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FROM THE BOOKS
OF
Emily V. Binney

A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

IX In
VOL. ~~4~~ H ~~10~~ K

By JAMES A. H. MURRAY

M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., PH.D.

~~111~~ K

A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

IX
VOLUME ~~IX~~ H TO K
IN

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.

PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND NEW YORK

A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

B.A. LONDON, M.A. OXON, LL.D. EDINB., LL.D. GLASC., D.C.L. DURHAM,
PH.D. FREIBURG IM BREISGAU, ETC.

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME V. H TO ^{IV}~~K~~

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PREFACE TO VOLUME V.

THIS volume contains the words beginning with the letters H, I, J, K. Including the Main words, to which separate articles are allotted, the special Combinations or compounds, explained and illustrated under the Main words, and the Subordinate entries of obsolete and variant forms entered in their alphabetical places, with a reference to the Main words under which they are treated and illustrated, the number of words amounts to 32,700. The Combinations of simple and obvious meaning, of which lists are given under the Main words, without further explanation, but in most cases with illustrative quotations, number 4,318 more, raising the actual total of words treated in the volume to 37,018.

These words are thus distributed among the four letters:

	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total ¹ .
H (516 pages)	8,900	2,145	2,260	2,708	16,013
I (530 ")	11,350	1,636	683	778	14,447
J (116 ")	1,727	402	441	419	2,989
K (112 ")	1,577	1,084	495	413	3,569
Total	23,554	5,267	3,879	4,318	37,018

Considered as to their status in the language, the Main words are distinguished approximately into those native or fully naturalized, and still *current*, those now *obsolete* (marked †), and those considered as *alien* or imperfectly naturalized (marked ||). The distribution of the Main words is as follows:

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total ² .
H	7,061	1,463	376	8,900
I	7,847	3,333	170	11,350
J	1,361	280	86	1,727
K	1,098	267	212	1,577
Total	17,367	5,343	844	23,554

The differing proportions of the various classes of words here tabulated reflect the different parts played by H, I, J, and K, as initial letters in English. H is, on the whole, a normal letter, containing the usual proportion of old words, Old English and French, with additions from all the sources that normally contribute to the English vocabulary, none of these being in excess, unless, perhaps, the modern learned words from Greek; it contains no Latin prefix. I, on the other hand, containing the words formed with the Latin prefixes *in-* (*il-*, *im-*, *ir-*), *inter-*, *intra-*, *intro-*, is preponderatingly Latinic. Hence, whereas in the Bosworth-Toller *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* H occupies five times as many pages as I, in the modern English dictionary I requires rather more pages than H. But few of these Latinic words are

¹ If to these be added the words in Volumes I-IV, we have for the contents of the first eleven letters of the alphabet, the following figures:

Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total.
106,698	22,658	19,397	18,481	167,234

² For the sake of comparison with Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and with some more recent lexicographical works the following statistics have been carefully compiled for these letters:

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic.'	'Century' Dict.	'Funk's Standard.'	Here.
Total words recorded	{ H 1,533 I 2,012 J 299 K 205	{ 6,853 6,630 1,338 1,412	{ 9,690 7,575 1,736 2,064	{ 9,630 7,846 1,730 2,071	{ 16,013 14,447 2,989 3,569
Words illustrated by quotations	{ H 1,194 I 1,640 J 237 K 150	{ 1,898 2,762 378 322	{ 3,357 3,961 711 595	{ 999 894 198 177	{ 12,118 12,133 2,429 2,474
Number of illustrative quotations	{ H 4,150 I 4,451 J 763 K 665	{ 3,084 3,907 593 557	{ 8,349 8,301 1,522 1,505	{ 1,327 1,412 256 229	{ 59,776 54,730 12,080 12,340

The quotations in Richardson's Dictionary are, H 4,500, I 6,195, J 901, K 684.

old enough in the language to have sustained any phonetic or even orthographic change, and few of them are of the kind (simple substantives) that readily form compounds; hence, the number of variant forms requiring to be registered as 'subordinate words', and especially of 'combinations', is small in proportion to the whole. On the other hand a great number of the words that have been at various times derived or formed from Latin, have failed to become permanent constituents of the language; they have again gone out of use; hence, the 'obsolete words' in I are disproportionately numerous. J and K are imperfect letters; more than half the words which would belong to them phonetically, are actually spelt with G and C; hence they are lexicographically among the *small* letters. Also, they were not properly Old English letters; but J contains old words from or through French, while K was substituted in early Middle English for Old English C 'hard' before *e*, *i* (*y*) and *u*. The proportion of 'combinations' in J and K is somewhat normal, as is also that of 'subordinate words' in J; but in K, owing to so many C words having variants in K, the proportion of 'subordinate words' is enormously large, three times as great as in H and J, and five times as great as in I. Both letters contain a very large number of words adopted from Oriental, African, American, Australian, and Oceanic languages (these being phonetically usually written with J and K, in preference to G and C); hence, the 'alien words' in J are proportionally thrice as many as in I, and one-fourth more than in H; and in K three-and-a-half times as many as in H, and seven times as many as in I. In those pages of K which contain the non-English initial combinations *Ka-*, *Kh-*, *Kl-*, *Ko-*, *Kr-*, *Ku-*, *Ky-*, these exotic words may be thought to superabound; yet it would have been easy to double their number, if every such word occurring in English books, or current in the English of colonies and dependencies, had been admitted; our constant effort has been to keep down, rather than to exaggerate, this part of 'the white man's burden.'

Many workers have contributed to the production of this volume. In addition to the volunteer Readers, by whom so many of the quotations have been collected, and of whom the chief have been mentioned in Vol. I, the services have to be recorded of Mr. S. Taylor, of the White House, Crossings, Chapel-en-le-Frith, who at an early period arranged the materials for HO- alphabetically and chronologically, and of Mr. A. W. Longden, of Hook Green, Marple, Stockport, who did the same for those of HU- and HV-. The sub-editing of HA- was undertaken by the late Mr. G. A. Schrupf, who, however, at his death, had only partially put the quotations in order as far as *Har-*. A portion of HE-, including *Head* and its derivatives, was arranged by Mr. H. M. Fitz-Gibbon, of 49 Merrion Square, Dublin. The materials for HI- were skilfully sub-edited by Dr. R. J. Lloyd, of Liverpool; parts of HO- and HV-, *Hoo-* to *Horus*, *Hyp-* to *Hyz-*, by the late Mr. John Peto; another part of HO-, *Hos-* to *Hox-*, and the whole of HU- by the late Mr. W. Noel Woods, B.A., and Mrs. Woods; part of HV- to *Hym-*, by Miss M. Quick, Clifton. The whole of the rest of the materials (with the exception of the pronominal words) were sub-edited between 1883 and 1890, by E. L. Brandreth, Esq., Member of Council of the Philological Society, who subsequently also (1895-8) revised and re-subedited the greater part of the letter. For preliminary assistance with I we are indebted mainly to the indefatigable labours of Miss J. E. A. Brown, of Further Barton, near Cirencester, and to the Rev. Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., the former having sub-edited most of the materials as far as the end of *Into*, the latter the remainder from *Intra* onward. A section from *Inconcealable* to *Indiscriminate* was prepared by the Rev. E. H. Sugden, now Master of Queen's College in the University of Melbourne, before he left England in 1887; and a small portion by Mr. T. Wilson, of Rivers Lodge, Harpenden. The whole of the letter I was subsequently revised, with incorporation of new quotations, by Miss Brown, whose work at the materials for this letter thus extended from 1887 to 1900. The materials for J were, at an early stage (1882-6), arranged by the late Rev. Walter Gregor, D.D., of Pitsligo; the whole was subsequently (1896-9) sub-edited, with much addition of material and investigation of difficult points, by the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A., Oxford. The materials for K were originally put in order for the Philological Society by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, now Lord Aldenham; they have been sub-edited for us during 1892-3, and again in 1899-1900, with great research into the literary history of the Oriental words, by Mr. Brandreth. No fewer than five of these excellent helpers have passed away without seeing the printed sheets of any portion of the letters at which they worked; of their esteemed services, as of those of the survivors above-named, and especially of those of Mr. Brandreth, Miss J. E. A. Brown, and Mr. Mount, whose assistance has been so continuous and so effective, the heartiest acknowledgement is now made.

In the *proof* stage we have again to record the help of (alas! that it should be necessary so to describe him) the late Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., of Marlesford, Wickham Market. This help was continued till within a few weeks of his death, which took place on February 1, 1901, at the age of seventy-six. We have had in every volume to record the supremely valuable services gratuitously rendered to the Dictionary by this eminent English scholar, who, as a pure labour of love, for many years devoted several hours every day to the examination of our proofs, in order to make additions to them from his enormous collections of notes on English words, phrases, and idioms, containing quotations from, or references to, thousands of books of the last four centuries. To the Dictionary his death is an incalculable loss, a loss that would indeed have been

irreparable but for the fact that he left directions that all his MS. quotations, references, notes, and memoranda, should be handed over to the Editor, and that we should have the free use of the books in his own extensive library to which these referred. We have accordingly begun, with the assistance of many willing hands, to have the quotations indicated in his reference-lists excerpted, put upon slips, and added to our materials, so that the Dictionary may continue in some measure to profit by his researches, although at the cost of much time and labour which during his lifetime he himself bestowed. Hearty acknowledgement is made of the way in which Mr. Richard D. Hall has done everything to facilitate this completion of his honoured father's services to the Dictionary and to English lexicography.

Second only to the contributions of Dr. Fitzedward Hall, in enhancing our illustration of the literary history of individual words, phrases, and constructions, have been those of Dr. W. C. Minor, received week by week for words at which we were actually working. For other help in the *proof* stage we have to thank the Right Hon. Lord Aldenham; the Rev. Canon Fowler, of Durham; the late Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A. (down to his lamented death in December, 1898); the Rev. J. B. Johnston, B.D., Falkirk; Monsieur F. J. Amours, Glasgow; Mr. A. Caland, Wageningen, Holland; and especially Miss Edith and Miss E. P. Thompson, now of Lansdowne, Bath, and Mr. R. Jowitt Whitwell, of Oxford, whose researches, both in the Bodleian Library and at the Public Record Office, have added much to our illustration of the history of legal and historical terms. Grateful acknowledgement is also made of the etymological assistance rendered by Professor Eduard Sievers, of Leipzig, and by M. Paul Meyer, Member of the Institute of France; as also, in particular words, of that of Professors Napier, J. Wright, Bywater, Robinson Ellis, Driver, Margoliouth, Morfill, and Rhys, of Oxford; Professors Kluge and Schröer (Freiburg-im-Breisgau), Luick (Graz), Morsbach (Göttingen); Dr. J. W. Muller, Leyden; of Mr. J. T. Platts, M.A. with Persian and Indian words, and of Professor Bullock with Chinese words; and especially, in J and K, of Mr. James Platt, junior, of 77 St. Martin's Lane, London, whose researches have enabled us to give the exact history of many words from far-off languages. The friends who have helped in the treatment or investigation of the history of historical, legal, philosophical, scientific, and technical words in this volume are too numerous to mention; most of them have already been named in earlier prefaces; but particular mention must here be made of the help of Mr. R. E. Baynes, M.A.; Rev. Andrew Clark, M.A.; Mr. W. A. Clarke, F.L.S.; Mr. C. H. Firth, M.A., LL.D.; Mr. W. W. Fisher, M.A.; Professor Gotch, F.R.S.; Mr. Horace Hart, M.A.; Mr. R. R. Marett, M.A.; Professor H. A. Miers, M.A.; Professor Odling, F.R.S.; Sir Frederick Pollock, D.C.L.; Mr. G. F. Stout, M.A.; Mr. V. H. Velez, F.R.S.; Mr. C. C. J. Webb, M.A.; Professor J. Cook Wilson; and the late Sir John Stainer, of Oxford; of Professor Alfred Newton, the Rev. Professor Skeat, and Dr. W. Aldis Wright, Cambridge; Mr. W. W. Dobell, Dr. F. J. Furnivall, Mr. James Hammond, Dr. J. A. Kingdon, London; Dr. S. R. Gardiner; the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records; the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew; the Director of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington; the Secretary of the Zoological Society; Mr. Barclay V. Head and Mr. E. J. Scott, of the British Museum; Mr. E. W. Hulme, of H. M. Patent Office; also of Sir J. S. Burdon-Sanderson and Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., of Woking, with the history of medical terms; of Professor J. K. Laughton and Mr. M. Oppenheim, with the history of naval terms; of Professor Albert H. Chester, of New Brunswick, N.J., with names of minerals; and of Mr. Albert Matthews, of Boston, U.S., with the history of many American uses of words, especially during the Colonial period.

The Assistants in the Scriptorium, who have been engaged on this volume, are Messrs. C. G. Balk; A. T. Maling, M.A.; F. J. Sweatman, M.A.; A. R. Sewell; and H. Price. On parts of the work earlier or later, there have also been engaged Messrs. C. T. Onions, M.A.; A. H. Mann, B.A.; E. J. Thomas, B.A.; and Miss Hilda Murray. Mr. Alfred Erlebach, B.A., a valued member of the Scriptorium staff in earlier times, who continued to render occasional assistance, died on October 7, 1899. In the latter half of this volume I have also had the collaboration of Mr. W. A. Craigie, M.A., who has taken a large share in the preparation of K, especially of the etymological articles, and has now been entrusted with the preparation of volume VIII.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

THE SCRIPTORIUM, OXFORD,
20 August, 1901.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Halfpennyworth. b. Earlier example of *halfpennyworth of tar*:—1631 CAPT. SMITH *Advt. Planters* 30 Rather . . . to lose ten sheepe, than be at the charge of a halfe penny worth of Tarre.

Hander. *spec.* = HANDLER 2. 1746 *Acct. of Cock-fight in 42nd Ann. Rep. Deputy Keeper P. R.* 166 In such manner as is usual for handers to account ten. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 169 Called 'handers' or 'setters to'.

Hansard 1. Early examples:—1449 *Rolls Parli.* V. 144/2 Hanser. 1453 *Ibid.* V. 230/2 Another Subsidie . . . of every Venecian, Esterlynge . . . Lumbard, Hansard, Prucier, and also other Straungers Merchautz. *Ibid.*, Hansard.

Harrier 2, the dog. Earlier examples:—1408 *Privy Seal* (20 Aug. 9 Hen IV. (No. 5874) La garde de nos chiens appelez hayrers. 1413 *Rot. Pat.* 1 Hen. V. pt. 3, memb. 19, 12 June, Custodiam canum nostrorum vocatorum 'hayreres'. 1446 *Issues of Excheq.* (ed. Devon), [Hounds called] heireres.

† **Hask**, a. (used *adv.*) c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 124 Al hugely and haske [L. *rauce*].

† **Haskness.** *Obs.* [f. HASK a.] Hoarseness, huskiness. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 28 He hath a great haskenes [*gravi asthmate implacatur*]. 1540 EARL OF BATH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 158, I am . . . sore aggreved with the agew myxte with a cough & haskenes. 16 . . . in J. Thompson *Ann. Influenta* (1863) 9 A dry cough, pain of the breast, haskness and roughness of the throat.

Haveraine. The name was introduced by Prof. Jas. Inman, D.D., in his *Navigation and Nautical Astronomy* ed. 3, 1835. Cf. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Haw, sb. 3 b. Earlier example:—c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 98 A charme for þe hawe in þe ye.

Headstock. 1 f. (Of a bell.) Earlier quot.:—1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 461/2 A Bell Azure hanging by its Headstock and Gugins in an Arch.

Hog-deer 1. (Alter.) The common name of a small Indian deer, *Axis porcinus*. (Sometimes also used to include *A. maculatus*.)

Hogreeve. Earlier example:—1689-90 *Boston* (U. S.) *Town Rec.* 10 Mar., Officers for the yeare . . . were chosen as followeth . . . 6 Hogg Reeves.

Hunch, v. 1. Earlier example: 1581 R. V. *Caluine on Gal.* iv. 30. 112 The heritage is saued for vs, howsoeuer, bragly they hunche at vs for a time.

Husting, 2 b. For a hustings court, *curia hustengorum*, in Oxford, see Wood's *Life & Times* (O. H. S.) IV. 183-4.

Hut, sb. 1 b. (Showing that to be the earlier use). 1545 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII*, X. 609 The French army . . . having broken up their campe and brent all their huittes, removed . . . towards Arde.

† **I-kepe**, v. *Obs.* The sense in the quots. is that of KEEP v. 5, 6 c, to watch for, wait for, intercept, ward off.

Immersion. Earlier example:—c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1407 Thas whilk in watire takes duwe immersione.

Immigrant. Earlier example:—1789 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 253 There are in this state [N. Y.] many immigrants from Scotland, Ireland, Germany.

Imperial, sb. 8. Early example:—1839 WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* 1, An imperial—i.e. a dirt-coloured tuft of hair, permitted to grow perpendicularly down the under lip of puppies—poor Mr. Titmouse had been compelled to sacrifice some time before. [This makes the history of the word doubtful. Perh. it was merely revived in compliment to Napoleon III, to whom the French Dicts. refer it.]

Inassuageable. Early example:—1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* III. v. 96 Don Mariotto, Knight of the Inasswagable Panch.

Incitress. Literary example:—1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* IV. vi Bright Sun-beame, repaier and incitresse of my decaying heat.

Incluse, a. Later example:—1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 20 The Incluse Anchoret Peter, from the Confinnes of Spain.

Innoome, v. Delete quot. c 1565, the word being an error of the ed. cited.

Inconsubtile, a. Early example in lit. sense:—c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3205 Marie didde onne hire sons cote inconsubtile with out semyng.

India paper. Cf. 1750 WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 351 Mrs. Frere . . . screamed about Indian paper.

Indomable, a. Early example:—c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 5062 The Egle indomable thow reclaimed at the fulle.

Ingot. Anglo-Fr. example of sense 2:—1423 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 22 Item, diuerses Yngottes & kakes d'arg[ent], pois[antz] xxxiii lb vii unc'. Item, vi Yngottes d'arg[ent], poisantz vi lb ix unc' di.

Ingrain, a. 1 b (American use):—1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 314/1 Kid-derminster . . . carpets, or, as the Americans more descriptively term them, ingrain carpets.

Inscriber. Earlier example:—1674 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Laws & Customs Scotl. Matters Criminal* xix. § 8 (1699) The inscriber was according to the Civil Law, oblidge to find caution.

Insensible, a. 1. (Confirming this as earliest sense):—c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 469 Bileue is insensible and more trewe þan siche signes; as þis treupe is insensible þat two and þre maken fyue, and 3it it is more certeyn þan ony sensible þing heere.

Instigatrix. Literary example:—1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 109 The Woman should be the Instigatrix, or the first Sollicitress.

Interlace, v. 4. Earlier example:—1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv. (1880) II. 398 Admytte that some histories be interlaced with leasynges.

Invert, v., sense 2, add:

g. *Math.* To transform by inversion; to obtain the inverse of: see INVERSE sb. 2, INVERSION 3.

Irreclaimable, a. 2 b. Earlier example:—1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views of Louisiana* (1814) 159 Of this portion, there is not more than a fourth which can be considered irreclaimable.

Irregular, a. Insert between senses 6 and 7:—*Math.* (see quots.).

1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Regular*, Those [figures] called Irregular, which have not the Equality of Sides and Angles, as are Prisms and Trapezia's. 1734 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* III. i. § 4 (ed. 6) 290 An Irregular Polygon is that Figure which hath many unequal Sides standing at unequal Angles.

Irrelevancy. Earlier example:—1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 151 Seeing that diuers exceptiones and objectiones risis vpon criminall libelles . . . be alleged irrelevancie thereof.

Ism, quasi-sb. Earlier example:—1680 E. PETTIT *Vis. Purgatory* 46 He was the great Hieroglyphick of Jesuitism, Puritanism, Quaquerism, and all Isms from Schism.

Jag, sb. 2 1 c. Cf. 1678 RAY *Prov.* 87 Proverbiall Periphrases of one drunk. . . He has a jagg or load.

Jasmine, 1 β. Earlier example:—1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 44 Jasminum otherwise called Iasme.

Jaw, sb. 1 7, *jaw-piece*. Read:—= JOWPIE.

Jerkin-head. Cf. KIRKIN-HEAD, the earlier existence of which suggests that *jerkin-head* originated in some error.

Jiboya. Early example:—1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 842 [Brazil] Of Snakes without venome, he numbereth the *Giboya*, some of which are twentie foote long, and will swallow a Deere whole. *Ibid.* 839 *Iaboya*.

H.

H (ætʃ), the eighth letter of the Roman alphabet, ancient and modern, representing historically the Semitic **Ḥ**, *Hheth* or *Kheth*, through the Greek **Η**, *Heta*, *Eta*, originally the eighth, but, in the later Greek alphabet, after the omission of **Ϝ** (see **F**), the seventh letter. The Semitic letter represented a laryngeal or guttural spirant, or a rough aspirate, and it was with the aspirate value that the letter was originally used in Greek and passed thence into Roman use. (In the later Greek alphabet, **Η** was used as a vowel, to express long *ē*, which had previously not been distinguished from short *e*: see **E**.) When the Roman alphabet was applied to the Germanic languages, **H** was used initially for the simple aspirate or breath-sound, which had arisen out of a pre-Germanic or Aryan *h*, through the stages of guttural aspirate (*kh*), and guttural spirant (*χ*); medially and finally *h* was put for the guttural spirant itself, which, in later times, came to be written *gh* or *ch*: thus, Gothic *hauh*, OHG. *hōh*, OE. *hēah*, mod. English *high* (*gh* mute), Scotch *heich*, Ger. *hoch*. In Old English, *h* occurred not only before the vowels, but also before the consonants *l*, *n*, *r*, *w* (representing the pre-Germanic *hl*-, *kn*-, *kr*-, *kw*-, or *g*-), as in *hlaf* loaf, *hnecca* neck, *hræfn* raven, *hwd* who; it now stands initially only before vowels. Its power is that of a simple aspiration or breathing, with just sufficient narrowing of the glottis to be audible before a vowel. It is also used to form consonantal digraphs (*sh*, *th*, etc.) with simple sounds; and it is often silent, or merely lengthens a preceding vowel.

The name *aitch*, which is now so remote from any connexion with the sound, goes back through ME. *ache* to OF. *ache* = Sp. *ache*, It. *acca*, pointing to a late L. **accha*, **ahha*, or **aha*, exemplifying the sound; cf. It. *effe*, *elle*, *emme*, etc. (The earlier L. name was *ha*.) The plural occurs as *aitches*, *aches*, *hs*, *h's*.

In late Latin, and in the Romanic languages, the aspirate was no longer pronounced, and consequently often not written; in modern Italian it is entirely omitted, as in *eretico*, *istorico*, *orribile*. In Old French similarly the mute *h* was originally not written, and it was in this form that many Old French words, such as *abit*, *able*, *eir*, *erbe*, *eritage*, *onest*, *onor* or *onur*, *ure* or *oure*, *ympne*, were originally adopted in English. From this stage we derive the still existing forms *able*, *ability*, *arbour* (= *erbere*), *ostler*. But at a later period, imitation of the Latin spelling, by scribes who knew that language, gradually led to the restitution of *h* in the writing of most of these words in French, and thence also in English. In French, the *h*, though thus artificially reinstated in spelling, remained mute; but in England it was gradually, after the usage of the native words, restored in pronunciation, so that at the present day only a very few words, viz. *heir*, *honest*, *honour*, *hour*, with their derivatives, remain with *h* mute; though others, such as *herb*, *humble*, *humour*, were so treated very recently, and are by some people still; and *hostler* (also spelt *ostler*) is so pronounced by the majority. A trace of the former muteness or weakness of *h* in other words is also seen in the still prevalent practice of using *an* before words with initial *h*, not accented on the first syllable, as *heretical*, *historical*, *humane*, *hypotenuse*, and in such archaic forms as 'mine host', and the biblical 'an Hebrew'. In the ME. period, during which *h* was being gradually reinstated in words from Old French, these show great variety of spelling, the same word appearing now with, and now without *h*; this uncertainty reacted upon other words beginning with a vowel, so that these also often received an initial *h* (due probably in some instances, as *habundant*, to a mistaken notion of their etymology). This spelling has been permanently established in the words *hermit* and *hostage*, among others.

VOL. V.

In Old English, as in the Teutonic languages generally, initial *h* was strongly and distinctly aspirated. But early in the Middle-English period it was dropped in pronunciation and writing before *l*, *n*, and *r*. The old *hw* was from the 12th c. commonly written *wh*, sometimes *w* only, in Scotch *gwh*, *guh*; indicating a variety of pronunciation (see **W**). Before vowels, in words of Old English or Norse origin, *h* has been regularly retained in the standard spelling and pronunciation: but in many English dialects, especially those of the midl. and southern counties (not in Scotland, Ireland, or the United States), the aspirate has disappeared as an ordinary etymological element, and is now employed only with other functions, viz. to avoid hiatus (e.g. *the egg*, pronounced *the-h-egg*), and especially in the emphatic or energetic utterance of a syllable with an initial vowel; being then prefixed without distinction to words with or without etymological *h*; thus *horse*, *ass*, usually *dh*, *dh*, emphatically (or after a vowel) *dhass*, *dhass*. In earlier periods, these dialectal habits naturally affected the written language of literature, where their influence was reinforced by the uncertainty that prevailed as to initial *h* in words of Latin-French origin; so that during the Middle-English period, and down to the 17th c., we find numerous instances of the non-etymological absence or (more often) presence of initial *h* in native words also. These characteristics are not confined to English: some modern Dutch and Flemish dialects, especially those of Zealand, Flanders, and North Brabant, have entirely lost *h* as an etymological element, and employ it to avoid hiatus, and to impart emphasis, exactly like the English dialects; while in Old High German, Middle Low German, Middle Dutch, and, above all, Middle Flemish literature, the non-etymological absence and presence of initial *h* is even more marked than in Middle English. In this Dictionary, some of the chief forms found in earlier use with adventitious initial *h* are mentioned in their alphabetical order, with a reference to their proper spelling, especially when this is not seen by simple omission of the *h*; but in other cases it is to be presumed that, when a ME. word in *h* is not entered here, it will be found in the form without *h*.

In recent times, the correct treatment of initial *h* in speech has come to be regarded as a kind of shibboleth of social position; this has resulted in the cultivation of the educated usage in many quarters where it is not native. But even in educated pronunciation, there are cases in which *h* is usually mute, e.g. at the beginning of a syllable after certain consonant groups, as in *exhaust*, *exhortation*, and in such suffixes as *-ham*, *-hope*, in *Chatham*, *Clapham*, *Durham*, *Greenhope*, *Stanhope*, *Tudhope*, *herd* in *shepherd*, as well as in the pronouns *he*, *his*, *him*, *her*, when unemphatic and as it were enclitically combined with the preceding word, as in 'I met him on his horse'. In the corresponding neuter pronoun *it*, originally *hit*, in which the unemphatic use predominates, the *h* was long ago dropped in writing as well as speech. (But in Scotch the emphatic form is still *hit*.)

After a vowel, *h* is regularly silent, and such a vowel being usually long, as in *oh*, *ah*, *bah*, *hurrah*, the addition of *h* (so usual in modern German) is one of the expedients which we have for indicating a long vowel in foreign or dialect words. The silence of *h* in certain positions contributed to the currency of such spellings as the obsolete *preheminece*, *proheme*, *abominable*.

By the combination of *h* with consonants, numerous digraphs are formed for the expression of simple sounds; the origin of this goes back to the ancient Greek alphabet, which used **PH**, **TH**, **KH**, for the aspirated consonants, which were afterwards provided with single symbols **Φ**, **Θ**, **Χ**, and sank into simple spirants. In Latin the digraphs were retained, and thence *th*, *ch*, and occasionally *ph*, were taken to represent German spirants or aspirates. In Old English, which had **þ**, **ð**, for the sound or sounds represented on the continent by *th*, these digraphs had little currency until after the Norman Conquest, which introduced *th*, *ch*, *gh*, and sometimes *ph*, for certain English sounds, and substituted *wh* for OE. *hw*; the development of a simple sound (*j*) from the OE. combination *sc*, led, through *sch*, to the digraph *sh*; *ph* and *rh* (pronounced *f* and *r*) were adopted from Latin as the representatives of Gr. **φ** and **ρ**; in more recent times *kh* has been used to express Slavonic and Semitic guttural spirants; *dh*, *dh*, *gh*, *ph*, *th*, *kh*, to represent Sanskrit and Indian aspirates, or other alien sounds; and *zh* (on the analogy, *s*: *z*: *sh*: *zh*) for the phonetic representation of French *j* in *déjeuner*, symbolized in this Dictionary by **z**. (For the history and use of these digraphs, see under their respective initial letters, **C**, **G**, etc.)

To drop one's *h's* (or *aitches*), to omit initial *h* where it is pronounced in Standard English.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6, *h* and *h* geendiað on a æfter rihte. 1530 PALSGR. 17 The soundynge of this letter H, when he hath his aspiration, and when he hath it nat. *Ibid.*, These words 'honest, honour, habundance, habitation'... in whiche *h* is written and nat sounded with us. 1568 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Into what place so euer H, may pike him, Where euer thou finde ache, thou shalt not like him. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.*, *H* which corruptly wee name Ach... we in England haue great need of it. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 56 Mar. For a hauke, a horse, or a husband? Beat. For the letter that begins them all, H. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 22 A distinguished magnetiser, who could not sound his h's. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* (1881) 220 A drawing-room where the *h* and other points of etiquette are rigorously maintained. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 192 Dropping the too rough H in Hell and Heaven. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 313 They liked, as they did not drop their own h's, to talk with people who did not drop theirs. 1888 CORNH. *Mag.* Oct. 365 The letter H is absolutely sacred in the Constitution of the United States. 1898 BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* I. ii. 41 A very fine young man, but evidently a nobody, inasmuch as he dropped his aitches and so on.

attrib. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 4/1 If she can read and write, and is not afflicted with the *h* malady.

b. with reference to the shape of the capital H. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. vii. 8, I had a wound here that was like a T, But now 'tis like an H. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Aug., The house... a noble uniform pile in the form of a half H.

2. attrib. and Comb. *H-branch*, a branch-pipe joining and proceeding at right angles from two parallel pipes. *H-less* (*aitchless*), adj., without an h or h's; not aspirating the letter h. *H-piece*, in a force-pump, a piece standing on the wind-bore under the door-piece, by which the water is forced through the door-piece into the standpipe.

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 147 H-piece. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 322 Millionaire cheesemongers who dwell h-less in the feudal castles of the poor. 1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 14/5 She... brings 'h'less Socialists as guests to her husband's house. 1894 DU MAURIER *Tribby* II. 135 Hebrew capitalists and aitchless millionaires.

II. 3. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order; applied e.g. to the eighth group or section in classification, the eighth sheet of a book or quire of a MS., etc.

4. H was a mediæval symbol of 200. **H** = 200,000. (See **Du Cange**.)

1707-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

5. *Music*. The note B natural in the German system of nomenclature (the letter B being used only for B flat).

1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*. 1880 GEHRING in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 643/1 H major is a key rarely used... H minor is the key of Schubert's very fine unfinished Symphony.

6. *Math.* In the differential calculus, *h* is used to denote a small increment.

1872 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* i. § 6 (1873) 4 Let *x* become *x* + *h*, where *h* = Δ*x*.

7. In *Cryst.*, *h*, *k*, *l* are used for the quantities which determine the position of a plane.

1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. 28. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* ii. 19.

III. Abbreviations.

H. = various proper names, as *Henry*, *Helen*. H. (*Chem.*) = Hydrogen. H. in the Shipping Register = *Hoy*. h. (in a ship's log) = hail. H or h. = hour. H or h (*Physics*) = horizontal force. H (on lead pencils) = hard; the various degrees of hardness being denoted by HH, HHH, etc. H, as a direction in a musical score = horns. HB (on lead pencils) = hard black (denoting a medium hardness). H.B.C. = Hudson's Bay Company. H.B.M. = His (or Her) Britannic Majesty. H.C. = Herald's College, House of Commons. H.C.F. (*Math.*) = Highest Common Factor. H.E.I.C. = Honourable East India Company. H.G. = Horse Guards. H.H. = His (or Her) Highness, or His Holiness. H.I.M. = His (or Her) Imperial Majesty. H.M. = His (or Her) Majesty. H.M.C. = His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.

H.M.S. = His (or Her) Majesty's Ship or Service. H.P. = horse-power, half-pay. H.R.H. = His (or Her) Royal Highness. † H.q. or h.q. = *hoc quare*, look for this = q.v.

H', formerly used for *he* before a vowel or *h*, as *h' is, h' had*: see **HE**.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 409 It was so short, h' had much ado To reach it with his desperate Toe. *Ibid.* 425, I would say eye; for h' had but one. 1704 in *Boccalini's Advert. fr. Parnassus* II. A iv b, The Wrongs H'as felt in Paultry Specimens so long.

† **Ha**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Short for HA-HA, a sunk fence. 1766 AMORY *Buckle* (1770) III. 112 There was .. a ditch like a ha to keep cattle out. *Ibid.* III. 149, I saw her .. walking in the garden, near the ha.

Ha (*hā*), *int.* and *sb.*² Also 5-6 *hagh* (e, 7 *haugh*, 8-9 *hab*). [A natural exclamation found in Greek, Latin, most of the mod. Romanic, and all the mod. Teut. langs. The simple *ha*! is not recorded in OE. (which had however the *ha ha*! of laughter), but was used in OF., and is freq. in Eng. from c 1300.]

1. An exclamation expressing, according to the intonation, surprise, wonder, joy, suspicion, indignation, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4218 Ha! quat þaa bestes war selcuth kene, þat has me reffe mi derling dere. c 1300 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 557 Ha, fals Iustyce! where fynst þou þat resun, So for to dampne an ynnocent man? c 1460 *Towneley M.* (Surtees) 63 *Pr. Miles.* A, my Lord! *Pharao*. Haghe! 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop.* i. ii, Haknaue, why hast thou troubled and fowled my water? c 1489 — *Sonnets of Aymon* i. 32 Ha, god, what a fayre knyghte is he. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. 1. 3 Ha? Let me see: 1, giue it me, it's mine. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 281 And then the power of Scotland, and of Yorke To ioyne with Mortimer, Ha. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 42 Ha? fie, these filthy vices. 1611 FLORIO, *Ha* .. an interjection of chiding, haugh [1598 *hagh*?], what? 1665 MASSINGER *Roman Actor* iv. i, Ha! come you resolved To be my executioners? c 1709 PRIOR *and Hymn Callimachus* i. Ha! how the laurel, great Apollo's tree, And all the cavern shakes! 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i, Ha! my dear Sneeer, I am vastly glad to see you. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iv. 170 Ha! they will bind us to the rack. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vi, 'Good-night, Miss!' said Lizzie Hexam, sorrowfully. 'Ha! Good-night!' returned Miss Abbey with a shake of her head.

b. Sometimes doubled, or preceded or followed by other interjections; as *ha ha*!, *a ha*!, *ah ha*!, † *ha a*! (See also **AHA**.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4917 Ha ha, traiturs, now wel is sene Queper þat yee be fule or clene. *Ibid.* 9651 A ha! þat wreche wit-vten freind! c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 561 [They] cryden, out harrow and weylaway Ha, ha [v. r. a ha] the fox! c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 15 Ha a madame, what is this? 1508 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 158 Ah, ha, Mistresse Ford and Mistresse Page, haue I encompass'd you? 1604 — *Ham.* i. v. 150 Ah ha boy, sayest thou so? 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 263 Ha, ha: What things are these?

c. Repeated, *ha ha*!, or oftener, *ha ha ha*! it represents laughter: see **HA HA**.

2. Used as an interjectional interrogative; esp. after a question; = **EH** 2. (Chiefly in Shakspeare.)

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 234 Q. M. Richard. *Rich. Ha.* Q. M. I call thee not. 1596 — *Merch. V.* ii. v. 44 What says that foole of Hagers off-spring? ha. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* i. xii, Why doe I enter into bonds thus? ha! 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 61 Doe you put trickes vpon 's with Saluages, and Men of Inde? ha?

3. An inarticulate vocal sound (hā or ā), expressing hesitation or interruption in speech. Often in collocation with *hum*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 284 *Patr.* Ioue blesse great Ajax. *Ther. Hum.* *Patr.* I come from the worthy Achilles. *Ther. Ha?* 1608 — *Per.* v. i. 84 *Mar.* Hail, sir! my lord, lend ear. *Per. Hum.* ha! 1655 DICKENS *Dorrit* i. xxxi, Laying down such—ha—such unnatural principles. Are you—ha—an Atheist?

B. *sb.*² The interjection taken as a name for the combination *hums* and *ha's*: see **HUM**, also **HAW**.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iii. ii, You may be any thing, and leave off to make Long-winded exercises; or suck up Your ha, and hum, in a tune. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* i. 115 Thou wouldst haue .. given him an Ha, or a Nod. 1764 R. LLOYD *Prod. to Colman's Jealous Wife*, What hands had thunder'd at each *Hah*! and *Oh*! 1800 SHELLEY *Edipus* i. 228 With a ha! and a hum! I come! I come! 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 66 A sort of sound, commendatory, like a *hah*!

Ha (*hā*), *v.* Also 9 *hab*. [f. **HA** *int.*] *intr.* To utter 'ha!' in hesitation. Chiefly in the combination to *hum* (*hem*) and *ha*: see **HUM** v.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* i. xi, He did not ha: neither hum, hem, nor ha, onely stared me in the face. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii, The former ha'd, eh'd.

Ha, *pron.*, ME. form of **HE**, **HEO** she, **Hi** they.

Ha, *ha'*, worn-down form of **HAVE** v. q.v.

Ha' (*hā*), *Sc.* form of **HALL**.

1780-1836 J. MAYNE *Stiller Gam* in Chambers *Pop. Poems* *Scot.* (1862) 146 The bailies caught the welcome strain, And made the ha' resound again. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ix, A gentleman from the south had arrived at the Ha'. 1832-33 D. S. BUCHAN in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. iii. 48 She aye made her hallan to shine like a ha'.

Comb., *ha'*-Bible, the great Bible that lay in the *ha'* or principal apartment; *ha'*-folk, the folk of the hall, kitchen, or common room, the servants; *ha'*-house, the manor-house, the habitation of a landed proprietor.

1786 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* xii, The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride. 1786 — *Two Dogs* 62 An' tho' the gentry first are stechin, Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their pechan Wi' sauce. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x, There were main fules in the laird's ha' house than Davie Gellatley. 1823 GALT *Entail* i. xix. 158 The big ha' Bible was accordingly removed. .. from the shelf where it commonly lay.

Haaf, *obs.* form of **HAW**, azure.

Haaf (*hāf*, *haf*). Also *haave*, *haaf*. [a. ON. *haf* (Sw. *haf*, *ha* *hav*) sea, high sea, ocean.]

In Shetland and Orkney: The deep or main sea: now used only in connexion with deep-sea fishing; hence, the part of the deep-sea frequented by fishermen; deep-sea fishing ground or station.

1809 EDMONDSTON *Zetland Isl.* i. 237 The boats set off for the fishing ground, which is called the *haaf*, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 2 o'clock of the afternoon. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* vi, The careful skipper will sleep still enough in the deep haaf. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xv, The men employed at the *Haaf*, or the fishing-station most distant from the land. 1888 EDMONDSTON *Home of Naturalist* 168 On returning from a night's fishing at the haaf.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Pertaining to or employed in the haaf or deep-sea fishing, as *haaf-boat*, *-boy*, *-fishing*; *haaf-eel*, a name of the conger-eel; *haaf-fish*, the great seal, *Phoca barbata*.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 603 (Jam.) The first master of a boat to the Ha-af, or ling fishing, from Sansting, is now alive. 1806 NEILL *Tour Orkney* 107 (Jam.) Teind has always been exigible on the produce of the haaf fishing. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Haaf-fish*, the Great Seal, *Phoca barbata*. 1844 N. Brit. Rev. i. 359 A crew of four men and a haave-boy. 1866 ELIZA EDMONDSTON *SA & T. Shetland Isl.* iv. 43 Engaged in the deep sea or haaf fishing. 1866 *Morning Star* 17 Aug. 3/3 The 'haaf' boats from the island of Unst. 1880-4 DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 251 *Haaf-eel*, a name given to the common conger in the Moray Firth.

Haaf, **Haak**, *dial.* ff. **HALF**, **HAKE**.

Haaf (e, obs. or dial. forms of **HALE** v., **WHOLE**.

Haam, *dial.* form of **HAME**, **HOME**.

Haar (*hāi*), *local.* Also *harr*, *haur*. [? a.

ON. *harr*, hoar, hoary: cf. *hoar-frost*.] A wet mist or fog; esp. applied on the east coast of England and Scotland, from Lincolnshire northwards, to a cold sea-fog.

1671 SKINNER *Elym. Ling. Angl.* A Sea *Harr*, Lincolnienibus Maritimis Tempestas a mari ingruens. 1777 NIMMO *Hist. Stirlingsh.* 438 In the months of April and May, easterly winds, commonly called *Haars*, usually blow with great violence, especially in the afternoons. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 389 The water of the lake [Loch Ness], never freezes in the severest winter, and, in frosty weather, is covered with a thick har or mist, which has the appearance of smoke. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.* *Harr*, mist with small rain. 'A northern har brings fine weather from far.' 1889 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Har*, fog, mist, especially when it is cold. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 171 History broods over that part of the world like the easterly haar.

Haar, *-e*, obs. forms of **HAIR**, **HARE**.

Haaste, **Haate**, *obs.* ff. **HASTE**, **HATE**, **HOT**.

Hab (*hæb*), *adv.* (*sb.*) *Obs. exc. dial.* [Known

in the phrases *hab nab*, *hab or nab*, from c 1550. Conjectured to represent some part of the verb **HAVE**, presumably the pres. subj., OE. *hæbbe*, early southern ME. *habbe*, in conjunction with the corresp. negative form OE. *næbbe*, ME. *nabbe*; the alternative phrase *habbe he* (*ich*, *we*, etc.), *nabbe he* (*ich*, *we*, etc.) = 'have he (we, etc.) or have he (etc.) not', accounts fairly for the sense, and answers phonologically; but there is a long gap in the history, between the general disappearance of the *habbe* forms of the verb in ME. and the first examples of *hab nab*.

Hab = have ye, if ye have, occurs in *Sir Ferumbras* c 1380; (*hab* is still a form of *have* in modern Devonshire and W. Somerset dialect (where also the phrase *hab or nab* is in everyday use), but is exemplified by Elworthy only in (*hab-m*, for *have'm* = 'have him', where it may be a modern phonetic change, since the dialectal change of *va* to *hm* is widely spread, in *ed'm* even, *sed'm* seven, and the like.)

1. In the phrases *hab or nab*, *hab nab* (*habs-nabs*), get or lose, hit or miss, succeed or fail; however it may turn out, anyhow; at a venture, at random.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 209 Put to the ploung of .. habbe or nabbe to wyne all, or to lese all. 1580 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 354 Philautus determined, hab, nab, to sende his letters. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 82/2 The citizens .. shot hab or nab at random vp to the roodloft and to the chancell. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. vi, But hab nab [F. *à toutes adventures*], we can never take too much advantage of it. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* ii. i, Better still Habs-nabs good wincke and choose, if one must have her. The other goes without her. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 990 Cyphers, Astral Characters, .. set down Hab-nab, at random. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350 Such .. Sayings are a Discredit to your self. As for Instance, .. Hab nab, at a venture. 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 388 It is all hab-nab at a venture. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v., 'Then you 'ont take no less?' 'No, I 'out, not one varden. Then I'll ab-m, hab or nab!'

2. *quasi-sb.* In phr. *at* (*by*) *hab or nab* = *prec.*; *by hab or by nab*, *by habs and nabs*: see *quots.*

1530 PALSGR. 833 By habbe or by nabbe, *par une voye ou autrre*. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 29) 93 While thone sought by happ or nap to subdue thother. a 1618 HARRINGTON *F. fig.* iv. (1633) 91 Jack Straw, with his rebellious crew, That set King, Realme and Laws at hab or nab. 1623-4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* iii. ii, Take heed, for I speak not by habs and by nabs. 1685 Col. *Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 138

Who said you have drawn up an Impeachment against President Moore at hab nab. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Habs-an-nabs*: Anything done in odd moments or at intervals of leisure, not continuously, is said to be done by *habs-an-nabs*. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 41 It is only by stealth as it were, and that 'by habs and nabs', as we say, that a stranger can learn much of the true folk-talk.

† **Hab**, *v.* *Obs.* [See *prec.*] In *hab or nab*, have or not have.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 106 Bernardo sayth the Frenchmen will cum roundly to worke to us at ones, and that we shall habb or nab shortly.

Hab, *dial.* and negro var. of **HAVE**.

Habade, **Habandoun**: see **AB**- and **H**.

Habarion, *-ioun*, *obs.* forms of **HABERGRON**.

Habber:- see **HABER**.

Habberdehoy, *var.* of **HOBBADEHOY**.

Habble, *Sc.* form of **HOBBLE**.

|| **Habeas**. Short for **HABEAS CORPUS**, q.v.

1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 June, The unfettered man moved himself by habeas to the Fleet.

|| **Habeas corpora**. *Law.* [L. = thou (shalt) have the bodies.]

1. More fully *Habeas corpora juratorum* (i.e. of the jury): a process formerly issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, directing the sheriff to compel the attendance of reluctant jurors.

1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 37, I send you now the habeas corpora and a coppie thereof, and you must desier the sherrife to serve it. 1535 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* 223 b (Stanf.) And if thenquest come nat at the day of this writte returned, than shal go an habeas corpora, and after that a distres vnto they come. 1838 CHITTY *Archbold's Pract. Cr. Q. B.* i. 1. ii. § 8 (ed. 6) 405 If none of the special jurors mentioned in the .. *habeas corpora* appear in court, the cause cannot be tried.

2. More fully *Habeas corpora nuper vicecomitis* (i.e. of the late sheriff): a process for bringing an ex-sheriff to account to the crown or to his successor.

1838 CHITTY *Archbold's Pract. Cr. Q. B.* i. 1. i. § 5 (3). (ed. 6) 214 Get your clerk in court to obtain a rule for a habeas corpora to bring in the body of the sheriff.

|| **Habeas corpus** (*hā'bē'z kō'pō's*). *Law.*

[L. = thou (shalt) have the body (sc. in court).]

A writ issuing out of a court of justice, or awarded by a judge in vacation, requiring the body of a person to be brought before the judge or into the court for the purpose specified in the writ; *spec.* the prerogative writ *habeas corpus ad sub-jiciendum*, requiring the body of a person restrained of liberty to be brought before the judge or into court, that the lawfulness of the restraint may be investigated and determined.

[1323 *Bracton's Note Bk.* (Maitland 1887) 527 Preceptum est vicecomiti quod habeat corpus eius, etc.] 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 503 II. 180 Now ther ys com down an habeas corpus for hym. 1585 F. ALFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. IV. 57 An Habeas Corpus since the beginning of this Queenes time hath bin but 22. 6d. in the Common Pleas, and 3s. 4d. in her Majesties Benche. 1622 *Humb. Desire & Proposit. Lds. & Comm.* 1 Feb. 8 Stopping their Habeas Corpusses. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 46 Lord Shaftesberrie's businesse touching the Habeas Corpus is heard today in the House. 1779 *Act 31 Chas. II.* c. 2 § 1 Whosoever any person .. shall bring any Habeas Corpus directed unto any Sheriffe .. Goaler Minister or other Person. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (mod. ed.) III. 131 The great and efficacious writ, in all manner of illegal confinement, is that of *habeas corpus ad sub-jiciendum*. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 9 Bushell .. being committed for non-payment of this fine, sued his writ of habeas corpus from the court of common pleas.

b. **Habeas Corpus Act**: the name commonly given to the Act 31 Chas. II. c. 2 (1679), whereby the granting and enforcing of this prerogative writ was much facilitated.

1691 C. BLOUNT *Opening of Session in Collect. Poems* 20 The Habeas Corpus Act, oppos'd, say still The Subjects Rights, is but the Prince's will. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (mod. ed.) III. 135 The oppression of an obscure individual gave birth to the famous habeas corpus act. 1777 BURKE *Lett. to Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 136 The other [statute] for a partial suspension of the Habeas Corpus appears to me of a much deeper malignity. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vii. 352 By the Habeas Corpus Act, the liberty of every Englishman was made as certain as law could make it.

c. *fig.*

1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* (1844) 38 And with an Habeas corpus to remove them from the Shepheards tarre-box to the hangmans budget. 1660 T. GOTCH *Chr. Directions* xviii. (1837) 66 There is not a *habeas corpus* comes to remove thy yoke-fellow, child, or friend, but it is signed by thy heavenly Father. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* iii. ii, Here are a great many poor words pressed into the service of this note, that would get their *habeas corpus* from any court in Christendom.

Hence **Habeas corpus v. trans.** (*nonce-vtd.*) to remove or transport as if by a writ of habeas corpus. 1817 KEATS *Wks.* (1880) III. 3 Habeas corpus'd as we are out of all wonder, curiosity, and fear.

Habeck, *var.* **HABICK**.

|| **Habena** (*hā'bē'nā*). *Anat.* and *Surg.* [L. *habēna* thong, rein, f. *habēre* to hold.]

1. *Anat.* a. = **FRENUM**. b. = **HABENULA**.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 677 The pineal gland has no other connexion with the brain than that which these habene or peduncles secure for it.

2. *Surg.* 'Formerly applied to a bandage for keeping the lips of wounds together; a uniting bandage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* **Habenar** (hăb'ndăr), *a. Anat.* [f. prec.: see -AR¹.] Of or pertaining to the habena.

|| **Habendum** (hăb'ndŏm). *Law.* [L. = 'to be had' or 'to be possessed', gerundive of *habere* to have.] That part of a deed (beginning in Law Latin with the words *habendum et tenendum*, and in Eng. deeds 'to have and to hold') which defines what estate or interest is thereby granted.

1607 MIDDLETON *Phanix* II. ii. Now I come to the *Habendum*, to have and to holde, vse and [etc.]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 179 In every deed of Conveyance there be two principal parts, the Premises, and the *Habendum*. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 30 The description of the things granted need not be repeated in the *habendum*; as it is sufficient that they are described in the premises. 1876 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5) s. v. *Deed*. In annuity-deeds and money assignments, the phrase 'To have, hold, receive, and take' is the common form of *habendum*. 1884 ELPHINSTONE *Conveyancing* 100 The clause beginning 'to have and to hold' is the *habendum* and *tenendum* combined, and is generally called the *habendum*.

[**Habenry**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

|| **Habenula** (hăb'niŭlă). *Anat.* [L. *habenula* small thong; hence, small strip of flesh cut out of a wound (Celsus).] 'A small, superficial, grey nucleus of the optic thalamus, situated above and in front of the entrance of the posterior commissure.'

1876 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 351 A collection of grey matter... called the ganglion of the peduncle of the pineal gland (ganglion of the habenula).

Hence **Habenular** *a.*, 'ribbon-like; floating like a thong' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Habernace, obs. form of **ABERNACE**.

1558 ASCHAM *Germany* 42 Personal pledges... for his good habernace.

Haberchoun, obs. Sc. var. **HABERGEON**.

† **Haberdash**, *sb.* Obs. Forms: 5-6 *haburdash*, -*dash*, *haberdash* (e). [app. = AF. *hapertas*, of unknown origin, perh. the name of a fabric, which occurs in an Anglo-Fr. customs list of imported peltry, furs, and fabrics, where a parallel and nearly contemporary list has *haberdassherie*. But the English word may, from its date and sense, be a back-formation from **HABERDASHER**, and *hapertas* may be only a bad AF. spelling of it. Connexion with mod. Icel. *haptask* 'haversack' is not possible.]

Petty merchandise, small wares.

1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 225 La charge de hapertas, xiii. 1256 SKELTON *Magny* 1295 I have an hole armory of such haburdashes in store. 1576 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 23 With great store of Haberdash, as bells, necklaces, beades of glasse, collers, points, pinner, purses, needels, girdels, threed, knives, sissers, pinner, hammers, hatchets, shirts, Coytes, headkerchiefs, breeches, coates, clothes, caps, Martiners breeches. 1648 *Gage West Ind.* 17 To barter with the Spaniards for their small Haberdash, or Iron, Knives, or such things which may help them in their Wars.

16. 1550-3 *Answe. Papysticall Exhort.* A vij b, Ye vter soche trashe And pyldie haberdashes As laye longe in your mynde.

b. More frequently, *haberdash ware, wares*.

1477 *Inv. Goods in Earwaker Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 3 In Dyvers Haburdashware xs. c. 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 16 All haberdash wares, as paper, bothe whyte and browne, glasses [etc.]. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 All sorts of Mercery or Haberdash Ware. 1665 *Purchas Pilgrims* II. 1644 One hundred and twentie pieces of Carries... with divers small Haberdash wares.

† **Haberdash**, *v.* Obs. [f. **HABERDASHER**.] *intr.* To deal in haberdashery or small wares.

1535 *Quarles Embl.* II. v. (1718) 82 To haberdash In Earth's base wares. 1644 — *Sheph. Orac.* iv. Leave to haberdash In such small peddling wares.

Haberdasher (hăb'rdăshər). Forms: 4-6 *haberdasher*, *haburdasher*, -*dasher*, 4 *habirdaschere*, -*dasshere*, 5 *habardasaher*, 4 *haberdasher*, (7 *habber*). [Has the form of a derivative of **HABERDASH** *sb.* (q.v.), or of the AFr. *hapertas* (quasi **hapertassier*, **haberdassier*); but the actual nature of the relationship between these words is left doubtful by their relative dates, as well as by the undetermined relation in which *haberdash* and *hapertas* stand to each other.]

Formerly, a dealer in a variety of articles now dealt with by other trades, including caps, and probably hats: see *quots.* In the course of the 16th c. the trade seems to have been split into two, those of †*a.* A dealer in, or maker of, hats and caps, a hatter (*obs.*); b. A dealer in small articles appertaining to dress, as thread, tape, ribbons, etc.

1311-12 *Liber Memorandum* 53 in *Liber Albus* (Rolls) III. 433 Super diversos haberdasshers et capellarios. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 361 An haberdasshere [v. rr. *habir*, *habur*, -*dasshere*, -*daisshe*] and a Carpenter. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1871) 108 William Warboys citizen and haburdasher of London. c. 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Salters, Towelers, and habardashers. c. 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 64 Haberdashers that sell french or milan capps, glasses, Daggers, swerdes, gridles and such things. 1561 *Stow Eng. Chron.* (Howe 1615) 869/1 The Milliners, or Haberdashers, in that place, sould mousetrappes, bird cages,

shooing hornes, Lanthornes, and Jews trumpes. 1594 *Nashe Unfort. Trav.* 38 Bookes, pictures, beades, crucifixes, why there was a haberdashers shop of them in euerie chamber. [1790 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754-5) II. v. x. 278/2 Haberdashers... were also called Milliners, so called from Milan in Italy, whence the Commodities they dealt in chiefly came; such were Owches, Brooches, Agglets, Spurs, Caps, Glasses, &c.]

a. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 11 § 3 For the better and truer making of Capps and Hattes within this Realme... it shalbe lefull to the Maister and Wardens of the Company of Haberdasshers within the Citie of London... to [etc.]. c. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxiv. The Haberdasher heapeath wealth by hattes. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* III. 699/2 John Fisher a haberdasher of hats and mayor of Northampton. 1711 *Bundell Spect.* No. 161 § 3 He... had won so many Hats, that his Parlour looked like a Haberdasher's Shop. 1711 STEELE *Ibid.* No. 187 § 7 Mr. Sly, Haberdasher of Hats... has prepared very neat Hats, Rubbers, and Brushes.

b. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Mercuriol*, a Peiller, a paltrie Haberdasher. 1617 *MINSHU Ductor*, An Haberdasher of small wares... In London also called a Millener, à Lat. *millie*, i. a thousand, as one having a thousand small wares to sell. 1630 *MASINGER Renegado* II. iii. A great lady dote upon a haberdasher of small wares! 1636 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Haberdasher*, one that sells a great many several sorts of Wares, as Riband, Gloves, &c. Also a Seller of Hats. 1708 *Long Gas.* No. 446/4 William Andrews of London, Haberdasher of small Wares. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 38 Haberdasher [buys] of the thread merchants. 1755 *JOHNSON, Haberdasher*, one who sells small wares; a pedlar. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict.*, *Chaucer* 241 Haberdashers were originally a branch of the mercers; and dealt, like them, in small wares.

c. *fig.* (cf. *dealer, retailer, vendor*.)

1594 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 212 a. A Haberdasher of Wilde-fowle, or a Merchant venturer of daintie meat. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1235 This haberdasher of lytes. 1664 J. WILSON *Project*, IV. Dram. Wks. (1874) 264 See! your haberdasher of small projects. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.*, *Crew*, *Haberdasher* of Nouns and Pronouns, Schoolmaster or Usher. a. 1764 *LLOYD New River Head Poet.* Wks. 1774 II. 65 Haberdashers of small jokes. 1807 *LYTTON Pelham* xvi. This 'Haber-dasher of pronouns' was a person of the name of Margot. 1808 *Craven Dial.* s. v., A schoolmaster, alias a haberdasher of nouns and pronouns.

d. *attrib.*

1813 *Examiner* to May 266/1 They are altogether haberdasher Stationers.

Hence **Haberdasheress**, a female haberdasher.

1705 T. BROWN *Lett. Dead to Living* Wks. 1760 II. 272, I found... Thalestris the Amazonian, who, as I hinted to you in my last, is become a haberdasheress of small wares.

Haberdashery (hăb'rdăsh'jəri). [f. prec.: see -ERY.]

1. The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.

1419 *Liber Albus* III. i. (Rolls) 230 Les Fees de Layn de Spaine et Haberdasherie. 1593 *Christ's T.* (1613) 96 Those are the Syrens, that hang out their shining Silks and Veluets, and dazle Prides eyes with their deceitfull haberdashery. 1690 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1694) 166 Our own Commodities being some rated very low, as Drapery, Silk Wares, Haberdashery. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peac.* III. Wks. VIII. 390 Tape and thread, and all the other small wares of haberdashery and millinery. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 373 A highly respectable draper told me that he never could thoroughly understand where hosiery, haberdashery, or drapery, began or ended. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* I. 133, I am involved in a whirlwind of haberdashery, Brussels lace, diamonds.

2. The shop or establishment of a haberdasher.

1813 *SCOTT Trierm.* II. Interl. III. A walking haberdashery, Of feathers, lace, and fur.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haberdashery-ware*, etc.

1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 467 A ship laden with wyne, sylkes, and other haberdashery wares. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xlv. (1841) II. 161 Haberdashery-ware from Holland. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) I. xxv. 245 A kind of haberdashery shop. 1797-1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 40 In the haberdashery line.

Haberdepoies, -*poys* (e, obs. ff. **AVOIRDUPOIS**, 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Amphora*. a pound and a halfe of haberdepoies weight. 1603 *OWEN Pembroke* (1891) 139 Sold by the haberdepoies pound.

† **Haberdine** (hăb'rdin, -din). Obs. Forms: 4-6 *haburdin* (ne, 5-7 *haberdine*, 6 *haberdin*, -*din*, 6-7 *habberdin*, *haberdin*, *haberdein*, 7-8 *habberdin*, -*din*, 6-9 *haberdine*, 9 *haberdin*. [The same word as *MDu. abberdaen* (Du. *abberdaan*), var. of *labberdaen*, supposed by De Vries to be derived from the name of a Basque district, the *tractus Lapurdanus*, F. *le Labourd*, or from *Lapurdum* ancient name of Bayonne; the Basques having been the first to engage in the cod-fishery. The loss of *i*-points to the passing of the word through French: Godef. has *Labordean* 1577: *Cotgr.* has *abordean*, *habordean*, *labordean*; but earlier evidence for the word in Fr. is wanting.] The name of a large sort of cod, used esp. for salting; salt or sun-dried cod.

It was sometimes formerly considered a different species from the common cod and classified as *Asellus Islandicus*.

1300 *Wardr. Acc. Edw.* I (1787) 118 In vendicione diversis per diversa precia 5496 stokk[ish] et Aberden'. [1370 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 616 In 1370, 140 haburdinne are bought at 12. each.] 1496 *Naval Accounts Hen. VII* (1896) 166 Flyssh, cc haberdine at xxxij^s iiii^d the hundred. -lxvij^s viij^d. 1530 in *Rymer Foedera* (1710) XIV. 375 Cod and Haberdin Eight Hundred. 1538 *Fitz-HERRB. Just. Pens* 156 Fyshe that actually labour to take Lyng Haberdine Lobfyshe. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 63 Broome fagot is best to drie haberdin on. 1621 *BURTON Acat. Mel.* I. ii. i. (1651) 68 Indurate Fish as Ling.. Red-herrings.. Haberdine. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNET*

Health's Improv. (1746) 230 Our Blood is... corrupted with filthy Fish... salt Herrings, red Herrings, Sprats, Haberdin. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. iii. ii. (1743) 154 Cod fish, Haberdine, Ling &c. have 124 to the c. [1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haberdin*, cod or stock fish dried and cured on board: that cured at Aberdeen was the best.]

b. More fully *haberdine-fish*.

1573-80 *BARET Alu.* F 578 Haberdine fish, *Asellus salinus*. 1771 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* (1790) 138 Dried cod fish, at that period known by the name of Haberdin fish.

Habergeon (hă'bərdʒən, hăb'rdʒən), **haubergeon** (hə'bərdʒən). Forms: a. 3 *haubergeun*, 4-6 -*oun* (e, 4-9 -*on*; also 4-5 *hawberjoun*, Sc. *haubrischoun* (e, *hawbyrschoun*, *haubersion* (e, 5 *hawburgon*, -*byrgon*, Sc. *awbyrchowne*, 6 *haubergyon*, *hauylbergyn*, 9 *hawbergeon*. β. ? 3, 4- *habergeon*; also 3-4 *haberion*, *habiryun*, 4-5 *haber*, *habar*, *habir*, *habour*, *habur*, *habyr*, -*geon*, -*gion*, -*gioun*, -*gyn* (e, -*gon*, -*goun*, -*gown*, -*goyne*, -*jon* (e, -*joun* (e, -*jown* (e, -*jeoun*, -*jeon*, -*jun* (e, -*yon* (e, 5 *aburioun*, 6 *habergyn*, *habarion*, *habbergion*, -*jon*, -*jeoun*; Sc. *haberjone*, -*choun*, -*shoune*, *haberschone*, *abrichon*. (About 100 variants.) [ME. a. F. *haubergeon* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), deriv. (treated as dim.) of OF. *hauberc*, now *haubert*: see **HAUBERK** and -*on*. In Eng. from an early date reduced to *ha*-, though examples of *hau*-, *haw*-, under French influence, contemporary or historical, occur down to the present day. The word has been since the 16th c. only historical, and it was app. after it had become obs. as a living word, that the pronunciation hăb'rdʒən or hăb'rdʒin, found in Milton, Butler, Glover, etc., and in some modern dictionaries, arose.]

A sleeveless coat or jacket of mail or scale armour, originally smaller and lighter than a **HAUBERK**, but sometimes app. the same as that.

[1285 *Act 13 Edw.* I c. 6 A disz liverce de terre.. haubergeun chapel espe e cutel.] c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 7521 (Trin.) Helme haburioun [*Gott.* habiryun] on him bei did. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XI. 120 Mony helmys and hawbyrschownys. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Margaret* 279 Scho was cled in haubersione Of treuth and of deuocione. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 23 In his helme and in his haberioun. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Sam.* xvii. 5 Goliath.. was clothid with a maylid hawberioum [1388 an haburioun hokid]. 1382 — *Eph.* vi. 14 Be haberioun of rytynesse. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 150 Nekte his sherte an Aketoun And ouer that an haubergeoun [v. rr. habiryoun, haburgoun, haberioun]. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 To Henne my sonne, an aburioun, a ketil Hatte. c. 1425 *WYRTOUN Cron.* viii. xxxiii. 22 Throw thre fauld of Awbyrchowne. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 220/1 Haburyoun [v. rr. haburgyn], or hawberk, lorica. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4129 The haubergeonne whilk his body shuld kepe both vp and doune. 1530 *PALSGR.* 229/2 Hauylbergyn of mayle. 1532 *COVERDALE Rev.* ix. 9 They had habbergions As it were habbergions of yron. 1550 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vi. 29 Their mightie strokes their habergeons dismayd. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* I. lxxii. 15 Some doud a curace, some a corslet bright, An hawberke some, and some a haberon. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron.* xxvi. 14 And Vzriah prepared for them... shields, and speares, and helmets, and habergions. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. iii. 537 The shot let fly... Lodg'd in Magnano's brass habergeon. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1119 Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet And brigandine of brass, thy broad habergeon. 1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 23 Their Knights and freeholders to find Corslets and Haubergeons. 1707 *GLOVER Athenaid* VIII. (R.), Above, bright maille, haubergeons scald in gold. 1864 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* III. 306 The knights are now seen... each covered with his habergeon of mail. 1879 *BROWNING Tray* 4 Sir Olaf, the good knight, did don His helm and eke his habergeon.

† b. Worn as a rough garment for penance. Obs. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Parv.* T. 7978 Werynge of heyres or of stamyn, or of haubergeons on hire naked flesche.. and swiche manere penances. *Ibid.* 7980 Of whiche Ihesu crist is moore apayed than of heyres or haubergeons or hauberke.

† c. Applied to the elytron of a beetle. Obs.

a. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii. Scaly beetles, with their habergeons, That make a humming murmur as they fly.

Hence **Habergeoned** († *hauberionnyd*) *a.*, equipped with a habergeon.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Macc.* iv. 7 Thei sawen the tentis of heithen men stronge, and men hauberionnyd.

† **Haerberjet**, **hauberget**. Obs. Also 6 *hauberject*, 8 *haberject*, 9 *halberject*, -*git*. [In med. L. *haubergetum*, a word of obscure origin, app. related to **HAUBERK** and **HABERGEON**.] A kind of cloth named in Magna Carta, and in some ancient documents.

[1216 *Magna Carta* 1 Hen. III § 23 Sit... una latitudo pannorum tinctorum & Haubergetorum, scilicet due Uline infra listas.] 1502 tr. *Great Charter* in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 219 And one largenes dyed clothes and of russetis and of hauberictis, that is to sey two ellis betwyxt the listis. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Haerberjets*, or *Hauberjets*, a kind of Cloth mention'd in Magna Charta, and other Records. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* II. i. 10 Clothing of... grising or halbergit and lamb's skins. 1862 *RILEY Liber Albus* Gloss. s. v. *Hapertas*, in *Mag. Rot.* 14 *John*, mention is made of 3043 ells de *halbergo albo* 'of white halberjet' for the king's use.

† **Ha'bick**. Obs. Also *habeok*. [Etymol. unknown.] 'An instrument used in dressing cloth' (*Cussans Handbk. Heraldry* 116).

1660 *Guillim's Heraldry* IV. vii. 288 Sable, a Cheuron

Ermine, between two Habicks in chief, and a Tessell in base, proper. This is the bearing of the worshipful Company of the Cloth-workers. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 11 (ed. 3) 369.

Habide, obs. form of ABIDE.

1300 *Cursor M.* 22688 Under a fel þai sal habide. c 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) i. 4 It will not habide þerin.

Habil, obs. form of ABLE, HABILE.

Habile (hæ-bil'āb'l), *a. rare*. [= mod.F. *habillable*, *f. habilier* to clothe: see -ABLE.] Capable of being clothed.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v. The whole habitable and habitable globe.

Habilament, variant of HABILIMENT.

Habilatory (hæ-bil'atōrī), *a. rare*. [Arbitrary *f. F. habilier* to dress, or Eng. *habili-ment*, after adjs. etymologically formed in -atory.] Having reference to dressing.

1807 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxix. (D.) Accustomed to penetrate the arcanæ of habilitary art. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v. In all his Modes and habilitary endeavours. 1865 *Frederick. Gl.* xviii. vii. VII. 207 Valuable effects, cosmetic a good few of them, habilitary, artistic.

Habile (hæ-bil'), *a.* [A variant of ABLE (formerly *hable*, *abil*, etc.), conformed in 16-17th c. to mod.F. *habile* or Lat. *habilis*, and, in modern use, (sense 4) to some extent differentiated: see ABLE *a.*]

†1. Fitted, suited; fit, suitable; competent (*to do something*); = ABLE *a.* 2. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvi. 78 To that, baith curtas and cunnand He wes, bath habyll and avenand. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. 334 Quhillk wes mare habil to have desir than to have obtein the tribunate. 1768 MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 184 Apt and habile for any congenerous action. 1715 WODROW *Corr.* II. 24 The most habile way to prevent the ruin of this church. 1795 MACK-NIGHT *Apostol. Epist.* (1820) i. 624 Many habile and disinterested witnesses.

†2. Manageable, handy; = ABLE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* v. 67 The Hands are the most habil members of the Body, and the most easily turned to all sides.

†3. Having the capacity or power (*to do a thing*); = ABLE *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractatus* 71 (Jam.) To be the main habyl to keip the command of God. 1678 GALE *Act. Gentiles* III. 32 That God's influx doth render the subject habile to act.

4. Having general readiness; handy, ready; skilful, deft, adroit, dexterous.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 169 Ryol sawe the stroke come, and was habyle, and lepte a syde. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 189 The most proper and habile person. 1766 Mrs. E. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 38 'Tis like practising Fencing with the left Hand. it renders one more habile, certainly. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* II. 223 The most habile writer of monthly fashions. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* i. viii. 157 The cards fell quickly from his habile fingers. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 894/1 That general training which made educated Americans of earlier generations so habile and adroit.

Habiliment (hæ-bil'imēt), *Forms:* *a.* 5 *abily*-, *abyl*(l) -, 5-6 *abylo*-, 5-7 *abile*-, *abili*-, 6 *abilli*-, *abilla*-, 7 *abilli*-, *abilia*-, *abilment*. *β.* *Sc. forms* (chiefly in senses 1, 3, 4) 6 *abulye*-, *abulye*-, *abullie*-, 6-7 *abuljea*-, *abuljle*-, *abulja*-, 9 *abullyement*. *γ.* 5 *habyl*(l) -, *habyly*-, 5-7 *habille*-, 6 *hable*-, 6-7 *habile*-, 6-8 *habilli*-, *habilla*-, 7-9 *habila*-, 6- *habiliment*. See also ABILIMENT, BILIMENT. [*a.* OF. *habillement*, *abillement*, *f. habilier* to render fit, fit out, *f. habile* fit, suitable: see ABLE. In early use often spelt without initial *h*, esp. in the senses which connected themselves with ABLE, ABILITY; but with the gradual restriction of the word to sense 4 (like mod.F. *habiller*, *habillement*, obviously influenced in sense by F. *habit* clothing), the *h* has been restored. (The *Sc. fy*, *ly*, represents Fr. *il mouill*.)]

1. (without *pl.*) Outfit, accoutrement, equipment, array, attire, dress. (Now only of personal attire.)

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xviii. Alle maner of abyement that pretendith to the werre. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 30 b. Hauyng the forme and habylement of a knight. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. p. lvi. Their abylyement was . . . maid . . . after the general gise of the cuntre. 1558 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 4546 Rycht hartfully content Of meit, drynk, and abylyement. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 30 Strange Lady in so straunge habylment. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 146 The costlie excesse of cleithing, and abzulyment of mens bodies. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) i. iii. l. 229 To keep pace with this romantic extension of habylment. 1818 S. ROGERS *Columbus* App. 14 In rich habylment Two Strangers at the Convent-gate. 1842 POE *Murders Rue Morgue* Wks. 1864 I. 202 Numerous changes of habylment.

fig. 1804 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 363/2 The style is the habylment of the spirit.

†2. *pl.* Fittings, apparatus, furniture, gear, outfit, rigging; as of a ship. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 92/1 The cordes and other habylments of the shippe bracke.

†3. *pl.* Munitions, appliances, implements, or apparatus of war; weapons, warlike stores, etc.

(In this sense the initial *h* was more commonly omitted, doubtless from the recognized connexion with *able*, *ability*, quasi 'things making *able* for war'.)

1425, etc. (see ABILIMENT). a 1467 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camden) 145 Alle the abylymentys of werre. as welle pouders, gounny, and arblastys, schott, or othyr artyleres. 1495

Act 11 *Hen. VII* c. 64 *Preamble*, Shippes with all abilymentis of Werre. 1569 STROCKER *tr. Diod. Sic.* i. iv. 7 To prepare for all such necessarie habylementis and engines of warre as were meete. a 1648 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 489/1 Ammunition, Victuals, or other Abilliments for the War. 1686 *Lond. Gas. No.* 2120/2 Armour, Munition, Stores. . . Ordnance, or other Habilliments of War.

†b. *esp.* Personal accoutrements for war; armour, warlike apparel; also the trappings of a horse. *Obs.*

c 1485 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 53 Soo beganne eueriche of theym to seke his armes and habylmentes. 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 28 In glistering habilliments of armes. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 51 He armed himselfe in the dead Knights abilliments, with guilt spurses. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii. To return his armour and abylyments at a moment when it was impossible to find a suitable delegate in his stead.

4. *pl.* The apparel, vestments, or garments appropriate to any office or occasion. Applied also, jocularly or grandiloquently, to ordinary clothes. (The chief extant sense.)

(In this sense initial *h* has always prevailed; the connexion with *able*, *ability*, being less obvious, and that with mod. F. *habit*, *habillement* more so.)

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 111 Clothynge and habylmentis of the sayd holy fader. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 35 He cled him with riche and riall abylymentis. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VII.* 28 b. Wyth y^e garter, collar, mantell, and other habylmentes apperteynyng to the companyons of the sayde noble ordre. 1559 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. i. (Arb.) 149 They want their courtly habilliments. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 11 My riches, are these poore habilliments. 1648 ROGERS *Nathan* 474 To put on all those abilliments upon him, to kill the fat calf to welcome him. 1770 Mrs. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. I. 305 We have no winter habilliments. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 218 The Saviour is seen in the habilliments of a gardener. 1867 MISS BRADDON *R. Godwin* II. ii. 30 She saw George Stannore in his everyday habilliments.

fig. 1614 Sir W. LEIGHTON in *Fart S. P. Jas.* I. 265 All curious quaint abilliments exild, In humblest habite now my verse compild. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* 98 The earle decks herself in her fresh abilliments of blossomes. 1822 KEBLE *Serm.* i. (1848) 8 Mistaking the circumstances and outward habilliments of things for the things themselves.

†5. Anything worn as an ornament; = BILIMENT.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 8 Pyers. . . bought for them abylymentes and jewelles. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* c. 5 Any frenche hood or bonet of veluet, with any habilliment paste or edge of golde perle or stone. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Gen.* xxiv. 22 The man took a golden abylyment of half a shekel weight. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* *Gen.* xxiv. 22 Eare-ring: or abylyment, jewell, ouch: which was hanged sometime on the eare.

†6. *fig.* Mental equipment or qualification; capacity; *pl.* abilities, faculties, powers (of mind). *Obs.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 2 How can the Holy Ghost. . . but require us to bestow all the forces and habilliments we have? 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. iv. 102 If the impediments of Nature bee but small, And the habilliments otherwise great. 1618 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Wouldst thou have eloquence added to all these former abilliments? 1633 FORD *Broken Ht.* v. ii. Never lived gentleman of greater merit, Hope or abillment to steer a kingdom. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xi. xlv. § 10 There is a freedom or abillment to do that which is pleasant and acceptable unto God.

Hence **Habilimental** *a.*, of or relating to attire.

Habilimentary *a.*, dealing with habilliments.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 466 Embodied representatives of antiquity in a moral as well as habillimentary point of view. 1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVII. 731 The result of his habillimentary effort. 1882 HARDY *Two on a Tower* II. vii. 109 Researches among habillimentary hulls and husks.

Habilimented, *pp. a.* [*f. prec. sb. + -ED*.] Equipped, arrayed, apparelled, dressed.

1607 DEKKER *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 257 Habillimented gloriously for warre. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Fruits* Wks. III. 98 A Chimney-sweeper's wife. . . Habillimented like the Diamond Queene. 1650 H. LORD *Perses* Ep. Ded., Habillimented in the ridiculous vesture of his owne Superstitions. 1802 *Chamb. Jrm.* i. Oct. 625/1 The staid and decorously habillimented banker.

†**Habilitate**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* [*ad. med.L. habitāt-us*, *pa. pp. of habitā-re*: see next.] Endowed with ability; rendered able; capacitated, qualified.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 12 Not legall, nor habitate to serve in Parliament.

Habilitate (hæ-bil'itāt), *v.* Also ABILITATE. [*f. L. habitāt-* *pp. stem of habitā-re* to make fit, enable, *f. habitā-us*, aptitude, ABILITY.]

†1. *trans.* To endow with ability or capacity; to capacitate, qualify. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 322 The internall gifts of God. . . fortifie vs against vice, and habitate exceedingly to vertue. 1678 MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 187 A superadded influence, which may habitate them for action. 1819 SOUTHEY *Hist. Brasil* III. xl. 527 Till a second order from the King should habitate them so to do.

†2. To furnish with means, esp. for the working of a mine. [*After Sp. habitatar.*]

1824 *Ann. Reg.* 212* He then proposed, not to habitate the mine in the usual way, but to lend money to the miner, that he himself might pay the workmen.

2. *intr. for refl.* To qualify oneself for office; *spec.* to qualify as teacher in a German University. [*After Ger. habitätren.*]

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* June 925 He meant to habitate as a privat-docent when he returned. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1612 In 1811 he habitated at Heidelberg with the dissertation, 'De fidei. . . idea'.

3. *trans.* To clothe, dress, habit. *rare.*

1885 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 197 Species variously habitated in artistic patterns. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* II. xxiii. 183 Devils. . . habitated in flesh for evil purposes.

Hence **Habilitator** [*after Sp. habitador*], in western U. S. one who habitates a mine, or furnishes capital for its working under contract with the proprietors. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Habilitation (hæ-bil'itā-tjōn), Also ABILITATION. [*ad. med.L. habitāt-iō-em*, *n.* of action *f. habitā-re*: see HABILITATE *pp. a.*]

Although the obvious connexion with ABILITY led to the dropping of initial *h* in this and the preceding word, in 17th c. the direct Latin derivation finally preserved it.]

The action of enabling or endowing with ability or fitness; capacitation, qualification.

1612 BACON *Ess. Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 483 The Things, which we formerly have spoken of, are but Habilitations towards Armes: And what is Habilitation without Intention and Act? 1713 *Treaty w. Spain* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* (1721) III. 169 All Augmentations of Duties which were introduced in the said Ports. . . on occasion of the War, or under the Title of Habilitation, or any other whatsoever, ceasing and being taken away. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 617 The habilitation of new maritime ports for expediting the intercourse with America. 1861 A. McCaul *Ess. Proph.* in *Aids to Faith* (1861) 88 He. . . had no permanent habilitation to declare the will of God. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 213 I propose that the honour-degrees (M.A., etc.) should of themselves form the habilitation for the office of tutor.

b. The advancing of money on the security of a mine, to enable the owner to work it. (*U.S.*, from *Sp. habitacion*.)

Hability (hæ-bil'itī), Also 5-6 *-te*, 6-7 *-tie*. [*An early form of ABILITY*, after OF. *habileté*; in this, the *h* was rarely preserved after 1650; but in the 19th c. it has sometimes been restored in sense 2, which goes with *habile* and mod.F. *habileté*.]

†1. Early spelling of ABILITY. *q. v. Obs.*

1430-1678 [see ABILITY]. 1773 *State Russia* II. 77 All their Hability consists in crying out with a loud Voice to the Idols.

2. The quality of being habile; deftness; readiness; easy familiarity. [*After mod.F. habileté*.] *rare.*

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 64 An hability of conduct which properly constitutes genius in war. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. towards Critical Method* 73 Hability in or familiarity with a given style or form affects our appreciation of it.

Habillement, -ement, *obs. ff. HABILIMENT*.

†**Habile**, *v. Obs.* *Forms:* 5 *habylo*-, *-ylle*, *abele*-, 5-6 *habyll*-, 5-7 *habille*-. [*a.* F. *habiller*, *abilier* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), to fit, fit out, put in order, dress, clothe, repr. a late L. type **habiliā-re*, *f. habilis* (see HABLE and ABLE); in later use associated with *habit* clothing. Cf. also ABLE *v.* 1, 2, and the *Sc. form* ABULYIE.]

1. *trans.* To fit, adapt; = ABLE *v.* 1.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xiii. 86 They ought of reason them self to habyle To haue science of Philosophie.

2. To fit out; to accoutre, array, attire, esp. for war; to apparel, dress; = ABLE *v.* 2.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 141 She went into her chaumbre and abeled her self. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* i. 19 He dyde do make agayn the churches, and habylled the holy places. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 37 Be he habylled rychely in harnoys and mountures. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. li. 108 a/2 The holy man Abraham thus habilled and arrayed. . . lepe up on an horse. *Ibid.* 111 To habylle and put them in armes. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Losia* 128 He stayed there so long till Losia was habilled.

3. To make or pronounce competent, to enable, qualify; = ABLE *v.* 4 b.

1530 PALSGR. 576/2, I habyll, as a man to do a thyng, I make him able, or thyneke him sufficient. . . I was habylled to handell this mater by better men than you be.

Habirgeon, -joun, *etc. obs. ff. HABERGEON*.

Habit (hæ-bit), *sb.* *Forms:* *a.* 3-5 *abit*-, *abyt*-, 3-6 *abite*-, *abyte*-, (5 *abbyte*-, 6 *abbit*-, *-et(te)*, *-ytte*, *Sc. -eit*). *β.* 4-7 *habite*-, 5-6 *habyte*-, (5 *habet*-, 6 *habitt*-, *habbet*-, *-ett(e)*, *Sc. habeit*-, 6-7 *habette*-, 5- *habit*). [*a.* OF. *habit*, *abit* (12th c. in *Littre*) = Pr. *abit*, *habūt*, It. *abito*; *ad. L. habitus*, noun of action (*u-* stem), from *habere* to have, *refl.* to be constituted, to be.]

The sense-development, as seen in Latin and the modern languages taken together, is thus: *orig.* Holding, having, 'haviour'; hence the way in which one holds or has oneself, i. e. the mode or condition in which one is, exists, or exhibits oneself, *a*) externally; hence demeanour, outward appearance, fashion of body, mode of clothing oneself, dress, habitation; *b*) in mind, character, or life; hence, mental constitution, character, disposition, way of acting, comporting oneself, or dealing with things, habitual or customary way (of acting, etc.), personal custom, accustomedness. This development was largely completed in ancient Latin, and had received some extension in OF., before the word became English; in our language, senses were taken, from time to time, from Fr. or L., without reference to their original order of development; hence the chronological order in Eng. is in no way parallel to the original; and the arrangement below is only partly chronological. In mod.F. the word is narrowed down to our branch I, other senses being supplied by *habitude*; thus Eng. 'habit' is co-extensive with the two French words, and its chief sense corresponds not to F. *habit* but to F. *habitude*.

I. Fashion or mode of apparel, dress.

1. Bodily apparel or attire; clothing, raiment, dress. *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 12 Pe onnesse of o luue & of o wil, bet heo alle habbeð imene wiðinnen hore abit, bet is on. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 141 Pe abyt þat þou hatz vpon, no haly-day hit menskez. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 68/1 Saul thenne changed his habyte and clothynge and dyde on other clothynge. 1598 *R. Johnson 9 Worthies Fijj*, The verie aspect of his outwarde abite. 1607 *Shaks. Timon* iv. iii. 113 It is her habite onely, that is honest, Her selfe's a Bawd. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 24 Their habit like to Adams, a few Plaineintee leaves only fixt about their middles. 1651 *Evelyn Diary* 6 Sept., He went about in womens habite. 1725 *Pope Odys.* iv. 336 In the vile habit of a village slave. 1809 *Pinkney Trav. France* 111 The chief peculiarity in his habit was a deep lace ruff.

b. with a and pl. A set or suit of clothes, a dress (of some specified kind). *arch.*

a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 414 Undir an olde poore habite reigne the ofte Grete vertu. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxvi. 305 (Harl. MS.) Weddidi. In a simple Abyt. 1521 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) l. 183 To have oon abbit after such fourme. c 1665 *Mrs. Hutchinson Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 348 The colonel himself had on that day a habit which was pretty rich but grave. a 1691 *Boyle Hist. Air* (1692) 170 Being thinly clothed with one of the digger's habits. 1761-2 *Hume Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 465 She dressed herself in a rich habit of silk and velvet. 1770 *Langhorne Plutarch* (1879) l. 104/1 Women..were not to go out of town with more than three habits. 1808 *Sk. Charact.* (1813) l. 180 [They] went on horseback, in a uniform habit, all blue and silver.

c. pl. Clothes, garments, habiliments; hence d. in sing. A garment; a gown or robe. *arch.*

c. 1477 *Caxton Jason* 81 b, Lo here my habytes that be requysite. 1598 *Yong Diana* 257 Your habites denie you to be of any place hereabouts. 1634 *Milton Comus* 157 Lest the place And my quaint habits breed astonishment. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) v. 170 The latter had put on women's habits over their armour. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 271 [The bodies of] two princes in the habits they used to wear.

d. 1714 *Gay Trivia* l. 43 Thy Doily Habit. 1728 *T. Sheridan Persius* v. (1739) 66 The Toga was the Habit worn in Peace. 1771 *Mrs. Harris in Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* l. 214 Mr. Cambridge borrowed a dress for her, which was pretty and fine, the habit muslin with green and gold sprigs, with a turban and veil. 1852 *Mrs. Jameson Leg. Madonna* (1857) 19 St. Catherine of Siena, her habit spangled with stars.

e. *transf.* and *fig.* Outward form or appearance; guise; 'dress', 'garb'.

1549 *Coverdale, etc. Erasmus. Par. Heb.* 2 Hauling vpon hym the habite of mans body. 1618 *Wither Mottos, Nec Habeo* Wks. (1633) 518, I will ever finde Meanes to maintaine a habit for my Minde Of Truth in graine. 1669 *Gale Crit. Gentiles* l. i. ii. § 9 Though Plato thus..disfigured the habit of his Jewish Traditions. 1824 *Longc. Autumn* II. 5 The silvery habit of the clouds. a 1839 *Præd Poems* II. 13 Tory to-day, and Whig to-morrow, All habits and all shapes he wore.

2. *spec.* The dress or attire characteristic of a particular rank, degree, profession, or function; *esp.* the dress of a religious order; *the habit*, the monastic order or profession (cf. 'the cowl').

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 20/45 Him-sulf he nam be Abite þere; and Monck fornest bi-cam. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 172 His abite he cam forsake, his ordre lete alle doune. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A. Prol.* 3 In Habite of an Hermite. [1393] C. In Abit as an Ermitte. c 1386 *Chaucer Monks' T.* 353 In kinges abynt went hir sonnes tuo. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 67 Goo stele an abite, & bcome a frere. 1538 *Starkey England* l. iv. 127 Frerys whome you wold juge to be borne in the habyte, they are so lytly and yong. 1642 *Howell For. Trav.* (Arb.) 50 So that a Biscayner is capable to be a Cavalier of any of the three habits. 1673 *Ray Journ. Low C.* 17 The several Faculties..are distinguished by their Habits: Divinity-Students wear constantly Gowns and square Caps. 1709 *Strype Ann. Ref.* l. xliii. 471 Puritans, that is, such as refused the habits. 1777 *Robertson Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 129 Magellan, whom the king honoured with the habit of St. Jago. 1807 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1876) l. ii. 102 The foreign reformers then in England..expressed their dissatisfaction in seeing these habits retained. 1894 *J. T. Fowler Adamnan* Introd. 77 While walking his hands were clasped under his habit.

b. In the Greek Church: *Lesser habit*, the dress of the proficients or monastics of the second degree. *Great or great angelic habit*, the dress of the monastics of the third degree, termed the perfects.

1772 *J. G. King Grk. Ch. Russia* 366 [After completing their novitiate] they proceed to take the lesser habit or *χίμα*. *Ibid.*, They take..last of all, the great angelic habit.

3. = RIDING-HABIT: A dress worn by ladies on horseback; a lady's riding-dress.

[1666 *Evelyn Diary* 13 Sept., The Queene was now in her cavalier riding habit. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 104 P 3 The Model of this Amazonian Hunting-Habit for Ladies, was, as I take it, first imported from France.] 1798 *Jane Austen Northang. Abb.* (1870) II. vi. 130 Her habit therefore was thrown off with all possible haste. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* ch. xvii, The elegant compromise betwixt male and female attire, which has now acquired, *par excellence*, the name of a *habit*. 1855 *Tennyson Maud* l. xx. i, Whether The habit, hat, and feather, Or the frock and gipsy bonnet Be the neater and completer. 1879 *Whyte-Melville Riding Recoll.* vii. (ed. 7) 121 The habit and the side-saddle. 1882 *Miss Braddon Mt. Royal* vii, The St. Aubyn girls were breakfasting in their habits and hats.

II. External deportment, constitution, or appearance; habitation.

4. Bearing, demeanour, deportment, behaviour; posture. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. v. 60 Me semyth by semblaunt and by habyte that ye shold be Iustyce. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* III. i. 168 A statly man of habyte of chere and of maynten. 1586 *Marlowe 1st Pt. Tamburl.* l. ii, Noble and mild this Persian seems to be, If outward habit judge the inward man. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 154 So of lying or other habit of body. 1642 *Rogers Naaman* 29 The habit and behaviour of this great Prince. 1687 *Sedley Bellam.* III. Wks. 1722 II. 136 What's the meaning of this Habit? I never saw a man so overjoy'd.

5. Bodily condition or constitution.

1576 *Fleming Panoph. Epist. Epit. Aij b.* Of the habite of his body, or corporall proportion..hee is a faire and well favoured Gentleman. 1606 *Bacon Sylla* § 354 Cardamon which..made them grow better, and be of a more active habit. 1721 *Addison Spect.* No. 3 P 3 She would revive..out of a wasting Distemper, into a Habit of the highest Health and Vigour. 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl., Habit*, in medicine, is what we otherwise call the temperament or constitution of the body; whether obtained by birth, or occasioned by the manner of living. 1782 *Priestley Corrupt. Chr.* l. II. 211 A being..of a delicate tender habit. 1791 *Burke App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 136 To bring the patient to a better habit. 1812 *Amoy Windham* l. 4 A victim to a consumptive habit. 1844 *Disraeli Coningsby* l. i, Originally..of a spare habit, but now a little inclined to corpulency.

6. *transf.* The bodily 'system'. 7. The outer part, surface, or external appearance of the body.

b. 1589 *Cogan Haven Health* (1636) 4 Least..any of the excrements should hastily be received into the habit of the body. 1622 *French Yorksh. Spa* x. 91 If it be retained in the habit of the body and veins. 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v., A thing is said to *enter the habit*, when it becomes intimately diffused throughout the body, and is conveyed to the remotest stages of circulation. 1773 *Cheyne Eng. Malady* II. iii. § 2 (1774) 138 Water..would..dissolve these..Concretions..and help to carry them out of the Habit. c. 1652 *French Yorksh. Spa* xii. 98 The humours being drawn outwardly towards the habit of the body. 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* II. ii. § 3 (1682) 127 Some Parts of Aer, may continually pass into the Body and Blood, by the Habit, or Pores of the Skin. 1795 *N. Robinson Th. Physick* 316 The crass, dispirited Serum settles in the Legs, and every where outwardly upon the Habit.

8. *Zool. and Bot.* The characteristic mode of growth and general external appearance of an animal or plant. Hence *transf.*; e.g. in *Cryst.* the characteristic mode of formation of a crystal.

1691 *Ray Creation* (1714) 22 The same insect under a different Larva or Habit. 1794 *Martyn Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 492 You know them by their air, or habit, as botanists usually call it. 1806 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* IV. 551 When..you know the name of one species, and find another of the same general habit. 1824 *Hooker Himal. Jnrls.* II. xxi. 99 Plants..of a tufted habit. 1870-*Stud. Flora* 34 Exotic species with the habit of Nasturtium. 1875 *Whitney Life Lang.* v. 90 Languages of other habit than ours. 1895 *Story-Maskelyne Crystallogr.* vi. § 151 Such differences, then, may generally be held to indicate a mere-symmetrical habit.

9. Habituation, abode. [So in OF.] *Obs. rare.* 1603 *Florio Montaigne* l. xxii. (1632) 47 Our greatest vices make their first habit in us, from our infancy.

III. Mental constitution, disposition, custom.

8. The way in which a person is mentally or morally constituted; the sum of the mental and moral qualities; mental constitution, disposition, character.

c 1386 *Chaucer Knt's T.* 520 And shortly turned was al vp so down Bothe habit and eek disposicion Of hym. 1579 *Lvly Euphues* (Arb.) 53 If we respect more the outward shape, then the inward habit. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* l. i. iii. xi. (1651) 30 The principal Habits are two in number, Vertue and Vice. 1690 *Norris Beattitudes* (1692) 181 It argues a good Habit of Mind. 1719 *Young Revenge* l. i, You..suit the gloomy habit of my soul. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 27/1 The lecture plan and the lecturer's habit of mind are visible throughout.

9. A settled disposition or tendency to act in a certain way, esp. one acquired by frequent repetition of the same act until it becomes almost or quite involuntary; a settled practice, custom, usage; a customary way or manner of acting. (The most usual current sense. Properly said of living beings; in mod. use occasionally of inanimate things.)

[There is no etymological ground for the distinctive use of 'habit' for an *acquired* tendency; but in philosophical language, such a sense occurs already in Cicero, *Inv.* i. 25, 36, 'habitu appellamus..item corporis aliquid commoditatem, non natura datam, sed studio et industria partam'. The sense is late in Fr. and Eng.: Cotgr. has 'Habit..also an habit; a fashion settled, a vse or custome gotten'.]

1581 *Pettie tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 4 b, By long studie and great contemplation..got an habite and custome to be melancholike. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* v. iv. 1 How vse doth breed a habit in a man. 1647 *Cowley Mistress, Soul* ii, That constant they as Habits grow. 1696 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 348 Habit is motion made more easy and ready by custom. 1662 *J. Davies tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 89 Being thus used from their Childhood, and that habit being as it were converted into a second nature. 1678 *Cupworth Intell. Syst.* 158 Habits are said to be an Adventitious and Acquired Nature, and Nature was before defined by the Stoicks to be *εἶς*, or a *Habit*: so that there seems to be no other Difference between these two, than this, that whereas the One is Acquired by Teaching, Industry and Exercise; the other..is..inspired by the Divine Art and Wisdom. 1797 *Swift Gulliver* iv. xii, Although it be hard for a man late in life to remove old habits. 1834 *Medwin Angler in Wales* l. 18 A dog who once takes to worry sheep never leaves off the habit. 1836-7 *Sir W. Hamilton Metaph.* (1877) l. x. 178 Both..are tendencies to action; but..disposition properly denotes a natural tendency, *habit* an acquired tendency. 1837 *Cavlyle Fr. Rev.* l. ii. iii, System of Habits, in a word,

fixed ways of acting and believing. *Mod.* The chimney has a habit of smoking when the fire is first lighted.

b. (Without a or pl.): Custom, usage, use, wont. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 8 But allowing his [Aristotle's] conclusion, that virtues and vices consist in habit. 1658 *Dryden On the Death of Cromwell* xxxvi, Faction now by habit does obey. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 156 Which power or ability in Man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing, is that Idea, we name *Habit*. 1802 *Palley Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1810) 449 Habit, the instrument of nature, is a great leveller; the familiarity which it induces, taking off the edge both of our pleasures and of our sufferings. 1876 *Mozley Univ. Serm.* vii. 151 It is of the nature of habit to make acts easier and easier.

c. (Usually in pl.) Applied to the natural or instinctive practices characteristic of particular kinds of animals, and to natural tendencies of plants.

1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* II. iv. i, Many of its [the cat's] habits..are rather the consequences of its formation. 1834 *Medwin Angler in Wales* l. 263 A singular exception in the habits of creatures of the feline species. 1852 *Wood Nat. Hist.* (1862) l. 584 Resembling the hare in general appearance and in many of its habits, the Rabbit is readily distinguished..by its smaller dimensions. 1880 *C. & F. Darwin Movem. Pl.* 128 Some relation between the habit of cotyledons rising vertically at night or going to sleep, and their sensitiveness..to a touch.

d. In the habit (+habits) of doing something: having a habit or custom of so doing. So to fall or get into the habit.

1801 *Charlotte Smith Solitary Wand.* II. 287 [He] had..for near two years been in habits of occasional access to him. 1809 *K. Digby Broadst. Hon.* l. 66 Some very wise and devout men have been in habits of reading these romances. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* l. 176 He was little in the habit of resisting importunate solicitation. 1879 *B. Taylor Stud. Germ. Lit.* 128 The world has fallen into a bad habit of naming everything after something else.

10. The condition of being accustomed to something through having constantly to do with it; familiarity. On intimate habits: on intimate terms, familiar. (Cf. HABITUDE 3.) *Obs.*

1586 *B. Young tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 208 b, Why..cannot he discourse better of them, who hath had a longer and continuall habit in them? 1600 *J. Pory tr. Leo's Africa* II. 414 By getting an habite of their languages and customes. 1704 *Hearne Duct. Hist.* (1714) l. 399 Being brought up in this Discipline from Children, they acquir'd a Habit in Science. 1770 *Burke Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 l. 147 The habit of affairs, if, on one hand, it tends to corrupt the mind, furnishes it, on the other, with the means of better information. 1809 *Scott Fam. Lett.* 15 Aug. (1894) l. 144 They are on most intimate habits. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* 154 Those who were in the habits of his society. 1859 *Lever Davenport Dunn* II. (1872) 20 'One gets a habit of the kind of people', said Lady Lackington.

IV. Literal rendering of *L. habitus* in Logic.

11. *Logic.* The eighth of the categories or predicaments of Aristotle; Having or possession: in Gr. *ἔχειν*, *L. habitus*. (See CATEGORY 1.) *Obs.*

(Like the other categories, very variously understood and misunderstood by writers on logic.)

1588 *Fraunce Lawiers Log.* l. xl. 49 b, The affirmative is called the habite, the negative the privation thereof. 1608 *T. Spencer Logick* 93 To haue the habit, and to be deprived of the habit are opposed. 1697 *tr. Burgerdicius his Logic* l. ix. 30 Habit is a manner after which clothes, or anything like clothes are put about the body, appended, or in any way adjoined to it. 1837 *Whewell Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) l. 209 The Categories are the ten heads under which assertions or predications may be arranged—substance, quantity, relation, quality, time, place, position, habit, action, passion.

V. 12. *Comb.*, as (senses 1, 3) *habit-bodice*, *-maker*, *-man*, *-shop*, *-skirt*; *habit-cloth*, a light broadcloth used for riding-habits and other outer garments; *habit-shirt*, a kind of chemisette with linen collar, worn by women under the outer bodice; (sense 9) *habit-bound* adj., + *habit-wise* adv.

1802 *Daily News* 2 July 6/7 The becoming 'habit-bodice of old, cut away on the hips and fitting like a good glove. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 84 Tailors and 'Habit-Makers. 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* l. i. 12 That valuable creature Mr. Pasquin the 'habit-man. 1834 *Planché Brit. Costume* 245 A covering for the neck and throat, similar to what is now called a 'habit-shirt. 1751 *Eliza Heywood Betsy Thoughtless* l. 40 The woman at the 'habit-shop in Covent-garden. 1894 *Daily News* 20 June 6/4 The 'habit skirt of to-day is surmounted by a riding jacket, generally of a totally different colour. a 1666 *Br. Andrews Serm.* xix. (1661) 389 His vigour..holdeth out 'habit-wise.

Habit, ppl. a. *Sc. Law.* Also 8 habite. [ad. *L. habit-us*, pa. pple. of *habere* to have, hold.] Held, holden; in the legal phrase *habit and repute*, repr. a med. *L. habitus et reputatus*, in earlier times translated *halden and repute* (or *reputit*), i. e. held and reputed (to be so and so).

1593 *Sc. Acts Yas. IV.* c. 23 Pe woman..beand repute & haldin as his lachtfull wif. 1551-2 *Eccler. Scot. Statuta* 135 Quaz talium baptizatorum parentes communiter habentur et reputantur. 1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* iv. xlv. § 4 (1693) 704 In the serving of. terces of relicts, 'commonly holden and repute' is sufficient. 1733 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 469/1 As habite and repute a common..thief. 1773 *Erskine Inst. Law Scot.* l. 86 It is presumed or inferred from cohabitation..joined to their being habite, or held, and reputed, man and wife. 1861 *W. Bell Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., If the person..be habit and repute a thief—i. e. one who notoriously makes or helps his livelihood by thieving. *Ibid.* s. v. *Execution*, It is sufficient..that the person..shall have been at the time habit and repute qualified.

b. The phrase *habit and repute* is also used quasi-subst. for: The fact of being commonly held and reputed (what is indicated by the context).

1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1890) 57 If there has been cohabitation and habit and repute for a sufficient time after the parties were free to marry. 1838 *W. BELL Dict. Law* Scott. s.v. Thus marriage may be constituted by habit and repute. So also habit and repute is an aggravation of a special act of theft. [By a recent Act, *habit and repute* is no longer made matter of charge in the libel.]

Habit (hæ'bit), *v.* [a. F. *habiter* to have dealings with, possess, cohabit, dwell, inhabit, ad. L. *habit-āre* to have possession of, inhabit, dwell, abide, *f. habit-*, ppl. stem of *habere*: see *prec.*]

† 1. *intr.* To dwell, abide, reside, sojourn. *Obs.*
1a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 660 That in her swete song delyten in thilke places as they habytyn. 1403 *CAXTON* *Calo A viij b*, Many men habytyn and dwellyn by fayth in the cytees. 1592 *GREENE Alphonsus* i. i, Although he habit on the earth. 1649 *EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 36 Contraries cannot lodge or habit together.
2. *trans.* To dwell in, inhabit. *arch.*

1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* i. 435 (R.) Some other towne or place habited, vpon or neer the border of it. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 48 The shore of the Ethiopian Ocean, which now is habited. 1847 *D. G. MITCHELL Fresh Glean.* (1851) 250 Hinzelmänn who once habited an old castle. 1891 *H. S. MERRIMAN Prisoners & Captives* III. xi. 185 Unless they had habited different parts of the globe.

3. To dress, clothe, attire. (Usually in *pa. pples.*)
1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. ii. iii.* 57 Or is it Dian habited like her? 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 174½ They went proudly habited. 1656 *BP. PATRICK Comm. Exod.* xxix. The High Priest was first habited, and then his Sons. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus Antiq.* xviii. iii. § 2 He habited a great number of soldiers in their habit. 1866 *MRS. H. WOOD St. Martin's Eve* xxiv. To habit herself as she deemed suitable for her journey. 1889 *D. C. MURRAY Dangerous Catechism* 55 A group of girls, habited in white flannel.

Fig. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Ezra* viii. 16 Good matter well habited. 1658 *FORD, etc. Witch Edmonton* ii. ii, Thy liking is a Glass by which I'll habit my behaviour.

† 4. To accustom, familiarize, habituate; *pa. pples.* accustomed, practised, used (*to or in*). *Obs.*

1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* v. (R.), O y'are a shrewd one; and so habited in taking heed. 1637-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. iv. 166 A generation of men. That are so habited in falsehood. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 109 He was so habited to poisons, they became food unto him. 1782 *PAINE Let. Abbt Raynal* (1791) 63 A mind habited to meanness and injustice. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xx. 11 Habited in crimes.

† b. To turn into a habit, render habitual. *Obs.*
1637-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. lxiii. 293 When Vices habit themselves into custom and manners. 1660 *FULLER Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 204 Customary sins, habited in us by practice and presumption.

Habitability (hæ'bitābiliti). [*f. next*: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being habitable.

1714 *DERHAM Astro-Theol.* (1715) p. v. Concerning... the Habitability of the Planets, and a Plurality of Worlds. 1807 *BLACKW. Mag.* XXII. 166 There's no kind of furniture like books—nothing else can afford one an equal air of comfort and habitability. 1880 *A. R. WALLACE Isl. Life* ix. 183 The very habitability of our globe is due to the equalising effects of the waters of the ocean.

Habitable (hæ'bitābl), *a.* Also 4 *abitable*. [*a. F. habitable* (14th c. in *Littre*), ad. L. *habitābilis*, *f. habitāre* to inhabit: see -ABLE.]

1. Suitable for habitation or as a human abode; fit to live in, inhabitable; also *absol.* the habitable globe (cf. Gr. *oikouménē*).

1588 *WYCLIF Exod.* xvi. 35 Till they camen in to the lond abitable. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xvi. 62 We haue gyuen her londe habyttable. 1555 *EDEN Decades* Contents, The description of the north regions: and howe they are habitable. 1660 *HICKERINGILL Jamaica* (1661) 3 That vulgar division of the World into Zones habitable...and inhabitable. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 157 A glimpse of Light, conveyed so farr Down to this habitable. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* 195 The habitable part of the building. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xi, A couple of rooms...which some kind of attempt had been made to render habitable.

† 2. Able or ready to dwell. *Obs. rare.*

1644 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 68 All the virtues are as habitable, and as content to dwell with the meanest Subject as the mightiest Monarch.

Hence **Habitableness**, the quality of being habitable; fitness for habitation. **Habitably** *adv.*, in a habitable manner.

1653 *H. MORE Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 13 In respect of its habitableness it is as rightly termed an Earth. 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air* (1692) 78 To prove not only the habitableness, but healthfulness of that climate and country. 1808 *WEBSTER* cites *FORSYTH* for *Habitably*. 1843 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* i. 239 The public rooms are in a state of perfect habitableness again.

† **Habitacle**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*a. F. habitacle* (12th c. in *Littre*) ad. L. *habitaculum* dwelling-place, *f. habitāre* to inhabit.]

1. A dwelling-place, habitation.

13. *Coer de L.* 4149 Thomas...an other stone i-slong To ser Mabouns habitacle. 1382 *WYCLIF Acts* xii. 7 Iijt schoon a3en in the habytacle. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 225/2 Thenne went cristofer to this ryuer & made there his habitacle for hym. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxv. 14 Haille, Alphas habitacle! 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air* (1692) 167 Our bed...which in this little habitacle was not far from the fire. 1809 *SOUTHEY Epist. in Anniversary* 11 Fortune hath set his happy habitacle Among the ancient hills.
Fig. and transf. 1382 *WYCLIF Eph.* ii. 22 Be 3e biltid to gidere into the habitacle of God, in the Hooli Gost. c 1450

tr. De Imitatione III. xxvii. 96 Bringe oute of þe habitacle of myn herte all maner of derkenes. 1555 *BRADFORD Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 356 These our corruptible habitacles, wherein we abide the Lord's leisure. 1664 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* i. 36 The Bloud-vessels (those genuine Habitacles of noxious Vapours).

2. A canopied niche in the wall of a building.
c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* III. 104 And eke in each of the pinnacles Weren sundry habitacles. 1875 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.*, *Habitacle*,...applied also to a niche for a statue. *Ibid.* s.v. *Tabernacle*, Tabernacles were also called Maisons, Habitacles, Hovels, and Housings in ancient contracts.

† **Habitacule**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. habitaculum* (also found in Eng. use); see *prec.*] = *prec.* 1.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) In the clos of thilke lytul habytacle (*v.r.* habitacle). 1517 *TOR-KINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 20 The habitacle and lordshipp of Kyng Mynos. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* p. 112 The topick habitaculum of that contagion.]

† **Habitance**. *Obs.* In 6 -ances. [*a. OF. habitance*, *f. habitare* to dwell: see -ANCE.] A dwelling-place, habitation.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vii. 7 What art thou, man... That here in desert hast thine habitance?

Habitancy (hæ'bitānsi). [*f. next*: see -ANCY.]

1. Residence as an inhabitant; inhabitation.

1792 *J. BELKNAP Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 268 The qualifications of a representative are two years' habitancy. 1819 *W. S. ROSE Lett.* i. 131 Hospitals...turning upon some miserable question of habitancy within very confined limits.

2. Inhabitedness, populousness. *rare.*

1837 *BLACKW. Mag.* XLI. 735 An escape from the close air and crowded habitancy of the streets.

3. Body or mass of inhabitants collectively.

1832-3 *DR QUINCEY Tradit. Rabbits Wks.* 1860 XIV. 267 Those [persons] do not comprehend the whole habitancy of this well-stocked house. 1862 *F. HALL in Jnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* i. Its habitancy may at one time have competed with that of London.

Habitant (hæ'bitānt), *a. and sb.* Also 5 *aby-*, 5-6 *-ant(e)*. [*a. F. habitant*, ad. L. *habitānt-em*, *pr. pple. of habitāre* to dwell in, inhabit.]

A. adj. Inhabiting, indwelling.

1836 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) II. xii. i. 230 A habitant spirit.

B. sb. 1. One who dwells or resides in a place; a resident, inhabitant, indweller.

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* Prol. 10 This present boke is necessarye to alle cytezens and habytants in townes. 1590 *Melusine* xxx. 221 Thabytants of the Cyte. 1530 *PALSGR.* 228/2 Habytant, a dweller. 1583 *STANVHURST Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 74 The habitants in valley remayned. 1644 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 186 The various habitants of the Earth. 1721 *Prior Callimachus* i. 5 To Heaven's great habitants. 1806 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* iv. vi, The little city of which he was now an inhabitant.
Fig. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 588 Sin, there in power before, Once actual, now in body, and to dwell Habitual habitant. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. cxxi, O Love! no habitant of earth thou art.

|| 2. (pronounced abtānt; pl. often as formerly in *F. habitants*). A native of Canada (also of Louisiana) of French descent; one of the race of original French colonists, chiefly small farmers or yeomen.

1836 *SIR F. B. HEAD* 28 Oct. in *Narrative* vi. (1839) 130 The real interests of the French habitants of Lower Canada. 1839 *EARL OF DURHAM Rep. Brit. N. Amer.* 19 Members of the family of some habitant. 1845 *W. IRVING Washington* II. viii. 96 To ascertain the feelings of the habitants, or French yeomanry. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 682 A hamlet of cottages, occupied by Acadians, or what the planters call habitants, poor white, French Creoles. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 823 Pirogue as the habitants call it.

Habitat (hæ'bitæt). [*a. L. habitat*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense of *habitāre*, *lit.* 'it inhabits', in Floras or Faunas, written in Latin, introducing the natural place of growth or occurrence of a species. Hence, taken as the technical term for this.]

Nat. Hist. The locality in which a plant or animal naturally grows or lives; habitation. Sometimes applied to the geographical area over which it extends, or the special locality to which it is confined; sometimes restricted to the particular station or spot in which a specimen is found; but chiefly used to indicate the kind of locality, as the sea-shore, rocky cliffs, chalk hills, or the like.

1762 *HUDSON Flora Anglica* 70 Common Primrose—Habitat in sylvis sepius et ericetis ubique. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* Dict. Terms (ed. 3) 62 *Habitatio*, the natural place of growth of a plant in its wild state. This is now generally expressed by the word *Habitat*. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 127 It has also flowered...after having been transferred from its native habitat. 1817 *J. BRADBURY Trav.* 7 A catalogue of some of the more rare plants in the neighbourhood of St. Louis, together with their habitats. 1840 *E. NEWMAN Brit. Ferns* (1844) 255 The Black Spleenwort...occurs on rocks as a native habitat. 1857 *H. MILLER Test. Rocks* i. 9 The sea is everywhere now...the great habitat of the Algae. 1874 *J. A. ALLEN in Coues Birds N. W.* 294 A mixed race has been long known to exist in the region where their habitats adjoin.

b. Hence generally: Dwelling-place; habitation.

1854 *LOWELL Cambridge 30 Yrs. Ago* pr. Wks. 1890 I. 48 But every thing is not a Thing, and all things are good for nothing out of their natural habitat. 1865 *MISS MULOCK Woman's Kingd.* III. 54 He reached at last Brook Street, that favourite habitat of physicians. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 372 This word [spot] has its habitat in Oxfordshire. 1876 *GLADSTONE Homeric Synchr.* 83 Pleas...for accepting an Asiatic origin and habitat for Homer.

Habitate (hæ'bitēt), *v. rare.* [*f. L. habitāt-*, ppl. stem of *habitāre* to dwell; but by Burton used as a derivative of *HABIT sb.*] *a. intr.* To dwell. † *b. trans.* To habituate; = *HABIT v. 4. Obs.*

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. vi, They being now habitated to such meditations and solitary places, can endure no company. 1866 *J. B. ROSE tr. Ovid's Fasti* v. 626 Mars habitates in the city of his son. *Ibid.* vi. 936 She doth habitate On Tiber's banks.

Habitacion (hæ'bitet'jən). Also 4 *abitacioun*.

[*a. F. habi-*, *abitacion* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *habitātion-em*, *f. habitāre* to dwell, inhabit.]

"Habitacion" in which *k* is written and nat sounded with us. *Palsgr.* 1530, p. 17.]

1. The action of dwelling in or inhabiting as a place of residence; occupancy by inhabitants.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) A ryht streyt place to the habytacyoun of men. c 1386—*Monk's T.* 226 He was out cast of mannes compaignye With asses was his habitacioun. c 1410 *HOCCEVE Mother of God* 137 The habitacion Of the holy goost...Be in myn herte. 1568 *GRAVTON (title) A Chronicle*,...deduced from the Creation of the Worlde, unto the first habitation of thys Islande. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 622 Every Starr perhaps a World Of destind habitation. 1796 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 55 Excepting the plantations, and places of habitation. 1807 *Daily Chron.* 1 Feb. 7/4 The premises to be closed...until they were made fit for human habitation.

2. *concr.* A place of abode or residence: either the region or country inhabited, or (now more usually) a house, cave, or other particular dwelling-place of man or animal.

1382 *WYCLIF Acts* i. 20 The habitacioun [1388 abitacioun] of him be maad deserte, and be there not that dwelith in it. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 70 b, Hit pleseth me right well that this noble countre be your habitacion. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. ii. 129 Whether the most habitacions of the Citie be on high above the alture of the wals. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 67 They had no Cities, nor settled Habitacions, but liv'd in Woods. 1663 *HOOKE Microgr.* 138 These indeed, seem'd to have been the habitation of some Animal. 1748 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc.* I. 184 The Habitacions of the Indians (which we call Cabbins or Tents) are sufficiently wretched. 1849 *W. COLLINS Q. of Hearts* (1875) 44 The nearest habitation to ours was situated about a mile and a half off. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. iii. 246 To render the planet a comfortable habitation for beings constituted like ourselves.

Fig. 1535 *COVERDALE Hab.* iii. 11 The Sonne and Mone remayned still in their habitacion. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* iii. (1888) 24 The head of man is the habitation or dwelling place of the reasonable soule. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 89 An habitation giddy, and vnnsure Hath he that buildeth on the vulgar heart.

† b. The Jewish tabernacle. *Obs.*

1535 *COVERDALE Num.* vii. 1 When Moses had set vp the Habitation and anoynted it, and sanctified it.

3. The name adopted for local branches of the 'Primrose League', a political association established in 1883. (Said to have been suggested by that of 'lodge', used by Masonic societies; cf. also 'tent', 'grove', and the like, similarly used.)

1884 *Primrose League* 13 As a Diploma is issued to every Member, Habitations must be careful to send in the Declarations of every Knight, Dame, or Associate to the Registrar for enrolment. 1892 *Primrose League in Albemarle Rev.* Jan. 11 The first Habitation started was for the district of the Strand. *Ibid.* 13 In drawing up the rules it was sought...to give the affair rather a Masonic character. Accordingly the local committee was called a Habitation. 1895 *Times* 15 Nov. 6/1 A meeting of the Arthur Balfour Habitation of the Primrose League.

4. A settlement. [*After F. habitacion.*]

1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 45 The interpretation of certeyne wordes. *Colonie*, an habitacion. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* I. ii. 9 In Europe, we speak of settlements, either in a more general sense than colonies, or as included within colonies. The French call them *Habitacions*. 1825 *WATERTON Wand. S. Amer.* i. i. 101 From Simon's to the great fall there are five habitacions of the Indians. These habitacions consist of from four to eight huts situated on about an acre of ground.

Habitative (hæ'bitativ), *a. rare.* [*f. L. ppl. stem habitāt-* (see *HABITATE*) + *-IVE*.] Of or pertaining to habitation or occupancy by inhabitants.

1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 51 The students of *Toponomastique*, as the French call the modern science of 'habitative nomenclature'.

Habitativity. *rare.* [*ad. F. habitativité*: cf. *prec.* and -ITY.] The instinct which attaches a person to his own special country or manner of living. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.

† **Habitator**. *Obs. rare.* [*a. L. habitator* dweller, agent-n. from *habitāre* to dwell.] A dweller, inhabitant, resident.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 325 The longest day in Cancer is longer unto us, then that in Capricorne unto the Southerne habitator.

Habited (hæ'bitéd), *ppl. a.* [*f. HABIT v.*]

1. Dwelt in, inhabited. *arch.*

1866 *Edin. Rev.* CXXIV. 184 The habited and uninhabitable portions of the globe.

2. Clothed, dressed.

1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* § 10 p. 1x, Statues of the Habited Græces. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Dec. 696/1 How little has been done...to elevate the habited man above the naked savage!

† 3. That has become habitual; commonly practised; accustomed. *Obs.*

1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 53 This antient and

habited vice. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 101 Not superstition, but a constant tenacity, and an habited custom.

† **Habition.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 habycyon. [ad. late L. *habition-em*, n. of action f. *habere* to have.] ? Holding, having; or living, cohabiting.

1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xiii. 204 By habycyon carnall in fornicacyon.

Habitual (hăbi'tuāl), *a. (sb.)* [ad. med.L. *habitual-is*, f. *habitus* HABIT.]

A. adj. †1. *Philos. and Theol.* Belonging to the 'habit' or inward disposition (see HABIT sb. 8); inherent or latent in the mental constitution.

With various shades of meaning, as (a) latent in the mind or memory, though not exhibited in action, as in *habitual knowledge* or *cognition* (in the Scotist philosophy), knowledge latent in the memory, and capable of being called up when occasion presents itself; (b) latent or inherent in the character, even when not in active exercise (= DISPOSITIVE), as in *habitual faith, grace, righteousness*, etc., often opposed to 'actual'; (c) potential, virtual, though not practically exercised, as in *habitual jurisdiction*; (d) inherent, native, as opposed to acquired, artificially assumed, or studied; (e) subjective, as opposed to 'objective'.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 b, The attencyon that we ought to have in prayer must be... not altygerd actual nor onely habitual. 1535 *MORE Wks.* 732 (R.) The habitual belief is in the childe, verie beliefe, though it be not actual belieue and thinking vpon the faith, as the habitual reason is in the childe very reason, though it be not actual reasoning and making of syllogismes. 1595 *Hooker Disc. Justification* § 21 The difference of the which operations... maketh it needfull to put two Kindes likewise of sanctifying righteousness, *Habitual*, and *Actual*. *Habitual*, that holynesse, wherewith our soules are inwardly indued, the same instant, when first wee begin to see the Temples of the holy Ghost. 1615 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* 114 There is a double both keeping and breaking of the commandments, habitual and actual. 1696 *BRAMHALL Replie* iv. 160 With the Romanists themselves I distinguish between habitual and actual Jurisdiction. 1699 *COKEIN Poems* 74 Her sweet Conditions all the virtues were, Not studied but habitual in her. 1716 *SOUTH (J.) Art* is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims. 1829-30 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* iii. vi. (1860) I. 52 By Objective or Systematic Logic is meant that complement of doctrines of which the Science of Logic is made up; by Subjective or Habitual Logic is meant the speculative knowledge of these doctrines which any individual... may possess.

2. Of the nature of a habit; fixed by habit; existing as a settled practice or condition; constantly repeated or continued; customary.

1611 *COTGR.* *Habitual*, habitual; customarie, continuall. 1616 *BULLOCKAR Engl. Expos.* *Habitual*, growne to a habit by long custome. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 128 To deprive women of their natural feares, though she beleueed them to be rather habitual than natural. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Introd., In a Tertian Ague, when it is fix'd and habitual for many days. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 25 Repeat them 'till it becomes habitual to him, to keep his ground certain, advance and observe a due Time. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 253 Habitual dissoluteness of manners. 1844 W. IRVING tr. *Trav.* I. 108 An Englishman's habitual diffidence and awkwardness of address. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* viii. (1873) 205 How unconsciously many habitual actions are performed. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 92 The thin, drawn features wear the expression of habitual pain.

b. *transf.* Of an agent: That habitually does or is what is denoted by the noun; constantly or customarily occupied in a practice. Of a volcano: Constantly or frequently active or in eruption.

1825 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Milton* (1854) 5 A habitual drunkard. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 329 (He) supposed it to have been once a great habitual volcano, like Vesuvius. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 99. § 1 This Act may be cited as The Habitual Criminals Act, 1869. 1875 *HAMERTON Intell.* Life I. iii. 20 Almost all English people are habitual tea-drinkers.

3. Commonly or constantly used; usual, accustomed.

1654 *SELDEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 100 Proverbs are habitual to a Nation, being transmitted from Father to Son. 1750 *SHERSTONE Rural Elegance* 202 Th' habitual scene of hill and dale. 1800 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 16 The whale-fishers... who most distinguished themselves by their habitual success in capturing those formidable creatures. 1863 *GEOR. ELIOT Romola* ii. xxxii. A low stool... was Romola's habitual seat when they were talking together.

B. *ellipt.* as sb. †1. A latent or inherent affection of the soul (cf. A. 1 b). *Obs. rare.*

1690 O. SEDGWICK *Christ the Life* 22 For the Habituals of Grace... and... for the Comfortables of Grace.

2. A habitual criminal, drunkard, etc. *colloq.*

1864 *Gd. Words* 398/2 As a body the 'habituals' are no doubt rightly labelled dangerous. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5/1 Four 'habituals' at ten grains a day in every thousand people, would practically account for the whole of the opium lawfully consumed.

Hence **Habituality**, the quality or state of being habitual, habitualness; in quot. 1858, the state of being fixed in old habits. **Habitualize** *v. trans.*, to render habitual.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 517 With the sole expectation of rivetting and habituating the three virtues thereby in our hearts. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 403 Adjectives in *ive*, as *communicative*, *conductive*, *expressive*... bear to the participles present... the relation of habituality to actuality. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* I. iii. viii. (1872) 189 With our ponderous Austrian depth of Habituality and indolence of Intellect.

Habitually (hăbi'tuāli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

†1. With respect to habit, disposition, or constitution; inherently, essentially; potentially.

(Sometimes opposed to *actually*: cf. prec. 1, and DISPOSITIVELY 1.) *Obs.*

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lv. § 6 The gifts and virtues which Christ as man hath above men... make him really and habitually a man more excellent than we are. 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. v. (1640) 50 Though Adam were perfect habitually yet not actually, I mean though hee had an ability to attaine perfect knowledge of God and the creatures, yet hee had not yet actually gotten all such knowledge. 1660 *BOND Scut. Reg.* 70 Our Anabaptists, and Puritans... pretend that the Government originally proceedeth and habitually resideth in the people. 1672 *FLAVEL Fount. Life* vii. 19 If you stand not Habitually ready to leave father [etc.].

2. In the way of habit or settled practice; constantly, usually, customarily.

1688 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* I. xxx. Often repeated acts make us habitually evil. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 94 Supreme authority placed in the hands of men not taught habitually to respect themselves. 1883 *FROUDE in Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 3 A God-fearing man, who prayed habitually at his children's bedside.

Habitualness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being habitual; customariness.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* iii. vii. 337 The use of the first Participle, is to denote the Habitualness of any such thing. 1799 S. CLARKE *Serm.* cxliv. Wks. 1738 II. 188 The Habitualness of our Obedience. 1860 *PUSKY Min. Proph.* 489 The prophet expresses the habitualness of these visitations by a vivid present.

† **Habituary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **habituarius*, f. *habitus* HABIT.] = HABITUAL 2.

1697 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 3 How difficult a thing it was to invert the course of Nature... confirm'd by continuance of practice, and made habituary by custom.

† **Habituate** (hăbi'tuāt), *v. ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *habituatus*, pa. pple. of *habituare*: see next.]

1. Made or become habitual; formed into a habit; established by repetition or continuance.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b, When it is habituate by custome. 1689-90 *TRIMPLE Ess. Heroick Virtue* vi. (Jod.), Either native, or habituate. 1790 *WELTON Suffer. Son of God* I. ii. 33 In an habituate course to pursue its Duties.

2. Of a person: Grown accustomed (to a thing); established in a habit or custom (= HABITUAL 2 b).

1606 *BR. ANDREWES Serm.* II. 203 That we might grow habituate in grace. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 383 Islanders habituate to moist airs. 1699 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 143 An old habituate sinner.

Habituate (hăbi'tuāt), *v.* [f. L. *habituāt*, ppl. stem of *habituare* to bring into a condition, f. *habitus* condition, HABIT. Cf. F. *habituier*.]

†1. *trans.* To render (anything) habitual, form into a habit. *Obs.*

a 1613 *OVERBURY News from Sea* Wks. (1856) 181 Small faults habituated, are as dangerous as little leaks unfound. 1615 *BARGRAVE Serm.* E. iij. No injury... could habituate in him an Italianate and eternal malice. 1649 *BR. HALL Cases* Cong. iv. (1654) 26 A practice that is now so habituated amongst all nations.

2. To fix (any one) in a habit; to accustom to, familiarize with. *Pa. pple.* Used, accustomed. Const. to + *in*, + *into*, + *with*, to do something.

1530 *PALSGR.* 577/1 And I may ones habytuate hym in this condycion, all is safe. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 61 A man that is habituated with righteousness. 1630 *BRATHWAIT Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 4 To... habituate him to a more generous forme. 1680 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) I. 4 He that habituates himself in some sordid lust. 1793 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 202 By Use you must habituate your self to let the edge of your Tool bear upon the Work when the Pole... comes down. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* ix. 308 In minds not habituated to accurate thinking.

absol. 1689 W. ATWOOD *Ld. C.-J. Herbert's Acc. Examined* 58 Mischiefs more remote... may habituate to Corruption.

†3. To settle as an inhabitant (in a place). *Obs.* [After F. *habituier*.]

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 548, I shall never be... so strictly habituated in my country, that I would follow him. 1655 *TEMPLE Introd. Hist. Eng.* Wks. II. 584 (L.) Many gentlemen left their families habituated in these countries.

4. To resort to habitually, to frequent. *U.S.*

1872 'OUIDA' *Fitz's Election* (Tauchn.) 185 Lounge in the bay window, habituate the coulisses and employ... other methods for killing time. 1883 *National Baptist* (U.S.) XIX. 769 The places which he habituated and glorified.

Habituated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.]

†1. Made habitual, formed into a habit. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 55 Any unmortified, habituated, affected sinne. 1653 *MANTON Exp. James* ii. 13 Habituated dispositions, good or bad.

2. Fixed in a habit, accustomed.

1619 *JER. DYKE Counterpoyn* 8 A man may fall into these sinnes, and yet not be an habituated sinner. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 6 An habituated, infatuated, incorrigible, cauterized Drunkard. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 47 To prevent the stomach from becoming the habituated slave of any kind of food.

Habituation (hăbi'tuā'fən), [ad. med.L. *habituation-em*, n. of action f. *habituare*: see above. Cf. obs. F. *habituatio*.]

†1. The action of rendering or becoming habitual; formation of habit. *Obs.*

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iii. xix. 415 Habitucioun and custome. 1673 O. WALKER *Edw.* 90 The inclinations and dispositions, which by our own industry and habituations are turned now into natural.

2. The action of habituating or accustoming, or the condition of being habituated (to something).

1856 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 12 Such is the effect of habituation, that... if passing a river, he hardly puts down his head in effort to drink. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct., Power to endure is most usually the result of habituation to work.

Habitude (hăe'titūd). Also 5 *abitude*. [a. F. *habitude* (14th c. in Littre) disposition, habit, ad. L. *habitudo* condition, plight, habit, appearance, f. *habit*, ppl. stem of *habere*.]

1. Manner of being or existing; constitution; inherent or essential character; mental or moral constitution, disposition; usual or characteristic bodily condition, temperament: = HABIT sb. 5, 8.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 65 Pe leche muste loke þe disposicion, þe abitude, age, vertu, and complexion of him þat is woundid. 1540 *MORVINE Vices Introd. Wysz.* Biv b, Helthe is a temperat habitude of the bodye. 1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 996 Vertue proceeding from the sincere habitude of the Spirit. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 114 His real habitude gave life and grace To appertainings and to ornament. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 9 Bodily exercise... addeth thereto a good habitude and strong constitution. 1677 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* III. 86 Because they had not *virtute*, a good habitude of soul. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 7 By a happy comparison of the habitudes of the adjacent fossils. 1870 *PROCTOR Other Worlds* 8 Various as are the physical habitudes which we encounter as we travel over the surface of our globe.

†2. Manner of being with relation to something else; relation, respect. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Cato's Inst.* iv. 123 He is so contained in the Sacrament, that he abideth in heaven; and we determine no other presence but of habitude. 1597 *GOLDING De Mornay* 89 There is a Father, a Sonne, and a habitude of them both, which wee would haue called the Loue, the Union, or the kindnesse of them, that is to wit, the Holy Ghost. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus. Annot.* The habitude (which we call proportion) of one sound to another. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. iii. 288 The habitude of this inferiour globe unto the superiour. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. xi. § 14 The same Ideas having immutably the same Habitudes one to another. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* iv. § 21 Proportion... signifies the habitude or relation of one quantity to another.

†b. *In full habitude*: to the full extent, wholly, entirely. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. in all respects.)

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 165 Although I believe not the report in full habitude.

†3. Familiar relation or acquaintance; familiarity, intimacy; association, intercourse. *Obs.* (Cf. HABIT sb. 10.)

1622 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xvii. Notes 271 Most kinde habitude then was twixt him and the Pope. 1655 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 65 The discourse of some with whom I have had some habitudes since my coming home. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 314 The entertainment found among their play-fellows, and habitude with the rest of the family. 1796 *BURKE Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 56, I have lived for a great many years in habitudes with those who professed them.

†b. *concr.* A person with whom one is familiar; an associate, acquaintance. *Obs. rare.*

1676 *ETHERIDGE Man of Mode* iv. i, La Corneus and Sallyes were the only habitudes we had.

4. A disposition to act in a certain way, arising either from natural constitution, or from frequent repetition of the same act; a customary or usual mode of action: = HABIT sb. 9.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 235 A man shall plainly perceive in the minds of these two men... so perfect an habitude unto vertue, that [etc.]. 1641 *MARCOMBS in Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 234 Beter for a yong Gentleman not to haue Learned under another then to haue taken an ill habitude. 1683 *DRYDEN Life Plutarch* 21 An habitude of commanding his passions in order to his health. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. v. § 2 Many habitudes of life, not given by nature, but which nature directs us to acquire. 1766 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 14/1 Attachment to those habitudes which they derived from their ancestors. 1805 *SYD. SMITH Mor. Philos.* xvii. (1850) 242 All the great habitudes of every species of animals have repeatedly been proved to be independent of imitation. 1809 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 367/2 The habitude of nearly three months renders this food... more commodious to my studies and more conducive to my sleep. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 233 The bird, contrary to his habitude, was roosting on a lower perch.

b. (Without a or pl.) = HABIT sb. 9 b.

1599 *JAS. I Bactia. Δσπον* (1682) 28 Which... by long habitude, are thought rather vertue than vice among them. c 1704 *PRIOR Henry & Emma* 463 Brought by long habitude from bad to worse. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 98 ¶ 11 (They) can be learned only by habitude and conversation. 1806 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* 307 The natural effect of local habitude is to produce local attachment. 1809 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 642/2 In the new land... the fetters of habitude fall off and the cultivated man will work like the hind.

†5. *Chem.* (pl.) Ways of acting or 'behaviour' of one substance with another; reaction. *Obs.*

1793 *HORS in Phil. Trans. Edin.* (1798) IV. 10 Habitudes of Strontian mineral with acids. 1818 *FARADAY Exp. Res.* xxxii. (1826) 183 Most authors... have noticed its habitudes with sulphuric acid. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 78 Trial should be made of the habitudes of different colours in combination with their flux.

† **Habitue** (*abitué*). [F. *habitué* (fem. -ée), pa. pple. of *habituier* to HABITUATE, to bring into a habit.] One who has the habit of going to or frequenting a place; a habitual visitor or resident.

1818 J. W. CROKER *Jrnl.* 7 Dec. in C. *Papers* (1884) I. iv. 122 The habitués of Otlands give her *étrennes* and receive them in return from her. 1842 *LIVER C. O'Malley* xxvii,

A smile in which any habitué of the house would have read our fate. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xviii. Old habits of the boxes.

† **Habituosus** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **habituosus*, *f. habitus* HABIT.] Belonging to the 'habit' or mental constitution; native.

1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* 1. To Rdr. 12 Whose learned and habituous abilities can farre better performe it.

† **Habiture**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. type **habitura*, *f. habitus*: see HABIT.] = HABITUDE.

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* i. iv. Each Ape. That can no sooner ken what's virtuous, But will auoid it, and be vitious. Without much doe, or farre fetch't habiture (*prime cure*).

|| **Habitus** (*hæbitʊs*). [L.] = HABIT *sb.* 5, 6.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Habitus*, same as *Habit*, and *Habit of body*. 1886 *Science* 22 Jan. 87/1 The disposition to the disease,—the consumptive habitus.

Hable, early form of **ABLE**: see also **HABILE**.

Hablement, *obs.* form of **HABILIMENT**.

Hab-nab, **Hab or nab**: see **HAB**.

Habound, **-ance**, **-ant**, etc. *obs.* *ff.* **ABOUND**, **ABUNDANCE**, etc., very frequent from 14th to 16th c.

Habourgloun, *joyn*, *obs.* *ff.* **HABERGEON**.

Habrik, *obs.* form of **HAUBERK**.

Habroceme (*hæbrokēm*). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Habrocoma*, *f. Gr. δῆψος* delicate, graceful + *κομή* hair.] Name of a genus of small South American rodents with large ears like the chinchillas.

|| **Habromania** (*hæbrōmāniā*). *Path.* [mod. L., *f. Gr. δῆψος* graceful, delicate + *μανία* madness.] A kind of insanity in which the delusions are of a cheerful or gay character.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Habroneme (*hæbrōnīm*), *a. Min.* [*f. Gr. δῆψος* delicate + *νήμα* thread, *f. νείν* to spin.] Having the appearance of fine threads.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Habund, **-ant**, *obs.* *ff.* **ABOUND**, **ABUNDANT**.

Haburden(ne), *obs.* form of **HABERDINE**.

Haburdepays, *obs.* form of **AVOIRDUPOIS**.

Habur, **habyrgen**, **-gin**, **-joun**, etc., *obs.* *ff.* **HABERGEON**.

Habylye, **habylye**, *obs.* forms of **HABILLE v.**

Habyllement, **-byly**, *obs.* *ff.* **HABILIMENT**.

Hacbus(h), *obs.* forms of **HACKBUSH**.

Hace, *Sc.* form of *hoase*, **HOARSE a.**

Hache (*haf*). Now only as *F.* [*a. F. hache* (14th c. in Littré) = *Sp. hacha*, *It. accia* = *OHG. *happja*, whence *heppa*, *MHG. hepe* scythe, bill, sickle.]

† 1. An ax, hatchet. *Obs.*

[1883 *De Coupatoribus providendis* in Rymer *Foedera* (1727) II. 207 Magnam & fortem hachiam, vel securim, ad grossas & parvas arbores succidendas.] 13. *Coer de L.* 4357 Some caughte a bote and some an hach. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 32 He slouh Colibrant with hache Daneis. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 503 He bedde an hache vpon heij wip a gret halue. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* ccx. 307 Holding naked swerdes or haches or axis danoyis. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xviii. His sworde or hache of steele.

2. *Prehist. Archaeol.* [mod. *F. hache*]: see *quot.* 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 163 The Palaeolithic implements... consist of the flake, the chopper... the hache, or oval pointed implement intended for use without a handle.

Hache: see **HACHY** and **HASH**.

Hachee, **-ed**, **hachet**: see **HATCH**, **-ED**, **-ET**.

† **Hachee**. *Obs.* [*a. OF. hachee*, *haschiee* pain, anguish, torment.] Pain, pang, torment.

1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lii. (1869) 33 Therefore ye shuldren breke al and brose bi smale gobettes and parties, in grete syhinges and grete hachees in thinkinge.

Hachee, **Hachey**: see **HACHY**.

|| **Hachis** (*hafʃ*). [*F.*: cf. *HACHY*.] = **HASH**. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 72 A curious hachis of the lights, liver, and blood of a hare. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 173 What a hachis you made of it!

Hachisch, **-ish**, var. of **HASHISH**.

|| **Hachure** (*hafjūr*), *sb.* [*a. mod. F. hachure* hatching, *f. hacher*: see **HATCH v.** and **-URE**.] In *Cartography*, (*plur.*): The lines used in hill-shading to indicate the more or less steep slope of the surface. Also *attrib.* as in *hachure lines*.

1898 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 173 The scale of shade is made to express the degree of slope by the strength of the hachure lines. 1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 12 If the ground is steep, the lines, or hachures, are drawn thick and close together, so that the hilly spots become dark. 1887 J. T. WALKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 709/2 There are two rival methods of hill-shading—one by horizontal contours, the other by vertical hachures.

Hachure, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To shade (a map) with hachures to represent the elevations. Hence **Hachured ppl. a.**; **Hachuring vbl. sb.**

1864 in WEBSTER. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 655/2 The Hill features... are printed in a separate colour... making the Map much more picturesque than the usual black hachuring permits. 1894 *Lit. World* 3 Aug. 76 How vividly hachured maps may bring out the important physical features of accidented ground.

† **Hachy**. *Obs.* Also 4 *hach6*, 7 *hachee*, *hachey*. [The 14th c. form *apper* represents an *OF. haché*, from *pa. pple. of hacher* to **HASH**; and the 17th c. *hachee*, *-ey*, *-y* may be the same, or may phoneti-

cally represent *F. hachis* (1539 in R. Estienne) in same sense. See also **HASH**.] = **HASH**.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15759 And passed wel þat hache; So swete a mete neuer or et he. 1611 CORGE, *Hachis*, a hachey, or hachee; a sliced gallimaufrey, or minced meat. 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 151 Small cut juicy Hachy of Rabbet, Capon, or Mutton. *Ibid.*, A nourishing Hachy. 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Dir. Medit.* (1839) 46 If our forefathers could see our hachees, and ollives, and hodg-podges.

|| **Hacienda** (*asiendā*). [*Sp. (a)ye'nda*] = landed property, estate, domestic work, (*OSp. hacienda*, *Pg. fazenda*):—*L. hacienda* things to be done, *f. facere* to do.] In Spain, and existing or former *Sp. colonies*: An estate or 'plantation' with a dwelling-house upon it; a farming, stock-raising, mining, or manufacturing establishment in the country; sometimes, a country-house.

[1717 FRETIER *Voy. S. Sea* 135 That they call *La Hacienda de la Marquesa*, or the Marchioness's Estate.] 1760-72 *Fr. Juan & Ulla's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 116 These extensive tracts of land are divided into Haciendas, or estates belonging to noble families of Lima. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. 256 The Hacienda of Pátos was a square enclosure of about three hundred feet. 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 477 A square house (the hacienda or farm) contained nearly eighty negroes. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hacienda*, in mining is usually applied to the offices, principal buildings, and works for reducing the ores.

Hack (*hæk*), *sb.* 1. Also 4-5 *hak* (e), 5 *haco*, 5-7 *hacks*. [In sense 1, known from end of 13th c.; app. cognate with *MHG.* and *Ger. hacke*, *Da. hakke* pick-ax, mattock, hoe, *Du. hak* hoe, mattock, in *Kilian hacke*; related to *HACK v.* 1 The word is not found in *OE.*, nor in *ON*. The other senses are prob. of later derivation from the *vb.*: cf. *Da.* and *Sw. hak* notch, from *hakken*.]

1. A tool or implement for breaking or chopping up. a. Various applied to agricultural tools of the mattock, hoe, and pick-ax type.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1241 He lened him þan a-pon his hak, Wit seth his sun þus-gat he spak. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/2 A *Hack*, *bidens*, *4c.* *Ibid.* 170/1 An *Hak* (*A. hake*), *bidens*, *fossorium*, *ligo*, *marra*. 1594 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Payed for sharping the church hake. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 655 Such seeds may be sowne in little furrowes made with a hache or grubbing axe. 1660 MARKHAM *Farewe. Husb.* II. ii. (1668) 4 With these haches you shall hew and cut to pieces all the earth formerly plowed up furrow by furrow. 1794 RAY N. C. *Words* 34 A *Hack*; a Pick-ax; a Mattock made only with one, and that a broad end. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 34 The custom... of breaking the ground or clods with a sort of hack. 1835 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hack*, half a mattock, one without the adze end.

b. A two-pronged tool like a mattock, used for pulling up turnips, dragging dung, etc.; = **DRAG 2 e.** 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XIX. 535 (Jam.) They loosen all the ground completely with a hack, an instrument with a handle of about 4 or 5 feet long, and two iron prongs like a fork, but turned inwards. 1808-15 JAMIESON s. v. *Hack*, *Mudhack*, a pronged mattock, used for dragging dung from carts. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 11, 505 They [turnips] are pulled up by a peculiar drag, or 'hack' as it is provincially called [N. Rid. Yorks.].

c. A miner's pick used for breaking stone, esp. in sinking work.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hack*, a tool that miners use like a mattock. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Hack*, a Tool much used in Mines, where it is soft Work to cut it with. 1821 GREENWELL *Coal-Trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 29 *Hack*, a heavy and obtuse-pointed pick, of the length of 18 inches, and weight of 7 lbs., used in sinking or stone work. 1871 MORGAN *Mining Tools* 72 The pick is notably a miner's implement. In different districts it is called either a 'mandrel', 'pike', 'slitter', 'mattock', or 'hack'.

d. A bill for cutting wood: see also *quot.* 1875. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hack*, a tool for cutting jags or channels in trees for the purpose of bleeding them. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hack*, a sharp blade on a long handle used for cutting billets in two.

2. A gash or wound made by a cutting blow or by rough or clumsy cutting; a cut, a nick; *spec.* a notch made in a tree to mark a particular spot or to serve as a guide through a wood; a 'blaze' (*U. S.*); a 'chap' in the skin.

c. 1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinges Sparhawkes* (Harting) 34 Take a pece of clene yonge beefe cut... w^t ought hacks or jaggies. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 184 The haches or rids of the lips, is a solution of continuitie in the tender flesh of the lip. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 222 Looke you what hacks are on his Helmet. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hack*, a chop in the hands or feet. 1887 *Forest & Stream* XXVIII. 179 (Cent.) I went into the woods to cut a hack as a guide in hunting.

b. *Curling*. An indentation made in the ice to steady the foot when hurling the stone.

a. 1812 *Acc. Curling* 6 (Jam.) A longitudinal hollow is made to support the foot, close by the tee. This is called a *hack* or *hatch*. 1892 HEATHCOTE *Skating & Curling* 361 He [the curler] must first fit the tee... while his right foot rests in the hack or on the heel of the crampt.

c. *Football*. A cut or gash in the skin caused by a kick with the toe of a boot.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vi. (1871) 115 [They] showed the hacks they had received in the good cause. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 4/5 Hacks and bruises and hurts more serious are not noticed in the heat of the last few moments.

† 3. A ridge of earth thrown up by ploughing or hoeing; = **COMB 6 c.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. i. 13 (E. D. S.) That

ground which was fallowed in April into broad lands is commonly stirred this month [May] into hacks. *Ibid.* IV. i. 20 (E. D. S.) Plowing the land across in hacks or combs.

4. Hesitation in speech.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. xvii. 270 He speaks to this very question... with so many hacks and hesitations. 1681 F. G. LEE *Reg. Baront.* iv. 46 After many hacks and stammers, he would get through a few sentences of the exordium haltingly.

5. A short dry hard cough.

1885 L. W. CHAMPNEY in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 370/1 She had a little hack of a cough.

Hack, *sb.* 2. Also 6 *hacks*. [In sense 2, another form of the words **HATCH** and **HECK**, having the consonant of the latter with the vowel of the former; cf. *hetch*, a variant of *hatch*. The other senses do not run quite parallel with those of *hack* and *hack*, and it is possible that some of them are of different origin.]

1. *Falconry*. The board on which a hawk's meat is laid. Hence applied to the state of partial liberty in which eyas hawks are kept before being trained, not being allowed to prey for themselves. *To fly, be at hack*, to be in this state.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 175 To convey in the guise whereon their meate is served called amongst falconers the *Hacke*. 1808 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 29 Falcons that had flown long at hack, and preyed frequently for themselves before they were taken up. 1854 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* iv. 43 As soon as they begin to fly strongly they must be taken from hack. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 39 The food is put out—one ration for each of the hawks which are 'at hack'.

2. A rack to hold fodder for cattle. *To live at hack and manger*, i.e. in plenty, 'in clover'. Usually **HECK**; see also **HATCH**. ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 23 A *Hack* (Lincolns.). Fæni conditorium, seu præsepe cancellatum signat; a Rack. 1795 in J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perit.* (1799) 543 A small hack full of fine hay. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* xxvi. (D.), The servants at Lochmarlie must be living at hack and manger. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 9 Dec., [She] lived with half the gay world at hack and manger.

3. A frame on which bricks are laid to dry before burning; a row of moulded bricks laid out to dry.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 42 The *Hacks* (or Places where they Row them [bricks] up. to admit the Wind and Air to dry them). 1873 ROBERTSON *Engineer. Notes* 27 He... wheels them [the bricks] down to the hacks which should be between the moulding shed and kiln. 1896 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIII. 23/1 The stacking of the bricks in long rows or hacks, about five or six bricks high.

4. = **HAKE sb.** 3 1.

1808-15 in JAMIESON. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Hack*... a framework for drying fish.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Hack-barrow**, a barrow on which bricks are conveyed from the moulder's table to the hacks; **hack-bell** (see *quot.*); **hack-board** = sense 1; **hack-cap**, a cover of straw to protect sun-dried bricks from the rain; **hack-hawk**, a hawk kept 'at hack'; **hack-place** (see *quot.*); **hack-plank**, one on which bricks are laid to dry.

1891 HARTING *Gloss. Falconry*, **Hack-bells*, large heavy bells put on hawks to hinder them from preying for themselves whilst 'flying at hack'. 1892 *Conring & Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 240 As soon as the young hawks have... returned to feed at evening on the 'hack-board'. 1882 *Standard* 16 Sept. 8/2 Brickmakers' plant and stock, comprising a large quantity of 'hack caps', 'hack planks'. 1886 *Blome Gentl. Recreat.* II. 62 **Hack Hawk*, is a Tackler. 1808 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 9 Small leaden bells are sometimes attached to hawk's legs, to prevent them from preying for themselves. When thus kept, they are termed *hack hawks*. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 39, The 'hack' place... is an open spot... where the youngsters will be left at complete liberty for the next few weeks. An open moor or large common serves the purpose admirably.

Hack, *sb.* 3 (a). [An abbreviation of **HACKNEY**, in its various senses, at first in slang use, and mostly familiar or contemptuous. The various senses are connected with those of **HACKNEY** more closely than with each other. Cf. the following: a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hacks*, or *Hackneys*, Hirelings. 1721 BAILEY, *Hack*, a common Hackney Horse. 1730-6 — (folio), *Hack*, a common hackney Horse, Coach, or Strumpet.]

1. 1. A hackney horse; = **HACKNEY 1** and 2. a. A horse let out for hire; *depreciatively*, a sorry or worn out horse; a jade.

1721 BAILEY (see above). 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) 26 Beaten Tits, that had just had the Mortification of seeing my Hack of a Pegasus come in before them. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. 43 Mount on a Jack-Ass... astride his braying hack. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* iv. ix, Not spurring Pegasus through Tempé's grove, But pacing Grub-street on a jaded hack. 1829 HOOD *Epping Hunt* xlvii, Butcher's hacks That 'shambled' to and fro. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II, My horse, young man! He is but a hack hired from a roadside posting house.

b. *spec.* A horse for ordinary riding, as distinguished from cross-country, military, or other special riding; a saddle-horse for the road.

The word implies technically a half-bred horse with more bone and substance than a thorough-bred.

Cover, *Covert-hack*, a horse for riding to the 'meet', or to the covert, where he is exchanged for the hunter. *Park-hack*, a handsome 'well-mannered' horse for riding in the park; so *Town-hack*. *Road-hack*, a horse for riding on the road, travelling, etc.; a roadster.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 72 Lord Huntley's famous hack. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 228 Six hunters and two cover-hacks. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Apr. 390/3 Sir Charles Knightley... stuck to his road hack long after his neighbours had taken to post-horses. 1859 *Art of Taming Horses* viii. 132 A cover or country hack must be fast, but need not be so showy in action or handsome as a town hack. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power Wks.* (Bohn) II. 340 The hack is a better roadster than the Arab barb. 1861 *Times* 11 July, Every man who... saunters through Rotten-row from 12 to 2 on a high-priced hack. 1866 Miss BRADDON *Lady's Mile* ii, Society doesn't compel him to ride his park-hack across country. 1872 YOUTT *Horse* iv. (ed. 4) 91 One of those animals rare to be met with, that could do almost anything as a hack, a hunter, or in harness.

2. A vehicle plying for hire; a hackney coach or carriage; = HACKNEY 5. Now only U.S.

1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* III. ii, We'll take a Hack—Our Maids shall go with us. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 510 P. 1, I was the other day driving in a hack thro' Gerard-street. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* iv. iii, She took a hack and came directly to the prison. 1795 *Boston (U.S.) Gas.* 28 Dec. 3/1 There is but little safety for the ladies and children [in the streets of Boston], but in the hacks. 1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 11 Feb. (1804) II. 166 To make their way in a noble hack, with four horses. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 55 'We must have a carriage', he added... hailing an empty hack. + 3. The driver of a hackney carriage. *Obs.*

1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & Panth. Transv.* 21 [They] slipping through the Palsgrave, bilked poor Hack. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 14 P. 2 The happy minute... when our hack had the happiness to take in his expected fare.

4. A person whose services may be hired for any kind of work required of him; a common drudge, = HACKNEY 3; esp. a literary drudge, who hires himself out to do any and every kind of literary work; hence, a poor writer, a mere scribbler.

a 1700 [see etym. above]. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Epit. on E. Purdon*, Here lies poor Ned Purdon... Who long was a bookseller's hack. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy Wks.* 1812 IV. 424 The paper to which he was a hack. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess. Croker's Boswell* (1887) 187 The last survivor of the genuine race of Grub Street hacks. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* II. 22 A hard-working clerical hack. 1895 *Times* 23 Nov. 11/3 The hacks and wire-pullers on his own side in politics.

b. *slang.* A prostitute; a bawd.

1730-6 [see etym. above]. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hack*... a procurer.

+ 5. Anything that is in indiscriminate and everyday use, and is 'hackneyed' or deprived of novelty and interest by such use; a hackneyed sermon, book, quotation, etc.: cf. sense 9. *Obs.*

1711 *Vind. Sachverell* 88 Was not this Sermon of the Doctors a common Hack at Oxford? 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Hack*, anything that is used in common, or upon all occasions, as a horse, cloak, etc. 1775 ASH, *Hack*... any thing commonly used, any thing used in common. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1854) V. 81 *Well* (for that is my hack, as 'however' is my dearest Susanna's) we set off. 1805 G. COLMAN *John Bull* III. i. (Stratm.), You'll find [Fielding's] *Tom Jones*... Psha! that's such a hack.

b. *slang.* Applied to persons: see quot.

1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600* i. 8 The garrison hacks, or passed belles, whose names and flirtations are standing jokes.

6. *Naut.* A watch used, in taking observations, to obviate the necessity of moving the standard chronometer. Also *hack-watch*, *job watch*.

1851-9 G. B. ARRY in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 3 If a hack-watch is used, the comparison of the hack-watch with the chronometer must be given. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hack watch*. 1881 HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl.*, *Hack*.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (passing into *adj.*)

7. In apposition or *attrib.*, as a. *hack-horse* = sense 1; so *hack-cab*, *post-horse*; b. *hack-cab*, *cabriolet*, *carriage*, *chaise*, *shay* (see sense 2); c. employed as a hack, at any one's service for literary or other work, for hire, as *hack attorney*, *author*, *moralist*, *pen*, *preacher*, *runner*, *scribe*, *writer*.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. 52 (1740) 541 And so on to the Hack-Runners and Writers. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ix, Unluckily, a few miles before she entered that town, she met the hack attorney. 1792 WAKEFIELD *Mem.* (T.), Hack preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees. 1796 JAMES AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v, Mrs. Long... had to come to the ball in a hack chaise. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 282 A hack author for the booksellers. 1856 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 239 A fall of 50¢ per cent... in nag and hack horses. 1867 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 Apr., The hack-horse patiently trudges to the pole of his chaise. 1834 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 163 The journey... was no more to be accomplished... with his own horses, so he took hack-posters. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, He called a hack-cabriolet. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Feb. 126/2 A hack brougham for morning calls. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 356 Vilifying with their hack pens. 1876 MORLEY *Carlyle* 190 The hack moralist of the pulpit or the press. 1882 E. W. GOSSE *Gray* vii. 142 Three hack-writers... were copying MSS. for hire.

8. *attrib.* Of or belonging to a hack (senses 1, 2), as *hack-driver*, *ride*, *stand*. Also HACKMAN.

1854 M. HARLAND *Alone* xvi, Going to every hack-stand in the city. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 196/2 Galloping is a pace not generally indulged in by hack riders. 1889 A. C. GUNTER *That Frenchman* xii, It occurs to her to ask the hack-driver a question. *Ibid.* xiii, Near a hack-stand... he tells his assistant to jump out.

9. *attrib.* or *adj.* a. In common or promiscuous use; hackneyed; trite, commonplace. b. Of a hired sort. Also HACK-WORK.

1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, This, indeed, is now VOL. V.

become our hack speech to Mr. Crutchley. 1818 BYRON *Juan* IV. xvii, When the old world grows dull And we are sick of its hack sounds and sights. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 254 To use a hack quotation. 1866 SHIRLEY *Nugae Crit.* iii. 156 The hack language on this subject is exceedingly injurious. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 285, I do more or less work of a hack kind for the magazines.

+ *Hack*, sb. 4 = HACKLE sb. 1 3, cover of a bee-hive. 1648 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 100 Like the cover or hack of a bee-hive.

+ *Hack*, sb. 5 = HACKLE sb. 2 1, a flax-comb. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magick* IV. xxv. 156 [Flax] kemmed with hacks, till all the membrans be piled clean.

Hack (hæk), v. 1 Forms: 3 *acken*, 3-6 *hakke*, *hakke*, (4 *Sc. heke*), (6 *pa. pple. haect*), 5 *hak(e)*, 5-*hak*. [Early ME. *hack-en*, repr. OE. **haccian* (whence *th-haccian* to hack in pieces) = Common WGer. **hakkōn*: cf. OFris. *to-hakia*, MHG., MLG., MDu., G. *hacken*, mod. Du. *hakken*.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To cut with heavy blows in an irregular or random fashion; to cut notches or nicks in; to mangle or mutilate by jagged cuts. In earlier use chiefly, To cut or chop up or into pieces, to chop off. Const. *about*, *away*, *down*, *off*, *up*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 A maiden bad to kinge his heued, and he hit bad of acken. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 298 Heo hakeade of his heaved. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 216 [He] by pece mele haked yt al to nogte. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Cecile* 205 þu ma heke þaim as þu wil. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2007 He... leet comande anon to hakke and hewe the okes olde. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 440 Sethe hom, and hak hom smal. 1571 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 308 Did cut and hacke away certane pipes of leade. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 187 My Sword haked like a Hand-saw. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 212 Causing them to be hacked very small. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) X. viii. (R.), That man who could stand and see another stripped or hacked in pieces by a thief or a rogue. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 133 The tyrant... cut and hacked the limbs of British subjects in the most cruel manner. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 27 Take the head up, hack it cross and cross with a knife. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1871) II. 604 Such a partition as is effected by hacking a living man limb from limb. 1886 OVERTON *Evang. Revival* 18th Cent. viii. 152 Buildings... hacked about to suit the taste of the last century.

2. To make incisions or jags in by other means.

a. Said of frost: To chop or crack the skin. *dial.* 1673 RAY *Journ. Low Ch.*, *Grisson* 417 Our faces were hacked and burnt... by the Cold. 1808-25 JAMIESON s.v., The hands or feet, when chapped, are said to be *hacked*.

b. *Football*. To kick the shin of (an opponent) intentionally with the toe of the boot.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov., The practice of 'hacking'... consists in each side kicking their opponents' shins in so fearful and violent a manner as to disable the players. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. 190 Perhaps the 'education of a gentleman' may properly include giving and receiving 'hacking' of the shins at football. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* (Badm. Libr.) 297 The Union Code very properly abolished hacking, tripping, and scragging.

3. a. To roughen (a grindstone). b. To dress (stone) with a hack-hammer.

1862 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 264 Each grindstone, when new, must itself be rough-ground into shape by the workman; and afterwards, perhaps twice or thrice a day, its worn surface must be fresh roughened for use... processes of 'razing' and 'hacking', as they are called.

4. Applied to various agricultural operations involving cutting or chopping; as, to break up the surface of the ground, to hoe in seed, to cut up by the roots, to reap pease, vetches, or the like.

1600 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. viii. (1668) 4 When you have thus hacked all your ground, and broke in pieces all hard crusts and roughness of the swarth. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 23 Drawing trenches in the soyle, and then drawing the earth over them with a hoe... and hacking in the seed with the same instrument. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 326 To Hack, that is to cut up Pease or other haw[m]ly stuff by the Roots, or to cut nimbley any thing. a 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* 36 (E. D. S.) Hacking is breaking the clots abroad after [the time] is sown. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1811) 141 The wheat sown nine or ten pecks to the acre, and hacked in. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 541 It does not seem that the scythe was used for harvest-works, except... for hacking peas. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Hack*, to fag or reap vetches, peas, or beans.

5. a. To hoe or plough up (the soil) into ridges: cf. HACK sb. 1 3. b. To rake (hay) into rows. *dial.*

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. viii. 36 (E. D. S.) Combing is also called hacking. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 1. 21 [The grass] is 'hacked' into small rows, the hay-makers following each other. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v. *Hay*, The grass... is next hacked or chopped with a quick action of the rake into windrows.

+ 6. *Mus.* To break (a note). *Obs.*

14... *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 201 Jankyn crakit notes an hundred on a knot, And yit he hakkyt hem smallere than wortes to the pot. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 111 Wille ye here how thay hak, oure syre, lyst, croyne. *Ibid.* 116 Say, what was his song? hard ye yet how he crakyd it? Thre brefes to a long. *Ter. Pastor.* Yee may, he hakt it. 1466 [see HACKING vbl. sb. 2].

+ 7. *fig.* To mangle or 'make a hash of' (words) in utterance. Also *absol. Obs.*

[a 1555 LATIMER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. v. 31 [He would] so hawk it [a homily] and chop it that it were as good for them to be without it.] 1595 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 79 Let them keepe their limbs whole, and hack our English. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. xiv. 991 Hacking

and hewing his words, as if hee had not been able to speake them out. 1676 [see HACKING vbl. sb. 2].

II. Intransitive senses.

8. To make rough cuts, to deal cutting blows. Const. *at*, *upon*.

c 1450 *Gologras & Gaw.* 980 He... Hakkit throw the hard weid, to the hede hynt. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 149/1 Two or three hacked upon him, & gaue him such deadlie wounds that he fell downe and died. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix, I was twenty days hacking and hewing at it. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. ix. 212 A joint of lamb was being hacked at by the College Dean.

b. Here perh., in a *fig.* or *transf.* sense, belong the following, transl. the Vulgate *molestus esse*, to be troublesome or grievous.

(But Stratmann takes it as a distinct verb.)

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 13 Whils þai to me ware Hackande [Vulg. *molesti essent*]. *Ibid.* liv. 4 [lv. 3] In wrath to me haked war þai [*molesti erant*].

9. *fig.* + To hack after, to aim at, strive for (*obs.*). To hack at, to imitate (*dial.*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 399 Pat is my kynde, And nouste hakke [1393 to hacke] after holynesse. a 1400 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 929 Upon this wofulle thought I hak and hewe. 1868 *Craven Dial.*, *Hack at*, to imitate.

10. Of the teeth: To chatter. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1300 *Cast. Love* 1640 (Halliiv.) Ther shull... here tethe togedur hacke and shake. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 39 Theyr teeth hacked in theyr heade, they were staruen for colde. 1844 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 35, I heard his teeth hacking in his head.

11. To hesitate in speech; to stammer. Cf. HACKER v. 2. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 62 Hackyng and hemmyng as though our wittes... were a woll gatheryng. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 54 Yours, If you read without spelling or hacking, T. M. 1884 JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* (1891) 155 If any one hacks and haws in speaking, it is called 'hum-dawing'.

+ b. *trans.* Hack out, to stammer out. *Obs.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whinnies* 49 If any... be admitted to his clergy, and by helpe of a... prompter, hacke out his necke-verse. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 133 Present Parisians can hardly hack out those few lines of the league between Charles and Lewis... yet remaining in old French.

+ 12. To hesitate, to haggle. *Obs.*

1527 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1776) 95 They hacke not long about the thing they sell. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. viii. 783 [He] doth according to his wit, without hacking professe Haklitt... his greatest benefactor. 18. To cough with short, dry, oft-repeated cough.

1808 BEDDOES *Hygeia* II. 14 Marianne... has been hacking all the afternoon. Do tell her of some little thing that is good against a cough. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v., He has been hacking like that all night.

Hack, v. 2 [f. HACK sb. 2]

1. *trans.* To place (bricks) in rows upon hacks or drying frames.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1046 They [bricks] are sundried or *hacked* and temporarily covered with a thatching of straw to protect them. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Mannf. Bricks*, etc. 126 Each man 'takes in his share', and carefully hacks them in the drying shed. *Ibid.* 221 Pressed bricks are seldom hacked on edge in the sheds, but are laid flatwise.

2. *Falconry*. To keep (young hawks) 'at hack' or in a state of partial liberty.

1883 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry Gloss.* 150 Short-winged Hawks are not hacked; old Falcons are sometimes, when out of health. 1892 *Coursing & Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 224 If hacking such hawks was not formerly practised.

Hack, v. 3 [f. HACK sb. 3]

1. *trans.* To make a hack of, to put to indiscriminate or promiscuous use; to make common, vulgar, or stale, by such treatment; to hackney. Also *to hack about*, *hack to death*.

1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) II. 286 Bred up to the tumbling art... and hacked about at all the petty wells near London. 1766 C. DENIS in *St. James's Mag.* I. 153 If ever tale was hackt about, Grown obsolete, almost worn out, 'Tis that which now I undertake. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1874. 614 We would that so good a name had not been... hacked about all over the country and in every newspaper, until it goes against the grain to use it. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 3 Her tenderest emotions had been hacked and vulgarized by long experience in flirtation. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 14 Dec. 3/2 [An] argument... which is being hacked to death in all the Radical newspapers.

2. To employ as a literary hack, hire for hack-work.

1813 SCOTT *Lett. to Lady L. Stuart* 28 Apr. in *Lockhart*, If he takes the opinion of a hacked old author like myself. 1869 — *Jrnl.* 16 Apr., For being hacked, what is it but another word for being an author?

3. a. *trans.* To employ (a horse) as a hack or road-horse. b. *intr.* To ride on horseback at ordinary pace, to ride on the road; distinguished from *cross-country* or *military riding*.

1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* 64 (Hoppe) He asked her if she would lend him Bella Donna to hack to cover. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 198/2 For hacking purposes a double bridle is almost invariably used. 1891 *Riding & Polo* (Badm. Libr.) 61 Ponies are good for boys to learn upon... It is possible to hack them, but they are not hacks in the true sense of the term. 1894 *Field* 9 June p. xli/1 [These] horses have not been trained, only hacked and carefully hunted with barriers and foxhounds.

4. *intr.* To ride in a 'hack' or cab. U.S.

1879 *Philad. Times* 8 May (Cent. Dict.), Are we more content to depend on street cars and walking, with the accustomed alternative of hacking at six times the money? ¶ The sense of *hack* in SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 52, 'These knights will hack', is doubtful. The senses, To be common

Scott Let. to C. K. Sharpe 30 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Lay hold of... any other new book you like, and give us a good hacking review of it. 1864 *Pusey Lect. Daniel* i. 9 That hacking school of criticism, which hewed out the books of Holy Scripture into as many fragments as it willed.

2. *Hacking cough*, a short, dry, frequently repeated cough. Also *HECKING*, q.v.

[1648 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* ii. 55 It was called an Hectick fever; because (saith he) of an hecking cough which ever attendeth that disease.] c. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hacking-cough*, a faint tickling cough. 1835 *SIR G. STEPHEN Search of Horse* vi. 90 The hacking tone of chronic asthma. 1880 *MISS BRADDON Just as I am* xvii, I have had a hacking cough ever since last September.

Hence *Hacklingly* adv.

1611 *FLORIO, Alla recta*, cuttingly, hackingly.

Hackle (hæ'k'l), sb.¹ Forms: 1 *hacole*, 3-4 *hakel* (e), 5 *hakille*, -yll, 7 *hacel*, *hacole*, 6-*hackle*. [OE. *hacole* and *hæcele*, wk. fem., 'cloak, mantle, cassock', corresponding, exc. in formative suffix, to OHG. *hachul*, MHG. *hachel*, Icel. *hökull* 'priest's cope', Goth. *hakuls* 'cloak', str. masc., also to ON. *heila* str. f. 'cowled, or hooded frock'.]

†1. A cloak, mantle, outer garment; a chasuble. c. 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* v. x. § 3 Pa sende him mon ane blace hacelan angean him. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 153 *h. Clamit*, *hacole*, *uol fotsið* sciocel. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De meshakele of medeme fustane.

2. A covering of any kind, as a bird's plumage, a serpent's skin, etc. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 208 Vch hille hade a hatte, a myst-hakel huge. c. 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 695 Pecok in hakille ryally. 1658 *tr. Porta's Nat. Mag.* i. 17 The herb Dragon... is full of speckles like a Serpents hackle. 1750 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husb.* III. ii. 116 (E.D.S.) The slug slipped his outer skin, or what we call his hackle in Hertfordshire. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hackle*, substance about the person, as flesh, clothing. Property in general. 1892 *M. C. F. MORRIS Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 319 Hackle is the natural covering of any animal, the human skin... 'He's got a good hackle ov his back'.

3. a. The conical straw roofing of a bee-hive.

b. The straw covering of the apex of a rick. c. The case of a Florence flask.

1609 *C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* (1634) 26 Swine...rubbing against the hives, and tearing the hackles. 1655 *W. MEWE Let. to Hartlib* in *Ref. Commu. Bees* 49 My Appiary consists of a row of little houses... which I find as cheap at seven yeares end as straw hackles. 1673 *JAY Journ. Low C.* (1738) i. 289 The hackles of old flasks. 1713 *WARDER True Amazons* 44 The Mouse will... shelter himself betwixt the Hackle and the Hive. 1842 *AKERMAN Gloss. Willsh. Words*, *Hackle*, straw covering of the apex of a rick. 1886 *TEGETMEIER in Gd. Words* 810 The old straw hive, which was... to be seen... covered with a straw hackle.

Hackle (hæ'k'l), sb.² In 5 *hakell*, 6 *hacel*; see also *HECKLE*, *HATCHELL*. [Not recorded in OE.; but the various ME. forms *hechele*, *hetchell* (c. 1300), *hekele* (c. 1440), *hakell* (1485), and the later *hatchell*, point to OE. **hacule*, **hæcle*. No corresponding words are recorded in the early stage of any Germanic lang., but MHG. *hachele*, *hechele*, (mod.G. *hechel*), MLG. and MDu. *hekele*, (Du. *hekel*), Da. *hegle*, Sw. *häckla*, all point to OTeut. type **hakilā*, **hakulā*, str. fem. with suffix-ablaut; prob. from the root *hak-* of OHG. **hakjan*, *hæchen*, *hecken*, to prick, pierce, stab, and of *HOOK*, q.v.

It has been suggested that *hackle* came immediately from Du.; but the ME. *hechele*, *hetchell*, testify to an OE. *hecel*, which would also give *hackle* in the north; so also, the vowel of *hackle*, *hatchell* can be explained only from OE. (Sense 2 is prob. the same word, or from the same root; sense 3 is more doubtful.)

I. 1. An instrument set with parallel steel pins for splitting and combing out the fibres of flax or hemp; a flax-comb; = *HECKLE*, *HATCHELL*.

1285 *Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts* 368 Unum hakell pro lino. 1599 *T. MOUTER Silkworms* 4 Beetles, hackels, wheeles and frame, Wberwith to bruse, to spin, and weave the same. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 301 Mr. Sellars has contrived, by the introduction of steel hackles, in place of wire, to prepare wool, cotton, etc. much more expeditiously, for spinning cordage or lines. 1827 *WHITLOCK Bk. Trades* (1842) 238 Hold the strike of flax in your hand, and break it well upon the coarse hackle.

II. 2. Local name of the stickleback.

1655 *MOUTER & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 275 Hackles or Sticklebacks are supposed to come of the Seed of Fishes spilt or miscarrying in the Water. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Stickle-backs, Hackles; or Harry bannings. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hackle*... a west-country name for the stickleback.

III. 3. The long shining feathers on the neck of certain birds, as the domestic cock, peacock, pigeon, etc. A cock of a different hackle, an opponent of a different character.

a. 1450 *Fysshynge v. Angle* (1883) 34 The yellow flye, the body of yellow wull: the wynges of the redde cocke hakyll. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iv. 110 Take the hackel of a Cock or Capons neck... take of the one side of the feather, and then take the hackel, Silk or Crewel, Gold or Silver thred, make these fast at the bent of the hook [etc.]. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* II. iv. 65 Fight it out, with a cock of a very different hackle. 1867 *H. B. TEGETMEIER Pigeons* xi. 117 The hackle, or neck-feathers, should be bright. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 185 To show hackle, to be willing to fight. 1884 *Times* 18 Mar. 7 The 42nd [1st Batt. Roy. Highlanders]... received the red hackle as an honourable distinction.

[¶] Quot. 1653 was printed in a mangled and distorted form by Johnson, who founded on it a mistaken explanation,

'Raw silk, any filmy substance unspun'. Although corrected in Todd's Johnson, this bogus sense of *hackle*, with 'filmy' substituted by Webster for 'filmy', continues to be reproduced in dictionaries.]

b. The hackles of a cock are erected when he is angry; hence *with the hackles up*, said also of a dog on the point of fighting when the hairs at the top of the neck stand up, or of a hound when near the fox and on the point of killing him, also *transf.* of a man when aroused. Hence *hackles* is sometimes put for hair, whiskers, etc.

1681 *PHILLIPS-WOLLEY Sport in Crimea* 76 As my hackles were now fairly up, I crept and ran as well as I could after my wounded game. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 4/3 Not a single hound with his hackles up. 1883 *E. PENNELL ELMHIRST Cream Leicestersh.* 98 I almost saw the hackles of a good old squire rise as he waved his hat and cheered. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perycyss* 179 He had no moustache to stroke—for only cavalry officers... as yet wore ginger hackles.

4. *Angling*. An artificial fly, dressed wholly or principally with a hackle-feather, or something resembling this; a 'palmer'. Also *hackle-fly*.

1676 *COTTON Walton's Angler* II. 318 This month also a Plain Hackle or Palmer fly... will kill. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* II. 301 Black-hackle. Body, pale yellow silk, [etc.]. 1867 *O. W. HOLMES Guard. Angel* xxii. (1891) 260 He must go armed with all implements, from the red hackle to the harpoon.

IV. attrib. and Comb.

5. [from I.] *Hackle bar*, the bar in which the hackle pins are set; *hackle bench* (see quot.); *hackle pin*, tooth, one of the teeth of a hackle; *hackle sheet*, a sheet carrying hackles and moving over pulleys.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 431 The object of these guide plates is to support the 'hackle bars' in passing over the small rollers. *Ibid.* 423 'Hackle bench' sometimes revolving so as to present different degrees of hackles at its various angles, sometimes stationary with the gradation of hackles upon its length. *Ibid.* 426 The surfaces being placed so close together that the 'hackle pins' penetrated the flax from both sides, and hackled at the same time. *Ibid.* 425 Pulleys for carrying the 'hackle sheets'. *Ibid.* 420 For hand-hackling, the tools used consist of a surface studded... with metal points, called 'hackle-teeth'.

6. [from III] as *hackle-feather*, *-maker*; *hackle-wise* adv.; *hackle-fly*: see 4.

1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* x. § 3 (1689) 102 An Artificial Palmer-Worm or Fly which is to be made with a Hackle Feather. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* vi. (1880) 244 A capital hot-weather fly dressed hacklewise. 1888 *Daily News* 21 May 2/3 The hackle feathers of the male bird are several feet long.

Hackle, v.¹ [dim. and freq. of *HACK* v.¹: cf. MDu. *hakkelen*, having the same relation to *hakken*. Cf. also *HAGGLE* v.]

1. *trans.* To cut roughly, hack, mangle by cutting. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1612) 741 Caesar... was hackled and mangled among them, as a wild beast taken of hunters. 1611 *CORYAT Crudities* 274 I have seen a Mountebanke hackle and gash his naked arme with a knife most pittifully to behold. 1684 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1959/4 His Hair not shav'd but cut and hackled with a pair of Sheers. 1790 *BURKE Pr. Rev. Wks.* v. 351 The other divisions of the kingdom being hackled and torn to pieces. 1876 *T. S. EGAN tr. Heine's Atta Troll*, etc. 222 'Twill prickle and hackle your faces'.

†2. *intr.* To make a hacking. *Obs.*

1589 *NASHE Martins Months Minde* 18 These lustie youthens... hackle at our throate.

Hence *Hackled ppl. a.*, *Hackling vbl. sb.*

1582 *BABINGTON Commandm.* i. (1637) 8 Evill cutting or hacking of the knife. 1842 *S. LOVER Handy Andy* xxv. 214 An old knife whose hackled edge... assisted Andy's own ingenuity in the tearing of his coat.

Hackle, v.² [f. *HACKLE* sb.¹] *trans.* To cover (a bee-hive) with a hackle or straw roof.

1609 *C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* (1634) 51 That they be close cloomed... and well hackled down to, or below, the Stool.

Hackle, v.³ [f. *HACKLE* sb.²: cf. *HECKLE* v. in same sense.] *trans.* To dress (flax or hemp) with the hackle, whereby the fibres are split, straightened, and combed out, so as to be in condition for spinning.

1616 [see *HACKLING* vbl. sb.]. 1755 *JOHNSON, Hackle*, to dress flax. 1768 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 164 To be hackled, much in the manner of dressing Flax or Hemp. 1797 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Early Lessons* (1827) I. 217 I am going to hackle the flax... said the woman, and she began to comb the flax with these steel combs. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 426 Small quantities of hemp were grown... and... the produce was hackled and spun by the servants.

b. *fig.* = *HECKLE*: see *CROSS-HACKLE*.

Hence *Hackled ppl. a.*

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 422 Each hackled tress of flax.

Hackle, v.⁴ *Angling*. [f. *HACKLE* sb.² III.] *trans.* To dress (a fly) with a hackle-feather.

1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* xi. (1880) 402 Blue jay hackled over the wing. 1886 *PRITT N. Country Flies* 27 Hackled with a golden feather from a Cock Pheasant's neck.

Hence *Hackled ppl. a.*, *Hackling vbl. sb.*

1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* xiii. (1880) 475 Where a junction of hackles is to be effected... compare the length of the fibres, so that the hackling may graduate. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 3/1 In Yorkshire hackled spider flies are the only wear.

Hackler (hæ'kleɪ). [f. *HACKLE* v.³] One who hackles (flax or hemp); a flax-dresser, heckler.

1760 *A. YOUNG Tour Irel.* I. 164 They next send it to a flax-hackler. 1884 *Quiver* Mar. 299/2 Hacklers' disease

...is produced by a kind of 'pouce', which being inhaled causes severe tickling in the throat. 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 3/3 All the hacklers die young.

Hacklet (hæ'klət). Also *haglet*. [Origin uncertain.] A small species of sea-gull; the kittiwake.

1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* xxxii. From the Gull-rock rose a thousand birds... the choughs cackled, the hacklets wailed. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 11 Gulls, haglets, ducks, petrels, swim, dive, and hover around. 1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 74 The kittiwake, or hacklet, a very small species of gull.

Hackling (hæ'kliŋ), vbl. sb.¹ [f. *HACKLE* v.³ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. *HACKLE* 3; the combing of flax or hemp.

1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 568 This line after it hath received braking and the first hackling, you shall take the stricks, and plattling them into a plat of three, make a good bigge roule thereof. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Axholme* 29. attrib. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 420 In the early period of the linen manufacture, when spinning was done exclusively by hand, no hackling-machines were employed.

Hackling 2 and 3: see after *HACKLE* v. 1 and 4.

Hackly (hæ'kli), a. [f. *HACKLE* v.¹ + -Y.]

Rough or jagged as though hacked on a small scale; esp., of metals and minerals: Having the surface rough with short sharp points.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 34 The hackly [fracture] presents sharp points, easily perceived in feeling it. 1811 *A. T. THOMSON Lond. Disp.* (1830) 533 It [rhubarb] breaks with a rough hackly fracture. 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 503 The broad plates... have a very uneven hackly surface. 1849 *VARLEY Rudim. Min.* 16 The native metals... have a hackly fracture, which may be observed on breaking a piece of thick wire.

Hackman (hæ'kmæn). U.S. [f. *HACK* sb.³ 2.]

The driver of a hack or hackney-carriage; a cabman.

1850 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 370 We find ourselves in Boston surrounded by eager hackmen. 1879 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 26 Dec. The... hackman... charged us a dollar and a half for what in England would have been an eighteenpenny drive.

Hackmatack (hæ'kmætæk). Also 8 *hakmantak*, 9 *hacmontac*, *hackmetack*. [American Indian: see quot. 1792.] The American Larch or Tamarack (*Larix Americana*), found in northern swamps of the United States. Also attrib.

1792 *J. BELKNAP Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 33 On some mountains we find a shrubbery of hemlock and spruce, whose branches are knit together so as to be impenetrable. The snow lodges on their tops, and a cavity is formed underneath. These are called by the Indians, Hakmantaks. 1818 *DWIGHT Trav.* I. 36 Hacmontac I take to be an Indian name. 1845 *N. P. ROGERS in Whittier's Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 240 The dark hemlock and hackmatack woods. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 11/1 The Meteor... is built of oak, hackmatack, and hard pine.

Hackney (hæ'kni), sb. (a.) Forms: 4 *hakenei*, -ne, 4-5 *hak(e)nei*, -ney, 4-6 *hak(e)nay(e)*, 5 *hak-*, *haknay*, (*haukenay*), 5-6 *hakenaye*, -neys, *hakney*, 6 *hackeny*, -neie, (*haque*), *haqueneye*, *haiknay*, -ne, -ney, (*pl. hackness*, *haiknes*), 6-7 *hackneys*, -nie, 6-8 *pl. hacknies*, 7 *haen(e)y*, 7-8 *hakny*, 4- *hackney*. [a. OF. *haquenée* fem. 'an ambling horse or mare, especially for ladies to ride on'; cf. OSP. and Pg. *jacanea*, Sp. *hacanea*, It. *acchine* (Florio), *chine* 'a hackney or ambling nag': see *Diez*, *Scheler*, etc. (In 1373 latinized in England as *hakeneius*: see *Do Cange*.)

It is now agreed by French and Dutch scholars that MDu. *hackeneie*, *hackeneye*, Du. *hakkenij*, to which some have referred the French word, was merely adopted from the French, thus disposing of conjectures as to the derivation of the word from MDu. *hacken* to hoe. The French *haquenée* and its Romanic equivalents had probably some relationship with OF. *haque*, OSP. and Pg. *jaca*, Sp. *haca* 'a nag, a gelding, a hackney' (Minsheu): but, although the word-group has engaged the most eminent etymologists, its ulterior derivation is still unknown.]

I. 1. A horse of middle size and quality, used for ordinary riding, as distinguished from a war-horse, a hunter, or a draught-horse; in early times often an ambling horse; now technically = *HACK* sb.³ 1 b.

13... *Sir Beues* 1255 (M.S.A.) Ac nim a lityr hakenai & lef her þe swerd Morgelai. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 278 Tille ober castels about þei sent tuyeie and tuyeie In aneus for doute, ilk on on his hakneye. 1416 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1137 He... loved to have welles hors of prys. He wende to have reproved be Of thefte or moordre, if that he Hadde in his stable ony hakeney. c. 1386 - *Cam. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 6 His hakeney which þat was al pomely grys. 14... *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 580/31 *Equillus*, an hakeney. c. 1440 *Partonope* 3882 A hakeney That ys swyft and ryght well ambling. 1469 *Housch. Ord.* 97 To have viii coursers for his saddle & to them iiiii keepers with theyre bakneyes. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 165 b, The erle of Shrewesbury... because of his age, rode on a litle hakeney. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 20/1 The nag or the hakeneye is verie good for traouelling. 1590 *R. PAYNE Descr. Irel.* (1841) 7 Carthorses, mares, and litle bakneyes are of a very smal price. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 257 The Germans in acknowledgement of their tenure of the Papacie, gaue the Pope yearly 8. and 40. thousand duckats, together with a white horse. The mony... at this day is paid, together with the white hackney. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* 160 Pages, mounted on white Hackneys, having green velvet Saddles. 1676 *BUTLER Hud.* III. i. 412 Mounted on a Broom, the Nag And Hackney of a Lapland Hag. 1880 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* ii. He rode... a strong hackney for the road, to save his gallant warhorse. 1831 *FRANK Parnes* (1865) II. 157 Do you canter down the Row, Upon a very long-tailed hackney? 1843 *YOUATT Horse* iv. (ed. 2) 96 The hackney

has many of the qualities of the hunter on a small scale. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 266 The farmer .. mounted upon a stout, not over-refined hackney.

† 2. From an early date mention is found of hackneys hired out; hence the word came often to be taken as, A horse kept for hire. *Obs.* (Cf. also *hackney horse* in 6, HACKNEY-MAN.)

[1393] LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iii. 175 Ac hakeneyes hadde þei none. bote hakeneyes to hyre. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 28 Ride vpon a hired Hackney.] 1614 T. ADAMS in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvi. 10 It is a wretched thing when justice is made a hackney that may be backed for money. 1666 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 231 Divers in Town got hacknies, and fled to avoid importunity. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1624/4 There was a Brown Nag left by them, supposed to be a London-Hackney. 1725 *De Foe Fam. Instruct.* i. iv. (1841) I. 74 I'll take a hackney, and go to the Mall.

† b. *fig.* from 1 and 2, passing into 3. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 245 He had non hors. . . But a staffe was hys hakenay As a man in pouerte. 1600 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* i. (1862) 9 Take him, brave men, Hector of Troy was an hackney to him. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 31 Trampled on By euery hacknies heeles. 1698 B. F. *Modest Censure* 26 His Criticism is .. a hackney to his private Belief and Opinion. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* ii. 140 Each spur-gall'd Hackney of the day.

† 3. One who is used to do mean or servile work for hire; a common drudge, 'fag', 'slave'. Also *fig. Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 34 Whan ought was to doo, I was common hackney. 1554 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* *Disc. Devils* x. (1886) 424 Archangels .. are sent onellie about great and secret matters; and angels are common hacknies about euerie trifle. 1668 *Peris Diary* 11 Feb., Which makes me mad that I should, by my place, become the hackney of this office, in perpetual trouble and vexation. 1669 *Addr. Yng. Genry Eng.* 8 The idle person is the only common Hackney, and .. stands ready to let out himself Post. 1712 J. WYETH in *Suppl. Ellwood's Autobiog.* (1765) 405 A mercenary Hackney to some of the Clergy. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 620 Such is all the mental food purvey'd by public hacknies in the schooling trade.

† 4. A woman that hires her person, a prostitute. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* Apol. (Arb.) 66 Venus..that taught the women in Cyprus to set vp a Stewes too hyre out them selues as hackneies for gaine. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T. 80 b.* When the hackney he hath payde for lyes by him. 1621 COTGR., *Bringuenande*, a common hackney. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref. I.* App. 278 [tr. N. Sanders] She was so notoriously lewd that she was called an Hackney.

5. A carriage kept for hire; a HACKNEY-COACH.

1664 *Peris Diary* 18 Apr., Myself being in the world, many of them knowing me. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* ii. iii, If you won't lend me your Coach, I'll take a Hackney, or a Chair. 1799 MRS. PENDARVES in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 141 We were in no bustle of coaches, for no hackneys were allowed to pass. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1460 He jumped into a Hackney.

II. *attrib. and Comb.*

6. a. In apposition, as *hackney horse* = senses 1 and 2; so, *hackney jade, mare, post-horse, stallion, steed*; also (in analogous sense) *hackney ass, mule, and transf., hackney-devil.*

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* 78 The next daye, Tewysday .. we toke our sayd hackney horses and rode to Vyncencia. 1556 WITTHALS *Dict.* (1568) 162/1 A hackney horse or horse to be hyred, *equus meritorius.* 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 400 (R.) There they use to put out their women to hire as we do here hackney horses. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* l. 25 Their horses of the country-breed are .. small hackney-jades. *Ibid.* ii. 203 Great store of hackney-mules, and asses are kept for travellers to ride upon. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* iv. iii. *Syc.* How wilt thou carry me thither? *Steph.* Upon a hackney-devil of thy mother's. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* ii. 150/1 Hackney or Saddle Horses are such as man useth to ride upon for the ease of his Body. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferrus.* (1721) 130 Here are Hackney Asses always standing ready equipp'd for hire. 1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 8 Mr. Tobias Hobson .. was the first in this island who let out hackney horses. 1884 *Hackney Stud Bk.* I. 33 The Modern Hackney Horse may be said to have been the product of the eighteenth century.

b. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a hackney (horse), as *hackney hire, pace, saddle, stable, stud*, etc.

1379 *MS. Hostill. Roll, Durk.*, In uno Hakenay-sadyll empt. vij. viij. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 389 A new hackney sadyll prise v. s. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. v, Out of the old hackney pace, to a fine easie amble. 1659 T. PECKE *L'arnassit Puerp.* 56 What for Hackney-hire, was given you. 1754 FOOTE *Knight's* i. Wks. 1799 I. 70 That year the hackney-stable was built. 1809 *British Press* 5 Apr. in *Spirit Pub. Trns.* (1810) XIII. 60 [A mare] only of hackney size. 1884 (title) *Hackney Stud Book.*

c. Plying for hire, as HACKNEY-CARRIAGE, -CHAIR, -COACH; also *hackney-boat, chariot.*

1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 4 The .. Hackney-boat, which carries Passengers from Leyden to Amsterdam. 1813-14 *Act 54 Geo. III.* c. 147 (title), An Act .. for authorizing the licensing of a limited Number of Hackney Chariots. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 382 Expecting to have met with a hackney rattler, but not one was to be found upon the stand.

† 7. a. In apposition, or as *adj.* Doing or ready to do work for hire, hiring (also *fig.*); as *hackney author, clerk, fiddler, gladiator, libeller, preacher, scribbler, sonneteer, tutor, writer*, etc.; also *hackney pen, tongue.* b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Done by a 'hackney' or for hire, as *hackney job, writing.* *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 11 Is it conscience or lucre, that spurgals thy hackney pen? 1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 361 There were some hackney preachers

in the University at this time. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimographia* 66 Your wild, wanton, hackney fiddlers. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* ii. 7 A glib Hackney-Tongue he had in his head. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 419 Some starved hackney sonneteer. a 1719 ADDISON *Lover* No. 39 (Jod.) Booksellers, who set their hackney writers at work for so much a sheet. 1719 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 4 What hackney gladiator can you find, By whom the Olympic crown would be declin'd? a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. i. § 7 (1740) 18 The Hackney Libellers of the Faction. c 1768 LLOYD *Fam. Ep.* in *Chalmers Eng. Poets* (1810) XV. 118, I must serve some hackney job. c 1766 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 336 As hackney Clerks, at the miserable salary of 7s. a week.

† c. Prostitute. *Hackney-woman*, a bawd. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2719 Olde hackny women, they hire out their jades. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 36 Hackney-wench, that it circus stand. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 892 No more than every Lover Does from his Hackney-Lady suffer.

† b. as *adj.* Worn out, like a hired horse, by indiscriminate or vulgar use; threadbare, trite, commonplace; hackneyed. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 151 A hackney prouerb in mens mouths euer since K. Lud was a little boy. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman pleased* i. i, Law .. Her rules and precepts .. pamper'd up to cozen him that bought her, When she herself was hackney, lame, and founde'r. 1714 J. WALKER *Suffer. Clergy* 82 The most common and hackney charge in this kind was Tavern haunting and common swearing. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* App. 37 One of his hackney fallacies that run from the end of the book to the other. 1792 W. BOYS *Coll. Hist. Sandwich* 293 note, The hackney-imputations of drunkenness and swearing.

Hackney, v. Now rare exc. in *ppl. a.* HACKNEYED, q.v. [*f. HACKNEY sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a hackney of; to use (a horse) as a hack, for general riding purposes; = HACK v. 3 a.

1577 STANHYURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed Chron.* (1587) II. 20/1 These horses are best for skirmishes, not for travelling, for their stomachs are such, as they disdain to be hacknied. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, Phrases, etc.* s. v., He'll do very well to drive, but he's not any longer safe to hackney.

fig. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* cii, Galens adoptiue sonnes, who by a beaten way their iudgements hackney on, the fault of [later edd. on] sicknesse lay.

b. *fig.* To use as a 'hack'.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 277 Hackneyed or spit upon, as the caprice or expediency of the moment prevailed.

† 2. *trans.* To mount (any one) on a hackney.

1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dk. Florence* iv. i, A coach for my money! and that the courtzeans know well: Their riding so makes them last three years longer Than such as are hacknied.

† 3. *intr.* To ride in a hackney-carriage. In quot. to *hackney it. Obs.*

1684 PHILO PATER *Observ.* *Reproved* 6 He .. must Trudge on Ten-Toes or Hackney it to Sams Coffee-House.

† 4. *trans.* To convey in a hackney-carriage.

1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 652 To her who .. Is hackneyed home unackneyed.

† 5. *fig.* To drive hard; to post; to hurry. Also *intr.* (for *rest.*) To run hard, race. *Obs.*

1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortal.* iii. iii. 201 The minutes that hackney at the heeles of time, runne not so fast away. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* (1717) 241 How are thy Angels hackney'd up and down To visit man? 1676 MARVELL *Hist. Ess.* Wks. III. 127 Both men and horses and leather being hackneyed, jaded, and worn out upon the errand of some contentious and obstinate bishop. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* i Hackneyed in business, wearied at that oar. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 41, I had .. paid two shillings for a ticket, been hackneyed through the rooms with violence .. and came away completely disappointed.

† 6. To let out for hire. Also *intr.* for *pass. Obs.*

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* ii. iii, I know women sell themselves daily, and are hacknied out for silver. 1643 G. WILDE *Serm. at St. Maries* 11 Could they have the heart to hackney this Kingdom. 1679 PRANCE *True Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 Hackneying forth of Masses for Twelve-pence apiece. c 1736 SAVAGE *Poet's Depend. on Statism.* 26 No will to hackney out polemic strain.

7. To make common by indiscriminate everyday usage; to render too familiar, vulgar, trite, or commonplace. Also with *out, about, upon.*

1506 SHAKS. i *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 40 So common hackney'd in the eyes of men. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* iv. 78 Plays come to be so hackney'd out, the best Actors will soon feel that the Town has enough of them. 1767 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 5, I have had some difficulty in fixing upon a title for my work: A *Vade Mecum* is quite hacknied out. 1817 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 392, I should not like to have my name hackneyed about among the office-seekers and office-givers at Washington. 1823 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 376. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* viii. 71 Like a popular air .. hackneyed upon every street-organ.

† b. To undo the freshness or delicacy of. *Obs.* 1785 *Eugenius* II. 28 Young men .. who have been hackneyed, from their very infancy, in some of our public seminaries. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 241 Their first and most delicate passions are hackneyed on unworthy objects here. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vi. 268 To despise the sensibility that had been excited and hackneyed in the ways of women whose trade was vice. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 452 Employments which hackney the minds of the other sex.

8. To render habituated, practised, or experienced in: often with dyslogistic connotation.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xci. 91 Hackneyed as he was in the ways of life. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Good French Governess* (1832) 100 Hackneyed in the common

language of conversation. 1810 JANE PORTER *Scot. Chiefs* lix. 376 Long hackneyed in secret gallantries. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 27 Persons a little hackneyed in the world.

Hence *hackneying vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in quot. *attrib.*); also *hackneyer*, one who hackneys.

1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) I. 181 He begins to discover that hackneying authorship is not the way to be great. 1849 J. WILSON *Christopher under Canvass in Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 254 Every hackneyer of this phrase.

Hackney-carriage. [*f. HACKNEY sb.* 6 c + CARRIAGE.] Any carriage or vehicle standing or publicly plying for hire.

1831 *Act 1 & 2 Will. IV* c. 22. § 3 Every Hackney Carriage mentioned and described in the Schedule. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlvii, Alighted from a hackney-carriage. 1847 *Act 10 & 11 Vict.* c. 89 § 38 Every wheeled Carriage .. used in standing or plying for Hire in any Street .. and every Carriage standing upon any Street, public or private .. having thereon any numbered Plate required by this .. Act .. shall be deemed to be a Hackney Carriage.

Hackney-chair. Formerly, a sedan chair, now a bath chair or the like, plying publicly for hire. Hence *Hackney-chairman*, the bearer, drawer, or keeper of a hackney-chair.

1710 *Act 9 Anne* c. 27 (title), An Act for licensing and regulating Hackney Coaches and Chairs. *Ibid.* c. 23. § 8 If any Hackney Coachman or Chairman shall .. exact more for his Hire than the several Rates hereby limited. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* ii. (1869) II. 447 The tax upon every Hackney coach .. and upon every Hackney chair. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, Long stands of hackney-chairs and groups of chairmen .. obstructed the way.

Hackney-coach. [*f. HACKNEY sb.* 6 c + COACH.] A four-wheeled coach, drawn by two horses, and seated for six persons, kept for hire.

c 1610 [implied in HACKNEY-COACHMAN]. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Old Parr* Div. They [Coaches] have increased .. to the undoing of the Watermen, by the multitudes of Hackney or hired Coaches; but they never swarmed so thick to pester the streets, as they do now, till the yeare 1605. 1660 *Peris Diary* 7 Nov., Notwithstanding this was the first day of the King's proclamation against hackney coaches coming into the streets to be hired, yet I got one to carry me home. 1777 SHERIDAN *Triumph* Scarb. Prol., The streets, some time ago, were paved with stones Which, aided by a hackney-coach, half broke your bones. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Box* (1849) 49/2 A regular, ponderous, rickety, London hackney-coach of the old school. 1882 SERJT. BALANTINE *Exper.* (1890) 16 A machine called a hackney-coach, licensed to carry six people .. was the principal mode of locomotion.

attrib. 1623-4 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* p. liii, 6 str. of oates to the hackney coach horses and the hackney horses. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 534/3 The Hackney Coach Office in Surry street in the Strand. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Box* (1850) 90/1 Rumours were rife on the hackney-coach-stands, that a buss was building, to run from Lisson-grove to the Bank.

Hackney-coachman. The driver of a hackney-coach.

c 1610 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* v. i, My master kisses, as I've heard a hackney-coachman Chear up his mare, chap, chap. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* ii. viii. 77 Chiefly .. Design'd against common Carriers, Waggoners, Hackney Coachmen, and Watermen. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ii, Mr. Bonney bustled up .. and knocked a hackney-coachman's knock on the table with a little hammer.

Hackneyed (*hæ'knid*), *ppl. a.* [*f. HACKNEY v.*]

† 1. Hired; kept for hire. *Obs.*

1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 20 On hackney'd steeds, the giddy blockheads fly. a 1818 D. STEWART in *Jas. Mill Brit. India* I. ii. ix. 385 A village apothecary or a hacknied nurse.

2. Used so frequently and indiscriminately as to have lost its freshness and interest; made trite and commonplace; stale.

1749 HURD *Notes on Horace's Art Poetry* (R.), The tedium arising from hacknied expression. 1785 BOSWELL *Voy. Hebrides* 24 Aug., The old hackneyed objection. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 375 It is the hackneyed complaint that England is without a fine public collection. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr. l.* v. (1881) 82 Along the hackneyed tourist routes. 1887 SYMONDS *Life B. Cellini* (1888) I. Intro. 11 Handling a somewhat hackneyed subject.

3. Habituated by much practice, experienced; sometimes with the ulterior idea of disgust or weariness.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 146 Hacknied as he was in the ways of wickedness. 1810 SCOTT in *Croaker Papers* 10 Oct., Whatever the practised and hackneyed critic may say. 1823 — *Peveril* xxxix, The hackneyed voluptuary is like the jaded epicure. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. vi. 142 Both much too young for hacknied statesmen.

Hackney-man (*hæ'knimæn*). Forms: see HACKNEY sb. [*f. HACKNEY sb.* + MAN.] A man who keeps hackney horses or hackney-carriages for hire; † a servant who attends to a hackney.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 161 Hikke þe hakeney mon and hogge þe neldere. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 398 Paid to the hackneyman in party of payment of the horse that my mastyr hered to ryde to Stoke. 1599 *Soliman & Perseda* i. in *Hazl. Dodley* V. 281 A hackney-man Should have ten shillings for horsing a gentle-woman. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw.* II § 56 (1876) 43 In the same stable shalbe an hackneyman, who shal keepe the hakenie of the house. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Carrier* (Arb.) 36 A carryer is his own Hackneyman; for hee letts himselfe out to trauell as well as his horses. 1797 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Out at Last* Wks. 1812 III. 500 The Hackneyman .. Shall cry 'My money for my Chaise'. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 190 The straggling yard of a hackneyman.

† **Haxter.** *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *hacster*, *haxter*. [*f. HACK v.* 1 + -STER.]

1. *lit.* One who hacks, a 'hacker' or 'cutter'; a cut-throat; a swaggering ruffian, swashbuckler.

1801 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 247 b. If God were such a Royster or hacker that would delight in the slaughter of men. 1810 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 17 The hacker, that was hired and sent to kill Marius. 1831 BRATHWAT *Whimsies, Hospital-man* 45 To bring an old haxter to the exercise of devotion. 1849 MILTON *Eikon* iii. (1851) 357 Happy times; when Braves and Hacksters.. were thought the fittest .. to defend his Person. 1868 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant Wks.* (1887) 475. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hackster*, a murderer; a hewer down of others.

b. A prostitute's 'bully'.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 58 Thou would'st turne Hackster to any whore.

2. A prostitute. (Cf. HACKNEY sb. 4.)

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 42 Out whore, strumpet, six penie hacker. 1811 COTGR. s. v. *Danse*, *Elle fait asses de la vieille danse* .. she hath bin a hacker, a twigger, a good one, in her time.

Hackthorn (hæ'kþm). [ad. Du. *haakedorn*, hook-thorn.] A South African thorny shrub (*Acacia deliens*), also termed 'Wait-a-bit thorn'.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 173. I must have had nearly five miles through hack-thorns. 1871 J. MACKENZIE *10 Years north of Orange River* 385 The hack-thorn (*Acacia deliens*) is especially sacred; it would be a great offence to cut down a bough from this tree.

Hack-watch : see HACK sb. 3.

Hackwood. *local.* The haggerberry tree.

1833 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 58 *Prunus Padus* .. The shrub is called Hackwood, and the fruit Hackberry or Hagberry.

Hack-work (hæ'k'wɔrk). [HACK sb. 3.] Work done by a hack or hired drudge; esp. literary work which a person is hired by a publisher, editor, or other, to do.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 60 Trade hack-work is of course out of the question. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. ii. (1876) 182 Literary hack-work. 1881 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 159 Such articles of hack-work as might be entrusted conveniently to an unknown young man on the spot.

Hacky (hæ'ki), a. ¹ *colloq.* [f. HACK v. 1 + -Y 1.] Of a cough: Characterized by hacking.

Mod. Adv., That rasping hacky cough of yours.

Hacky, a. ² *colloq.* [f. HACK sb. 3 + -Y 1.] Of the nature of a hack (horse).

1870 *Daily News* 6 June, Britannia [a mare] .. she is 'hacky', and in the wrong place here.

Hacot, var. HAKED.

† **Hacoyte**. *Obs. rare.* [The latter part appears to be OF. *coite* :—L. *culcita* feather-bed, cushion, pillow; but the *ha-* is unexplained, prob. some error.] A cushion or pillow.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F. ij. The loynes are muscous fleshes lyeng in the sydes of the spondyles of the backe that serue as hacoytes of the synewes [orig. L. ut sint illis culcitra].

Hacquebute, *obs.* form of HACKBUT.

Hacqueton, hacton, var. HAQUETON, ACTON.

† **Had, hade, hod**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hād*, 2-4 *had*, 3-4 *hade*, *hod*. [OE. *hād* = OS. *hād*, condition, rank (:-OET. **haidu-2*: cf. Goth. *haidus* way, manner, OHG. *heit* m. and fem., person, personality, sex, condition, quality, rank, ON. *heidr* honour, dignity, Sw. *hader*, Da. *hæder* honour). Being used in comb. with sbs. as in *child-had*, *mæden-had*, etc., this word, after its obsolescence as an independent word, remained as a suffix, ME. *-had*, mod. *-hood* q.v. The sb. after 1200 appears in southern and midl. ME. as *hād*, in north. as *had*, *hode*; the forms in a being much more numerous, it is here treated under *had*, although, if it had lived on, the modern Eng. form would have been *hade* or *hod*.]

1. Person (in various senses).

c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* iv. xix. [xvii.] (1890) 312 Æne God on preom astondnessum oðþo hadum. c 1000 AGS. *Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 16 Þu ne be-seawast nanes mannes had. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxii. (Z.) 127 Þry hadas synt worda. Se forma had ys þe sprech þe him sylfum ana. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 An god .. on þreom hadan. c 1200 ORMIN 10989 Þreo hadess, Faderr and Sune and Halig Gaste. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 26 On almihti God, þrile ine þreo hades.

2. Sex. (Only in OE.)

c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* i. i. (1890) 26 Ælcere yldo and hade. a 1000 *Christ* 99 Gewuldard is se heanra had.

3. Order, rank, degree; holy orders.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* (Sweet) 3 Æððer 3e god-cundra hada 3e woruld-cundra. c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* v. xiv. [xiii.] (1890) 436 Wer inn læwdum hade. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xi. (Z.) 79 Gradus, had oððe stæpe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Biscopas þes ilcan hades. c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 9 Unnderr kanunness had and lif. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 318 Unmunch, preost, oðer clerk, and of þet hode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21248 O biscop siþen he tok þe hade. 1340 *Ayeb.* 235 Uor þet hode þet hi habbeþ onderuunge. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, *Ninian* 374 Al at sic had partenynt.

4. State, condition, quality, kind.

Beowulf (Z.) 1297 Hæleþa leofost, on 3e-sides had. a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 408 Leohht hafað hiw and had haliges. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Of þeos þre had, meidenhad and widewehad and þe briddes wedelich.

Had, pa. t. and pp. of HAVE, q.v.

Had, mod. form of *hald*, north. f. HOLD v.

-had (-hād), OE. form of -HOOD, suffix.

Ha day, *obs.* form of HEY DAY int.

† **Had-bot, hadbote**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *hād-bōt*, f. *hād* person, degree, order + *bōt* recompense, BOOT sb. 1.] In Old English Law, Compensation for violence or an affront done to a person in holy orders.

a 1000 *Of Eccles. Compens.* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 240 And to had-bote, xif feorh-lyre wurpe .. twa pund to bote. [1659 in SOMNER *Saxon Dict.* Whence in BLOUNT, COWELL, TOMLINS, WHARTON and mod. Dicts.]

Hadden, mod. f. *halden*, north. f. HOLDEN.

Hadden, *obs.* pl. of *had*, pa. t. of HAVE.

Hadder, *obs.* Sc. form of HEATHER.

Haddie (hæ'di). A Sc. dial. variant of *haddo* = HADDOCK, which, in certain connexions (*caller haddies, Finnan haddies*), has come into somewhat general use.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxix. Weel, Monkbarns, they're braw caller haddies. 1839-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. i. 52 The Haggis at first as a haddie was mute. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxiv. (1855) 273 A Finnan haddie would have had more charm. 1861 [see FINNAN].

Haddo. [? Amer.-Indian.] The humpback salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), a fish closely allied to the salmon, a native of the waters of Kamschatka, Alaska and Oregon.

Haddock (hæ'dɔk). Forms: 4 *haddoc*, 4-5 *-ok*, 5 *hadok* (e), 5-6 *haddocke*, 6 *hadocke*, 6-7 *haddocke*, 8 *hadock*, 6- *haddock*. [Origin uncertain. The suffix *-ock* appears to be diminutive, as in *bullock*, *dunmuck*, *hillock*, etc.]

OF. *hadot*, pl. *hadots*, is found in the same sense c 1250 (see Godef.), and thus earlier than our first example: it is, however, a very rare word, and, in the opinion of French etymologists, probably from English; its form suggests the Sc. *haddo*, *haddio*'s. The Gaelic *ad* is from Eng.]

1. A fish (*Gadus eglefinus*) allied to the cod, but smaller, abundant in the North Atlantic and the British seas, and much used for food.

1307-8 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*, MC Haddocks. 1314 in *Wardr. Acc.* 8 *Edw. II.* 1-12, 2 haddocks 1s. 1327 *Patent Roll* 20 *Edw. II.* Salt haddoc. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Take turbut, haddok, and gode codlyng. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 220/2 Haddok, fysche, morius. 1532 *More Confut. Tindale Wks.* 552/1, I knew one that shot at an hart & killed an haddoke. 1615 *Heywood Four Prentises* i. Wks. 1874 II. 186, I might have fed the Haddockes. 1681 *Colvill Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 48 Shining .. As Haddockes heads do in the dark. 1785 *Boswell's Voy. Hebrides* 26 Aug., They set down drier haddockes broiled, along with our tea. 1842 *Moule Her. Fish in Trench Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 387 *note*, A popular idea assigns the dark marks on the shoulders of the haddock to the impression left by St. Peter with his finger and thumb, when he took the tribute-money out of the fish's mouth at Capernaum.

† b. Prov. To bring haddock to paddock: to spend or lose everything, to come to destitution.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 82 And thus had he brought haddocke to paddocke. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead* (1807-8) VI. 23, I had bene like to have brought haddocke to paddocke.

2. Applied, with or without qualification, to other allied fishes, as the Red Cod (*Lotella bacchus*) of New Zealand; *Golden haddock*, the John Dory; *Jerusalem h.*, the Opah; *Norway* or *Norwegian h.*, the Bergylt or Sea Perch.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 556 The Sebastes, or Norway Haddock, which inhabits the northern seas, and is an important article of food. 1871 HUTTON *Fishes N. Zealand* 115 Red Cod. Also called the Yellow Tail and the Haddock.

3. Comb., as *haddock-boat*, *-curing*, *-smoker*, *-smoking*; *haddock-carrying* adj.; also *haddock-meat* (see quot.); *haddock-tea* (in New England), 'a thin chowder made of haddock' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 145 The stone-coated worms, which the fishermen call haddock meat. 1833 S. PLIMSOLL in *19th Cent.* XIV. 148 Haddock-carrying vans. 1886 G. R. SIMS in *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/6 Haddock-smoking can only be carried on in a very few places.

Hence **Haddock**, a person or vessel employed in fishing for haddock.

Haddock 2, dial. var. of HATDOCK, a shock of corn, a stook.

† **Hade** (hæ'd), sb. 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [Derivation unknown.] A strip of land left unploughed as a boundary line and means of access between two ploughed portions of a field; also, according to some recent writers, a small piece of greensward left at the head or end of arable land upon which the plough turns.

(But the latter sense is perhaps a mistake arising from the identification of *hade* with *head*.)

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 6 The horses may be teddered or tyed vpon leys, balkes, or hades, where as oxen maye not be kept. 1672 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xiii. 222 And on the lower Leas, as on the higher Hades, The daintie Clouer grows. 1615 *Map* (C. C. Oxon.). The description of certaine arable landes some of them havinge hades of meadow and grasse grounde lieinge in the Southe fiede of Einsham. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* 13 Where great Balkes betwixt Landes, Hades, Meares, or Divisions betwixt Land and Land are left. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words*, etc., *Hades* .. Headlands, or part of a field not ploughed.

b. Comb. **Hade-way**, a hade which serves as a way or road between portions of arable land.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 80 All your

Common Fields were never under Tillage neither, As great part Slades and Hade wayes, and a great part Meadow.

Hade (hæ'd), sb. 2 *Mining and Geol.* [Goes with HADE v. 2, from which it is app. derived as n. of action.] The inclination of a mineral vein or fault from the vertical; the complement of the dip. Also called *underlay* or *underlie*.

1789 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 94 The principal vein, has a slight hade to the north-eastward. 1795 *Ibid.* LXXXVI. 40 The yellow argillaceous shistus is again seen with its former hade and range. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* II. 578 The hade, slope, or inclination of the vein is chiefly estimated by miners from the lower side. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 29 *Hade*, the slope or inclination of the leader of a slip-dyke. 1851 TAPPING *Derbysh. Lead-mining Terms* (E. D. S.), *Hade*, a slope .. It also signifies a vein that is not perpendicular, but sloping.

b. Comb., as *hade-slope*.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.*, *Hade*, *hadeslope*, the underlie, or inclination of a lode.

† **Hade, hode**, v. 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hadian*, 2 *hadien*, 2-4 *hodien*. [OE. *hadian*, f. *hād*, HAD holy orders.] *trans.* To ordain.

c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* II. viii. (1890) 118 Þæt he biscopas hadian moste. 975 O. E. *Chron.* an. 931 Her mon hadode Byrstan biscoep to Wintan ceastre. c 1200 ORMIN 10881 Hadedd Till biscopsc orr till unnderpreost. c 1275 *Lay.* 21856 Alle þat hoded were, biscopsc and canoues. 1340 *Ayeb.* 235 Of clerkes y-hoded.

Hence **Haded pbl.** a.; also *absol.*, one in holy orders; *Hading vbl. sb.*, ordination.

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 316 Æt hadunge. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1014 Ealle 3e hadode 3e læwede. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 For ne doð hit none swo ofte se þe hodede. c 1200 ORMIN 13255 Att hadedd manness hande. *Ibid.* 15967 Whatt mann sitt iss þatt takeþþ her Forr hadinnig anig mede.

Hade (hæ'd), v. 2 *Mining and Geol.* [Etymology uncertain; possibly a dialectal form of *head*, retaining the older pronunciation of that word: cf. *tread*, *trade*.] *intr.* To incline or slope from the vertical, as a shaft, or a vein or fault.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., Where any shaft or turn goes descending like the side of a house, or like the descent of a steep hill, it is said to *hade*. 1795 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 40 Which is after-wards seen .. running ENE and WSW, and hading NNW. 1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorks. Coast* (1828) 177 The dyke, in traversing these hills, *hades*, or inclines, to the same quarter. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* IV. vi. 525 Faults *hade* in the direction of downthrow, in other words, they slope away from the side which has risen.

Hence **Hading vbl. sb.** = HADE sb. 2; also *attrib.* 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Kij. The side on which the Plum Line will fall is called the *Hading-side*; and according to the *Hading* of this the other frys off, and that we call the *Hanging-side*. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 778 *Hadings* signify that some parts of the veins incline.

Hade, var. of HAD, *Obs.*

Hadean (hæ'di-æn, hæ'di-æn), a. [f. next + -AN.] Of or belonging to Hades.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiv. (1848) 306 Dreams such as gods may dream thy soul possess For ever in the Hadean Eden-Death. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mundii* (ed. 3) 17 When he stood .. among the spirits in the Hadean prison.

|| **Hades** (hæ'di-z). Also 7-8 **Ades**. [a. Gr. *ᾍδης* (orig. *αἰδῆς* or *αἰδῆς*) of doubtful origin; in Homer, the name of the god of the lower world, but in later times transferred to his kingdom, abode, or house, so that it became a name for the nether world; in LXX and N. T. Greek, used to render Heb. *שְׁאוֹל* *sheol*, the abode of the dead or departed spirits. Introduced into English use c 1600, in connexion with theological controversies about the fifth article of the Apostles' Creed.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* a. The oldest name of the god of the dead, also called Pluto.

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* xii. 41 By the Poets signments *Hades* was Iupiters brother, both sonnes to Saturne: and so by your own iudges, the penner of the Creede, when he said that Christ descended *εἰς ᾗδου*, meant that he went into the house of *Hades*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 964 And by them stood Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name Of Demogorgon. 1793 COWPER *Iliad* III. 384 The drear abodes Of Ades.

b. *transf.* The kingdom of Hades, the lower world, the abode of departed spirits or shades.

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* xii. 43 Homer presents vnto Vlysses being in Hades, *βίην ἡσυχαιάν*, the force and strength of Hercules a ghost. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 62 The dead seem all alive in the humane Hades of Homer; yet cannot well speak, prophesie, or know the living, except they drink bloud, wherein is the life of man. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 419 The enthroned Persephone in Hades. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 417 The old Homeric notion of a gibbering ghost flitting away to Hades.

2. After *ᾍδης* of the Greek New Testament, and hence in the Revised Eng. version: The state or abode of the dead, or of departed spirits after this life; corresp. to the Heb. *Sheol*.

(In the earlier Eng. versions rendered HELL, exc. that in *Acts* II. 27, 31, Geneva has 'in grave'; hence by some identified with the abode of the devil and his angels.)

1597 H. BROUGHTON *Epistle to Nobilitie* 37 That state to the body is *Sheol*: *Hades* in the Greeke is the very same: and neither of them is euer in Scripture, directlie the state of Eternall Torment. 1599 Broughton's *Lett.* xi. 38 His [Bucer's] conclusion is, that this article *He descended into Hell*, is but an explication of the former *He dyed* and *was buried*, taking *Hades* for the grave. 1604 BILSON

(title) The Survey of Christ's Sufferings for Man's redemption; and of his descent to Hades or Hel for our deliverance. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 150 Of the Place and State whither they are going, the dark invisible Hades. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 127 Shew me the Gulph, that's fixed between The upper Hades, and the sub-terrene. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) Acts ii. 31 Neither was he left in Hades, nor did his flesh see corruption.

† **Had-I-wist, hadiwist.** *Obs.* A phrase (= 'if I had known'), expressing regret for something done in ignorance of circumstances now known; hence, as *sb.* A vain regret, or the heedlessness or loss of opportunity which leads to it.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 105 Upon his fortune and his grace Cometh had I wist full oft a place. c 1460 *Urbanitas* 72 in *Babes Bk.* 15 And kepe þe well from hadde-y-wyste. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 To eschewe... all slouthfulness, all negligence, all rashness... all had I wist, all dulnes of perceyving our duties. 1581 T. HOWELL *Devises* (1879) 262 Till midst the waues of had I wist we floate. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 58 Till womens hopes doe end in Had I wist. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. ii. (R.), His late wisht had I wists, remorseful bitings. 1876 TRENCH *Synon.* N. T. lxix. 250 What our fathers were wont to call 'hadiwist'.

|| **Hadj** (hædʒ). Also 8 **hagge**. [Arab. *ḥajj*.] A pilgrimage to Mecca.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* vii. (1736) 218 Be sure to perform the *Al hage*, or *el Hagge*, i.e. the Pilgrimage to Mecca. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iv. v. Who... could come cringing to El Sham to ask for the contract of the Hadj.

|| **Hadji, hajji** (hæ'dʒi). Also 7 **hagee, haggi, (al)hage, (hatsi), hodge(e, hoggie, -el, -ol, hogi(e, (hugie), 7-9 hadgy, 8 hadgee, hagge, hahdgee, 9 hodgee, haji.** [Arab. *ḥajj* pilgrim: see *prec.*] A pilgrim to the tomb of Mohammed at Mecca; a title conferred on a Mohammedan who has made this pilgrimage.

[1825 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xxi. 110 Of the Pilgrims of Mecca by the Turks called Hagislar.] 1618 T. LAVENDER *Trav. & Englishm.* 81 They that have bene there [Mecca] but once, are alwaies after called Hogies. 1863 I. SMITH *Acc. Prusa in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. The Haggi, or Pilgrims, that have been at Mecca and Medina, forbear to drink Wine most Religiously. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxvi. 111 Myrza Mahomed... who having made a pilgrimage to Mecca... was dignified with the title of *hahdgee*. 1861 J. F. KEANE *Six Months Meccan* 144 The day on which I was to acquire the honoured title of Haji. 1898 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 205 Hadji is his title, and means that he has been to Mecca.

b. Also given to an Oriental Christian who has visited the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

1825 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. lvii. A brig, crowded with hajjis to Jerusalem, sailed on the day of my arrival at Smyrna.

Hadland (hæ'dlænd), *sb.* Dial. variant of **HEADLAND** (sense 1).

1503 FITZGERB. *Surv.* xxi. (1539) 44 The lord bath the hadlandes. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr., Baylife Arrantes*, His hadland is good ground and beareth all thyng. 1608 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 6 A Quick-set Hedge... cross the Head of some Had-Lands (as they are called). 1854 BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*, Hadland or Headland.

Hence **Hadland v. intr.**, to abut or border upon. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 10 One Furlong butting, or Hadlanding, upon other Furlongs.

† **Hadland**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *had*, pa. t. of *have* + *land*: cf. *Lackland*.] A humorous title for one who formerly owned land and has lost it.

1598 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 405 They dub him 'Sir John had Land', before they leave him. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* v. i. You master prodigal Had-land; away! 1650 J. DAVIES *Commend. Poems, Panegyricke Wks.* (Grosart) 3 *note*, Few Hadlands take pleasure to behold the lands they had.

Hadrie, *obs.* Sc. form of **HEATHER**.

Hadrosaur (hæ'drɔsɔr). [ad. mod.L. *Hadrosaurus* (name of the genus), f. Gr. *δρῶς*-s thick, stout + *σαῦρος* (= *σαύρα*) lizard.] A genus of gigantic fossil saurian reptiles found in North America.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* iii. (1879) 467 The Hadrosaur from New Jersey was twenty-eight feet long.

Hadyr, *obs.* Sc. form of **HEATHER**.

Hæ (hæ, hē, hē), Sc. form of **HAVE**.

Hæccēity (hæks'i'ti, hīk-). *Scholastic Philos.* Also 7 **hæccity**. [ad. med.L. *hæccitū-em* 'thisness' (Duns Scotus), f. *hæc*, fem. of *hic* this.] The quality implied in the use of *this*, as *this man*; 'thisness'; 'hereness and nowness'; that quality or mode of being in virtue of which a thing is or becomes a definite individual; individuality.

1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 6 Club-fisted Logick with all her Quiddities... nor Scotus with his hæccities. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. ii. § 8. 67 Scholasticks... could not make a Rational Discourse of anything, though never so small, but they must stuff it with their Quiddities, Entities, Essences, Hæccities, and the like. 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 244 Duns Scotus... placed the principle of Individuation in 'a certain determining positive entity' which his school called *Hæccity* or *thisness*. 1890 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Nov. 629/1 Of course, if provision is made only for his general humanity and not for what makes him *hic* or *ille*, not for his *hæccity* as the schoolmen used to say, a man will have cause to complain.

Hæg, *obs.* form of **HAIR**.²

Hæil, Hæle, var. **HAIR**, *ail*, *æl* *sb.* *Obs.*

Hæma, hæma-, repr. Gr. *αἷμα* blood; sometimes improperly used as combining form instead

of the etymologically regular **HÆMATO-** or **HÆMO-**. For such words in *hæma-* see **HÆMO-**.

These erroneous forms in *hæma-* are nearly all of French origin. Littre has *hémachrome*, *dromomètre*, *dynamique*, *statique*; to French authors are also due *hémaphéine*, *hématherma*, etc.

In words derived from Gr. *αἷμα*, the spelling *he-* is favoured in the United States, but is rarely used in Great Britain, except in *hematite*, where it is the prevailing form in industrial and commercial use, and in *hemorrhage* and *hemorrhoid*, in which *he-* is however more usual.

Hæmachrome, -cytometer: see **HÆMO-**.

Hæmad (hī'mæd), *sb.* [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *-ad*, after *monad*, etc.] A blood-corpuscle. 1891 in *FOSTER Encycl. Med. Dict.*

Hæmad (hī'mæd), *adv.* [f. **HÆM-AL** + *-ad* in sense 'towards': cf. *dextrad*, *dorsad*.] Towards the hæmal aspect of the body. 1891 *FOSTER Encycl. Med. Dict.*, *Hæmad*. In man, forward; in beasts, downward.

Hæmadromograph, etc.: see **HÆMO-**.

Hæmafibrate, hæma- (hī'mæf'i-brōit). *Min.* [Named 1884, from Gr. *αἷμα* blood (in reference to its colour) + L. *fibra* fibre + *-ite*.] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, of red colour and fibrous structure. 1887 DANA *Manual Min.* (ed. 4) 210.

Hæmagogue, hem- (hī'm-, he'mægog), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood, *hæm(o)-* + *αγῶγος* leading.] *A. adj.* Promoting a menstrual or hæmorrhoidal discharge of blood. *B. sb.* A medicine which has this quality. 1708 FLOYER *Hist. Cold Bathing* i. ii. (1706) 43 Probably for their Hæmagogue Faculty, Hippocrates observes, 'That Cold Bathing makes bloody Urine worse.' 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hæmagogue. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmagogue*.

Hæmal, hæmal (hī'māl), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *-al*.] Of or belonging to the blood or blood-vascular system; belonging to or situated on or towards that side or region of the body which contains the heart and great blood-vessels: opp. to *neural*; in the case of the Vertebrata and Tunicata, synonymous with *ventral*. *Hæmal arch*, term used by Owen for the inferior arch of a typical vertebra. *Hæmal cavity*, the cavity formed by a series of hæmal arches (constituted by the ribs, costal cartilages, and breast-bone), and containing the heart, great blood-vessels, and respiratory and digestive organs. *Hæmal spine*, the ventral element of a hæmal arch, represented by a segment of the breast-bone; also (quot. 1868) used by Darwin for a hypophysis, or process on the hæmal side of the body of a vertebra. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 1011/2 Near the entry of the hæmal canal. 1848 OWEN *Homol. Vertebrate Skel.* 99 The pleuropophyses defend the hæmal or visceral cavity. 1854 — *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.* (c 1855) II. 48/1 The hæmal arch is formed by a pair of bones called 'pleuropophyses', by a second pair, called 'hæmapophyses', and by a bone, sometimes bifid, called the 'hæmal spine'. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 17 In the Coelenterata, no distinction between neural and hæmal regions can be noticed. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 122 In a half-wild rabbit... a hæmal spine was moderately well developed on the under side of the twelfth dorsal vertebra. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 217 The close association of the hæmal system and the nerve-tracts. 1891 A. CLARKSON in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* II. 183 Hæmal Glands... Certain hitherto undescribed glands which are to be found accompanying the renal artery in some herbivora.

Hæmaphæsin, -poietic: see **HÆMO-**.

|| **Hæmapophysis** (hī'mæp'fisis). *Anat.* [mod.L.: see **HÆMO-** and **APOPHYSIS**. (So called as being situated towards the hæmal aspect of the body.) Owen's term for that portion of the hæmal arch of a typical vertebra situated between the pleuropophysis and the hæmal spine; represented in the trunk of a vertebrate animal by a costal cartilage. 1849 OWEN *On Limbs* 42 The elements more constantly related to the protection of the vascular or hæmal axis... the hæmapophyses, [etc.]. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 51 Two hæmapophyses which actually coalesce to form on the ventral side the hæmal canal for a large trunk of the vascular system.

Hence **Hæmapophyseal a.**, pertaining to or of the nature of a hæmapophysis. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 965/2 There are developed hæmapophyseal arches. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 27.

Hæmastatic, -tachometer: see **HÆMO-**.

Hæmatal (hī'mätäl), *a.* [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *-al*.] Relating to the blood or blood-vessels. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893 in *DUNGLISON Med. Dict.*

Hæmatanlics (hī'mätō'liks). [f. **HÆMATO-** after *hydraulics*.] The study of the laws of the movement of the blood in the vessels.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatanlics*, a term by Magendie for the vascular system; hæmatanlics.

|| **Hæmatemesis** (hī'mätē'mīsis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *ἐμεῖς* vomiting.] Vomiting of blood.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 475 Hæmatemesis. 1806 *Ibid.* xv. 187 This hæmatemesis... being peculiar to the female sex. 1894 QUAIN'S *Dict. Med.* I. 764 Congestion of the portal system is a very frequent cause of hæmatemesis.

Hæmatherm, hem- (hī'mäp'sim). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hæmathermia* sb. pl. (Latreille), erroneously f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood (see **HÆMA-**) + *θερμ-ός* warm.]

A warm-blooded animal. So **Hæmathermal, Hæmathermous apts.**, belonging to the hæmathermis; warm-blooded.

1847 CRAIG, *Hæmathermis*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmathermis*. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Hæmathermal, Hæmathermal. Hæmathorax*, erron. form of **HÆMOTHORAX**.

Hæmatic, hæmatic (hī'mæt'ik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *αἷμα* blood, f. *αἷμα* blood.]

A. adj. a. Relating or pertaining to blood. b. Containing blood, sanguineous. c. Acting upon the blood. d. Of a blood-red colour (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Spanamic*... a term applied to hæmatic remedies when such remedies impoverish the blood. 1879 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 42 Boinet divides simple cysts... into the 'hydatid'... the serous or 'ascitic'; and the 'hæmatic' (sanguineous) or purulent, but not gelatinous. 1880 *Lancet* I. 316 Hæmatic crises. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatic acid*, a substance obtained... when carbonised blood is heated to redness with sodium carbonate and the residue treated with alcohol.

B. sb. I. A medicine that acts upon the blood. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* s.v., *Hæmatics* act as restoratives when they enrich the blood, or as spanemics when they impoverish it. 1881 G. L. CARRICK *Koumiss* 168 It is an excellent hæmatic.

2. **Hæmatics**: That branch of physiology or medicine which treats of the blood.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hæmatid (hī'mätid, he'm-). [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *-id*.] A red blood-corpuscle.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 335 Blood-corpuscles or hæmatids. *Ibid.* 353.

|| **Hæmatidrosis, hæmathidrosis. Path.** [f. **HÆMATO-** + Gr. *ιδρῶς* sweating.] A sweating of blood; effusion of sweat mixed with blood.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 335 Hæmatidrosis is known also by the names, hæmidrosis, ephidrosis cruenta, and bloody sweats.

Hæmatin, hæmatin (hī'mätin, he'm-). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *-in*.]

1. The earlier name of **HÆMATOXYLIN**.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 287 Hæmatin is the colouring matter of logwood. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 92 A peculiar principle, called Hæmatin.

2. A bluish-black amorphous substance with metallic lustre, obtained from red blood-corpuscles, in which it exists as a constituent of hæmoglobin.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 5 Protein, and its various modifications—gelatin, bilin, and the products of its metamorphosis—hæmatin, urea, uric acid, &c. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 920 Hæmoglobin is resolved by the action of iodine into hæmatin and globulin.

Hence **Hæmatin a.**, or of relating to hæmatin (sense 2); *sb.*, a medicine which increases the amount of hæmatin in the blood. **Hæmatinometer**, an instrument for measuring the amount of hæmatin in the blood; so **Hæmatinometric a.**, relating to such measurement. || **Hæmatinuria**: see *quot.* 1886 (now called *hæmoglobinuria*).

1855 A. B. GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 83 All the preparations of iron appear to act as blood restorers or hæmatinics. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 117 Iron is synergistic as regards hæmatinetic effects. 1885 STIRLING tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 25 In the vessel with parallel sides, or hæmatinometer. 1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 468 The existence of hæmatinuria indicates an excessive decomposition of blood corpuscles. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatinuria*, the passing of urine containing the colouring matter of the blood without the corpuscles.

† **Hæmatine, a. Obs.** [ad. Gr. *αἷμα* blood: see *-ine*.] Resembling blood; blood-red.

1658 G. STARKEY *Pyrotechny* xii. 52 The red is the Hæmatine tincture.

|| **Hæmatinon, -inum**. [Gr. *αἷμα* blood, L. *hæmatinum*, *adj.* in neuter sing. 'resembling blood, blood-red': see *prec.*] A red glass found in ancient mosaics and ornamental vases.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hæmatinon*, a kind of red Glass, anciently made into Dishes. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 74 An entirely red, opaque sort, called Hæmatinon.

Hæmatite, hæmatite (he'mätōit, hī'm-). *Min.* Formerly also in Lat. form *hæmatites* (hī'mätōit'iz). Also 6-7 *em-*. The spelling *hem-* is usual in commercial and economic use. [ad. L. *hæmatites*, Gr. *αἷμα* blood (sc. *λίθος*) lit. blood-like stone, f. *αἷμα* blood: see *-ite*.] Native sesquioxide of iron (Fe₂O₃), an abundant and widely distributed iron ore, occurring in various forms (crystalline, massive, or granular); in colour, red, reddish-brown, or blackish with a red streak. (Sometimes distinguished as *red hæmatite*: cf. *b.*)

a. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 207 a/2 (Stant.) Of the stone called ematites. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 587 The sanguine load-stone, called Hæmatites. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 98 Ematithis, or Ematithis, is a reddish Stone. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 384 The purest iron is made from an ore called hæmatites by ignition with charcoal. *B.* 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 715 Andreas Balvacensis writeth, that the Blood-stone called the *Hæmatite*, is made of the Dragons blood. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 33/2 The Onix, Topaz, Iaspas, Hæmatite. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/2 The Ematite. is of some called stench blood, for that it stoppeth the... course of flowing. 1849

MURCHISON *Siluria* xix. 463 Chromate of iron, hematite, and magnetic iron-ore. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxxv. (1878) 596 Rich deposits of hematite.

b. *Brown hematite*: a mineral of a brown or brownish-yellow colour, consisting of hydrated sesquioxide of iron; also called *limonite*.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 230 Reniform brown hematite. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 113 A layer of earthy brown hematite. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 11 Brown iron ore or hematite consists essentially of three equivalents of water united to two of peroxide of iron.

c. *attrib.*

1861 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Feb. 167 We find the Whitehaven district yielding annually upwards of 400,000 tons of hematite iron ore. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* x. 392 At Llantrissant in Glamorganshire there are hematite iron ores. 1891 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 2/6 A number of the best pig iron makers... particularly hematite producers.

Hence **Hæmatitiform**, **hem-**, *a.*, having the form of hematite.

1801 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 180 Variety 5. Hematitiform.

Hæmatitic, **hem-** (*hemätit'ik*, *hēm-*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling hematite.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 165 Essential to all hæmatitic ores. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 321 Spothose and hæmatitic iron-ores. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 469 Argillaceous and hæmatitic iron. 1860 BAIRD, etc. *Birds N. Amer.* 527 It never... has the hæmatitic tint.

So † **Hæmatitical** *a.* = prec. *Obs.*

1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* (1808) 271 They found hæmatitical iron ore.

Hæmato, **hemato-** (*hīmātō*, *hemātō*), before a vowel **hæmat**, **hemat-**, = Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, freely used in Greek, and in many modern scientific terms, chiefly in physiology and medicine. (Several of these have shorter forms in HÆMO-, *q.v.*)

(The spelling *hemato* is more usual in Great Britain; *hemato* is favoured in U.S.)

Hæmatobio, **Hæmatobious** *adjs.* [mod.L. *hematobium*, a parasite living in the blood, f. Gr. *bios* life], living, as a parasite, in the blood.

Hæmatocathartio *a.* [see CATHARTIC], having the quality of purifying the blood. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

Hæmatochrome [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], a red colouring matter developed in some Protozoa at a certain stage of existence. **Hæmatocryal** *a.* [Gr. *κρύος* cold, frost], belonging to the *Hematocrya* or cold-blooded Vertebrata.

Hæmatocyanin = HÆMOCYANIN (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

Hæmatocyst, **Hæmatocystis**, a cyst containing blood. **Hæmatocyte** [Gr. *κύτος* cell], a blood-corpuscle; hence **Hæmatocytometer**, an instrument for ascertaining the number of blood-corpuscles, = HÆMOCYTOMETER (Dunglison *Lex.*).

Hæmatodynamics, **dynamometer** (see HÆMO-). **Hæmatogastrio** *a.* (see HÆMO-); (Mayne, 1854). **Hæmatogenesis** [see GENESIS], the formation of blood.

Hæmatogenic *a.*, relating to hæmatogenesis; also = next. **Hæmatogenous** *a.*, having its origin in the blood. † **Hæmatognomist** [Gr. *γνώμη* means of knowing] (see quot.). **Hæmatography** [see GRAPHY], a description of the blood (Mayne, 1854).

Hæmatolytic *a.* (see HÆMO-). **Hæmatopathology** (see quot.). **Hæmatophagous** *a.* [Gr. *φαγος* eating], feeding upon, or living in, blood. **Hæmatophilia** = HÆMOPHILIA (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hæmatophobia = HÆMOPHOBIA (Dunglison, 1857). **Hæmatophyte** [Gr. *φύτον* plant], a vegetable parasite inhabiting the blood (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Hæmatopoleis [Gr. *πόλις* making], the formation of blood. **Hæmatopoletic** *a.*, pertaining to hæmatopoiesis (Mayne 1854).

Hæmatoscope, **Hæmatoscopy**, **Hæmatospectroscope** (see quots.). **Hæmatostibite** *Min.* [L. *stibium* antimony], an antimoniate of manganese and iron, the grains of which in thin sections appear blood-red. **Hæmatothermal** *a.* [Gr. *θερμός* warm], warm-blooded = HÆMATHERMAL.

Hæmatothorax (see quot. 1876). **Hæmatozoan** (pl. -zoa) [Gr. *ζῶον* animal], an animal parasite inhabiting the blood (Mayne, 1854); hence **Hæmatozoan** = prec.; **Hæmatozoic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a hæmatozoan.

1883 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 844 When the green-coloured organism passes into a resting phase... its colour changes to red, owing to the formation of hæmatochrome dissolved in droplets of fat. 1866 *Hæmatocryal* [see *Hæmatothermal*]. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatocystis*... a hydatid, or cyst containing blood... a hæmatocyst. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 506 Cysts which arise from blood-vessels, especially veins... hæmatocystides. *Ibid.* 556 Hæmatogenic icterus. 1881 *Sci. Amer.* 12 Mar. 161/3 For the dyscrasic or hæmatogenic origin of Bright's disease. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 80 Icterus, as thus induced by changes in the blood itself, is called hæmatogenous. 1880 J. W. LEOG *Bile* 229 A hæmatogenous jaundice. 1861 *Biggs New Disp.* 234 These hæmatognomists or diviners by the Phenomena's in the blood. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*,

Hæmatolytic, having power to diminish the number of red corpuscles in the blood. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 347 This modern humoral pathology was essentially blood-pathology (hæmatopathology). 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatophagous*, blood-eating; applied to those insects which seek the blood of animals for their sustenance, as the flea... hæmatophagous. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatophagous*... also applied to an Hæmatozoan. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatopoiesis*... assimilation of the chyle to blood; blood-making. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 536 Consecutive changes... which disturb hæmatopoiesis, digestion, respiration, etc. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatoscope*, an instrument invented by Hermann to regulate the thickness of the layer of the diluted blood when examined by the spectroscope. 1887 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VII. 470 The determination of the quantity of oxyhæmoglobin by instruments called hæmatoscopes or hæmatospectroscopes. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatoscopy*, term for an examination of the blood; hæmatoscopy. 1887 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VII. 470 *Hæmatoscopy*... a new spectroscopic method of analysing the blood. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Verteb.* I. 7 Vertebrates might be primarily divided... into *Hæmatothermal*, having the four-chambered heart, spongy lungs, hot blood, and *Hæmatocryal*, having less perfect breathing organs, less complex heart, with cold blood. 1852 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* xxv. (ed. 2) 315 Blood accumulating within the pleural cavity, may compress the lung, and constitute a dangerous hæmato-thorax. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 212 By hæmatothorax is understood hæmatohæmorrhage into the pleural cavities.

Hæmatoblast (*hīmātōblast*). [see HÆMATO- and -BLAST.] *a.* *Phys.* Name given by Hayem to certain yellowish or greenish disks, smaller than the ordinary blood-corpuscles, found in the blood of viviparous Vertebrata; also called *blood-plates*.

b. *Embryol.* Name given by Wissozky to cells of the mesoderm from which the first blood-corpuscles and blood-vessels originate. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 525 The first rudimentary masses of these cells, Heitzmann calls them hæmatoblasts. 1880 *Times* 13 Sept. 4/6 Oxygen... increases the number of red corpuscles and of hæmatoblasts, and the richness of the former in hemoglobin. 1883 *American* VI. 398 The relation of the hæmatoblasts to coagulation.

Hence **Hæmatoblastic** *a.*

1882 *Lancet* II. 146 The head of the coagulum... contains in the centre a prolongation of the viscid hæmatoblastic material.

Hæmatocoele, **hem-** (*hīmātōcēl*). *Path.* [f. HÆMATO- + Gr. *κήλη*, tumour, CELE.] A tumour containing extravasated blood.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hæmatocoele*, a Tumour turgid with Blood. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 383. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* (1895) II. 1246 By Hæmatocoele is meant an accumulation of the blood in connexion with the testicle or spermatic cord. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 218 Hæmatocoele, usually follows upon some strain or injury.

Hæmato-crystallin. *Chem.* [f. HÆMATO- + CRYSTALLIN.] *a.* The special form of CRYSTALLIN or GLOBULIN found in the blood-corpuscles. b. 'A name given to hæmoglobin when it is obtained in a crystalline condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Hæmato-crystallin*, a crystalline substance obtained from blood. It has the composition of the albuminoids, and, if quite pure, would probably be colourless. 1872 J. H. BENNETT *Text-bk. Physiol.* i. 31 According to Hoppe-Seyler and Stokes hæmato-crystallin exists in the blood in two forms. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 30 There are reasons for regarding hæmatocrystallin as a distinct chemical individual of probably greater complex constitution than fibrin.

Hæmato-globulin. *Chem.* [For hæmatino-globulin, f. HÆMATIN + GLOBULIN, as being composed of the two.] The colouring matter of the red corpuscles of the blood; also called **Hæmatoglobulin**: now usually shortened to HÆMOGLOBIN.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 43 According to Berzelius, the hæmatoglobulin of human blood contains 100 parts of globulin and 5.8 of hæmatin. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 235 Blood-casts may give up their hæmatoglobuline. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Outlines Physiol.* I. 83 The compound formed by these two substances [i.e. hæmatin or hæmin and globulin] named hæmato-globulin has a great tendency to crystallize even in blood simply set aside.

Hæmatoid, **hem-** (*hīmātōid*, *hēm-*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *αἷμα* blood-like: see HÆMATO- and -OID.] *a.* Resembling blood; characterized by the presence of blood. b. Consisting of hæmatoidin.

1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* i. (ed. 2) 176 There are certainly few hæmatoid fungi. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 262 The hæmatoid crystals are occasionally found in apoplectic clots. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 121 When a soft cancer is filled with blood it is known as a 'hæmatoid variety'.

Hæmatoidin, **hem-**. *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN.] A yellow or yellowish-red crystalline substance found in extravasated blood; by some supposed to be identical with bilirubin.

1855 tr. *Wedl's Path. Hist.* II. i. 115 note, Virchow... regards them as composed mainly of a new colouring matter, which he called hæmatoidin. 1862 *Syd. Soc. Yearbk.* 15 After the chloroform had evaporated, beautiful crystals of hæmatoidine were left. 1885 tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 36 Hæmatoidin crystals have been found in the urine.

Hæmatoin (*hīmātōin*). *Chem.* [Differentiated from hæmatin.] A derivative of hæmoglobin containing no iron.

1876 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 27 The effects of acids upon hæmatin is to separate the iron and to transform the substance into hæmaton (acid-hæmatin).

Hæmatology (*hīmātōlōgī*). [f. HÆMATO- + -LOGY.] That branch of animal physiology which relates to the blood.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hæmatology*... the doctrine of the blood. 1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 440.

Hence **Hæmatological** *a.*, relating to hæmatology. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854.)

Hæmatoma (*hīmātōmā*). *Path.* Also in anglicized form hæmatome. [mod.L., f. Gr. type **αἱμάτωμα*, n. of product, f. *αἱματίζω* to turn into blood.] 'A bloody tumour or fungus; a swelling containing blood' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 125/2 A hæmatoma is then a fibrinous mass... arising from hæmorrhage. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v., A hæmatome. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 212 Blood-tumors, blood-boils, Hæmatomata. *Ibid.* 218 A hæmorrhage under the surface, especially of cuticular organs, is called hæmatoma or blood-boil.

Hence **Hæmatomatus** *a.*, of the nature of or affected with hæmatoma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1866 *Med. News* XLIX. 536 There were hæmatomatous effluences in both dural sacs.

Hæmatometer, **hem-** (*hīmātōmētr*). [See HÆMATO- and -METER.] *a.* An instrument for measuring the force of the blood = *hemodynamometer* (see HÆMO-). b. An instrument for numbering the blood-corpuscles. So **Hæmatometry**, the numeration of the blood-corpuscles.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatometer*. *Hæmatometry*.

Hæmatose (*hīmātōsē*), *a.* [f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood + -OSE.] Full of blood; full-blooded.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 43. 65 The raw meat is supposed to have a reconstituent action, and the alcohol a direct effect on the hæmatose.

Hæmatosin, **hem-** (*hēm-*, *hīmātōsin*). *Chem.* [a. F. *hæmatosine* (Chevreul, 1814), irreg. f. Gr. *αἷματος*, genitive of *αἷμα* blood + -IN.] = HÆMATIN 2.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 550 note, Pure oxygen gas will heighten the red colour of hæmatosine. 1876 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 77 The Cortical substance of the brain was... more or less colored by hæmatosin.

Hæmatosis (*hīmātōsis*). [med. or mod.L., a. Gr. *αἱμάσις* (Galen), f. *αἱματίζω* to make into blood.] *a.* The formation of blood, esp. of blood-corpuscles; sanguification. b. 'An old term for hæmorrhage.' c. The oxygenation of the blood in the lungs (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hæmatosis*, Sanguification, or turning into Blood. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hæmatosis*... the action whereby the chyle is converted into blood. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hæmatosis*, an hæmorrhage or flux of blood. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 165 The interruption of the function of hæmatosis in the portion of lung affected. 1879-80 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xvii. (ed. 4), Its return to regularity seems to bring with it a healthy hæmatosis.

Hæmatoxylin, **hem-** (*hīmātōksilīn*). *Chem.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *hæmatoxylin*, -um logwood (f. HÆMATO- + *ξύλον* wood) + -IN.] A crystalline substance (C₁₆H₁₄O₆) obtained from logwood; colourless when pure, but affording fine red, blue, and purple dyes by the action of alkalis and oxygen; its aqueous solution also affords a fluid used for staining vegetable tissues.

1847 CRAIG, *Hæmatoxyline*... the colouring matter of... Logwood. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 317 The calcified parts are not colored by carmine, but are colored blue by hæmatoxylin. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 947 The net-work readily stains with hæmatoxylin, but the fluid remains colourless.

Hence **Hæmatoxylic** *a.*, derived from hæmatoxylin.

1862 G. S. WOODHEAD *Pract. Path.* ii. (ed. 3) 81 Hæmatocytic glycerine is prepared by adding a saturated solution of hæmatoxylin to glycerine saturated with potash alum.

Hæmaturia (*hīmātūriā*). *Path.* [f. HÆMATO- + URIA.] The presence of blood in the urine.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 401/1 An old man subject to hæmaturia. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 920 Hæmaturia, or bloody urine, occurs in various diseases. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 3/2 The great plague [at Uganda] is hæmaturia or 'black-water' fever, which... kills 20 per cent. of those attacked.

Hence **Hæmaturio** *a.*, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with hæmaturia.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 923 Hæmatitic intermittent fever or miasmatic hæmaturia. 1895 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/6 Hæmatitic fever and jiggers appear to be the prevailing curses of Uganda.

Hæmatograph (*hīmōtōgrāf*). [f. HÆMO- + AUTOGRAPH.] The apparatus used in tracing the pulse-curve obtained by opening an artery and allowing the stream of blood to strike against a roll of paper moving in front of it. Hence **Hæmatographic**, *a.*; **Hæmatography**, the operation of recording the pulse-curve in this way.

1885 STIRLING tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 135 Hæmatography. *Ibid.* 136 Hæmatographic curve of the posterior tibial artery of a large dog. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatography*. The tracing... closely resembles a sphygmographic tracing, and consists of a primary wave, a dirotic wave, and slight vibrations in the downward falling line.

Hæmic (*hīmīk*), *a.* [Arbitrary f. Gr. *αἷμα* a blood + -IC: the etymological word being HÆMATIC.] Pertaining or relating to the blood; applied *spec.*

to a difficulty of breathing caused by a disordered condition of the blood.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 442 A 'hæmic disease'. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 351 Hæmic respiration is, in other words, greatly interfered with, but not abolished. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmic asthma. Hæmic dyspnea.

Hæmin (hî'min). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *haima* + -IN, differentiated in form from the regular *hæmatin*.] A deep red crystalline substance obtained from blood, containing hæmatin and hydrochloric acid. Also *attrib.*

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 5 *Hæmin*, a crystallised intensely red substance. 1881 *Ibid.* VIII. 921 It is inferred that hæmin consists, not simply of hæmatin hydrochloride... but of a mixture of that compound with hæmatin and a crystallisable phosphorised substance. 1893 MANN *Forensic Med.* 70 Hæmin crystals are composed of hydrochlorate of hæmatin.

Hæmo-, hemo- (hîmo, hemo), before a vowel **hæm-, hem-** (hîm, hem), repr. Gr. *haima*, shortened form of *haimato*-HÆMATO-, combining form of *haima* blood: cf. Gr. *haimatōrēs* = *αἱματορῆς* blood-drinker, *haimorrhagía* HÆMORRHAGE. Many words in *hæmo-* occur also in the fuller form HÆMATO-.

Some of these words have been improperly written *hæma-*; a few in which this spelling prevails will be found in their alphabetical places; the rest are entered here under the more etymological form. As regards the spellings *hæ-* and *he-* see note s. v. HÆMA-.

Hæmochrome (-krōm), *erron. hæma-* [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], the colouring matter of the blood = HÆMOGLOBIN; hence **Hæmochrome-meter**, 'an apparatus for calculating the amount of hæmoglobin in a liquid by comparison with a standard solution of normal colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hæmocœle** (-sîl) [Gr. *κοῖλος* hollow, *κοιλία* cavity], the body-cavity of an arthropod or mollusc, analogous to the coelome of a vertebrate. **Hæmocyto-meter** (*erron. hæma-*): see QUOTS. and HÆMATO-. **Hæmodromometer** (also shortened -*drometer*), -*dromograph* [Gr. *δρόμος* course; see -*METER*, -*GRAPH*], instruments for measuring and registering the velocity of the blood-current. **Hæmodynamics** [see DYNAMICS], 'the science of the forces connected with the motion of the blood' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hæmodynamometer** (*erron. hæma-*), an instrument for measuring the pressure of the blood.

Hæmogastrie a. (*erron. hæma-*) [see GASTRIC], belonging to, or characterized by, effusion of blood into the stomach. **Hæmogenetic** (-dʒnē'tik) a. (*erron. hæma-*) [see GENETIC], blood-producing. **Hæmoglobulin** *Chem.* = HÆMOGLOBIN. **Hæmolytic** (-li'tik) a. [Gr. *λυτικός* loosening, dissolving], destructive of the blood or of the blood-corpuscles. **Hæmopathology**, the pathology of the blood. **Hæmopoietic** (see HÆMATO-). **Hæmoscope**, an apparatus for examining the blood; so **Hæmoscopy** (*erron. hæma-*), examination of the blood: see HÆMATO-. **Hæmospastic** [Gr. *σπαστικός* drawing, absorbing], a. having the property of drawing blood to a part, as a cupping-glass; sb. something having this property (Dunglison, 1857). **Hæmotachometer** (-tāk'mī'tai), *erron. hæma-* [Gr. *τάχος* speed, velocity; see -*METER*], an instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-current; so **Hæmotachometry**, the measurement of this. **Hæmothorax** (see HÆMATO-). **Hæmotrophy** (-p'trōfi) [Gr. *-τροφία* nourishment], 'excess of sanguineous nourishment' (Dunglison).

1882 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* II. 1005 Two New Hæmachromometers. 18... *Jnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXVIII. 384 (Cent.) The hæmocœle is divided into five main chambers. 1877 W. R. GOWERS in *Lancet* 798 The hæmacytometer consists of an apparatus for estimating approximately the number of corpuscles contained in a given volume of blood. 1879 — in *Trans. Clin. Soc.* XII. 67 Ascertaining with the hæmacytometer the corpuscular richness of the blood. 1894 Quain's *Dict. Med.* I. 763 The hæmacytometer may be employed for ascertaining the globular richness of milk or other liquids. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 97/2 Chauveau and Lorlet first used their hæmadromograph in 1860. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 439 Hæmadromometer. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Outlines Physiol.* II. 227 The hæmadromometer of Volkmann consists of a bent U-shaped glass tube [etc.]. 1884 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* i. xi. (1887) 294 The hæmadrometer shows the rate of circulation in the particular artery experimented on. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 439 Hæmadynamics. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 662/2 The experiments... made with the hæmadynamometer. 1872 *Lancet* I. 675 The mercurial hæmadynamometer gives the pulse-waves. 1858 J. COPLAND *Dict. Med.* III. 178 Hæmagastrie or continued yellow fever. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmagastrie, having blood in the stomach; applied to certain forms of pestilential fever in which blood is vomited. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 386 The protein compounds... are thus *histogenetic* and *hæmagenic*. 1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 520 Poverty of the blood in hæmoglobulin and albumen. *Ibid.* 517 The chief obstacle to the study of so-called Hæmopathology. *Ibid.* 525 When the lost blood shall have been reproduced by means of food, and by the hæmopoietic organs. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Outlines Physiol.* II. 228 The hæmatometer of Vierordt. 1888 FOSTER *Physiol.* (ed. 5) 222 The Hæmatometer of Vierordt is constructed on the principle of measuring the velocity of the current by

observing the amount of deviation of a pendulum, the free end of which hangs loosely in the stream. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 440 Hæmathorax, Hæmathorax. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) II. 589 Hæmo-thorax is hæmorrhage into the cavity of the pleura.

Hæmocyanin, hemo- (hîmo'sai'ânin). *Chem.* Also *erron. hæma-*. [See HÆMO- and CYANIN.] a. A blue colouring matter which has been found in human blood. b. A substance containing copper, blue when oxidized and colourless when deoxidized, found normally in the blood of some invertebrates. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 43 Hæmocyanin, or a blue colouring matter, has been detected by Sanson in healthy blood. 1885 STIRLING tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 12 In cephalopods and some crabs the blood is blue, owing to the presence of a colouring matter (Hæmocyanin) which contains copper.

Hæmoglobin, hemo- (hîmog'lō'bîn). *Chem.* [Shortened from HÆMATO-GLOBULIN.] The colouring matter of the red corpuscles of the blood, which serves to convey oxygen to the tissues in the circulation; it is a solid substance, resolvable into hæmatin and globulin; when oxidized (*oxyhæmoglobin*) it has a bright scarlet colour, and is crystallizable. Formerly called *cruciorin*, *hæmatoglobulin*, *hæmoglobulin*, *hæmatoglobulin*. 1865 *Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrospect* 3 The specific gravity of hæmoglobin may by calculation be approximately estimated as 1.2 to 1.3. 1869-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 352 *Hæmoglobin*, *Hæmatoglobulin*, this substance is the only colouring matter of the blood of vertebrate animals. *Ibid.* 353 Hæmoglobin is the only ferruginous constituent of the blood-corpuscles. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 65 Called hæmoglobin from its readily breaking up into globulin and hæmatin. 1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 310 Hæmoglobin... or Hæmatoglobulin... consists of an albumen and a colouring matter hæmatin. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmoglobin... is a colloid, but when combined with oxygen, as oxyhæmoglobin, crystallises according to the rhombic system in plates, or prisms, or tetrahedra... they are bluish red by transmitted light, scarlet by reflected light.

Hence **Hæmoglobinæmia** (-f'miā *Path.* [f. prec. and Gr. *haima* blood, after *anæmia*, etc.], the presence of free hæmoglobin in the fluid part of the blood. **Hæmoglobiniferous** a. [see FERROUS], containing hæmoglobin. **Hæmoglobinometer** [see -*METER*], an instrument for measuring the quantity of hæmoglobin in blood; whence **Hæmoglobinometry**, the measurement of this. **Hæmoglobinuria** (-iū'riā) *Path.* [Gr. *οὖρον* urine], the presence of free hæmoglobin in the urine; whence **Hæmoglobinuria** a., characterized by hæmoglobinuria. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* iv. (ed. 4) 162 note, The so-called 'Hæmoglobinæmia' which precedes the change in the urine. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmoglobinæmia, the condition in which hæmoglobin is diffused into the liquor sanguinis, as occurs in some cases of hæmophilia. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 329/2 The blood fluid is often provided with hæmoglobiniferous disks. 1885 STIRLING tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 26 The hæmoglobinometer of Gowers is used for the clinical estimation of hæmoglobin. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 9 July 80 Hæmoglobinometry. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 923 A pathological condition of the blood stands in an immediate causative relation to the hæmoglobinuria in this affection. 1893 A. DAVIDSON *Hygiene & Dis. Warm Clim.* 181 Bilious hæmoglobinuric fever is met with in Madagascar, Mauritius... and some parts of Italy.

Hæmoid (hî'moid), a. = HÆMATOID a. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmoid, resembling blood. **Hæmolymp** (hî'molīm). *Physiol.* [f. HÆMO- + LYMPH.] The fluid, analogous to blood or lymph, in the body-cavity of some invertebrates. 1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 432/1 In Euplozoa the coelom is very capacious; it is occupied by a coagulable hæmolymp in which float cellular corpuscles. Hence **Hæmolympathic** a., of or pertaining to hæmolymp, or to a circulatory system which is not differentiated into separate blood-vascular and lymphatic systems. **Hæmometer** (hîmp'mī'tai). [See HÆMO- and -*METER*.] An instrument for measuring (a) the quantity of blood passing through a vessel in a given time; (b) the pressure of the blood (= hæmadynamometer); or (c) the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood (= hæmoglobinometer). 1872 RUTHERFORD in *Lancet* I. 675 The Hæmometer. I give this name to an instrument invented by Ludwig and Dogiel... The main object of the instrument is to measure the quantity of blood that flows through a vessel in a given time. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmometer, the same as Hæmadynamometer. 1887 *Jnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VII. 657 Fleischl's Hæmometer... for the estimation of hæmoglobin in the blood, is based on the colorimetric method.

Hæmony (hî'mōni). [? f. Gr. *αἶμα* skilful, or *αἰμῶνος* blood-red.] Name given by Milton to an imaginary plant having supernatural virtues. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 638 He called it Hæmony, and gave it me... as of sovran use 'Gainst all enchantments, mildew blast, or damp, Or ghastly Furies' apparition. **Hæmophain** (hîmō'fāin). *Chem.* Also hæma-, -*phain*. [mod. f. HÆMO- + Gr. *φαῖς* dusky + -IN.] The erroneous spelling *hæmia-* follows F. *hîma-phéine*. A brownish substance found in the blood in some cases of jaundice.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 40 The ether takes up a certain amount of hæmaphæin associated with fat. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1 Hæmaphæin, Blood-brown.

Hence **Hæmophæia** a., characterized by or containing hæmaphæin.

1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 249 Hæmaphæic jaundice. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmaphæic urine.

Hæmophilia (hîmō'fīliā, hemo-). *Path.* Rarely anglicized **hæmophily** (hîmp'fīli). [mod. L., f. HÆMO- + Gr. *φιλία* affection. Cf. Ger. *hämophilie*, 1828.] A constitutional (usually hereditary) tendency to bleeding, either spontaneously or from very slight injuries; hæmorrhagic diathesis. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 62 Hæmophily appears to be often hereditary. 1864 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 123 Report on Hæmophily. 1872 J. W. LEGG (*title*) A Treatise on Hæmophilia. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 4 Hæmophilia is... inherited almost exclusively by males, though capable of transmission through unaffected females.

Hence **Hæmophilic** (-fī'lik) a., affected with hæmophilia. 1864 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 124 The hæmophilic have for the most part a soft white translucent skin. **Hæmophobia** (hîmō'fōbiā). *Path.* [mod. L., f. HÆMO- + -*PHOBIA*, after *hydrophobia*: see next.] Fear or horror at the sight of blood. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hæmophobous (hîmp'fōbōs), a. rare. [f. mod. L. *hæmophobus*, a. Gr. *αἱμοφόβος* (Galen), f. *haima* blood + -*φόβος* fearing.] Afraid of blood, averse to bloodletting. 1884 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vi. 188/1 Some hæmophobous Physicians have falsely thought, that drinking cold water was a Remedy that might be substituted to Bleeding. **Hæmoptie**, *hem-*, a., bad form of HÆMOPTOIC. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hæmoptoe (hîmp'ptōi). *Path.* [A corrupt or erroneous med. L. form of same derivation as next.] = HÆMOPTYSIS. 1797-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Hæmoptysis, corruptly also called *Hæmoptosis*, and *Hæmoptoe*. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* IV. 283 It makes... in the lungs, an hæmoptoe. 1772 PERCIVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 462 The spring is... celebrated for its efficacy in hæmoptoes. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* II. 661 It is also recommended to be taken internally... for the hæmoptoe. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) II. 15 That kind of consumption which is hereditary, and commences with slight repeated hæmoptoe. 1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 212 Hæmoptysis, or hæmoptoe.

Hence **Hæmoptoid** (hîmp'tōi'ik) a., affected with, characterized by, or good for, hæmoptoe. 1884 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vii. 267 Nettle... I think... is good for hæmoptoeick... persons. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 195 Quotidian hæmoptoeic fever. **Hæmoptysis** (hîmp'tis). *Path.* [mod. L. f. HÆMO- + *πτύσις* spitting, f. *πτύειν* to spit.] Spitting of blood; expectoration of blood, or of bloody mucus, etc., from the lungs or bronchi. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 46 Julian for his hæmoptysis or spitting of blood, was cured by hony and pine Nuts taken from his Altar. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 317 Without... removing pneumonia, or even hæmoptysis. 1849 D. P. THOMSON *Introd. Meteorol.* 20 Very subject to bronchial hæmoptysis.

Hence **Hæmoptysic** (hîmopti'zik, hem-), **Hæmoptysical** *adjs.*, relating to or affected with hæmoptysis. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 173 The hæmoptysical engorgement... is only a lesser degree of the same affection. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmoptysic. **Hæmorrhage, hemorrhage** (he'mōrdʒ). Also 7-8 hæmorrhage. [f. as HÆMORRHAGY; for the form of suffix, cf. -*ance* and -*ancy*.] An escape of blood from the blood-vessels; a flux of blood, either external or internal, due to rupture of a vessel; bleeding, esp. when profuse or dangerous. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 401 Outwardly it stops an Hæmorrhage. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 327 Profuse Hæmorrhages from the Nose commonly resolve it. 1873 E. J. WORBOISE *Our New Home* xviii. (1877) 284 Taken very ill with hæmorrhage of the lungs. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 38 It is likely to die rapidly from the ensuing hæmorrhage. *Fig.* 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 210 We might have been mourning to this very hour a fatal political hæmorrhage.

Hæmorrhagic, hemo- (hemōræ'dʒik), a. [ad. Gr. *αἱμορραγικός*, f. *αἱμορραγία*: see HÆMORRHAGY and -IC.] Belonging to, of the nature of, accompanied with, or produced by hæmorrhage. 1864 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 37 Exciting an hæmorrhagic action in the vessels. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 523 The hæmorrhagic tendency depends upon an abnormal state of the blood. 1881 R. VINCHOW in *Nature* No. 615. 347 Wepper, the celebrated discoverer of the hæmorrhagic nature of ordinary apoplexy.

Hence **Hæmorrhagically** *adv.*, in a way characterized by hæmorrhage. 1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 350 In the blood-vessels of hæmorrhagically inflamed kidneys.

Hæmorrhagious, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *hæmorrhagias* + -OUS.] Affected with or of the nature of hæmorrhage. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 39 The Patient's Nose bleeds several Times in the Day, but it is not hæmorrhagious, (i.e.) I suppose, he means it is Dripping, but not a Flux of Blood.

† **Hæmorrhagy**, **hemo-**. Obs. Forms: 6 emorogie, 7 hemoragie, -rogy, hemeragie, hemoragie, -gy, hæmorrhagy, hemorrhagie, 7-9 hæmorrhagy, hemo-. Also in Lat. form hæmorrhagia (in 7 hæmor-, hæmorrhagia). [a. 16th c. F. *emorogie*, *hemoragie*, ad. L. *hæmorrhagia* (Pliny), a. Gr. *αἱμορραγία*, f. *αἷμα* blood + *-ραγία*, f. stem *ραγ-* of *ρῥῆναι* to break, burst.] = HÆMORRHAGE.

[Some early forms represent med. L. *emerosagia* (Matth. Silvaticus, 1480): c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 151 If þer folowe emoroggie, þat is to seie, a greet flux of blood. 156a *Bulleyn Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 25 b, Amorosage [ed. 1579, a morsage] or bleeding.]

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Yf... there folowe emorogie or to great flux of blode. 1597 *Lowes Chirurg.* (1634) 290 Hemeragie... an issuing of the bloud in great abundance. 161a *Woodall Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 171 They have stayed the Hemoragie or bleeding at the nose. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. v. i. Hemoragia, or bleeding at nose. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 757 This Hemorrhagia lasted above a day. 1717 J. KRILL *Anim. Econ.* (1738) 9 Observations of profuse Hæmorrhagies of the Nose. 1838 J. BELL in *Cooper's Surg. Dict.* 255 In the hemorrhagy of wounds, we cannot always find the artery.

Hæmorrhæ: see HÆMORRHOID.

Hæmorrhoid¹, **hemorrhoid** (hæmōroid); usually in pl. Forms (pl.): 4-5 emeraudes, emeroudis, 5 emerowdys, 6 em(e)rodes, emor(-)oydes, (-ades), hemerrhoydes, 6-7 hemo-, hemoroids, -oydes, 7 em(e)rodes, emroids, hemorods, -roids, hæmorrhoids, hemorroids, hemorroids, 8 hæmorrhoids, hæmorrhoids, 7- hæm-, hemorroids. (See also EMERODS.) β. in Gr.-Lat. form hæmorrhoides (-rō'idiz), etc. [a. OF. *emoroyde* (13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), in 16th c. *hemorrhoides* (Paré), ad. L. *hæmorrhoida* (Pliny), ad. Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*, accus. sing. *αἱμορροΐδα*, adj. 'discharging blood', pl. *αἱμορροΐδες* (sc. φλέβες) veins liable to discharge blood, bleeding piles; deriv. of *αἱμόρροος* flowing with blood, f. *αἷμα* blood + *-ρροος* flowing. Cf. It. *emmorroide*, Sp. *hemorroide*, -ida.]

1. pl. A disease characterized by tumours of the veins about the anus; = PILES, q.v. Rarely sing. One of such tumours, a pile.

1308 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Slymi water and glewy... hehlep emoroides [emoroides curati]. a. 1400, etc. [see EMERODS]. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helike* (1541) 30 a. The grene leaves [of Rosemary] bruysed doo stoppe the hemorroids. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q. iij. Yf he hath nat had the emorroydes. 1552 *HULOET*, Hemorroydes or pyles in the fundment. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* i. v. 11 The roote... healeth the inward Hemerrhoydes. 1608 *TORSSELL Serpents* (1658) 739 It is good also against the Hemorroids and Piles. 1615 *SURFL. & MARSH. Country Farme* 51 To stay the excessive flux of the Hemorroids. 1634 *HARRINGTON Salerni's Regim.* 3 The Hemorroids and Fistula shall graue him. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 288 Ulcers begotten of the hæmorrhoids. 1691 *RAY Creation* i. (R.), To give ease and relief in several pains and diseases, particularly in that of the internal hæmorrhoids. a. 1707 *Br. PATRICK Autobiog.* (1839) 28 This brought upon me the hæmorrhoids. 1871 *F. G. THOMAS Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 123 Painful hæmorrhoids. 1877 *ROBERTS Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) i. 26 The formation of hæmorrhoids as the result of sedentary occupations.

† 2. pl. = Hæmorrhoidal veins. Obs. [So in F.] c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 289 Emoroides ben veines þat endip in a mannes ers & ben v. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helike* iii. x. (R.), Hemorroides be vaynes in the foundement. 1541 [see HÆMORRHOIDAL 2].

3. attrib. or as adj. = HÆMORRHOIDAL.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 170 They will stanch bloud, [if] it... issue by the hæmorrhoid veins.

† **Hæmorrhoid**². Obs. Also hæmorrhæ, and in Lat. form hæmorrhōis, -rhūs. [ad. L. *hæmorrhōis*, -idē (Pliny), a kind of poisonous serpent, a. Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*: etym. as in prec. The forms *hæmorrhæ* and *-rhūs* go back upon med. L. *hæmorrhōis* (Du Cange), Gr. *αἱμόρροος*.] A serpent whose bite was fabled to cause unstanachable bleeding.

1308 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. x. (1495) 763 Emorōis is a maner adder, and hath that name, for he suckyth the blood of hym that he smytheth. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 150 A singular counterpoison... against al serpents, but principally the Hæmorrhoids and the Salamanders. 1608 *TORSSELL Serpents* (1658) 731 Of the Hæmorrhæ. This Serpent... is called in Latine, *Hæmorrhōis*, to signifie unto us the male, and *Hæmorrhōis*, to signifie the female. 1607 *MAY Lucan* ix. (1631) 814 In scaly folds the great Hæmorrhūis lyes. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* (1670) 440 The wounds of the Hæmorrhōis procure unstanachable bleeding. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* IV. 126 The Hæmorrhōis, so called from the hæmorrhages which its bite is said to produce.

Hæmorrhoidal, **hemo-** (hæmōroi'dāl), a. [f. HÆMORRHOID¹ + -AL: cf. F. *hæmorrhoidal* (Paré).]

1. Path. Of or pertaining to hæmorrhoids.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* Summary 228 The hæmorrhoidal blood not putrid. 1827 *ABERNETHY Surg. Wks.* II. 238 Successful in removing hæmorrhoidal excrescences by ligature. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept., Hæmorrhoidal Disease.

b. Affected with hæmorrhoids. rare.

1646 *SIN T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. xviii. 383 The statue of Christ, erected by his hæmorrhoidal patient.

2. Anat. Applied to those arteries, veins, and nerves which are distributed to the rectum and adjacent parts. (In quot. 1541 as sb.)

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1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Fyue braunches of veynes named Emorroides or Emorroidalles. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* iii. lxxxiii. 723 If blood abounds bleed the Hæmorrhoidal veins. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 181/1 The hæmorrhoidal nerves are directed principally, towards the inferior part of the rectum.

Hæmostatic, **hemo-** (hīmōstæt'ik, hem-), a. and sb. Also erron. hæma-, hema-. [mod. f. HÆMO- + Gr. *στατικός* causing to stand, stopping. In mod. f. *héma-*, *hæmostatique* (Littré).]

A. adj. Having the property of stopping hæmorrhage; styptic.

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, Having the power or property of staunching or stopping a flow of blood, or hæmorrhage... hæmostatic. 1864 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 54 On the hæmostatic treatment of Cholera, Hæmorrhage, Exhaustion, etc. 1883 T. HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) I. 351 Hæmostatic remedies become of less and less avail, the longer the blood flows.

B. sb. A hæmostatic agent; a styptic.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hæmostatics*, Medicines to stanch Blood. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 31/2 The 'puff ball'... a most powerful Hæmostatic.

Hæmostatics, **hemo-**. Also erron. hýma-, hæma-, hema-. [See HÆMO- and STATICS.] The hydrostatics of the blood; 'the section of physiology which relates to the laws of the equilibrium of the blood in the vessels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1733 S. HALES (*title*) *Hymastatics*; or, an Account of some Hydraulick and Hydrostatical Experiments, made on the Blood and Blood-vessels. 1808 *YOUNG in Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 12 Experiments contained in Hales's hæmostatics. 1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, Hæmostatics.

Hæredipety, **Hæreditary**, **Hæresie**, etc.: see HERE.

Hæet, var. **HATE** Sc., an atom; obs. Sc. f. **HOT**.

Hæved, obs. form of **HEAD**.

Hæf, obs. pa. t. of **HEAVE**.

Hæf(e), **haft**, obs. forms of **HAVE**.

Hæf(e), **hafede**, obs. ff. *had*, pa. t. of **HAVE**.

Hæfel, bad form of *afell*, pa. t. of **AFALLE** v. 1

a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þane stede þe se deofel of hæfel.

Hæfeles, **hafes**, variants of **HAVELESS**, Obs.

Hæfet (hæ'fēt). Sc. and north. dial. Forms:

6 *halfet*, *halfhed*, 6-7 *haffat*, 6- *haffet*, -it. [In 16th c. *halfhed*, *halfet*:—OE. *healfheafod* the fore part of the head, the sinciput, Ælfric *Gram.* ix. § 78.] The side of the head above and in front of the ear; the temple; the cheek.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. xi. 107 Thow thi self thi halfettis als array With haly garland. *Ibid.* ix. xiii. 67 Hys bos helm... Clynkand about hys halfheddis with a dyn. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxxv. 20 Hir curling loks... About hir heviny haffats hings. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 343 Cuffed on both haffets. 1766 *BURNS Collier's Sat. Night* 105 His lyart haffets wearin thin an' bare. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xix. With the hair hanging down your haffets in that guise. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* iii. (ed. 18) 59 Weather-beaten haffets.

attrib. 1794 *BURNS Thaniel Mennie's Mary*, Her haffet loks as brown's a berry.

Haffin, Sc. var. of **HALFLING**.

Haft (haft), sb.¹ Forms: a. 1 hæft, 4- haft, 5-6 hafte, (6 haughte). β. 4 hefte, 4-6 hefte, 4- heft (7 heaft). [OE. *hefte* (neut., handle, corresp. to OHG. *hefti* (MHG. *hefte*, G. *heft* neut.), MLG. *hechte* (Du. *hecht*, *heft*), ON. *hepti*:—OTent. **haftiō*™, f. root *haf*- **HEAVE**, or *haf*- **HAVE**; app. that by which anything is taken hold of or grasped. (For OE. *æ* for *e* see *Sievers Agr. Gr.* § 89. i. i.)]

1. A handle; esp. that of a cutting or piercing instrument, as a dagger, knife, sickle, etc.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 142/2 *Manubrium*, heft and helfe. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 272 zegnind þonne... mid sticcan oppe mid hæfte. 1382 *WYCLIF Deut.* xix. 5 The axe fleeth the boond, and the yren, slipt of fro the haft, smythith his freend. 1429 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* ii. xxxix. 163 A croked yron well sharp and treunchant with a long hafte. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 224 A long dager with a hafte of golde. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2525/4, 8 Knives and 8 Forks with Silver Hafts. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 52 The shells of this animal resemble... the haft of a razor. 1866 *LAING & HUXLEY Preh. Rem. Cæthm.* 41 One end... was clearly inserted in a socket or haft.

β. 13... *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 259 Under heft, and under hond. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 791 Tak al-so my swerd... be hefte of hym doþ greauance to my wounde wyde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/2 An Hefta, *manubrium*, *manutentum*. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. H vj b. To make knyffe heftes. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxxii. 63 Baith heft and bleed ar in your hand. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Suffolk* iii. (1662) 73 If the Heaft belonged to Walworth, the Blade, or point thereof at least, may be adjudged to Cavendish. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Croisic* 113 Hilt and heft.

† b. Phr. *Loose in the haft* (fig.), unstable, unreliable. *To have other haft(s) in hand*, to have other business to do, 'other fish to fry'. Obs.

c. 1225 *Poem Times Edw.* II. 362 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 339 Unnethe is nu eny man that can eny craft That he nis a party los in the haft. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 76 Other hafis in hande haue we. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 159 For other haft in hand haue we.

2. Comb., as *haft-maker*; *haft-pipe* (see quot.).

a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 395 Bladders, haft-makers, and sheath-makers. 1853 *BYRNE Handbk. for Artisan* 441 Small tools are temporarily fixed by their tangs in a wooden handle to facilitate their presentation to the [grind]stone; the handle is called a haft-pipe.

Haft, sb.² Sc. and north. dial. Also heft, ?heff. [Goes app. with **HAFT** v. 3.]

1. Fixed or established place of abode.

1785 *FORBES Dominie Deposed* 46 (Jam.) I did resolve to change the haft. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xviii. 'Her bairn,' she said, 'was her bairn, and she came to fetch her out of ill haft and waur guiding'.

2. Settled or accustomed pasture-ground.

c. 1800 *YOUNG Ann. Agric.* XXVII. 185 (Cheviots) The haunt which a sheep adopts, in the language of shepherds is called its haft. 1825 *JAMIESON, Heft*, an accustomed pasture... The attachment of sheep to a particular pasture.

Haft, sb.³ midl. dial. [Origin uncertain: cf. prec.] An island in a pool.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 232 To see whether the Hafts or Islands in the pooles (upon which they build their neasts) be prepared for them. 1804 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 210 The owners of some of the fens and marshes in this kingdom... caused the little islets or hafts in those wastes, to be cleared of the reeds and rushes.

Haft, v.¹ Also 5- heft. [f. **HAFT** sb.¹.]

1. trans. To fit with, or fix in, a haft or handle.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* II. lxxxii. (1869) 105 For to hafte ther-with hire mailletes. 1582 N. LICHELFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxvi. 155 a, His Dagger and Rapper... were hafted with pure golde. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 528 A bone... with which he said he would haft a knife. 1753 *PARSONS in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 380 I used a wire hafted in a glass tube. 1866 *Reader* 22 Sept. 307 Several show in an interesting manner how the stone belts or chisels... were hafted.

β. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/1 Helvyn or heftyn, *manubria*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 480/1 To Hefte or to make Hefis, *manubriare*. 1871 *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov. By dint of the sharp edge of common sense strongly hefted with broad human and Christian sympathy.

† 2. To drive in up to the haft. Obs. rare.

1583 *STANVHURST Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 143 This mye blade in thy body should bee with speedines hafted.

Hence **Hafting** vbl. sb., fitting with a haft.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/1 Hefytynge, *manubriacio*. 1538 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Cantab.*, Payd for haftyng off the ij hand saw. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 487 The bones of Sheep have also their use and employment for the hafting of knives. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 57 The sickle is ready for hafting.

† **Haft**, v.² Obs. [Known only from 16th c., but perh. representing an OE. type **heftian*, corresp. to OS. *heftōn*, OHG. *heftōn* to remain fixed or fast, to stick, Ger. *heften* (to be distinguished from the trans. OE. *heftian* = OS. *heftian*, Goth. *heftjan*, OHG. *heftan*, Ger. *heften* to make fast, fix, etc.)] intr. To use subtilty or deceit, to use shifts or dodges; to haggle, cavil; to avoid coming to the point, hold off, hang back.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* (1530) S viij, *Haftyngne, dolus malus*. 1557 *TUSSER 100 Points Husb.* lx, Spende none but thynne owne, howsoever thou spende: nor haft not to god ward, for that he doth sende. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxvii. xxxix. 967 It was not expedient to lie off and haft any longer. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 474 The tyrant, who put them off from day to day, and hafted with them so, as he gave them no audience. 1644 *BULWER Chivrol.* 161 One while hafting and wrangling, another while praying and intreating.

Hence † **Hafting** vbl. sb., subtle dealing, dodging, cavilling, trickery; holding off, hesitation, demur. Also attrib. in *hafting point*. question. Obs.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* (1530) Niv, There is a haftyngne poynt, or a false subtilty. 1556 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 707 Craftynge and haftyngne controuyed is by me; I can dyssemble, I can bothe laughe and grone. *Ibid.* 1698 To vse suche haftyngne and crafty wayes. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasme. Par. Eph.* Prol., Whan was there more haftyng and craftynge to scrape money to gether. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Canilla*, a mocke: a scoffe: an haftyng question: a caull. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 377 Why they loitered and made such haftyng. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* (N.) He grew enkindled, and without any further haftyng or holding off, delivered up all that was demanded.

Haft, v.³ Sc. and north. dial. Also heft. [Goes app. with **HAFT** sb.²: origin uncertain: a connexion suggests itself with G. *heften* to fasten, attach, OS. *heftian* to make fast; but sometimes there seems to be association with **HAFT** v.¹.]

1. trans. To establish in a situation or place of residence, to locate, fix; spec. to accustom (sheep, cattle) to a pasturage.

1728 *RAMSAY Betty & Kate* iv, For sindle times they e'er come back, Wha anes are heftit there. 1823 *MACTAGGART Gall. Encycl.* s.v., Animals are said to be hafted, when they live contented on strange pastures, when they have made a haunt. 1835 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 26, I am wonderfully well hefted here; the people are extravagantly kind to me. 1893 *HESLOP Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., To heft, to keep stock upon a certain pasture until accustomed to go there.

b. intr. (for *refl.*) To establish itself.

1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, Ill-nature hefts in sauls that's weak and poor. 1794 S. YOUNG in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XII. 86 Such attention... as ought to be paid to stranger, or what is called hefting sheep.

2. transf. and fig. To set or plant firmly, fix, root, establish, settle.

1755 *Guthrie's Trial* 249 They heft their heart in their own honesty and resolutions, and not in the blessed root Christ Jesus. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, The root of the matter was mair deeply hafted in that wild mairland parish than in the Canongate of Edinburgh. 1824 — *Kedgauntlet* let. ix, It may be as well that Alan and you do not meet till he is hefted as it were to his new calling. 1872 *DR MORGAN Budget Paradoxes* 20 It shows how well hafted is the Royal Society's claim.

Hafted (hafted), *ppl. a.* [f. HAFT *v.* 1 + -ED.] Having or fitted with a haft or handle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/1 Heftyde, manubriatus. 1570-6 *LANHAMDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 366 A shorte blacke hafted knife, like unto an olde halpyns white. 1611 *COTGR.* *Manch.*..hafted, helued. 1767 *Gooch Treat. Wounds* I. 176 A hafted-needle may prove a very useful instrument. 1888 *BELL Later Age of Stone* 48 Turning up the soil with picks formed of a hafted stone.

Hafter (hafter), *sb.* 1 [f. HAFT *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who makes hafts or handles for tools.

1598 *FLORIO, Manicatore*..a sleuer, a hafter, a handler. 1831 *J. HOLLAND Manus. Metal* I. 261 This latter opinion was corroborated by the hafter. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 2/6 Table-knife hafter.

† **Hafter**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [f. HAFT *v.* 2 + -ER.] A caviller, wrangler, haggler, dodger.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 70 b, A flaterynge hafter [sedulus captator] is soone espied of a wyse man. *Ibid.* (1530) Nvj, He is a hafter of kynde, est versutia ingenita homo. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2485 From crafters and hafters I you forfende. 1573-80 *BARRT Alv.* H 11, An hafter: a wrangler: a cauiller, villitigatour. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Tergiversatour*, a flincher, hafter, dodger, pautlerer.

Hafue, Hafyr, *obs. ff.* HAVE, HAVER.

Hag (hag), *sb.* 1 *Forms:* a. 3-7 *hegge*, 6-7 *heg*. b. 4-7 *hagge*, 6-8 *hagg*, 6- *hag*. [The form *hegge* is found once early in 13th c.; *hagge* once in 14th; otherwise the word is not known till the 16th c. Usually conjectured to be a shortened form of OE. *hæglese*, *hæhtisse*, *hægles*, -tis, *hægtes* 'fury, witch, hag' = OHG. *hagazissa*, *hagazussa*, *hagaus*, MHG. *hæse*, Ger. *hexe*, OLG. **hagatussa*, MDu. *haghetisse*, Du. *heise* (: -OTent. **hagatus-jön*).]

This derivation suits the sense, but the form-history is not clear, though an OE. **hæge* might perh. be analogous to OE. abbreviated names, such as *Ceadia*, *Ælla*, *Æbbe*, etc. (The ulterior etymology of OTent. **hagatusjön* is itself unknown.) The order of the senses is uncertain; senses 4 and 5 may not belong to this word.]

1. An evil spirit, daemon, or infernal being, in female form: applied in early use to the Furies, Harpies, etc. of Græco-Latin mythology; also to malicious female sprites or 'fairies' of Teutonic mythology. *Obs.* or arch.

1558 *HULBERT*, *Hezges* or nyght furies, or wytyches like unto old women...which do sucke the bloude of children in the nyght, *striges*. 1573 *TWYNE Æneid* XII. (R.), Your filthy foules, and hezges of Limbo low. 1573-80 *BARRT Alv.* H 339 A Heg, or fairie, a witch that changeth the fauour of children, *strix*. 1581 *J. STUDLEY tr. Seneca's Hercules* *Æneid* 204 b, After ruin made Of goblin, hegge, or elfe. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.*, *Hen.* IV, ccliv, The Grisly Hagge, With knotted Scorpions. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* III. vii, Noontide hag, or goblin grim.

† b. Applied to *manes* or shades of the departed, ghosts, hobgoblins, and other terrors of the night.

1538 *ELVOT Dict.*, *Larna*, a spyrite whiche apperthe in the nyght time. Some do call it a hegge, some a goblin. a 1537 *Mrs. M. BASSET tr. More's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1397/2 Lyke shyrcye wholes and hezges, lyke backes, howlletes... byrdes of the helye lake. 1563 *B. Gooch Egloges* iv. (Arb.) 44 What soeuer thou art...Ghost, Hagge, a Fende of Hell. 1566 *ANGLINGTON Apuleius* 3 Doest thou lue here (O Socrates) as a ghost or hegge to our great shame and ignomie? 1567 *DRANT Horace, Epist.* II. (L.R.), The goddes above are calmd with verse, with verse the haggies of hell [*carmines manes*]. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 434 Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaidd ghost.

† c. The nightmare. *Obs.*

1634 *tr. Brue's Praxis Med.* 50 In the Hag or Mare...is no conuulsion, as is in the falling sickness. 1696 *AUBREY Misc.* (1721) 147 It is to prevent the Night-Mare (viz.) the Hag from riding their Horses.

† d. *fig.* An object of terror, a 'bogey'. *Obs.*

1611 *SPERD Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. viii. § 39 That the Popes Curse was no such deadly and dreadfull Hagge, as in former times they deemed it.

2. A woman supposed to have dealings with Satan and the infernal world; a witch; sometimes, an infernally wicked woman. Now associated with 3. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Forrex* iii, That hatefull hellish hagge of ugly hue. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. viii. 46 A loathly, wrinckled hag, ill favoured, old. 1591 *SHAKS.* *Hen.* VI, III. ii. 52 Foule Fiend of France, and Hag of all despit. 1605 - *Macb.* IV. i. 48 How now you secret, black, and mid-night Hags? 1654 *WHITLOCK Loomonia* 437 The Poets...made the Hag Circes Sister to Æsculapius. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 2 One of those Hags of Hell whom we call Bawds. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* III. (1757) 101 As hunted hags, who, while the dogs pursue, Renounce their four legs, and start up on two. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* II, On this moor she used to hold her revels with her sister hags. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Cinnamon & P.* iv. 66 The dull roar of the distant sea spoke of hags riding the blast.

3. An ugly, repulsive old woman: often with implication of viciousness or maliciousness. (The place of the first two quotes. is doubtful.)

1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. v. 191 With two bledred eyghen as a blynde hagge. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. II. iii. 108 A grosse Hagge: And Lozell, thou art worthy to be hang'd, That wilt not stay her Tongue. a 1711 *KRM Urania Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 481 The Hagg, who by Cosmetics smear'd, Fair at first sight appear'd. 1713 *STEELE Englishism* No. 40. 261 Oppression...makes handsome Women Hags ante diem. 1791 *COWPER Odys.* XVIII. 33 Like an old hag Collied with chimney-smutch! 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* III. ix, Perhaps in no country are there seen so many hags as in Italy. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* (1868) 19, 'I am a hag', she said... 'an ugly old woman who happens to be his mother'.

b. *fig.* Applied to personifications of evil or of vice. (The place of the first quot. is uncertain.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 216 Pe seoue moder sunnen...and of hwuche mesteres peo like men seruē...pet habbed iwieded o beos seouen heggen. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 165 Ill fauoured enue, vgly hagge. 1890 *TENNISON Poems* 124 Shall the hag Evil die with child of Good?

† c. *transf.* Applied opprobriously to a man. (Skelton's use is uncertain.) *Obs.*

a 1520 *SKELTON Dk. Albany* 295 For thou can not but brag, Lyke a Scottyshe hag: Aduē nowe, sir Wrig wrag. a 1529 - *Col. Clout* 51 My name ys Colyn Clowte, And [I] purpose to shake owte All my Connyng Bagge, Lyke A clarkely hagge. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 80 That old hag (Silenus) that with a staffe his staggering limmes doth stay. 1587 - *De Moray* xiv. 221 Giue to the oldest Hag that is the same eites that he had when he was younge. 1676 *W. Row Conts. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 492 Me who am an old hag that must shortly die.

Here perhaps belongs the following: 1553 *BALE Vocacyon in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 357 Than was all the rabble of the shippe, hag, tag, and rag called to the reckeninge.

4. † a. A kind of light said to appear at night on horses' manes and men's hair. *Obs.* b. *dial.* A white mist usually accompanying frost.

1530 *PALSGR.* 228/5 Hagge, a flame of fyre that shyneth by night, *furulle*. 1666 *T. WHITE Peripat. Inst.* 149 *Flamme lambentes* (or those we call Haggies) are made of Sweat or some other Vapour issuing out of the Head. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Hag*,...a white mist, similar to dag. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Hag*, mist. 'Frost hag', frost haze.

5. A cyclostomous fish (*Myxine glutinosa*) allied to the lamprey, having an eel-like form, and living parasitically upon other fishes. Also *hag-fish*.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Pirot*, the Pirot, or Hag-fish; a kind of long shell-fish. 1823 *CRABBS Technol. Dict.*, *Hag*, a particular sort of fish, of an eel-shape. It is of so gelatinous a nature, that when placed in a vessel of sea-water it soon turns it to glue. 1835 *KIRBY Hag & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 373 Those extraordinary animals, the hag and the lamprey. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 146 This destruction [of a Haddock] is sometimes accomplished by a single Hag, but as many as twenty have been found in the body of a single fish. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 525 The majority of the fish caught are totally destroyed by hag-fish.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, (chiefly from 2) as *hag-advocate*, *finder*, *seed*, *witch*; *hag-born*, *-steered* *adjs.*; *hag-like* *adv.*; *hag-fish* (see 5); *hag-stone*, *hag's teeth* (see quotes.); *hag-track* = FAIRY-RING. 1718 *Br. HUTCHINSON Witchcraft* Ded. (1720) 17 The odious Names of *Hag-Advocates. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 283 The Son, that she did littour here, A frekelid whelp, *hag-borne. 1637 *B. JONSON Sad Sheph.* II. ii, That do I promise, or I am no good *hag-finder. 1634 *RANDOLPH Muses Looking-Glass* I. iii, Her unkemb'd hair, Dress'd up with cobwebs, made her *haglike stare. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 365 *Hag-seed, hence. 1707 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.* Superstitions 57 A stone with a hole in it, hung at the bed's head, will prevent the night-mare; it is therefore called a *hag-stone. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hag's teeth, those parts of a matting or pointing interwoven with the rest in an irregular manner, so as to spoil the uniformity. 1828 *Murray's Hand-bk. Kent* Intro. 32 'Fairy rings', sometimes called 'hag-tracks'. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Agst. Ale* v, May some old *Hag-witch get astride Thy Bung, as if she meant to ride.

Hag, *sb.* 2 *north. dial.* Also 6-7 *hagg*. [perh. a. ON. *hagi*, Sw. *hage* enclosed field, pasture; cognate with OE. *haga* m., enclosure, place fenced in, MDu. *hāge* m. and f., hedge, enclosure, thicket of underwood, Du. *haag* f., hedge, enclosure, MHG. *hagen*, *hage* m., thicket. Cf. *HAW sb.* 1]

† 1. (?) A hedge. *Obs.*

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 21 Hagi, alais, be laubour that was thar, (were) Fulgeit and spilt.

2. A wooded enclosure; a coppice or copse.

1509 *Will of Cornwheat* (Somerset Ho.). One close...adjoining to one hagg of my maisters called Cock crawe... & the lytle hagg. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* VIII. xli. 150 He led me ouer holts and hags. 1788 *W. MARSHALL Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hags*, hanging-woods; or woods in general. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Hag*,...a wood into which cattle are admitted. 1847-76 *HALLIW. s.v.*, The park at Auckland Castle was formerly called the Hag. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Hag*, an enclosure, a wood. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Hag*, (Central) a woody place intermixed with grass land; (East) a wooded hill.

Hag, *sb.* 3 *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *hagg*. [Of Norse origin: cf. ON. *hagg* (: -**haggw*-), cutting blow or stroke, also a hewing-down of trees, *hagg-skógr*, 'hag-shaw', hewing of felled trees; f. *haggva* to hew, *HAG v.* 1 (ON. *h* is regularly repr. by *a* in Eng.: cf. *ADDLE v.* 2)]

1. A cutting, hewing, or felling. (See quotes.)

1808-18 *JAMIESON, Hag*, one cutting of a certain quantity of wood. 1845 *H. FRASER Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. II. 505 At each hag or felling...these...may produce the sum of £6000. *Ibid.* 520 The value of each hagg or cutting of the woods...amounts to £8260.

2. The stump of a tree left after felling. Also *hagsnare*.

1615 *W. LAWSON Orch. & Gard.* III. xi. (1668) 33, I see a number of Hags, where, out of one root, you shall see three or four, pretty Oaks, or Ashes straight and tall. 1796 *W. MARSHALL Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Hagsnare*, a stool or stub off which coppice-wood has been cut. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Hagsnare*.

3. A portion of a wood marked off for cutting; hence, a lot of felled wood, such as is used for fuel. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Dunbartonsh.* XVII. 244 (Jam.)

They [the oak woods] are of such extent as to admit of their being properly divided into 20 separate hags or parts, one of which may be cut every year. 1803 *Edinb. Evening Courant* 26 Mar. (Jam.) To be exposed for sale by public roup - a hag of wood, consisting of oak, beech, and birch, all in one lot. 1814 *SCOTT War.* x, Edward learned from her that the dark hag...was simply a portion of oak copse which was to be felled that day. 1825 *JAMIESON, Hag*..5. The lesser branches used for fire-wood, after the trees are felled for carpenter-work. 1847-76 [see 4].

4. *Comb.*, as *hag-house*, ? a place for storing firewood; *hag-path*, ? a path through a copse; *hagsnare* (see 2); *hag-staff* (see quot.); *hag-wood*, 'a copse wood fitted for having a regular cutting of trees in it' (Jam.).

1733 *List Chambers in College of Edinb.* in Sir A. Grant *Univ. Edinb.* (1883) II. 192 The Hag House. Mr. Dawson, Coal-seller. 1816 *R. KERR Agric. Surv. Berwicksh.* 334 (Jam.) Remains of ancient oak forests...which have grown into a kind of copse, or what is termed in Scotland hag woods. 1847-76 *HALLIW.*, *Hag*,...when a set of workmen undertake to fell a wood, they divide it into equal portions by cutting off a rod called a hag-staff, three or four feet from the ground, to mark the divisions, each of which is called a hag. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 197 In Warwickshire the rods which mark the boundary of a fall of timber are called *hagg-staffs*. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 826 The poacher...will at evening pass under the wood and down by the 'hag' path.

Hag, *sb.* 4 *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *hagg*. [Cf. ON. *hogg* (: -**haggw*-), in the sense 'cut-like gap or ravine in a mountain', f. *haggva* : see prec., and *HAG v.* 1]

† 1. A break, gap, or chasm (in a crag or cliff). *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9886 Pi castel...it es hei sett a-pon pe crag, Grai and hard, wit-ven hag [*Gölt. hagg*]. [Cf. 1896 *Whitty Gloss.*, *Hag*, a rock or cliff. 'Built on the face of the hag.' Old local statement.]

2. 'Moss-ground that has formerly been broken up; a pit or break in a moss', i.e. marsh or bog (Jam.). Used in two opposite senses: a. A piece of soft bog, esp. in a moor or morass.

1666 *DUGDALE Hist. Imbanking* xlv. 392/2 (trans. *Perambulation of Wighamsale, Norfolk* 13 Hen. IV. 1411) All the warp should be throwe into the Common ways to fill up hags and lakes. 1794 *RAMSEY Tea-1. Misc.* (1733) I. 79 The wind's drifting hail and snar O'er frozen hags, like a 'foot ba'. 1707 *BURNS Samson's Elegy* 55 Owe many a weary hag he limpit. 1800 *SCOTT Monast.* xxiii, To assist his companion to cross the black intervals of quaking bog, called in the Scottish dialect *hags*, by which the former parts of the morass were intersected. 1864 *J. BROWN Yeems* 15 You slip back, you tumble into a moss-hag. 1886 *SEVENSON Kidnapped* xiv, I...had to stop...and drink the peaty water out of the hags.

b. One of the turfy or heathery spots of firmer ground which rise out of a peat bog.

1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* iv. v, A small and shaggy nag, That through a bog, from hag to hag, Could bound like any Billhoop stag. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Tisbury Nogo* 346 The moss or bog being very soft and treacherous, and the little knolls of soft ground - Scottish, *hags* - being at that exact distance apart which tempted the ambitious sportsman to a leap, not always a successful one. 1898 *H. HUTCHINSON Fairway Isl.* 241 Beside a large hag of heather.

3. The vertical or overhanging margin of a peat-cutting; the shelving margin of a stream.

1893 *HESLOP Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hag*, *Peat-hag*, or *Moss-hag*, a projecting mass of peat forming an escarpment on a peat moor, or the peat on high moors left by edges of water gutters. These hags form miniature ravines on the surface. *Mod. Sc. (Knox)*, There will be trout lying under the hag there.

Hag, *sb.* 5 *dial.* [Cf. *HAG v.* 2 sense 3 b.]

1807 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Hag*, a task...to work by hag= by task, by the piece, instead of by the day or the week. *Ibid.*, *Hag-master*, the overseer who apportions out the 'hag-work'.

Hag, *sb.* 6 : see *HAG-BOAT*.

Hag, *v.* 1 *north. dial.* Also 5-7 *hagge*. [a. ON. *haggva* (: -**haggw*-) : -OTent. **hauwan*] to strike or smite with a sharp weapon, to hack, = OE. *hlaetan*, to HEW : cf. *HAG sb.* 3, *HAGWORM*.] *trans.* To cut, hew, chop; = *HACK v.* 1. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10023 *Pai.*..hurilt burgh the hard maile, haggat the lere. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Degradat vne forest*, to hagge, or fell it all downe. 1797 *WALKER Peden's Life in Biogr. Scot.* 489 (Jam.) They are hashing and haggging them down, and their blood is running down like water. 1811 *WILLAN W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hag*, to cut and shape with an axe. 1836 *Sir G. HEAD Home Tour* 398 Some 'haggged' the coal breaking it in fragments with pickaxes. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss-hags* xxv. 192 Like a man haggging hard wood with a blunt axe.

Hence *Haggged ppl. a.*; *Haggging vbl. sb.*

1825 *Celebrated Trials* V. 362 She drew a pistol, with a new haggged flint from her pocket. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 165 That he should have a hand in haggging and hashing at Christ's Kirk.

Hag, *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* [In sense 1, f. *HAG sb.* 1; senses 2-4 may be of different origin.]

† 1. *trans.* To torment or terrify as a hag; to trouble as the nightmare. *Obs.*

1598 *DRAYTON Heriot. Ep.* Wks. (1748) 108, I would hag her nightly in her bed, And on her breast lie like a lump of lead. 1662 *Ogilby King's Coronation* 8, I Sorcery use, and hag Men in their Beds. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. iii. 20 That makes 'em in the dark see Visions, And hag themselves with Apparitions. c 1700 *WATTS Horw Lyr.* II. *To Discontented* 40 Haunted and hagg'd where'er she roves.

2. To incite, urge; to 'egg' on. Now dial.
1597 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 89 Hope doth hag me to encline with pen once to paynt The staggering staffe whereby I stay. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Hagg.* to incite; urge; instigate. 'Doon't ye bagg him on.'

3. To fatigue, tire out, 'fag'. Now dial.
1694 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physick* 184 Nature is not only even jaded, and hag'd, but likewise for the future admonish. 1748 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. xiv, Hagg'd out with what had happened to her in the day. 1766 DODSLEY'S *Poets* v. 291 The toilsome employments of mother and wife, Had hag'd the poor woman half out of her life. 1838 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'Ise fair hagg'd off my legs.' 1854 *BAKER Northamptonsh. Gloss.*, *Hagg*, to fatigue, to weary.

b. To overwork and underpay, to 'sweat'.
1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Hag principle*, term used to denote the system under which a skilled miner employs an unskilled man, paying him, say, 4s. per day, when, possibly, he might have earned 7s. or 8s. if working for himself. This process is called *hagg*. Crudely put, the *hag principle* is the 'sweating system'.

† 4. *intr.* To go wearily. *Obs.*
1773 *BYRON Poems* (1773) l. 11 We hagg'd along the solitary Road.

Hag-, the stem of *HAO v.* 1 in Comb. (cf. *HAOK-*): **hag-clog**, **hag-stock**, a block of wood or stump on which firewood is chopped. In quot. 1596, *fig.* 1596 *Serviceman's Comfort* (1868) 116 The chine of Beefe, the hagstocke to these Carpenters, was hewen and squared into diuers parcels. 1838 *Craven Dial.*, *Hag-clog*, a chopping block. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 291 The hag-clog where we cut the branches and wood into billets. *Mod.* (Furness phrase) 'As dull as a hagstock'.

Hag, hagg, var. of *HAKE* 4, fire-arm.

Hag-a-bag, obs. var. of *HUCKABACK*.

Hagabusyar, obs. f. *HARQUEBUSIER*.

† **Hagan**, *Obs.* A sort of fishing-net.

1630 *Ducie's Order in Descr. Thames* (1758) 78 That no Peter-man do fish with any Hagan or Smelt Net below London Bridge, at any Time of the Year.

Hagard, obs. form of *HAGGARD*.

† **Hagaren**, *a. Obs.* Erron. for *hegiran*, of or pertaining to the Hegira.

1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 163 The New Moon of their first Month *Mucharam*... in this Hagaren year... was the third day after the true Coniunction or Change.

Hagarene (*hægær̃n*). [*ad. L. Agar̃en-us*, f. *Agar*, *Hagar*.] A reputed descendant of Hagar the concubine of Abraham and mother of Ishmael; an Arab, a Saracen. Also applied in a transferred sense (from Gal. iv. 22-31): see *quots.*

1335 *COVERDALE Ps. lxxxiii* [i]. 6 The tabernacles of the Edomites and Ismaelites, the Moabites and Hagarenes. 1590 H. SMITH *Arrow agst. Atheists* (1637) 46 The Grecians of spite are wont to call the Saracens, Agarens: for that they came not of Sara, but of Agar. 1666 *Br. Andrews in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xlvii. 9 The Hagarins, the Turks, and Ishmaelites. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 152 Mahomet was by birth an Arabian... a Saracen (or rather of descent from Ismael sonne of Hagar, and so a Hagaren). 1854 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* II. 395 The usual appellation of the Saracens by the Pope is Hagarenes, sons of fornication and wrath. 1856 *SPURGEON Sermon* II. 132 Ye Hagarenes! Ye ceremonialists! Ye hypocrites!

Hagas (e), obs. forms of *HAGGIS*.

Hagberry (*hægberi*). Also *hack*-, *heck*-, *hag-berry*. [*Of Norse origin: Da. hægge-bær*, Norw. *hægge-bær*, Sw. *hægge-bær* and *hægge ON. hægge*.] A northern name of the bird-cherry, *Prunus padus*. b. Also a less usual synonym of the American *HACKBERRY*.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* 1322 Birds Cherrie... in Westmerland... called Hegberrie tree. 1778 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* 253 Bird-Cherry *Anglis*: Hag-berries *Scotis*. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Perthsh.* IX. 239 Jam. On the banks of the Lunan, there is a shrub here called the hack-berry (*Prunus padus*) that carries beautiful flowers, which are succeeded by a cluster of fine blackberries. 1818 *SCOTT Let. to Laidlaw Mar.* in *Lochart*, I shall send... also some Hag-berries. 1825 *G. BROCKETT in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 7 By its side the hagberry grew. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hag-berry*, the fruit of the bird cherry... See *Egg-berry* another form of the word. 1899-96 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND*, give *hackberry*, East. Borders, Cumb., Westm.; add. Roxb., Dumf., Perth; *hag-berry* Scotland generally, Cumb., Westm., N. Lancash., Yorksh.; *heckberry*, Cumb., Yorksh.; *hegberry*, Cumb. 1888 *Mrs. H. WARD R. Elmore* 3 Masses of the white heckberry or bird-cherry.

Hag-boat. Rarely *hag*. [*Origin unknown: cf. HECK-BOAT.*] A kind of vessel formerly used both as a man-of-war, and in the timber and coal trade; latterly 'a clincher-built boat with covered fore-sheets and one mast with a trysail' (Smyth).

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hagboat*, a huge Vessel for Bulk and Length, Built chiefly to fetch great Masts, etc. 1797 *Land. Gas.* No. 4396 The Mary Hagboat, English-built, Burthen about 350 Tons, 8 Guns. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 49062, I met... a French Ship of Thirty-six Guns, a Hag-boat of Twenty-four. 1795 *DE FOE Tour Gr. Brit.* (1748) II. 144 The Ships that bring them [coals], Cats, and Hags, or Hag-boats, Fly-boats, and the like. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) G g b, Hag-boats and pinks approach the figure of cats, the former being a little broader in the stern. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hag-boat*, see *Heck-boat*. *Heck-boat*, the old term for pinks.

Hagbolt: see *HACKBOLT*.

Hagbush, -but(t), obs. ff. *HACKBUSH*, *HACKBUT*.

Hagden, **hagdown**. *local.* A name of the Greater Shearwater, *Puffinus major*; = *HACKBOLT*.

1843 in *Yarrell Hist. Birds* III. 506 Nor could I ascertain that a Greater Shearwater was ever shot... They are commonly known by the name of Hagdowns. 1878 W. A. ANDREWS *Log of Nautilus* 79 Plenty of Mother Carey's chickens, hagdens, and marble-heads. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 212 Greater Shearwater... Hackbolt (Silly Islands), Hagdown (Dungarvan, Isle of Man.)

Hage, haze, obsolete forms of *AWE*.

Hagese, -eys, obs. ff. *HAGGIS*.

|| **Haggadah** (*hägädä*). Also *Hagada* (h, *Agadah*. [*Rabbinical Heb.* *הגדה* (first in Talmud) 'tale', esp. 'edifying tale or story', f. *הגיד* *higgid* to make clear, declare, tell, Hiphil of *הגיד* *nagad* to be in front, to be in sight, to be clear or manifest. The Heb. pl. *haggadot* occurs in Eng. use.]

A legend, anecdote, parable, or the like, introduced in the Talmud to illustrate a point of the Law; hence, the legendary element of the Talmud, as distinguished from the *Halachah*.

1845 *ETHERIDGE Jerus. & Tiberias* 182 Hagada is not law, but it serves to illustrate law. 1874 *DEUTSCH Rem.* 17 'Haggadah'... was only a 'saying', a thing without authority, a play of fancy, an allegory, a parable, a tale, that pointed a moral and illustrated a question. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 285/1 This *Haggadah* or *Agadah* varies considerably both in nature and form.

Haggaday (*hægädä*). *local.* Also 5 *hagin*, *haguday*, 9 *hagady*. A kind of door-latch: see *quot.* 1877.

1475 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 778/20 *Hoc manutentum*, a hagdady. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/1 An Haguday, *vecet.* 1610 *Louth (Linc.) Ch. Acc.* III. 196 (N. W. Linc. Gloss.) To John Flower for hespes... a sneck, a haggaday, a catch and a Ringe for the west gate, ijs. vjd. 1847-76 *HALLIW.*, *Haggaday*, a kind of wooden latch for a door. *Yorksh.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *A haggaday* is frequently put upon a cottage door, on the inside, without anything projecting outwards by which it may be lifted. A little slit is made in the door, and the latch can only be raised by inserting therein a nail or slip of metal.

Haggadic (*hægädik*, -ä'dik), *a.* Also *Hagadio*, *AGADIC*. [*f. HAGGADAH* + -ic.] *Of*, pertaining to, or of the nature of *HAGGADAH*. So *Haggadical a.* 1866 *Kitt's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* III. 167 The Homiletic or Hagadic Exegesis. The design of this branch of the Midrash or exposition is to edify the people of Israel in their most holy faith. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* vi. 33 A text encumbered with Haggadic additions. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2298 A feature of this Targum [Job] is its Haggadic character.

Haggadist (*hægädist*). [*f. as prec. + -ist.*] A writer of *Haggadot*; one versed in the *Haggadah*, or *Haggadic* method.

1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* I. 516 A Haggadist, or one who dwelt on allegory, legend and historical story more than on the legal precedents of the Halacha. 1891 *tr. Didon's Jesus Christ* I. 300 Jesus did not give the impression of a scribe, a doctor, or a Haggadist... but of a prophet.

Hence *Haggadistic a.*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Haggadists.

1856 *ETHERIDGE Jerus. & Tiberias* 428 The general tone of Jewish preaching in the Middle Ages was not so haggadistic as it had been in the East. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* I. 288 That Haggadistic school of Jewish exegesis.

Haggard (*hægärd*), *sb.* 1. Also -art. [*cf. ON. heygarðr* stack-yard, f. *hey* hay + *garðr* GARTH.] In Ireland and Isle of Man: A stack-yard.

1596 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 442 All such cornes as they had in their haggards. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II. xxiv. When the Barn was full one might thresh in the haggard. 1749 *Mrs. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 511 We saw great quantities of new corn in the haggards as we came along through Staffordshire. 1848 *Art. 11 & 12 Vict.* c. 69 § 2 The malicious burning of houses, barns, haggards, corn, or other articles or effects. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* 107 She could see the barley stack growing in the haggard.

Haggard (*hægärd*), *sb.* 2 [Absolute use of *HAGGARD* a. 1.]

1. A wild (female) hawk caught when in her adult plumage. (With some, in 17-18th c. = peregrine falcon.)

1567 *TURBURY Epitaphs*, etc. 15 b, Lue like a haggard still therefore, And for no luring care. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* III. i. 36 Her spirits are as coy and wilde, As Haggards of the rocke. 1607 *Lingua* II. v. in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 379 A wondrous flight of falcons, haggards, bobolies, tereleats, Lanards and goshawks. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 139 The falcon, the falcon gentle, and the haggard, are made distinct Species, whereas they form only one. 1828 *Sir J. S. SEBRIGHT Observ. Hawking* 32 The older hawks are called haggards: it is these that ornithologists have mistaken for a distinct species, calling it the Peregrine Falcon.

† b. *fig.* A wild and intractable person (at first, a female); one not to be captured. *Obs.*

1599 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 74 That if she should yeelde at this first assault, he would thinke hir a light huswife: if she should reject him scornfully, a very haggard. 1596 *SHAKS. Jam. Shr.* iv. ii. 39, I will be married to a wealthy Widow... which hath as long lou'd me, As I haue lou'd this proud disdainful Haggard. 1680 *LD. FALKLAND Hist. Edw. II.* 67 Their first Act sends Baldock the Lord Chancellor to Newgate, a fit Cage for such a Haggard.

2. Comb. *Haggard-tercel*; *haggard-like*, -wise *adv.* 1567 *TURBURY Epitaphs*, etc. 113 b, That Haggard wise doth loue to lue. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 182 Though Christ... hold out neuer so moouing lures vnto vs, all of them (Haggard-like) wee will turne tayle to. 1680 *Roxb. Bull.* VII. 423 Haggard like, she me abus'd, another taken, and

I refus'd. 1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hawk*, The Male of a Haggard, the Haggard-Tassel.

† **Haggard**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [*? f. HAG sb.* 1 after such words as *laggard*, *dotard*, etc.] A hag, a witch.

1698 *tr. Porta's Nat. Mag.* viii. xiv. 232 So children oftentimes effascinate themselves, when their parents attribute it to haggards and witches. 1668 *ETHEREDGE She would if she could* III. i, I protest yonder comes the old haggard. 1715 *tr. C. Less D'Anois' Wks.* 614 She heard the Voice of a Man, and soon after saw an old Haggard.

Haggard (*hægärd*), *a.* Also 6 *haggarde*, *haggred*, 6-7 *haggart*, 6-8 *hagard*, *haggor(e)d*. [*Cf. F. hagard*, 'hagard, wild, strange; froward, contrarie, crosse; vnsociable, vncompanionable, incompatible' (Cotgr.), orig. said of a falcon 'that preyed for her selfe long before she was taken'. According to some, Normand-Picard for *haiard*, deriv. of *haie* 'hedge' ('esprevier hagard est celluy qui est de mue de hayes' Ménagier 14th c. in Littré). But this is very doubtful.]

1. Of a hawk: Caught after having assumed the adult plumage; hence, wild, untamed; said also of an owl (*obs.*).

1567 *TURBURY Epitaphs*, etc. 15 The haggarde Hauke That stoopeth to no state. 1583 *T. WATSON Cent. Loue* xlvii. (Arb.) 83 In time the Bull is brought to weare the yoke; In time all haggred Haukes will stoop the Lures. 1608 *SEGAR Hon. Mil. & Civ.* IV. xv. 225 Of Falcons some are Gentle and some Haggard. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* III. iii. 260. 1637 *B. JONSON Sad Sheph.* III. iii, No Colt is so unbroken! Or Hawk yett half so haggard, or unmann'd! 1688 *OTWAY Venice Preserved* I. i, A haggard Owl, a worthless Kite of Prey. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. iv. § 117 (1740) 292 As Men catch haggard Hawks, to reclaim, and make them fly at other Quarry. 1814 *CARY Dante* (Chandos) 147 As for the taming of a haggard hawk.

† 2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Wild, unreclaimed, untrained (often with direct reference to 1). b. 'Froward, contrarie, crosse, vnsociable' (Cotgr.).

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 114 Foolish and franticke louers, will deeme my precepts hard, and esteeme my persuasions haggard. 1583 *STANFURD Enchir.* I. (Arb.) 29 Late a tempest boysterus haggard Oure ships to Lybye land with rough extremitye tilted. 1604 *R. CAWDRY Table Alph.* (1613), *Hagard*, wilde, strange, contrary. 1650 *B. DISCOLLIMINUM* 21 God hath cast most spirits off his hand of common restraint, and let them fly haggard, till they are stark wild. 1683 *OLDHAM Elegies* (1686) 323 At all alike my haggard Love does fly. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* I. 688 So does the Fiend... rise Through the thick haggard Air.

† 3. In disordered or ragged plumage. *Obs. rare.* 1613 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) D iij a, The Roman Eagle hangs his haggard wings. 1798 *COLERIDGE Picture* 31 The brier and the thorn [shall] Make his plumes haggard.

† 4. Half-starved; gaunt, lean. *Obs.* (exc. as included in 5).

1630 *DAVENANT Cruel Brother* IV. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 164 The slave is haggard. At supper... his vain appetite Fed at Nero's rate. 1736 *YALDEN Fox & Flies* (R.), A swarm of half-starved haggard flies, With furie seiz'd the floating prize. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 179 The gaunt haggard forms of famine and nakedness.

5. Of a person: Wild-looking; in early use applied esp. to the 'wild' expression of the eyes, afterwards to the injurious effect upon the countenance of privation, want of rest, fatigue, anxiety, terror, or worry.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* I. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 279 Her looks are haggard and obscure, Which makes me doubtfull sheele not stoop to lure. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 370 With haggard Eyes they stare, Lean are their Looks, and shagg'd is their Hair. 1700 - *Theocritus, Despairing Lover* (R.), Staring his eyes, and haggard was his look. 1757 *GRAY Bard* I. i, Robed in the sable garb of woe, With haggard eyes the Poet stood. 1853 *C. BRONTE Villette* v, Thin, haggard, and hollow-eyed; like a sinner up at night. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 77, I had noticed a haggard expression upon the countenance of our guide.

fig. and transf. 1736 *SOMERVILLE Chase* III. 465 His haggard Fancy still with Horror views The fell Destroyer. 1867-44 *N. P. WILLIS She was not there* 18 All that tempts the eye and taste, And sets the haggard pulses wild. 1871 *SWINBURNE Songs bef. Sunrise, Bef. Crucifix* 2 At this lank edge of haggard wood. 1896 *T. HARDY Ethelberta* (1890) 72 Till the fire had grown haggard and cavernous. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sq.* 80 From this proposition she recoiled with haggard indignation.

b. Gaunt or scraggy-looking, from the loss of flesh with advancing years. (App. influenced by *HAG sb.* 1, as if 'somewhat hag-like': cf. *HAGGED* 2.)

1807 *CRABBE Pap. Reg.* III. 547 His cheeks were haggard, hollow was his eye. 1840 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 109 To prevent the haggard look which comes upon women who grow thin at fifty. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* (1865) II. vii. vi. 304 She is getting haggard beyond the power of rouge.

6. Comb., as *haggard-cheeked*, -looking, -wild.

1794 *BURNS Friend's Amour* viii, Fancy... Reigns, haggard-wild, in sore affright. 1855 *BROWNING Statue & Bust* 162 Hollow-eyed and haggard-cheeked. 1886 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 205 Some dozen haggard-looking crones.

Haggardly, *a.* and *adv.* [*f. HAGGARD sb.* 2 and *a.* + -LY 1 and 2.]

† *A. adj.* Like or of the nature of a haggard hawk; wild. *Obs.*

1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hawk*, A Hawk... by how much the later you take her, by so much the more Difficulty will she be to be reclaimed and manned, as being more *haggardly* or wilder of Nature.

B. adv. In a haggard manner; wildly; gauntly. 1698 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* vi. 600 How haggardly soe'er she looks at home. 1860 HOLME LEE *Leg. Fairy Land* 39 Her lips paled, her eyes stared haggardly.

Haggardness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Haggard quality or condition; wildness as of an unreclaimed hawk; gaunt and worn appearance of face.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 41 Though the Fawlon be reclaimed to the fist, she retyreth to hir haggardnesse. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* i. vi. His...haggardness ill became the years of palmy youth. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vii. li. A new haggardness had come in her face.

Haggas, obs. form of HAGGIS.

Haggd (hægd, hæ'gəd), *a.* Now dial. [A late formation from HAG sb.¹: prob. influenced by HAGGARD, with which it runs together in sense 2. *Perh.* in some cases influenced by HAG v.²]

1. *a.* Bewitched. *b.* Witch-like, hag-like. ? *Obs.* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Haggd*, Lean, Witted, Half-Starved. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* i. v. 14 Who grin'd and look'd (the Lord defend her) As haggd as the Witch of Endor. 1765 GRAY *Long Story* 129 The ghostly prudes with haggd face. 1817 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 28 May in *Life & Corr.* IV. 266 (French women) appear to pass at once from youth to haggd old age.

2. Lean, gaunt; haggard; worn-out, faggd.

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 66 A Haggd Carion of a Wolfe. 1700 (see 1). 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. 62 My red eyes, and my haggd looks. 1752 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* III. 312 To see...how haggd and battered she was grown. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Poet. Wks. 183 IX. 22 Through the streets he went With haggd mien. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* viii. Thou look'st haggd at times, and folk'll see it, and talk about thee.

Hagard, -ered, obs. ff. HAGGARD *a.*

† **Haggess**, **haggiss**. *Obs.* [a. F. *agace*, *agasse* 'a Pie, Piannet, or Magatapie' (Cotgr.), in 13th c. also *agache*, Walloon *agache*, med. L. *agasia*, a. OHG. *agazza* pie, also OHG. *agalstra* (MHG. *egelster*, Ger. *elster*: see Kluge). Cf. also HAGGISTER pie, Du. *aakster*, *ekster*, MDu. *aextre*, *extre*, from ODU. and OLG. *agastria*, all from same root as OE. *agu* pie.] The magpie.

1599 T. M[OUPET] *Silkwormes* 44 Hardy are Haggesses, but yet given to prate. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 184 Pyes or Haggesses feed upon Flesh, Eggs, Worms, and Ants.

Haggi, obs. form of HADJI.

† **Hagging**. *Obs. rare.* [f. HAG sb.¹ + -ING¹.] The meeting of hags or witches.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* Epist. (1886) p. xxi. The witches...their haggging, their riding in the aire. *Ibid.* ii. iv. 19 He would spie unto what place his wife went to haggging.

Haggis (hæ'gis). Also 5 *hagas* (e, *hagese*, *hageys*, *hagws*, (*hakkys*), 6 *haggos*, -eis, -ise, 6-8 *haggas*, -as(e, -ess)e, 7-8 *haggus*, 8 *haggioe*, -ies, 9 -ish, -iss. [Derivation unknown.]

The analogy of most terms of cookery suggests a French source; but no corresp. F. word or form has been found. The conjecture that it represents F. *hachis* 'hash', with assimilation to *hag*, *hack*, to chop, has app. no basis of fact; F. *hachis* is not known so early, and the earlier forms of the Eng. word are more remote from it. Whether the word is connected with *hag* vb., evidence does not show.]

1. A dish consisting of the heart, lungs, and liver of a sheep, calf, etc. (or sometimes of the tripe and chitterlings), minced with suet and oatmeal, seasoned with salt, pepper, onions, etc., and boiled like a large sausage in the maw of the animal.

(Now considered specially Scotch, but a popular dish in English cookery down to the beginning of the 19th c. Cf. also quotes. 1879-90.)

1240 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 52 For hagese. Þe hert of schepe, be nere þou take. Hacke alle togeder with gode persole[etc.]. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Hagws of a schepe. Take þe Roppis with þe talowe, & parboyle hem; þan hakke hem smal. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 220/2 Hagas, puddynge (S. *halkys*, puddynys, H. *hageys*). 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 128 The gallowis gaipis eftir thy graces gruntill, As thou wald for ane haggis. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Haggas a podyng, *callette de mouton*. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 178 This small Oat-meal mixed with blood, and the Liver of either Sheep, Calf, or Swine, maketh that pudding which is called the Haggas or Haggus, of whose goodnesse it is in vain to boast, because there is hardly to be found a man that doth not affect them. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 219 Antinous a haggas brought, fill'd up With fat and blood. 1721 BAILEY, *Haggess*, a Sheep's Maw fill'd with minc'd Meat. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 268, I am not yet Scotchman enough to relish their singd sheep's-head and haggie. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 85 To make a Scotch Haggass, take the lights, heart, and chitterlings of a calf. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Haggis*, *Haggish*, a dish...sometimes only of oatmeal, suet and sugar—stuffed into a sheep's maw and boiled. Sold in the Newcastle market. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* i. iv, I neglected to nick a haggis one day I was roasting to dine my relations. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* i. v. 323 There is something transcendently Scotch about a haggis. [1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Haggis*,...the smaller entrails of a calf; what the chitterlings are in a pig. 1890 Gloucester Gloss., *Haggus*, calf's chitterlings (Hundred of Berkeley).]

b. *transf. and fig.* The paunch.

1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 307, I can certainly testify to the inordinate quantity that...the human haggis will hold.

c. An indolent do-nothing fellow.

1822 CARLYLE in *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 28 The lazy haggies! they must sink when we shall soar.

2. *Comb.*, as *haggis-bag*, -*maker*, -*pudding*; *haggis-fed* adj.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/1 An Hagas maker, *tuclarius*. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* i. xiv. (1634) 51 The bag of an Haggasse pudding. 1707 BURNS *To a Haggis* 37 But mark the rustic, haggis-fed. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 677 More like an empty haggis-bag than any thing else.

Haggish (hæ'gɪʃ), *a.* [f. HAG sb.¹ + -ISH.]

Like, resembling, or of the nature of a hag. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 27 Mars...with sweld furor haggish, Lyke bandog grinning. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 29 On vs both did haggish Age steale on. 1687 *New Atlantis* i. 329 Guilt leaves an haggish fear that haunts the mind. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 11 The beldam's haggish grin. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* i, A haggish creature of about fifty presided.

Hence **Haggishly** *adv.*; **Haggishness**.

1846 WORCESTER, *Haggishly*. 1893 *Dispatch* (Columbus) 2 Mar., [The land] of dazzling beauty and most hideous haggishness in women.

† **Haggister**. *Obs. or dial.* Also 7 *hagester*, 8 -*ister*. [Cognate with Du. *aakster*, MDu. *aextre*, OLG. *agastria* magpie: see HAGGESS.] A local name of the magpie.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* iv. viii. (1886) 65 The eating of a haggister or pie helpeth one bewitched in that member. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 68 *Hagester*, a Magpie. *Kent.* 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833), *Hagister*, a name for the Magpie. (1847-78 in HALLIWELL.)

Haggle (hæ'gl), *v.* Also 6-7 *hagle*. [In sense 1, freq. of HAG v.¹ (cf. HACKLE v.¹); the other senses may possibly have originated from this, though it is not clear that they did. Cf. HIGGLE.]

1. *trans.* To mangle with repeated irregular cuts or cutting blows; to cut clumsily, with uneven jagged edges; to hack, mangle, mutilate.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vi. 11 Suffolk first dyed, and Yorke all haggled over Comes to him, where in gore he lay...kisses the gashes That bloodily did yawne vpon his face. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. (1629) 145 They not only slew him and his family, but butcher-like haggled their bodies. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. lii, Haggling the nails of your right hand with a pair of blunt scissors held in the left. 1824 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, That was a good clean cut...I dislike to see a tree haggled down. *Fig.* 1760 LLOYD *The Actor* Wks. I. 14 Your fool...Who murders what the Poet finely writ, And like a bungler haggles all his wit.

b. intr. To make rough or clumsy cuts; to hack. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 296 For fear any little motion...should bend our instrument, and make us haggle or cut awry. 1804 *Man in the Moon* xvii. 131 She haggles at a wing, until it flies off into the plate of one of the astonished guests.

II. 2. *intr.* To cavil, wrangle, dispute as to terms; *esp.* to make difficulties in coming to terms or in settling a bargain; to stickle.

1600 (implied in HAGGLER 2 and 3). 1611 COTGR., *Barguigner*, to wrangle, dodge, haggle. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 22 To bid a shilling more, and haggle with them. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlii, There were two points on which he haggled. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi, I recollect well how I used to haggle at that story of the cursing of the fig-tree. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xii. 278 The King now haggled about the præmunire.

3. *trans.* To weary or harass with haggling.

1648 CROMWELL *Lett.* 20 Aug. in *Carlyle*, We are so harassed and haggled out in this business. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. xi. 350 Moore, and one or two others, were neither aware nor haggled with their inquisitors. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* II. xxi. 218 'Old Mr. Barnabus is quoit haggled with it.'

III. 4. *intr.* To advance with difficulty and obstruction: cf. HAGGLE 1. (*Sc.* also *haigle*.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 91 The giant, with his hole flock lowlylyke haggling. *Ibid.*, *Conceites* (Arb.) 136 Wheare the great hulck floated, theare now thee cart-wheele is haggling. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 36 A Third Edition got done. Printing haggles forward till October.

Hence **Haggled**, **Haggling** *ppl. adjs.*

c. 1529 *Theses Martiniane* 30 Suffer no more of these haggling and profane pamphlets to be published against Martin. 1824 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 36 The stumps of the haggled brushwood where it had been cleared by the hatchet. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 4 The insolence of haggling porters. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 132 There is a pile of haggled heads by thee.

Haggle, *sb.* [f. HAGGLE v.] The action of haggling; wrangling or dispute about terms.

1828 R. S. SURTES *Ask Mamma* xlv. 195 In dealing, a small farmer is never happy without a haggle. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xiii. v. 55 In the detail of executing, it was liable to haggles. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii, Then the usual haggle began between them.

Haggle, *dial. var.* of HAIL sb.¹ and v.¹

Haggler (hæ'glɪɹ). [f. HAGGLE v. + -ER¹.] One who haggles. Cf. also HIGGLER.

1. A clumsy, awkward workman; a bungler. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed (1807-8) VI. 5 As nere the pricke as you are, and as verie an haggler as I am, yet the scantling shall be mine. c. 1589 *Theses Martiniane* D j, Alas poore haggles, their fathers are too young to outface the least of your sonnes. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* ii. ii, Will you, like a haggler's arrow, be down the weather? strike whilst the iron is hot. 1847-78 HALLIW., *Hagler*, a bungler. *Var. dial.*

2. One who haggles or stickles in making a bargain or coming to terms.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 245 Thy Muse is a

hagler, and weares cloathes upon best-be-trust. 1611 COTGR., *Cagucraffe*, a base micher, scurvie hagler, lowsie dodger. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* ii. Wks. (Rtdg.) 373/2 Twenty shillings more, twenty shillings less, is not the thing I stand upon. I see no hagler, gadswokers! 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 502 [He] was anything but a hagler about the prices he paid.

3. An itinerant dealer; a huckster; = CADGER 1, 2. *b.* (See quot. 1851.)

1602 *Act Com. Counc. Lond.* 6 July in *Stow's Survey* v. xxix. (1754) II. 511/1 The open Streets...ought to be used...for open Passage...and not for Hucksters, Pedlars, and Haglers to stand and sit to sell their Wares in. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 278 Dorsers are Peds or Panniers carried on the backs of Horses, on which Haglers use to ride and carry their Commodities. 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) II. 208 These Rounds of the Haglers...are not incompatible with a daily Market. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, A *Hagler*, one that Buys of the Country-Folks, and Sells in the Market, and goes from Door to Door. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 79 A 'haggler' being...the middle-man who attends in the fruit and vegetable-markets, and buys of the salesman to sell again to the retail dealer or costermonger.

Hagging (hæ'gɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. HAGGLE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HAGGLE. *a.* Wrangling about terms, bargaining with much discussion. *b.* Uneven or clumsy cutting.

a. 1632 SHERWOOD, A haggling, *barguigne*. 1705 COWPER *Wks.* (1835-37) I. 197 Disagreeable haggling and biggling, and twisting and wriggling, to save my money. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 95 After some haggling he consented to sell...his pretensions...for a pension of five hundred pounds a year.

b. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. ii. iii. § 13 Half the chiaroscuro is totally destroyed by the haggling, blackening, and 'making out' of the engravers.

Haggly (hæ'gli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.]

1. Bearing the marks of having been haggled or unevenly and clumsily cut. *dial.*

1825 in JAMIESON. 1887 S. *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Haggly*, hacked uneven.

2. *a.* Characterized by haggling about terms. *b.* Moving with obstruction and difficulty.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* IV. 347 A haggly settlement. 1865 *Ibid.* xiii. v. 55 It is hoped the Insurrection will go well, and not prove haggly, or hang-fire in the details.

Haggred, obs. form of HAGGARD *a.*

Haggus, obs. and dial. form of HAGGIS.

Haghe, **haje**, early ME. forms of HAW sb.¹

Haghel, **hazel**, obs. ff. HAIL sb.¹

† **Hagheli**, -like, *adv.* *Obs.* In 3 (*Orm.*) *hazhe*. [a. ON. *hagliga*.] Properly, becomingly. 1200 ORMIN 1228 Oxe ganngeþþ hagheliþ. *Ibid.* 1231 All hazhelike & faszze.

† **Hagher**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 3 (*Orm.*) *hazherr*, *haher*, *hawur*, 3-4 *hajer*, 4 *hauer*. [app. *a.* ON. *hag-r* handy, skilful; but the retention of the inflexional -r of nom. sing. masc. is quite anomalous.] Skilful, clever, dexterous; apt, fit.

1200 ORMIN 13471 Forþþi þatt snant Andrew wass Rihht god and haherr hunte. 1225 *Ansr.* R. 52 A ful hawur (i.e. hajer, hajer) smið. 1237 *Sat. Consistory Crtis.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 155 Be he never in hrt so hauer of honde. 133 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 352 Non hajer er of wylle.

b. Skilfully wrought.

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1738 Þe hajer stones Trased

aboute hir tressour, be twenty in clustres.

Hence **Haz(h)erle330** [cf. ON. *hagleik-r*], dexterity. **Hagherliche**, **haz(h)erlike** *adv.* [cf. ON. *hagliga*], skilfully, aptly, fitly.

1200 ORMIN 1906 To rosen off þin hazherle33c. *Ibid.* 6672 Tait wass hazherlike don. 13 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 18 He is...honeste in his hous-hold & hagherlych serued.

Haghood, *nonce-wd.* The condition of a hag. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 324/2 All is over with the toy that he calls woman. Haghood sets in at once.

Haginday, obs. form of HAGADAY.

Hagio, **hagi**-, combining forms of Gr. *ἅγιος* holy, saintly; as in **Hagiarchy** [Gr. *ἀρχή* rule], the rule or order of saints; **Hagi-heroical** *a.*, characterized by saintly heroism; **Hagioma-nia** [Gr. *μανία* madness], saintly madness; a mania for sainthood; **Hagio-roma-nos**, the romance of a saint's legend; **Hagioty-pic** *a.*, pertaining to types of saints.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 323 Personages of the highest order in the 'hagiarchy. 1829 *Sir T. More* II. 14 Of the most 'hagi-heroical austerity. 1797 *Journ. Spain* (1808) I. 270 One regular systme of 'hagiomania (if the word may be allowed) is the desire of martyrdom. 1843 *Comm. pl. Bk.* (1849) III. 806 Growing like saint-worship and 'hagio-romance. 1886 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* VIII. 84 Such a remarkable 'hagiotypic arrangement of saints of the first rank.

Hagiocracy (hægi'o-kra-si). [f. Gr. *ἅγιος* holy + -CRACY.] A government or sovereignty of persons esteemed holy; *spec.* as in quot. 1875.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Eclectic Rev.* 1874 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Ewald's Hist. Israel* V. 198 The internal weakness...of the hagiocracy already betrays itself in the one small but significant circumstance of its treatment of the name of God. 1875 *Edin. Rev.* CXLI. 434 note, The term 'Hagiocracy'...is employed by Ewald as the designation of that modified form of the theocratical government which was instituted after the return from the Babylonian Captivity. 1884 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 359 [To make] the Mosaic state the ideal which religious men ought to seek resolutely to realize in a hagiocracy.

storme. 1684 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 128 We anchored .. and in friendly manner sent to hale them. 1699 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 78 To hail a Ship .. is done after this manner, *Hail the Ship!* or only *Hail!* To which they answer *Hail*. Also to salute another Ship with Trumpets or the like, is called *Hailing*. 1796 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 343 Two of them came down to the Sea Side and hailed us; I answered, and told them who I was. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. xii. I heard a voice on a sudden hailing me with great familiarity by my Christian name. 1827 LONGF. *Daybreak* 3 It hailed the ships, and cried, 'Sail on!'. 1891 *Spectator* 22 Aug. The ignominy of being refused by cabs and omnibuses that he has hailed himself.

4. intr. or absol. To call out in order to attract attention. (Formerly with *to*; now only *absol.*)

To hail *aloft*, 'to call to men in the tops and at the mast-head to look out' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); to hail *for a trip* (U.S. *colloq.*), 'to state the quantity of the catch during a fishing voyage' (Cent. Dict.).

1818 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong.* E. Ind. ii. 7 He .. hastened to the water side, and hailed to our ships. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* in *Fart S. P. Jas.* i (1848) 190 Unto her sonne she hails. 1798 MILLAR in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. cliv. Captain Berry hailed as we passed. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* i. xiv. 220 A troop of slaves gorgeously dressed, and hailing and shouting as they turned their faces to the rider.

b. To hail from (a place): said of a vessel in reference to the port from which she has sailed; hence *transf.* of a person, to come from.

1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind. (1844) I. i. 2 The country from which he hails. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* xxiv. 397 Ships and sailors hails from these distant shores. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* x. Most of the pupils hailed from France.

Hail (hæ'l), *v.* 3. Sc. Also 8 hale. [app. a special use of HAIL *v.* 2, originating with the phrase to hail the dool, i.e. to greet or salute the goal with the exclamation *hail!* when striking it with the ball.] In phrase to hail the dool, to reach or strike the goal, to win the goal; to hail the ball, to throw or drive the ball to the goal, to win the goal.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xxii. Fresch men cam in and hail'd the dulis. 1783 TYTLER *Poet. Rem. Jas.* i. 187 (Jam. s.v. *Dul*) When the [foot]ball touches the goal or mark, the winner calls out, *Hail!* or it has hail'd the dulis. 1808 SIRBALD *Chron. Scot. Poet.* II. 370 note (Jam. s.v. *Dul*) In the game of golf .. when the ball reached the mark, the winner, to announce his victory, called, *Hail dule!* a 1809 *Skinner's Misc. Coll. Poet.* 133 (Jam.) The ba'-spell's won, And we the ba' hae hail'd.

Hail (hæ'l), *int.* Forms: see HAIL *sb.* 2 and *a*. [An elliptical or interjectional use of HAIL *a.*, the imperative *be*, or some equivalent, as in HAIL *a.* 2, having been originally present: cf. ON. *heil*, and OE. *hail* similarly used.] An exclamation of greeting or salutation; now poetic and rhetorical, and usually implying respectful or reverential salutation; = L. *ave*, *salve*. *a. absol.* with vocative.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 53 'Hail þu, Marie', he seide. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 191 in O.E. *Misc.* 42 Heyl, he seyde, mayster, to ihesu pat hi souhte. a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* v. in E. E. P. (1862) 153 Hail seint francis wiþ þi mani foulis. 1388 WYCLIF *Mark* xv. 18 Hail, thou kyng of lewis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/1 Heyl, sede for gretynge, *ave*, *salve*. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. i. 69 Hail Rome: Victorious in thy Mourning Weedes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. i Hail holy Light, offspring of Heav'n first-born. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 204 Hail! glorious chief. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 40 Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day.

b. with to [cf. HAIL *sb.* 2, health, well-being]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 160 Hail to your Lordship. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xlii. Hail to the chief who in triumph advances! 1880 SHELLEY *To a Skylark* i Hail to thee, blithe spirit! 1855 TENNYSON *Mand* III. vi. 42 Hail once more to the banner of battle unroll'd!

Hail, Sc. spelling of HAIL *a.*; obs. f. HALE *v.*

Hailie, obs. form of HALE, HEAL.

Hailieie, *hailille*, Sc. spelling of HALELY, Obs.

Hailer. [f. HAIL *v.* 2 + ER.] One who hails, or calls to attract attention.

1880 T. HARDY *Wessex T.* *Fellow-Townsmen* 130 'Hullo Downe—is that you?' said the driver. The other turned a plump, cheery .. face over his shoulder towards the hailer. 1891 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/6 Let him hail a 'bus for a penny ride in Fleet-ride .. the chances are that the hailer will get nothing but a grin.

Hail-fellow, *a.* (adv.), *sb.* [The familiar greeting or accost 'Hail, fellow!' (now *obs.* or *arch.*), used as a descriptive expression, in various grammatical constructions.

1589 NASHE *Ded. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 16 Their best lovers would bee much discontented, with the collation of contraries, if I should write over all their heads, Hail fellow well met.]

A. adj. On such terms, or using such freedom with another, as to accost him with 'hail, fellow!'; on a most intimate footing; over familiar or unduly intimate.

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 371 Where diddest thou learne that .. being suffered to be familiar thou shouldst wake hail fellow? 1688 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 26 Let not your Servants be over-familiar or hail fellow with you. 1884 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xv. All's hail-fellow, here. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* II. ii. 20 He crossed the room to her .. with something of a hail-fellow bearing.

b. So the fuller phrase Hail fellow well met. 1581 PETTIT *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 171 The maister .. being as you say hail fellow well met with his servant.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 105/2 He .. placed himselfe .. hard at the earle of Ormond his elbow, as though he were hail fellow well met. 1644 ROGERS *Naaman* 453 Gentlemen will be hail fellow well met with Jesters. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* I. i. 4 He was popular .. though not in any hail-fellow-well-met kind of way. 1888 *Graphic* Summer No. 12/3 His hail-good-fellow-well-met shake of the hand.

B. adv. On most intimate terms.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 74 The multitude did not go hail fellow well met with Him. 1773 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 26 Apr. Let. i. You see the highest quality and the lowest trades-folk jostling each other, without ceremony, hail-fellow well met. 1847 L. HUNT *Mrs. Women, & B.* (1876) 91 Palavering rascals, who come, hail-fellow-well-met.

† **C. sb. Obs.**

1. An intimate or familiar associate.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warren* II. 36 It brings men, now hail-fellows with God.

2. The state or footing of intimate friends.

1824 J. GOODMAN *Winter-Evening Confer.* 46 The Master and Servant are at Hail Fellow. a 1689 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 107 This Youth hail Fellow with me made.

Hailing (hæ'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HAIL *v.* 2 + ING 1.] The action of the verb HAIL 2; greeting, salutation; calling out to attract attention.

c 1200 LAY. 14442 He com to þan kinge, mid are hailinge. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 Heiling .. hab noo vertue among þes freris: for þei saluten oþer fendis. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 163 The vanishing smoke of hail-lynges and gretings. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 157 Ready to fire on us, if we had gone aboard without hailing. 1794 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1796) 13 The other Ship came up to us, and, without hailing, pour'd a Broad-side into the Pyrate.

b. attrib., as *hailing-distance*; *hailing-bough*, one hung up in a house to 'hail' May morning.

1881 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 11 And dear to him the rural sports of May, When each cot-threshold mounts its hailing bough. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* II. 4 They passed to leeward of us, and out of hailing distance.

Hail, Sc. var. HALE *a.*, or WHOLE.

Hail(e), obs. f. HAIL *sb.* 2 and *v.* 2, HALE *sb.* 4

Hailie, *hailille*, etc., Sc. var. HALELY, Obs.

Hail Mary, *phr.* and *sb.*

1. The angelic salutation (cf. Luke i. 58) = L. *Ave Maria*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10837 'Hail maria', said he, 'ful o grace'. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 262 Hail Marie of þonke uol, thord by mid þe. 1554 ASP. *HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 273 Hail Marie ful of grace, our lord is with the.

2. As a devotional recitation = AVE MARY.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 111 First men seien, Heil, Marie. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 50 With fasting and praying, And Hail Marie saying. 1860 FABER *Hymns, Flowers for the Altar* vi. By the picture Lucy loves Hail-Maries will we say. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mme. Delphine* iv. 32, I am just going to say Hail Marys all the time.

† **Hail-mate**, *a. Obs.* = HAIL-FELLOW.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 164 He who was hail-mate with the Emperor.

Hailcart: see HALESKARTH.

† **Hailse**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 hailse, (4) heilse, hayloe, haylis, 4-6 hailse, hayls(e) (6 heise).

[a. ON. *heil* to greet, to say hail (to a person): cf. HALSE *v.* 1.] *trans.* To greet, salute.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5046 (Cott.) þai haild him, kneland bi-for. c 1340 *Ibid.* 7396 (Trin.) Wiþ chere ful swete he heilid hendely þat prophete. 1377 LAMG. P. P. B. vii. 160 The mone and the sonne And þe eleuene sterres, hailid hym alle. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 404 Do this hode off, I highte, And haylse hym in hy! 1530 PALSGR. 577/1, I haylse or greete, *je salue*. Haylse yonder gentylman. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 29 When we hadde haylisede thone thother. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1039/1 The Almans or lancenkights .. getting neere to the enemies, hailid them with their harquebut shot. 1584 JAMES I. *Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 73 Fryrie Titan .. by his rysing in the Azure skyes, Did dewlie helse all thame on earth do dwell.

Hence † **Hailisng** *vbl. sb.* greeting, salutation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10848 Sco hir vmbi-thought Quat was þis hailisng he hir broght. c 1400 *Melayne* 677 There was none oþer haylsynge Bot stowte wordes and grym. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* N iv b, No wether-cocke .. no ewe tree, that he would overslip without haylsing after the same methode.

† **Hail-shot**, *Obs.* [f. HAIL *sb.* 1 + SHOT *sb.*]

1. Small shot which scatters like hail when fired: used in distinction from a ball or bullet.

1485 *Naval Acts. Hen. VII* (1896) 69 Hayle shotte xl. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 114 Owre men were enforced to shute of their byggest pieces of ordinaunce with hayleshotte. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/8 The discharge of a Pistol loaden with Hail-shot. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxii. (1737) 253 Little Pellets like Hail-shot. 1830 SCOTT *Devorgoil* II. ii. Every hint Is lost on him, as hail-shot on the cormorant.

fig. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 193 He shoots his Hail-shot, with his Hail-stones from Heaven. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 318 All this hailshot flies quite over my head.

2. The discharge of such shot. Also *fig.*

1588 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1364 There came such thicke Hayleshot of Artillery out of the Towne. 1696 TRVON *Misc.* I. 21 To do them good, I shall venter the Hail-shot of their Tongues.

3. *attrib.*, as *hail-shot drop*.

1588 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iv. 151 And weepe for anger that the earth was dry .. that all the hail-shot drops could neuer peirce the christall water tops.

Hailstone (hæ'lstoun). [f. HAIL *sb.* 1 + STONE *sb.* OE. *hagolstān*, ON. *hagelsteinn*, MHG. *hagelstein*, MLG. *hagelstēn*, Du. *hagelsteen*, Yorksh. dial. *haggle-steean*.] A pellet of hail.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 52 Orsorgh betwux ðam greamum hagolstanum. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2190 The bowmen .. shot quarelles and eke stone, As thick as the hail-stone. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 69 Pere fel so grette reyn i-medled wiþ hailstones [r. r. hawelstones]. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* iv. (1640) 54 b, When the hayle-stones are square, or three-cornerd, the hayle was generated neere the earth. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1 Pamphlets thus like hailstones fly About mine eares. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 375 At Hertfordshire, in the year 1697 .. The hail-stones .. being measured, were found to be many of them fourteen inches round. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 31 Each hailstone being a frozen cone with a rounded end. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-l.* 319 In the East Riding .. hailstones are in some places called 'haggle-steans'.

Hailstorm, *hail-storm*. [f. HAIL *sb.* 1 + STORM *sb.*] A violent fall or storm of hail.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 577 A Letter .. giving Account of a great Hail-storm [in Herts]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Hail*, The mischiefs that violent hail-storms are able to do, is scarce to be conceived. 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* (1815) 254 Hard hailstorms are generally accompanied with thunder and lightning. *fig.* 1865 SKELEY *Ecce Homo* v. (ed. 8) 46 Christ bore with undisturbed patience a perpetual hailstorm of calumny.

Hailsum, *obs. Sc. var.* HALESUM.

Haily (hæ'li), *a.* [f. HAIL *sb.* 1 + Y 1.] Consisting of or characterized by hail or hailstorms.

1552 HULOET, Haylye, or full of hayle, *grandinosus*. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 111 Of these is compounded an haylie doctrine, hurtfull doubles and pestilent. 1611 COTGR., *Gresleux*, haylie. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 495 A rattling tempest .. Which the cold north congeals to hailly show'rs. 1737 BYRON *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. 1. 87 A very rainy, snowy, hailly, stormy, blustering ride.

Haim, var. of HAME; Sc. form of hame, HOME.

Haimhald, *obs. f.* HAMALD.

† **Hain**, *sb. Obs.* [ME. from Norse. Cf. OSw. *hægn*, Sw. *hågn* enclosure, hedge, Da. *hægn* hedge, fence. See HAIN *v.* 1.] An enclosure, a park.

c 1200 LAY. 5064 Ne sculde na cniht hærgien, þær he hauled haines iwald [walled enclosures]. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 70 Fayerre parkes in-wyth haynus, Grett herdes in the playnus [Thornton MS. Grete herdes in the haynes, Faire baires in the playnes].

Hain (hæ'n), *v.* 1 Now Sc. and dial. Also 5

Sc. hane, 6- hayn. [a. ON. *hægna* (Sw. *hägna*, Da. *hægne*) to hedge, fence, protect, preserve, deriv. of OTeut. *hag-* fence, hedge.]

1. *trans.* To enclose or protect with a fence or hedge; *esp.* to preserve (grass) from cattle.

14.. [see HAINED]. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* c. 23 It is .. ordanit .. that the said wod of Falkland be .. keptit and hanit for rysing of young growth thairfor. 1573 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 347 Portmeade shalbe hayned and layed freshe from Cattell untill May daye. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xxviii. A ground would be hained in, left lay, and kept for grasse and hey. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 328 Ten oxen .. broke into the manured field which had been hayned for mowing. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* (1813) 258-68 in *Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., Hain up the land, to shut it up for a crop of hay. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. xxxii. 486 The uplands are usually 'hayned', or laid up at Candelmas; but richer land is often left open until March.

† 2. To shut up, confine, restrain. *Obs. rare.*

1636 JAMES *Iler Lanc.* (Chetham) 255 Can mans wisdom haine The streames of Dee from gliding to y' maine?

3. To spare, save, refrain from consuming or spending. *Sc.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Women* 386 Quhen he ane hail gear wes hanyt. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 140 And 3e wer in yair hands, yai wald not hane 3ow. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 590 *Ibid.* xlv. In Seytoun he remained, Whair wyne and aill was nothing hayned. 1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Miser & Minos* II, The Miser .. shaw'd the ferryman a knack, Jumpt in, swam o'er, and hain'd his plack. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, Hain, to save, to preserve. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 20 Jan. in *Lockhart*, 'Hain your reputation, and tyne your reputation' is a true proverb. 1862 HISLOR *Prov. Scot.* 21 A penny hain'd is a penny gain'd.

b. absol. or intr.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. (1612) 406 Yet haine they at their feed. 1737 RAMSAY *Song. 72* (Jam.), They that hain at their dinner will hae the mair to their supper.

Hain, *v.* 2 dial. Also 5-6 heyne, 6 hayn. [app. deriv. form from *hey*, HIGH *v.* to raise, with -EN 5.]

trans. To raise, heighten, set up.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 230/2 Hawncyn or heynyn (S. hawn-syn or yn heynyn), *exalto, elevo, sublevo*. *Ibid.* 233 (K. H.) Heynyn (P. heighthyn). *exalto, elevo*. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *Past. Lett.* No. 499 II. 176, I have spoke with Borges that he shuld heyne the price of the mershe. 1564 *Order* 28 Feb. in Swinden *Gl. Yarmouth* 53 Ordered that the merchants' dinner, or feast .. shall be erected and heynd this present year. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 12 Edward the thirde .. hayned the price of their priuiledges and not brought them downe one barley Kinnell. 1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) *Gloss.*, Hain, to raise, or heighten; as 'to hain the rent, the rick, or the ditch'. 1895 RYE *Gloss. E. Anglia*, Hain, to heighten; to rise in price. *Mod. Suffolk* 'I want my wages hained'.

Hence **Haining** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/2 Heynynge, *exaltacio, elevacio*.

Hainch, Sc. form of HAUNCH.

† **Haine**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 hayn(e). [a. F. *haine*, formerly *haine* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), f. *ha-ir* to hate; cf. *saisine* from *saisir*.] *Hated*.

1397-8 T. USK *Test. Love Prol.*, Envy forsothe commendeth nought his reason that he hath in hayn. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 112 b, Ne of hayne or hate precedent.

Haine, var. of HATNE *Obs.*, a mean wretch.

Hained (hā'nd), ppl. a. Chiefly Sc. [f. HAIN v.1 + -ED¹.] a. Fenced, enclosed. b. (Sc.) Preserved, reserved, spared, saved from consumption.

Hained grass, pasture from which grazing cattle have been kept for a time.

14. *Forest Lawes* c. 1. § 1 in *Scot. Stat.* I. 323 At þai enter nocht in ony hant place of þe woddis with þar bestis. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* (1597) § 84 Quhatsumever person... pullis or cuttis hained broome. 177. *Earl Richard, Queen's Brother* vii. in *Child Ballads* iv. cx. (1886) 465/1 You'll have them, and as much hained grass As they all on can gae. 1786 *BURNS Cotter's Sat. Night* xi. The dame brings forth... her weel-hain'd kebbuck. 1786 — *N.-Y. Salut. to Maggie* 106 I'll flit thy tether To some hain'd rig.

Haining (hā'nin), vbl. sb. Chiefly Sc. [f. HAIN v.1 + -ING¹.] Enclosing or preserving; that which encloses or is enclosed; an enclosure.

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* c. 8 All distroyaris of grenewod be Cutting peling... and sickle of all new hanyngis. *Ibid.* (1597) c. 9 That euerie man... plant woodde and Forrest, and make hedges, and haining for him selfe, extending to three aickers of land. 1571 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 25 Apr. (Jam. Supp.), The Vanelaw to be proclamit waist, seute, and hanyng. 1728 W. STARRAT *Epist. in Ramsay's Poems* (1877) II. 276 We'll to the haining drive. c. 1866 *Denham Tracts* (1895) II. 208 A company of hay-makers, whose work in the adjacent haining had been interrupted by a shower.

b. The preserving of grass from cattle. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 37 By this Way we are deprived of the Benefit of Winter-haining. 1829 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* I. 203 The laying or shutting up meadows for hay is, in Derbyshire, called haining.

c. That which is saved; savings. 1823 *GALT Entail* II. 145 (Jam.) My ain lawful jointure and honest hainings.

d. attrib., as *haining-time*. 1605 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 2 Oct. (Jam. Supp.), Vnles the samyn gualdis be sufficientie tedderit in hanyng tyme.

Hainous, -ly, etc., obs. ff. HEINOUS, -LY, etc.

Hainisch, **hainsh**, Sc. ff. HAUNCH sb. and v.

Hain't, **haint**, vulgar contr. of *have not*.

Haique, obs. form of HAIR 2.

Hair (hē'1), sb. Forms: a. 1 hār, hēr, 2-3 hær, 2-5 her, 4-6 heer, 5-6 heere, here, (3 herre), 6 hear(e). B. 4-5 har, hare, 4 hor, 4-5 hore, 5 haar(e). 7. 5-6 heyr(e), 5-7 hairo, hayre, heir(e), 6-hair. [Com. Teutonic, OE. *hēr*, *hēr* = OFris. *hēr*, OS. *hār* (MDu. *haer*, Du. *haar*), OHG. *hār*, (Ger. *haar*), ON. *hār* (Sw. *hår*, Da. *haar*) = OTeut. **hærom*; not known in Gothic. The a forms are native, from OE., WS. *hær*, Anglian *hēr*; the b forms are immed. from ON. *hār*, which gave in ME. *hār* in northern, and *hør* in some north midland dialects. The later *heyr*, *heire*, *hayre*, *hair*, is not a normal repr. of ME. *hēr*, *heer*, the modern Eng. form of which would be (as in 16th c.) *hear* or *here*; it seems to be partly a northern spelling, but mainly due to assimilation to HAIRE.]

I. 1. One of the numerous fine and generally cylindrical filaments that grow from the skin or integument of animals, esp. of most mammals, of which they form the characteristic coat; applied also to similar-looking filamentous outgrowths from the body of insects and other invertebrates, although these are generally of different structure.

a. 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1594 *Pilus*, her. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 236 An hær of eowrum heafde. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2288 An her of hare fax. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* v. 36 Thou maist not make on heer whyt, or blak. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 Heer (K., S., P. here), capillus. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 335 There will alwayes remaine some heare in the cliffe of the penne.

β. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 5007 Na hare sal perishe, ne faile. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6961 He had a hare, þe whilk grew on cuthberts heued. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 87 Not oone hore. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 175/2 An Hare, *crinis*.

γ. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/2 An Heire, *pilus*. *Ibid.* 184/1 A Heyr, *crinis*. 1581 *PETTIE Gnazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 97 b. A sword... hanging by a haire over his head. 1665 *Hooke Microgr.* 158 The long hairs of Horses... seem Cylindrical. 1742 *FRANCIS Horace Epist.* II. i. (R.) For hair by hair I pull the horse's tail. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v. And would not hurt a hair upon his head. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 70 A hair... is larger when wet than when dry.

b. The plural *hairs* was formerly used = the collective sense 2. [Cf. L. *crines*, Fr. *les cheveux*, Ger. *die haare*.] Now obs. or arch. as in *grey hairs*, which is also often taken not collectively.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark i. 6 Iohannes was gescryd mid olouendes hærum. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 8079 (F.) Paire browes ware grown side with heres. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* vii. 38 And wypte with heiris of hir heed [R. V. 1881 the hair of her head]. — *John xi.* 2 And wypte his feet with hir heiris [All 16-19th c. versions with her hair]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3089 Gilde hores... hade þa gey, godely to se. 1503 *77 FOLKE A. & M.* (1596) 42/2 His old age or white heares. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. viii. 4 He... would... knocke his head, and rend his rugged heares. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xiv. 29 Ye shall bring downe my gray haire with sorrow to the graue. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* x. 19 He rends his hairs in sacrifice to Iove. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 230 Venerable for his white hairs.

fig. (= 2 b). 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* Ffiv b, A blazing-starre with long haire appeared.

2. collect. The aggregate of hairs growing on the skin of an animal: *spec.* that growing naturally

upon the human head; also, hairs collectively or in the mass, as used for manufacturing purposes and the like.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 156 Gif hær to þicce sie. c. 1200 ORMIN 3208 Hiss clab wass off ollenness hær. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12236 About hure hed hure her to-schaked. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 Heer fyrste growynge yn' mannys berde, *lanugo*. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 396 That they wasshe none heare, but benethe the brugge. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 19 Cussions stuffed with horse here...neetis here, deris here, and gotis here. 1584 [see 8 o].

β. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3662 Esau es rugh wit har. c. 1300 *Havelok* 235 Handes wringing, and drawing bi hor. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5476 With haare to haire heelis. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 21 þe hore þat pillis my heed.

γ. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 225 Hayre scho had, quhyt & streke. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariit Women* 21 Kemmit was thair cleir hair. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 2 For fallinge of the heyre of the head. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parina's Iron Age* 287 Which makes the hair stand on the heads of such as hear it related. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 17 Among the hairy caterpillars... the cat skin is covered with hair. 1777 *MAD. D'ARLAY Early Diary* (1889) II. 169 All our hairs were done to the astonishment of all the company. 1816 *BYRON Prisoner of Chillon* i. My hair is grey, but not with years. 1870 *TENNYSON Holy Grail* 42 She... shore away... all that wealth of hair Which made a silken mat-work for her feet. 1873 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* vii. 238 Our hair and nails are... modifications of the external layer of the skin.

b. fig. Applied to the rays or 'tresses' of the sun, the tail of a comet, 'leafy locks' of a tree, etc.

1504 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* i. i. Yet shall the aged sun shed forth his hair. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Sirada's Low C. Warres* i. 8 A blazing star... shooting its fiery hair point blank against the Monastery. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 710 Like a Comet... That... from his horrid hair Shakes Pestilence and Warr. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* I. 168 New fire... Shook its portentous hair beneath Heaven's frown. 1864 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 1268 The heavy hair of pines.

3. In plants: An outgrowth of the epidermis, consisting of an elongated cell, or a row of cells, usually soft and flexible like the hair of animals. In Bot. sometimes extended to other outgrowths of similar origin, as prickles, spore-capsules, etc.: = TRICHOME.

1631 *WIDDOWES Nat. Philos.* 35 The Quince... his fruit hath downie hayre. 1811 *MRS. IBBETSON in Nicholson's Jynl. XXX.* 1 (title), On the Hairs of Plants. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* 354 The glandular hairs of ordinary plants... have the power... of absorbing both a solution and the vapour of ammonia. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* i. iii. 138 Hairs (*Trichomes*) is the term given in the higher plants to those outgrowths which arise only from the epidermis.

4. transf. Applied to various things having the shape, consistency, or appearance of a hair or mass of hair: e.g. threadlike stamens or filaments. 1578 *LYR Dodoens* vi. i. 655 The yellow heare which groweth in the middle of the Rose is called... in shops and of the Arabian physicians Anthera.

b. In names of plants having foliage fancifully likened to hair: as *Isis Hair*, *Lady's Hair*, *MAIDENHAIR*, *Venus' Hair*.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. Bij, It [Adiantum]... may be named in English Venus heyre or ladies heyre. 1598 *FLORIO, Capelli di venere*, the herbe Maiden-haire, Venus-haire, or our Ladies-haire. 1778 *Eng. Gaz.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Portland*, Among the sea-weeds here is found a sort of shrub, not unlike coral. It is called Isis's Hair.

c. *African or Vegetable hair*: see *quots.* 1821 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1259 'Vegetable hair', made of the leaves of the Algerian dwarf palm-tree... for the use of upholsterers. 1866 *Tras.* 265 *African Hair*, the fibre of the leaves of the Palmetto, *Chamaerops humilis*.

d. Applied to sertularian and other polyps which grow on oyster shells. (*Cent. Dict.*)

e. A spring mechanism which is freed by the HAIR-TRIGGER, q.v. 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

5. Used as a type of what is of extremely small magnitude, value, or measure; a jot or tittle; an iota; the slightest thing; the least degree. See also to a hair in 8 c.

1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* x. 334 Kynghod ne knyghthod... Helpeth nougt to heueneward one heres ende. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlv. Him lakket no more to be slayne, Butte the brede of hore. 1559 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1223/1 The prayse had not bene the lesse of one heere. 1536 *LATIMER and Serm. bef. Convocat. Wks.* I. 48 They would not set an hair by the name, but for the thing. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 201 Neither is there one haire difference to choose. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 191 If I be false, or swere a haire from truth. a. 1610 *HEALEY Crabes* (1636) 159 Their estate is not an haire better then the others. 1808-25 *JAMIESON, Hair*, a very small portion or quantity; as a hair of meal, a few grains.

† 6. Taken as the distinctive type of sort or kind; of one hair, of one colour and external quality; hence = sort, kind, nature; stamp, character. Obs.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* I. 365 With mylk of a cove þat is of oon here [unius coloris]. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 244 Two notable knaues, both of a haire, and both cosen germanes to the deuill. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 61 The Qualitie and Heire of our Attempt Brookes no diuision. 1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Metamorph.* Author to Bk. 6 Expect but flowts, for 'tis the haire of crime. a. 1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* i. i. A lady of my hair cannot want pitying.

7. A cloth, mat, or other fabric of hair used for various purposes in some trades, e.g. in hop-drying, extraction of oils, etc.; a haircloth.

[Historically, the same word as HAIRE, which, in losing the final e, has become identical in form with this.]

1485 *Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts* 371 Hayr pro ustrina. 1594 *Fairfax Inv. in Archæologia* XLVIII. 130 On Seasterne of leade for barley and a kilne haire. 1848 *Jynl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 568 The roof of the building coming on above much nearer the hair than in the modern kilns. *Ibid.* 572 A step-ladder to carry the green hops to lay on the hair. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 742/1 Measured quantities... of [oil-seed] meal are filled into woollen bags... Each bag is further placed within 'hairs', thick mats of horse-hair bound with leather.

II. Phrases and locutions.

8. a. *Against the hair*: contrary to the direction in which an animal's hair naturally lies; contrary to the natural set of a thing; against the grain, inclination, or sentiment. b. *In one's hair*: (a) with the hair down; (b) bare-headed, without hat or wig. c. *To a hair*: to a nicety, with the utmost exactness. d. *Hair about the heels*: a mark of under-bred horses; hence fig. of persons. † e. *Hair and hide, hair and hoof*: every part, entirely, wholly. f. *A hair in one's neck*: a cause of trouble or annoyance. g. *A hair of the dog that bit you, of the same dog (or wolf)*: see *DOG* sb. 15 c. h. *A hair to make a tether of*: a slight pretext of which to make a great deal. i. *To comb (a person's) hair* (slang): see *COMB* v. 3. j. *To cut (or divide) the hair, to split hairs*: to make fine or cavilling distinctions. k. *To keep one's hair on* (slang): to keep cool, not to lose one's head or get excited. l. *To put up, turn up her hair*: said of a girl when she exchanges her floating hair or ringlets for the dressed hair of womanhood; to do or put up, to let down her hair (i. e. in the toilet). m. *To tear († rend) one's hair*, i. e. as a symptom of passionate grief. n. *Not to turn a hair*: lit. of a horse, not to show sweat by the roughening of his hair; fig. not to show any sign of being discomposed, ruffled, or affected by exertion. o. In other expressions: see *quots.*

a. 1307-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iv. Aynst the heere it toumeth. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 388 All went utterly against the hair with him. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. iii. 40 If you should fight, you goe against the haire of your professions. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 63 [Cows] in the licking of themselves against the hair. a. 1627 *MIDDLETON Mayor of Queeneborough* III. ii. Books in women's hands are as much against the hair, methinks, as to see men wear stomachers, or night-rails. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 170 Something that crosses them, and goes against the hair. 1827 *SCOTT Chron. Canongate* Intro. iii. He was a wee toustie when you rubbed him again the hair.

b. 1533 *CRANMER in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 39 She in her here, my Lord of Suffolke beryng before her the Crowne. 1606 *HOLLAND Sucton*. 143 Many a time he would shew her to his Souldiours in her haire. 1829 *THACKERAY Virgin* i. A large grave man in his own hair.

c. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 157 *An.* Youle remember your brothers excuse? *Par.* To a hayre. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 98 Distinguishing between good and bad to a hair. 1765 *COWPER Lett.* 18 Oct. Three or four single men, who suit my temper to a hair. a. 1834 *LAMB Lett. to Coleridge* (L.). I could hit him off to a hair.

d. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Fancit* of B. III. II. xxiii. 240 'Hair about the heels', muttered the Count to himself.

e. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6860 Þai were destroyed, bath hare and hyde. 1705 *JEAN IRVINE in Collect. Dying Test.* (1806) 57 Poor people that would faine have strength to stand by hair and hoof of the truths of God. 1728 P. WALKER *Feden Pref.* (ed. 3) 28 None contending earnestly for Substance and Circumstances, Hair and Hoof of that dear-bought Testimony.

f. a. 1450 *Ratis Raving* III. 199 Think one the har is in thi nek. 1816 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxiii. An Bailie Grahame were to get word o' this... it wad be a sair hair in my neck! h. 1809 *SCOTT Lett. to G. Ellis* 3 Nov. in *Lockhart*, Those who wish to undermine it want but, according to our Scotch Proverb, a hair to make a tether of.

j. 1624 *SANCRIFT Mod. Policies* in *D'Oyly Life* (1821) II. 241 Machiavel cut the hair when he advised, not absolutely to disavow conscience, but to manage it with such a prudent neglect, as is scarce discernible from a tenderness. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Philo's Emb. Caius* x. (1702) 901 To cut a Hair betwixt Satyr and Flattery. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 75 When Persons have a Mind to split Hairs, and to distinguish away the Christian Duties by a Word. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 316 [He] splits hairs with such surprising versatility.

k. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi. Keep your hair on, my young friend. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 1/2 This is the English way of doing things; they keep their hair on their heads.

m. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. IV.* 14 b. This knight... sobbed, wept, and rent his heare. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 113 Teare my bright heire, and scratch my praised cheekes. 1715-20 [see 1 b]. 1802 *SOUTHEY Inchcape Rock* xvi. Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair And curst himself in his despair. 1825 *THACKERAY Rose & Ring* xix. Tearing her hair, crying and bemoaning herself.

n. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb.* vii. Hot! he [a horse] had not turned a hair till we came to Walcot church. 1807 *BLACKMORE Daniel* xviii. When I tried her with a lot of little dodges... she never turned a hair—as the sporting people say.

o. 1579 *FULKE Refut. Rastell* 755 The thinges proued... are but the heire and nayles of the masse, and not the substantiall partes thereof. 1584 *FENNER Def. Ministers* (1587) 13 Hee will... in the next Section tuggie it in by the heare. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 80 As when one tells... a lie, to bid him take the haire from his lips.

III. attrib. and Comb.

9. a. attrib. Of, pertaining to, or connected with hair or a hair; made or consisting of hair, or of a texture like hair; as *hair-bracelet*, *broom*, *-bud*, *-bulb*, *-camlet*, *-cell*, *-club* (CLUB sb. 6), *-crape*, *-felt*, *-fibre*, *-glove*, *-goods*, *-guard*, *-hat*, *-list*, *-merchant*, *-rope*, *-scale*, *-seating*, *-sheath*, *-substance*, *-tint*, *-tip*, *-work*, etc. Also HAIRBREADTH, -CLOTH, etc.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 138 The mode of wearing 'hair-bracelets was scarce in use then. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Horse*, Seams, Scabs, and 'Hair-brokenness... on the inward Bow of his Knees. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Broom*. We say, a birch-broom, a 'hair-broom, a rush-broom. 1849 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 96 At the origin of each hair two parts are distinguished, the hair-sheath, and the germ or 'hair-bud. 1876 DURING *Dis. Skin* 34 The root is found... to terminate in a bulb-shaped expansion, termed the 'hair-bulb. 1866 *Land. Gaz.* No. 11074 A 'Hair-Camlet Coat. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1886) i. 288 If you are fond of 'hair-clubs, you should see the Portuguese ladies' hair! 1730 MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 454 A Piece of Muslin, or thin 'Hair-Crape. 1863 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 'Hair-gloves, horsehair gloves used for rubbing the skin in bathing, etc. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. 1. With his decent silver watch... and its decent 'hair-guard. 1753 HANWAY *Transp.* (1762) i. v. lxiv. 291 British woollens, such as 'hair-list drabs. 1795 *Land. Gaz.* No. 40984 William Taylor... 'Hair-Merchant. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. (1875) 179 Bringing it to a 'hair-point for the eye and hand of the philosopher. 1777 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 580 'Hair rope to stake the mil horse. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amason* v. (1864) 115 At the tip of the moth's body there is a brush of long 'hair-scales resembling feathers. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exh.* 535 Specimens of damask and striped 'hair-seating, various colours. 1876 DURING *Dis. Skin* (1881) 36 The cortical substance, termed also 'hair-substance, constitutes the bulk of the hair. 1895 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1893) 329 The cursed witch had smit our highest 'hair-tips with his wand.

b. attrib. For or for the use of the hair; *hair-caul*, *-comb*, *-dye*, *-net*, *-oil*, *-pad*, *-ribbon*, *-scissors*, *-wash*. Also HAIR-BAND, -BRUSH, -PIN, etc.

1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 160 The ear-rings, necklaces, 'hair-cauls, or fillets, of the female busts. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* i. Two brass 'hair-combs set with glass rubies. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. v. 116 There were hair-washes, and 'hair-oils. 1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Ind. Isl.* 98 Two hats... 'hair-ribbon and hair-dressing. 1868 R. HOLMES *Armory* iii. ix. 398 They ought... to be named what kind of cisers they are, whether 'Hair cisers... or Beard cisers.

c. objective and obj. genitive, as *hair-buyer*, *-clasper*, *-curler*, *-cutter*, *-dealer*, *-frizzer*, *-monger*, *-seller*, *-stainer*, etc.; *hair-clipping*, *-curling*, *-cutting*, *-dyeing*, *-nourishing*, *-picking*, *-raising*, *-teasing*, etc., vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs. Also HAIR-DRESSER, -SPLITTER, -SPLITTING.

1791 *Land. Gaz.* No. 52914 Mary Penstone... 'Hair-buyer. 1839 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1878) 153 Parasitic mites... furnished with 'hair-claspers. 1866 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 11 Undergoing the process of 'hair-clipping. 1894 *Land. Gaz.* No. 30364 Perriwig-maker and 'Hair-cutter. 1868 'HOLMES LEE *B. Godfrey* iii. 295 The 'hair-cutting parlour behind the shop. 1797 *Land. Gaz.* No. 43368 John Jesson... 'Grazier and 'Hair-dealer. 1879 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 96 The art of 'hair-dyeing came into vogue. 1768 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxviii. Language-masters, music-masters, 'hair-frizzers. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer Britany* I. 324 The profit thus netted by these 'hair-mongers, during a tour through the country. 1847 TRAPP *Comm. Cor.* xi. 14 Homer calleth the Greeks 'hair-nourishing men. 1773 *Land. Gaz.* No. 51544 William Bell... 'Hair-seller. 1795 *Ibid.* No. 63821 Charles Parker... 'Hair-stainer.

d. instrumental, as *hair-hung*, *-suspended* adjs. e. similitive and parasynthetic, as *hair-fissure*; *hair-coloured*, *-pointed*, *-shaped*, etc., adjs. Also HAIR-STREAK, -STROKE, -WORM.

1676 *Land. Gaz.* No. 12794 A 'Hair-coloured large Suit. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 138 A 'hair fissure is perceptible... in the upper hieroglyphic. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 300 'Hair-hung, breeze-shaken, o'er the Gulph. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 376 Leaves egg-spear-shaped, 'hair-pointed. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* 385 Hair-pointed... terminating in a very fine, weak point; as the leaves of many mosses. *Ibid.* 376 'Hair-shaped... the same as filiform, but more delicate, so as to resemble a hair. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* l. 398 Like the Sicilian's 'hair-suspended sword. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* I, The hangbird. His 'hair-swinging cradle straining.

10. Special Combs.: *hair-ball* (see quot. 1753); *hair-bird*, a popular name of the chipping-bird (*Zonotrichia socialis*) of North America; *hair-bracket* (see quot. 1867); *† hair-bramble*, the dewberry, *Rubus cerasus*; *hair-brown* (see quot.); *† hair-bush*, a bushy head of hair; *hair-button*, a button made with hair; *hair-colour*, ? = *hair-brown*; *hair-compasses*, compasses which can be regulated to the utmost nicety; see quot.; *hair-coord*, a fabric of which the surface is covered with fine stripes so closely placed as to resemble hairs; *hair-drawn a.*, drawn out as fine as a hair; *hair-eel*, a kind of filiform worm inhabiting stagnant water; *hair-follicle*, the cylindrical depression in the skin from which a hair grows, extending through the corium to the subcutaneous connective tissue; *hair-hygrometer*, a hygrometer depending upon the expansion of hair when exposed to damp; *hair-kiln*, a hop kiln covered with a haircloth on which the hops are spread out to dry; *hair-lead*, VOL. V.

a very thin lead used for spacing in printing; *hair-lichen*, an eruption attacking the roots of the hair; *hair-locket*, a locket for holding a lock of hair; *hair-man*, a man who dresses or makes up hair; *† hair-meal*, a hair's breadth, the extent of a hair; *hair-mole* (†-mold), a mole on the skin, having a hair or hairs on it; *hair-moss*, a moss of the genus *Polytrichum*; *† hair-needle* = HAIRPIN; *† hair-patch*, haircloth; *hair-pencil*, a painter's brush made of camel's hair or the like; *hair-plate*, the plate at the back of a bloomery; *hair-pyrites*, a synonym of MILLERITE; *hair-restorer*, a preparation used to promote the growth of hair; *hair-sao* = *hair-follicle*; *hair-salt* [Ger. *haarsalz*], a name given to alunogen; *hair-seal*, an eared seal of the family *Otaridae*, sub-family *Trichophocinae*; *† hair-slitting a.*, hair-splitting (*fig.*); *hair-spaoe*, a very thin space used in printing; *hair-spring*, the fine hair-like spring in a watch which serves to regulate the movement of the balance-wheel; *hair-stone* [Ger. *haarstein*], a synonym of SAGENITE; *† hair-tail*, a name given to fishes of the family *Trichiuridae*, esp. *Trichiurus lepturus*; *hair-tail worm* = *hair-eel*; *hair-trunk*, a trunk covered with skin retaining the hair; *† hair-weed*, a conferva.

1718 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* vii. 451 In the Stomachs of these... the 'Hair-Balls are compos'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 'Hair-balls, masses of hair of different shapes and sizes found in the stomachs of cows, oxen, calves, deer, and other animals. 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug. The social-sparrow, *alias* 'hair-bird', *alias* 'red-headed chipping-bird', is the smallest of the sparrows. 1863 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.* 'Hair-bracket. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Hair-bracket, the moulding at the back of the figure-head. 1578 LYTE *Dodona* vi. iv. 661 The Bramble is of two sortes... the great and the smal. The lesser berie is called... a 'heare Bramble. The fruite is called a Dewberie. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Course*, 'Hair brown, a colour formed of brown with a little yellow and grey. 1850 HOLLYBAND *Trans. Fr. Tong. Chavolere*, the 'hair bush. 1853 STANHYURST *Ensis* II. (Arb.) 65 Wee ruffled his hearebush. 1593 ACC. Bk. *Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 371, ii. grose of 'haire bottonnes. 1785 BOSWELL *Tour* I, 133 He wore a full suit of plain brown clothes, with twisted hair-buttons of the same colour. 1815 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1860) 123 If you will dye your wool of a bright 'haire colour. 1867 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1873) 36 Pure hair colour dappled with green. *Ibid.* 62 Cockroaches... of a pure hair-colour. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Compasses*, 'Hair Compasses, so contrived with-in side, as to take an extent to a hair's breadth. 1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. x. 101 When great accuracy is required, hair compasses may be employed, having a joint with a spring in one of the legs which is bent a little by means of a fine screw. 1868-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1304 Its length and 'hair-drawn disticles. 1895 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable*, 'Hair Eels, these filiform worms belong to the species *Gordius aquaticus*, found in stagnant pools. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 9/1 Into each 'hair-follicle... there open the ducts of one or two little glands. 1876 NARES *Polar Sea* I. xii. 319 The 'hair-hygrometer continues to work in an unsatisfactory manner. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 754 Where 'hair kilns are in use... charcoal is had recourse to. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.*, 'Hair leads, very thin leads—mostly sixteen to a picca—rarely used nowadays. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Terminol.*, 'Hair Lichen, an eruption confined to the roots of the hair, followed, after ten days, by desquamation. 1879 *Land. Gaz.* No. 13794 A 'Hair Locket, set round with small Table Diamonds. 1869 *Ibid.* No. 24774 He took her from a 'Hair-man upon the Highway. 1793 *Ibid.* No. 61709 James Mathewson... Hairman. 1391 CHAUCER *Astral.* II. § 38 When the shadow of the pyn entreth any-thing with-in the circle of the plate an 'her-meale. 1860 *Land. Gaz.* No. 14964 A 'hair mold on his left Cheek. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 311 The undulating 'Hair-moss... is found on most shady banks. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiv. Comm. Stuff nothing so substantial, but such gross swotege or 'hair-patch as every goose may eat oats through. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* iv. (1686) 38 Take an Hair-patch, and rub his Body all over. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 243 It may... be cleansed by wiping it with a soft 'hair-pencil. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Bloomery*, The sides are iron plates, the 'hair-plate at the back, the cinder-plate at the front, etc. 1805 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 263 'Hair- or Capillary-Pyrites. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 266 The search for a good 'hair-restorer... is as vain as the search for happiness. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 292 A 'hair... is at first wholly enclosed in a kind of bag, the 'hair sac. 1795 SCHMEISSER *Syst. Min.* I. 270 'Hair salt... is of a silver-white color. 1865 BOYD SWARTZEN 106 Greenland 'hair-seal, South-Sea fur-seal. 1894 LYDEKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 107 The fur-seals are, of course, far more valuable commercially than the hair-seals. 1863 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 139 Our 'hair-slitting and irrefragable Doctor. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXV. 455/1 The smallest kind, which are called, from their extreme thinness, 'hair-spaces. 1830 KATER & LARDEN. *Mech.* xiv. 195 A spiral spring, called a 'hair spring. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1049 Hair-springs are made of fine steel, which comes upon spools like thread. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 354 The ribbon-fishes... some of these, as the 'hair-tail... are of large size. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 436 The 'Hair-tails' belong to the tropical marine fauna. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hair-Tail Worm, common name for the *Gordius aquaticus*. 1863 *Land. Gaz.* No. 28324 A yellow 'Hair Trunk Mail. 1881 POYNTER *Among Hills* I. 311 Her feet planted on her little hair-trunk in front. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, 'Hair-weed, *conferva*, in botany, the name of a genus of mosses.

Hair, v. [f. prec. sb.] Hence *Hairing* vbl. sb. **† 1. trans.** (?) To edge with hair or fur. *Sc. Obs.*

1539 *Ivo. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 37 (Jam.) Lynit with quhit furring, and harit with matirikis sabill. 1578 *Ibid.* 219 (Jam.) Ane... gowne... pasmentit with silver and a haring of martrikkes.

2. *trans.* To free from hair; to depilate.

1802-14 C. FINLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 81 (Jam.) This practice... was called hairing the butter. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 30. 32 By his method, raw hides, after hairing and bailing, are converted into leather in less than 30 hours. 1888 *Milit. Engineer.* I. ii. 55 The hair is removed with a semi-circular knife, called a hairing-knife.

3. *intr. a.* 'To produce or grow hair.' (*Cent. Dict.*) b. 'To produce hair-like fibres: said of maple-sirup when boiled so low as to string out when dripped from a spoon.' (Funk.)

Hair, obs. form of **HARE**, **HERE** sb., **HOAR**.

Hairb, obs. form of **HEBB**.

Hair-band. Also 5-bond(e). A band or fillet to confine the hair.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 236/1 Heere bonde (P. herbonde), *vitta*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 184/1 An Herebande, *trica*, *crinale*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 230/2 Heerbande, *ruban*. 1559 HULOT, Heere bande or heere lace, *discriminale*, *texta*.

Hairbell, -brain, -brained: see **HARE**.

Hairbreadth (hē'ibredθ).

1. The breadth or diameter of a hair; an infinitesimally small space or distance; a hair's-breadth.

[c. 1420 See **HAIR** sb. 5.] 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 259 Let vs not suffer our selues to be led so much as on heere bredth away from this onely foundation. 1611 *Bible Judg.* xx. 16 Every one could sling stones at an haire breadth, and not misse. 1767 FAWKES tr. *Istils of Theocritus* xiv. 12, I'm within a hair-breadth raving mad. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlvii, Drawing herself up so as not to lose one hair-breadth of her uncommon height.

2. *attrib.* or *as adj.*: Extremely narrow or close, as *hairbreadth difference*, *escape*, *scrape*; hence, *hairbreadth adventure*, *risk*.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 136 Haire-breadth scapes i' th' imminent death's breach. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) 1. 541 The hair-breadth differences of language. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vi. ii. (1849) 320 His hair-breadth adventures and heroic exploits. 1871 FREEMAN *Nat. Ess.* Ser. i. i. 9 The hair-breadth scapes of hunted patriots.

Hair-brede, -breed. *north. dial.* = *prec.*

14... *Camb. MS. Ff. ii. 1f.* 38 in *Retrospect* Rev. Nov. (1853) 103 Oon heere-brede owt of this peyne They have no power to lyfte me. 1566 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 108, I am streight at feedyng within a here breade Where I fed before. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'She's dying by hair-breeds', by very slow degrees.

Hairbrush (hē'ibruʃ). A toilet-brush for smoothing and dressing the hair.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 259/4 Pinguefye the hayrebrushe in Hartes marrowe, or in stale Bitches milcke, when as you will dresse your hayre. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exh.* 528 Circular hair brushes, capable of revolving either way. 1886 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* i, The nail had been driven in with the back of a hair-brush.

Haircloth (hē'uklɒp). [Cf. **HAIRE**.]

1. Cloth or fabric made of hair, used for various purposes, as for tents, towels, shirts of penitents and ascetics; also in drying malt, hops, or the like.

1500 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 452 Every pece of hayrcloth. 1586 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xi. 21 They had done penance in hearecloth and ashes long agoe. 1613 SHREVEY *Trav. Persia* 19 Tents of blacke haire-cloth. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* ii. § 17, 75 The same sort of hair-cloth of which our coal-sacks are made. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 220 Chastening herself with haircloth, which she wore under her royal apparel.

attrib. 1629 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 229 [We] pitched our haire-cloth Tents round about Jacobs Well. 1866 C. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* xxii. (1878) 408, I sat down on a haircloth couch. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 247/1 Milk... poured through a haircloth sieve.

2. An article (as a shirt, towel, etc.) made of this fabric.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 68 Woulde haue doen penance in heerclothes and ashes. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. (1586) 10 b, It serveth to convey downe the Malt, after it is watred, unto the hearecloth. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandello's Trav.* 57 The Master of the Bath rubb'd me all over with a hair-cloth. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Hair-Cloths, in military affairs... are used for covering the powder in waggons, or upon batteries. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Propk.* 176 The ascetic, Jonadab... in his hair-cloth.

Hairdress. The mode of dressing the hair; a head-dress.

a. 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 336 (heading) Hair-dress of the Madagascariens. 18... *Amer. Antiquarian* X. 41 (Cent.) The Angakut of Cumberland Sound wear at certain parts the hairdress used by southern tribes.

Hairdresser. One whose business is to dress and cut the hair.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 112, I was not above six hours under the hands of the hair-dresser. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 131 [He] went to a hair-dresser, to have his hair cut and brought into decent order. 1866 B. CORNWALL *Barber's Shop* xvii. (1883) 161 Valets and ladies' maids have usurped the office of the hairdresser.

Hairdressing. The action, process, or occupation of cutting and arranging the hair; the business of a hairdresser.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 184 He... values himself chiefly upon his skill and dexterity in hair-dressing. 1702 JAB. STEWART (title) *Plocacosmos*: or the whole Art of Hair-Dressing. 1879 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 299 It is in the Modern Period... that the handicrafts auxiliary to hairdressing have been developed.

attrib. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 27 Dec., Mrs. Thrale ran a great black hair-dressing pin into her eye.

† **Haire**, *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 *hære*, *hære*, 2-3 *hære*, 3-4 *here*, 3-6 *heare*, 4-6 *heer* (e. B. 3 *haizre*, 3-7 *haire* (4 *heizre*, 4-5 *heyre*, 4-6 *hayr* (e. *heire*, 5 *hayr*, *heyre*, 5-6 *hayer*, 6 *heyre*). 7. 4-5 *hare*. [Of this word there were two ME. types, both however going back to WGer. **hārjā* deriv. of *hār* hair: the first directly through OE., WS. *hære*, Angl. *hære* wk. fem., which regularly became in ME. *hære*, *heare*, *heere*, and, with metathesis of final *e*, *heer*; the second, ME. *haire*, through OF. *haire*, med.L. *haira*:-OFrankish **hārja* (OHG. *hārja*); the form from French survived longest, but is now obs. or merged in HAIR sb. (sense 7). The ME. variant *hare* evidently arose from assimilation to the corresponding Norse form of *hair*.] Cloth made of hair, haircloth; esp. a hair shirt worn next the skin by ascetics and penitents; extended later to any kind of coarse or harsh fabric, as sackcloth or the like.

a. 1385 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxiv. 13 Ic *hegerede* mec mid heran. c. 1300 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 21 Hi dydun dæd-bote on heran [c. 1160 *Hattun* G. on heren] and on axan. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Stue here to shurte. c. 1205 *LAV.* 19707 Iscrudde mid heren. a. 1225 *Ansr.* R. 126 Iudit. ledde swuðe herd lif. & werede heare. 1340 *Ayenb.* 227 Hy hire asredde mid þe here. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) V. 109 Marcellus deide y-clopede in heer. 1430-40 *LYDG.* *Bochas* ix. ix. (1554) 201 b, Sharpe heares wer also layde asyde. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 116/1 [He] fasted, watched, praised & ware heare. 1535 *COVERDALE* 2 *Kings* i. 8 He had a rough heer vpon him.

β. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1977 His cloðes rent, in haizre srid. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 22510 Þe sun. it sal becum. dune and blak sum ani hair [vrr. haire, hayre]. c. 1350 *Will. Palmer* 4778 Hastili þei hent hem on heizresse ful rowe. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Sec. Nun's Pr.* & T. 133 She. Hadde next hire flesch yclad hire in an haire [vrr. heyre, heire]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 221/2 Hayryr, or hayre, cilicium. 1530 *PALSGR.* 228/2 Hayre for parfite men, hayre. 1553 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 221, iiij yerdes of heire for thalder at vijid. the yerde. 1600-1 *Ibid.* II. 482 Helpinge to carrie home y^e haire y^e were vsed by the Painters ijs. [See also HAIR sb. 7.]

γ. 13. *Cursor* M. 20900 In askes and in hare [orig. haire] and weping and vnnes lair [orig. laire]. c. 1450 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 725/25 *Hoc cilicium*, a hare.

Haire, *obs.* form of ATR.

c. 1340 *Cursor* M. 19846 (Fair.) Foure listis lange Vn-to þe haire þer-wip hit [a cloth] hange.

Haired (hē'id), *a.* Forms: see HAIR sb. [f. HAIR sb. + -ED²]. Having hair; covered with hair or hairs. Often with adj. prefixed, as *black-haired*, *golden-haired*, *long-haired*.

c. 1380 *Wyclif* Wks. (1880) 308 Þe sterre herid or beordid. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3780 A tulke full faire, Blake horit. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xvii. 78 In Ethiopie yung childer white hared. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* v. (1888) 34 He that hath not his Browes heyred is not seemly. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 106 Crooked-leg'd, and commonly short-hair'd. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 30 A good skin well hair'd is sold for a guinea. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. v. 149 Others are granulated or haired.

† **Hairen**, *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *hæren*, 4-5 *heren*, 4-6 *heeren*, 6 *haren*, *hairne*, 6-7 *hearen*, 7- *hairen* (9 *dial.* *harren*). [OE. *hæren*, **hæren* = OHG. *hærin* (MHG. *herin*, Ger. *hären*), MDu. *hærjēn*, *harin* (Du. *haren*): see HAIR and -EN⁴]. Made or consisting of hair; hair-

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 221 He. hine þa gexyede mid hærenum hreagle. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 382 Wring ðurh hærenne clað. 1386 *WYCLIF* *Lev.* xi. 32 Synnones and heren shertes. 1591 *Widowes Treas.* (1595) F viij b, Strain it through an haren strainer. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE* *Flying v. Potuwart* 462 An haime tedder. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR* *Gr. Exemp.* i. Ad § 8. 117 More. afflictive than his hairren shirt was to his body. 1650 *W. WALKER* *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 385 'Tis bolted through an hairren sack. a. 1825 *FORBY* *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'A harren brum', is a hair broom.

† **Hairester**, *Obs.* [f. HAIR sb. + -STER.] A worker in horsehair.

1415 *Ordo Paginarum in York Myst.* Introd. 25 Turnours, Hayresters, Bollers. 1428 *Ibid.* note, Pagina de lez Turnours, Hayresters, et Bollers.

Haireve, *obs.* form of HAIRIF, cleavers.

Hair-grass. [After L. generic name *Aira*, with reference to the slender hair-like branches.] A name for grasses of the Linnæan genus *Aira*.

1759 *B. STILLINGFL.* *On Grasses* Misc. Tracts (1762) 371 To give such [names] as. approach as near as possible to the Latin names in sound where they could not be interpreted. Thus I have called the *aira* hair-grass, the *bromus* brome-grass, etc. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 123 The grass it now produces (chiefly the *aira* or hair grass) is so hard and wiry. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Aira*. The tufted Hair-grass. is one of the tallest-growing British grasses.

Hairif, *hayrif* (hē'rif). Forms: 1 *hegerife*, 4 *hayrive*, 5 *hayryf*, *heyryff*, *haryffe* (*harryf*), *harofe*, *harife*, 6 *herif* (*haylif*), *haireve*, 7-*hariff*, 8- *hairough*, 9 *dial.* (see quotes.). [OE. *hegerife* wk. fem., app. f. *hege* hedge + *rife*, of uncertain meaning. Another OE. name was *hege-clife*, f. *clifan* to cling, CLEAVE: see *clife*, *clive* under CLEAVERS.] A widely-diffused popular name of Cleavers or Goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 66 Wudu weaxe and hegerife

gecnuwa þa togædere. *Ibid.* II. 78 Wyl on wætere æs-crinde. hegerife, marubian; þeþe mid, & þæt lic gnid mid þære hegerifan. *Ibid.* III. 38 Wyl in buteran þas wyrta elenan moran and hegerifan. a. 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 37/1 *Rubea minor*, hayrive. 14. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 712/20 *Hec utticella*, haryffe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 221/1 Hayryf, herbe (S. haryryf), *rubea vel rubia minor*, et major dicitur madyr. c. 1440 *M.S. Lincoln* A. i. 17, ff. 283 (Halliwi.) Tak wormwod, or harofe, or wodebynde, and stamp it, and wryngw owt the jeuse. a. 1500 *M.S. Sloane* 5, ff. 29 a *Rubia minor*, Hayreff clyuer oper aron is like to wodruiff, and þe sed tuchid will honge in one is clopis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 228/2 Haylife an herbe. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App. Haireue is Cluivers. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words*, *Hariff* and *Catchweed*, goose grass [mispr. goose-grass], *aparine*. 1788 *W. MARSHALL* *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *hairough*, *galium aperine*, cleavers. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 62 A dressing machine. for separating cleavers, goose-grass, or harriff from wheat or barley. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *hairrough* or *Harif*. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Hariff*. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Hariff*, *Harup*, *Hariff*. 1879 *MISS JACKSON* *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Hariffe*. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Erriff*. *Hayrough* is another and possibly the correct form. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Heriff*. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Harif*, *heriff*. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Hariff*, *harif*, *hariffe*, *hariff*, *haireve*.

Hairiness (hē'rinēs). [f. HAIRY a. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being hairy or covered with hair; hirsuteness.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v. xv.* (1495) 120 By the herynesse therof he defendyth the synewes of the chekes from colde ayre. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* ix. 112 In the Hare such hearynes furthereth her swiftness. 1665 *Hooker Microg.* 146 Cover'd all over with a brown short hairiness. 1868 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 414 Old Father Pan, roaming in all his original hairiness in the forests.

Hairing: see HAIR v.

Hairish, *a.* *rare*. [f. HAIR sb. + -ISH.] Slightly or partially hairy; † hairy, of hair.

1570 *Gaulfrido and Barnardo le Vayne* (N.). They teare their herish mantels grey. 1578 *LYVE Dodorus* vi. iii. 658 The first kinde of Cistus. hath rounde rough or hearishe stalkes.

† **Hair-lace**, *Obs.* [f. HAIR sb. + LACE.] A string or tie for binding the hair; a fillet, head-band; also, a fillet in *Archit.*

a. 1300 *Land Cokayne* 69 in E. E. P. (1862) 158 Þe pilers . . . wip harlas and capitale. a. 1550 *SKELTON* *El. Rummyng* 145 Some haue no herelace. They lockes about theyr face. 1560 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1724) II. 485 She took off her hairlace, and would have cutt off her fair hair. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 20 About their Heads they wear an Hairlace. not to tie their Hair up, which is short enough; but it may be, as our Dames in England, to keep the Wrinkles out of their Foreheads. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 205 They say, a marry'd Woman has nothing of her own, but her Wedding-Ring and her Hair-Lace.

Hairless (hē'rlēs), *a.* [f. HAIR sb. + -LESS.] Without or destitute of hair; bald; glabrous.

1550 *HULOET*, Heerles or without heere, or hauing no heere, *deplis*. 1590 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 487 The. sun. Whose beams upon his hairless face are fix'd. 1611 *CORRIG.*, *Pelt.* pild, hairlesse, bald. 1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 523/1 In front this region is concave and hairless. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 759 A toothless, hairless, slow-limbed animal.

Hence **Hairlessness**.

1871 *Athenæum* 27 May 649 This marvellous people (of which hairlessness is one of the masculine phenomena). 1875 *J. HAWTHORNE in Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 556 His head is hatless. not to mention its hairlessness.

Hairlet (hē'rlēt). [f. HAIR sb. + -LET.] A small or diminutive hair.

1866 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 8 Mr. Samuelson. . . adopts the belief that each single hairlet on the fly's foot, serves as a sucking disc. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 287 A rod-like process, provided with long, slender hairlets.

Hair-like, *a.* [f. as prec. + LIKE.] Like or resembling hair; finely drawn out like hair. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Fibrous*. full of hair-like threads, or strings. 1797 *BREWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) i. 50 note, Thinly covered with hair-like feathers. 1892 *Daily News* 7 May 27 Seeds. . . winged or provided with hair-like processes.

Hair-line.

1. A line or rope made of hair.

1732 *GRAY in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 33, I took a Piece of a Hair-Line, such as Linnen-Cloaths are dried on. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sp.* & 2046 In. . . hair lines, each hair in every link should be equally big, round, and even.

2. A very thin or slender line, as the up-stroke of a written letter. To a hair-line: to a nicety.

1846 *WORCESTER, Hair-line*. . . a very slender line. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 64 A carpenter swings his axe to a hair-line on his log. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 654/2 The first hair-line of this letter.

3. **Printing.** *Hair-line letter*: A very thin-faced type, generally used for letterings of mounts.

1888 in *JACOBI Printer's Vocab.*

Hair-lip, erroneous form of HARE-LIP.

Hair-lock. A lock of hair on the head.

c. 1000 *Hpt. Gl.* 526 (Bosw.) Hær-loccas, *cincinnati*, *crines*. 1523 *STANVHURST* *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 28 Doune to the wynd tracing trayld her discheaued hearlocks. 1820 *W. TOOKER tr. Lucian* I. 493 Shore me of two of my hair-locks.

Hairm, *Hairn*, *obs.* or *dial.* f. HARM, HARN.

Hairough, local form of HAIRIF.

Hairpin, *hair-pin*. A kind of pin used in dressing and fastening up the hair, fixing a head-dress, etc.

1818 *TODD s. v. Hairneedle*. The modern hairpin kept the hair in certain fanciful shapes. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xix, Kate was dressed to the very last hairpin. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* 23 Many of the latter articles found in the Swiss lakes appear. . . to have been hair-pins.

Hair-powder. A scented powder made of fine flour or starch, used in the 18th c. for sprinkling the hair or wig in hairdressing; now seldom used except for men-servants.

1663 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) I. 475 To my barber for haire powder, 6d. 1800 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* XC. 444, I examined the focus of light, by throwing hair-powder, with a puff, into the air. 1864-5 *KNIGHT* *Passages Work. Life* I. 220 Hair-powder had altogether gone out.

Hair-ring. A memorial finger-ring set with a small lock of hair.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3229/4 An Hair-Ring, set round at the top with Diamonds. 1709 *Prior Cupid & Ganymede* 23 Heaps of Hair Rings, and cypher'd Seals.

Hair's-breadth, *hair's breadth* (hē'z-bredþ). The breadth of a hair; = HAIRBREADTH.

1584 *R. Scot Discov. Witchcr.* v. v. (1886) 80 Limits. beyond the which they cannot passe one haire's breadth. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balaac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 31 There is not a haire's breadth of difference betweene them. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) I. 101, I am within a hair's breadth of doubting. 1846 *DOVE Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. § 3. 6 Our faith in the fact is not shaken a hair's-breadth.

b. (See quotes.)

1706 *PHILLIPS, Hair's-breadth*, a Measure accounted among the Jews the 48th part of an inch. 1832 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* 400 A hair's breadth. . . the twelfth part of a line.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.*: Extremely narrow or close = HAIRBREADTH 2.

1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. x. 72 Our chief conversation was. haire's breadth escapes. 1850 *ROBERTSON Sermon*. Ser. II. iv. (1864) 52 To draw some subtle hair's-breadth distinction. 1860 *MILMAN St. Paul's* 120.

Hair-shirt. A shirt made of haircloth, worn by ascetics and penitents. (Cf. HAIRE.)

1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* i. i. 165 No prelate's lawn, with hair-shirt lin'd, Is half so incoherent as my mind. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 213 After her death. . . a hair-shirt was found on her. fig. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 1/1 If he had chafed less passionately at the hair-shirt of existence.

Hair-sieve (hē'z,si'v). Forms: see HAIR and SIEVE. A sieve with the bottom made of hair, finely woven; usually for straining liquid.

a. 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Hersyfe, tæmes-pilan, fanna, etc. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 Þorowgh a herseve loke þou hit sye. 1530 *PALSGR.* 230/5 Heer cyve, sar. 1769 *MRS. RAFFAEL Eng. Housekr.* (1778) 345 Drain them on a hair sieve. 1894 *WILSON Cycl. Photogr.* 179 *Hair sieve*, a sieve with very fine meshes, used in the washing of gelatino-bromide of silver emulsions.

Hair-splitter. One who 'splits hairs' (HAIR sb. 8); one who makes minute or over-refined distinctions.

1849 *CLOUGH* *Diptychus* II. i. 42 A critical hair-splitter! 1853 *DE QUINCY Autobiog.* SK. Wks. I. 60 Not the cavilling hair-splitter, but, on the contrary, the single-eyed servant of truth. 1857 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 105 It is good to have hair-splitters and lumpers. Note, Those who make many species are the splitters.

Hair-splitting, *vbl. sb.* The 'splitting of hairs'; the making of over-nice distinctions.

1857-8 *SEARS Athen.* 15 Metaphysical hair-splitting could hardly show the difference. 1874 *H. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt.* v. i. 306 The hair-splitting of logical Casuistry.

Hair-splitting, *phl. a.* That 'splits hairs'; that makes over-nice distinctions, over-refining.

1820 *T. MITCHELL Aristoph.* I. p. cxxxv. The hair-splitting niceties of language. 1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* xxiv, Credit. . . for their hair-splitting ingenuity. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 121 It takes a more hair-splitting mind, than negroes are generally endued with, to think otherwise. 1877 *C. GEIKIE Christ* lvii. (1879) 602 Subjects for dispute to hair-splitting theologians.

Hairst, *Sc.* form of HARVEST.

Hair-streak. In full, *hair-streak butterfly*: A butterfly of the genus *Thecla*; so called from the fine streak-like markings on the wings of some species.

1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) II. 19 A small East Indian hairstreak Butterfly (*Thecla Isocrates*). 1859 *W. S. COLEMAN Woodlands* (1862) 12 The only butterfly that really feeds on the Oak is the Purple Hair-streak. *Ibid.* 45 The very pretty though not brilliant Brown Hair Streak.

Hair-stroke.

1. A very fine line made in writing or drawing; esp. a fine up-stroke in penmanship.

1634 *PRACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* 28 The veins. . . are made with two or three haire strokes with a fine touch of your pen. *Ibid.*, Drawing small haire strokes from the hip to the knee. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. x. 393 Those who in matters of opinion varied from the Popes copie the least hair-stroke are condemned for Hereticks. 1781 *COWPER Let.* 23 Apr., You can draw a hair-stroke where another man would make a blot as broad as a sixpence.

2. **Printing.** The fine line at the top or bottom of a letter, a CRRIPH. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

Hairt, *Sc.* form of HEART.

Hair-trigger. A secondary trigger in a fire-arm, which acts by setting free a spring mechanism called the *hair*, and being delicately adjusted, releases the main trigger by very slight pressure.

1830 *E. CAMPBELL Dict. Mil. Sc.* 249 The hair trigger, when set, lets off the cock by the slightest touch; whereas the common trigger requires a greater degree of force. 1836 *T. HOOK & Gurney* II. 192 My pistol, which had the hair trigger set, went off. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 353 Double rifle. . . with single hair-trigger.

fig. 1894 *CROCKETT Lilac Sunbonnet* 23 Her laugh was hung on a hair trigger, to go off at every jest and fancy.

b. attrib.: see *quots.* Also **hair-trigger flower**, an Australian plant of the genus *Stylidium*, having a very sensitive column of stamens, which move from side to side on the slightest touch. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 4/2 What is known in stage parlance as a hair-trigger audience—an audience, that is, of play-goers experienced enough to recognize every delicate bit of acting or skilful contrivance of stage-management. 1890 *Fitzpatrick Sec. Service under Pitt* xxi. 331 His temper was of hair-trigger a character as the pistols which he carried.

Hence **hair-triggered** *a.*, having a hair-trigger. 1884 *Scott St. Roman's* xii. There are your hair-triggered rifles, that go off just at the right moment.

Hairum-scarum: see **HARUM-SCARUM**.

Hairup, local form of **HAIRIF**.

Hair-worm (*hē'wɔrm*). A nematoid worm of the genus *Gordius*; spec. *G. aquaticus*, a common inhabitant of ponds and rivers. (Sometimes applied to the Guinea-worm, *Dracunculus medinensis*.)

1658 *Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrrus* iv. 65 Gnatworms, Acari, hairworms. 1752 *Sir J. Hill Hist. Anim.* 14 The Hair-Worm, called also the Guinea-Worm. This is the worm that gets into the flesh of the natives. 1802 *Bingley Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 404 The common hair-worm. The popular name of this worm originated in the notion, that it was produced from the hair of horses and other animals; a notion that is even yet prevalent among the lower classes.

Hairy (*hē'ri*), *a.* Also 4 *hari*, *heeri*, 4-5 *hery*, 4-6 *heery*, 6 *hary*, *heary*, (*hearry*), *heery*, 6-7 *hairie*, *hayrie*, *-y*. [*f. HAIR sb. + -y*.]

1. Having much hair; clothed with hair; hirsute. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8085 Pair armes hari wit hirlid hid War sette til elbous in pair side. 1388 *Wyclif Gen.* xxvii. 11 Esau my brother is an heeri man, and Y am smethe. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 106 An hery skyn. 1576 *Newton Lemnis Complex.* (1633) 68 The botter of complexion therefore that every man is... the hayrier is his body. 1577 *B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 128 His eares rough and heary. 1774 *Goldsom. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 13 Caterpillars... are either smooth, or hairy. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 60 A bald man and a hairy man are opposed in a single point of view.

b. transf.

1609 *Holland Amm. Marcell.* xxv. x. 280 They be called Comets or hairie starres, for that... by the flashing of fire from them, certaine hairese seeme to be scattered. 1672-3 *Marvell Reh. Transp.* I. 48 We call it [a Comet] an Hairystar. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* II. 559 When Storms have shed From Vines the hairy Honours of their Head.

c. In specific names of animals. **Hairy Woodud** (*oobud*), *Sc.*, a woolly-bear.

1896 *Sharpe Birds Gt. Brit.* II. 11 On two occasions the Hairy Woodpecker is said to have occurred in the British Islands.

2. Consisting of hair or of something resembling hair; hair-like. Now rare.

1535 *Coverdale Song Sol. v.* 5 Thy hayrie lockes are like a flocke of goates vpon y^e mount of Galaad. 1592 *Shaks. Ven. & Ad.* 625 His brawny sides, with hairy bristles arm'd. 1634 *Fracham Gentl. Exerc.* 16 Take a Broome stalke... chew it betwene your teeth till it... grow heary at the end like a pensill. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1712) 98 Her Feathers are theadry or hairy.

b. Made of hair.

1535 *Coverdale 2 Macc. x.* 26 Gyrded with hayrie cloth aboute their loines. 1561 *Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 94 b. Like an heery sacke which is wouen or made of heeres. 1632 *Milton Penseroso* 169 The hairy gown and mossy cell. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* II. 25 With hairy springes we the birds betray. 1878 *C. Stanford Symb. Christ* vii. 177 Clad in hairy raiment such as prophets used to wear.

3. *Bot.* Covered with short weak thin pubescence. 1597 *Gerrarde Herbal* i. xiv. § 2. 16 Hairie grasse... is small and little, and rough or hairie like a goat. 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* i. i. § 45 Though the proper leaves are often hairy, yet these are ever smooth. 1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 150 Styles 2, reflected, hairy. 1884 *Bower & Scott De Barry's Phaner.* 70 They preponderate in very hairy plants.

b. In the specific names of plants: see *quots.*

1597 (see *prec.*). 1796 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 118 Hairy Rest-harrow. 1861 *Miss Pratt Flower. Pl.* VI. 41 Hairy Sedge.

4. *Comb.*, as **hairy-armed**, **-clad**, **-eared**, **-fibred**, **-heeled**, **-legged**, **-locked**, **-looking** adjs.; also **hairy-back**, a fish of the family *Trichonotidae*; **hairy-crown**, **hairy-head**, species of *Merganser*.

1530 *Palsgr.* 315/1 Heary locked that hath syde lockes, *chenelu*. c 1611 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. iv. iii. *Schisme* 1039 Fasting hairy-clad. 1797 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 291 Covered with hairy-looking feathers. 1888 *G. Trumbull Names Birds* 69 In... Cabinet of Nat. Hist., Vol. III. 1833, the present species [*Merganser serrator*] is referred to as Hairy-crown. *Ibid.* 74 Hairy-head, name in New Jersey of the Hooded Merganser. 1894 *Forbes Monkeys* I. 52 The Hairy-eared mouse-lemur, *Chiropote trichotis*. 1896 *Lydekker Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 392 The remarkable fishes known as hairy-backs... distinguished from the last [*Cepolidae*] by the jingular position of the pelvic fins, which are in front of the pectorals.

Hais, *Sc.* form of *hoase*, **HOARSE** *a.*

Haise, obs. form of *has* (see **HAVE** *v.*).

Haist, etc., obs. *Sc.* forms of **HASTE**, etc.

Hait, **heit** (*hē't*), *int.* Forms: 4 *hayt*, *haite*, *heyt* (e, 5 *hyte*, 6-7 *hight*, 8- *hait*. [*Cf. Ger. hait!*] A word of encouragement or command given to horses to urge them forward; in some dialects, to turn them to one side or the other.

c 1386 *Chaucer Friar's T.* 245 The Cartere smoot and cryde as he were wood, Hayt [*v.rr.* haite, heyt] Brok, hayt Scot, what spare ye for the stones? *Ibid.* 263 Heyt now quod he. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 9 Harter, Morelle, iofurthe, hyte, And let the ploghe stand. a 1577 *Gascogne Flowers Wks.* (1587) 101 His thought said Haight, his silly speech cryed Ho. 1614 *Copley Wits, Fitts & Fancies* (N.) Saying to his asse by the way... Haight, beast, and on a God's name. a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Hait-wo*, a word of command to horses in a team, meaning, 'go to the left'; for *wo*, in this case, is not stop, but go. 1879 *Miss Jackson Shroph. Word-bk.* s. v. *Waggoner's words to horses*, The waggoner, standing to the left of his horses, would address... the Pin-horse and Shafter alike: 'Haw-woop'... come towards; 'Heit' go from me. The whole team: 'Woo'... stop.

Hence **Hait** *v. intr.*, to cry 'hait'.

1c 1690 *Bagford Ball.* (Ball. Soc.) 757 And Carters for the sport left Ho and Haiting.

Hait, obs. form of **HATE**, **HIGHT**, **HOT**, **HOTE**.

Haith (*hē't*), *int.* *Sc.* A quasi-oath: a deformation of *Faith!* i. *faith!*

1794 *Ramsay Gentle Sheph.* i. ii. sp. 3 Haith, lasses, ye're no blate. 1796 *Burns Two Dogs* 149 Haith, lad, ye little ken about it. 1891 *C. Gibbon Lack of Gold* xi, Haith, lass, he'll gar you be sorry some day.

Haiver, **Halvin**, obs. *ff.* **HAVE**, **HAVEN**.

Haji, **hajji**: see **HADJI**.

Hak (e, obs. form of **HACK** *v.* 1

Hake (*hē'k*), *sb.* 1 Also 6 *haake*, 8 *hack*. [Known only from 14th (?) or 15th c.; origin uncertain. Mod. Norw. has *hakfisk*, lit. 'hook-fish', applied to fish, as the salmon or trout, with a hooked under-jaw.]

1. A gadoid fish, *Merlucius vulgaris*, resembling the cod. Also extended to the genus *Merlucius*.

[a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* viii. 31 Alle heo lyven from last of lot, ant are al hende ase hake in chete.] c 1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy) 201 (Mätz.) Hire skyn is tendyr for to towche, As of an howndfyssh or of an hake. 1555 *Eden Decades* 273 A fyssh... whiche we caule haddockes or hakes. 1573-80 *Baret Atr.* H 1 Haake, fish, *Pagrus vel Pagurus*. 1624 *Capt. Smith Virginia* vi. 212 Hake you may have when the Cod failes in Summer. 1769 *Pennant Zool.* III. 157 The hake is in England esteemed a very coarse fish. 1880 *Günther Fishes* 542 The 'Hake' is found on both sides of the Atlantic... to a length of four feet. It is caught in great numbers, and preserved as 'Stock-fish'. 1885 *J. S. Kingsley Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 275 The popular name current in England is hake, but in the United States the prefix 'silver' is generally added, to distinguish it from the species of *Phycis*. It is also frequently called whiting, New England whiting, or Old England hake.

b. Applied to other gadoid fish, esp. to species of the genus *Phycis* found on the coast of North America, and to the New Zealand *Lotella rhacinus*.

1871 *Hutton Fishes N. Zealand* 116 No. 74 (*Lotella rhacinus*)... has been termed the Hake. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 274 The greater Fork Beard or Forked Hake... a rare fish in British seas, but ranges round the European coasts and into the Mediterranean. 1885 *J. S. Kingsley Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 273 Three species are common along the eastern American coast, *Phycis chuss*, *Phycis tenuis*, and *Phycis regius*. The first two are of some economical importance... they are generally known as hakes.

2. *transf.* (See *quots.*)

1855 *Robinson Whitty Gloss.* s. v. 'A greedy hake', a grasping discontented person. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* *Hake*, also, a grasping, covetous person.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **hake-broil**, **-fishery**, **-hook**; **hake's dame**, an English fish, *Phycis blennoides*; also called **forkbeard**, **forked hake**.

1864 *Couch Fishes Brit. Isl.* III. 125 Greater Forkbeard. Hake's Dame, Forked Hake, Goat fish. 1865 *Whittier Snowbound* 244 The hake-broil on the driftwood coals. 1895 *Bickerdyke Sea-Fishing* (Badm. Libr.) 390 There are important hake fisheries in Irish waters and also off Devon and Cornwall. *Ibid.* 152 A large hake hook.

Hake, *sb.* 2 *dial.* [prob. *a.* ON. *haki* (Sw. *hake*, Da. *hage*) hook; cf. also MDu. *hake*, Du. *haak*, also mod. Ger. *haken* hook. In OE. *haca* occurs only as a gloss of 'pessulus' bolt (*Epinal Gl.* 803).]

1. A hook, esp. a pot-hook.

(The sense in the first quot. is very doubtful.) 1488 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 100 For cordis and hakis and ryngis to hyng vpon the claythis. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Hake*, a Pot-hook. 1795 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 31 The tea-kettle, and the hake on which it was suspended. 1806 *Bloomfield Wild Flowers, The Horkey* vii. On went the boilers, till the hake Had much ado to bear 'em. a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Hake*, a pothook.

2. The draught iron of a plough; = **COPS** 3.

1707 *W. Marshall E. Norfolk* (1795) *Gloss.*, *Hakes*, *sb. pl.* the copse or draught-irons of a plow. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 34 One end being fastened to the 'hake' of the plough, and the other to the top of the coulter. 1863 *Morton Cycl. Agric.* II. 720-7 (E.D.S.) *Hake* (*Suff.*), the dentated iron head of a plough.

Hake, **haik**, *sb.* 3 [Known only from 18th c.; derivation obscure: possibly from the root *hak-* of **HATCH** and **HECK**, if not merely a dialectal variation of the latter. It appears to be the prevalent form for sense 1 (which also occurs as **HACK** *sb.* 2 4); in the other senses it seems to be merely a by-form of **hack** and **heck**.]

1. A wooden frame suspended from the roof for drying cheeses; a wooden frame on which fishes are dried; a wooden frame for holding plates. *Sc.* 1768 *Ross Helenore* 77 A hake was frae the rigging hanging fu' Of quarter kebbocks, tightly made and new. 1880

J. Skelton Cruiket Meg xiii. 145 Plates suspended in a haik above the dresser. 1891 *A. Matthew Poems & Songs* 24 Hung like haddockes on a hake. 1895 *Month* Sept. 53 The hake was a triangle of wood studded with nails, and from every nail there hung a haddock.

2. A frame for drying bricks; = **HACK** *sb.* 2 3.

1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 352 They [tiles] are placed one upon another on the hakes or piles in the sheds till placed in the kiln. 1843 *Ibid.* IV. II. 371 Set them to dry on frames (provincially termed *hakes*), covered with cloth, supported on iron standards.

attrib. 1886 *W. A. Harris Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.*, *Hake-houses*, air-drying sheds, for bricks.

3. A rack for cattle to feed at; = **HECK**.

1863 *Morton Cycl. Agric.* II. 720-7 (E. D. S.) *Hecks* or *Hakes* (*Lothians*), sparrd boxes for holding fodder for sheep. 1891 *H. Stephens Bk. Farm* III. 387 Haiks to be fitted over troughs in byres and in cattle-courts.

4. A latticed framework in a mill-race or the like to prevent anything but the water from passing through; = **HECK**.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 2/2 At the 'backwater hakes' adjoining these mills the workmen sometimes break a bar or two, and the salmon coming from the sea get into the dam and are secured in very large numbers.

† **Hake**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* Also 6 *haak* (e, *hag* (g, 7 *haque*. [app. an abbreviation of *haquebut*, *hagbut*, originally in *half-hake* or *semi-hake* = half hackbut, applied to a firearm of shorter length than the *hackbut*. It would appear that for this the simple *hake*, *haque*, or *hag* was soon substituted.] A short fire-arm used in the 16th c.

c 1538 (see *HALF-HAKE*). 1541 (see *DEMI-HAKE*). 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 14 An Acte made in the [33rd] yere of the late Kinge... for some libertye to shoote in Handegonnes hakes and hacquebuttes. 1556 *J. Heywood Spider & F.* lii. 22 Daggs, handgonns, hakes, hagbussers, culuerins, slings. 1607 *Cowell Interpr.*, *Haque* is a handgonne of about three quarters of a yard long. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

Hake, **haik** (*hē'k*), *sb.* 5 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [*f. HAKE* *v.* 1] (See *quots.*)

a 1520 *Skelton Col. Cloute* 252 Howe some synge *Lata-bundus* At euery ale stake, With, welcome hake and make. 1825 *Jamieson, Haik*, a term used to denote a forward, tattling woman. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hakes*, a lounging idle fellow.

Hake, **haik** (*hē'k*), *v.* 1 *Sc.* and *dial.* [Origin obscure: cf. Du. *haken* to long, to hanker.]

1. *intr.* 'To go about idly from place to place.'

c 1450 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* 73 The caller cryed; How, haikie vpon hight, Hald draught, my dows. 1674-91 *Ray N. C. Words* 34 To Hake, to sneak or loiter. 1703 *Thoresby Lett. to Ray* (E.D.S. B. 17) A haking fellow, an idle loiterer. 1811 *Willan W. Riding Gloss.*, *Haik*, *hake*, to lounge, to loiter. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hake*, to go about idly... about is generally added. 1855 *Robinson Whitty Gloss.*, To hake, to lay wait for news; to 'go haking about', prying.

2. *intr.* To go, advance; 'to tramp, trudge or wend one's way: the act implies considerable exertion or endurance' (*Jam. Suppl.*).

c 1450 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* 32 The Muske, the little Mouse with all her might, With haste shee haked vnto that hill of hight. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 644 In that hardy in hy, he haiket to that hall For to wit gif Wymondis wyning was thair. a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Hake*, to toil; particularly in walking... 'He has been haking and hattering all day long'.

3. *trans.* To urge; to pester.

1855 *Robinson Whitty Gloss.* s. v. 'He hakes my very heart out.' 1892 *M. C. Morris Yorksh. Folk-l.* 319 To hake is to follow with inquiries, to annoy, to pester, to hurry on. 'Hake 'em away!' i.e. urge them on almost faster than they are able to go.

Hake, *v.* 2 [*f. HAKE* *sb.* 1] *intr.* To fish for hake. Hence **Ha'king** *vbl. sb.*

1805 *J. Bickerdyke Fishing* (Badm. Libr.) xiii. 390 The hakeing season is principally in the autumn and winter.

|| **Hakea** (*hē'kē, ā*), *Bot.* [*mod. Bot. L.*: from name of Baron Hake.] A large genus of proteaceous plants, consisting principally of tall shrubs, found in Australia and Tasmania.

1849 *C. Stuart Expedit. C. Australia* I. 353 The shrubs for the most part consisted of hakeas and mimosaes. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 398/1 Banksias and Hakeas are numerous.

Haked, **hacot** (*hæ'ked, hæ'kot*), *dial.* Forms:

1 *hacod*, *hæced*, *hæcid*, 7 *hacot*, 8 *haakhead*, *haget*, 8-9 *haked*. [OE. *hacod*, *hæced* = OS. *hacud*, OHG. *hahhit*, *hehit* (MHG. *hechet*, *hecht*, G. *hecht*), prob. from the root of WGer. **hakjan*, OHG. *hecken*, to stick, pierce: cf. the other names *pike*, *ged*, Fr. *brochet*.] A fish, the pike: usually applied to a large sort of pike.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 660 *Mugil*, *hæcid*. a 800 *Erf. Gloss.* *Hecid*. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1342 *Mugil*, *hæced*. c 1000 *Ælfric Collog.* in *W. Wulcker* 94 *Elas* and *hacodas*, *mynas* and *zeleputan*. c 1050 *Voc. Ibid.* 443/32 *Mugil*, *hacod*, *oððe* *heardra*. a 1667 *Skinner Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, *Hakot*, occidentalibus adhuc usitatum. 1780 *T. Cox Magna Britannia* II. 1053/1 Pikes of a wonderful Bigness, which they call Hakeds. 1759 *B. Martin Nat. Hist. Eng.* 107 The neighbouring Meers abound with Fowl and Fish, Eels, Pikes, Hackheads, &c. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 56 In Rumsey mere... are large Pikes which they call Hagets. 1847 *Halliwel, Haked*, a large pike. *Camb.*

|| **Hakeem**, **hakim** (*hākī'm*), *Oriental*.

Forms: 7 *hakeem*, *hackin*, 7-9 *hakim*, 8-9

hakem, 9 *hakeem*. [Arabic *hakīm* *hakim* wise, learned, philosopher, physician, f. *hakama* to

exercise authority, in deriv. conj. to know, be wise or learned.] A physician or doctor, in Mohammedan countries and in India.

[1595 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xii. 93 The common Physicians which the Turkes call Echim.] 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 234 The Doctors are nam'd *Hackems*. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Olavus's Voy. Am-bass.* v. 220 He brought along with him his *Hakim*, or Physician. 1845 STROQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 308 Many ignorant *hakems* who impose... upon the dense population of that locality. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Family* 51 Why, his reason chimed right with the *Hakim's*.

Hakeney, Hakern, obs. f. HACKNEY, AORON.
Hake's-tooth, [f. HAKE sb. + TOOTH.] The tooth-shell, *Dentalium*.

1771 CAPT. W. WIGLESWORTH *M.S. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'*, 18 June, The Soundings Red Sand with Hakes teeth. 1881 HAWESLY *Naval Encycl.*, *Hake's Teeth*, a term for *Dentalium*, a species of shell-fish whose presence in the British Channel serves as a guide to pilots in foggy weather. Also applied to some of the deep soundings in the Channel.

Haketon (e, obs. form of HAQUETON, ACTON.

Hakille, obs. form of HACKLE.

Hakim (hā'kim). *Oriental*. Also 7 *haccam*, *hackame*, *hakum*, 8 *hakham*. [Arabic حاكم *hakim* governor, f. حاكم *hakama* to exercise authority.] A judge, ruler, or governor, in Mohammedan countries and in India; the administrative authority in a district.

1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.*, The *Haccams* oftentimes are men of meaner degree. 1773 OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* 105 Married the next Day by a Priest or Hackham. 1811 NIEBUHR'S *Trav. Arab.* xxii. in Pinkerton *Voy. X.* 37 (Stanf.) I applied to the *Hakim* or Judge of the village. 1866 SIR A. LYALL *Verses in India, Old Pindaree* (1889) 3 Then comes a Settlement *Hakim*, to teach us to plough and to weed.

Hakim, var. of HAKEEM.

Haking, *Obs.* A kind of net, or apparatus with net attached, used for taking sea-fish. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* 30a, For the Haking, certain stakes are pitched in the Ose at low water, atwart some Creeks, from shore to shore, to whose feet they fasten a net. *Ibid.*, Of round fish. The general way of killing these... is by Weares, Hakings, Saynes, Tuckes, and Tramsels. *Ibid.*, The trammel, serveth to such use as the Weare and Haking.

Hal, obs. f. HALE, HALL; pa. t. of HELE v.1

Halachah, halakah (hālā'kā). Also *halacha*, -aka. [Heb. הלכה *hālākāh* (pl. *hālākōth*) that which one walks by, f. הלך *hālāk* to walk.] A legal decision regarding a matter or case for which there is no direct enactment in the Mosaic law, deduced by analogy from this law or from the Scriptures, and included as a binding precept in the Mishna.

1896 ETHERIDGE *Ferus. & Tiberias* 182 *Hilkatha*, or *Halaka*, the ultimate conclusion on a matter debated; henceforth constituting a rule of conduct; from *halak*, 'to walk'. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* iii. 13 *Halacha* was legal teaching, systematized legal precept. 1883 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 555 He was met by Rabbi Eliezer in the street of Sepphoris, and gave to the Rabbi a *Halacha*, or legal decision, which pleased him, on Deut. xxiii. 19.

Hence **Halachah**, -a, of, pertaining to, or relating to the Halachah. **Halachist**, one who deduces laws from the Bible.

1896 ETHERIDGE *Ferus. & Tiberias* 428 An entire systematic discourse... on an halakic thema. 1896 *Academy* 606/1 A great Halakhic teacher in Castille at the time of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. 1883 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 555 He was met by Rabbi Eliezer in the street of Sepphoris, and gave to the Rabbi a *Halacha*, or legal decision, which pleased him, on Deut. xxiii. 19.

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Halaloor, *East Indies*. Forms: 7 *halachor*, *holacueur*, *holencor*, *alohore*, 8 *halla*, *halichore*, *hollocore*, 9 *hallaloor*. [Persian (Urdū) حلال *halāl*, f. Arab. حلال *halāl* a thing religiously lawful or indifferent + Pers. خوردن *khūr-dan* to eat.] One of the lowest and vilest class in Persia, India, etc., to whom everything is lawful food.

1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 59 One of those *Holacueurs*, who are wont to march in the head of the Camillas... and serve instead of Trumpeters. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Surat* 382 (Y.) The *Halachors* are another Sort of Indians at Suratt, the most contemptible. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 28 As base as the *Holencores*. 1706 BURNS *Let. to R. Aiken* Oct., Those misguided few... who joined, to use a Gentoo phrase, the 'hallachores' of the human race. 1708 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 323 He is wholly driven from all honest society... He becomes an *Halichore*. 1812 MARIA GRAHAM *Jrnl. Resid. India* 31 (Y.) For the meaner offices we have a *Hallalcor* or *Chandela* (one of the most wretched Pariahs).

Halas, obs. var. ALAS, *int.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvii. 298 'Halas, Melusyne', said Raymondin... 'now have I lost you for euer'. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 296 It of Edward King (halas) our Hector, wailles the death.

Halatinous (hālā'tinəs), a. [f. Gr. ἁλᾶτινος made of salt, f. ἅλς salt: see -OUS.] Saline, salt.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Halation (hālā'ti-jən). *Photogr.* [irreg. f. HALO + -ATION.] The term used to denote the spreading of light beyond its proper boundary in the negative

image upon the plate, producing local fog around the high lights, or those portions of the picture which are brighter than the rest of the image (*Cycl. Photogr.*).

1859 G. W. PERRY in *Jrnl. Photogr. Soc. Lond.* 15 Nov. [The phenomenon] to which, until a better one is found, I have applied the term halation. 1881 *Athenaeum* No. 2826. 857 Papers read: 'Halation', by Capt. Abney. This was shown not to arise from any turbidity in the glass, but from light being reflected from the back of the plate.

Halberd, halbert (hæ'lbərd, -ərt), sb.

Forms: 5 *haubert*, 6 *hauberde* (e, hal-, hawbart, holber, halbearde, 6-7 *holberd* (e, 7 *hol*-, houldb(e)ard, holbert, harbert, hallbard, halbar, 6-*halbard*-, berd, 7-*bert*. [a. OF. *hale*, *hallebard* (15th c.), *alabarde* (14th c.) (= Pr., Sp., It. *alabarda*), ad. MHG. *helmbarde*, mod. G. and Du. *hellebarde*, of which the second element is OHG. *barta* (Ger. *barte*), OLG. *barda* (MDu. *baerde*) broad-ax, deriv. of OTeut. **barda-s* beard. For the first element, two derivations have been suggested; (1) the very rare MHG. *helm*, *halm* handle, as if 'handled broad-ax', (2) *helm* helmet, with the sense 'ax for smashing helmets'. The latter is, on phonetic and other grounds, approved by Kluge, and by Darmesteter. Formerly pronounced hōl-.]

1. A military weapon, especially in use during the 15th and 16th centuries; a kind of combination of spear and battle-ax, consisting of a sharp-edged blade ending in a point, and a spear-head, mounted on a handle five to seven feet long.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 64 Preamble, Armours Defensives, as... Bowes Riles Hauberts. 1497 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII.* (1896) 99 Halberdes of flaunderers making... cxx. Halberdes of London making... x. Halberdes of the forest of Deuon... lx. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 *Halbarde, halebarde*. *Ibid.* 229/2 *Hauberde*, a weapon. a 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 No. 1. Sergeant with mace, with hawbart, sword, nor knife. 1567 TURBERV. *Poems in Chalmers Eng. Poets* II. 588/2 For push of pike, for holbers stroke. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* 8 To bende every man the point of his Holberde at her. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 89 Hee... committed mee to the custody of foure souldiers armed with Houldbeards. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 280 He was slain by a blow with a halbert on the hinder part of his head. 1664 *Flodden* f. vii. 71 Some did in hand their holberds hent. 1700 OZELL *Verlo's Rom. Rep.* i. 1. 24 The Offensive [Arms] were the Javelin, the Pike or Halberd, and the Sword. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 375 This wall... the soldiers defended desperately with musket, pike, and halbert.

b. As denoting the rank of a sergeant.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. xi, He... had... so well ingratiated himself with his officers, that he had promoted himself to a halbert. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., A weapon carried by a sergeant of foot. To get a halbert; to be appointed a sergeant. 1853 STROQUER *Milit. Encycl.* s.v., *Old halberd* is a familiar term formerly used in the British army, to signify a person who had... risen to the rank of a commissioned officer.

c. (See quot. 1796.) *Obs.*

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 388 The plaintiff received 300 lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails at the halberts, under colour of the sentence of a court-martial. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To be brought to the halberts; to be flogged à la militaire: soldiers of the infantry, when flogged, being commonly tied to three halberts, set up in a triangle, with a fourth fastened across them. 1844 MACAULAY *Gl. Law-suit* Misc. Writ. (1889) 55 My old uncle... would have had some of them up to the halberts.

d. *transf.* A soldier armed with a halberd; a halberdier. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1402/1 Foure thousand men... the greater part whereof were shot [= gunners], the other were pikes and halberds. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1223 Two halberds of Archias guard knocked at the outward gate.

3. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Halbert*, among farriers... is a piece of iron, an inch broad, and three or four inches long, soldered to the toe of an horse's shoe, that jets out before; to hinder a lame horse from resting or treading on his toe.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *halberd-bearer*, -length, -staff; *halberd-headed a.*, *halberd-shaped a.* *Bot.* (of leaves), shaped like the ax of a halberd; *halberd-shoe* (see sense 3); *halberd-weed*, the West Indian shrub *Neurolepa lobata*.

1775 FLETCHER *Script. Scales* II. § 17 Wks. 1795 V. 267 To rank him with an 'halbert-bearer'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Halbert-headed*, abruptly enlarged at the base into two diverging lobes, like the head of a halbert. 1871 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xix. Fj b, The distance betwene GE 30 **halberde* lenghtes. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 587 Leaves egg-shaped... I have not seen any **halbert-shaped*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 96 Leaves are Hastate or Halberd-shaped, when the lobes, at the base, point outwards. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., **Halbert-shoes*, constrain a lame horse to tread, or rest, on his heel. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 315 The **Halbert-weed*... generally rises to the height of four or five feet.

Hence **Halberded a.**, armed with a halberd.

a 1800 *Loyal Songs* (Mason), The halberted train. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. § 1. 41 The halberted bands of the city.

Halberd, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To slash with a halberd.

1874 *Droll Stories fr. Abbeys Touraine* 11 At the risk of having his body halberded by the soldiers.

Halberdier (hælbərdi'ə). Also 6 *holbardier*, *hal*-, *holberder*, *halberdear*, 6-8 *halbard(i)er*, 7 *halbertere*, -tier, *halbearter*, *holberteer*, 7-8

halberdeer, -teer, 8-9 *halbadier*, 9 *hallebardier*. [a. OF. *hale*, *hallebardier* (= Sp. *alabardero*, It. *alabardiere*), f. *halebard* HALBERD: see -IER.] A soldier armed with a halberd; *spec.* a member of certain civic guards carrying a halberd as a badge of office.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 227 Horsemen, besyde a great number of Lancelknights and Halberders. 1559 *Ive Instruct.* 73 The Halbardiers maye also fight better in a prease then the Pikemen. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* Bb, The big bodied Holberders that garde her Maiestie. 1601 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. (1626) 9 Yet Perseus would not venture to inuade The Halberter Eriheus with his blade. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 87 The King was brought to the Bar by Colonel Hacker with Halberdeers. 1684 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1956/4 Several Constables, Holberters and Inhabitants waited their coming. 1760-71 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 49 The company of halbardiers bringing up the rear. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 4 The royal coach, escorted by an army of halberdiers.

Hence **Halberdier red a.**, attended by halberdiers.

a 1881 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* (1885) I. ii. 33 The Town Council of the city, robed and halberdiered, walked from the gate to the hall.

Halberdman = HALBERDIER. Also **Halberdsman**.

1595 DUNCAN *Appendix Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Satelles*, a halbert man. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* (Fairholt), 'You are one of the guard?' 'A poor halbert-man, sir.' 1638 *Sp. Star Chamber at Censure of Bastwick*, etc. 30 The Halbertmen standing round about. 1807 MOTLEY *Netherl.* III. 96 Pikemen as well as halberdsman carried rapiers.

Halbergit, var. HABERJECT.

Halbois, obs. form of HAUTOBOY.

Halch, v. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 *halcho* (n, 6-9 *halch*, 9 *dial. halah*. [In senses 1 and 2 app. a *dial.* variant of HALSE v.1 and v.2; whether sense 3 has arisen out of these is not certain.]

† 1. *trans.* To clasp in one's arms, embrace; = HALSE v.2 1. *Obs.*

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 939 He hym þonkked proly, & ayyer halched oþer.

† b. *intr.* To hang upon in embracing, throw one's arms upon. *Obs.* [? pseudo-archaism.]

c 1650 *Marr. Gawaine* 65 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 110 To halch vpon him, King Arthur, this lady was full faine.

† 2. *trans.* To hail, salute, greet; = HALSE v.1 3.

1515 *Scot. Field* 52 in *Chetnam Misc.* II, When he heard how unkindly his townes they were halched, He piked him to Parice, for thinges that might happen. c 1650 *Earle Westmorland* 27 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 301 The Lord Hume halched them right soone, saying, 'banished men, welcome to mee!'

3. To fasten, tie, knot. Now *dial.*

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 185 Þat half his armes þer vnder were halched in þe wyse Of a kyngez capados. *Ibid.* 657 Nowe alle þese fyue syþes, forsoþe, were fetled on þis knyzt, & vhone halched in oþer, þat non ende hade. *Ibid.* 1852 For quat gome so is gorde with þis grene lace, While he hit hade hemely halched aboute. 1858 *Craven Dial.*, *Halch*, to tie, to fasten, to knot. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Halch*.

† **Halcyon**, *Obs.* [An incorrect form of *halcyon*, prob. influenced by L. *alcedo* kingfisher.] = HALCYON 1. Hence † **Halcyonian a.** [cf. L. *alcedonia* the halcyon days], calm, tranquil.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 389 It enioyeth great peace and a very halcyonian time. 1647 A. ROSS *Muse's Interpr.* viii. (1675) 145 The Halcyons or Halcyons were said, I think, to be begot of Lucifer.

Halcyon (hæ'lsjən, hæ'ljən), sb. and a. Forms: 4 *alceon*, *alicion*, 6 *alcion*, *halsion*, 6-7 *halcion*, 7 *alcian*, 6- *alcyon*, *halcyon*. [a. L. *halcyon*, more properly *alcyon*, a. Gr. ἁλκυών kingfisher.

The spelling *græ-hal*, is supposed to have arisen out of the fancy that the word was f. ἁλ-ε sea + κύων conceiving, connected with the fable that the halcyon broods upon her nest floating on the calm sea in the 'halcyon days']

A. sb.

1. A bird of which the ancients fabled that it bred about the time of the winter solstice in a nest floating on the sea, and that it charmed the wind and waves so that the sea was specially calm during the period: usually identified with a species of kingfisher, hence a poetic name of this bird.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 106 (Bodl. MS. 294) Hir briddes zit... Of Alceon þe name bere. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxix. (1495) 910 In the cliffe of a ponde of Ocean, Alcion, a see foule, in wynter maketh her neste and layeth egges in vii dayes and sittyth on brood... seven dayes. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* Ep. Ded. (R.), Thei saye, that in the... coldest tyme of the yere, these halcions (making their nests in the sea rocks or sandis) will sitte their egges and hatche forth their chickens. c 1598 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. i, How stands the wind? Into what corner peers my halcyon's bill? a 1631 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* (R.), There came the halcyon, whom the sea obeyes, When she her nest upon the water lays. c 1750 SHENSTONE *F. leges* v. 22 So smiles the surface of the treach'rous main As o'er its waves the peaceful halcyons play. 1819 WIFFEN *Anian Hours* (1820) 104 The brilliant halcyons... fluttering upon azure wings, appear Loveliest above secluded waters. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 252 The alcyon sits her floating nest.

fig. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 39/1 Makes Scotland's name to fly On halcyons wings... Beyond the ocean to Columbus shores. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 200 The halcyons of literature, art, and science were floating on the calm and sunlit sea.

b. In *Zool.* a kingfisher of the Australasian genus *Halcyon*, or of the subfamily *Halcyoninae*.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1805 We found the halcyon,

or great king-fisher, having fine bright colours. 1808 *R. Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s. v. *William's Sound*, The birds found here were the halcyon, or great kingfisher [etc.].

† 2. Calm, quietude, halcyon days. *Obs.*
1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* ix. 15 Our halcyons here are but as marriage feasts, for continuance. 1654 — *Comm. Ps.* ii. 4 By this means the Church had an happy Halcyon. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 4 'Tis well one of us does [want courting], else the man would have nothing but halcyon. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 144 All, therefore, was halcyon with Mrs. Woudbe.

B. attrib. passing into adj.
1. Of, or pertaining to, the halcyon or kingfisher. *Halcyon days* [Gr. ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, *L. alcyonides dies, alcyonides, alcedonia*]: fourteen days of calm weather, anciently believed to occur about the winter solstice when the halcyon was brooding.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Pj. Wherefore those daies be called in Latine *Halcyon*, that is as you would say, the Halcyon birdes daies. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* 2 a (Stanf.), I remembered the halcyons daies. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 131 Expect Saint Martins Summer, Halcyons daies. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xxxii. (R.). They lay and sit about mid-winter . . . and the time while they are broodie, is called the halcyon daies: for during that season the sea is calm and navigable, especially in the coast of Sicilie. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* ii. ii. 84 Bring oile to fire, snow to the colder moods . . . and turne their Halcyon beakes With euery gale, and varry of their Masters. [For the allusion see KINGFISHER.] 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 230/1 The fable of the floating cradle in which during the Halcyon days the bird was said to rear its young.

2. Calm, quiet, peaceful, undisturbed. (Usually qualifying days.)

1598 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 464 It hath pleased thy grace to give us these Alcyon days, which yet we enjoy. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. xvii. 429 Were our daies more halcyon, more quiet and peaceable. 1641 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 12 Fortifications (a great rarity in that blessed halcyon time in England). 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 11 When two are seen, they foretel Halcyon weather. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 250 Peace and policy had diffused a halcyon calmness over the land. 1876 *Masque Poets* 218 The bird of love, in days so truly halcyon, Upon the billows well might build her nest.

† *Halcyon*, *v. Obs. rare* — 1. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To calm, tranquillize.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Spr.* t. 236 Shee, callinge Horbell, Gnartolice, Leyfurco too, thus halcioneth her spite.

† *Halcyonius* (hælsjōn'niān), *a. Obs.* Also 7 haloi-. [f. *L. (h)alcyonius* of the halcyon + *-AN*.] Of or pertaining to the Halcyon; calm, quiet, peaceful; = HALCYON B.

1617 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Forth Feasting*, What halcyonian days their reign should give. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 11 Halcyonian quiet times at Sea. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xciv. 15 The halcyonian dayes that the Christians had.

Halcyonic, *-ite*, *-oid*, var. *ALCYONIC*, etc.

Halcyonine, *a. Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the subfamily of kingfishers (*Halcyoninae*) of which the genus *Halcyon* is the type.

Hald, *-en*, *obs. forms of HOLD, HOLDEN*.

† *Hale*, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [A parallel form to *HEAL sb.*, *ME. hele*, and *HAIL sb.* 2, conformed in vowel to the adj., *OE. hāl*.] Health, well-being, welfare; cure, remedy; = *HAIL sb.* 2, *HEAL sb.*

a 1200 *Moral Ods* 202 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 226 Ac mihte libbe afre-mo a blisse and an hale. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 29 Ne on wale ne on wauhe, ne on hale ne on unhale. c 1205 LAY. 17755 Pat scal be on þin hale. 1596 SPENSER *Astroph.* 103 All heedlesse of his dearest hale. 1795 BURNS *Poem addressed to Mitchell* v. My hale and weel I'll tak a care o't. [But here perh. only a *Sc. dial.* form of *HEAL sb.*]

b. *Ill hale*, var. of *ill hail* (*HAIL sb.* 2 a), bad luck. In quots. used advb. = Unfortunately, unluckily, disastrously.

a 1200 *Cursor M.* 4905 Ful ihale [*Fairf.* il haile] did yee þat dede. c 1260 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 230 Now illa hale was he borne.

† *Hale*, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *healh* (heale), 1-4 *hal*, 4-5 *hale*. [*OE. halth*, *health*, infl. *hale*, *heale*.] A corner, a nook; a secret place.

c 897 K. ELFRID *Gregory's Past.* xxxv. 245 Forðæm ælc waz bið gebyezed twiefeld on ðæm heale. c 1000 *Prose Life St. Guthlac* xx. 8a Hleonian on ðæm hale his cyrcan. a 1200 *Anglo-Sax. Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülker 326/9 *Angulus*, hynne, oððe heal. a 1250 *Owl & Night* 2 Ich was in one sumere dale. In one suthre dijele hale. c 1315 SHOREHAM 160 Ac tho hy herde God speke, Wel sone an hal by-gonne threke. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 We beth honted from hale to hurne. c 1450 *Myrc* 1384 Hast þow do þat synne bale By any wommon þat lay in hale?

† *Hale*, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* Also 5 *halle*, 6 *hail*, *hall*. [app. a. *OF. hale* (1905 c. in *Littre*), mod. *F. halle* a covered market-place, a. *OS.* and *OHG. halla*, an area or space covered over. The word is thus in origin a doublet of *HALL*, with a different pronunciation and application, due to its French use.] A place roofed over, but usually open at the sides; a pavilion; a tent; a booth, hut, or other temporary structure for shelter.

c 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9280 In halles and hales bordes leyd. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 222/1 Hale or tente, *papilio*, *scena*. c 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* i. 734 Euery man had plente in hale and in halle. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxlii. (1482) 277 The kyng lete make in al hast a long and a large hous of tymbre the which was callid an hale (and covered with tylls ouer) and it was open al about on both sides and at the endes. 1530 PALGRA.

228/2 Hall a long tent in a felde, *tente*. 1579 I. B. *Lat.* in *Brydges Cens. Lit.* VII. 240 (N.) Dangerous diseases . . . to soldiours by reason of lying upon the ground and uncovered, and lykewyse to horses for lacke of hales. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* (1807-8) III. 81 Certaine Frenchmen . . . hearing that the English tents and pavillions were a good waie distant from the armie . . . spoiled the hails, robbed the tents. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 55 A certaine rate in monie . . . allowed, For their sumpter-mules, for their tentes and hales. b. *pl.* (as *sing.*)? A market-hall [= *F. les halles*]. 1541 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) The townis consent to mak a hails to mett the wyttal that hapenis to cum to this burgh to sell.

Hale (hæ'l), *sb.* 4 Now rare or *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. haill*. [f. *HALE v.* 1, of which sense 1 may be the imperative, used subst. See also *HAUL sb.*]

1. In *hoise and hale*, *hale and how*, exclamations of sailors in hauling something.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xv. Where were many shypes and mayners noyse with hale and how. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 111 Toward the left, with mony heis and haill, Socht all our flot. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* x. 587 And so drew Argo up, with hale and how, On to the grass. 1890 — in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 759 Uprose the hale and how of the mariners.

b. The act of haling or hauling.
c 1695 CONGREVE *Taking of Namur* (Seager), Uprooting hills with most tremendous hale.

2. A haul (of fish).

1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxxiv. (1883) 92/2 It being a large hale, and a shelving bank, I could not lift it.

Hale, *sb.* 5 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *haile*. [app. a. *ON. hali*, *Da. hale* tail: cf. *plough-tail*.]

1. *pl.* The two handles of a plough or wheelbarrow.

1611 COTGR., *Le manche d'une charrue*, a Plough-tayle, or handle; the Plough-hale. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. i. vi. (1635) 36 If your Plough-irons . . . will not bite on the earth . . . it is a signe that you hang too heaue on the Plough hales. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 190 For the Plough-handles, some call them Stilts, and some Hales, and some Staves. 1795 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plough*. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hales*, the handles or ends of the plough-stilts: usually in the compound form Plough-hales. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Barrow-hale*, the handle of a wheelbarrow.

† 2. A pot-hook. *Obs.*

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 68 A Hale: (Suff.) i.e. a tram-mel in the Essex dialect.

† *Hale*, *sb.* 6 *Obs. rare*. = *HALO*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 222/1 Hale, or cyrcle a-bowte þe mone, *halo*.

Hale (hæ'l), *a. (adv.)* Forms: a. *Eng.* 1 *hál*, 2-4 *hal*, 3-4 *hallo*, *ale*, *hele*, 8-9 *heal*, *north. dial. heale*, *heal*, *heyl*, *yell*. b. *Sc.* 4 *halle*, 4-5 *hale*, 5-6 *hail* (5 *hayle*, 5-6 *haile*, 5-6 *haill*, 6 *heale*, *hele*, 6-8 *heal*). [The northern dial. repr. of *OE. hāl*, which became in south and midl. dial. *hól*, *hool*, *hole*, *WHOLE*, but remained in the north *hál*, *hale*, in which form it has been taken over in modern times into the literary language in sense 3.]

In Scotch from 15th c., long *ā* was spelt *ay*, *ai*; hence, the later *Sc. forms hayl, hail, haill*, for earlier *hale*, *OE. hāl*, must be distinguished from original north *Eng. HAIL*, in same sense, derived from Norse *heill*. *Heal* (e is a modern *Sc.* repr. of the closer sound (hiäl, hiäl) into which *hale* has now passed, and must be distinguished from *Eng. heal* (hiäl), *ME. hele*.]

1. Free from injury; safe, sound, unhurt.

Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1000 *Ang. Gosp. Matt.* x. 22 Se þurh-wunap oð ende, se byp hal. c 1200 ORMIN 14818 Godess folle all hal & sund Comm. . . to lande. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24888 If þou wilt hale Cum o þis scip to land. 1375 (MS. 1489) BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 92 The King . . . eschapyt halle and fere. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 It kepez þe lyrmes of a man hale. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (1553) ix. iv. 102 So hele and fare [*lit. Small hail and feyr*] mote sauf me Jupiter. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 74 It wald make only hail hair sair. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 397 Quhyly my heart is heal [*prime prevail*]. 1786 BURNS *Ep. to Major Logan* iii, Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl. Ball.* 35 O heale be thy heart I my auld cronic.

2. Free from disease, healthy, in good health, well; recovered from disease, healed, 'whole'.

Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 74 Þonne bið se man hal on þreora nihte fyrste. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Ane wunde . . . þet ne mei beon long hwile hal. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13106 Messels er hale, crispels gas right. c 1375 (15th c. MS.) *Sc. Leg. Saints* ProL 125 Of all sekness, and of all hale, In name of Ihesu þai mad hale. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3638 [He] had made diuerse hale and fere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. ProL 126 Ane hail manniss estait, In temperat warmnes, nother to cald nor halt. 1597 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 107 My seely sheepe . . . bene hale enough, I trowe. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1474 Our full intent is now To haif þe hale. 1798 BURNS *Duncan Gray* iv, Meg grew sick — as he grew heal. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Gospel Women*, in *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 135 Sickness may be more hale than health.

† b. *fig.* Free from what is injurious; sound, wholesome. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 24650 (Edinb.) Þi suet sun sa halle [v. r. hale] of hiht. c 1320 *Scynyn Sag.* (W.) 693 Hit n'is non hale To leue stempoderes tale. c 1475 *Babes Bk.* 101 Latte ay youre chere be lowly, blythe, and hale. 1563 WINSET *Four Scot. Thre Quest.* xxxii. Wks. 188 I. 97 Preist . . . that may instruct the peple be hale and syncre doctrine.

3. Free from infirmity; sound in constitution; robust, vigorous. (The current literary sense: now most freq. of old persons.)

(Not exactly the same as any northern dialect use, and perh. originating in Spenser's use: cf. sense 2, quot. 1579.) 1734 JARVIS *Let. to Swift* 24 Nov. in *S.'s Lett.* (1766) II. 207 Finding my old friend . . . so hale at 83-4. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1858) II. 401 The soundest halest constitution may . . . catch an infection. 1823 SCOTT *Peverell*, Then came the strong hale voice of the huntsman soldier with its usual greeting. 1844 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 530 A hale, active, and comprehensive mind. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxvi. 541 A hale hearty old age.

11. The northern form of *WHOLE*, in its current senses.

4. Of things material: Whole, entire, unbroken, undivided; undecayed.

c 1200 ORMIN 18512 All hal and untotaledd. a 1225 *Juliana* 31 Sein iuhan . . . ase hal com up þrof; as he was hal meiden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19313 We find . . . þe dors sperd, þe walles hale. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6601 Þai fand him all hale liggand. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 96 Ane hede of ane man, with visage hale, but only corruption. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xxi, Hale breeks.

5. Of things immaterial, time, numbers, etc.: Whole, entire, complete; with no part wanting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 419 [Þai] suld be of a numbre hale. *Ibid.* 9262 Fra adam þe al to crist eis tald Sexti hale generations. 1340 HAMFOLK *Pr. Cons.* 3933 Þe space of alle ane hale yhere. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 386 Ane hail þear. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (1553) vii. ix. 105 With hale [*ed. Small hail*] routis Ascanes to reskow. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl. Ball.* 34 Wad dance for a heale winter neet. 1845 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hyel, Hale*, whole.

6. The hale, the whole, all the; also with possessives, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6420 Had godds folk þe hale maistri. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 274 The hale condicioun off a threll. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 441 Halden heuydman of all þe hale werde. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tractate in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 98 Puttande my heale confidence in God onelie. 1564 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 26 The haill Kirk of God. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1829) 6 The laird . . . his lady, and haill household. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xv, Him that the hale town kens naething about. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 25 Aw elways gan The yell hog or nyen.

b. *pl.* The whole of the, all the.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2992 And cald his men be for him hale. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 357 That lands hayle than was his heretage. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 10 Thair victualis haill were consumit aw. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 62 The haill lordis past to the tolbuith. 1582-88 *Hist. Jas. VI*, The haill subiects of this realm.

† 7. All. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13303 Quen þat þai war to-gedir hale. c 1300 *Havelok* 2370 Hal hundred knithes dede he calle. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Thomas 22 Quhen þu hale ynd has to me Conuertyt.

8. Sole.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Mathias 137 He hymne mad Hale kepere of al þe thinge. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 140 Protector haile he maid hym of Scotland. 1578-1600 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 153 Thy helpe and haill succour.

9. Possessing full rights as a citizen; not a 'broken man' (BROKEN 9).

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 80 He is oblisid onely to enter his persone, or bodie, gif he be ane hail man, in the court.

B. *adv.* Wholly, entirely. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Egipciane* 102 To þe warid dede vare þai hayle. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 9 Contrar haile thair will. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 325 Quhen I the cure had all clene, and him ourcumyn hail. 1565 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 Ane hors, when he is barded hale. 1864 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 32 Better ae e'te than hail blind.

Hale (hæ'l), *v.* 1 Forms: 3- *hale*; also 4 *halie*, *halye*, (hallo), 4-6 *hayl* (e, 5-7 *haile*, (6 *haale*), 6-7 (8-9 in sense 4 b) *hail*. See also *HAUL*. [a. *OF. haler*, in sense 1 (12th c. in *Littre*), a. *OF. rankish hālon* = *OHG. hālōn*, *hōlōn*, mod. *G. hōlen*, to fetch, etc., *OS. hālōn*, *MDu.* and *Du. halen*, to fetch, draw, haul, *OFris. halia*, *EFris. halen*, to draw, pull, haul.

Icel. and *Sw. kala*, *Da. hale* (on the ground of which the *OFr.* word has been erroneously assumed to be from Norse) are late adoptions from *LG.* (the Icel. perh. from *Eng.*.)]

1. *trans.* To draw or pull. † 6. Formerly in gen. sense, and in various spec. uses now *obs.* or *arch.*: e.g. to draw up, hoist, set (a sail); to take a 'pull' at, toss off (liquor); to pull or tear asunder or in pieces; to contract, cause to shrink; to draw back (an arrow) on the string. (= *DRAW v.* in various senses.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 902 They setten mast, and halen saile. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1520 He haled of þe cuppe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12061 Bowlyne on bouspret to sette and hale. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 104 The fumosities in the stomak come to the brayne and . . . drawe and hale the skynnes of the brayne, and brede ache in the same skynnes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/1 Halyn, or drawyn, *traho*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ix. 36 Mynes-theus . . . Onto the heid has halit wp on hie, Baith arrow and ene etland at the merk. 1540 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail al and ane . . . hail hym vp til vs. The ankyr was halit vp abufe the vattir. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xiii. 218 The place that's haled with the crampe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. 1. (1651) 450 Thou shalt be haled in pieces with . . . some passion or other. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. xix. (1658) 209 A . . . pin of wood, over which they use to hale their lace when they wind it. 1740 NELSON *Wond. Nat. Displayed* III. xxvi. 284 Fastened to a thick Rope, which is haled in by an Engine. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 63 The rope that haled the buckets from the well.

b. To draw or pull along, or from one place to another, esp. with force or violence; to drag, tug. Now superseded in ordinary speech by HAUL.

c. 1205 LAY. 16712 Toward Hengest he leop. and igrah hine bi þan toppe, & hine æfter him halede. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. viii. 95 Dobest . . bereth a bisschopes crosse, Is hoked on þat one ende, to halie men fro helle [1393 C. xi. 93 And halye with þe hoked ende ille men to goode]. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 363 b/2 She remembryd how Jhesus . . was . . haled forth and mocked. 1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 230 He . . drew and haled the rest out of the doores, by the haire and heeles. 1611 BIBLE Acts viii. 3 Saul . . hailing men and women, committed them to prison. 1649 JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp. iii. xix. 153 As one hal'd to execution. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. I. v. v. Some score or two . . are indignantly haled to prison. 1873 SMILES Huguenots Fr. i. xii. (1881) 244 They were haled before the magistrates, fined and imprisoned.

2. fig. To constrain, or draw forcibly to, into, or out of a course of action, feeling, condition, etc.; to bring in violently, drag in.

1377-93 [see 1 b]. 1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 54 [It] haleth me into a certain hope of perpetual renowne. 1641 HINDE Y. Bruen ii. 7 They . . hale and force them by their commands and threats. 1651 HOBBS Leviath. iv. xlv. 347 Texts . . haled to their purposes by force of wit. 1697 DAMPIER Voy. (1729) I. 493 The Land hales the wind. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) III. xxxvi. 216 Inferences, consequences, strained deductions . . haled in to tease me. 1869 FRISWELL Ess. Eng. Writers x. 139 Garrick haled on one hand by Tragedy and on the other by Comedy.

† b. To harry, molest. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 579/1, I harye, or mysse entreate or hale one. 1641 MILTON Reform. ii. (1851) 67 To let them still hale us, and worry us with their band-dogs, and Pursivants. 1847-76 HALLIWELL, Hale . . to vex, or trouble; to worry.

3. absol. or intr. To pull, tug.

1453 JAS. I. Kingis Q. clxxx. Thou art to feble of thy-self . . to clymbe[n] or to hale Withoutin help. 1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1684) III. 276 Hale on apace . . and merrily hoise up your sails. c. 1580 DRAKE in The World Encompassed, etc. (Hakl. Soc. 1854) App. iv. 213, I must have the gentleman to hayle and draw with the mariner, and the maryner with the gentleman. 1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus iii. 3 The Minister may hale and pull, but vnlesse the Father draw, none come to the Sonne. 1879 STEVENSON Trav. Cevennes. A yoke of . . stolid oxen were patiently haling at the plough.

† 4. intr. To move along as if drawn or pulled; to move with force or impetus, hasten, rush; spec. of a ship, to proceed before the wind with sails set, to sail (cf. 1 a). Also fig. Obs.

13. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 136 Per hales in at þe halle dor an aglich mayster. c. 1400 Destr. Troy 12086 He . . halit on full hard vnto the hegh Sea. 1667 Lond. Gaz. No. 221/1 Several other ships are haling out of this Harbor. 1707 A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind. II. lii. 256 A more convenient Place . . for the Man of War to hale ashore. Ibid. 257 That Day that his Ship haled off.

b. To flow, run down in a large stream. Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial. (In later use written hail.)

13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 125 Down after a strem þat dry3ly halez. c. 1400 Pallad. on Husb. xi. 284 From grasps blake a myghty wyn wole hale. a. 1509 SKELTON P. Sparrowe 22, I wept and I wayled, The tearys downe hayled. 1533 BELLENDEN Lity i. (1822) 101 The teris began fast to hale owre hir chekis. a. 1703 Willy o' Douglass-dale xiv. in Child Ballads iv. c. An the tears came hailing down. a. 1835 MOTHERWELL in Whistle-Binkie (Sc. Songs) Ser. i. 101 Het tears are hailin' owre your cheek, And hailin' owre your chin. Mod. Sc. The sweat was just hailin' off me.

† c. trans. To project, extend, reach. Obs.

13. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 178 A ful huge hejt hit [the wall] haled vpon lofte. 1a. 1400 Morle Arth. 207 The bede [of the spear] haylede owt behynde ane halfe fote large.

† Hale, v. 2 Obs. [Either f. HALE a., or a variant of HEAL v. assimilated to HALE a.] trans. To make hale or whole; to heal.

c. 1200 Vices & Virtues 71 Ðat þu cunne hes halen. a. 1300 Cursor M. 14157 (Gott.) Ðat troud þat he moght þair broþer hale of all his soght. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 7 Five woundes That are not 3it haled, ne salle be many stoundes. a. 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter cxvii. a Ða þat ere halyd [v. r. holed] in trouth & luf. 1530 LYNDESEY Test. Papynge 789 In name of Christe thay halit mony hounder, Rasyng the dede, and purging the possesst.

† Hale, int. Obs. [app. the same as MHG. hale, OHG. halo, imperative of halōn, holōn, holen to fetch, of which the emphatic forms hald, hold were esp. used for hailing a ferry-man: see Hildebrand in Zeitsch. f. d. Deutschen Unterricht III. 393.] A cry to call attention.

c. 1200 St. Christopher 84 in S. Eng. Leg. 273 A ni3t in þe opur half of þe watur, a uoiz þare cam and gradde 'Hale, hale' to seint Cristofre, þat he him þare-ouer laddē. [See also E. E. Poems (1862) 62.]

Hale, obs. f. HAIL v. 2 and v. 3; var. HELE v. 1

† Hale-bowline. Naut. Obs. [f. HALE v. 1] One fit to hale a bowline; an able seaman.

1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. xii. 56 Manned with prest men, being halfe of them scarce hale Boulings. [1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Haul-bowlings, the old name for the able-bodied seamen.]

Halec, Halecize, var. ALEO, ALEOIZE.

Halecoid (hæ'lfkoid), a. and sb. Ichth. [f. mod. L. *Halecoides*, f. *halec*, *alec*, sauce prepared from small fish, and perh. the fish itself: see -OID.] a. adj. Of or belonging to the herring family. b. sb. A clupeoid fish.

Halecomorphous (hæ'lfkomp'fəs), a. Ichth. [f. L. *halec*, *alec* (see prec.) + Gr. *μορφή* form +

-ous.] Belonging to the *Halecomorphi*, an order of ganoid fishes, also called *Cycloganoidei*.

† Halecret, hallecret (hæ'lrét). Sc. Obs. Forms: 6 halkrig, halkri(c), 9 halkrike, hal(l)e-coret, allecret. [a. F. *halecret*, in 15-16th c. *allecret*, *halcret*, of uncertain origin: perh. containing Ger. *hals* neck.] 'A species of corslet, of beaten iron, composed of two pieces for the front and the back' (Littre); according to Meyrick 'a half-suit of light plate armour, worn alike by footmen and horsemen, furnished with long tassels'; used about the middle of the 16th century.

1556 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. v. v. (1821) I. 174 He armyt hym with his halkrig, bow and arowis. 1540 Sc. Acts Jas. V. (1597) § 87 That all vthers . . haue jack of plate, halkrik, or brigatanes. 1807 GROSSE Ant. Arm. 250 (Jam.) The halecret was a kind of corselet of two pieces, one before and one behind; it was lighter than the cuirass. 1848 MEYRICK Anc. Armour II. 206 Officers of infantry in allecrets. Ibid. 227 Hallecret.

† Halely, adv. Obs. Forms: 4 halio, halik, haali, Sc. hally, 4-5 halli, hally, halli, haly, 4-6 halely, 6 Sc. hallelie, halelie, 6-7 hally. Northern and esp. Sc. form of WHOLLY, q.v.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 22931 Sua haali [Fairf., Gott. hali] sal þai þan rise þare, þam sal nocht want a hefd hare. Ibid. 26308 Pan be-housis him screue him halli [Fairf. hali] þat will haf halik his mercl. 1352 MINOT Poems (Hall) iv. 92 For þare þan had þe lely flowre Lorn all halely his honowre. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 To putte vs all halely in þe mercy of Godd. a. 1575 Diurn. Occurr. (Bannatyne) 302 Hallilie left woyle. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE Poems xxxviii. 18 To vse them hally as they wold.

Halende, var. HEALEND Obs., Saviour.

Haleness (hæ'lnēs). [f. HALE a. + -NESS.]

1. Northern dial. form of WHOLENESS, q.v.
a. 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter ii. 8 The halenes of all creatures.
2. The quality or state of being hale; healthiness, robustness.

1868 SMILES Engineers III. 455 Struck by the haleness and comeliness of the English men and women.

Haler (hæ'lar). [f. HALE v. 1 + -ER.] One who hales or hauls. See also HALLIER, HAULER.

1611 COTGR., Trencher, a drawer, puller . . haler, lugger. 1755 JOHNSON, Haler, he who pulls or hales. 1815 Pocklington Canal Act 43 Boatmen, watermen, halers. 1876 MORRIS Sigurd i. 17 The halers of the hawthers.

† Halesia (hæ'lsia). Bot. [Named after Stephen Hales, an English botanist, 1677-1761.] A genus of plants (N. O. *Styracaceae*), containing the beautiful Snowdrop or Silver-bell tree of the southern United States, *Halesia tetraptera*, and other species.

1760 J. ELLIS in Phil. Trans. Abr. XI. 508 (title) Of the Plants Halesia and Gardenia. 1865 PARKMAN Huguenots iv. (1875) 58 Here the halesia hangs out its silvery bells.

† Halescarth, hailscart, a. Sc. Obs. [f. HALE a. + skart, scart, SCRATCH.] Free from injury; unhurt, unscratched.

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis v. v. 72 And brocht his feris hailscarth to the cost. a. 1603 in Mysser Mem. Jas. VI. 71 (Jam.) And then brocht the said Will. away hailscart.

Halesome (hæ'lsəm), a. Forms: 3-4 halsum, 4-6 (chiefly Sc.) halesum, 4-5 (8-9 Sc.) hale-some, 5-6 Sc. hailsom, 6 halsome. [Cf. ON. *hailsamr* salutary.] The northern, and now chiefly Sc. form of WHOLESOME, q.v.

c. 1200 ORMIN 10999 Sannt Johanes fullhtning wass Halsum and god to fannngne. a. 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xxx. 18 Nathingne iss halesumere þan to hope in god in all anguys. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 130 Þe aer es no3t so gude þare ne so halesome. c. 1450 Cow. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 93 Trewly your counselle is ryght good and eyslum. 1507 MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae 1381 Nane hailsomer for his behue. 1813 HOGG Queen's Wake, Kilmory III. Yet you are halesome and fair to see.

Hence Halesomely adv., Halesomeness.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter cxlvii. 7 Ðat melt halsumly in godis luf. 1483 Cath. Angl. 170/2 An Halesomenes, salubritas.

Halewe(n), obs. form of HALLOW.

† Halewei, -wey. Obs. Forms: 3 halewei, haliwei(e), halewi, he(a)lewi, halwei, halewei3, 5 haliw(h)ey, halyvey. [ME. *haleweiz*, *heale-*, *helewi*, pointing to an OE. **hælewæg*, **hælwæg*, corresp. to MHG. *heilwæg*, -wāc, -awāc, *wæge*, ON. *heilwāgr*, f. OE. *hæl*, OHG. *heil*, ON. *heil* health (HAILsb. 2, HEALsb.) + OE. *wæg*, OHG. *wāg*, ON. *wāgr* wave, water. Some of the forms show association with *hālig* holy. See Grimm *Deutsche Mythol.* II. 551.] A healing water, used both as a drink, and as a lotion for wounds; balm, antidote.

c. 1205 LAY. 23071 Heo sculde mid haleweie helen his wunden. Ibid. 28617 Heo scal . . al melt makien mid haleweie drenchen. c. 1220 Bestiary 749 A smel . . ðat ouer-cumed haliweie wið swetnesse. a. 1225 Ancr. R. 94 Hit is a derne haleweie þet no mon ne icnowed þet naueð hit ismedched. Ibid. 282 Þu atrest þe mid helewi, & wundest þe mid salue. a. 1240 Ureusin in Cott. Hom. 200 Swete iesu mi leof, mi lif, mi leome, min healewi, min huni ter. Ibid. 183 Min halwi. a. 1300 Land of Cockayne 84 in E. E. P. (1862) 158 Þer beþ iij willis in þe abbei, of triacle and halwei. c. 1440 Promp. Parv. 223/2 Halyvey, or bote a-þen seknesse, as treacle or opur lyke (K. haliwey), *antidotum . . salutiferum*. 144. Arundel MS. 42, f. 93 (Promp. Parv. 223 note) *Balsamum*, &c. haliwey.

Half (hæf), sb. Forms: 1- half; also 1 healf, (halb), 2-3 alf, (3 hælf, Orm. halff, elf, 4 healf,

helus), 4-5 halus, 4-7 halfe, (6-7 haulf(e), hafe). Pl. 4- halves (hævz); also 4 halffs, 5-7 -es, (6 hawves), 7-8 halfs. [A Com. Teut. sb.: OE. *healf* fem. = OS. *halba* (MDu., MLG. *halve*), OHG. *halba* (MHG. *halbe*), ON. *halfa* (*hálfa*), Goth. *halba* side, half: see HALF a. The oldest sense in all the langs. is 'side'.]

I. † 1. Side; one of the (two) sides (of an object) as a specification of position or direction; the right or left side, the right or left 'hand' (of any one); the direction indicated by the side or hand. Obs.

a. 700 Epinal Gloss. 51 *Altrinssecus*, an ba halbae [Erf. halbe, Corp. halfe]. 805 Charter in O. E. Texts (1885) 442 On nænge oðre halfe. 866 Ibid. 438 An easthalfe. c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xx. 21 Sittan, an on þine swiðran healf, and an on þine wynstran. c. 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 262 On þa healf þe þæt sar biþ. c. 1050 Voc. in Wr. Wulcker 338/8 *Altrinssecus*, on twa healfa. c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 67 He shodeð þe rihtwise an his rihtthale. c. 1205 LAY. 14018 A þas hælf þere Humber. c. 1340 Cursor M. 6263 (Fairf.) Þe see on ayþer half ham stode as ij. wallis. 1366 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ii. 7 'Loke on þe lufthond', quod heo, 'and seo wher [he] stondeþ'. . . I lokede on þe luf half, as þe ladi me tauhte. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce iv. 150 Thai on twa halffs war assalit. c. 1380 Sir Ferumb. 882 Pan laid he on þe Sarsyns wykke faste þe eury healf. c. 1400 Destr. Troy 1353 Thai soght into the Cite vpon sere haluys. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 4 § 1 On this halfe the fest of Ester. 1532 MORE Confut. Barnes viii. Wks. 805/1 Then thou shalt see me on the backe halfe. [1600 FAIRFAX Tasso ix. lxxiv. 174 The purple morning peeped ore The eastern threshold, to our halfe of land.]

† 2. fig. One of the opposite sides in a conflict, of the opposite sexes in descent, etc. Obs.

a. 885 Will of Alfred in Earle Land Charters 148 Min yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on ða speredhealf, næs on ða spinhealf. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 217 Þe compaynye apes half muche anepared was. Ibid. 325 He was, in hys moder alf, Seynt Edwardes broþer. c. 1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. III. 248 Þe Jewis seide þat Crist was not on Goddis halfe. c. 1400 Destr. Troy 13474 His beayell. . . On his moder halfe. 1563 DOLMAN in Mirr. Mag., Hastings lxxviii. 2 On princes halves the myghty god doth fyght.

† b. Side, part (as of one of the parties to a transaction). On (in, by) the half of: on the part of, as far as concerns, with respect to. On this half: in regard or respect of this, on this account. Obs.

1068 Charter Will. I in Eng. Hist. Rev. Oct. (1896) 741 And þær-to cake on minre healfie ic heom zeaf and zeube . . þæt land. c. 1230 Hali Meid. 7 Nu þenne on oðer half nim þe to þe worlde. 13. Coer de L. 3302 In myne half, I graunt the foreward. c. 1374 CHAUCER Troylus iv. 917 (945) It shal not lakke, certeyn, on myn halve. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. ccxlii. 199 In that other halfe it was founde by an Enquest . . that [etc.]. 1506 SKELTON Magnyf. 1032, I am so occupied On this half, & on every syde.

† c. Hence On (in) the half of: on the part of, in the name of, as the agent or representative of, for, instead of, on or in behalf of. Obs.

c. 1200 ORMIN 2830 Þatt word . . þurh Gabriel Wass se3rd o Goddes halffe. a. 1300 Floris & Bl. 144 Ber him his ring On mine halve to tokning. c. 1380 Sir Ferumb. 99 Send hem boþe on þyn helf. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. cxlix. 129 We amonest yow fyrst in the popes half, that [etc.]. 1532 MORE Confut. Tindale Wks. 414/1 He wold fayne haue his false translatioun . . sayde and songen a goddes halfe.

† d. On God's half: in God's name, for God's sake; used to add emphasis to a petition, command, or expression of consent or resignation. Obs.

a. 1225 Ancr. R. 22 Hwo se mei stonden euer on vre Leafdi wurschipe, stonde a godes halfe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 561 He let hom go a Godes half. c. 1359 CHAUCER Dethe Blaunche 370 'A goddis halfe, in goode tyme!' quod I. c. 1430 Chev. Assigne 219 'Go we forth, fader', quod þe childe, 'vpon goddes halfe!' a. 1509 SKELTON Ek Rummynge 501 She yelled lyke a calf, Rise up on God's half.

II. 3. One of two opposite, corresponding, or equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided. a. Of material objects, in which each half lies on one side of the dividing line (thus connected with 1).

c. 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Mark vi. 23 A half rices mines. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 3 Muche del of Engolond, be on half al bi Weste. a. 1300 Cursor M. 8715 (Cott.) Wit suerd it [child] sal be delt in tua and alþer sal haue an half [Fairf. half, Gott. Trin. a side] in hand. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Sam. x. 4 Hanun . . shoue of the one halue as if he wold cut the child into halves, and give either of them one half. 1666 BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual. 136 In the parting of it into halves (as when our Hazle Nuts . . part in the middle longwise). 1717 FRETZER Voy. S. Sea 120 note, To unite the two Sides, or Halves of the Float. 1851 CARPENTER Man. Phys. 182 A continuation of the sagittal-suture down the middle, dividing it into two equal halves.

b. Of quantities or numbers, in which the half bears the same proportion to the whole as one of the halves of a material object, but all connexion with side is lost; a moiety.

c. 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Luke xix. 8 Heono half godra minra Drihten sellu ic ðorfundum [Ags. Gosp. Nu ic sylle ðearfum healfie mine æhta; Hattion G. half mine ehte]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 31 [Leir] 3ef hys twei do3tren half, & half hym self nom. a. 1300 Cursor M. 3999 Ar he þe half o þaa haa slayn. c. 1480 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon xxi. 404 Yf men had gyven him the halve of all the worlde. 1563 W. FULKE Meteors iv. (1640) 47 They ascend not past the halfe of one mile in height. 1650 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 32 Ambition being the one half of the game. 1685 GRACIAN's Courtier's Orac. 157 And in that sense the ingenious Paradox is true: That the half is more than the whole. 1800

SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 129 Of this number of whales, considerably above half have been taken by five ships now in the trade. *Ibid.* 223 One-half or three-fourths of an inch thick. 1883 — *Whale Fishery* 5 For sale .. at one-half the cost prices.

c. After a cardinal number, as *one...and a half*. (For the earlier mode of expressing this, see *HALF* a. 2.)

c. 1290 *Beket* 14 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 107 To zeres and an half. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 4554 Three days and an half. 1480 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 A bolle pece bat weyyth vij ouunsus & half, and half a quarter. 1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 77 They must be set a foote and a half a sunder. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 157 An hour and a half after we are up. 1673 *RAY Journ.* Low C. 3 We took places in the Passage-Boat for Bruges, and at a League and halfs end came to a Lock. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* II. For about three parts and a half of four in the Year. 1817 J. McLEOD *Voy. Alceste* II. (1820) 45 One of his attendants .. received .. about a dozen and a half blows with a flat bamboo.

d. More vaguely: One of two divisions more or less approaching equality: esp. with comparatives, as *the larger or better half*. † Formerly, sometimes, one of three or more divisions.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25046 Four halues o his werld rond. 1340 *Asenb.* 16 Ech of pe ilke zeuen (heauedes) him to-delp ine uele halues. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13303 The more halfe of my men & my mayn shippis. 1580 etc. Better half (see *BETTER* a. 3b). 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 196 One halfe of the world knowes not how the other lives. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 25 The top of it is hollow like the long half of an Egg. c. 1730 *SWIFT Direct. Servants Wks.* 1778 X. 331 Swear .. it broke into three halves. 1858 A. W. DRAYTON *Sport. S. Africa* 74 The better half of a chicken-pie. 1868 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. v. § 55 The larger half of the phenomena.

b. *Better half*, a wife (or † husband): see *BETTER* a. 3 c. Hence, humorously, *worser half*. 1817 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 388 These fair helpmates are as convivial .. as their 'worser halves'.

† 5. One of two partners or co-sharers. *Obs.* Cf. *To go halves*, 7 f.

1300 *WHITINTON Vulg.* (1527) 13 Wheder you wyne or lese, I will be your halfe. 1591 *FLORIO and Frutis* 25 Master Iohn will you be halfe with me? 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 78 *Bap.* Sonne, Ile be your halfe, Bianca comes. *Lwc.* Ile haue no halues: Ile beare it all my selfe.

6. Elliptical uses of *HALF* a., some sb. being omitted. *collog.*

a. = Half-year. (Sometimes applied to a Term, after the new division of the school-year c. 1865). b. = Half-boot. c. = Half-pint, half-gill of spirits. d. = Half-back (at Football). e. = Half-mile (race); etc.

1659 *WILLSFORD Scales Comm.* II. 29 Paving tyles. .. to all these pavements they make halves, to close the work at the sides and ends.

a. 1800 *LEWIS Lett.* (1870) 3 It .. has completely stopped the boats for this half. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 172 This half, all my friends had returned to Whitminster. 1876 *World V.* No. 109. 10 Since the school year has known the triple distribution into terms instead of the halves of our boyhood.

b. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* x. There's two pair of halves in the commercial.

c. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 27 July 4 To sustain themselves in their public duty by resort to what is technically known as 'a half'. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 7/1, I heard him call for two halves of ale and a cigar.

d. 1897 *SHARMAN Athletics & Football* (Badm. Libr.) 306 The best halves were strong thick-set men, rather under than over middle height. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb. 5/6 One change .. occurs at half, where Mr. B. plays his first match for London.

e. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 6351 The half, after a splendid race, was won by .. King.

7. Phrases. a. † *At halves*, † *to (the) half*, † *to (the) halves*: to the extent of a half = *HALF* adv. (1 c); imperfectly, incompletely, by halves (*obs.*). Also, in letting or hiring a house, land, or the like, *to (the) halves* = so as to have a half-share in the profits (now *U. S.*). b. *By halves*: to the extent of a half only; imperfectly, in part; half-heartedly, with half zeal. † c. *Half in half*: half (to or by half) the total amount; cent per cent (*obs.*). d. *In half* or *halves*: into two (more or less) equal parts. e. *By half*: by a great deal; much, considerably, far. f. *To go halves* (cf. 5): to share equally (with a person). g. *To cry halves*: to claim a half-share in what is found by another. (See also 2, 3.)

a. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Hannery*, to ye halfe. 1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husb.* (1586) 47 b. He may occupie it by his Bayliffe, or to hawves. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 105 Not at a rent certaine as we do in England, but to halves, or to the thirds of all graine, fruit and profits, arising of the ground. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polesander* I. 222, I see but at halves. *Ibid.* 240 To be reveng'd at halves. a. 1673 *CARYL* in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. vi. 8 They do it not to halves, but thoroughly. 1677 *HALK Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vi. 170 In Arphaxad .. the great Age of the Ancients was cut to halves. 1688 *BUNYAN Holy War* 115 Nor did I do this to the halves. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes* II. 104 It is usual .. for the owners to let low lands to halves to their Tenants. 1866 *LOWELL Biglow P. Ser.* II. Intro. Poems 1890 II. 188 *To the halves* still survives among us, though apparently obsolete in England. It means either to let or hire a piece of land, receiving half the profit in money or in kind.

b. 1563-67 in *FOX E. & M. (K. O.)* 1591 *SYLVESTER DN Barlas* I. iv. 6 Faint idle Artizans .. Working by halves. 1641 *SYMMONS Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* E. Hitherto the work hath been done by the halves. 1733 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. i. 343 Nadir, who did nothing by halves, was determined to pull off the mask. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V.

389 A king is not to be deposed by halves. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 86 Those charged with the responsibility .. should not deal by halves with a question in which all classes have so deep an interest.

c. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 21 Gaining .. more than half in half in euerie thing they buy or sell. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 170 The armie halfe in halfe in number and courage diminished. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 371 By this means they will out-last other Candles of the same stuff, almost half in half. 1669 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* I. 57 The price is fallen half in half to what it was. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* V. iii. My father gained half-in-half, and consequently was as well again off.

d. 1599 H. BUTTS *Dyets drie Dinner* B viij b, First part them in halves and cut out the Cores. 1706 S. CLARKE *Attrib. Ged. viij.* (K.) When a square cut in halves makes two triangles, those two triangles are still only the two halves of the square. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* I. 714 Each by lightning riven in half. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* June 723 The ball .. swift enough to cut the middle stump in half.

e. [a. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xii. 18 Healfre by sweite.] f. a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2127 Thowe arte to hie by be halfe, I hete be in trouthe! 1638 *BAKER tr. Balsac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 13 Shee is fayrer by one halfe than shee was before. 1658 *COKAIN Trappolin* I. i. 'Tis better by half than a soldier. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* IV. iii. Pshaw! he is too moral by half. 1858 *WHYTE MELVILLE Interpreter* xli. Too clever by half.

f. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. iii. 270 For those that save themselves, and fly, Go halves, at least, in th' Victory. 1752 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1752) III. cclxxi. 291 If you think I shall win it, you may go my halves if you please. 1835 *MARRAY Jac. Faithf.* xxxvi. We would go halves, and share it equally. 1851-61 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* III. 122 (Farmer) He'll then again ask if anybody will go him halves. *Mod.* I will go halves with you.

g. 1659 *CLEVELAND C. Revised* 1 The devided Damme Runs to the Summons of her hungry Lamb, But when the twin cries Halves, she quits the first. 1730 *SAVAGE Horace to Scarva* 32 (L.) And he, who sees you stoop to th' ground Cries, halves! to everything you've found. 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser.* I. *Imperf. Sympathies*, You cannot cry halves to anything that he finds. He does not find but bring.

8. *Comb. a. attrib.*, as *half-share*. b. *quasi-adv.*, as *half-sharer*, *-partner*, *-worker*.

1586 T. B. La *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 480 That which .. maketh the will of his half-partner to be wholly his own. 1603 *DEKKER Wonderf. Yeare* Eiv, Downe she lights this half-sharer, but conueis him into a by-room. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. v. 2 Is there no way for Men to be, but Women Must be half-workers? 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* II. viii. § 2 The metayer is at least his landlord's partner, and a half-sharer in their joint gains. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xxv. I presented him with a half-share in my boat.

Half (hāf), a. Forms: 1 *healf*, *hæalf*, 1-half; also 5 *halve*, *alfe*, *half*, 5-7 *halfe*. [Common Teut.: OE. *healf*, *half* = OFris., OS. (MDu., Du., LG.) *half*, OHG. and Ger. *halb*, ON. *halfr*, (Sw. *half*, Da. *halv*), Goth. *halbs* = OTeut. **halboz*; not known outside Teutonic. The appearance of 'side' as the oldest sense of *HALF* sb. makes the original meaning of the adj. uncertain.]

1. Being one of the two equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided; forming a half or moiety.

a. immediately preceding the sb., and preceded by a defining word (demonstrative or possessive, genitive case, etc.), as *a half length*, *his half share*.

When the two words constitute a recognized unit or individual, *half* is usually hyphenated to the sb., as in *half-crown*: see *HALF* II. The limits are necessarily undefined and vague, and the use of the hyphen is a matter of perspicuity in the particular connexion.

835 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 447 & him man selle an half swulung an ciollan dene. 859 in *Earle Land Charters* 130 An healf tun que ante pertinebat to wilburgewellan. c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 298 Pritiz daga & tyn tida & healf tida. a. 1050 *Charter of Leofwine in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 136 Leofwine .. hæfð gohoht healfde hide landes. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Half oder bridle lot. c. 1205 *LAY.* 18971 Half hundred cnihten. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vii. 267 Ich pynchede on hus half acre. 1335 *COVERDALE Josh.* xii. 6 Vnto the Rubenites, Gaddites and to the halfe trybe of Manasse. 1709 *STERLE Tatter* No. 9 p. 1 The Town has this half Age been tormented with Insects called Easie Writers. 1808 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 84 The number of halfbricks in the thickness. 1865-6 A. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 148 In five or six weeks the army was on half allowance. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 122/2 A smudged half sheet of paper.

b. separated from the sb. by demonstrative or defining words, as *half the length*, *half my family*. (Formerly sometimes following the sb.)

The adj. character of *half* appears in OE. and early ME. by its inflexion; in mod. use it is sometimes viewed as a sb. with *of* suppressed, as in 'half (half of, one half of) the men were sick, a quarter or a third of them seriously ill': cf. also quot. 1667.

a. 1000 *Judith* 105 (Gr.) Heo healfne forcearf bone sweoran him. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 78 genim healfre þa sealfre. c. 1205 *LAY.* 22441 Halfe þa steden, & halfe þa iweden. *Ibid.* 31814 He brohte ham halue his oxen. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13147 þof þou ask half mi king-rike. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* iii. 324 Half a shef of arwes. a. 1400 *CHAUCER Balade of Complaynt* 2 Complayne .. might myn herte never My peynes halve. 1486 *Bt. St. Albans* B viij. The space of alfe a quarter of an howre. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Edw. IV. 236 b, Halfe the charges, and halfe the wages of his souldiers. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 559 Scarce the Sun Hath finisht half his journey, and scarce begins His other half in the great Zone of Heav'n. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 104 He lost half his men. 1800 *SHELLEY To a Skylark* 101 Teach me half the gladness That thy brain must know. 1823 *BYRON Juan* x. lxi. The .. wind blew half a gale. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 612 His victory .. had deprived him of half his influence.

c. esp. with sbs. denoting numbers, quantities, measures of weight, space, time, or money, as *half a dozen*, *half a bushel*, *half a pound*, *half a foot*, *half an hour*, *half a crown*.

When these are viewed as independent numbers, amounts, coins, etc., half is preceded by *a*, *the*, etc. and hyphenated to the sb., as *a half-dozen*, *the half-bushel*, *his half-pound*, *a long half-hour*, *a bad half-crown*: see *HALF* II. A *half-crown* is the silver coin worth 2s. 6d.; *half a crown* includes the equivalent amount in any coins, e. g. n five sixpences.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 31 Hire hed was worth halue a marke. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 324 Thou shalt a Cake of half a bussell fynde. a. 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 9 Let it boyle halfe a myle wey and then set hyt down. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5058 Noght the space of half a myle, Was done the houre of pryme. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 244 The whiche they recounted a half a myle fro the toun. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 49 At Avering .. there are halfe a dozen, or halfe a score stones little inferior to the Stonehenge. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* II. 203 For half an inch the letters stand awry. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* I. ii, Capable of holding about half a Gallon.

d. preceding a relative clause.

(Here it may be a *sb.* with *of* omitted.) 1696 *SOUTHERNE Oration* III. i. (Mätz. *Gram.*) If he dares half what he says, he'll be of use to us. 1733 *POPE Ess. Man* III. 162 Of half that live the butcher and the tomb. 1786 *COWPER Gratitude* 41 All these are not half that I owe.

† 2. *Half*, preceded or followed by an ordinal numeral, was formerly used to express a half-unit less than the corresponding cardinal number; thus OE. *pridda half*, ME. *thridde half* or *half thrid* = two and a half. *Obs.*

This is an ancient Teutonic mode of reckoning: cf. Ger. *anderthalb* (= OE. *oðer healf*), *dritte halb*, etc. In English it is scarcely found after 1300. The expression is explained in quot. 811 as elliptical: 'two (whole) messuages and a third half-messuage', contracted to *pridda half haza*. Hence the following sb. was originally singular, *bridda half hylde* = two and a half hide. As in Old Norse, etc., *half* was either declined as an adj. (quot. 891), or stood in the uninflected combining form.

811 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 456 Duas possessiunculas et tertiam dimediam, id est in nostra loquela, bridda half haza. 891 *O. E. Chron.*, Se bat was geworht of briddan healfre hyde. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* viii. 3 Ða wætera .. begunnon to wanigenne æfter oðer healfhund daga. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 13777 þatt sahh & berde daz3whammilj Halff kerpe 3er þe Laferd. c. 1205 *LAY.* 32195 Ne wunode þe king þer bute uifte half 3ere. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16590-600 Half feirth of eln was þe length, And oðer half þe brede [of þe rode]. c. 1300 *Beket* 11 For ful oðer half 3er. c. 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 45 Thrity wynter and thridde half yer Hav y woned in londe her.

3. In reference to space or distance: Half the length (or breadth) of. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* xxvii. 61 They waded in the blood vnto the half legge. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 74 Their hair .. hangs down over their shoulders to half their backs. *Ibid.* 302 A Casaque, or Coat, which falls down to half the leg. 1681 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1628/1 Soon after the Algerine fell astern, and there lay within half Pistol shot. 1692 *Ibid.* No. 2776/4 They saw our Fleet off of Portland, half Channel over. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 50 The lower Part of the Frock reaching Half-thigh down.

4. As a measure of degree: Attaining only half-way to completeness or to the actual action, quality, or character in question; falling short of the full or perfect thing; partial, imperfect, incomplete. (Const. as in 1 a.)

In this use now more usually hyphenated: see *HALF-*. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27341 He lede penant to half reuing. 1377 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1590) 899 Both dawes and halfe foolles may be made ministers or byshoppes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. v. 126 b, the greater part whereof being halfe christians. 1653 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) II. 22 Bargaining, conditional, or half ways beget nothing but factions and divisions. a. 1765 *Young Wks.* (1767) IV. 81 (Jod.) Half converts to the right. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 198 Contented with half views of things and truths. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 185 A half toleration, known by the name of the Indulgence. 1858 C. HUNT in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 84 Steam should be shut off to half speed. 1862 *WHATELY in Life* (1866) II. 392 A half measure is not a medium between two extremes, but a medium between what is right and what is wrong—between what will effect its purpose and what will not.

Half, v. *Obs.* and dial. f. *HALVE* v. (q.v.); also *collog.* in sense To 'be half', go halves.

1889 *Payl Mall G.* 27 June 5, I asked Sir G. C. if he would 'half'. He consented. I paid for the horse, he repaying me afterwards, and also paying half the training expenses.

Half (hāf), adv. [OE. *half*, *healf*, in composition; in OE. sometimes, and in ME. often, written separate. Both usages are now found, usually with no difference of sense: see *HALF* I.]

1. To the extent or amount of half. Hence loosely: In part, partially; to a certain extent, in some degree.

a. qualifying an adjective.

[971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 Ða hæþnan leode, þa þe lifdon beora burh healf-cwice.] c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Half quic ho wes. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1697 *Lucrece*, They were halfe ydel, as hem thoghten. c. 1485 *Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 668/39 *Surdaster*, -a, -um, halfe defie. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xix. civ, Thither she ran with speed, Like one half mad. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 96 Halfe wilde beasts. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 64 Fill it half full of water. 1832 *ASTIN Jurispr.* vi. (1869) 258 Governments which are styled by

writers on positive international law *half-sovereign states*. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* ii. 'I am half sick of shadows' said The Lady of Shalott. 1876 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xix. 106 Half wild with rage and grief.

b. qualifying a pa. pple.

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 356 Er þay wern 93t half y-dy3t, þus barons come oppon hem 133t. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 228 We ben halfe discomfyted. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 199 b. The erle had not halfe tolde his tale. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* H vj b. Coleworts. Halfe sodden, make soluble. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 8 In her halfe ruin'd cell. *Ibid.* 432, I am halfe perswaded that if hee had but a balladmakers poetry, he would sooner make an Epitaph. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 12 Dinner being near half done. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 66 ¶ 5 A Man's Life is half spent before he is taken notice of. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian x.* Half hidden behind a little forest of palms and ferns.

c. qualifying a pr. pple. or verb.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxiii. Half sleping and half swoun, in such a wise. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 1 This hinder nycht half sleping I lay. 1608 BR. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* 135 Halfe reading every title. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 162, I half suspect some concurrent affections. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 12 A bow which a Norwegian can scarce half bend. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxxi. On entering he half turned to look back. 1850 FARRAR *Y. Home* 273 He.. half wished he had not come.

d. qualifying an adv. or advb. phrase.

a. 1330 in Wright *Lyric P.* 40 Nys non so 3eep, ne half so freo. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 225 There may no mannes private ben heled half so well. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 128 Half in wraith frawt him gan he gang. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 740 A man halfe beside himself. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 191 The three Spaniards were halfe of the same mind. 1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 18 Caudle will not go down half so sweetly as this will. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* Wks. 1753 I. 132 The lily was not half so fair, Nor half so sweet the rose. 1794 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1796) 66, I rowed half round.. the first Day. 1832 Half right, half-left [see HALF. II d].

2. Used correlatively: *Half...half...*

(Now sometimes hyphenated to the following word; but this is unnecessary.)

944 in Earle *Land Charters* 179 Donne is þæt land æt snoces cumbe healf þæs cinges healf uncer breninges. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 109/16 *Onocentaurus*, healf mann and healf assa. c. 1205 LAY. 1330 Hit is half mon & half fise. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 304 He was half man and half beste. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 86 The Sonne.. halfe above the Horizont, and half under. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 23, I ment not that they are halfe good, and halfe evill. 1614 BR. HALL *Recol. Treat.* 60 An evill man is halfe a beast, and halfe a Divell. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxxvii. (1737) 274 With.. one of his Stockins, half on half off, about his Heel. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* l. xxxiv, Half shewing, half concealing all The uncouth trophies of the hall. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Yrnl. W.* Ind. (1834) 78 A kind of pouting look, half kind, and half reproachful. 1858 ABR. LINCOLN *Sp.* 16 June in *Life* (1890) II. viii. 137, I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.

3. Not half: a long way from the due amount; to a very slight extent; in mod. *slang* and *collog.* use = not at all, the reverse of, as 'not half bad' = not at all bad, rather good.

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres* Lowe C. ii. 66 b. They were not halfe well prouided to goe awaie vpon the spur. 1619 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Conv.* w. B. Jonson xi. (1842) 11 Sir W. Alexander was not half kinde unto him, and neglected him. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* II. l. iii. 11. 30 He thought this was hard teaching, he did not like it. 1808 *Craven Dial.* s. v., 'He's nut hauf a bad an', i. e. he is a fair, respectable person. 1859 HUGHES *Scouring W. Horse* vi. 133, I didn't half like the way in which Miss Lucy was running on. 1871 PLANCHÉ *King Christmas*, He never admits a thing is good, but merely 'not half bad'. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* Pref., One or two friends to whom I showed these papers in MS. observed that they were not half bad.

4. Idiomatic uses, in which *half* is now adverbial, though probably originally the adj. or sb.

a. In stating the time of day, *half past* (or *after*) *one* or *one o'clock*, etc. = half an hour past the hour named. (In Scotland, 'half' is often prefixed to the following hour, as in Ger. *halb elf*, etc.)

1750 G. B. DODDINGTON *Diary* (1785) 74 Just at half past twelve she was delivered of a Prince. c. 1792 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 107 C. Pray what's o'clock? W. It will be half ten. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 494 From half after seven.. they remained exposed to the fire.. till nine o'clock. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. civ. About the hour Of half-past six. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 294 Flucker informed her that the nock said 'half eleven'—Scotch for 'half-past-ten'. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 445 It was half after eight o'clock one evening.

b. *Naut.* Between the names of two points of the compass, *half* = half a point (i. e. 5½°) from the first towards the second point mentioned.

1746 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 17 Bearing South East half East, distant six leagues. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 252 We.. altered our course from north to east half-south by the compass.

c. *Naut.* In soundings, *half* before a numeral adds half to it; thus *half four* = 4½ fathoms.

1809 TRFMENHEER in *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 191 The ship.. shoaled her water to a half three. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xlvii. We shall have *half four* directly, and after that the water will deepen. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 43 Suppose 4½ fathoms, what soundings would you call? And a half four.

Half, in comb. [OE. *half*, *healf*, was regularly combined with an adj. or pple., as in *healfweic*, *healfdrad*, *healfhwit*, *healfredad*, *healfsoden*, *healf-*

slæpiende; also with a sb., as *healfhtafod* forehead, *healfmann*, *healfpenig*, *healfstrendel* hemisphere. In OE. *half* appears to have been a later substitute for the original *sāmi*-, OE. *sam*-, as in OHG. *sāmiquec*, OS. *sāmquic*, OE. *samcwic* half alive, so *sambærnd* half-burnt, *sambrice* a half-breach; = L. *sēmi*- in *sēmidoculus*, *sēmivivus*, *sēmicoccus*, *sēmideus*, *sēmihomo*, etc.; Gr. *ἡμι*- in *ἡμιβάροπος*, *ἡμιπλόηρος*, *ἡμιάνθρωπος*, *ἡμίθεος*, etc.; Skr. *sāmi*, in *sāmijīvas* half alive, etc.]

I. In adverbial relation.

1. With adjectives and pa. pples. Already in OE.: see above. Very common in later use, esp. with pa. pples., to which *half* may be prefixed whenever the sense suits: e. g. *half-afraid*, *-awake*, *-blind*, *-crazy*, *-deaf*, *-drunk*, *-full*, *-human*, *-learned*, *-mad*, *-open*, *-raw*, *-ripe*, *-savage*, *-true*; *half-armed*, *-ashamed*, *-beni*, *-buried*, *-cured*, *-disposed*, *-done*, *-dressed*, *-eaten*, *-educated*, *-finished*, *-formed*, *-hidden*, *-opened*, *-roasted*, *-ruined*, etc., etc. With adjs. expressing shape, it implies the form of half the figure, as *half-cordate*, *-sagittate*, *-terete*.

The two elements are often written separately when the adj. is in the predicate (see HALF adv. 1); the use of the hyphen mostly implies a feeling of closer unity of notion in the compound attribute, as in *half-blind*, *half-dressed*, *half-raw*, viewed as definite states; but it is often merely for greater syntactical perspicuity, on which ground it is regularly used when the adjective is attributive, thus *I am half dead* (or *half-dead*) *with cold*; a *half-dead dog*.

a. in the predicate.

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ix. § 4 & funde hiene.. healfcune. c. 1000 *Elene* 133 (Gr.) Some healfcwe flugon on fæsten. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 163/7 *Sudabus*, healfhwit. c. 1275 *Nom.* *Ibid.* 710/3 *Semicoccus*, halfblynd. c. 1666 BACON (J.) The officers of the kings household.. must look both ways, else they are but half-sighted. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i. (1709) 29 As if they were half-ashed when to own us. 1718-24 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 144 Her eyes half-languishing half-drown'd in tears. 1724 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 340 A rascal half-drunk. 1735 POPE *Odys.* III. 144 Leave half-heard the melancholy tale. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxi. 271 Being half-vexed, and half-afraid of his railery. 1806 SCOTT *Yrnl.* (1890) I. 320 Either half-educated or cock-brained by nature. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* v. (1858) 68 Stipules ovate, half-cordate. 1853 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. iv. (1868) 123 Stories of it, some false and some half-true. 1859-61 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* v. The meat half-done, they tore it and devoured. 1868 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 80 Half-strife, i. e. produce half the full number of offspring. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 279 Amphitropous, also termed.. Half-anthropous. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 196. I am more than half-disposed to go along with you in what you say.

b. as attribute.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. viii. § 10 Certaine halfwaking men. 1595 SHAKES. *John* III. i. 54 The half-blowne Rose. 1605 DONNE *Serm.* lxxvi. 667 The Half-present Man, he whose body is here and minde away. 1609 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* Sat. v. 293 That half-eat hare will fall.. to our shares. 1622 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 16 And clos'd his speech with an half-dying swoon. 1629 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 409 The clown unread, and half-read gentleman. a. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheos* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 333 Half-form'd Words. 1735 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 196 The half-shut door conceal'd his lurking foes. 1772 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 453 Half-digested food. 1786 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1868) 10 The learned, the half-learned, and those who were neither. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 223 In one of his half-earnest, half-joking moods. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 679 The half-armed, half-clothed, half-hungry Arragonese. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* viii. 1. § 37 Some half-informed critics. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 13 Her half-childish, half-womanly grief. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* xii. 220 A little half-coloured child.. from India. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 494 List of half-hardy plants. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensat. & Instit.* 95 Vague and half-thought-out recollections.

c. Hence derivatives, as *half-dressedness*.

1887 *Daily News* 29 June 5/4 That delicious condition of half-dressedness.

2. With adverbs, as *half-angrily*, *-ashamedly*, *-blindly*, *-divinely*, *-learnedly*, *-questioningly*, etc.; *half-left*, *-right*, *-round*, etc. (Cf. HALF adv. I d.)

c. 1700 WATTS *Lyric P.* To *Mitio* Pt. III. II. Wks. 1813 IX. 200 Damon is half-divinely blest. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. 296 Struggling half-blindly, as in bitterness of death against that! 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney's Girlhood* I. 10 Holding the bank-note half-ashamedly in her hand. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 141/2 The.. little trot.. lisped, half-coaxingly, half-questioningly.

3. With verbs, as *half-believe*, *-deify*, *-fill*, *-make*, *-murder*, *-poison*. (Cf. HALF adv. I c.)

1674 WOOD *Life* 2 Feb. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 281 Men that half-changed themselves to try how it was. 1797-96 THOMSON *Summer* 1330 Locks. That half-embac'd her in a humid veil. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 60 Half-filling a bottle with water. 1834 Hr. MARTINEAU *Farrers* II. 25 Two out of the remaining four half-started from their chair. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv. He half-murdered ferret. 1860 MARC. FULLER *Woman* 191h C. (1862) 343 Madame Recamier is half-reclining on a sofa. 1860 FUSEY *Mitio* Prop. 60 The mind which before was.. half-deified. 1876 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 125 We shall not only halve, but half-halve, or quarter the aberration. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xxvii. 477 In Cicero Nature half-made a great man.

4. Special comb.: *half-equitant* a. (Bot.) =

OBVOLUTE: cf. *demi-equant*; *half-high* a. (see quot.); *half-imperial* a., half imperial-folio size; *half-large* a., (a card) 3 x 2½ inches (Jacobi *Printer's Vocab.*); *half-saved* a., half-witted (*dial.*).

1891 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 3/1 An evening dress to be worn by a very young girl is made "half-high", which means that the bodice is to be cut away to a line midway between the neck and bust. 1893 COLLINGWOOD *Life Ruskin* I. 92 Ruskin made sketch after sketch on the "half-imperial board. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 6/5 He generally completed a half-imperial sketch.. in two hours. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor x.* 115 He was what is called "half-saved". Some of his faculties were more than ordinarily acute, but the power of self-conduct was entirely wanting in him. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merck* I. iii. 100 He was what the villagers called "half-saved"; not absolutely imbecile.

II. In attributive relation to a sb.

Of these there were already a few instances in OE. (e. g. *healfmann* 'semivir', *healfpenig*, *healfstrendel* hemisphere); their number has been enormously increased in later times, especially through the practice of hyphenating an adjective and substantive when these have a special or individualized application. These combinations may be distributed among the following classes:

a. In names of Coins, Weights, Measures of space, quantity, time, etc., as *half-barrel*, *-bit*, *-cent*, *-cooper*, *-farthing*, *-firkin*, *-florin*, *-foot*, *-hogshead*, *-inch*, *-joe*, *-mile*, *-mutchkin*, *-peck*, *-pint*, *-pipe*, *-pound*, *-quarter*, *-quartern*, *-tierce*. Cf. DEMI-7. Also HALF-ANGEL, -CROWN, -DOLLAR, -HOUR, -MINUTE, etc. These forms may also be used attrib. as in *half-inch board*, *half-mile race*, *half-quartern loaf*, etc.

1494 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 23 Preamble, Every barell, "half barrel and firkin. c. 1782 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1839 I. App. 173 The smallest coin.. is the "half-bit, or 1-20 of a dollar. c. 1824 R. PATTERSON cited in WORCESTER 1846 for "Half-cent. 1893 *Cent. Dict.*, *Half-cent*, a copper coin of the United States, weighing 94 grains, current from 1993 to 1857. 1836 W. H. MAXWELL *Capt. Blake* II. i. Carrying off diurnally his "half-cooper of port. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Half-farthing*, a British copper coin.. the number.. issued between 1852 and 1854 was 2,621,784. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 129 Pe secunde "half-fote wose in coueytise is rauenye. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4337/4, 40 "half Hogsheads, of true neat Bourdeaux Brandy. 1800 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 194 Defended by plates of "half-inch iron. 1858 GREENER *Gumery* 53 An half-inch boiler plate. 1777 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 470 Guineas, "half joes, and milled dollars in as high estimation as in Pennsylvania. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 86 Distant from the towne some "half a mile. *Mod.* The winner of the half-mile race in the Oxford University Sports. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i. He might have stayed to take a "half-mutchkin extraordinary with his crouny the hostler. 1753 *Scots Mag.* June 310/1 Each.. received a "half-peck loaf. 1611 COTGR. *Demi-sextier*, the quarter of a French pinte, and much about our "half pinte. 1744 BERKELEY *Lett.* 21 Aug. Wks. 1871 IV. 299 Either in half-pint or quarter-pint glasses. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 186 An old half-pint bottle. 1552 HULBERT, "Half pounce, *seilbra*. Half pounce wayght, *seilmissis*. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* iii. 16 The ruler of the "half quarter of Bethzur. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2078/4 Lace, three half quarters broad. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 224 Half-quarter repeaters, instead of giving the minutes, strike one additional blow if the half quarter has passed. *Mod. Alm.* 8 Feb., Half-Quarter Day. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* v. A "half-quarter loaf and a piece of cheese. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xlv. (1737) 191 A "Half-Tierce, or Hogshead.

b. In *Heraldry* = DEMI- B 1, as *half-belt*, *-check-bit*, *-spade*, *-spear*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. vii. 44 He beareth Gules, an Horse Bit, Argent. Some do call it.. an Half Cheek-Bit. *Ibid.* viii. 5 He beareth Vert, an Half Spade. 1828 BERRY *Enycl. Her.* s. v. *Spade*, This.. spade is borne in the arms of Swettenham, but they appear as half-spades. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry*, Half-belt and four buckles.

c. In *Artillery*, *Arms*, denominating a piece of half the size of the full-sized piece, or a shortened size of the latter, as *half-armour*, *-cannon*, *-culetirin*, *-falconet*, *-head-piece*, *-lance*. Cf. DEMI- 2-4. Also HALF-PIKE, -SWORD, etc.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 188 "Half-Armour, the period of the partial use of armour, extending to the commencement of the 18th century. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* 1 Cor. xl. 30 (1867) 86 Sometimes He shooteth "half cannon. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1116/3 A Battery of 12 Half-Cannon. 1611 FLORIO, *Mezza testa*, a kind of halfe skull, or "half head-peece. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. i. 332 Armed with a "half-lance.

d. In *Military tactics*, *dress*, etc., as *half-squadron*, *-turn*, *-wheel*; *half-battery*, *-company*, *-distance*, *-file*, (see quots.); *half-mounting*, the underclothing and minor articles of apparel belonging to a soldier's outfit in the 18th c. Cf. DEMI- 6. Also HALF-FACE, etc.

1800 *War Office Order* 9 Apr. in *Grose Milit. Antiq.* (1801) II. 186 In lieu of the former articles of clothing, called half-mounting, two pair of good shoes of the value of five shillings and sixpence each pair. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 73 The.. troops wheel half right. *Ibid.* 99 The Base Troop wheels more than a half-wheel. *Ibid.* 103 The Troops wheel half-left. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Enycl.*, *Half-companies* are the same as subdivisions, equal to two stations. *Half-distance* is the regular interval or space between troops drawn up in ranks, or standing in column. *Half-files* is half the given number of any body of men

drawn up two deep. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (1862) 11 Right half turn. Front turn. *Ibid.* 30 A battalion in open, or half-distance Column. *Ibid.* 134 Three subdivisions constitute a half-battery.

e. In *Fortification*, as half-bastion, half-caponier (Sir G. Duckett, *Mil. Dict.*), half-sap: see DEMI-BASTION, etc.; half-merlon, that solid portion of a parapet which is at the right or left extremity of a battery. Also HALF-CIRCLE, -MOON. 1710 *London Gaz.* No. 4721/1 We shall be obliged to finish it by the half Sap.

f. *Naut.* and *Ship-building*: half-beam (see quot. 1850); half-board, an evolution by which a sailing vessel is luffed up into the wind with everything shaking, and then, before she has quite lost way, permitted to fall off on the same tack: see BOARD *sb.* 15; half-breadth (see quot.); half-breadth staff, a rod having marked upon it half the length of each beam in the ship (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); half-floor, -point, -port, -top, half-watch tackle (see quots.); half-wind, a side-wind. Also HALF-TIMBER.

1836 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 415 The 'half-beams' are all to be of fir. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 95 Half-Beams are short beams introduced to support the deck where there is no framing. 1863 *Lucas Seaman's Ship* (ed. 2) 484 In a tideway the 'half-board' is of great use. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) D ij b, The breadth of the ship at every top-timber is limited by an horizontal line drawn on the floor-plane, called the 'half-breadth of the top-timbers.' c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 66 The 'half-floors' are pieces of timber placed between the 'cross pieces', to which they are 'coaked' and bolted. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* c. 'Half-point', a subdivision of the compass card, equal to 5° 37' of the circle. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 122 'Half-ports', a sort of shutters made of deal, and fitted to the stops of those ports which have no hanging lids. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 76 The 'half-tops' are bolted to the cross trees, and the sleepers are bolted above the trussle trees. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (1862) 317 A luff tackle, or half watch tackle, consists of one double and one single block: the fall is fixed to the single. 1611 *Cotgr.*, Demivent, a side-winde, or half-winde.

g. In *Music*, as half-cadence, -close, an imperfect cadence; half-demisemiquaver; half-rest (U.S.), a minim rest; half-shift, -stop (see quots.). Cf. DEMI-B. g. Also HALF-NOTE, -TONE. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, 'Half-cadence. If the last chord is the dominant and is preceded by the chord of the tonic, the cadence is called half or imperfect. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 29 A 'half close' is when a passage ends upon the chord of the dominant, regardless of what harmony may precede it. 1881 *Academy* 6 Nov. 355 The 'half demisemiquaver' is still much used. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, 'Half-shift, a position of the hand in violin playing. It lies between the open position and the first shift. 1880 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* (1881) 146 A stop is a set of pipes that run in order from the one end to the other of the clavier. If this set... discontinues at any portion of the keyboard, it is said to be a 'half stop. *Ibid.*, Half Stops, properly so called, have practically gone out of fashion.

h. Applied to a stuff which is half of inferior material, as half-gauze, -silk, -worsted, -yarn.

1759 SYMMER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 360 The sort I fixed upon, is what is called 'half gauze.' 1778 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 66 Ladies, you are mistaken in the stuff; 'tis 'half silk. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 217 No fewer than 443 silk-loom, 149 of half-silks. 1804 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 Worsteds, and 'half Worsteds.

i. In *Games*, as half-back (Football), a position immediately behind the 'forwards'; a player in this position; half-ball (Billiards): see quot. 1850; half-hit (Cricket), a mistimed hit that sends the ball into the air; half-volley (Cricket, Football, etc.), a ball which pitches so that it can be hit or kicked as soon as it rises from the ground; hence half-volleying *vbl. sb.* Also HALF-BOWL, etc.

1881 *Standard* 20 Nov. 2/8 The 'half-backs'...effectually checked the threatened danger. 1807 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* (Badm. Libr.) 346 A good half-back must be a versatile player. 1850 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* 524 A 'half ball, or a contact in which the half of one ball is covered by half of the other, produces in each an equal motion, both with regard to direction, strength, and velocity. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/5 Caught at extra mid-off from a 'half-hit. c 1880 A correspondent says: A 'half-volley at cricket is a ball bowled up so as to pitch just about the point at which the batsman has a good reach. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* viii. 233 Occasionally you may get a half-volley on the pads. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. I. v. § 4. 691 'Half-volleying consists in playing the ball when close to the ground, immediately after it has been dropped.

j. In *Bookbinding*, 'half' signifies that only the back and corners of the binding consist of the material specified; e.g. half-calf, half-russia.

1844 *Catal. Messrs. C. Knight & Co.* 8 Half Morocco or Russia. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakfast* viii. (1885) 192 None of your 'half-calf' economies in that volume! *Mod. Bookseller's Catal.*, Original half sheep.

k. In names of animals, as HALF-APE, HALF-ASS, HALF-SNIPPE, etc.

l. Applied to various articles and structures of about half the usual or full size or length, as half-case, -door, -frame, -furnace, -gaiter, -gown, -hatch, -head bedstead, -hessian, -hose, -jar, -kirtle, -sleeve, -stocking, -tester, -tub, -veil, -wicklet. Cf. DEMI-B. II. Also HALF-BOOT, etc.

1888 JACOB *Printer's Voc.*, 'Half cases, small cases used

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for jobbing purposes. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Hasp*, a small iron or brass fastening to a hatch or 'half-door. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chas.* iii. The half-door of the bar. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Voc.*, 'Half frames, small composing frames made to hold one pair of cases only. 1775 F. MARION in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. (1883) 546/1 Black 'half-gaiters. 1855 HULOET, 'Half gowne, *hemistogink*. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 88 A 'half-hatch door. 1898 *Inv. King's Coll.* *ibid.* III. 325 Item a 'half head bedstead of walnuttree. 1837 LYTTTON *E. Maltrev.* 76 A pair of 'half-hessians completed his costume. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 588 Lambs-wool and Cashmere hose and 'half-hose. 1897 SHARKS, 2 *Hen. IV.*, v. iv. 24 If you be not swing'd, Ile forswear 'half-kirtles. 1869 *London Gaz.* No. 2477/4 A sad coloured Cloth Coat, with...blue 'half-sleeves. 1870 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Lute Voy.* I. (1711) 104 Some wear 'Half-Stockings. 1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1797) 206 The old stratagem...of turning a light adrift, in a 'half tub. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. viii. 60 The...half-wicket that closed the entrance.

m. In various connexions: as half-barbarian, -battle, -belief, -believer, -christian, -conformity, -defence, -defender, -honesty, -knowledge, -look, -principle, -quotation, -reason, -reasoning, -repentance, -servant, -service, -sleep, -view, -whisper. (In most of these half- has an adverbial force.)

1897 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 9 To speak as half-defenders of the faults. *Ibid.* v. lxxxi. § 4 They judge conclusions by demi-premises and half-principles. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. ii. (Rldg.) 6 It is no injury to call an half-quotation an halfreason. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii. 276 Half-views, which shew but Part of an Object. 1768 BOSWELL *Corr.* II. (ed. 2) 120 A parcel of half-barbarians. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 367 A kind of half-reasoning, that suffices to raise difficulties but not pursue them to an issue. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 237 A kind of stupefied half-sleep. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1846) II. viii. 57 To admit of no half-conformity in religion. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. 219 Richter says of Luther's words, 'his words are half-battles'. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 2 The character of Jehu and his half-belief. *Ibid.* 181 A half-repentance is no repentance. *Ibid.* 109 Another instance of this half-service. 1865 — *Truth Eng. Ch.* 3 Unbelievers, or half-believers. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. O. Neighb.* xxxii. A voice said brokenly in a half-whisper. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 349 That half-knowledge which is more mischievous in an editor than down-right ignorance.

n. In specific combinations: half-almond stitch; half-arm, half arm's length; half-barrel a., semicylindrical (vaulting); half-bend, a half fillet for the head; half-bent, (a) the condition of being half-bent; (b) the catch by which the hammer of a gun is placed at half-cock; half-bloom, the round mass of iron taken from the puddling furnace, which was hammered and shingled into a 'bloom'; half-boarder, one who has half his board, a day-boarder; half-box, a box open at one side; half-braid (see quot.); half-bull, a pontifical letter issued by a new pope before his coronation, so called because the bulla is impressed with only one side of the seal, that representing the apostles (Giry); half-catch, half-chronometer (see quots.); half-olass, a class that is half one and half another; half-column, a column or pilaster half projecting from a flat surface; half-communion, communion in one kind, as practised in the R. C. Ch.; half-compass, hemisphere: see COMPASS *sb.* 5 b; half-course, half-coward (see quots.); half-dike, a sunk fence; half-flat, (a) one of the shapes into which a 'bloom' of iron was worked; (b) half of a FLAT (sb. 2) or entire storey of a house; half-hatchet, 'a hatchet with one straight line, all the projection of the bit being on the side towards the hand' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); half-header, a half-brick used to close the work at the end of a course; half-house, a shed open at the side; a hovel; half-hunt (Bell-ringing): see HUNT; half-labour, half-margin (see quots.); half-mask, a mask covering part of the face, such as is worn with a DOMINO; half-member, a semicolon; half-plate, half-press (see quots.); half-principal (Carpentry), 'a rafter which does not extend to the crown of the roof' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); half-pull (Bell-ringing): see quot.; half-relief = demi-relief (see DEMI- 12); half-royal, a kind of millboard or pasteboard; half-shade (Painting), a shade of half the extreme depth; half-sheet (Printing), the off-cut portion of a duodecimo (Knight, 1875); half-shoe, see quot.; also a shoe on one side only of a horse's foot; half-sole, that part of the sole of a boot or shoe which extends forward from the shank to the toe; hence half-sole v.; half-space = HALF-SPACE 2; half-sphere, hemisphere; half-square (see quot. 1674); half-stitch, a loose open stitch in braid work or pillow-lace making (Canfield *Dict. Needlew.* 259); half-storey, an upper storey half the height of which is in the walls and half in the roof; half-stuff (Paper-making), partly prepared pulp; half-swing plough (see quot.); half-text, a size of handwriting half the size of 'text' or large hand; half-throw, -travel, half

the full movement of a piston, valve, etc.; half-tint (see quot. 1851); half-title, the short title of a book often placed in front of the full title; half-tongue (Law), a jury of which one half were foreigners, formerly allowed to a foreigner tried on a criminal charge; half-trap, a semicircular depression in a sewer pipe; half-vowel, a semivowel; half-vowelish a., of the nature of a semivowel; half-water = HALF-TIDE; half-world, hemisphere; the demi-monde.

1611 FLORIO, *Mezzo-mandolo*, Seamsters call it the 'half-almond stitch. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 18 Each fought at 'half-arm for superiority. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 56 The abandonment of the 'half-barrel vaulting of the aisles. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 48 Canute's queen wears...either the diadem or the 'half-bend. 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* II. 11 With one leg put forward, and the knee upon the 'half-bent. 1881 GREENER *The Gun* 259 A half-bent in the tumbler that prevents the hammer being accidentally pushed down. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 934 The Metal runs together into a round Mass or Lump, which they call a 'Half-Bloom. 1711 STERLE *Spect.* No. 36 ¶ 8 They [birds]...may be taken as 'Half-Boarders. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Refler* xiii. The half-boarders whispered their fears to the ushers. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* 479 The support is provided with two 'half-boxes. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 42 'Half, or Shadow, or Lace Braid, the passament is picked, as in cloth braid, and twelve pairs of bobbins put on. 1850 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 6/4 What is called the 'half-catch' system—i. e., the owner of the boat (who is usually a fisherman) provides the fishing gear, and receives in return half of the total catch of fish. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 115 'Half Chronometer...originally used to denote watches having an escapement compounded of the lever and chronometer, appears now to be applied to fine lever watches which have been adjusted for temperature. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* ix. 76 There was nothing...to distinguish L. M. from the 'half class—neither gentleman nor farmer. 1796 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.*, *Life* 4 Four 'half Columns of the composite order. 1687 *Reflect. Hawk & Panther* 27 The 'Half-Communion is no older, than the time of Aquinas. 1809 GOLDING *De Moray* vi. 72 The daysun...which lighteneth not only the 'half compass whereon he shineth, but also even a part of that which seeth him not. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, 'Half-course, half on the level and half on the dip. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. 1. 41 Unless the whole evening's milk is skimmed and added to the whole new morning's milk—in which case the cheese made is 'half-coward—the produce, whether single or double, is said to be whole-milk cheese. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 421 Ditches, hedges, and 'half-dikes or sunk fences. 1795 *Reper. Arts* in J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* (1831) I. 124 Anconies, bars, 'half flats. 1889 MASSON in *De Quincey's Wks.* I. Gen. Pref. 16 A half-flat set of apartments on the second floor of...a house of six such half-flats in all, accessible by a common stair. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 342 A Hovel or 'half House for them to run into. 1895 R. KIRLING in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 3/1 When they were tired Kotuko would make what the hunters call a 'half-house'. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 443 The rent was frequently paid in kind, or in what was called 'half-labour... One-half of the crop went to the landlord. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* iii. 13 The Paper must be folded in the centre, lengthways, by which it will be divided, equally, into what is technically termed 'half-margin. *Ibid.*, All Official Letters for the Inspector-General are...to be written on half margin. 1762 LOTHW *Introd. Eng. Gram.* (1838) 195 The Semicolon, or 'Half-member, is a less constructive part, or subdivision, of a sentence or member. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 116 [A] 'Half plate...[is] a watch in which the top pivot of the fourth wheel pinion is carried in a cock so as to allow the use of a larger balance. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Voc.*, *Half plate paper*, machine made paper of fine and soft texture used for woodcuts. 1883 PERCY SMITH *Gloss. Terms*, 'Half-press, the work done by one man at a printing-press. 1884 R. H. School *Rever.* 90 Ringing at 'Half-pulls is now the modern general Practice: that is, when one Change is made at Fore-stroke, another at Back-stroke, etc. 1879 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* iii. 36 What the trade would probably consider a 'pull' is, in ringing, termed only a half-pull. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch Club* 240 Paint the 'half-shades in first. 1855 HULOET, 'Half shoes beyne of such fashion, that above they cover but the toes. 1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No Church* II. 1. 71 Two days at Penberriog to rest his ankle and get his boots 'half-soled. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 439 The floor between the two flights is termed a 'half-space or resting-place. 1611 B. JONSON *Cataline* I. 1, Let...day, At shewing but thy head forth, start away from this 'half-sphere. 1662 PERVS *Diary* 18 Aug., The whole mystery of 'off [half] square, wherein the King is abused in the timber which he buys. 1674 LEYBOURN *Compl. Surv.* 345 Most Artificers when they meet with Squared Timber, whose breadth and depth are unequal...usually add the breadth and depth together, and take the half for a Mean Square, and so proceed...If the difference be great, the Error is very obnoxious either to Buyer or Seller. 1618 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 206 The 'half storie to be eight foote and a half. 1886 *Ibid.* II. 737 The dormer-gables of the half-storey. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* II. xiv. (ed. 6) 370 In these Mortars the Rags are beaten into what is called 'Half-stuff. 1836 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 764 A mill in which the rags are ground to a coarse imperfect pulp, called half stuff. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, 'Half-swing Plough, a plough in which the mould-board is a fixture. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 322 Writing in 'half text on ruled paper. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 328/1 The brilliant lights relieving from a large proportion of 'half tints. 1851 *Dict. Archit.*, *Half-tint*,...in a monochrome, it embraces all gradations between positive white and black. 1879 FURNIVALL *New Shaks. Soc. Rep.* 8 The notes on the back of the 'half-title of the Part. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 21 All Attaints...upon any Record, wherein the trial and enquest was by 'half tongue. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* I. (1586) 11 Varro devideth his husbandry necessities into...vowels...half vowels...and mutes. a 1637 B.

JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iv. l. is a letter 'half-vowelish. 1803 STEVENSON *Trans. Isl.* iv. xix. The low, sandy spit... is joined at 'half-water to Skeleton Island. 1805 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. i. 49 Now o're the one 'half World Nature seems dead. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvii. 260 The night's whole half-world. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 3 Feb., The endless intrigues of the 'half-world'.

III. Parasyntetic, as *half-linguaged*, -legged, -lived, -sensed, -sighted (hence *half-sightedness*), -sleeved, -souled, -syllabled, -tentled, -winged, etc.

1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 48 Half-leg'd Buskins curiously yitide with loops of burnisht gold. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 3 The men wear half-sleeved gowns. 1651 tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* 7 In the Daylight, they wink and are but half-sighted. 1768 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 662 This genus of insects is placed... under the Hemiptera or half-winged. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 167 Like things half-lived, catching and giving life. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 378 The national half-sightedness. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 76 Half-linguaged men.

|| **Halfa** (hæ'fā). Also *alfa*, *alpha*, *halfah*, *hulfa*. [Arab. *حلفا* *halfah*, or *حلفا* *halfā*.] The North African name of species of Esparto grass (*Stipa tenacissima*, *S. arenaria*) used in the manufacture of paper, etc.

1857 SIR W. HOOKER *Rept. Veg. Prod. Algeria, Paris Exhib.* 39 *Halfa* or *Alfa*... the Moorish names for certain grasses possessing very strong and tenacious fibres. 1876 W. J. SEATON *Forests & Alpha Algeria* 30 Alpha or hulfa... here covers enormous areas... described by French writers as *mers d'Alfa*. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* viii. 216 Overgrown... with coarse halfah grass.

Half-a-crown, **Half-a-dozen**, **Half-an-hour**, etc.: see **HALF-CROWN**, -DOZEN, -HOUR, and **HALF a. i. c.**

Half-and-half, *phrase*.

1. A mixture of two malt liquors, esp. of ale and porter.

1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 299 They had at that house 5 or 6 pints of half and half. 1839 PRARD *Poems* (1864) II. 14. And, o'er a pint of half-and-half, Compose poor Arthur's epitaph. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xx. Our tippie is half-and-half.

2. Something that is half one thing and half another, or half this and half that.

c1814 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1874) 264 That finer shade of feeling, the half-and-half. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Precious Leg* xiii. All sterling metal, not half-and-half. 1890 *Review of Reviews* II. 357/t It is not all humbug. Agreed, agreed! It is probably a case of half-and-half.

3. *attrib. or adj.* That is half one thing and half another; half the thing in question, and half not: often merely an emphatic expression for *half*.

Half-and-half jury: a jury chosen half from one class, half from another.

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 118 A half-and-half pleasantry, peculiar to our author. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 221 A half and half jury. 1845 J. W. CROKER in *Croker P.* 6 Jan., What is to become of your half-and-half administration? 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xxiv. 163 Cromwell... hated all half-and-half measures. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 23 July 4/3 Trimmers and half-and-half people.

4. as *adv.* In two equal parts; in equal proportions; half... and half not.

1818 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 136, I go half and half with the Longmans. 1827 SCOTT *Diary* 22 July in *Lockhart*, Am I sorry for this truce or not? Half and half. 1837 WHELEWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 59 The cup That half-and-half so cunningly was mixed.

5. In a half-intoxicated state.

1715 RAMSAV *Christis Kirke* Cr. ii. viii. The manly miller, half and half, Came out to shaw guid will. 1848 DUNCOMB *Sinks of Lond.* (Fa.), *Half and half*, half seas over, tipsy.

Hence **Half-and-halfed** (-häft), *pa. pple.*; **Half-and-half'er**; **Half-and-halfism**.

1832 *Examiner* 503/2 Toryism is hateful, but he more hated half and halfism. 1861 *Times* 16 Oct., High bushy hedge-rows—thorn half-and-halfed with ash and other hedge-row trees. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 6/6 You are not an out-and-out Liberal?.. a half and halfer?

† **Half-angel**. *Obs.* An English gold coin, worth at different dates, from 3s. 9d. to 5s.; issued from Henry VII to James I.

1593-4 *Act 10 Hen. VII.* c. 5 Thangell and half Angell... shall go and be curraunt in payment through all this his Realme. 1544 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 The olde noble, the Angells and the halfe angells, is tyne golde.

Half-ape. A lemur.

1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 5 The little marmosets... and, linked on to these, the Half Apes or Lemurs.

† **Half-ass**. *Obs.* [tr. Gr. *ἡμιονος*.] A mule. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 414 A Halfcasse of Persia shall come and make vs his thralls.

Half-baked (hā'fībēkt), *a.*

1. *lit.* See **HALF** *adv.* and **BAKED**; hence, underdone, not thorough, not earnest; raw, crude, ill-digested; half-finished, incomplete, rude.

1641 SANDERSON *12 Serm.* (1637) 330 Our profest Popelings, and half-baked Protestants. 1648 PRESTON *Serm. Bef. His Majesty* (1630) 36 They are either done withoute heate, or but half-baked. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxxi. He must scheme, forsooth, this half-baked Scotch cake!... this lump of oatmeal dough! 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 4 Aug. 81/2 The half-baked measures by which politicians try so hard to cripple the Australian system.

2. Deficient in intellect; silly, half-witted. *dial.* 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol.* iii. (D.), A sort of harmless lunatic, and, as they say in Devon, half-baked. 1893 *Spectator* 24 June 847 Nor could a special variety of intellectual feebleness be better described than by the epithet 'half-baked'.

Half-baptize, *v. trans.* To baptize privately or without full rites, as a child in danger of death.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* ii. He got out of bed... to half-baptize a washerwoman's child in a slop-basin. 1838 — *O. Twist* ii. The child that was half-baptized, Oliver Twist, is nine years old to-day. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., If you please, sir, will you be so good as to half-baptize the baby?

So **Half-baptized** *ppl. a.*, baptized privately or without full rites; hence, semi-barbarous, (*dial.*) deficient in intelligence.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. Wks. (1853) 16 Irish Kerns, Rufians half-clothed, half-human, half-baptized. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., You must have been half-baptized to water those flowers when the sun was full on them.

Half-beak. A fish of the genus *Hemirhamphus*, having the lower jaw long and ensiform, and the upper short.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 621 The 'Half-beaks' are common between and near the tropics.

Half-binding. [Cf. **HALF-BOUND**.] A style of binding of books in which the back and corners are of leather, the sides being of cloth or paper.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 87. 1881 A. LANG *Library* 67 In half-bindings there is a good deal of room for the exercise of the collector's taste.

Half-bird. (See *quot.*)

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 404 *Half-bird*, a common fowler's name for the smaller kinds of Duck, especially the Teal.

† **Half-block**, *sb. Obs. Naut.* A block of which one side is formed by a cheek-piece fastened to an object that forms the other side; = **CHEEK-BLOCK**.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 155 Cheek-blocks, or half-blocks, are made of elm plank.

Half-block, *v.* = **BLOCK v.** 8.

1824 *Bham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Hatters.—Wanted, an Assistant... able to half-block.

Half-blood.

1. The relation between persons having only one parent in common.

1533 *Let. Patent Edw. VI.* 16 June in *Chron. O. Jane* etc. (1850) 93 For that the said Lady Mary and Lady Elizabeth be unto us but of the half blood. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xx. 129 What, is a brother by the half blood no kine? 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 227 He is only his brother of the half blood, and for that reason they shall never inherit to each other. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* x. 64 The brother of the half-blood, on the part of the father, will inherit next after the sisters of the whole blood on the part of the father and their issue.

attrib. 1884 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 17 Aunt, half-blood... Brother, half-blood.

2. A person or group of persons related in this way.

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Half-blood*, one not born of the same father and mother. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 2 (1), 388 By the change effected by the Inheritance Act, the half-blood, if descended from a common male ancestor, is to take next after any relation in the same degree of the whole blood.

3. One whose descent is only half derived from the blood of a particular race; a half-breed.

1866 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 147 That rich oriental olive which distinguishes the haughty offspring of the half blood of French or Spaniards.

Hence **Half-blooded a.**, born of different races; *spec.* of superior blood or race by one parent only.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 80 *Alb.* The let alone lies not in your good will. *Bast.* Nor in thine Lord. *Alb.* Half-blooded fellow, yes. 1845 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 375 A half-blooded Indian, of the great Mohawk breed.

Half-boot. [**HALF** II. 1.] A boot reaching halfway to the knee, or considerably above the ankle.

1787 COWPER *Let.* 19 Dec., She had half-boots, and laughed at her own figure. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 49 Half-boots and gilded spurs were a long time used in common visits. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Belinda* (1833) II. xix. 26 Persuaded... to lay aside her half boots, and to equip herself in men's whole boots. 1864 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 340 Nothing sets off a neat ankle more than a half-boot. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 387/2 The name Caligula... from his wearing the Caligae, or half-boots of the common soldiers.

Half-bound, *ppl. a.* Of a book: Having a leather back and corners, with cloth or paper sides: cf. *half-binding*.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii. They were half-bound volumes, with marble covers! 1863 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Half bound morocco. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 424 If the book is 'half-bound', instead of 'whole-bound', the leather is limited to a strip at the back and a short distance from the back to each side, and to the corners.

† **Half-bowl**. *Obs.* A game played with a hemisphere of wood and fifteen small pins of a conical form.

1477-8 *Act 17 Edw. IV.* c. 3 (1763) Diverses novelx ymagines Jeeuz appelles cloish, kayles, half-bowle, handyn & handoute. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 9. § 11. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. § 12. (1810) 241 Half-bowl is practised to this day in Hertfordshire, where it is commonly called rolly-polly.

Half-bred, *a. (sb.)* [See **BREED v.**, **BRED**.]

1. Of mixed breed; born of parents of superior and inferior strain; mongrel. Also *fig.*

1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. iii. 2022 Half-bred and of the Mungrel Strain of mischief. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* 43 One stallion, and 46 half-bred mares. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 July, Lost, a Half-bred Setter and Retriever Dog.

† 2. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding; under-bred. *Obs.*

a 1738 ATTERBURY *Proverbs* xiv. 6 (Seager) An half-bred

man is conceited in his address, and troublesome in his conversation.

B. sb. A half-bred horse, pigeon, etc.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* x. 171 The best express carriers (pigeons) are half-breeds, between an Antwerp and a dragon. 1894 G. ARMITAGE *Horse* iv. 47 The half-bred is going... at the top of his pace.

Half-breed (hā'fbrēd). [See **BREED sb.**, and cf. **HALF-CASTE**.]

† 1. A mixed breed or race, sprung from parents of two races. *Obs.*

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 82 Before the English traders came among them, there were scarcely any half breed, but now they abound among the younger sort.

2. One who is sprung from parents or ancestors of different races; esp., in U.S., applied to the offspring of whites or negroes and American Indians.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 440 His mother being a Chactaw slave, and his father a half breed, betwixt a Creek and white man. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 33 A few civilized Indians and half breeds. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 415 The laws which interfered with the marriages of English and Irish, and forbade the inheritance of half-breeds, were relaxed or abolished.

3. In U.S. *politics*, a name applied in derision to certain Republicans of New York who in 1881 wavered in their party allegiance.

1881 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 4/8 A Cabinet of 'Half-breeds', as the party of Civil Service reform are called. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xli. 203 The 'Stalwart' and 'Half-breed' sections of the Republican party in the same State... were mere factions... without distinctive principles.

4. *attrib.* (from 1.)

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 12 Half-breed boys were paddling about in their little canoes. 1849 THACKERAY *Virgin.* li. A half-breed woman in the fort.

Half-brother. [In ME. from c1300; cf. Ger. *halbrüder*, ON. *halfróðir*.] A brother by one parent only, a brother of the half-blood.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 121 Roberd went hir with, Malde's half broþer. c1475 *Nom.* in Wr. Wulcker 690/13 *Hic germanus*, a halfbrodyre. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 108 They are termed halfe brothers, or brothers of the halfe blood. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 265 And seeks the cave of Death's half-brother, Sleep. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 224 He is my half brother, the son of my mother, but not of my father.

Half-butt. *Billiards*. A cue intermediate in length between the ordinary cue and the *long butt*, used to reach a ball beyond the distance for which the ordinary cue is available. (Like the long butt it is made with a piece of heavy wood at the butt-end, to balance the weight of the longer end, which is of light wood.)

1896 *Badminton Libr.*, *Billiards* 97 Half-butts and long-butts, on account of their length, have to be made of pine for lightness' sake... They are cumbersome things, and a disagreeable necessity. *Ibid.* 115 [To be obliged to use the rest, and, worse still, the half-butt and long-butt, is at any time a drawback.]

Half-cap.

† 1. A half-courteous salute, shown by a slight movement only of the cap. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 221 With certain half-caps, and cold mowing nods, They froze me into Silence.

2. A kind of lady's head-dress: see *quot.*

1893 GEORG. HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 243 What were called half-caps were worn in the early forties; they were circular head-dresses set well back from the front, and trimmed with bunches of ribbons and flowers at each side, over the ears.

Half-caste. Also *half-cast*.

† 1. A mixed caste; a race sprung from the union of two castes or races. *Obs.*

1798 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 15 Several of them are Caffres and people of half-cast.

2. One of a mixed race, a half-breed; esp., in India, one born or descended from a European father and native mother.

1769 MUNRO *Narr. Milit. Oper.* 51 (Y.) Mulattoes, or as they are called in the East Indies, half-castes. 1840 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 200 To organize and purify Christian Churches of whites and half-castes. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 910 Much as we admired the Maori race, we were even more struck by the half-castes.

3. *attrib.* (from 1.)

1793 DIROM *Narr. Campaign India* II (Y.) Half-cast people of Portuguese and French extraction. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 284 The daughter of a half-caste merchant. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xiii. 263 No half-caste offspring of Norman or even of... Flemish mothers, but Englishmen of purely English blood.

Hence **Half-castism**, a half-caste system.

1896 *Westm. Gas.* 27 June 8/1 The problem of Half-castism which slavery has been mainly instrumental in bequeathing to South Africa.

Half-cheek.

† 1. A face in profile, a side-face. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 620 S. Georges half cheek in a brooch.

2. *Naut.*: see **CHEEK** 13.

c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 73 Four half cheeks doweled and bolted to spindle and side trees.

Half-chess. A short chess or plank in a military bridge: see **CHESS** 2. 4.

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 68 [They] will bring up two half Chesses and lay them across the Balks.

Half-circle.

1. The half of a circle; a semicircle.

1552 HULORT, Halfe circle, semicirculus. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 126 Describe in the intersections in like manner, halfe circles. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 104 A double course of half circles. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iii. iii. 299 A little more than a half-circle.

2. attrib. (See QUOTE.)

1843 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, Half-circle guard, in fencing, is one of the guards used with the broadsword to parry an inside cut below the wrist. *Ibid.*, Half-circle parade, is a parade of the small sword, used against the thrust in low carte.

So Half-circular a., semicircular.

1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Life* ii. 19 The half-circular window over the hall-door.

Half-cock, sb.

† 1. Part of a watch: cf. COCK sb. 16. Obs.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3717/4 A Silver Pendulum Minute Watch... with a Bob Balance, and Glass in the half Cock.

2. Of a fire-arm: The position of the cock or hammer when raised only half-way and held by the catch or half-bent, from which it cannot be moved by pulling the trigger. Hence To go off (at) half-cock, to 'go off' prematurely; to speak or act without due forethought or preparation, and consequently to fail in attaining one's object.

1745 [see COCK sb. 13b]. 1752 J. B. MACCOLL in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 401/2 The... gun was in use, when going to be snapped, to stand at half cock. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 152 It [a gun] went off at half-cock. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 The cock is... to be drawn back to the catch of the half-cock. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. (1880) 38 Now don't go off half-cock. 1856 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 1/3 Poor Doctor Jim! What disasters he brought down upon his country and his company by going off at half-cock!

So Half-cock v. trans., to put (a gun) at half-cock. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 100 The carbine may be half-cocked. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* xii, If you choose to half-cock your gun... I will do the same.

Half-cousin. The child of one's father's or mother's cousin; a second cousin. Sometimes applied to the child of one's own cousin, or to the cousin of one's father or mother.

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 231 'Sophy', an orphan half-cousin.

Half-crown. A coin (now silver) of Great Britain, of the value of two shillings and sixpence; sometimes used for the equivalent sum, which is regularly expressed by Half-a-crown.

1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 The crownes and the halfe crownes... be not so fyne Golde. 1566 TURNER *Herbal* II. 109 b, There is not past an halfe crowne lost. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xvii. 109 Thirty single Pence with us make a Half-Crown. 1841 E. HAWKINS *Silver Coins Eng.* 142 In 1551 commenced the circulation of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, and threepences. 1884 R. L. KENYON *Gold Coins Eng.* 92 Henry VIII... Second Coinage... Half Crowns Value 2s. 6d. ... Obv. like the reverse of the crowns. Rev. like the obverse of the crowns.

1580 LUFTON *Singula* 27 [They] will not sticke to spende halfe a crowne. 1623 *Vox Graculi* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1825) I. 54 Half-a-crown's worth of two-penny pasties. 1717 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 560 A... mark as large as half-a-crown. 1821 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 155 Half-a-crown each you may lay out for them.

b. attrib.

1680 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. i, Has no attorney's clerk... chang'd his half-crown-piece? 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 347 A man, who keeps an half-crown or twelve-penny ordinary. 1800 HELENA WELLS *C. Neville* I. 165 [To] sit down to half-crown whilst with antiquated spinners.

Half-curlow. A local name of the Whimbrel or Jack Curlew, and of the Bar-tailed Godwit, both being smaller than the curlew.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 198, 199.

Half-dead, a. [See HALF adv.]

1. In a state in which death seems as likely as recovery; in a state of extreme exhaustion or prostration from sickness or fatigue.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 282 Wið þære healf deaðan adle. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 For-whi hit seið al quic and noht alf ded. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 163 Nys he more þan half ded y lad in a bere. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6652 Half ded of þe dynt, þer þe duk lay! 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 179 Their horses halfe dead through travell. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* ix, And all things look'd half-dead, tho' it was the middle of May.

2. Of a clock: see QUOTE, and DEAD 24 b.

1824 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 79 For clocks with shorter than half seconds pendulums the pallets are generally made 'half dead', that is the rests... are formed so as to give a slight recoil to the wheel. *Ibid.* 116 [A] Half Dead Escapement... [is] a clock escapement in which there is a little recoil.

† Half-deal, sb. and adv. Obs. [f. HALF a. + DEAL sb. 1. Cf. HALFENDEAL.]

A sb. 'Half part'; half.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iv. 2 Where was euer one cristen kynge... þat helde swiche an household be þe half-delle As Richard. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1368 Hugar by þe halfe dele & hijere þan þe toþire. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 200 Offered hym his eldest daughter... in marriage, with the whole halfdeale of his wifes inheritance. 1641 PRYNNER *Antip.* 18 Deprived of all Sovereigntie over one halfe-deale of his Kingdome.

B. adv. Half.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 403 The hie housinge herborowe ne myghte half-delle the housholde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vi. ix. 212 All kynd of vices to comprehend half deill... I mycht noch rekkin.

Half-deck. [See DECK sb.]

1. lit. A deck covering half the length of a ship

or boat, fore or aft: in this sense still used in some small partly open craft. spec. a. In old ships of war: A deck extending from the mainmast aftward, situated between the then smaller quarter-deck and the upper or main deck. After the two decks above the main deck were reduced to one, for which the name 'quarter-deck' was retained, 'half-deck' survived only in the expression 'under the half-deck', applied to the part of the main deck from the main mast aftward, formerly covered by the 'half-deck'. † b. In colliers: A deck under the main deck, extending forward to near the after-hatch and containing berths, etc., for the crew (obs.).

1606 CAPT. SMITH *Acc't. Yng. Seamen* 7 As the Capitaine doth [make good] the halfe decke; and the quarter Maisters the midships. 1647 — *Seaman's Gram.* II. 6 The halfe Decke is from the maine mast to the steareage. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 45 She hath three flush Deckes and a Forecastle, an halfe Decke, a quarter Decke, and a round-house. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 357/1 The other lofty and high charged, with a Half Deck, Fore-Castle, and Copperidge-heads. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2291/4 The said Bark is about 50 Tuns, square Stern, without a Head, an Half Deck from the main Mast... and a blue painted Stern. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Half-Deck*, a space under the quarter-deck of a ship of war, contained between the foremost bulk-head of the steerage, and the fore-part of the quarter-deck. In the Colliers of Northumberland the steerage itself is called the half-deck, and is usually the habitation of the ship's crew. 1809 MARRVAT *F. Mildmay* II. I followed my new friend down the ladder, under the half-deck. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xviii, He confined him in irons under the half-deck.

2. A local name in U.S. of the Slipper-limpet, *Crepidula fornicata*, or a related species, which has an under half-shell. (*Century Dict.*)

Hence Half-decked a., of a boat, etc.: that is about half covered in or decked; Half-decker, a boat which is half-decked.

1871 *Daily News* 3 Aug. The smaller boats, the wherries and the half-deckers, resembled a collection of small white tents. 1882 ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* (1890) 283 Like the half-decked craft which were used by the later Vikings.

Half-dime. A coin of the United States, value 5 cents, originally of silver, but since 1866 of copper and nickel; popularly called a nickel.

1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 170 The silver coins, of dollars, half and quarter ditto, dimes or tenths, and half-dimes.

Half-dollar. A silver coin of the United States and other countries, equal to 50 cents.

1786 *Fyns. of Congress* (U.S.) 8 Aug., Resolved... that the silver coins shall be as follows: One coin containing 187 82-100 grains of fine silver, to be called a Half-Dollar. 1792 U.S. Stat. at L. 248, 2 Apr. § 9 There shall be... struck and coined at the said mint... Half-dollars—each to be of half the value of the dollar or unit. 1871 *Worcester's Dict.* App. (Money), Since the act of Congress of June 1853, the half-dollar contains 192 grains of standard silver.

Half-dozen, half-a-dozen. The half of a dozen; six (or about six). Const.: see DOZEN.

a. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. of Elphin* vi, Some half-dozen... forgers. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 7 Pointing out a half dozen of people in the room. 1865 *Derby Mercury* 15 Feb., I... might have laid hold of some half-dozen at least. Mod. Would you like another half-dozen?

b. c 1401 *Jack Upland* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 69 The cloth of 00 man Myzthe hele half a dozyene. 1420-1555 [see DOZEN sb. 1]. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 12 He offered unto me halfe a dozen of Spanish pistols. *Ibid.* 80 Halfe a dozen Hollanders leapt into the boat after him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1. P. 5 Half a dozen of my select Friends. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* 145 We came suddenly upon half-a-dozen fellows, armed with muskets.

Hence Half-dozen a. colloq., sixth.

1840 [see DOZEN sb. 1]. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 665 The first or second or half-dozen attempt.

Half-eagle. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of 5 dollars: see EAGLE 5.

a 1824 R. PATTERSON cited in WORCESTER 1846. 1868 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* iii.

Half-ebb. The state or time of the tide, when its reflux is half completed.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 46 And þere also maist þou wite... wheper it be... half flode, or quarter flode... half or quarter ebbe. a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 153 Et a half flode usque half ebb tunc debet navis transire. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 116 It was about half ebb, when one of our men took notice of a Rock. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. i. (ed. 2) 9 The stream flows from half flood to half ebb, and ebbs from half ebb to half flood.

† Halfen, v. Obs. rare. [f. HALF + -EN⁵.] trans. To make into a half; to sever as a half from the whole.

1677 H. SCOUGAL *Wks.* (1765) 319 Then the halfted soul is left to the doleful resentments of so sad a loss.

† Halfen, a. Obs. rare-1. [A pseudo-archaic formation, perh. taken from next.] Half.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 5 He Malbecoes halften eye did wyle; His halften eye he wiled wondrous well.

Half-fendal, hal'fven-, sb., a., and adv. Obs. exc. dial. In 1 healfan dæl, 3-6 halften-, halvendel(e), 4 halven-, helvyndel, 4-5 halvendell, 5 halfen-, -un-, halvundel(e), -dell(e), 5-6 halfen-dell, 5-7 halfyndeale, 6-7 halfendeale. β. 4 -dole, 5 -doole. γ. 4-6 -dale. [OE. þone healfan dæl, accus. case of se healfa dæl, the half part (see HALF-DEAL, DEAL sb. 1, DOLE sb. 1), occurring after

verbs of giving and the like, and mechanically retained after the sense of the inflexion was lost.]

A. sb. 'Half part'; a half, a moiety.

c 1000 *Apollonius of Tyre* (1834) 12 He... sealde apollonize þone healfan dæl. c 1205 LAV. 7093 He hehte... þat he dælede his æhte a twam, And nom þa he luen dale [c 1275 halfendeale]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 5 Ac Schropshire nap haluendel to bilke bischopriche i wis. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10919 He parted his host in haluendel. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3253 þat haluendol þan dihte he wiþ-inne forþ to stonde. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2364 That in oo place thou sette, alle hoole, Thyn herte, withoute halfen doole. c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* 14 þou schalt doubul þat merke þe quych stondes for haluendel on, for too haluedels makes on. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 19 The same halvendele of thissues and profites. 1536 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxv. 274 That the king's highness may have the moyety and halfendele of the dividends. a 1656 *Ussher Ann.* vi. (1658) 212 When they had ridd away the halfendele and dearest part, every man of himself, out of danger. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., I let'n had a full halfen deal, same's off we was to share and share alike.

† B. adj. Half. Obs.

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 22 Evne helven-del than appel heo wolde 3yve hire list. c 1330 *King of Tars* 783 Yif haluendel the child were thyn. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 812 He passed never out on the playn Halvendel a myle. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xc. 414 (Add. MS.) The porter... to whome I graunted halfyndeale my mede.

† C. adv. Half, by half. Obs.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* I. v. (Rolls) 45 The brede... [is] wel nyh haluendel lasse þan þe lengþe. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 272, I have nought yet halvendel sold up my warc. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 53 Lampes... halfendele ybrent.

Halfer: see HALVER. [Halfer is a frequent mispr. for HALSER and HALTER.]

Half-face, sb.

1. Half of a face; the face as seen in profile; a profile on a coin, etc. Also attrib.

1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iv. (1870) 137 They haue halfe face crownes. 1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* (1565) 169 b, A new coyn of siluer; as grotes, halfgrotes, and shyllings with halfe-faces. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 399 Wee sawe a boy there, whose halfe-face was deuoured by one of them [wolves]. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1771) 28 (Jod.) Unless we would draw him with a half face. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. l. 784 Those ravishing and charming Graces, Are all made of two half Faces. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1255 Then turn'd the tongueless man From the half-face to the full eye.

b. A thin face: cf. HALF-FACED 1, quot. 1595. 2. Mil. The action or position of facing half-way to the right or left, i.e. at an angle of 45 degrees.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 14 Right, or Left, Half Face, each man will make an exact half face, as directed, by drawing back or advancing the right foot one inch, by which the whole will stand individually in echelon. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 22 Make a half-face to the right.

So Half-face v. Mil., intr., to make a half-face. Hence Half-facing vbl. sb.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 20 The men move on the oblique lines upon which they are... placed... as described in the half-facings. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, To half-face is to take half the usual distance between the [front and] right or left face, in order to give an oblique direction to the line.

Half-faced, a. [f. prec. sb.]

1. Presenting a half-face or profile. Of a coin: Having a profile stamped upon it; hence, of persons, having a thin, pinched face. So half-faced groat, applied contemptuously to a thin-faced man.

1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 92-4 Because he hath a half-face, like my father? With halfe that face would he haue all my land, A halfe-fac'd groat, five hundred pound a yeere? 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 283 This same half-fac'd fellow, Shadow, giue me this man: hee presents no marke to the Enemy. 1601 MUNDAY *Downfall R. Earl of Huntingdon* Iij, You halfe-fac't groat, you thick [thin] cheekit chittiface. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* 22 The third is onely halfe faced, as you see... Philip and Mary upon a twelve pence.

2. With only half of the face visible.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. i. 98 Our halfe-fac'd Sunne, striuing to shine. 1607 *Puritan* III. vi. in Steevens *Suppl.* Shaks. (1780) II. 591 (N.) Why canst thou in half-fac'd, muffled so? 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xiii, The half-faced moon shone dim and pale.

3. Imperfect, incomplete, half-and-half.

1592 NASHE *Apol. P. Penitence* (N.), With other odd ends of your half-faced English. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 208 Out upon this half-fac'd Fellowship. 1732 *Neal Hist. Purit.* I. 201 Papists in disguise... Time-servers, and half-faced Protestants. 1824 GODWIN *Hist. Commw.* I. 105 Temporising and half-faced measures.

4. Half-faced camp (U.S.), among frontiers-men: A camp or shelter left open on the south side.

1850 *Americans at Home* I. 95 (Bartlett) Commend me to a hunting-party in a half-faced camp. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXIII. 379 Sleeping in half-faced camps, where the heavy air of the rank woods was in their lungs all night.

Half-fish. A half-grown salmon: see QUOT.

1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 A salmon cock, which some call a half-fish, usually about twenty or twenty-two inches, and a whole fish, above that length.

Half-flood. The state or time of the flowing tide halfway between low and high water.

c 1391, a 1490 [see HALF-EBB]. 1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 622 To shut their gates next the sea a little after half flood. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. Flood, When the water begins to rise, it is called a young flood, next it is quarter-flood, half-flood, and top of flood, or high water. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 378 The river was at half flood.

Half-fou' (hal'fū, hal'fū). Sc. [lit. half-full.] A half-bushel.

n 1800 *Sir P. Spens* xi. in Scott *Minstr. Sc. B.*, I brought a half-fou of gude red goud Out o'er the sea wi' me. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* vii. There was some half-fous o' aits.

Half-galley. A galley of about half the full size.

1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2300/5 Three Gallies, one Half-Gally, and several low Boats. 1794 NELSON 30 July, in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 463 One whole Galley, two Half Gallies, as reported to me. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Galley*, There are also half-galleys and quarter-galleys, but found to be of little utility except in fine weather.

† **Half-god.** Obs. [Cf. OHG. *halgot* (Ger. *halgott*).] = DEMIGOD.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1517 (1545) Satyry and fawny . . . That halve goddes ben of wildernesse. c 1385 — *L. G. W.* Prolog. 387 For they ben half goddys in this world here. 1529 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poessie* i. xvi. (Arb.) 51 Bacchus, Ceres, Perseus, Hercules, Theseus and many other, who . . . came to be accounted gods and halve gods or goddesses. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 39 Those magesticke Heroes, or halve-gods. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. of Brun I.* 261 The godlike kin of the heroes, whom the older world called half-gods.

† **Half-groat.** Obs. An English silver coin, of the value of two pence, issued from the time of Edward III till the Commonwealth.

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas. II.* c. 2 At the . . . half grote [half course] for liij d. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 5 § 1 All manner of half grotes or pence of 19^d. of English coin. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 192 The coyn. . . he newly devised . . . and the silver he called grotes and halve grotes. 1841 E. HAWKINS *Silver Coins Eng.* 98 The coins of Edward III were groats, half groats, pennies, halfpennies and farthings.

Half-guinea. An English gold coin worth (in 19th c.) 10s. 6d., coined from the reign of Charles II to 1813: see GUINEA.

1696 *Act 7 & 8 Will. III.* c. 13 § 4 It shall not be lawful for any Person . . . to import Guineas or Half-Guineas into this Kingdom. 1797-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Coins*. In England, the current species of gold are, the guinea, half-guinea, jacobus, laureat, angel, and rose-noble; the four last of which are now seldom met with.

† **Half-hake.** Obs. Forms: see HAKE sb. 4; also half hakk, halfake, -aque, half-hag. = DEMI-HAKE; a smaller size of hackbut.

c 1598 R. COWLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 100 vj half hakes, a redd pese, a passvolant, ij hackbushes, and a shipp pese. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak redddy your cannons. . . haggutis of choche, half haggis, culuerenis. 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1557) 9 To schutte with the halfe hag, Culuerenis, or Pistolet. a 1566 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsley* (1893) 73 Souches and Burgonyons with gounes and half hakkes. 1579 FENTON *Gaillard.* ix. (1599) 369 Fieue hundred footemen with halfaques, and fiftie harquebusiers.

Half-headed. a. Half-intelligent; deficient in intellect, stupid.

1621-31 LAUD *Ser. Sermon* (1847) 83 Either he is but half-headed to his own principles, or he can be but half-hearted to the 'house of David'. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 73 A Company of half-headed lawyers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Dec. 9/1 Half-hearted and half-headed advocacy.

Half-hearted. a. Not having one's 'whole heart' in a matter; having the heart or affections divided; wanting in courage, earnestness, or zeal. 1621 FLORIO, *Semiconde*, a coward, half-hearted. 1621 [see prec.] 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 108 Some half-hearted Calvinists, who are ashamed of their principles. 1874 MAHAFFY *Sc. Life Greece* v. 154 After a half-hearted search, they go home. 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iii. 320 [He] found himself surrounded by the perplexed and half-hearted.

† b. 'Wanting in true affection, illiberal, ungenerous, unkind.' Obs.

1864 in WEBSTER, who cites BEN JONSON.

Hence **Half-heartedly** adv.; -heartedness.

1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 686 If the heart be divided . . . there is no blessing for this half-heartedness. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 11 Is it that Venice . . . sympathizes but faintly and half-heartedly with the master feeling of Italian aspirations? 1881 *Chambr. Jnrl.* No. 918. 495/2 The natural halfheartedness born of years of disappointment. 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iii. 317 To speak half-heartedly of the Anglican cause.

Half-hitch. [See HITCH sb.]

1. *Naut.* A hitch formed by passing the end of a rope round its standing part, and then through the bight: the simplest form of hitch.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Demi-cleff*, a half-hitch on a rope. 1899 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 156 Taking two half hitches round it.

2. A term used by pillow lace makers to denote the loop given to tighten the thread after it has been wound upon the bobbins. (Caulfeild & Saward, *Dict. Needlework*, 1882.)

Half-holiday. Also 7 half-holiday.

† 1. A day which is considered only half a holy day; a saint's day or holy day other than Sunday.

1554 HULOET, *Halfe holidaye, profestus*. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 140 The fourth Commandment . . . concerneth the Sabbath and not halfe holidayes.

2. † a. The half of a holy day (used for recreation). b. The half (usually the latter half) of a working day, given up to recreation. c. A day of which the latter half is taken as a holiday. Also attrib.

a 1631 DONNE *8 Sermon* vii. 75 What a poore half-holiday is Methusalem nine hundred years to eternity? 1886 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1195 Half-holiday school-boys. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* v. (ed. 2) 109 Who does not rejoice in the weekly half-holiday, wherever it is allowed? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Mar. 8/4 The Saturday half-holiday was another ameliorative measure. *Mod. Wednesday* and Saturday are half-holidays.

† **Half-horse.** Obs. A centaur. Hence † **Half-horsy** a., of the nature of a centaur.

1588 SPENSER *Gnat* 41 Th' half-horsy people, Centaures hight. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 270 The brave Half-horse Phylirian Scout. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 38 It pleas'd the Half-horse to be so imploy'd.

Half-hour. The half of an hour; a period of thirty minutes. Also b. **Half an hour** (not used with a defining word).

c 1420 *Siege of Rouen in Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden 1877) 15 Within the mount of ij halfe hourns. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. v. Faith, some halfe houre to seven. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* III. ii. She has gone out this half-hour. 1847-8 C. KNIGHT (*title*) Half-hours with the Best Authors. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 96, I have spent one delightful half-hour with him.

b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2472 It war not half an hore 9 dai. 1354 WYCLIF *Rev.* viii. 1 Silence is maad in heuen, as half an hore [COVERED, & 1611 about the space of halfe an houre]. 1604 *Commons Jnrl.* I. 203/2 He . . . delivered [the Writ] half an hore before Eight, at the Fleet. 1663 *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 479 Till half an hore past six. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jnrl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 30 In half an hore time. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jnrl. Anson's Voy.* 56 Half an hore after Eleven we sounded. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faust* of B. II. i. xvii. 1 A country-town about half-an-hour from London.

Hence **Half-hourly** a., occurring at intervals of half an hour; lasting half an hour. **Half-hourly** adv., at intervals of half an hour, every half-hour.

1807 T. WILLIAMSON *Orient. Sports* II. 197 Pills . . . given half-hourly. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder Wks.* 1862 IV. 71 His ordinary half-hourly beat.

Half-imperial. sb.

1. A gold coin of Russia valued originally at 5 and afterwards at 7½ silver roubles.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 324/2 The half-imperial of 1780, at 15s. 4d. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 165 Some of the gold Russian coins called 'half-imperial'. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 3/2 The ukase . . . orders that imperials and half-imperials shall be minted with the inscriptions '15 roubles' and '7½ roubles' respectively.

2. A size of mill-board (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Half-imperial. a. See HALF-4.

† **Halfing.** adv. Obs. Also i **halfings**, 4 halving, halfine. [f. HALF a. + -ING.] Half.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxi. 207 Hit is nytte . . . æt hit mon healfings sprece. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 126 Na healfinga, ac fulfremedlice. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 869 As he halfine-slepand lay in his bed. 1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 206 The leon shall . . . torne away halving ashamed. *Ibid.* 356 Halving of scorn he said thus.

† **Half-island, half-isle.** Obs. or arch. A peninsula; = DEMI-ISLAND.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xi. 554 Standing as it were in an halfe Island. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. vi. (1636) 192 Creekes, promontories, straightes, halfe-iles. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxi. Of islands jewel and of half-islands, Fair Sirrmo.

Halfing. sb. and a. Sc. Also 9 **haafing**. [f. HALF + lang, LONG; but prob. in part altered by popular etymology from HALFLING.]

A sb. = HALFLING sb. 1.

1660 in *Ure Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 65 (Jam.) A man servand, of younger yeires, commonlie a halfing.

b. (See quot.)

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 393/2 A cross betwixt the Cheviot ram and blackfaced ewe . . . known by the name of *Halfangs*.

B. adj. 1. = HALFLING a.

1805 J. NICOL *Poems* II. (Jam.), The haaf-lang chieils assemblin there.

2. Of half length.

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 188 Braggand Forguson, Vith halfang suord.

Half-length.

1. A portrait of half the full length; one representing the upper half of the person.

1699 C. HOPKINS *Crt. Prosp. Pref.* This Piece was only intended for an Half-Length. 1778 J. KENNEDY *Curios. Wilton-Hc.* 12 Half Length of Philip, Earl of Pembroke. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 229 The figures are less than life, and about half lengths.

2. attrib. or adj. Of half the full or entire length. a 1739 JERVAS in *Pope's Wks.* (1751) VII. 291 (Jod.) Behind some half-length picture.

Half-light. A light of half the full intensity; a dim, imperfect light. Also fig. At, by half lights: indistinctly, vaguely, dimly.

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Simulation* (Arb.) 506 What things [are] to be showed at Halfe lights. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. John* i. 5 The former [i. e. light of nature] is but a dim half-light. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 199 What by half-lights to Saints inspir'd was shewn, To you is with all circumstances known. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 229 Lines which in a half-light appear definite and fixed.

Halfing (hā-flin), sb. and a. Sc. and north. Also 8 **haflin**, 9 **hawflin**, **halflin**. [f. HALF + -LING.]

A. sb. 1. One not fully grown; a stripling.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scott., Forfarsh.* XII. 304 (Jam.) Wages of a man servant £10. . . Of a haflin, £5. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberd. Ball.* 87 She'd little to de, To tek sec a hawflin as he. *Mod. Sc. Advt.*, Baker, Wanted, a stout Halfin, about 3 years at the trade.

2. The half of a silverling or old silver penny. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* v. 'Not a shekel, not a silver penny, not a halfing' . . . said the Jew.

B. adj. Not fully grown; about the age of 15. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xi. My mother sent me, that was a haflin callant. 1863 STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* II. 381 Religions so old that our language looks a halfing boy

alongside. 1805 CROCKETT in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 579 She . . . ran . . . more like a halving lassie than a douce mother of eleven bairns.

Halfing, halfings, adv. Now only Sc. Forms: a. 3 halfing, 5 -lyng, halvelinge, 8 hafien, 9 -in. b. 3 (Orm.) halfingness, 6 half-lingis, 8 haf(f)lins. [a. f. OE. type **healf-lunga*; b. with adverbial genitive ending -es, -s. Cf. ALLING, -INGS.] To the extent of a half, half; in part, partially.

a. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 354 He nis bute halfunge upo Godes rode. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlix. Thus halfyng louse for haste. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxxxv. (1869) 106 Haluelinge j foryat Grace dieu.

b. c 1200 ORMIN 16575 Off swillke þatt hemm turndenn swa Halfingness to þe Laferrd. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 187 Than vp I lenyt, halfingis in affrey. 1592 *Lyndesay's Wks.* Prolog. 3 (Jam.), I stude gazing halfingis in ane trance. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* Night vii. While Jenny haffins is afraid to speak. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* I. xxi. Haffins seen and haffins hid.

b. quasi-adj. 1801 R. GALL *Tint Quoy* 175 Wi' Habby Græme the haffins fool. 1824 SCOTT *Redgummet* let. xi. My father was then a haffins callant.

Half-looper. A caterpillar of the *Plusiidae*: see quot.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 345/2 There is a family called the Half-Loopers coming intermediate, with six claspers, of which the . . . caterpillar of the Gamma moth is an instance.

Half-lop. A fancy name for a rabbit having only one ear pendent.

1868 DARWIN *Variat. Anim. & Pl.* I. 107 When one parent or both are half-lops, that is, have only one ear pendent.

† **Halfly**, adv. Obs. [-LY².] = HALF adv.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 1418 Til hyme, þat halfly-slepand lay. 1565 J. HALL *Hist. Expost.* (Percy) 39 Thine arte is halflye wunne. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-obl.* xxiv. (1748) 358 So holy that him there they halfly deify'd. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 167 This is what it is halfly.

Half-man. a. A eunuch. b. One who is only half-human, or deficient in humanity.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gram.* viii. (Z.) 27 *Hic . . . semiuir* healfmann. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* xix. xii. (1620) 720 Calling him half-man, for his inhuman barbarism. 1797 SOMERVILLE *Poems* 357 (Jod.) Sha Señ, among eunuchs bred . . . Beardless, halfmen.

† **Half-mark.** Obs. The half of a mark; an old English money of account, worth 6s. 8d.

a 1056 *Charter* in Thorpe *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 136 Mid healf marce golde. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. VI. 134 Hure hefd was worth half mark. 1695 W. LOWNDEN *Amendm. Silv. Coin* 64 A Noble which the Law used to call the Hauf Merk. 1891 HUBERT *Hall Antiq. & Cur. Exchequer* 40 The denominations mark and half-mark, so often met with in old accounts, had no existence either in gold or silver currency.

b. attrib. Costing half a mark: applied to non-canonical or 'border' marriages. Sc.

1663 LAMONT *Diary* 207 (Jam.) Went away . . . to the borders to be married at the half mark church (as it is commonie named). 1724-7 RAMSAY *For Sake Somebody* iii. Since ye are content to tye The haif mark bridal band wi' me.

Half-marrow. [See MARROW².]

† 1. A husband or wife; a spouse. Obs.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 446 A treacherous half-marrow to her husband. 1693 *Sc. Presbyt. Flou.* (1738) 104 That [she] hath given her sweet Half-Marrow such a Meeting.

2. Mining. A partner. (See quotes.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Half-marrow*, one of two boys who manage a tram. North. 1826 WHELAN *Hist. Durh.* in *Times* 11 Oct. (1894) 4/6 When two boys of equal size worked together [in 'putting' a load of coal] they were called half-marrows. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-Mining Gloss.*, *Half-marrow*, a butty or partner.

Half-mast. The half of a mast, half the height of a mast; in the expressions at half-mast, half-mast (high), at a point at or near the middle of a mast: said esp. of the position of a flag lowered to half the height of the staff as a mark of respect for the dead.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Hoise your Sailes half mast high. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voyage* App. 41 Have . . . your Foretop-sail half-mast, and all your Anchors ready. 1715 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5333/1 The Flag was hoisted half-Mast high. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 17 The St. George's Jack . . . was lowered half-mast high. 1891 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 3/1 At Dover the flags on the public buildings and in the harbour are half-mast.

Hence **Half-mast v. trans.**, to hang half-mast high.

1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Feb. 174/1, I looked for the flag that Helga and I had half-masted. 1892 A. E. LKE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 149 Flags were half-masted, and the . . . prominent buildings were draped with mourning.

Half-measure. [See HALF a. 4.] A measure, plan, effort, etc. wanting in the thoroughness or energy required by the circumstances, or necessary for success; procedure characterized by compromise.

1798 BR. WATSON *Lett. People Gt. Brit.* (Jod.) Half-measures cannot save us. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 101 The Academy has taken more than half-measures for improving . . . it [art]. 1862 [see HALF a. 4]. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herow.* II. i. 4 Who would have advised some sort of compromise, pacifying half-measure. 1881 FREEMAN *Sc. Venice* 380 We feel how vain is the dream of those who think that this or that half-measure has solved it.

Half-minute. The half of a minute; a space of thirty seconds; also half a minute. b. attrib.

and *Comb.*, as *half-minute gun*; *half-minute glass* (*Naut.*), a sand-glass which determines the time for the running out of the log-line.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 41 To calculate... an eclipse, to minutes and half-minutes. 1708 N. FROWDE *Life Adv. Voy.* (1773) 140 Half minute Guns were fired the whole Time, and every other Honour shewn to his Memory. 1717 FRETZER *Voy. S. Sea* 7 To answer the Half-minute Glass. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Glass*, Half-minute and quarter-minute glasses, used to ascertain the rate of the ship's velocity measured by the log.

Half-moon, sb.

1. The moon, when only half its disk appears illuminated; more loosely, a crescent.

1530 PALSGR. 230/1 *Half-moon, croissant de la lune.* 1583 STANYHURST *Ennis* I. (Arb.) 33 With targat, an half-moon Lykning. 1631 WIDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 13 The Moone... when she is horned, or half-moon. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 11 A sharp Iron in form of an half-moon, fastened to a staffe.

2. Applied to various things of the shape of a half-moon or crescent; a figure or outline of this shape; a formation of ships, men, etc., drawn up crescent-wise; the 'Crescent' or Turkish power.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discept.* 1.24 The which... is the bataille called the half-moon. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. 1. 100 And cuts me from the best of all my Land, A huge half-moon, a monstrous Cattle out. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World, my Masters* III. iii. To wear half-moons made of another's hair. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 242 She (Venice) was not able alone, to sustain the weight of the Half-Moon. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 304 See how in warlike muster they appear, In rhombs and wedges, and half-moons, and wings. 1796 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlviii. 256 A half-moon is the Turkish arms. 1893 H. A. MACPHERSON *Partridges* IV. 173 When he directed the half-moon it was a most beautifully executed manoeuvre.

3. Fortif. = DEMILUNE 2.

1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 101 Out-works, half-moons and retrenchments to hold the enemy. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 149 A Half-Moon, on which six Guns may be planted. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 19 Some were half moons and quite a breastwork.

† 4. A cuckold; in allusion to his 'horns'. *rare.* 1659 SHIRLEY *Honoraria & Mammon* III. i, Bow in homage to your sovereign antlers, Most high and mighty half-moon, prince of beccos.

5. Mining. Scaffolding filling up one half the sectional area of a circular pit-shaft, on which repairs are done.

1893 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Shaped like a half-moon, as *half-moon battery*, *bit, roof, shoe*; *half-moon-shaped*, *-like* adjs.; *half-moon knife*, a double-handed knife used by the dresser of skins for parchment (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 324 Shooe him with half-moon shoes called 'Lunette'. 1778 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 396 Marks. half-moon shaped. 1794 NELSON 22 Feb. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 359 The two guns mounted en barbette, are now making a half-moon battery. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* III. (1879) 58 What I believe is called the half-moon bit, of which the bridle, having no joint, is shaped so as to take the curve of the animal's mouth.

Hence *Half-moon v. trans.*, to surround like a half-moon; *intr.* to move in a half-moon formation. *Half-mooned a.*, shaped like a half-moon; semilunate.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities, Praise of Travel*, In his half-mooned chair. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* (1729) 151 Fins... stretching to his tail, which is half-moon'd. 1791 MISS SEWARD *Let.* 30 July, A pretty little lawn, half-mooned by the house and shrubberies. 1893 H. A. MACPHERSON *Partridges* IV. 175 Half-mooning should always be done across the drills if possible.

Half-mourner. A name of the Marbled White Butterfly, *Hipparchia Galathea*.

1823 J. RENNIE *Cons. Butterflies & Moths Index*, Half-mourner. 1876 MORRIS *Hist. Brit. Butterflies* 29.

Half-mourning.

1. The second stage or period of mourning, after the expiry of full mourning. b. Attire in which the black of full mourning is relieved or replaced by white, or by such colours as grey, lavender, or purple.

1800 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1854) VII. 273 They had already made up dresses for half mourning, of black and white. 1848 THACKERAY *Dinner at Timmins's* III. She treated herself likewise to a neat, sweet pretty half-mourning. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Mar. 327/2 Half-mourning bareges and muslins.

2. The Marbled White Butterfly; = prec.

Half-naked, a. As nearly naked as clothed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 171/1 Half naked. 1552 HULOET, Half naked, *seminudus*. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XX. xvi, This host with whom you must encounter now Are men half-naked. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 52 P. 11 The half-starved and half-naked beggars in your streets. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 99 Half-naked... mountaineers.

Half-nephew. The son of one's half-brother or half-sister.

1824 [see HALF-NIECE]. 1834 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 14 A Frenchman who is her own half-nephew, the son of a sister who was daughter to the same father by a former wife.

† **Halfner.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. HALF: cf. *partner*.] One who shares to the extent of a half.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 85 Of my harnes a halfner overright. **Halfness** (hā'fnēs). [f. HALF a. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being half or incomplete, or

of being half one thing and half another; a hesitation between two opinions or courses; half-hearted action; irresoluteness.

1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Halfnesses, *demieté*. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* III. 131 Such Halfness, such halting between two opinions. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi. (1871) 201 All Girondism, Halfness, Compromise is swept away. a 1859 tr. *Goethe's Convers. with Eckerman* in *Smiles Self-Help* I. There is no halfness about them. They are complete men.

Half-net, halve-net. *Sc.* [Etymology doubtful: perh. more than one word.] A fishing-net set or held so as to intercept the fish as the tide ebbs. See also quot. 1812.

1538 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) An halfnett & half hawnett of the Pott water. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 76 All such as have pitched, set or erected any Riff-Hedge, or Half-Net, upon Stakes or otherwise. 1810 CROMER *Rem. Nithsdale & Galloway Song* 305 (Jam.) He was standing with a halve-net, awaiting the approach of the tide. 1812 SINGER *Agric. Dumfriess* 603 *Halve Nets* are a kind of bag-net which catch salmon, gulse, and sea-trout... The persons... entitled to use these and other small nets, are the proprietors within the royalty of Annan.

Half-niece. The daughter of one's half-brother or half-sister.

1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1. (1863) 223 To pay a... visit to a half-nephew and niece, or rather a half-niece and her husband.

Half-noble. A gold coin issued by Edw. III in 1344 and by succeeding kings to Edward IV.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxv. 231 The halfe noble of the value of three shyllinges four pence. 1866 CROMB *Banking* x. 222.

Half-note.

1. *Mus.* † a. A half-tone; a semitone. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 The b clefe... is made thus b, or thus j, the one signifying the halfe note and flatt singing: the other signifying the whole note or sharpe singing. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 120 These are named *Semilones*, or the *Half Notes*, which must be well observed. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 64 The modern Chromatic Kind is an incidental Ascent or Descent by Half-Notes, with a variable Intervention of whole Notes.

b. A minim.

1847 in *CRAIG*.

2. The half of a bank-note, cut in two for safety in transmission by post.

1882-93 in *BITHELL Counting-house Dict.*

Halfon, halfundel, var. of HALFENDEAL.

Half-pace. [In 1, app. a corruption of earlier *halfpace*, *halfpace*, *HALPACE*, q. v. In 2, app. f. HALF + PACE, but prob. an extension of sense 1.]

1. A step, raised floor, or platform, on which something (e.g. a throne, dais, etc.) is to be placed or erected. b. The platform at the top of steps, on which an altar stands. = FOOT-PAVE 2 b.

1569 in *Etoniana* (1865) 220, ij half-paces in the hawle for the Byblers to stand upon. 1593-4 *Bursar's Roll, Peterhouse, Camb.*, Efficienti le halfe pace bibliothecæ. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII. Mor. & Hist. Wks.* (Bohn) 381 The cardinal, standing upon the uppermost step, or half-pace, before the choir. a 1734 *NORTH Lives* II. 433 Raised with a half-pace, almost a foot higher than the rest of the room. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 1/2 On the half-pace below the reredos.

2. A broad step or small landing between two half flights in a staircase; = FOOT-PAVE 2 d.

1611 CORN., *Aire*, the half-pace, or landing place of a half-pace staire. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 267 You ascend from one half pace to another, by ascents of 7 steps. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blanc's Gardening* 125 A Half-Pace, or Rest of two Paces broad. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Foot pace* or *half pace*, that part of a staircase whereon, after the flight of a few steps, a broad place is arrived at, on which two or three paces may be taken before coming to another step.

Hence *Half-paced a.*, having a half-pace.

1603 P. STRINGER *Recept. O. Elis. at Oxf.* in *Plummer Elis. Oxf.* (O. H. S.) 255 An easie half paced staire, which was of good breadth. 1682 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 1170 The broad step of a halfpaced staire.

† **Half-part.** *Obs.* = HALF sb.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxv. (1495) 362 The halfe part of manny's lyfe. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hum lxxxiv.* 264, I wyll gyue hym the halfe parte of my londes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 437 He is the halfe part of a blessed man, Left to be finished by such as shee. 1715 LEONI *Paladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 12 If the Column... be divided into 6 half parts. Give 5 halves of them to the diameter next to the Capitell. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 100 Within the first Half-Part of the Voyage.

Half-pay.

1. Half the usual or full wages or salary; a reduced allowance to an officer in the army or navy when not in actual service, or after retirement at a prescribed time.

1664 PEYVS *Diary* 30 Nov., The Dutch having called in their fleet and paid their men half-pay. 1749 *Refut. Pamph. Navy Bill* to Every Officer, whilst he receives the Half-pay, is bound to enter upon Service. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 261/2 Cashier and Paymaster of the Half-pay. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. clii, No hero trusteth wholly to half pay. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 65 Officers upon the Half-Pay who are desirous of being employed upon Full Pay, are to report their wish to the Military Secretary.

2. An officer in receipt of half-pay.

1806 *Ann. Reg.* 170/2 Now, like the other half-pays in London, he must live on plates of beef and goes of gin for the next seven years. 1805 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 10/2 The half-pays... have come over in great force.

3. *attrib.*, as *half-pay officer*, etc.

1713 DK. MARLBOROUGH 30 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5343/1 Filled up with a half Pay Officer. 1797 SOMERVILLE *Poems* 68 (Jod.) Half-pay captains and half-witted beaux. 1809 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 103 Englishmen with small means, of what might be termed the half-pay class.

Halfpenny (hā'pēni, dial. hā'pēni, hā'pēni, ha'pēni, ha'pni). Also a. 4-7 halfe-, 4-8 half-, -peny, -ie, -ye; β. 4 (alpeny), 4-5 halpeny(ē), 6 hapeney, happenny, (dial. hawpny). Pl. **Halfpennies** (hā'pēniz), **halfpence** (hā'pēns). Also 4 halpenns, 5-6 halpens. [f. HALF a. + PENNY. The pl. *halfpennies* means the individual coins only; *halfpence* is usually collective, or expresses the sum however made up.]

1. A coin (formerly of copper, now of bronze) of half the value of a penny; a sum equivalent to two farthings. *Halfpenny farthing* = three farthings (3d.); *Three halfpence*, the ordinary expression for 1½d.

The halfpenny was first issued by Edward I. of silver. Under Charles II copper halfpennies were first struck; since 1860 they have been of bronze. From Charles I to George III no copper pennies were struck, whence *halfpence* is still colloquially used for copper or bronze coins collectively.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 238 Edward did smyte rounde peny, halfpeny, ferthyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 6 Where five sparrows ben not seeld for tweyne halpens? 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 98 Be clerke, a peny; be deen, a alpeny. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxcviii. 177 Not worth an halfpenye. 1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 19. § 14 Those penyes to be taken and have course onolye for halpens. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 193 A quart of ale or bere for a penne and a pynte for a hapeney. 1597 BACON *Ess. Ep. Ded.*, They will bee like the late new half-pence, which though the Silver were good, yet the peeces were small. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 181 To the Philosopher, three halfpence. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 229 Their As, which is but half-penny-farthing in our Money, with them weigh'd a Pound. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 440 The Species call'd Nine-pences and Four pence half-penies are gone. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. viii, There are thousands who would not have contributed a single halfpenny. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 38 He was only unsuccessful in turning my halfpennies into halfcrowns. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 79 Adrift upon the town, with but a few half-pence in his pocket.

† b. *Halfpenny of gold*: name given to the half-ryal, a piece worth (in reign of Edward IV) 5s. *Obs.* 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15, I bequethe to the Prior a good purs and a halpenye of gold ther in.

c. *Halfpenny under the hat*, a low game of chance.

1821 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1863) 240 Tom lies on a tomb-stone outside playing at halfpenny-under-the-hat with street blackguards.

2. Phrases. † *To have one's heart, or hand, on one's halfpenny*, to have a particular object in view (*obs.*). So † *to have one's hand on another halfpenny*. *More kicks than halfpence*: see KICK sb.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, etc.* Wks. (1587) 255 But his mystresse having hyr hand on another halfpenny gan thus say unto him. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 49 Twere necessarie he tolde us how his heart came thus on his halfpence. 1590 — *Never too late Wks.* (Ritdg.) *Introd.* 10 Francesco that was tied by the eies, and had his hart on his halfpenny, could not deny her. 16... *Notes on Du Bartas*, To Rdr. ii. (N.). But the blinde man, having his hand on another half-penny, said, What is that you say, sir?

† 3. A small fragment, bit, or piece. *Obs.* 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 147 O she tore the letter into a thousand halfpence.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* That costs, or involves the outlay of, a halfpenny, as *halfpenny ballad, dole, loaf, sheet*; of the shape or size of a halfpenny, as *halfpenny mark*. See also next.

1366 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 293 Ne non halpeny Ale In none wyse drynke. 1419 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 40 Smale Halpeny Loves. a 1553 UDALL *Royster* D. III. iii. (Arb.) 45, I will crie halfepeinie doale for your worshyp. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70. 3/1. I sent it by the Halfpenny-Post. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 100. 2/2 The Half-Penny Carriage. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, A choice collection of halfpenny ballads.

b. Expressing depreciation: To be had for a halfpenny; worth no more than a halfpenny; of contemptible value; trumpery. Also *three-half-penny, twopenny-halfpenny*.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 481/1 These halpenie knaues (as they cal them) these syr Iohns that are hired for three halfe pence, or two pence, or two pence halfe pennie. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 93 A Low-Pad is a base Sheep-stealing half-penny Rogue. 1721 STURVE *Ecol. Mem.* II. xv. 370 Patrons... gave some three half-penny priest a curate's wages. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 2 Obligated to go on all her halfpenny Errands. 1799 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. i, Whether right or wrong, 'tis not a halfpenny matter.

Halfpennyworth (hā'pēniwɜ:θ), sb., contracted ha'p'orth, ha'p'orth (hā'p'ɔ:θ). Also: a. 1 *healpenixwɜ:θ*, 5 *halpenyworth*, 6 *halpynworth*. β. 5 *halpworth*, 6 *halporth*, 7 *half-pworth*, *halperth*, 8 *halpworth*, *halporth*, 8-9 *ha'p'worth*, (dial. *hawporth*). [See WORTH.] As much as a halfpenny will purchase; hence, a very small quantity.

a. a 1035 *Laus of Cnut* xii. (Thorpe) I. 366 Leoth gesceot... half-penix-wurð wexes æt mæcere hīde. 14... *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 598/26 *Obolatus*, an halfpenny worth. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 To serue the pouere people of penyworthes and halfpennyworthes. 1529 *Presentim. of Juries in Surtees*

Misc. (1888) 32 A halpynworthe off hale for a halpney. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 591. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 p. 7 To buy a Half-penny worth of Inkle at a Shoemaker's.

B. 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 224/1 Halpenny worthe. (K. halp-worthe), *obolitas, obolata.* 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 134/2, I would wish none heretike one halporth harme, that had clerely left his heresy. 1698 SOUTHERNE *Wives Excuse* I. i, Three halporth of farthings. 1719 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* I. 142 Wearing out three Pens, and exhausting a Halp'worth of Ink in her Service. 1728 SWIFT *Past. Dial.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 203 A longer ha'p'orth never did I see. 1738 — *Pol. Conversat.* 169 Bring us a Halporth of Cheese. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* v, A penny loaf and a ha'porth of milk. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 734 Haste and secure that ha'p'worth, on your life!

b. To lose the ship (orig. and prop. *sheep, ewe, hog*) for a halfpennyworth of tar: to lose an object, spoil an enterprise or court failure, by trying to save in a small matter of detail.

Originally referring to the use of tar to protect some places or wounds on sheep from the destructive attacks of flies. (*Sheep* is dialectally pronounced *ship* over a great part of England.)

1670 RAY *Proverbs* 103 Ne're lose a hog for a half-penny-worth of tarre [*ed.* 1678 154 adds Some have it, lose not a sheep, &c. Indeed tar is more used about sheep than swine.]. 1672 J. PHILLIPS *Maronides* VI. 22 And judge you now what foolos those are, Will lose a Hog for a ha'porth of tar. [1705 J. SPURZL in J. Smith *Mem. Wool* (1747) II. 66 So as the Proverb is verified, many a Time, we lose the Hog for the Halpenny.]. 1828 CRADEN *Dial. Hampshire*, 'Dunnut loaz t' yow for a hawporth o' tar'. 1859 HAZLITT *Eng. Proverbs* 431 'To spoil the ship for a half-pennyworth of tar.' Note. But in Cornwall I heard a version... more consistent with probability, 'Don't spoil the sheep for a ha'porth of tar'. 1891 *Review of Reviews* IV. 576/1 To sink the ship by the refusal of the traditional ha'porth of tar.

† **Halfpennyworth, v. Obs.** [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* To 'stick at' halfpence; to haggle about minute expenses.

1614 RALPHIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 4. 855 Their halfpenny worthing in matter of Expende when they had adventured their whole Estate in the purchase of a great Empire.

2. *trans.* To deal out by halfpennyworths.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 14 He having open'd the whole Pedlers-pack of his malice, which he half-p-worths out... to his petty Chapmen.

Half-pike. Now *Hist.* A small pike, having a shaft of about half the length of the full-sized one.

There were two kinds; one, also called a *spontoon*, formerly carried by infantry officers; the other, used in ships for repelling boarders, a *boarding pike*. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. II. Here's a half-pike. 1621 CHETTLE *Hoffman* II. Cijj, He trie one course with thee at the halfpike, and then goe; come draw thy pike. 1658 FROGER *Voy.* 12 Their ordinary Arms are the Hanger, the Sagay (assagai), which is a very light Half-Pike. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5358/2 The Duke of Guise with an Half-Pike in his Hand, being at the Head of the Regiment. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Demi-pique*, a half-pike, sometimes used to oppose boarders in a sea-fight. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 422 Camp followers, armed with scythes, halfpikes, and skeans.

b. *Comb.*, as *half-pike-man*.

1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 60/2 That the said Half-Pike-men... be disarmed.

Half-pounder (háfpau'ndar). [*f. HALF a. + POUND sb. + -EB'1*]

1. A gun that fires a shot weighing half a pound. (In quot. *attrib.*) Cf. *four-pounder*, etc.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 235 We charged a half-pounder swivel with an ounce and an half. of the mercurial powder.

2. A thing (e.g. a fish) of half a pound weight.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* x. 202 The great half-pounders are feeding in the broad spreading fords.

Half-price.

1. Half the usual or full price; esp. that at which children or poor people are admitted to an entertainment or the like, or that at which people are admitted to a theatre when the performance is half through. Also, the time at which people are so admitted, 'half-time.'

1780 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 314 It was much better for us to sell all our cargoes here, though we made but half price of them. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 624 A man o' the town dines late, but soon enough... To insure a side-box station at half price. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 108/1 That class... whom the half-price admits to disturb the order... of the... Theatres. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xlviii, We drank mulled port till half-price. *Mod. Children* under 12, half-price.

2. *attrib.* or quasi-*adv.*

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* II. (1890) 41 Theatrical converse, arising out of their last half-price visit to the Victoria gallery. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 59 Can this have been the origin of the old English half-price plan?

3. quasi-*adv.* At half-price.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxii, He takes me half-price to the play. 1852 — *Bleak Ho.* xi, To go half-price to the play.

† **Half-rater.** *Obs.* A small racing yacht, so classed from 1891 to 1896; now called an 18-foot boat. (Also *attrib.*)

1894 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/4 Conditions... imposed in order to keep out the ordinary racing half-rater. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 4/1 A half-rater yawl of his design is a novelty.

Half-round, a. and sb.

A. adj. Semicircular, in shape or section; semi-cylindrical; as *half-round bit, drill, file*.

Half-round spade (*Whaling*), a spade with a blade re-

sembling a carpenter's gouge, used in cutting the blanket piece free from the carcass.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 57 Baths... which were made all half-round. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1606 A spacious Theatre Half-round on two main Pillars. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 36 With the edge of an half-round File. *Ibid.* 193 Half-round holes or Semi-circles. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 95 For long holes of large diameter nothing beats a half-round drill.

B. sb. A semicircle; a hemispherical figure.

1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 638 This fair half-round, this ample azure sky. *a* 1721 — *Her Right Name* 11 In her forehead's fair half-round. 1821 *Self Instructor* 27 In the midst of the half-round [of the quill].

b. Arch. 'A semicircular moulding which may be a bead or torus' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842-76).

So † **Half-rounding a.**, forming a semicircle.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 862 The western point, where those half-rounding guards Just met, and closing stood in squadron joint.

† **Half-seal.** *Obs.* The impression of the reverse side or 'foot' of the Great Seal, with which certain documents used to be sealed. (Cf. *half-bull*, under *HALF* II n.) Abolished in 1833.

1599-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 16. § 4 Lettres patentes... under the great scale or halfe scale of England. 1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 91 A wrytyng... under the halfe scale. 1566 *Act 8 Edw. C.* 5 Nominated and appointed by her Maiesteie, her heyres or successours, by Comysion under the Half Scale as it hath ben heretofore used in such Cases. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 179 Halfe scale is a scale used in Chancery for the sealing of Commissions unto Delegates upon an appeal in a cause civil or marine. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* c. 92 § 4 Nothing herein... shall... affect... the Right of His Majesty to grant any such Commission under the Great Seal or under the Half Seal as aforesaid, to hear... any Appeal... which may before the said First Day of February [1833] be pending.

Half-seas-over. [*Seas* was prob. a genitive case; *half sea's* = half of the sea.]

1. Halfway across the sea.

1551 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 107 The commodities... w^{ch} ben taken and returned againe, when they be halfe the seas over. *a* 1628 RALPHIGH *Invent. Shipping* 17 That ride it out at Anchor, half Seas over betweene England and Ireland. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2366/4 About half Seas over, we discovered the Dutch Fleet. 1831 G. FOWLER *Fruit. State N. York* 8 It was his intention to have kept below until he thought we were about half seas over, when we surely could not have refused to carry him through.

b. transf. and fig. Halfway towards a goal or destination, half through with a matter; halfway between one state and another.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* III. ii, That's thinking half-seas over. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I am half-seas over to death. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xiii. 113, I returned them both my sincere Thanks, and thought myself half Seas over. 1823 BYRON *Tuan* x. lxi, And hover Upon their airy confine, half-seas-over.

2. Half-drunk. (*humorous.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Half Seas over*, almost Drunk. 1712 *Spect.* No. 616. p. 4 Our friend the alderman was half seas over before the benefice was out. 1880 SPURGEON *F. Ploughm. Pict.* 42 There's nothing too bad for a man to say or do when he is half-seas over.

† **Half-shirt.** *Obs.* A kind of shirt front for men, and chemisette for women, worn in 17th c.

1661 PERYS *Diary* 13 Oct., This day left off half-shirts, and put on a wastecote. 1664 *Ibid.* 28 June, This day put on a half-shirt first this summer, it being very hot. 1671 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 The Dutchesse of Cleveland was very fine in a riche petticoat and halfe shirt, and a short man's coat. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1343/4 One Half Shirt, with laced Cravat and Ruffles. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table-Talk in Collect. Poems* (1705) 128, I hate that Puppy... that goes open breasted; 'tis but a Half-Shirt. 1864 *Chambers Bk. Days* II. 233/1 Half-shirts were stomachers, richly decorated with embroidery and lace, over which the bodice was laced from side to side.

Half-sister. [Not recorded in OE., though *half-sucostor* was prob. in use: cf. MHG. *halpswester* (G. *halbschwester*), Sw. *halfsyster*, Da. *halvsister*.]

1. A sister by one parent only.

c 1205 LAV. 8412 He was his hæluæ suster sune. 13.. *Gow. & Gr. Knt.* 2464 Arthurez half suster þe duchess doȝter of Tyntagelle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 120 Half sisters of þer fader syde wedd þai. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Halfe suster, *seur uterine*. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 587 The elder Countess Adelaide has been commonly taken to be only a half-sister of William. *fig.* 1832 TENNYSON 'Love thou thy land' 66 Raw Haste, half-sister to Delay. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* v. (1885) 118 The genius for religion... is half-sister to the genius for music.

† 2. A lay sister in a convent. *Obs.*

1482 *Marg. Paston's Will in Paston Lett.* No. 861 III. 284 Iche hole and half susters at Normans in Norwich.

Half-snipe. The jack snipe or lesser snipe,

Scolopax gallinula. (Cf. *double snipe*.)

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 360 The French call them *deux pour un*, we the *half snipe*. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 448.

Half-sovereign.

1. An English gold coin, worth ten shillings. The sum is also expressed by *half a sovereign*.

Originally (with the sovereign) coined in 1489 (but see quot. 1884); in the 17th c. these coins were superseded by the guinea and half-guinea, for which the sovereign and half-sovereign were again substituted in 1817: see *SOVEREIGN*. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 5 § 1 All manner of Gold of the Coyne of a Sovereyn Halfe Sovereyn [etc.]. 1551 *Proclam.*

Edw. VI. in *Wriothesley's Chron.* (1877) II. 59 The half soueraine of crowne Gould of tenne shillings. 1817 *Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* 11 Oct. 2093/1 To Order that certain pieces of gold money should be coined, which should be called 'half-sovereigns or ten shilling pieces'. 1884 KENYON *Gold Coins Eng.* 77 This [the ryal] is doubtless the coin mentioned as a half-sovereign in the Statute 19 Henry VII, c. 5. As the reverse is unlike the ryals and the same as that of the sovereigns, it would very likely be popularly called a half-sovereign.

2. The name given by paviors to a 6-in. Purbeck stone pitcher; also to a granite pitching, because it is worth half a sovereign a yard (*Dict. Archit.* 1851).

Half-staff. 1. = *HALF-MAST*.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4489/2 The Ships Flags, which were only half-staff high. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xix. 519 Pennants hoisted at half-staff.

† 2. Half the length of a staff. To fight at the

half-staff, to fight at close quarters with staves. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 517 The Persian horse-men also... bearing staves of good ash... fight with them as occasion serveth at the halfe staffe.

Half-starved, a. Having insufficient food; poorly fed.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 595 Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyself half starv'd. 1713 [see *HALF-NAKED*]. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xv. 266 A half-starved Merry-Andrew.

† **Half-strain.** *Obs.* The quality of being half of a good strain or stock and half of an inferior one; half-breed. Also *attrib.*

1673 DRYDEN *Amboyne* v. i, I am but of half-strain courage. 1676 — *Limberham* III. i, I humbly conceive, you are of the half-strain at least.

Hence † **Half-strained a. Obs.**

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Da. Guise* iv. iv, Half-strained shop-keepers, got between gentlemen and city wives. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* III. i, I'm but a half-strained villain yet.

† **Half-sword.** *Obs.*

1. A small-sized sword. Cf. *HALF* II c.

1552 HULOET, Halfe sworde, *semispadium*. 1612 FLORIO, *Messa arma*, a halfe-sword, any halfe weapon.

2. Half a sword's length. To be at half-sword,

to be at close quarters with swords.

1589 *Paquil's Rel.* D b, To meete with his wisdomed at the halfe sword. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 182. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* v. ii, I was four several times at half-sword with him.

Half-thick, a. and sb.

A. adj. Of half the normal thickness: see quots.

1883 *Almondsbury & Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Half-thick*, when applied to bacon means half-fed, or half fat, but if to a man, half-witted. 1884 CASSELL, *Half-thick file*, a large coarse file with one rounded and three flat sides. It is used as a rubber-file for coarse work.

† *B. sb.* A kind of cloth. *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2914/4 Broad-Cloths, Serges half thicks, Duffels, Kerseys. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 258 Kerseys, cottons, half-thicks, duffields... in Lancashire and Westmorland. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 135 Rochdale... very considerable for a Sort of coarse Goods, called *Half-thicks* and *Kerseys*.

Half-tide.

1. The state of the tide half-way between flood and ebb, when it is half the height of high water.

1669 W. HACKE *Collect. Voy.* III. (1699) 61 A Rock that... is covered at half Tide. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 240 Innumerable pools of water left at halftide.

2. (See quots.)

1632 T. JAMES *Voy.* 62 It flows halfe tyde, that is, from whence the flood commeth, the water thither returneth, two houres before it be high water. 1762 MORE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 453 The different tides daily observed between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, called these tide and half-tide. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 146/1 When the stream continues to flow up for three hours after it is high-water, it is said to make tide and half-tide; if it continues to flow during one hour and a half, it is said to make tide and quarter-tide, and so on.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Left dry or accessible at half-tide, as *half-tide cavern, rock*; *half-tide basin* or *dock*, one fitted with gates which are closed at half-ebb.

1847 CRAIG, *Half-tide dock*, a basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance basin.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 532 Half-tide rocks, very dangerous to the mariner, which lie a full half-mile from the shore. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 242 It is not every half-tide cavern that is thus inhabited. 1880 T. STEVENSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 466/1 In order to extend the time during which vessels can enter or leave a wet dock there are two additional works which are often connected with it. These are the entrance-lock and the outer or half-tide basin.

Hence **Half-tidal a.** = half-tide (*attrib.*).

1885 *Truth* 11 June 920/2 This difficulty might be met by a half-tidal lock and weir.

Half-timber, sb. and a.

A. sb. Ship-building. (See quot.)

1847 in CRAIG. 1849-50 *Wale Dict. Terms*, *Half-timbers*, in ship-building, those timbers in the cant bodies which are answerable to the lower futtocks in the square body.

B. adj. 1. Built half of timber.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Half timber building*, a structure formed of studding, with sills, lintels, struts and braces, sometimes filled in with brickwork and plastered over on both sides. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. i. 10 Half-timber houses... of which the foundations and the ground-floors only are of stone, and the upper part of wood.

2. Made of timber split in half.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 42 Timbered with

half-timber sets. *Ibid.* 80 In the middle of these half-timber bearers the uprights... are morticed.

Hence **Half-timbered** *a.* = B 1.

a 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 80 At the porch of an old half-timbered cottage. 1893 K. L. BATES *Eng. Relig. Drama* 225 The many-gabled, half-timbered edifice of one of Edward VI's Free Grammar Schools.

Half-time.

1. Half of a (particular) period of time.
1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 282 Months, weeks, daies, and half-times, and such like Chronology.

b. (See quot.)

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* ii. (1887) 21 It is customary to allow half-time to students engaged in school-keeping,—that is, to count a year, so employed, as equal to six months of the three years.

c. Half the usual or full time during which work is carried on. (In quot. 1862 as *adv.*)

1861 *Weekly Times* 13 Oct., Notices of cotton-mills being put upon half-time. 1866 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. viii. § 72 Factories are worked half-time or close entirely.

2. In Football, etc., The time at which the first half of the game is completed.

1871 A. G. GUILLEMAUD in *Bell's Life* 1 Apr., The call of 'Half-time' found the play exactly in the centre of the ground. 1894 *Times* 23 Feb. 4/2 Before half-time he kicked two goals out of the three registered for Middlesex.

3. *attrib.*, as in *half-time system*, the system by which school-children are enabled to attend school for half the usual time and spend the other half at some remunerative occupation; so *half-time register*, a register of half-time scholars. *Half-time survey* of ships: see quot. 1894.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Apr. 353/3 The extending half-time system. 1897 *Educational Department Circular* No. 271. 7 Apr., A separate half-time register will be kept of all half-time scholars. 1894 H. PASCH *From Keel to Truck* 466 *Half-Time Survey*, this applies to wooden and composite vessels, on either of which a special survey is held, when about one half of the time for which they may have been classed, has elapsed.

Half-timer. One who spends half the usual or full time at anything. *spec. a.* One who works half-time in a factory.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. 5/5 Now a half-timer will get more than he once did for full time. 1883 *Standard* 30 Nov. 2/4 A child entered the mill as a half-timer at ten years old.

b. A half-time scholar: see **HALF-TIME** 3.

1890 [see **FULL-TIMER**]. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 260 The half-timer [at school] is compelled to be regular in attendance. 1890 *Times* 19 Sept. 7/5 Half-timers—that is, children who divide their time between the school and the factory.

Half-tone, *sb.*

1. *Mus.* = **SEMITONE**.

1880 A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 685/t The mechanism for raising the pitch of the strings [of a harp] one half tone... or two half tones.

2. *Art.* A tone intermediate between the extreme lights and extreme shades; one of the lighter shadows of a photograph, engraving, picture, etc.; used esp. with reference to the production of blocks for printing by photography. Also *attrib.*

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 251 The pictures were especially wanting in half-tones. 1894 WILSON *Cycl. Photogr.* 179 A picture without half tones is harsh. 1894 *Times* 31 Jan. 3/3 The making of the blocks for the half-tone illustrations.

† **Half-tone, *v.*** *Obs. rare*—*o.* (?) To sing or play in semitones.

1843 *Cath. Angl.* 171/t To Halfe tone, *semitonare*.

Half-truth. A proposition or statement which is or conveys only one half or a part of the truth.

1668 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 4 Half-truth hath filled the world with looseness. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 398 The noisy conflict of half-truths. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 91 A half-truth is often a falsehood.

b. *attrib.* or *Comb.*

1833 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 757 Self-designated Tories, and of course half-truthmen.

Half-way, halfway (hāfweɪ: see below), *adv.*, *adj.*, *sb.*, and *prep.* [f. **HALF** *a.* + **WAY** *sb.*]

A. *adv.* (Stressed *halfway* when preceding the word it qualifies, *halfway* when following.) At or to half the distance. To meet halfway: see **MEET** *v.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 52 Lo Depford and it is half wey pryne. 1530 PALSGR. 861/2 Halfe weye, *au milieu du chemin*, or *a my chemin*. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 62 I-wis it is not halfe way to her heart. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Contents. An half-way boundless Bulk. c 1696 PRIOR *Love Disarmed* 12 Her bodice half-way she unlac'd. 1717 FRETZER *Voy. S. Sea* 106 A little above half way up a high mountain. 1766 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 198 Before I had got half way off. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, About halfway home. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxix, Combined marauders half-way barr'd egress. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. vi, The morning service was halfway through.

B. *adj.* (Usually stressed *halfway*.)

1. Midway or equidistant between two points. *Half-way house*, a house (often an inn) situated midway between two towns or stages of a journey, and therefore considered as a convenient halting-place. Also *fig.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 511 P 3 He was resting with it upon a half-way Bridge. 1793 in *Corr. Ld. Auckland*

(1861) II. 515 Yours will be an excellent half-way house, almost as good as the inn at Bromley. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) VII. xlii. § 32. 115 The Cape of Good Hope had become a half-way house to their possessions in Bengal. 1896 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xvi. 195 My aim was to reach the halfway tent.

2. *fig.* That is midway between two states or conditions; half one thing and half another.

169. *Ad Pop. Phalaris* II. ii. 29 You're then Phanatick, Neuter, Half-way-man, Or mungrel Latitudinarian. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 231 Some half-way state, something between paganism and christianity. 1853 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. xi. 261 It fared with this compromise... as with most... half-way measures.

C. *sb.* A point or position midway between two extreme points; a halfway place or house.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 13 Cape of good Hope... being the half way into India. c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 46 In the halfway between Owhorpe and Nottingham. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 3/t The door opens to a hospitable halfway.

† D. *prep.* Half-way up, down, along, etc. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 488 A cloth... which reacheth halfe way the thigh. 1706 WATTS *Horn Lyr.* I. *Devotion & Muse* iii, Faint devotion panting lies Half way th' ethereal hill.

Half-wit. [See **WIT** *sb.*]

† 1. One who is only half a wit; a dealer in poor witticisms. *Obs.*

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Prol., Half-wits are fleas; so little and so light, We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 43. 280 Pen and Ink... in the Hands of a Half-Wit will do more Mischief than Sword and Dagger. a 1790 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 208 Let the half-wits do it, 'tis their drudgery.

2. One who has not all his wits; a half-witted person.

1755 JOHNSON, *Halfwit*, a blockhead or foolish fellow. 1808 in WEBSTER. 1853 A. J. MORRIS *Bible* Introd. 8 Fools and half-wits think themselves justified in calling prophets and apostles to order. 1884 J. H. WYLLIE *Hist. Mem.* IV. I. 268 He often acted like a half-wit or a madman.

Half-witted, *a.* [f. *half wit* + *-ED* 2]

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Dec. I. 312 A man of half wit.] † 1. Lacking or deficient in (common) sense or reason; simple; senseless. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 32 To have to doe with perverse, irrational, half-witted men. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 102 The half hearted, and half witted people, which made much the major part of both Houses. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 228 As if we should call a Man an idle, vain, empty, shallow-pated, or half-witted Fellow. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. ii. 8 A self-satisfied, half-witted fellow, is the most ridiculous of all things.

2. Not having all his wits; imbecile; daft.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. App. ii, A poor, simple... half-witted, crack-brained fellow. 1723 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. § 3 A poor half-witted man that means no mischief. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist.* U. S. VI. xxx. 92 A half-witted king, every day growing feebler in mind.

Hence **Half-wittedness.**

1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 273 If the attempt to hedge-in gold and silver was unimpaired folly, the Mercantile System was the kind of hybrid denominated half-wittedness.

Half-word. A word or speech which hints or insinuates something, instead of fully asserting it; a hint, suggestion.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blaunche* 1022 She wolde not fonde To holde no wight in balaunce By halfe worde ne by countenance. 1581 PETTIE *Guzzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 161 b, He said... he understood by y^e halfe word, what the whole ment. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 118 Only by one rash half-word (he was) exasperated against me. 1896 Mrs. BROWNING *Arr. Leigh* vi. 1224 We must scrupulously hint With half-words, delicate reserves.

Half-year. The half of a year; six months. As a space of time, expressed by *half a year*. b. In Schools, etc. = **HALF** *sb.* 6 a.

c 907 in *Earle Land Charters* 164 Ymb an oðer healf gear. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137, xx wintre & half gear & viii dæis. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 51 A child pat was of half year age. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 3 He departed oute of Englonde after half jere. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 136, I am out of feare of death, or deaths hand, for this one halfe year. 1611 FLORIO, *Mezzannata*, a halfe-yeares rent. 1718 *Freeholder* No. 56. 3 I can open this Half-year with congratulating my Disciples. 1859 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. i, The Doctor now talking of holiday doings, and then of the prospects of the half-year, what chance there was for the Balliol scholarship [etc.].

Half-yearly, *a.* and *adv.*

A. *adv.* Happening every half-year or six months. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 70 Half yearly or quarterly payments. *Mod.* He pays a half-yearly visit to London.

B. *adv.* Each half-year; twice in a year.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 111 The Rents... are paid half yearly. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Ch. Div. 717 At liberty to draw out half-yearly the moneys.

Haligh(e), halj(e), -en, obs. ff. HOLY, HALLOW.

Halibut, obs. form of HALBUT, WHOLLY, HOLY.

Halibut (hæ'libət), **holibut** (hɒ'libət). Forms: a. 5-6 halybutte, 7 allebut, 7-8 halibut, 7- halibut. b. 7 halybut, 7-8 holibut(t), 8 hollybut(t), 7- holibut. [app. f. *haly*, HOLY + BUTT *sb.* 1 flat fish: cf. mod. Du. *heilbot* (in Kilian *heylbot, eelbot*), LG. *heilbutt, heilige butt*, Norse *heilag-fiski*, Sw. *helgefundra*, Da. *helleflynder* i.e. holy flounder: supposed to be so called from being so commonly eaten on holy-days.]

A large flat fish (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*), abun-

dant in the northern seas, and much used for food. (Plural *halibuts*, also collectively *halibut*.)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 60 Halybutte. Plays fryid. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 195/27 Halybutte, fish. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 30 Cod, Cuske, Holibut [1664 *Virginia* vi. 216 Holibut] Mackerell, Scate. 1690 VENNOR *Via Recta* iv. 75 The Halibut is a big fish, and of great accompt. 1694 RAY *Collect. Words, Sea Fishes* 99 Holibut or Halibut. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Sharks, Holibutts, Red-fish, Trout. 1854 BADHAM *Halient.* 358 The hippoglossus vulgaris, or holibut... individuals have been captured nearly eight feet in length, four in breadth, and a span thick. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xi. 302 An Indian canoe was out catching halibut.

b. Applied to other flat fish of the family *Pleuronectidae*, as the *Greenland halibut* (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*), and the *Monterey halibut* or *bastard halibut* of California (*Paralichthys californicus*).

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *halibut-killer*; *halibut-broom*, a disgorging for halibut; *halibut-alime*, a kind of sea-anemone, parasitic on halibut.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Halibut-killer and gobstick for killing the fish and disgorging the hook.

Hence **Halibutter, holibutter**, a vessel engaged in the halibut-fishery.

Halie, early ME. form of HALELY, WHOLLY.

Halichondroid (hælik'ndroid), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Halichondria*, name of a genus of sponges (f. Gr. ἅλς, ἅλ- sea + χόνδρος cartilage) + -OID.] Related to a group of sponges including *Halichondria palmata*, the largest British sponge.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 427/2 A very common Halichondroid sponge.

|| **Halicore** (hælik'ōrē), *Zool.* [f. Gr. ἅλς, ἅλ- sea + κόρη maiden, lit. 'mermaid'.] Name of the genus of Sirenians, found in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, to which the Dugong belongs.

1828 J. STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 161 Halicore, Cuv. Dugungus, Lacep. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 305 The Dugong or Halicore is a native of the Indian Seas. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 269 The Dugong, typical of the genus Halicore, is a living form, ordinarily from ten to twelve feet long.

Halidai, obs. form of HOLIDAY, HOLY-DAY.

† **Halidom** (hæ'lidəm), **-dome** (dōm). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 halizdōm, 2-3 halizdōm, 4 halydam, 4-7 halydom, halidam, 5-6 halydom(e), 6 holidam(e), hollydam, 6-7 halli-, 6-9 halidome, 7 haly-doome, holidam(e), hollydam(e), 8-9 halidame, 3- halidom. [OE. *halizdōm* = MDu. *heilichdoem* (Du. *heilidom*), OHG. *heiligtum* (Ger. *heiligtum*), ON. *helgidomr* (Da. *helligdom*), f. OTEUT. **halig-*, OE. *hlig*, HOLY: see -DOM. The substitution of -dam, -dame, in the suffix was app. due to popular etymology, the word being taken to denote 'Our Lady'.]

† 1. Holiness, sanctity. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 167 Mycel is se halizdōm & seo weorþung Sancte Iohannes. c 1200 ORMIN 2117 Hiss halidom Was godedd himm and ekedd. a 1666 Br. ANDREWKS *Serm.* xiii. (1661) 488 Then had it His perfect halydome; then it was holy indeed.

2. A holy place, chapel, sanctuary. *arch.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxi. 6 Bring his hlaforð hine to þes halizdomes dura. 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 2 They were not onely streets but halydoms. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* ii, Under the necessity of marching with the men of the Halidome, as it was called, of Saint Mary's. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1848) 46 The world Is Thy great halidom.

3. A holy thing, a holy relic; anything regarded as sacred. Much used, down to 16th c., in oaths and adjurations.

c 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* III. c. 2 On þam halizdome swerian þe him man on hand sylð. c 1200 ORMIN 1785 Ilt iss Godess arke, & iss All full of halizdome. c 1205 LAV. 15343 Ær he heom hæfden isworen uppen halidom. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5629 Pat dar y swere on þe halydom. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2123 As help me God & þe halydam. a 1483 *Gild Tailors Exeter* in *Eng. Gilds* 318 As god you helppe and halydom. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 237/2 My Lordes all, as helpe me God and halidome maister doctour here sayd vnto me [etc.]. c 1561 T. PRESTON *Cambyses* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 244 So help me God and halidom, it is pity of his life. [1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 103 note, Let the twelve senior thegns... swear on the halidome which shall be put in their hands.]

b. Hence the asseveration: *By my halidom.*

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Johan & Tib Bij.* Nowe so God helpe me, and by my halydome. 1567 *Triall Treas.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 276 Now, by my halidom, it is alone. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 136 By my halidome, I was fast asleepe. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. i. 117 Now by my Holydame, What manner of man are you? 1765 H. WALPOLA *Otranto* v. (1798) 79 By my halidome, if it should ever be known. 1853 SCOTT *Quentin D. ii.* 'By my halidome, he is ashore.'

Halie, obs. form of HALE *v.*, HOLY.

Halier, early form of HALYARD.

Halieutic (hæliyū'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *halieuticus*, a. Gr. ἁλιευτικός, f. ἁλιεύς fisher, f. ἁλιεύειν to fish, f. ἅλς the sea.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to fishing.

1854 BADHAM *Halient.* 85 Suggestive of old halieutic associations.

B. *sb. pl.* **Halieutics**: The art or practice of fishing; a treatise on fishing.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 32 Four books of Cynegetics or venation, five of Halieuticks or piscation.
1666 J. EDWARDS *Exist. God* i. 192 Other particulars which are mention'd in halieuticks. 1854 BADHAM (*title*) Prose Halieuticks; or Ancient and Modern Fish Tattle.

Hence **Halieutical** *a.* = HALIEUTIC *a.*; **Halieutically** *adv.*, in relation to fishing.

1851 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLIV. 437 Halieutical. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Dec. 706 To be halieutically encyclopædic.

Haligraphy (hāligrāfi). [*f.* Gr. ἅλς, ἅλ- salt + -γραφία writing.] A treatise or dissertation on the nature and quality of salts.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Haliz, -on, obs. forms of HOLY, HALLOW.

Halik, ME. var. HALELY *Obs.*, wholly.

Halike *ld.* north. *dial.* [*f.* *hali*, HOLY + *keld*, a Norse kelda spring, well.] A holy well.
1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 132 The pins cast into the halikeld.

Halimetry. [*f.* Gr. ἅλς, ἅλ- salt + -μετρία measurement.] The measurement of the amount of saline matter in a solution. Hence **Halimetric** *a.*, relating to halimetry. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Halimot (*e*, var. of HALMOT).

Halimous (hælimos), *a.* [*f.* Gr. ἅλιμος of or belonging to the sea (*f.* ἅλς sea) + -OUS.]

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Halimous** . . . of, or belonging to, the sea; marine; maritime. Also . . . of, or belonging to salt; saline; salt.

Haling (hæ'lin), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* HALE *v.* + -ING *l.*] The action of the verb HALE; dragging, hauling.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/1 Halynge, or drawynge, tractus.
1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 41 By haling and pulling of sentences. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. (1851) 150 The beggarly help of halings and amercements. 1792 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 27 Cutting down the Trees which annoy the haling of Boats.

b. attrib., as **haling-path**, -way.

1796 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6447/7 For Towing or Haling-Paths.
1794 Mkt. *Weightage Drainage Award* 10 A haling way, or towing path, along the east side of the said canal.

Halinitre. *Obs.* [*ad. mod. l.* *halinitrum*, *f.* ἅλς salt + νίτρον nitre.] A name for saltpetre.

1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1608) 741 If the fat of a Lizard is mixed with Wheat-meal, Halinitre, and Cummin it maketh Hens very fat. 1672 T. VERN *Compl. Gunner* viii. 10 Artificial Salt-Peter, Sal Nitre, or Halinitre.

Halinous, *a.* [*f.* Gr. ἅλιος made of or from salt + -OUS.] Containing or consisting of salt; saline. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.)

Haligraphy. *Obs.* [*f.* Gr. ἅλς, ἅλ- sea + -γραφία writing.] A description of the sea (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). So **Haligrapher**, a describer of the sea (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Haliotis (hæliō'tis). *Zool.* [*f.* Gr. ἅλς, ἅλ- sea + ὠτίς, -ōt- the ear; so called from their resemblance to the human ear.] A genus of univalve shells, the Ear-shells, the tropical species of which are an important source of mother-of-pearl. One species is found as far north as Guernsey.

1792 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 118 (Jod.) The great ear shell: the haliotis, with an even edge, and with seven holes.
1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 200 Cattle, skins, timber, coal, seaweed, and haliotis, are plentiful enough.

Hence **Halio**-*oid* *a.*, akin to the Ear-shell.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Halit. *Obs. rare* -*l.* [*ad. l.* *halitus* breath.] Exhalation, perfume.

1667 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 377 Their gracious halit.

Halite (hæ'loit). *Min.* [*ad. mod. l.* *halites* (Glocker, 1847), *f.* Gr. ἅλς salt.] Rock salt.

1868 DANA *Min.* 112 *Halite*, common salt. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 228/2 *Halite* or *Rock-salt* (chloride of sodium) is more widely diffused than was formerly supposed.

Halithere (hæ'lipi-). [*ad. mod. l.* *Halithērion*, *f.* Gr. ἅλς, ἅλ- sea + θήριον beast.] An animal of the genus *Halitherium* of extinct Sirenia.
1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* iv. 80 Halithere, so closely allied to the manatee of Africa and America.

Halituous (hāliti'ous), *a.* [*f.* *l.* *halitus*: see next.] Of the nature of breath or vapour; vaporous; charged with or characterized by vapour.

1616 J. BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Halituous*, vaporous, thin, moist, which may be voided out by the pores. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* xviii. 620 An halituous Poyson is sent from the Antimony. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 130 The blueish tincture, which it received from this halituous body. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Halituous* heat, heat of the body accompanied by a slight moisture on the skin. *H. skin*, a skin covered with slight moisture.

Hence **Halituousity**, vaporous quality.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 412 Wedelius saith it [the tincture] . . . concentrates the Halituousity . . . of the Serum.

Halitus (hæ'litūs). [*f.* *l.* *halitus* breath, *f.* *halare* to breathe.] A vapour, exhalation.

1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. i. (1805) 227 The same dangerous halitus of char-cole. 1675 - *Terra* (1729) 14 Evaporating the malignant Halitus's and impurities of the imprisoned Air. 1758 W. BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 25 The faintings which seize the workmen, are owing . . . to the heat . . . not to a sulphureous or mineral halitus. 1875 T. HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 9 If the pericardium be laid open . . . its serous surface will be found moistened . . . by a fine halitus.

Haliwei, -wey, var. of HALEWEI, *Obs.*

Haliwerfolk (hæ'liwɛrfōk). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1-2 haliwere(s)fōlo, 2 -werfōlo, 3-4

-warfōlo, -folk, 4-5, 9 (*Hist.*) -werfōlo, -fōlo, 5 -waresfōlo, -ueresfōlo, 8 -wor-fōlo, 9 haly-werfōlo. Also, corruptly, 4 (h)aliwarfōlo, 7-haly-, holy-, -wark-, -work-, -folk. [*OE.* **halig-weresfōlo*, people of the holy man or saint (cf. Bæda iv. xxvii. þone halgan wer . . . Cūþbyrht).] The folk of the holy man or saint (Cuthbert); those who held their lands by the service of defending the body, relics, and territory of St. Cuthbert; also the county of Durham wherein they dwelt.

Called in Life of St. Cuthbert, c. 1450 (Surtees) 4608 'Cuthbert folk', 7517 'þe saint people'.

1209-1166 *Charter in Finchale* (Surtees) 20 Rannulfus . . . omnibus hominibus suis, Francis et Anglis, de Haliweres-fōlo, salutem. 1121. *Charter in Newminster Cartulary* (Surtees) 133 Unam bovatum terram in Cunsdine, quæ est in Haliweresfōlo. c. 1303 *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* (Rolls) III. 39 Antiquiores totius Haliwarfōl' et Northumbrie. 1430 *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelm.* (Surtees) *passim*, Haliwerfōlo, Haliweresfōlo, Haliweresfōlo. 1816 *Surtees Hist. Durham* i. xxxiii. The tenants of St. Cuthbert, who pleaded their privilege of Haliwerfōlo. 1892 *Boyle County of Durham* 74 The tenants . . . on several occasions claimed that they were Haliwerfōlo, the folk or men of the holy man (wer).

¶ In some 14th c. documents (after wer was obsolete), misunderstood and corrupted as *haly-wark-folk*, i.e. people who had the holy work of defending the body etc. of St. Cuthbert.

1311 *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* (Rolls) i. 8 A senioribus de Ali-warkfōl' et Northumbrie. 1316 *Kot. Parl.* 9 *Edw. II.* No. 8 *libd.* IV. 137 In liberate epi-copi Dunelmensis de Haliwarfōl's. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 736 They pleaded . . . that they were Haliwerke folkes, and held their lands to defend the Corps of Saint Cuthbert. 1627 *SPEED England* (1666) P. b. Whose charge . . . was to keep and defend the corps of S. Cuthbert their great adored Saint, and therefore they termed themselves, The holy work folkes. 1846 *Brockett's N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) 207 The *Haliwerfōlo* or holy work people.

Halk, *obs. Sc. form* of HAWK.

Halko. *Obs.* [Only in ME.: perh. a dim. of OE. **halk*, *health*, corner: see HALE *sb.*] A corner, recess, hiding-place.

a. 1300 K. Horn 1119 He lokede in eche halke Ne se3 he nowhar walke Aþuf his felawe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Bide þine uader of heuene ine halke. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1780 *Lucretia*. In he comyth in to a priue halke. c. 1492 *Chast. Godefrid* 13 O thou edder . . . tornynge hyder and thyder by a thousande holettes and halkes. [1558 *Svecht Chaucer's Wks.* Rdr. to Chaucer (R.), Where hast thou dwelt good Geoffrey all this while? . . . In halkes, and herne, God wot, and in exile.]

Halket (hæ'lkét). The large grey seal, *Hali-chaerus gryphus*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Halkri (c'k, -krig, -kriko, var. HALECRET).

Hall (hāl), *sb.* Forms: 1- hall, 1 heall, heal, 3-7 halle, (4 alle), 4-7 hall, haule, 5 (hale, awle), 5-6 hawl(l)e, 6 haull, Sc. 5 hawe, 8-HA'. [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *heall* *sta.* *f.* = OS., OHG. *halla* (MLG., MDu., MHG. *halle*, Du. *hal*), ON. *holl*, *hall*- (Sw. *hall*, Da. *hal*) = OTeut. **hallā* = **halnā*, deriv. of ablaut series *hel*-, *hal*-, *hul*- to cover, conceal.]

¶ 1. A large place covered by a roof; in early times applied to any spacious roofed place, without or with subordinate chambers attached; a temple, palace, court, royal residence. *Obs.* in gen. sense. *Bonwylf* (Z.) 80 He dogora ge-hwam dream gehyrdre hildne in healle. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Pat se hlafor ind to þar halke come. c. 1205 *Law.* 28033 þa postes . . . þa heolden up þa halke. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 540 He wende & lai withoute toun, atte kinges halke. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 808 Loverd! better es a day lstand in þi halles þan thousand. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 15 þai make pites in þe erthe all aboute þe hall. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 32 The virgynne, wych stant . . . In the hey weye, venus halke by. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 75 Trymphaile hall, he tour royall of Godis celstid. 1606 HOLLAND *Skelton* 21 Being once Emperour did set up also in his Haule (or Court yard) the Lineall processe and race of his house. 1671 *Blickl. Hom.* xiv. 163 Seo heall þæs Halgan Gastes. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 148 Whiche hath dwelled in the halke of the maydens wombe. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 33 Doufe, byrd fulle blist, fayre myght the befalle! . . . Fulle welle I it wist thou wold com to thi halke. 1868 TENNYSON *Lancelot* 136 Stairs That climb into the windy halls of heaven.

2. The large public room in a mansion, palace, etc., used for receptions, banquets, etc., which till nearly 1600 greatly surpassed in size and importance the private rooms or 'bowers' (see BOWER *sb.* 1 2); a large or stately room in a house. *In hall*, was often rhetorically contrasted with *in the field*.

Servants' hall: the common room in a mansion or large house in which the servants dine. c. 1200, etc. [see BOWER *sb.* 2]. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1470 In halke & i bure. c. 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 252 In *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 324 And nu þen the lions in halke, and hares in the feld. 14. *Novm.* in Wr.-Wülcker 723/7 *Hoc atrium*, a hawle. c. 1450 *Bk. Curiaze* 388 In *Babes Bk.* 311 In halke make fyre at yche a mele. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 23 The honourable vse is all ago, In hall and bour, in burgh and plane. 1530 *PALSCR.* 228/2 Halle in a house, *salle*. a. 1533 *Ld. Berners Houn* cxi. 383 The ryche chambers that were on the syde of the hall. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 78 When by a part we understand the whole, as to say . . . a hall for a house. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 16 The Hall for Audience is on the right hand of the Court. 1717 *FREZIER Voy. S. Sea* 261 The first Room is a large Hall, about 19 Foot

Broad, and between 30 and 40 in Length. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The hall . . . in the houses of ministers of state, public magistrates, &c., is that wherein they dispatch business and give audience. 1834 *W. Ind. Sketch Bk.* i. 152 One [compartment] occupying nearly half the area, which was designated 'the hall', and appropriated to the ordinary daily purposes of drawing and dining-room. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi. To quarrel in the servants' hall while waiting for their masters and mistresses. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iii. 89 Part of the great Norman hall remains, now converted into the servants' hall.

b. transf. The company assembled in a hall.

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. v. At her comynge gladdeth all the halke.

3. The residence of a territorial proprietor, a baronial or squire's 'hall'.

(In early use, not separable from 1.)

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 23 Se hælend com in-to þas caldres halke. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8683 Within houses & hallis hard was þere chere. 14. *Met. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 625/19 *Quactum*, halke, howse. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 185 But Kate, the prettiest Kate in Christendome, Kate of Kate-hall. 1807 CHAMBER *Par. Reg.* iii. 235 In town she dwelt;—forsaken stood the Hall. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 60 The warlike errand . . . roused in many an ancient hall the gallant squires of Kent. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 36 Aylmer followed Aylmer at the Hall, And Averill Averill at the Rectory Thyme over; so that Rectory and Hall, Bound in an immemorial intimacy, Were open to each other.

4. A term applied, esp. in the English universities, to a building or buildings set apart for the residence or instruction of students, and, by transference, to the body of students occupying it.

a. Originally applied at Oxford and Cambridge to all residences of students, including the Colleges when these came to be founded. Now only *Hist.*, *arch.*, or *poetic* for 'academic buildings'.

At Cambridge this use survived till modern times, when some of the smaller colleges, though corporations, were still called *halls*; the older designation survives, for distinction's sake, in the name of Trinity Hall.

[1379 *Patent Roll Rich. II.* i. 32 (New Coll. Oxon.) Custos et scholares collegii domus, sive aulæ prædicti.] c. 1385 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 83 Poure clerkes two That dwelten in this halke of which I seye. 1474 in *Wood City of Oxford* (O. H. S.) i. 126 Tenementum magistris et scholarium Collegii vulgariter nuncupati University Halle. 1475. *Ibid.* i. 580 Gardinum quod pertinet ad Collegium de Queen Hall. 1647 TENNYSON *Princes* Prolog. 140 Pretty were the sight If our old halls could change their sex, and faunt With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans, And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair. 1866 tr. *Statutes of Trinity Hall* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge Introd.* 17 The house [domus] which the aforesaid college shall inhabit, shall be named the Hall [aula] of the Holy Trinity of Norwich.

b. After the institution of the colleges, applied specifically to those buildings and societies which, unlike the colleges, were governed by a head only (and not by head and fellows), and whose property was held in trust for them, they not being bodies corporate. (Cf. COLLEGE 4.)

The 'Halls' were originally very numerous, but in Queen Elizabeth's time only eight remained in Oxford, and they are now almost extinct.

1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 Provosts, Maisters, shippes, Halls, Hostelles. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 950 In Oxford . . . he founded also Magdalen Hall. 1621 FLORIO, *Alloglio* . . . also a skollers house, as the halls in Oxford, that haue no lands, but all liue of themselves. 1683 *Wood Life* 18 May (O. H. S.) III. 47 A Master of every College and Hall to have procuratorial power during the duke of York's being at Oxon. 1784 *Cowper Task* ii. 699 In colleges and halls, in ancient days, When learning, virtue, piety and truth Were precious. 1877 *Statutes of Univ. Ox.* *Commissioners* (1882) 215 A Statute for the Union of Balliol College and New Inn Hall. 1896 *Kelly's Oxford Directory* 91 The halls are governed by the *Statuta Aulularia*, a code of regulations originally formed by the University, and since amended by Convocation. *Ibid.* 92 The four Dyke Scholarships formerly belonging to this hall [St. Mary] have now been suppressed.

c. In recent times applied to buildings in University towns, established, whether by the Universities or not, for the use of students in the higher learning, sometimes enjoying the privileges of the University and sometimes not: e.g. at Oxford, private halls for the residence of undergraduate members of the University, under the charge of a member of Convocation; theological halls (e.g. Wycliffe Hall), halls for women students (e.g. Somerville Hall, Lady Margaret Hall).

For the last two classes the name 'college' has also been assumed: see COLLEGE 4 *c.*

Divinity Hall, the name applied to the theological department of the Scottish Universities, and to the theological colleges of the Nonconformist churches.

1879 *Minutes of Committee of Assoc. for Education of Women* 21 June, The Scholarship to be called the Mary Somerville Scholarship tenable at Somerville Hall for 3 years. 1879 *Times* 23 June, Other exhibitions and scholarships have been and will be awarded by the Lady Margaret and Somerville Halls. 1882 *Addenda to Statutes (Oxford)* 879 § 1 Of the granting of Licenses to open private Halls. *Ibid.* § 6 Of the Conditions upon which a Private Hall may become a Public Hall of the University. 1896 *Kelly's Oxford Directory* 94 To open a suitable building as a private hall for the reception and tuition of matriculated students who shall be admissible to degrees . . . the proprietor of such hall is to bear the title of 'Licensed Master'.

d. In American colleges: A room or building appropriated to the meetings of a literary or other society; also the society itself.

1888 J. A. PORTER in *Cent. Mag.* Sep. 751 The twin literary societies, or 'halls', generally secret, and always intense in mutual rivalry, which have been institutions at every leading college in the land. *Ibid.*, Oliver Ellsworth, afterward Chief-Justice, founded Clio Hall at Princeton, and a few years later, in 1769, Whig Hall arose at the same college.

5. In English colleges, etc.: The large room in which the members and students dine in common.

1577 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 371 The Comedie played publickly in the hawle at Christmas. 1683 Wood *Life* 19 May, They went into the hall [of Queen's Coll. Oxford], and viewed the pictures of King Charles I and his queen. 1833 C. BRIDE *Verdant Green* vi, That he might make his first appearance in Hall with proper éclat.

1877 BLACKMORE *Cripples* xix. (1893) 111 Will you dine in hall with me? *Mod. Concert* in Balliol Hall.

b. *transf.* The dinner in a college hall.

1859 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox* i, You ought to dine in hall perhaps four days a week. Hall is at five o'clock. a 1890 R. F. BURTON in *Life* (1893) I. 74 The time for 'Hall', that is to say for college dinner, was five p.m.

6. A house or building belonging to a guild or fraternity of merchants or tradesmen.

At these places the business of the respective guilds was transacted; and in some instances they served as the market-houses for the sale of the goods of the associated members; as *Apothecaries' Hall*, *Haberdashers' Hall*, *Merchant Tailors' Hall*, *Saddlers' Hall*, etc. etc. in London. See also *cloth-hall* (CLOTH 19), *COMMON HALL*, *GUILD-HALL*, etc.

c 1300 [see COMMON HALL 1]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 370 To sit in a yeldehalle on a deys. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI, 170 The Mayre . . ordeyned, that all Wardens of mysteries, should assemble their fellowship in their particular hawles. 1634 MASSINGER & FIELD *Palat. Downy* v. i, And therefore use a conscience (tho' it be Forbidden in our Hall towards other men). 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 233 Examine the truth of it at Stationers Hall. 1708 *New View Lond.* 593 An Alphabetical Account of Companies and their Halls. 1809 ARDRELL *Lond. & Liv. Comp.* 187 The custom of possessing magnificent halls had not . . become general.

7. A large room or building for the transaction of public business, the holding of courts of justice, or any public assemblies, meetings, or entertainments. (See also *MUSIC-HALL*, *TOWN-HALL*, etc.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1744) 390 The tour he made of Londone, Wyllam bys proute kyng, And muche halle of Londone, bat so muche was foru all thyng. 1384 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 27 Thanne knytis of the president takynge Jhesu in the mote halle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 237 The king and the Erle went hand in hand to the great Hall of the Towne. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 334 They desir'd the ambassadors to go out of the hall. 1808 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 79 The House [Congress] . . adjourned . . for the purpose of giving opportunity to workmen to fix some ventilators, which were greatly wanted in the Hall. 1826 H. N. COLEBRIDGE *West Indies* 193 The Court House . . contains a hall on the ground floor for the Assembly. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* 16 Dec. (1880) II. 318, I have to go to the hall to try an enlarged background.

† b. *The Hall*, Westminster Hall, formerly the seat of the High Court of Justice in England; hence, the administration of justice. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI, 185 b, To Westmynster, and there set in the hawle, with the scepter royall in his hand. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 2 Whether away so fast? . . Eu'n to the Hall, to heare what shall become Of the great Duke of Buckingham. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 218 To Virtue's work provoke the tardy Hall.

† c. A formal assembly held by the sovereign, or by the mayor or principal municipal officer of a town; usually in phr. *to keep hall*, *call a hall*. *Obs.* (See also *COMMON HALL*.)

1551-2 EDW. VI *First* 7 Jan. in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 383, I went to Detford to dine there, and brake up the halle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* (1809) II. 326 [Christmas] kept at Grenewiche with open hous-hold, and franke resorte to the Court (which is called keeping of the Hall). c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 162 Whereupon a hall was called, and the danger of the place declared to the whole town. 1684 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1956/4 The next day the Mayor called a Hall, and . . swore all the Aldermen.

8. The entrance-room or vestibule of a house; hence, the lobby or entrance passage.

(The entrance-room was formerly often one of the principal sitting-rooms, of which many examples still remain in old country houses.)

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* to The Hall of a private-house, serving for the most part but for a Passage. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* I. i, The Company . . has stood in the Hall this Hour, and no Body to shew them to their Chambers. 1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Ind. Isl.* 24 Do not keep loitering about the hall or piazza. 1848 THACKERAY *Dinner at Timmins's* iii, Fitz tumbled over the basket . . which stood in the hall. 1897 M. HAMILTON *McLeod of Camerons* 259 They were still standing in the hall of the hotel.

† 9. A space in a garden or grove enclosed by trees or hedges. *Obs.*

1772 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gard.* 19 Groves . . Close-Walks, Galleries, and Halls of Verdure. *Ibid.* 49 You should always . . make something Noble in the Middle of a Wood, as a Hall of Horse-Chesnuts, a Water-work . . or the like.

† 10. = *HALLING*. *Obs.*

1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 197 They [the walls] were also sometimes hung with tapestry or carpeting, and a set of hangings of this kind was occasionally called a *Hall or Halling*.

11. In allusive phrases: *Bachelor's hall*, an establishment presided over by an unmarried man, or a man in the absence of his wife. † *Cutpurse hall*, † *Ruffian's hall*, a place where cutpurses or ruffians congregate, or exercise their pursuits. *Liberty hall*, a place where one may do as one likes.

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1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* III. vii, 'Tis the cunningst nimmer Of the whole Company of Cut-purse-Hall. 1634 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, My gate ruffian's hall! What insolence is this? 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cony.* II. (Globe) 652/1 This is Liberty-hall, gentlemen. You may do just as you please. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, I'll have my Bachelor's Hall at the counting-house. 1844 — *Mart. Chas.* xi, 'Bachelor's Hall, you know, cousin,' said Mr. Jonas. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvells Anim. Life* 226 Captain Sol, who was a widower, and kept bachelor's hall, so to speak.

† 12. *A hall! a hall!* a cry or exclamation to clear the way or make sufficient room in a crowd, esp. for a dance; also to call people together to a ceremony or entertainment, or to summon servants.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 28 A Hall Hall, give roome, and foote it Girls. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 103 A hall, a hall, the pageant of the Butterie. 1623 MIDDLETON *Entertainment at Lord Mayor's Wks.* (Bullen) VII. 373 A hall! a hall! below, stand clear. 1689 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Mar. (1878) I. 249 When the people cry'd, a Hall, a Hall, the Aldermen came up two by two, the Mace carried before them. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xvii, Lords to the dance,—a hall! a hall!

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hall-bible*, *-board*, *-book*, *-ceiling*, *-chair*, *-chimney*, *-cleaner*, *-clock*, *-feast*, *-floor*, *-hearth*, *-keeper*, *-lamp*, *-man*, *-pillar*, *-porter*, *-table*, etc.; *hall-like* adj.; also *hall day* = COURT-DAY 1; *hall-disputation*, *hall-exercise*, a disputation in a college hall; *hall-full*, as many as a hall will hold; † *hall-reader*, one who read the Bible or other book in the college hall; † *hall-spoon*, a spoon made of hall-marked silver. Also *HALL-HOUSE*, *-MARK*, etc.

1674 Acc. *Christ's Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 368 The 'Hall-Bible is bound in 1672. 1786, 1823 Ha' bible [see HA']. 1746 M. HUGHES *First Late Rebellion* Back of Title, Entered in the 'Hall-Book of the Company of Stationers. 1807 WORDSW. *Whitk Doe* IV. 23 The hall-clock . . points at nine. 1825 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 371 *Dies fastus*. 'An 'hall day: a court day: a day of pleading, as in term time at Westminster hall, &c. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 642 A private verdict was given, and will be affirmed the next hall day in court. 1260 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1765 Amydde the 'halle flore. 1823 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxviii, A 'hall-full of men smoking pipes. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Nov. A 'Hall Keeper for Blackwell Hall. 1824 W. Ind. *Sketch Bk.* I. 153 A common 'hall hall was suspended from one of the centre beams. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 369 The desk which was used by the 'Hall-Reader. 1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2330/4, 15 Spoons, 4 being 'Hall Spoons gilt. 1688 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 52 Being drunk, and falling asleep under the 'Hall-table. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. Intro. 52 The huge hall-table's taken fast, Scrubb'd till it shone.

Hall, obs. form of HAUL.

Hallabaloo: earlier form of HULLABALOO.

Hallachore, Hallaloor: see HALALLOOR.

† *Hallage* (hō'lēdʒ). *Obs.* Also 7 *halledge*.

[a. F. *hallage* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. *halle* market-hall + *-AGE*.] A fee or toll paid for goods sold in a mercantile hall or market; see quot. 1607.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Hallage* is a fee due for cloths brought for sale to Blackwell hall in London. 1648 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 181 Paid for townes customes and hallage ijij. 1664 *Ibid.* 298 Goods distreyned for anie townes custome of Halledge. 1676 *Act of Common-Council*, London B 34, All sorts of Broad . . Cloths . . brought unto, pitched, and harboured in Blackwell-Hall. . . there to remain till . . the Duties of Hallage herein after-mentioned also [be] paid. 1720 STYRKE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. 181/1.

† *Hallaloo*, sb. † *Obs.* [Extended form of HALLOO. Cf. also *halla*, HULLABALOO.] Shouting, loud and excited vociferation.

1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* I. v, Would I had heard . . The hallaloo of fire in every street! 1749 — *Tom Jones* IV. viii, So roared forth the Somersetshire mob an hallaloo.

Hallan (hæ'læn). *Sc.* and *North dial.* Also 6-8 *halland*, 8 *hallon*, 8-9 *hallen*. [perh. derivative or dim. of HALL.] A partition wall in a cottage; particularly, that between the door and the fire-place, which shelters the room from the draught of the door; also the inside porch formed by this partition.

1490-91 MS. *Hostill. Roll, Durh.*, Pro dalbura murorum, gabelorum, hallandorum, per xiv dies. 1500-20, etc. [see HALLAN-SHAKER]. 1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife* 249 Hab got a kent, stood by the hallan. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle*, When he out o'er the halland flings his een. 1829 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 48 The family being at prayers when she went . . she stood still behind the hallan.

b. *Comb.*, as *hallan-end*, *-pin*, *-post*, *-side*. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* III. ii, A founding that was laid down at your hallan-side as morn in May. 1825 BROCKETT N. C. *Gloss.*, *Hallen-pin*, a pin fixed upon the hallen for the purpose of hanging up coats, hats, etc. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 55 John and Rab were hid at the back of the hallan-end.

Hallen-shaker. *Sc.* A beggar who stands shaking the hallan; a vagabond, sturdy beggar.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 57 Sic knavis and crakkaris . . Sic halland shekkaris. a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 758 Land lower, light skowper . . Halland shaker, draught raiker. 1785 *First* J. *Lond.* 4 (Jam.) Staakin about like a hallen-shaker. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* IV. i, And a wheen hallen-shakers like mysell.

Hallbard, obs. form of HALBERD.

Hall-door. a. The door of a hall or mansion.

b. The door leading into the hall or entrance-room of a house; the front door.

c 1205 LAY. 30153 Wið uten his halle dure. c 1210 *Sir Cleges* 287 The vsscher at the hall dore was Wyth a staffe stondynge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 73 Fyndynge the Hall dore of the Palace of Canterbury shut against them, they went to an inwarde backe dore. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, Several times she went to the hall-door in order to look into the forest. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii. (*Lockinvar* vii), They reached the hall door and the charger stood near. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi, The hall-door, which was half of glass, stood open.

Halle, obs. form of HALE sb. 3, a. and v.

Hallecret: see HALECRET.

|| *Halleflinta* (hæ'leflintā). *Min.* [Sw. = horn-stone, f. *häll* flat rock + *flinta* hornstone, flint.] A name given to a very fine-grained variety of gneiss, generally free from mica, and resembling felsite.

1870 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 213 Felsite has also received the names of petrosilex, and in Scandinavia hälleflinta. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 214 Those varieties termed hälleflinta and hornstone having a peculiar flinty aspect. 1880 *Academy* 20 Nov. 370 The Chinese Rocks are allied to hälleflinta.

Hence *Hälleflintoid* a., of or like hälleflinta.

1888 BLAKE in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 280 Some more hälleflintoid rock (well shown in a quarry by the roadside).

|| *Hallel* (hæ'lɛl, hæ'lel). [Heb. הַלֵּל *hallēl*, inf. and imper. 'praise, celebrate', a vb. in the Piel conjugation, with which Ps. cxlii begins.] A hymn of praise, consisting of Psalms cxlii to cxviii inclusive, sung at the four great Jewish feasts. Also *attrib.*

Great hallel, a hymn of praise consisting of Psalm cxxxvi, and, according to some, of part of Psalm cxxxv, sung on occasions of great joy.

1708 ECHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 190 After this they proceeded to sing the hymn, or rather to finish the *Hallel*, which in all consisted of six Eucharistical psalms, beginning at the 113th and concluding with the 118th. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 209 That Last Supper . . with its simple Hallel-Hymn. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* IV. (1879) 662 At the Feast of Tabernacles, the great Hallel was daily sung in their processions.

Hallelujah, -iah (hæ'lɛl-jā), *int.* and *sb.* 1 Also 6 *halleluia*, 6-7 *halleluia* (h, 7 *halaluliah*).

[a. Heb. הַלְלוּ יָהּ *hallēlū-yāh* 'praise (ye) Jah (= Jehovah)'; the verb is the imper. plural of הָלַל: see *prec.*] The exclamation 'Praise (ye) the Lord (Jah, or Jehovah)', which occurs in many psalms and anthems; hence, a song of praise to God; = *ALLELUIA int.* and *sb.* 1

1535 COVERDALE *Ps. cvij* (*heading*) *Halleluia*. *Ibid.* 48 Let all people saye: Amen, Amen. *Halleluia*. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rev.* xix. 1, I heard the voyce of muche people in heauen saying, Halleluia. 1645 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 115 The abridgement is short, which some have made of the whole book of Psalms but into two words, *hosannah*, and *hallelujah*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 634 And the Empeyan rung With Halleluiahs. 1778 WESLEY *Hymns*, 'Lift up your Heads' iv, Their Halleluiahs loud and sweet With our Hosannas join. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, That the psalms they now heard must be exchanged in the space of two brief days for eternal hallelujahs or eternal lamentations.

b. = *Hallelujah-chorus*.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 646 He [Handel] has written other Hallelujahs or Allelujahs.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hallelujah-band*, *-victory* (see *quots.*); *hallelujah-chorus*, a musical composition based upon the word 'hallelujah'; *hallelujah-lass*, a popular name for a female member of the Salvation Army.

a 1763 BYRON *Ep. Gentl. Temple* (R.) Tune the hallelujah song anew. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Ecl. Terms*, *Hallelujah Band*, a sect of Protestant dissenters. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 646 The Hallelujah Chorus in the Messiah is known to everyone. 1889 REDDALL *Fact, Fancy & Fable* 247 *Hallelujah Victory*, That gained by newly converted Bretons, led by Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, in 499. They went into battle shouting 'Hallelujah'!

Hallelujah, sb. 2 [Taken as the same word as *prec.*; but of uncertain origin.] = *ALLELUIA sb.* 2, the wood-sorrel. *Prior Plant-n.* 1863.

Hallelujatic, -iatic (hæ'lɛl-jæ'tik), a. Of or pertaining to the Hallelujah; = *ALLELUIATIC*.

a 1818 *Christian Antig.* II. 119 (T.) Called hallelujatic psalms. 1888 D. R. THOMAS *Hist. St. Asaph* 7 This engagement, which has been handed down as 'The Hallelujatic Victory'.

† *Hallelujous*, -uous, a. *Obs.* = *prec.*

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 46 Thus when thy awful presence shall draw near These Hallelujous Courts.

Haller, obs. form of HELLER, a coin.

Hallow, obs. form of HALLOW v.

Halleyr, obs. form of HALYARD.

Hall-house. *Obs.* exc. *local*.

† 1. A house or edifice that is a hall. *Obs.*

1467 *Ord. Worcester* xlii. in *Eng. Gilds* 393 Citizen or stranger that hyreth eny chambour in that seide halle house [the Guild-hall].

2. The principal living-room in a farm-house.

1564 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 80 The testament was maid in his hault house, upon a holiday. 1575-6 *Ibid.* 268 The said Thomas was soore sike, lyinge in his hall house. 1599 Acc.-Bk. in *Antiquary XXXII*, 242 In the hawle house.

3. The farm-house, as distinguished from the cottages on the farm.

1603 OWEN *Pembroke* (1891) 191 And then was the old tenant at Mydsomer to remove out of the hall house.

4. (Sc. *ha' house*) A manor-house; = *HALL* 3. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3826/4 At Latimers in Bucks. . . is a

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fair large Hall-house fit for a Person of Quality. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 517 P 2 Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the hall-house, and the whole estate. 1814 Scott *Wav.* x, Saying 'there were mair fules in the laird's ha' house than Davie Gellatley'.

Halli, var. **HALELY** *Obs.*, wholly.

Halliard: see **HALYARD**.

Halliballoo: see **HULLABALOO**.

Hallibut, **Hallidome**: see **HALI**.

† **Hallier** ¹. *Obs.* Also 4 **halyer**. [*f. HALE v.* ¹, perh. after an *OF. halier, hallier*: cf. *sawyer*.]

1. One who hales or hauls; a hauler.

1479 *Off. Mayor Bristol in Ene. Guilds* 425 Ne soffir not the halyers to hale it all away. 1644 *PRYNNE & WALKER Fiermes Trial* 44 Cannons... might with ease have been easily drawn off, being downe the hill, and many Halliers horses ready at hand for that service.

2. Earlier form of **HALYARD**, *q.v.*

3. A kind of net for catching birds.

1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Call*, Then place your Net, call'd a Hallier, quite round... each Part about twenty Foot distant from the Cage.

† **Hallier** ². *Obs.* [*f. HALL sb.* 4: cf. *med. L. aularius* in same sense.] A student in a hall at Oxford University.

1587 *HARRISON England* II. ii. (1877) 1. 87 The students also that remaine in them [Oxford hostels or halls] are called hostellers or halliers.

† **Halling**. *Obs.* Also 5 **hawlyng** (e, 5-6 **hall- yng**. [*f. HALL sb.* + *-ING*: cf. *bedding, flooring*.]) Tapestry or painted cloth for the walls of a hall.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 35 Alle the hustilmentis of Bed- dyng, halling, pottys & pannes. 1497 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 329 Unum pannum pinctum vocatum hawlyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/18 An Hawlyng, auleum. 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115 A halling of steynynd clothe w^t rynnnyng vynys and leves w^t bestes and birdes. 1566 *Eng. Church Furniture* (Peacock) 94 Item one vale which our vicare haith and he haith made a halling therof.

Hallion, **hallyon**. *Sc. and north. dial.* Also **hullion**. [Origin uncertain. Cf. *F. haillon* rag.] A term of contempt: A low or scurvy fellow; an idle, worthless fellow.

1766 *BURNS Addr. Beelzebub* 37 They... tirl the hallions to the birses. 1769 *D. DAVIDSON Seasons* 26 (Jam.) Some rustic hallion. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hullion*. 1817 *Scott Rob Roy* iv. This is a decentish hallion. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Hallion*, a term of reproach. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss-hags* xxx. 223, I can manage the hullions fine.

Hallite (*hæ'loit*). *Nin.* [Named from Halle in Germany.] A synonym of **Aluminite** or **Websterite**. 1837 *DANA Min.* 1872 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 6.

Hallyard, rare obs. form of **HALYARD**.

Ha'll-mark, *sb.* [*f. HALL sb.* 6.] The official mark or stamp used at Goldsmiths' Hall in London by the Goldsmiths' Company, in marking the standard of gold and silver articles assayed by them; hence, generally, a mark used by Government assay offices for the same purpose.

1721 *Lond. Gas. No. 5574/3* That the same [silver wares] have the Hall-Mark thereon. 1852 *A. RYLAND Assay Gold & S.* 4 Every one has observed that all plate bears certain marks;—these are generally five in number and are called the *Ha'll-marks*, or assay marks. 1884 *BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 150 Birmingham.—Hall mark, an anchor in a square frame for gold, and an anchor in a pointed shield for silver. 1897 *Academy* 1 Jan. 15/3 The hall-mark was a Lombardic capital T, the mark for the year 1496-7.

b. fig. A distinctive mark or token of genuineness, good breeding, or excellence.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Sept., A guardsman, bearing on him the 'Hall mark' of Alma. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 3/1 The stamping with a hall-mark (called a degree) is not the only, or perhaps even the chief, function of a university. 1894 *WOLSELEY Marlborough* I. 140 The hall-mark of real military genius.

Ha'll-mark, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*, after **MARK v.**] *trans.* To stamp with a hall-mark. Also *fig.*

1852 *A. RYLAND Assay Gold & S.* 135 Express instructions... to have the plate Hall-marked. 1892 *G. S. LAYARD C. Keene* II. 36 It certainly never occurred to them that Nature had hall-marked him 'genius'.

Hence **Ha'll-marked ppl. a.**, *-marking vbl. sb.*

1879 *Blackiv. Mag.* Aug. 202 Its hall-marking is no guarantee for quality. 1884 *BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 116 The hall marking of all watch cases of gold or silver made in Great Britain... is compulsory. 1888 *Athenaeum* 22 Dec. 852/1 On the plea that the articles were not hall-marked. *Mod. (fig.)* Not hall-marked on every link.

Hallmote, **halmote** (*hō'lmōt*). *Forms:* 2-5 **hallmot**, 4 (7-8 *Hist.*) **halmote**, *Hist.* 6 **haylemot**, 6-9 **halimote**, **heal-gemot**, 7-9 **hal-mot**, 8 **hallimote**, 8-9 **hal(l)imote**, 9 **hallmoot**. [Early ME. *hal-imot*, *-ymote*, repr. an OE. **heall-gemot*, *f. heall HALL + gemot* meeting, assembly.]

1. The court of the lord of a manor, held in the hall; a court-baron.

1101 *Laws Hen. I.* c. 9 § 4 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* I. 517 Et omnis causa terminetur vel hundredo, vel comitatu, vel hallimote socam habencium, vel dominorum curiis. *Ibid.* c. 20 § 1. 528 In causis omnibus et hallimotis pertinentibus. c. 1205 *LAV.* 31997 Hu Aðelstan her com... hu he sette hall-mot, & hu he sette hundred. 1591 *LAMBARDE Archaion* (1635) 15 The Court Baron, anciently called Heall-gemot, and corruptly Haylemot, that is... the Court of the Hall, Mannor, or chiefe place. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Halmote* is a court Baron... the etymologie is the meeting of the tenants of one hall or manor. 1846 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) I. 206 *Hallmot-court*. The name is still kept up in

Durham county, in the bishop's manors. 1892 *GARNIER Hist. Eng. Landed Int.* 63 Private courts, such as those of the King's Thane and Halmote.

fig. a 1397 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 154 Upo lofte The devel may sitte vofte, And holden his halmotes ofte.

2. The court of an incorporated trade-guild or 'company'.

a 1633 *COKE Inst.* IV. (1669) l. 9 The Court of Hall-mote. This is... as much as to say the Hall Court, *i. Conventus Civium in Aulam publicam*, every Company of London having an Hall wherein they keep their Courts, and this Court anciently called *Hall-mote* or *Folk mote*. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 209 The court of Halmote, or Assembly of every Guild or Fraternity. 1892 *HAZLITT Literary Comp. Lond.* 104 In 30 Edward I the Bakers were allowed to hold four hall-moots yearly, to determine all offences committed in their business.

¶ It has been erroneously analysed as 'holy or ecclesiastical court'.

1644 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* VI. II. § 22 All these appeared at the Hall-mote or Holy Court of the Cellarer. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Halmote*, also a Holy or Ecclesiastical Court. 1797 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v. *Halmote*, Called the holymote or holy-court, *Curia Sanctimotis*, for regulating the bakers of the city.

Hallo, **halloo** (*hālō*), *int.* and *sb.* [A later form of **HOLLO** (*hollow*, *holloa*), *q.v.* Cf. *Ger. hallo*, *halloh*, also *OHG. hald*, *hold*, emphatic imper. of *halon*, *holōn* to fetch, used esp. in hailing a ferryman. Also written *hullo(a)*, *hillo(a)*, *hello*, from obscurity of the first syllable.] A shout or exclamation to call attention, or expressing some degree of surprise (e.g. on meeting some one unexpectedly). Cf. **HALLOO**. *A. as interj.*

1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* x. 'Halloo there! Hugh!' roared John. 1864 *H. SPENCER Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 217 Any phrase with which one may be heard to accost the other—'Hallo, are you here?'

B. as sb. *Mod.* I gave a loud halloo. Loud halloos were now heard in all directions.

Hallo, **halloo** (*hālō*), *v.* [*f. prec.*] *intr.* To shout or exclaim 'hallo!'

1761 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* May. They were all hallooing at this oddity. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water Bab.* 6 The groom saw him, and halloed to him to know where Mr. Grimes... lived. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/4 There must be no hallooing before we are out of the wood.

Hallock, var. **HOLLOCK**, *Obs.*, a Spanish wine.

Halloo (*hālō*), *int.* and *sb.* [Goes with **HALLOO v.; it may be a varied form of **HOLLO int.** and *sb.*, suited to a prolonged cry intended to be heard at a distance.] An exclamation to incite dogs to the chase, to call attention at a distance, to express surprise, etc. *A. as interj.***

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. iv. 79 Pillicock sat on Pillicock hill, alow; alow, loo, loo. a 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.), Some popular chief... but cries halloo, And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out. 1728 *SWIFT Mullinix & Timothy* Wks. 1755 III. II. 213 Will none the Tory dogs pursue, When through the streets I cry halloo? 1796 *SCOTT Wild Huntsman* I, The Wildgrave winds his bugle-horn, To horse, to horse! halloo! halloo! 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 311 Halloo! I said, I begin to perceive a track.

B. as sb. (See also **VIEW-HALLOO**.)

1707 *FRIND Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 211 Be sure... you answer with an English Halloo. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. xxxvii. The minstrel heard the far halloo. 1829 *Art of Taming Horses*, &c. xii. 201 When hounds do not come up to the huntsman's halloo till moved by the whipper-in, they are said to dwell. 1885 *W. A. B. HAMILTON Mr. Montemello* II. 47 A piercing view-halloo announces the much-desired event.

Halloo (*hālō*), *v.* Also 7 **hallew**. [Either *f. HALLOO int.* and *sb.*, or a variant of earlier **HALLOW v.** 2, with shifted stress as in *OF. haloe'r, il haloe'r*.]

1. *a. intr.* To shout 'halloo' to dogs in order to urge them on. *b. trans.* To urge on or incite with shouts.

It is doubtful whether the first two quotations belong here or to **HALLOW v.**

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* I. II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 195 Then maketh he [Esau] with his horn such tooting and blowing, And with his wide throat such shouting and hallooing. 1605 *J. CARPENTER Solomon's Solace* xli. 162 Admonitions whereby he halleweth men away from those vanities. 1717 *PRIOR Alma* II. 312 Old John halloos his hounds again. 1826 *SCOTT Jynl.* 17 Feb., Many who have halloed me on at public meetings, [etc.]. 1836 *H. ROGERS Y. Howe* VIII. (1863) 214 Bishops, who halloed on the inferior clergy... in this cruel and ignoble sport.

2. *intr.* To shout in order to attract attention; to holla.

1722 *DE FOE Plague* 105, I halloo and call to them till I make them hear. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* I, His conductor then halloed. 1805 *WORDSW. Waggoner* III. 124 Hallooing from an open throat, Like travellers shouting for a boat. 1807 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 25 We were... halloed after to go into every lodge to eat. 1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansfield Park* (1870) III. vii. 333 Hallooing out at sudden starts.

b. Proverb. Not to halloo until one is out of the wood, not to shout till one is safe from robbers in the forest; esp. *fig.* not to exult till all danger or difficulty is past.

1801 *W. HUNTINGTON Bank of Faith* 85 But, alas! I halloed before I was out of the wood. 1876 *FAIRBAIRN in Contemp. Rev.* June 137 He halloos, not only before he is out of the wood, but before he is well into it.

3. *trans.* To shout (something) aloud.

1602 *MARSTON Aut. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 31 He might

fall thus, upon the breast of earth, And in her eare halloo his misery. 1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* (1870) III. viii. 341 The servants halloed out their excuses from the kitchen. 1851 *D. JERROLD St. Giles* xiii. 134 He halloed into the gaping ears of the landlady the terrible intelligence.

Hence **Hallooing vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

1568 (see sense 1). 1748 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc.* I. 24 We heard a Hallooing from Shorewards. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* VI. 540 And with hallooing blast Shake the vast wilderness.

Halloo-baloo, *-bo-loo*: see **HULLABALOO**.

Hallow (*hæ'lo*), *sb.* ¹; usually in *pl. hallowes*.

Forms: 1 **hālga**, *fem. hālge*, 2-4 **halge**, -*gie*, **halege**, **halig**, etc.; also 3-4 **halwe**, **halewe**, 4 **halu**, 4-6 **halow(e)**, etc. Plural: a. 1 **hālzan**, 2-4 **halzen**, 2 **halechen**, 3 **haleg(h)en**, *Orm.* **hallyhenn**, **alhen**; also 3-5 **halwen**, **halewen** (3 **haluwen**, 4 **hawen**), 5 **halowen**. *B.* 3 **halhe**, 3-4 **halwe**. *γ.* 4 **halghes**, -*ia*, **halighis**, **halighis**, 4-5 **halogh(e)s**; also 3-5 **halwes**, 4 (**alwes**), **hal(e)wis**, **halouys**, **hawlouys**, **halus**, 4-5 **halowis**, -*ous(e)*, -*owse*, 4-6 **halow(e)s**, 5 **halewese**, -*oes*, (**alewese**), 6- **hallowes**, (6-7 -*es*). [*OE. hālga*, definite form of *hālig* adj. holy (*se hālga*, *seo hālge*, the holy (man, woman), *þa hālzan* the holy ones), used at length as an ordinary weak sb. (Cf. *Ger. der heilige, die heiligen*, *L. sanctus*, *It. santo*, *F. saint*.) The -*en* plural was retained in the south during the ME. period, while *halwes* appeared in midl. and north before 1300. In the radical form *hālig*, the *d* became regularly *ð*, and the -*g* became -*γ*; but in *hālga* the consonant group caused shortening of the *d* to *a*, and the *g* before a back-vowel produced *w*, between which and the *l* was developed *o*, as in *arrow*, *widow*, etc. Cf. **HALLOW v.** 1.]

1. A holy personage, a SAINT. (Little used after 1500, and now preserved only in **ALL-HALLOWES** and its combinations, *q.v.*)

a 885 *Will of Aelfred* in *Earle Land Ch.* 148 On godes naman and on his haliga. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 142 Cuðberhtus se halga siððan gefremode mihtlice wundra on ðam mynstre wunigende. c 1000 — *Saints' Lives* (E.E.T.S.) II. 52 Swa swa seo halige [St. Mary] forsedde. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 5 H. siððen openlice ðæt crist slep & his halechen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Urn louerd wile cume and alle his halegen mid him. c 1200 *ORMIN* 6009 Bitwenenn Godeas hallyghenn. a 1205 *Juliana* 76 As hit deð alhen [*MS. B. halhe*] to donne. c 1230 *HALI Meid.* 19 Dream... þat nane halwes ne mæhen. c 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 217 Imennesse of haluwen. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 53/277 Heið halewe in heouene is. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 8a Grete halwe. As Seynt Cristyne & Seynt Fey. *Ibid.* 233 Mony ys the holy halwe, that her y bured ys. *Ibid.* 255 Ye relykes of halewen yfoude were. a 1300 *Curser M.* 10402 Of halus hei in heouen blis. *Ibid.* 9549 (Cott. Galba) It takes him fro þe company of halowes. c 1300 *Ibid.* 2552 (Edin.) Es na halgie [*v. rr. halu*, *halwe*] andir þe heuin. 13... *Sir Bruis* 1218 (*MS. A.*) Delure a þef fro þe galwe, He þe hateþ after þe alle halwe [*v. rr. alle halowes*, *al halowes*]. c 1325 *Frouse Psalter* liij. 9 In þe syxt of þyn halwen. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 182, I vowe to Saynt Michael, & tille halwes þat are. a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter v.* 15 Ymange augels & haloghs. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 5119 Alle his halghes sal with him come. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 371 To crist & to hal alwes. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 48 Accursed of god of frauñeis and of alle hawen. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 14 To ferne halwes [*v. rr. halowes*] kowthe in sondry londres. 1397 *TREVISIA Nigden* (Rolls) I. A chirche of al halwen... our Lady is after Crist cheef halwe of al mankynde. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xiii. 60 Him þai honoure and wirschepe before all oþer halowes. c 1430 *Pilgr. I. of Mankode* II. cxlvii. (1869) 133 Aysent god and alle hise halwen. c 1440 *Sir Gower's Chron.* 380 Yet may she sum good halowe seche. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* III. 99, I swere you vpon all halowes. *Ibid.* xix. 428, I swere to you, sire, by all halowen. 1553 *Bacon Reliquies of Rome* (1563) 238 Martyrs, Confessours, and virgines, and the halowes of God. 1604 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 67 Watson, thees I long to see By God, and by the Hallowes. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. 284 Men said openly that Crist slep and His hallowes. (See quot. 1754.)

2. In *pl.* applied to the shrines or relics of saints; the gods of the heathen or their shrines.

In the phrase to seek hallowes, to visit the shrines or relics of saints; orig. as in sense 1, the saints themselves being thought of as present at their shrines. Cf. quot. c 1440 in 1. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 3 Do menn þe habbeð gode behaten god te donne, oðer halge to sechen. c 1395 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1310 *Dido*, Sche sekiht halwis & doth sacryfise. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 650 Swiftly to sweire vpon swete haloghes. *Ibid.* 10948 With Sacrifice solemne [*þai*] soghten þere halowes. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 552, I wylle... that ye bere wyth you the halowes for to make theym swere therupon. 1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 1636 Right is over the fallows Gone to seke hallowes. 1561 *Scholar. Wom.* 309 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 117 On pilgrimage then must they go, To Wilsdon, Barking, or to some hallowes.

b. Holy of hallowes: see **HOLY**.

3. **Hallow** - in *Comb.* (chiefly in *Sc.*) is used for **ALL-HALLOW** - = All Saints', in **HALLOW-DAY**, **HALLOW-E'N**, **HALLOWMAS**, **HALLOW-TIDE**; also **hallow-fair**, a fair or market held at Hallowmas; **hallow-fire**, a bonfire kindled on All-hallow-e'en, an ancient Celtic observance.

1795 *MACPHERSON Wyalton's Cron.* Gloss., Hallow-fair is held on the day of all saints. 1799 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XXI. 145 (Jam.) But now the hallow fire, when kindled, is attended by children only.

Hallow (*hæ'lo*), *sb.* ² *Forms:* 5 **halow**, 6- **hallow**, 7-9 **hallo**, **halloo**. [*f. HALLOW v.* 2]

Often identified in spelling with HALLOO, although pronounced with stress on first syllable.] A loud shout or cry, to incite dogs in the chase, to help combined effort, or to attract attention.

c. 1440 Promp. Parv. 223/2 Halow, schypmannys crye, *celennu.* 1583 STANYHURST *Enneis* II. (Arb.) 45 With shouting clamorous hallow. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. (R.), With noise of hounds and halloos as distraught. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 481 List! list! I hear Some far-off hallo break the silent air. 1703 COWPER *Epit. Hare* 4 Whose foot ne'er tainted morning dew, Nor ear heard huntsmen's hallo. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 226 Galloping, with whoop and halloo, into the camp.

† **Hallow**, *sb.* 3. *Obs.* [prob. the same word as HALLOW *sb.* 2, transferred to the material encouragement given to the hounds.] The parts of the hare given to hounds as a reward or encouragement after a successful chase.

c. 1420 Venerie de Twety in Rel. Ant. I. 153 When the hare is take, and your houndes have ronne wele to hym ye shul blowe afurward, and ye shul yef to your houndes the halow, and that is the syde, the shuldres, the nekke, and the hed, and the loyne shal to kechonne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eij b, Wich rewarde when on the erth it is dalt With all goode hunteris the halow it is calt. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 174 Which the Frenchman calleth the reward, and sometimes the quarey, but our old Tristram calleth it the halow. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 188/1 Hallow... a reward given to Hounds, of beast that are not beasts of Venerie.

Hallow (*hæ'lou*), *v.* 1. **Forms:** 1 *hālgian*, 2-3 *haloje* (*n.* 2-4 -*lōe* (*n.* 2-5 -*we* (*n.* 3 (*algen*), *Orm.* *hālghenn*, 3-4 *halje* (*n.* -*le* (*n.* 3-5 *halwe* (*n.* 3-7 *halow* (*e.* 4 *halu*, -*ugh*, 5 *halewe*, *hawlowe*), 6- *halow*. [OE. *hālgian*, -*ode*, = OS. *hēlagōn* (MDu. *hēligen*, *heiligen*), OHG. *heilagōn* (Ger. *heiligen*), ON. *helga* (Sw. *helga*, Da. *hellige*), Com. Teut. deriv. of *halag*- HOLY. For the ME. shortening of the *d* to *a*, see HALLOW *sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To make holy; to sanctify, purify. *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp.* John xvii. 19 Ic halgize me sylfne þæt hig syn eac gehalgode. *c. 1000 ÆLFRIC Exod.* xix. to gehalga hig todæg. *c. 1000 ORMIN* 1083 He wolde uss hālghe. *c. 1225 Ancr. R.* 396 Jesu Cristes blod þæt haleweð þō þeos oðre. *c. 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 28 Traist in him þæt he will halighe þe. *c. 1340 Ayenb.* 237 Migtuol uor to halgy ham þæt hit onderuongeth. 1382a WYCLIF *John* xi. 55 Many of the cuntree stizeden vp to Jerusalem the day bifore paske, for to halowe them selue. *Ibid.* xvii. 17 Halwe thou hem in treuthe. *c. 1532a Dewes Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 954 To halowe, *saintifier*. 1638 BAKKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. III). 25 Those women who teares Antiquitie hath halowed. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 1 Chief of the Household Gods Which hallow Scotland's lowly cottage-homes! 1852 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 299 Christianity... meets and hallows our broadest views of nature and life.

2. To consecrate, set apart (a person or thing) as sacred to God; to dedicate to some sacred or religious use or office; to bless a thing so that it may be under the particular protection of a deity, or possess divine virtue. *arch.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 205 Gif hit sie mannes gomet þæt he circean halgjan sceole. *c. 1275 Cott. Hom.* 223 On þan seofodan de3 he geendode his wurd... and þane de3 halgode. *c. 1205 LAY.* 17496 þe king... hæet halgjen þe stude, þe hæhte Stanhege. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 358 The pope asoyled & blessed Wyllam & al hys. And halewede hys baner. *c. 1300 Cursor M.* 8867 Queen þæt þe temple halgied was. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxxxvi. (1495) 582 Saphire stone was syngherly halowed to Apollin. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. cxxxii. (R.). For to dedicate and halowe the monastery of Seynt Denys in moost solempne wyse. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* I. (1870) 121 The Kynges of Engelande thot halowe euery yere Crampe rynges. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 210 Often crost with the priestes crewe, And often halowed with holy water dewe. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 152 Candelmas day... Bring their Candles to be blessed and halowed. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 112 Leo... entered France... to hallow the newly built church of his monastery.

† *b.* To consecrate (a person) to an office, as bishop, king, etc. *Obs.*

c. 900 tr. Beda's Hist. I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 62 Se halza wer Augustinus... was gehalgod ercebiscop Ongolpeode. *c. 1000 O. E. Chron.* an. 979 On þys gear was Ælfred to cininge gehalgod. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1135 And halechede him to kinge on midewintre dæi. *c. 1225 Metr. Hom.* 79 Thir nonnes when that thai halowid ware, Thai toke thaire leue hame to fare. [1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 179 And there... the Lady Matilda was halowed to Queen by Archbishop Ealdred. 1872 E. W. RICHARDSON *Hist. Ess.* 207 In the reign of Offa... Ecgrith was 'halowed to king'.]

† *c.* To consecrate (the eucharistic elements). *Obs.*

c. 1200 ORMIN 1727 þær he Cristess flesch and blod Hamd-lebb, halghhebb, and offereþþ.

3. To honour as holy, to regard and treat with reverence or awe (esp. God or his name).

c. 1000 Hymns v. 2 (Gr.) Sy pinum weorcum halgiz noma nioða bearnum! *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fader ure þu be ert on heofene, sye þin nam gehalgod. *c. 1300 Cursor M.* 25104 Halud be þi nam to neuen. 1382a WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 51 3c halwied not me amonge the sones of Yrael. *c. 1440 Sir Degrev.* 91 They hade halowed hys name Wyth gret nobulle. *c. 1600 SHAKS. Sonn.* cviii. Euen as when first I halowed thy faire name. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 9 Our father which art in heauen, halowed be thy Name. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 358 To hallow the name of God, is to separate it from all profane and unholy abuse, to a holy and reverend use.

4. *trans.* To keep (a day, festival, etc.) holy; to observe solemnly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Halgiah eower fasten. *c. 1175 Lamb.*

Hom. 45 To halizen and to wurdien þenne dei be icleped sunne dei. *c. 1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 85 Have mynde to halwe þin holiday. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 17 Euery brother & sister... shullen halwen euerniore ye day of seint George. *c. 1533 LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D vij b. Halowying the feast of temperours natiuitie. 1558 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 66 Remember that thou halow the Sabbath day. 1796 COLERIDGE *Left Place of Retirement* 10 Halloving his Sabbath-day by quietness.

† *b.* *absol.* To keep holy day. *Obs.*

c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 155 Hure riht time þenne men fasten shal oðer halgen. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 929 Haleweþ wyþ us at þe noun In þe wurschyp of oure lady. 1406 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xviii. 51/1 Tyme to halowe and tyme to labour.

Hallow (*hæ'lou*), *v.* 2. **Forms:** 4-7 *halow*, 6-8 *halow*, 7-9 *hallo*, *halloo*. See also *HOLLOW*. [ME. *halow-en*, corresp. to and prob. a. OF. *hallo-er* to pursue crying or shouting.]

1. *trans.* a. To chase or pursue with shouts. *b.* To urge on or incite with shouts. *c.* To call or summon *in*, *back*, etc. with shouting.

c. 1340 Cursor M. (Trin.) 18333 þei... foule halowed him... as he had ben an hounde. *c. 1369 CHAUCER* *Duthe Blanche* 379 þe hert found is hallowed and rechased fast long tyme. 1399 LANGL. *Rick. Reddes* III. 228 He was halowid and y-huntid, and y-hote trusse. 1530 PALSGR. 577/2, I halowe houndes with a krye. 1587 FLEMING *Comm. Holinshed* III. 1003/1 To halow home cardinal Poole their countiman. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 99 Hallow in your Hounds untill they have all undertaken it. 1696 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 Jan. (1878) I. 419, I went to Sheaf and he halowed over mo. Russell again. *c. 1713 ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1765) 265 Clapping their Hands and halloving them on to this evil Work. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 184 They [fox hounds] were then halloed back.

2. *intr.* To shout, in order to urge on dogs to the chase, assist combined effort, or attract attention.

c. 1200 Anturs of Arth. v. The hunteres they hauen (= halwen), by hurstes and by hoes. *c. 1440 Promp. Parv.* 224/1 Halowyn, or cryn as schypmen (P. halowen with cry). *celennu.* 1545 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. lxi. [lxiv.] 209 They... halowed after them as though they had ben wolues. 1567 W. WREN in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 149 When they halowed we halloed also. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xiii. 216 The shepherd him pursues, and to his dog doth halow. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 226, I cannot halloo to my brothers. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribblemania* 2 Though loudly the Bards all Ireland may halloo, I rank with the time a true chip of Apollo.

3. *trans.* To shout (something) aloud.

c. 1400 Morle Arth. 3319 What harmes he has hente he halowes fulle sone. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 291 Hallow your name to the reuerberate hills. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* v. I. 226 In your Ear Will hallow, Rebel, Tyrant, Murderer. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* ix. (1837) 82 And never halloo 'Heads below'!

Hence **Hallowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

13. *Gauv. & Gr. Knt.* 1602 There wat3 blawnyng of prys in mony breme borne, Heje halowing on hije. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/1 An Halowynge of hundis, boema. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* Pref. The hallowinge Hunter, will set his houndes and hawkes upon me. 1597 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 213 Hallowing and singing of Anthemes. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 156 Making great Noises by hallowing, hooting, etc.

† **Hallow**, *int.* *Obs.* [app. a variant of *hollo* interj., influenced by HALLOW *v.* 2, *sb.* 2.] An exclamation to arouse to action, or to excite attention. 1674 BUTLER *Geneva Ballad* 63 Heark! How he opens with full Cry! Hallow my Hearts, beware of Rome.

Hallow, *obs.* or *dial.* form of *HOLLOW* a.

Hallow-day, *dial.* [In I, short for ALL-HALLOW-DAY, *q.v.*; in 2, from HALLOW *sb.* 1.]

1. All Saints' day; the feast of November.

1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 200 Jn Ed' vpon a (=a) Halow day, rais sik a wind and wethir. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 10 In any time of C. Edward the 6th's Reign, preceeding Hallow-day 1552. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* (1858) 292 We had completed all our work ere Hallowday.

2. A saint's day; a holy day, a holiday.

c. 1205 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hallowday, a holiday.

c. 1809 Clerk's Two Sons o *Ouseford* xvi. in *Child Ballads* III. lxxii. (1885) 175/2 Till the hallow days o Yule.

Hallowed (*hæ'lōd*, *hæ'lō'ed*), *ppl. a.* [f. HALLOW *v.* 1 + -ED.] Sanctified, blessed, consecrated, dedicated.

c. 900 tr. Beda's Hist. IV. xxxii. [xxxi.] (1890) 380 Done gehalgodan lichoman Cudberhtes. *c. 1300 Cursor M.* 29256 Wit ani halud (v. r. halowde) thing. *c. 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter* xix. 2 A halighid kyrcle. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 1 In eny Churche Chapell or halowed place. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 28 That the Hallowed oyl is no better than the Bishop of Rome his grease or butter. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 1 How still the morning of the halowed day! 1850 S. LONGFELLOW *Hymns* 1, Again, as evening shadow falls, We gather in these hallowed walls.

Hence **Hallowedly** *adv.*; **Hallowedness**.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii. In all the hallowedness of resignation. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Rond Towers* Irel. 364 As hallowedly expressive as they were ever before. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat.* II. 49 Let their hallowedness be profaned.

Hallow-e'en, *Sc.* [Shortened from *All-hallow-even*; see ALL-HALLOW 4.] The eve of All Hallows' or All Saints'; the last night of October. Also *attrib.*

In the Old Celtic calendar the year began on 1st November, so that the last evening of October was 'old-year's night', the night of all the witches, which the Church transformed into the Eve of All Saints.

1566-1608 [see *All hallow eve*, ALL-HALLOW 4]. 17.. *Young Tamlane in Border Minstr.* (1869) 478 This night is Hallowe'en, Janet. The morn is Hallowday. 1773 FER-

GUSSON *Eclogue* 18 Nae langer bygane than sin Halloween. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* II. To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks, An' haud their Halloween. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *To haud Halloween*, to observe the childish or superstitious rites appropriated to this evening. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 519/1 The evening of the 31st of October, known as All Hallows' Eve or Halloween. It is the night set apart for a universal walking abroad of spirits. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 930/2 Halloween is the carnival-time of disembodied spirits. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 69 We saw the commencement of the keeping of Halloween.

attrib. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XV. 517 Formerly the *Hallow Even Fire*, a relic of Druidism, was kindled in Buchan.

Hallow-er, [f. HALLOW *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who or that which hallows, sanctifies, or consecrates; a sanctifier, consecrator.

1382a WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxvii. 28, I the Lord, halewer of Yrael. *c. 1440 Promp. Parv.* 224/2 Halware of holydayes, celebrator. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 140 The holy gost, is y^e comen sanctifier or halower. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 62 The... grande halower and consecrator of al holy thinges.

Hallowing, *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

The action of the verb HALLOW; consecration, dedication, sanctification.

c. 900 tr. Beda's Hist. I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 72 Æt bisceopes halzunge. *c. 1300 Cursor M.* 10215 þe haluing Of temple. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 368 Thenne men goon wyth processyon to the fonte halowinge. 1482a *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 113 Costs for hallowing of the Cherche erde. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 397 Consecrating or Hallowing. 1875 MANNING *Mission H.* *Ghost* v. 127 The hallowing of the name of God is that He may be known, and worshipped... and honoured by all His creatures.

Hallowing, *ppl. a.* 1 [f. as prec. + -ING².]

That hallows; sanctifying.

c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 103 Twa sarinesse beoð, an is þeos ueele oðer is halwende. *c. 1225 St. Marher.* 18 Wið þe halwunde fur of þe hali gast. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* v. On Thee, O God of Purity, I wait for hallowing Grace. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 226/1 The civilizing and hallowing influence of Christianity.

Hallowing, *vbl. sb.* 2 and *ppl. a.* 2: see after HALLOW *v.* 2

Hallowmas (*hæ'lomæs*). **Forms:** see HALLOW

sb.; also 4 *halloimese*, *halumes*, 6 *hollomas*, 7

hallamas. [Shortened from *All-hallow-mass*; see ALL-HALLOW 5.] The feast of All Hallows or All

Saints. Also *attrib.*, as *Hallowmas-day*, -*eve*.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 60 Ye soneday be-form halwemesse day. *Ibid.* 69 Ye soneday next after halumesday. *c. 1450 Merlin* 97 At halowmasse Antor made hys sone knyght, and at yole he come to logres. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* Fiv b, Your solempne and double feasts of your hollomass, Christmass, Candelmas. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. i. 80 She came adorned hither like sweet May; Sent back like Hallowmas, or short'st of day. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 268/2 Sow Wheat before Hallowmas Eve. 1786 BURNS *Two Dags* 123 As bleak-fac'd Hallowmass returns. *c. 1823a SCOTT St. Swithin's Chair*, On Hallow-Mass Eve the Night-Hag will ride. 1876 GRANT *Burgk Sch. Scotl.* II. xiv. 469 The old quarterly terms for paying the school fees were Lammas, Hallowmas, Candelmas, and Beltane.

† **Hallow-tide**, *Obs.* **Forms:** 5 *halow*, 6 *halon*, *halun*, *hallon*, 7 *halen*, *hallow-tide*.

[Shortened from *All-hallow-tide*, † *all hallowen-tyde*; see ALL-HALLOW 6.] The season of All Saints; the first week of November.

c. 1450 Merlin 100 Antor hadde made his eldeste sone knyght at the hallowtide before yole. *c. 1530 LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 444 The which shal be now at this Halontyde. 1573 TUSSER *Hush.* xxi. (1878) 55 At Hallow-tide, slaughter time entereth in. 1666 W. KELLETT in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 95 Against michelmas or hallentide. 1609 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 292 On Saint Mathew daye, and so till Hallowtyd.

Halloysite (*hælo'i:zait*). *Min.* [Named 1826, after d'Halloi, a Belgian geologist; see -ITE.] A clay-like earthy mineral, a hydrated aluminium silicate, resulting from the decomposition of felspar.

1827 *Edin. Phil. Sc.* VI. 183 Halloysite, a new mineral species. 1837 THOMSON in *Proc. Berro. Nat. Club* I. No. 5. 157 Adheres to the tongue like Halloysite. 1849 DANA *Geol.* III. (1850) 208 The Halloysite group of minerals.

Hallucal (*hæ'l'ukāl*), *a.* *Anat.* [f. HALLUX (*halluc-*) + -AL.] = next.

1829 *Century Dict.* mentions 'hallucal muscles'.

Hallucar (*hæ'l'ukār*), *a.* *Anat.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] Of or belonging to the hallux or great toe.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Horst's Zool.* II. 620 Posterior feet with clawless hallucar wart, or pollex none.

Hallucinate (*hæll'ū:sin'et*), *v.* [f. pa. ppl. stem of L. (*h*)*allucināri* (more correctly *ālucināri*), to wander in mind, talk idly, prate. Cf. *f. halluciner*.]

† 1. *trans.* To deceive. *Obs.* *rare*—

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Hallucinate*, to deceive, or blind. 1663 COCKERAM, *Hallucinate*, to deceive.

2. *intr.* To be deceived, suffer illusion, entertain false notions, blunder, mistake. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 88 If prognosticators have so often hallucinated... about natural effects. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* ix. 75 Physicians do extremely hallucinate in the discern of their causes. 1751 WARBURTON *On Pope* III. 287 (Jod.) It is no wonder that the verbal critics should a little hallucinate in this matter. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1858) 329 The man who cannot think and see; but only hallucinate, and missee the nature of the thing.

3. *trans.* To affect with hallucination; to produce false impressions or perceptions in the mind of.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 117 Pascal himself was so hallucinated with hypochondria as to believe that he was always on the verge of an abyss. 1877 WRAXALL tr. *Hugo's 'Misérables'* I. iv. The scaffold... has something about it that hallucinates.

Hence **Hallucinated**, **Hallucinating** *ppl. adjs.*
a 1763 BYRON *Ep. to Friend* (R.), Some poor hallucinating scribe's mistake. 1866 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 461 The hallucinated person... imagined [etc.]. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologues* Introd. 27 It may be mistaken hallucinated conviction.

Hallucination (hæ'l'usin'jən). [*ad. late L. ālūcinātō-em* (all-, hall-), n. of action f. *ālūcināri*: see *prec.* Cf. *F. hallucination* (Dict. Acad. 1835).]

1. The mental condition of being deceived or mistaken, or of entertaining unfounded notions; with *a* and *pl.*, an idea or belief to which nothing real corresponds; an illusion.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 70 Notions... arising from the deceptions and hallucinations of sense. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* v. xvi. 198 The Exposition is a mere hallucination. 1896 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 33 Reason... is not swept away by the hallucinations of sentiment.

2. *Path. and Psychol.* The apparent perception (usually by sight or hearing) of an external object when no such object is actually present. (Distinguished from *illusion* in the strict sense, as not necessarily involving a false belief.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xviii. 153 If vision be abolished, it is called *cacitas*, or blindness, if depraved and receive its objects erroneously, Hallucination. 1859 HULME tr. *De Boismont's Hallucinations* Introd. 7 The most celebrated men have been liable to hallucinations, without their conduct offering any signs of mental alienation. 1896 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 459 The definition of a sensory hallucination would thus be a percept which lacks, but which can only by distinct reflection be recognised as lacking, the objective basis which it suggests.

Hallucinative (hæ'l'usin'tiv), *a.* [*f. hallucināt-*, *pa. ppl. stem* of *L. hallucināri* (see *HALLUCINATE*) + *-IVE*.] Productive of hallucination.

1873 J. FORSTER *Dickens* ix. i. The vividness of Dickens' imagination... [he] finds... to be simply hallucinative.

Hallucinator, *rare*. [*late L., agent-n. f. hallucināri*.] One who hallucinates.

1860 WORCESTER cites *North Brit. Rev.*
Hallucinatory (hæ'l'usin'təri), *a.* [*f. hallucināt-*, *pa. ppl. stem* of *L. hallucināri* to *HALLUCINATE* + *-ORY*.] Characterized by, pertaining to, or of the nature of hallucination.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 748 The indolent and hallucinatory oisivity of Campbell. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. x. Hallucinatory visions rise.

|| **Hallux** (hæ'l'ŭks). *Anat. Pl.* **halluces** (hæ'l'ŭsɪz). [*mod. L., corrupted from alex (all-) the great toe* (Isidore *Gloss.*), found once in Plautus in *phr. alex viri* a 'thumb of a man', a thumbing.] The innermost of the digits (normally five in number) of the hind foot of an air-breathing vertebrate; the great toe; in birds (when present) usually either the inner or the hind toe. (Corresponding to the *pollex* or thumb of the fore limb.)

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 161 The Toes... are distinguished... by their numerical names... The first is also called the Great Toe, (*hallux*). 1839 W. JARDINE *Brit. Birds* II. 53 All [Insectores] have the hallux, or hind toe. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 388 In the Emeu, Cassowary, ... the hallux is... absent. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 280 Prehensile hind feet with their opposable hallux.

Hallway, *U.S.* An entrance-hall or passage leading to various rooms in a house or building.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 347 Entering the Senate hallway. 1893 ROE *Ibid.* Dec. 451 The hallway... is wide, and extends to a small piazza in the rear.

Hally, obs. form of **HALELY** (*wholly*), **HOLY**.

Hallybaloo: see **HULLABALOO**.

Hallyer, obs. form of **HALYARD**.

Hallyy, obs. form of **HALELY**, **HOLILY**.

Halm: see **HAULM**.

|| **Halma** (hæ'lmä). [*a. Gr. ἅλμα leap, f. ἅλ- leap to leap*.] A game played on a checker-board of 256 squares, by two persons with 19 men each, or four persons with 13 each, each player's men being placed in a corner of the board and moved towards the opposite corner, the characteristic move consisting of a leap over any man in an adjacent square into a vacant square beyond, or of a series of such leaps. Named also *hoppity*.

1890 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/2 She had better stay in the drawing-room and play *halma* with her sisters. 1891 *Ibid.* 30 Sept. 5/1 Halma is offered as a cheap and safe substitute for chess, but Halma, like football, is being ruined by professionalism.

Halmeshouse, obs. form of **ALMS-HOUSE**.

1830 PALSGR. 228/2 Halmeshouse, *aumoniere*.

Halmot, obs. or arch. form of **HALLMOTE**.

Halo (hæ'l'ŭ), *sb.* Also 6 **halon**, 7-8 in *L.* form **halos**. *Pl. haloes*, **halos** (also 9 **halones**). [*= F. halo, It. alone, Sp. halon, ad. L. halōs, a. Gr. ἅλως threshing-floor, disk of the sun, moon, or a shield. The Romanic forms imply a L. type *halo, -ōnem, which is also used in mod. L.*]

1. A circle of light, either white or prismatically coloured, seen round a luminous body and caused by the refraction of light through vapour; *spec.* that seen round the sun or moon, commonly of 22 or 46 degrees radius, with the red extremity of the spectrum inside the circle.

The definite size of halos and the arrangement of their prismatic colours distinguish them from *coronæ*, which are phenomena of diffraction, varying in size and having the red outside: see *CORONA* 1, quot. 1849. But the two words are often treated as synonymous.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* iii. (1640) 34 The Circle caled Halon is a garland of divers colours that is seen about the Sunne, the Moone, or any other Starre. *Ibid.* 36 Halon is seen about Candles, in smoky places, as are baths and kitchins. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1202 Rainbowes, halos or garlands about the Sunne, Moone, etc. 1635 SWAYNE *Spec. M. v.* 2. (1643) 128 This appearance is commonly called Halo; and the matter... of it is a cloud. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwre.* 1. 190 A mighty halo round the lucid sphere, Cross'd and divided, did on high appear. 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* (1815) 100 A double halo is not a very common occurrence; simple halones are generally about 45° in diameter... Triple halones are extremely rare occurrences. 1860 CORN. *Mag.* II. 568 The halos... In summer... announce rain; in winter, thaw.

b. Applied to other circular luminous appearances; hence, by extension, to other things in the form of a circle or ring.

1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab.* i. 102 That [light] which, bursting from the Fairy's form, Spread a purpureal halo round the scene. 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 33 The sunlight round thy mossy cell, A golden halo weaves. a 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* ii. When Death's nuptial change Leaves us for light the halo of his hair.

c. A coloured circle, such as those around the nipples, and those which surround vesicles or pustules: = **AROLA** 3.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Halo*, or *Halos*... also a red-dish Spot or Circle of Flesh which encompasses each Nipple in the Breasts of Women. 1807-08 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 352 An ulcer of the cornea... its margin is surrounded by a slight halo of lymph. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 479 Eruption of minute, acuminate vesicles... occasionally surrounded by a blushing halo.

d. *pl.* The rings of lighter and darker colour, usually concentric, in the yolk of an egg, the result of its deposition in successive layers.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The circle or disk of light with which the head is surrounded in representations of Christ and the Saints; a nimbus.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. viii. 247 Our Saviour, and the Virgin Mary, are commonly drawn with scintillations, or radiant Halo's about their head. 1866 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. vii. 186 Few saints, if any, did deserve their halo better than St. Louis.

3. *fig.* The ideal glory with which a person or thing is invested when viewed under the influence of feeling or sentiment.

1833 BYRON *Ginour* iii. Expression's last receding ray, A gilded halo hovering round decay! 1884 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 207 Encircled by a halo of literary glory. 1887 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 690 That halo which time had thrown round the oldest monarchy in Europe. 1897 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 390 Hagiographers have of course surrounded him with a halo of sanctity and miracle.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *halo-zone*; *halo-bright*, *girt*, *like* *adjs.*

1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 320 Halo-girt with fancies of my own. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 132 A glory dances Halo-like around her. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. ii. 10 The highest virtue like a halo-zone Circles the emperor's head.

Ha'lo, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To surround, encompass, or invest with a halo. *lit. and fig.* Also with *round*. Hence **Ha'loing** *ppl. a.*

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xxvii. The fire that haloed round his saintly brow. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 176 The burning light with which Minerva haloed his head. 1881 R. G. HILL *Voices in Solit.* 14 The Spring... with a haloing rainbow crowns her head. 1897 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. xiii. 244 The two lamps of a carriage, haloed by the fog.

Haloed (hæ'l'ŭd), *ppl. a.* [*f. HALO* + *-ED*.] Surrounded or invested with a halo.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 1. 105 Ray'd from his lucid breast and halo'd brow. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 107 A wide sky holding a haloed moon.

Halogen (hæ'l'ŭdʒen). *Chem.* [*mod. f. Gr. ἅλς, ἄλ- salt + -GEN*; cf. *F. halogène*.] An element or substance which forms a salt by direct union with a metal. The halogens are chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, and the compound cyanogen.

1842 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 219 The epithet halogen is applied to bodies whose binary compounds with metals are deemed salts. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 6 *Halogen*, the electro-negative radicle of an haloid-salt. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 290 Displacement between oxygen and the halogen elements united with metals.

Hence **Halo'genated** *a.*, combined with a halogen. **Halo'genous** *a.*, of the nature of a halogen.

1846 *Suppl. s.v.*, The simple halogenous bodies or halogens at present known, are chlorine, fluorine, iodine and bromine. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 353 The action of halo-genated... radicals on the potassic compound of pyrol.

Halography (hæ'l'ŭgrāfi). [*mod. f. Gr. ἅλς, ἄλ- salt + -GRAPHY*; cf. *F. halographie*.] The art or description of salts.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Haloid (hæ'l'oid, hæ'l'oid), *a. and sb. Chem.* [*f. Gr. ἅλς salt + -OID*.]

A. adj. Having a composition like that of common salt (sodium chloride, NaCl); applied to all salts formed by the simple union of a halogen with a metal, as potassium iodide, KI.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 369/2 Common salt is the principal of a class composed of a metal and such bodies as chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, and the radicals of the hydrides, and which are included by Berzelius in his class of *haloid-salts*... because in constitution they are analogous to sea-salt. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 6 The term haloid is still occasionally applied to the chlorides, bromides, iodides, fluorides, and cyanides. 1873 *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 11) 537 Haloid Ethers are Compounds of hydrocarbons with halogens. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 782 Modern ideas on the constitution of salts have greatly tended to weaken the old distinction between haloid salts and oxy-salts.

B. sb. A salt of this nature.

1846 in *WORCESTER*. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* s.v. *Halogens*, Salts thus formed are termed haloids. 1881 S. THOMPSON in *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 454 Chief amongst those substances are chlorine and the haloids.

Halok, halock (hæ'l'ok). *Sc.* [*Origin unknown*.] A light thoughtless girl or young woman. Hence **Halokit** *a.*, giddy, thoughtless, foolish, crazy.

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 465 Huitie be the halok lase a hunder zeir of eild! 1675 *Rutherford's Rel. Lett.* Postscr. 270 A well-meaning kind of harmless, though half hallocked Persons. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 Shangymou'd, halucket Meg.

Halology (hæ'l'ŭlŏdʒi). [*mod. f. Gr. ἅλ- salt + -LOGY*; cf. *F. halologie*.] That branch of chemistry which treats of salts.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Halomancy. [*mod. f. Gr. ἅλ- salt + μαντεία divination, -MANCY*; cf. *F. halomancie*.] Divination by means of salt.

1864 WEBSTER, *Alomancy*.

Halometer (hæ'l'ŭm'itər). [*f. as prec. + -METER*.] An instrument for measuring the external form, angles, and planes of the crystals of salts.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Halophile (hæ'l'ŭfīl). *Med.* [*a. F. halophile, f. Gr. ἅλ- salt + φίλος loving*.] A name given by Berzelius to the extractives of the urine.

1844-53 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* iii. (ed. 4) 103 Berzelius has described such a yellow colouring matter under the name of halophyle. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Halophilous (hæ'l'ŭfīl's), *a.* [*f. as prec. : see -OUS*.] 'Salt-loving'; growing in salt marshes. 1888 F. A. LEES *Flora W. Yorksh.* 81 Certain Halophilous (salt-loving) plants.

Halosaurian (hæ'l'ŭs'ri-ən). *Palæont.* [*f. mod. L. Halosaurus, f. Gr. ἅλ- sea + σαύρος lizard*; see -IAN.] A marine saurian, as the extinct ichthyosaur or plesiosaur.

1831 tr. *Clau's Zool.* 177 The Halosaurians, with their best known genera Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus, are entirely peculiar to the secondary period.

Halotechny (hæ'l'ŭt'ekni). [*ad. F. halotechnie* (Dict. Acad. 1762), *f. Gr. ἅλ- salt + τεχνή art*.] That branch of chemistry which deals with salts. So **Halotechnic** *a.*, relating to halotechny.

1800 *Monthly Mag.* IX. 1. 588 [A school to study] the formation of salts, and the extraction of acids and alkalis... which he calls the *halotechnic* school. 1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Halotechnia*... old term for that branch which treats of salts: halotechny.

Halotrichine (hæ'l'ŭtrik'in). *Min.* [*f. Gr. ἅλ- salt + τρίχ-, τρίχ- hair*: see -INE.] A variety of halotrichite from the Solfatara, near Naples. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 6. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 655.

Halotrichite (hæ'l'ŭtrik'it). *Min.* [Named by Glocker, 1839, *f. as prec. + -ITE*.] Iron alum, occurring in yellowish-white, fibrous masses.

1849 *Nicol Min.* 323. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 654 *Halotrichite*, Silky fibrous. Yellowish-white. Taste inky-astringent. 1875 PLATTNER *Bowditch* 208 Halotrichite fuses in the mass in its water of crystallization.

† **Halover**. *Obs.* [*f. HALE (or HAUL) v. + OVER adv.*] A portage.

1699 S. DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 11. 120 The Halover is a small Neck of Land, parting the Sea from a large Lagune. It is so call'd by the Privateers, because they use to drag their Canoes in and out there.

Halow, obs. *f. HALLOO v.*, **HALLOW sb. and v.**

Halowe Thursdays, obs. *f. HOLY THURSDAY*.

Haloxylite, *-ine* (hæ'l'ŭks'ilin). [*f. Gr. ἅλ- salt + ξύλον wood + -INE*.] An explosive: see *quot.* 1883 H. S. DRINKER *Explosive Compounds* 60. 1895 *Dict. Explosives* 17 *Haloxylite*, An explosive (patented 1866) in which a powdered cellulose substance and a rapid explosive are added to charcoal and saltpetre.

Halp, obs. *pa. t.* of **HELP**.

† **Halpace, halpace**. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 6 **hault**, **halt-pase**. *b.* 6 **halpace**, **hal(p)pas**. [*a. 16th c. F. hault pas, haut pas*, lit. 'high step'; see also **HALF-PACE**, **HAUT-PAS**] = **HAUT-PAS**; **HALF-PACE** 1.

a. 1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* 60 a (Stanf.) A haulte pase... at the end of the Theatre, where the emperor shoulde sytte in his maiestie. 1579 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1382/2 The edge of the haltpace, or mounting floore. *b.* 1507 *Will of J. Saunders* (Somerset Ho.), An halpace

of Tymbre werk . . . for the Organs theron to stonde. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles Reading* 7 For halpas to the Awters xvjd. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 606 On the altare was a deske or halpase. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 857/1 On the altar an halpas . . . and on the same halpas stood twelve images.

Halpens, -peny, obs. ff. *halfpenny*, HALFPENNY.
† **Halper**, *v.* Obs. [a. Ger. *holpern* (1540 in Kluge) to stumble, vacillate: see Grimm.] To stumble, go unsteadily, go backward and forward.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* Liv. If. . . he is not well acquainted with the place, he goes filthily halpering, and asking cap in hand from one shop to another, where's such a house and such a signe? 1599 — *Leuten Stufe* 54 Hee might have took him at his proffer, which since he refused, and now halperd with him, as he ate up the first, so would he eate up the second.

Halpworth, halpynworth, obs. ff. HALFPENNYWORTH.

Halse, hals, *sb.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* *hause*, *hawse* (hōs). Forms: 1 *hals*, *heals*, 3 *Orm.* *halls*, 4-7 *hals*(e), (4 *halce*, 6 *halsz*, *halsz*, *hawes*, *heylys*, 7 *hose*), 7-9 *hause*, *hass*(e), 8-9 *hawse*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hals*, *heals* = OFris., OS., OHG., ON. *hals* :—OTeut. **halso* :—pre-Teut. **kolso* : cf. *L. collum*, earlier *collus*, from **colsus*.]

1. The neck.
a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 385 Mid þy me god hafað gehæfsted þe þam healse. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1777 Side, & hals, & hæfsted. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 279 þe Scottis be alle schent, & hangid bi þe hals. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. Prol.* 170 To . . . Knitten on a colere. . . And hangen it vp-on þe cattes hals. c 1422 *Hoccleve's Terence's Wife* 712 Hire þat from the roope kepte his hals. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm.* *Gurton* v. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 240 Many a truer man than he has hangid up by the halse. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Poems* xxxv. 45 Hir halse more vnyt Nor I can wryt. 1616 *BULLOKAR Eng. Expos.* *Halse* (Obs.), a necke. 1895 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Hause*, the neck. A very old word. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hass*, *Hause*, the neck, the throat.

2. The throat, gullet.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 224/1 Hals, or halce, throthe, guttur. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1474 Hyt stekyth in my hals, I may not gete hyt downe. 1578 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 34 With baitis in our hals. 1697 W. CLELAND *Exped. Highland-host* 448 Poems 22 He got of Beer a full bowl Glass, Which got bad passage at his Halse. 1829 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 241 His words stuck in his hause. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.*, *Hause*, the throat.

† 3. *transf.* A narrow neck of land or channel of water. Obs.
c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 808 Throuch out the moss delueryly thai zeid; Syne tuk the hals, quharoff thai had most dreid. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* l. iv. 8 Ane havin place with a ne lang hals or entre. 1536 *BELLENDEN Chron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxvii, Niddisail . . . beginnis with a ne narrow and strait hals. [Cf. The 'Hawse Inn' at South Queensferry.]

4. A narrower and lower part of a line of hills, joining two heights; a *col*: in the form *HAUSE*, *q.v.*
† 5. *Phr.* To hold in hals, to flatter, beguile, delude with false professions. Obs.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxiii. 23 Hir fenzeit wordis . . . held me in the hals. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 783 With many flattering tairl and fals He held that bischop in the hals. 1816 *HART Pref.* to *Barbour's Bruce* (1620) 14 (Jam.) Edward had . . . long time holden them in the hals, upon vain hope of the kingdom.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or pertaining to the neck, as *halse-bone* (bane), *-riband*; † *hals-man*, executioner, headsmen; *hawlook*, *hasslook*, the wool on the neck of a sheep.
1794 *Ritson's Scott. Songs* I. 50 (Jam.) There's gowd in your garters, Marion; And silk on your white *hass-bane. 1818 *CARLYLE Early Lett.* (Norton) I. 148 Tell him . . . to write instanter if he wish his head to continue above his hals-bone. 1795 *RAMSAY Genl. Sheph.* i. i. A tartan plaid spun o' good *hawslock wun. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 664 Card them through each other like black wool and white hawslock. a 1659 *CLEVELAND Scots Apostacy* II. 14 Do Execution like the *Halls-man's Sword.

Hence † *Halsed* *a.*, having a neck, -necked. Obs.
1536 *BELLENDEN Chron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxiv, Ane lang mand, narrow halsit, and wyid mouthit.

† **Halse, v.** 1. Obs. Forms: 1 *halsian*, *healsian*, 2 *halsien*, 2-3 *halsi*(en), 3-6 *halse*. [OE. *halsian*, *healsian*, ? from earlier **halsian* = OHG. *heiltsin* to augur, expiate, ON. *heiltsa* to hail, greet (with good wishes) :—OTeut. **hailosþjan*, f. **hailos* weal, well-being, prosperity : see *HEAL sb.*]

1. *intr.* To augur, divine, soothsay; to declare in the name of something divine or holy. (Only OE.)
c 1090 *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 354/13 *Ariolandi*, on wigbede to *halsienne*.

2. *trans.* To call upon in the name of something divine or holy; to exorcize, adjure, conjure; to implore, entreat, beseech.

c 805 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvii. 7 Underdiod bið ðu dryhten & halsa hine. c 870 *Halsunge* in O. E. *Texts* 176 Ic eow (ðe) halsize on fæder naman . . . þæt ge to bys husle ne gangen. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxiii. (E. E. T. S.) 213 Ic eow halsize broður for ðæm tocyne Dryhtnes Hælandan Kristes. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 63 Ic halsize þe [Lindisf. ic halsa ðec, *Rushm.* ic halsio þe, *Halt.* ic halsize þe] ðurh þone lyfendan god, þæt ðu scege us gyf þu sy crist godes sunu. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 114 Purb þeo ilke neiles ich halse ou ancren, nout ou, auh do ðre, uor hit nis no need. *Ibid.* 348 Ich halsie ou . . . þæt ge wiðholden ou from vlesliche lustes. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 Ich halsi þe o godes nome. c 1386 [see *HALSEN v.* 1]. 14. . . *Pol. Rel.* &

L. Poems (1866) 85 He was so agast of þat gryssly gese . . . He halsid hit þorow goddes myzte. 1553 *Bacon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 244* The whiche wicked spirite is halsed or coniured or caste out of hym.

3. To hail, salute, greet. [= *HALSE v.*, of which it may be a by-form.]

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 116 Thai met the Kyng and halsid him thar. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 618 He met a pilgrime in the gat, þat halsite hym, and sad þus-gat. 1498 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* vi. The holy ymagis of sayntes bowed downe to hym when the body of hym was broughte in to the chyrche. & honourably hym halsyd. 1523 *STOCKER Hist. Civ. Warres Loue* C. II. 12 Thai so brauely halsed him with Harquebousse shotte. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 354 Sa tha all salute and halse her.

Halse, v. 2. Obs. exc. *Sc.* (hās, hōs). Forms: 4-5 *hals*, 5-6, 9 *halse*, 5, 8 *hawse*, 6 *haulse*, 6-7 *hause*, 9 *hass*. [Either an independent deriv. of *hals*, *HALSE* neck = OHG. *halsan*, -en, -on, MHG. *halsen* to throw one's arms about the neck of, embrace; or a sense developed upon *HALSE v.* 1, through association with *HALSE sb.* In many passages it is difficult to distinguish it from *HALSE v.* 1, sense 3, since either 'salute' or 'embrace' makes sense.]

1. *trans.* To embrace.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4357 Sco can hals him son wit þis And bedd him mothes for to kys. c 1400 *Lauftranc's Cirurg.* 174 As whanne he halsip a woman wit hisse hondis. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 320 (Hart. MS.) He ran for gladnesse, and halsid hire, and kist hire. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 224/1 *Halsyn*, *amplector*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 577/1, I halse one, I take hym aboute the necke, *je accolle*. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. iii. 49 Each other kissed glad, And lovely haust . . . And plighted hands. 1674-91 *KAY N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Hose*, *Hause*, to hug, or carry in the arms, to embrace. 1733 *Cock-laird-Orph. Caled.* (Chambers 1829), He hawsed, he kist'd her, And ca'd her his sweet. 1819 *SCOTT Noble Moringie* i. He halsed and kist'd his dearest dame. *absol.* c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9614 There thei halsed and thei kist.

† 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Obs.
a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* iv. 3 Je hals & kys & sekis wiþ traualle, vanyte and leghe. a 1547 *SURREY Praise mean Estate in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 27 Who so gladly halseth the golden meane, Voyde of dangers . . . hath his home. 1636 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 179 To come nigh Christ and hause Him and embrace Him.

† 2. To encompass by going round. [= *L. compliciti*.] Obs. rare.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xlvii. 11 Vmgifis syon & halsis it. *Halse*, *s.w. dial.* form of *HAZEL sb.*

Halse, Halser, -ier, obs. ff. *HAUSE*, *HAWSER*.
Halsen, *a. s.w. dial.* Also -on. [f. *halse*, *HAZEL* + *-en*.] Of hazel.

1586 J. HOOKER [of Exeter] *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 178/1 He caused a number of flakes and hurdels to be made of halsen, allers, and withie rods. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., A hazel-rod is. a 'halsen stick'.

Halsen, v. Obs. exc. *dial.* In 3 *halsni*, 4 *helmy*, 6 *halsen*, 6-7 *halsen*. [Extended form of *HALSE v.* 1, as if from an OE. **hals*-. **helsnian*.]

† 1. *trans.* To call upon in the name of something holy, to adjure; = *HALSE v.* 2. Obs.

c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 479/587 Ich halsni þe a-godes name þæt þu wende to Marcille. 1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Ich you halsni þæt ye . . . loki uram wilnings. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prioresse* T. 193 O deere child I halsen [so *Heng.*; v. rr. *halse*, *halsie*, *halse*] thee In vertu of the booly Trinitee, Tel me what is thy cause for to syng.

2. To augur, foreshow by auspices, prognosticate; in mod. *s.w. dial.*, to augur ill, predict evil of.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 181/1 Some special points of his late service . . . which doo halsen and giue a hope that he will *Addere colophonem*, and bring that land to a full and perfect government and regiment. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., 'Her'll halseny all the day long 'bout every body.'

Hence *Hal-sening vbl. sb.*, augury, prognostication; *Halsening ppl. a.*, auguring, boding.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 52/2 He tooke ship in Milford haven, but for hast he left to doo his deuotion and oblation at saint Danids, which was but a euill halsening. 1597 *FLEMING Contr. Holinshed* III. 305/2 Which his halsening in the end came partlie to effect. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 1 b. This ill-halsening hornie name [Corn-wall] hath . . . opened a gap to the scoffes of many. *Ibid.* 133 b. But this halsening, the present flourishing estate of that Kingdom, utterly convinceth of falsehood. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 56 Thee wut. Oil vor whistering and pistering, and hoaling and halzening, or cuffing a Tale.

† **Halsfang, healsfang.** O. E. Law. Also *f. halsehang*, *halfehang*, 7-9 *healsfang*. [OE., f. *hals*, *heals*, neck, *HALSE sb.* + *fang* seizure, catching, booty.] A word used in the OE. or Anglo-Saxon Laws, meaning app. originally some punishment and afterwards the fine in commutation thereof. The legal antiquaries since c 1600 have taken it to mean the pillory; but this is strongly combated by Schmid, *Gesetze der Angelsachsen* s. v. a 1000 *Laws of Wikland* c. 12 (Schmid) gif ceorl buton wifes wisdom deofum gelde, he sie calra his æhta scyldig and heals-fang. a 1000 *Laws of Edmund* II. c. 7 Of þam dæge on xxi niht gilde man heals-fang. a 1125 *Laws Hen.* I. c. 14 § 3 Mediocrits thaini, equus cum apparatu suo, et arma ejus, et suum halsfang in Westsaxa; in Myrcenis diuæ libare. *Ibid.* c. 76 § 1 Et debet halsfang primo reddi, sicut wære modus erit. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s. v. *Pillorie*, This was among the Saxons called *Healsfang* of (Heals) a necke and (Fang) to take. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 121 The

Baxter sall be put vpon the Pillorie (or 'halsfang') and the Browster upon the Cockstule. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Healsfang* or *Halsfang*, the pillory; also a pecuniary mulct, to commute for standing in the pillory.

† **Halsier**, *Obs. rare*—o. [Origin uncertain: perh. to be connected with *halser*, *HAWSER*.] See *quots.* and *HALSTER*.

1593 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* (N.), *Helciaricus*, . . . an halsier, or he which haleth and draweth a ship or barge alongst the river by a rope: also he that draweth up burthens and packes into a ship. 1598 *FLORIO, Aleaniere*, a halsier or he that haleth a ship or barge by a rope: a halse or halsier in a ship. 1658 [see *HALSTER*].

† **Halsing, vbl. sb.** 1. Obs. [f. *HALSE v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.]

1. Exorcizing, exorcism.
c 805 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 1. Dryhten . . . onfoh halsunge mine. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 87 Mid wendend halsunga hine bædon. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 330 Mid þus onwille halsunge, weopeð & gret efter sume helpe.

2. Supplication, entreaty.
c 805 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 1. Dryhten . . . onfoh halsunge mine. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 87 Mid wendend halsunga hine bædon. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 330 Mid þus onwille halsunge, weopeð & gret efter sume helpe.

3. Greeting, salutation.
1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 117 The Kyng thame thar halsing guld. c 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 149 Ang. Hayle! Marie! full of grace. . . *María*. What maner of halsing is þis?

Halsing, vbl. sb. 2. [f. *HALSE v.* 2 + *-ING* 1.] Embracing, embrace.

1397 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 139 Her housbonde halsynges. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vii. 187 Handlyng and halsyng and al-so þow cussyng Excitunge oure aiper oper til oure olde synne. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautont.* v. i. I will say nothing of hausing and kissing. 1613 *MARKHAM Eng. Husbandman* I. i. ii. (1635) 7 Affable without hausing or kissing.

Halsome, -sum, obs. forms of *HALESOME*.

Halse, halsz, obs. forms of *HALSE sb.*

Halst, obs. 2 sing. pres. of *HOLD v.*

† **Halster**, *Obs. rare*—o. = *HALSIER*.

First found in Kersey's ed. of Phillips as a variant of the latter's *halsier*, and hence in various Dictionaries; of the statement of Halliwell and Smyth, that it is a west-country term, no confirmation has been found.

[1658 *PHILLIPS, Halsier*, a term in Navigation, he that draws the Halser or Cable wherewith boats are towed along some Channel.] 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Halsier*, or *Halster*. 1781 *BAILEY, Halsier, halster*. 1793-1800 — *Halser, halster*. 1795 *ASH, Halster*. 1847-76 *HALLIWEELL, Halster*. . . *West.* 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Halster*, a west-country term for a man who draws a barge along by a rope.

† **Hal-wort**, *Obs.* [f. *HALSE sb.* + *WORT*.] *lit.* Throatwort: a name app. given in OE. times to different plants, either having throat-like flowers, or supposed to cure maladies of the throat.

Cockayne includes under it *Campanula Trachelium*, Throatwort; *Bupleurum*, Hare-s-car, *Scilla autumnalis*, Autumnal Squill; and *Symphytum album*, White Comfrey; others apply it to Orpine.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 158 Þysse wyrte wyrtruman ðe man halswyrte nemneð. c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 134/22 *Auris leporis*, halswyrte. a 1397 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 23 *Halsenwort*, i. crassula major. c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 599/27 *Orpinea*, orpyne vel halse-wort.

Halt (hōlt), *sb.* 1. Also (6-7 *alto*, 7 *alt*), 8 *hault*. [Orig. in phrase to make halt = Ger. *halt machen*, f. *halt* 'hold', holding, stoppage, stand. The German military phrase was before 1600 taken into the Romanic langs., as Sp. *alto hacer*, It. *far alto*, F. *faire halte* or *alte*, whence the Eng. forms to make *alto*, make *alt*, and finally make *halt*. From the military vocabulary the word passed into hunting, travelling, and general use.] A temporary stoppage on a march or journey.

1591-1598 [see *ALTO sb.* 1]. 1608 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. iii. § 4. 171 To make stands (which some call *Altos* or *Haltis*) . . . whereby the souldier may be refreshed when he is weary with travell. 1603 [see *ALT* 1]. a 1605 *EARL SOMERSET in Cabala* i. (1654) 1, I understand of some halt you made, and the Cause of it. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 10 Part of the Caravane made an halt. 1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 63 Without any halt by the way. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 532 To describe the distant foe . . . In motion or in alt. *Ibid.* xi. 210 And on a Hill made alt. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4583/4 The Duke of Marlborough commanded an Hault. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 154 Seeing them come to a halt above the island. 1868 *Regul.* § *Ord. Army* § 1144 On arrival at the destination, the *Halt* is to be sounded. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet Major* xxviii, Leaving them at halt, he proceeded rapidly onward. *Mod.* Here let us make a halt.

attrib. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 396 On the halt day the men should wash . . . their clothes.

Hence *haltless a.*, without a halt.

1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 379 An unbroken ice-walk of . . . twenty haltless hours.

Halt, sb. 2. [f. *HALT v.* 1 and *a.*]

1. A halting or limping, a limp. *arch.*
1599 *SHAKS. Pass. Pilgr.* 308 A cripple soon can find a halt. [Cf. *HALT v.* 1, c 1374]. 1755 *JOHNSON, Halt*, the act of limping; the manner of limping. 1769 *BRAND Hist. Newcastle* I. 310 note, He had a halt in walking, occasioned by a lameness in one of his legs.

2. The disease foot-rot in sheep. *Obs.* or *local*.
1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husband.* IV. i. 124 (E. D. S.) About Buckingham town they call [foot-rot] the halt. 1757 *DYER Fleece* (1807) 56 Long rains in miry winter cause the halt.

Halt (hōlt), *a. arch. and literary.* Forms: 1 *healt*, 1-*halt*; 3 *Orm. halte*, 5 *halte*, 5-7 *hault*. [A Com. Tent. adj.: OE. *halt*, *healt* = OFris. *OS. halt* (MDu. *halt*, *hout*, OHG. *MHG. haltz*, ON. *haltr* (Sw., Da. *halt*), Goth. *halt-s*: -OTent. **halt-oz*.] *Lame; crippled; limping.*

[a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 589 *Lurdus*, laempihalt; *Erf. lempihalt*.] c 893 *K. ALFRED Oros.* iii. i. (1883) 96 *Enne wisne mon, þeh he healt wære, se wæs hāten Ageselaus.* c 1000 *Orm.* 15499 *þe blinde 3aff he wel to sen, & halte wel to gannenn.* a 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 *Nan misbilmet bern, nowder halt ne houeret.* c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20885 (Fairf.) *Halt men he gaf þe fote.* c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 224/1 *Halte, or crokyd, claudus.* 1526-34 *Tindale John v.* 3 *Halt and wyddered, waytynge for the mynyng off the wather.* 1618-18 *W. Browne Brit. Past.* i. ii. (R.), *To waite upon the gout, to walke when pleases Old January hault.* 1784 *Cowper Task.* i. 471 *Halt, and weary of the path they tread.* 1859 *Tennyson Guinevere* 42 *If a man were halt or hunch'd.* fig. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 214 *Many...made very imperfect and halt returns.* 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 3 Mar. 246/1 *The case proceeds in a halt, cumbersome style.*

b. *Comb.*, as *halt-footed* adj.

1248 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 176, *I ne ham not maymet in handis ne in armes, thegh y be halt-footed.* 1877-8 *Morley Crit. Misc.* (1888) I. 205 *Hollow and halt-footed transactions.*

Halt (hōlt), *v.* Forms: 1 *healtian*, *haltian*, 5-6 *halte*, 6-7 *hault* (e, 4-*halt*). [OE. *haltian*, *healtian* = OS. *hāltōn* (MDu. *halten*, *houten*), OHG. *halzen* (MHG. *halzen*), f. *HALT* a.]

1. *intr.* To be lame, walk lame, limp. *arch.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 46 *Bearn fremde aldadon & hal-tadon.* c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* xi. 65 *Stæppað ryhte, ne healtigæd leng, ac beoð hale.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3942 *All his liue þan halted he.* c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iv. 1499 (1457) *It is ful hard to halten vn-espied by fore a crepul for he kan be craft.* 1384 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxxii. 31 *He forsothe haltide with the too fote.* c 1409 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 175 *But bayarde wente haltyng.* 1530 *PALSGR.* 582/1, *I haulte, I go nat upright of one of my legges or of bothe.* 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. i. 24 *Thou cold Sciatica, Cripple our Senators, that their limbes may halt As lamely as their Manners.* 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xxxviii. 17, *I am ready to halt.* 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. (1862) 317, *I am not inclined to halt before I am lame.* 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 560 *Halting on crutches of unequal size.* 1808 *HALLS Realism* iii. (1876) 29 *He halted slightly in his walk.*

† 2. To cease haltingly or hesitatingly from (a way or course); to fall away. *Obs.*

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. xxiij. (1890) 472 *Hi. fram ribtum stitum healtiað.* a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 49 *þai haltid fra þaire strette.* 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 277 *Whom the Jesuites...report to halt from his former Mahumetisme, and to incline to Gentilisme.*

3. To walk unsteadily or hesitatingly; to waver, vacillate, oscillate; to remain in doubt.

Esp. in the scriptural phrase 'to halt between two opinions'; now often associated with *HALT* v.

1384 *WYCLIF 1 Kings* xviii. 21 *How long halt 3e into two parties?* [1611 *How long halt ye between two opinions?*] 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 343 *Their religion halteth betwixt divers religions of the Turkes, Persians, and Christians.* 1637 *GOUGE God's Arrows* ii. 11. 134 *Such as halted, in some things doing that which was good, in other things that which was evil.* 1875 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) III. xii. 150 *No longer halting between his loyalty and his plighted oath.* 1881 *J. GRANT Camerons* i. iii. 37 *The conversation halted irregularly between music and literature.*

4. *fig.* To proceed 'lamely', imperfectly, or faultily; to be at fault; to be defective in logic, analogy, measure, rime, etc., as a syllogism, metaphor, or verse; not to go 'on all fours'.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 159 *Allas! oure reule halteth, hit is benome.* 1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* 108 *Doo they not know that eche comparison halteth and in some matters discordeth?* 1596 *FLEMING Panopt. Epist.* 388 *That usuall verse, although it halt in one syllable.* 1821 *MULCASTER Positions* iv. (1887) 22 *How so euer men halt in doing of their duetie.* 1802 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 339 *The Lady shall say her minde freely; or the blanke Verse shall halt fort.* 1678 *R. BARCLAY Apol. Quakers* v. § 24. 175 *All Comparisons halt in some part.* a 1771 *GRAY Corr.* (1843) 228 *Where the verse seems to halt, it is very probably occasioned by the transcriber's neglect.*

† 5. To fail in soundness or straightforwardness of conduct; to use shifts, play false. *Obs.*

1418-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. v. *Yet in the truth some-while doth he halte.* 1505 *Q. ELIZ. in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29, *I cannot halt with you so much as to deny that I have seen suche evident shewes of your contrarious dealings.* 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxii. xxx. 828 *Some doubt and suspicion they had, that their allies halted, and were not sound of al four.*

Halt (hōlt), *v.* 2 Also *7 alt*. [f. *HALT* sb.1; cf. *F. halter* (17th c.), *Ger. halten* to hold, to stop.]

1. *intr.* To make a halt; to make a temporary stoppage in a march or journey. (At first a military term only, but sometimes in later use a mere synonym of 'stop'.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Halt*, or to make an halt...to stop, stay, or make a stand or pause. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 15 *Halting and advancing according to the orders.* 1672 *T. VENT Milit. Discipl.* viii. 20 *note*, *The word Alt doth signify to make a stand, and is derived from the Dutch word Halt, which is as we say hold.* 1686 *Abridgem. Eng. Milit. Discipl.* 117 *As soon as the Body is marched as far as is intended, they are to be commanded to Halt.* 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xii. 265 *They halted on our first approach, and never advanced afterwards.* 1853 *C. BRONTE Villetta* xxi. *We took a walk into the country and halted for refreshment at a farm.* 1854 *Wood Anim. Life*

(1855) 398, *I would defy the best trained cavalry horse to have halted more instantaneously.*

b. *Mil.* In the imperative, a word of command. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 69 *The officer of the second division gives his word Wheel!...and then Halt!* *Dress!* when the wheel is completed.

2. *trans.* To cause to halt; to bring to a stand; to stop.

1805 *LAKE in Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 533 *The flight of Holkar...induced me to halt the army.* 1807 *STEUART Planter's G.* (1828) 275 *When the machine has got within forty or fifty yards of the place, it is proper to halt the horses.*

Hence *Halted ppl. a.*, brought to a stand.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 15 *Wheels of divisions of the squadron or line, are made on a halted, or on a moveable pivot.* 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 62 *Wheeling round the halted file.*

Halt, obs. 3 sing. pres. of *HOLD* v.

Halt, obs. form of *HAUGHT* a.

Haltand, -ane, var. *HAUTAIN* a. *Obs.*

Halte, obs. var. of *HOLT*, copse.

Halter (hōl'tar), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 *hælfster*, 3-5 *haltre*, (4 *haltyr*, 6 *altur*), 6-7 *haulter*, 3-*halter*. β. 2 *helfter*, 5 *north. heltir*, -yr (e, 5-6 *helte* (e). [OE. *hælfste* = OHG. *halftira* (Ger. *halfter*), MDu. *halfter*, *halter*, OLG. *heliftira*, MLG. *helichter*, *halter*: -WGer. **halftira*, **haliftira*, f. root **halt-*, whence OHG. *halb*, MLG. and MDu. *helve*, OE. *helfe*: see *HELVE*. The primary sense was 'that by which anything is held': cf. L. *capistrum* halter. The f between l and t was lost in ME. as in MDu. and MHG.]

1. A rope, cord, or strap with a noose or head-stall, by which horses or cattle are led or fastened up. a 1000 *Gloss.* in *W. Wülcker 109/14 Capistrum*, *hælfster*, *helcæster*. a 1100 *Ibid.* 332/18 *Capistrum*, *hælfte*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 *Pet is þes deofes helfter.* a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1028 *Hom ne mai halter ne bridel Bringe.* 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 48 *And trusse her halters forth with me.* 14... *Nom.* in *W. Wülcker 727/44 Hoc capistrum*, a *heltyr*. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5301 *Pe hors heltris to breke he ran.* 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 119 *Horsharnes without halters.* 1546 *J. Heywood Prov.* (1867) 44 *It wolde haue made a hors breake his halter sure.* 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 240 *The nooses, or halters, are thongs of a cow's hide.* 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* v. v. *The horse runs from one hand, the halter remains in the other.*

2. A rope with a noose for hanging malefactors.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 313 *Ye shall clym on helle crokys with a halpeny heltere.* 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 32 *Hadde we an halter which were mete for his necke and strong ynough we shold one make an ende.* 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.*, 63 *One after another in their shertes, and every one a halter about his neck.* 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 379 *Por.* *What mercy can you render him Antonio? Gra. A halter gratis, nothing else for Gods sake.* 1722 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 295 *Break not our ecclesiastical laws, for then ye are sure to stretch by a halter.* 1852 *MISS YONGE Cameos* i. xxvii. 220 *The archers and men-at-arms were hung in halters to every tree in the forest.*

fig. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* xviii. 105 *A Child...if his father let him have his Swindge lyke a Goose: hee putteth the halter about his Neck by cockering of him too much.* 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* i. vi. 15 *The same counsels observed are chains to grace, which neglected prove halters to strange undutiful children.* 1860 *KINGSLEY Misc.* I. 84 *Raleigh...finding that James was betraying him, and sending him out with a halter round his neck.*

b. Used typically for death by hanging; 'the gallows'.

1533 *FRITH Another bk. agst. Rastell* 337 *Which doth rather purchase them a halter than the remission of sins.* 1679 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* an. 1554 (R.), *Ready to offer up their lives to the halter, or the fire, as God should appoint.* 1790 *PENNANT London* (R.), *Edward...resigned to them the monopoly of the ax and halter.* 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's Field* 520 *Scared with threats of jail and halter.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *halter-chain*, -maker, -place, -seller, -strap, -string; *halter-proof* adj.; *halter-break* v., to accustom (a horse, etc.) to a halter; to break by means of a halter; *halter-coast* ppl. a. (see *quots.*); † *halter-man*, a hangman. Also *HALTER-SACK*, -SICK.

1883 *W. H. BISHOP in Harper's Mag.* Oct. 725/2 *They are "halter-broke, and turned loose again.* 1704 *WORLIDGE Dict. Rust.*, **Halter-Cast* happens thus: when a Horse endeavours to scrub the itching part of his Body near the Head or Neck, one of his hinder Feet entangles in the Halter...by the violent struggling of the Horse to disengage himself, receives sometimes very dangerous hurts in the hollow of his Pastern. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 58 *Danger of being halter cast, which has proved fatal to so many horses.* 1831 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* I. 183 **Halter-chains...used with bridles.* 1896 *NASHE (title)* *Haue with you to Saffron-walden, or, Gabriell Harueys Hunt is vp.* *Containing a full Answer to the eldest sonne of the *Halter-maker.* 1638 *Conceited Lett.* (N.), **Halter-men and ballet-makers were not better set aworke this many a day.* 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Trav. Wks.* III. 80/1 *The priviledges of this ground *Halter-master are many.* 1704 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4082/4 *A bayler...with...a Dent cross his Nose in the *Halter-place.* a 1679 *EARL OF ORRERY Gusman* III. *By your Charms you may make your self *Halter-proof.* c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy) 5 *Hary *Halter seler at tyborn.* 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, **Halter-Strap* or *String*, a cord, or long strap of leather, made fast to the head-stall, and to the manger, to tye the horse.

Halter (hōl'tar), *sb.*2 [f. *HALT* v.1 + -ER.]

1. One who halts or limps, as a cripple.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 224/1 *Haltare, claudicator.* 1552 *in*

HULOET. 1749 *LAVINGTON Enthus. Methodists & Papists* (1820) 205 *Calling him one-eyed, halter, baldpate.*

2. One who wavers; a waverer.

c 1611 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 315 *Double Halters between God and Gold.* 1684 *RENWICK Serm.* vii. (1776) 92 *O halters! take heed and be admonished.*

Halter, *v.* Also 6 *haltren*; β. 5 *heltryn*. [f. *HALTER* sb.1.]

1. *trans.* To put a halter upon (a horse or the like); to fasten up with a halter.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 235/1 *Heltryn beestys, capistro.* 1530 *PALSGR.* 577/2, *I halter, I tye in a halter, I encheustre.* 1677 *MARKHAM Caval.* i. 75 *When the colt is haltered.* 1881 *FENN Off to Wilds* xxix. (1888) 203 *The horses were haltered up to the wheels.*

fig. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xxii. 12 *He was muzzled or haltered up, that is, he held his peace, as though he had had a bridle or a halter in his mouth.* 1650 *R. STAPYLTON Strada's Low C. Warres* II. 35 *Should they now halter themselves, called by a woman's voice?*

† b. To halter apes in hell: see *APE* sb. 6. *Obs.*

1584 *PERLE Arraignum.* Paris iv. ii. *All that be Dian's maids are vow'd to halter apes in hell.*

2. *fig.* To put a restraint or check upon; to bridle; to fetter; to hamper.

1577 *B. GOUGE Heresbach's Hush.* III. (1586) 130 *A faire feede, that the Steeres may...not be feard, or haltered, with trees, or bushes.* 1679 *Hist. Jeter* 22 *They thought they had made him their own, and halter'd up his Conscience.*

3. To catch or entrap with a noose or lazo.

1573-80 *BARKT Alv.* H 54 *To halter, or intangle, laqueum injicere alicui.* 1597-8 *Br. HALL Sat.* (1753) 70 *Or halter finches through a privy doore.* a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without M.* iv. ii. *What pretty gins thou hast to halter woodcocks!* a 1732 *ATTERBURY (T.), Catching moles and haltering frogs.* 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 416 *They are very dextrous in haltering a bull at full speed...The noose is made of cow-hide.*

4. To put a halter about the neck of (a person); to hang (a person) with a halter.

1616 *HAYWARD Sanct. Troub. Soul.* I. xii. (1620) 248 *A cord, to halter me in hell.* 1649 *G. DANIEL Trismach. Rich. II.* civ. *The Great ones...hanged are, The Rest were halter'd, Pardoned; and 'twas faire.* 1765 *Meretriciad* 49 *Silent and sad as any Rogue could be, That halter'd rode, to dreaded Tyburn tree.* 1894 *Voice* (N. Y.) 13 Sept., *The Chicago bombthrowers who were haltered for practising their principles.*

fig. 1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 *Lusts...to serve him like Absalom, and halter him at the next bough.* 1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. vii. (1647) 239 *Suffered to have rope enough, till they had haltered themselves in a Præmuniæ.*

Hence *Hal'tering vbl. sb.*

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Cabestrage*, haltering. 1598 *FLORIO, Capistrum prima*, the first halting of a coult.

Haltered (hōl'tard), *ppl. a.* [f. *HALTER* sb.1 or v.] Having a halter on; fastened with or as with a halter; fig. fettered, hampered.

1520 *Treat. Galaunt in Furniv. Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 452 *They go haltered in them as horse in the stable.* 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 130 *A halter'd necke, which do's the Hangman thanke, For being yare about him.* 1811 *BYRON Hints from Hor.* 281 *A halter'd heroine Johnson sought to slay—We saved Irene, but half dam'd the play.*

† **Halterer**, *Obs.* rare. In 5 *halterere*. [f. *HALTER* sb.1 + -ER.] A halter-maker.

c 1445 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 651/35 Hic capistrum*, *halterere*.

|| **Halteres** (hælt'itiz), *sb. pl.* Also *altars*. [Gr. *ἀλτήρες* (in sense 1), f. *ἀλτῆσαι* to leap.]

1. Weights, similar to dumb-bells, held in the hands to give an impetus in leaping.

1533 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe* xxxiii. (1541) 47 *The plummetts, called of Galen Alteres, which are nowe much vsed with gret men...are verrey good to be vsed fastynge, a lytel before breakefast or dyner.* 1857 *BIRCH Ann. Pottery* (1858) I. 414 *The halteres or leaping dumb-bells, are seen hung up.* 1896 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 5/7 *An ordinary long jump...made with the help of halteres or leaping dumb-bells.*

2. *Entom.* The pair of knobbed filaments, also called *balancers* and *poisers*, which in dipterous insects take the place of a pair of posterior wings. 1823 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.* 1834 *McMURTRIE Currier's Anim. Kingd.* 449 *The halteres are entirely exposed.* 1874 *LUBBOCK Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 23 *The hinder pair being represented by minute club-shaped organs called 'halteres'.*

† **Halter-sack**, *Obs.* [f. *HALTER* sb.1 + *SACK*.]

A 'gallows-bird': a term of obloquy.

1598 *FLORIO, Capastro*, a rope, a halter, a headstall. Also a wag, a halter-sack, or gallows-clapper. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Capistrello*, a haltersack, a waghalter. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. King & no K.* II. ii. *Away, you halter-sack, you!* a 1616 — *Triumph of Hon.* I. *Thy beginning was knapsack, and thy ending will be halter-sack.*

Halter-sick, *sb.* and *a.* [prob. originating in an error for *prec.*] *A sb.* = *HALTER-SACK*.

1617 *MINSHU Ductor.* An *Halter-sicke*, or one that the gallows groanes for, a knaush boy.

B. adj. (Cf. *death-sick*.)

1800 *W. TOOKER tr. Lucian* I. 511 *You...villainous, infamous halter-sick miscreant.*

Haltie, obs. form of *HAUGHTY* a.

Halting (hōl'ting), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. *HALT* v.1 + -ING.] The action of limping or walking lamely.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 224/2 *Haltynge, claudicacio.* 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 147 b. *And when he shall walke upright by himselfe, he may boldlie take uppe others for haltinge.* 1672 *SIR T. BROWNE Lett. Friend* xiii. (1881) 136 *Whether lameness and halting do still encrease among the inhabitants.*

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (See *HALT* v.1. 4, 5.)

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* III. xxx. (1869) 152 *Ther is*

noon halting so foul as lying. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* 7. I would the worst were curbed with a checkthong, as bigge as a towpeny halter, for halting with a Queene so good and gracious. 1667 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 269 Without hollownes, halting, and hypocrisie. a 1680 GLANVILLE *Serm.* v. (R.). They lay in wait for our haltings. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vi. A wonderful halting in their logic.

Halting, *vbl. sb.* [f. HALT *v.*] The action of making a halt; stopping; chiefly attrib. At or on which a halt is made, as *halting ground*, *morning, point*. (See also HALTING-PLACE.)

1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 347 After halting three hours, she set out for Hamilton. c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxiv. 249 *Halting Morning*, the morning when there is no parade. 1865 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 110 When they reached any of the halting-huts. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 62 When halting ground is reached, it may be necessary to filter the water.

Halting, *ppl. a.* [f. HALT *v.*]

1. That halts; limping, lame.

1788 WYCLIF *Micah* iv. 6. I schal gedere the haltinge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/2 *Halteande, claudicans.* 1564-76 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 81 Better is an halting man whiche kepeth the right wale than the swift runner. . . that wandereth a straine. 1840 M. ARNOLD *Sonn. to Friend* 6 That halting slave, who in Nicopolis Taught Arrian.

2. *fig.* Maimed; defective, imperfect, faulty.

1833 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 228 That halting verse shall run merrily . . . upon his right feet. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 7 If anything be halting, or superfluous, or not so agreeable to the original, the same may be corrected. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* iii. 248 How to reach with halting words That infinite perfection.

3. Hesitating, wavering, shifting.

1805 ABP. SANDVIS *Serm.* (1841) 273 Their halting hearts. . . their friendly words and malicious deeds. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 601 The weak and halting policy of Edward II. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* ii. ii. 60 An easy way Between two worlds to suit the halting crowd.

Hence **Haltingly** *adv.*, in a halting manner; limpingly, lamely (*lit.* and *fig.*). **Haltingness**, defectiveness, imperfection, faultiness.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong. Boistement*, haltingly. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 341 Him that walketh in the way, although it be haltingly. 1883 CHR. ROSSETTI *Pageant*, etc. 169 This Life is full . . . Of haltingness and baffled shortcoming.

Halting-place, [f. HALTING *vbl. sb.*]

Place of halting; temporary stopping-place.

1797 BIRCKBECK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. xxiv. *note*, In their long migratory flight . . . to their halting places. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii. [They] had resolved to make Rochester their first halting-place.

Half-pace, var. of HALPAOR, *Obs.*

† **Halstring**, *Obs. rare.* = STRINGHALT.

1673 *Land. Gas.* No. 823/4 A dark brown Mare . . . having the halstring in both the hinder legs when she is cold.

Haltyn, var. HAUTAIN *a.*, *Obs.*

Halud, *obs. pa. pple.* of HOLLOW *v.*

Halurgist (*hæ'ldʒɪst*). [f. Gr. ἅλ- *s* salt + -ουργος working + -ιστ.] A worker in salt.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 82 It is by the halurgists, or workers in salt, called scam.

Halurgy (*hæ'ldʒɪ*). [f. as prec. + -ουργία a working: cf. *metallurgy*.] Salt-working.

1843 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxi. 255 A long residence in the salt-producing districts of Europe, and the labours of practical halurgy. 1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Halus, *haluuen*, *haluwen*: see HALLOW *sb.* 1 **Halvans**, *sb. pl.* [Deriv. of *half*, *halve*: cf. 'halvans' half-produce of labour, given instead of wages' (*West Cornwall Gl.*)]

1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms*, *Halvans*, in Cornish, the refuse ore. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.*, *Halvans*, the refuse heap of mines, which still contain a small portion of ore, the residue of the dressing processes.

Hence **Halvaner** (see *quots.*).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Halvaner*, a miner who dresses and washes the impurities from crude ores. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Halvaner*, one who receives the half produce of his labour.

Halve (*häv*), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *halfe*, 5-8 *half*, 4- *halve*. [ME. *halfen*, *halven*, f. HALF *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To divide into two halves or equal parts; to share equally; to deal out, take, or complete the half of; to reduce to half.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* liv. 24 Man-slaer and swykel his dayes halfe sal. a 1400 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1246 What I have, I wole it with you halve. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 170/2 To Halfe, mediare, dimidiare. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb.) 39 Not troubled, mangled, and halved, but sounde, whole, full, and hable to do their office. 1641 W. BRAY *Serm.* 23 The Church of Rome. halves out to them an imperfect Sacrament. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. App. lxxxi. Not lightened entire, But halved like the Moon. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 54 The setting off. . . being halved. 1769 COLERIDGE *Phileas* Poems I. 5 The fervid Sun had more than halved the day. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 5 These quantities might. . . in most cases be halved.

fig. 1638 WOTTON *Letts. Rem.* (L.). Our Nicholas, for I account him at least halved between us, tells me that [etc.]. 1876 BROWNING *La Saisias* 59 Power that sinks and pettiness that soars, all halved and nothing whole.

† b. To attain or amount to the half of. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 24 [lv. 23] Men of blodis and trecheorous shul not haluen ther dayes. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xv. 775 There is a manere wyldre oxe that. . . in eyther of hys hornes may halfe the mesure that hyghte Boz.

2. *Carpentry*. To fit (timbers) together by HALVING, q.v. Also *intr.* for *pass.*

1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 43 An upright bar, with the horizontal bars halved into it. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 159 The ends notched out so as to halve into each other.

3. In *Golf*, To halve a hole (with another), to reach it in the same number of strokes. Also, to halve a round, a match.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 693/1 When players are very equally matched, neither party has, at the close of a day's play, gained an advantage; every round has been halved, hence the match itself is halved, and remains to be played another day. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 2/5 They ultimately halved the match. 1894 *Times* 28 Apr. 13/3 Both players reached the green in 3, and the hole was halved in 5.

† 4. *intr.* To render half service or obedience.

1566 ASCHAM *Diue. Elisab.* Wks. (1761) 183 Saul, first halving with God, (as when God gave Amalec into his hand) then halving in religion. 1813-60 [see HALVING *vbl. sb.* 1 b]. Hence Halved (*häv*d), Halving, *ppl. adjs.*

1659 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 439 A mangled and halved Decree of God. 1641 'SMECTYMNIUS' *Vind. Answ.* vi. 84 This you call a faithlesse and a halved citation. 1813 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demol.* 41 Suited only to halving and crooked thinkers. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 7/2 After a halved match.

Halve, *obs. form* of HALF *sb.*

Halvelings (*häv'liŋz*), *adv.* [Cf. HALFLING.] In half, in two halves.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 397 The horizontal poles are cleft halvelings, and nailed or tied to the uprights.

Halvendael: see HALFENDEAL.

Halve-net: see HALF-NET.

Halver¹ (*häv'vɜː*). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *halfer*. [f. HALVE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who halves; one who has a half share in anything; a partner.

1645 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* II. v. 141 If your selves and such Halvers in opinion, omnium horarum homines. 1633 *Terrier Tieths Swinton* in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. (1885) XI. 366 The inhabitants of Swinton as likewise the lands are partly Wholes and partly Halvers to the Churches or Parsonages of Wath and Mexborough. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Letts.* 8 Sep. (1675) 85 Enough to me. . . that Christ will have Joy and Sorrow Halvers of the Life of the Saints. a 1707 J. BROWN (Haddington) *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 305 Christ is more than halver with me in this clearly cross.

2. A half-share; esp. in *halvers*! as an exclamation claiming half of something found. Cf. HALF *sb.* 7 g.

1517 *Aberdeen Burgh Recds.* 24 July (Spalding CL) Scho had a ne young swyne in hawfaris betuix hir and Ellene Crippill. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxiii. The beggar exclaimed, like a Scotch school-boy when he finds anything, 'Nae halvers and quarters—bale o' mine ain, and nane of my neighbour's.' 1845 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v. If the finder be quick he exclaims 'no halvers—findee keepee, losee seekee'. 1887 S. *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Halvers*, the ordinary word which is used to claim half of any treasure-trove.

† Pegge in *Anonym.* IV. xlii. (a 1796) proposes *halfer* as the proper form for *havier* 'a castrated fallow deer'; whence in Todd and later Dicts.

Halver². One who fishes with a halve-net or half-net.

1818 SINGER *Agric. Dumfriess* 603 The halvers, or persons who claim and practise this kind of fishing.

Halving (*häv'vɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. HALVE *v.*]

1. The action of the *vb.* HALVE; division into two equal parts; sharing equally.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 6 The halving of every nombre. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 41 The often halving of ages.

† b. The rendering of half service, divided obedience. *Obs.*

1613 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 700 Against halving, hee will be served with all the heart. 1641 BP. REYNOLDS *Israel's Petit.* 16 To reprieve and humble us, for our Hypocrisie and halvings with God. a 1680 BROOKS in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 145 God neither loves halting nor halving; he will be served truly and totally.

2. *Carpentry*. A method of fitting two pieces of timber together by cutting out half the thickness of each, so as to let them into each other.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Halving*, a method of joining timbers by letting them into each other. It is preferable to mortising. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 437 *Halving* is the simplest mode of performing the operation to which the term 'scarfing' is applied.

Halving, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *halve*, HALF-(NET) + -ING¹.] Fishing with a half-net.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scott.*, *Dumfriessk.* II. 16 (Jam.) A second mode of fishing, called haaving or hauling. 1818 SINGER *Agric. Dumfriess* 604 In halving, all animosities are forgot.

Halvundeel, var. of HALFENDEAL.

Halwe, *halwy*, *obs. forms* of HALLOW.

Halwei, var. of HALEWEI, *Obs.*

Haly, var. of HALELY *adv.*

Halyard, *hallyard*, *hauyard* (*hæ'lyärd*, *hɔ'li*). *Naut.* Forms: a. 4-5 *halier*, 5-6 *hallyer*, (5 *halyher*, *hallyer*, *halylier*, 6 *hellier*, 7 *harrier*). B. 7-9 *hallyard*, 7- *hallyard*, *halyard*, (7 *hallyard*, *hallyard*), 8- *hauyard*. [Orig. *halier*, *hallyer*, the same as HALLIER, f. HALE *v.* in 17th c. perverted by association with *yard*.]

1. A rope or tackle used for raising or lowering a sail, yard, spar, or flag.

1373 *Indenture* in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 370, 2 *haliers*, 2 *yerdoropes*. . . 2 *shettes*. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 106 Ropes cald *Hawseres*, *Craneropes*, *Gynne ropes*, *Haliers*, *Cartropes*. *Ibid.* 197 *Hallyers* for the foresale. 1598 WYBLEY *Armorie* 144 Not any *helliers* end, *Hawser*, *boolling*, but soone he will amend. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Guinderesse*. . . the mizen *hallyards*; the rope whereby the mizen sayle is hoysed vp. 1618 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 293 Let goe your *Harriers*, let goe, *amaine louere amaine*. 1667 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 The *Halyards* belong to all masts, for by them we hoise the yards to their height. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 16 From the sprit-sail-yard to the mizen top-sail haul-yards. 1768 FALCONER *Shipwre.* II. 13 The bow-lines and the hall-yards quickly gone. 1835 MARRVAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii. Clap on, both of you, and get another pull at those haul-yards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hallyards*, *Halyards*, *Hauyards*. 1879 TENNYSON *Defence of Lucknow* i. Banner of England. Shot through the staff or the halyard.

b. With defining word prefixed: as

Crow-foot halyards, lines through a block on the lower stay, and bent to the crow-foot on the awning (Hammersly *Naval Encycl.*); *peak-halyards*, those used on gaffs and hooked to the peak; *signal-halyards*, light lines extending from the deck to the trucks or gaff-ends, used for hoisting signal-flags; *throat-halyards*, those that are used on gaffs, hooked to the jaws, etc.

1770 WINN in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 191 The pendant *hal-liards*, which pass over a sheave in the truck, on the top-gallant-mast-head. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xxviii. A tail-block and the studding-sail halyards. 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* xvii. Made it fast to the peak halyards and hoisted it up.

2. *attrib.*, as *halyard-block*; *halyard-rack*, a wooden framework in which the running part of any halyard is kept coiled, so as to be always clear for running.

1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xii. I'll come to an anchor on the topsail halyard rack. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 75 The mizen cap has a bolt on the after part for the peak halyard block.

Halyer, var. HALLIER.

Halmote, *Halyvey*, *obs. ff.* HALLMOTHE, HALEWEI.

Ham (*hæm*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 *ham(m)*, *hom(m)*, 3-4 *homme*, 3-7 *hamme*, 5 *hame*, 5- *ham*. [OE. *ham(m)*, *hom(m)*, str. f. = OHG. *hamma*, MHG. *hamme*, Ger. dial. *hamm*, angle of the knee, Du. *hamme* (Kilian) *ham* 'ham'; cf. also, with single m, OHG. *hama*, MHG. *hame*, Flem. *hame*, ON. *hpm*: app. f. an OTeut. **ham-*, **hamm-* to be crooked.]

1. a. That part of the leg at the back of the knee; the hollow or bend of the knee.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wt. Wulker* 160/13 *Popes*, *hamm*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 68 Monegum men zc-scrincad his fet to his *homme*. *Ibid.* zebebe þa *hamma* mid þam stan baðe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 Mid *hommen* iuolden, þet is, cneolinde. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/42 þe senewes in his *hamme* schronken. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1541 His cnes cachez to close and cluchches his *hommes*. c 1400 *Langrunc's Cirurg.* 295 Loke in his *hamme*, vnder his knee. 1530 *Palsgr.* 228/2 *Hamme* of the legge, *jarret*. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 921 We must not suppose that he doth sit with bended *hammes*. 1679 *Confinement* 31 With supple *ham*, and pliant knee. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 210 He hangs by his *hams* upon a pole. 1831 *Brewster Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 254 He broke it to pieces by the tendons of his *hams*.

b. By extension: The back of the thigh; the thigh and buttock collectively. Usually in *pl.*

1558 HULORT, *Hamme, femur*. 1573-80 *BARNET Adv. H.* 57 The viter part of the thigh, the *hamme*, *femur*. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* (1677) 190 He cannot, without trembling, quiet sit; But dances on his *hams*, and changes hue. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 562 They sit on their *hams*, with their legs and arms disposed in the manner of monkeys. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 753/1 Squatting on their *hams* at respectful distance.

c. In quadrupeds: The back of the hough; the hough.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 317 A kinde of Scab breeding in the *ham*, which is the bent of the hough. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 156 To cut the *hammes* of the Mules of the Coach. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 250 His [a hound's] round Cat Foot, Strait *Hams*, and wide-spread Thighs . . . confess his Speed.

2. The thigh of a slaughtered animal, used for food; *spec.* that of a hog salted and dried in smoke or otherwise; also, the meat so prepared.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow) 324 Mr. Henrie Blyth had such antipathie aganis an *ham*, that no sooner did he heare a *ham* spoken of but he swarfed. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 14 ¶ 8 A Jew eat me up half a *Ham* of Bacon. 1718 *Prior Extempore Invitation* 4 If they can dine On bacon-*ham*, and mutton-chine. 1734 W. SNELGRAVE *Guinea & Slave Trade* 210 Several Westphalia *Hams*, and a large Sow. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 331, I purchased some bear, bacon and venison *hams* of them. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xxv. A smoked mutton *ham*. 1844 THACKERAY *Ros & Ring* xiv. She took out . . . some slices of *ham*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ham-pie*, *smoker*; *ham-beetle*, one of several American beetles whose larvae are destructive to *hams*, esp. *Corynetes* (*Necrobia*) *rufipes*, the red-legged *ham-beetle*; *ham-tail*, ? a (horse's) tail of a rounded shape like a *ham*.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Veine iartiere*, the garter *veine*, or *hamme veine*. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4183/4 A . . . Gelding . . . with a *Ham Tail*. 1733 *Porc. Hor. Sat.* II. i. 46 No one deny. . . Darty his *Ham-pie*. 1829 T. Hook *Bank to Barnes* 164 *Ham-smoker*, and pork-butcher. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi. The old-established *Ham-and-Beef Shop*.

Ham, *sb.* 2 *local.* [OE. *ham(m)*, *hom(m)*, str. m. = OFris. *ham*, *hem*, *him*, NFris. *hamm*, EFris. *ham*,

hamm a pasture or meadow enclosed with a ditch, LGer. *hamm* piece of enclosed land (on the Rhine, 'meadow'); Wflem. *ham* meadow, in Killian *hamme*, *ham* 'pratum, pascuum'; a word confined on the continent to the Frisian and Lower Saxon area, where its specific application varies as in England.] A plot of pasture ground; in some places esp. meadow-land; in others *spec.* an enclosed plot, a close. Found in OE., and still in local use in the south; in some places surviving only as the name of a particular piece of ground.

901-9 *Charter of Eadward in Cod. Dipl. V. 166* Danon on gerithe to Soeldæmres hamme. 1000 *Ibid. V. 383* Ða hammas Ða ðer mid rihte togebyraþ. 1617 *MINSHEU Ductor*, A *Hamme* or a little plot of ground growing by the rivers or Thames side, commonly crooked, and beset with many willow trees or osiers. 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* (1810) 6 Between the North and the South Hams (for that is the ancient name) there lieth a chain of hills. 1700 *Lond. Gas. No. 3838/4* The said Fair will be kept upon a Place called the Ham. 1796 *W. MARSHALL West Engl. I. 33* The forests [would] be converted, by degrees, into common pastures, or hams. 1880 *WILLIAMS Rights of Common* 91 Within these two meadows were several hams or home closes of meadow. 1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell* iv, The sheep-wash corner in the lower ham.

Ham, *sb.* The OE. *hām* HOME, which, in composition, has been shortened to *ham*, as in *Hampstead*, *Hampton* (:-*Hāmtūn*), *Oakham*, *Lewisham*, etc., and, in this form, is sometimes used by historical writers in the sense 'town, village, or manor' of the Old English period.

1864 *I. TAYLOR Words & Places* (1882) 82 In the Anglo-Saxon charters we frequently find this suffix (*ham*) united with the names of families, never with those of individuals. 1872 *E.W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* 118 A separate homestead apart from the ham of the vill. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* 3 The home or 'ham' of the Billings would be Billingham.

† **Ham**, *v.* Obs. rare. [*f.* HAM *sb.*1] = HAM-STRING *v.*

1618 *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1849) II. 114 The bailiffs assaulted him in his coach, hammed his horses, and threatened no less unto himself.

Ham, obs. var. *am* (see BE *v.*); obs. *f.* HOME.

Hamac, *hamaca*, etc., obs. *ff.* HAMMOCK.

Hamacratia (hæmækraet'ik), *a.* [*f.* Gr. *ἡμα* together + *κράτος* rule + -*ia*.] Pertaining to government based on mutual action.

1836 *F. LIEBER Political Ethics* II. cxxviii. I. 414 More of a hamacratia character.

Hamadryad (hæmædræi'æd), *Pl. -ads*: also in Lat. form *hamadryades* (-ædiz). [*ad. L. Hamadryas*, a. Gr. *Ἀμαδρυάς*, chiefly in pl. *Hamadryades*; *Ἀμαδρυάδ-ες* wood-nymphs, *f. ἡμα* together with + *δρῦς* tree.]

1. *Gr. and Lat. Mythol.* A wood-nymph fabled to live and die with the tree which she inhabited.

1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T. 2070* In which they wonden in reste and pees Nymphus, flawnes, and Amadrides [*v. rrr.* amadries, Amadryes]. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II. 336* With such, as Amadrides Were cleped wodemaidens tho. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. I. vi. 18* The woody nymphes, faire Hamadryades. And all the troupe of light-foot Naiades. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* Concl. § 13 (R.) The fittest sacrifice for the royal oaks, and their hamadryads. 1769 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Aug., Nothing has deterred these audacious aldermen from violating the hamadryads of George Lane. 1873 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 166, I am not sure that the tree was a gainer when the hamadryad flitted and left it nothing but ship-timber.

transf. 1791 *W. BARTRAM Carolina* 357 An innocent frolic with this gay assembly of hamadryades [Indian girls]. 2. *Zool. a.* A large, very venomous, hooded serpent of India (*Naja hamadryas*, or *Hamadryas* (*Ophiophagus*) *elaps*), allied to the cobra.

1863 *Wood Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 140 The Serpentine Hamadryas. feeds almost wholly on reptiles. 1894 *Daily News* 4 June 7/5 When the Zoological Gardens were first opened, a hamadryad, imported with a selection of cobras, ate up fifty pounds' worth of the latter before its nature was discovered.

b. A large baboon of Abyssinia (*Cynocephalus hamadryas*).

1894 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/3 Four hamadryads are now the sight of the day at the Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris. M. Milne-Edwards gives the hamadryad a high character for intellect.

Hamal: see HAMMAL.

Hamald, **hamelt**, **hamel** (hæm'ld, -'lt, -'l), *a. (sb.)* Sc. Forms: 5 *hameholde*, 6 *hamald*, *hammald*, *hamhald*, 6-7 *haim(e)hald*, *haymhald* (e, 8-9 *hamelt*, -*ell*, -*el*, -*il*, 9 *hamilt*. [A deriv. of *hame* HOME, app. akin to ON. *heimoll*, *heimull*, *heimill* homely, domestic, household-.] Belonging to home, domestic; home-grown, home-made; homely, vernacular; unpolished.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 1843 Hethynge es hame holde, vse it ho so wille. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ancis* I. ii. 27 Cariand to Italy Thair vincunt hammald goddis. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Haimhaldar*, Hamhald lint, or haimhald hemp, is that quihik growis at haim. 1722 *RAMSAY Three Bonnets* iv, Thus I ha'e sung in hamelt rhyme. 1774 *FERGUSON Poems* (1789) II. 24 (Jam.) To chaunt their hamel lays. 1805 *J. NICOL Poems* I. 93 (Jam.) To send some hamelt, rustic lays. 1809 *J. Skinner's Misc. Poet.* 179 Critic, or bard, or hamil kine, Or high degree. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 5 Auld hamilt cheer.

† **B. sb.** In phr. *borgh of haimhald* (*Old Sc. Law*), a pledge exacted from a seller of an article that it is home produce. Obs.

1400 *Burrow Leaves* c. 128. § 1 Na man sall buy any thing within burgh, without the seller finde him sufficient borgh of haimhald. 1575 *BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 210 Except the seller find him an sufficient pledge thairanent, and borgh of haimhald. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 15.

Hence † **Hamald**, *haimhald v.* (*Old Sc. Law*), to prove (something withheld or claimed by another) to be one's own property. Obs.

1575 *BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 523 The persewar sall hame-hald, and with him away have, the said beist or cattel. 1609 *SKENE tr. Quon. Attach.* c. 10 § 6 The challenger sall haymhald (*debet haymaldare*) that thing, as his awin.

Hamarchy (hæm'ærki). [*f.* Gr. *ἡμα* together + *ἀρχία* rule.] (See quot.)

1838 *F. LIEBER Political Ethics* II. cxxviii. I. 411 Hamarchy. is that polity which has an organism. in which a thousand distinct parts have their independent action, yet are by the general organism united into one. living system.

Hamart, Sc. form of HOMEWARD.

Hamartiology (hæmærti'öldgi). *Theol.* [*mod. f.* Gr. *ἡμαρτία* sin + -*λογία*.] The doctrine of sin; that part of theology which treats of sin.

1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 119 The hamartiology of the Old Testament has its counterpart in the soteriology of the New. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 195 Righteousness and sin, soteriology and hamartiology, are the fundamental thoughts in St. Paul's theological system.

Hence **Hamartologist**.

1890 *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Mar., Scientific and scriptural hamartologists.

Hamate (hæ'mæt), *a.* [*ad. L. hāmāt-us* furnished with or shaped like a hook, *f. hām-us* hook: see -ATE 2.] Furnished with hooks, or having the shape of a hook; hooked. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*)

1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 227 To explain cohesion by hamate atoms is accounted ignotum per ignotius. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 108 Teeth single, hamate.

Hamated (hæ'metəd), *a.* [*f.* as prec.] = prec. 1609 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 685 Small hamated or crooked Prickles. 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 294 Nothing less than a violent Heat can disentangle these Creatures from their hamated Station of Life.

† **Hambargh**. Obs. or dial. Forms: 5 *hamberwe*, *burwe*, 8-9 *howmbark*. [*f.* HAME 2 + OE. *-beorg*, *-berg* = *gebeorg* protection: cf. *hæfod-beorg* helmet, *hælsbeorg* hauberk, gorget. The elements are the same as in the synonymous BARGHAM, (*berhom*, *brecham*, *barkum*).] The collar of a draught horse; a bargham or brecham.

13. *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* MS. Arundel 220 ff. 302 (Way *Prompt. Parv.* 33) Les cous de chiuas portunt esteles (*gloss* hames, MS. *Phill.* hamberwest. Coleres de quyr (*gloss* beruhames). 14. *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 580/23 *Epyphium*, an hamborwe. *Ibid.* 590/12 *Epyphium*, an hamburwe. 15. *Coll.* (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 52 His wig. on lee like o howmbark on his shilders.

Hence † **Hambargh v. trans.**, to put a collar on.

14. *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 580/24 *Epyphium*, to hamburwe.

Hamber, *hambir*, obs. *ff.* HAMMER.

Hamber, obs. form of AMBER *sb.*2

1481 *CANTON Reynard* (Arb.) 14 Vij hamber bareils ful.

Hamber-line (hæ'mbæl lēin). *Naut.* [*corr.* of *Hamburgh*.] (See quot. 1867.)

1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 109, 2 skeins of hamber line, to lash the planks to the outside cables. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hambir*, or *Hambro-line*, small line used for seizings, lashings, etc.

Hamble, *v.* Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 *hame-lian*, (3 *pa. pple.* *heomelede*), 4 *hameled*, *hamled*, 7-9 *hamble*, *hamel*, 9 *hammel*. [OE. *hamelian* to mutilate = OHG. *hamalon*, MHG. *hameln*, ON. *hamla* to maim, mutilate; from an adj. appearing in OHG. as *hamal* maimed, mutilated, whence mod. G. *hammel* a castrated sheep.] 1. *trans.* To mutilate, maim; to cut short, dock; *spec.* to cut off the balls of the feet of (dogs) so as to render them unfit for hunting.

(Erroneously taken in 17th and 18th c. as = *Hamstring*.) 1050 *O. F. Chron.* an. 1036 Sume hi man blende, suine man hamelode. 1205 *LAY.* 11206 He heomelede þa reuen, nalde he mænne bi-lefuen. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 915 (964) Algate a fot is hameled of þy sorwe. 1394 *P. Pl. Crde* 300 Hosen in harde weder y-hamled by þe ancle. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Hameling* of dogges, or hambling, is all one with the expeditating of dogges. 1616 *BULLOKAR Engl. Expos.*, *Hameled*, cut off, abated (*obs.*). [1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Hameling*, or *Ham-stringing*, the act of cutting the great tendon, vulgarly called the *ham-string*.] 2. *intr.* To walk lame. dial.

1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Hamel*, to walk lame. 1863 *Mrs. TOCCOOD Yorksh. Dial.*, *Hamlin*, walking lame.

Hence † **Hamble-shanked a.**, maimed or lame in the leg.

1661 *K. W. Conf. Charact.*, *Informers* (1860) 47 A club-footed, hamble-shanked...hircocerous.

Hamblet, obs. form of HAMLET.

Hamburg, -*burgh* (hæ'mbʊrg, -bʊrd). [*Hamburg*, a city of North Germany.]

1. (Also *Hamburg grape*) Name of a black variety of the grape, of German origin, which is specially adapted to hothouse cultivation.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 500/2 Grapes. The following are

suitable for a vinery:—Black Frontignan, Black Prince, Black Hamburg. 1892 *BARRON Vines & Vine Cult.* (ed. 3) 139 The Black Hamburg Grape is stated to have been imported from Hamburg in the early part of the last century by Mr. John Warner. Hence it became known as Warner's Black Hamburg, i. e. Mr. Warner's Black Grape from Hamburg. The best known [of its German names, are] Trollinger, and Frankenthaler, which, of late years, has been much adopted in this country by some as synonymous with Black Hamburg, by others as representing a larger and coarser variety.

2. Name of a small variety of the domestic fowl.

1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* I. 647/2 True-bred Hamburgs never shew any inclination to sit. The Hamburgs are very timid, shy fowls, and easily distressed. 1885 *TEGETMEIER in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 645/1 The Hamburgs, erroneously so called from a name given them in the classification adopted at the early Birmingham shows, are chiefly breeds of English origin.

† **Hame**1. Obs. Forms: 1 *ham*, (in comb.) *-hama*, *-homa* (5 *haum*), 4-6 *hame*. [OE. *-hama* = OS. OHG. *-hama* in comb. 'covering, garment', MHG. *-hame*, *-ham*; also ON. *hams*, (Da. *ham*) snake's slough, cf. *hames* in quot. 13. . .] A covering, esp. a natural covering, integument; skin, membrane, slough (of a serpent).

Beowulf (Z.) 1570 Bil eal þurh-wood sægne flæsc-homan. 1000 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 276/23 *Camisa*, ham. 13. *K. Alls.* (Laud MS. 385) Neptenabus. takeþ hym hames of dragon. *Ibid.* 391 Offe he cast his dragons hame. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 224/2 Hame, thyn skynne of an eye, or oþer lyke, membranula. 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* III. 1132 All þis ilk tyme þer was a hame Of blyndenes be-for þis ermytes yre. 1544 *PHAER Regim. Lyle* (1553) C vj a, An Adders hame sodden in wine. 1546 — *Bk. Childr.* x. 5 The hame or skynne of an adder or a snake, that she casteth.

Hame2 (hæ'm). Also 6 *haame*, *haume*, 8 *dial. hawm*, 9 *heam*, *dial. haam*, *Sc. haim*. [Not known before 1300. Corresponds to MDu. *hame*, *haem*, MHG. *dial. hame*, Du. *haam*, LG. *Westph. ham*: perh. from an OTeut. root **ham-* to hold against, hinder.] Each of two curved pieces of wood or metal placed over, fastened to, or forming, the collar of a draught horse.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 11496 3yt wyl þey neuer shyrye here shame, So are þey bounde yn þe fendes hame. 13. [see HAMBURGH]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/2 A Hame of a horse. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* 1 425 Euyr hamis conuenient for sic note, And raw silk brechamis ouir their halsis hingis. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 11 b, Collers, Bridle reynes, Headstalles. Haames. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Attelles*, the haumes of a draught horses collar; the two flat sticks that incompass it. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 538 Horses with open collars, and large hames. 1794 *W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) II. 146 The Hams are the two irons made to fix round the neck collar. 1883 *J. P. GROVES From Cadet to Captain* xxii. 22; Harnessing. Nellie's ponies. he managed to get the hames upside down, with the kidney-links on the top of the collars.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *hame-loop*, *-maker*, *-strap*, *-terret*, *-lug*.

1794 *W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) II. 139 The Hame-Tugs are riveted to the hame-loops. 1886 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 393 A pole-chain may be unhooked, or a hame strap get loose.

Hame, obs. and Sc. *f.* HOME; obs. *f.* HAM, HAULM; var. *HEM Obs.*, them.

Hamell: see HAMALD.

† **Hamel**. Obs. exc. dial. Also *hamell*, -*il*. [*a.* OF. *hamel* (13th c. in Littre), mod. F. *hameau*, (med. L. *hamellum*), dim. of **ham* (Picard *ham*, *hem*), a. WGer. *haim* village, dwelling, HOME.] = HAMLET.

1514 *Exam. Cockye More in Chetham Misc.* (1856) II. 7 How feere the town or hamell of Aynsworth extends. 1593 *FITZHERB. Surv.* xv. (1530) 33 No townschyppe nor hamell. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 390 *Hamlet*, *Hamel*, or *Hampsel* are diminutives of *Ham*, which signifies an Habitation. 1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) p. xxxvii, They look't on im as th' Hammill-Scoance. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Hamil Sconce*, the light of the village or hamlet.

Hamel, variant of HAMALD, HAMBLE.

Hamelet, **Hamel**: see HAMLET, HAMALD.

† **Hamel-tree**. Obs. or dial. (See quot.)

1740 [W. ELLIS in] *Lond. Mag.* 386 That cross Piece of Wood, to which the Wheel-horses in a Coach are fasten'd, which I call a *Hamel-tree*.

Hamel, Sc. form of HOMELY.

Hamer, **Hamester**, obs. *ff.* HAMMER, -STER.

Hamesucken, †-*soken* (hæ'm'sʊk'n). *Old Eng. and Sc. Law.* Forms: 1 *hamsōcn*, 3 *ham-sokne*, 4 *hamsokene*, *homsokne*; *Hist.* 7-9 *hamsoken*, *homsoken*; *Sc.* 7 *hamsukin*, -*suken*, 8 -*suken*, 7- *hamesuken*. [OE., *f. hām* home, dwelling + *sōcn* fem., seeking, visiting, attack, assault, ON. *sōkn* attack.]

1. The crime of assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place. Now only in Scotch Law.

a 1000 *Laws of Edmund* II. c. 3 Be mund-brice and be ham-socnum. c 1030 *Laws of Cnut* II. c. 62 (63) Gif hwa ham-socne gewyrce gebete þæt mid fīf pundan. c 1250 *BRACON De Leg. Angl.* III. II. xxiii. (Rolls) II. 464 *Hamsokne*, quæ dicitur invasio domus contra pacem domini regis. 1307 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 *Hamsokene* oþer *Hamsfare*, a rese i-made in hous. 1375 *BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 541 Na man may challenge ane uther of hamesucken, bot for assaillieing him at his awin proper house and dwelling-place. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 123 In the crime of hamesucken,

he and his accomplices might be all equally principals. 1773 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scotl.* 719 Hainesucken... is the crime of beating or assaulting a person within his own house. 1807 *SCOTT Trul.* I. 367 Half a dozen Selkirk processes, among others one which savours of Hainesucken.

2. A franchise of holding pleas of this offence and receiving the penalties imposed on the offender; also the penalty or mulct itself. (By English legal antiquaries variously misunderstood and erroneously explained.)

1080 *Charter of Cnut in Earle Land Charters* (1888) 233 *þæt he beo his saca and socne wyðe and grið bryces, and ham socne and forsealles and infangens þeofes.* c. 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms in Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Hamsokne*, quite de entr en autri oetel a force. c. 1250 *FLETA I.* xlvii. § 18 (1647) 63 *Hamsokne* [signat] quietantiam misericordie intrusionis in alienam domum vi & iniuste. 1779 *RASTELL Expos. diff. Words* 132 *Hamsoken* (or *hamsoken*), that is, to be quite of amerciaments for entering into houses violently and without licence, and contrary to the peace of the king. And that you holde plea of such trespass done in your Court, and in your lande. 1779 *Blount's Law Dict.* (ed. 3), *Hamsoken*, *Hamsoken*... the Privilege or Freedom which every Man hath in his House; and he who invades that Freedom is properly said *facere Hamsoken*. This I take to be what we now call *Burglary*. *Ibid.*, It is also taken for an Impunity to those who commit this crime. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xvi. 223 Burglary, or nocturnal housebreaking... which by an antient law was called *hamsoken*, as it is in Scotland to this day. 1861 *RILEY Liber Albus Gloss.* 326 *Hamsokne*, literally House-protection, i. e. the protection from assault afforded by a man's house.

† **Hamfare**. *Old Law Obs.* [OE. type **hām-faru*, f. *hām*, home, dwelling + *faru* going, passage, expedition.] = **HAMESUCKEN** I.

a. 1135 *Laws Hen. I.* c. 80 § 11 *Hamsocna* est, vel *hamfare*, si quis premeditate ad domum eat... et ibi eum invadat, si die vel nocte hoc faciat. 1287 [see **HAMESUCKEN**]. 1620 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 223. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Hamfare*. 1717 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) s. v. I rather think that *Hamfare*... is a Breach of the Peace in a House.

Hamhald, obs. form of **HAMALD**.

Hamifform (hæ'mif'fɔrm), a. [f. L. *hāmus* hook: see **-FORM**.] Hook-shaped.

a. 1849 *MAUNDER* cited in *Worc.* (1860).

Hamil, *hamilt*: see **HAMALD**.

Hamillet, obs. form of **HAMLET**.

Hamiltonian (hæmilt'ni-ān), a. (sb.) [f. the surname *Hamilton* + **-IAN**.] A. adj. a. Pertaining to James Hamilton (1769–1831), or to his system of teaching languages. b. Pertaining to the Scottish philosopher and logician, Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856). c. Pertaining to or invented by the Irish mathematician, Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805–65), as *Hamiltonian equation, function, operator*. d. Pertaining to or holding the doctrines of the American statesman, Alexander Hamilton, a leader of the Federalist party (1757–1804). B. sb. A follower of any of the above.

1806 *Syd. Smith Wks.* (1869) 531 We would have Hamiltonian keys to all these books. 1868 *S. A. ALLIBONE Dict. Eng. Lit.* I. 755 *Hamilton, James*, author of the Hamiltonian system, excited much attention in the learned world by his publications... of interlinear English translations of books in various languages. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* viii. 228 (heading) The Hamiltonian Doctrine of Syllogisms. *Ibid.* 252 Under the Hamiltonian doctrine of eight fundamental judgments, we have five hundred and twelve conceivable Moods. 1879 *H. ADAMS Gallatin* 174 (Cent.) Laying entirely aside the general proposition that the Hamiltonian Federalists considered a national debt as in itself a desirable institution.

Hamiltonism (hæmilt'ni-z'm), [f. as prec. + **-ISM**.] The doctrine or philosophy of Sir William Hamilton (see prec. b).

1867 *MILL Exam. Hamilton* iii. (ed. 3) 37 This is Kantism, but it is not Hamiltonism.

Hamirostrate (hæ'mir'stræt), a. [f. L. *hāmus* hook + *rostrum* beak: see **-ATE**.] Having a hooked beak. In mod. Dicts.

Hamite (hæ'mait), sb.¹ and a. Also 7–9 **Chamite**, 9 **Khamite**. [f. *Ham* (formerly spelt *Cham*, Heb. חַם, Gr. Χάμ, L. *Cham*), name of the second son of Noah (Gen. vi. 10) + **-ITE**.]

A. sb. † 1. A follower of Ham: used as a term of obloquy. (Cf. Gen. ix. 22–25.) *Obs. rare.* 1645 *PAGITT Heresiogr.* (1647) 59 Terming... us... Balamites, Chamites, Cainites.

2. A descendant of Ham; a person belonging to one of the nations or tribes supposed to be descended from Ham (cf. Gen. ix. 18, 19), viz. the Egyptians and other African races.

1854 *C. C. J. BUNSEN Chr. & Mankind* IV. (title) The Asiatic origin of the Khamites or Egyptians. 1860 *R. S. POOLE in Dict. Bible* I. 742 Egypt may have been the first settlement of the Hamites where colonies went forth.

B. adj. = **Hamitic** (see below).

1845 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 144 The Phœnicians or Canaanites, both being Chamite, and not Shemite, nations. 1871 *P. SMITH Anc. Hist. East* 6 The Hamite Race... is located in Africa and South Arabia.

Hence **Hamitic** (hæ'mi'tik) a., belonging to the Hamites; esp. applied to a group of African languages, comprising the ancient Egyptian, and the Berber, Galla, and allied languages.

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Hamitism (hæ'mitiz'm), the fact of being a Hamite.

1844 *G. S. FABER Eight Diss.* (1845) II. 273 Of Hammitic Origin. 1854 *C. C. J. BUNSEN Chr. & Mankind* III. 183 Chemitism, or ante-Historical Semitism. *Ibid.*, The Chemitic deposit in Egypt. 1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* 215 The Egyptian language belongs then to a Chemitic family. 1861 *J. G. SHEPPARD Fall Rome* iii. 116 Considering Hamitism as nothing more than a special form of Semitism, and altogether unconnected with the Turanian family. 1877 *DAWSON Orig. World* xii. 260 The Semitic and Hamitic mythologies are derived from the primeval cherubic worship of Eden.

Hamite (hæ'mait), sb.² [ad. mod. L. generic name *Hamites*, f. *hām-us* hook: see **-ITE**.] A fossil cephalopod having a shell of a hooked shape.

1832 *DE LA BECHE Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 265 The hard black limestone (containing an abundance of Scaphites, Hamites, Turritiles, and other fossils). 1847 *ANSTED Anc. World* x. 244 A hooked shell, called a Hamite.

† **Hamkin**. *Obs.* [? f. *HAM sb.*¹] (See quot.) 1656 *BULLOKER Engl. Expos.*, *Hamkin*, a pudding made upon the bones of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off. [So in *COCKERAM*, *BLOUNT*.]

Hamlet (hæ'mlēt). Also 4 *hamelat*, *hamillet*, 4–6 *hamelett*(s), 4–7 *hamelet*, 6 *hamelette*, 7 *hamblet*. [a. OF. *hamelet*, in Afr. also *hamelete*, *hamelette*, (med. L. *hameletum*, *-letta*), secondary dim. of *hamel*: see **HAMEL**.] A group of houses or small village in the country; esp. a village without a church, included in the parish belonging to another village or a town. (In some of the United States, the official designation of an incorporated place smaller than a village.)

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 310 þe fote men ilk a flok, A pouere hamelete toke, þe castelle Karelaurok. *Ibid.* 340 He died at a hamelette, men calle it Burgh bisandes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/2 A Hamelett, *villula*. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 222 Wt vij lytle hamelettes therto belonging. 1604 *View of France* Cb. One hundred thirtie two thousand of Parish Churches, Hamlets, and Villages of all sorts. 1675 *Ogilby Brit. Intro.* 3 The Hamlets of the Tower made up 2 Regiments. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* iv. The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. 1800 *SCOTT Monast.* i. A small village or hamlet, where... some thirty or forty families dwelt together. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commw.* II. n. xlviii. 247 Ohio... divides her municipal corporations into (a) cities, (b) villages, and (c) hamlets, incorporated places with less than 200 inhabitants.

attrib. 1642 *Commons Jnls.* II. 262 For the Hamlet Men, it was Harvest-time. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 123 The thatcher, the most important perhaps of the hamlet craftsmen.

b. *transf.* The people of a hamlet. (*poetic.*)

1740–46 *THOMSON Winter* 422 Hamlets sleeping in the dead of night. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* x. Where the kneeling hamlet drains The chalice of the grapes of God.

Hence **Hamleted** a., located in a hamlet.

Hamletee, an inhabitant of a hamlet. **Hamletize** v. U.S., to incorporate as a hamlet; hence **Hamletization**.

1607–77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xlix. 256 Hamletted in some untravelled village of the duller Country. 1825 *T. CROMWELL Hist. Colchester* 102 Overcoming a feeble opposition from the Tower Hambleteers. 1876 *T. HARDY Eilhelberta* (1890) 283 Going back to give the rudiments of education to remote hamleteers. 1893 *Dispatch* (Columbus) 9 Feb. The controversy concerning the hamletizing of Bullitt Park. *Ibid.*, Annexation, not hamletization, should occur.

Hamloun, in *Gaw. and Gr. Knt.*, error for *hauiloun*, **HAVELON** v.

Hamly, -nes, obs. north. ff. **HOMELY**, -INESS.

Hamlynge, obs. form of **AMBLING**.

c. 1440 *Eng. Cong. Trul.* (E. E. T. S.) 89 Vnneth he wolde ryde any hamlynge hors but mych trottyng hors.

Hammack, **hammacoe**, etc.: see **HAMMOCK**.

|| **Hammal**, **hummaul** (hūmā'l). Also 8–9 *hamaul*, *ghamaul*, *khamal*. [Arab. حَمَال *hammāl* porter, f. *hamala* to carry.] A Turkish or Oriental porter; in Western India, a palanquin-bearer.

1766 *GROSE Voy. E. Ind.* (1772) I. 120 (s. v. *Hummaul*) The Hamauls or porters, who make a livelihood of carrying goods to and from the warehouses. 1830 *MISS PARDOX Beauties of Bosph.* 38 (Stanf.) Here the khamals deposit the heavy bale. 1845 *STOCQUER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 93 The palanquin-bearers (called hammals at Bombay). 1876 *H. M. STANLEY Dark Cent.* I. i. 37 Hammals, bearing clove and cinamon bags.

Hammald, obs. form of **HAMALD**.

|| **Hammam**, **hummaum** (hūmā'm). Also 7–*hamam*; and see **HUMMUM**. [Arab. حَمَام *hamām* bath.] An Oriental bathing establishment, a Turkish bath.

1605 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. ix. 1419 (Stanf.), I went to the Hammam. 1704 *J. PRITS Acc. Mohammedans* 47 They have many Hammams or Wash-houses to bath themselves in. 1800 *T. S. HUGHES Trav. Sicily* I. vi. 174 (Stanf.) We proceeded to the public hummaum, or Turkish bath. 1832 *GELL Pompeiana* I. vi. 87 The first chamber of an oriental hammam. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Press* II. 33 There... she is free from the jealous espionage of her lord, which stops at the hammam's threshold.

Hammed (hæmd), a. [f. *HAM sb.*¹ + **-ED**.] Having hams; usually in comb., as **CAT-HAMMED**, **fickle-hammed**.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4808/4 Stolen or stray'd... a bay Gelding... fickle hammd.

Hammel, variant of **HAMBLE**.

Hammer (hæ'mɔɪ), sb. Forms: 1 *hamor*, 1–3 *homer*, 1–5 *hamer*, 4 *hamyr*, 4–5 *hamur*, 5 *hamere*, *hamour*(s), -owre, 6 *Sc. hemmir*, 6–*hammer*. B. 5 *hambir*, -yr, 5–7 *hamber*. [Common Teutonic: OE. *hamor*, -er, *hmer* = OS. *hamur* (MDu., Du. *hamer*), OHG. *hamar* (Ger. *hammer*); ON. *hamarr*. The Norse sense 'crag', and possible relationship to Slav. *kamy*, Russ. *kamen* stone, have suggested that the word originally meant 'stone weapon'.]

1. An instrument having a hard solid head, usually of metal, set transversely to the handle, used for beating, breaking, driving nails, etc. Hence, a machine in which a heavy block of metal is used for the same purpose (see **STEAM-HAMMER**, **TILT-HAMMER**, **TRIP-HAMMER**).

Knight of the hammer, a blacksmith or hammerman. *Throwing the hammer*, an athletic contest, consisting in throwing a heavy hammer as far as possible.

a. 1000 *Juliana* 237 Carceres duru... homra geweorc. c. 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 272/36 Malleus*, hamer. c. 1090 *Ibid.* 184/3 *Porticulus*, hamor. a. 1205 *Ancr. R.* 284 Wultu þæt God nabbe no fur in his smiððe—ne belies—ne homeres! c. 1369 *CHAUCER Deths Blaunche* 1164 As hys brothes hamers ronge Vpon hys Anuelet vp and doon. 1413 *Pilgr. Sewle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78 Withoute strook of hamour. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 225/1 Hamur (v. rr. *hambyr*, *hamowre*), malleus. 1508 in *Rye Cromer* (1889) 55 Withe too grett yerne hammers. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 161 Such maces and hammers as are used in the warres. 1608 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 210 Mechanicke Slaues With greazie Aprons, Rules, and Hammers. 1717 *DE FOX Mem. Ch. Scott.* II. 38 He that has a Nail to drive, will not want a Hammer. 1825 *D. WILSON Præh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. li. 359 The perforated oblong stone for a hammer. 1825 *RICHARDSON Geol.* 473 [Those] known by the name of Sedgwick's, and by that of De la Beche's geological hammer. *Ibid.* 474 Mineralogical hammers of various forms. 1899 *Autobiog. Beggar boy* 4 The marriage was celebrated in a common lodging-house in Greta Green. I believe the ceremony was performed by a knight of the hammer.

b. *fig.* A person or agency that smites, beats down, or crushes, as with blows of a hammer. Cf. *L. malleus*, O.F. *martel*.

1308 *Inscr. on tomb of Edw. I. in Westm. Abbey*, Edvardus Primus: Scutorum Malleus: Hic est: mccccviii: Pactum serva. 1386 *WYCLIF Jer.* I. 23 Hou to-broke and to-broisid is the hamer of al erthe? 1389 *TREVISIA Hymen* (Rolls) VI. 43 Saladinus... þe strong hamer of Cristen men. 1614 *SYLVESTER Bethuliah's Rescue* iv. 30 Let my victorious hand Be scourge and hammer of this Heathen Band. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* III. xiv. § 14 As malleus Scutorum, the hammer or mauler of the Scots, is written on the tomb of King Edward the First in Westminster; *incus Scutorum*, the anvil of the Scots might as properly be written on the monument (had he any) of Edward the Second. 1674 *HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist.* Epist. (ed. a) A iv b. St. Austin (the hammer of Pelagianism). 1679 *J. GOODMAN Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 154 Broken by the hammer of affliction. 1873 *EDITH THOMPSON Hist. Eng.* xxviii. ¶ 5 Thomas Cromwell... has been called 'the Hammer of the Monks'.

2. In various specific senses or uses:

a. A lever with a hard head arranged so as to strike a bell, as in a clock.

1546 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 26 Item, for shotynge on hammer and a sprynge. 1601 *CORNWALLYSS Ess.* xi. A Clocke, whose hammer was stricken by an Image like a Man. 1864 *SKEAT Uhländ's Poems* 319 Within the gray church-tower The hammer strikes the midnight hour. 1879 *ELLACOMBE Ch. Bells Devon* i. 22 At Exeter... each bell has a sort of clock hammer striking on the outside.

† b. The knocker of a door. *Obs.*

1505 *HIGINS tr. Yennius Nomencl.* 214/2 *Cornix*... the ring or iron hammer wherewith we knocke at the doore. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Alduna de puerta*, the ring or hamer of a doore. 1605–6 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1661 They neuer knock at the Gate (for there is no Ring or Hammer). 1607 *Lisander & Cal.* vi. 104 They heard againe great knocking at the gate by the hammer thereof.

c. *Fire-arms.* (a) In a flint-lock, a piece of steel covering the flash-pan and struck by the flint; (b) in a percussion-lock, a spring lever which strikes the percussion-cap on the nipple; (c) applied to analogous contrivances by which the charge is exploded in various modern kinds of guns.

1590 *Sir J. SMITH Disc. Weapons* II. 47 To strike just upon the wheeles being fire-lockes, or upon the hammers or steeles, if they be Snap-hances. 1745 *DESAGULIERS tr. Gravesande's Nat. Philos.* I. 108 To drive the Cock, which carries the Flint against the Hammer. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 30 The flint strikes the hammer. 1891 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1203 Percussion-gun, with an improved under-box and a safety hammer.

d. A small bone of the ear; the malleus.

1615 *CROOKER Body of Man* 531 With three Bones, the smallest of the whole body... the first is called the *Hammer*, the second the *Anvill*, the third the *Stirrup*. 1718 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xiii. § 5 The Auditory Bones are four in Number, the Hammer, the Anvil, the Stirrup, and between the Anvil and Stirrup there lies a small Bone. 1879 *CALDERWOOD Mind & Br.* 71 The first bone has a rounded head, a narrow neck... its shape has led to its name hammer.

e. A small hammer or mallet used by auctioneers to indicate by a rap the sale of an article. Hence in phrases, as *to bring* (send, put up) *to the hammer*, to sell by auction; to go or come to or under the hammer, to be sold by auction.

(A similar hammer is used by a chairman to call a meeting to order.)

1717 *Prior Alma* iii. 571 When my dear volumes touch the hammer. 1764 *Cowper Task* vi. 201 Oft as the price-deciding hammer falls. 1808 *Marly Life Planter Jamaica* 181 These girls were brought to the hammer to pay their father's debts, being held to be part of his moveable property. 1846 *Tennyson Audley Cr.* 59 His books . . . Came to the hammer here in March. 1896 *Reads Never too late* x. He threatened to foreclose, and sell the house under the hammer. 1897 *Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 128 If you like it, keep it; if not, send it to the hammer.

2. (a) A small wooden mallet with a padded end or head, held in the hand, with which the strings of a dulcimer or similar instrument are struck. (b) A part of the action of a pianoforte, consisting of a slender wooden shank and a padded wooden head, which strikes the strings when the corresponding key is pressed down.

1774 *Specif. J. Merlin's Patent* No. 1081 A set of Hammers of the nature of those used in the kind of Harpsichords called Piano Forte. 1783 *Specif. J. Broadwood's Patent* No. 1379 The hammers which strike the strings. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140/1 The action of the square piano-forte, on its first introduction, consisted of a key, a lifter, a hammer, and a damper. 1879 *Stainer Music of Bible* 52 The leap from a dulcimer to a pianoforte would have been immediate, if the first instruments with keyboards had hammers wherewith to strike the strings. 1880 *Hipkins in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 468/2 The dulcimer, laid upon a table or frame, is struck with hammers.

† 3. A small iron-forge. *Obs.*

1874 *Ray Collect. Words, Of Iron Work* 127 In every forge or hammer there are two fires at the least.

† 4. A disease in cattle. *Obs.*

[*Cf. Cotgr. Marteau*, 'also, the Stithie (a beast's disease)'.] 1816 *Surrey & Mark's Country Farme* 94 The Stithie happening to the Ox, being otherwise called a Mallet or Hammer, is known when the beast hath his hair standing upright all over his bodie. 1888 *R. Holmes Armoury* ii. 172.

5. A match at throwing the hammer. (See note to sense 1.)

1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 635/1 J. Flanagan . . won the Hammer with 131 ft. 11 in.

6. Phrases. *Hammer and tongs* (colloq.): with might and main (like a blacksmith showering his blows on the iron taken with the tongs from the forge-fire). *Hammer and pincers*: a phrase descriptive of the noise made by a horse striking the hind-foot against the fore-foot: *cf. Click, Forging. Thor's hammer, h. of Thor*: (a) the hammer carried by the god Thor in Norse mythology; (b) a figure somewhat like a cross (= FYLFOT); (c) a prehistoric ornament resembling a hammer. *Up to the hammer* (colloq. or slang): up to the standard, first-rate, excellent.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 56. 3/2 I'm now coming at you, with Hammer and Tongs. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 187 To go hammer and pincers, is to over-reach and strike the hinder toe upon the fore-heel. 1801 *Ibid.* XVII. 119 For Hammer and Pincers, or over-reaching. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xxxv. Our ships were soon hard at it, hammer and tongs. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* iv. By Thor's hammer boys, see if I do not return some day. 1888 *MABEL PEACOCK in Academy* 7 Oct. 259 You shall mark your food with the hammer of Thor, and think you are signing a holy sign. 1884 *W. C. RUSSELL Jack's Courtship in Longm. Mag.* III. 241 What cooking there was in it was up to the hammer. 1897 *Faith Autobiog.* I. xxi. 277 He turns to me, and we went at it hammer and tongs.

7. Combinations. a. attrib., as *hammer-bar, -beat, -bolt, -clang, -drudge, -mark, -rod, -spring, -stroke, etc.*; (sense 2 f d) as *hammer-butt, -felt, -fork, -rail, -shank*; b. objective, similitive, and instrumental, as *hammer-beater, -catcher, -welder; hammer-like, -proof, -shaped, -strong* adjs. c. Special combs.: *hammer-ax*, a tool consisting of a hammer and ax combined (Craig, 1847); *hammer-blow*, a blow or stroke of a hammer; also in the steam-engine (see quot.); *hammer-cap*, a cap covering the cock of a gun; *hammer-cramp*, a form of cramp or spasm to which hammermen are liable; *hammer-dress v. trans.*, to dress (stone) by strokes of a hammer; *hammer-fish*, the hammer-headed shark; *hammer-flaw, -flush*, the flakes of heated iron struck off by a hammer; *hammer-gun*, a gun fired by means of a hammer (see 2 c); *hammer-hard a.*, made hard by hammering; *hammer-harden v. trans.*, to harden (metals) by hammering; *hammer-mill*, a water-mill driving a hammer in a small forge; *hammer-oyster* = *hammer-shell*; *hammer-palsy*, paralysis of the arm caused by use of the hammer; *hammer-pick*, a tool with a head formed as a hammer on one side and a pick on the other; *hammer-pike*, 'a long-shafted weapon, like the war-hammer . . . carried by the subalterns in charge of the flag under the First [French] Empire' (Farrow, *Milit. Encycl.* 1885); *hammer-pond*, a pond in which water for driving a *hammer-mill* is stored; *hammer-scale*, the coating of oxide which forms on red-hot iron and can be separated by hammering (also called *forge-scale*); *hammer-sedge, Carex hirta*; *hammer-shark*, the hammer-headed shark; *hammer-shell*, the hammer-shaped shell of a bivalve mollusc of the genus

Mallus; also the animal itself (also called *hammer-oyster*); *hammer-slag, -slough* = *hammer-scale*; *hammer-stone*, a prehistoric stone implement resembling, or used as, a hammer; *hammer-throwing* (see sense 1, note); *hammer-toe* (see quot.); *hammer-tongs*, tongs having projecting pins for holding hammer-heads or other articles with holes punched in them; *hammerwise adv.*, in the manner of a hammer; *hammer-work*, (a) work performed with a hammer; (b) something constructed or shaped with the hammer; *hammer-wrought a.*, worked into shape with the hammer, as iron, brass, etc. Also *HAMMER-BEAM*, etc.

1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1857) 54 The joiner's 'hammer-beat. 1880 *WYCLIF Job* xli. 15 His herte . . . shal be streyned as the stithie of an 'hammer betere. 18 . . . *Frul. Franklin Inst.* CXXIII. 42 (Cent.) The so-called 'hammer-blow in locomotives is the irregularity of the pressure exerted between the wheel and rail, which arises from the vertically-unbalanced action of the counter-weights placed in the wheel to neutralize the horizontal action of the piston and other moving parts. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 141/2 Block passed through the 'hammer butt. 1896 *HIPKINS Pianoforte Gloss.*, *Hammer-Butt*, the centred butt of the hammer-shank in the so-called English action, shaped with the notch against which the stick of the hoppers works. 1883 *CRABB Technol. Dict.*, *Hammer-cap*. 1893 *R. MACDONNELL in Brit. Med. Frul.* 12 May 912 (title) 'Hammer-cramp. 1837 *Ht. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* II. 191 There are four varieties of 'hammer-dressed sandstone. 1824 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 272 He hammer-dressed his stones with fewer strokes than other workmen. 1890 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* 183 The grossest 'hammer-drudge in a country. 1890 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 5/5 A local tuner had ingeniously brightened the tone of a piano by anointing the 'hammer-felts with a mixture of whitening and glue. 1835 *BOOTH Analyt. Dict.* (Worc.), *'Hammer-Fish*, a rapacious fish; the balance-fish. 1799 *SHELVOCKE Artillery* iv. 182 Take of the Filings of Iron or of 'Hammerflaw. 1844 *RUSHW. Hist. Coll.* III. II. 742 The Line strongly guarded with 'Hammer-guns and Murtheers. 1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/2 He used a breech-loading double-barrelled hammer gun, with two triggers within a guard. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 31 'Hammer-hard, is when you harden iron, or Steel, with much hammering on it. 1894 *Ibid.* 92 The Iron-Saws are only 'Hammer-hardened. 1846 *GREENER Sc. Gunnery* 105 We recommend hammer-hardening in all mixtures containing iron. 1754 *SIR J. HILL Hist. Anim.* 301 (Jod.) The squallus with a very broad transverse 'hammer-like head. 1820 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit., Sussex* 306 Pooles and waters . . . of sufficient power to drive 'hammer milles, which beating upon the iron, resound all over the places adjoining. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 326 To form ponds for driving the hammer-mills. 1750 *T. AMORY J. Bunce* (1770) I. xiii. 55 Of all the curious shells . . . the 'hammer oyster was what I wondered at most. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 261 The 'hammer-oyster' is remarkable for its form, which becomes extremely elongated with age; both ears are long, and the umbones central. 1860 *W. FRANK-SMITH in Lancet* 27 Mar. 427 (title) Hephæstic Hemiplegia ('Hammer Palsy'). 1897 *HISSE Holiday on Road* 366 'Hammer-ponds. 1895 *C. R. B. BARRETT Surrey* vii. 168 Parallel to the road . . . I see a long series of hammer ponds. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 141/2 (Piano-forte) 'Hammer rail. 1884 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 118 'Hammer Rods, in a Turret Clock . . . connect the movement with the hammers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 'Hammer-sedge, *Carex hirta*. 1896 *HIPKINS Pianoforte* 29 Cedar has been much used for 'hammer-shanks on account of its elasticity. 1877 *BRYANT Poems, Sella* 146 Hideoous 'hammer-sharks, Chasing their prey. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 349 A sort of Rock or Tree-Oyster, call'd by some a 'Hammer-Shell from its Shape. 1736 *Specif. Kingsmill Eyre's Patent* No. 553 There is then added, a certain small quantity of . . . 'hammer slough. 1883 *CRABB Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Hammer*, 'Hammer-spring, the spring on which the hammer of the gun-lock works. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 107 The little finger touches the hammer-spring. 1879 *J. EVANS Anc. Stone Implem.* 29 The 'hammer-stones used in the manufacture of flint hatchets. 1891 *D. WILSON Right Hand* 41 Similar hammer-stones occur in Danish peat-mosses. 1880 in *Fart S. P. Ellis* (1845) II. 310 The steale obeyeth the 'hammer-stroke. 1873 *MISS BRADDON L. Dawson* Prol. ii. Geoffrey Hossack practises 'hammer-throwing with an iron crowbar. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hammer-toe . . . a distortion of the second toe . . . so that it is bent upwards at an angle, the two terminal phalanges being flexed. 1894 *Daily News* 4 May 6/4 That resemblance to a section of a square arch which is known . . . as 'hammer toe'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 11/1 A second will . . . thump down his fist, 'hammerwise, to nail his arguments. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. de P. R.* xvi. iv. (Tollem. MS.), No pinge stretchep more with 'hamoure-werke þan golde. 1846 *ELLIS Elgin Marb.* I. 107 Made several statues of this hammer-work.

Hammer, sb.²: prob. = Ger. *ammer*, the yellow hunting or YELLOW-HAMMER, q.v.

1806 *CHAPMAN Mons. D'Olive* iv. (D.), 'S' light I ever took thee to be a hammer of the right feather.

Hammer, v. [*f. HAMMER sb.¹*]

I. trans. 1. *lit.* a. To strike, beat, or drive with or as with a hammer.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xviii. (1860) 184 When I haue . . . beten him and hamered him. c 1534 *Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 950 To hamer, marteler. 1642 *J. GOODWIN (title)* Anti-Cavalierism for the suppressing of that butcherly brood of Cavaliering incendiaries, who are now hammering England. 1864 *SKEAT Uhlant's Poems* 334 He hamered the anvil hard into the ground! 1890 *BAKER Wild Beasts* II. 167 They commenced hammering the good dogs with their heavy bamboos.

b. To fasten with or as with a hammer, e.g. by nailing; to drive up, down, etc., with a hammer.

c 1450 *Mironr Saluacion* 152 Crist as he was ruthfully hamerd upon the croce. 1744 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* 1. 247 There beings . . . Are hamerd to the galling oar for life. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* v. 358 All that long morn the lists were

hammer'd up. 1873 *J. RICHARDS Wood-working Factories* 35 If the hooks are hammered down too hard.

c. To beat out, as metal, with a hammer; to shape with blows of a hammer.

1525 [see HAMMERED]. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 200 The Lord hath dilated me by hammering me vpon the anvil. a 1712 *W. KING Ovid's Art of Love* 16 Is it not hammer'd all from Vigo's plate? 1851 *D. WILSON Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. i. 331 Armillæ of pure gold, hammered into rounded bars. 1875 *JOWETT Plato, Cratylus* (ed. 2) II. 232 This is hammered into shape. 1876 *SMILES Robt. Dick* xiii. 94 Has been literally hammered out by the force of the waves.

2. *fig. a.* (from 1 c.) To devise, design, contrive, or work out laboriously; to put into shape with much intellectual effort. Often with *out*. (Frequent in 17th c. 'Used commonly in contempt' J.)

1593 *STANFURDÆ Enes* iv. (Arb.) 96 What broyle Tyrus angry doth hammer. *Ibid.* 108 Hym shee left daunted with feare, woods dutilful haming For to reply. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 82 He hammered in his head many meanes to stay the faire Samela. 1608 *CHAS. I in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 631 The profession of both Houses in the time of hammering this Petition. 1881 *NEVILLE Plato Reliv.* 125 The Peers are Co-ordinate with the Commons in presenting and hammering of Laws. 1752 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 139 He endeavoured to hammer out some excuses for him. 1819 *BYRON Juan* i. clxii, At first he tried to hammer an excuse. 1897 *SAINTSBURY Hist. Elisab. Lit.* viii. (1890) 314 Songs like these are not to be hammered out by the most diligent ingenuity.

† b. To discuss, debate. *Obs.*

1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 117 A question, much hammered between Plato and Aristotle.

c. To drive by dint of reiterated argument or persuasion (as an idea, etc. into a person's head).

1646 *J. HALL Horæ Vac.* 63 Others it must either be forced and hammered into. 1844 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 241 Hammering into his head the design I wished for. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* Pref. (1879) 97 That priggishness and forwardness . . . are soon hammered out of any Cambridge man. 1866 *W. COLLINS Armadale* iii. xiv, Hammering common sense into his head.

d. *Stock Exchange slang.* (a) To declare (a person) a defaulter (see quot. 1887). (b) To beat down the price of (a stock, etc.); to depress (a market).

1865 *Harper's Mag.* XXX. 619 The chronic bears were amusing themselves by 'hammering' i. e. pressing down the price of Hudsons. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 5/2 Having omitted to settle within that time (the three days' grace) he was promptly 'hammered'. 1897 *Financ. Critic* 10 Mar., The head Stock Exchange waiter strikes three strokes with a mallet on the side of a rostrum in the Stock Exchange before making formal declaration of default of a member. Thus, to be 'hammered', is to be pronounced a defaulter. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/4 Bears were induced to hammer the market on bad shipments reported from Glasgow.

II. *intr.* 3. *lit.* To deal blows with or as with a hammer; to strike a succession of heavy blows; to thump.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2311 *Paule* he homered heterly, hurt hym no more. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78 To bete or hameren vpon his hede by yeuynge of counceyll contrary to his pleasure. 1586 *J. HOOKER Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 32 We haue no leasure to serue the Muses, but to be hammering with weapons. 1886 *STOKES Celtic Ch.* (1888) 349 He found an English tourist hammering away with a geologist's hammer. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* I. 186 The lawyer . . . hammered on the door with his heavy whipstock.

4. *fig. + a.* To devise plans laboriously, 'cudgel one's brains', debate or deliberate earnestly (*upon, on, at, of*); with *upon*, sometimes, To reiterate, persist in, insist upon. *Obs.*

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. iii. 18 That Whereon, this month I haue bin hammering. 1598 *GREENEWEY Tacitus' Ann.* xv. viii. 232 He came againe to Rome, hammering greatly with himselfe of going to the provinces of the East. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* v. 18 This the heathens had . . . hammered at. 1777 *J. Q. ADAMS Fam. Lett.* (1876) 293 We haue been several days hammering upon money.

† b. Of an idea: To present itself persistently to one's mind as matter of debate; to be in agitation. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 39 Blood, and reuenge, are Hammering in my head. 1593 *G. FLETCHER Rich. III.* xviii. Poems (Grosart) 151 So still a crowne did hammer in my head. 1667 *DRYDEN Sir Martin Mar-all* i. i. (R.), A thousand things are hammering in his head; 'tis a fruitful noddle, though I say it.

c. To work hard, toil; to make persistent and laborious attempts. *Const. at.*

1755 *JOHNSON, Hammer*, to work; to be busy: in contempt. 1806 *SCOTT Frul.* 7 May, Hammered on at the Review till my backbone ached. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Libr.* (1892) II. ii. 41 He liked . . . to hammer away at his poems in a study where chaos reigned supreme. 1887 *T. A. TROLLOPE What I remember* I. ix. 215 The examiner had been hammering away at the man next before me for an inordinate time. 1890 *A. S. WILKINS in Bookman* Oct. 26/2 Hammering away at a point which he wished to enforce.

5. To make reiterated laborious efforts to speak, to stammer. Now only *dial.*

1619 *R. WESTE Bk. Demenor* 109 in *Babes Bk.* 294 If in thy tale thou hammering stand, or coughing twixt thy words. 1885 *WOOD Life* 21 Feb. (O. H. S.) III. 132 He hammered so long for a Latin word for an 'address'. c 1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* III. 351 Was he hammering over the name. 1855 *ROBINSON Whistly Gloss.*, To Hammer, to speak confusedly, to stammer.

Hammerable (hæ'mərəb'l), *a. rare.* [*f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.*] Capable of being hammered, or beaten out with a hammer; malleable.

1611 Cotgr., *Malleable*, malleable, tractable, hammerable.
1603 Lisle *Alfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 4 That cleere and hammerable glasse of old.

Hammer-beam. *Arch.* A short beam projecting from the wall at the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in place of a tie-beam.

1803 in P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 57 The wallpieces, spandrils and hammer-beams are plain. 1876 Gwilt *Enycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Hammer Beam*, a beam acting as a tie at the feet of a pair of principal rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* vii. 38/1 Rows of hammer-beams, terminating in beautifully-carved figures of angels. attrib. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 292 The hammer-beam roof... once more shows its ancient pitch.

Hammer-cloth. [Derivation unknown.] The conjecture in quot. 1854 is obviously untenable: the coachman's 'box' is not known before 1600. De Quincy, *Autobiog.*, *Germ. Stud.* 1836, (Wks. 1889 II. 83) has a conjecture that *hammer-cloth* is 'a corruption from *hammer-cloth*.' Prof. Skeat has compared Du *hemel* 'heaven, canopy, tester', citing from Hexham *den Hemel van de kotte* 'the Sealing of a Coach.' But these suggestions are not corroborated by the evidence. See also HAMMOCK-CLOTH, with which this is either connected or confused.)

A cloth covering the driver's seat or 'box' in a state or family coach. (In quot. 1465 applied to a material.)

1465 Mann. & Househ. *Exp.* 315 My mastyr bout of Baron of Hadlegthe xij. elles of hamerclothe. 155. in *Archæol.* XVI. 91 (D.) Hamer clothes, with our arms and badges of our colours, and all other things appertaining unto the same wagon. 1736 West *Lett. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 10, I never knew that the golden fangs on hamercloths were so old a fashion. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 153 Hammer Cloths are among the principal ornaments of a Carriage. 1854 Knight *Once upon a Time* II. 18 The [coach] man carried a hammer, pincers, nails, ropes, and other appliances in case of need; and the *hammer-cloth* was devised to conceal these... remedies for broken wheels and shivered panels.

Hence **Hammer-clothed** (-kləpt) *a.*, provided with a hammer-cloth.

1866 Sala *Accepted Addr.* 182 The great... heavy hammer-clothed, double-seated family Carriage.

Hammered (hæ'mərd), *pp. a.* [f. HAMMER *v.* + ED.] Beaten out or shaped with a hammer.

1528 Bury Wills (Camden) 116 A ewer of pewter hamerd. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 951 To spoile Antiquities of hamerd steele. 1671 Milton *Samson* 132 The hamerd cuirass. a 1700 Dryden *Disc. Epick Poetry* (R.), I had certainly been reduced to pay the publick in hamerd money, for want of milled. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 136 The quays... faced with hamerd stone. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* Pref. 11 If rolled armour-plates were to be pronounced superior to hamerd plates.

b. Of grapes: Having innumerable marks as if they had been hammered into shape, a result of good cultivation.

1888 Garden 21 Jan. 50/3 The berries of the Vines with their roots outside were hammered, while those on the inside ones were not.

Hammerer (hæ'məra), [f. as prec. + -ER.]

1. One who hammers or wields a hammer; often, one who plies the geologist's hammer, a geologist. 1611 Cotgr., *Marteleur*, a hammerer; one that worketh with a hammer. 1631 R. H. Arraigun *Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 146 All the late Hammerers of Papists. 1861 Wilson & Geikie *Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 378 The geologists... half-a-dozen stalwart hammerers. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept., A source of regret to the whole brotherhood of hammerers.

2. 'The three-wattled bell-bird of Costa Rica, *Chasmorchynchus tricarunculatus*' (Cent. Dict.).

Hammer-head.

1. The head or striking part of a hammer.

1564 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 144 The hammer hed... worth [= weareth] quite out. 1896 Hinkins *Pianoforte* 30 The flattened shape of the hammer-head favours a musical quality of tone in soft playing that distinguishes many good pianos when the hammers are nearly worn out.

† 2. A head, likened to a hammer; a blockhead. (cf. *beetle-head*.) *Obs.*

1538 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 645/1 Is not ther an hamer hed more meete to make horshe in hel, then to construe y^r scripture in earth. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Ausu. Osor.* 4b, Your owne foolish lying wordes properly forged in that hammerhead of yours. 1628 Gaulle *Pract. The.* (1629) 216 The Hammer-heads sate lately vpon like consultation.

3. a. A hammer-headed shark; so called from the great lateral expansions of the head. b. An American fish, *Hypentelium nigricans*, having a head of hammer-like shape.

1861 Couch *Brit. Fishes* I. 71 The Hammer Head is a rare wanderer to our seas. 1880 Gunther *Fishes*, The 'Hammer-heads' or Hammerheaded Sharks belong to the most formidable fishes of the ocean.

4. An African bird, the shadow-bird or umber-bird (*Scopus umbretta*); from the shape of the head with its occipital crest and long stout bill.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 139/2 The umber is known in South Africa as the hammerkop or hammer-head. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 773 That singular bird known as the hammer-head.

Hammer-head, a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Having a head shaped like that of a hammer.

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* vii. 74 Their hammer headed Joawles Are loyned to their shoulders iust. 1754 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 301 (Jod.) The balance fish and the hammer-headed shark. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, A long hammer-headed old horse.

2. *fig.* Dull in intellect; stupid; beetle-headed.

1558 Huloet, Hammer headed knave, *Tuditanus*. 1600 Nashe *Summer's Last Will* Epil. in Hazl. *Dodley VIII.* 92 Hammer-headed... clowns. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* (Househ. Ed.) 402/2 You hammer-headed woman.

Hammering (hæ'mərin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.]

1. The action of striking, knocking, or beating out with a hammer; the dealing of hard reiterated blows as with a hammer. Also *fig.*

1563 W. Fulke *Meteors v.* (1640) 67 Copper is most like to Silver in the weight, and in the hammering. 1612-13 Br. Hall *Contempl.*, O. T. xx. xii. After a thousand hammerings of the menaces of Gods law. 1768-74 Tucker *Lit. Nat.* (1852) II. 676, I have found the first working too laborious to leave me strength for a second hammering. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 18 He stood the hammering of his antagonist... with uncommon firmness. 1883 W. E. Norris *No New Thing* III. xxxv. 224 I'll give you such a hammering that you won't do it again for a year.

attrib. 1884 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 41 My door became a hammering place for every bailiff in the county. 1875 Buckland *Log-bk.* 32 A beaver using his tail as a hammering instrument.

2. *fig.* + a. Devising, contriving, or constructing.

1590 Pappe *v. Hatchel* (1844) 34 Newe alterations were in hammering. 1666 *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) I. 150 There is a hammering... a brave design to set forth the next spring.

b. *Stock Exchange slang.* (See HAMMER *v.* 2 d.) 1893 *Times* 19 Dec. 11/3 'Bears' assisted the decline by 'hammering'.

c. Of grapes: see HAMMERED b.

1888 Garden 21 Jan. 50/3 The views of those who have maintained that the hammering was due to culture more than anything else.

3. Hesitation in speech, stammering.

1731 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 489, I never... saw so much hammering and indecency in delivery. 1828 Craven *Dial.*, *Hammering*, stammering.

Hammering, ppl. a. That hammers.

1639 S. Du Verger *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 129 That puts a thousand hammering suspicions into thy head. 1895 *Athenæum* 24 Aug. 257/1 It is the hammering alliteration which he especially adopts.

Hammerless (hæ'mələs), *a.* [f. HAMMER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a hammer: *esp.* of a gun.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. ii. § 4. 44 The hammerless gun. 1886 *Badm. Libr.*, *Shooting* (1895) 34 In matter of safety the hammerless has the advantage of the hammer gun.

Hammerman (hæ'məmən). A man who works with a hammer. *spec. a.* A smith or worker in metal. b. A blacksmith's unskilled assistant or 'striker'. c. A man who manipulates a steam-hammer. d. *Coal-mining:* see quot. 1820.

1823 *Charter Town Council Edinb.* 2 May, The Hammermen Craft, bayth blacksmiths, goldsmiths, lorrymen, saidlaris. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlii. 7 The Smyth comforted the moulder, and the Ironsmyth the hammerman. 1619 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.) Anthony Pullen of Hawkhurst, hammerman. 1697 Evelyn *Notes* vii. 266 Not only the Hammer-men, but the very Court of Moneyers itself. 1769 *De Roes's Tour Gr. Brit.* IV. 103 The fourteen incorporated Trades are: Surgeons, Goldsmiths... Farriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Masons [etc.]. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 17 After the manner of a hammer-man at a forge. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, The hammermen of Edinburgh are to my mind afore the world for making stanchions, ring-bolts, fetter-bolts, bars, and locks. 1839 Glover *Hist. Derby* I. 55 When the hollers have finished their operations, a new set of men, called hammer-men, or drivers, enter the works. These fall, or force down, large masses of coal, by means of long and sharp iron wedges.

Hammer-smith. A smith who works with a hammer; a hammerman.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iv. 22 Tubalcaym, that was an hamer smyth. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 318 When such proof is found by the Magnet... then the Hammer-smiths... use further to prove... it. 1796 Nugent *Gr. Tour* II. 201 Ziegenbals... remarkable for its great number of hammer-smiths, and a manufacture of glass. 1887 *Standard* 8 Apr. 2/4 The men are blacksmiths and hammer-smiths.

Hammer-tail. a. 'In a striking clock, a continuation of the hammer stalk that is lifted by the pins in the pin wheel' (Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 1889). b. In a pianoforte: see quot. 1896.

1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts XXXIII.* 355 Fixed with the hammer-tail to the hammer-bar by means of a pin. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 252 For lifting the hammer-tails of small clocks, pins in the wheel... do very well. 1896 Hinkins *Pianoforte Gloss.*, *Hammer-tail*, a prolongation of the hammer-head shaped so as to be caught in its descent by the check.

† **Hammerwort.** *Obs.* The Wall-pellitory. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 374 Genim. hamor wyrt blossom. a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 300/2a *Perdicalis*, homor-wyrt. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* App., Hammerwort is Pellitorie of the wall.

|| **Hammochrystos** (hæmokrɪstɒs). *Min.* [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. ἀμμόχρυσος, f. ἄμμος sand + χρυσός gold.] A sparkling stone mentioned by the ancients; perhaps yellow micaceous schist, or the sand from it. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1750 *tr. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 110. 1868 Dana *Min.* 302. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 321 Nearly everything was glass in the frontage of this fairy mart, and its contents glittered like the hammochrystos stone.

Hammoock (hæ'mək). Forms: a. 6-g *hamaoa*, 7-*acoa*, -*acoo*, -*ackoe*, *hammacho*, 8 *hamaooe*, 8-g *hammaoee*. b. 7 *hamack*(e), *hammac*(k), -*aque*, *amaok*, *hamoock*, *hammok*, 8 *hammo*, 8-g *hamao*, 7-f *hammoock*. [a. Sp. *hamaca* of Carib origin; cf. F. *hamac* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A hanging bed, consisting of a large piece of canvas, netting, etc. suspended by cords at both ends; used *esp.* by sailors on board ship, also in hot climates or seasons on land.

a. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 Theyr hangynge beddes whiche they caule *Hamacas*. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Griana* 55 They lay each of them in a cotten Hamaca, which we call brasill beds. 1613 R. HARCOURT *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 191 Hamacas, which are Indian beds, most necessary in those parts. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 7 Saylers, who... get forthwith into their beds (or hamackoes) [1677 or hamacks]. 1761 *London Mag.* XXX. 220 Orders were... given for sewing him up in a hamacoe, in order to bury him. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 170 To keep the hammoocs in the stations. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 101 Carried on the shoulders of the natives in the *hamacas*, or sedans, of the country.

b. 1666 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 A Hamacke, the lockers, the round-house. 1687 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1693) 45 Lye down and rest them in their Hamacks. 1695 *Mistaken Husband v. i.* in *Dryden's Wks.* (1884) VIII. 626 It cannot be so convenient as a Hammaque. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 134 There is nothing but Famine that can draw them out of their Amacks. 1793 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 112 Travelling is in Hammoocks... slung cross a Pole and bore up at each end by a Negro. 1804 NELSON 26 Apr. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 514 Seamen's beds and hammoocks are very much wanted. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 93, I went aboard, and turned into my hammoock.

2. *transf.* Applied to the suspended nest of the hangbird or American oriole; and to the suspended case made by the caterpillars of certain moths.

1826 BRYANT *Poems, Strange Lady* vii, And there the hang-bird's brood within its little hammoock swings. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. 208 A caterpillar which had completed its hammoock up to, say, the sixth stage of construction. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 60 (1879) 61 There is a Caterpillar that makes a very complicated hammoock.

† 3. = HAMMOCK-CLOTH 1. *Obs. rare*—

1690 *London Gas.* No. 2612/4 Lost, a Coach-Horses Hammoock of Crimson and Musk Colour Caffaw fringed with the same colours.

4. *Comb.*, as *hammoock-bearer*; *hammoock-cradled* *adj.*; *hammoock-batten*, one of the battens or strips of wood nailed to the ship's beams, from which the hammoocks are slung; *hammoock-clew*, -*clue*, the series of small cords (*hammoock-lines*) by which a hammoock is suspended at each end; *hammoock-man*, one of two or more men employed in carrying a hammoock slung on poles; *hammoock-nettings*, *orig.* rope nettings in which the hammoocks when rolled up were stowed away on board ship, these being lashed or hung to the hammoock-rails above the bulwarks; hence, the long troughs afterwards constructed for this purpose on the top of the bulwarks of the spar-deck in a man-of-war; *hammoock-raok* = *hammoock-batten*; *hammoock-shroud*, a hammoock used as a shroud in which to bury a corpse at sea.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hammoock Battens* or *Racks*, cleats or battens nailed to the sides of a vessel's beams, from which to suspend the seamen's hammoocks. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 389 Carried by 'hammoock-bearers at a foot pace. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 62 **Hammoock-lines* are made from groundtows. 1734 W. SNEELGRAVE *Guinea & Slave Trade* 25, I had six **Hammoock-men*, who relieved one another by turns. 1777 Suckling in *Laughton Lett. & Disp. Nelson* 9 The Commanding Officer should always be particular in having the hammoocks well stowed in the nettings. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 349 Heavy bulwarks four feet high, surmounted by 'hammoock-nettings. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, The captain... stood upon the weather 'hammoock-rails, holding by the main-rigging. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. vi.* His heavy-shotted **hammoock-shroud* Drops in his vast and wandering grave.

Hammoock 2: see HUMMOCK.

Hammoock-cloth. [The relation of sense 1 to HAMMOCK 1 is not apparent.]

† 1. A cloth for the back of a horse. *Obs.*

1683 *London Gas.* No. 2060/4 A Hammoock Cloth for a Coach Horse, of a Dark-hair-color'd Cloth Imbroider'd with Red and White. 1689 *Ibid.* 2270/4, 2 Hammoock Cloaths of green Flowed Velvet on a white Ground, both fringed with Scarlet and White.

2. = HAMMER-CLOTH. (? By confusion.)

1830 Miss E. EDEN *Lett.* in Mrs. Swinton *Lady de Ros* (1893) 41, I thought a hammoock-cloth would be better under those circumstances than a dicky.

3. *Naut.* A cloth used for covering the hammoocks to protect them from wet when stowed in the nettings on the top of the bulwarks.

1804 NELSON 28 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VI. 120 The want of these hammoock-cloths will be severely felt, and there is none on board to cover the men's bedding. 1848 J. F. COOPER *Jack o' Lantern* I. 148 The hammoocks were not stowed, and the hammoock-cloths had that empty and undressed look so common to a man-of-war in the night.

Hammy (hæ'mi), *a.* [f. HAM *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by the presence of ham.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Btes* 103 The eating-house connoisseur... ordered a slice of beef cut with a hammy knife.

Hamose (hæ'mɔs), *a.* [ad. L. type **hāmōsus*, f. *hāmūs* hook.] Having hooks, hooked.

1700 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19, 2/1 Compos'd of less Hamose and Twining Particles. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hamour(e), *obs.* form of HAMMER.

Hamous (hæ'məs), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *hām-us* hook + -OUS.] = HAMOSE.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 6 Hamous, or hooked particles.

1756 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 256 A hamous crooked little fang.

Hamper (hæm'pə), *sb.*¹ Also 4-5 -ere, 6-ier, 7-ire: see also HANAPER. [A phonetic reduction of HANAPER, by elision of middle vowel, and assimilation of *np* to *mp*, as in *ampersand*.]

1. A large basket or wickerwork receptacle, with a cover, generally used as a packing-case. In earlier times a case or casket generally; but from 1500 usually of wicker-work.

1398 *Acct. in Exped. Earl Derby* (Camden) 196 Pro emendacione vnius seure de j hamper. c 1485 *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 659/10 *Hic copinus*, hamper. 1490 [see HANAPER 1]. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 607 The mayer and aldermen yode vnto the kyng, and presented hym with an hamper of golde, and therein a thousande pounde of fayre nobles. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 254 A hamper of wikers wth writings in y^e jd. 1530 *PALSGR.* 203/1 Casket or hamper, *escrayn*. 1552 *HULOET*, Hamper for women to put in spindels or bottomes of threade. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. ii. 131 Baskets, hampiers, and small hand-panniers. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 345 His mother had hidden him within a little come flasket or twigen hamper. 1610 *Althorp MS.* p. vi. in *Simpkinson Washingtons*, 3 hampers for the plate covered with sayle skinnies, and all of them with lockes and keyes. 1661 *PRYVS Diary* 27 Sept., We found a hamper of millions sent to me also. 1666 *Ibid.* 21 Sept., A hamper of bottles of wine. 1790 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Adv. to Future Laureate Wks.* 1812 II 333 Like Porters sweating underneath a hamper. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* iv. Undo the hamper, Joe. *Mod. Christmas hampers* have taxed the resources of the Parcel Office.

b. Of definite size or measure (U.S.): in New York, an oyster-basket holding two bushels; in Virginia, a measure of small fish holding about a bushel. (*Cent. Dict.*)

† 2. = HANAPER 3. *Obs.*

1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 29 Preamble*, Fine and fee to your Highness in your hamper... to be payde. a 1577 *SIR A. SMITH Continu. Eng.* (1609) 58 The Clarke of the Hamper is hee that doth receive the fines due for every Writ sealed in this Court. 1647 *HAWARD Crown Rev.* 1 Livery out of the Hamper 28. 08. 4. 1714 *J. FORTESCUE-ALAND Pref. to Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 39 An Annuity of 180 Marks out of the Hamper.

3. *Comb.*, as *hamper-maker*. Also *Hamperful*.

1411 *Close Roll 12 Hen. IV.* (dorso), Petrus Sandhurst, hamper-maker. 1812 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 55, I could kill a hamperful of partridges in the neighbourhood.

Hamper, *sb.*² [*f.* HAMPER *v.* 1]

† 1. Something that hampers, or prevents freedom of movement; a shackle. *Obs.*

1613-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* i. v. His shackles, shackles, hampers, gives, and chaines His linked bolts. a 1644 *Br. M. SMITH Sermon* (1632) 34 If they will needs entangle themselves with those hampers that are made against practisers against the state, who can helpe them?

2. *Naut.* Things which form a necessary part of the equipment of a vessel, but are in the way at certain times. (See esp. *TOP-HAMPER*.)

1835 *MARRIAT Jac. Faith.* xxxix, The boat... immediately filled, and turned over with us, and it was with difficulty that we could escape from the weighty hamper that was poured out of her. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* I. iv. ii. 182 Their vessels... with heavy hamper and a flowing sail.

Hamper (hæ'm'pə), *v.*¹ [Occurs first c 1350, in northern writers; actual origin uncertain; possibly from a radical *ham-* (? *hanim-*), found in Icel. *henja*, pa. t. *hamdi* to restrain, hold back from roving, Ger. *hemmen*, MHG. *hemmen*, MG. *hamen* to restrain, clog, hamper: see Kluge. The ending is that of a freq. or dim.; but the phonology is obscure.]

1. *trans.* To obstruct the free movement of (man or beast), by fastening something on, or by material obstacles or entanglements; to fasten, bind, fetter, shackle, clog; to entangle, catch (*in* something).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1115 Hampres him so harde, to sum cost pat he drawe. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. 220 We be now y lodged bytwene our enemies and yf they mowe vs hamper ther is no bote but deth. c 1537 *Thersites* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 395, I will hamper some of the knaves in a bridle. 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 418 They passe the nights in prisons... hampered and yoked together like brute beasts. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smecl.* (1851) 267 Not contented to be caught in every other gin, but he must be such a novice, as to be still hamper'd in his owne hempe. 1785 *DE FOX Voy. round World* (1840) 339 He caused them to be hampered with ropes, and tied together. 1749 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc.* II. 231 At five we engaged with Ice... and were hampered in it until eleven. 1873 *DAVIES Mount. & Alere* ii. 11 The Carp were hampered in the rushes.

† b. To restrain by confinement.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1175 *Syr Emere*... hamperde hym in hys holde. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 446 Mad folk with fyr hampry in mony hauld. 1583 *STANYHURST Eneis* i. (Arb.) 19 Where blusterus huzing Of wynds in Prison thee great king Æolus hampryth.

c. To derange (a lock or other mechanism) so as to impede its working.

1804 *MISS S. LEE Life of a Lover* VI. 264 (L.), I hampered the lock of the library door, so that I might be secure of interrupting those who should resort thither. 1860 *W. COLLINS Wom. White* iii. x. 405 He has hampered the lock.

2. *fig. and gen.* To impede or obstruct in action; † a. to restrain, fetter (*obs.*); b. to entangle, encumber, or embarrass, with obstacles or difficulties. (Now the common use.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 441 *pat barne*, For wham myn hert

is so hampered. *Ibid.* 668 So loue now me hampris. 1a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1493 That proude hertid Narcissus... Myght on a day ben hampered so For love. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 722, I am hamperd with hate! 1548 *UDALL Erasmi Par. Luke* xxiv. (R.), To snibbe and hamper the hardenese of herte that reigned in the people. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 24 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 106 He so hampered their insolencies that they brought the 2 prisoners. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Ps.* xxxiv. 13 The Tongue is an unruly member, and can hardly be hampered. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* i. iv. If I could hamper him with this girl. 1812 *WELLINGTON Let. to Earl of Liverpool* 27 Mar. in *Gurw. Desp.* IX. 14, I believe no officer at the head of an army was ever so hampered. 1846 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. i. ii. iii. § 5. 41, I do not mean to hamper myself with any fine-spun theory. 1876 *Bosw. SMITH Carthage* 206 The duty of protecting her had often seriously hampered his movements. 1891 *FREEMAN St. fr. French Trav.* 117 The builder was hampered by the existence of aisles.

3. To tie up together, pack up; to put together into one bundle or parcel. (Cf. also HAMPER *v.* 2.) 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1284, *pe golde of þe gazafylace*... Wyth alle þe vrmntes of þat hous, he hamprred togeder. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 198 The unconsidered trifles counted, priced, or hampered up together.

† 4. *fig.* (with *up*) To fasten up, make fast. *Obs.* c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* vi. 136 To avoid ensuing jars Ile hamper vp the match, Ile... wed you here.

Hence **Hampering** *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*; also **Hamperer**, one who or that which hampers.

1812 *L. HUNT in Examiner* 21 Sept. 595/1 Fresh hamperings... with a new ally. a 1837 in *Lockhart Scott* xli. (1839) V. 352 note, Tis a sad hamperer of genius. 1861 *WILSON & GRIKIE Mem. E. Forbes* ii. 40 No hampering pecuniary restrictions were laid upon him in his early days.

Hamper, *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* [Derivation obscure.] To strike, beat. (*trans.* and *intr.*)

a 1599 *SKELTON Ware the Hawke* 325 Masyd, wyles, merry smyth, Hamper with your hamper, upon thy styth. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* vii. 118 Out with your blades And hamper these jades. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, Hamper, to beat. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Hamper*, to beat. *North.*

Hamper, *v.* 3 [*f.* HAMPER *sb.* 1: cf. the following passage in which there is a word-play on the *sb.*: 1603 *DEKKER Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 61 I'll hamper somebody if I die, because I am a basket-maker.]

1. *trans.* To load with hampers; to present with a hamper (*humorous*).

1785 *BAILEY Erasmi Collog.* (1877) 325 (D.) One ass will carry at least three thousand such books, and I am persuaded you would be able to carry as many yourself, if you were well hampered. 1838 *BRENTON Life E. St. Vincent* ii. ix. 155 It was a common expression with the receiving clerks in the dock yards, to say that 'they had not been hampered', as a reason for refusing to receive inferior articles into store. The 'hampering' meant a bribe in the shape of a hamper of wine (etc.). 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 13 Dec. 3/3 There is something particularly charming in being 'hampered' at Christmas-time.

2. To pack in a hamper. (Cf. also HAMPER *v.* 1 3.) 1775 *ASH, Hamper*... to put up in a hamper. 1846 in *WOLCOTT*.

Hampered (hæ'm'pərd), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* HAMPER *v.* 1 + -ED.] Fettered, entangled, impeded, encumbered, embarrassed: see the verb.

1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Home* xi, As an entangled, hamper'd thing. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iii. xv. (1718) 186 These fleshy fetters, that so fast involve My hamper'd soul. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 108 A toiling owner of a small station, a hampered purchaser of a larger one.

Hence **Hamperedly** *adv.*; **Hamperedness**.

1831 *CARLYLE Let. in Froude Life in Lond.* (1882) II. viii. 211 The worst thing about our establishment is its hamperedness. 1837 — *Mirabeau in Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 254 Count de Mirabeau 'rides in the garden of forty paces' with quick turns, hamperedly.

† **Hamperman**, *Obs.* *a.* An official in charge of the hamper or hamper. *b.* A bearer of a hamper. 1566 *Housh. Ord.* 171 The said gentleman-usher, sewer, hampermen, groomes, pages, and yeomen ushers... to have the reversion of the said service. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Whimsies, Pedlar* 140 Something he would gladly leave the young hamperman, his hopefull heir.

Hamper, -ire, *Obs.* *f.* HAMPER *sb.* 1

Hamshackle (hæ'm'ʃæk'l), *v.* [app. of *Sc.* or northern dial. origin; possibly *f.* radical *ham-*, as in HAMPER *v.* 1 + SHACKLE *v.*; but the first element also occurs as *hab-*, *hap-*, *hob-*, *hop-*.] *trans.* To shackle (a horse or cow) by a rope or strap connecting the head with one of the forelegs; hence *fig.* to fetter, curb, restrain.

1808 *J. SIBBALD Chron. Scot. Poetry* Gloss. (Jam.) *Hamshakel*, to fasten the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore legs, to prevent its wandering too far in an open wild. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Hamshackle*, to fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs. Vicious cows and oxen are often so tied, especially when driven to slaughter. 1847 in *CRAIG*. 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Hamsoken, -soken, *Obs.* *ff.* HAMESUCKEN.

Hamster (hæ'm'stə), Also 6 hamester, 9 hamster. [*a.* Ger. *hamster*; so in MHG.; OHG. had *hamastro* masc., OS. *hamstra* fem., com-weevil.]

A species of rodent (*Cricetus frumentarius*) allied to the mouse and rat, found in parts of Europe and Asia; it is of a stout form, about 10 inches long, and has cheek-pouches in which it carries the grain with which it stores its burrows; it hibernates during the winter. Also applied to other pouched rodents allied to or resembling this. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 413 The skins of

Hamsters are very durable. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. i. 454 The Cricetus, or German rat, which Mr. Buffon calls the hamster. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 69 Fortunately for England the hamster is not indigenous within the precincts of the island. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 350 Dormice and hamsters are found in the stony region South of Judea.

b. Also *hamster-mouse*, -rat.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 411 heading, Of the Hamster-mouse. 1829 *E. JESSE Irrel. Nat.* 151 The hairs of the hamster mouse... have a central perforation, apparently uninterrupted throughout their whole length. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* xviii, You purblind old hamster-rat.

c. The fur of the hamster.

1895 *Spectator* 23 Nov. 722/1 Lining-furs, such as squirrel, hamster, muskrat.

Hamstring (hæ'm'striŋ), *sb.* [*f.* HAM *sb.* 1 + STRING *sb.*]

a. In human anatomy, one of the tendons (four inner and one outer) which form the sides of the ham or space at the back of the knee; they are the tendons of the semimembranosus, semitendinosus, gracilis, sartorius, and biceps muscles of the thigh. b. In quadrupeds, the great tendon at the back of the 'knee' or hough in the hind leg; it is the *tendo Achillis*, corresponding to that of the heel in man. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* ii. (1593) 53 Hir hamstrings and her knees were stiffe. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 462 (R.) Wounding their backs, and cutting their hamstrings. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 293/1 A Leg of Veal or Mutton hung by the Ham String on a Hook. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 260, I also drew the integuments gently towards the inner ham-string.

Hamstring (hæ'm'striŋ), *v.* Pa. t. and *pp.* *-stringed* (*-stringd*), *-strung* (*-strɒŋ*). [*f.* prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut the hamstrings of, so as to lame or disable; also to cut the muscle or tendons of the small of the whale. 1675 *PRIDEAUX Lett.* (Camden) 33 If they should know this to, they would hamstring me. 1831 *YOUATT Horse* i. (1847) 4 The Israelites were commanded to hough or hamstring the horses that were taken in war. 1865 *Reader* 17 June 676 Poor Cyril Lucar was ham-stringed by order of the Sultan in 1638.

2. *transf. and fig.* To disable as if by hamstringing; to cripple, destroy the activity or efficiency of. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. (1851) 47 So have they hamstringed the valour of the Subject by seeking to effeminate us all at home. a 1698 *MARVELL Poems, Damon the Mower*, Ham-stringed frogs can dance no more. 1719 *T. GORDON Cordial Low Spirits* I. 129 A Reason sufficient, why Oaths ought not to hamstring the Ambassadors. 1858 *CARLYLE Frænk. Gl.* iii. ii. (1865) I. 144 Thought all hamstring, shrivelled by inveterate rheumatism.

Hamular (hæ'mi'ulə), *a.* [*f.* L. *hāmūl-us* small hook + -AR.] Of the form of a small hook; hooked; applied *spec. in Anat.* to processes of certain bones. 1839-47 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* III. 271/2 The Pterygoid processes... present in each of these species distinct hamular processes. 1854 *OWEN Skel. in Circ. St. L.* 249 A hamular process is sent off from the head of the tibia and fibula.

Hamulato (hæ'mi'ulət), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ATE.]

a. *Bot.* Having a small hook at the tip (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); also = HAMULOSE, a. b. *Anat.* = HAMULAR.

Hamule (hæ'mi'ul), [*ad.* L. *hāmūlus* small hook, dim. of *hāmulus* hook.] = HAMULUS.

1847 *CRAIG, Hamule*, in Anatomy, any little crookedlike process.

Hamulose (hæ'mi'ulə's), *a. Bot.* [*f.* L. *hāmūl-us* small hook + -OSE.] a. Covered with little hooked hairs or bristles. b. Having a small hook, hamulate. 1860 in *WORCESTER* (citing GRAY). 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hamulous (hæ'mi'uləs), *a. Bot.* [*f.* as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* viii. 279 Take the hamulous Pericarpium of the Teazle.

|| **Hamulus** (hæ'mi'uləs), *Pl.* *hamuli* (-əi). [*L.* *hāmūlus*, dim. of *hāmulus* a hook.]

a. *Anat., Zool., and Bot.* A small hook or hook-like process, as in certain bones, in feathers, etc.; in *Bot.* a hooked bristle. b. *Obstetric Surg.* A hook-shaped instrument for extracting the foetus.

1727-31 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1855 *HOLDEN Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 101 The external or orbital surface has a vertical ridge upon which terminates below in a small lancet-like process or tongue, termed hamulus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hamulus*... The hook-like portion of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. Also, a term for the unciform bone.

Hamur, hamyr, *Obs.* *ff.* HAMMER.

[**Hamylone**, in *Rel. Ant.* I. 154, error for *hauylone*, *HAVELON sb.*]

Hamyne = *amen*, AIM *v.*

1530 in *PALSGR.* 577/2.

Han = *haven*, *Obs.* *inf.* and *pres. t. pl.* of HAVE *v.* **Han**, *Obs.* form of KHAN.

Han', *Sc.* form of HAND *sb.* and *v.*

Hanafite (hæ'näfīt), Also **Hanef**, -ifte. [*f.* Arab. حنيفة *ḥanīfī* (f. *ḥanīfah* personal name) + -ITE.] A member of one of the four sects or schools of the Sunnites or orthodox Mohammedans, following the rite of Abu Hanifah of Kufah (c 700-770). Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

[1738] J. PITTS *Relig. & Mann. Mahometans* 57 The Hanifees... put their Hands on their Belly. 1841 *LANK Arab. Nrs.* 17 This class consists of four sects, Hanafees, Shafiees, Malikees, and Hanbelies. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 292 Hanifah... founder of the Hanifites, the oldest of the sects of Mohammedans considered orthodox. 1889 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 661/1 The Hanafite rite is official in the Turkish empire.

† **Hanap** (hæ'nāp). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. OF. *hanap* (= Prov. *enap*), drinking-vessel, cup, ciborium: OFrankish **knapp* = OHG. *knapp*, *napp* = OE. *hnep*, *hnæpp*, Du. *nep*, cup, bowl, basin.] A drinking-vessel, a wine-cup or goblet. Now applied, as an antiquarian term, to mediæval goblets of ornate character.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 540 Kyng Rycharde gaue vnto the Frenshe Kyng an hanap or basyn of golde, wth an ewir to the same. 1530 *PALSGR.* 54 *Hanap* is olde romant, though I fynde it used in Froissart. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D. iv.* He had indeed four silver hanaps of his own. 1853 *SOMER Pautroph.* 365 Charles the Bald gave to the Abbey of St. Denis a hanap, said to have belonged to Solomon. 1879 *C. DICKENS Dict. Lond.* (1884) 251 A... collection of mavers and hanaps and cups. 1894 *Times* 19 July 4/4 A silver-gilt bulb hanap and cover, on three feet formed as draped male figures on diamond-shaped plinths. German, end of the 15th century.

Hanaper (hæ'nāpə). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 *hanypere*, *hanapre*, 7 *haniper*, *hanper*. [a. OF. *hanapier* case to hold a hanap: see prec. and *HAMPER* sb. 1.]

† 1. A case for a hanap or hanaps; a plate-basket; a repository for treasure or money. Cf. *HAMPER* sb. 1. (In quot. 1570-6 perh. transferred from 3.)

[1380 *Thorne's Chron.* (Du C.), Hi 4 bacini in uno Hanapario. Item undecim cippi argentei... cum suis hanaperiis. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 226/1 Hanypere [c. 1490 *M.S. K. hamper*], *canistrum*, *cartilais*. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 285 The yearly maintenance thereof [the Chapel at Hakington] was to be drawn from the same Hanaper [St. Thomas's offerings at Canterbury] and to be bestowed on certain Secular Chanons.

2. A round wicker case or small basket in which documents were kept: see quots. and references.

[1290 *Indenture* 30 Dec. in *Stat. Scot.* I. 117 (red) Item vij Haneparios quos magister Thomas de Karnoto olim Cancellarius Scocie misit... In quorum uno hanepario ix^{ta} & xvij littere, etc. 1323-4 *Bp. Stapleton's Calendar* 17 Edw. II ff. 59 In hanepario de virgis, ad hoc signum... Carte et scripta de feoffamentis & donacionibus Regis Anglie [242 Documents]. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 49. 1796 *J. ANSTY Pleader's Guide* (1803) 45 The Writ Original... Which first in mouldy hanper slept By Lawyers Hanaper yeleft. 1836 *PALGRAVE Antient Kal. & Inv.* (Rec. Comm.) I. 1. 28 Upon a recent inspection of a bag of deeds... I found that it contained the hanaper so described... and within the hanaper were all the several deeds with their seals in the highest state of preservation. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 658 Surprised that you should rake up such rubbish as this from the old hanapers of empiricism. 1891 *HUBERT HALL tr. Memorand. Scacc.* 42 Ed. III in *Antiq. & Curios. of Exch.* II. 53. 1894 *SCARGILL-BIRD Guide Documents in P. R. O.* Intro. 13.

3. The department of the Chancery, into which fees were paid for the sealing and enrolment of charters and other documents. Abolished by Statute 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 11 (1832).

So called, according to some, because documents that had passed the Great Seal were here kept in *hanaperio*, in a hanaper (sense 2), until the fees thereon were paid; others have taken the name as orig. applied (in sense 1) to the *fiscus* in which the money thus accruing was itself kept: so Du Cange, s.v. *Hanaperium*.

Clerk, Controller, Warden of the Hanaper: see quots.

[1314 in *Red Bk. Exch.* (Rolls) 920 *Qe le Clerk del Hanaper de notre Grant Seal rende son acounte a notre Eschequier.* 1326 *Ibid.* 932 *Les acountes... des issues du seal de la Chancellerie par le clerk gardeyn del Hanaper.* 1350 *Close Roll* 24 Edw. III in *Rymer Foedera* (1825) III. 1. 196 *Rex dilecto clerico suo... custodi hanaperii cancellarie nostrae.* 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 433 *Status Reventionum*... Regni... De Exitibus Hanaperii... M^o vi^o Lxviii^o li. iij s. iij d. 1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 317/1 That this... Acte... be not prejudiciall... to the clerke of oure Hanaper. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 20 Twyce in every yere the clerke of the hanapere should calle a newe householde rolle oute of the King's countynghouse. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 2 And that the said clerke of the Hanaper shall make a true and juste acounte therof [sc. of the moneys received for first-fruits, etc.], as he is bounde to do of the money received of the profites of the Kings greute seale. 1536 *Statutes Irel.* 28 *Hen. VIII* (Bolton, 1621, 108) The writings obligatorie or money taken for the same shall rest, remaine, and abide in the hands of the underthesaurer, or in the Hanaper of the kings Chancerie in Ireland. 1607 *DAVIES Lett. Earl Salisb.* i. (1787) 233 The commission was drawn and sealed in the hanaper. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, Hanaper of the Chancerie, anno 10 R. 2. cap. prim., seemeth to signifie as *fiscus* originally doth in Latine. — *Ibid.* (1672) *Clerk of the Hanper, or Hanaper*, is an Officer in the Chancery... otherwise called *Warden of the Hanper*... whose business is to receive all Money due to the Kings Majesty, for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions and Writs; as also Fees due to the Officers for enrolling and examining the same. *Ibid.* *Controller of the Hanper*... is an Officer in the Chancery, daily attending in Term-time on the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to take all things sealed from the Clerk of the Hanper, to note the just number and effect of all things so received, and to enter the same into a special Book. 1790 *STRYKE Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. ii. 354/1 They receive it [their rent of five marks] very duly, either out of the Exchequer, or Hanaper even until this present. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 49. 1848 *Act 5 & 6 Vict.* c. 103 § 1 The following Offices of the High Court of Chancery, namely, the Offices of Clerks of

the Enrolments... Comptrollers of the Hanaper... are hereby abolished. 1845 *LD. CAMPBELL Chancellors* (1857) I. Intro. 6 The place where the Chancellor carried on his business... was divided between the 'Hanper' or hamper, in which writs were stored up; and the 'Petty Bag'.

† **Hanaster, hanster**. *Obs.* Also 4 *hauncor*, 5 *handster*, *ester*. [The earliest form cited by Brian Twyne from Oxford City documents is *hauncor*; *hanster* occurs in 14-15th c.; *handster* is mentioned by Twyne as also found by him; the usual form after 1500 was *hanaster*, latinized *hanasterius*. The earlier forms *hauncor*, *hanster*, favour the view that the word was a derivative of *hansa* or *hanse*: cf. esp. *Hansing* s.v. *HANSE*.] The name given (in the city of Oxford) to persons paying the entrance-fee of the guild-merchant (see *HANSE* 2), and admitted as Freeman of the City.

1321-2 *Oxf. City Doc.*, in *Twyne's MSS.* XXXIII. 241 [in *Rot. Comp. Camerarium* de anno xv^o Regis Edw. II.] Item, summa rec^t de Hauncers hoc anno vij li. xi s. 1393 *Ibid.* [in *Rot. Comp. Camer.* de an. 17^o Ric. II.] Item recept. de admissis in gilda hoc anno 17 li. 2s. 1399 *Ibid.* [in alio rentali sive computo de 23^o Ric. II.] Item recept. de Hansters hoc anno 7 li. 2s. 6d. 1410 [in *Rot. Comp.* de x^o Henr. IV.] Comput. de Hansters hoc anno 14 li. xis. 6d. 1599 *Title of List* in *Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 23 Hanasterii ibidem tempore Johannis Traves maioris, Walteri Gover et Johannis Kyng Camerarium, Anno regni regis Henrici Octavi undecimo. c. 1608 *BRYAN TWYNE MSS. Collecta* XXXIII. 241 (Note to quot. 1390) *Hansters*, sive ut alibi legitur ibidem *Handsters*... Conjicio autem hoc vocabulo denotari illos quos frequentius illic vocari observavimus *Intrantes* sive *Admissos* eo anno in *gilda Anlam*. [margin] *Hansters* et *Hansters*, et sunt apprenticii ad libertatem civitatis vocati, et ita dicuntur Oxoniæ hodierno die, vocabulo ab *Hanse* derivato. 1807 *C. W. BOASE Oxford* 44 In the sixteenth century they [the chamberlains] were still joined with the mayor in admitting the new hanasters or members of the trading corporation. 1890 *GROSS Guild Merchant* II. 194 Oxford... Those admitted to the Gild or freedom seem to have borne the name 'hansters'. Among the town muniments there is a book containing lists of the latter.

Hanbalite. Also *Ham*. [f. Arab. *حنبل* *Hanbal* + -ITE.] A member of the strictest of the four sects of orthodox Mohammedans, following the rite of Ahmad Ibn Hanbal (A.D. 780-855). Also *alib. or adj.*

[1841 (*Hambles*) see *HANAFITE*. 1865 *W. G. PALGRAVE C. & E. Arabia*, Those of the Hanbalite sect. 1886 *BLOUNT Dict. Sects* 283/1 Four sects, named after their founders, Hanifites, Malekites, Shafieites, and Hanbalites, who differ in some unimportant points of ritual and Koranic interpretation. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 661/1 The *Hanbalites*, whose system is the strictest, have practically disappeared in the *Mulhikites*.

Hance (hans), sb. Also 6 *hawnce*, *hawnse*, *haunse*, 7 *haanse*, 6-9 *hanse*, *haunce*. [perh. a. AF. **haunce* = OF. *haunce*, *haulce*, later *haunse*, rise, elevation, raised part, f. *hausser* see *HANCEV*.]

† 1. The lintel of a door or window. *Obs.*

1334 *MORE On the Passion Wks.* 1295/2 He commaunded... they should bysprinkle the postes and the hawnce of their doores with the blood of the lambe. *Ibid.* 1397/2 Marke ourselfe... in the hawnce of oure foreheade, with the letter of *Taw*. 1552 *HULOET*, Haunce of a dore or other lyke, *linen*, *supercilium*. 1585 *HIGINS tr. Junius Nomenclator* 213/4 *Supercilium*... the hanse of a doore. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Claveau*... the Haunse, or Lintel of a doore. 1618 [see 5].

2. *Naut.* a. A curved rise from a lower to a higher part, as of the fire-rails or bulwarks from the waist to the quarter-deck. Also erroneously *hanch* or *haunch*. b. = *HAUNCH*.

(Viewed from the 'higher part', the 'rise' was a fall or descent; hence, the explanation in Harris and later Dicts.)

1637 *HEWWOOD Royal Ship* 41 Upon the Hances of the waste are foure Figures. 1664 *E. BUSHNELL Compl. Shipwright* 11 Then set off the Lumbering Home, at the Height of the two first Haunses. 1710 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.*, *Hances* (in a Ship) are Falls or Descents of the Fire-Rails, which are placed on Banisters on the poop, Quarter-Deck, &c., down to the Gangway. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Hance* or *hanch*. A sudden fall or break, as from the drifts forward and aft to the waist. Also those breaks in the rudder, &c., at the parts where it suddenly becomes narrower. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hances*, spandrels; the falls or descents of fire-rails.

3. *Arch.* The arc of smaller radius at the springing of an elliptical or many-centred arch. Now usually viewed as the 'haunch' of the arch, and often so spelt: cf. *HAUNCH*.

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 33 A part of the Ellipsis... which is called the *Hanse*; The other part... is called the *Scheam*. 1795 *W. HALFPENNY Sound Building* 9 If the Arch is required to be quicker or flatter on the Hanse. 1808 *J. M. SPEARMAN Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 269 The exterior surface is formed by two planes touching the curv^d on the hances, and meeting in a ridge over the vertex of the arch.

b. (See quot.)

1848-76 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Hance*, the small arch which often joins a straight lintel to a jamb. Hence the term *Hance arch*.

† 4. *transf.* A curved or rounded part of a body. Cf. *HAUNCH*. *Obs. rare.*

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. i. 69 The last shot... struck... against a former shot... with the hance of its end so as to flatten it in that part.

5. *Comb.*, as *hance-head* = 1.

1618 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 207 The Jawmes

and munions to be of white stone with hance heads also of white stone. 1886 *Ibid.* 112 The arches, or hance-heads, were cut out of the window-heads, which are now square at the top.

Hence *Hanced a.*, provided with a hance. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* III. 555 Rectangular windows divided by monials into two or three lights, each light being 'hanced' or arch-headed.

† **Hance**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *haunoe*, 4-7 *hauns(e)*, 5 *hawnoe*, 6 *haunsh*, 6-7 *hanoe*. [app. a. AF. **hauncer* for OF. *haucer*, *haulcer* (f. *hausser*) to raise. Cf. *ENHANCE*.] *trans.* To raise, lift, elevate, exalt; = *ENHANCE* 1. 2.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 12436 Alle pese kalle men 'circumstances' Pat vn to be grete dede men haunces. 1380 *WYCLIF Ps. xxxvii* [i]. 35 The vnptouse aboue hauncid. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 121 To ben haunsyd in hyze estate. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 230/2 Hawncyn, or heynyn... exalto, elevo, sublevo. Ya 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) v. 424 He haunshed our kinde on high. *Ibid.* vi. 98 Mecke also he haunshed has. c. 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 326 Or euer the geant myght have haunshed his Clubbe. 1513 *MORR* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 791 Every thing was haunshed above the measure. 1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 110 Yt toe the skytyp is haunshed.

b. (?) To excite with liquor, 'elevate'.

1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Trav.* Wks. III. 78/1 At the Table every man did his best endeavour to hauns mee for my welcome. [Cf. *NARES* s.v. *Hanced*.]

Hence † *Haunoing vbl. sb.*, raising, elevation.

1380 *WYCLIF Jer.* xlix. 16 Thin owne hauncyng deceoyede thee. 1529 *Pope's v. Hatched* (1844) 36 The hogshedd was euen come to the hauncing, and nothing could be drawn from him but drega.

Hancel, *obs. form of HANDSEL.*

† **Hancenchede**. *Obs.* In 4 *haun-*. [app. a. deriv. of *HANCE* v.; as if f. a ppl. adj. **hauncen* + -hede, -HEAD.] The condition of being 'lifted up'; pride, haughtiness.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 5164 *Pe fyrst ys ouer moche drede, pe touber ys proude haunchende.*

Hanch (hanch), v. Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 *hantoh*, 7 *haunsh*, 9 *hansh*. [a. obs. f. *hancher* 'to gnashe or snatch at with the teeth' *Cotgr.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To snatch, snap at, or bite with violent or noisy action of the jaws; said of large dogs, wild beasts, cannibals, or greedy men.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 774^a Par liggez lymmes of laddes, leggez and harmes... Som hanchyd of be heued, som pe handez etyn. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* vii. 2 Lest he hanch vp my soule like a lyon. — *Ibid.* v. 29 They shal roare, and hanch vp the praye. a 1666 *R. BAILLIE Lett.* (1841) I. 252 A number greidillie hanchit at the argument... bot came not near the matter. 1808-25 *JAMIESON, Hansh*. 1834 *M. SCOTT Cruise Midge* (1863) 38 Several men had been terribly torn by the Blood-hounds who... stood gasping and barking and hanching at us, at the entrance of the opening.

Hence *Hanch*, sb. *Sc.*, a voracious snap.

1808-18 in *JAMIESON*. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., 'The dog made a hanch at me.'

Hanch, Hanch, *obs. ff. HAUNCH, HANK.*

Hanchleth, *obs. Sc. form of ANKLE.*

c. 1538 *LYNDESAY Syde Taillis* 123 Syder nor may their hanchlethis hyde. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 Thair cotes war syd evin to the hanchleth.

Hand (hænd), sb. Forms: a. 1-5 *hond*, 4 *hoond(e)*, 4-6 *honde*. *β.* 1- *hand*, 4 *haunde*, 4-7 *hande*. *Plural.* a. 1 *honda*, 2-4 *honde*, 4 *hond*; 1 *handa*, 2-4 *hande*. *β.* 2-5 *honden*, (2 -an, 5 -on). *γ.* 4 *heind*, 4-5 *hend*, *hende*. *δ.* 3-6 *hondes*, 4-5 -is, 5 -us, -s; 4-7 *handes*, 5 -us, 5-6 -is, -ys, 4- *hands*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hand*, *hēnd*, fem. u-stem, pl. -a; = OFris. *hand*, *hond* (pl. *honda*), OS. *hand* (pl. *hend*), OHG. *hant* (pl. *henti*), ON. *hēnd* (genit. *handar*, pl. *hendr*), Goth. *handus* (pl. *handjus*). Regarded by some as belonging to Goth. -*hīnþan*, pa. ppl. -*hūnþans* to seize; but this is doubtful. The original OE. pl. *handa*, ME. *hande*, was (like other plurals in -e), superseded in ME. by *handen*, and this eventually by *hands*, *hands*. Northern Eng. had in 14-15th c. an unlaut-plural *hend* from Norse.]

A. Illustration of the plural forms.

a. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xx. 20 He set-ywde him his *handa* [*Lindisf.* 8a *hōnd*, *Rushw.* *hond*], and his sidan. c. 1160 *HATTON Gosp.* Matt. iv. 6 On heora *hande*. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 His fet and his *honde*. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 14673 Abraham... band itt fēt & *hande*. a 1300 *K. Horn* 112 Wringinde here *honde*. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 156 Therto thai held vp her *hond*. c. 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 2658 He hew of heuedes, armes, and *haunde*.

β. c. 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John xx. 20 He atewode beom hys *handen*. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 His fet and his *hondan*. *Ibid.* 91 Heo setten heore *honden* [101 here *hondan*] ofer ilfde men. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 10/304 Opur beore *hondene* opur *bapeden* al. c. 1400 *A. DAVY Dreams* 95 He vnneiled his *honden* two. c. 1400 *Chron. Vild.* 1224 My *hondon* and my fete.

γ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3566 His *hend* [v.rr. *hende*, *handes*, *hondes*] vnquemi for to quak. *Ibid.* 17142 (Gōtt.) Take vte mi herte bituix bi *heind* [*Cott.* *hend*]. 1340 *HAMFOLK Pr. Cons.* 3214 Bunden by *hend* and fete. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) ii. 5 *pe pece*... to be whilk his *hend* were nailed. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 7 God has maide man with his *hend*. c. 1475 *Babees Bk.* 200 Somme holde the clothe, somme poure vpon his *hende*.

δ. c. 1205 *LAY.* 10187 Heo letten heom drazen vt oðer bi *hondes* oðer bi fot. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3678 *Sc.* couerd *par-wit* his *hands* [v.rr. *handis*, *handes*, *hondes*] als. 1380

WYCLIF 2 Sam. xvii. 2 The hoondis feblid. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 Pe handus leyed vpon. c1430 *Stans Puer* 22 in *Babes Bk.* 29 Pin hondis waische also. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. lxxxviii[i]. 9. I. stretch out my hondes vnto the.

B. Signification.

General arrangement. I. The simple word. *The member, its use, its position, 1-6. ** As representing the person, 7-10. *** As put for its capacity or performance, 11-17. **** Something like a hand, 18-22. ***** That which is held in the hand, 23-24. II. Phrases. * With governing preposition, 25-36. ** With verb and preposition, 37-42. *** With governing verb, 43-46. **** With qualifying adjective, 47-51. ***** With an adverb, 52-54. ***** With another noun, 55-59. ***** Proverbial phrases and locutions, 60. III. Attributive uses and Combinations, 61-63.

I. The simple word. *The member, its action, its position, its symbolic use.

1. The terminal part of the arm beyond the wrist, consisting of the palm and five digits, forming the organ of prehension characteristic of man. The name is also given to the similar members forming the terminations of all four limbs in the quadrumanous animals or monkeys.

c805 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxviii[i]. 4 Strelas in honda mæhtzes. *Ibid.* cxxviii[i]. 7 Ne gefylled hond his se ripeð. c1000 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 264/32 *Manus*, hand. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3336 Moyses helde up his hond. c1386 *CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 107 In his hand [v. rr. hond, honde] he baar a myghty bowe. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 125, I bryng rekyls. Here in myn hende. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 234 Then eche Prince layed his right hand on y^e Missal, and his left hand on the holy Crosse, and toke there a solempne othe. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commur.* (1603) 108 As long as their hands were able to holde a penne. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 67 Here walk'd a French Fop with both his Hands in his Pockets. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 215 And when the Vicar joined their hands, Her limbs did creep and freeze. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 31 This opposition of a fifth member to the other four constitutes what is properly called the hand. 1842 TENNYSON *Break, Break, Break* iii, O for the touch of a vanish'd hand. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place* Nat. ii. 90 The Gorilla's hand is clumsier, heavier, and has a thumb somewhat shorter in proportion than that of a man; but no one has ever doubted its being a true hand.

b. The terminal part of the fore-limb in quadrupeds, esp. when prehensile; the fore-foot. Also more widely applied to the terminal part of any limb of an animal when prehensile. In *Anat.* and *Zool.*, the terminal part of the 'arm' or fore-limb in all vertebrates above fishes; also applied to the prehensile claw or chela in crustaceans, and formerly to the tarsus of the anterior leg in insects.

138a WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 28 A lisard with hondis cleuth. 1395 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, The spyderlaboureth with hir handes. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 341. [A hymna] coming to a Man asleep in a Sheep-cot, by laying her left hand or fore-foot to his mouth, made or cast him into a deed-sleep. 1639 T. BRUGIS *tr. Camus' Mor. Relat.* 159 The Lizard .. raceth out with her tayle, the markes which with her hands she printed in the sand. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hand*, in falconry, is used for the foot of the hawk .. *Hand*, in the manage .. sometimes .. stands for the fore-feet of an horse. 1854 DANA *Crust.* I. 428 Hands subterculate.

† c. *transf.* The whole arm. *Obs.* 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 728 The vpper ioyntes are called by the common name of the *Hand*, for the Ancients accounted the whole member from the shoulder to the fingers ends to be all the *Hand*. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 302 The limbs are divided into the hands and feet, and the hand into the shoulder, cubit, and extremity. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The hand, among anatomists, extends from the shoulder to the fingers ends: this is called also the *greater hand*.

† d. The trunk of an elephant. *Obs.* 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 162 They reverence the Sun rising, holding up their trunk or hand to heaven. [1843 MACAULAY *Lays, Prophecy of Cypre* xiv, The beast who hath between his eyes 'the serpent for a hand.' 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 576 'The brutes of mountain back .. with their serpent hands.' (Cf. *Skr. hasti* the 'handed'.)]

e. *fig.* 1598 T. TIMME 10 *Eng. Lepers* B b, Moses and Aaron are but Gods hands, Gods lieutenants here in earth. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* Pref. §. I. look to be Anatomized myself by the Hand of Opinion. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 3 Safe from the gripping Hands of the Law. 1877 BROCKETT *Cross & Cr.* 32 To crumble beneath the hand of time.

2. In reference to the use of the hand for grasping, holding, or retaining; hence used to denote possession, custody, charge, authority, power, disposal: usually in phr. *in* (*into*, *to*, etc.) *the hands of*, *in other hands*, etc.

c805 *Vesp. Psalter* xxx[i]. 16 [15] Genere me of hondum feonda minra. c1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii[i]. 109 Is sawl min symble on binum holdum handum. c1290 *Beket* 357 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 Pe bischopriches fullen bope In-to pe kingus hond. c1300 *Cursor* M. 2265 Par sal he bath yield up of hand, His corun and his king wande. c1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 140 Manye men dieden in hise handis bi his wey. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 Many oþer landes he haldes in his hand. c1530 *Pace Lett. to Wolsey* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. lxxxix. 199 In Pacquet off Lettres .. comyn to my handis thys mornyng. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 106 The Frenchmen .. thinking the victory to be in their handes. 1606 DEKKER *Ser. Sinnes* 35 They .. take the lawe into their owne handes, and doe what they list. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xvi. 6 Behold, thy maid is in thy hand. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 53 ¶ 11 The Citadel will be in the Hands of the Allies before the last Day of this Month. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 593 The land .. round his pleasure grounds was in his own hands. 1889 DOYLE *M. Clarke* iii. 25 Not once in a month did a common newsletter fall into our hands.

b. In Roman Law (tr. *L. manus*): the power of the husband over his wife.

1875 *POSTER Gains* I. § 111 Possession invested the husband with right of Hand after a whole year of unbroken cohabitation. *Ibid.* *Comin.* (ed. a) 97 According to Cicero, the wife was only called matrifamilias when subject to Hand. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xi. 313 [In early Roman Law] the wife was said to come under the hand of her husband.

3. In reference to action performed with the hand, and hence (*fig.*) to action generally; thus, often = agency, instrumentality: esp. in phr. *by the hand(s) of*, *by (a person's) hand*.

c805 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxviii[i]. 27 Dæt witen ðette hond ðin ðeos is. c1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvi. 17 [lxxvii. 20] Folc þin ðu feredest .. þurh Moyses mihtige handa. c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Pa warhte god feole tacne .. þurh þere apostolan hondan. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 235 Makyth cleue þoure handys, þat is, þoure werkys. 1535 COVERDALE *Julg.* vi. 36 Yf thou wilt deluyr Israel thorow my hande. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 4 If everie one did not put to his helping hand for the correction and reformation of them. 1639 DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 58 To suffer by the hands of the hangman. 1666 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* iii. i. § 8 If some .. attribute such things to Gods immediate hand. 1728 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 305, I sent it by the Hand of an Enemy. 1778 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 226 Many .. eminent Stoics died by their own hands. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 11 She could turn her hand to anything.

b. Part or share in the doing of something: esp. in phrase, *to have a hand in*.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 140 In which you (Father) shall haue foremost hand. 1603 BACON *Ess.*, *Empire* (Arb.) 303 His Queen had the principal hand in the Depositing and Murder of her Husband. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* I, We had two romantic names in the family; but I solemnly protest I had no hand in it. 1837 C. M. GOODRIDGE *Voy. S. Seas* (1843) 122, I am at a loss myself to discover what hand the moon could have had in it.

4. In reference to the position of the hands, one on each side of the body: Side (right or left); hence more generally, side, direction, quarter. Also *fig.* (See also 10 and 32 h, i, j.)

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xlviii. 13 Sette Ephraim on his swiþran hand þæt was on Israheles wynstran hand. c1205 *LAY.* 14734 Heo isegen an heore riht hond, a swiþe faeier æit-lond. c1290 *Sir Tristr.* 357 Chese on aþer hand Wheþer þe leuer war Sink or stille stand. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 795 At the last he came out .. with a Bishop on every hand of him. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 93 All Galloway and Wallis of Annand, And all the dalis on the efter hand. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 73 On the other hande or syde of the gate, was set a pillar. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 91 When you are there, turne on the right hand, and then on the left hand. 1607 J. DOUGHTY *Divine Myst.* (1628) 12 Schoolmen do alwaies incline to the worse hand. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 5 The Floor, on her right Hand, and on her left, was covered with vast Sums of Gold. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Sept. 8/6 The mountains on either hand become loftier and steeper.

b. *fig.* In various phrases with present participles, expressing a way, direction, or tendency as opposed to its contrary; as *on* (*upon*, *in*, *of*) *the mending hand*, i.e. in the way to mend or recover, getting better; so also with *advancing*, *growing*, *thriving*, *declining*, *gaining*, *losing*, *suffering*, *giving*, *receiving*, etc. *arch.* and *dial.*

1598 GREENWY *Tacitus' Ann.* i. ii. 3 Giuing out that Augustus was on the mending hand. 1652 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. xviii. (1739) 95 What the Chancery was in times past, hath been already shewed; still it is in the growing and gaining hand. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 187 When the nation shall once be brought as much upon the thriving or growing, as now it is upon the declining hand. 1769 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 439 Mr. Wrigley .. is now also on the mending hand. 1806 *Cranes Dial.* s. v., 'To be on the mending hand', to be in a state of convalescence. 1868 CARLYLE *Freil. Gt.* vi. iv. (1865) II. 166 Friedrich Wilhelm's ill-humour .. has long been upon the growing hand.

† c. In phr. *At a bad hand, at the worst hand*, = position, case. *Obs.*

c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 352 He saw well that his folke was at the worst hand. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Distrib.* iii. 421 Paulus .. at worst hand hath related it in good and true Latine. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iv. (1867) 144 Is the world at this bad hand .. that one must be far from trusting their nearest friends?

5. As used in various ways in making a promise or oath; *spec.* as the symbol of troth-plight in marriage; pledge of marriage; bestowal in marriage.

c1390 *Sir Tristr.* 50 Per to þai bed her hond To heige and holden pris. c1390 *Amis & Amil.* 156 Therto thai held vp her hond. 13. c. *Cher de L.* 604 On the book they layde her hand, To that forewarde for to stand. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 95 Have here min honde, I shal the wedde. c1440 *Sir Eglam.* 245 '3ys', seyde the erle, 'here myn honde'. Hys trowthe to hym he strake. 1586 W. MASSIE *Marriage Ser.*, Many a one for land takes a foolie by the hand. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. v. 31 More convenient is he for my hand Than for your Ladies. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* iii. vii, In obedience to your commands, I gave him my hand within this hour. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, Catharine's hand is promised — promised to a man whom you may hate. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playg. Eur.* ii. (1894) 47 Marriage is honoured, and the heart always follows the hand.

† 6. Hence, In oaths and asseverations. (See also RIGHT HAND.) *Obs.*

c1300 *Cursor* M. 3313 'Say me now', he said, 'be þi hand, Has þou any fader liuand?' 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. I. 194 Master, for my hand, Both our inventions meet and iumpe in one. 1599 — *Much Ado* iv. I. 327 *Ben.*

Tarry good Beatrice, by this hand I loue thee. *Beat. Vse* it for my loue some other way then swearing by it. 1601 — *All's Well* iii. vi. 76 By the hand of a souldier I will undertake it. 1636 DAVENANT *Platonic Lovers* Wks. (1673) 386 A comely old fellow, by this hand.

** As representing the person.

7. In reference to the person who does something with his hands; hence often denoting the person in relation to his action.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 5 The Nourse of time and everlasting fame, That warlike handes ennobleth with immortal name. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. ii. 77 The quadrate of ground .. wherein many hands are brought at one time to fight. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* *Ess.* 242 Except some charitable hand reclaimes him. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 177 The Pentateuch .. was translated .. by different hands. 1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Ch. & Lat. Palaeogr.* xi. 150 Additions .. by the hand that retouched the writing.

b. *spec.* In reference to an artist, musician, writer, actor, etc. as the performer of some work; hence sometimes used to denote the person himself.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 70 Painted in miniature by rare hands. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1845) 9 These Papers .. [as well] as those of the same hand that have preceded them. 1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 86 Paintings, by the most celebrated hands. 1738 *Daily Post* 12 July, A Band of Musick, consisting of the best hands from the Opera, and both the Theatres. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 7 Everything about them indicates that they come from the same hand.

8. A person employed by another in any manual work; a workman or workwoman.

1655 MRS. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 14 Many hands applicable to the same force, some standing, others sitting. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 42 Those hands .. that must be employed in their building. 1781 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 200 Manufactures, which .. would employ many hands. 1773 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 20 My son has lately lost his principal hand by death. 1776 *Eng. Gas.* (ed. a) s. v. *Kettinger*, Near 2000 hands are said to be employed here in the manufactory of shalloons, tammies and serges. 1856 OLMSIDE *Slave States* 433 The children beginning as 'quarter-hands', advancing to 'half-hands', and then to 'three-quarter hands'; and, finally, to 'full hands'. 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* i. 7 The 'hands' and the 'hands' wives and children.

b. *spec.* Each of the sailors belonging to a ship's crew. *All hands*: the whole crew.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 18 Come aft all hands. 1718 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 312 In the Morning we put 35 good Hands aboard her. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 13, I shipped Hands and began to get things ready as fast as I could. 1800 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 515 All hands on board perished. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 144 Another hand would not have been amiss. *Ibid.*, She has just hands enough to weigh anchor.

c. Hence (colloq.) *All hands*: all the members of a party, esp. when collectively engaged in work. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* iv. i, Come, gentlemen, all hands to work. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 263 Then all Hands went to fishing. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* v, If all hands had been got together, they would not have more than half filled the room.

9. *colloq.* Used (with defining adj.) of a person in reference to his ability or skill in doing something. (See also OLD HAND.) Usually with *at*.

1724 COWPER *Let.* 30 Mar. He .. might be one of our first hands in poetry. 1797 G. WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 422 A rare hand at all obsolete claims that depend much on a good memory. 1830 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1891) I. 227, I am a bad hand at criticising men. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* ii. iii. 45 He was always but a poor hand at writing a letter. 1858 A. W. DRAYSON *Sporting S. Africa* 48 'Do you sketch?' 'Well, I'm no hand at that'. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirl.* II. 280 He was a good hand at singletuck.

b. *colloq.* or *slang.* Used (with defining adj.) of a person in reference to his action or character.

1798 I. MILNER in *Life* ix. (1842) 162 His moral character was exceedingly bad .. he is still a loose hand. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 146 (Hoppe) Little S., the Major's partner .. is well known as a cool hand.

† 10. Used of or in reference to a person as the source from which something is obtained (cf. 4): a. as the source of information, etc. (usually with defining adj. indicating the degree of trustworthiness.) *Obs.*

1614 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times* *Jas. I.* (1848) I. 334, I have heard it, through several ways, from good hands. 1668 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 164 He had it from a very good hand, that the King of Poland had sent an Ambassador. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C. Less* Mar 30 Jan., An account .. which I have been very solicitous to get from the best hands. 1811 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* June (1884), I hear from a good hand that the King is doing much better.

† b. as the supplier of goods: in phrases denoting rate or price (with qualifying adj.), as *at the best hand*, *most profitably* or *cheaply*; so *at the better hand*, *at a dear hand*. *Obs.*

1558 HULOET, Bye dearer, or at the last hand. 1588 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxxiii. 82 b, To the end our Merchants .. might .. buye theyr Spices at the better hand. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 3 For the procuring of which .. commodities at the best and first hand. 1606 J. F. MERCHANTS *Ware-ho.* 11 The whole sute is generally sold at the best hand for three Pound ten. 1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 3 Buying and importing .. Linens, and Pictures, at the best hand. 1767 COWPER *Let. to Hill* 14 May Wks. 1837 XV. 16, I might .. serve your Honour with cauliflowers and broccoli at the best hand.

c. With ordinal numerals, indicating a series of

so many persons through whom something passes.

See also **FIRST HAND**, **SECOND HAND**.

1439 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 32/1 Your Lieges selle the Merchandises in the said Contres, and at the first hand bye ayeinward Merchandises of the same Contres. 1551 Edw. VI *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 504 We should by all things at the first hand of strangers. 1599 *Hay any Work* 44, I had it [the tale] at the second hand. 1604 BEDFORD *Lett.* xi. 141 You haue it but at the third, or fourth hand, perhaps the thirtieth or fortieth. 1773 OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* Pref. (1718) 11 The Uncertainty which attends the writing Things at second Hand. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxv. 273 Very few of the members... had been in England so as to know her constitution... at first hand.

*** As put for its capacity or performance.

11. Capacity of doing something with the hand, and hence of doing generally; skill, ability, knack.

1308 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 137 We sayen thysse haue a good hond, that is to vnderstonde, a good crafte of wrytynge other of payntynge. 1530 LATIMER *Serm.* 4 Rem. (1845) 416 You be indeede *scius artifex*, and hath a good hand to renew old bottles. 1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 130 The perfection of his hand in the variety and neat delivery of his letters in writing. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 297, I cannot but take notice of his unlucky Hand, whenever he meddles with Authors. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx. I have no hand at making of Speeches. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II. I had always a hand at carpentry. 1881 E. D. BRICKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 197/1 'The hand for crust' which is denied to many cooks and cannot be learned.

12. *Horsemanship*. In various expressions referring to the management of the reins and bit with the hand; often = skill in handling the reins.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* II. 120 For thar na hors is in this land Sa wycht, na zeit sa weill at hand. 1581 PRETTIE *Unus's Civ. Comp.* III. (1586) 157 b, The father... ought in this doubt, to carrie a heauie hand, rather than a light, on the bridle. 1686 N. COX *Gentil. Recreat.* IV. (ed. 3) 54 In a short time he will... be at such command upon the hand, that he will strike at what rate you please. 1725-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A horseman is said to have no hand, when he only makes use of the bridle unseasonably. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 22 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 279 She not only sits gracefully but has a master's hand. 1875 WHYTE *Melville Riding Recoll.* v. (1876) 73 Strong of seat, and firm of hand. 1881 E. D. BRICKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 197/1 Much depends on the rider having good hands... A rider with good hands never depends upon his reins for retaining his seat. *Ibid.* 199/1 A jockey must therefore... have a hand for all sorts of horses, and in the case of two and three year olds a very good hand it must be.

b. See quot.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Hand is also used for a division of the horse into two parts, with respect to the rider's hand. The *fore-hand* includes the head, neck, and fore-quarters. The *hind-hand* is all the rest of the horse.

13. The performance of an artist, etc.; execution, handiwork; style of execution; 'touch'. † Also *concr.* The product of artistic skill; handiwork.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 438 Among thick-wov'n Arborets and Flours Imbordered on each Bank, the hand of Eve. 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 57 Carved work, the hand of famed artificers in cedar, marble, ivory or gold. 1760-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 77 By what I have seen of his hand, particularly his own head at Houghton, he was an admirable master. 1883 *Athenum* 30 June 834/4 An exhaustive acumen in discriminating styles and 'hands' [in prints].

b. Touch, stroke (in phr. *last hand*, etc.).

1648 GAGE *West Ind. Ep. Ded.* A iij b, The last hand of the Painter. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 132 An opportunity of putting the last hand to the happy union of the 2 kingdoms. 1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1760) II. 154 An itinerary I am giving the last hand to. 1760-72 *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 291 Willing to put the finishing hand to our principal work. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ix. 376 The compiler did not put his last hand to the work.

14. A turn or innings in certain games, as cricket, racquets, billiards. (See also 23 c.)

17. *Law of Cricket* in *Grace Cricket* (1891) 15 To allow 2 minutes for each man to come in when one is out, and 10 minutes between Each Hand to mark 4 Ball, that it may not be changed. 1819 HAZLITT in *Every-day Bk.* (1825) 868 The four best racket-players of that day... Davies could give any one of these two hands a time, that is half the game. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 45 Fine all-round fielding enabled them to get Marylebone out for 80 in their second hands. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/2 (Racquets) Mr. Dawkins opened, and in the sixth hand he went from 5-3 to 14-3. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb. 5/6 (Billiards) Peall had four or five hands to score 16, but the champion could only muster a 40 and a 50.

15. A round of applause.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 444 Give me your hands, if we be friends, And Robin shall restore amends.

16. The action of the hand in writing and its product; handwriting; style of writing; esp. as belonging to a particular person, country, period, profession, etc. (See also **COURT-HAND**, **SHORT-HAND**, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 305 To make an ende And write ayein ber owne honde. 1523 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 782 Written in Parchement in a fayre set hande. 1590 PALSGR. 433/1 He goeth to the wrytynge scole, but his hande appayreth every daye. 1524 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* II. (1877) 251 Written in greute letters of texte hande. 1576 FLEMING *Pamph. Epist.* 276 He wrote a running hand. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* To Rdr. Aij, Mr. Nathanael Sharp, who writeth all the usual hands writ in this Nation. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 31 Aug., A French woman writ the Proverbs... in variety of Hands. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 110 P 4 A Letter which he acknowledged to be his own Hand was read. 1840 LYTTON *Money* I. iii, But he

will recognize my hand. 1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Gk. & Lat. Palaeogr.* xix. 301 We find it convenient to treat the cursive or charter-hand as a separate branch of mediæval English writing apart from the literary or book-hand.

b. *Hand of writ, write* (Sc.) = prec.; also *transf.* said of the person.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv. 'Div ye think naeboddy can read hand o' writ but yoursell?' 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118, I am not a good hand of write. 1890 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* (1895) 14, I request a specimen of your hand of write.

17. The name of a person written with his own hand as an attestation of a document; signature. *Obs.* or *arch.*, exc. in phrases in which hand is now understood more literally. See also *under the hand of*, 35 d. *Note of hand*: see **NOTE**.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 4 Every writinge... subscribed with the hande and name of the clerke of the hanaper. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.*, 29 Notwithstandinge his othe... and his awne hand and seale. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 84 Will you not subscribe your hand with other of the Lords? 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 288 Dor. Is it true too, thinke you. *Antol.* Five iustices hands at it, and witnesses more then my packe will hold. 1640 S. D'EWEES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 167 A petition... from the Citty of London accompanied with fiftene thousand hands. 1666 PERYS *Diary* 25 Sept. (1879) IV. 92 By Coach to Lord Brouncker's, and got his hand to it. 1786 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 41 In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals. *Mod.* (Form of testing clause) As witness the hands of the said A. B. and C. D.

*** Something like or of the size of a hand.

18. An image or figure of a hand.

1885 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. [cxv.] 7 Honda habbað and ne grapiað. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, Their ymagess... haue handes and handle not. 1644 BULWER *Chirolog.* 165 The custome of the Romans, to erect a statue of Mercurie with the Fore-Finger pointing out the maine road, in imitation whereof... we have in such places notes of direction; such is the Hand of St. Albans. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. xvii. 399/1 He beareth Vert a Hand proper, holding of a Pen. 1727 FRESHER *Voy. S. Sea* 242 The Ladies wear... a little Jeat Hand, called *Higs*, the Fingers closed, but the Thumb standing out. 1848 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ix, A great wooden hand,—a glove-maker's sign.

b. A conventional figure of a hand with the forefinger extended (✋), used in writing or printing to draw attention to something.

1812 BRINSLEY *Pos. Paris* (1669) p. iv, A Hand pointing at some places which are of most necessary use.

19. The pointer or index which indicates the divisions of a dial, esp. that of a clock or watch. (See **HOUB.**, **MINUTE**, **SECONDS-HAND**.)

1575 LAMBEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 55 The hands of both the tablz stood firm and fast, alwaye: poynting too iust too a clock. 1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 119. 1661 *Humane Industry* 100 Now this animated needle shews with the Lilly-hand, the North. 1790 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5863/4 A striking Gold Watch with an Alarm, Hour-Hand and Minute-Hand. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 681 An idler is a watch that wants both hands. As useless if it goes as when it stands. 1846 LONGF. *Old Clock on Stairs* II, Half-way up the stair it stands. And points and beckons with its hands.

20. A lineal measure, formerly taken as equal to three inches, but now to four; a palm, a HAND-BREADTH. Now used only in giving the height of horses and the like.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* I. xviii. 19 Foure graines of barleye make a finger: foure fingers a hande: foure handes a foote. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 102 Prickles... of two or three hands length. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 694 A Roan Gelding twelve Hands high. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 196 A galloway under fourteen hands. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* (Tauchn.) 67 (Hoppe) A chestnut standing full sixteen hands.

21. As a measure of various commodities (the single articles or parts being sometimes compared to fingers). a. A bundle of tobacco-leaves tied together. b. A certain quantity of water-cress. c. Five oranges or herrings. d. A palmate root of ginger. e. One of the clusters, each containing from 8 to 20 fruits, into which a bunch of bananas or plantains naturally divides.

1796 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 102 In another Locker, I found four or five Hands of Tobacco. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 92 (Hoppe) A single hand being 5 oranges. *Ibid.* 150 We buy the water-cresses by the 'hand'. One hand will make about five halfpenny bundles. 1861 *Ibid.* III. 163 Five herrings make a hand. 1879 J. R. JACKSON in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 603/4 Uncoated ginger... the 'races' or 'hands' [are] from 3 to 4 inches long. 1886 U. S. *Consular Rep.* No. 65. 216 (Cent.) The fruit [banana]... consists of a stock on which are from four to twelve clusters called hands. 1888 PATON & DITTINER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 425/1 The leaves... [of tobacco] are made up into 'hands', or small bundles of from six to twelve leaves. 1894 in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 497 A hand [banana] may contain from a dozen to twenty fruits or 'fingers'.

22. *Cookery*. A shoulder of pork. (Formerly applied to part of a shoulder of mutton.)

1673 S. C. *Rules of Civility* x. 102 A Shoulder of Mutton is to be cut like a semicircle betwixt the flap and the hand. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia, Hand* (of Pork), the shoulder joint of a hog, cut without the blade-bone. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* I. 62 Fliches of bacon and 'hands' (i.e. shoulders of cured pork...) abandoned.

**** That which is held in the hand.

23. In games of cards: The cards dealt to each player; the handful of cards held by each at the beginning of the game.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 41 He that winnes the game, gets not only the maine Stake, but all the Bets by follow the fortune of his hand. 1694 COMGREVE *Double Dealer* II. i. Plays (1887) 122 Then I find it's like cards: if either of us have a good hand, it is an accident of fortune. 1796 SWIFT *Th. Various Subj.* Wks. 1778 XI. 358, I must complain the cards are ill shuffled, till I have a good hand. 1881 *Knowledge* No. 4. 83/2 In whist each player is to consider his partner's hand as well as his own.

b. The person holding the cards. *Elder* or *eldest hand*, the person who plays first; so *younger hand*, *second*, *third hand*, etc.

1589, etc. [see ELDER a. 4, ELDEST 5]. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. i, Zounds, the rogue has a quint-major, and three aces younger hand. 1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 22 You are an elder Hand. 1828 T. AIRD in *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 713/1 A fag partner at whist when a better fourth hand is wanting.

c. A single round in a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

1688 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 123 When I had wonne two or three hands, I tooke pleasure now and then to lose a little. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 66 They take a hand at whist, or descant upon the General Advertiser. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* VI, The odd trick at the conclusion of a hand. 1876 *World* V. No. 113. 17 We have a room where we can take a hand at whist.

d. *fig.*

In many phrases, as to *PLAY into the hands of another*, to *FORCE the hand of*, to *SHOW one's hand*, etc., for which see the verbs.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. xxxiv. 575 They... expected certainly to haue another hand as good as this. 1606 BACON (J.), There was never a hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, I have a difficult hand to play in this affair. 1880 B. HARTE *Flip* II, Until you saw my hand. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xiii, You don't show me your hand like this for nothing.

† 24. A handle. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 23 Holde downe the hynder hand of his sith, that he do not endent the grasse. 1549 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 40 For makeynge a hand to our lady beelope. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 142 The little Hand to turn the Cylinder or Shutter. 1764 V. GREEN *Serv. Worcester* 232 The business called handling... i.e. putting the hand to cups.

b. The part of a gun grasped by the hand.

1881 GREENER *Gnn* 433 The circumference of the hand may be obtained by passing a string round it immediately behind the trigger-guard... The usual hand is about 5-in. in circumference for 12-bores.

II. Phrases.

* *With governing preposition.*

(See also **AFOREHAND**, **AFTERHAND**, **ASIDEHAND** (s.v. **ASIDE** IV), **BEFOREHAND**, **BEHINDHAND**, *between-* (Sc. *between-*) *hands* (**BETWEEN** prep. 3 b); **NEARHAND**, **NIGH-HAND**, **OFF-HAND**, **UNDER-HAND**.)

25. *At hand*.

a. Within easy reach; near; close by. (Sometimes preceded by *close*, *hard*, *near*, *nigh*, *ready*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15710 He es cummand negh at hand be tresun has puruaid. *Ibid.* 17922 (GOLL) He cumts at hand to slak 3ur site. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 81 Artaxenes is at hand, & has ane ost retyd. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. 151 Be thou nye at honde also (o Lorde). 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 46b, Their enemies wer ever at hande. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 674 Satan was now at hand. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 P 15 Forced to produce not what was best but what happened to be at hand. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, Have you a messenger at hand?

b. Near in time closely approaching. (Sometimes qualified as prec.) Also † at hands.

c 1200 ORMIN 16147 Himm pinkeþ þatt hiss herite shall Tobresstenn neh att handness. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14266 If he mai slepe, heile es at hand. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 396 And she at hond for to haue husband for age. 1526-34 LINDALE 2 *Thess.* II. 2 As though the daye of Christ were at honde. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 34 The end of both his Voyage and life were neer at hande. 1794 DE FOR *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 39 The diet at Frankfurt is at hand. 1800 KEATS *St. Agnes* viii. The hallowed hour was near at hand. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 433 Further great changes were at hand.

† c. At the immediate moment; at the start. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. ii. 23 Hollow men, like Horses hot at hand, Make gallant shew... But when they should endure the bloody Spurre... Sinke in the Triall. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* III. (1867) 133 Some men's affection spends itself with its violence, hot at hand, cold at length. 1650 — *Pisgah* II. xiv. 297 Rebellion, though running so at hand, is quickly tyred... Loyalty is best at a long course. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 223 Many... though hot at hand, yet quickly abate of their Speed.

† d. = By hand; see 26 a. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *Yohn* V. ii. 75 A Lion fostered vp at hand.

† e. At the wrist. *Obs.*

[c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 193 (Harl. 7334) I saugh his sleues purfled atte hond [Six texts at the hond] Wip grys.] 1697 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3256/4 The Coat buttoned close at Hand.

† f. At close quarters in conflict; fighting hand to hand (with). Also at hands. *Obs.* (Cf. to come to hands, 37 b.)

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cominus*, *Pugnare cominus cum hoste*, to fight at hand, or hand to hand with hys enemy. a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 97 When they were come up and at hands with the enemy.

† g. At (on, upon) any hand: on any account, in any case. So at no hand: on no account, by no means. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 995 He never sir James slowe at none honde. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 200 The feined Fablic... would not bee forgotten at any hand. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 27 The Welshmen would at no hand geve him

any opportunity to fight with them. 1600 VENNOR *Via Recta* Introd. 11 It is at no hand to be allowed. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* 1. 35 His secret drift was, to apt and prepare the Duke to a Rebellion at any hand. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 128 This the Gravity of Zeno's School will, at no hand, permit.

† h. *At every hand*: on all hands. *Obs.*

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 48 It is believed at every hand.

† i. *At (a person's) hand*: near him, close by him, in attendance upon him, at his disposal, subject to him, (also *at the hand, at hand unto*). *At one's own hand*: at one's own disposal, one's own master. *Obs.* or *dial.*

138a WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xviii. 17 Forsothe the sonys of David [were] first at the kyngis hond. c 1430 *Syr Gomer.* 2066 Al the grettest of that lond Because of mede were at his hond. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa mariit Women* 12, I hard . . . Ane hie speiche, at my hand. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 136 The Gibeonites . . . were at hand unto the Levites in the nearest offices about the . . . Temple. 1619 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Lidia Webb . . . nowe at her owne hand, her parents being all dead. 1700 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 130 The proprietors did not set up a government at their own hands but were authorized.

† j. *At the hand(s) of*: from the hands of; from. (Expressing the immediate source, after such verbs as *receive, take, find, seek, require*, etc. See AT 11.)

a 1035 *Laus of Cnut* 1. c. 22 To onfonne . . . set biscoopes handa. c 1800 ORMIN 9261 To wurrpenn fullthnedd att his handd. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ii. 10 Seing we haue receaved prosperite at the honde of God. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visitation of Sick*. You may fynde mercy at our heauenly fathers hande. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 288 The King would take it very ill at their hands. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iii. The many little favours, received, at his hands. 1768-1884 [see AT 11 b]. 1893 F. W. MATLAND in *Trails Social Eng.* ii. 165 He had just received the Christian faith at the hands of Roman missionaries.

26. *By hand.*

a. With the hand or hands; by manual action or labour, as opposed to machinery, or to natural processes.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Tim.* 21 The ghospell, whiche I delyuered vnto thee . . . delyuer likewise by handes vnto others. 1592 T. TIMME *Ten Eng. Leapers* Gij, They bring up by hand crammed and franked foules and beastes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 204 Many will fish for the Gudgeon by hand. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 163 A very great bank, so even, that it seems to have been done by hand. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 89 ¶ 6, I was bred by Hand. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 278 Implements employed in the preparation of flax by hand. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* ii. She had brought me up 'by hand'. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 Embroidery done by hand.

b. By, past, aside (as in *to put by hand*); usually *pred.* or *adj.* laid aside, done with, disposed of; past, finished, over. *Sc.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1830) 199 Many ells and inches of the short thread of your life are by-hand since I saw you. *Ibid.* i. xi. (1664) 32 The greatest part but play with Christianity, they put it by hand easily. 1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 53 (Jam.) A good thing by-hand: a good thing over.

c. *By the hand*: expeditiously, readily, straight-way. (Cf. *from hand* 28 a.)

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. ix. § 1. (1669) 38/2 That they should grow rich by the hand.

27. *For one's own hand.* For one's own interest or benefit, on one's own account.

1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv. 'I fought for my own hand', said the Smith. 1866 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 218 Each But sought to rule for his own self and hand. 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* ix. 92 Lesbos was occupied by adventurers, who were fighting for their own hand.

28. *From hand.*

† a. 'Out of hand', at once, immediately. [Cf. *Ger. von der Hand.*] *Sc. Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 607 The Danis. . . Wand sail to top, and sailitt syne fra hande. 1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 440 Gude sirs, I sall be reddie, evin fra hand. 1550 *Frisir of Bernik* 378 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 297 The caponis als 3e sall we bring fra hand. 1558 in *Miscell. of Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 265 Fra hand, eftir that the mater wes schawin to me, I persauit.

† b. Out of reach, away, off. *Obs.*

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 15 b, And the reason heereof is not farre from hand.

29. *In hand.*

a. *lit.* (Held or carried) in the hand.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 338 With a bow in honde. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 120 Cupide the king, wyth bow in hand. 1622 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 61 With sword in hand. 1764 COWPER *Task* iv. 239 With brush in hand and pallet spread. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3 Suppose that it went cap in hand to every Government in Europe. *Mod.* There sat a reporter pencil in hand to take down his words.

† b. *In hand, in one's hand*: (led) by the hand, or by a string, or the like. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 213 And from a fer com . . . The god of love and in his hande a queene. 1423 JAS. I *Kings O.* 79 Ech in his stage, and his make in his hand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii. [vi.] 47 Panthus . . . in his hand also Harling him eftir his little nevo. Cummis. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 126 s. v. *Dogge-draw*. A Hound that hee leadeth in his hand. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 21 Trot him about in your Hand a good while: Then offer to Mount. 1782 C. A. BURNBY in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 705, I charged him to bring his sister in his hand. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myster. Warn.* II. 237 Bringing your friend in your hand.

† c. *In hand*: in the company or presence of a person, or in attendance on him. *To come in hand*: to present oneself, appear. *To hold in hand*: to attend on. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2239 (Edinb.) Firste sale be descenciune, are antecriste sal cum in hande. *Ibid.* 2432 (Cott.) Pe king . . . commaunded . . . Men suld him mensk and hald in hand. *Ibid.* 3916 Ilkan wit ober went in hand.

d. In actual or personal possession, at one's disposal; † in early use, Under one's authority, subject to one; in one's charge; in custody. (Also *in hands*.)

c 1200 ORMIN 17990 Pe Faderr . . . hafepp gifenn himm inn handd To weldenn alle pingess. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15813 Petre was in hand nummen forsoit he had don. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 Cristen men were wont for to hafe pat citee in hand. c 1530 A bird in hand better than a hawk in hand. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 86 Promised to give hym a grete somme of money . . . and gave hym . . . halfe in hande. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 22 The Milesian . . . being in hand to the Kings people, escaped away naked to the Grecians. 1627 J. CARTER *Exp. Serm.* Mount 38 It lyeth us in hand, seriously to consider what our practice is. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. vii. (1810) 98 Then Desmond O Conner layed hold upon James Fits Thomas, and said, My Lord you are in hand. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. (1695) 146 Apt to judge a little in Hand better than a great deal to come. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 43 With a little yet in Hand, we were almost starving. 1844 M. HENNELL *Soc. Syst.* 50 To make . . . purchases . . . according to convenience and cash in hand. 1884 CURTIS *Price in Law Times Rep.* LI. 157/2 His scrupulous desire to keep the mansion-house in hand. *Mod.* You may keep the offer in hand till the 20th.

† e. In expectation or suspense (with *hold*, *keep*). *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blaunche* 1019 Hyt lust to holde no wyght in honde. c 1374 — *Troilus* II. 426 (477) But that I nyl not holde hym yn honde. 1653 H. COGAM tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. 152 Not to hold him longer in hand. 1804 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xviii. The rogue-lawyers, after taking fees, and keeping me in hand for years.

f. In process; being carried on or actually dealt with in any way. (See also *take in hand* 42.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 115 It shal be doon, quod Symkyn. . . What wol ye doon whil that it is in hande? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 147 Som what is in hand, whiche ever it meyn. 1523 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 757 No warre in hande, nor none towarde. 1586 A. DAV ENG. *Secretary* i. (1625) 22 The matters or newes in hand amongst us. 1692 LD. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Sweden* 109 Though it be something foreign to the Matter in hand. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE II. vii. Having much business in hand. 1788 BURTON *Lives 2d Gd. Men* II. xi. 332 He . . . gave his whole attention to whatever he had in hand. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 19 Oct. 4/8 The work . . . is now well in hand.

g. *In hand with*: occupied or engaged with, dealing with; in conference with, endeavouring to persuade (also *in hands with*). *Obs.* or *dial.* † *In hand to do something*: occupied in doing it. *Obs.* (See also *go in hand with*, 39.)

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. liii. I shal neuer be at ease in my herte tyl I be in handes with them. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Follys* (1874) II. 25 Another with Greece and Cessyll is in honde. 1515 SUFFOLK in *State Papers Hen. VIII* (For. & Dom.) II. i. 26 The Queen was in hand with me the first day I came, and said she must be short with me. 1539 BIBLE (Great) Ps. lvi. 2 Myne enemies are daylye in hande to swallow me vp. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 111 Is it not a great vanitie, that a man cannot heartily welcome his friend now, but straight they must bee in hand with Tobacco? 1623 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 508 Zerubbabel, who is now in hand to build the Temple. 1635 LAUD *Wks.* (1860) VII. 116 For the statutes, I am in hand with them. 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v. He's in hands wi' Jean.]

h. *In hand*: under control, subject to discipline. (Originally a term of horsemanship, cf. b.)

1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 64 They will have their horses in hand . . . with their heads well up. 1856 *Athenaeum* 6 Dec. 1491 An Irishman . . . who has been kept well in hand at a tight University in his calf-days. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 151 If he had strong passions . . . he kept them well in hand.

i. Preceded by a numeral denoting a number of draught horses, etc. driven by one person. See FOUR-IN-HAND.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 2/1 An eight-in-hand team.

† j. *In any hand*: in any case, at any rate = 25 g. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 45 Let him fetch off his drumme in any hand. 1622 MABER tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 150, I would not in any hand . . . he should slip his necke out of the collar.

30. *Of . . . hands.*

a. *Of one's hands* (rarely *hand*): in respect of one's actions, of action, of valour in fight: usually with *valiant, proper*, etc. *A man of his hands*: a man of valour, skill, or practical ability. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7 O brut bat bern bald of hand. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2002 Three gentil barouns of England, Wise of speech, doughty of hand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 481 This Schir Eduard . . . Wes of his handis a nobill knyght. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xvii. Ye are . . . the man of moost prowess of your handes lyuyng. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. iii. 130 Mony thousand doughty men of handis. c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 73 in *Babes Bk.* 84 A man of his handes with hastynesse Should at no tyme be fyld. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iv. 27 He is as tall a man of his hands, as any is between this and his sword. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 47 He loved sword and buckler men, and such as our Fathers were wont to call men of their hands. 1886 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* iv. 108 Learning to be a man of your hands with another weapon or two besides.

† b. *Of all hands*: on all hands (see 32 b), on all sides, on the part of every one; also (quot. 1588) in any case. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 6b, Callyng him of all handes kyng. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 219 Of all hands must we be forsworne. 1621-31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 45 Then there is 'joy', 'great joy', of all hands. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 260 Both are own'd of all hands to be spurious.

31. *Off hand.*

a. See OFF-HAND. b. *Off one's hand(s)*: out of one's charge or control. *To take off one's hands*: to relieve one of the charge or responsibility of.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Let.* i. cxx. (1675) 394 The scattered Flock once committed to me, and now taken off my Hand by himself. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. ii. He has seemed to make his wench rich, only that I might take her off his hands. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4. P. 81 Good Masters, who had taken off of his hands more Flesh in that time . . . than he had sold in some Years before. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* i. Wks. 1799 II. 9 A friend of the lady's will take the child off her hands. 1889 *The County* xxii, I have taken him off your hands.

32. *On hand, upon hand.*

a. In one's possession; in one's charge or keeping: said of things, or of work or business which one has to do. *To have on hand*: to have with one; to be charged with, have the care or responsibility of; to have in order to deal with or dispose of; to be about or engaged on.

c 1025 *Interl. v. Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 75 Swa hwylce þinc on handum mid hælicum ofoste si becumen. c 1205 LAY. 248 Al þat lond þat Eneas heore fader hefde on hond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 94 Thou hast on honde such a game. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xvii. These xj kynges haue more on hand than they are ware of. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* *John* 91 b, It onely lyeth you vpon hande to fyght manfully. 1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* I. 59 We have other matters on hands. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 470 If he possessed in India any money on loan or merchandize on hand. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* i. ix, The abode . . . which had so evidently hung long on hand. *Mod.* We have at present a large stock of tweeds on hand.

† b. Said of evil, harm, etc. affecting a person. *To have on hand*: to have to bear or suffer. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 192 þet ure eldre misduden, we habbeþ ueele on honde. c 1330 *Leg. Root* (1871) 62 Fader, what harm es þe on hand. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 12 For ever he hath drede upon honde.

† c. In or into one's presence; present; at hand. *To bring on hand*: to bring in, introduce. *To nigh on hand*: to draw nigh, approach. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4937 Sargantz send i son on hand þat in þair gare mi god þai hand. *Ibid.* 10680 To bring a custom neu on hand. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11362 Noy . . . neghis on hond. *Ibid.* 12265 Onone come the night & neghit vpon hond. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4791 A new note neghis on hand.

† d. *On (an) hand*: favourably, prosperously.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Here tuder swide weæd and wel þied and god wel on hand. c 1205 LAY. 22313 Wind heom stod an honde. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1649 Me þunch þat þu me gest an honde.

e. At hand; in attendance (U.S.).

1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 372 The slaves they had employed never would be on hand, when the hour for relieving came. 1887 J. HAWTHORNE *Trag. Myst.* x, Jonson proposed to be on hand again before breakfast. 1891 *Chicago Inter Ocean* 16 Feb. I heard that he was about to make a sale, and I was on hand.

† f. On in time, as time goes on. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 7165 Þeos children weoxen an hond þat heo mihten halden lond. *Ibid.* 12711 Ah þene nome hit losede an hond. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 326 Þe wunde þet euer wursed an hond. c 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 933 On hand Mani man wepen sare For ransoun to yrland.

g. *On, upon, one's hands* (rarely *hand*): resting upon one as a charge, burden, or responsibility, or as a thing to be dealt with or attended to; opp. to *off one's hands*.

1548 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 134, I haue wife and children vpon my hande. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1167 Kerseis, and Collons, lay on their handes. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 214 Seeing three men upon his hands, what could he doe? 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 48 Persons . . . that have a great deal of Idle Time lying upon their Hands. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 78 That night, a child might understand, The Deil had business on his hand. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 110 Were we thrown a little more on our own hands. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 158, I have this house on my hands till next October.

h. *On all hands, on every hand*: on all sides, in all directions, to or from all quarters.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 105 They are oppressed on all hands. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 86 The grace of Heauen, Before, behind thee, and on every hand Enwheel thee round. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* (Globe) 506 It is agreed on all hands that he writes even below Ogilby. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iv, I have heard it on all hands. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. vii. 66 The shameful servility of some, the immoral life of others, the bigotry of almost all, repelled him on every hand. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 227/2 It is admitted on all hands.

i. *On (the) one hand, on the other hand*, are used (besides the physical sense 4) to indicate two contrasted sides of a subject, circumstances, considerations, points of view, etc.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 55 My mother . . . being sicke on one hand, and my selfe on the other. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 434 We are obliged to depart without our Money: But on the other hand, the next time we come hither, we are sure to be honestly paid. 1711 ADDISON

Spect. No. 101 p. 2 If men of eminence are exposed to censure on the one hand, they are as much liable to flattery on the other. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. v. § 5 But there is a danger of mistake in our judgment of books, on the other hand also. 1871 SMILES *Charact.* i. (1876) 10 Either being elevated on the one hand, or degraded on the other. *Mod.* This is the larger; on the other hand, its flavour is not quite so fine.

† j. So formerly on either hand, on some hands, on this hand. *Obs.*

1665 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 Here we live with men, yea beasts, yea, if (on some hands) I should say with incarnate Devils, I should not [etc.]. 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* ii. vii. § 2 It is no question on either hand whether God may require these things or no. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) i. 188 On this hand I would not choose a very shy and cold behaviour.

k. On any hand: see 25 g.

33. Out of hand.

a. At once, immediately, straight off; without premeditation, suddenly; extempore.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2285 Dele to me my destine, and do hit out of honde. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 214 Redde him of his lyff out of hand a-non. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* iii. lxxviii. 427 Aconit is...very hurtful to mans nature, and killeth out of honde. 1608 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xv. xi. (1733) 413 Salome and her Faction were Tooth and Nail for dispatching her out of Hand. 1794 GOODWIN *Cal. Williams* 82 Bid him finish the business out of hand. 1803 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vii. 114 She will marry you out of hand after a three months' engagement.

b. The opposite of *in hand* (in various senses: see 29); no longer in process; done with; not led by the hand; from or as a result of some treatment (quot. 1823); out of or beyond control.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 107 Were these inward Warres once out of hand, Wee would (deare Lords) vnto the Holy-Land. 1807 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 513 Do what you have to do at once, and put it out of hand. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 153 Though repeated with muratic acid also, it comes out of hand in a most enviable state of whiteness. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *No New Thing* iii. xxxv. 223 Your temper seems to have got rather out of hand.

34. To hand.

a. Within reach, accessible, at hand; † near, close by, close up, to close combat (*obs.*); into one's possession or presence. (See also *to come to hand*, 37 a.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11235 Sli[k] clothes als sco had to hand. *Ibid.* 14142 His sisters serued him to hand. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4198 It were foly to prece to honde. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 992 Flor be his massageris sente he me to hande Al my sustenauns. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 8 By this the dreadfull Beast drew nigh to hand. *Ibid.* ii. vi. 19 Him needed not long call; shee soone to hond Her ferry brought. 1750 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 ii. 166, I sent this essay...and have since heard nothing of it, which makes me doubt of its getting to hand. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. i. iv. 69 Evidences ready to hand.

b. To hand, to one's hand: into subjection, under control.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 241 Alexander...at last wan the horse to hand. c 1650 RUSDON *Serv.* *Devon* § 266 (1810) 275 He...brought the hawk to hand. 1790 DE FOX *Capt. Singleton* iv. (1840) 63 Some of these they had brought so to their hand, that they taught them to go and come.

c. To (unto) one's hand(s): ready for one, without exertion on one's own part.

1581 W. CHARKE in *Confr.* iv. (1584) Ffij b, I English it to your hande, because you deale not with the Greeke. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 29 What thou would'st do Is done vnto thy hand. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 53 The Court of Rome had done that to their hands. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Commodus* i. 188 The Work is done to your Hands already by your Father. 1855 BROWNING *A Light Woman* xiv, Robert Browning, you writer of plays, Here's a subject made to your hand!

35. Under hand.

† a. In subjection, under control or rule; under one's charge or care. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6442 (Cott.) Dis ilk folk...Pat moyses had vnder hand. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4261 (Trin.) Ioseph...hap his godes vnder honde.

b. Secretly, stealthily: see UNDERHAND.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* iii. iii. Wks. 1878 i. 92 He does it under hand. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1707) 49 Selling this Liquor by their Emissaries under-hand.

c. Under one's hand(s): under one's action, charge, care, or treatment.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxi. 20 He that smyteth his seruaunt...that he dye vnder his handes. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 72 As a Physician doth to see many patients dying under his hands. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 16 We had a Man, who had lost a Limb...under our Hands to cure. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 125/1 The rule which makes it necessary to stamp with a sixpenny stamp an agreement under hand only.

d. Under the hand of: with the signature of. (Cf. 17.)

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. vii. (1810) 98 Letters which were intercepted and brought to mee (under the Presidents hand). 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 70 An especial Order under my hand. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 305 The Lady...gave it my hand, without any thing under my Hand. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 125/1 The rule which makes it necessary to stamp with a sixpenny stamp an agreement under hand only.

Unto one's hand: see 34 c. Upon hand: see 25 g, 32 g.

36. With...hands.

† a. With one's hands, with (seventh, twelfth, etc.) hand: by oath, by the testimony of (seven, twelve, etc.) witnesses. (See Du Cange s.v. *juramentum*.) *Obs.*

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1284 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 43 He welbe at all tymes redy to prove and make good eythre upon a book or els with his handes. 1609 *Leges Marchiarum* in *Stat. Scot.* i. 84²/2 He sall purge him perof at be merchis...with be sevynt hand. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 472 The Abbot with his twelfth Hand...should swear.

b. With both hands (fig.): with all one's might; † fully, freely (quot. 1624). (See also *to play with both hands*, 40.)

[1340 HAMPOLR *Pr. Cons.* 1258 Pe world...Agayn us fightes with twa handes.] 1611 BIBLE *Micah* vii. 3 That they may doe euill with both hands earnestly. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* viii. 118 All this is yielded with both hands. 1871 L. CARROLL *Through the Looking-Glass* ix. 188 You couldn't deny that, if you tried with both hands.

** With verb and preposition. (See also *bear in hand* (BEAR v. 3 c), *bring on h.* (32 c above), *come in h.* (29 c), *have in h.*, *on h.* (29 f. 32 a, b), *hold in h.* (29 c, e), *take off one's hands* (31 b).)

37. Come to hand.

a. To come to one, or within one's reach, to arrive, to turn up; to be received or obtained.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10893 Pan com paa thre men him to hand. c 1400 *Sowdome Bab.* 2401 Thai slown down bat came to honde. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) ii. 782 To put on such harness as came next to their handes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1658) 72 The common people...eat whatsoever comes to hand. 1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) iv. 101 The enclosed letter...came to hand yesterday. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) iii. 358 Seizing any weapon that comes to hand.

b. Come to (one's) hands: to come to close quarters, engage hand to hand. (Cf. 25 f.)

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 257 The battell come to their handes. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 74 Who came to handes, before the whole Armie ioynd. 1888 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 237, I want to come to my hands with them, and be done.

† 38. Fall in hand(s). *Obs.* (Cf. 29 f, g.)

† a. To fall to blows; to come to words with. (Also fall on hand.) *Obs.*

1448 *Paston Lett.* No. 60 l. 74 When they met to gyder, they fell in handes togyder, and (Sir Robert) smot hym...with hys sword. *Ibid.* No. 711 iii. 72, I felle on hande with hym for Matelake Kerre. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1224/1 She fel in hand with hym and all to rated him. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 275 His wife fell in hand with him, and asked him; What will you do, list you not to put forth your selfe as others doe?

† b. Fall in hands with, or to do something: to set about, take in hand. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dynaloe* 30 b/1 Or he fall in hand wyth the tone or the tother. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) ii. 83 King Stephan...fell in hand to besiege the residue of those places which the rebels kept. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 Neither...were we the first that fell in hand with translating the Scripture into English. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 141 Neaver to fall in hands with mole catching till St. Marke day bee past.

† 39. Go in hand, on hand. *Obs.* (Cf. 29 f, g.)

† a. Go in hand with, or to do something: to engage or deal with, be about; to proceed with.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1232/2 Our Sauour forthwyth went in hande wyth the instytutyng of...the blessed Sacramente. 1587 HARRISON *Englance* ii. i. (1877) i. 38, I will...go in hand with the limits...of our seuerall reys. 1639 SANDBSON *Serm.* ii. 124 [That] he should...go in hand with it himself, with all convenient care and speed.

† b. To come to be dealt with or treated. *Obs.*

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (c 1600) 159 b, When Atreus part should goe in hand (cum tractaretur Atreus).

† 40. Play on (or with) both hands. To practise double-dealing, act with duplicity. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 89 The kyng of ingland playit vyth baytth the handis. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 358 He slew...King of the Hunnes, for playing on both hands.

† 41. Stand (one) in (or on) hand. To concern; to be incumbent on; to be the duty or business of. (Cf. 32 g.)

c 1555 *Fisher's Life* If. 118 It standeth vs in hand...to prostrate ourselves before him. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* Pref. 3 It standeth us on hand to strengthen ourselves in the infallible certaintie of the holy Christian Religion. 1624 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 89 It stood him in hand to stand upon his guard. 1706 I. PERKINS *Poem* in H. R. Stiles *Bundling* (1869) 99 Sence it doth stand each one in hand To happyfy his life.

42. Take in hand, † on hand. To take the charge or responsibility of; to set oneself to carry out or deal with; to undertake; sometimes *spec.* to undertake the discipline, care, or cure (of a person).

a. with simple obj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25928 Dis hali wark j tak on hand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 268 Wedding is the hardest hand That ony man may tak on hand. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 34 Where dedly were is taken on honde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* c(ii) 4, I wil take no wicked thing in honde. 1581 PETTIE *Guasso's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 22 To morrow...we wil take agayne our matter in hand. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* ii. § 12 Before I take any man in hand, I will knowe whether hee be a thorne or a nettle. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. iii, Very obedient to me she was when a little child, before you took her in hand. 1883 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xi, I've taken you in hand. *Mod.* It is a difficult task that you have taken in hand.

b. with *inf.* (arch. or dial.)

1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* v, That our kyng hede take on honde, Al Engeland to zeme ant wyse. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 143 To take an hond ajen hym to take be fyzte. 1506 TINDALE *Luke* i. 1 For as moche as many have taken in hond to compyle a treates off thoo thynges. 1676 HOBBS *Liad*

i. 268 T'appease Achilles I will take in hand. *Mod. (north. dial.)* He took in hand to inform the others.

*** With verb governing hand. (For other phrases, as BEAR a hand, FORCE (a person's) hand, HOLD (one's) hand, JOIN hands, KISS the hand, LAY hands on, LEND a hand, SET hand (to, on), SHAKE hands, STRIKE hands, TRY one's hand, WASH one's hands of, etc., see the verbs. To have a hand in: see 3 b above. To show one's hand: see 23 d.)

43. Change hands. To substitute the left hand for the right and the converse; to pass from one hand to another, from one person's hand or possession to another's (cf. 2).

1670, 1773 [see CHANGE v. 2]. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 100 The property in the soil must change hands. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 160 The whole soil would soon change hands.

44. Give (one's) hand.

a. To present or hold out the hand to be grasped, in token of salutation, bargaining, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 320 Giue me your hands, God send you ioy, Petruchio, 'tis a match. 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. v. 49 Giue me your hand first. Fare you wel my Lord. 1876 T. HARDY *Elthelberta* (1890) 114 She gave him a hand so cool and still that Christopher...was literally ashamed to let her see and feel his own.

† b. fig. To give hands: to consent, agree (to); to pledge oneself. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam. Wits* (1616) 24 So they all gaue hands to this opinion, saue onely Aristotle. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 432 So they gave him their hands to be subject to him.

45. Make a hand.

a. To make one's profit; to make a success of, to succeed or speed with. Freq. with qualifying adj., as *fair*, *fine* (often ironical), *good*, etc.

1538 LONDON in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 234 They mak ther handes by leccys, salys of wodde, and of ther plate. 1563 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* iii. 15/1 All is one with them, so as they may make their hand. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 74, V' haue made a fine hand fellows? 1669 W. HACKE *Collect. Orig. Voy.* iii. (1699) 69 We should have made a better hand of them. 1700 C. MATHER *Magu. Chr.* vii. App. (1852) 596 Through the disadvantages of their feet by the snow they could make no hand on it. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iii, The farmer...concluding I must soon die, resolved to make as good a hand of me as he could. 1808 WINDHAM *Lett.* 21 Oct. in *Sa. Park.* (1812) i. 98, I do not find that I make much hand (I should rather perhaps say much foot) in walking. 1890 BOLDBREWOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 90, I don't suppose you'd have made much hand of them by yourself.

b. To make a hand of (with): to make away with, make an end of, 'do for'. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) iii. 142 They falling to the spoile made a hand, and therewith departed. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 55 To giue them such medicines...as will soone make a hand of them. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ix. lx, It makes a hand with it, and digesteth it presently. 1676 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Progr.* 93 He (Moses) had doubtless made a hand of me, but that one came by, and bid him forbear. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gl.* xv. v. (1871) vi. 1 Hungarian Majesty...attacks Seckendorf furiously...in mid-winter; and makes a terrible hand of him. 1887 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., I mun know about th' markets afore I sell: I dunna want to be made a hand on.

46. Take the hand of. To take hold of the hand which is given or offered; to join hands.

1564 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 68 The said Roger and Ellin...toke handes together. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 376 Come vnto these yellow sands, And then take hands. 1771 Mrs. E. GRIFFITH *Lady Barton* ii. 274 A pair...as firmly united as any that ever took hands, from the first wedding in Eden, down to this present day. *Mod.* Take my hand; I will lead you safely.

**** With adjective qualifying hand.

(For other phrases, as BLOODY hand, EVEN hand, FREE hand, HELPING hand, HIGH hand, LOOSE hand, OLD hand, RED hand, SINGLE hand, STRONG hand, UPPER hand, etc., see the adjectives. See also LEFT hand, OVERHAND, RIGHT hand, SECOND hand, etc.)

47. Better hand. † a. Superiority, the 'upper hand'; precedence.

1593 [see BETTER a. 5]. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. xi. 243 The name of the Turkes hath gotten the better hande, and the other [Saracens] is out of remembrance. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 341 If they might have the better hande of us. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* ii. i, To let strong nature have the better hand. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theologia Theol.* 2 That the Gospel should have the better hand of the Law.

b. See 10 b, 45 a.

48. Clean hands. fig. Freedom from wrongdoing, innocence or uprightness of life: see CLEAN a. 3 d.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xvii. 9 The rightwis shal holden his weie, and with clene hondis adde strengthe. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* xxiv. 4 He that hath cleane handes and a pure hert. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 19 May, My Lord Treasurer...is said to die with the cleane hands that ever any Lord Treasurer did. 1896 MORLEY in *Liberal Mag.* Dec. 495 You would go...into the councils of Europe with clean hands.

49. First hand. a. At (the) first hand: see 10 c above, and FIRST HAND. † b. At first hand: at first. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xxxvii. 577 At first hand they wist not what to doe.

† 50. **Good hand.** To get or have a good hand against : to get or have a decided advantage over. *Obs.* (See also *make a good hand of*, 45 a.)

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* vii. vii. 253 The other armie.. got a good hand against their enemies. 1652-60 *HEVLIN Cosmogr.* iii. (1673) 160/1 A prince who since he came to age, hath had a good hand against the Turks.

† 51. **Higher hand.** Superiority in contest, mastery. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 758 3ef ha mahen on me þe herre hond habben. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5239 And who that haves the heyer hand Have the cyte and al her land. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 399 If þat he faughte and hadde the hyer honde. c 1450 *Mertin* 124 That he myghte haue the hier honde.

***** With an adverb.

52. **Hand in, out.** To have one's hand in : to be actively engaged, to be in habitual practice, to be at it ; to be in practice. *His hand is out :* he is out of practice, not in working order.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 220 Yit efte, whils thi hande is in, Pülle ther at with som kyn gyn. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 44 There was no rake-hell, but his hand was in with him, and that he was a comestrate for him. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 137 And if my hand be out, then belike your hand is in. 1607 *BARROW* in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 54 Now my hand is in, I will add briefly these theorems. 1749 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. cxviii. 246 Write a line or two of it every day to keep your hand in. 1808 *Craven Dial. s.v.* To have the hand in, to be accustomed to business. 1848 *Mem. Tod of Balerno* 17 There are particular seasons when .. his hand is out, when he is unable to wield the pen, when imagination flags. 1875 *M. PATTERSON Casaubon* 354 Mere exercises to keep his hand in.

53. **Hands off!** *colloq.* Keep off! let (the person or thing) alone! a peremptory order to cease or desist from touching or interference.

1563 *BECON Display. Pop. Masse* Wks. iii. 42 Take thys bread, sayth.. Christ.. Hande of, saye ye papistes. Gape and we will put it in your mouthes. c 1590 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris* ii. iv. Hands off, good fellow; I will be his bail. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. ii. Hand off, rude ranger!—Sirrah, get you in. 1803 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* iii. xiv. 'Hands off!' cried Silver leaping back a yard.

54. **Hands up!** An order or direction to people to hold up their hands to signify assent, etc.; also, a robber's, policeman's, etc., order to preclude resistance.

1807 J. HAWTHORNE *Trag. Myst.* xviii. Hands up—every soul of you! *Mod.* (at school). Hands up, those who have the right answer!

***** With another noun.

(See also *HAND AND GLOVE*, *HAND OF GLOBY*, *HAND OVER HEAD*, *HAND TO MOUTH*, etc.)

55. **Hand . . fist.** a. *Hand over fist* (*colloq.*) = *HAND OVER HAND*.

1800 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* II. iii. 173 A heavy squall was coming up hand over fist along with the wind. 1884 in *L'pool Daily Post* 9 Jan. (1885) 6/2 [It] enables .. lighter and better rigged whalers to get away from them, as the phrase goes, 'hand over fist'.

b. *Hand to fist* (*colloq.*) = *HAND TO HAND*.

1623-3 *Wood Life* 4 Mar., Going to the ale-house .. they set hand to fist, and drunk very desperately. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 59 Killing a Lyon and a Bear, Hand to Fist. 1760 *FOOTE Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 245 He and Jenny Cummins drank three flasks, hand to fist, last night. 1811 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* Sept. (1804) I. vii. 229 The Edinburgh reviewers have been down on my poor *Don Roderick*, hand to fist.

56. **Hand and foot** (also in earlier use *f. and h.*, *feet and h.*, *h. and f.*) are often found in collocation; usually (now always) in adverbial construction; esp. in phr. to bind hand and foot (in mod. use sometimes fig.). To wait upon or to serve (to) hand and foot : to wait upon or serve assiduously. (See also *FOOT sb.* 26 b.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 44 gebundenen foet & hond. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Ibid., þe dead was gebunden handan & fotan. c 1200 *Vices & Virt.* (1888) 17 And binden me, baðe handen and fiet. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14355 Bath fete and hand þar was heunden. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 70 Sche. . . seruede hem to hande & fote. c 1400 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) lviii. To serue him wele to fote and honde. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 56 He is forthwith bound hand and foot. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 502/2 The Divisional Court held themselves bound hand and foot by the authorities. *Mod.* They expect to be waited on hand and foot.

57. **Hand . . hand.** (See also *HAND IN HAND*, *HAND OVER HAND*, *HAND TO HAND*.)

† a. *Hand by hand*, *Hand for hand* : = *HAND TO HAND*, at close quarters; side by side. *Hand of hand*, *hand with hand*, *to hand and hand*, *with hand to hand* : = *HAND TO HAND*. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAY.* 174 Hond wið honde, fuhten þa hege men. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4364 Hand be hand to geve bekryt. c 1400 *Sowdow Bab.* 394 That thai myght fight with hem anon, Honde of honde. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* iv. ix. (1554) 107 The King and he walking hand by hand. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* liv. 150 To fyghte wyth hym hande for hande. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 371 Tha kingis..raid togidder to the town, Hand for hand. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. V.* 56 b. To get upon the walles and with hand to hand to graple with his enemy. 1553 *BRENDE Q. Curtius* iii. 33 Being enforced to joyne hand for hand, they valiantly used the sword.

b. *From hand to hand* : from one person to another; through a series or succession of hands. (Cf. 10.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 18 Their writings came to posteritie.. from hand to hand. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 10 The word was given from hand to hand through the company. 1882 *BESANT Revolt of Man* ix. 217 This tract had been circulated from hand to hand.

c. *Hand under hand* : bringing each hand successively below the other, as in climbing down a rope, etc. : the opposite of *HAND OVER HAND*.

1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 92 [He] let himself down, hand under hand, by a rope.

58. **Hand and thigh.** *Old Irish Law.* (See *quot.*)

1873 W. K. SULLIVAN *Introduct. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. 172 Ultimately, however, daughters appear to have become entitled to inherit all if there were no sons. The land thus given to a daughter was called 'an inheritance of hand and thigh'. *Ibid.* An explanation of why the estate 'of hand and thigh' was one-third the estate of a *Fiadh*.

59. **Hand's turn.** *colloq.* A stroke of work. 1808 *Craven Dial. s.v.* She winna do a hand's turn. 1881 *Queen LXX.* 522/3 She .. has to be waited on by the maids rather than doing a hand's turn for herself or you.

***** *Proverbial phrases and locutions.*

60. a. In comparisons, as *as bare, flat, as one's hand*. b. *Like hand and glove*, etc. : see also *HAND AND GLOVE*. † c. *To have long hands* : see *quots.* d. *To have one's hands full* : to have enough to do or as much as one can do, to be fully occupied. e. *Many hands make light work*. f. *In the turn(ing) of a hand* : in a moment, instantly (cf. *in the twinkling of an eye*). g. In other expressions; see *quots.* (To have a hand in the pie : see *PIE*. To play into a person's hands : see *PLAY*.)

a. c 1420 *Siege Rouen in Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 4 Buschys and bryers and boughys they brende And made hyt as bare as my honde. 1876 *BROWNING Nat. Magic* i. The room was as bare as your hand. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 147/1 That coast .. is flat as your hand, as we say.

b. 1798 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 129 He .. has been as familiar with all .. as the hand is with the glove.

c. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 17 What if I should call thee theefe? What if I should say that thou hast long hands? 1808 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vi. His father is a powerful man—bath long hands—reaches as far as he can.

d. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx. xxii. Ye shalle haue bothe your handes full of me. 1625 *MASSINGER New Way* v. i. You shall have your hands full upon the least incitement. 1724 *DR FOX Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 65 Horn .. had his hands full with the main battle. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* (1875) I. xii. 479 The king had his hands full in Poitou.

e. 14.. *Sir Beues* 3012 (MS. M.) Thoughte Ascarpade be neuer so starke, Many handes make lyght warke! 1539 *TAVERNER Erasmus. Prov.* (1552) 36 Many handes make a lyght burthen. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 90 Many hands make light work.

f. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23223 Quils þou moght turn þi hand aboute, It sild worth rose wittenwode. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Fv. In the turne of an hand : in the twinkling of an eye. a 1623 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* i. xi. xxxvi. 289 In the turning of an hand they were all in flames.

g. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 133 b. Thou must hold vp thy hand to thine eares for me: that is to say, thou shall confirme me this by an oath. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. i. ii. 17 He that writes often, shall often receive letters for answer: for one hand washeth another.

III. Attributive uses and Combinations.

61. *attrib.* a. Of or belonging to the hand, as *hand-clasp*, *-gout*, *-grasp*, *-guard*, *-reach*, *-skill*, *-touch*, *-turn*, *-wave*, etc. b. Worn on the hand, as *hand-fetter*, *-ring*, *-ruffle*, *-shackle*.

1807 *JEFFERIES Amarylita at the Fair* 85 Books .. bound in the best style of 'hand-art'. 1883 *STANVHURST Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 105 Fayth plighted in 'hand-claspe'. 1897 *HALL CAINE Christian* xi. Their hands met in a long hand-clasp. 1616-61 *HOLYDAY Peristius* 325 When the knotty 'hand-gout' has once broke their joynts. 1893 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/1 Losing their foothold and 'handgrasp' on the ladder ways. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* vii. 128 At the handle the shaft [of the lance] passed through a small circular shield, or 'hand-guard' (called a vamplate). 1637 *Bk. of Transcr. of Register S. Geo. Martyr* (Canterbury), [Signed] William Wellton by W his hand mark. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* ix. 258 At his side Within 'hand-reach' his sword. 1845 *JAMES A. Neil* ii. His collar and 'hand-ruffles' were of lace.

1549 *HOOPER to Commandm.* xi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 405 A manacle or 'hand-shackle' to keep them from doing of ill. 1883-4 J. G. BUTLER in *Bible-Work* II. 131 Daily labor, 'hand-toil or brain-toil'. 1859 *Bentley's Q. Rev.* July 544 When it comes to shifts and 'hand-turns' .. we are utterly at a stand.

c. That is or may be held or carried in the hand, portable; as *hand-arrail*, *-bag*, *-camera*, *-candle*, *-candlestick*, *-lamp*, *-lantern*, *-lexicon*, *-litter*, *-mirror*, *-net*, *-screen*, *-specimen*, *-spectroscope*, *-tray*, etc.

1800 *MISS BRADDON Just as I am* xlv. She had her waterproof .. and a 'hand-bag'. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/1 The two travellers .. stowed their 'hand-baggage' away in their compartment. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 1 Both to the stay-at-home and the tourist the 'hand camera' has become a necessity. 1882 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1706/8 One large Candlestick and Socket, one 'hand Candlestick', Snuff-pans, and Snuffers. 1892 A. HEALES *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 31 A king is holding up a similar 'hand-cross'. 1866 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 51/1 With a 'hand-eye-glass' disposed across the nose. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* viii. § 1. 388 The contact or 'hand-goniometer'. 1869 *DUNKIN Midn. Sky* 8 He has furnished himself with a 'hand-lamp'. 1862 *MARSH Eng. Lang.* iii. 49 In a 'hand-lexicon' of any modern tongue. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 162/1 An ivory backed 'hand-mirror'. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 16 A little 'hand nest' of drawers.

1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 243 Birds .. caught in their little 'hand-nets'. 1891 D'O. CARTE in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 1/3 There were some 3000 'hand-properties' employed in 'Ivanhoe', and 10 scenes. 1886 *MISS MITTFORD Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 342 Painted shells and roses .. on card-racks and 'hand-screens'. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 198 By the examination of 'hand specimens'. 1872 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* lxix. 418 The 'hand-spectroscope' of Huggins. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 228 A payre of 'hand-trayes'. 1535 *COVERDALE Num.* xxxv. 18 Yf he smyte him with an 'handweapon' of wodd.

d. *Managed or worked with the hand* (sometimes *spec.* with one hand); driven or operated by manual power, as distinguished from that of an animal or a machine; as *hand-bat*, *-bellows*, *-besom*, *-brake*, *-card* (in cotton-spinning), *-comb*, *-drill*, *-flail*, *-harpoon*, *-hook*, *-lathe*, *-lever*, *-mangle*, *-mell* (= mallet), *-mortar*, *-piercer*, *-pump*, *-punch*, *-quern*, *-rake*, *-rope*, *-sail*, *-shears*, *-shell*, *-sledge*, *-tool*, *-wagon*, *-wheel*, etc. e. Made or done by hand, as *hand-embroidery*.

1781 *SMRATHMAN in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 181 note, Beaten level .. with their feet and a kind of 'hand-bat or beetle'. 1665 *HOOK Microgr.* 23 Blowing now and then the Coles with 'hand-Bellows'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 4/2 To stop the train at the proper place by the application of the ordinary 'hand-brake' only. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 273/1 Carding .. was performed by a pair of 'hand-cards' upon the knee. 1882 *Encycl. Dict.* I. 685/2 The silvers are made by 'hand-combs'. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4712/4 Several Persons .. did attempt to murder .. Mr. Stone .. wounding him with a 'Hand-Crow'. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Est.* (1803) I. 431 The seed must be drilled by a 'hand-drill'. 1879 *STAINER Music of Bible* 149 It was a tambour, timbrel, or 'hand-drum'. 1820 *SCREBBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 233 The 'hand-harpoon' is placed upon the neck or rest with its stock. 1765 *CROKER Dict. Arts & Sc.* 'Hand-Hook, an instrument used by smiths to twist square iron'. 1882 *Presody Eng. Journalism* xv. 107 He used to .. make use of his mother's 'hand-mangle' to work off impressions of type. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 133 For a 'handmell, and crosspin of iron, to mend or make bald-ribs for our bells'. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4059/3, 2 Hawtizers, and 100 'Hand-Mortars'. 1667 *Palmer City & C. Build.* 26 Whether they draw Water with Buckets, or 'Hand-Pumps, or Chain-Pumps'. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Judg.* xvi. 21 Heton hinc grindan set hira 'hand-cwyne'. 1878 *Lucky Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 26 The only mills for grinding corn were hand-querns, turned by a woman's hand. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 28 A man or woman followeth the mower with a 'hand-rake halfe a yarde longe, with .vii. or .viii. tetteh. 1493-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 267 'Hand-ropes—xviij; takes for the mayne sayle—i. a 1698 *TEMPLE (J.)*, The seamen will neither stand to their 'handrails, nor suffer the pilot to steer. 1881 *Du CHAILLU Land Midn. Smn* II. 256 The women were up and busy sharpening the 'hand-scythes'. 1876 *FOX BOURNE Locke* II. xi. 193 The coin being cut with 'hand-shears, and stamped with hand-hammers. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) IV. 53 (Stanf. s.v. *Granada*) They tossed their granadoes or 'hand-shells among us. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 249 They have given us 'hand-sledges for our baggage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 255/2 The ores are generally brought to surface by means of a common 'hand-whim'.

62. a. *objective and obj. genitive*, as *hand-binder*, *-clapping*, *-kissing*, *-spoiler*, *-warmer*, *-washing*; *-wringing* adj.

1585 *HIGINS tr. Junius' Nomenclator* 106/2 *Manics* .. manics, or 'handbinders'. 1898 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) IV. 144 If rumour and 'hand-clapping could be credited. 1888 D. C. MURRAY *Weaker Vessel* I. A dropping fire of hand-clapping. 1868 *YATES Rock Ahead* iii. v. The ladies exchanged sweet 'handkissings'. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reefers* xxvi. I brought up to her the penitent 'hand-presser'. 15.. *Aberd. Reg. V.* 15 (Jam.) Maisterfull and violent 'handputting in his dekin. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* Extra 24 July 14/2 'Hand-warmers fitted with charcoal pans. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 43 The Talmud .. devotes one whole treatise to 'hand-washings. 1603 *DEKKER Wonderfull Yeaer* C, You desolate 'hand-wringing widows.

b. *instrumental* = With the hand, by hand; esp. as distinguished from what is done by machinery; as *hand-coloured* ppl. adj., *-colouring*, *-comber*, *-combing*, *-dressing*, *-eating*, *-feed* vb., *-fed*, *-hidden* ppl. adjs., *-kill* vb., *-laboured*, *-moulded* ppl. adjs., *-rear* vb., *-reared* ppl. adj., *-rub* vb., *-rubbed*, *-spun*, *-turned*, *-woven* ppl. adjs., *-wrought* ppl. adj., etc.

1795 W. MARSHALL *West. Eng.* I. 142 (E. D. S.) With a Beating-axe .. large chips, shavings or sods are struck off .. This operation is termed 'hand-beating'. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 377/2 The prints .. were .. finished by 'hand-colouring'. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 304 This was in the days of 'hand-combing and hand-weaving'. 1877 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* xi. 206, I often presented my friends with iron spoons, and it was curious to observe how the habit of 'hand-eating' prevailed. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scott.* I. 421 The snow .. renders it necessary to 'hand-feed' their flocks of sheep. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 101 Cattle, when 'hand-fed'. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 404 The joints should be carefully 'hand-filled with fine screened sand. 1899 *TENNIVSON Vivien* 895 Face 'Hand-hidden, as for utmost grief. c 1795 *Chalm. Air* c. 25 in *Balfour Practicks* (1754) 585 Gift only Fleshour .. slays or 'hand-kills' only beef or flesh with his awin handis. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. (1858) 287 This same 'hand-moulded pottery of the bronze period. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* xix. 128 The futility of attempting to 'hand-rear' them. 1894 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/6 Both with natural and 'hand-reared' birds. 1899 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 224 'Hand-rub and bandage legs. 1862 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* III. vii. iii. 101 Two attendants whose duty it was to hand-rub (*shampoo*) their master. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* v. 11 There are tongue-

smitters, as well as *hand-smitters. 1890 *Eastern Morning News* (Hull) 16 Feb. 2/8 *Hand-split laths. 1895 *Daily News* 15 June 5/3 A piece of *hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. 1884 *Rog. Nat. Ser. Story* v. A profitable crop . . . can only be grown by careful *hand-thinning. 1897 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 263 note, I wish to God our poor *hand-weavers could as easily migrate to Sydney. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 177/2 In *hand-weaving, the weaver suspends his operations from time to time in order to apply dressing to his warp. 1772 A. YOUNG in R. DOSSIE *Mem. Agric.* (1782) III. 27 [I] *hand-weeded it, Aug. 22d. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 86: The plants are twice hand-weeded. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 58 Ic to-wurpe bis *hand-worhte tempel. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/1 The train . . . was covered with hand-wrought embroidery.

c. *locative*, etc. In or as to the hands; as *hand-bound*, *gyved*, *-lopped*, *-shackled*, *-tied* ppl. adjs.

1c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* i. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 176 Better *hand-bounde wrastell with the Sea. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. i. i. (1872) 4 A poor Legislative . . . had let itself be *hand-gyved.

d. *similative*, etc., as *hand-footed*, *-high*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.

1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round the Calendar* 147 The wall running by the garden paths, *hand-high. 1808 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 63 The *hand-like conformation of their fore-feet. 1796 WITHERING *Trifl. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 102 Branches widening, *hand-shaped.

68. Special Combs. † *hand-adventure*, a single-handed contest; *hand-alphabet*, an alphabet of signs made by the hands, a 'deaf-and-dumb' alphabet; *hand-buokler*, a small shield held in the left hand to parry an adversary's sword-thrusts; *hand-cannon*, an early portable fire-arm of the cannon type; *hand-car* (U.S.), a light car propelled by cranks or levers worked by hand, used in the inspection and repairing of a railway line; *hand-chair*, a Bath chair; hence *handchairman*, one who draws a Bath chair; *hand-darg* (Sc.), a day's work of manual labour; *hand-drop* (see quot.); † *hand-evil*, gout in the hands; *hand-fight*, a fight at close quarters, or hand to hand; *hand-fish*, a pediculate fish, having the pectoral fin articulated; *hand-flower*, the flower of the *hand-plant* (q.v.) or *hand-flower-tree*; † *hand-friend*, (?) a friend at hand, or who will 'stand by' one in case of need; *hand-gear*, the starting-gear of an engine; *hand-hole*, a hole giving passage for little more than the hand; *hand-in* (Tennis), the person who is serving the ball; † *hand in and hand out*, the name of a game with a ball in 15th c.; *hand-language*, the art of conversing by signs made with the hands; † *hand-laying* (*hand leggyng*), imposition of hands, ordination; *hand-lead* (Naut.), a small lead used in taking soundings less than 20 fathoms; *hand-light* (Gardening), a bell-glass (= *HAND-GLASS* 2); † *hand-loose* a., free from restraint; † *hand-maker*, one who makes gain fraudulently (cf. 45 a); so † *hand-making*; *hand-mast* (see quot.); also *attrib.* as *hand-mast piece*, *spar*; † *hand-muff*, a boxing-glove; *hand-mule* (see quot. 1892); also *attrib.* as *hand-mule spinner*; *hand orchis*, a name for *Orchis maculata*, from the finger-like lobes of the tubers; *hand-out* (Tennis), the person to whom the ball is served; *hand-pin* (Gunnery), see quot.; *hand-plant*, a Mexican tree (*Cheirostemon platanoides*, N. O. *Sterculiaceae*), having large flowers with bright red stamens, which are united at the base and then spread in five finger-like bundles; † *hand-point*, a children's game, the same as *span-counter*; *hand-post*, a guide-post at the parting of roads, a *FINGER-POST*; *hand-promise*, a solemn form of betrothal among the Irish peasantry; *hand-quill*, one of the large pinion feathers of a bird; † *hand-reaching* [cf. Ger. *handreichung*], used by Coverdale for ministration or contribution; *hand-screw* (see quot. 1850); also *attrib.* as *hand-screw-maker*; † *hand-shaft* (see quot.); † *hand-sleeve*, a sleeve reaching to the wrist; *hand-spring*, a summer-sault in which the body is supported by the hands while the feet are in the air; † *hand-stripe* = *HAND-STROKE*; † *hand-stuff*, app. some sort of refuse; *hand-swipe*, a shadoof worked by hand for raising water; † *hand-table*, a writing tablet; *hand-taut* a. = *hand-tight*; *hand-tennis*, tennis in which the ball is struck with the hand, not with a racket; *hand-tight* a., as tight as it can be drawn or fixed by the hand; † *hand-timber*, small wood; *hand-tree* = *hand-plant*; *hand-wave* v., to smooth the surface of (a measure of corn) with the hand, instead of using a strike; † *hand-whip*, a riding-whip; † *hand-wolf*, a wolf brought up by hand.

1649 H. WATSON *Valentine & Orson* xiii. 59 All this *hand-adventure now knitting up in this manner. 1680 DALGARNO *Didascalocophus* viii. 73, I have at last fixt upon a finger or *Hand-alphabet according to my mind. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 283/1 We shall give his hand-alphabet. 1847-76 HALLIWELL, *Hand-cannon, a musket. 1874 BOUTELL

Arms & Arm. Notes 293 The hand-cannon soon gave place to the hand-gun. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 14, I left the *hand-car and entered a railway-train, which carried me in one hour into the town. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 3 Sept. 5/1 A relief train carrying hand-cars eventually rescued them from their perilous position. 1688 MABER tr. *Aleman's Guckman d'Alf.* I. 37 It seemed to mee a *Silla de manos*, or easie *hand-Chaire. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 447 *Hand-drop, *Wrist-drop*. A popular term for the paralysis of the hand, induced by the action of lead. 1958 TURNER *Baths* 6b, It is good . . . for the *handeuell and fote euell. 1966 J. HOOKER *Gerald. Irel.* in *Holinshead II.* 168/1 Whereupon they fell at *hand-fight. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lx. (1862) V. 286 A strenuous hand-fight then commenced. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 564 *The Cheironectes*, or *Hand-fish, bears a strong resemblance to the common Angler in its structure and habits; but its fins are still more capable of motion, enabling it to walk along the ground almost in the manner of quadrupeds. 1888 C. WELLS *Stories after Nature* (1891) 17 There is one thing greater than revenge, and *hand-friend to our cause—it is mercy. 1848 G. FRANZ *Dict. Arts*, etc. *Hand-gear. 1846 WORCESTER, *Hand-Gear*, an arrangement of levers and other contrivances for opening and shutting the valves of a steam-engine. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. i. v. § 4. 690 If the *hand-in makes one, the game is called vantage. 1477 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV.* c. 3 Diversez novelz ymagines Jeeuz appelez Cloishe Kayleiz half Kewle *Hondyn & Hondoute & Quekeborde. 1540 *Order Hen. VIII* in *Rymer Fadera* (1710) XIV. 707 Keper aswello of the Playes of Hande oute and al Keyles. 1880 DALGARNO *Didascalocophus* viii. 73 Neither . . . is it so proper a medium of interpretation between persons present face to face, as a *Hand-language. 1897 *REVISA Hyden* (Rolls) V. 243 Unwis *hond leggyng is chalenged of be [Pope Leo]. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 314 Sometimes we should have seven fathom on one side of the ship, and no ground with the *Hand Lead on the other. 1888 J. M. SPERMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 384 The hand-lead-line, which is generally 20 fathoms in length, is marked at every 2 or 3 fathoms. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 78 A *handlight or bell-glass. 1888 *Garden* 4 Feb. 72/1 Cuttings . . . root readily under a small handlight. 1896 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 304 The people lyke a companie of Wyld beasts, *hand louse. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 97 A *hande maker in hys office, to make his sonne a great man. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 23 *Handmaking of gaynes, whiche thinge dooeth moste principally defile the doctrine of Christe. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* III. i. 11 We can carry away a top-mast, and make a new one out of the *hand-mast, at sea. 1875 LASLETT *Timber* 232 Hand-mast . . . is a technical term applied . . . to a round spar, holding at the least 24, and not exceeding 72, inches in circumference. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hand-mast-spar, a round mast; those from Riga are . . . over 70 feet long by 20 inches diameter. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* 93 In the on-set the combatants wore *hand-muffs. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 59 *Hand-mules are worked in pairs. 1898 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Hand-mules*, spinning-machinery, driven by steam power and manual labour combined, used in producing yarn. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. i. v. § 4. 690 If the player who fails to return the ball is the server or hand-in, he becomes *hand-out. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 262 Another pin will then be seen in the rear end of the trigger-plate, remove this pin (occasionally this *hand-pin is placed in the reverse way). 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 36 The *Hand plant of Mexico. 1659 TORRIANO, *Al-palmo*, the play our children call, At span-counter, or at *Hand-point. 1791 J. HAMPSON *Mem. Wesley* III. 101 A clergyman is like a *hand-post; if he shew the way, it is not necessary he should walk in it himself. 1830-3 CARLETON *Traits & St. Going to Maynooth* (Cent.), Few would rely on the word or oath of any man who had been known to break a *hand-promise. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* vi. 1 Their wyddowes were not loked upon in the daylie *handreachinge. 1765 CROKER *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Hand-Screw, an instrument more usually called a jack. 1819 P. O. *London Direct.* 63 Smith and Hand-screw-maker. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Hand-screws* or jacks. This engine is used to cant beams or other weighty timbers: it consists of a box of elm containing cogged iron wheels of increasing powers. The outer one, which moves the rest, is put in motion by a winch. 1598 FLORIO, *Sommessa*, the length of a span or hand-breadth, a *hand shaft so called of our drapers. 1884 HIGINS tr. *Yanius' Nomenclator* 172/1 *Manica*, the *handsleeve: the sleeve of a garment. 1866 *London Gaz.* No. 2192/4 A Purple Waistcoat, with narrow Gold Lace on the Hand sleeves. 1875 W. CARLETON *Farm Legends* (1885) 88 He alays could . . . Make somersets on the mow. *Hand-springs, cart-wheels, an' such. 1895 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Dec. 437/3 Children . . . throwing hand-springs and standing on their heads. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardale Facione* II. vi. 152 To fighte it oute at *hand stripes. 1690 *London Gaz.* No. 2597/4 If any Brown Paper-maker will Buy either Rags, Ropes or *Hand-stuff of the said Company, they may be supplied at the Companies Warehouse. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 314 Dealers in . . . what is called hand stuff and old stores. 1868 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. 271 The use of the *Hand swipe . . . is mentioned by Herodotus and even represented upon the sculptures. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/2 *Hand tablys . . . *pugillaris*. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 33 Heave *hand taut. 1895 HONE *Everyday Bk.* 865 *Hand-tennis still continues to be played . . . it is now called fives. 1794 *Rigging & Seemannship* I. 167 *Hand-tight. A moderate degree of tension on a rope, as to make it straight. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 443. 194 This tongue should fit the groove somewhat tightly indeed in the manner called by joiners 'hand tight' meaning so tight that it cannot readily be pulled out with the hand. 1664 *Husbandm. Practice* (N.), Fell *hand-timber from the full to the change. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 281 Called the *hand-tree, in consequence of its stamens being so arranged as to present an appearance somewhat similar to that of a human hand. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 104 The millers will say that they had as leave have come stricken, as soe *handwaved, and left hollowe in the midst. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* II. 533 (Jam.) Measured by hand-waving, i.e. they are stroked by the hand about four inches above the top of the flrot. 1693 *London Gaz.* No. 1835/4 One short *Hand-Whip, with a Silver twist about the Handle. a 1611 BRAUM & FL. *Maid's*

Trag. iv. i, Though I am tame . . . I may leap, Like a *hand-wolf, into my natural wildness, And do an outrage.

† *Hand*, sb. 2, var. *ANDE Obs.*, breath.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 775 His nese oft droppes, his hand styntkes.

Hand (hænd), v. [f. *HAND sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To touch or grasp with the hand, lay hands on, lay hold of; to work or manage with the hand, manipulate, handle; also *fig.* to deal with, treat of. *Obs.* exc. in technical use: see quot.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 25 If you can command these Elements to silence . . . wee will not hand a rope more. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. iii. 63 Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes First hand me. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 359 When I was yong, And handed loue, as you do. a 1721 *Prior Lady's Looking-glass* 29, I hand my car. 1766 J. WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 397 What we call handing or slapping the clay, an operation by which its different parts are intermixed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 414/1 Brought up . . . to full perfection by 'handing', i.e. brisk rubbing with the palm of the hand.

2. *Naut.* To take in, furl (a sail).

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 The Sailers . . . handing in their sailes, and standing on the Decks . . . in their wet clothes. a 1648 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 364/1 With Ten Sailors to hand the Sails. 1790 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 239 We were glad to hand all our sails. 1790 BRATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 192 The mizen top-sail was handed to prevent the mast and rigging from falling about their ears. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., 'They must be handing the maintop-sail', I thought.

3. To lead or conduct by the hand; to assist with the hand in mounting a step, alighting, etc.

a 1631 DONNE (J.), Angels did hand her up, who next God dwell. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 120 The Sultan and Shawbader handed him out of his Barge. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 15 Our tallest men stood in the deepest place, and handed the sick, weak, and short men. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. i. Wks.* 1799 I. 169 Enter Mrs. Sneak, handed by the Major. 1881 CLARK *Vill. Ministr.* I. 34 He hands her o'er the stile. 1866 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii, He handed her into the carriage.

4. To deliver or pass with the hand or hands. (Also with adverbs, as *about*, *in*, *over*.)

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. (1658) 298 Judas . . . was so near, that our Saviour could hand the sop unto him. 1698 *Royal Proclam.* 13 Sept. in *London Gaz.* No. 2802/1 Persons who . . . shall . . . hand or bring any such Libel to the Press. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 3 There were several Satyrs and Panegyrics handed about. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 329, I would hand the Hat and his Arms to him. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 173 You may as well hand me over the money. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, Come, hand in the eatables. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. *Brendon* I. 201 Hilary handed the paper to Sir Sampson.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To deliver, pass, transfer, transmit. Now only with adverbs, as *to hand down*, i.e. to a later generation or age; *to hand on*, i.e. to the next in a series or succession; *to hand over*, i.e. to another's possession, keeping, etc.

1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 49 In a vacuity . . . there wants a body or Medium to hand and transport the visible rays of the object unto the sense. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 401, I would hand this word unto the Merchants of our Land also. 1698 E. WALKER *Epictetus Mor.*, *In praise of Epictetus*, Every word . . . Your hearers have receiv'd as from an Oracle, And handed down to us. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 176 A Story handed by Tradition. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew. ix*, The father handed on the work. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 His function of chief speaker is handed over to the Pythagorean philosopher.

6. To join the hands of. *rare*.

1643-1881 [see HANDED 3].

† 8. *intr.* To go hand in hand, *concur.* *Obs.*

1684 MASSINGER *Renegado* iv. i, Let but my power and means hand with my will.

Hand and glove, (also with -), *pred.* or *adj. phr.* Also (later) *hand in glove*. In constant close relations; on very intimate terms.

1680 R. MANSEL *Narr. Popish Plot* 103 Mrs. Cellier, to whom Mr. Willoughby was such a Croney, that she was hand and glove. 1760 COWPER *Table T.* 173 As if the world and they were hand and glove. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxiv. 206 He's not hand-and-glove with Lord Derby. 8. 1799-1800 BURDON *Purnells Lih.* I. 47 (L.) Our author is here hand in glove with Providence. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* i. iv, The Doctor is . . . hand-in-glove with the bishop. 1889 *County xxii*, Priestman and the new Lady Sandilands are already hand in glove.

Hand-ax, -axe. An ax to be wielded by one hand; anciently a battle-ax.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 26 He ne dradde noyt þo that handaxe, as it was y sene. c. 1300 *Havelok* 253 Hand-ax, . . . gisarm, or spere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 57 The hand ax schaft ruschit in twa. 1498 St. Giles' *Charities* (1859) Pref. 41 Ane hand-ax or sword. 1886 J. H. KENNEDY in A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (1892) II. 372 The other . . . with only a handax and jackplane made a drum cylinder.

Hand-ball.

1. A ball for throwing with the hand.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1771 Se quat I send to þe, son, þi selfe with to laike, A hatt & a hand-balle, & a herne-panne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/1 An Hand balle, *pila manualis*. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 256 Throw a hand-ball against any moveable body, and it will displace that body.

2. A game played with such a ball in a space between two distant goals.

(An annual hand-ball contest (usually on a holiday in spring) is an ancient institution in towns, villages, and parishes in the south of Scotland: see BALL sb. 4 b.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 105 The title

handball is counted to be a swift exercise. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antip.* (1870) I. 98 It was customary in some churches for the Bishops and Archbishops themselves to play with the inferior clergy at hand-ball... even on Easter-day itself. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 84 The game of handball was indiscriminately played by both sexes. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* XCIV. 256/1 In a large open space reserved for the boys to play handball.

3. A hollow ball of india-rubber punctured so as to emit a spray of fluid when pressed in the hand.

1888 *Med. News* LII. 639 Whether the spray be given with a handball spray apparatus or with a small steam vaporizer. 1896 T. C. ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 305 The handball sprays are used at ordinary temperatures.

† **Hand-band.** *Obs.* [Cf. ON. *handaband* a joining or shaking of hands.] Covenant made by joining hands; covenanted condition, union, or possession.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3915 Wit wijf and child, and al hand-band, Ilkan wit oper went in hand. *Ibid.* 1328 O wijf for-sok he hand-band. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 43 God gif the to thyn handband The dew of heven and frute of land.

Hand-barrow. [BARROW sb. 3 I a.] A flat, rectangular frame of transverse bars, having shafts or 'trams' before and behind, by which it is carried.

14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 571/2 *Canojvectorium manuale*, an handberwe. 1511 *Demaundes Joyous* in *Promp. Parv.* 225/1 note, What thinge shall be hardest to hym to knowe? R. A hand-barrowe, for of that he shall not knowe whiche ende shall goo before. 1597 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1548/1 Carried from the gaole to the place of iudgement, some vpon handbarrowes. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 322 Barrow, is of two sorts; either a Hand-barrow, or a Wheel-barrow. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Scham.* xxii. (1860) 234/1 We could see... a dead body borne forth by two persons on a hand-barrow.

† b. A similar flat barrow having a wheel. *Obs.* 1581 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For a hand barrow whele vjd. 1555 *EDEM Decades* 333 Hand barrowes bothe with wheelles and without wheelles.

c. **Comb.** Handbarrow beggar, a mendicant cripple carried from door to door on a stretcher, as formerly customary in Scotland.

Handbasket. [BASKET sb.] A basket to be carried in the hand.

1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 197 Hand baskettes for brede—ij; Maundes to bere in fleshe—ij. 1593 *HOLLY-BAND Campo di Fior* 97 Buye a salate, and radishes, and cherries. Take the hand-basket. 1671 *CROWNE Juliana* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 69, I can see when I see, surely; I don't carry my eyes in a hand-basket. 1708-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 281 He prepares the materials at home, and brings them all together in a hand-basket.

attrib. 1560 *BECON New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 339 That their wives be no dish-clouts, nor no hand-basket-sloves, nor no drudges, nor yet slavish people, but fellow-heirs with them of everlasting life.

Handbell. A small bell rung by being swung in the hand, as distinguished from one rung by a bell-pull, bell-rope, etc.

a 1000 *Charter of Leofric* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275 Nu ða synd .xiii. upphangene and .xii. handbells. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 57/20 A Handbell, tintinnabulum. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 461/2 A Saint Bell, or Hand Bell... is held in a mans hand, and soe rung. 1859 W. COLLINS *After Dark* (Tauchn.) 307 (Hoppe) He took up the hand-bell to ring for lights. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Intro. 43 The abbot or bishop called the brethren together by the sound of a hand-bell.

b. That carried by a town-crier or bellman.

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy) 18 The handbell ofte dyd she tolle, Full great sorowe makynge. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 1066 It passes about like an hand-bell. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. v. v. Criers rushing with hand-bells: 'Oyez, oyez, All men to their Districts to be enrolled!' 1880 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 130 A hand-bell was rung through the streets when a person departed this life.

c. *spec.* A bell specially constructed with a leathern handle, and the clapper made and attached in a particular way, for handbell-ringing.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as handbell-shaped adj.; also handbell-ringer, one who performs musically on handbells; handbell-ringing, a musical performance executed by a company of ringers with handbells tuned to different notes.

1889 *HURST Horsham Gloss.*, Handbellringer, at Christmas handbell ringers go round to different towns or villages with their bells.

Handbill 1. [BILL sb. 1 4.] A light bill or pruning knife.

1593 *FITZGERB. Husb.* § 127 Take a sharpe hatchet or a handbyll and cut the settes. 1708 *EVELYN* in *Pepps Diary* VI. 254 With his handbill and pruning knife.

Handbill 2. [BILL sb. 3] A printed notice or advertisement on a single page, intended to be delivered or circulated by hand. Sometimes applied to a small bill to be posted on walls, etc.

1753 *World No.* 1. 3 Who make their appearance either in hand-bills, or in weekly or daily papers. 1793 *Regal Rambler* 26 Lucifer drew up a most inflammatory handbill. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* II. v. (1862) 152 A large handbill in the post-office window offering a reward of 100l. for the apprehension of a delinquent. 1864 *KNIGHT Passages Work.* Life I. v. 218 [He] had the indiscretion to circulate a hand-bill from house to house.

Hand-blow, handy blow. [f. HAND sb. + BLOW sb. 1] The form with *handy-* found a 1600, as also in *handy-cuff*, *-grip*, *-stroke*, etc., appears

to be due to the co-existence of *handwork* and *handiwork* from 14th c.] A blow with the hand; a cuff. Usually in *pl.* To come to hand(y)-blows, to come to blows at close quarters; so to fall to, be at hand (or handy)-blows.

a. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1138/1 The enimie boldlie approacheth, the pike is offered, to handblowes it commeth. 1597 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1597/2 At length through shot... scalding water and handblowes they were repelled. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 26 The Enemy came on desperately, even to hand-blows.

b. 1597 *HARMER tr. Bese's Serm.* 162 (T.) By whose means the matter came to handie-blows. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* III. 114 Belaboured him soundly with handy blowes. 1639 R. WARD *Animadv. War* XIV. i. ccl, An instrument called a Flaile, used... when the Enemy is at handy blowes. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. s. v. Blow, To come to handy blowes, *Cominus pugnare*. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. i. 316 Nought of handy blows I know.

Hand-bolt, sb. 1. *Obs.* [BOLT sb. 1 6.] A handcuff. Also *fig.*

1816 *Trial Berkeley Poachers*, The hand-bolt hurt us. 1831 *Examiner* 457/1 [He] pronounces the nomination boroughs conservative—the hand-bolts of the Commons. Hence **Hand-bolt v. trans.**, to handcuff.

1816 *Trial Berkeley Poachers* 44 Colonel Berkeley, and several more came up to us, and hand-bolted us. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 22 July 2/3 'Constable, do your duty—handbolt them.'

Handbook (hæ'ndbuk). [Found in OE. in form *handbōc*, -bōk, as a rendering of L. *manualis* and Gr.-L. *enchiridion*. But the current word was introduced after Ger. *handbuch* in 19th c.]

A small book or treatise, such as may conveniently be held in the hand; a manual.

† a. in OE. THE MANUAL of ecclesiastical offices and ritual. *Obs.*

a 900 *Canons of Ælfred* 21 in Thorpe *Latus* II. 350/15 Ða halgan sec, saltene and pistolboc, sangboc and handboc. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 321 Enchiridion þæt ys manualis on lyden & handboc on englisc. a 1100 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 327/26 *Manualis*, handlin oððe handboc. c 1367 *Eulogium Hist.* (1863) III. v. lxxxii. 9 Librum in sinu quod ipse vocabat manuale, quod Anglice vocabat handboc. 1553-57 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 130/1 A booke of his owne making in his owne toong, which in the English speach he [Kr. Alfred] called a handbooke, in Greeke called it Enchiridion, in Latin a manuall.

b. A compendious book or treatise for guidance in any art, occupation, or study; *spec.* a book containing concise information for the tourist.

1814 (title) A Handbook for modelling wax flowers. 1833 *NICHOLAS Chronol. Hist.* Pref. 10 What the Germans would term, and which, if our language admitted of the expression, would have been the fittest title for it, 'The Handbook of History'. 1836 (title) A Hand-Book for Travellers on the Continent [Murray's]. 1838 H. ROGERS *Introd. Lect. Eng. Gram. & Comp.* 70 Such tasteless innovations as 'Morning-land' (*Morgen-land*) for the East, and 'hand-book' (*hand-buch*) for 'manual'. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 649 The compiler of this Handbook [Murray's Handbook to N. Italy] (we are obliged to use his coined word by way of distinction) does not give the prices. 1863 *Reader* 21 Feb. 190 If by handbook he intends anything of a guide, he has failed in his object.

† **Hand-borrow.** *Obs.* [See BORROW sb. 1 lit. 'hand-pledge' or security; according to Spelman, Cowell, and their copiers, a name for one (or each) of the nine sureties associated with the HEAD-BORROW in a frank-pledge.

(It does not appear where the 16th c. antiquaries got the word, no trace of which has been found in OE. or ME.) 1666 *SPELMAN Gloss.*, *Handborrow*, in Decurris seu Fri-borgis vnus e nouenis est, decimo, quem Headborow vocant, suppositus. 1679 *MANLEY Couell's Interpr.*, *Hand-borrow*, A Surety, a manual Pledge, that is, an inferior Undertaker; for *Hand-borrow* is a superior or Chief Instrument, *Spelm.* 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* s. v. *Head-borough*, The head boroughs were the chief of the ten pledges, the other nine being denominated *hand-borrows*, or inferior pledges.

Handbow. [Bow sb. 1] An ordinary bow in which the string is drawn and released by hand, as distinguished from a CROSS-BOW.

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Macc.* vi. 51 He made all maner ordinance; handbowes, fyrie darters, rackettes. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 42 Mak redy 300r corsbolls, hand bollis, fyir speyris. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 160 Neither had they any other weapons but hand-bowes (for crosse-bowes were not then used).

Handbreadth. Also 6 handbreth, -breath, 8- hand's breadth, handbreadth. A unit of lineal measure in many countries and periods, founded on the width of the adult human hand, a PALM; formerly estimated as one-fourth of a foot, but now as four inches.

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* vii. 26 The thicknesse was an handbreth. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 56 A Hande breadth. Conteyninge in it 4 Fingers. A Fote. Conteyninge in it 4 Hande breadth. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxvi. 267 Within nine hand-breadths of the Water. 1843 *MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* xlv. The good sword stood a hand-breadth out Behind the Tuscan's head. 1875 *WHYTE MELVILLE Riding Recollect.* iv. (1879) 65 A handbreadth behind the girths.

Handbrede. *Obs. exc. north. dial.* Also 4 handibre(ð)e, *erron.* 6 hand-brode, 8 -broad, 8-9 *dial.* -breed. [BRED sb. 2] = *prec.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 158/11 *Palmsu*, span ul handbreð. 1388 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xl. 43 The brekis of tho boordis ben of oon handibrede [1388 of oon palme].

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2229 Hurtes his herne-pane an haunde-brede large. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 361 Vp to goon Ouer the hed too hondbrede is his kynde. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. Q v b, Two hondbrede from that place. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herestach's Husb.* II. (1586) 55 A handbrode in height. 1796 *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 89 The thickness of two handbroads or thereabouts. 1799 *BURNS Willie's Wife* III, Ae limp in leg a hand-breed shorter. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Hand-breed*. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Handbraed*.

Hand-broad, adj. Of the width of a hand.

1612-15 *Br. Hall Contempt.*, O. T. XVIII. viii, A hand-broad cloud. a 1711 *KEN Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 10 The hand-broad Cloud shall the expanse bedew. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* III, Ill-lighted by a hand-broad window.

Hand-canter. [CANTER sb. 3] A gentle, easy canter. Cf. HAND-GALLOP.

1836 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) IV. 73 The Whigs... have probably made up their minds to carry their Bill through in a hand canter. 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Pamirs* I. 284 We had seven miles to ride to the city, which we did at a hand canter.

Hand-cart. A small cart pushed or drawn with the hands.

1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 56 Any... dray, hand-cart, wheel-barrow. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 44 A man who was selling cabbage in the street stopped his hand-cart.

Handclap. [CLAP sb. 1] A clap of the hands; the brief space of time which this takes, an instant.

1822 *HOGG Perils of Man* III. 205 (Jam.) It is God speed, or spulye wi' thee in three handclaps. 1864 *BURTON Caernorm Mountains* 77 In a hand-clap, in it swept... dashing everything before it.

† **Handcloth.** *Obs.* [See CLOTH sb. 1.] A towel, a napkin; a duster.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 426 Ic geseo Godes engel standende ætforan þe mid hand-clape, and wipap þine swatigan limu. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Hire handclothes and hire bord clothes ben made wite. c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 773/10 *Hoc manitergium*, a hand-cloth. [1839] H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 143 We cannot now speak, as did our Saxon ancestors... of hand-clath (hand-cloth) for towel.]

Handclout. *dial.* [See CLOUT sb. 1 4.] = *prec.* 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Handclout*... a towel.

† **Handcraft.** *Obs.* Manual skill, power, or work; = HANDICRAFT I.

a 975 *Edgar's Canons* § 11 in Thorpe *Latus* II. 246 (Bosw.) We læraþ þæt preosta gehwiltc to-eacan lare leornize hand-craeft georne. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 392 Mid his hand-craeft he teolede his and his seferena for-ðæda. c 1100 *Rule St. Benedict* lviii. (Durh. Chapt. MS. B. iv. 24) To be ceapienne ænig þing heora handcraeftes. c 1205 *LAV.* 4899 Þurh his hænde... craeftes [c 1275 Porth his hendi craeftes]. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 18 50 þat it be don with hand craft [MS. B. hande crafte]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/1 An Hand crafte, mechanica. 1533 *MORE Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1062/1 Menne of handcraft. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 8 Divers inuencions of handcraeftes and sciences. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villania* 166 Euery broking hand-crafts artizan. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 358 Our Anglo-Saxon goldsmith's hand-craft.

† **Handcraftman.** *Obs.* Also β handcrafty man. [f. *prec.*; in β implying a derivative adj. *handcrafty*.] = HANDICRAFTSMAN.

1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 506/2 Artificers, handcrafty men and women... have been greatly empoverished. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 9 § 1 Beyeing an Artificer or handcrafty man. 1500 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* vii. 159/1 The same evenynge the handcrafty men of the towne arose. a 1599 *SKELTON Vox Populi* 194, I mene the handcrafteman. 1564-76 *BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 6 Ause I have many of my sirenname here... yea, honest handcraftie men.

† **Handcraftsman.** *Obs.* [lit. *handcraft's man*.] = *prec.*

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Preamb., Supposyng that Straungers usyng bakynge, bruyng, surgerye or wrytyng, shulde be handcraftesmen... suche handcraftesmen as were entended by any the sayde Estatutes.

Handcuff (hæ'nd,kʌf), sb. Also *dial.* *handy-cuff*. [f. HAND sb. + CUFF sb. 1 3 in same sense (of which a single instance is known of 1663).

The first examples of the sb. imply that it arose in the north. For connexion with OE. *handcops*, there is no historical evidence.]

A manacle, or shackle for the hand, consisting of a divided metal ring which is locked round the wrist. Handcuffs are used in pairs, connected by a short chain or jointed bar, so as to fasten the hands of a prisoner together or secure him to the hand of the officer who has him in custody.

1775 *ASH, Handcraft*, an iron instrument to confine the hand. 1808-18 *JAMISON, Handcuffs*, manacles. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxvii, 'A rash promise... is not a steel handcuff: it may be shaken off.' 1818 *TODD, Handcuff*, a manacle, a fetter for the wrist. [No quot.] 1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Handy-cuffs*, handcuffs. 1865 *DICKENS Mul. Fr.* I. xii, The Inspector put a pair of handcuffs in his pocket.

Handcuff, v. [f. HAND sb. + CUFF v. 2, in same sense.] *trans.* To put handcuffs on; to manacle, shackle the hands of.

1790 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 79 Tied two and two by the wrist, as we handcuff prisoners. 1754 W. HAY *Ess. Deformity* 26 (T.) If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo, he will not, like Milo, be handcuffed in the oak, by attempting to rend it. 1837 *HT. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 313 To handcuff and fetter your fellow-man.

Hence **Handcuffed** (hæ'nd,kʌft), *ppl. a.*, **Hand-cuffing** *vbl. sb.*

1784 *COWPER Tirac.* 819 Bedlam's closeted and handcuffed charge. 1859 *JEHSON Brittany* III. 35, I should like to have the handcuffing of you.

Handed (hæ'ndəd), *a.* [f. HAND + -ED.]

1. Having hands; esp. of some specified kind.
1550 HULOT, *Handed longe*, or longe handes hauynge.
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 816 It hath the body of a fox, handed and footed like a Monkie.
1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* To Rdr., We and others of the Handed Philosophers.
1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. iii. 1781 Nor handed moles, nor beaked worms return.

b. Very frequently in parasynthetic compounds, as *empty-, hard-, open-, two-, four-handed.*

1506 SKRILTON *Magnyf.* 2257 Ye both well handyd.
1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxi. 19 A man that is broken footed, or broken handed.
1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 88 [They] doe not use to come empty handed.
1804 LD. WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. xlix. 40 A peculiarly indulgent or open-handed master.

2. = PALMATE.

1844 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Handed Fucus*, common name for the *Fucus palmatus*.

3. Joined hand in hand.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 15 If any two be but once handed in the Church.
1667 — *P. L.* IV. 739 Into their inmost bower Handed they went.
1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* III. xxxiv. 234 They sat handed, looking at each other now and then, but quite wordless.

Hander¹ (hæ'ndər), [f. HAND *v.* + -ER¹.]

One who hands, delivers, or passes. Also with adverbs, *down, in, out*, etc.

1678 *London Gas.* No. 1288/4 The Hander of it to the Press.
1680 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 361 Grant they were The handers down.
1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 123 An excellent hander of muffins and cake.
1890 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xix. 303 The hander down of his likeness to posterity.

Hander², [f. HAND *sb.* + -ER¹.]

1. A blow on the hand.

1668 J. GREENWOOD *Purgat. Peter the Cruel* v. 149 (Farmer) You've got to take your handers.
1807 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 7/4 The matron gave her six 'handers' with a cane.

2. -*hander* in comb., *a.* as BACK-HANDER, a back-handed blow; *b.* as left-hander, a left-handed man.
1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, The next corner, Scotton, the left hander, played out time.

Handewark, -werk, *sb.*: see HANDIWORK.

†**Handfast**, *sb.* Obs. [app. f. HAND *sb.* + FAST *a.*: an unusual formation for a *sb.* Senses 3, 4, go with HANDFAST *v.*]

I. 1. Firm hold or grip with the hands.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. v. (1634) 118 That part of the which she hath handfast.
1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Cassianus's Cong. E. Ind.* xxxiii. 81 a, He could not escape, forasmuch as our men caught handfast of him.
1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 105 Such were the blows he gave them with his pinnions, as both left their hand-fast, being beaten blacke and blewed.

fig. 1577 BULL *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* (1615) 30 By faith to lay sure handfast on Gods eternal mercy and Grace.
1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 55 You seem to have good handfast of your opinion.
1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 61 If we search it, we shall find some Hand-fast, some Circumstance that will make it easie to be born.

b. *In handfast*, in hold, held fast.
1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 795 If that Shepheard be not in hand-fast, let him flye.

2. A handle by which anything is grasped: *e. g.* of a flail. *local.*

1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* Z. I. 180 Zita took both flails...there was a deep bruise in the 'handfast' of one. *Ibid.* The leather thongs that attached the flapper to the handfast were twisted.

II. 3. The joining of hands in making a bargain.

1666 MIDDLETON *Anything for Qt. Life* v. ii, A firm covenant, signed and sealed by oath and handfast.

4. A contract or covenant; *spec.* a betrothal or marriage contract.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 78 The Remembrancer of her, to hold the hand-fast to her Lord.
1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* v. i, Here in Heaven's eye, and all Love's sacred powers...I knit this holy hand fast, and with this hand, The heart that owes this hand, ever binding...Both heart and hand in love, faith, loyalty.
1879 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 175 In its original acceptation the word *handfast* simply meant a contract of any sort, though it seems to have been gradually applied almost exclusively to a marriage contract.
1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 119 Then they assembled together...and made a covenant and handfast of fealty with him.

5. Comb., as *handfast-maker*.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 388 (D.) Britona, hand-fast-maker shee, All clad in Laurell green.

Handfast, *a.* [In senses 1, 2, orig. *pa. pple.* of HANDFAST *v.*]

†1. Contracted by the joining of hands; espoused. Also 'Betrothed by joining of hands in order to cohabitation, before the celebration of marriage' (Jamieson).

c. 1200, etc. [see HANDFAST *v.* 1].
1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxxvii, Anone he made them hand fast and wedded them.
1484 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 162 note, 'I take the Margaret to my handfast wif'.
1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 728/1 Vpon the day when they should have been handfasted and ensured together.
c. 1565 LINDE-SAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 26 (Jam.) This Isabel was but hand-fast with him, and deceased before the marriage.
1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 384 Tame and Isis meeting in one streame become hand-fast (as it were) and joynd in Wedlocke.

fig. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* I. 63 b (T.) A vyrgine made handfast to Christ.

†2. Bound; having the hands fast; manacled.
c. 1400 *Camelot* 437 pou shalt stond up by the post as pou were bond fast.
1611 COTGR., *Emmanott*, manacled, hand-fast.
1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 463 At last being loosed from these Pinnacles of paine, I was hand-fast set on the floore.

3. Having a firm grip of the hand; tight-fisted, close-fisted. *lit. and fig.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 227 Being also much more handfast than were his honourable predecessors.
1606 BRETON *Praise Vert. Ladies* Wks. (Grosart) 57 (D.) Some will say women are covetous: are not men as handfast?
1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 15 Ludlow, a common handfast, honest, dull and indeed partly wooden man.
1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s. v., 'Old George is middlin' handfast to-day' (said of a good catch at cricket).

Handfast (hæ'ndfəst), *v.* Obs. exc. *Hist.* Also 3-6 *-fest(e)*. *Pa. pple.* -ed; in earlier use *hand-fast*. [In sense 1, early ME. a. ON. *hand-festa* to strike a bargain by joining hands, to pledge, betroth, f. *hand-* + *festa* to fasten, make fast, settle, pledge, bind in wedlock, betroth. The other senses appear to be independent formations from *hand* and *fast*: cf. HANDFAST *sb.* 1.]

I. 1. *trans.* To make a contract of marriage between (parties) by joining of hands; to betroth (two persons, or one person to another).

c. 1200 ORMIN 2389, 3ho was handfeste an god mann Patt Josppe was zehatenn.
c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cecile* 16 Scho...Ves handfast with a jungmane, Pat in maryag vald hire haf tan.
1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. i. B ij b, A right fayr mayde...which was assured & handfast vnto a noble yong gentelman of cartage.
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/1 To Handefeste, *sedare, subarrare*.
1541 COVERDALE *Chr. State of Matrim.* (1543) 43 b (Brand), Every man lykewyse must esteeme the parson to whom he is handfasted none otherwyse than for his owne spouse, though as yet it be not done in the Church ner in the Strete.
1565-73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 242 Lancelott Eyttes, the said Janett grandfather, dyd handfast them.
1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VII. 337 The Auspices or Auguries were Southsayers and such as used to handfast or contract marriages.
1808-25 JAMIESON, *To handfast*, to betrothe by joining hands, in order to cohabitation, before the celebration of marriage.
1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr. ix.* go Margaret, daughter of Lord Crichton, to whom he had been betrothed or hand-fasted.

fig. 1555 L. SAUNDERS in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 191 He hath...handfasted vs hys chosen children vnto hys deare sonne our Christ.
1632 *Celestina* VII. 81 If you will but hand-fast your affections each to other.
1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 7 Mr. Andrew Cant. called unto them to come, and be hand-fasted unto Christ by Subscribing the Contract.

†b. Said of the man: To engage in a marriage contract. Also *refl.* Obs.

144... *Eger & Grime* 1274 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 394 Gryme handfasted that faire Ladye.
1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 125 Which earl by letters of procurance...affied and handfasted the foresaid ladie Margaret in all solemne wise.
1611 COTGR., *Accorder vne fille*, to handfast, affiance, betroath himselfe vnto a maiden.
1666 SANCROFT *Lex. Ignea* 40 We list not to hand-fast ourselves to God Almighty.

c. *intr.* (or *refl.*)

1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. II. 151/2 John Mac-Vic Ewen...had handfasted (as it was called) with a daughter of Mac Ian of Ardnamurchan.

†d. *fig.* To engage with an earnest; to give earnest of. Obs.

1630 LORD *Baniens* Introd., Handfesting the Reader with as good hopes, as may be expected from a subject of this nature.

II. †2. To grasp, seize with the hand; to take fast hold of. Also *fig.* Obs.

c. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 96 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 84 Learne thou to handfast honesty.
1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chr.* 25 b, A newe labour and care will handfaste you.
1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 262 Euen this grand-Captaine of the Hosts...Hand-fastening now the Altar clames that priuilege in vaine.
1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* II. (1682) 156 One of the Children hand-fasted the spear.

†3. To make fast the hands of, to manacle. Obs.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 134/2 He was taken prisoner, and handfasted, and so kept for a space.
1611 COTGR., *Emmanoter*, to manacle; to handfast, or tie the hands together.

Handfasted, *ppl. a.* Obs. exc. *Hist.* [f. HANDFAST *v.*]

1. Contracted or engaged by joining of hands; betrothed. Also *fig.* in spiritual sense.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxii. 27 The handfasted damsell.
1555 L. SAUNDERS in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 212 We be handfasted vnto hym as the spiritual spouse of so heavenly an husband.
1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 339, I am glad that ye are still handfasted with Christ.

b. (See *quots.* and HANDFASTING *b.*)

1800 SCOTT *Monast.* xxv, She is not my wife, but she is handfasted with me, and that makes her as honest a woman. *Ibid.* When we are handfasted, as we term it, we are man and wife for a year and a day...that space gone by, each may choose another mate, or at their pleasure, may call the priest to marry them for life—and this we call handfasting.

†2. With hands firmly grasped, hand in hand.

1599 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 12 b, Daunting in a ring, with their armes spread abroad, and banfasted, man with man and woman with woman.

†**Handfastening**. Obs. = HANDFASTING.

[c. 1000 *ELFRIC Voc.* in W. Wülcker 115/7 *Mandatum*, handfastening.]
c. 1545 COVERDALE *Ord. Ch. Denmark* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 480 Even at their hand-fastening, (when the knot of holy wedlock is fast knit) there are present the father and mother of the parties.

†**Handfaster**. Obs. [f. as next + -ER¹.] One that 'handfasts', or makes a contract between parties; the maker of a nuptial contract or union.

1598 GREENE *Tacitus's Ann.* XI. ix. 151 That shee should heare the words of the Auspices, or hand-fasters.
1649 BULWER

Pathomysot. Pref. 17 Any Physiologicall Handfaster that can marry them stronger together, might doe it if he pleas'd.

Handfasting, *vbl. sb.* Obs. exc. *Hist.* [f. HANDFAST *v.* + -ING¹. Cf. Sw. *handfastning* solemn engagement.] Retrothal.

1530 PALSGR. 183 *Vnes fiancayles*, an assuryng or handfastyng of folkes to be married.
1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 256 In matrimonie there is a contract or making sure, there is a coupling or handfasting of eyther partie, and finally marriage.
a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 167 After they had in their handfasting, solemnly professed before God...they would live [etc.].
1691 NICHOLSON *Gloss. Northanhym.* 142 Hand-festing. *Contractus Matrimonialis*.
1880 T. A. SPALDING *Elis. Demomol.* 5 The betrothal, or handfasting.

b. Formerly treated as an uncanonical, private, or even probatory form of marriage. See BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 46, Jamieson s.v.

1541 COVERDALE *Chr. State of Matrim.* (1543) 43 b (Brand) In some places...at the Handfasting ther is made a greete feaste and superfluous Bancket, and even the same night are the two handfasted personnes brought and layed together, yea, certan wekes afore they go to the Chyrch.
1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772 I. (1790) 91 Among the various customs now obsolete, the most curious was that of handfasting, in use about a century past.
1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 284 This was called handfasting, or hand in fist.
1884 *Spectator* 16 Feb. 224/2 A rude morality even attached to the probatory marriage, made by the joining of hands or 'hand-fastening'.
1888 *Durham Parish Bks.* App. (Surtees) 371 In vol. XXI of the Surtees Soc. publications...interesting instances will be found of such handfasting (as it was called) in private houses or elsewhere, being proved and recognised in court.

†**Handfastly**, *adv.* Obs. [-LY².] By solemn engagement made by joining hands; firmly.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 237 The which if the Scots would most hollie and handfastlie promise.

†**Handfastness**. Obs. [-NESS.] The condition of being fast bound; firm attachment.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. vii. (1564) 83 b, Great motions...wherby many times the handfastnesse of the Cotilidons is broken.

Handfist, -ing, *erron.* ff. HANDFAST + -ING.

Handful (hæ'ndfʊl), *sb.* [OE. *handfull* str. fem., plur. *handfulla*, f. *hand* + *full* adj.: cf. ON. *handfylr*, Ger. *handvoll*.]

Though composed, like *monthful*, of *sb.* and *adj.*, the compound was in OE. and ME. a true *sb.*, inflected as a whole; hence its plural is properly *handfuls*, not *handful*.)

1. A quantity that fills the hand; as many as the hand can grasp or contain.

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 645 *Manticum*: handful beouuas [*Corpus* (G. beowes)].
c. 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cxxvii. 6 (Bosw.) Berende handfulla heora.
c. 1000 *ELFRIC* *Lev.* II. 2 Nine hira are handfulla smideman.
a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 254 An honful zerden.
1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvii. 7, I wenede vs to bynden handfullis in the feilde...and 3oure handfullis stondynge al aboute to loute myn handful.
1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. 112 And glene my handfuls of the shedinge after their handes.
c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* III. 107 Ye ben not worth an handful of strawe.
1555 EDEM *Decades* 242 The negros or blacke Moores...gaue golde by hole handfuls.
1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. iv.* i. 41, I had rather haue a handfull or two of dried pease.
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 794 Others ful of Gold in powder, each containing two handfulls.
1791 COWPER *Iliad* xviii. 690 In frequent handfulls, there, they bound the sheaves.
1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 53 To throw in salt by handfulls.

b. Through later analysis into *sb.* + *adj.*, the plural has been improperly made *handful*.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxi. 144 The noble burgeys...cast oute at hir wyndowes gold and silver handes ful.
1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 108 Take thre or four handes full of the Straw-berrie leaues.
1664 PERVS *Diary* (1879) III. 1 Of y^e flowers of St. John's Wort two Handfulls, of y^e Leaves of Plantan, of Alehoofe, of each three handfulls.
1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 64, 20 handfulls of Wampum.
1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 727/2 Throwing incense into the fire by handfull.
1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 254 Throwing handfull of sand and sticks at it.

2. A small company or number; a small quantity or amount. (Usually *depreciative*.)

1595 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* cccxcix. (R.) Ye se yonder your enemies, they be but a handfull of men.
1536 *Rem. Sedition* 2 a, The ignorant souldiours were here thus taught, a handfull of witte to be moche more worth than a horselode of strengthe.
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 149 His Page atother side, that handfull of wit.
1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 148 The longest liver hath but a handfull of dayes.
1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 414 Conquered about an age since by an handfull of Tartars.
1808 PLANCHÉ *Desc. Danube* 62 Passing a handfull of villages.
1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxiii, Mrs. Crummles herself has played to mere handfulls.
1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxv. 550 They kept their own tongue, borrowing only a handfull of words from the British tongue.

†3. A lineal measure of four inches; = HAND *sb.* 20. Obs.

c. 1450 LONELICH *Graill* I. 620 Thorwh the scholdere it [the knife] Cam thore A large handfull and wel More.
1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 185 A cap of sylke...of jiii. handfull longe.
1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 134 A tree...fourteene handfulls about.
1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. Pref., Raised some few handfulls high.
1731-37 J. TULL *Horse-hoing* *Husb.* (1822) 194 A handfull high.

†b. *spec.* used in measuring the height of horses.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 2 Two mares...of the altitude or height of .xiii. handfulls at the least.
1541-2 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 1 Every horse...to be...in height xiiij handfulls, reconyng and accounting to every handfull foure ynches.
1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 256 In height it was about twenty two handfulls and three fingers.
1676 *Ibid.* No. 1080/4 A bay Gelding 14 handfull high.

4. *fig.* As much as one can manage; an affair or person with which one has one's hands full.

1735 JOHNSON, *Handful*. . . 4. As much as can be done. 1807 Miss BRADDOCK *Like & Unlike* i, I can assure you he was a handful even for me. 1891 *Spectator* 17 Jan., The troublesome boy . . . the boy that is generally described by his attendants as a 'handful'.

Hence *Handful* v., to deal out by handfuls.

1645 Bp. HALL *Serm. Wks.* (1837) V. 215 Not sparingly handfulled out to us, but dealt to us by the whole load.

Hand-gallop. An easy gallop, in which the horse is kept well in hand to prevent excess of speed.

1675 *Mistaken Husb.* iv. vi. in *Dryden's Wks.* (1884) VIII. 626 If it rides but a Trot or a hand gallop. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* i. 29 May, I have . . . seen a waggon pass . . . at the hand-gallop. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 11 She . . . goes off at a canter, which soon becomes a hand gallop.

fig. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. He is always . . . upon the hand-gallop. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 16. 3/2 Sometimes an Hand-Gallop She goes in her Strains.

Hand-glass.

1. A magnifying-glass held in the hand to help the eyesight.

1825-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 153 Thirty-two either were spectacles or used hand-glasses. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fend* xxviii, He . . . pulled a pair of hand-glasses out of his pocket. . . and commenced reading.

2. Hort. A portable glass shade used for protecting or forcing a plant.

1808 in WEBSTER. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 401 A hand-glass . . . keeps the temperature in which the plant breathes higher than the external air. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 25 The perennials may be raised from cuttings, under a common hand-glass.

3. A small mirror with a handle.

1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* iv. (1883) 94 She took up a hand-glass, and intently examined her own face.

4. Naut. A half-minute or quarter-minute sand-glass used for measuring the time in running out the log-line.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Hand-grenade (hæ'nd,grèn'è'd). Also 7-9 -grenado, 7-8 -granado.

1. An explosive missile, smaller than a bomb-shell, thrown by hand. They have been made of various shapes and materials, but are now usually spherical and of cast-iron.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies IL* (1662) 61 If they lye board and board they throw hand-Granadoes with stinck-pots into the ship which make so noisom a smell that, [etc.]. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 43 A Hundred fresh Men armed with Hand-Granadoes. 1719 Dr. Foe *Crusoe* ii. ix, The boat-swain . . . called for a hand-grenado, and threw it among them. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 83 The result and relief of this author-like hand-grenado. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* 91 A Land service Hand grenade weighs 1 lb. 13 oz., and may be thrown from 40 to 60 feet.

2. A glass bottle containing a chemical, to be broken in order to extinguish fire.

1895 *Army & Navy Corp. Soc. Price List* Sept. 286 Fire Extinguishers (Imperial Hand Grenade). . . The Harden Star Hand Grenades.

Hence *Hand-grenading* vbl. sb., the throwing of hand-grenades.

1882 *Standard* 25 Aug. 3/7 [They] remained on the camp side of the river, escalating, hand grenading, and double lock bridge building. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* i. ii. 102 The squad will then be put through the hand grenading drill in slow time. *Ibid.* 105 The stores being arranged in the same order as for hand-grenading.

Handgrip. Also -gripe, handy-, handigrip(e). [*OE. handgripe, f. gripan* to gripe, grip. In 16th c. varied with *handy-gripe, handy gripe, after handiwork*: cf. also *HANDY* a.]

1. Grasp, seizure with the hand. *To come to hand-grips, to come to close combat. So to be at or in handgrips.*

a. *Beowulf* (L.) 965 For hand-gripe minum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4002 Sal i slip And fal nocht in his hand grip. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxii. 2 He commeth to handgripes ageine. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 228 A iollie man. Good at hand gripes, better to fight a farre. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Pauanetus* 1258 Hee, that both Globes in his own hand-gripe holds. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. iv, Now at actual handgrips with Destiny herself. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* iv. ii. (1865) i. 281 The Bridge of Cassano; where Eugene and Vendôme came to handgrips.

b. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* ii. 185 b, Fyghtyng in wurre ought to bee within handye grypes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 567 margin, Two wrestlers . . . at handy-gripes. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. v. 188 Unless we left our Swords, and promised not to go to handy Grips. 1895 *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 2 Feb., At other places, where they have come into handi-grips with the invaders.

2. Grip or firm pressure of the hand in greeting. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* (Tauchn.) II. iii. 115 With his warmest hand-grip. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 99 The laird exchanges a hearty hand-grip with him.

3. The handle by which a grip is taken.

1887 *N. Y. Semi-weekly Tribune* 16 Aug. (Cent.), The handle or handgrip [of a sword].

Handgripping. *Obs.* Also handi-. [*f. HAND + GRIPING* vbl. sb.] = prec. 1, 2.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 284 When they ioynd together, and came to handgripping. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. xii, The heart-heavings and the hand-gripings.

Handgrith. *O.E. Law.* [See *GRIITH*.] Peace, protection, or security given by the king's hand.

a 1000 *Lawes of Eduw. & Guthrum* 1 *Pæt ciric-grith binnan wazum* and cyninges hand-grith efne unwehme. 1717 in *Blount's Law Dict.* (ed. 3).

Handgun. *Obs. exc. Hist.* An old name for any fire-arm carried and fired in the hand (with or without a rest), as opposed to a great gun or cannon. *Obs.* (in actual use) before 1700.

1446 in *Archæologia* XXII. 63 Bought ii handgunnes deere. c 1449 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 67 i. 83 Wykets . . . to schote owte atte, bothe with bowys and with hand gunnys. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 13 Kynge Edward. . . hede withe hym . . . three hundred of Flemynge with hande-gonnes. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6 Freamb, Crossebowes, little shot Handguns, and little Hagbutts. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Arquebuse*, a hand-gunne. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 117 They having not above 3 or 4 Hand-guns, the rest of them being arm'd with Lances. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* 293 Hand-guns. . . in our own country. . . seem to have been used as early as 1375.

b. *Comb.*, as *handgun-maker, handgun-shot.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 79 The handgunshot was innumerable and incredible. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 26 Handgun-maker: Fee. — 24. 6. 8.

Hence **Handgunner.**

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Handiggonner, *coleurinier*.

Handhabend, a. (sb.) *O.E. Law.* Also 3-habbynde, 4-habbing, 6 Sc. -havand. [Early ME. form of *OE. *hand-hæbbend* 'hand-having', for which the phrase actually found is *æt hæbbendre handa* 'at or with a having hand'. The form *habend* was subseq. more or less modernized.] Of a thief: Having (the thing stolen) in hand. Also applied as sb. to the offence, and to the franchise of holding plea thereof.

[a 795 *Lawes of Wiktræd* c. 26 (Schmid), Gif man frizne man æt hæbbendre handa gefe. a 940 *Lawes of Æthelst.* iv. c. 6 Quicunq; sit (fur) sit handhabenda, sit non handhabenda, si pro certo sciatur. *Ibid.* v. Proem § 2 Se þe æt hæbbendre handa gefangen sy. c 1225 *Lawes of Hen. I.* c. 59 § 20 Forisbannitum, aut furem handhabendum. c 1250 BRACTON III. ii. xxxii. § 2 Ubi latro deprehensus est. . . handhabende & baccherende. 1290 BRITTON i. xxx. § 6 Acun . . . robbeour seisi de soen larcyn handhabbynde et baccherinde. a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 668 Felons inome bond habbing. 13. . . *Scryn Sag.* (W.) 601 Who is founde bond-habbing. Hit nis non neode of witnessing. c 1375 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 39 Theives . . . apprehendit in manifest thift, sic as hand-havand and back-beirand. 1609 SKENE tr. *Quoniam Attach.* c. 39 § 1 Gif he is taken. . . in handhauing theft, or roborie. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Our outfang and infang, our hand-haband, our back-bearand, and our blood-suits.

Handhammer. A hammer that is used in one hand; the smith's working hammer, as distinguished from the two-handed *sledge-hammer*, etc.

c 1250 *Gloss.* in Wr. Wulker 448/2 *Malleolus*, hand-hamur. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 36 Lucrifaction, like Jacobs, whose wealth was the winning of his owne hand-hammers. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 3 The Handhammer, which is. . . of such weight, that it may be wielded . . . with one hand at the Anvil. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II. xi. 193 Silver . . . coins being cut with hand-shears, and stamped with hand-hammers.

Handhoe, sb. A hoe managed by the hands, as distinguished from a horse-hoe, etc.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. i. 7 A Man, with the common Hand-hough, may directly follow, and pull up the loose Mould to the Stalks. 1823 *Catal. Roy. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 111 A Hand Hoe for Corn and Turnips.

Handhoe, v. trans. To hoe by hand. Hence **Handhoeing** vbl. sb., **Handhoeer.**

1733 J. TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* x. 45 'Tis seldom that these Rolled Turneps can be Hand-Ho'd at the Critical time. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. i. 15 This Machine . . . will . . . fit the remaining Turneps for Hand-hoeing. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 52 Many . . . make it a rule to hand-hoe their broad-cast crops. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) i. 89 They are . . . planted in drills, hand-hoed, and horse-hoed. 1895 *Economic Rev.* Oct. 455 [This] necessitated a greater width of idle soil between each wheat-plant than that required by the Italian hand-hoeer.

Handhold (hæ'nd,hôld). [See *HOLD* sb.]

1. Hold for the hand, grip with the hands; that by which one can hold on in climbing. Also *fig.*

1643 TUCKNEY *Balne of G.* 17 Let the desperatenesse of the cure prove an handhold for our faith in prayer to fasten on. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. 164 Be very careful of giving thine enemy hand-hold. a 1688 BUNYAN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxix. 2, I had . . . left myself neither foot-hold, nor hand-hold, amongst all the stays and props in the precious word of life. 1892 *Badm. Libr., Mountaineer.* vii. 225 Whenever there is any handhold obtainable. 1893 C. WILSON *Mountaineer.* vii. 121 If really good handholds are plentiful, the rocks are easy. *Ibid.*, Various anomalous kinds of handhold are met with upon more difficult rocks; for instance, finger-tip holds, side-holds, and holds facing downwards.

2. That portion of any implement that is grasped by the hand, e.g. the part of a fishing-rod immediately above the reel.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 43 A strong spring forming the head or hand-hold.

Handblow, var. of HANDBLOW, q.v.

Handicap (hæ'ndikæp), sb. [A word of obscure history. Two examples of the sb., and one of the verb, are known in 17th c.; its connexion with horse-racing appears in the 18th; its transferred general use, esp. in the verb, since 1850. It appears to have originated in the phrase 'hand i' cap', or 'hand in the cap', with reference to the drawing mentioned in sense 1.]

1. The name of a kind of sport having an element of chance in it, in which one person challenged some article belonging to another, for which he offered something of his own in exchange. (Also *fig.*)

On the challenge being entertained, an umpire was chosen to decree the difference of value between the two articles, and all three parties deposited forfeit-money in a cap or hat. The umpire then pronounced his award as to the 'boot' or odds to be given with the inferior article, on hearing which the two other parties drew out full or empty hands to denote their acceptance or non-acceptance of the match in terms of the award. If the two were found to agree in holding the match either 'on' or 'off', the whole of the money deposited was taken by the umpire; but if not, by the party who was willing that the match should stand. (See *Notes & Queries* 23 June, 1855).

This sport is described under the name of *Neuve Faire*, in *Piers Plowman* A. v. 171, B. v. 328, C. vii. 377, where 'Clement' be cobelere caste of his cloke', for which 'Hikke' be hakeneyman' wagered his hood, and 'Robyn' be ropere' was named for 'a noupere', to ordain how much 'who-so' haueth the hood shuld haue amendes of the cloke'. For reference to a similar sport in Scandinavia and Germany (where called *Freimarkt*), see *Germania* XIX. (1874) 1, *Engl. Stud.* V. 150. A recent example occurs in R. S. SURTEES 'Mr. Sponges Sporting Tour' ch. xiv, in which the challenge is between a gold watch and a horse. In later times the result became the subject of further betting on the part of the bystanders: see *The Sportsman* 17 April 1897, 5/5.

1a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyl* ii. 120 Ev'n those who now command, The inexorable Roman, were but what One step had given: Handy-Capps in Fate. 1660 PERRYS *Diary* 18 Sept., Here some of us fell to handicap, a sport that I never knew before, which was very good. 1832 *Mem. Sir J. Campbell* i. xi. 300 Buying horses by what is called handy-cap; a kind of lottery, which everybody knows. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponges Sp. Tour* xiv.

2. *Horse-racing.* (orig. attrib.) **a. Handicap match:** a match between two horses, the arrangement of which was made in accordance with the sport of handicap in i, the umpire here decreeing the extra weight to be carried by the superior horse, and the parties drawing as in i to declare whether the match should be 'on' or 'off', with the same chances as to the forfeit-money. *Obs.*

(Such matches are recorded as early as 1680, but the term 'handicap' does not appear.)

1744 *Pond's Racing Calendar* p. xxxii, Rules concerning Racing in general, with a Description of a Post and Handy-Cap Match. A Handy-Cap Match, is for A, B, and C, to put an equal Sum into a Hat, C, which is the Handy-Capper, makes a Match for A, and B, which when perused by them, they put their Hands into their Pockets and draw them out closed, then they open them together, and if both have Money in their Hands, the Match is confirm'd; if neither have Money, it is no Match: In both Cases the Hand-Capper draws all the Money out of the Hat; but if one has Money in his Hand, and the other none, then it is no Match; and he that has the Money in his Hand is intitled to the Deposit in the Hat. If a Match is made without the Weight being mentioned, each Horse must carry ten Stone. [So in 'Rules of Racing' in *Racing Calendar* 1826, and *Blaine Encycl. Rural Sports* ed. 1832.]

b. *Handicaprace* (shortened *handicap*): a horse-race in which an umpire (the handicapper) decrees what weights have to be carried by the various horses entered, according to his judgement of their merits, in order to equalize their chances. So *handicap plate, sweepstakes*, etc.

1766 PICK *Sportsman & Breeder's Vade Mecum* I. 103 (Newmarket) Handicap Plate of 83 gs. for all ages. Two Middle Miles. Won by Mr. Fox's Balloon . . . 13 others started. 1789-90 WEATHERBY *Racing Calendar* 194 (Curragh, June Meeting) Handicap plate of 50 gs. from the Red Post home. Mr. Hamilton's King David, by High-flyer, 6 yrs. old, 8st. 12 lb.; Mr. B. Dally's Little Moll, 5 yrs. old, 6 st. 12 lb. [and 2 other horses]. 1793-4 *Ibid.* 288 (Races to come: Bath.) The day after the Races, a Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 gs. each, for horses, etc. of all ages, two miles. The horses to be named to the Clerk of the Course by eight o'clock the evening before running, and the Stakes to be then paid. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 184 Six horses entered for a Handicap-plate of £50. 1822 *Ibid.* XXXIX. 99 Four or five of the greatest Handicaps, to be run for at Newmarket next Spring. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* iv. 75 The luckiest of handicaps was the Chester Cup of 1853, when 131 out of 216 horses accepted. *Ibid.* vii. 114 In these more degenerate days of light-weights and handicaps. 1858 *Jockey Club Rules* 17 in *Blaine Encycl. Rural Sports* (1870) 373/1 If a horse shall fraudulently run. The owner shall . . . return any sum . . . won in plates, matches, or sweepstakes (whether handicap or not), which the said horse may have won. *Ibid.* 39. 374/1 In all handicaps with twenty subscribers, when the highest weight accepting is under 8 st. 12 lb., it is to be raised to that weight. . . but in all minor handicaps and in two-year-old handicaps . . . the highest weight . . . is to be raised to 8 st. 7 lb. 1862 *Times* 2 Jan., The most prolific source of mischief, perhaps, on the Turf, is the increase and magnitude of the handicaps. There is no beast so miserable, but that he may possibly succeed in a handicap. 1871 *Rules of Racing* in J. Rice *Hist. Brit. Turf* (1879) II. 367 A 'handicap' is a race in which the weights which the horses are to carry are to be adjusted after the time limited for entering or naming, according to the handicapper's judgment of the merits of the horses, for the purpose of equalizing their chances of winning. . . A free handicap is one in which no liability for stake or forfeit is incurred until acceptance, and no entry need be made.

3. Any race or competition in which the chances of the competitors are sought to be equalized by giving an advantage to the less efficient or imposing a disadvantage upon the more efficient.

Besides the method of weighting, as in 2, this may be done

in various ways, according to the nature of the game, as by requiring the superior competitor to accomplish a greater distance (*i.e.* giving a start to the inferior), to do it in a shorter time, to play with fewer men or pieces, etc.

1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 87. There is a variety called Time Handicaps, in which, if the game be not concluded at the expiration of a given time, the player who is ahead wins. 1895 *Badminton Libr.*, *Billiards* 439. No two men should play in the same handicap when one can give the other much more than a third of the game.

4. The extra weight or other condition imposed on a superior in favour of an inferior competitor in any athletic or other match; hence, any encumbrance or disability that weighs upon effort and makes success more difficult.

1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 153. Two minutes at such a time is . . . a heavy handicap on the efforts of hounds. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/3. The president . . . will not be called upon for an address, as this is felt to be a severe tax upon the person and a handicap on the post. *Ibid.*, His broken wing is a heavy handicap to him, and his chances against fox and stoat are now reduced to a minimum. 1894 H. H. GIBBS *Colloquy on Currency* 231. If other nations are injured by the absence of that advantage, what is to prevent them from altering their laws, throwing off the handicap, and riding with equal weights?

5. (See quot.)

1868 BREWER *Phr. & Fable, Handicap*, a game at cards not unlike Loo, but with this difference—the winner of one trick has to put in a double stake, the winner of two tricks a triple stake, and so on. Thus: if six persons are playing, and the general stake is 15, and A gains three tricks, he gains 45, and has to 'hand' the cap or pool, 35, for the next deal. Suppose A gains two tricks and B one, then A gains 45, and B 25, and A has to stake 35, and B 25, for the next deal. [No confirmation has been found.]

6. *attrib.*, as *handicap match*, *plate*, *prize*, *race*. 1754. *etc.* Handicap-match, -plate [see 2]. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* x. 175. At York about 10,000 [cards] are sold on the Handicap day. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 633/2. The A. A. A. rules fixed a limit of ten guineas for handicap prizes [in foot races]. *Ibid.* 649/2. *The Hester* . . . was more successful in handicap matches, winning 5 firsts and 4 seconds.

Handicap, *v.* [f. prec. sb., or of same origin.]
†1. *trans.* To draw or gain as in a game of chance. *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* xcviij. The Treasurer . . . for a price Mercates his Maister to extend his purse: And handycaps some Crownes: may the boot rise To the boot worthy.

2. *intr.* To engage or take part in a handicap match (see *HANDICAP* sb. 2).

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 353. I need not explain . . . the art and mystery to give and take the long odds knowingly, to make a 'book' to 'handicap', and to 'hedge'. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 36. He had mingled in turf experiences . . . and betted and handicapped with men of fortune.

3. *trans.* To equalize the parties to a handicap, by decreasing the 'odds' to be given.

1854 R. S. SUTRES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlv. 'Who shall handicap us? Captain Guano, Mr. Lumpleg, or who?' . . . 'Name me arbitrator', muttered Jack.

b. *fig.* To equalize the chances of competing or contrasted things.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct. 5/3. You can't handicap Paris and London as to vice. . . Paris can still give two stone of iniquity.

4. *trans.* To weight race-horses in proportion to their known or assumed powers, in order to equalize their chances.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 198. The present system of handicapping we believe to be vicious in the extreme; and our impression of a true English handicap is, that no horse should carry more than 9st. 6lbs., or less than 5st. 5lbs. 18. . . *View Eng. Racer & Saddle Horse in Youatt's Horse* iv. (1872) 74. Four horses were handicapped by Dr. Bellyse at Newcastle-under-Lyne. 1881 E. D. BRICKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 202/2. When well-known winners entered for a race, other competitors withdrew, and sport was spoiled. A remedy was devised in handicapping, that is, apportioning a table of weights to the competitors . . . in proportion to their known or assumed demerits.

5. *trans.* To weight, hamper, or otherwise 'penalize' a superior competitor in any match or contest, so as to reduce his chances in favour of inferior competitors. More generally, To place any one at a disadvantage by the imposition of any embarrassment, impediment, or disability; to weight unduly.

1864 *Reader* 9 July 57. He is handicapped with the weight of his own reputation. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 132/2. A man of real mathematical ability must be very heavily handicapped to allow competitors of inferior talent to meet him with any chance of success. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 3. Not only are our crack shots, our best billiard players, our fleetest runners, and our grandest racehorses handicapped to let the worthless have a chance for the prizes, but even statesmen, clergymen, and soldiers are managed similarly. 1868 *Rockes Pol. Econ.* xxii. (1876) 298. If the law handicaps one kind of labour and so hinders its employment. 1880 *Standard* 15 Dec. The British farmer is so severely handicapped that he cannot possibly compete with the American farmer. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Annual* 1. They were handicapped in their out-play by the absence of their best bowler. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Nov. 7/3. A high expenditure and heavy taxation handicaps a country. 1887 *Jessore Arcady* i. 6. The inevitable something which handicaps any one who comes as a stranger into the parish. 1894 H. H. GIBBS *Colloquy on Currency* 231. I thought . . . our system . . . much to our advantage, and that other nations not enjoying it were handicapped in the race.

Hence **Handicapping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1896 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* ii. 46. Dr. Bellyse,

whose love of handicapping and cock-fighting was so [great]. 1889 W. T. LINSKILL *Golf* lii. (1895) 15. Another form of odds is 'so many holes up'. This is handicapping by holes and not by strokes.

Handicapper (hæ'ndikəpə). [f. prec. vb.]
One who handicaps; *spec.* the public official who decrees what weights the different horses are to carry in a handicap.

1754 [see *HANDICAP* sb. 2 a]. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 199. Handicappers do well in a large handicap if they get two-fifths of the horses to accept, and a third of the acceptances to the post. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. xlii. 202. You are bad handicappers, ladies! 1862 *Times* 2 Jan. An honest handicapper is in the hands of the public runners of horses and utterly at their mercy, and the runners of horses are as completely at the mercy of the dishonest handicapper. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 91. Referee (and handicapper, when necessary) should be appointed, to superintend the various games, and to settle disputes.

Handicraft (hændikraft). Also 6–8 *handy-craft*; and as 2 words or with hyphen. [A development of earlier *HANDICRAFT*, after the original pair *handwork*, *handiwork*.]

1. Manual skill; skilled work with the hands.

c 1275 [see *HANDICRAFT*]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 49. In this Warke finde ye nothing shall, But handicrafte called Arte Mechanical. c 1590 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 22. Cooning in handy craft and facultie. 1698 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* I. 16. All kind of Handicraft, or Art. 1688 GREW *Anat. Plants* Ep. Ded., A Piece of Natures Handicraft. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 61. You ask of him nothing but a little quick handicraft. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 79. He prefers handicraft to field labour.

2. A manual art, trade, or occupation.

1448 CRANMER *Catech.* 46 b. They also teach vs diverse waies of marchaunde, many handicraftes. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* 181. He [Speed] was first bred to a handicraft, and as I take it to a Taylor. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Pref. 6. Smithing is . . . as curious a Handy-Craft, as any is. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 27. Students left the university and went home to learn a handicraft. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 286. Improvements were introduced into agriculture and the handicrafts.

†3. A handicraftsman, artisan, workman. *Obs.*

1866 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* 1. 698. Made by Masons, Carpenters, Geometricians, Sawyers, Joiners, and other handicrafts. 1650–66 WHARTON *Poems* Wks. (1682) 398. Repining Tradesmen, and Poor Handicrafts. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. ii. 11. (1743) 99. He hath also the Oversight of . . . Handicrafts and Artisans . . . in the King's Service. 1748 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Introd., Those who make the goods they sell, though they keep shops, are called Handicrafts. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilth* xxv, 'Beshrew thy heart for the word', replied the handicraft.

4. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* = 'manual, practical'.

1666 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 59. We see by handicraft-demonstration, that the Air in deep Wells and Cellars is stable in the same point of heat. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behaviour* 79. Handy-craft-trades, which require the labour of the hand. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 67. Solicite Handicraft Tradesmen and Slaves. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 139. The ingenuity of the handicraft people here is very striking. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict. Eng. Life, Chancer* 202. The inhabitants . . . who lived by the cultivation of trade, commerce, and the arts handicraft and mental.

Handicraftsman. Formerly also as 2 words, or with 1 or 2 hyphens; also *β. handicraftman*. [lit. *handicraft's man*, man of handicraft: cf. *CRAFTSMAN*.] A man who exercises a handicraft; one employed in a manual occupation.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* II. iv. (1895) 148. A handicrafts man doth so earnestly bestowe bys vacante and spare hours in learninge. 1866 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* 1. 698. Bakers, Cookes, Vintners, and other handicrafts-men. 1603 HOLLAND *Piscator's Mor.* 450. All other artisans and handicraftsmen. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 23. All the handy-crafts-men . . . particularly carpenter's mates, caulkers. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 24. 160. From the mass of available handicraftsmen the power is gone.

β. 1860 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Gens de mestier*, handicraft men. 1890 SHAKS *Mids. N.* iv. ii. 10. The best wit of any handicraft man in Athens. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 24. Mechanical handicraft-men, and husbandmen. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist. v.* II. 394. No security for handicraftmen and traders. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 346. Be he . . . scholar, handicraftman, or what not.

Hence **Handicraftsmanship**.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 4. The man who best united literary handicraftsmanship with the highest scientific and technical mastery of his subject.

Handicraftship, *rare*. [-SHIP.] Exercise of handicraft, workmanship.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 927. Did he furnish the materials for the handicraftship of others?

Handicraftswoman. [after *HANDICRAFTS-MAN*.] A woman who exercises a handicraft.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Gent. Mag.* 1857 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* iv. (1858) 69. The class which I have distinguished as handicraftswomen. 1865 F. HALL *Dad-räpa* Pref. 18. A female devotee, or a handicraftswoman.

Handicuff. Also *handy-*. [f. *HAND* sb. or *HANDY* a. + *CUFF* sb. 2: app. after *fisticuff*.] *pl.* Blows with the hands; fighting hand to hand. Also *fig.*

1701 *Dial. betw. Marphorio & Pasquin* 12. By the Posture you are in, I suppose you are for handy-Cuffs. 1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 271. (They) must have gone to handy cuffs with the enemy. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxi. His rhetoric and conduct were at perpetual handy-cuffs. 1816 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) 383/2. *Jeux de main*, manual play, or what are vulgarly called handcuffs.

Handicuff, *dial. var.* of *HANDCUFF*.

Handigrip, variant of *HANDBRIP*.

Handil (l), *obs. forms* of *HANDLE*.

Handily, *adv.* [f. *HANDY* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a handy manner or way; expertly; † manually.

1611 FLORIO, *Manoalmente*, manually, handily. 1719 DR. FOR *Crusoe* I. iv. Not being able to guide it so handily. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 78. She used . . . the threads of flax more handily than they.

† **Handiment**. *Obs.* Handling, management. 1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 194. In thy heedless handiment of this more General Subject.

Handiness (hæ'ndinēs). [f. *HANDY* a. + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality of being handy or expert.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1. *Pet.* i. 12. Girding implies, 1. Readiness, 2. Nimbleness, handiness, handsomeness. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 60. If he have any handiness in the business. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* II. (1880) 22. He could . . . do any sort of work requiring handiness and dexterity.

2. The quality of being easily or conveniently handled; manageableness, convenience.

1877 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit.* (1882) 461. Handiness is held to be an essential quality in most classes of war ships. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* ix. 166. The all-important qualities of stability when travelling, and handiness in turning.

Handing (hæ'ndin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HAND* v.]

1. The action of the verb *HAND*, in various senses.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. ii. 8. Like handing of things from one to another. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 7. In knotting and splicing, in handing and reefing of sails.

†2. A handle. *Obs. rare.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 51. The Wood-work belonging to the Jack, is a Barrel, a Spit-wheel and a Handing of the Winch.

3. *attrib.* **Handing-post** (*local*), finger-post.

1830 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* I. 24. On the handing-post at the lonely cross-roads. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 96. It [powder] is passed . . . from one handing-room to the other, and then on deck.

Hand in glove: see *HAND AND GLOVE*.

Hand in hand (also with -), *adv. phr.* (a., sb.). [See *HAND* sb. 57.]

1. *adv. phr.* With hands mutually clasped; each holding the other's (or another's) hand.

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* (E. E. T. S.) 33. Then wente they two hand yn hand vndir the clothe of estate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 648. They hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow, Through Eden took their solitary way. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 117. The portraits of the dwarfs hand in hand by Sir Peter Lely. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. xii. 236. They dance hand-in-hand through [the] streets.

b. *fig.* In conjunction, side by side, concurrently; to go hand in hand with, to keep step with.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 341. The same . . . as it were running hand in hande with his wonderfull knowledge. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* I. i. Wks. 1873 III. 358. Thy charity there goes hand in hand with mine. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 177. The debates went on daily hand in hand with the Indian business. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 3. 31. The industrial progress of the Mercian Kingdom went hand in hand with its military advance.

2. *attrib. or adj.* Going hand in hand or side by side; well-matched.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 75. As faire, and as good: a kind of hand in hand comparison. 1817 L. HUNT *To T. L. H.* iv. Poet. Wks. (1860) 258. Ah, first-born of thy mother. . . My bird when prison-bound, My hand in hand companion.

b. The name given to a Fire Insurance Office in London, founded in 1696; implying the mutual sharing of risks.

1781 COWPER *Friendship* 106. Like hand in hand insurance plates. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 493. It may be defined a *hand-in-hand* assurance office for securing mercantile credit.

3. *sb. a.* A representation of two hands mutually clasped. b. Mutual clasping of hands. c. A company of persons hand in hand.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2. A broad thick Gold Ring with a Hand in Hand graved upon it. 1848 TENNYSON *Viz. Sin* 162. Loving tears, And the warmth of hand in hand. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 252. The whole Alpine hand-in-hand of radiant heaven-climbers.

Handiron, *obs. form* of *ANDIRON*.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 770/2. *Hec andena*, a hand-yrn. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* I. xi. The very hand-irons . . . have not more brass in them than thy forehead.

Handistroke, *by-form* of *HANDBSTROKE*.

Handiwork (hæ'ndi,woik). *Forms*: 1 *hand-geweorc*, 2–4 *handi-*, *hondiwer-*, *-werk* (6); 6 *handye-*, *-le-*, 6– *handy work*, 7– *handiwork*. [OE. *hand-geweorc*, f. *hand* + *geweorc* work (a collective form). OE. had also *handweorc* *HANDWORK* containing the simple *weorc* work. As *geweorc*, *iwork* did not survive in ME., *hand-iwerk*, was naturally analysed as a compound of the simple *wer-*, with *handi*, often written separately, and treated as an *adj.*: see *HANDY*. See also, under *HANDWORK*, the ME. northern form *hande-werk*.]

1. Work of the hands; a thing or collection of things made by the hands of any one.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Dent.* iv. 28. And 3c þeowiaþ fremdum Godum, manna hand geweorc. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129. And sette hine ouer his hondiwer. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 10.

Help me bin hondi werc. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1589 (Trin.) His owne hondiwerke so soone Wolde god not hit were fordone. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii. 1. The very heuens declare the glory of God, and the very firmament sheweth his handye worke. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. x. I am thy handy-werke, thy creature, Lord. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 126 The Pagans heretofore Did their own Handy-works adore. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 230 To see the handiworks of God In sun and moon and starry sky. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 112 To see the sempstress' handiwork.

2. Work done by the hands or by direct personal operation or agency. Sometimes, the work of man's hands as opposed to nature.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) ix. 15 On his hand zeworce byð gefangen se synfulla. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 350 They undertake to get their own living with their handy-work. 1552 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 44 b. An Image whiche is an artificial thynge, is made by the handie worke of man. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* v. 327 The cave seemed as if it had been made by handy-work. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Set.* 67 The shapes of nature being of another kind of make than those of handy-works. 1800 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 2 What they performed was chiefly nature's handy-work.

b. Work (of any kind); doing, performance. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxix. That was your handiwork, Giles, I understand. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 510 The Liturgy and Canons had been Laud's own handiwork.

3. Manual employment; working with the hands, as opposed to head-work; practical work. [Cf. HANDY.]

1565 J. HALL *Hist. Expost.* (Percy) 41 Chirurgery is *Operatio manualis*, that is handye worke. Wherefore, call it the handye worke of medicine. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1326 The Estates have raised handiworks as well as traffic and navigation to the highest point of perfection. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. vii. 55 She accounted Handy-work a great means of advancing, and perfecting her Religions. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Pref. 2 To what purpose would Geometry serve, were it not to contrive Rules for Handy-Works? 1866 J. BROWN *Hors Subst.* Ser. 1. Pref. note. We wish we saw more time, and more handy-work, more mind spent upon anatomy and surgery.

|| **Handjar, hanjar** (hændʒɑːr). Also 7 handiarre, hanjar; see also KHANJAR. [Pers. (Arab.) *khanjar* dagger.] A Persian or Turkish dagger or sword-knife.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1313 He stabbed her with his handiarre. 1645-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. 1588 (Stanf.) They always wear a Hanjar (that is, a Dagger) set with rich stones. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5). *Hanjar*, a certain kind of Dagger worn by the Bashaws Wives. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. v. 234 He hung a Moorish hanjar on his thigh. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 1/2 A Montenegrin noble greatly encumbered in his play by the revolvers and handjar in his belt.

Handkerchief (hændʒkətʃ), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 handkercheffe, -carcheff, handkercheue, -kercheff, 6-7 -kerchiefe, 7 -kercheefe, -chiffe, -chiffe, hankerchief, 7- handkerchief. b. 6-7, 9 (*dial.* and *vulgar*) handkercher, hankercher, 9 *dial.* hanouter. [f. HAND *sb.* + KERCHIEF, *q.v.* also for the form *handkercher*. The latter was common in literary use in 16-17th c., and remained the current spoken form for some time after *handkerchief* was commonly written (cf. quot. 1866); it is still a common dialect and vulgar form.]

A small square of linen, silk, or other fabric (which may be embroidered, fringed, etc.), carried in the hand or pocket (*pocket-handkerchief*) for wiping the face, eyes, or nose, or used as a kerchief to cover the head, or worn about the neck (*neck handkerchief* or *neckerchief*).

To drop or throw the *handkerchief*, i.e. in young people's games, in which he or she to whom it is thrown runs after and tries to catch the other; hence, allusively, to signify that one may be run after, to invite courtship.

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Handkercheffe, *mouchouer*. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xix. 12 From his body, were brought unto the sycke, napkins or handkercheffs. 1563 MAN *Musculat Commonpl.* 274 a. The shadow of Peter, the handkercheue of Paull. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 434 Have you not sometimes seene a Handkerchiefe Spotted with Strawberries, in your wifes hand? 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 76 He also wiped mine Eyes with his Hankerchief. 1722 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6056/1 The Santo Sudario (or Holy Handkerchief) is to be exposed. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 477 When, on looking through the window, we see the women pulling their handkerchiefs over their heads, we take this for a sign that it is beginning to rain. 1805 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. xxxix. 338, I imagine he must do something more than merely throw his handkerchief. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 29, I think his blue linen handkerchief was very wet with tears.

b. c 1534 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 907 The handkercher... *mouchoir*. 1823 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 31 Put this handkercher at thy girdle, to make cleane thy nose. 1893 in *North. N. & Q.* I. 77 Gloves, hand-carchaes, gyrdylles. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 322 Mine eyes smell Onions, I shall weepe anon: Good Tom Drumme lend me a handkercher. 1666 PERVS *Diary* (1879) IV. 46, I took occasion to fall out with her [my wife] for buying a laced handkercher without my leave. 1828 CRAYEN *Dial. Handkercher*, handkerchief. 1837 THACKERAY *Yellowpl.* (1887) 29 A blue bird's-eye handkercher. [1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* *Introd.* Poems 1890 II. 166 Voltaire tells his countrymen that *handkerchief* was pronounced *hankercher*. This enormity the Yankee still persists in.]

b. attrib. and Comb., as *handkerchief-box*, -loom, -monger, etc.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 May, I have been a mighty handkerchiefmonger. 1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 25 There was also a remarkable handkerchief-loom exhibited.

Hence **Handkerchief**; † **Handkerchiefy** a., such as calls for the use of a handkerchief.

1753 C. CIBBER in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) II. 177 Having as handkerchiefy a feeling of it as Mr. Sylvester himself. 1876 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 5/3 An orderly produced a handkerchief of bread and cheese.

Handkerchief, *v. rare*. [f. prec. *sb.*] a. *intr.* To use a handkerchief. b. *trans.* To cover or wipe with a handkerchief.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. xvi. 179 The servants entering with the dinner, we hemmed, handkerchiefed, twinkled, took up our knives and forks. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., I began now a vehement nose-blowing, for the benefit of handkerchiefing my face.

Hand-labour. Labour or work of the hands, manual labour; † art' as opposed to nature; now, usually, manual as opposed to machine work.

1540 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 3 We wrought with our handelabour. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 548 Strong... as well by naturall situation as hand-labour. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 176 St. Paul... at Corinth... maintained himself a long while together with his own hand-labour. 1823 *Veg. Subst. Food* xvii. 385 The hoeing of a cane-field... was [formerly] always effected by hand labour.

Hence **Hand-la-bourer**, a worker with his hands. 1598 FLORIO, *Manifattore*... a hand-labourer. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXVII. 265 The mere hand-laborer is thrown out of employment.

Handlanghille: see HANDWHILE.

Handle (hændl), *sb.* Forms: 1 handle, 3 hondel, 4-6 handel(l), 5 handele, handyl(l), 6 andyll, 5-6 handel(l), 5- handle. [OE. *handle*, deriv. of HAND.]

1. That part of a thing which is made to be grasped by the hand in using or moving it.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1904 *Stiba*, handle. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 104/11 *Stiba*, sulhandla. a 1225 *Juliana* 59 Forte turnen þat hwæl wið hondlen. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 933 An handell by the wyche he is heue hyther and thither. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 249 To smyte an hors with the handill of a whippe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii. He handled the sword by the handels. 1577 B. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 109 b. The handles, or steeles of Husbandmen's tooles. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. i. 34 Is this a Dagger, which I see before me, The Handle toward my Hand? 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 177 Do you not consider what a handle a long beard affords to the enemy? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 127 The handle of my hatchet.

b. Phr. (U.S. colloq.) To fly off (or off at) the handle (fig. from an ax): to be carried away by excitement; to lose self-control. To go off the handle: to die.

1843-4 HALIBURTON *Attacht* (Farmer). He flies right off the handle for nothing. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* I. x. (1885) 258 My old gentleman means to be Mayor... before he goes off the handle.

2. *transf.* Something resembling a handle; in Bot. = MANUBRIUM. *Handle of the face*: used jocularly for the nose.

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 39 The crooks and handles of the scull. 1673 S. C. *Rules of Civility* 102 A Leg of Mutton is cut above the handle, by thrusting the Knife as deep into it as one may. 1708 MORTREUX *Rabelais* v. v. Carbuncles... which undermine the Handles of their Faces. 1807 *Modern Society* 27 Aug. 864 (Farmer) A restless... old lady, with an immense handle to her face.

3. *fig.* That by which something is or may be taken hold of; one of two or more ways in which a thing may be taken or apprehended (in phr. to have two handles, to take a thing by the best handle, etc.); a fact or circumstance that may be 'laid hold of' or taken advantage of for some purpose; an occasion, opportunity, excuse, pretext.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 330 (R.) He would gladly catch holde of some small handell to kepe hys money fast. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Confession* iv. Fiction Doth give a hold and handle to affliction. 1697 tr. *Burgerdicius his Logic* II. xiii. 56 A dilemma is... as it were a syllogism with two handles and catching one both ways. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1716) IV. 196 Hope and Fear are the two great Handles, by which the Will of Man is to be taken Hold of. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. viii. 224, I would not give this handle to calumny. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 1061/1 He took care to give her no handle against him. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 168 Where tradition afforded any sort of handle for the purpose.

4. A handle to one's name (colloq.): a title of rank, honour, or courtesy attached to the name.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* iv. 'Mister Coxswain! thank you, Sir, for giving me a handle to my name. *Ibid.* lxix, 'Captain O'Brien,' said the general. 'Sir Terence O'Brien, if you please, general. His Majesty has given me a handle to my name.' 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiii. She... entertained us with stories... mentioning no persons but those who 'had handles to their names', as the phrase is. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Jan. 94/3 Very distinguished young women, with handles to their names.

5. attrib. and Comb. Of, belonging to, or next to, the handle, as handle-end, -hand; forming the handle, as handle-piece, -stick; having a handle, as handle-cup, -dish, -net; † handle-band (see quot.). 1532 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 568/2 Greenwich. Welsh mats. 'Frail mats. "Handleband. 99 lb. @ 1/4. [1882] *Ibid.* IV. 578 The edges of these mats appear to have been bound with a material called handleband, which... is prob-

ably a coarse hempen tape.] 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 260 Your Lines... of good, fine and strong 'handle-bound Pack-thread. 1717 FRIEZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 65 A Wooden Instrument... consisting of a 'Handle-Cup at one End, and a long Beak. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 325 The patterns he puts at the 'handle-end of his swords. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 17 You must dip your 'Handle-hand, and mount your end-hand a little. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in W.* I. 45 Ash for the bottom or 'handle-piece.

Hence **Handleless** a., without a handle.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* II. 22 Three handleless, saucerless blue china cups. 1897 A. STORY *Fifine* I. 62 A young moon hanging like a handleless sickle in the sky.

Handle (hændl), *v.* 1 Forms: 1 handlian, hondlian, 2-4 handle, 3 hondlien, 3-4 hondlen, 4-5 hondel, 4-6 handell, -ill(l), -yll(e), 4-7 handel, 5 hondle, 6 Sc. hanel, 4- handle. [OE. *handlian* = OLG. *handlōn*, OHG. *hantlōn* to take or feel with the hands (MHG. and Ger. *handeln*), ON. *hpnla* to lay hold of; deriv. of HAND *sb.*]

I. To manipulate, manage.

1. *trans.* To subject to the action of the hand or hands: in earlier use, esp., to touch or feel with the hands, to pass the hand over, stroke with the hand; later, to take hold of, turn over, etc., in the hand, to employ the hands on or about.

To handle a horse, to get him accustomed to the hand. To handle a dog, etc., to hold and set him on in a fight or contest.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxvii. 12 Gif min fæder me handlap and me gecneawð. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 204 Yipes ban handlian. c 1200 ORMIN 18913 Þatt menn himm mihhtenn cneawenn & handnenn himm. a 1205 *Ancr. R.* 178 He ne mei idolien þet me hondle his sor. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 49 A weeg of siluer... þei wolen handil faste. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 82 [He] bigan with his hand to hondel his berd. 1530 PALSGR. 578/1 She can handell a chylde dayntely. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 301 This merry deuill... would haue handled him with rough Mittens, as the prouerbe is. a 1698 TEMPLE (J.), The hardness of the winter forces the breeders there to house and handle their colts six months every year. 1717 FRIEZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 118, I have handled and felt it. 1805 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 992 The dogs to be handled by Mr. Edwards [at a baiting]. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *St. Men* I. i. 41 It is impossible to handle these volumes without the deepest interest. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* 93 I'll do nothing but handle him [a horse] to-day. *absol.* c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 607 in O. E. Misc. 54 Hondleþ nu and isceop. þat got naueþ none bon ne vleys. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlii. 15 [cxv.] 7 They haue handes and handle not. 1748 HARTLEY *Obserr. Man* I. iii. 386 A Brute is supposed to speak... or to handle.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To have a (specified) feel, behaviour, action, etc. when handled.

1707 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hop-garden*, If they handle moist or clammy when you squeeze them they are fit to bag. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 77 The wheat... soon handles cold and damp. 1881 GREENER *Gum* 250 If the balance is not the same, they will handle as if of different bends.

2. *trans.* To ply or wield (something, e.g. a tool or weapon) with the hand; to manipulate.

c 1205 LAY. 1338 He hihte hondlien klaben. c 1300 *Howe* 347 Þe beste kniþt þat euerie michte... handlien spere. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2594 *Hypermetra*, That ypermystra dar nat handele a knyfl. 1535 COVERDALE *Chrom.* ix. [viii.] 40 The children of Vlam were valeaunt men, and coude handell bowes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 437 That I may see... how well you handle your penne. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iv. 21 Iubal... was the father of all such as handle the harpe and organ. 1631 GOUGE *God's Armoys* v. xi. 421 More fit... to handle a matooke then to hold a musket. 1741-3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 61 As soon as they could handle a knife and fork, they were set to our table. 1872 *Even. Standard* 10 Aug. (Farmer), Her Royal Highness... appears to handle the ribbons in a very skilful manner.

b. *Mil.* (See quot.)

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 46 Handle your Charger, Grip fast your Bandilier or Charger, hold it even with the Muzzle. *Ibid.* 48 Handle your Musket... step forward, and lay your Right-hand on the Muzzle. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 265 To all other Officers they [sentinels] are to carry or handle their Arms. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, Handle Arms!... by which the soldier is directed to bring his right hand briskly up to the muzzle of his firelock, with his fingers bent inwards.

c. *Tanning.* (See quot., and HANDLER 3.)

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 83 s.v. *Leather*, The hides... are handled, at first several times a day; that is, they are drawn out of the pits, or moved up and down in the liquor. 3. To manage, conduct, direct, control: (a) a thing, animal, or person; † (b) a matter, course of action, etc. (sometimes = carry out, perform, transact).

1523 FITZGERB. *Husb.* § 68 Yet at manye tymes they [mares] maye drawe well, if they be well handled.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rick.* III. 11 b. While these thynges were thus handlede and ordred in Englande. 1868 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxi. 125 b. The skirmish was valiantly handled. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 93 Most of his actions are to be handled in the face and vew of the enemy. 1869 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 17 Thus you see the Ship handled in fair weather and foul. 1699-1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref. an.* 1590 (R.) [To] see with what moderation as well as justice the matter was handled. 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle T.* (Tauchn.) II. ii. 3 A smarter officer never handled a regiment. 1891 *Lav Times* XC. 463/2 Adepts in marshalling facts and handling witnesses.

† b. *refl.* To conduct oneself, behave. *Obs.*

1540 HYRDE *tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) A vij, So you have handled your selfe in all the order and course of your life. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 18. 1869 E. PRA-COCK *Two Deaths in Once a Week* 27 Mar. 230 And one with cruel, bitter words, Handleth herself right scornfully.

4. To use, do something with; to make due use of.

[1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 108 We hondlen no money, but mene-lich faren.] 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 3 The devil desires no better sport than to see light heads handling their heels. 1796 *GROSK Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. To know how to handle one's fists; to be skilful in the art of boxing. 1842 *TENNISON Walking to Mail* 16 He hit the sense that handles daily life. 1860 *RUSKIN in A. Ritchie Rec. Tennyson*, etc. 29 Sept. (1892) 137 It struck me... that you depended too much on blending and too little on handling colour.

II. To deal with, treat.

5. To deal with, operate upon, do something to; to treat.

1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* xi. (1870) 260 It wyll make good drynke or enyl; eury thinge as it is handled. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 53 With the French, lesse [meat] but well handled. 1669 *HOOPER Microgr. Pref.* D ij, So vast is the variety of Objects... so many different ways there are of handling them. 1774 *FRANCIS Sermon*, III. xv. (R.), [He] fears to expose a good cause by his method of handling it. 1880 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vii, You would be as much afraid of handling this matter, as if you were glowing iron. 1879 *Athenaeum* 8 Nov. 603/3 The most difficult of all musical forms to handle successfully.

b. To deal with, treat, 'serve', 'use' (in a specified way); to act in some specified way towards.

a 1225 *Juliana* 46 Me seli meiden hu derstu nu hondlin me ant balden me swa handeliche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1906 Quen pai to peir breþer þare Had tald hu þai handeld war. c 1400 *Gower* 10 To deþ was comyn him to & handlid him ful sore. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xxiv. 29, I wil handle him, euen as he hath deale with me. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 33 The miserabill Ilande men whom they handlede moste cruelly. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balcan's Lett.* (vol. III) 163 Lucan; whom Scaliger hath handled so hardly. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* 26 Men whose good Name and Reputation I shall always handle very tenderly. 1861 *TULLOCH Eng. Lit.* iv. 417 He was handled twenty times worse than he had been before. 1894 *R. BRIDGES Feast of Bacchus* i. 405 Handle him kindly.

† b. *intr.* To 'deal', act (in a specified way).

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii. 78 Let the proude be confounded, which handle so falsly agaynst me. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 616 They handle together with good faith.

6. To deal with or treat in speech or writing; to treat of, discuss; † formerly sometimes = to confer about, discuss in a deliberative assembly.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbock in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 304/24 Pa þing be we nu handleð. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 94 For þys skyle hyt may be seide 'Handlyng synne'. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 30 The cause was handled and ytreated betwene the forsaide primates. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1880) 41 The Preacher handleth his matter learnedly. 1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 126 To discusse the matter of oathe... which is appoynted to be handled that daye. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magick* i. ii. (1648) 12 Astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions. 1725 *WATTS Logic* iv. ii. § 6 The very same theme may be handled... in several different methods. 1868 *NETTLESHIP Ess. Browning* Intro. 1, I could not within reasonable limits handle both criticism and interpretation.

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* To treat, discourse, confer.

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 378 Tha hanelit anent the Marriage of the Quene. 1658 *A. Fox Wurtz Surg.* II. xxvi. 177 In the Chapter which handleth of excicated Members. 1673 *WOOD Life* 12 Oct. They finding that I had handled upon that point, Peers altered it.

7. To treat artistically; to portray or represent (in a particular style).

1553 *EDEN Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 17 A deuyll made of copper, and that so workemany handleth that he semeth like flaming fire. 1603 *DRAVTON Bar. Wars* vi. xliii, The story of his fortunes past In lively pictures neatly handled was. 1890 *LEITCH Miller's Anc. Art* § 204. 193 The countenance is always handled in a less spirited manner. 1860 *KINGSLEY Misc.* II. 77 Our painting is only good when it handles landscapes and animals.

8. To have in hand or pass through one's hands in the way of business; to trade or deal in; to buy and sell. *U.S.*

1898 *C. D. WARNER in Harper's Mag.* Apr. 776/1 It does not pay to 'handle' books, or to keep the run of new publications. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 3/1 Large jobbing houses who handle all the new and standard publications in considerable numbers to supply small dealers. 1897 *Glasgow Her.* 12 Feb. 7/2 Export houses which handle steel rails.

Hence **Handlable**, -**able** (hændlæb'l), † **Handlesome** (*obs.*), *adjs.*, capable of being handled.

1611 *COTGR.* Maniable, tractable, wieldable, handleable. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 47 All feelers numb, nothing handleable. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/1 She [a boat] must be handleable by one man in all ways and weathers.

Handle, *v.* 2 [f. *HANDLE sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a handle; to affix the handle to.

1600 *T. MASHAM in Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 695 Wee were informed, that their bowes were handled with golde. 1701 *C. WOLLEY Jnl. in N. York* (1860) 52 With a flint, handled the Indian way. 1888 *BELL Later Age of Stone* 36 You may now ask how these implements were handled.

Handled (hænd'ld), *a.* [f. *HANDLE sb.* and *v.* 2 + -ED.] Furnished with or having a handle: *esp.* with defining word, as *long-handled*, *ivory-handled*. Used in *Heraldry* when the handle of a tool or weapon is figured of a different tincture from the blade, as 'a sickle or, handled gules'.

1795 *COWPER Let.* 24 Dec. It... is hinged, handled, and mounted with silver. 1836 *T. HOOK Gurney* I. 6 Smart-handled knives. 1888 *BELL Later Age of Stone* 19 The modern aborigines of Australia use daggers formed of handled flakes. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 5/2 As for the 'handled' names... Mr. Knowles produces four Duchesses [etc.].

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Handled, var. of **ANLETH** (ON. *andlit*), *Obs.*, countenance.

c 1250 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 214 Bleye was his fair handled (v. r. neb).

Handler (hændlɪə), [f. *HANDLE v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who handles (in *lit.* and *fig.* senses: see *HANDLE v.* 1). In *Football*, One who plays 'Rugby'. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. xiii. (1498) 320 Chaugers handlers of syluer. 1540 *COVERDALE Confut. Standish Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 429 An unuerent handler of God's word. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-J. Beasts* (1658) 177 A cunning Archer or handler of a Gun. 1663 *BLAIR Auto-biog.* ii. (1848) 25 Outgoing to traders and handlers in this Kingdom. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Mar. 3/1 The rough play which has prevailed this winter, both among the dribblers and the handlers.

b. Something that has a specified feel when handled: cf. *HANDLE v.* 1 b.

1848 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 444 They... are often bad handlers, and slow feeders.

2. *spec.* A man who holds and sets on a dog or a game-cock in a fight or contest.

1825 *HOMER Every-day Bk.* I. 996 The... dogs darted at the lion, amid the horrid din of the cries of their handlers. 1888 *MARLY Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 320 In the temporary cock-pit... The handlers made their appearance. 1897 *Field* 6 Feb. 168/1 Each hound has a handler. They work the dogs in front of the judges.

3. *Tanning.* A pit containing a weak tannin infusion, in which the hides are 'handled': see *HANDLE v.* 1 c.

1777 *MACBRIDE in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 115 The leather is ready for the ooze, and at first is thrown into smaller holes, which are termed handlers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* v. 311 The pits containing the weakest solutions are called 'handlers'.

4. [f. *HANDLE v.* 2] A workman who fastens the handles to vessels, tools, etc.; a hafter.

1598 *FLORIO, Manicatore*... a sleener, a hafter, a handler. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 21 The turner... having completed the form of the cup it is passed to the Handler.

Handless, var. **ANDLESS**, *Sc. Obs.*, breathless.

Handless (hændlɪs), *a.* [f. *HAND sb.* 1 + -LESS.]

1. Without hands; deprived of hands.

1483 *Cnth. Angl.* 173/2 Handles, mancus, mancus. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iii. i. 67 What accursed hand Hath made these handless in thy Fathers sight? 1607 *DAY Trav. Eng. Br.* (1881) 87 For which thou shalt go handless to thy graue. 1897 *SWINBURNE in Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 428 There is no such thing as a dumb poet or a handless painter.

2. *fig.* Not doing, or not able to do, anything with the hands; incapable or incompetent with the hands, or in action. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxii. 81 Wherfor is he nought handeles, for he hath full power to helpen and comforten all. c 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* LXXVI. ii, The mighty handless grew as men that slumbered. a 1628 *J. DURHAM Expos. Rev.* vii. (1680) 34 Believers have not a handless Mediator. 1854 *Pennie Millar* 28 You are truly a poor handless thing. 1897 *BARRIE Margaret Ogilvy* 128 He is most terribly handless.

Hand-line.

1. A line to be worked or drawn by hand; *esp.* a fishing line worked without a rod.

1674 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat.* iii. (1677) 20 Fasten your Hand-lines or drawing Cords, which must be at the least a dozen, a fathom long. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) I. 343 (Jod.) The same rapidity of tide prevents their using hand-lines. 1895 *Oracle Encl.* II. 105 The fishery is carried on by hand-lines... the bait being cuttlefishes, shell-fishes, etc. 2. *Naut.* 'A line bent to the hand-head, measured at certain intervals with what are called marks and deeps from 2 and 3 fathoms to 20' (*Sailor's Word-bk.*). 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 415 We want a hand-line for soundings.

Hence **Hand-liner**, one who uses a hand-line for fishing. **Hand-lining** *vbl. sb.*, fishing with a hand-line.

1887 *MARQ. LORNE in Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 464 A fleet engaged wholly in handling and trawling.

Handling (hændlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HANDLE v.* 1 and 2 + -ING 1.] I. The action of the *vb.* *HANDLE*.

1. The action of touching, feeling, or grasping with the hand; management with the hand, wielding, manipulation; laying hands on; treatment in which the hands are effectively (or roughly) used.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 182 Et ðam cristenan menn... ðone ðe se eadiga Benedictus na handlung. fram his bendum alysd. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Mid sweorde of deadliche handlung. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* iii. xxiii. (1495) 71 In a stronge man and fleschly the pulse is gropyd and knowe wyth stronge and harde handling. 1572 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 608 Made and set vpp after the best handling and fourme of good workmanship. 1669 *PREVY Diary* 19 May, To perform what was commanded, in the handling of their arms. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 581/2 Irony, like Satire, is one of those edged tools which require careful handling. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* ix. (1889) 76 There might be some reason in the rough handling he had got.

b. Quality perceived by feeling with the hand.

1881 *J. P. SKELDON Dairy Farming* 8/1 Fat soon accumulates... and forms the 'quality' or 'handling' which indicates the extent to which she [a cow] may be considered fit for the butcher.

2 *fig.* Dealing with a thing or person; treatment; management.

1530 *PAISLEY* 229/1 Handelyng, entreating, traicement. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. i. 21 Apply your selfe to the handel-

ing of the materys of the commyn wele. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* II. 66 The Venetians, Ragusians, and Marsellians have great handling with them. 1776 *JOHNSON* 28 Mar. in *Boswell*, A woman of fortune being used to the handling of money, spends it judiciously. 1886 *J. R. REES P'leas. Book-Worm* II. 37 De Quincey, with his marvellous handling of English prose.

3. Artistic manipulation: cf. *HANDLE v.* 1 7.

1771 *SIR J. REYNOLDS Disc.* iv. (1876) 360 What the painters call handling; that is, a lightness of pencil that implies great practice, and gives the appearance of being done with ease. 1840 *THACKERAY Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 147 A miniature... remarkable for its brilliancy of colour and charming freedom of handling. 1899 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 231 Handling is that part of the mechanical 'execution' or manipulation of a picture which exhibits the pencilling or play of the brush.

4. [f. *HANDLE v.* 2] The action or process of putting on the handles of vessels, etc.

1764 *V. GREEN Surv. Worcester* 232 Part of the business called handling and spouting, i. e. putting the hand to cups.

5. *attrib.*

1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* II. xxix. 211 If they were not touched in the right handling-place. 1882 *JAMES PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 384/2 After colouring, the hides pass on to the handlers or handling pits. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/3 Under Rugby Union rules... a determined effort is being made to revive the interest in the handling game [Rugby Union Football].

II. † 6. A handle. *Obs.*

c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xxviii. 275 Thus the lettres of the handelyng spak. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 117 The sword... in the handelyng thereof was closed on of thoo iiiij nayles that were in Cristis handis and feet. c 1500 *McLusine* xix. 65 They were as grete as the handelyng of a fan.

† **Handlings**, *adv. Obs.* [In OE. *handlinga* *adv.*; in ME. with adverbial gen.: see -LING, -LINGES.] Hand-to-hand, at close quarters.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 386 Þæt he handlinga ænigne man acwealde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3933 Sammen handlinges wristeld þai.

Hand-list, *sb.* [Cf. *hand-book*.] A list of books, etc. in a form handy for reference.

1899 *HALLIWELL (title)* A brief hand-list of books... illustrative of... Shakespeare. 1893 *Edin. Even. Disp.* 22 Apr. 2/3 To provide a hand-list for this library.

Hence **Handlist v. trans.**, to enter (books, etc.) in such a list.

1888 *NICHOLSON Bodleian Library in 1882-7* 445 The Librarian also commenced... handlisting the considerable accumulations of inscribed fragments of papyrus. 1897 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 18 May 509/1 [He] handlisted the entire collection of Mr. Hallam's MSS., consisting of 144 vols.

† **Handlock**, *Obs.* [See *LOCK sb.*] A shackle for the hands; a manacle, a handcuff.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 158 The malefactor wished that he had the King in the ende of a hand lockk, and the Deputie in the other ende. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 313 Who should also have kept me companie in a handlocke with the rest. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hth.* i. ii. (1810) 35 The White Knight, and his sonne in law... Whom in handlockes he carried away with him.

Handlock, *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*; cf. also *LOCK v.*] *trans.* To handcuff. Also *transf.* Chieffy in *pa. pple.*

1586 *J. HOOKER Giral. Irel. in Holinshed II.* 21/2 The king... commanded him to be handlocked and fettered, with an other prisoner. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxvii, Still holding his friend's arm enclosed and hand-locked in his. 1829 *H. MURRAY N. Amer.* I. iv. 197 The son was still kept handlocked.

Hand-loom. A weaver's loom worked by hand as distinguished from a power-loom.

1833 *SIR D. BARRY Factory Comm. Rep.* App. A. 3. 42 Thinks her daughter's health rather better than when at the handloom. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 182/2 If [the weaver] clings to the hand-loom, his condition will become worse from day to day.

b. *ellipt.* in *pl.* for *handloom linens*.

1890 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/7 Flax and Linens.—Belfast.. In brown power loom linens the demand continues very languid. Handlooms are unchanged.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1833 *SIR D. BARRY Factory Comm. Rep.* App. A. 3. 43 *note*, The power-loom dressers have been all hand-loom weavers. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 99/2 Hand-loom weaving is altogether a domestic manufacture. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 7/3 Drills and handloom goods dull.

† **Handly**, *a. Obs.* [f. *HAND sb.* + -LY 1.] Used by the hands; manual; mechanical.

c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 129 To remeue a boon wip handely [*M.S. B.* handly] instruments. *Ibid.* 40 Remeu ynge of þe boon wip handliche instruments.

Hand-made, *a.* Made by hand. Formerly distinguished from the work of nature (= artificial), now usually from that of machinery.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 511 A hand-made strait of Sea water. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 209/2 Hand-made paper is now commonly marked with the name of the maker, and the date of the year when it was made. 1879 *Lubbock Sci. Lect.* v. 156 Hand-made pottery is abundant.

Handmaid (hændmæd), *sb.* [f. *HAND sb.* + *MAID*. Cf. OE. *handþegn* personal attendant or servant, also the ME. phrase 'to serve any one to hand' *Hand sb.* 34 a, 56.]

1. A female personal attendant or servant: *a.* in literal sense. *arch.*

1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* cxlii. 2 As the eȝen of the hondmaide in the hondis of hir ladi. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 7, I am the handmayde of the lord. 1508 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 61 b, The goddesse of warre called Bellona... hath these .iiij. handmaidens ever of necessite attendyng

on her, blood, fyre, and famine. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 72 Vouchsafe to speake my thanks, and my obedience, As from a blushing Handmaid, to his Highnesse. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 122 With Dinah, her sturdy handmaid, as her attendant. 1896 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. 412 To be the handmaid of a lawful spouse.

b. *fig.* (in common use).

1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* v. vi. As God's Handmaid, Nature, doth create Bodies. 1779 WESLEY *Collect. Hymns* Pref. 5 Poetry... keeps its place as the handmaid of Piety. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 533 Heraldry became a handmaid of chivalry.

† c. A vessel employed to attend upon a larger one; a tender. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 121 Vnto which 4 ships (under Sir Francis Drake) two of her pinasses were appointed as hand-maids.

2. A moth (also *Handmaid moth*), *Datana ministra*, of the family *Bombycidae*.

1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 473 The Handmaid (*Nactia Ancilla*).

3. *attrib. and Comb.* Also *handmaid-like* adj.

1699 MILTON *Christ's Nat.* 242 Her sleeping Lord with handmaid lamp attending. 1795 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 459 Full fifty of the handmaid train. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Al. de Lacy* I. 61 With handmaid-like humility of judgment. 1855 TENNYSON *Enid* 400 [He] let his eye... rest On Enid at her lowly handmaid-work.

Hence † *Handmaid v. nonce-wd.* *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb. Ep.*, Natural Philosophy, which should hand-maid it to Divinity.

Handmaiden. [*f. HAND sb. + MAIDEN*: see *prec.*] = HANDMAID. *a. lit. (archaic).*

a 1300 *E. Psalter* cxvii. 2 Als eghen of hand-maiden klene, In hende of hir levedy bene. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 10 Throw out this handmayden and the sone of hir. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/2 An Handmayden, abra, ancilla. 1611 BIRCH *Luke* i. 48 He hath regarded the lowe estate of his handmaiden. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 353 Who filled an equivocal post in the household, half hand-maiden and half companion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 330 During several generations... the relation between divines and handmaidens was a theme for endless jest.

b. *fig.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 243 To haue the handmaid sciences to attend vpon their mistres profession. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 28 Health and temperance... are the handmaidens of virtue.

So *Handman dial.*, manservant, serving-man.

1754 J. SHEBBEAR *Matrimony* (1766) I. 245 She... went to Bed to the Handman.

Hand-mill. A grinding mill consisting of one millstone turned upon another by hand, a quern. Now, also, applied to a simple machine for grinding coffee, or the like, worked by hand-power.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 75/2 Quirinus the bishop of Seciscanus having a handmill tied about his necke, was throwne headlong from the bridge into the flood. 1573-80 BARETT *Alt. H. 92* An Handmill: a querne. 1799 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 536 Feudal tyranny in Bretagne, armed with the judicial power, has not blushed even in these times at breaking hand-mills. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigton-shire* 43 A quern-stone, or upper half of an ancient hand-mill.

Hand-mould.

1. A small mould managed with the hand; e.g. one used in casting hand-made type.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redele* ii. 155 He mellid so be matall with be hand-molde, That [peyl] lost [of peir] lemes be leuest bat pey had. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† 2. An apparatus for holding the hands in correct position in pianoforte-playing. *Obs.*

1819 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 179, I... presented my pianoforte hand-moulds to Messrs. Pleyel, which they approved and accepted for their manufactory.

Hand of glory. [*A transl. of F. main de gloire*, a deformation, by 'popular etymology', of OF. *mandegloire*, *mandeglore*, *mandegore* (Godefroy), orig. *mandragore* mandrake.]

Originally applied, in French, to a charm formed of the root of a mandrake; afterwards, in consequence of the deformation of the word, applied to a charm made of the hand of an executed criminal: see *quot.* 1816 and context.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 284 Mountebanks... make of it [mandrake] what we call a Hand of Glory. They... make believe, that by using some little Ceremonies, the Silver they lay near it, will increase to double the Sum every Morning. 1787 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.* Superstitions 73-5. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvii. 'De hand of glory... is hand cut off from a dead man, as has been hanged for murder, and dried very nice in de shmoke of juniper wood' [etc.]. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. (title)* The Hand of Glory.

Hand-organ. A portable barrel-organ played by means of a crank turned with the hand.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 334 Hand-organs, and other musical inventions. 1898 G. S. LAYARD *C. Keene* i. 8 A hand-organ turned with might and main by the baby sister.

Hand-organist. one who plays a hand-organ.

1896 HOWELLS *Impr. & Exp., Tribul. Cheerf. Giver* iv. 162 Ought one to give money to a hand-organist?

Hand over hand. *adv. phr. (a.)* Chiefly *Naut.* With each hand brought successively over the other, as in climbing up or down a rope, or rapidly hauling at it.

1736 COOKE in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 380 A lusty young Man attempted to go down (hand over hand, as the Workmen call it) by means of a single Rope. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Main avant*, the order to pull on a rope hand-over-hand. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. iv, Up went Martin, hand over hand.

b. *fig.* With continuous advances; said of a vessel, etc. approaching or giving chase to another. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii. The frigate was within a mile of the lugger, and coming up with him hand over hand. 1890 BESANT *Armored of Lyonsse* I. 38 The second boat... came up hand over hand, rapidly overtaking the first boat.

c. *attrib. or adj. (with hyphens).*

1840 M. THOMSON *Cannopore* 86 (Hoppe) With mere hand-over-hand labour it was wearisome work. 1884 *Leisure Hour* June 343/1 A final hand-over-hand climb.

Hand over head. *adv. phr. (a., sb.)* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1. *adv. phr.* Precipitately, hastily, rashly, recklessly, without deliberation; † indiscriminately.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 475 Than they faght hand ovyr hed. 1549 LATIMER *7th Sermon*, *bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 185 So adict as to take hand ouer hed whatsoever they say. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxii. iii. 433 He would... do all in hast, hand over head, without discretion. 1690-3 tr. *Hales Dissert. de pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 369 The ruler sort... shall hand-over-head follow the Authority of others. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Crisp* 8 May in *Early Diary*, I don't urge you, hand over head, to have this man at all events. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* III. 240 A lavish guardian, who... spent the estate hand-over-head.

2. *attrib. or adj. (with - -)*. Precipitate, rash, reckless; † indiscriminate.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 193 In a hand-over-head Confusion. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hand-over-head*, thoughtlessly extravagant. 1866 L. FANU *All in Dark* II. xix. 156 They never think what they are doing, girls are so hand-over-head.

† 3. *Phr.* To play at hand over head, to act precipitately or rashly; in *quot. app.* with allusion to climbing (cf. *HAND OVER HAND*). *Obs.*

1890 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 2 Neuer will I... play at hand over head so high, but where I may feele sure footing.

Hand-paper.

1. A make of paper having the figure of a hand in the water-mark.

1825 R. HERRING *Paper & P. Making* 79 An open hand with a star at the top, which was in use as early as 1530, probably gave the name to what is still called hand paper. 1868 BAKER *Dict. Phr. & Fab.*, *Hand paper*... so called from its water-mark. *Obs.*

2. Hand-made paper.

Handpike: see HANDSPIKE.

Hand-play. *arch.* Interchange of blows in a hand-to-hand encounter: an OE. phrase, revived by some modern writers.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exord.* 327 Heard handplega. a 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1004 (1865) 138 note, Þæt hi næfre wyrsan handplegan on Angel cynne ne gemittan. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 350 They never met in all England with worse handplay. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May (Cassell), Memories of Scandinavian glee in the hand hand-play of battle.

Hand-press. A press worked by hand; esp. a printing-press so worked, as distinguished from one worked by steam or other power. Hence

Hand-pressman.

1679 DUNDRELL in R. Mansel *Narr. Popish Plot* (1680) 54 Mr. Willoughby did once ask him, if he could make a Hand-Press, in order to Printing. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 191 With hand-presses... two hundred and fifty copies were obtained per hour from the same types, which required the work and superintendence of two men.

Hand-rail. A rail or railing supported on balusters or uprights, as a guard or support to the hand at the edge of a platform, stairs, etc.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 54 The hand-rail of the balcony. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* ix. (1879) 92 The shattered gig, thrown on its side, crashed up against the handrail of the bridge. 1892 J. C. BLOMPFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 46 A wooden staircase with a single handrail.

So **Hand-railling**, a. the making of handrails; (b) = HANDRAIL.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 204 The whole of the art of hand-railling depends on finding the section of a cylinder. a 1833 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for a Rainy Day* (1845) 61 It was only enclosed by a low and very old hand-railling. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 2/1 Classes for... wood carving, etching, hand-railling and chasing and repoussé work.

† **Hand-ruff.** *Obs.* [See *RUFF*.]

1. A ruff worn on the hand or wrist. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sy. Dict.*, *Polaymas*, hose without feete, hand rufs.

2. A game at cards.

1611 COTGR., *Rouffe*, hand-Ruffe, at Cards... To play at hand-Ruffe.

Hand running. *adv. phr. dial. or colloq.* Straight on; in continuous succession. Cf. *end-running*.

1828 *Croven Dial. s.v.*, 'He did it seven times hand-running.' 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v.*, 'There was six deaths from th' fever hand-running.' 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) II. 70 Irene's been up two nights hand running.

† **Handsal.** *v. Obs. rare.* In 3 handsal. [*a. ON. handsala* to make over by stipulation, *f. hand-sal* bargain, *f. hand* hand + *selja* to hand over, make over.] *trans.* To hand over.

a 1225 *Juliana* (Royal MS.) 6 Ant 3ettede him his dohter, & was sone ihondsald al hire unwillles.

Hand-sale. [*f. HAND sb. + SALE*.] See *quots.* (In some uses a corruption or conjectural explanation of AUNCCEL.)

1607-1691 [see AUNCCEL]. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II.

448 (Seager) Anciently among all the northern nations shaking of hands was held necessary to bind the bargain: a custom which we still retain in many verbal contracts: a sale thus made was called handsale (*venditio per mutuum manuum complexionem*). 1808 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Handsale weight*, any article purchased by pointing it in the hand so as to judge of the weight without actual weighing, is called *handsale weight*.

Hand-saw. A saw managed by one hand.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j handsawe. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 324 Also for a handsaw price vjd. 1573-80 BARETT *Alt. H.* 78 A hand sawe... *vne scietie, ou petite scie*. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 187 My Buckler cut through and through, my Sword hackt like a Hand-saw. 1664 COTTON *Scarron*. Pref. (D.), 'Tis all the world to a handsaw but these barbarous Rascals would be so ill-manner'd as to laugh at us as confidently as we do at them. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 413 A stone-cutter was sawing rock crystal with a hand-saw. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hand-saw*, the smallest of the saws used by shipwrights, and used by one hand.

b. In the following, *handsaw* is generally explained as a corruption of *heronshaw* or *heronsev*, dial. *harnsa*, heron. (Other conjectures taking *hark* in a different sense from the bird have also been made.) No other instances of the phrase, (except as quotations from Shakspeare), have been found.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 367, I am but mad North, North-West: when the Winde is Southerly, I know a Hawke from a Handsaw.

Handsbreadth: see HANDBREADTH.

Handsel (*hændsēl*, *hændsēl*, *hændsēl*), *sb.* Forms: 3 *handseine*, (*handseine*), 4 *hancel*, 5 *hanselle*, 5-7 *hansell*, 6 *hanselle*, 6-7 *hand-sell*, 6- *hansel*, *hansell*. [The form corresponds to OE. *handselen* glossed 'mancipatio' (giving into the hands of another), or to ON. *handsal*, 'giving of the hand, promise or bargain confirmed by joining or shaking hands', also, in same sense, *hand-seld*; cf. OSw. *handsal*, Sw. *handsäl* money, etc. handed over to any one, gratuity, 'tip'. But though there are some quotations (sense 2 b) which may have the simple sense of 'gift', the general notions of 'omen, gift to bring good luck, luck-penny, auspicious inauguration or first use', which run through the English uses of the word, are not accounted for by the sense of these OE. and ON. words. Cf. however Da. *handsel* 'handsel, earnest-money', also Ger. *handgeld*, *handgift*, *handkauf*, and esp. F. *estrenne*, OF. *estrene*, the senses of which are exactly parallel to our 2, 3, 4-.

† 1. Lucky prognostic, omen, presage, augury; token or omen of good luck. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Vices & Virtues* 20 Sum oðer dwel hie driueð, and seggeð þat he nafde naht gode hand[selle] ðe him þat sealde. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Wariege and handseine and time and hwate and fele swilche deuleles craftes. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 369 Of hancel y can no skylle also, Hyt ys nougt to beleve þerto. For many hauyn glade hancel at þe morw And to hem or euygn comþ mochl sorw. c 1475 *Partenay* 1885 Where the Erle should haue ill hansell anon. 1500 *Ortus Vocab.*, *Srena* est bona sors, *Anglice* hansell. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. Elij, *Æneas* first the stickie sort sets on For happy hansils sake [*omen þugnal*]. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* To Rdr. (1676) Avb, Among the cries of good handsell [*Amoyt, cry d'honneur presage*] and the wishes of good luck... one was; Happer be thou than Augustus. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 305 He had it [a pewter dish] from Alice Duke for good Handsel for his Daughter, who had lately lain in.

2. A gift or present (expressive of good wishes) at the beginning of a new year, or on entering upon any new condition, situation, or circumstances, the donning of new clothes, etc.; originally, deemed to be auspicious, or to ensure good luck for the new year, etc. [= L. *strena*, F. *étrenne*.]

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 66 Syphen riche forth runnen to reche hondselle, 3etted yeres 3iftes on his 3elde hem bi hond. *Ibid.* 491 This hanselle hatz Arthur of aurentour on fyrst, In 3onge yer. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 120 Sic hansell to the folk gaf he Richt in the first begynnynge, Newly at his ariwyng. 1500-80 DUNBAR *New Year's Gift to King* iii, God giue the guid prosperitie. In hansell of this guid new 3eir. c 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 38 Iuells pricius cane y non fynde... To sende you... his newe yeres morowe, Wher-for lucke and good hanselle My herte y sende you. c 1534 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 945 To geve the first hansel, *estrenne*. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. ix. 189 The Syrian Kings civilly tendered their service, to give it as good handsell to so good a work. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 22 As it was the first time... he took 1/2 5c. from my part, and told me I should give him that for handsel. 1784 BURNS 'There was a lad' ii, 'Twas then a blast o' Janwar win' Blew hansel in on Robin. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. ix, Neighbour after neighbour gave thee as handsel, silver or copper coins. 1896 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* II. (1874) 95 About the New Year... every child had got its handsel, and every farthing of every handsel was spent there. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 656 It was the immemorial custom for servants to receive handsel or first gifts of the year on this day.

† b. Gift, present, given on any occasion; reward. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 373 If I might oght of love take, Such hansel have I nought forsake. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redele* iv. 91 Some... were be-hote hansell if þey helpe wold To be seruyd sekirly of þe same silure. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. x. 104 Sik budword heir the twys takyn Troianis Sendis for hansel to Rutilianis.

† c. *ironically.* A 'dressing' given or received.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xvi, Anon with lytel myght he was leyd to the erthe, And as I trowe sayd sir Sagamore ye shal haue the same handsel that he hadde. 1583 RICH

Phylotis & Emelia (1835) 29 That your daughter should bestow such handsell on her husband as she hath already bestowed upon me.

3. A first instalment of payment; earnest money; the first money taken by a trader in the morning, a luck-penny; anything given or taken as an omen, earnest, or pledge of what is to follow.

[a 1400 *Sir Beues* 3109 (MS. A.) Her þow hauest liber haunsell, A worse be be-tide schel.] 1569 *GOLDING Heminges Post. Ded.* 4 Accept this Booke as a first handsell. 1577 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* i. (1633) 60 Take this .. but for handsell, the gaine is to come. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 11 The apostles terme it sometime. the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, sometime the handsell or earnest of that which is to come. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* ii. ii. Bring him a sixe penny bottle of Ale; they say, a foolles handsell is lucky. 1630 *MASSINGER Renegado* i. iii. Nothing, sir—but pray Your worship to give me handsell. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* Superstitions 64 It is a common practice among the lower class of hucksters, pedlars, or dealers, on receiving the price of the first goods sold that day, which they call handsell, to spit on the money, as they term it, for good luck. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intrad. Trade* 132 *Handsell*, a small sum on account, confirming the agreement. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 269 'Who'll give me a handsell—who'll give me a handsell?'

4. The first use, experience, trial, proof, or specimen of anything; first taste, foretaste, first fruits: often with the notion of its being auspicious of what is to follow.

1573 *TWYNE Aneid* xi. Ggijj, Here now remaine the spoiles, and handsell, of the haucie kinge [*de rege superbo Primitiis*] Mezentius loc here lies. 1599 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 171 Had not Samela passed by .. he should like inough haue had first handsell of our new Shepheards sheepehookes. 1602 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 504 But this Perillus was the first himselfe that gaue the handsell to the engine of his own invention. 1639 *HORN & ROB. Gate Lang. Unl.* lxi. § 655 That a novice, or young beginner, which sets up a trade, may give a taste, handsell or tryall of his skill to the Masters of the Company. 1730 *FIELDING Rape upon Rape* iii. iii. I have not seen one Prisoner brought in for a Rape this Fortnight, except your Honour. I hope your handsell will be lucky. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* Oct. an. 1818 Such was the handsell, for Scott protested against its being considered as the house heating of the new Abbotford. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss., Handsell, handsell*, the first use of anything, from a shop to a new implement, of whatever kind.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* **Handsell Monday**, the first Monday of the year (usually according to Old Style), on which New Year's handsell is given. (*Sc.*)

1595 *HIGINS tr. Junius's Nomenclator* 80 The first briddall banquet after the wedding day: the good handsell feast. 1708 *BURNS 'I'll kiss thee yet'* ii. Young Kings upon their handsell throne, Are no sae blest as I am, O! 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* V. 66 Besides the stated fees, the master (of the parochial school) receives some small gratuity, generally 2d. or 3d. from each scholar on handsell Monday; 1795 *Ibid.* XV. 201 note. On the evening of Handsell Monday, as it is called, some of his neighbours came to make merry with him. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xxxii. Grizy has .. maybe a bit compliment at Handsell Monday. 1805 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss., Handsell-Monday*, the first Monday in the New Year, when it is customary to make children and servants a present.

Handsell, v. [*f. HANDSEL sb.*]

1. *trans.* To give handsell to (a person); to present with, give, or offer, something auspicious at the commencement of the year or day, the beginning of an enterprise, etc.; to inaugurate the new year to (any one) with gifts, or the day to (a dealer) by being his first customer; to present with earnest-money or a luck-penny in auspication of an engagement or bargain.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* ii. cxviii. (1869) 119 It [a horn] hath be maad euere sithe j was born. And of him I was handsell [*de li je fu estreue*]. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 1741 To Handsell, *estreue, arrare*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 578/2, I handsell one, I gve him money in a mornynge for suche wares as he selleth, *je estreue*. 1593 *STOCKER Hist. Civ. Warres Loue* C. l. 153 Being in this sort handsell with a newyeeres gift. 1611 *COTGR., Estreuer*, to handsell, or bestow a New-yeeres gift on. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. Jan. 1641 *The Vote*, Then let me something bring May I shall the New-Year to Charles my King. *Mod. Sc.* When I was at school, the custom of handselling the master on Handsell Monday still flourished in Scotland.

2. To inaugurate with some ceremony or observance of an auspicious nature; to auspicate.

1600-61 I. T. *Grim the Collier* ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VIII. 426 Let's in, and handsell our new mansion-house With a carousing round of Spanish wine. 1636 *FITZ-GEFFRAY Holy Transport*, (1881) 189 Who com'st from heauen to blisse the earth, To handsell with thy blood thy blessed birth. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. of Faith* (1845) 207 That they may handsell the new throne with acts of mercy. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* iii. lx. 101 Romulus having handsell it with his brother's blood made it an asylum for all comers. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* ii. (1865) 44 Capt. Samuel Holoche handsell his Office with the Slaughter of four or five of the Enemy. 1746 *Mrs. DELANY Lett. to Mrs. Deves in Life & Corr.* 437 Having ordered Mr. Langhorne to send in a little wine to your cellar at Welsbourne, by way of handselling a new place. 1881 *BESANT & RICE to Years' Tenant*, etc. *Sweet Nelly* I. 200 I wanted to present her with something to handsell friendship.

b. *fig. (ironical).*

1593 *STOCKER Hist. Civ. Warres Loue* C. II. 52 He was by and by handsell with a Pistol. 1611 *SPERD Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. 274 The Gallies were assailed by Sir John Winkefield, who with his small ships so handsell their sides, as they were forced to creepe by the Shore. 1632 *BROME Court Beggar* II. i. Wks. 1873 I. 200 Take heede I begin not now, and handsell your Ladies house .. and your gentle-

woman's presence here with a fist about your eares. 1699 *FARQUHAR Constant Couple* III. v. I'll handsell his woman's clothes for him!

3. To inaugurate the use of; to use for the first time; to be the first to test, try, prove, taste.

1605 *CHAPMAN, etc. Eastward Ho* II. i. My lady .. is so ravished with desire to hansell her new coach. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 Haman shall handsell his owne gallows. 1746 *Tom Thumb's Trav. Eng. & Wales* 104 The Earl of Morton, who erected the Scotch Maiden, was himselfe the first who handsell'd it. 1841 *BREWSTER Mart. Sc.* III. iii. (1856) 202 However, we handsell your cup. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* ii. 35 No expression was ever yet used which some one had not to handsell. 1892 *DORSON 18th C. Vignettes* 34 Joseph Warton had handsell'd them [Spence's unpublished 'Anecdotes'] for his 'Essay on Pope.'

Hence **Handselling vbl. sb.**

1885 *BLACK White Heather* iii. A more substantial handselling of good luck.

Hand-seller, handseller. [*f. HAND sb. + SELL v.*: app. not from *handsell*.] a. An itinerant auctioneer, who sells by 'Dutch auction'; a 'cheap Jack'. b. A street-dealer who carries his stock-in-trade in a basket, tray, or the like.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 328 In the provinces, and in Scotland, there may be 100 'cheap Johns', or, as they term themselves, 'Hand-sellers'. *Ibid.* 354 The sellers of tins, who carry them under their arms, or in any way .. apart from the use of a vehicle, are known as hand-sellers. The word hand-seller is construed by the street-traders as meaning literally *hand seller*, that is to say, a seller of things held or carried in the hand. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Dec. 5/2 A glib 'hand-seller' .. mounted on his rostrum, dilates upon the contents of the volumes which he has to sell. 1879 *Eva* 6 Dec., Wanted, One First-class Handseller and Planksman. Apply to Mr. T. H. Auction Vans, Chipping-Norton.

So **Hand-selling.**

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 329 Sometimes its a better game than 'hand-selling'. 1899 T. DIXON in W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* II. 267-8 There is a plan of dealing in books called hand-selling, which is selling by a kind of auction. The upset price .. is gradually reduced, till somebody takes it.

† **Handsenyie. Obs.** Also and-. *Sc.* form of *ENSIEN*, in various senses.

1574 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1825) 139 Capten James Bruce .. Johne Robeson, in Braydwodside, his andsenyie. a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 330 Handsenyie of Scotland .. was set on the castell heid of Edinburgh. 1591 R. BRUCE *Elemen. Serm.* P viij a (Jam.). He gaue them handsenyie of his visible presence, as was the tabernacle, the ark. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Poems* lix. 8 Funeral mark and handsenjie.

† **Handservant. Obs.** [*Cf. handmaid.*] A servant attending upon one; an attendant.

1598 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 443 The devil, and his handservant the world.

Handshake. A shake of the hand: cf. next. 1873 *TRISTRAM Moab* xviii. 344, I gave him a hearty handshake. 1878 *BROWNING Poets' Croisic* 130 Let me return your handshake!

Hand-shaking. Shaking of hands in greeting or leave-taking.

1805 *WORDSW. Waggoner* iii. 45 What tears of rapture, what vow-making, Profound entreaties, and hand-shaking! 1859 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* 50 That pleasant confusion of laughing interjections, and hand-shakings, and 'How are you's'. 1883 *BLACK Shandon Bells* xxx, There was much hand-shaking on the steps of the Abercorn Club.

† **Handsmooth, a. and adv. Obs. exc. dial.**

a. *adj.* Level or flat as if smoothed with the hand; smooth to the hand.

1530 *PALSGR.* 452/2, I beate downe to the grounde, or I beate downe hande smothe, *je arrase*. This castell was beate downe hande smothe with ordonance. 1558 *MORWYN Ben Gorion* (1567) 6 Iudas .. spedely set upon them, beat them downe handsmoth. 1590 T. WATSON *Death Sir F. Walsingham* 233 Poems (Arb.) 165 O heards and tender flocks, o handsmooth plains. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 595 This Epistle .. beateth it down as hand-smooth as it doth the sacrifices.

b. *fig.* Flat, plat, unqualified.

1612 W. SLATER *Minister's Portion* Ep. Ded., Having no such evidence .. to carry away so handsmooth a conclusion.

b. *adv.* Flatly; downright; without check, interruption, or qualification.

1600 *ABP. ABBOT Exp. Jonak* 500 He fretteth and chafeth hand-smooth with the Lord. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* 768 This they avouch, hand-smooth. 1631 *Celestina* xi. 130 Shee .. will seaze hand-smooth on a whole drove of us at once. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* ii. xvii. (1662) 137 All things goe on hand-smooth for it, without any check or stop. 1682a *Mrs. BEHN City Heiress* III. i. Let 'em accuse me if they please, I come off hand-smooth with *Ignoramus*. a 1845 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hand-smooth*, uninterruptedly, without obstacle; also entirely. 'He ate it up handsmooth'.

Handsome (*hænd'səm*), a. (*adv.*). Forms: 5 *hondsom*, 5-6 *handsum*, 5-8 *handsom*, 6 *handsom(e)*, *hansum*, 6-7 *hansom*, 6- handsome. [Known only from 15th c., f. *HAND sb.* + *SOME*: cf. *toothsome*. Cf. early mod. (16th c.) *Ger. hand-sam*, *Ger. dial.* and *Efris. handsam*, early mod. *Du. handsaem*, *Du. handzaam*, all in sense 1.]

+1. Easy to handle or manipulate, or to wield, deal with, or use in any way. *Obs.*

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1301 Sir Torrent gaderid good cobled stonys, Good and handsom ffor the nonys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/2 Handsum, or esy to hond werke. (*Pyinson* *hansum*, *manuallis*. c 1450 *LONELICH Grailliv.* 695 Lyghtere and more hondsom it was Thanne his owen [ax]. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. (1895) 262 Both easy to be carried, and handsome to be moued. 1598 *GRENEWEY Tacitus' Ann.* II. iv. 37 Neither were the barbarous huge

targets, and long pikes so handsome, among trees and low shrubs, as darts and swords.

† b. Handy, ready at hand, convenient, suitable. *Obs. or dial.*

1530 *TINDALE Profr. Lev. in Doct. Treat.* (1848) 428 Beware of allegories; for there is not a more handsome or apt thing to beguile withal than an allegory. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 93 b. Whiche of these partes shall seeme moste commodious and handsome to take it out by. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 183 b. Carry all your Coames into some handsome place, where you meane to make your Honie. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* Pref., A short and handsome abridgement of the chosen sayings of the holy fathers. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxv. xxix. 571 Whatsoever came next to their hands, and lay handsome for them, they rifled. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 505 *Διαιον* quasi *διδόν*; the Letter Cappa, being only taken in for the more handsom pronunciation. 1807 *PICK Sources Mississ.* (1810) 7 On the west shore, there is a very handsome situation for a garrison. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* III. iii. (1872) 184 A handsome shelter for the next two years.

2. Of action, speech, etc.: Appropriate, apt, dexterous, clever, happy: in reference to language, sometimes implying gracefulness of style (cf. 3, 6). ? *Obs. exc. U.S.*

1563-67 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 9/2 He wrote a sharpe and an handsome letter to Celestinus. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 239 An handsome sudden evasion. 1652-62 *HEVLIN Camogor.* I (1682) 121 They fell upon this handsom project. 1690 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 106 Mr. Recorder in a handsome speech congratulated the King on his happy successe in Ireland. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 455 P 2 Close Reasoning, and handsome Argumentation. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xv. xi, He determined to quit her, if he could but find a handsome pretence. 1837 *Ht. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 83 They use the word 'handsome' much more extensively than we do: saying that Webster made a handsome speech in the Senate.

b. Of an agent: Apt, skilled, clever. *Obs. exc. in U.S.*, or as associated with other senses.

1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict., Hylaw*, handsome. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 735 O handsome expositors! 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 162/11 Handsome, *scitus*. 1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 83 You would haue bene more handsome to colour Cordouan skinnies, then to haue written processe. a 1631 *DRAYTON Morn-Cal(R.)*, If some handsome players would it take, It (sure) a pretty interlude would make. 18.. *Presbyterian (Americanism)*, A writer is styled 'a very handsome author', meaning a good and clever one, and quite irrespective of his appearance, which may be the reverse of comely. 1883 *Standard* 22 Feb. 3/7 The bitch was a most handsome winner when she killed.

† 3. Proper, fitting, seemly, becoming, decent.

1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. xxix. § 3 Came to Church in handsome holiday apparell. 1620 *BARBOUGH Meth. Physick* v. xvi. (1639) 304 Let all things be clean and handsome about him. 1624 *FLETCHER Rule a Wife* III. i. Go get you handsom. 1654 in *Whitlock's Zootonia* To Author Aiv b, Wit, Learning, and Variety of matter, put into a handsom Dreese.

4. Of fair size or amount; 'decent', fair, considerable, moderately large. Now *unusual*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 66 b, So groweth it to a handsome height, meete to shadowe hearbes. a 1649 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1825) I. 7 The wind at E. and by N. a handsome gale with fair weather. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jrl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 31 Cut the Bodies in good handsome pieces. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Age*, Two handsome Glasses of this Water may be drank every Morning fasting. c 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 164 They export pretty handsome quantities of pickled salmon. 1812 *BRACKENRIDGE Jrl. in Views Louisiana* (1814) 231 It continues a handsome width. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* I. iii. (1872) 14 The soil, everywhere of handsome depth.

b. Of a sum of money, a fortune, a gift, etc.: Considerable. Now (by association with 5) in stronger sense: Ample, generous, liberal, munificent.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 10 b, I graunt I coulde make a good handsome gayne of them. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 270 Having .. given him a handsome piece of money to unlock his secret. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* v. liii. 410 To get handsome fortunes by small profits, and large dealings. 1811 *SPORTING MAG.* XXXVIII. 210 By a handsome price he meant a good price. 1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithf.* xxxix, She has been told that he has left you something handsome. 1845 *THACKERAY Rose & Ring* vii, King Valeroso also sent Sir Tomaso .. a handsome order for money. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., His pay .. very much handsomer than his brother Jack gets.

c. Humorously, of a reproof or punishment: Ample, strong, severe, 'fine'.

1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 131 And reproach'd me in a handsome Manner. 1796 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Handsome Reward*, This, in advertisements, means a horse-whipping. 1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* xi, Finding the cowboy, with a shirt about him .. and treating him to a handsome drubbing.

5. Of conduct, etc.: Fitting, seemly, becoming; courteous, gracious, polite. Now in stronger sense, denoting a quality that evokes moral admiration (cf. sense 6): Generous, magnanimous.

1621 *FLETCHER Pilgrim* IV. ii, Was it fair play? did it appear to you handsome? 1673 S. C. *Rules of Civility* 56 Because it is not so handsom to sit full in his face, it will be esteemed good Breeding, if he place himself *en profile* or something side ways. 1693-4 *GIBSON in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 219 'Twill be handsome for me first to apply myself to the Provost, for fear it should otherwise be not well taken. 1782 *ORIK in J. J. ROGERS Opie & Wks.* (1878) 24, I was introduced to Sir Josh. who said many handsome things of me both to my face and behind my back. 1830 J. H. MONK *Beniley* 115 Through this handsome conduct of the dean the dispute was amicably settled. 1863 *Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* vi. 142 In the sequel, however, Ford does make a handsome atonement.

b. *spec.* Of military exploits: Soldierly, gallant, brave, admirable. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 293 Now was a very handsome Sally made out of Coevorden. 1726 SHELVOCKE *100 round World* (1757) 454 [The] second lieutenant, who made a handsome resistance. 1812 WELLINGTON *Disp.* 4 Aug. in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 552/2, I enclose...[a] report of a very handsome affair with the enemy's cavalry.

G. Having a fine form or figure (usually in conjunction with full size or stateliness); 'beautiful with dignity' (J.). 'fine'. (The prevailing current sense.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 3 A handsome stripling. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 69 The streets... more neat and handsome than those of Italy. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. iii. 37 This Lodouico is a proper man... A very handsome man. 1608 WITHER *Mistr. Philar. Wks.* (1633) 710 Who could dote on thing so common As meer outward handsome Woman? 1668 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 17 Young Lords, very handsome, both as to Face and Body. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Mar* 10 Mar., She appeared to me handsomer than before. 1783 COWPER *Let.* 10 Nov., I can look at... a handsome tree, every day of my life with new pleasure. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* ii, He was one of the handsomest and most splendid Cavaliers of his day. 1849 — *Woodman* ii, A large and handsome room, lined entirely with beautiful carved oak. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 281 New and vigorous shoots, producing much better and handsomer plants. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xvii, She is very pretty, but not so extraordinarily handsome.

B. *adv.* = HANDSOMELY (in various senses). Now only in vulgar use, exc. in proverb *Handsome is that handsome does*.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 2128 Thow arte to hye by þe halfe, I hete þe in trouthe! Thow sall be handsome hie, with þe helpe of my Lorde! 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 53 This geere doth cotton handsome, That couctousnesse so cunningly must pay the lechers ransome. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 303 Proue that euer I dresse my selfe handsome, till thy returne. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, She would answer, 'they are as Heaven made them—handsome enough, if they be good enough; for handsome is that handsome does'. 1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., Handsome is that handsome does; a proverb frequently cited by ugly women. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Do you suppose Highwaymen don't dress handsomer than that?

† **Handsome, v.** *Obs.* [*f. prec. adj.*] *trans.* To make handsome (in various senses); to fit, adapt; to make seemly or becoming, bring to a proper condition also with *up*; to beautify, adorn.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 324 Let the ploughe be handesomed for them also, according to their sortes. 1593 DONNE *Sat. i.* Him... all repute For his device, in handsomeing a suit (of clothes)... to have the best conceit. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* i. x. 48 He shall ouerlook his warren to stoare it a new, and to handsome vp the earths. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 42 Some of the Planters that meant to handson their houses, were minded to send for gilt leather, and hang their rooms with that.

Handsomeish (hænsdōmish), *a. notice-wd.* [*f. as prec. + -ISH.*] Somewhat handsome.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) VI. 339 He is a fine, jolly, hearty, handsomeish man.

Handsomely (hænsdōmli), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY.*] In a handsome manner.

† 1. Conveniently, handily, readily. *Obs.*

1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (ed. Palfr.) 77 Heauy things shall little grieue him that can handsomely bear them. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1580) 173 If you can handsomely convey them, it is best to bring from the Sea, little Rockes with the Weedes and all upon them. 1653 GODDARD *Let.* 28 July in *Mert. Reg.* II. 396, I finde that I cannot handsomely or indeed without great prejudice... come to Oxford. 1669 SHADWELL *Royal Shepherdess* iv. Wks. 1720 I. 280 If thou canst handsomely, do it, and be back early in the morning.

† 2. Fitly, appropriately, aptly. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 6 Though he can handsomely sette them together. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 202 How much more fitly and more handsomely might these things be applied by way of allegorie. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. note 13 The 20 years of the Arks abiding at Curiath-jearim will be handsomely made up. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Dispens.* II. (1713) 606 Heterogenous Bodies, which can never handsomely mix together. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 4 He says very handsomely... that he does not act for gain.

† 3. Skillfully, dexterously, cleverly. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* i. (1895) 100 To handle the matter wyttelye and handsomelye for the purpose. 1624 T. SCOTT *and Pt. Vox Pop.* 57, I have known some under the coulour of selling Tobacco have carried Letters handsomely, privily in the balls or routes. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 26 The cards were handsomely shuffled. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. i. § 7 The Iesuite handsomely answers, That Peter was then probably from home.

b. Carefully; without haste, gently, gradually. Now only *Naut.* (Cf. CANNILY.)

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xxii. (1588) 212 He hath a sure eie to the stern to rule that as handsomely and cunningly as he can. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 31 Poure in water, handsomely. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 915 Lay it handsomely and as closely on as the sick can endure it. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Lower handsomely* 1 and *lower cherily* 1 are opposed to each other, the former being the order to lower gradually, and the latter to lower expeditiously. 1823 MARRYAT *N. Forster* v, Ease off the main sheet, handsomely my lad—not too much. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Handsomely*, signifies steadily or leisurely; as 'lower away handsomely' when required to be done gradually and carefully. The term 'handsomely' repeated, implies 'have a care; not so fast; tenderly'.

4. With becoming or elegant action; in good style, neatly, elegantly. Now *rare*.

1580 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II.

179 After they are risen, they fold vp theyr sheetes handsomely. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 161 The girl was to be commended, for she answered the Musick handsomely. a 1754 FIELDING *Journey* i. xxv, Instruct a child in the science of coming handsomely into a room. 1809 M. CUTLER in *Life Truls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 341 Dr. Griffin preached a good sermon, handsomely delivered. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., In the end, Kirkup threw his man handsomely.

b. Ironically, in reference to reproof or punishment: Severely, 'finely', 'in fine style'.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 2 Phavorinus the Philosophier did hit a yong man over the thumbs very handsomely. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* i. iii, You take pains to whip me so handsomely. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Mar* 3 Aug., We were all Sunday night tossed very handsomely. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxvii, The Frenchman who cleaned you out so handsomely last night.

5. In accordance with what is becoming in conduct; courteously, graciously; decently; now in stronger sense, Generously, magnanimously.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 74 That it maie please God handsomly and fauorably to send the good aide of his spirite. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blau's Trav.* 21 He maintained them handsomely, and near his person. 1708 N. FROWDE *Life Adv.* i. 107 (1773) 120 If I could handsomely have refrained going to the House. 1827 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 18 Feb, The Duke spoke handsomely of Canning in all their personal intercourse. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 4/7 It is admitted... that in giving this pledge the Government have acted handsomely.

b. Liberally, generously, amply; usually in reference to a payment or gift.

1735 P. T. in *Pope's Lett.* I. Suppl. 20 If you'll pay the Paper and Print, and allow me handsomely for the Copy. 1778 JOHNSON in *Mad. D'Arblay Diary* 26 Sept., 'He must come down very handsomely with a settlement'. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Edward... granted new privileges to the Hanse association, for which they were always ready to pay handsomely.

6. So as to have a fine or pleasing aspect; admirably, beautifully.

1650 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 293 Goe Sirha, to my Cell... trim it handsomely. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 14, 10 Soldiers... as proper men as I have seen, and as handsomely clothed. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, He now therefore entered, handsomely drest in his regimentals. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Vic. Louisiana* (1814) 130 A vast plain... handsomely diversified with prairie and woodland.

Handsomeness (hænsdōmness), [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being handsome.

† 1. Convenience, handiness; fitness. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Handsomnesse, aduenantell. 1552 HULOET, Boke whyche for handsomenes may be caried in iourney. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 14 For handsomness sake... it were good you hang the upper Glass upon a Nail.

† 2. Skill, dexterity, ability, cleverness; propriety, becomingness, decency. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vi. 151 Teaching them to ride, to shote... with great diligence, and handsomenes. 1611 COTGER, *Habilet.*... readinesse, handsomenesse, dexterite. 1656 JAMES *Fulm. Christ* 66 There may be decency or handsomenesse in the first usage of a thing.

3. Graciousness, courtesy (*obs.*); magnanimity, liberality.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* I. i, He will not look with any handsomenesse Upon a woman. *Mod. We* must admit the handsomenesse of the reward.

4. Seemliness or pleasantness of aspect, or (*obs.*) of style; elegance, neatness; beauty, comeliness; in mod. use, beauty of a somewhat stately kind.

1508 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 248 (R.) Townes and villages also, but built out of order, and with no handsomenesse. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* I. i, A goodly woman; And to her handsomenesse she bears her state, Reserved and great. 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 75 Handsomenesse in a man I have heard of... but never of Beauty before. 1827 HARR *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 32 Handsomenesse is the more animal excellence, beauty the more imaginative. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 195 Admiration of the picturesque handsomenesse of the men.

Handspike (hændspik), *sb.* Also 7 -spiek, -speck, 7-8 -speck, 9 -speo. [*ad. early mod. Du. handspaecke, mod. Du. handspraak, in same sense (f. spaak, MDu. spaak pole, rod).* In Eng. app. assimilated to SPIKE (or in quot. 1615 to pike).]

1. A wooden bar, used as a lever or crow, chiefly on ship-board and in artillery-service. It is rounded at the one end by which it is held and square at the other, and usually shod with iron.

1615 E. S. Britain's *Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 627 Two or three handspikes, of ash. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 31 A gunners quadrant, a hand spike, a crow of iron, to mount a peece. 1648-78 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Handt-specke*, Bar, or Hand-Spiek. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 119 Nautical Staticks, and Mechanicks, relating to Pullies and Crows, Handspecks. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), A Handspeck, a Wooden Leaver, used in stead of a Crow of Iron to traverse the Ordnance (1706 (ed. Kersey), or to heave in a Windlass to weigh up the Anchor). 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 53 The Ice... was cleared from the Head of the Ship with Handspikes. 1836 MARRYAT *Mish. Easy* xiv, Jack knocked him down with a handspike. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Handspeck*. 1860-75 *Ur's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 782 *Handspike*, a strong wooden bar, used as a lever to move the windlass and capstan in heaving the anchor.

2. Incorrectly for Sc. *handspake*, HANDSPOKE.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *handspike-end*, -man; *handspike-ring* (*Artill.*), the thimble on the trail transom of a gun, for the handspike by which it is manœuvred.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 208 The assistant handspikemen will attend the compressors. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* 1st. IV. xx, Pretty handy with a handspike-end.

Handspike, v. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To move or strike with a handspike.

1776 in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. (1883) 547/2 In the act of hand-spiking up the Canon into the embrasure. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-friend* vi, He never would have handspiked me.

Handspoke. In Sc. -spake, -spaik, -spike.

[See SPOKE.] A spoke or bar of wood carried in the hand; *spec.* one of those used in carrying the coffin at a funeral in Scotland.

1757 WALKER *Remark. Pass.* 140 (Jam.) Friends would not suffer them to put their hands to a handspike, tho' they offered. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxi, The coffin, covered with a pall, and supported upon handspikes by the nearest relatives. 1850 *London's Encycl. Gard.* 515 The carrying lever, or handspoke is used in pairs for carrying tubs of plants or other bodies... Two of them united to a platform of boards form the common hand-barrow.

Hand-staff.

1. A staff-like handle; *spec.* that part of a flail by which it is held.

14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 594/47 *Manutercium*, an hand-staf. *Item*... an handle. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/4 *Fleil* staffe or honde staffe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/1 The Caplings [of a flail]... are the strong double Leathers made fast to the top of the Hand-staff. 1827 H. NEELE *Rom. Hist.* (1831) I. 77 Every English lance was red to the hand-staff with blood. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 161 By means of the reciprocating motion of a lever to which [in bellows] the racket or handstaff is attached.

† 2. A popular name of some asterism; according to Jamieson, 'supposed to be Orion's sword'. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 154 The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charli wane, The elwand, the elementis, and Arthuris hufe, The horne and the hand staff. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Powwart* 419 Be the... Charlewaine, Be the hornes, the handstaff, and the king's ell.

† 3. A staff carried as a weapon. *Obs.*

The word is a literal rendering of the Hebrew.

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxix. 9 They... shall... burne the weapons... the bowes and the arrowes, and the handstaues [marg. iavelins, 1382 WYCLIF staffs of bond] and the speares.

† **Handstone.** *Obs.* A stone that can be lifted or thrown with the hand.

1598 GREENWY *Tactis* Ann. IV. xi. 107 The barbarians... now threw hand-stones against the rampire. a 1725 A. SIMON *Descr. Galloway* (1823) 27 (Jam.) A cairn, or great heap of small handstones, with five or six high stones erected.

Handstroke (hændstrōk), *Also handi-, handystroke.* [*f. HAND sb. + STROKE.* For the variant *handistroke*, *handy stroke*, cf. *HAND-BLOW* and *HANDY a.*]

† 1. A stroke or blow with the hand. *To come to handstrokes* (*handy strokes*), to come to blows or hand-to-hand fighting. *So to be at handstrokes*, etc.

a. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xx. 30 They shulde soone assemble to gether to fight at hand strokes. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 90 After they came to hande strokes: grete was the fight. 1605-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1486 Immediately we came to handstrokes. c 1840 MANNING *Let. to Archdeacon Hare* in Purcell *Life* (ed. 4) I. 163 Till I can come, as Hobbes says, to hand strokes with you.

b. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 50 When they came to handstrokes. 1550 *Disc. Voy. Shaine & Port.* (1881) 104 Having beaten an Enemie at handie strokes. 1602 *Hist. Eng. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 455 To bring the matter to handy strokes. 1602 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Wars* III. xix. (1733) 687 Provoking them to handy Strokes.

2. *attrib.* (See quot.)

1830 C. A. W. TROYTE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 219/2 [The bell] would in swinging past that point raise the rope; this gives the ringer a second pull... and this is called the 'hand-stroke' pull.

† **Hand-tame, a.** *Obs.* Tame and submissive to handling; mild, gentle. Hence **Hand-tameness**, submissiveness, gentleness, mansuetude; also **Handtamed ppl. a.**, reduced to submissiveness.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxiii. 3 (Mätz.) Here handtame [mansueti] and faine withal. *Ibid.* xlv. [xlv.] 5 For sothnes, and handtamenes, And rightwisenes, þat in be es. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II. 398 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 341 To waken al hand-tame that rather weren so proude. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 504 As scho were hand-tame. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 98 We ar mayde hand tamyd, Withe these gentlerly men.

Hand to hand, adv. phr. (a.) Also † **hand unto hand** (*obs. rare*). With close approach of hands; at close quarters; man to man. (Chiefly in reference to fighting.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10351 Neuer hond vnto hond harmyt he nother. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 144 To fight with me hand to hande. 1569 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 9 My selfe drinking hand to hand with the founder of them. 1640 LD. KYNALMEAKY in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 147 The King went immediately with him, and there talk'd hand to hand some three houres. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xl. 434 A close combat hand to hand was indispensable.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* (with -).

1836 LYTTON *Athena* (1837) I. 478 The hand-to-hand valour of the Greeks. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 209 In these hand-to-hand engagements there were no wounded.

Hand to mouth, phr. (a., sb.).

1. *From hand to mouth:* by consuming food as soon as it is obtained; with attention to immediate wants only; without provision for the future; improvidently, thriftlessly.

1509 BARCLAY *Slypp of Follys* (1874) II. 45 Theyr wayne myndes to farther thynges is dull Saue on that which from

hande to mouth is brought. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. lxxviii.* 11 Hungry folks that are fed from hand to mouth. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 56 No supply. But just from hand to mouth, no Granary. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 5 Feb., I subsist, as the poor are vulgarly said to do, from hand to mouth. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* Intro. 14 We in the country are one and all living from hand to mouth.

2. *attrib. or adj.* (with -). Involving immediate consumption or, *transf.*, disposal of goods) as soon as obtained; aiming at the satisfaction of present needs only; improvident.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 181 Contented with hand-to-mouth conveniences. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 10 The hand-to-mouth purblind policy of your Government. 1892 W. PIKE *Burren Ground N. Canada* 71 Very agreeable after the hand-to-mouth existence we had been leading.

3. *sb.* Lack of provision for the future.

1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 116 Low miserable lives of hand-to-mouth.

Hand-vice. A vice that may be held in one hand. Sometimes applied to a small movable vice that can be fixed to a bench.

1611 COTGR., *Oberon*... the hand-vice, or toole, wherewith a Locksmith holds a key as he files it. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 53 You should have a Hand-Vice, so made as to screw into the edge of a Board for your use. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 5 The Office of the Hand-Vice, is to hold small work in, that may require often turning about. 1825 LAMSON *Sc. & Art II.* 426 Fix a hand-vice to some part of it where no work is intended to be done.

Hand-waled. *ppl. a. Sc.* Also 7 -weal'd, 8-9 -wailed. [See WALE *v.*] Chosen or selected by hand; individually or carefully selected, picked.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 293 Communicating with hand-weal'd companions. 1739 RAMSAY *Ep. to Hamilton* 2 Sept. 74 Sic wordy, wanton, hand-wail'd ware. 1797 WALKER *Remark. Pass.* 58 (Jam.) To apprehend and bring to condign punishment our hand-wail'd murderers. 1818 SCOTT *Ilfr. Midl. x.* The hand-waled murderers, whose hands are hard as horn w' haudin the slaughter-weapons. [By Scott app. thought to refer to wales on the hands.]

So **Hand-wailing** (=*wailing*), *vbl. sb.* 1709 J. W. GUTHRIE *Serm.* 15 (Jam.) Tho' ye be a singular wail'd companion... and the best that by hand wailing can be wail'd out of Clydesdale.

Handwarp: see HANDYWARP.

† **Handwhile.** *Obs.* Also *β. handlang-while, mod. Sc. handla'while.* [OE. *hand-hwyl*: see HAND and WHILE *sb.*] A moment, an instant, a span (of time).

1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 294 Ða tid oððe Ða hand-while þe min Fæder gesehte þurh his mihte. c. 1200 ORMIN 12166 Þatt deofell let te Laferrd seon... inn an handwhile. þe kinedomess alle. 1225 *Anscr. R.* 146 Hure þet is agon in one handwhile! 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xix. 267 Þise foure... harwed in an handwhile al holy scripture. c. 1400 *Dest.* Troy 11030 Halpe hym to horse in a bond qwhile. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxx. 23 Conscience euery handwhile thou doste cry. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 27 Contradict not at every hand-while, that which others say.

β. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 109, I may not syt at my note, A hand lang while. 1802 J. SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry Gloss.* (Jam.), *Handwhile*, vulg. *Handla-while*, a short time. *Mod. Sc.* He canna sit still a hanla' while.

Hand-woman. *Obs. or dial.* † 1. A female attendant; a handmaid. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 2593 Sar. had hir wit a hand woman, þat agar hight. *Ibid.* 10906, I am mi lauerd hand-wimman. 2. (*dial.*)

1847-76 HALLIWELL, *Hand-woman*, a midwife. *Devon.* **Handwork** (*hænd-wɜrk*). Forms: 1 -weorc, 3-5 -werk, 6- work; also *β.* 3-5 hande-, (honde-)werk, wark. [OE. *hand-weorc*, found beside the more frequent *hand-geworc* HANDIWORK. In ME. the northern dialect had *hande-werk*, as if f. an inflected form of hand; perh. after ON. *handar-verk*. When the *e* became mute in 14th c., this also sank into *hand-werk*.]

† 1. A thing or quantity of things wrought or made by the hands; = HANDIWORK 1. *Obs.*

1000 *Riddles* xxi. 7 Sine handweorc snipa. a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxviii. 8 Þi hend-werke ne forsake for þi. c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 71 This Makary Come unto the cyte... To sell thar hys handwerke. a. 1420 HOCCLVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3340 Hys handwerk and his creature. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) II. 253 Thow heaven's hand-work Fair Ilium. 1895 MORRIS *Beowulf* 16 The best of all war-shrouds, The hand-work of Weland.

β. c. 1200 ORMIN 5054 Mann iss Godess handewerrc. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1153 (Cott.) Mi handwerk als egges me. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 20222 (Fair.) Kepe þi hande werk fra shame. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 186 Quhi will thow gif thi handwerk for nocht?

2. Work done with the hands; working with the hands; manual operation or labour; now esp. as distinguished from work done by or with machinery. 1200 *Eccles. Inst.* 3 in Thorpe *Laus* II. 404 (Bosw.) þurh ðæt handweorc. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6683 Of his handweorc wolde he gete clothes to wyne hym. 1554 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 41 They think they get their livings with their own handwork. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 39 The Architect... directeth the Mechanicien, to handwerke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 531 One brasen image he had of Mentors hand-work. 1850 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 74 The incessant repetition of the same hand-work dwarfs the man. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 261 We hear a great deal about 'handwork'; everything must be handwork. 1897 *The Chiswick Press* 4 The reputation for Handwork which they have acquired.

Hand-worked (-wɜrkt), *ppl. a.* Worked, made or done by hand, and not by mechanism.

1818 TODD, *Handworked*, made with hands; formed by workmanship. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 440 The substitution of the steam printing-machine for the hand-worked printing-press. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 8/2 Hand-worked bilge pumps. 1891 *Ibid.* 1 June 7/2 A specimen of a hand-worked gun now in use in the navy.

Hand-worker. One who works with his hands: opposed variously to one who works with his head, one who employs the hands of others, or one who works with a machine.

1844 COBDEN in *League* 10 Aug. Be he... merchant, manufacturer or handworker. 1868 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 20 The hand-workers' prices were much reduced by the machines. 1896 L. ECHENSTEIN *Woman under Monasticism* 238 The productions of the old hand-worker.

Hand-working. Working with the hands; manual labour or operation. Also *attrib.*

In first two quotes, a literal transl. of Gr. *χειρουργία* surgery. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 7 (MS. B.) For þe ende and þe prophete of surgery ys of hand wrychyng. whyche techip vs to worche with handes in a Mannes body. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* i. (1888) 13 Ipcras sayth, that Surgerie is hande working in mans body. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xix. 4, The firmament... Shewes His hand-working wonders.

† **Handworm.** *Obs.* An acarid, the itch-insect (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) which burrows in the hands.

a. 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 320 *Briensis*, hondwyrn. c. 1000 *Voc.* in Wright 288/4 *Urcius*, hand-wyrn. 14... *Metr. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 625/6 *Curio*, hondworme. 1530 PALSGR. 229/1 *Handworme*, *ciron*. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Wks.* (N.). All the world is... to the heavens, as a hand-worm or nit may be compared to the world. 1677 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* III. v. 274 That Animal that well near escapes his sight by reason of its smallness, as the *Acarus*, the *Cyrt* or Hand-worm. a. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxi. 181 Fleas, Punies, Handworms.

Hand-wrist. *Obs. exc. dial.* [OE. *hand-wrist*, -wyrst, f. HAND + WHIST, -wyrst, OFris. *wrist* wrist, and instep, Ger. *wrist* instep.]

1. The wrist or joint of the hand. Now *dial.*

a. 1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 216/24 *Cuba*, i. *ulua*, elnoga, nel hondwyrst. c. 1050 *Ibid.* 356/30 *Articulus*, handwyrst. c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 147 *Le cou de la meyn*, the hand wrist. 1560 FRAMPTON in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 244 The blood sprang out at my hand-wrists, where I was tied. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, Colonel Whalley only cut in the handwrist. 1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng. Physic*. *Ent.* 212 Bruised and applied to the soles of the feet and hand-wrists. [In Somersetsh., Wiltsh., and Gloucesters. Dialects.]

† 2. A cuff. *Obs. rare.*

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 229 Ruffles and Hand-wrists, to appear in sight, and represent Shirt-Sleeves.

† **Handwrit.** *Obs.* [f. HAND *sb.* + WRIT: cf. OE. *handwyrst*, and HANDWRITING; also *Sc. hand of writ*: see HAND 16 *b.*] Handwriting; autograph; signature.

1200 ORMIN 13566 Þurth Moysesess hande writt. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 390 He demaundit thaim gif they kend thair handwritis and selis. 1560 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 397 An assured promise under their handwrits. 1616 W. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 160 Which he pretends was of my handwrit. 1693 *Sc. Presbyt. Elq.* (1738) 116 Deny your own Hand-Write if you dare!

Handwrite. *v. rare.* [prob. a back-formation from *hand-written*, written by hand, like *hand-made*, etc.: see HAND *sb.* 62 *b.*] *trans.* To write with the hand, or with one's own hand.

1849-53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 223 A fine psalter... hand-written. 1871 *Athenaeum* 13 May 584 To prove that Francis hand-wrote the Julian letters is not to demonstrate that he composed them. 1876 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xcv, I myself Hand-write what's legible yet picturesque.

Handwriting (*hænd-wraɪtɪŋ*). [Cf. L. *manuscriptum*, Gr. *χειρῶγραφον*.]

1. Writing with the hand; manuscript as distinguished from print, etc.; the writing of a particular hand or person, or that pertaining to a particular time or nation.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 16 Versis off his awin hand wrytting. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus Mor. Relat.* 199 A young man that could artificially counterfeit all manner of hand writing. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Comm. India* Wks. XI. 215 A paper in his own handwriting. 1891 SCOTT & DAVEY *Historical Documents* 46 The study of handwritings. 1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Handbk. Gk. & Lat. Palaeogr.* Pref. 7 As he grows up the child develops a handwriting of his own, diverging more and more from the models.

2. That which is written by hand; manuscript; a piece of written matter; a written document or note. *Obs. or arch.*

1534 TINDALE *Col.* ii. 14 He... hath put out the hand-writing that was agaynst vs. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* i. 17 He gaue him the sayde weight of syluer vnder an hand-writing. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 155 When hand writing and Epistles passe too and fro in absence and distance. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 66 To forge 4 parchment leaves of an olde handwritting. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, Adeline took it up, and opening it perceived a hand-writing.

1813 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1832) 10 The optic nerve is the channel by which the mind peruses the hand-writing of Nature on the retina.

Handy. *sb. north. dial.* [f. HAND *sb.*] See quot. 1825.

1681 *Inv. in Biggar & Ho. of Fleming* (1862) 62 Item to Andrew Murray ane Say a handy and a seck rindie. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 (Jam.), I flang the hannie frae me. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Handy*, a small wooden vessel with an upright handle. 1847-76 HALLIWELL, *Handy*, a piggins.

Handy (*hændi*), *a.* [In sense 1, app. developed from the first element in HANDIWORK (q.v.), which was often written separately as *handi*, *handie*, *handy*, being app. taken as an adj. = 'manual', and so extended to other words, as *labour*, *occupation*, *operation*, *art*, and the like. In the later senses (after 1600), it appears to be a normal derivative of HAND *sb.* + -Y. (Not directly connected with *hendy*.)]

+ 1. Of, or done by, the hand; manual. *Obs.*

[a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xix. 60 Thin bondy werk nult thou lete. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 49 But handie crafts called Arte Mechanicall. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1077 A Temple of mans handy worke.]

1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* i. 11 Vpon men and vpon catell, yee and vpon all handy labour. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gwydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A iij, Thynges belongyng to handy operation. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 148 He is taken frome hys handy occupation. 1568 NEWTON *Lemnius's Complex.* (1632) 17 Tinkers, Carters, Tiplers, handy Artificers. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xxvii. 146 He was punished by death as a private person, but not by handy execution. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 5 *Chirurgia*, or the Handy part of healing. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 150 Whose exercise was... handy labour, digging and filling vp againe their graues. 1713 S. SEWALL *Diary* 15 Sept. (1879) II. 398 Took the Churches Handy vote; Church sat in the Gallery.

† *b.* Wielded by the hand; hand to hand.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (1612) 29 Then fettle they to handy Armes.

2. Ready to hand; near at hand; conveniently accessible or ready for use.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 1. 400 It was placed very handy, and convenient for such as went up to sacrifice. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 54, I... found mahogany growing so handy that I took in about 4000 feet of it in a very few days. 1825 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, Knocked down with the shovel or tongs, which ever came handiest. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* II. 760, I happen to have it handy.

3. Convenient to handle or hold in the hand; easy to be manipulated, managed, or directed.

1694 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 195 Use has made the Maw! more handy for them. 1776 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 382 The galleys first built... were too large to be handy. 1880 *Times* 25 Dec. 7/4 The ship sails well... Steers well under all circumstances, and is very handy. 1897 A. LANG in *Bookman* Jan. 115/2 The volume is delightfully handy, and the type excellent.

4. Ready or clever with the hands; dexterous; able to turn the hand to anything.

1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 89 They are very handy, and easily imitate any thing they see done. 1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Indies* 43 Two smart handy boys or girls. 1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 112 A man... of that peculiar universality of genius which makes what is called in country phrase, a handy fellow. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* v. (1853) 9 She was a handy girl. She could turn her hand to anything. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 300 That strange ingenuity which makes an American the handiest of all human beings.

5. **Handy** in *comb.* *a.* (from sense 1, or having the same origin): **Handy-blow**: see HAND-BLOW; **Handy-craft**: see HANDICRAFT; † **Handy-light**, a hand-to-hand fight; † **Handy-frame**, what is framed by the hands, handiwork; **Handy-grip** (e): see HANDGRIP; **Handystroke**: see HANDSTROKE; † **Handythrift**, what a man earns with his hands; **Handy-work**: see HANDIWORK; † **Handywright** [repr. OE. **handgewyrhta*], a worker with his hands, a mechanic. *b.* (from senses 2-4): **Handy-billy** (see quot.); **Handybook** (*nonce-wd.*) = HAND-BOOK; **Handy-man**, a man of general utility, a man useful for all sorts of odd jobs.

1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Handy-Billy*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Handy-billy*, a small jigger purchase, used particularly in tops or the holds, for assisting in hoisting when weak-handed. A watch-tackle. 1867 BUCHAN (*title*) **Handy Book of Meteorology*. 1888 *Athenaeum* 20 Oct. 522 (Cent.) Handbooks, or handybooks, may be designed or used in two different ways. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Castor his horse, Pollux loves 'handy-fights. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Sol. Paraphr.* xvi. 4 Say, is your god like this, whom you ador'd, Or is this god like to your 'handy-frame? 1872 *Times* 27 Aug. (Farmer) The result is he cannot be called a 'handy-man. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 514 Often heard among labourers, handy-men, and artisans. *Mod. Advertisem.* Handy-man wanted, used to horses and cows and make himself generally useful. a. 1590 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 86 He should gette it with his 'handy-thrift. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Serv.* 193 Isaac Habrechtus, that cunning *Handywright who made the Clock at Strassburgh.

Handy-dandy, *sb. or adv. phrase.* Also *handy-bandy*, *-pandy*, *-spandy*. [A riming jingle on *hand*, or its childish diminutive *handy*.]

1. A children's game in which a small object is shaken between the hands by one of the players, and, the hands being suddenly closed, the other player is required to guess in which hand the object remains.

The transferred use in sense 3 implies that the child's play was known before that date.

1595 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 291/2 s. v. *Arteres*, The play called handie dandie. 1598 FLORIO, *Bassichiar*, to shake between two hands, to play handy-dandy. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 73 A little young child playing at handie dandie happily... to make choice of that hand, wherein the pin or the point is placed. 1606 MARSH tr. *Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* I. II. ii. 112, I learned to play at

Cock-All, at Handy-Pandy, and at Nine-holes (*à la taba, al palmo y al hoyuelo*). *a 1764 Lloyd Cobbler of Cripple-gate* 103. *1801 Strutt Sports & Past.* iv. iv. 349. *1847-78 Halliwell s. v.* He whirls his hands round each other, crying, 'Handy-spandy, Jack-a-dandy, which good hand will you have?' *1887 S. Cheshire Gloss., Handy-Bandy*, the name of a game. A person conceals an object in one of his two closed hands, and invites his companion to tell which hand contains the object in the following words: 'Handy-Bandy, sugar-candy, Which hand wun yo have?'

b. To play handy-dandy. Often *fig.*
1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 319/2 Yet these mates will come hither and play handidandy. *c 1585 R. Browne Answ. Cartwright* 2 Master Cartwright would playe at handie dandie with vs, and yet not giue vs that hand which we doe choose. *1683 Williams Answ. Hunt's Postscr.* 20 All the Arts and Acts of Parliament afterwards, which... played handy-dandy with the Crown. *1868 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. viii. v.* (1865) III. 46 You cannot play handy-dandy with a King's Crown, your Majesty! say his new Ministers.

c. The words used, as in the game, in offering a choice, or when it is indifferent which of two things is chosen; = "Choose which you please."

1598 Chapman Bl. Begg. Plays 1873 I. 16 Why loe heere we are both, I am in this hand, and hee is in that, handy dandy, prickly prandy, which hand will you haue. *1605 Shaks. Lear* iv. vi. 157 Change places, and handy-dandy, which is the Justice, which is the theefe? *1687 Settle Refl. Dryden* 51 The expression is so excellent in either sense, that *Handy Dandy*, 'tis no matter which you choose.

†2. Transposition, shifting, as from hand to hand.
1615 Sir E. Hoby Curry-combe iii. 110 But is not heere olde handy pandy, when sentences shall be tossed from one place to another, without the Authors aduise?

†3. Something held or offered in the closed hand; a covert bribe or present. Obs.

1366 Langl. P. Pl. A. iv. 61 Wro[n]g jenne vppon Wisdom wepte to helpe Him for his handidandi Rediliche he payede *[1377 B. iv. 75]* Thanne wowed wronge wisdom ful 3erne, To make his pees with his pens handi-dandy payede. *1393 C. v. 68* On men of lawe wrong lokede and largelich hem profrede, And for to haue of here help handy-dandy payede.)

B. Adverbially. With change of places; alternately, in rapid alternation.

a 1599 Skelton Sp. Parrot 176 Donatus be dryen out of schole, Prisiens hed broken, now handy dandy And *inter didascolos*, is reckoned for a fole. *1679 R. L'Estrange Answ. to Appeal fr. Country to City* 20 These people... can set Governors and Subjects handy-dandy to Box one another like Punchinello's Puppets, when they please.

Handy-pandy, -spandy: see *prec.*

Handyron, -yn, obs. forms of ANDIRON.

†Handywarpe. Obs. Also *handwarp*. [*f. HANDY A. 1 + WARP sb.*] A kind of cloth made in the 16th c., of which app. the warp was prepared in some particular way.

1554 Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6 § 1 All and everie colored Clothe or Clothes... of lyke sortes commonlye called Handywarpes. *Ibid.*, All Whites... made in the saide Shires or elsewhere as Coxswall Whites Gaynesfordes and other beinge Handywarpes. *1665 GOLDING Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 127 Or on the rocke doth spinne the hand-warpe woofe Or else imbroidereth. *1606-7 Act 4 Jas. I. c. 2 § 1* Every White Cloth... of like makinge commonlye called Handywarpes.

Hane, Sc. var. of HAIN v.; obs. form of KHAN.
|| Haneg, hannege, hanega, obs. forms of FANEGA, a Spanish measure of capacity.

1588 PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chinalii. 7 You shall haue a haneg [of rice] for a ryall of plate. *1600 HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 461 Halfe a hannege of maiz. *1717 FRIEZIER Voy. S. Sea* 117 Corn... 6000 Hanegas... the Hanega weighing 150 Pounds.

[Hanelon, -oune, erron. ff. HAVELON sb. and v.]

Hang (hæŋ), v. Pa. t. and pple. *hang* (hæŋ), *hanged* (hænd). Forms: see below. [The history of this word involves that of two OE. and one ON. verb; viz. (1) the OE. str. *hōn* (:—*hāhan*), *heng* (? *hēng*), *hangen*, (*hōngen*), trans.; (2) the OE. weak *hangian*, *hangode*, -*od*, (also *hōng-*), intr. = OFris. *hangia*, OS. *hangōn* (for OHG. *hangēn*); (3) the ON. causal vb. *hangian* trans. = OHG. *hengan*, MHG., MDu. *hengen*. OE. *hōn* = OS. and OHG. *hāhan*, MHG. *hāhen*, *hān*, MLG. *hān*, MDu. *hāen*, represented the OTeut. reduplicating vb., with consonant-exchange (*grammatischer wechsel*), *hāhan* (from earlier **hayhan*), *kehāh* (pl. *kehaygun*), *hangān*-, in Gothic, *hāhan*, *hahhāh*, *hahhāhun*, *hāhan*- (levelled under the present tense form). In WGer. and Norse, the pa. t. had the type *hægg*: OS. *heng*, OHG. *hiang*, MHG. *hienc*, Ger. *hing*, ON. *hekk*, pl. *hengur*; OE. *heng* (? *hēng*), ME. *heng*, *hieng*, *heyng*, *hing*. The pa. pple. *hangen* also varied in OE. and ME. with *hōngen* (as in *lang*, *long*, etc.). Already in ON. the present stem *hāh*- had been ousted by the weak form *hanga*, and in the Middle period a similar change took place in all the WGer. langs.: MHG. *hāhen*, *hāngen*, MDu. *hāen*, *hāngen*, ME. *hōn*, *hāngen* (*hōngen*). This identified the old trans. vb. with the intr. *hangian*, *hangion*, so that both had now for the pres. t. *hang* (*hōng*); in consequence of which the strong pa. t. and pa. pple. *heng* (*hēng*), *hangen* (*hōngen*), and the weak forms, *hangede* (*hōngede*), -*ed*, became also generally confounded in sense, and (with some exceptions) used indiscriminately. Meanwhile the ON. causal verb *hangia* came into northern Eng.

as *heng* (e, also (with Eng. change of -en to -in)), *hing*; at first app. with weak inflexion and trans. sense, *hengde*, *hanged*, *hingde*, *hinged*; but soon, by assimilation to the 3rd ablaut-class of str. verbs, with a pa. t. *hang*, varying in north. midl. with *hong*, both trans. and intr. At this period (13-15th c.), therefore, while the south had pres. t. *hang*, *hong*, and pa. *heng*, *hing*, the north had conversely pres. *heng*, *hing*, pa. *hang*, *hong*. Finally the northern inflexion *hing*, *hang*, was completed by the pa. pple. *hung*, which in the 16th c. penetrated into general Eng.; where arose a new pa. t. *hung* (like *sing*, *sung*, *sung*), in presence of which the earlier *heng*, *hing*, and *hong* became obs. The weak inflexion *hanged* however continued in use (being the only one used in Bible versions from Coverdale to 1611, though Tindale had also *houng*); but was gradually superseded by *hung* in the general sense, trans. and intr., leaving *hanged* only in the special trans. sense (3) 'put to death by hanging', owing prob. to the retention of this archaic form by judges in pronouncing capital sentences. The distinction is found already in Shakspeare, and is established in the objuratory expressions 'You be hanged!' 'I'll be hanged if I do', and the like. Nevertheless southern speakers and writers still often say 'the man was hung' instead of 'hanged'. In the northern dialects, on the other hand, the distinction runs all through the verb, the special sense 'put to death by hanging' being expressed by *hang*, *hang'd*, *hang'd*, while the general verb is *hing*, *hang*, *hung*; the present tense *hing* extends into England as far south as Northamptonshire: see A. 1, quot. 1821. In those dialects, therefore, *hing* and *hang* are distinct verbs, differing both in sense and inflexion; but in Standard English, there being only the single form *hang* for the present tense, it is necessary to treat all the forms together. (*Hang* is parallel in inflexion to *FANG* v.)

The distinction of trans. and intr. has always tended to break down. The strong verb was orig. trans. in WGer. and in OE., *hangian* being the intr.; but in ON., *hangia*, *hekk*, *hangenn* was intr., and the causal *hangia* trans.; *hang* is only trans. in Orm., but Cursor M. and Hampole have *heng*, *hing*, both trans. and intr., like the contemporary southern *hang*, *hong*. Cf. also mod. Ger., in which the true intr. *hangen* is archaic, and ordinarily superseded by the trans. *hängen*, though the pa. tenses *hing* intr. and *hängte* trans. remain distinct in use.)

A. Inflexional forms.

1. Present tense stem.

a. 1-3 hō- (inf. hōn, imper. hōh, 3rd sing. ind. hōp, pl. ind. and imper. hōō). (only trans.)
c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxiii. 34 ge hig ofslæd and hōd and swingad on eowrum geseomungum. — John xix. 6 Hoh hyne, hoh hyne. Nime ge hine and hōd. *c 1160 Hattow Gosp. ibid.*, Hoh hine, hoh hine. *c 1205 LAV.* 10009 þat þe king heom sculde don oðer slan oðer hon. *a 1250 Owl & Night.* 1123 Me þe hōp in one rode.

B. 1 (intr.) hang(i)-, 3- (also trans.) hang-.
c 1000 Ælfric Gram. xxvi. (Z.) 157 Pendeo, ic hangize. *c 1000 Ælfric Hom. I.* 596 Swa haliz wer hangian ne sceolde. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 5015 (Cott.) Elles wil þai... Your eldest sun or hefd or hang [Fairf. *hang*, *Trin. honge*]. *1388 Wyclif Matt.* xxii. 40 In these two maundementis hangith al þe lawe and prophetis. *c 1440 Prompt. Parv.* 225/2 Hangyn, by the selfe, *pendeo*. Hangyn a thyngne on a walle, or other lyke, *pendo*, *suspendo*. *1653 WALTON Angler* ii. 62 Come, hang him upon that Willow twig. Mod. Hang it in front of the fire, and let it hang all night.

γ. 3-4 (intr.) hong(i)-; 3-5 (also trans.) hong- (*hongue*, *hongue*).

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xxii. 40 In ðisum tuæm bibodum all æ stondes vel honges [*Rushw.* ealle æc hōngad]. *c 1205 LAV.* 510 Alle heo sculden hongien [*c 1275 hongie*] on heze treowen. *c 1275 Ibid.* 5715 þat an hii solle hongy. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (1724) 448 He suor, hongie he soolde anon. *c 1300 St. Brandan* 555 The clothe that so heze hongeth there. *1340 Apenb.* 31 Hit behouep yelde oþer hongy. *c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I.* 10/312 Ore lowerd þaron to hongue. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (1724) 561 Ich mai hongie vp min ax. *c 1340 Cursor M.* 11890 (Fairf.) Traytours, he saide... I sale hongie þou [Cott., *Gött. hing*]. *1368 Langl. P. Pl. A. iv.* 20 Hong on him an heui Bridel. *c 1380 Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 316 Knottis... hongynge bifore. *c 1420 Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 375 Let picche her pedifette, & hongie hem hie. *14.. Eger & Grime* 122 in Furniv. *Percy Folio I.* 358 Faire on his brest he cold it hongie.

γ2. 3 heongi- intr., heong- trans.

c 1205 LAV. 26474 Alle heo sculde heongien [*c 1275 hongie*] heze uppen treouwe. *Ibid.* 12281 Heo gunnen heongien [*c 1275 hongie*] ciuies.

δ. north. and n. midl. 2-6 heng. trans. and intr.
*[c 1200 ORMIN *hengenn: see 2 e]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16182 Dide henge his lymes on a bow. *13.. Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 182 A much berd as a busk ouer his brest henges. *1246 AUDELAU Poems* 1 Hye on galouys fore to heng. *c 1446 PECKOCK Repr.* II. x. 199 Make Crist plesid with hem which henge in him. *1538 STARKY Eng-land* i. iv. 118 Many mennys materys heng in sute.

ε. north. and n. midl. 3- hing- (4-6 hyng-) trans. and intr.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4946 If yee giue dome, þan sal þai hing [So all MSS.]. *Ibid.* 16020 To hefd him to hing. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 172 Galwes do 3e reise & hyng þis cheitefe. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) ii. 5 Hingand upon

þat crosse. *1423 Jas. I. Kingis Q.* lxxxix, Thaire hudis oure thaire eyne thay hyng. *c 1440 York Myst.* xxxvi. 77 3a, late hym hyng! *1483 Cath. Angl.* 186/1 To Hyngre, *pendere*. *1570 LEVINS Manip.* 135/36 Hyng, to hang. *1601 REEVER Mirr. Mart.* B vj b, Whome bloudy flags like ferie streamers hing. *1637 RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 265 To hing your vessels... upon the Nail. *1821 CLARE Vill. Ministr.* I. 46 Nodding bulrush down its drowk head hings. *Ibid.* II. 168 The lane-path where the dog-rose hings. *1866 J. WILSON Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 356 Hing t on my thoomb. *Mod. Sc.* Hing it up, and let it hing for a day.

2. Past Tense.

a. 1 heng (? hēng), pl. hengen; 2-6 heng, pl. henge(n); 4 heeng, -e(n), 4-6 henge, 6 heyng. Orig. trans.; also 4-6 intr.

c 1000 Ælfric Gen. xli. 13 Hine man heng. *c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke* xxiii. 33 þar hig hine hengen [*c 1160 Hattow Gosp. hengen*]. *1154 O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 7 (H) him on rode hengen. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 8498 (Gött.) He... henge [Cott., *Fairf. hange*, *Trin. heng*] þer-on, his folk to bie. *c 1340 Ibid.* 18561 (Trin.) þei him henge [C. hang, F., G. hanged]. *13.. Coer de L.* 5712 Hys crouper heeng al full off belles. *a 1350 Childh. Jesus* 641 (Mätz.) His picher on þe sonnebeme he heng. *1388 Wyclif Ps.* cxxxvii. 2 A Wee heengen [*1388 hangiden*] vp oure instrumens. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (1839) viii. 93 The Tree of Eldre, that Judas henge him self upon. *1413 Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 10 For me thou henge vpon the crosse. *c 1450 Merlin* 53 His legges and his reynes hengen above the water. *1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 13 Agabondus... after henge his wyf. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 242 b. The thefe that heng vpon the crosse by our lorde. *1596 King & Barker* 8 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 4 Blake kow heydyds sat he apou, The hornys beyng besyde.

β. 4-5 hing(e, hyng, hyngde. trans. and intr.
c 1340 Cursor M. 17035 (Laud) While he hyng on that tre [Cott., *Gött. hang*, *Trin. hong*]. *1428-30 LYNG. Chron. Troy* iii. xxii. (MS. Digby 230, ff. 106 b/2), Vpon his arme he henge [MS. Digby 232, ff. 82 b/1, heng] his hors rene. *c 1450 Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 379 He hyngie hymself upon a tre. *1460 CAPGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 214 Anon the Kyng... hing [*mispr. hung*] the Jannensis, and mad a new Capteyn. *1494 FABYAN Chron.* i. cxxliii, Thys mater hyngie in argument... by the space of xv dayes. *1538 Gower's Conf.* viii. (ed. Berthelet) (R. Supp.), A pair of bedes blacke as sable She toke and hyngie my necke about.

γ. 1 hangode, 2-4 hangode (4 -ude), 4- hanged. Orig. intr.; from 3- also trans. (the only form of pa. t. in 16th c. Bible versions, exc. occas. Tindale). Now only trans., in sense 3.

c 1000 Ælfric Hom. II. 240 Ðaða Crist hangode on rode for ure alysdnyssce. *c 1200 Vices & Virtues* 51 Ðe hali rode ðe Crist on hangode. *c 1205 LAV.* 29559 Heo... nomen tailles of rehzen, and hangode on his cape. *c 1340 Cursor M.* 19344 (Fairf.) þe quilk 3e hanged [Cott., *Gött. hang*] with fals assise. *a 1350 Childh. Jesus* 23 (Mätz.) Iesus hangode is picher on þe sonne beme. *1388 Wyclif Matt.* xxvii. 5 Goyinge awey he hangide [v. r. heng, 1388 hongide] hym with a grane. *1539 Bible* (Great) Matt. xxvii. 5 And went and hanged hym selfe. *Mod.* [see B. 3.]

δ. 3-4 hongode (-ide), 4 honged. Orig. intr.
c 1205 LAV. 13109 þe hod hongode adun. *a 1225 Ancr. R.* 106 þe munt of Caluarie, þer ure Louerd hongode. *c 1340 Cursor M.* 11898 (Trin.) Þerynne þei honged him bi þe fete. *1388 Wyclif Gen.* xl. 22 The tother he hongide [1388 hangide] in a gibite. — *Josh. ii.* 21 She hongide [v. r. heng, 1388 hangide] a litil reed coord in hir wyndowe.

ε. north. and n. midl. 3 henge, pl. -en, 4 hanged. Orig. trans.; in 4 also intr.

c 1200 ORMIN 9952 And henggend himm o rode. *Ibid.* 13773 þatt Judisskenn lape folle, þatt hengde Crist o rode. *13.. Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 732 þe colde borne... henged heze ouer his hede in hard ysse-ikkles. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 5260 Als he henge on þe rode tre. *1388 Wyclif Gen.* xxiv. 47 So I hengide [1388 hangide, v. r. hyngde] eor ryngis to honour the face of hir.

ζ. north. dial. 3-4 hinged, 4 hynged (-id, -ud). trans. and intr.

a 1300 Cursor M. 8080 (Cott.) Lang and side þair brues wern, And hinged all a-bout þair hern. *Ibid.* 16676 (Cott. & Gött.) A theif on aiper side þai hinged [Fairf. hong, Tr. heng]. *a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 1 When he hyngid on þe crosse. *1340 — Pr. Cons.* 5334 þe man... þe whilk yhe hynged on þe rode. *c 1410 HAMPOLE Psalter* cviii. 7 (Laud MS.) His dayes was few þat hyngid him selfe.

η. north. dial. 3- hang. trans. and intr.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4468 (Cott.) Apon ilk bogh... hang winberis inogh [Fairf. hange, Gött. hing, Trin. henge]. *Ibid.* 18415 (Cott.) þe luus me hang bi-side iesu [Gött. hanged, Laud hanggyd, Trin. hanged]. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) ii. 5 þat pece... on whilk his body hang. *1578 Ps. li.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 116 The thief that hang on thy right hand. *Mod. Sc.* He hang his bonnet on the peg. A man that hang about the place.

θ. n. midl. 3-7 hong, 3-5 pl. -e(n, 5-6 honge, 6 houng, hoong. trans. and intr. (But the 16-17th c. instances may perh. mean *hung*.)

c 1275 LAV. 29559 Hii... nemen rohze tayl... and honge[n on h]is cope. *a 1310 in Wright Lyric P.* xxv. 68 For loe thou hong on rode tre. *c 1340 Cursor M.* 16717 (Trin.) þo þeues þat bi him hongie. *Ibid.* 20336 (B. M. Add. MS.) Mi some þei hongen on a tre. *c 1386 CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1564 The rynges on the temple dore that hongie [Camb. henge]. *1513 MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 781 Noting ware that the axe hong so nere his awne heade. *1526-34 TINDALE Matt.* xxvii. 5 He... went and boungie hym sylfe [later vv. hanged]. — *Acts x.* 39 Whom they slew and honge [later vv. hanged] on tree. *1577-89 HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) II. 219 Then he honged altogether in his sleeve. *Ibid.* III. 163 At this answer the duke boong the groine. *1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 222 Hearers hong vpon his melting tong [rime he song].

i. 6- hung. trans. and intr. The current form.
1577 E. HOGAN in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 157 Some of them... hung down their heads like dogs. *1597 DANIEL Civ.*

Wars VII. (R.), That which hung by more than by one nail.
 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* (Cassell) [Thou] hung'st the
 solid earth in fleeting air. 1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy.*
Ambass. 49 They . . . hung about his neck some Pipes. *Mod.*
 I hung the pictures where they hung before.

3. Past Participle.

a. 1-5 hangen (5-yn). β. 3-5 *hange, 5 hang.
 a 1000 *Elene* 852 (Gr.) On hwylcum ðara beama bearn
 wealdendes . . . hangen wære. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4074 Ðe
 bidde ic hangen ðat he ben. 1480 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.)
 38 Some were hangyn on galows.
 14. . . *Sir Beues* 4051 (MS. M.) With skylle he shall be hang
 and drawe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 226 Lo so hy
 thay have hym hang.

γ. 3-4 hongon. δ. 3-4 yhong, 4-5 hong.
 c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 172 Better . . . þan to be
 hongon in þi frendis sight.
 1397 R. GLOUC. (1724) 174 Hys seld . . . was þanne yhong
 west Aboute ys souldren. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 779 (Ashm.)
 Has a helme on his hede, and hong on his swyre A schene
 schondirhand schild.

e. 4-hanged. (Now only in sense 3.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 50 Edrik was hangen on
 þe toure. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. Prol.* 176 þo þe belle was
 yboust, and on þe beije hangen. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Cax-
 ton 1483) III. iii. 51 Hye bemes and long on which were
 many hangen. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* II. 8 Which she hath
 hangen vpon Baal. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 35 If he be not
 borne to be hang'd. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 319 The Apple
 hangen in the Smoak. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.*
 (1732) 143 There were also hang'd in the Wall two small
 Bells. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 202 When no weight is
 hang'd to it. *Mod.* They were hangen, drawn, and quar-
 tered.

ζ. 4-5 honged, -ud, -id.

c 1388 *Tract in Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 472 He wolde rapen
 be hongud. 1426 *AUDELAY Poems* 3 Theyys al day hongud
 thay be. 1483 CAXTON *God. Leg.* 152 a/1 Theron he was
 honged tyl hys Armes were out of Joynte.

η. north. and n. midl. 3-6 honged (5-6 -yd).
 c 1200 *ORMIN* 1018 þatt wagherift wass henngedd tær.
 c 1300 *Havelok* 2480 To þe galwes drawn . . . And þore ben
 henged wif two feteres. 1558 *STARKEY England* I. iv. 119
 Hengyd wythout mercy or pyte.

θ. 4-5 hinged, nynged, 5 Sc. hingit.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) II. 5 Þe crosse on whilk Dismas
 þe gude theefe was hynge. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 779
 (Dubl.) And hynget vmbay þar shwyre A shemerand sheld.
 c 1450 *Gologros & Gau.* 438, I war wourthy to be Hingit
 heigh on ane tre.

ι. north. 6 hingen (-in, -yn). rare.

1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* v. vi. 49 Ane arrow cais. . . Hingin [ed.
 1553 hynyn] by a braid tische of gold.

κ. 6-hung. The current form.

1590 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 103 Over my altars hath he hung
 his lance. 1594 . . . *Rich.* III. I. 6 Our bruised arms
 hung vp for Monuments. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 214
 Baits were hung on Hooks. *Mod.* [see B. 1.]

B. Signification.

I. Transitive senses.

1. To place (a thing) so that it is supported from
 above, and takes, below the point of support, the
 position due to the action of gravity or any external
 force; to fasten, hook on, or attach to an object
 above; to suspend.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 362 Wif fore nim blæces hundes
 deades þone swyþran foten sceancan, hoh on earm. 1297 R.
 GLOUC. (1724) 174 Hys seld . . . was þanne yhongwe west
 Aboute ys souldren. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* XIX.
 cxii. (1495) 918 Ostryches egges ben hangyd in chyrches for
 lyghtnesse for they ben so grete and selden seen. 1506
 TIMDALE *Matt.* xviii. 6 Yt were better for hym that a
 millstone were hangen aboute his necke. 1595 SHAKS. *John*
 III. i. 109 And hang a Calues-skin on his recreant limbs.
 1647 *WARD Simp. Coler* 8 He . . . will for a need hang
 Gods Bible at the Devils girdle. 1666 *PERYS Diary*
 23 Aug. All the afternoon . . . hanging things, that is my
 maps and pictures and draughts. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.*
 IV. 202 It was frequently usual for the court to direct the
 murderer, after execution, to be hung upon a gibbet in chains.
 1858 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* III. xxv. 4 Hang them on high
 by the entangled hair. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* (Tauchn.)
 III. 68 (Hoppe) I'll have a bell hung from this room to yours.
Mod. The artists whose pictures have not been hung in this
 year's Academy Exhibition.

Fig. 1340 *Ayend.* 40 Þe ualse demeres, þet ham zelue
 hongep more of one half þanne of anopre. 1597 *HOOKER*
Ecl. Pol. v. viii. § 2 Why we should hang our iudgement
 vpon the Churches sleue. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 59 God . . .
 hung it [my strength] in my hair. 1873 *HOLLAND A.*
Bonnie. xii. 203 He had hung the sweetest and highest hopes
 of his life upon me.

b. To suspend or tie up (bacon, beef, etc.) in
 the air to mature, to dry for preservation, or (game,
 venison) to become 'high'.

1599 H. BUTTIS *Dyets drie Dinner* I vj b, Fallow Deere
 . . . fat, very well chased, hang'd untill it be tender. 1697
 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 43 The meat they string up, and hang it at
 a drying. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* III. 20 If your venison
 be very sweet, only dry it with a cloth, and hang it where
 the air comes. 1863 *Morn. Star* 1 Jan. 5 Potter . . . said
 game is not fit to eat until it has been hung.

† c. To hook (a fish). Obs.

1674 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* IV. (1677) 46 The Pike . . .
 being hung, he hath drawn the Duck clear under water.
 a 1683 *OLDHAM Passion of Byblis* Wks. (1686) 134, I should
 have first with art disguis'd the hook. . . And found him hung
 at least before I strook. 1797 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 168
Hang a fish, hook him.

d. To suspend floating without attachment in
 the air, or in space.

1388 *Wyclif Job* xxvi. 7 He . . . hangeth vp the erthe vp on
 noust. 1891 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. iii. 971 Heaue things,
 hang'd in the Aire must fall. 1846 J. GREGORY *Notes &*

Obs. (1650) 56 Over this Tohu or Nothing it was that he
 stretched the north or firmament and then hang'd the
 Earth upon the same Nothing.

2. spec. To attach or suspend in such a way as
 to allow of free movement about or on the point of
 attachment; e.g. to hang a door (on its hinges), a
 coach (on springs), the tongue, the under jaw, etc.
 Also, to attach in a well-balanced or poised position,
 as to hang a scythe (on its 'snead').

1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* vi. 1 Had I not hang'd the dores
 vpon the gates. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 597 If a
 swarthy Tongue Is underneath his humid Palate hung.
 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6318/2 A . . . Spring . . . to be used in
 hanging of Coaches. 1728 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* 4, I warrant,
 this Rogue's Tongue is well hung. 1821 *LANMAN Daniel*
Webster 20 (Cent.) He complained to his father that his
 scythe was not hung right. Various attempts were made
 to hang it better, but with no success. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's*
Word-bk., Hanging the rudder, so as to allow the pintles
 to fall into their corresponding braces. 1881 *YOUNG Every*
Man his own Mechanic § 836 To shew its construction and
 the mode adopted in 'hanging' it [a door].

3. To fasten up or suspend on a cross or gibbet,
 as a mode of capital punishment; † a. formerly,
 spec. to crucify; b. now, spec. to put to death by
 suspension by the neck.

In this sense, *hang'd* is now the specific form of the pa.
 tense and pa. pple.; though *hung* is used by some, esp.
 in the south of England.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 308 Het se wælhreowa hine hon
 on hearde hengene. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 7 [Hil]
 him on rode hengen for ure Drihtines lue. a 1225 *St.*
Marker. 5 Honged hire on heh. a 1225 *Juliana* 28 Þe
 reue . . . het hire hon up hangin biþe toppen. 1297 R.
 GLOUC. (1724) 509 The king . . . hang'd men gultles. c 1320
Sir Tristr. 1797 Sche swore bi godes rode þat schuld ben
 hong and drain. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 As a
 þefe slawen, on galwes hang'd hie. 13. . . *Coer de L.* 3692
 The deuyll hangge you be a corde! c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7573
 To be hangit in bast, or his hede tynne. 1465 *Paston Lett.*
 No. 99 I. 135, I was arestyd . . . and was thretenyd to have
 ben hongyd, drawn, and quarteryd. 1468 *HALL Chron.*,
Hen. VIII., 16 Caused hym to be hang'd, in the Palace of
 Westminster, where he hong two daies. 1667 *PERYS Diary* 4
 Apr. He had hang'd him at the yard's arm, without staying
 for a Court-martial. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* III. 33 And
 like a Trew Blew Moderator Would Hang him first, and Try
 him a'ter. 1721-2 R. WODROW *Suffer. Ch. Scott.* (1838) I. i. v.
 § 4 357/1 That he should be hang'd at the cross of Edinburgh
 . . . and after he was hang'd dead, that his head be severed from
 his body. c 1801 C. K. SHARPE in *Mem.* (1888) I. 25 Paul
 slew his sire, was hang'd, and hung in chains. 1817
SHELLEY Address Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 372 These men were . . . at
 last brought to the scaffold and hung. 1828 *SCOTT F. M.*
Perth xxx., I hope they hang'd the villain high enough? 1838
DICKENS O. Twist III. To be hang'd by the neck, till
 he was dead—that was the end. 1896 *Globe* 18 Nov. 1/4
 No one would have hung a dog upon the evidence. 18. . .
Times 11 Sept., Alleging the dictum of a Judge: 'Beef,
 Sir, is hung, men are hang'd'.

b. refl. To commit suicide by hanging.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16504 A rape . . . fast he fast abute his
 hals, Per-wit him-self he hang. 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xxvii.
 5 He passide forth, and yede, and hongide hym silf with
 a snare. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 142 Let thame go
 hang thame. 1595 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. 42
 He constrayned them of dispaire and angol to hang them-
 selves. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* I. 266 If hee that writ it had
 . . . hung [Q. hang'd] himself in Thisbies garter. 1697 R.
Ligon Barbadoes (1673) 51 Such an one that hang'd himself.
 1655 *LD. LONSDALE in Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxix. 323
 You may regard it as only giving them rope to hang them-
 selves! 1884 *Chamb. Jurl.* 10 May 203/1 Zeno hang'd
 himself at the ripe old age of ninety-eight.

c. Used as an imprecation, or as a strong ex-
 pression of anger, vexation, or impatience. Also,
 I'll be hang'd if . . . I'll see (you, etc.) hang'd
 first, as emphatic forms of angry refusal or denial.
 13. . . *Coer de L.* 4414 Hangyd be he that this toun yelde.
 To Crystene men, whyl he may leue! c 1390 CHAUCER
Compl. Venus 33 Jalousie be hang'd be a cable! 1589
Pappe w. Hatchet 4 And so fare well, and be hang'd! 1596
 SHAKS. *Ham. Shr.* II. i. 301 Ile see thee hang'd on sonday
 first. 1598 . . . *Merry W.* III. iii. 196 Hang him, dishonest
 rascal! 1607 . . . *Timon* IV. iii. 87 Hang thee, Monster!
Ibid. v. i. 134 Speake and be hang'd. 1602 and *Pl. Return*
fr. Parnass. III. iii. 1296 Hang me if he hath any more
 mathematikes then wil serue to count the clocke. 1675
 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 208 But, hang him! . . . labour for his
 living he will not. 1703 *STEELK. Tend. Husb.* III. ii. No,
 hang it! 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 57 ¶ I'll be hang'd if
 you and your silent Friend there are not against the
 Doctor. 1721 *ARBUOTHNOT John Bull* III. ix, Part with my
 country-seat. I'll see him hang'd first. 1738 *SWIFT Pol.*
Convers. 82 She's immensely rich.—Hang her! they say,
 her Father was a Baker. 1779 Mrs. THRALE in *Mad.*
D'Arblay's Diary 20 Oct. I would have sent to you,
 but hang it, thought I, if I only name her [etc]. 1836
 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, But hang me if I hadn't the
 best of the argument. 1851 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 143
 I'll be hang'd if I ever give you anything another time.
 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xix, 'Hang the
 rain!' exclaimed Jawleyford. 1862 THACKERAY *Round*
Papers. De finibus 276 'Be hang'd to you, can't you leave
 me alone now?' 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in a Boat*
 246 'Well, hang it all, I've done more than old J., anyhow.'
 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* v. 1541 'You and your
 Persian customs be hang'd, sir.'

4. To let droop or bend downward; to cause to
 lean or slope over.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 45 Thus droupes this loftie
 Pyne, and hangs his sprays. 1596 . . . 1 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 81
 But rather drow'd, and hung their eye-lids downe. 1697
 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 490 The Clouds began to hang their heads to
 the Eastward, and at last moved gently that way. 1827 *CLARE*
Sheph. Cal. 34 Where the snow-drop hangs its silver bell.

b. To hang the head (down): i.e. as a sign of
 shame, despondency, contrition, or sheepishness.
 So to hang the lip, etc.

c 1205 LAY. 15688 þa heng heo hire hæfued & heolde toward
 bræsten. c 1375 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1030 (1079) And
 þerwithal he heng a-doun his hed. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*.
 Sel. Wks. I. 69 Crist comfortiþ his children. þerfore shulden
 þei rere þer heedis . . . and noust hong þere heedis doun.
 1548 *HALL Chron., Rich.* III. 54 Although he was there w't
 all a litle vexed, beganne somewhat to hang y' hedde
 [1568 GRAFTON Began somewhat to hang the lip]. 1760 C.
 JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 56 He hung down his head,
 and . . . withdrew quite abashed. 1796 *BURNS Tam Sam-*
son's Elegy III. The Brethren o' the mystic leuel May
 hing their head in woofu' bevel. 1799 Mrs. LENNOX
Euphemia xxxv. III. 2 Miss Bellenden hangs her fair head
 at this intelligence. 1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham*
 III. 173 The landlord hung his brow, abashed and self-
 reproved. 1807 *BESANT The World went* vi. 48 He began
 to hang his head again, and to be despondent.

c. To hang the groin, a leg, an arse (vulgar): to
 hesitate or hold back; to be reluctant or tardy; to
 hang back.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) III. 163 At this
 answer, the duke hoong the groine. 1596 *HARINGTON*
Melam. Ajax (1814) 61 Some of our rude countrymen
 english this hanging an arse. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie*,
Ad Rithmum 194. 1633, 1663 [see ARSE 1 b]. 1828 *CRABEN*
Dial. s.v. Hing, 'To hing an a—', to loiter. 1883 *STEVEN-*
SON Treas. Isl. I. v. You have your hands on thousands,
 you fools, and you hang a leg!

5. To furnish or decorate with things suspended
 about or around; esp. to deck or ornament (a place)
 with tapestry or hangings.

1451 [see HANGED 3]. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Poge* (1889)
 1 He saw the bedde rychely couerd & the wallles wel hang'd.
 1503 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xxxiv. 48 The hall of the towne
 was appparelled and hang'd, as though it had ben the kynges
 chamber. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 183 Conveyed her
 through the Citie, which then was richly hang'd. 1634
 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 38 Their eares hung with five, six,
 or eight Rings. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* VI. 124 Till
 unpceiv'd the Heav'ns with Stars were hung. 1721 *Lond.*
Gaz. No. 6084/2 The first Room was hung with Bayes.
 1829 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 121 How many yards of
 paper . . . will hang a room?

6. To hang fire: (of a fire-arm) to be slow in
 communicating the fire through the vent to the
 charge; hence fig. to hesitate or be slow in acting.
 (It is doubtful if this is really transitive: it is perhaps con-
 nected with 17.)

1701 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 278 In consequence
 of which the piece is slower in going off, or, as sports-
 men term it, is apt to hang fire. 1801 *SCOTT Lett. to G.*
Ellis 7 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Leyden's Indian journey . . . seems
 to hang fire. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XI. VI. 120 He . . . was
 sure the jury would not hang fire in giving him a verdict.
 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 174 It is a flint-lock
 concern, and half the time hangs fire. 1890 *Literary World*
 27 May 509/2 A book produced anonymously hung fire for
 six weeks.

7. To catch or fasten in something.

18. . . *Georgia Scenes* 17 (Cent.) Jake hung his toe in a
 crack of the floor, and nearly fell. 1881 *NARES Scam-*
ship (ed. 6) 183 If the crossrees hang the mast . . . heave the
 mast up.

II. Intransitive senses.

8. The proper verb expressing the position or
 posture of a thing unsupported beneath, and kept
 from falling by being attached above; usually im-
 plying motion or mobility of the unattached parts:
 To remain fastened or suspended from above; to
 depend, dangle, swing loose.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 466 His loccas hangodon to ðam
 ancleowum. c 1205 LAY. 13109 Þe hod hongede adun.
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3067 On þat tre hinges frut ful gode.
 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxiv. (1495) 456 A
 drope hangynge fallynge or stondynge. c 1440 *York Myst.*
 xlviii. 21 He ete the appill I badde schulde hyng. 1548
HALL Chron., Hen. VIII., 3 Her heire hangynge downe to
 her backe, of a very great length. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr.
Nicholas's Voy. IV. iii. 115 b, They hadde their Woodknife
 or skaine hanging at their girdle. 1597 R. JOHNSON *Seven*
Champions I. 1 (1867) 7 Another apartment, where hung
 the richest armour in the world. 1662 J. DAVIES tr.
Olearius' Voy. Ambass. 305 Sheep . . . with the Ears hanging
 down. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 93 They have alwaies
 some [water] hanging over the fire in a kettle. 1774 *GOLDSM.*
Nat. Hist. (1776) IV. 246 It often also hangs by the tail,
 which is long and muscular. 1821 TENNYSON *Morte*
d'Arthur 219 Curls . . . clotted into points and hanging loose.
 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1880) I. 45 Among the portraits
 which hung above were two allegorical pieces.

b. In various proverbs and phrases.

1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI.*, 168 b, By whose misgovern-
 aunce . . . his authoritie [might] hang in a very small thred.
 1581 *PKTTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 97 b, With a
 sword still hanging by a haire over his head. 1707 *WATTS*
Hymn, 'Thee we adore, Eternal Name' v, Great God!
 on what a slender Thread Hang everlasting Things! 1818
SCOTT Rob Roy xxvi, Na, na! let every herring hung by its
 ain head, and every sheep by its ain shank. 1838 *DE*
QUINCEY Wks. (1863) XV. 43 note, During the currency of
 the three Sundays on which the banns were proclaimed by
 the clergyman from the reading-desk, the young couple
 elect were said jocosely to be 'hanging in the bell-ropes',
 alluding perhaps to the joyous pal contingent on the final
 completion of the marriage.

c. Of flesh for food: To be suspended or fas-
 tened up in the air to dry, mature, or become
 'high': cf. I b.

1861 Mrs. BEETON *Househ. Managem.* (1880) 528 A hare
 . . . is better to hang without being paunched.

d. (By transposition of subject and adjuncts): To be furnished or adorned with things suspended or attached.

13. *Coer de L.* 5712 Hys crouper heeng al full off belles. 1737 BRACKEN *Fairryer Impr.* (1757) II. 95 He is apt . . . to hang all over with a kind of dewy Sweat. 1878 BLACK *Adv.* *Phaeton* xiii. 181 Banks of sand . . . hanging with every variety of wild flower.

9. To be supported or suspended at the side, as on a hinge or pivot, so as to be free to turn or swing horizontally.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18104 He . . . brast þe brasen yates sa strang, And stelen croc þat þai wit hang [Gilt. lock þat þar-on hang]. 1869 W. C. HAZLITT *Eng. Prov. & Proverbial Phrases* 7 A creaking door hangs long on its hinges.

10. *spec.* Of a person: To be suspended on or upon a cross, gibbet, gallows, etc.; to suffer death in this way; esp. as a form of punishment. Also as an imprecation: cf. 3 c. *arch.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 256 Þes halga Hælend hangað her unsceyld. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 He [our Lord] ase he hongede, muhte habben hore breð . . . amidden his neose. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12218 Worthi he war on gebet hang.

1340 *Ayeb.* 218 Panne hit behouep þet hi yelde: oþer þet hi hongt. Vor ase me zayþ: oþer yelde: oþer hongt. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 481 He shall see me hange shamfully. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. i. 74 If I hang, I'll make a fat payre of Gallows 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 59 Go hang sir, hang: tell me of that? Away. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 53 [She] Would cry to a Sailor, goe hang. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* III. 22 Wretches hang that jury-men may dine. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 24 Betting which knave would scape, which hang. 1881 C. GIBBON *Dead Heart* v, 'The Count. . . may go hang for me.'

11. To have the top bending or projecting beyond the lower part; to bend forward or downward; to lean over; also, to incline steeply (see HANGING *pp.* a. 2).

Beowulf (Z.) 1362 Se mere . . . oþer þæm hongiaþ hrinde beawas. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 Ordeyne þe lyme so þat þe moup of þe wounde hange downward. 1546 *Langley Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. x. 77 a, Dædalus . . . first inuented the plomine, whereby the Euenes of the Squares bee tried whether they batter or hang ouer. 1568 *Tilney Disc. Marriage* D vij. The top of a highe rocke, which hung ouer the sea. 1598 *GREENWY Tacitus' Ann.* XII. viii. 165 The high hills which hanged ouer them. 1641 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 19 Go not with thy head too high, nor too low, nor hanging to the right, or left. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* I. xxiii. The mountains hang and frown Over the starry deep. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 20 Hang, to incline or dip. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 191 The later castle, whose picturesque turrets and battlements hang so proudly over the river at its feet.

b. To lean or watch over (with care and anxiety, as a sick or dying person).

1798 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 45 O'er infant innocence to hang and weep. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xix. iv. When only Maud and the brother Hung over her dying bed.

12. To remain suspended without visible support; to rest, float (in the air, etc.).

c 1200 *ORMIN* 7339 Þe sterne comm riht till þatt hus . . . And . . . heng þærofer stille. c 1305 *St. Christopher* 210 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 65 In þ'air hi [arwes] honged about him. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* iv. (1640) 46 b, A Cloud is a vapor cold and moyst, drawne . . . by the beate of the Sunne, into the middle region . . . where, by cold it is so knit together that it hangeth. 1658 *WILSFORD Secrets Nat.* 111 If the Stars . . . seem to hang as if they were ready for to fall, it argues [etc.]. 1718 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 420 ¶ 3 To see so many Worlds hanging one above another. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvii. 10 Yon hard crescent, as she hangs Above the wood. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* III. xiv. The few birds . . . still hung in alarm above the heads of the intruders.

b. *fig.* Of an evil or doubt: To hover over one, ready or liable to fall; to impend, be imminent; esp. in phrase, to hang over (one's) head.

1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 210 The greates calamities and aduersities, whiche then did hang ouer her bed, and were likely . . . to fall. 1554 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, How sore punishment hangeth ouer your heades. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxv. 133 The punishment hanging ouer us for our sins. 1664 *Flodden F.* iv. 34 Now since at hand such danger hangs. 1783 *Polite Trav.* 76 Embittered as they were by . . . the popular odium which hung ouer them. 1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 72 Uncertainty hung ouer the movements of the British troops in New York.

13. To rest on, upon († of, etc.) for support or authority; to depend upon; to be dependent on.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 314 Hi ealle [zesette] hangiað on ðisum twam wordum. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 312 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 229 Al hit hanged and halt bi þese twam worde. 1388 *Wyclif Gen.* xlv. 30 The lijf of hym hongith [hangith] of the lijf of this. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. iv. 52, I had made . . . one of yow Chaunceler and another tresorer in whiche offces specially hanged alle the gouernaunce. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* iv. xiv. in *Ashm.* (1652) 147 And in two thyngs all our entent doth hing. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. i. 14 The vnyuersal and true law of nature . . . no thyng hangyng of the opynyon and folysch fany of man. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 202 The proces hanging upon such writs. 1718 *Prior Pleasurs* 290 Does life or death Hang on the wrath or mercy of my breath? 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 444 A sentence composed of several members linked together, and hanging upon one another. 1854 TENNYSON *Ode on Wellington* 240 One, upon whose hand and heart and brain Once the . . . fate of Europe hung.

b. To remain or rely in faith or expectation; to count or depend confidently on, upon († of). ? *Obs.* 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xv. 214 And hope hongep ay þer-on to haue þat treuthe deserueþ. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8089 At hir wordes, I-wis, the worthy was glad; Hengit in hope,

held hym full gayne. 1540 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Heb.* 18 But what thing was it that made him more dearly beloved of God then his brother Cayn: Forsoth faith, whereby he wholly hanged of him. 1685 *Gonsaluis's Sp. Inquis.* Pref. D ij b, Matters which bee vnderstandeth not, whereby he must needs hang altogether of other mens opinions. 1817 *MAD. D'ARBLAY W.anderer* V. 123 Determined . . . to hang . . . solely upon herself.

c. To remain in consideration or attention.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 37 Hafe in mynde his manhede sumtyme . . . bot leue of sone and hyng noghte to lange þare-appone. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 92 A man shall put suche mysweyng away from hym, ne dwelle not ne henge not longe therupon. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xix. 48 All the people hanged vpon him when they heard him. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balaac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 215 You have auditors . . . they run after your words, and hang at your mouth. 1766 *FORDYCE Sermon. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 18 Attention will hang upon her words. 1864 *TENNYSON Em. Arcl.* 873 Enoch hung a moment on her words.

14. To attach oneself for support; to cling, hold fast, adhere. a. with arms, claws, mouth, etc.

c 1320 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 653 The lewe þat henge apone þe bere [I. 615] To be bere he cleued fast. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 227 Thou hast hanged on myn hals elueuen tymes. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 47 Yonge child-dynne laye day in the stretis, hangyng on the ded modris pappis. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Anat.* II. (1882) 43 Halt, blind, lame . . . hanging vpon his sleue . . . crauing of releefe. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* II. i. 310 Shee hung vpon my necke, and kisste kisste Shere vid so fast. 1607 *SPARROW Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 376 Notorious sinners . . . begging the prayers . . . hanging vpon the knees of all that entered into the Church. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 2 The dogs . . . would hang upon their Prey by their Teeth. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 5 June 8/4 Two young maids . . . hang with laughing glee on his arms.

b. Of things: To stick, adhere, cleave.

1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 130 Whose foote hanging in one of his stirrups, and the Mule setting himselfe to run . . . drag'd. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 305 The fat hangs to them in great gobbets. 1688 J. SMITH *Barocose* 37 The Mercury will never play free therein, but hang to the Sides. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. vii. 51 Secondary glaciers . . . hanging on the steep slopes.

c. To stick close, so as not to leave or let go.

1508 *DUNBAR Flyting w. Kennedie* 226 With . . . all the toun tykis hingand at thy heillis. 1597 *BENTLEY Phal. etc. Ep. Euripides* (1836) II. 213 Give me an advocate that will stick close, and hang upon a cause. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* II. 227 The patient Pack Hang on the Scent unweary'd. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xl. V. 19 Alexander . . . hung upon their rear, obstructed their march.

d. Of the wind: To remain persistently in a certain point of the compass.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 142 The Easterly are . . . very often the most freezing winds, especially if they hang somewhat towards the North. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 82 The Winds hung in the western quarter betwixt the N.W. and the West, so that we could not get much to the Westward. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 351 The winds hanging in the northern board. 1781 *NELSON 5 Mar.* in *Nicolas Disp.* I. 40, I am sorry the wind hangs so much Western board, as it must hinder the sailing of the Grand Fleet. 1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 6 On one occasion the wind had hung long from the westward.

e. To attach oneself as a dependant or parasite; to be a hanger-on.

1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xix. 6 The multitude hangeth vpon greates men. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 367 Oh how wretched is that poore man, that hangs on Princes fauours? 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 584 His son Edm. lived by hanging on Gentlemen, and by his shifts. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* III. Crowds of dependants . . . hung upon him for a time. 1838 *Examiner* 268 1 They . . . continued to hang on the parish.

15. To cling or adhere as an encumbrance or drag; to be a burdensome or depressing weight.

c 1450 *Gologros & Gau.* 1176 As tuiching this thing That now hings on my hart. 1598 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 71 Contempt and beggary hangs vpon thy backe. 1653 *WALTON Angler* II. 50, I begin to be weary; yester dayes hunting hangs stil vpon me. 1700 *BP. PATRICK Comm. Deut.* xxviii. 68 Though some, as I said before, were sold at a very vile rate, next to nothing; yet others hung upon the sellers hands. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 6 Something hangs upon your spirits. 1881 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* I. 436 Most heavy remorse hangs at my heart.

b. esp. of time.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 2 Several Hours of the Day hang upon our Hands. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 316 So much time hanging heavy upon our hands for want of employment. 1770 *GRAY in Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 104 To pass my solitary evenings, which hung much lighter on my hands before I knew him. 1824 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 137 With these attractions and a fair supply of books, time did not hang at all heavily.

16. *fig.* To be attached as an adjunct or connected circumstance.

1506 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 60. 1508 — *Merry W.* I. iv. 150 Wel, thereby hangs a tale. 1688 *KENNET in Magd. Coll. & Jas. II.* (O. H. S.) 258 Thereby hangs a tale. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. iv. 52 Thereby hangs an anecdote that shall be noticed presently.

17. To be or remain in dubious suspense; to be doubtful or undecided. Also to hang in the wind.

1388 *Wyclif Deut.* xxviii. 66 Thi lijf shal be as hongyng before thee. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 27 b, Althea . . . Gan sore muse and henge in a balauce. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxi. 228 Wherefore the cyte henge in balauce to be deluyered & gyuen ouer to the Sarasyns. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 77 b, The Counsaill have long debated . . . and as yet the matter hangeth in suspence. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyatt's Rebell.* in *Arb. Garner* VIII. 70 Such . . . as hung in the wind, as neuters. 1679 T. SIDEN *Hist. Seuarites* 95 We began to hang between fear and pleasure. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* II. 7 He hangs between; in doubt to act, or rest. 1864 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 144 He has been hang-

ing betwixt life and death. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., I . . . hung in the wind a moment before asking leave to step down. 1881 *JOWETT Thucyd.* I. 65 A battle was fought which hung equally in the balance.

† b. To remain unsettled or unfinished; to be held in process or in abeyance: often with a notion of delay. See also HANGING *pp.* a. 3. *Obs.*

1494 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 57 The summoundes that ar now dependand and hingand betuixt ony parties. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. iv. 118, I see many mennys materys heng in sute ii, iij, or iiij yere. 1666 *PERYS Diary* 27 Oct., While the business of money hangs in the hedge. 1728 W. SMITH *Ann. Univ. College* 321 The Cause would never have hung upon the Hedges so long as it did.

18. Of a note in music: To be prolonged.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 81 He woulde saue it hangeth too much in the close. 1779 *BURNEY Infant Music.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 198 A particular note hung, or, to speak the language of organ builders, ciphered, by which the tone was continued without the pressure of the finger.

19. To remain with motion suspended.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* VI. 189 A noble stroke he lifted high, Which hung not. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* VII. 64 Ida came behind Seen but of Psyche: on her foot she hung A moment, and she heard.

20. To remain as unwilling to depart or move on; to loiter, linger, as with expectation or interest: often with the implication of parasitical attachment. Cf. *Hang on*, 25.

1842 *TENNYSON Godiva* 2, I hung with grooms and porters on the bridge, To watch the three tall spires. 1854 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* ix, Groups of monks, priests . . . and citizens . . . were hanging about the courtyard. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. iv. 49 This same deer has been hanging round the lake. 1861 *DICKENS Gl. Expect.* xxviii, Drummie so hung about her . . . that I resolved to speak to her concerning him. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xxxiv, Stephen . . . hung by her side while she gathered the flowers. 1892 *LAW Times* XCIII. 490/1 The witnesses had to be kept hanging about.

† 21. To hanker after or for. *Obs.*

c 1672 *WOOD Life* (O. H. S.) I. 475 His mind still hung after antiquities and music. 1864 *SOUTHERNE Disappointment* II. i, Alphonso . . . whom my heart hangs after for its peace.

III. In combination with adverbs.

22. *Hang back.* *intr.* To resist advance by one's weight or inertia; *fig.* to show unwillingness to advance or come forward; to be backward.

1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Com.* II. (1586) 170 So if hee hang backe, hee shall bee halled forward with honour. 1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* II. i, Pr'ythee do not hang back so. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 81 ¶ 4 Another, that hung back at the Entrance, and would have excused himself. 1819 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 4 May, Peel and Plunkett were hanging back, each unwilling to speak first. 1872 *BLACK Adv.* *Phaeton* x. 140 The horses hanging back from the pole [of the phaeton] in this fashion.

23. *Hang behind.* *intr.* To lag behind and retard progress.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 16 When Hounds hang behinde, and beat too much upon the scent or place, we say, They Plod.

24. *Hang off.* a. *intr.* To cease to cling; to leave hold.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* III. ii. 260 Hang off thou cat, thou but; vile thing let loose.

b. To show hesitation in coming to close quarters or to an agreement; to hang back, demur.

1641 *TRAPP Theologia Theol.* 238 Moses . . . hung off a great while from going to Pharaoh with a message of dismission. 1669 *PERYS Diary* 3 Jan., I, out of my natural backwardness, did hang off, which vexed her. 1866 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 44 We hang off, and seem loth to come upon the Stage. 1894 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 2/7 Buyers hanging off to an unusual extent.

25. *Hang on.* a. *intr.* To remain clinging, to continue to adhere: usually implying expectation, or unwillingness to sever one's connexion.

1860 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 61 Charlotte . . . is still hanging on at her mother's . . . with nothing to do. 1861 *DUTTON Cook P. Foster's D.* II. 56 What does he do now? Oh, he hangs on at the Nonpareil. 1884 *CHURCH Bacon* III. 61 The shrewd and supple lawyers who hung on to the Tudor and Stuart Courts. 1893 *FARMER Slang, To hang on by one's eyelashes.* . . . persist at any cost, and in the teeth of any discouragement.

b. To hang it on: to delay or protract a matter; cf. to hang it out, 26 d. (*slang.*)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Hang it on*, purposely to delay or protract the performance of any task or service you have undertaken, by dallying and making as slow a progress as possible. 1823 *EGAN Gross's Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

26. *Hang out.* a. *intr.* To protrude with downward direction.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 59 Wip open moup . . . his tunge hangip out. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* IV. ii. 42 Let not him that plays the Lion, paire his nailes, for they shall hang out for the Lions claws. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 120 The canine Teeth . . . hang out very long.

b. *trans.* To suspend (a sign, colours, or the like) from a window, on a projecting pole, a rope, etc.; to display as a sign or signal.

To hang out one's shingle (U.S. *collog.*) to put up one's sign-board or door-plate, to establish oneself in business.

1564 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. 166 Takynge care, that they . . . doe neyther hange or beate oute . . . eny manner of beddyng or apparel. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 120 While women are bathing themselves, they hang out a rope at the first entrance of the house, which is a signe. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 79, I will . . . be the Physitian, and hang out an Urinal. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 6 The Whig and Tory Ladies begin already to hang out different

Colours. 1884 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* 2 When she was hanging out the clothes. *Mod. Flags* and banners were hung out in honour of the royal visit.

c. *intr.* To reside, lodge, live (*colloq.* or *slang*). 1811 *Lex. Balatronicum* s.v., *The traps scavey where we hang out*, the officers know where we live. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxx, I say, old boy, where do you hang out? 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxvii. (D.), I've found two rooms at Chelsea. . . and I shall soon be ready to hang out there.

d. (*Australian colloq.*) To hang it out = 'to hang it on', 25 b.

1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 236 As long as they have their grub and their wages they'll hang it out, one again the other. *Ibid.* 341 The rest of the time you'll have to hang it out the best way you can.

27. **Hang together.** a. *intr.* To adhere together loosely or without rigid attachment.

c. 1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 48 Ouber a boon is not kutt al atwo but sum of his substance is don away . . or ellis he hangib togidere. 1873 *Rav. Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 421 Bastons of wood hacked and cleft (but so as the pieces hang together).

b. To be coherent or consistent; to constitute a coherent or consistent whole.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 107 The rather their tale maie hang together. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vi. 4 Here is the Indictment. . . And make how well the sequell hangs together. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 47 How can these two stories hang together? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Sept. 5/1 There are many things in the Berlin Treaty which do not hang well together.

c. To hold together; to be associated, united, or mutually dependent; *spec.* (of a person) to keep body and soul together, to continue to exist.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 25 b. Therefore it hangeth together as Germaines lippes, as we use to saie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. ii. 13 As idle as she may hang together for want of company. 1644 MILTON *Jdg. Bucer* Wks. 1738 f. 284 Many Marriages hang as ill together now, as ever they did. 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* iv. § 3 (1730) 140 Let us now see how Sir Tunbelly hangs together. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 24 We have always been remarkable for hanging well together. 1804 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 3/1 Someone having said to him, 'You know, Franklin, we must all hang together in this matter', he instantaneously replied, 'Yes, or we shall assuredly all hang separately!'

28. **Hang up.** a. *trans.* To fasten a thing on high so that it is supported only from above; to suspend on a hook, peg, or the like.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12072 And be he bar he vp him hang pat all now sir he spek him ax. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 177 Now sir, hang vp byn ax. c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 147 Honge hit up in a clothe a lytel while. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* iv. (ed. 3) 28 A Range of Presses made with Peggs in them to hang up Saddles [etc.]. 1796 N. RIDING *Rec.* VIII. 174 All Mayors. are hereby ordered to hing or cause to be hung up this order in some public place. *Mod. Let me hang up your overcoat.*

b. Phrases. To hang up (one's sword, gun, etc.): to put aside in disuse; to give up using. To hang up one's hat: see quot. 1888.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 561 Ich mai honge vp min ax, feblliche ic abbe agonne. 1595 *Maroccos* *Ext.* p. v. And there-with mee thinkes I see him hang the hat upon the pin againe. 1649 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 46 Before we sheath our sword, and hang it upon the nail. 1806 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 249 And having fought through the Peninsula hung up his sword *non sine gloria*. 1847 MARSHALL *Childr. N. Forest* v. A little more practice, and I will hang my gun up over the chimney. 1855 THOTLORP *Warden* xix, Eight hundred a year, and as nice a house as any gentleman could wish to hang up his hat in. 1880 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., When a man marries and goes home to the wife's house to live, he is said to 'hang up his hat'.

† c. To hang on a gibbet (= sense 3); hence as an imprecation (= 3 c). *Obs.*

1528 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 54 The shape of Loues Tiburne, that hangs vp simplicite. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 57 Hang vp Philosophie: Vnlesse Philosophie can make a Iuliet, Displait a Towne. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 10 Feversham, immediately after the victory, hanged up above twenty prisoners. 1774 — *Grecian Hist.* II. 59 If Philip takes the city, he will hang up Aster.

d. To put 'on the shelf' or into abeyance; to keep back, delay, detain for an indefinite time.

1623 F. RYVES *Let.* 8 Oct. in *Abp. Usher's Lett.* (1686) 301 After a while, that Negotiation was hung up upon the Nail, in expectance of the Princes return. 1803 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 33 He might hang the matter up. . . as long as he pleased. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xiii. (1855) 118 The Root of Sumburgh will . . 'hang up' a vessel among its . . currents . . for days together. 1876 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 18 Dec. 426 Others . . find . . their logs 'hung up' for want of water to float them. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1/1 Carried by a larger majority than that which hung up the Franchise Bill in July. 1890 *Spectator* 12 July 37 1/2 The proposal . . to hang up Bills which might be proceeded with in another session of the same Parliament without beginning *de novo*.

e. To fasten or tie up (a horse). *Austral. colloq.* 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* xvi. 185 The gentleman in advance hung up his horse and walked into the house. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 104 He hung up his horse to that post.

f. *intr.* To be suspended on a wall, etc.

1667 *Perry's Diary* 22 July, In my Lord's room. . . where all the Judges' pictures hung up.

Hang (hæŋ), *sb.* [*f. prec. vb.*]

1. The action of hanging, drooping, or bending down; also, a downward inclination, slope, or bend; a declivity.

VOL. V.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 50 Yacombe is favorably situated on the south-east hang of a hill. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 *Ram-line*. A . . line . . used for the purpose of forming the sheer or hang of the decks. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* i. (1860) 25 Never shall I forget her face. . . with that weary hang of the head on one side.

b. A slackening or suspension of motion. 1866 *Morning Star*, The objectionable hang at the termination of the stroke (of an eight-oar) had almost entirely disappeared. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 182 A trout usually rests where the hang and eddy of the stream will give him the best chance.

2. The mode in which a thing hangs or is poised. a. 1797 Mrs. M. GODWIN *Posth. Wks.* (1798) IV. 121 Death could not alter the rigid hang of her limbs. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., The hang of a scythe or of a discourse. 1876 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 6 So accustomed is he to his balance and 'hang' in the hand that he never thinks of aiming. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* III. 22 She believed that for the hang of a skirt . . she could hold her own with any house in London.

3. To get the hang of: to become familiar with the proper wielding or use of a tool; *fig.* to get to understand, manage, master, deal with as an adept; to acquire the knack of. (*U.S. colloq.*)

1845 N. S. PRIME *Hist. Long Island* 82 (Bartlett) After they have . . acquired the hang of the tools for themselves. 1847 DARLEY *Drama in Pokenville* 67 (Farmer) The theatre was cleared in an instant . . all running to get the hang of the scrape. a. 1860 T. PARKER in J. WEISS *Life* (1864) II. 434, I . . think I have got the hang of the people and their institutions. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elise* v. xxii. (1892) 245 Your folks have never got the hang of human nature. 1881 *Spectator* 12 Feb. 223 They . . have not yet got the hang of good biography. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 21 The hammer is one of those tools that the workman gets used to, or 'gets the hang of'.

4. *concr. (dial.)* Something that hangs or is suspended; a hanging mass or clump; a crop of fruit; a hang-net.

a. 1825 FORSY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hang*, a crop of fruit. 'A good tidy hang of apples'. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xxv, It might be . . one of the 'hangs' with which the club-water was studded, torn up and stranded. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 Sched. iii, License Duties for each . . Weir, hang, baulk, garth, goryd, box, crib, or cruiue. . . § 12. o. o.

b. *Not . . a hang:* an angry or impatient equivalent of 'not a bit', 'not in the least': usually with *care*. Cf. HANG v. 3 c, DAMN sb. 2.

1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xliii. (Farmer), She looks as well as you by candlelight, but she can't ride a hang. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* vi. 125 She don't care a hang what anybody says of her.

Hang-, the verb-stem used in comb. in various constructions; as hang-back, one who hangs back or hesitates; hang-bench (dial. hing-bench), in *Lead-mining*, a piece of timber forming part of a stow, which is pinned to the sole-tree by wooden pins; hang-choise, a choice between two evils; hang-fair (see quot.); hang-gallows, a. destined or fit for the gallows; sb. a gallows-bird; hang-head a., that hangs its head; † hang-lipped a., having hanging or drooping lips; † hang-look, a hanging lock, a padlock; hang-nest, a bird that constructs a pensile nest, a HANGBIRD; hang-net, a kind of net which is set vertically; † hang-on, a hanger-on, a mean dependant; hang-out (*slang*): see quot.; † hang-rope, † hang-string, † hang-up = hang-gallows.

1866 *Public Opinion* 31 Dec. 720 'You mean Emancipation!' exclaim the 'hang-backs'. 1863 MANLOVE *Lead-mines* 268 (E. D. S.) Stoves, Crosses, Holes, 'Hang-benches'. 1747 HOOSOM *Miner's Dict.* Pijb, The Sole-trees and Hang-benches are fastened together with Pins of Wood. 1821 TAPPING *Gloss. Derbysh. Lead-mining Terms* (E. D. S.), *Hang-benches* or *Hing-benches*. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxx, I hope Saint Patrick sung better than Blattergow's precentor, or it would be 'hang-choice between the poet and psalmist. 1811 SOUTHEY in *O. Rev.* VI. 283 Regarding an execution as a holiday, which they call 'hang-fair'. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, 'Hang gallows look, a thieving or villainous appearance. 1790 *By-stander* 233 A hang gallows rascal without money. *Ibid.* 298, I was sent to Coventry, as an incorrigible hang gallows. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Hang-gallows*, a villain; a proper subject or pendant for the gallows. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wild Flowers in Wks. Fancy & Imag.* III. 27 'Hang-head Bluebell. 1574 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 313 She . . did hear the said Janet Wilkinson call the said Katherine 'hang lipped witche'. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. 'henglock, ijd. 1507 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 26 Item given for a key to a hinge locke, jd. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* iv. xiii. 233 note, The Icterus minor, and the Jupijuba, or whatever other Name the American 'Hang-nests may be called by. 1868 *Wood Homes without H.* xiii. 241 The Baltimore Oriole goes by many names. . . such as Hang Nest and Hanging Bird, from the beautiful pensile nest which it makes. 1812 *Agric. Surv. Dumfr.* 605 (Jam.) 'Hang-nets are larger in the mesh than any other nets, and are stretched upright between stakes of about ten feet long, placed at regular distances of about eight feet. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 39 No byelaw made under the authority of this section shall limit the length of a hang net. 1859 *Hay any Work* (1844) 45 Ungodly bishops, with their 'hangones and parasites. *Ibid.* 69 What is that you Bb. and your hangones will not say by Walde-graue. 1852 BRISTED *5 Years in Eng. University* (Farmer), The fourth of July I celebrated by a 'hang-out. 1893 *FARMER Slang*, *Hang out*, a residence; a lodging; and (American university) a feast; an entertainment. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 712/1 He (the tramp) . . calls his clubhouse a hang-out. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 170/6 'Handgrope, *furcifer*. 1875 COTTON *Scoffer Scoff* 40 A pretty Child thou art . . little 'Hang-

string. 1563 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodley* II. 151 You have cause now to thank this same 'hang-up.

Hangable (hæŋəbəl), *a. rare.* [*See -ABLE.*]

1. Capable of being or liable to be hanged.

1595-6 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 238 [James VI. was resolved no more to use great men or chancellors in his affairs, but such as he could correct, and were] 'hangable'. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem.* 122 All those People calling themselves Bohemians or Egyptians, are hangable as Felons at the Age of 14 Years.

2. Of an offence: Punishable by hanging.

1815 MISS MITTFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 323 It does not . . appear that he ever committed any hangable or transportable offence.

3. That may lead to hanging.

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (1850) III. iii. 351, I felt none of that hangable, drownable desperation about her.

So **Hangability**, capacity of being hanged.

1860 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. To Procter 157 The theoretical hangibility (or capacity of being hanged, if the judge pleases) of every infant born with a neck on.

|| **Hangar** (hæŋgər). [*Fr.*; ulterior origin uncertain: see Du Cange, Diez, Littré.] A covered space, shed, or shelter, *esp.* for carriages.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii. xiii, Mademoiselle, may we take your coach to town? I saw it in the hangar. 1861 tr. *Du Chailly's Equat. Afr.* xv. 253 The people gathered . . under the immense hangar or covered space. 1886 SHELTON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* vii, The rumbling chariot . . halted under a wide hangar.

Hangbird (hæŋbɜːd). [*f. HANG v. + BIRD.*]

A bird that builds a hanging nest; *esp.* an American oriole of the family *Icteridae*.

1826 BRYANT *Poems, Gladness of Nature* ii, There are notes of joy from the hang-bird and wren. 1868 WHITTIER *Among Hills* i, The hang-bird overhead, His hair-swung cradle straining.

† **Hang-by.** *Obs. exc. dial. (hing-by).* [*f. HANG-vb-stem + BY adv. and prep.*]

1. A contemptuous term for a dependant or hanger-on.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 40, I meane those hang-byes whome they succour with stipend. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, Enter none but the Ladies, and their Hangbies. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 9 To condemn the whole University for a hand-full of Hang-byes, such as never were matriculated members therein. 1854 ROBINSON *Whitby Glass*, A *Hing-by*, an adherent, a dependant, a flatterer.

2. An appendage, an adjunct.

c. 1584 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 35 Why then will he haue the Lordes discipline . . to be but an accident or hangby to the Church? 1600 THOMAS *Lat. Dict., Appendix*, a pent-house. . . a processe, a hangby, a labell. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Old Hording Hang* (1860) 89 Her hands are the clumsy hangbyes of her body.

3. *attrib.*

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* i. 1. 3 Creatures, and hang-by Dependants.

Hang-dog, *sb.* and *a.* [*f. HANG v. + DOG: cf. cut-throat.*]

A. *sb.* A despicable or degraded fellow fit only to hang a dog, or to be hanged like a dog.

1607 CONGREVE *Old Back* iii. vi, There's the hangdog his man. 1778 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* i. 476 The Hang-dogs who murdered Christ. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ix, Paws off. . . You young hang-dog.

b. *attrib. in apposition.*

1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii, How can thy traffic with the hang-dog executioner be of avail to serve me? 1866 SALA *Skip Chaudler* ii. 21 That hang-dog buccaneer, who had Captain Kidd for a grandfather.

B. *adj.* Of, befitting, or characteristic of a hang-dog; low, degraded; having a base or sneaking appearance.

1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* iii. i, A squinting, meager, hang-dog countenance. 1806 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 7 Jan., I can't have the hang-dog look which the unfortunate Thesus has. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 191 With an extremely hang-dog air. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 3/2 They sat silent and hang-dog throughout.

Hang, var. of HENG, 'pluck' of a sheep, etc.

Hanged (hæŋd), *ppl. a.* [*f. HANG v. + -ED*].

1. Suspended, etc.; see the verb. (Now *Obs.* in the general sense; the form in use being HUNG.)

2. Put to death by hanging by the neck.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xvi, The syghte of these hanged knyghtes. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedy* 187 Reistit and crynit as hangitman on hill. 1599 MINSHUR *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* 68 A rope of a hanged man. 1876 Mr. Gray & Neighb. I. 205 England was 'merrie' . . for the hangers, though scarcely quite so 'merrie' and pleasant, perhaps, for the hanged.

b. As an expletive (also *adverb.*): 'Confounded', 'cursed'.

1807 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 102 A hanged uncomfortable position for a fellow to be in. *Ibid.* 105 A confounded bad dinner and hanged bad wine.

† 3. Furnished or decorated with hangings. *Obs.* or *arch.*; usually HUNG.

1451 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 351 An hanged bed. 1560 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 179 Walles, Som seeld, som hangd. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 144 Musick is better in Chambers Wainscotted than Hanged. 1876 BREWER *Eng. Studies* iii. (1881) 117 The king's chamber and the rooms adjoining were matted and hanged.

Hangee (hæŋi), *nonce-wd.* [*f. HANG v. + -EE.*]

A person who is hanged.

1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 424 Now let us, the hangees that are to be, sift and examine this position. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 3 Why should the hangee be subjected to the hands of a bungler?

Hanger¹ (hæ'ŋɜː). [OE. *hangra*, pl. *-an*, deriv. of *HANG* v. Now identified in form and feeling with the next. See Napier & Stevenson, *Crawford Charters in Anecd. Oxon.* 134.] A wood on the side of a steep hill or bank: cf. *HANGING* ppl. a. 2 b.

c 938 *Charter in Cod. Dipl.* III. 409 Ealle þa hangran betweenan ðam wege and ðam ðe to Stanleage ligh. c 987 *Ibid.* III. 229 Of ðam hangran sup to here street. 1709 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxxxvii. A considerable part of the great woody hanger at Hawley was torn from its place and fell down, leaving a high freestone cliff naked and bare. 1808 in Cobbett *Rwr. Rides* (1885) I. 179 These hangers are woods on the sides of very steep hills. 1851 CORDEN in Morley *Life* (1882) II. iii. 91 The nightingale and cuckoo are already heard in the hanger. 1883 G. ALLEN *Col. Clout's Cal.* xxxv. 202 It [wild service-tree] grows sparingly in hangers and coppes.

Hanger² (hæ'ŋɜː). Also 5-6 *Sc. hingar* (e, -er, 6 *hengar*. [*f. HANG* v. + *-ER*¹].) One who or that which hangs.

1. One who suspends a thing from above; often in *comb.* as *bell-hanger*, *paper-hanger*, etc. (q.v. under the first element). *spec.* One of those who select and hang the pictures for an exhibition (e.g. that of the Royal Academy).

1791-1851 *Bell-hanger* [see *BELL* sb.¹ 12]. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. The hangers of the year are Messrs. E. M. Ward, Millais, and E. W. Cooke. It is not unusual for the hangers to limit their own contributions. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 1/2 So soon as a man is elected to full membership he becomes a hanger for the next exhibition. Hangers are almost as anxious to be excused as High Sheriffs.

b. One who puts a person to death by hanging, or causes him to be hanged.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys. Manhode* II. xcv. (1869) 110 Afterward j wole be drawere and hanger of theee. 1680 AUBREY *Lives Eminent Men* (1813) II. 351 A very severe hanger of highwaymen. 1876 [see *HANGED* 2].

† c. One who hesitates or wavers: see *HANG* v. 17. *Obs.*

1536 STARKLEY *Let.* 30 July in *England* (1871) p. xxxix, You schal fynd me...to be no sterter, wauerar nor hengar in the wynd.

2. Something that hangs down or is suspended.

† a. A piece of tapestry hanging. † b. A hat-band with a part hanging loose behind. † c. A pendant; also *attrib.*, as *hanger-pearl*. † d. A bell-rope. e. A pendant catkin. f. A local name for the sea-weed tangle.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 78 The chief yeoman of this office hath in charge...coppes of silver & leather, tankardes, & earthe ashen coppes...hangers & all that other stuffe of this office. 1488 *Ino.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 301 Item a collar of gold maid with elephantis and a grete hinger at it. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iii. 35 Or in the crownell pycht, or rych hynger, Quhilk dois the nek array. 1516 in *Ino. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 25 (Jam.) Item, ane black hatt with ane hinger containend ane greit ruby balac. Item, v hattis of silk without hingeris. c 1565 LINDESAV (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 159 And she commanded her to take what hingers or tapestry-work...she pleased. 1576 in *Ino. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 266 (Jam.) A small carcan with hinger perill and small graynis anamalit with blak. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 225 (D.) On pulling the hanger of a bell, the great door opened. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xvii. The hangers of the hazel, too, having shed their dust to make the nuts.

3. Something that overhangs; in *Mining*, The rock over the lode or vein; the 'roof'.

1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* xiv. (1669) 136 Most metals breeding between a Hanger and a Lieger...are seldome above a foot thick. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 585 The rock on both sides, or, in the miners' language, the roof and the sole, the hanger and the lieger, is altered and decomposed.

4. A contrivance by which anything is hung; a rope, chain, or hook used to suspend something; a support for a journal-box, etc., of a shafting. Also *attrib.*

1864 WEBSTER *S.V. Pulley*. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 27 Having the hanger-plates ready...mount the shaft in the hangers and invert them. *Ibid.* 65 The rods and fingers or studs are now generally furnished with hangers for the smaller shafts. 1888 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 134 Pass the gaskets and clew hangers. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 2/7 The spring hanger of the tender broke.

† b. A loop or strap on a sword-belt from which the sword was hung; often richly ornamented.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iv. This other day, I happened to enter into some discourse of a hanger, which...both for fashion and workmanship, was most peremptory beautiful and gentlemanlike. 1599 MINSHU, *Talabarte*, sword hangers. *Tiros de espada*, sword hangers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 483 Their sword-girdles, hangers, and bawdricks, gingle again with thin plates of silver. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 157. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 217, I give vnto my nephew...my guilt wrought sword and the girdle and hangers to it. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* (1677) 289 The boys with silver hangers were adorn'd And golden swords.

c. A loop by which anything is hung, as the loop at the back of the neck in a coat, etc.; the loop of a hunting-whip or crop.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1935/4 He had a Whip with a red Handle and a Buff hanger at the end of it.

d. A chain or iron rod to which a pot or kettle is hung by means of a pot-hook in the old-fashioned kitchen fireplace. Hence *transf.* A nursery name for the stroke with a double curve (s), one of the elementary forms in learning to write; usually in the phrase *pot-hooks and hangers*.

1599 MINSHU, *Llaves*, or *Ollares*, pot hangers. 1608

Withals' Dict. 186 To hang as the pots doe upon their hangers. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* Introd. 82 His Skill in making Pot-hooks and Hangers with a Pencil. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1849) 127 But little skilled in the mystery of combining pot-hooks and hangers. 1896 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 64 The old iron 'hangers' for pots are common.

5. **Hanger-on**. a. A follower or dependant

(familiarly and often disparagingly).

1549 *Lansdowne MSS.* 238 ff. 292 The multitude of Reteynours and hangers on. 1603 SIR R. CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 206 Among some hangers-on upon the Court. 1707 SWIFT *Wonder of Wonders* Wks. 1755 II. 11. 54 He is a perpetual hanger-on: yet no-body knows how to be without him. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 142 Scotland was for the time treated as a needy and troublesome hanger-on of France.

† b. An appendage, an adjunct. *Obs.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* vi. (1845) 419 But here is one addition, one hanger on: 'As we forgive them that trespass against us'. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto.* To Rdr., All the words about body and hangers on to body.

c. **Coal-mining**. The same as *onseller*, a workman who puts the corves or tubs into the 'cage' or 'chair' at the bottom of the pit-shaft. Formerly these were hung on to the end of the rope or chain.

1893 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Hanger-on*, a miner employed at the bottom of the shaft in fixing the skip or bucket to the chain. 1893 *Daily News* 5 July 5/7 Three young fellows who were employed as hangers on at the pit bottom.

Hanger³ (hæ'ŋɜː). Also 6 *hangre*, 7 *hanger*;

β. 6 *hynger*, *henger*, 7 *hinger*. [app. the same as *HANGER*², from *HANG* v.; though possibly not of Eng. formation: cf. early mod. Du. *hangher*, 'stoot-deghen' [rapier], *pugio de zona pendens*].

The suggestion has been offered that this is the same word as the Pers. Arab. *kanjar*: see *HANDJAR*. But, although *hanger* has sometimes been employed to translate the latter (prob. with a notion of etymological identity) neither history nor phonology appears to support the conjecture.

A kind of short sword, originally hung from the belt.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 285 My lord paid for a hanger for hymself viij. s. iij. d. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Straunger...[shall] bring into this Realme...Knyves, Hangers, Tailourshires, Soisours, Andyrans. c 1500 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 303 Cum gladiis vocatis hyngers vel baselardys. 1530 *Palsgr.* 229/1 *Hangre* a weapen, *bracquemart*. 1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 408, I give and bequeath to James Hartley my henger and my dagger. 1559 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 33 The sight of a Hanger rusted in the sheath hanging by ones side. 1619 *Neworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 105 A silke belt for my Lord's hinger. 1688 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* II. 182 Yet, on my word the Knave had wit in's Anger, And wisely took along his rusty Hanger. 1698 *FROGER Voy.* 12 Their ordinary Arms are the Hanger, the Sagay, which is a very light Half-Pike, and the Bow. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* I. xv. I made him a belt with a frog hanging to it, such as in England we wear hangers in; and in the frog, instead of a hanger, I gave him a hatchet. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* i. A small crooked sword, like what we now call a hanger.

Hangie (hæ'ŋɜː). *Sc.* [*f. HANG* v.]

1. A term of reproach: ?hangman or gallows-bird; a worthless fellow.

1787 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* ii, Hear me, auld Hangie, for a wee, An' let poor damned bodies be.

2. A drift-net.

1839 *Scott. Leader* 11 Mar. 5 The use of the hangie or drift-net on the waters of the Tay.

Hanging (hæ'ŋɜː), *vbl. sb.* [*f. HANG* v. + *-ING*¹]. The action of the verb *HANG*.

1. The action of suspending or fact of being suspended; suspension.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 24 Bi him [ligament] be membris...schulden ben y-teied, be whiche þat neden hangynge. 1566 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 446 A foolish hanging of thy nether Lippe. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 136/4 The New Invention of Major Thorny Franke, for the hanging of Coppers. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 153 The Hanging of Doors, Windows, etc. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 81 ¶ 2 Like the hanging out of false Colours.

2. The action of putting to death on the gallows, etc., or the fact of being so put to death.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22860 Thoru þair aun gilt Wit heffding, draght, or hanging spilt. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 190 Where Thomas was juged to drawing, hanging, and hedyng. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 129 Wedding and hanging are destiny. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 20 Many a good hanging precludes a bad marriage. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* 78 'Twas her Fate; they say, Marriage and Hanging go by Destiny. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 677 That, of all sights, that in which the English most delighted was a hanging.

3. A downward slope or curve; esp. in *Ship-building* (see *quots.*).

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 83 The chusing out your Ground, and preventing the Windings, Hangings, and many turning Advantages of the same, whether...open wide Places...or in close Bowling-Alleys. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Ship-build.* Assist. 160 Hanging; the opposite to Snying, when the middle of the Plank appears lower than the Ends, but circular. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Hanging*, declining in the middle part from a horizontal right line, as the hanging of the decks, hanging of the sheer, etc.

4. *fig.* † a. Dependence. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys. Manhode* I. xxxiii. (1869) 21 For þat oon hath his comyng out, and his hanginge, of þat ooper.

b. The condition of being in suspense or left over for an indefinite time; also *hanging-up*.

1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 86 If...pretenders avoid a sudden falling, it is by enduring a tedious hanging, receiving perpetual affronts. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June

7/1 This measure authorized the 'hanging up' of bills by either House provided...that the consent of the Crown were obtained. 1892 *Ibid.* 27 Jan. 2/2 A hanging-up resolution is never satisfactory.

5. *concr.* Something that hangs or is suspended; something attached, an appendage; also *fig.* (Usually in *pl.* Also *hangings-on*.)

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 55 As it foloweth in the text wyth the appurtenaunces and hangynge on. 1552 — *Serm. in Lincoln* i. 63 These be sequels or hangings on, wherewith the chiefe dish is poudred. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 63 In one night A Storme...Shooke downe my mellow hangings: nay my Leaves. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. vii. Many a cragge dependeth; Like to the hangings of some rockie masse.

6. *spec.* A piece of drapery with which a bedstead, the walls of a room, etc., are hung; a curtain or the like; also the material for this.

1431 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 550/3 Hanging to hall with a border of Cowchye work 11s. 1530 *FALSGR.* 129/1 Hanging for a bedde, *accontement de lect.* 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* *Country Mouse*, Behind a Hanging in a spacious room. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 10 A hanging that is to represent Crammer in the flames. 1836 B. CORNEY *Bayeux Tapestry* 3 A piece of hanging which belongs to the cathedral church of Bayeux.

b. *pl.* The pieces, folds, or masses of tapestry or other stuff, with which a room or bed is hung; also extended to wall-paper (*paper-hangings*).

1485-6 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 46 Hangings of Say to hang about the Ship, oon of vj peces. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 71 Quishions for his house and hangings for his bedd. 1593 *DONNE Sat.* iv. (R.), Though his face be as ill As theirs, which in old hangings whip Christ. 1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* IV. iv. No more than a picture in the hangings. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5434/3 Paper painted, or stained for Hangings. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i, He pushed back the hangings as he continued speaking.

7. A steep slope or declivity of a hill. Now *local*.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 34 Pai er in be hingand [*en le declin*] of þe hill. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xii. 113 Went vpon the hangynge of a montayne for to byholde. 1576 *LYTE Dodoens* I. xcviij. 140 Ladies Mantell groweth...in the hanging of hills. 1608 *BACON Hen. VII* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 332 Upon the brow or hanging of a hill. 1808 G. VENABLES *Garrionomus Grotting* II. 3, 'The Hanging', which forms part of the Garden and Grounds of the Rectory here. 1888 *Berksh. Glass.* s.v. 'E'll vind moor partridges on the hangin' yander'n anywhere.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *hanging day*, *matter*, *time*; (sense 6) *hanging-cloth*, *-paper*; *hanging clamp* (see *quot.*); *hanging committee*, the committee who decide the hanging of pictures in an Exhibition (e.g. that of the Royal Academy); *hanging-head*, *-post*, *-stile*, the post or upright which bears the hinges of a door or gate; † *hanging-holder*, an attendant; *hanging-needle*, a seine-needle, used in attaching a fishing-net to the cork-line and foot-line; *hanging-press*, a press in which clothes are hung.

c 1840 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 **Hanging clamp*, a semicircular iron with a foot at each end, to receive nails, by which it is fixed to any part of the ship to hang staves to, etc. c 1900 *Melusine* xxvi. 206 Cyteseys had hanged their houses withoutforth toward the stretes, with their best and richest *hanging clothes. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 33 A painter having some interest with one of the *Hanging Committee. 1866 *Reader* 12 May 476 The hanging committee could not possibly have found artists to occupy them so worthily. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* **Hanging-head*, same as *Hanch*; the upright part of a gate, to which the hinges are attached. 1604 FLETCHER *Wife for a month* I. ii, You scurvey usher...thou poor base *hanging-holder. 1755 JOHNSON *s.v.*, A *hanging matter. 1861 *SALA Dutch Pict.*, *Ship-Chandler* (L.), It's a hanging matter to touch a penny's worth of them. 1752 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 19 July, My *hanging-paper is arrived, and the cracks of the ceiling have been filled. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 30 The limb of a Chestnut...was put down as a *hanging post for a gate, and carried the gate...fifty-two years. 1743 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XIII. 174 They broke...the *hanging-press. 1845 Mrs. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xi. 93 What in Ireland is called a hanging press, in which ladies suspend their dresses. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 225 **Hanging Stile*, the stile of a door or shutter to which the hinge is fastened; also, a narrow stile fixed to the jamb on which a door or shutter is frequently hung.

Hanging (hæ'ŋɜː), *ppl. a.* (*prep.*) [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ING*²]. That hangs.

1. Supported above, and not below; suspended, pendulous; projecting downwards; drooping.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/2 Hyngynge, *pendulus*, *suspendens*. 1577 B. GOOKE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 115 b, The eares...if they bee great and hanging, are signes of a Jade. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Himacae*, hanging beds. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 690 The land there is hollow and hanging. 1666 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 A hanging cabben, a Hamacke. 1706 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 31/1 Huge pieces of hanging Stone. 1882 *SHORTHOUSE J. Inglesant* II. 228 It faded more and more into the hanging darkness.

b. *Hanging sleeve*, a loose open sleeve hanging down from the arm; formerly worn by children and young persons. Hence *hanging-sleeved att.*

1699 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 580 The Popes...being then in their bibs and hanging-sleeves. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 46 Children...in their Nurse's arms, or not out of their Hanging-sleeves. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 301 When I was a Girl, or when I was in Hanging-sleeves. 1748 — *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 406 The hanging-sleeved, go-carted property of hired slaves. 1806 SCOTT *Woodstock* v.

1841 LANE *Arab. Nls.* I. 71 In which case they kiss the end of the hanging-sleeve.

2. Leaning over, overhanging; steep, declivitous. a 1350 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 570 Pan com per bi an hongend hille . . . Guyoun. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. 222 They met the bailloil and his compayne at an hongyng bought of the more in a streit passage. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 40 Vndir a hingand hewch. 1598 FLORIO, *Silo.* he that hath a skowling looke. . . or hanging eie-browes. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 600 To bring Water, from some Hanging Grounds, where there are Springs. 1707 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 99 The branches, or smaller drains . . . are cut a-cross the ground with a hanging level. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall vii.* The dark man with the heavy hanging brow.

b. Of a wood, garden, walk, etc.: Situated on a steep slope, top of a wall, etc. so as to hang over or appear to do so.

Hanging Gardens (of Babylon), a transl. of *L. pensiles horti* (Quintus Curtius), ἀμεινστοί κήποι (Plutarch, etc.). c 1170 *Neuminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 75 Le Hangande scauhe. 1487 *Ibid.* 263 Hanhand bray. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 315 We call hanging Gardens, such as are planted on the Top of the House. 1718 — *Spect.* No. 415 ¶ 3 The Walls of Babylon, its hanging Gardens. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. ix. 48 They abound in lofty trees, and different kinds of hanging walks. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 7 Aug., Hills. . . mostly covered with hanging woods. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* *Enr.* i. (1894) 5 Its lovely grouping of rock and hanging meadow.

† 3. Remaining in suspense or abeyance; pending. c 1460 in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 192 The lebel or artycles of the cause ayenst hym before you in the courte of cristiane moued and hanging. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 16 Both stand sencelesse. . . Forgetfull of the hanging victory.

† b. Pending, during; orig. with a sb. in absolute construction; when placed before the sb., liable to be treated as a prep.; cf. DURING, and *Fr. pendant*; this hanging (= *Fr. dependant*), pending this, meanwhile. *Obs.*

a 1480 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2654, I rede also how that, hanging a stryfe Bitwene Kyng Porrus and a lord clept Fabrice. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 50 This hangyngre, the duke. . . came after the kyngre. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xciii. 127 b/1 Hangyngre this tyme was a philosophre in the sayd cyte. c 1500 3 *Kings Sons* 91 This tyme hangyngre, ye may leue garrisons in this Reume. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 151 This matter thus hangyngre, the king [etc.]. 1601 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 52 The patent was gyven up, hanging the suyte. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 13a, Hanging the process, the defendant conveyeth the land.

4. Having a downward cast of countenance; gloomy-looking. (Often with play on *HANG v.* 3.)

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 34 A good fauour you haue, but that you haue a hanging look. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* iv. iii. Like a hanging morn, a little waterish awhile. 1766 T. ANONY *J. Buncke* (1825) III. 79 He had the most hanging look I haue ever seen. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 308 Haue you noticed, now, Your cullion's hanging face?

5. In transitive sense: That causes (persons) to be hanged; addicted to hanging.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii. Celebrated as a hanging judge.

6. In various specific collocations or combinations, as *hanging ball* (*Golf*), a ball lying on a downward slope; *hanging barrel*: see quot.; † *hanging basin*, a basin with a hole in the bottom suspended so that the water might run from it into another vessel below; *hanging bird* = *HANGBIRD*; *hanging bits*, small plates of iron fixed to the upright iron bar of a stocking-frame and having projecting studs which come into contact with the caster-backs; *hanging buttress*, 'a buttress supported upon a corbel, and not standing solid on the foundation' (Webster 1864); *hanging-coal-side-wall* (*Mining*), that which hangs or leans over the working; † *hanging-dog a.* = *HANG-DOG*; *hanging gale*: see *GALE*; *hanging guard*, a guard in fencing, esp. sabre-play: see quots.; also known as 'high seconde'; † *hanging jack*, a roasting jack hung before a fire; *hanging knees* (see quot.); † *hanging laver* = *hanging basin*; † *hanging look*, a padlock; *hanging-mosses*, a lichen or moss that hangs in long fringes from the limbs of trees; *hanging press*, a sliding book-press or case in a library which hangs, supported above, in front of a fixed press, so that it can be drawn out to permit access to the shelves behind; also called a *sliding press*; *hanging valve*, a hinged valve which falls open by the action of gravity; † *hanging-waggon*, a coach hung on springs.

1859 Chambers' *Inform.* II. 695/2 *Hanging balls. . . are caused by a little rise of the ground close behind the ball, from whatever cause. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 120 [A] *Hanging Barrel. . . [is] a going barrel whose arbor is supported only at the upper end. 1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 150 Syxe *hanginge basons of latton, iij washinge basons of latton. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 92 The 'hanging bird' . . . fixes its nest upon the bough of some tree hanging over the water. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xiii. 241 The Baltimore Oriole goes by many names . . . such as Hanging Bird, from the beautiful pensile nest which it makes. 1899 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 242 In 1714 . . . Hardy added the caster-back and *hanging-bits [to the stocking-frame]. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hanging-coal, a portion of the coal-seam

which, by the removal of another portion, has had its natural support removed, as in holing. 1667 J. LACY *Sanny the Scot v. Dram.* Wks. (1875) 386 Looks he not like a disband officer with that *hanging-dog look there? 1707 *Hop's New Meth. Fencing* 12 Of the advantage that the *Hanging-Guard hath over all, or most of the other Guards. 1889 A. HUTTON *Cold Steel* 8 The Hanging Guard . . . is formed by dropping the point to a level with the opponent's right hip, raising the hand as high as the head, the edge to be uppermost—and looking at the opponent under the shell of the sword. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 3/1 The old hanging guard has been discarded, and in its place a position of 'engage' . . . has been adopted. 1660 *Parv's Diary* 4 Feb., They were buying of a *hanging-jack to roast birds on. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Hanging knees, those knees against the sides whose arms hang vertically or perpendicularly. 1468 *Test. Ebor.* II. (Surtees) 256 A *hanging laver with the halling, a cesterne. 1483 *Act. 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger . . . shall bring into this Realme . . . hanging candlesticks, hanging lauers. 1493 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 82 My best hanging lauer standing in my parlour. 1494 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 549/1, 6 *hanging locks 1/6. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 261 Hanging lokes to the Storehouse dore. 1497 in *Ld. High Treas. Acc. Scot.* 2 Nov., Twa hingand lokkis to the thesaure kist. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hanging-side, or *Hanging-wall*, or *Hanger*, the wall or side over the vein. 1895 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 266/2 *Pileulum* . . . an *hanging waggon: a stately waggon for ladies and gentlewomen: a coach. 1777 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 109 Great persons are carried . . . in a hanging-waggon, which is called a coach. 1895 *Ur's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 782 *Hanging-wall . . . the rock which hangs over the lode. 1883 *Standard* 20 Jan. 1/5 The hanging wall is composed of granite.

Hence † *Hangingly adv.*, in a hanging manner. 1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *In pendente*, hangyngly, or in doubt.

Hangre, var. of *HENGLE Obs.*

Hangman (hæŋmæn). [*f. HANG v.* + *MAN.*]

1. A man whose office it is to hang condemned persons; also more generally, an executioner, a torturer, racker. *Common hangman*, the public executioner.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 368 Þe hangeman of tyborne. 1482 *Vulgaria obs. Terentio* 105. See how forward a face 3000 hangeman makes. 1586 TINDALE *Mark* vi. 27 The kyng sent the hangman and commaunded his heed to be brought in. 1602 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 328 Since the Hang-man dealt so roughly with him . . . racking as much from him as there needed no farther confession. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 51 A Paper . . . avowed to contain the matter of the Treaty was burned by the Common Hang-man. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Hangman's wages*, thirteen pence halfpenny, which according to vulgar tradition was thus allotted, one shilling for the execution, and three halfpence for the rope. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 175 The Commons began by resolving . . . that the Covenant should be burned by the hangman in Palace Yard.

b. *transf.* A term of reprobation; also used playfully. Also *fig.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 123 Amplification . . . to call a naughtie fellowe thief, or hangman, when he is not knowne to bee any suche. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 11 He hath twice or thrice cut Cupids bow-string, and the little hang-man dare not shoot at him. 1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1851) 373 You suffer'd this nameless hangman to cast into public such a despitfull contumely.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*

1825 CAMPBELL *To Memory Spanish Patriots* v, Manglers of the martyr's earthly frame! Your hangmen fingers cannot touch his fame. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxvii. 56 Put to two deaths at once by the hands of a hangman-judge. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* l. xii, 'It strikes me rather as a hang-man air.'

Hence *Hangman-like a. and adv.*; *Hangman-ship*, the office or function of hangman.

1664 ORWAY *Atheist* v. (1735) 107 Six or seven arm'd rogues with hangmanlike faces. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Ser. i. Wks. 1846 I. 23, I abominate and detest hangman-ship. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* iv. i. 137 [They] rage not hangmanlike upon the prey. 1883 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 22 Sept. 4/7 To decide upon the claims of 1,200 candidates for the hangmanship of England.

Hangment. Obs. exc. dial. [*f. HANG v.* + *-MENT*: perh. after *judgement*.]

1. *Hanging.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/2 Hangement [*v.r.* hongment], *suspensum, suspensio*. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 146 (Harl. MS.) This is to seye, My soule bathe choson hongment. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* III. viii. 324 Power into hangement and into death. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Hangment*, also hanging, execution.

2. (See quots.)

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, s.v., To play the hangment, is to be much enraged, to play the very deuce. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Hangment* . . . an expression of surprise, as, 'What the hangment!' 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 6/1 'What the dickens have you to do with it? . . . who the hangment are you?'

Hang-nail [*f. HANG v.* + *NAIL*; but historically an accommodated form of *angnail*; cf. *AGNAIL* 3.] A small piece of epidermis partially detached, but hanging by one end, near to a nail.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* xxiii. (1705) 482 The Ripping of a Hang-nail is sufficient to Dispatch us. a 1825 FORSYTH *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hang-nail*, a minute portion of the cuticle, rising and slivered off about the roots of the finger-nails. 1842 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 219 Will you . . . be so good as to remember what a hang-nail is like?

† *Hangrell. Sc. Obs.* [*f. HANG v.* (Cf. MDu.

hangereel a term of reproach, a gallows-bird.)] A gallows; see also quot. 1802.

a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 772 Gleyd gangrell, auld mangrell! to the hangrell, and sa pyne. 1808 SIBBALD *Gloss. Scot. Poetry Gloss.* (Jam.), *Hangarell*, *hangrell*, an implement of the stable, upon which bridles, halters, etc. are hung.

† *Hangster. Obs. rare.* [*ME. hangestre*, fem. of *hangere*, *HANGER*: see *-STER*.] = *HANG-WOMAN*. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xviii. (1869) 144 Now, quod j, art thou an hangstere? Ye, certeyn, quod she.

† *Hangum-tuum. humorous.* [*Perh. a parody on judicium tuum, or et ideo habeat judicium suum*, 'and therefore let him have his judgement'; a phrase found in court rolls, referring to hanging.] c 1650 *Dialogue on Oxford Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808-12) II. 127 (D.), Tom. They shall not come and rob him by a strong hand. Will. They durst hardly do that; for then it had come to hangum-tuum.

† *Hangwite. Old Law.* A penalty and offence mentioned in Domesday Book, and in *Leges Willelmi*: see quots.

1086 *Domesday* I. 262 b, Hangeuitham faciens in ciuitate [de Cestre] x. sol. dabat. Propositus autem regis uel comitis hanc forisfacturam faciens xx. solid. emendabat. a 1195 *Charter Rich. I.* in *Wetherhal Register* (1897) 30 Quete. . . de Ferdwita et hengwita. . . et de blodwita. a 1200 *Laws of Will. I.* i. c. 4 Si quis latronem sive furem, sine clamore et insecutione ejus, cui dampnum factum est, cepit, et captum ultra duxerit, dabit x. solid. de henwite [*Fr. text* hengwite], et ad primam diuissam faciet de eo justitiam. Quod si eum ultra primam diuissam sine justitiam licentia duxerit, erit in forisfacto xl. sol. c 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Hangwite*. . . Quite de larum pendu sanz sergant. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. diff. Words*, *Hangwite*, that is to be quite of a theefe or felon hangd without iudgement, or escaped out of your custody. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 179.

Hang-woman. nonce-wd. A woman who performs the function of a hangman.

1883 *Philad. Press* 30 Aug. 4, In Ireland, a sheriff once, not being able to find a hangman, hired a hangwoman. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 11/1 Some amusing tales about sextons and hangmen (and of one hang-woman).

Hangworthy (hæŋwɜrði), *a. rare.* [*f. HANG v.* + *WORTHY*; cf. *blameworthy*, *trustworthy*, etc., in which, however, the first element is a sb.] *Worthy* to be hanged.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 426 To lay their hang-worthy neckes vpon the constancie of his promised pardon. c 1670 *Expost. Let. Men Buckhm.* 2/2 Most Hang-worthy Gentlemen! 1888 *Scott. Leader* 23 June 4 A provisional list of the half-a-dozen most hangworthy of my conferees.

|| *Hanif, Haneef* (hanif). [*Arab. حنيف* hanif, app. the same as Heb. חנף hanif impious.

It has been conjectured by Sprenger and others that in Mohammed's early days there was a sect of reformed Jews, who professed to follow the religion of Abraham, to whom enemies gave the epithet *hanif*, 'impious', and that Mohammed, being misled as to the meaning of the word, adopted it in a good sense.]

A name or epithet applied in the Koran to Abraham; hence, also, to one sincere or orthodox in the faith of Islam. By historical writers, applied to a sect of religious reformers, with many of whose tenets Mohammed identified himself, as professing to restore the religion of Abraham.

Hence *Hanifism, Hanifite* (Hane-, Hany-) *sb.* and *a.*

1734 SALE tr. *Koran* vi. 79, I [Abraham] have turned my face to him who originated the heaven and the earth, as a hanif, and I am not of the idolaters. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 94 To constitute Hanifism into a religion, a fixed doctrine, an organised worship, and a divine sanction were needed. These were provided by Mohammed. 1877 DODS *Mohammed, Buddha & Christ* II. 85 He aimed [at first] at nothing else than to restore the religion of Abraham, the Hanifite creed. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 546/2 There were individuals who were not content with a negation, and sought a better religion. . . They were called Hanifs, probably meaning 'penitents', men who strive to free themselves from sin. They did not constitute a regular sect, and had in fact no fixed and organized views.

Hank (hæŋk), *sb.* Also 6 hano, 6-7 hanke, 7-9 hanok (e). [Found in 14th c.; app. from Norse: cf. ON. *hpnk* fem. (:-**hanku*), genit. *hankar* hank, coil, skein, clasp; also *hanki* m., the hasp or clasp of a chest; Sw. *hank* m., string, tie-band, rowel; Da. *hank* handle (as of a basket), ear of a pot. (The connexion of senses 6 and 7 with the others is not certain.)]

1. A circular coil or loop of anything flexible.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/2 An Hank. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. [iv.] 34 As he [Laocoon] etlis thair hankis to haue rent, And with his handis thame away haue draw. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* iv. (1677) 40 Tie them fast with the two ends of the Silk, that they may hang in 30 many Hanks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 107 An Hank is a slipping made up into a knot. 1829 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 196 The hair . . . is usually twisted into many little ringlets or hanks. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 119 The stems . . . were coiled in great hanks round the trawl-beam.

2. A skein or coil of thread, yarn, etc.; a definite length of yarn or thread in a coil.

A hank of cotton yarn contains 840 yds.; of worsted yarn 560 yds. To make a ravelled hank, to entangle a skein, hence *fig.* 'to put anything into confusion' (Brockett). 1560 KOLLAND *Crit. Venus* II. 694 Ane Reill To reill thair hankis . . . of reid gold wyir. 1633 *Naworth House.*

Bks. (Surtees) 328 For six hankes and 3 cutts of yarne. 1776-7 *Act 17 Geo. III.* c. 11 § 11 Every several hank of such worsted yarn shall contain seven raps or leas. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 41 Knotting my hanks of gut. 1835 *Use Philos. Manuf.* 102 In cotton yarns, the rule of numbering is very simple, being the number of hanks, each eight hundred and forty yards long, requisite to form one pound in weight. Thus No. 40, written 40's., denotes yarns of which forty hanks weigh one pound.

fig. a 1745 *Swift To Dr. Sheridan* 31 Thy words together ty'd in small hanks, Close as the Macedonian phalanx. 1896 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) July 136 The tangled hank has yet many knots and hitches.

3. A loop of string, wire, or the like, used to fasten things together, or to hang a thing up by; *spec.* in rural use, A bight of rope or a withy used as the fastening of a gate or hurdle.

1388-9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 57, j hank pro cemetar'. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* vi. 9 If his Rider start him sodainly, or hold his hankes too strait. 1642 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Yow are to make your hankes 3 quarters of a yarde in length, and to putte to everie barre yow sende to fælde a hank. 1768 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hank*, a with, or rope, for fastening a gate. 1855 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.*, *Hank*, a rope-loop for fastening a gate.

b. *Naut.* A hoop or ring of rope, wood, or iron, fixed upon the stays, to seize the luff of the fore-and-aft sails, and to confine the staysails thereto, at different distances (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 134 Fore-sheet, Main-sheet, Hanks, Swifts. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Anneaux d'étai*, the hanks of a stay-sail. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 88 Reef-hanks, short pieces of log-line, or other small line, sewed at certain distances on the reefs of boom-sails. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 132 A rattling of hanks announce that the flying-jib has come in. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 450/1 Then comes a foresail, which is fitted with hanks to the fore-stay.

c. *Hank for hank*: see *quots.*

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 238 Able to go, hank for hank with any thing that swims the sea. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 251 *Hank-for-hank*, when two ships tack and make a progress to windward together. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hank for hank*.

4. *fig.* a. A restraining or curbing hold; a power of check or restraint: esp. in to have a hank on or over any one. Now rare or dial.

1613 T. POTTS *Disc. Witches* (Chetham) Piv a, The said witches... had then in witch a child of Michael Hartleys. 1706 *FARQUHAR Recruit. Officer* II. ii, 'Twill give me such a hank upon her pride. 1711 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* II. xxi. 172 So that their landlords might have them [the tenants] upon the hank. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 251 Humphry had this double hank upon her inclinations. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* s.v., To keep a good hank upon your horse, is to have a good hold of the reins. 1851 *DE QUINCEY Ld. Carlisle on Pope Wks.* 1862 XII. 45 He had defied all the powers of Chancery to get a hank over him.

b. Connexion, entanglement; no hanks with, no relations with, nothing to do with. *dial.*

1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Hanks*, connection or dealings with—used only with a negative construction... I have heard people warned, 'not to have no hanks' with a certain horse, or with an undesirable bargain. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* s.v., 'I won't ha' no hank w' un', will have nothing at all to do with him.

5. The handle of a jug or pot. *dial.*

c 1330 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 318 The mending of two Pottile Pottis... the gilding and mending the hancs lyddes and sauderding them in sartaigne places. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Hank*, a handle. *Somerset.*

6. A baiting of an animal.

1765 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., A Smithfield hank, an ox rendered furious by over driving and barbarous treatment. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Hank*, a bull-bait, or bullock-hunt. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XI. II. 24 To appear at a mill, a hank, or a dog-fight. 1881 *Diprose's Annual* 64/2 The needful preparations for these Tiger Hanks. *Ibid.* 66/2 Thus ended my first, though... not my last tiger hank.

7. A propensity; an evil habit. *dial.*

1721 *BAILEY, Hank*, a Habit, Custom or Propensity of Mind. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Hank*, a habit. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'Shoe's gitten a sad hank o' runnin out o' neets.' 1876 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Hank*, an evil habit.

Hank (hæŋk), *v.* Also 4 hano, haunk, 4-7 hanko, 7 hancok. [Known from 13th c.; prob. from Norse: cf. ON. *hanka* to coil, refl. *hankask* to coil oneself up, f. *hpnk*, *hank*-sb.: see *prec.* (The connexion of senses 5 and 6 is uncertain.)]

1. *trans.* To fasten by a loop or noose; to entangle; to catch by any loop-like part. Now *dial.*

[c 1205 *LAV.* 25872 Beoð þine feðer-heomen Ihanndik mid golde.] c 1300 *Cursor M.* 16044 Ful herd þai did [him] hanc, And bouden broght him forth as thef. c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 50 The Lyon fled and... Fell in the net and hankit fute and head. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VII. iii. 20 At the schoyr wndir a gresy bank, Thair navy can thai ankir fast and hank. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* VI. 44 He shall hold [the reynes] fast betwene his fore-finger and his thumbe, and then hank them about his hand twice. 1828 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* liii. 242 Others hank their horses on to the crook at the door. 1894 *CROCKETT Lilac Sunbonnet* 39 There he hung, hanket by the waistband o' his brecks.

fig. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 456 Dedli synnes... gastely sla ilk mannes saule, That er hanked [Lamb. M.S. bound] in al or in any of tham. 1744 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. (1871) III. 201 The heart of the bride being thus hanked or catshed with the glory of the Bridegroom.

† 2. To hang. *Obs.* (Perh. a scribal error.)

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 10 The kyng pardoneth the thy drawing and hankyng, but thyn hed shalle be smyte of.

3. *intr.* To hang or remain fastened; to 'catch.'

(In *quot.* 1547 prob. a misprint.)

1547 *HOOPER Declar. Christ.* viii. (Zurich) Hij, The same bodye that hankynd upon the crose. a 1616 *BRAUM. & FL. Scornf. Lady* v. iv, You should have hankt o' th' bridle, Sir, i' faith. *Mod. Sc.* Take care that your line does not hank on the bushes.

4. *trans.* To make up (thread) in hanks.

1818 *TODD, Hank*, to form into hanks. Used in the north of England. 1825 in *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*

5. To bait: cf. *HANKER sb.* 1 *slang.*

1823 [see *HANKER sb.* 1] 1823 in *FARMER Slang.*

† 6. *intr.* = *HANKER v.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

1529 C. OCLAND in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 71 Where I hanked after plentie I have runne upon scarcetie. 1716 *Cuckoo in Jacobite Songs* (1871) 23 Hell fley away the wild birds that hank about the throne.

Hence *Hanking vbl. sb.*

1642 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 The 8th thinge belonge to barres is fold-hankes or hankings, as they call them, which is as thicke againe as plough-string, beinge a loose kinde of two plettes. 1820 J. CLELAND *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 45 The hanking of handspun yarn.

† *Hanker, sb.* 1 *Obs.* [f. *HANK sb.* 6 or *v.* 5 + *-ER* 1.] One who takes part in bull-baiting.

1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum, Bull Hankers*, persons who over-drive bulls, or frequent bull baits. 1823 *EGAN Grad's Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Bull Hankers*, men who delight in the sport of bull-hanking; that is, bull-baiting, or bullock-hunting. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 171 [Smithfield] drovers, and bullock-hankers.

Hanker, sb. 2 [f. *HANKER v.*] A longing after something; a secret yearning.

1827 *BEEDORES Let. Oct. in Poems* p. lxxvii, Nothing but the desperate hanker for distinction... ever set me upon rhyming. 1881 T. HARDY *Laodicean* III. ix, She has not shown a genuine hanker for anybody yet.

Hanker (hæŋkər), *v.* [Not known before 1600; history obscure. *Mod. Du.* has *hunkeren* (Plantijn, 1673, *hunkeren*), dial. *hankeren*, in same sense. Generally thought to be frequentative and intensive deriv. of *HANG v.*, but cf. *HANK v.* 6.]

1. *intr.* To 'hang about', to linger or loiter about with longing or expectation. Now *dial.*

1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 539 [He] hauing hankered a long time about the Chauncery. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. (1851) 66 But let us not... stand hankering and politizing, when God... points us out the way to our peace. a 1652 *BROME Eng. Moor* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 3, I was hankering at an ordinary. In quest of a new Master. 1713 *WARDER True Amasons* 53 If you find any [homest] hankering about your Bees. 1828 *HUGHES Scouring of W. Horse* viii. 198, I used to hanker round the kitchen, or still-room, or wherever she might happen to be.

2. To have a longing or craving. *Const. after;* less usually with *for*, or *infin.*

In Johnson's time 'Scarcely used but in familiar language'; now common in literature.

1643 *ROGERS Naaman* 111 The soules misery is... that she is alway hankering and catching at every shadow and vanity. 1654 *NREDDHAM Tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 248 The Saxons inhabiting the shore over against us, hanker'd after it. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 15 The mind... always hankering after what she has not. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. viii. 325 The tendency of human nature to hanker after all that is forbidden. 1890 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* x, To be told what you've been hankering to know so long. 1896 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* ix. 514 That Romney dared to hanker for your love.

Hence *Hankerer*, one who hankers; *Hanker-ing ppl. a.*; whence *Hankerlingly adv.*, in a hankering manner.

1845 *LD. CAMPBELL Chancellors* cxxiv. (1857) VI. 84 The bishops... had among them hankers after the exiled family. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) I. 286 Hankerers after fame and power. 1864 *WEBSTER, Hankingly.*

Hankering (hæŋkərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *prec.* + *-ING* 1.] A mental craving or longing.

1666 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 79 He had an ambitious hankering after a cap. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. ii. 239 And felt such Bowl-Hankerings, To see an Empire all of Kings. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 431 P. 3, I then took a strange Hanking to Coals; I fell to scratching 'em. 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 16, I still had a hankering for the sea. 1893 A. JESSOP *Stud. Recluse* vii. 217 The hankering for what we call sympathy is the virtue—or the vice—of advanced civilisation.

Hankle (hæŋkəl), *v. dial.* Also 7-8 hanokle. [f. *HANK v.* + *dim.* and *freq. ending -LE*] *trans.* † a. To fasten lightly. *Obs.* b. To twist or entangle; also *fig.*

1621 *SANDERSON 12 Serm.* (1637) 356 An unruly Coult... fettered and side-hankled for leaping. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Hankle*, to entangle. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Hankle*, to twist, to entangle thread, silk, or worsted. 1825 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.*, *Hankled* or *Handkled*, joined hand-in-hand in a pursuit. 'They hankled him on', enticed him to unite.

Hanksite (hæŋksaɪt). *Min.* [Named in 1885 after H. G. Hanks, mineralogist, California: see *-ITE*.] Sulphate and carbonate of sodium, found in hexagonal prisms of white or yellowish colour. 1885 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. III. XXX. 133 Hanksite, a new anhydrous sulphato-carbonate of sodium.

Hankyl, *obs. form* of *ANKLE*.

c 1475 in *Wr. Wülcker 751/4 Hec cavilla*, a hankyl.

Hanky-panky (hæŋkɪpæŋki). *slang.* [An arbitrary formation, prob. related to *hocus pocus*, *hoky-poky*.] Jugglery, legerdemain; trickery, double dealing, underhand dealing.

1841 *Punch* I. 88 (Farmer) Only a little hanky-panky.

1847 *ALB. SMITH Chr. Indpole* xlvii. (1879) 409 Necromancy, my dear Sir—the hanky-panky of the ancients. 1864 E. YATES *Broken to Harness* xxxviii, If there was any hanky-panky, any mystery I mean. 1881 *Athenum* 27 Aug. 265/1 Madame Blavatsky's hanky-panky with teacups and cigarettes. 1887 *BLACK Sabina Zembru* 461 He won't play hanky-panky with me.

attrib. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 292 Any sort o' hanky-panky work. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* III. 41 Some hanky-panky trick of hers.

Hanlawhile: see *HANDWHILE*.

Hann, var. of *KHAN*, caravanserai.

Hannayite. *Min.* [Named 1878 after J. B. Hannay of Manchester: see *-ITE*.] Hydrrous phosphate of magnesium and ammonium found in slender yellowish crystals in the guano of Skipton Caves. 1879 *Min. Mag.* III. 108 Hannayite... found at the Skipton caves, Victoria.

Hanover (hæ'nɒvər, orig. stressed as in Ger. han'ovər). [Ger. *Hannover*.] The name of a North German town, the capital of a country of the same name, formerly an Electorate of the Empire, now a province of Prussia; in 1714 the Elector of Hanover became king of England. *Go to Hanover* = begone, be off (cf. *go to Hexham, Bath, Jericho*); *so to send to, wish at Hanover*. Hence, **Hanoverian** (hæ'nɒvərɪən) a., of or pertaining to Hanover or the House of Hanover; sb. an inhabitant of Hanover; also, an adherent of the House of Hanover. † **Hanoverianize**, † **Hanoverize** *vbs.*, *trans.* to make Hanoverian; *intr.* to become Hanoverian.

17.. *SWIFT Wks.* (1768) VII. 264 And now God save this noble realm, And God save eke Hanover; And God save those who hold the helm, When as the King goes over. 1744 *Lond. Mag.* 649 Our Hanoverian Ministers here. 1775 *ASH, Hanoverian*, belonging to Hanover. A native of Hanover. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II. III. 179 Sir John Philipps reproached Pitt with Hanoverizing. 1827 *MACAULAY Hallam's Const. Hist.* Ess. (1887) 78 Like William and the princes of the Hanoverian line. 1869 *ROGERS Hist. Gleamings* I. 37 It became manifest that the law of the Hanoverian succession would be respected.

Hanper: see *HANAPER*.

|| **Hans** (hans). A familiar abbreviated form in German and Dutch of *Johannes*, John; hence, a German or Dutchman.

1569 *HARDING in Jewel's Sedit. Bul* (1570) 5 Accused by Hicke, Hob, and Haunce, and judged by Jacke and Gull. 1667 *LD. ORRERY State Lett.* (1743) II. 202 We shall give Monsieur, or Hans, or both, good entertainment. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 485 For Hans, after filling the pockets of his huge trunk hose with our money... would, as soon as a press gang appeared, lay claim to the privileges of an alien.

† b. *Hans-in-kelder* (Dutch, lit. Jack-in-cellar): an unborn child; cf. Ger. *Hänschen im keller*.

1635 *BROME Sparagus Garden* III. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 159 Come here's a health to the Hans in Kelder, and the mother of the boy, if it prove so. 1648 *NREDDHAM Mercurius Pragmaticus* No. 1. A iij b (Stanf.), The Birthday of that precious new government; which is yet but a Hans-en-kelder. 1666 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1663 *DYVEN Wild Gallant* v. ii, It seems you are desirous I should father this hans en kelder here. 1765 in *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

Hans, *obs. form* of *HANSE*.

Hansard 1 (hænsərd). *Hist.* [f. *HANSE* + *-ARD*. (As a surname, Hansard occurs early in 13th c., but its identity is doubtful.)] A member of one of the establishments of the German Hanse.

1832 *McCULLOCH Comm. Dict.* (1852) 655 The merchants of the Hanse towns, or Hansards, as they were then commonly termed, were established in London at a very early period. *Ibid.* 656 The Hansards were every now and then accused of acting with bad faith. 1890 *CUNNINGHAM Growth Eng. Comm. Early & Mid. Ages* § 121 At the beginning of the fifteenth century the Hansards found that their monopoly of the Baltic trade was threatened.

Hansard 2 (hænsərd). The official report of the proceedings and debates of the Houses of Parliament; colloq. so called as having been compiled for a long period by Messrs. Hansard. Also *transf.*

1876 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* II. 154 Hansard was not, and newspapers were in their infancy. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 79 The Queensland legislature... has its own official daily Hansard.

Hansardize (hænsərdəɪz), *v.* [f. *prec.* + *-IZE*] *trans.* To confront (a member of Parliament) with his former utterances as recorded in 'Hansard'; to prove (a person) to have formerly expressed a different view or opinion. Also *absol.*

1869 *HUXLEY in Sci. Opinion* 5 May 506/2 I do not wish to Hansardize Sir William Thomson by laying much stress on the fact that, only fifteen years ago, he entertained a totally different view of the origin of the sun's heat. 1869 *LD. GRANVILLE Sp. in Ho. Lords* 15 June, I will venture now—to use a word, an admirable word invented by the noble lord opposite—to Hansardize. 1894 *Athenum* 15 Dec. 822/2 M. Ollivier goes out of his way to attack Thiers by 'Hansardizing' him, as the Prime Minister Lord Derby used to say.

Hence **Hansardization**, the action of 'Hansardizing'.

1883 *HUXLEY in Frnl. Educ.* 1 Mar. 97/2 That process so hateful to members of Parliament, which may be denoted by the term 'Hansardization'.

Hanse (hæns, || hæ'nzə). *Hist.* Also 2-7 hans, 6-7 haunce, haunse. [a. OF. *hanse*, and med.L. *hansa*, a. OHG. (and Goth.) *hansa* (=OE. *hás*)

military troop, band, company, MHG. *hanse* fellowship, association, merchants' guild.

The early examples of this word relating to England occur in Latin charters and other documents, and in the L. form *hansa*, the precise sense of which, e.g. in the phrase 'gilda mercatoria et (or cum) hansa', is often difficult to determine. See the discussion of the word in Gross, *The Guild Merchant* I. Appendix C. The following two main senses may be distinguished, but the order of their appearance in Eng. is not clear.]

1. A company or guild of merchants in former times; an association of merchants trading with foreign parts; the merchant guild of a town; also, the privileges and monopolies possessed by it; sometimes, app., the guild-hall or 'hanse-house'.

The Old Hanse was the Fellowship of the London Merchants which had a monopoly of the foreign trade of London since Norman times; the New Hanse was the company of Merchant Adventurers first incorporated in 1497, which received charters from Henry VII in 1505 and Elizabeth in 1566.

1199 *Charter of K. John to Dunwich* in Brady *Boroughs* (1790) App. 10 Concessimus etiam eis hansam, et Gildam Mercatoriam, sicut habere consueverunt. 1297 in *Lib. Cust.* (Rolls) I. 71 Quod non sunt del Hauns de Amys, Corbie, et Nele, nec aliquid habent in societate cum hominibus eorundem partium, nec cum creditoribus ejusdem Hancie. 1552-3 in *Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. Cecil Papers* I. 132 [Petition to Lord Chancellor, from the] New Haunce [of the Merchant Adventurers, for redress of their grievances against those of the] Old Haunce. 1597 *FLEMING Cont.* *Holmshed* III. 275/1 A deed, in which King John granted to the citizens of York a guildhall, hanse, and other liberties. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 89 Offering to exchange their freedom, both of the old Haunce and of the new, for this multiplying Art [of alchemy]. c 1600 *Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 18913, ff. 23 (Gross I. 195 note) Euerie persone admitted into the Freedom of the Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of the Realm of England shall pay at suche his admission yf he come in one the old hanse, as yt ys termed, 6s. 8d. sterling. And yf he come in one the new hanse, tenn markes sterlinge. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. iv. 79 Made among one part of them a Hanse, that is to say, a League and Societie. 1873 *Cosmo INNES Lect. Scott. Legal Antiq.* III. 114 All the burghs beyond the Munt had a confederacy called by the name of Hanse. [But it is disputed whether this was the meaning or effect of the *liberum ansum* conferred by K. William the Lion, 1165-1214, upon all his burgesses north of the Munt; see Gross I. 197.] 1890 *Gross Gild Merch.* I. 198 note, This Hanse of London flourished in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Bruges and Ypres were at the head of this league, which originally consisted of seventeen towns of Flanders, and North France.

b. *spec.* The name of a famous political and commercial league of Germanic towns, which had also a house in London. *pl.* The Hanse towns or their citizens.

1305 in *Lib. Cust.* I. 112 Quod Alemanni de Hansa, mercatores Alemannie, sint quieti de ij solidis, ingrediendo et exiendo... ad Portum de Bisshopsgate. 1485 in *Mat. illust. Reign Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 115 The merchants of the Hanze in Almayne, having a house in the city of London, commonly called Gwyldhall Theutonicorum. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 23 'For be Stillyard', To the prejudice hurt or charge of the seid merchants of the Hanse. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 155 [They] passed through the chief cities of the Hanse and treated in such sorte with the Burgomasters of them that [etc.]. a 1618 *RALPH INVENT. Shipping* 24 The rest, the Popes, then the Hanses, and lastly the Turks have in effect ruined. 1890 *Gross Gild Merch.* I. 196 In charters conferred by English kings upon the Teutonic Hanse, gild and hanse are used synonymously.

2. The entrance-fee of a mediæval trading guild; also, a toll or impost levied upon merchants or traders not of the guild.

[This was a very early sense of *hansa*: see Du Cange.] 1200 *Charter of K. John to Ipswich* (Gross II. 121) Ad pondendum se in Gilda et ad hansam suam eidem Gildæ dandam. 1299 *Andover Gild Rolls* (Gross II. 292) Quod non tenetur aliquod super Gildam quam tenet, pro qua interrogatus fuit solvere suam hans. 13. K. *Alis.* 1571 (MS. Laud) He gaf þe biishopp to gode hans, Riche Baizes besants & pans. *Ibid.* 2935 Sendith ows, to gode hans, On hundreþ þousande besants From þer to þerne molke see faile. 1599 *Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 18913, ff. 19 (Gross I. 195 note) For all Hanses, Fines and Brookes att Admissions, and all Brookes condemned in Court for any kind of Transgressions against the orders of the Fellowship. 1890 *Gross Gild Merch.* I. App. C. 194 The term 'hanse' was most commonly used to denote a mercantile tribute or exaction, either as a fee payable upon entering the gild merchant, or as a toll imposed upon non-gildsmen before they were allowed to trade in the town.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hanse-house*, the house in which the members of a hanse met, a guild-hall; sometimes = sense 1; † *hanse-penny*, a payment levied by a hanse; also *hanse-gild*, etc. b. *Hanse city*, *Hanse town*, one of the towns of the German Hanse or Hanseatic League; so *Hanse association*, *league*, *merchant*, etc.

a 1135 *Charter of Thurstan to Beverley* in Rymer *Fædera* (1816) I. 10 Volo ut burgenses mei de Beverlaco habeant suam hanshus. 1337 *Andover Gild Rolls* (Gross II. 333) Et solutum est eadem die de Hanspans... iis. xid. 1585 in Poulson *Beverlac* I. 330 The rent, revenewes, yssues, profitues, and comoidities petyninge to the hanse house and comynaltie of the same towne. 1896 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 472 The men of York had their Hanse-house; the men of Beverley should have their Hanse house too.

b. 1571 *Act 13 Elis.* c. 14 Merchant strangers... from the lxxii. hanse Townes. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 155 The com-

mon society of the Hans marchants. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 76 Not subject to the duke, but a free and hanstown. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 268 Of Hans cities there were 72, mutually bound by ancient leagues to enjoy common privileges and freedoms. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. i. iii. 14 Hamburg is well known to be a hanse town. 1787 A. ANDERSON *Hist. Comm.* I. 502 The naval superiority of the Hans-League at this time [1474]. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Edward... granted new privileges to the Hanse association.

Hence *Hansing* *vbl. sb.*, as in *hansing-silver*, money paid for admittance into a hanse.

1304 in *Collect. Burdensia* Add. MS. 17391 (Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 32) ij solidos et unum denarium, quam quidem solutionem vocant inter se hansing-silver.

Hanse, obs. form of HANSE.

Hanseatic (hænsi:æ'tik), a. Also 7 *anse*-, *ansiatike*, *hansiatik*, -tique. [ad. med. L. *hansæticus*, f. MHG. *hanse*: see HANSE.] Of or pertaining to the German Hanse.

1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* Pref. Cijj, The Hansiatique Societie, beginning about CIO.CC. of Christ some while before Frederique the second. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 27 'Tis numbed among the Hanseatic Towns. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres* 265 Deventer, formerly a free city of the Anseatic League. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 275 The Hanseatic association, commonly called the Hans towns. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 The free towns of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg as heirs of the corporate estate of the Hanseatic League, became possessed of the Steelyard.

b. as *sb.* A member of the Hanse.

1787 A. ANDERSON *Hist. Comm.* I. 502 Any city of the Hanseatics.

Hansel: see HANDEL.

† *Hanselin*. *Obs. rare.* In 4-5 *hanselyn*(e), *hanslyne*, *hanse lyne*, *haunseleyn* (also *anslet*). [a. OF. *hainselin*, *hanselin*.] A kind of jacket or 'slop', worn by men in the 14th c.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7 348 The horrible disordinat scantness of clothynge, as been thise kuted sloppes or haysyns [vrrr. *hanselyns*, *haunseleyns*, *hanse lynes*, *hanselyns*, *anslets*].

† *Hanse-pot*. *Obs.* Also *haunce*-, *haunch*-. An ornamental pot or vase of some kind.

1561 *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Elis.* I. 111 A haunce-pott of allabaster garnished with silver. 1575 *Inu. Alb. Parker's Goods* in *Archæologia* XXX. 25, ij hance potts with the Angells wings chased on the bellies, with covers annexed, weyinge xliij oz. 1590 *Inu. Sir T. Ramsey, ibid.* XL. 336 vj hanse potts parcell gilt poiz lxxxv oz.

† *Hanskin*. *Obs.* [ad. Ger. *Hänschen*, dim. of HANS.] (Cf. HANS, and Eng. use of Jack.)

1631 *BRATHWAIT Whimsies*, Saylor 89 Stares cannot bee more faithful in their society, than these hanskins in their fraternity.

Hansom cab; also short *hansom* (hæ'n-səm). [f. *Hansom*, surname of an architect who in 1834 patented a vehicle with some of the essential features of this cab.] A low-hung two-wheeled cabriolet holding two persons inside, the driver being mounted on a dickey or elevated seat behind, and the reins going over the roof.

1852 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 343 A flying hansom cab, which cut along almost at railway speed. 1882 *SERJ. BALLANTINE Exper.* II. 20, I have lived to see an archbishop in a hansom cab! 1884 M. CATHRYN *Eng. under Gladstone* xlii. 250 Joseph Aloysius Hansom, who invented the Hansom cab, died this year [1882].

b. 1847 *Punch* XIII. 193 The Hansoms were rattling. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* xxvi. (D.), He hailed a cruising hansom... 'Tis the gondola of London', said Lothair, as he sprang in. 1893 *19th Cent.* Mar. 470 The hansom as we know it bears little resemblance to the cumbersome vehicle designed by the inventor.

b. *attrib.* as *hansom cab-driver*, *cabman*. b. *hansom-driver*; *hansom-borne* adj.

1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* II. xxxvi. 346 The cabman, although a Hansom cabman, said thank you for the gratuity which was put into his hand. a 1860 *ALB. SMITH Med. Student* (1861) 17 Dashing up to the door as Hansom cab-drivers are wont to do.

Hence *Hansom* (if) v., (cf. CAB v., COACH v.), to travel or go in a hansom. *Hansomest* (*nonce-wd.*), the driver of a hansom.

1890 *BARING-GOULD Arminell* xli. To think that I... a raging Democrat, should be hansoming it to and fro between my Ladies and Honourables. 1893 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye or So* III. 50 Driving as fast as the hansomier thought consistent with public safety. 1894 *MISS BROUGHTON Beginner* xi. One slippery January morning as she hansomis it along.

Hansom(e), -sum, obs. ff. HANDSOME.

Hant, *ha'n't*, vulgar contr. of *have not*.

Hant, obs. form of HAUNT; pa. t. of HENT, *Obs.*

Hantle (ha'n'tl). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Not known before c 1700; origin obscure.]

It has been conjectured to be identical with Da. and Sw. *antla*, 'number, quantity, multitude', which suits the sense, but presents historical and phonetic difficulties, esp. as to the initial *h* in *Sc.*; it has also been viewed as composed of *hand* + *tale* number, which suits the form, and as a corruption of *hantle*, or of *handful*: the last is unlikely, seeing that *handful*, *handfu* itself exists in all the dialects.]

A (considerable) number or quantity; a good many, a good deal.

1602 *Sc. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 149 Here's a great Hantle of Bonny-braw well-fac'd young Lassies. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxix. He has a hantle siller. 1816 - *Antiq.* xvi. A hantle letters he has written. 1893 J. WILSON *Marg. Lyndesay*

xxxiii. They make the avenue look a hantle tosher. 1896 *MASSON in Edinb. Even. News* 14 Nov. 4/2 Scotland had been a hantle the better for having had him. [In Glossaries of Cumberland, Mid Yorkshire, Whithy, etc.; in Lancashire and Cheshire Gl. *Hantle*, *hantle* 'a handful'.]

Hanylon, in *Bk. St. Albans*, error for HAVE-

LON v.

Hanypere, obs. form of HANAPER.

Hap (hæp), *sb.* *arch.* Also (3 *heppe*), 3-7 *happe*, 4-6 *hape*, *happ*. [Early ME. a. ON. *happ* neut., chance, hap, good luck. The same root is found in OE. *gehæp* adj., fit, *hæplic* equal.]

1. Chance or fortune (good or bad) that falls to any one; luck, lot.

c 1205 *LAY.* 3857 His hap [c 1275 *heppe*] was þa wurse. *Ibid.* 4894 Brennes was swide hende, his hap was þe betere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 447 Gode cas & hap ynou. com to þe kyng. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 59 He had bien in his courte, whan his happe was more hard. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4671 þai comyn to the cost. And þere hyt into haunyn as hom happe felle. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Houn* clxi. 618 Alas what hap and desteny haue I. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 56 If you have the good hap to come into their houses. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 421 He sought them both, but wish'd his hap might find Eve separate. 1770 *WARING in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 379 It has not been my hap to meet with it elsewhere. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. iii. Remember then thy hap erewhile A stranger in the lonely isle. 1884 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. iv. Sickness and suffering, birth and death, good hap and evil hap.

2. (with *pl.*) An event or occurrence which befalls one; a chance, accident, happening; often, an unfortunate event, mishap, mischance.

c 1205 *LAY.* 18215 He was his hire-mærke in æwer ælche happe. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 43 A wonder hap which me befelle. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 273 b/1 That I be no more constreyned to haue soo many cursidnesses or ylle happes. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 38 No redress to salue our awkward happs. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 3, I entertained the Company... with the many Haps and Disasters. 1849 *Geo. ELIOT in Life* (1885) I. 201, I have nothing to tell you; for all the 'haps' of my life are so indifferent.

† 3. Good fortune, good luck; success, prosperity. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 187 Bisohite him help, and hap And wisdom. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5564 Drightin þam sent bath happ and sel. 1377 *LANGLE P. Pl.* B. xx. 383 Now kynde me auenge, And sende me happe and hele. c 1440 *Cesta Rom.* lxxi. 388 (Add. MS.) He had hape in all thing that he bought. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 255 My hap is turned to unhappinesse. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 471 Some have the hap; some stick in the gap. 1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* III. Introd. lii. Be it hap, or be it harm.

4. Absence of design or intent in relation to a particular event; fortuity; chance or fortune, considered as the cause or determiner of events. (Occasionally personified.)

1340 *Ayeb.* 24 Huanne þe ltheuedi of hap heþ hire huezel y-went to þe man. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. i. 117 (Camb. MS.) Hap is an vnwar bytydyng of causes assembled in thingis þat ben don for som other thinge. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1773 *Lucrece*, Hap helpeth hardy man alday. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 710 Hit is bot happe of plaunte a tre to gete. 1534 *MORE On the Passion Wks.* 1311/1 Thynges accompted to fall vnder chaunce and hap. 1645 *USSHER Body Div.* (1647) 50 Nothing semeth to passe by meer hap or chance. 1888 *Quiver* May 504/2 By curious hap... [she] was actually located at 'The Beeches'. *Mod.* As hap would have it, I went there also.

† b. In phr.: *By (through, in, on) hap*: haply, by chance, casually; perchance, perhaps. Also, in same sense, *On (upon, in) haps*. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF Josh.* xiv. 12 If in hap the Lord is with me, and Y mai do hem awai, as he bihipte to me. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 66 (MS. B.) Þenne by hap sum grette drope of blod may be congeleyde togedre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4936 Pou sall here apon happis... þat neure hathill vndire heuen herd bot þi-selfe. 1533 *MORE Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 775/1 Yf it fortuneth them to fal vpon it by happe. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* II. xi. 122 One may through hap... hit the naile on the head. 1643 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. xii. 181 They must needs hit the mark sometimes, though not by aim, by hap.

† c. In *hap*: in case. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6801 (Trin.) In happe he hap on bac nor bed Clop to hule him but þat wed. 1388 *WYCLIF Dan.* iv. 24 In hap God schal forgyue thi trespass.

Hap, *sb.* *north. dial.* [f. HAP v.2] A covering of any kind.

1724 *RAMSAY Tea-t. Misc.*, *Hap* me with thy petticoat, Grant me for a hap that charming petticoat. 1787 *BURNS Brigs of Ayr* 25 When the stacks get on their winter hap. 1846 *BRACKETT'S N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) I. 209 *Hap* is a cover of any kind of stuff, but generally applied to one of coarse material. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Haps*, over-clothes; rugs, shawls, great coats, etc.

Hap (hæp), *v.* *arch.* Also 4-7 *happe*, 5 *hape*. [ME. *happēn*, f. HAP *sb.*1: cf. ODan. *happe* to chance.]

1. *intr.* To come about by 'hap' or chance; to happen, come to pass, occur, chance. a. with the event expressed either by a *sb.* or pron. preceding the verb as subject, or by a clause or infinitive following it, the verb being then generally preceded by *it*. Formerly with auxiliary *be* instead of *have*.

1340-70 *Alisaundre* 521 A Lioun... may lightly drue Of hertes an holle herde as happes ilome. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 796 Happe how happe may, Al sholde I deye, I wole here herte seche. 1377 *LANGLE P. Pl.* B. vi. 47 Wel may happe in beuene, þat he worth worthier sette. 1398

TREVISIA Barth. *De P. R. v. ii.* (1495) 103 Suche euyl shape . . happyth selde in wymmen. *c. 1400 Destr. Troy* 7553 As hit happit of bes bynd, herkyn a while! *c. 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 86 Theyr sayne aventure that was happed to theym that daye. *1509 FISHER Fun. Sermon.* *Cress Richmond Wks.* (1876) 306 The perylles . . whiche dayly . . myght haue happed vnto her. *1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. lxxvi. 97 It happed so well for hym, that it rayned all night. *1554-9 in Songs & Ball.* (1860) 2 For nowe is hapt that I fearedde least. *1596 SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 107 Then wherefore should I doubt: Hap what hap may, He roundly goe about her. *a. 1677 BARROW Sermon.* Wks. 1716 l. 22 What can hap to him worthy to be deemed evil? *1808 SCOTT Marm.* iii. xiv. Thus oft it haps, that . . A feather daunts the brave. *1880 TENNYSON Battle of Brunanburh* xv. Never had huger slaughter of heroes. . . Hapt in this isle.

† b. with an indirect object (dative). (Const. as in a.) *Obs.*

c. 1380 Sir Ferumb. 1634 To schewe to be borw my sawe, how pat ous is hapid. *c. 1385 CHAUCER L. G. IV.* 634 *Cleopatra.* In the se it happedde hem to mete. *c. 1430 Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5577 If any thing hap him amys. *1509 HAWES Past. Pleas.* xvi. xxx. It may me happe a remedy to fynde.

2. To have the hap, fortune, or luck (to do something, or with clause).

(With the indirect obj. of 1 b changed into the subject, thus 'him (it) happened to come', 'he happened to come'.)

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xii. 114 Yf þou happe . . þat þow hitte on clergie. *c. 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 100 (MS. B.) Ofte tymes alle þese causes happe to come togedres. *1566 T. STAPLETON Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 55 If the Skie fal, we may happe to catche Larkes. *1612 DRAYTON Polyolb.* i. 9 He of the race of Troy a remnant hapt to find. *1714 GAY Sheph. Week, Thursday* 8 A maiden fine bedight he hapt to love. *1814 SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iii. xiii. Where'er I happ'd to roam.

3. To come or go by chance; to light or chance on or upon. Cf. **HAPPEN** v. 4.

1390 GOWER Conf. II. 205 If ye happe therupon Ye shal be riche men for ever. *1548 W. PATTEN Exp. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garnier* 111. 92 Whose Grace . . had happed upon a fellow like a man. *1590 RICHARDS, etc. Gr. Artes* (1646) 154, I have a generall rule for the fraction that may hap in this worke. *1603 DRAYTON Bar. Wars* v. xl. But he is hap'd into his earthly hell. *1718 BR. HUTCHINSON Witchcraft* xv. (1720) 168 He chanced to hap upon a Boy. *1762 FOOTE Orators* II. Wks. 1799 I. 217 Was it yourself that was happing about here but now? *1863 A. B. GROSART Small Sins* Pref. Note (ed. 2) 14 [This book] I have not been fortunate enough to hap upon.

† 4. To have luck (of some kind), to speed, or fare (well or ill). *Obs.*

c. 1350 Will. Palerne 3340 3e wite þei do wrong, þe worse schul þei happe. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. iii.* 284 Richte as agag hadde, happe schul somme. *a. 1400 Otonian* 1437 Thorgh Godes grace well he hapt. *1601 MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* iii. 391 Your ship (the Hope-well) hath hapt ill, returning from Barbarie.

† 5. ? To take one's luck. *Obs. rare.*

1575 R. B. Appius & Virginia in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 151 Therefore hap and be happy, hap that hap may.

Hence **HAPPING** ppl. a.

1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. Borthius (E. E. T. S.) 17 Thinks thou that this world is wheeled by rash and happing chance? *Ibid.* 103 It comes not of nought, for it hath his own proper occasion, of which the happing and unlookt for luck, seems to haue wrought this hap.

Hap, v. 2 Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 4-7 **happe**, 6 **hop**. [Derivation unknown. Its distribution from East Anglia and Lancashire to Scotland seems to point to Norse origin.]

1. *trans.* To cover up or over.

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 626 þre mettez of mele menge & ma kakez, Vnder askes ful hote happe hem byliue. *c. 1400 Destr. Troy* 12627 Fund a bag full brett. . . Hapit at þe heide of his hegh bed. *1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* Prol. 38 The dasy and the maryguld vllapit Quhills all the night lay with their leuis haptit. *1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus* i. 399 With hir awin hand scho haptis me. *1570 LEVINS Manib.* 27/18 Happe, to cover. *1813 HOGG Queen's Wake, Killmeny* vi. Her bosom happed wi' flowerets gay. *1891 L. KEITH Halletts* II. ix. 189 How softly they [leaves] fell and happed the graves!

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c. 1400 Destr. Troy 9198 What wildnes, or worship, waknet my hert For to hap her in hert, þat hates my-seluyne? *c. 1400 Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 214 This sk(e)p vnto the tree thow bynde & happe. *1576 GASCOIGNE Philomene* (Arb.) 102 Stonie walles Which fast (in hold) hir hapt.

2. To cover for warmth, as with extra clothing or bed-clothes; to wrap; to 'tuck up' (in bed).

a. 1300 Cursor M. 6802 (Gött.) He has nouber on bac nor bedd, Clath to hap him. *c. 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9017 He gaf hym drynke poyson, And happed hym warme, and bad hym slepe. *c. 1440 York Myst.* xviii. 195, I pray þe Marie happe hym warme. *1465 J. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 528 II. 235 Worsted for dobbetts, to happe me thys cold wynter. *1551 ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. (1805) 151 If he had them he should not be the better hapt or couered from colde. *1591 NASHE Prognost.* 21 [He] shall hop a harlot in his clothes all the yere after. *1647 H. MORE Song of Soul* i. l. xxiv, A lucid purple mantle in the West Doth close the day, and hap the Sun at rest. *1674 RAY N. C. Words* 23 To Happe: to cover for warmth. *1724 RAMSAY Teat. Misc.* (little) Hap me with thy Petticoat. *a. 1825 in FORBY Voc. E. Anglia.* 1863 Mrs. Toogood Yorksh. *Dial.* Hap up the children well in bed, it's verry cold. *1865 KINGSLEY Herew.* xxiv, His chaplain hapt him up in bed. *1893 STEVENSON Catriona* 277, I took my cloak to her and sought to hap her in the same.

† 3. To put or lay as a covering (on). *Obs.*

13. . . Genu. & Gr. Knt. 655 His clannes & his cortaysye croked were neuer, And pite, þat pusses alle poyntez, þyse pure fyue Were harder happed on þat hapel þen on any oper.

Hence **Happed** ppl. a.; also **Hap-warm**, a warm wrap or cloak (*dial.*).

1641 BEST Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 17 Well happed sheepe are the best for an hard faugh. *a. 1774 FERGUSSON Hallow-Fair* 4 Whan fock . . Their winter hap-warms wear.

† **Hap, v. 3** *Obs.* Also 6-7 **happe**. [a. F. *happer* to seize suddenly, a. Du. *happen* to snatch, seize.] *trans.* To seize.

1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 80 b, The feoffour entrethe and happethe the possession of the deede poll. *1621 Cotgr., Happer*, to hap, or catch; to snatch or graspe at. *1613 Sir H. FINCH Lavo* (1636) 30 The Lord that first can happe the Wardship of his heire, shall haue it.

Hap, v. 4 *Sc.* Also 9 **haup**. *trans.* and *intr.* To turn to the right: used in the management of horses in the yoke, and esp. as a call to a horse so to turn; opposed to *wynd*, turn to the left. Hence *fig.* neither to *hap* nor to *wynd*, to take neither one course nor the other.

a. 1745 MISTON Poems (1767) 16 (Jam.) But he could make them turn or veer, And hap or wynd them by the ear. *1794 SCOTT Let. to Miss Rutherford* 5 Sept. in *Lockhart*, In carter's phrase [she] would neither hap nor wynd till she got rid of him. *1816 R. KERR Agric. Surv. Berwicksh.* 503 (Jam.) Formerly, in speaking to their horses, carter's employed *hap* and *wynd* in ordering them to either side, now mostly *high-wo* and *jee*.

Hap, Sc. form of HOP; obs. form of HEAP.

Hapalote (hæ'pälöt). [ad. mod. Zool. L. *hapalotis*, f. Gr. *ἀπαλός* soft + *οὖς*, *οὐρ*-, ear.] An Australian genus of rodents of the mouse family, having large tapering soft ears, and enlarged hind legs somewhat like those of the jerboa.

1887 H. H. HOWORTH Mammoth & Flood 370 Six or more species of hapalotes and mus have been found in the Wellington valley caves.]

Hape, obs. form of APE.

c. 1475 Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 759/24 *Hec simia*, a hape.

Hapeney, obs. form of HALFFENNY.

† **Hap-harlot**. *Obs.* Also 6 hopharlot, hap-harlat, 7 *erron*, hap-hartlet, 8 happarlet, hapherlet. [f. *HAP* v. 2 + *HARLOT* varlet, knave: cf. *wasparascal*.] A coarse coverlet.

1552 HULBERT, Happe harlot, couerlet so called, *matta*, *teges*. *1573-80 BARET Atv.* H 122 A *Hapharlat*, a course couering made of diuers shreds. *1577 HARRISON England* II. xii. (1877) i. 240 Our fathers . . haue lien full oft vpon straw pallets, on rough matts couered onelie with a sheet vnder couerlets made of dagswain or hopharlots. *1596 BLOUNT Glossogr., Hapharlet.* *1706 PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hapherlet* or *Hapharlet*. *a. 1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hap-harlot*, a coarse couerlet.

Haphazard (hæ'phæ'zärd), *sb., a.* and *adv.* [f. *HAP* sb. 1 + *HAZARD*: lit. 'hazard of chance'.]

A. sb. Mere chance or accident; fortuity. Chiefly in phr. *at*, by († *in*) *haphazard*, by mere chance, without design; at random, casually.

1575 R. B. Appius & Virginia in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 106 (One of the dramatist personæ) Haphazard. *1596 FLEMING Farnol. Epist.* 227 It is hap hazard, if you escape undammied. *Ibid.* 237 Happe hasarde it is, if you be not prest out for a souldier. *1577 HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 339 The interchangeable course of these calamities, cometh not to pass by hap hazard. *1642 ROGERS Naaman* 21 One that does not to worke at a mere hap-hazard. *1796 LEONI Designs* Pref. 1/1 Ornaments thrown together at hap-hazard. *1862 BEVERIDGE Hist. India* II. v. viii. 479 Everything was left to a kind of hap-hazard. *1889 SPECTATOR* 23 Nov., The . . hereditary principle, with all its necessities haphazard.

† b. A matter of chance. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW Huarles Exam. Wiits (1616) 268 If the generation take not effect at the first coming, it is a great hap hazard, but that at the second a female shalbe begotten. *a. 1680 CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) I. 557 How many events . . seem to persons ignorant of these counsels to be a hap-hazard.

B. adj. Characterized by haphazard; dependent upon chance or accident; random.

1571 MAYNWARING Anc. & Mod. Phys. 101 This is not a time to practice with hap hazard medicines. *1805 SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) I. 346 But his praise and his censure are alike haphazard and worthless. *1872 BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xxvii. 365 Some haphazard remark. *1875 J. C. COX Ch. Derbysk.* I. 208 Fragments of coloured glass . . inserted in a haphazard fashion.

C. adv. In a haphazard manner; at haphazard; at random; casually.

1857 DICKENS Lett. (1880) II. 30 We came here haphazard, but could not have done better. *1873 H. SPENCER Stud. Sociol.* xv. 383 Knowledge of human nature gained haphazard. *1883 F. HARRISON Choice Bks.* (1886) 395 This new social system did not come haphazard.

Hence † **Haphazarder** (*obs. nonce-wd.*), ? one who ventures at haphazard. **Haphazarding**, haphazard action. **Haphazardly** *adv.*, in a haphazard manner, at haphazard. **Haphazardness**, haphazard quality or character.

1573 G. HARVEY Letter-bk. (Camden) 142 Who but happ hazarder in Madame fortunes lap? *a. 1810 J. WAIT in Athenæum* 6 Sept. (1890) 311/2 (He fell upon most of his best things by a kind of chance, or, as James Watt put it, by) 'random haphazarding'. *1867 Athenæum* 14 Sept. 336 (*κωσμία*) in Ephes. iv. 14, is translated *sleight*: the proper rendering seems to be recklessness, haphazardness. *1874 BURNARD My time* xxv. 232 This haphazard sort of profession. *1887 Chamb. Jnrl.* 26 Nov. 754 Seating them quite haphazardly.

† **Hapharah** (haftā'rā). [Heb. *הפירה* *haphīrāh*, pl. *haphīrāth*, lit. conclusion, f. *פיר*

pīlar to bring to an end.] The lesson from one of the Prophets, which is associated with each lesson from the Law (called *parashah*), and is read after it in the Jewish synagogue on the sabbath.

1793 MATHER Vind. Bible 362 Which custom of reading these Haphthorahs as an addition to the law parashas, still continues.

Hapless (hæ'plēs), *a.* Also 6-7 *-less*, *-lesse*. [f. *HAP* sb. 1 + *-LESS*.] Destitute of 'hap' or good fortune; unfortunate, unlucky, luckless.

1568 GRAFTON Chron. II. 2 Desyring to ende their haplesse lyfe. *a. 1592 GREENE Alphonsus* v. Wks. (Rldg.) 243/2 O hapless hap! o dire and cruel fate! *1635 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 181 The object of an haplesse and haplesse love. *1667 MILTON P. L.* ix. 404 O much deceav'd, much failing, hapless Eve! *a. 1700 SHEFFIELD* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 5, I . . wish my hapless life a shorter date. *1867 SMILES Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 170 Nor did distinction in learning protect the hapless Protestants.

Haplessly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a hapless manner; unfortunately, luckily; unhappily. *a. 1631 DRAYTON Wks.* IV. 1560 (Jod.) If ought it ail'd, or haplessly it cry'd. *1865 KINGSLEY Herew.* ix. He haplessly for himself thought he had a grievance. *1887 SWINBURNE Locrine* III. i. 41 This came By chance—mishap—most haplessly for thee.

Haplessness, *rare*. [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Hapless condition. In recent Dicts.

Haplite (hæ'plait). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἀπλοῦς* (see next) + *-ITE*.] (See quot.)

1879 RUTLEY Stud. Rocks xii. 211 Aplite or haplite . . also termed semi-granite or granitell, is a rock . . consisting of a crystalline-granular admixture of felspar and quartz.

Haplo-, combining form of Gr. *ἀπλό-*os, contr. *ἀπλοῦς* single, simple, as in **Haplocardiac** (hæplo-kā'idīæk), *a.* [Gr. *καρδία* heart], having a heart of simple structure; belonging to the **Haplocardia** or **Brachiopoda**. || **Haplocerus** [Gr. *κερας* horn], generic name of the Rocky Mountain sheep; hence **Haplocerine** *a.* **Haplocyemate** (-sai,f'māt), *a.* [Gr. *κύημα* embryo], developed directly from a more or less elongated gastrula (*Cent. Dict.* cites J. A. Ryder). **Haplomorpho-**, *ous* (-mō'fīk, -əs), *adj.* [Gr. *μορφή* shape], of simple form; belonging to the **Haplomorpha**, a division of medusans and also, in some classifications, of gastropods. **Haplopetalous** (-petālēs) *a.*, monopetalous; also, having a single row of petals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Haplostemonous** (-stēmōnēs), *a.*, Bot. [Gr. *στήμων* stamen], having a single circle or row of stamens. **Haplotomy** (hæplo'tōmī) [Gr. *ἀπλοτομία*], a simple cutting or incision (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854.)

1880 GRAY Struct. Bot. vi. § 2. 177 note, The androecium or the blossom is said to be isostemonous or haplostemonous when the stamens are of one series equal in number to that of the ground-plan of the blossom.

Haplodont (hæ'plōdōnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *HAPLO-* + Gr. *ὀδών*, *ὀδων*- tooth.]

A. adj. 1. Having the crowns of the molar teeth simple or single, and not divided into ridges, etc.

2. Belonging to the **Haplodontidae**, a family of North American rodents, called sewellels.

B. sb. One of the **Haplodontidae**.

Haplography (hæplo'grāfi). [f. *HAPLO-* + *-GRAPHY*.] Single writing; the unintentional writing of a letter or word, or series of letters or words, once, when it should be written twice. (The opposite of **DITTOGRAPHY**.)

1888 Gow Comp. Classics 55 **Haplography** or **Lipography** . . is a special and very common case of omission. *1896 W. M. LINDSAY Introd. Latin Textual Emend.* iii, The commonest kind of omission is that known as Haplography . . In Virgil G. iv. 311, for example, *Miscetur, tenuemque magis, magis aera carpunt*. Some MSS. offer *tenuemque magis aera*, omitting the second *magis*.

Haplohedra (hæplo'hēdrāl), *a.* *Cryst.* [f. *HAPLO-* + Gr. *ἑδρα* seat, base + *-AL*.] Applied to a system or form in which each normal bears only one face.

1878 GURNEY Crystallogr. 54. *1895 STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* v. 105 Where for each of its origin-planes the system or form belonging to it has only one plane extant parallel to the origin-plane, the system or form will be termed haplohedra.

Haplogy (hæplo'lōdgi). [f. *HAPLO-* + *-LOGY*.] The utterance of one letter, syllable, or word instead of two. Cf. **Haplography**.

1895 M. BLOOMFIELD in Amer. Jnrl. Philol. XVI. 411 The philosopher who coined *symbolatry* after *idolatry* (the latter *εἰδωλολατρία* changed by haplogy.)

Haply (hæ'pli), *adv.* Now *arch.* or *poet.* Also 4 **hapliche**, 5-7 **happely**. [f. *HAP* sb. 1 + *-LY* 2. The form *happely* connects this with **HAPPLY**.] 'By hap'; by chance or accident; perhaps, perchance; mayhap, maybe.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vi. 104 Þe dore I-closet . . to [kepe] þe ber-oute; Hapliche, an Hundred 3er er þou eft entre. *1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 76 b/1 Or I was unworthy to them or happily they were unworthy to me. *1506 TINDALE Acts* v. 39 Lest haply ye be founde to stryve agaynst god. *1604 SHAKS. Oth.* iv. ii. 44 If happily you my Father do suspect. *1650 R. STAPYLTON Strada's Louc C. Warren* II. 33 Some of them may be negligent . . and some happily ignorant. *1667 MILTON P. L.* iv. 378 My dwelling haply

may not please . . . your sense. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. l. 147 'Hap'ly I stole unheeded to her Chamber. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 97 'Haply some hoary-headed swain may say [etc.]. a 1806 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 481 This age, haply, may not witness the emancipation.

Hap'orth: see HALFPENNYWORTH.

Happ, Happe, obs. ff. HAP.

Happen (hæ'p'n), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *happene(n)*, *happenen*, 4 *hapene*, -in-, -yne, 4-6 *happine*, -yn(e), 5 *happin*, -on, 4-8 *hapne*, (*inff.* *happneth*, *happed*, etc.), 5- *happen*. [ME. f. HAP sb.¹ + -EN², or extended form of HAP v.¹]

1. *intr.* To come to pass (*orig.* by 'hap' or chance); to take place; to occur, betide, befall. The most general verb to express the simple occurrence of an event, often with little or no implication of chance or absence of design.

a. with the event expressed by a simple subject. (Formerly sometimes with *be* as auxiliary.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Magdalena* 392 Pu mycht sone peryste *be* *be* storme bat hapnis in *be* se. 1506 TINDALE *Mark* x. 32 What thinges shulde happen vnto him. 1528 LYNDSEAY *Dreue* 56 The mater hapnit thus. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 153 He shewed there all that was hapned. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 175 The greatest evil that can happen in this life. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 p. 8 There happened between these Two Men a Dispute about a Matter of Love. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 131 He would like to know what will happen to him.

b. *impersonally*, with or without *it*. The event may be expressed by a *subord. clause* or *infin. phr.* following the vb.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 464 Sa happinnyt þan in þat stode þar was dede lyand a yong man. *Ibid.*, *Bertholmeus* 73 Cyf it happe sa þat he wil thole hymne of þou fundyn *be*. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 If it hapne þat any man . . . dye by þe way. c 1475 *Ranf. Coityear* 382 That I haue hecht I sall had, hapin as it may. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 13 b. If there hapened to be any thing broken. 1580 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* ii. 6 b. It hapened not so. 1660 BLOUNT *Bacchyl.* i. (1680) 47 Some of their party . . . might quarter at the house (as had often hapned). 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fremy's Amusem. Ser.* & *Com.* 127 It hapening to Rain. 1756 JARR *Austen Pride & Prej.* vii. (1833) 24 As it happens, they are all of them very clever.

† c. with an indirect object (dative): To befall. Constr. as in a or b. *Obs.* or *dial.*

13. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 27 Þe hapel clene of his hert hapenez ful fayre. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Johannes* 147 It hapnyt syue þir junge men twa Vith John, þare master, for to ga. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8831 Now fryndes, in faith, vs is faire hapont. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3178 If hym hapne to haf enemys. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 3 If . . . it shall happen any such person or persons to retourne into the realme. 1556 SPENSER *State Ire.* (Globe) 612/1 Yf it should happen the Captayne suddainly to dye, or to be slayne in battell. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1656) 52. 1801 E. HILKE *St. Margaret's Cave* III. 272 Lest any vexatious accident should happen him by the way. 1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* II. 123 No harm shall happen you.

† d. With *out*. (Cf. to fall out.) *Obs.*

a 1643 I.D. FALKLAND in *View some Exceptions*, etc. (1646) 124 The case he puts is morally impossible to happen out. 1684 tr. *Entropius* vii. 106 It hapened out that these two Consuls . . . were slain. 1701 SWIFT *Mrs. Harris's Petition* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 60 Here's an ugly accident has hapen'd out.

† 2. With *to*, *unto*: To fall to the lot of; to fall into the hands of; to come in the way of. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answer* i. Wks. 1851 I. 154 If temporal dominion or possession happen to the minister of the gospel. 1581 SAVILE *Agric.* (1622) 186 His Pretorship also he passed over in the same sort, with the like silence: for none of the iudicial places happened vnto him. a 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 37 All such duties, rents, reliefs, wardships, copyholds or the like, that had hapned unto him. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* x. 53 So little a part of it, as that which will happen to my share. a 1764 R. LLOYD *Fam. Lett. Rhimes* Wks. 1774 II. 85 More compassion . . . Thas always happens to the share Of the more cruel human fair.

3. To have the hap or fortune (to do something). (With the indirect obj. of f c changed into the grammatical subject; cf. HAP v.¹ 2.)

13. *Cursor M.* 3602 (Gött.) þu may hapin to sla sum dere. 1330 GOWER *Conf.* I. 239 Supplaut with his slie caste Full ofte happeneth for to mowe Thing which another man hath sowe. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 160 b. If they happen to eate Lupines, they will straight swell under the eyes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 740 One of their Ships . . . hapened to strike on a great Whale with her full stemme. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 17/2 The conversation hapened to turn on the lottery. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* iii. I happen to know that she is. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 The impression that the hearer . . . happens to have formed.

4. To chance to be or to come; to come or go casually; to make one's appearance; to 'turn up', occur. *Obs.* or *dial.* exc. as in b.

a 1400-50 Alexander 2364 Alexander with his armee . . . Has hapend ȝit at bedire to be herre of his faes. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 351 Scho . . . told his eyme, that he was hapnyt thar. 1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. 30 He felt himself hapnit amyd his fone. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cl. The knots or kernels that happen in any part of the body. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. v. 37 Two other Officers . . . coming up to us, asked how we hapened abroad so late? 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 85, I once hapened in Company with a very ingenious Gentleman. 1800 WREMS *Washington* i. (1877) 5 Some young Americans hapening at Toulon. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii. It's the only book thou canst not happen wrong in.

b. with *on*, *upon* (occas. *of*): To come upon by chance or casually, to chance to find or meet with.

1533 MORR *Apology* 5 [They] can not yet happen on them, but after longe sekyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* vi. 1 They hapened on the place where it was wrytten [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 190 The capitain . . . hapened by chaunce of a fisher man. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 312 If sometime you hapen of an uncouth word. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 71 The Harwich . . . hapened upon a quick sand. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 33 When we were driving our Piles, we often hapened on some of the large Stones. 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 715/2 'Pockets' of precious metals hapened upon by miners. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xii. I had just hapened of him up a tree when you began to halloo.

c. with *into*. *Obs.* exc. U.S.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 143 a. If at any time a riche man happen into his handes, [etc.]. 1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 36 They hapened into the company of a . . . Priest. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* (1729) 193 If they do chance to come amongst them and hapen into their hands. 1889 Boston (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 29 Oct. 2/3 Happening into a book auction sale in Boston.

d. *Happen in:* To go or come in casually; *esp.* to 'drop' in (at a house). U.S. *Happen in with*, to fall in with, to meet casually. *Sc.* and *Eng. dial.*

1873 Mrs. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xxxiii. (1876) 422 A friend or two hapening in now and then to see them. 1883 W. BLAIRIE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 905/1 Just hapen in with them at meal-time. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 34 Say, stranger, have you any objection if I happen in here along of you?

5. *trans.* (by ellipsis from 4 b.) To meet with casually, to incur. *dial.*

1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Happen*, often used actively, in the sense of, To meet with, to incur. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 2/2 Men-of-war are constantly . . . hapening mischances of one kind or another.

† **Happen, a. Obs.** Also 4 -yne. [Deriv. of HAP sb.¹ or v.¹: suffix uncertain.] Fortunate, happy, blessed.

13. E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 13-15 Þay ær happen þæt han in hert pouertē . . . þay ær happen also þæt haunte mekenesse. 13. *Gaw. & Cr. Wnt.* 56 Þe hapnest vnder heuten. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Placulus* 31 Happyne man is he þat, befor he þire taknis se, Penance to do here will begyne.

Hence † **Happily adv.**, fortunately, happily.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Marcus* 25 Þare he sa hapnily wrocht þane þat mony sawle to cristie he wane.

Happen, adv. north. dial. [app. HAPPEN v. in pres. subjunctive: cf. *mayhap* (in north. dial. *mappere*).] Mayhap, perhaps, maybe, perchance.

1700 Mrs. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* 59 Weest hapen git an Organ then. 1828 *Cruven Dial.*, *Happen*, used as an adverb, probably, perhaps. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre*, She'll hapen do better. 1865 T. BRIERLEY in *Harland Lanc. Lyr.* 246 Happen the ice may let in.

† **Happenable, a. Obs. rare.** [-ABLE.] Capable of happening; that may possibly happen.

a 1699 OSBORN *Queries Misc.* (1673) 583 Through a concurrence of all events happenable to Man.

Happening (hæ'p'nɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. HAPPEN; occurrence.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 13 By accidental happening. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 8 The every daies hapning of such things. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 684/1 Waiting for the happening of any future event.

2. (with *pl.*) An event, occurrence; a chance.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer*. *Osor.* 169 No place is left to the happenynges of fortune. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 107 The many and strange alterings and happenings to Men. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iii. 338 The Happenings must bear nearly the same Ratio to the Failures. 1895 H. P. ROBINSON *Men born equal* 101 The happenings of the next day or the next month.

Happening, ppl. a. [f. HAPPEN v. + -ING 2.]

1. That happens; occurring; chancing.

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Happenyng, *aduenant*. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 42 b. An Ague may be the happenyng cause. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boethius* (E. E. T. S.) 91 Of the succession of Chaunce, of hapning Luckes.

2. Casual, chance, occasional. *Sc.*

a 1605 POLWART *Flying to. Montgomerie* 560 Hapning hairez blawin withersuns aback. *Mod. Sc.* I have been there at a happening time. You may still find a happening apple on the tree.

Happenny, obs. and dial. f. HALFPENNY.

† **Happer, v.¹ Obs. rare.**—[Cf. MDu. *haperen* to hesitate, stutter (Kilian), Ger. *hapern* to stick, stop: see Grimm.] *intr.* ? To stutter.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 75 A foule anger: in the whyche the mouthe foometh: the nostryles droppeth: and the tonge happereth.

† **Happer, v.² Obs. or dial.** [In quot. 1587, app. freq. of *hap*, *HOP* v.; in the s.w. dial. use perh. a different word.] *intr.* (See quot.)

1587 HARMER tr. *Beza's Serm.* xix. 242 A new swarme of locusts. . . to happer and swarme throughout the worlde [pour formiliter parmi le monde]. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Happer*, to crackle; to patter. *West.* 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Happery*, v. i. and adj., snap or crackle.

Happer, Sc. form of HOPPER sb.

Happify (hæ'pɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. HAPPY a. + -FY.]

trans. To make happy. (Now unusual.)

1612 SYLVESTER *Trag. Hen. Gt.* 642 This Prince . . . One short Mis-hap for ever Happifies. 1656 S. H. Gold, *Law* 88 It will surely conduce to prolong your days, besides happyfying them. 1786 I. PERKINS *Poem* in H. R. Stiles *Bundling* (1869) 99 To happyfy his life. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 79 If that don't happyfy your heart, then my name's not Sam Slick. 1892 *Spectator* 9 Apr.

497/1 Finding infants whom she could wash and dress and happy among the alleys and courts of the East-End.

Hence **Hæ'ppified ppl. a.**

a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. (1858) 63 Purged of the idea of . . . happified selfishness. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 461 This happified convention.

Happiless, a. rare. [erron. f. HAPPY a. + -LESS.] Void of happiness.

1618 FIELD *Amends for Ladies* iv. i. in Hazl. *Doddsley* XI. 144 Because man does not so, Shall we conclude his making happiles? 1870 *Daily News* 3 Nov., The hopeless, happiless condition of this poor girl.

Happily (hæ'pɪli), *adv.* Also 4-7 *happely*. [f. HAPPY a. + -LY 2.] In a happy manner.

1. By chance; perchance; = **HAPLY**, *arch.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 624 Þe dore closed . . . to kepe þee with-outen Happily an hundreth wyntre. a 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 8/2 *Fortassis*, happilyche. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 109 Pat apply I be not greuid to deny God. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 493 Such as happily will demaund, what reason this custome . . . hath. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 57. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 91 Happily . . . they intended Neptune, or I know not what Devill. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 432 Happily there may not be so considerable Alterations in the gravity of the Atmosphere far off at Land. 1890 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* 18 The Iranian traditions may take us back for three, or happily, for four thousand years.

2. With or by good fortune; fortunately, luckily, successfully. (Now often in weakened sense, expressing that it is well that things are so.)

c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 2495 No gom miht hem finde, so happiliche þei hem hidde. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 986 Schir Jhone the Grayme to thaim come happily. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 266 It chaunced so happily the same time for the Englishmen that [etc.]. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. ii. 9. I am glad I came this way so happily. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 421 How happily several members of the Arcadian academy have succeeded. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 110 The case happily stands alone in his biography.

3. With successful or satisfactory adaptation to circumstances; aptly, fitly, appropriately; felicitously.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 168 She happily resteth with him, whom in her lifetime she so earnestly served. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ii. 191 Thou art to wilde, to rude, and bold of voyce, Parts that become thee happily enough. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 341 After those haue bin rightly conceiued, they are as happily to bee expressed. 1668 STIRLINGH. *Orig. Sac.* i. i. § 20 Some (I will not say how happily) have conjectured, that [etc.]. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xiii. Their chronology . . . coincides very happily with the accounts given by Moses. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 412 Minds . . . happily constituted for the cultivation of science purely experimental. 1874 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) III. 235 A capital example of your happily-planned publication.

4. With mental pleasure or content.

In early instances difficult to distinguish from 2 and 3. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 788 To marry himself wherin he should never happily love. 1501 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. iii. 57 He writes How happily he liues, how well-belou'd. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 134 Which they once happily enjoy'd. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 p. 3 A very loving Couple most happily paired. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 19 So with Mallius happily Happy Julia weddeth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 397 Those who would live happily should . . . do no wrong to one another.

Happiness (hæ'pɪnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being happy.

1. Good fortune or luck in life or in a particular affair; success, prosperity.

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Happynesse, *prosperité*. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. i. 14 Wish me partaker in thy happinesse. When thou do'st meet good hap. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. i. § 1. 263 This also . . . was a part of her happiness; that she was neuer out-laid with too great warres at once. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. of Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 24 Whether . . . we follow them by the only force of natural happiness, or instinct. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 277 It is a very great Happiness, and particular Providence of God, that the Sea and Rivers here seem . . . to contest. *Mod.* When in Switzerland I had the happiness to meet a friend whom I had not seen for many years.

b. in *pl.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 36 Nature hath . . . heaped into this teritorie . . . all those delightful happineses. 1676 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 18 Ten thousand happinesses wait on you. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 69 It was therefore one of our greatest happinesses. 1885 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxviii. 2 Heaped up happinesses in the plural belong to that man who fears the Lord.

2. The state of pleasurable content of mind, which results from success or the attainment of what is considered good.

1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 357 Like beast [that] hath no hope of happinesse or blis. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 26 To soure your happinesse, I must report The Queene is dead. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 621 Let it suffice thee that thou know'st Us happy, and without Love no happiness. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 3 Happiness consists in the attainment of the highest and most lasting natural good. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 1 Oh Happiness! our being's end and aim! Good, Pleasure, Ease, Content! what'er thy name. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat. Intro.* 5 Happiness signifies a gratified state of all the faculties. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* III. i. § 8 Each one's happiness may be defined as the surplus gained when the total of pain is subtracted from the total of pleasure.

b. *Greatest happiness of the greatest number*, as a principle of moral and political action: first enunciated by Hutcheson 1725, thence taken into Italian 'la massima felicità nel maggior numero'

by Beccaria *Dei Delitti e delle Pene* (Monaco, 1764) 4 (English translation 1766); thence in Priestley 1768, and Bentham 1776; at the instance of Gen. P. Thompson, 1829, shortened to 'greatest happiness principle', 'rule of greatest happiness'.

1785 HUTCHESON *Ideas Beauty & Virtue* iii. § 8. 164 That Action is best which accomplishes [1786] procures the greatest Happiness for the greatest Numbers; and that worst, which in like manner occasions Misery. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Ess. on Govt.* 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. on Govt.* Wks. 1843 X. 142. 1829 GRN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 130 The latest improvement, therefore, of the philosopher [Bentham]... is to dismiss the superfluous 'greatest number', and declare that the just object of politics and morals, is simply 'the greatest happiness'. And the accessory proposition is, that the greatest aggregate of happiness must always include the happiness of the greatest number. *Ibid.* 240 The rule of the greatest happiness evidently includes the motive. 1834 *Ibid.* III. 118 But these [ascetics] too, were pursuers of the Greatest-Happiness Principle. after a sort. 1894 B. KIDD *Soc. Evolut.* x. (1895) 290 'The greatest happiness of the greatest number'—long a prominent doctrine in English politics.

3. Successful or felicitous aptitude, fitness, suitability, or appropriateness; felicity.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 191. *Clau.* He is a very proper man. *Princ.* He hath indeed a good outward happiness. 1608 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 213 How pregnant (sometimes) his Replies are? A happiness That often Madnesse hits on. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN'S *Hist. Brit.* iii. 361 The charge of the whole fleet she committed to Charles Howard of Effingham... of whose happiness she had a very good persuasion. a 1668 DENHAM in *Guardian* No. 164 ¶ 3 There being certain graces and happinesses peculiar to every language. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Cowley* Wks. II. 23 He... reduces it from strength of thought to happiness of language. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. i. Possessing no vigour of language, and gifted with no happiness of expression.

Happing, *vbl. sb.* [f. HAP v. + -ING.] The action of the verb HAP¹; in quot., Fortune.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 3958 Here es the hope of my hele, my happinge of armes!

Happing, *vbl. sb.* [f. HAP v. + -ING.] a. The action of the verb HAP²; covering up. b. *concr.* A covering; a coverlet, quilt, rug.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Canticles 510 Pou rest him all be happinge bat he had of bi chosen men. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Happinge, or byllynge. 1503 in *Nicolas Test. Vint.* (1826) I. 450 Stuffe of bedding... a quilt happing... a square happing, white and black... a chike happing. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 134 How fraile a Carkasse... is shrouded under so gorgeous happing. 1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 23/5 Her head smothered in the bed-happings.

† **Happious**, *a. Obs. rare* — [f. HAP sb. + -ous, or HAPPY a., after words of Fr. origin in -ous.] Fortuitous; 'chancy'.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. x. This worlde... governed, not with unstedfast or happyous thing, but with rules of reson.

Happy (*hæ'pi*), *a.* [f. HAP sb. + -y.]

† 1. Coming or happening by chance; fortuitous; chance. *Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. Prolog. 3 The very hunter to fynd his happy pray. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. ii. 258 Any happy concourse of Atoms.

2. Having good 'hap' or fortune; lucky, fortunate; favoured by lot, position, or other external circumstance.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 121 Wys men sayis he is happy That be othir will him chasty. c 1400 *Deser. Troy* 11217 He is happy, bat a harme hastily amendes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 226/1 Happy, fortunatus. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE l. 376 Happy he was, tuk fysche haboundanie. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 7 Happy man happy dole. c 1575 GASCOIGNE *Princes Warre* lxxvi. Wks. 1869 I. 166 He... Weenes yet at last to make a happy hande By bloudie warre. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xi. I was so happy as not to be thereabouts at that time. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 495 The happy seat of liberty, plenty, and letters. 1895 L. J. SMITH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 692/1 A testator in the happy position of having... really both in Lancashire and in America.

† b. Blessed, beatified. *Obs.* Of happy memory, a phrase conventionally applied to the deceased.

1526 TINDALE *Yas.* i. 25 He shalbe happi in his dede. c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* v. 3 Happi be ye beggars in spijit. 1604 E. G. D'ACOSTA'S *Hist. Indies* I. iv. 15 As the happy Chrysostome hath learnedly spoken. 1611 BIBLE *John* xlii. 17 If yee know these things, happy are ye if ye do them. 1693 *Humours Town* 69 To the Assigns of Tom. Saffold, of happy Memory. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser.* & Com. 84 Prettier than Dony of Happy Memory.

3. Characterized by or involving good fortune; fortunate, lucky; prosperous; favourable, propitious. (Now used only in certain collocations, in which there is association with senses 4 or 5.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1334 Continuel happy comynge Of worldly gudes, es a takenyng Of be dampnacion bat sal be. 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* xii. 130 A loyfull hap & happy ioy. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvii. 157 It was happy for them that the wether was so fayre. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 378 What king in his adventures hath had more happye successe? 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 2 In lesse then one houre... we enjoyed a happye blast. 1734 W. SNEGRAVE *Gwine* 277 It proved very happy for me. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 489 When one of those happy accidents occurs. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xi. 'This is my birthday, Pip'. I was going to wish her many happy returns.

4. Having a feeling of great pleasure or content of mind, arising from satisfaction with one's circumstances or condition; also in weakened sense: Glad, pleased.

1526 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxxvii. (cxxxiv.) 572 Ther-

fore it is an olde proverbe: he is nat poore y^e is happy. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 145 Better be happy then wise. 1625 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* v. Heaven created him, To make he happy. a 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 5 Resolved to leave England since he could not be happy in it. a 1732 GAY *Songs & Ball.*, *New Song on New Similes* (1784) II. 117 Full as an egg was I with glee, And happy as a king. 1773 in *Wilkes Corr.* (1805) IV. 161, I am happy at your liking Eastbourn so well. 1783 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* I. vi. (1830) 15 In strictness, any condition may be denominated happy, in which the amount or aggregate of pleasure exceeds that of pain. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi. We will do all we can to make you happy. 1891 O. W. HOLMES *Lett.* Oct. I am glad to hear that you are well and busy, which is, I think, the same as being happy.

5. Successful in performing what the circumstances require; apt, dexterous; felicitous.

Happy dispatch: see DISPATCH, HARA-KIRI. c 1320 *Cursor M.* 3505 (Fairf.) He was happy to gammys sere Of beste of wode of fowels of ruer. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3978 Hardyeste of hande, happyeste in armes. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G viij. He was apt and happy in armes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 34 Have you the Tongues? *Cal.* My youthfull traualle therein made me happy. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 338 Our English Translators have not been very happy in their Version of this Passage. 1758 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* Intro. 3 One Gentleman is happy at a Reply; another excels in a Rejoinder. 1884 G. SHAW-LEWIS in *19th Cent.* Jan. 37 The artist... has been most happy in depicting the parents reposing in death.

b. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by fitness for the circumstance or occasion; appropriate, fitting, felicitous.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4677 (Fairf.) Porou his awen happy [v. rr. scil-wis, with] rede He filled wiþ wine bap quyte and rede. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 18 Saint Dennis bless this happy Stratageme. 1596 — *1 Hen. VI.* v. iv. 162 If a lye may do thee grace He'll gild it with the happiest tearmes I have. 1668 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. l. § 8 The happy use the Primitive learned Christians made of all those passages. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. i. A most happy thought. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* 21 Sept. The situation is happy, the gardens elegantly disposed. 1793 BRIDGES *Math. Evid.* 82 His definition appears to me far from happy. 1808 MILL *Utilit.* 84 This happy thought was considered to get rid of the whole difficulty. 1879 McCARHY *Omn. Times* II. xxix. 391 No comparison could be more misleading or less happy. *Mod.* No happier reply could have been given.

6. *colloq. humorous.* Slightly drunk; 'elevated'.

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 559 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow... under the effects of good fellowship, it is said that he is... Happy. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxx. An opportunity of making himself a 'little happy'.

7. *Comb.* as happy-hearted, -making, -tempered.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* Poems (1717) 208 Yet happy-happes Day, blest ill-lost Breath, Both for our better Fortune, and your own! c 1630 MILTON *Time* 18 Him, to whose happy-making sight... When once our heavenly-guided soul shall climb. 1828-61 J. BROWN *Horn. Subs.* (1863) 163 A singularly happy, and happy-making man. *Ibid.* *Miss Stirling Graham* (1882) 173 She retained to the last her happy-heartedness. 1864 E. H. W. SONN. & *Poems, Longest & Shortest*, 'O summer day! so soon away!' The happy-hearted sigh and say.

† **Happy**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To render happy.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vi. That use is not forbidden usery Which happies those that pay the willing lone. 1600-26 *Brown's Pasquill's Message* iii. While only Truth... Hapeth the Heart, and makes the Soule divine. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 419 We are happyed ever.

† **Happy-be-lucky**, *adv. Obs.* = next.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 40 We must go forward: happy be luckie. 1708 MORTHEUX *Rabelais* v. x. Happy be lucky, 'tis all a case.

Happy-go-lucky, *adv., a. (and sb.).*

a. adv. just as it may happen; as luck will have it; haphazard.

1674 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. i. You have your twenty guineas in your pocket for helping me into my service; and, if I get into Mrs. Martha's quarters, you have a hundred more—if into the widow's, fifty.—happy go lucky! 1699 SIR T. MORGAN *Progr. France* in *Arb. Garner* IV. 641 The Redcoats cried, 'Shall we fall on in order, or happy-go-lucky'. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* iv. (1722) 238 Hittee Missee, happy go lucky, as the blind Man kill'd the Crow. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 272 Messrs. Hubbards resisted [the action] on the plea of having sold him 'happy go lucky' (meaning the purchaser was to take him with all faults, for better for worse.)

b. adj. Of persons or their actions: Taking things as they happen to come; easy-going.

1896 READE *Never too late* xv. The first thing was to make Carter think and talk, which he did in the happy-go-lucky way of his class. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vi. 241 There were never such comfortable, easy-going, happy-go-lucky people. 1880 'T. McGRATH' *Pict. Jr. Irel.* 7 Forced habits of industry not natural to the happy-go-lucky Celt.

c. sb. a. A happy-go-lucky person. b. Happy-go-lucky quality or character.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxvii. 128 A happy-go-lucky; neither craven nor valiant. 1893 S. POPE in *Times*, There had been a good deal of 'happy-go-lucky' in the manner in which the election was conducted.

Hence **Happy-go-luckyism**, *noun-nd.*

1889 LD. DESART *Little Chateleine* II. xxiv. 136 The atmosphere of happy-go-luckyism she had come into.

Haprune, *obs. form* of AFRON.

14.. *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 770/7 Nec limas*, a haprune.

† **Haps**, *adv. Obs.* Also 6 happes. [f. HAP sb. + -s, with adverbial -s: cf. PERHAPS.] 'By hap', haply, perhaps, perchance.

1529 NASH *Amat. Abund.* Cij b. Who so snatcheth up follies too greedilie may happes prove a wittome whiles he fisheth for finer witte. 1595 — *P. Penniless* (ed. 2) Ep. to Printer Aij. I might haps (halfe a year hence) write the returne of the Knight of the Post from Hell. 1628 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 94 It may haps be objected on the other part, That [etc.].

Haps (*hæ'p*), *obs. forms* of HAP.

Hap'worth, contracted f. HALFPENNYWORTH.

Haque, -but, var. HAKE sb. + HACKBUT.

Haqueton (*hæ'kɛtɒn*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms:

5 haeton, 5-9 haqueton, 6 hocton, hugtoun, 6-7 haketon, ho(o)queton, 9 hauqueton, hawketon, 6- haqueton; see also ACTON. [A later modification of ME. *aketoun*, ACTON (q.v.), after OF. *hocqueton*, *hocton*, F. *hoqueton*.]

A stuffed jacket or jerkin worn under the mail; a jacket of leather or the like plated with mail: = ACTON.

a 1400 *Octavian* 878 When he on Florent haeton caste. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 16 He percid hit and the hauberk and the haqueton. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxix. 734 Hocquetons and gantletttes of steele. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 91 His Hugtoun was of Crammesse veluet. 1599 THYNNER *Animadv.* (1875) 31 'Haketon' is a sleeveless lackett of plate for the warre, covered with anye other stuffe. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. vii. 65, I am... weary of wearing... Hocquetons. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxviii. To see the gore trickle down his rich embroidered haqueton. 1830 JAMES DARNLEY *xxxi*. He was dressed in a haqueton, or close jacket of buff leather.

Har, *obs. form* of HAIR, HER (*her, their*), HIGHER, HOAR; var. of HAAR, HARRE.

Haraana, *harancane*, early ff. HURRICANE.

Harach, var. of HARATCH.

† **Haraeous**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 haraious, -iows, harsious, harageus. [perh. repr. an OF. **arageux*, related to *aragier* to become furious, *aragie* furious, *aragement*, *aragerie*, *aragison*, rage, fury.] Stern, cruel, violent.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 1645 They hye to be holte, thes harageous knyghtez. *Ibid.* 1834 The hethene harageous kyng apnone the bethie lyggez. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Haraious, or sterne... *ausustus, rigidus*. 14.. *Medulla*, MS. Cant. in *Promp. Parv.* 227 note, *Immanis*, haraious, grete, cruelle or dredeffulle.

Hence † **Haraously** *adv. Obs.*, cruelly.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 76 When þou hast dysdeyn of symple folk... & haresiously takyst on wyth hem.

|| **Hara-kiri** (*hā-rā-kī-rī*). Also corruptly *hara-kari*, *hurry-curry*. [Japanese (colloquial and vulgar), f. *hara* belly + *kiri* cut. (The more elegant expression is said to be *seppuku*.)] Suicide by disembowelment, as formerly practised by the higher classes in Japan, when in circumstances of disgrace, or under sentence of death. Also called (by Englishmen) *happy dispatch*: see DISPATCH sb. 4. Also *transf.*

1896 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 460 (title) Hara-kari of Japan. 1899 *Times* 18 Aug. 10 These officers no longer perform har-kari, or in other words disembowel themselves, rather than survive the disgrace of admitting foreigners. 1862 HOLMES *Hunt after Captain in Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 58 He will very commonly consent to the thing asked, were it to commit har-kari. 1871 A. B. MITCHELL *Old Japan* II. 195 The ceremony of hara-kiri was added afterwards in the case of persons belonging to the military class being condemned to death. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 17 Mar. 4 The Liberal Unionist party... will hesitate long before committing 'hara-kari' in that fashion. 1888 J. L. ATKINSON in *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 7 June, Hara-kiri, the Japanese method of self-destruction in the baronial days, was practised only by the Samurai, who were the two-sworded retainers of the barons or Daimyos. Hara-kiri is rarely if ever heard of as being done in Japan nowadays.

Hara (*l*), *harat*, *obs. forms* of HERALD.

Haram, var. of HAREM.

Harangue (*hā-ræ'ŋ*), *sb.* Forms: 5 arang, 7 har(r)ange, harang, 8 harrangue, 7- harangue.

[In Scottish writers from c 1450: in Eng. after 1600: a. OF. *arange* (14-15th c.), *harangue* (16th c.), ad. med.L. *harangia* in same sense, It. *aringa*, Fr., Sp. *arenga*; cf. It. *aringo* place of declamation, arena, etc. Referred by Diez to OHG. *aring*, MHG. *ring*, ring, circle of auditors, spectators, etc., arena.] A speech addressed to an assembly; a loud or vehement address, a tirade; formerly, sometimes, a formal or pompous speech.

a 1450 *Ratis Raving* l. 243 To tell the al how mycht befall, To lang arang men wald it call. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Oratio*, a praier, a harang, speech. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 2. 32 Sweetly touched with eloquence and perswasion of Bookes, of Sermones, of haranges. c 1610 SIR J. MELVILLE *Mem.* (1735) 313 All who heard his grave Harangue. 1611 CORN., *Sermon*... an Harang, or Oration, made vnto the people. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 86 He made a long harrange about that horrid Act. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 2 Mr. President began an Harangue upon your Introduction to my Epistle. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* II. 112 Telemachus, intemperate in harangue. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1854) 298 He uttered his spirit-stirring harangues. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 219 He called an assembly... and made a harangue in vindication of his past conduct.

b. *Comb.*, as *harangue-maker*, one who makes a harangue; *spec.* the speaker or chairman in the old Scottish parliament.

1560 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 127. Harangue-maker. 1799 *Robertson Hist. Scot.* II. App. 141. His lieutenant for this time, is chosen speaker of the parliament, or harangue-maker as these men call it.

Harangue, v. Also 8 *harangue*. [a. F. *haranguer* (15-16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), 'to make an Oration; to preach or speak long vnto', *Cotgr.*]

1. *intr.* To make an address or speech to an assembly; to deliver a harangue; to declaim.

1660 *EVERLYN Mem.* 4 July, I heard Sir Samuel Tuke harangue to the House of Lords. 1709 *STEELE & SWIFT Tatler* No. 67. P. 19 Such as harangue in Pulpits. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xi. My wife... undertook to harangue for the family. 1800-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1837) II. 14 There is no subject, which men in general like better to harangue on than politics. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 437 Haranguing against each other, moving votes of censure.

2. *trans.* To address in a harangue; to make a formal public speech to.

1688 *WOOD Life* 31 May, Thence to the Physick Garden where Dr. (Robert) Morison harangued him [the Moorish ambassador]. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* II. xliii. 591 He often harangued the troops. 1808 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 119 Heard the voice of T. R. haranguing the mob. a 1868 *BUCKLE Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 553 In the sixteenth century ambassadors were obliged to harangue princes in Latin.

b. To urge out of or into by haranguing.

a 1698 *MARVELL Wks.* II. 309 (R.) The author... endeavoured to harangue up the nation into fury against tender consciences. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 128 The Doctor... harangues them out of the little sense they have.

Hence *Haranguing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1708 R. O. in *Hearne's Collect.* 24 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 91 *Yr Haranguing Tribe* y' fills y' dignities in y' Church. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. vi. 435 His talent at haranguing. 1850 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) I. 158 The haranguing style to which Plato was in general so averse.

Haranguer (hæ'raŋgə). [f. *prec. vb.* + *ER* 1.] One who harangues or addresses an assembly; a noisy declaimer.

a 1668 *DAVENANT To the Noble Widow Wks.* (1673) 306 More Brains than would serve the head of a Giant Or all the Haranguers of Paris and London. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achil.* 509 With them join'd all th' haranguers of the throng. That thought to get preferment by the tongue. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. v. 397 Those haranguers of the mob. 1828 *HOGG Life Shelley* I. 430 To look the petulant little haranguer in the face.

Haras (hæ'rās, ||arā). Now treated as Fr. Forms: 4 *haraoe*, 4 *haras*, 5 *haraes*, *harrasse*, (*haryage*), 6 *harres*, *harreise*, *harrage*, 7 *haraoe*, *harrase*, 4- *haras*. [a. OF. *haras* (12th c.), later *haras* 'horses and mares kept only for breed' (*Cotgr.*), in med.L. *haracium*, of uncertain origin; Diez suggests relationship to Arabic *faras* horse.] An enclosure or establishment in which horses and mares are kept for breeding; hence, † a stud, breed, or race of horses (*obs.*).

1292 *BRITTON* III. vii. § 5 As vaches et a genices et as harascz des jumentz et des poyeins en boys. a 1300 *Land Cokayne* 35 in E. E. P. (1862) 157 Nother harace, nother stode. 131. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5710 As wicked coltes out of haras. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 840 This craft in gentyl haras is to charge. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xxii. 55 (Jam.) Ane haryage... he had gud, That had swyk twelf in til his stud. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 147 Jondyr is an hous of haras that stant be the wey. 1540-1 *Elvyr Image Gov.* (1549) 127 Who setteth by a ragged, a restie or ill favoured colte, because that the harreise, wherof that kinde is comen... wanne the price of rennyng at the game of Olympys? 1594 *CAREW Huart's Exam. Wits* (1616) 306 A mare of a good harage. 1608 - *Cornwall* 24a, Nature denying a great harace. 1798 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 54 Supporting a wretched haras (stud). 1887 *Times* 24 Dec. 10/1 The foreign haras which were established... in various countries on the Continent created a most serious drain upon our resources in this country. *Ibid.* 10/2 The establishment of a Government haras, or breeding station.

Harass (hæ'rās, v. Also 7 *harrase*, *har(r)-asse*, 7-8 *harrass*. [a. F. *harrasser* (1562 in *Godef.*) 'to tire or toyle out, to spend or weaken, wearie or wear out by ouertoyling; also, to vex, disquiet, importune, harrie, hurrie, turmoile, torment' (*Cotgr.*); perh. a derivative form of OF. *harer* to set a dog on.]

† 1. *trans.* To wear out, tire out, or exhaust with fatigue, care, trouble, etc. *Obs. or dial.*

a 1606 *BACON* (J.), These troops came to the army but the day before, harassed with a long and wearisome march. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Harasse*... to tire or toyl out, to spend or weaken, weary, or wear out. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 214 When athirst, restrain 'em from the Flood; Their Bodies harass, sink 'em when they run. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* v. i. Nature oppress'd, and harass'd out with care, Sinks down to rest. 1730 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* x. (1731) 159 After they [horses] have been harass'd, and gone through their assigned Tasks... they should be rid gently out of the Manage. 1760-78 tr. *Juan & Ullon's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 37 They are so harassed with labour, and their wages so small.

† 2. To harry, lay waste, devastate, plunder. *Obs.* a 1618 *RALPHIGH Mahomet* (1637) 65 Burnt and harrazed the Countrie. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius's Low C. Warres* 261 While they harassed the Fields. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 137 Parties which Harassed and Plundered and Burnt all the Country. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithe* iv. 198 The Danish War... very cruelly harassed this Land.

3. To trouble or vex by repeated attacks. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 63 (R.) To harass and wearie the English, they did vpon all aduantage set vpon them with their light-horse. 1797 *SWIFT Let. Eng. Tongue Wks.* VOL. V.

1755 II. i. 183 The Britains... daily harassed by cruel inroads from the Picts. 1783 *Polite Trav.* 77 The new settlers had... no enemy to harass them. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. 343 The Argives continued... to harass the Epidaurians with repeated incursions. 1865 *PARKMAN Huguenots* i. (1875) 8 The Indians unceasingly harassed their march.

4. To trouble, worry, distress with annoying labour, care, perplexity, importunity, misfortune, etc.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Harasse*... also to vex, disquiet, etc. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 158 Alarmed and harassed by Earthquakes. 1738 *JOHNSON London* 166 The griefs that harass the distress'd. 1845 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. vi. iii. 415 A mind harassed by the perplexing state of affairs. 1865 *TENNISON Maud* I. xix. 22 Vext with lawyers and harass'd with debt.

trans. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antig.* i. i. § 4 When it [the ground] should be harassed by their labour, it should bring forth some of its fruits.

5. *techin.* To scrape or rub.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 93 To soften the skins after dyeing, they are harassed by a knife, the point of which is curved upwards.

Hence **Harassed** *vbl. a.* (whence **Harassingly** *adv.*); **Harassing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* (whence **Harassingly** *adv.*). Also **Harassable** *a.*, capable of being harassed. **Harasser**, one who or that which harasses. **Harassery** (*notice-wd.*), harassing action.

1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xiv, She... knew where his 'harassable points were and how to irritate them. 1893 *CHAS. DRYDEN tr. Juvenal, Sat.* vii. (1697) 178 Whether he should... into Quarters put his 'harass'd Men. 1796 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 217 Not... a seat whereon to rest our harassed limbs. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croaker Papers* I. xii. 359 His successor... passed a harassed life.

1891 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept. 710/2 On the edge of life, fighting anxiously, 'harassingly', for a foothold. 1907 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4322/1 Fire and Sword, the too too fatal 'Harassers of these bordering Places. 1805 G. ELLIS *Spec. E. E. Rom.* I. 23 (R.) Unnumbered harassers Of the Fleet and Scots. 1834 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 10 Dec. (1834), Well may you talk of 'harassing' cares'. The first that I dread for you are the personal 'harassers' of individual pretenders.

1669 *DILLINGHAM Myst. Iniq. Anatomised* 35 The 'harassing, spoiling, and imprisonment of the Nonconformists. 1848 *MANNING Sermon* (1848) I. 238 To be set free from the harassing of indwelling evils. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Berkeley the Banker* i. vii. 137 You must have had... an extremely 'harassing day, Sir. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. ix. 389 The harassing attacks of the nimble Welsh. 1882 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIX. 200 The roads became 'harassingly' bad. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 417 Schumann literature... has become almost harassingly voluminous.

Harass, sb. [f. *prec. vb.*] Harassment.

1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 66 This late harass of us by a more than Gottish and Vandallique fire. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. xliii. 286 The harasses and doubts under which I have laboured. 1814 *BYRON Lara* II. xi, The daily harass, and the fight delay'd. 1875 M. PATTERSON *Casabon* 31 He struggles, all through a life of harass, to have his time for himself.

Harassment (hæ'rāsmənt). [f. *HARASS* v. + *MENT*.] The action of harassing, or the fact of being harassed; vexation, worry.

1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxix. 126 The perpetual harassments which the Tartars usually give a regular army. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 146 The harassment of these applications. 1893 *BEATRICE HARRADEN Ships Night* (1894) 6 A face... pathetic because of its undisguised harassment.

|| **Haratoh**. Also *harach*, *haratah*. The same as *CARATCH*, the poll-tax levied by the Turks on their Christian subjects.

1745 R. POOCKE *Trav.* in *Pinkerton Voy.* (1811) X. 729 (Stanf.) The galleys go out every summer round the islands to collect the harach or Christian poll tax. 1813 *BYRON Br. Aylons* II. xx. note, 'Rayahs'—all who pay the capitation tax, called the 'Haratch'. 1884 W. CARR *Montenegro* 27 note, To escape the haratch and the tribute of children.

Harateen: see *HARBATEEN*.

Harauld, *obs.* form of *HERALD*.

Harbager, -be(n)ger, *obs.* ff. *HARBINGER*.

Harbar, -ber, *obs.* forms of *HARBOUR* *sb.* and *v.*

Harbarie, var. of *HARBOURY*, *Obs.*

Harbary, var. of *HERBARY*.

Harbegeon, incorrect form of *HABERGEON*.

† **Harbergage, herbergage**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *herber*, *herbur*, *herby*, (4 *harbi*), 5 *herbergh*, *herbe*, *herba*, *harbergage*, (*harbergaoh*), 5-6 *herbi*, 6 *erbigage*, (*herbadge*). [a. ONF. *herbergage* (*herberg(h)*), *herbag*, *heberg*, *harbage*], = Central OF. *herberjage* (*herbaj*-, *herberge*, *harberj*-), f. *herberge*, *herberger*, in ONF. *herberghe*, *gue*, *herberghier*, *-beguier*: see *HARBINGER*.]

1. Lodging, entertainment.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Cook's Prol.* 5 This Millere hadde a sharpe conclusion Vpon his argument of herbergage [v. rr. *harbigage*, *herburgage*]. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) viii. 97 This is the same Julian, that men clepe to for gode Herbergage [*Rech.* xi. 48 *gude herbery*]. a 1400 *HOOCLIVE De Reg. Princ.* 1264 Withe a riche hoost he toke his herbergage. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* vi. xi. (1554) 155 b, Such... Should of custome haue their herbergage In that cite. 1439 W. BYNGHAM in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. Introd. 56 For the free herbergage of poure scolers of gramer. c 1445 *Ibid.* 54 He hyd hym longinge for his scolers and for harbergage of his stor and hustimentes for his howseholde. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 74 Making herbergage there by the space of iiiij dayes.

2. Place of lodging or entertainment; inn.

13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 626/8 His Innes & his orchardus... Halles, & herbergages, heij vpon heit. 1a 1400

Morte Arth. 2475 Hyes to the harbergage thare the kynge houys. *Ibid.* 3014 At the herbergage. c 1475 *Partenay* 1017 Euery man went to hys erbigage.

† **Harberger**, earlier form of *HARBINGER*.

† **Harbergery, herbergery**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *herbergery(e)*, -i(e), *herbagery*, -ie, *herbergrye*, -borgerie, (*harbergary*), 4-5 *herbe*-, *harburgery*. [a. OF. *herbergerie* (*herbergerie*, *hebergerie*, *habergerie*, etc.), f. *herbergere* *HARBINGER*, *herbergier* to lodge: see *HARBINGER* v. and *-ERY* 1 b.]

1. Lodging, entertainment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10106 Parfore makeþ he none herbergerye. c 1330 - *Chron.* (1810) 203 At þe dangu þat nyght he tok his herbergerye. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14709 (Fairf.) His herbergery sal be in helle. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxiv. 32 He ladde hym into the hows of herbergerye [1388 the ynne]. 1397 *TREvisa Higden* v. ix. (Rolls) V. 403 Oon to þe bisschop and his meyne to fynde harburgy [v. rr. *herbergrye*, *herbergerye*].

2. Place of lodging or entertainment; inn.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8286 Make þam a riche herbergeri [v. rr. *herbageri*, *herbergery*, *wonyng*]. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xxii. 11 Where is the herbergerye [1388 chaumbre] where I schal ete pask with my discipulis? 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 99 The splen is to malencoly Assigned for herbergery. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1760 At thys hurges hows he toke hur downe, There was hur harburgerye.

Harbergh, -berow(e, etc., *obs.* ff. *HARBOUR*.

Harberie, -ry: see *HARBOURY* -*BRY*, *sb.* and *v.*

Harbert, *obs.* form of *HALBERT*.

Harbasher, -biger, *obs.* ff. *HARBINGER*.

Harbin. A local name of the COAL-FISH (*Merlangus carbonarius*), at a certain age.

1806 *NEILL Tour Orkney*, etc. 209 (Jam.) The appearance of the coal-fish varies much with its age: hence a new series of provincial names. In Orkney it is 1. a sillock; 2. a cooth; 3. a harbin; 4. a cudden; and 5. a sethe. 1896 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 251. 1861 *COUCH Brit. Fishes* III. 84.

Harbinge (hā'bindz), *v.* Forms: a. 5-7 *herberge*, 5 *herbig(e)*; β. 6, 9 *harbinge*, 7 *herbinge*. [ME. *herberge*, *herbig(e)*, a. OF. *herbergier*, *herbigier* (3rd sing. pr. *herberge*, -*bige*): see next, and cf. *HARBOUR* v.]

† 1. a. *trans.* To lodge. b. *intr.* (for *refl.*, as in OF.) To take up one's quarters. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 1313 And ther coote myght see ful fast herbinge. 1515 *Caston's Chron. Eng.* iv. 35 b/1 A wyse man... that was herberged a nyght in his house. 1561 *Srow Eng. Chron.*, *Universities* x. (R. Supp.), Fro the reuerence and eminence of the personages therein harbinged. 1596 *NASH Saffron Walden* 91 One Master Bradburys, where the late deceased Countesse of Darbie was then harbinged. 1601 F. TATE *Household Ord.* Edw. II. § 56 (1876) 42 They shal... make the liverye of hay for horses herberged out of the court. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* IV. 7. (1618) 30 The creature and the Creator, which if they were well herbinged should not haue lien so neere together.

2. [*notice-use from harbingier*.] *trans.* To be a harbingier of, to announce beforehand.

1668 *WHITMAN Sel. Poems, Starting fr. Panmanok* 17 The future of the States I harbinge. 1897 *Mem. F. O. Morris* 83 Harbinging the return.

Harbinger (hā'bindz), *sb.* Forms: a. 2-7 *herberger(e)*, 4 *herborgere*, 4-7 *herbergeour*, 5 *herberjoure*, -owre, 5-7 *herberjour*, -barjour, 6 *her*, *harburger*, 6-7 *harberger*, -geour. β. 5-6 *herbeger(e)*, *harbyger*, *herbejeour*, 6 *herbe*, *herbig(eour)*, *harbig(e)*, -bager, -besher. γ. 5-7 *herbenger*, 5-8 *herbenger*, 6 *herbynger*, 6-7 *herbinge*, *harbenger*, 6- *harbinger*, (6 *arbinge*). [Early ME. *herbergere* and *herbergeour*, a. OF. *herbergere* (-*begiere*, *herbergiere*), in *obl.* case *herbergeor* (-*geur*, -*geour*, -*jur*, *heb*-, *hab*-) one who provides shelter or lodgings (= med.L. *herbergator*, *herbergiator*), agent-n. from *vb.* *herbergier* (-*argier*, -*begier*, -*bager*, -*bigier*, *har*-) to provide lodgings for (= med.L. *herbergare*), f. OF. *herberge* = med.L. *heri*-, *hereberga* lodging, quarters (for an army, etc.), a. OHG. and OLG. *heriberiga* lit. 'shelter for an army', f. *hari*, *heri*, host, army + *-berga* (= OE. -*berg*, -*beorg*) protection, shelter, f. *bergan* to protect. Already in OHG. this word had been extended from the original military sense, to mean 'place of entertainment, lodging': see *HARBOUR*. The form *herbergere*, occurring in OF. and ME., was in the latter changed to *herbenger*, whence, with *har* for *her* (as also sometimes in OF.), the current *harbinger*: cf. *passenger*, *messenger*, *wharfinger*. See also *HARBOURER*.]

† 1. One who provides lodging; an entertainer, a host; a *HARBOURER*. Common *herberger*, a common lodging-house keeper. *Obs.*

a. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þe herberþig(e) þe þolemode, þe elmesfulle... sculen beon icleopod on þe fader riht halwe. 1340 *Ayene*. 39 Robberes and kuede herbergeres [MS. *herbergeres*] þet berobbeþ þe pilgrimes on þe marchons. 1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* xvi. 23 Gayus, my herborgere [1388 oost] greetith þou wel. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 235/2 Herberlowre, *hospiciarius*. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 26 Comon herburgers in the same cite and in the subbarbes. as well as oder comon harburgers free and of the same franchises.

β. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5000 Gronyng and Gruchyng, hir herbeours... tellen hir, erliche and late, That Duth stonidh armed at hir gate. *Ibid.* 7585 With sory happe to youre

bihove, Am I to day youre herbegere! Go, herber yow elleswhere than here.

2. One sent on before to purvey lodgings for an army, a royal train, etc.; a purveyor of lodgings; in *pl.*, an advance company of an army sent to prepare a camping-ground; a pioneer who prepares the way. *Hist.* and *arch.* †*Knight Harbinger*: an officer in the Royal Household (the office was abolished in 1846).

a. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 899 The fame anon thurgh out the town is born. By herbergours [v.r. -jours], that wenten hym biforn. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2448 Thane come þe herbarours, harageous knyghtez. 1590 PALSGR. 228/2 Harberger, *fourrier du roy*. a 1566 G. CAVERNDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 64 His harbergers passyng byfore to provyde lodgyngs for his trayne.

b. 1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 357 l. 525 The Harbyger of my Lord of Marche. 1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxviii, Tenne ther cam the herbegours from kynge Arthur for to herborowe hym and his knynges. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Up-londyghm.* (Percy Soc.) p. liii, Men must win the Marshall or els herbegere With price or with prayer. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (an. 5) (1809) 555 The English cariers that came with the Harbershers to take ground. tooke certayne wagons with beere and vitall. 1558 HULOT, Harbiger, to appoint lodgings for the traine of princes, *epistolarii*. 1558 ABR. PARKER *Ps. cv*, To them as herberger Lo Joseph sold to servitude.

γ. 1471 *Arriv. Edu. IV* (Camden) 27 Theyr herbergars were come afore them as ferre as Sudberye. 1584 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, li. 115 He shalle not sett his men too coynne upon the Kinges subjectes. . . but by bille made by the arbinge. 1585 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* li. cxviii. [cxix.] 364 They had sent before their herbyngers to take vp their lodgynges. 1603 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hom.* li. xii. 185 Where the Harbinger had before marked the lodgings for Otho. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN's *Hist. Elis.* iv. 567 The chief Magistrate. . . as an Harbinger appoynting out their billet. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. li. xii. (1743) 105 They have a gentleman harbinger to provide lodging for them. 1743 *List King's Officers above Stairs* ibid. ii. 190 William Cowper, Esq.; Knight-Harbinger. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* IV. ii. 25 Harbingers were sent before, to prepare quarters for all this train.

3. One that goes before and announces the approach of some one; a forerunner. Mostly in *transf.* and *fig.* senses, and in literary language.

β. a 1550 *Hye way Spytell Hous* 834 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 60 These to our place have dayly herbergers.

γ. c 1576 GASCOIGNE *Fruitles Warre* (R.), Hope is harbinger of all mishappe. 1630 MILTON *May Morning*, Now the bright mornish star, day's harbinger, Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her The flowery May. a 1638 *MEDR. Wks.* iii. 111 (1672) 702 His Harbinger John had now finished his Message. 1705 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii, First came two harbingers with wands. Next a herald. 1768 BRATTIN *Minstr.* i. xxxvi, Proud harbinger of day. . . Fell chanticleer! 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 359 The boding cry of the tree-toad, that harbinger of storm. 1874 H. AINSWORTH *Merry Eng.* i. iv, A harbinger, apparelled in the royal liveries, had been sent on to announce the approach of the Princess. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* ii. xiv. 72 The prophet and harbinger of better days coming.

† 4. = HARBOURER 2. *Obs. rare.*

1741 *Compl. Fant. Piece* ii. l. 289 In Harboursing the Hart, the Huntsman or Harbinger must. . . put his Hound before him, and beat the Outside of the Springs or Thickets.

5. *Harbinger of spring.* A small umbelliferous herb of North America, *Erigenia bulbosa*, which flowers in March in the Central States. In its tuberous root, twice ternate leaves, and small white flowers, it resembles the Earth-nut of Great Britain.

1668 ASA GRAY *Man. Bot. Northern U. S.* (ed. 5). Hence *Harbinger-ship*, the office or position of a harbinger. *Harbinger* (*nonce-wd.*), the act or function of a harbinger (in sense 3).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 242 Thou shalt go one houre before; and presently caused his head to be smitten off. An unhappy Harbengership in regard of his Art. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ii. 46 They do not come in with the somewhat ostentatious usherment and harbingery, which for instance laid the even more splendid bursts of Jeremy Taylor open to the sharp sarcasm of South.

Harbinger, *v.* [f. prec. sb. (in sense 3).] *trans.* To act as a harbinger to; to announce, presage.

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems Wks.* 1878 I. 24 To Harbinger his learned name. 1666 COKINE *Ovid* i. l. Before. . . I for this untimely courtesy Make thee to harbinge my soul in death! 1794 COLKIDGE *Relig. Musings* Poems i. 88 More bright than all the angel blaze That harbinger'd thy birth. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii. 299 The star that harbingers a glorious day. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* v. 131 Heralded and harbingered by smiles and greetings.

Harbor, var. spelling of HARBOUR.

Harborie: see HARBOURY.

† *Harborough*, -*borow*, etc. ME. forms of HARBOUR sb. and v.

† *Harborous*, *a. Obs.* Also 6 herber-, herbo(u)r-, harber-, harbour-, etc. [f. HARBOUR sb.¹, after words in -ous from French, e.g. *humorous*.]

1. Affording harbour or shelter; given to hospitality.

1506 TINDALE *Tim.* iii. 2 A bishoppe must be. . . honestly apparelled, harborous, apt to teache. — 1 *Pet.* iv. 9 Be ye herborous and that without grudginge. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 38 An other sorte promyseth theyr owe to be herborouse to the howsehold of fayth. a 1613 OYSEBURY *Obserr. France* Wks. (1856) 237 Their nature, which is easie and harborous to strangers. 1638 VICARS *Virg. Aeneid* 72 In this kinde harb'rous town.

2. Furnished with harbours or havens for ships.

[1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* iii. 49 That water at the first Was harborous to brode wide ships, now harborous to wains.] 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* l. 5 Her haven angled so about her harborous sound. 1641 HEVLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 266 A Countrye harborous on either side with commodious Havens. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. li. vii. (1852) 397 This is a well known sea, called Euxine, or harborous.

Harbory: see HARBOURY.

Harbour, *harbor* (hā'ibər), sb.¹ Forms: a. 2 herber3e, herbur3e, -byr3e, 3 herber3e, 4 herboru, herbergh, -berw, -beruh, 4-5 herberwe, -berewe, -borewe, -borwe, -boruhs, -borou3, -borw, -burhs, -burgh(e), 4-6 herberow(e), -borow(e), 5 herbarwe, -barow, -barou, -bourgh, 5-6 herboroghe, -borough(e), 6 herberough, -bourough, -burrouh. 8. 4 herbere, -bure, 4-5 ber(e), 5-6 -bour(e). γ. 5 harborow, 5-6 harbarow(e), -brough(e), 5-7 harborow(e), 6 harberowe, -bourgh, -borrow, -bourough, 6-7 harborough(e). 8. 5 harbar, 6-7 harboure, 6- harbor, harbour, (7 harber). [Early ME. *herber3(e)*, *herber3(e)*, corresp. to an OE. **herbeorg*, f. *here* army, host + *-beorg*, -e protection, shelter, not recorded, but found in the cognate langs., OHG. *heri*, *heri*, *herberga* (MHG. and mod.G. *herberge*), OLG. *heriberga* (MDu. *herberghe*, Du. *herberg*) all fem., ON. *herbergi* neuter (Sw. *herberge*). The ME. word has been assumed to be from Norse; but the phonology points rather to an OE. type (original, or perh. after the Norse). The subsequent history shows two lines of phonetic change, viz. the change of *her-* to *har-*, usual with *er-* before a consonant (as in *bark*, *barrow*, *hart*, *marsh*, and the pronunciation of *clerk*, *sergeant*, *Berkshire*, *Hertford*, etc.); and the weakening of the second element to *-ber*, *-bor*, *-bour*; the current *harbour* exhibits both of these changes. The late ME. form remains in place names, e.g. *Market Harborough*.]

1. Shelter, lodging, entertainment; sojourn, abode. a. c. 1150 *Homily* (Kluge *Lesb.* 72) Na synderlice onodren herbyr3e. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Pe node habbeð 3iuen heom red, Mid herberge and mid fode. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1392 If 3he mihte taken Herberge for hire frendes sake[n]. 1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xviii. 4 Withoute hurting of good herberwe [1388 herbere]. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars.* T. P. 957 Neede of cloping and herberwe [v.r. herburgh, harborowe, herboruhs]. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 6 Graunt vs gode herborow þis nyght. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. ix, They. . . praid the lord of the castel of herburgh. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 If any personne. . . geue any herborowe moneye or lodgyng to any beggers. 1553 BRENDEN *Q. Curtius* D ij, That Alexander shoulde fynde no herborow [v.r. herberowe] there. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 166 Frendly voutsave him herburrouh.

β. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6153 Of herber grete nede I had, Yhe herberd me with hert glad. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxix. 31 To seke herbere [v.r. herberow] fro hous in to hous. c. 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 2940 Whi wil thou her thi herber take? 1538 BALE *Brefe Com.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 207 Helpe alwayes the poore, with herbour, fode, and apparell. 1553 *Ord. St. Bartholomew's* Ejb in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 310 For the herbour and succour of the dere members of Christes body. 1575 LANHAM *Lett.* (1871) 9 To take herbour.

γ. c. 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (1510) Civ, She. . . asked harborowe in dyvers places. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 260 What crystyn man axithe harburrow here? 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 Lette them have harbourge. 1571 CAMPHAM *Hist. Irel.* i. (1633) 62 Those cursed exactions of diet and harborow. 1598 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) l. 115 Whosoever. . . shall lodge or gyve harborow to any rogues. [Cf. *Market Harborough*.]

δ. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxv. 115 Whan I was a straunger and neddy of harbour. 1598 *Nobody & Somebody* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) II. 289 Nobody takes them in, provides them harbor. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. i, All I desire of you is but harbor for a minute. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 148 Our great Want. . . was Harbor and good Company. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 253 They serve for the Harbour. . . of various Animals. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* II. 397 Give harbour in thy breast on no account To after-grudge or enmity. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. xxvi, To harbour safe, and friendly cheer, That gives us rightful claim.

2. A place of shelter or sojourn; lodgings, quarters, resting-place; place of entertainment, inn; place of refuge, asylum. *Obs. exc. dial.*

Cold harbour, a place of shelter from the weather for wayfarers, constructed by the wayside. Hence, a frequent name of a locality, and in comb. *Cold Harbour Lane*.

a. c. 1300 *Havelok* 742 Pore were Of here herbor herborwed þere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 406 Holicherche, þat he[r]berwe is and goddes hous to saue. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 765, I saugh nat this year so myrie a compaignye Atones in this herberwe [v.r. herborowe, harborowe, herberw, herburh] as is now. c. 1450 *Merlin* 539 Thei fonde nether house ne herberowe. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Herboroghe, *logis*. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discoveries* Wks. (Ritdg.) 743/1 To have his arms set up in his last herborow.

β. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 448 With-in his awen medow body, War his herber with-in was dight. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 523 Dyuerse Ostries or Herbouris for to logge the more multitude.

γ. 1c 1475 *Sqr. love Degre* 179 Yf ye may no harbourge se, Than must ye lodge under a tre. 1550 PALSGR. 169 *Herberge*, an harborowe. 1579 TWYNE *Physicke agst. Fort.* i. v. 6a, Thy harborow or Inne, or rather thy pryson. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. xl. 616 That the legions from out of their winter harborowghs, should there meete together.

δ. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 174/2 An Harlar, *hospitium*. 1570

LEVINS *Manif.* 222/36 Harboure, *hospitium*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. l. 7 Fair harbour that them seems: so in they entered are. 1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 462 They will capitulate for their honour to go out of their harbour, with their pikes traild. . . and in array. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 2 Ivy and Elder-Bushes, the Harbours of several solitary Birds. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Harbour*, shelter, lodging.

† b. The 'house', mansion, or position of the sun or a planet in the zodiac. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 307 To ech of hem his tyme and his seson As thyrt herberwe [v.r. herborwe, harborowe, hebou] chaungeth lowe or heighe.

c. The covert or place of retreat of wild animals.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Eng. Dogs* in *Arb. Garner* III. 234 Terriers. . . driue them out of their hollow harbours. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 310 Hee dreames of. . . a Bucke lodged, or a Hart in harbor. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 74 They resort to those places as to their harborowes or couerts. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 289 When you intend to find out the Harbour or Layer of a Hart. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* vi. 103 The stag. . . When he has settled himself down he is said to be 'in harbour'.

d. *fig.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 35 Fynde any quietnesse, or sure harborowe. 1591 R. W. TACRED & GISMUNDA v. ii. in *Hazl. Dodley* VII. 85 Ah, pleasant harborow of my heart's thought! 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 268 These saving Harbers. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* l. 11 In what vale Shall be my harbour?

3. A place of shelter for ships; *spec.* where they may lie close to and sheltered by the shore or by works extended from it; a haven, a port.

a. [c. 1205 LAV. 28878 Sexise men. . . seileden to londe, And herberge token. Bi-geonde þere Humber.] c. 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 403 To rekene wel his tydes His stremes. . . His herberwe and his moone, his lodemenage. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 11 Thei. . . digged out herborowes, where their shippes might ride saulle for the storme.

β. 1528 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda* Ijb, The Ports, Harbours, and Riuers, where he tooke in fresh water.

γ. a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* iv. 53 Also the Sirtes, unfrendly harbrouge. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 350 A byght or bay as though it were a harborowe. 1576 BOURNE *Invent.* 11 They must cheyne their Hauen or harborow. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 121 They put into the foresayde Harborough. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 302 A Harborow of great capacite, being in former times but an open bay.

δ. 1528 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Comp. E. Ind.* lxii. 126 b, Their harbour or hauen is verie good. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 119 They were not able to put into the Harbor. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 609 A Station safe for Ships, when Tempests roar, A silent Harbour, and a covered Shoar. 1808 MED. *Yrnl.* VIII. 23 Some of the men of war, then in the harbour. a 1830 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 178 Like a wreck that is drifting to harbour, I come to thee, Lady, at last.

4. *Glass-making.* A large shallow trough-like box with handles or wheels used for holding the mixed ingredients or 'batch' and conveying them to the pot for fusion.

1891 *Sale Catal. Glass Wks. Stourbridge*, Seven mixing harbours. 1897 *Correspondent*, Each harbour of separate mixture is placed around the furnace before each pot for the purpose of filling.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* (in sense 3), as *harbour-admiral*, -*bar*, -*buoy*, -*duty*, -*light*, -*room*, -*town*, etc.; *harbour-due*, a charge for the use of a harbour (usually in *pl.*); *harbour-gasket*, -*log*, -*watch* (see *quots.*); *harbour-master*, an officer who has charge of a harbour, and of the mooring of ships, etc. therein; hence *harbour-mastership*; *harbourward adv.*, towards the harbour.

1809 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iv, The *Gladiator*, the flagship of the 'harbour-admiral. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. xv, We drifted o'er the 'Harbour-bar. 1864 TENNYSON *Sailor Boy* 2 He rose at dawn and, fired with hope, Shot o'er the seething harbour-bar. 1848 — *Audley Court* 85 The bay was oily calm; the 'harbour-buoy. . . With one green sparkle ever and anon Dipt by itself. 1718 *Bridlington Pier Act*, All such tolls, 'harbour-dues, or other dues. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* x. vii. (1876) 614 A harbour due is. . . paid for the accommodation obtained by shipping. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Harbour-gaskets, broad, but short and well-blackened gaskets. . . for showing off a well-furled sail in port. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 371 A 'Harbour-Light will be established. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Harbour-log, that part of the log-book which. . . relates only to transactions while the ship is in port. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Mattre de ports*, an 'harbour-master, or officer appointed to take care of a port. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 37 The honourable sinecure of a 'harbour-mastership. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. (1862) IV. 9 To provide 'harbour-room at once safe and adequate. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. (R.), Halos 'harbor-towne, that Neptune beats upon. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Harbour-watch, a division or subdivision of the watch kept on night-duty, when the ship rides at single anchor.

† *Harbour*, sb.² *Obs.* [A frequent spelling of ARBOUR sb.¹ from 16th c., intermediate between the earlier *herber*, *erber*, and the present form.] a. A grass-plot, a green = ARBOUR 1. b. A bower or retreat covered with climbing shrubs and plants. a. 1505 *Will of M. Huntynghdon* (Somerset Ho.), My body to be buried in our lady Harbor of the Cathedral Church of Hereford. [1573 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 234 My bodye to be buried within y^e arbour on the north side off the church of Richmond.] 1804-30 *Hereford Cath.*, *Sexton's Bk. of Fees*, For Ground in the Cathedral Lady Harbour, or Cloister, 4s. 6d.

b. 1563 [see ARBOUR 5.] 1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia*, etc. xxvi. (Grosart) 107 Where loving Wood-hine, doth the Harbour binde. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Ombrage*,

shade, harbor, or bower to rest vnder. 1766 *Gentl. Mag.* 222 A gravel walk . . with a covered harbour at each end of it. a 1790 *Warton Post. Wks.* (1802) II. 194 An avenue so cool and dim shall to an harbour, at the end, in spite of gout, entice a friend.

Hence **Harboured** ppl. a. = ARBOURED.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 136 We rid in shallow cradles, two on a Camell: harboured above, and covered with linnen.

Harbour sb. 3, var. of ARBOR sb. 1

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 222 Effected by a jagged wheel, fixed on the barrel harbour.

Harbour, harbor (hā'ibər), v. Forms: a. 1 herberezen, herborzen, 3 herber(e)zen, herborwen, 3-5 herberwen, herborwen, 4 herberghen, herborghen, herbarwen, herberwen, 4-5 herberghwen, herberwen, 4-6 herberowe(n), 5 herboroghe, herburghe, herberowe, 5-6 herborowe, 6 herboroughe, herborough, 5-6 herber(e)n, 4-5 herbor, 5 herbar, 6 herbow(e). 7. 4-6 harborough, 5-bergh, -berough, -burrow, -bourrow, 5-6 -borowe, 6 -barow, -brough. 8. 5 harbor, 5-6 harbor, 6 harbor, 6- harbor, harbour. See also *herbery*, *HARBRY* v. [f. HARBOR sb., in its various phonetic forms:—OE type **herbergian*, corresp. to ON. *herbergja*, -byrgja, to lodge, harbour; OHG. *herbergon*, MHG., MDu., Ger., Du. *herbergen* intr. and trans. Cf. also *herberge*, early form of HARBINGE v., from OF. *herberger* (which was ultimately the same word).]

I. trans. †1. To provide a lodging or lodging-place for; to shelter from the weather or the night; to lodge, entertain. *Obs.*

a. c 1150 *Homily* (Kluge *Leseb.* 73) Swa swa leofne gyst heo hire husede and innlice herbergyode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Pu . . fedest wreche men and herbergest and scrudest. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 260/146 To herberewi Misseise men. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 201 Clope . . and herberwe hem. *Ibid.* 371 Pere he schal be herberowid. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 236/1 Herberwyn [vrr. herbergwyn, herborowen] or receyvyn to herberoghe. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 To lodge and herberough any persone . . of charitee or almes. 1540 *Taverner Postils, Exhort. bef. Communion*, We have not myselve now . . to herborough him. 1557 *Fest Myther Abing.* 157 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 106 Herberowe us to night.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15494 To spek o iesu þar he was herberd in þat tun. 1388 *Wyclif Acts* x. 32 Symound, that is named Petre; this is herberid in the hous of Symound coriour. c 1400 *Sumbras* 524 Bot mete ne drynke couthe he gete none, Ne houte to herbere hyme inne. a 1510 *Douglas King Hart* II. 264 3e sall nocht herbere me and Eis at anes. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt. I.* 20 Na man be herbered or lodged in the houses or granges.

γ. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 262, I wold harburrow the full fayne. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1252 To harbergh the nedly waging. 1530 *Palsgr.* 570/1, I intende to harborowe folkes no more. 1565 *Golding Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 29 Tethis who doth harborough me within her surges wide. 1587 *Sigola in Polimantia* (1881) *Introd.* 18 To al them that harborough such a guest.

δ. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1971 He harberde hym far therfro All behynde men. Hys sekene was so felle. 1557 *Ord. Hospitalis* E ij, Those [children] that are harboured in the Howse. 1601 *Shaks. Twel. N.* II. iii. 102 She harbors you as her kinsman.

fig. 1630 *Prynne Anti-Arm.* i Which would willingly harbour themselves, vnder the roofe . . of the Church of England. 1671 *Milton Samson* 458 The anguish of my soul, that suffers not Mine eye to harbour sleep.

b. absol. To show hospitality.

1534 *Tindale Rom.* xii. 13 Diligently to harbour [1535 COVERD. Be glad to harborow. 1539 (Great Bible), Be readie to harbour.]

† 2. To quarter (soldiers or retainers); to assign lodgings to, to billet; *refl.* to take up quarters, encamp. Also absol. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 149 Nouþer cite ne burgh myght þei in herberd be. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1626 Alle þe gyngte of grece was gayly resseyued & herbarwed hastily. c 1450 *Bk. Curtyase* 427 in *Babes Bk.* 312 The marshall shalle herber alle men in fere. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* cii. 83 They comen . . in grete compaignes and lodged and herburghed hem in the countrey all aboute where they wold. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 32 Within the kinges gates no man shall harborow or assigne but this chamberlaine or usher. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. cclvi. 381 They . . layde siege about Monsac, and harbored themselves, as though they wolde nat go thence in a moneth. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 90 [We] were . . harboured in a green plot of ground resembling a meadow.

3. To give shelter to, to shelter. Formerly often in a good sense: to keep in safety or security, to protect; now mostly dyslogistic, as to conceal or give covert to noxious animals or vermin; to give secret or clandestine entertainment to noxious persons or offenders against the laws.

a. 1a 1366 *Chaucer Rom. Rose* 491 The gardin was not daungerous To herberwe briddes many oon. 1363 *LANGL. P. P. C.* xxii. 320 Ordeyne þe an hous, peers, to herberghen in this cornes. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Mankode* i. cxv. (1869) 66 This scauberk is cleped humilitee . . in whiche thou shuldest thi swerd herberwe. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Esop* i. xx, The swalowe . . herberowed her in the plowmans hows.

β. 1420 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 17 Yt lette nocht William Selby to herber his tymber upon the same walle. 1508 *Arnolde Chron.* 83 Yf any freman . . suffer any wares or marchandises . . to be kepte or herbowryd in his house.

γ. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf*, To harborough the persecuted Christians in your owne kingdom.

δ. c 1460 *How Marchande dyd Wyfe betray* 148 in Hazl.

E. P. P. I. 203 Y swere . . Y wylle neuyr harbur the kyngys felone. 1478 *Presentunt. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 Oone panyermaker . . harbors suspect persons in his hous. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 180 Ignorant what lewdnes lurketh, and what beynousnesse is harboured in the deedes they go about. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. xviii. (1810) 193 Traitors, which harboured themselves in the bogs and woods. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 106 note, I would have Captains to say that our ships shal harbour no such Sailors. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 44 These Woods harbour vast numbers of Monkeys. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 131 P 5 He wishes Sir Roger does not harbour a Jesuit in his House. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. vi. (1762) 12 Dung harbours insects. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 641 After the conviction of the rebels whom she had harboured. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 780 Cocoa-nut fibre . . does not harbour vermin. *Mod. News.* A tobaccoist was fined £100 for harboring smuggled tobacco.

fig. 1650 *HUBBERT Pill Fornality* 15 It is a dangerous life to harbor a Traytor within your breast. 1800 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxiv, What religion can it be that harbours such a villain? 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 33 Harboring every vagrant story that may ask shelter in his pages.

† b. Of a place, etc.: To afford accommodation or room for; to contain, hold. *Obs.*

1368 *LANGL. P. P. A.* II. 40 Bote þerwas halle ne hous þat miht herberwe þe peple. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 106 The mydle moder becluyppyth the brayne and herborith and holdeth togeders the veynes of the brayne. c 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 125 It [a horn spoon] will herbar fortyse. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* ix. 115 That there is but one God, and that The Ayre, the Heaven, the Sea, the Earth, and Hell . . were harbered in his breast from all Eternitie. 1667 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The specific actions of a Body that harbours subordinate Forms. 1680 — *Produc. Chem. Princ.* v. 240 The Aerial particles, that are wont to be harboured in the Pores of that liquor.

4. fig. To entertain within the breast; to cherish privately; to indulge. Now usually in reference to evil thoughts or designs.

1393 *LANGL. P. P. C.* VIII. 258 In þyn hole herte to herberghen alle treuthe. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 337 O heart appointed even from thy creation to harbour kindness. 1583 *STANHYURST Aeneid* i. (Arb.) 17 Such fested rancoure doo Sayntes celestial harbour? 1601 F. GODWIN *Bks. of Eng.* 353 The citizens . . harboring their old grudge. 1608 *ROWLANDS 'tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 20, I know that beauteous wenches are enclinde, To harbour handsome men within their minde. 1766 *FORDYCE Sermon. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iii. 109 They will be tempted to harbour suspicions. 1781 *COWPER Convers.* 561 Hearts . . that harbour at this hour That love of Christ and all its quickening power. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 70 He believed them to harbour the worst designs. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* i. 28 It was impossible for him to harbour resentment.

5. To shelter (a ship) in a haven or harbour.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 2 Natrall hauens, of capacite to harborowe greute naues of shippes. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 232 A faire haven, where the ships of Alger are safely harboured. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. lii, Harbour my fleshly bark safe in thy wounded side. 1693 *Land. Gas.* No. 2849/4 Directions . . how to Harbour a Ship in the same with Safety. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* iv. 375, I . . Harboured his vessels, saved from death his mariner band.

6. To trace (a stag) to his 'harbour' or lair.

Also *transf.*

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xviii, A few nombre of houndes, onely to harborowe, or rouse, the game. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 230 We herbor and unherbor a Harte, we lodge and rowse a Bucke. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, Here's Little John hath harbord you a Deere. 1741 [see HARBINGER 4], 1886 *Wood in Gd. Words* 690 A . . tigress had been tracked . . and at last 'harboured', as Stag-hunters say, in a small thicket. 1898 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Isl.* 6, I can harbour a stag against any man on Exmoor.

II. intr. 7. To shelter oneself, lodge, take shelter; to encamp; later, often with some notion of lurking or concealment. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 3if he mai þer-inne herberzen. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10290 Lete hym herber yn his hous. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. pr. vi. 53 Wont to sleen his gastes þat herburgheden in his hous. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 551 Thar herborghede þe kyng & ys barouns, Wyb-oute tentes oþer pauylouns. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 745 Vnder a Mountayne þe herberde þan Besyde a reuer. c 1450 *Merlin* 125 Ye sholde not fynde an house in to herberowe. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 79 Now for this Night, lets harbor here in Yorke. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 448 Others say that the Robbers themselves harbour'd here. c 1750 *SHENSTONE Econ.* i. 52 Beneath one common roof Thou ne'er shalt harbour. 1805 *WORDSW. Waggoner* i. 59 Where the Dove and Olive-Bough Once hung, a Poet harbours now. 1807 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 200, I was suspicious that possibly some party of Indians might be harboring round.

fig. c 1480 *CAXTON Blanchardin* liv. 207 Neither sleepe nor quiet could harber in her head. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 105 b, But nowe this plague . . doth not onely herberoughe emonge temporal men. 1590 *MARLOWE Edm. II.* v. Wks. (Rldg.) 214/1 Think not a thought so villanous Can harbour in a man of noble birth. 1655 tr. *De Parr's Francion* I. 33 [To] suffer such a thought to harbour in our minds. 1760 *LAW Spir. Prayer* II. 161 No vice can harbor in you. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 266 If envy could have harboured in such a breast as Sophia's.

8. Of an animal: To have its retreat or resort; *spec.* said of a stag.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M viij, It is a Seafish . . It harboureth some time about the shore. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say that a Hart Harboureth. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 862 Penguin . . cannot flie, . . feeds on fish and grasse, and harbors in berries. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* III. ix. 338 Here the bellowing Harts are said to harbour. . . the belling Roos to bed. 1778-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) V. 1680 The place where the turtle were known to harbour. 1869 *PHILLIPS Venn.* III. 46 In the woody parts wild boars frequently harboured.

9. Of a ship (or its crew): To take shelter or come to anchor in a haven or harbour. Also *fig.*

1583 *STANHYURST Aeneid* III. (Arb.) 72 Wee saulfiye dyd harbor in hauen. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* IV. ii. 206 To show what coast thy sluggish crare Might easiliest harbour in. a 1648 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 331/2 He might have Harbour'd in Falmouth. 1718 *SEWALL Diary* 12 May (1882) III. 184 Wind was Contrary that was forc't to harbour at Marblehead. 1848 *BROWNING Waring* II. ii. 2 We were sailing by Triest Where a day or two we harboured.

Hence **Harboured, Harbousing** ppl. adjs.

1388 *WYCLIF Wisd.* v. 15 An herborid man of a dai, that passith forth. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Aeneid* VIII. 267 Calling his vanquished Sons into his Azure Bosom and harbouring streams. 1833 *WORDSW. Warning* 44 Harboured ships, whose pride is on the sea. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* viii. 361 A harboured grudge and exasperation.

Harbourage, -orage (hā'ibərɪdʒ). Also 6 *herberge*. [f. HARBOR sb. 1 + -AGE: cf. the earlier ME. *herbergage*, *HARBERGAGE*, from French.]

1. Shelter, lodging; = HARBOR I.

1570 *Henry's Wallace* xi. 1236 note, Now in hewin he has his herberge [1470 heretage]. 1595 *SHAKS. John* II. i. 234 Your King . . Craues harbourage within your Citie walles. 1634 *HEYWOOD Maiden.* well Lost II. Wks. 1874 IV. 124 You shall not want nor foode, nor harbourage. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* viii. Did you give him harbourage in this very house? 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 281 Where can I get me harbourage for the night?

transf. and *fig.* 1809 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 297 Both infidelity and heresy have, till of late, found harbourage in the supposed or pretended corruption or uncertainty of the canon. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. xi. 174 An idea to which . . he would give no harbourage.

2. A place of shelter; a lodging; = HARBOR 2.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 113 Happy England, if the same prove good Harbourage for a fainting Nation! 1800 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxviii, The worst of these harbourages . . would unquestionably be more fitting for your residence than the abode of a despised Jew. 1883 *Graphic* 19 May 498 The island has been a harbourage of conspiracy and sedition.

3. Shelter for ships, shelter in a haven: cf. HARBOR 3.

[a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 412 That Enemy . . wind-driven on the British Coast, would find safe Harbourage in Milford.] 1820 *BLACKIE Aeschylus* I. 38 Harsh harbourage, hard hammocks, and scant sleep. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* II. 204 He . . took soundings all round the proposed harbourage. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 33 The new stone-pier That was to make safe harbourage for the boats.

Harbourer, -orer (hā'ibərɪr). [f. HARBOR v. + -ER.] This took up sense 1 of *herberger*, *HARBINGER*, after that word came to be used chiefly in senses 2, 3.]

1. One who harbours, shelters, or entertains; an entertainer, a host. Also *fig.* Now more usually dyslogistic.

1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* viii. (R.), Of an harbourer of deuils, was he sodainly made a disciple, and scholar of Jesus. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Heab.* I. (1586) 45 Eyther . . harbourours of Antes . . or else breeders of weeds. 1604 T. SCOTT and P. VOR *Papuli* 28 Abettors, maintainors, concealors of their plots or harbourours of their persons. 1658 J. AUDLEY *Eng. Commw.* 29 It became the Commons to be harborers of the people. 1710 *STEVENS Life Abh. Grindal* an. 1582 (R.) A great nurse of pious men, and harbourer of exiles for religion. 1847 *DE QUINCEY Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 19 Not to the Don as harbourer of his daughter. 1868 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/3 Unpolished granite . . is a sad harbourer of soot and dust.

2. Stag-hunting. One whose office it is to trace a deer to its covert.

1641 *DAVENANT Gondibert* II. xxix, Old Forrest Spies, the Harbourers With hast approach. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 72 The Harbourer having taught his Hound to draw mute always round the outside of the Covert. 1884 *JEFFERIES Red Deer* vi. 104 The work of the 'harbourer' is to find where a runnable stag is in 'harbour' on the morning of the meet.

Hence **Harbourress, -oresse**, a hostess.

1604 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* ix. 428 Mary . . was a devout harbouress, . . that gladly entertained the disciples of Christ.

Harbouring, vbl. sb. [f. HARBOR v. + -ING.] The action of the verb HARBOR, in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14709 His herbering sal last in hell. 1388 *WYCLIF Rom.* xii. 13 Kepinge, hospitalite, that is, herboringe of pore men. c 1480 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* I. 28 Lorde god, that within the holy wombe . . toke thy herborynge. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 141 There is not so muche skill to be used in lodgyng of a Bucke as in harboring of a harte. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 376 Places for the . . docking, and harbouring of his warlike gallies. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 56 Here was an harbouring of a popish priest.

b. *attrib.*, as *harbouring house, place*.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 10 Tha saw evin at thair hand Ane herbering place. 1585 *FLEETWOOD in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 302 Harboringe Howses for Maisterles Men, and for such as lyve by theifte. 1605 *WAYMOUTH in Harper's Mag.* Apr. (1883) 708/2 The most . . secure harboring river that the world affordeth.

Harbourless (hā'ibərləs), a. For early forms see HARBOR sb. 1 [f. HARBOR sb. 1 + -LESS.]

1. Destitute of shelter, houseless, homeless.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 6166 Himm þatt iss herberghelæs þe birþ herberghelæ findenn. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 129 Po men þat not herberwid suche pore herberweles. 1388 — *Matt.* xxv. 35, I was herberlesse [1566 TINDALE herborlesse (1534) herborlesse; 1535 COVERD. herborlesse] and 3ee . . herberden me. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* VII. xxxii, For kyng Arthurs sake þe shall not be herberoules. 1506

Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 153b, Harboursunge the harboursunge. 1509 BIBLE (Douay) Isa. lviii. 7 The needie, and herberles bring in into thy house. a 1677 MANTON *Exp. Lord's Pr. Matt. vi. 11* We should soon be shiftless, harbourless, begging from door to door. 1829 J. DONOVAN *Catech. Conn. Trent* i. iv. § 11 He is born in poverty; he is born as a harbourless stranger.

† 2. Of a place: That affords no shelter. *Obs.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* i. (1593) 7, I entered by and by The harbourslesse and cruell house. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. II. Prose Addit.* (1612) 334 The harbourlesse Desart.

3. Without harbours or havens for ships. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 352 (R.) The haven-lesse and harbourlesse coasts of Italie. 1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 107 A vast ocean, howling and harbourless. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* i. (1868) 16 The sea roars against your harbourless cliffs—you have to build the breakwater.

† **Harboursome**, *a. Obs.* [f. HARBOUR sb. 1 + -some.] Given to hospitality, hospitable.

1584 LODGE *Alarum* 79 Harden not your hearts...releev the poore, be harboursome.

† **Harbory**, *harb(ery)*, *sb. north.dial. and Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 herber, 4-6 -ery(e, her-bry(e, 5 herber, 5-6 herbery, 5-7 -erie, 6 har-bry, -rie, harbarie, -ory, -orie, 6-7 harbourie, 7-9 harbory. [In 13th c. northern Eng. *herberi*, parallel to ME. *herberje*, *herberue*; perh. immediately a. ON. *herbergja* (see HARBOUR sb. 1); but possibly with a suffix -y or -ry.]

1. Shelter, lodging, harbourage; = HARBOUR sb. 1. In quot. 1375, military encampment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14135 To his castel was iesus cald Til herber [Fairf. herborwe] als i forwit tald. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 208 Till gret lordis, ilkane syndri, Ordanit ane felde for thar herby. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 28 Ne clothes to be nakede ne herbery to be herberles. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 472 Sewyn scor with him that nycht tuk herby thar. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 41 He na harberie had for his behufe. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 244 He gifftis the meit, drink, and clait and harbory. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 5042 O tymes 3e gaue me Herberye. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 107 These...in 7ye are formed of substantives as of armour, armorie...of harbour harbourie, hospitium. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. David II.* 44 All they quha sellis bread and aill, sall receave passengers in herberie within their houses. 1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrislege Handl.* 50 For harbory. No certaine dwelling place. 1662 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 96 He that's ill o' his har-bory is gude at the way-kenning.

2. A place of shelter, a lodging-place; = HARBOUR 2.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 63 Thar was na herberie To Josep and his spouse Marie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 260 Sa till thar herbery wend sall thair. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 675 Thair was ane hailsum harbery. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. x. 95 It is a stelling place and sovir harby, Quhar ost in stalli or enbuschment may ly. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 135 Hareyt furth of house and herberye. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 104/29 Harborye, hospitium. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis Pref.* 94 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Leaving the heavilie harbie whair he satt.

3. Shelter for ships; a harbour.

15. *Ship Laws in Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 625 Quhair one gret presse of shippis lyes in ane harberie. 1576 in W. M'Ilwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* (1875) 90 All the ports, creeks, harbories, and landing-places. 1617 *Ibid.*, The burgh and harbourie of Stranraer. c 1640 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 95 The said burgh of Pittenweyme...hes ane guid and saiff harberie.

4. Comb., as harboury-place.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. i. 31 Ane anciant and ane tender herby place To Troianis. 1566 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We...exhort the latter marinaris...to...direct it to sum mair sure harby place.

Harbrough, *e. obs. ff. HARBOUR sb. and v.*

† **Harbry**, *herbery*, *v. north.dial. and Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 herbery, herbory, 4-6 herbri, herbry, 6-7 harby, harberie. [In 14th c. *herbery*, *herbry*, a northern doublet of HARBOUR v., perh. immediately a. ON. *herbergja*; cf. HARBOUR sb.]

1. *trans.* To shelter, lodge; = HARBOUR v. 1.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 300 And bad thaim herbery thaim that nycht. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 218 Nane wald herby jam in house. 14... *Burgh Laws* c. 85 (Skene 90) Na man...aw to harbery ony stranger in his house langar pan a nycht. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 29 Nor veseit the seik, nor...Harbreit the wolsome. ? a 1520 *Freiris of Berwick* 239 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 293, I will herby no gaistis heir perfay. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 129 Na man sovid harbie strangers.

2. To anchor (a ship) in a haven or harbour.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. vi. 159 Thi schippis and fallow-schip...Other ar herbryt in the havin. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 205 Pat Lord may harbary so thy baigre.

3. *intr.* To take shelter, to lodge; to come into a haven, to land.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 710 Quhen he harbreit with me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. vii. 81 We ar defendit to herby on the sand.

Hence † **Harbryng**, *herbreyng* *vbl. sb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 703 Strange men had tane her-breyng in the place.

Harburrow, *obs. form of HARBOUR sb. and v.*

Harcabus, *obs. form of HARQUEBUS.*

Harcarrah: see HIRCARRA.

Harcelet, *var. HASLET.*

Harcken, *obs. form of HEARKEN vb.*

Hard (*hârd*), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 1 heard, 2-4 herd, (3 ard, *Orm. hard*), 3-7 harde, (6 heard,

herde), 4- hard. [A Common Tent. adj.: OE. *heard*=OFris. *hard*, OS. *hard* (MDu. *hard*), MLG. *hard*, *harde*, Du., LG. *hard*), OHG. *hart*, *harti*, *herti* (MHG. *hart*, *herle*, Ger. *hart*), ON. *harðr* (Sw. *hård*, Da. *haard*), Goth. *hardus*=OTeut. **hardûs*, corresp. to pre-Teut. **kartûs*=Gr. *κάρυς* strong, powerful. Like other adjs. in -us, *hardus* became in WGer. partly a jo-stem *hardja*, whence OHG. *harti*, *herti*; but there is no trace of this in OS. and OE.]

1. Passively hard: resisting force, pressure, or effort of some kind.

1. A primary adjective expressing consistency of matter: That does not yield to blows or pressure; not easily penetrated or separated into particles; firm and resisting to the touch; solid, compact in substance and texture. The opposite of *soft*.

Beowulf (Z.) 2509 Billes ecg, hond and heard sword. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 221 Mid hærenum hrægle swiþe heardum & unwinsumum. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 182 Wiþ heardum swiþe þess magan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Weter of þan herda flinte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6390 (Götl.) Of þe hard stan. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 707 3oure hartis ar herd as flynt. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Þai er so hard þat þare may na metell pulisch þam. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 227/1 Harde yn towchynge, or felynge...durus. 1568 GRAPTON *Chron.* II. 434 He buylded of hard stone, the bewtifull Librarie in the gray Friars in London, now called Christs Hospital. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 148 The substance thereof is thicke, and harder then any other skinne, and therefore it is called the harde mother. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 240 Sallads, acharrs, and hard eggs. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 72 Leaves...extreamly stiff and hard. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 12 The hair of both Sexes is generally black and hard. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. v. (1695) 54 That being generally call'd hard by us, which will put us to Pain, sooner than change Figure by the pressure of any part of our Bodies; and that, on the contrary, soft, which changes the Situation of its parts upon an easie and unpaful touch. 1764 REID *Inquiry* v. § 2 Wks. I. 120/1 When the parts of a body adhere so firmly that it cannot easily be made to change its figure, we call it hard. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 10 If it did not yield in the slightest degree it would be perfectly hard. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 541 Harder than adamant.

† b. Undigested (in the stomach). *Obs.*

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Annu. Diss.* 31 Neither is it...Only the bespoken Thanks, at last, that lyes so Hard in our Author's Stomach. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* iii. 88 Suppers lie hard in the Stomach.

c. *Hard fist*, an ungloved fist. Also *attrib.*

1807 *Daily News* 27 Jan. s/5 Time was when the opening night was a velvet-glove contest. The hard-fist battle was postponed.

d. *Hard iron, hard lead*: see *quots.*

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 44 Iron which retains its magnetic properties when removed from the magnetic field is called Hard iron. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hard lead*, lead containing certain impurities, principally antimony.

2. Of money: In specie as opposed to paper currency. See also *quot.* 1881.

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* iv. iii. Your mother has a hundred pound in hard money, lying...in the hands of a mercer. 1779 A. ADAMS in *J. Q. Adams's Fam. Lett.* (1876) 365 Corn is sold at four dollars, hard money, per bushel. 1805 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* 154 Husbandmen, like other labourers, are paid in hard money by the week. 1830 GALT *Laurie* t. v. viii. (1849) 230 We were to get hard cash to meet a run. 1876 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 157 The nomination of Governor Tilden, upon a hard-money resumption platform. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.*, *Hard cash*, a term used to distinguish metallic money, from...paper money...Often popularly used to denote bank notes, and other documents of undoubted value, in contradistinction to mere book debts, or commercial rights.

3. Said of the pulse when the blood-tension is high, so that the artery feels firm and not easy to be compressed.

1757-58 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pulse*, A hard Pulse signifies 1. That the membrane of the artery is drier than ordinary... 3. That the arteries are full [etc.]. 1803 *Med. Trul.* IX. 508 A full if not a hard pulse. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 440 The pulse...is hard and full—not weak and oppressed.

4. Not easy to wear out or cause to give way; capable of great physical endurance and exertion; formerly, *esp.*, hardy and bold in fight. Now chiefly in sense approaching 1.

Beowulf (Z.) 342 Wlanc wedera leod word æfter spræc heard under helme. c 1200 ORMIN 1596 And gif þin heortte iss hard and starre, And stedefast o Criste. c 1205 LAY. 18058 Brutal þat is a cniht swiþe herd. c 1300 *Sir Ferumh.* 808 Firfumbars) was hard, & swifede wel. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1899) xxi. 253 Þei ben full harde folk and moche peyne and wo mow suffren. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. (1586) 13 b, A hard fellow, brought up from his childhood to labour. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 119 Yet is the black Hound harder and better able to endure cold, then the other which is white. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 95 Men, a hard laborious Kind. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* 65 (Hoppe) [The horses] are both in hard condition, so it [a race] can come off in ten days. 1885 *Times* 11 Feb. 8/1 The men...look as hard as nails and fit for anything.

† b. Firm, steadfast, unyielding. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 662 A man es a tre, þat standes nocht harde, Of whilk þe crop es turned downward. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 174 His name in Saxon soundeth a pearl, to which he answered in the preciousness of his disposition, clear and hard.

† c. Inured, hardened, obdurate. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 111 When we in our

viciousnesse grow hard. 1607 — *Timon* iv. iii. 269 Thy Nature, did commence in sufferance, Time Hath made thee hard in't.

5. Difficult to do or accomplish; not easy; full of obstacles; laborious, fatiguing, troublesome.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 4 Ful hard it is to be turnyd enterly til þe bryghthed and þe pees of godis lyght. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 227/1 Harde yn knowynge, or warkynge, difficultis. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasce* 97 It is as harde, and laborus, to get the Longitude. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 So hard a thing it is to please all. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 60, I see now it is a harder matter to catch a Trout then a Chub. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 36 p. 8 How hard a thing it is for those to keep Silence who have the Use of Speech. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* iv. 90 Often...what we must do as simply right...is just the hardest thing to do.

b. Of the object of an action. Const. *inf.*, or *of*, *in*, with sb. expressing the action.

c 1200 ORMIN 6326 And tatt iss swiþe strang and hard To forþenn her onn corpe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16992 (Götl.) His pine was hardir [Cott. herder] for to dreil. a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 825 But paiement is harde to gete now adayes. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 767 Hard it is to be wrested out. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* III. (1586) 143 Other remedies more harde to bee com by. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E. b, Chestnuts...are hard of digestion. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 168 He is a very subtle fish and hard to be caught. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 112 (Case of Consc.), I was hard to please. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* iii. 64 It is a hard thing to manage. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. liii. 382 She was hard to be entreated in this affair.

c. Of the subject of an action: Not easily able or capable; having difficulty in doing something. Const. *inf.*, or *of* with sb. denoting action or faculty. *Obs. exc. in hard of hearing.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9326 Men sua herde of vnder-stand. a 1400 *Serm. agst. Miracle-plays* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 50 Vvil and hard of bileve. a 1533 L. BERNERS *Rom. xxvi.* 464 We ar hard of byleue that this shall be. 1564 *Child Marriages*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 137 The testatrix was hard of hearing. 1599-80 NORTH *Purarch* (1612) 179 Of slow capacite, and hard to learn and conceive. 1767-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. x. He...found the natives...very hard to believe that the fact was possible. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 55, I have been very hard to sleep too, and last night I was all but sleepless. 1861 — *Gl. Expect.* xxxvii. I am hard of hearing. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. ii. 148 Wise words in hard ears are but lifeless lore.

6. Difficult to penetrate with the understanding; not easy to understand or explain.

[1388 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* iii. 16 Epistlis...in whiche ben summe harde thinges in vnderstandinge.] c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlviii. 118 Knooleche of many hard questions. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxii(i). 16 Then thought I to vnderstande this, but it was to harde for me. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Jonk's Behav.* 73 Dictionary...a Lexicon, a Book wherein hard words and names are mentioned and unfolded. 1790 SWIFT *Lett. Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1841 II. 201 Obscure terms, which by the women are called hard words. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 364 To ask hard questions.

7. Difficult to deal with, manage, control, or resist. † *Too hard for*, too much for, more than (one) can manage. *Hard case*, a difficult case to treat or deal with; a person that cannot be reclaimed, a hardened criminal, a 'bad lot'. *U.S.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 258 *Boy*. What then, do you see? *Lad*. a. I, our way to be gone. *Boy*. You are too hard for me. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* II. (1628) 31 The Hollander was too hard for the Frenchman, and threw him downe. 1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 330 If we found the enemy too hard for us, 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. cxxl. 101 A man who is master of his matter will with inferior parts be too hard...for a man of better parts who knows his subject but superficially. 1848 RUXTON *Life in Far West* 71 (Farmer) La Bonte had lost all traces of civilised humanity, and might justly claim to be considered as hard a case as any of the mountaineers then present. a 1891 STEVENSON (Dixon), He was a fellow-clerk of mine, and a hard case.

8. Of a nature or character not easily impressed or moved; obdurate; unfeeling, callous; hard-hearted.

Beowulf (Z.) 166 Atol angengea...heardra bynða. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Manige men beoð hearde heortan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3061 Dis weder is softe, And þis king hard, And brekoð him eft þat forward. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 759 Why wil thyn harde fader than thee spilt? c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 227/1 Harde demare, or domys mann wythe-owte mercy. 1568 GRAPTON *Chron.* II. 282 There was not so heard a hart, if they had seene them but would have had pittie upon them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 466 So wretched is thy Son, so hard a Mother thou. 1808 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th. on Bks.*, With his hard lame eye, casting envious looks at them all the while. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* 17 You think I am hard and cold.

† b. *To die hard*: to die obdurate or impenitent.

Obs. See also *HARD adv.* 3, *DIE v.* 1 3.

1709 *Tatler* No. 63 p. 5 Most Writers...seem to place a peculiar Vanity in dying hard. 1712 SWIFT *Lett. Dr. King* 8 Dec. (T.) He died hard, as their term of art is here, to express the woeful state of men, who discover no religion at their death. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 490 Who saw the villain...dying hard, Without complaint. 1796 GROSCH *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Dye hard or game*, To dye hard, is to shew no signs of fear or contrition at the gallows.

9. Not easily moved to part with money; stingy, niggardly, 'close'. Cf. *HARD-FISTED*.

1366 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* i. 165. 1393 *Ibid.* C. II. 188 Aren none hardur ne hongryour ban men of holy church, Auerouse & euil-willed whanne the ben auauunced. 1530 PALSGR. 314/2 Harde, as one that is a nygarde, *chiche*. 1568 GRAPTON *Chron.* II. 49 He was free and liberrall to straungers, and heard and holdyng from his familiars and serrauntes. 1849

Rotbolla incurvata, sea "hard-grass. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 11. cli. § 4. 434 S. Peters wort, Square or great S. Johns grasse; and of some "Hardhay. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, "Hard Helling, hard strata underneath the coal which has to be holed or curved. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., "Hardhow is Marygolds. 1899 W. S. COLKMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 74. Gigantic specimens of the "Hard-tinder fungus (*Boletus ignarius*). 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 467 The owner was walking on the beach, or "hardway, at the mouth of the river whither the Ellen was bound.

B. sb. (elliptical use of the adj.).

†1. [The adj. used absolutely.] That which is hard, something hard; hardship. *Obs.*

a 1550 *Owl & Night*. 459 Ne recche ich noyt of winteres reve; Wan ich i-(s)e that cumeth that harde, Ich fare hom to min erde. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 472 But 3if myn hauteyn hert be harde a-sente.

b. Phrases. † Of (by, with) hard, with difficulty.

† On, with hard, with violence, fiercely. † At the hardest, at the utmost. Let the hardest come to the hardest, when hard comes to hard: if, or when, the worst comes to the worst. In the hard, in hard cash, 'down'.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 17 Corineus ther with harde smot. 13. *Guy Ruvu* (A.). 1726 Y com fram Lombardy Of hard y-schaped for be maistrice. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. 11. 100 Pes synneris bi hard ben turnid to God. 1380 — *Ecclesiast.* i. 15 Peruerted men of hard ben amendid. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3004 He with hard schapid. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 81 Atte the hardest, for a while, thou wilt not goo ferre. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 845 He... Hewyt on hard with dnytis sad and sar. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 114 Let the hardest come to the hardest; if they can get by heart, *Quid est fides?* 1797 P. WALKER in *Biog. Presbyt.* (1827) i. 266 When Hard came to Hard, of Boots, Thunbikins, and Fire-matches. 1830 *GALT Laurie* T. ii. i. (1849) 43 Four hundred and thirty-three dollars... counted out to me in the hard. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* IV. 598 Now that hard had come to hard.

† 2. The hard part, the shell. *Obs.*

a 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* viii. 135 Of squyllis whyte, al raw, taak of the hardis.

† 3. Hard or firm ground. *Obs.*

1576 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 385 That hurst or bancke is of hard, and some gravel. 1609 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) A iij b, The Inhabitants upon the Hards, and the Bankes within the Fennes.

4. A firm beach or foreshore; also, a sloping stone roadway or jetty at the water's edge for convenience in landing and putting out. (Hence, at Portsmouth, a street which adjoins the landing; also called the 'Common Hard'.)

1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxiii. [At Portsmouth] the Common Hard, a dingy street leading down to the dockyard. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 4/4 The loves of the 'Hard' are proverbially of brief duration. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Seapainter's Log* iv. 64 Well-known sheltered beaches, or 'common hards', as they were called. These hards still remain in old seaports. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hard*, a firm foreshore, used for beaching vessels. 1896 *CHARPENTIER Guide to Southsea & Portsmouth* 76 The Hard is not a beautiful place now-a-days. 1897 *MAX PEMBERTON in Windsor Mag.* Jan. 268/1, I have started from the hard of the boat-house with fingers... benumbed.

5. U. S. Political slang. a. = HARDSHELL sb. 3.

b. One of the supporters of Senator Benton of Missouri about 1850, so called from their advocacy of 'hard money'.

1847 *ROBB Squatter Life* 91 (Farmer) Hards, softs, whigs and Tylerites were represented. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* II. ii. xlv. 203 The Hunkers and Barnburners who divided the Democratic party forty years ago, and subsequently passed into the 'Hards' and the 'Softs', began in genuine differences of opinion about canal management and other State questions.

6. A slang abbreviation of *hard labour*.

1898 *Globe* 26 Feb. 1/4 Seven days' incarceration, with or without hard. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 6/5 They don't hang them nowadays, but give them six months' hard.

7. *Hard and sharp*, (?) a kind of bit. ? *Obs.*

1707 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 36 note, Were a pig to be driven in a hard and sharp, or a Weymouth.

Hard, *adv.* Forms: see the adj. [OE. *hearde* = OS. *hardo*, OHG. *harto* (MHG. *harte*), f. *HARD a.*] In a hard manner.

1. With effort, energy, or violence; strenuously, earnestly, vigorously; violently, fiercely. In early use, sometimes = intensely, exceedingly, extremely.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 256 Him hearde ðyrste. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 157 Per we muoen bon epe offerd and herde [v. r. harde] us adreden. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 28/81 Huy tormenteden him harde and stronge. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 33 Yit be kyng Anlaf so hard gan he chace. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20736 (Trin.) Pidurwarde bei hyzed hem harde. c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 8215 Ector... macchit hym so harde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 5 (Harl. MS.) Grete labour þat he hadde on the day afore made him to slepe hard. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Chron.* xviii. 33 A certayne man bended his bowe harde. c 1586 *C. TESS PEMBROKE Ps.* liv, Strangers... Who hunt me hard. 1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* 68 Presse it downe hard. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. 338 He strikes the Gong as hard as he can. 1722 *DR FOR Col. Jack* (1840) 128 We worked hard, lodged hard, and fared hard. 1776 *FOOTE Capuchin* i. Wks. 1799 II. 388 His majesty looked at me very hard. 1860 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xi, Pulling 'hard all' from Sandford to Ilfey, and then again from Ilfey over the regular course. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* II. xlv. 16 He... bid the cabman drive hard.

b. Of the weather, wind, snow, rain, frost, etc.

13. *Sir Beues* 4580 (MS. A.) Þe wind blew hardde wip gret rage. 1668 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* 51 It blew hard all night. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. 13 It rained very hard. 1798

NELSON 28 Dec. in *Nicolas Disp.* III. 212 The next day it blew harder than I ever experienced since I have been at sea. 1864 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 237 If it... snows as hard there as here. *Mod.* Last night it froze hard.

2. So as to bring or involve oppression, pain, trouble, difficulty, or hardship; severely; cruelly, harshly. See also *HARD-SET* i.

c 1205 *LAY.* 8814 Ich wes... harde [c 1275 herde] bi-brungen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3470 Als woman þat ful hard was stad. a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* vii. 12 Þe harder will he punysch. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* i. 28 Al... lyueden ful harde, In hope to haue a gode ende. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 59 Fulle hard halden ar we here. 1579–80 *NORTH Plutarch* 124 (R.) The poor geese were so hard handled. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. ii. 38 Having fared very hard already. 1718 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 271 P. 4, I shall be very hard put to it to bring my self off handsomely. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* i. 260, I will not bear hard upon your... friend. 1805 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/6 Hard put to it to veil their feelings.

† b. With an uneasy pace. *Obs.*

1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 283 He troteth hard, He will breake all my bones. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 331 He [Time] trots hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage, and the day it is solemnized. 1681 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1649/8 Dark Brown Gelding... Trots very hard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. vii. 150 A trotting horse, when he sets hard, and goes of an uneasy pace. 1844 *SCOTT St. Roman's* vii, I am heated, and my pony trotted hard.

c. To go hard with (a person): to fare ill with him, to prove to his serious hurt or disadvantage; with *but*, introducing a statement of what will happen unless prevented by overpowering difficulties. See also *GO* v.

1530 *PALSGR.* 550/1 It shall go harde but I wyll fynde one mater or other to breake hym of his purpose. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. i. 86 It shall goe hard but ile proue it by another. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 109 It shall goe hard if Cambio goe without her. 1596 — *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 292 It will goe hard with poore Anthonio. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* iv. 231 Not a Farthing abated... which goes hard in Hard-times. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 87 It shall go hard but I will make it afford them entertainment. 1855 *PRESOTT Philip* II. i. iii. 51 It might have gone hard with the envoy, had the mistake not been discovered.

3. With difficulty, hardly; scarcely. To die hard: see *DIE* v. 1 3.

1598 *WYCLIF Luke* xviii. 24 How hard thei that han riches schul entre in to the rewme of God. 1536 *LATIMER Sermon. bef. Convoc.* Wks. i. 41 Now hard and scant ye may find any corner... where many of his children be not. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. ii. 10 With the little godlinesse I haue I did full hard forebare him. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 830 Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind hard. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. xi, And hard his labouring breath he drew. 1811–68 [see *DIE* v. 1 3]. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* III. lxxxiii. 100 Now, though it dies hard, its monopoly of office is departing.

4. Firmly, securely; tightly; fast. Now rare.

a 1225 *Juliana* 59 And bunden hire þerto hearde and heteuete. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 346 Gamelyn was i-take and ful hard i-bounde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/2 Harde sett (P. or obstatyn) yn wyckydnesse... obstatynus. 1500–20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 48 All the hollis was stoppit hard. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. iv. 22 With both his hands behinde him pinned hard. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. i. 87 He tooke me by the wrist, and held me hard. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 206 A Pin. to fit hard and stiff into the round Hole. 1833 *L. RITCHIE Wand. by Loire* 241 Bound hard and fast.

5. So as to be hard; to hardness. (Often qualifying a pa. pple. See also 8 d.)

1340 *HAMPOLDE Pr. Consc.* 6455 Pus may men se by an egge hard dight, How heven and erthe and helle standes right. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (Camden 1856) 55 The Thamise and other grete rivers were so hard frozen that hors and cariage myste passe ovir. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 10 Being very neere compact, and as it were hard tempered together. 1632 J. LEE *Short Survey* 12 Lapland, where all rivers... and lakes are hard frozen. 1766 *LANE in Phil. Trans.* LVII. 456 A piece of common tobacco-pipe hard-baked. 1844 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 124 The coke should be hard burnt.

b. On a hard surface, floor, etc.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 161 The harder they lie, the sooner they fatte. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 237 That so he may lie soft and stand hard. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xviii. 173 'Ye maun lie bare and hard, and brook many an empty belly.'

6. In close proximity, of time or place; close. *Hard upon (on)*, close before or after so as to press upon. Now chiefly in *to run* (a person) *hard*. See also *HARD BY*.

c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xxviii. (Sherard MS.), Answerde harde ageyn reprouyng he. 1506 *GUYLFORDE Pilgr.* (Camden) 62 [We] laye almost harde abrode the grete vggly rokkes. 1596 *TINDALE Acts* xviii. 7 Whose house ioynded harde to the sinagoge. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xvii. 1, I am hard at deatnes dore. — *Ps.* xxi[i]. 11 Trouble is harde at honde. 1588 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xii. 29 b, The King... came in a great boate hard to our Fleete. 1598 *BARCKLEY Felic. Man* (1631) 519 The shee-wolfe... whose covetousnesse is followed hard at the heeles with envy. 1771 *FOOTE Maid of B.* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 230 You are hard upon sixty. 1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* ii. Interl. i, While conjuring wand Of English oak is hard at hand. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 285 It was now hard upon three o'clock. 1865 *THACKERAY in Daily News* (1896) 27 Jan. 4/7 Who will one of these days run you hard for the Presidency. 1897 F. HALL in *N. & Q.* 17 Apr. 310/1 Incongruity which trenches hard on nonsense.

b. *Naut.* Expressing the carrying of an action to its extreme limits, as in *hard-a-lee*, *a-port*, *a-starboard*, *a-weather*: see the second elements. (Hence *hard-a-ported*, *hard-a-starboarded* *pa.*

pples., put hard a-port, a-starboard. Also *hard-a-weather* *adj.*, able to stand the utmost rigours of the weather.)

1540 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail doune the steir burde lufe harde a burde. 1679 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* (1684) 15 The helm is hard a-weather. 1707 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4380/2 We clap'd our Helm hard a Starboard. 1800 *WEEMS Washington* xi. (1877) 151 Washington then seized the helm, with a gallant hard-a-lee. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 87 [He] wore a remarkably hard-a-weather pilot-coat. 1883 *Low Times Rep.* XLIX. 332/2 The Margaret... had her... helm hard-a-starboarded. 1898 *Ibid.* LXVII. 251/1 The pilot ordered the helm of the Merchant Prince to be ported, and shortly afterwards to be hard-a-ported.

† 7. Parsimoniously. *Obs. rare.*

1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 155 P. 3 The Rogues buy as hard as the plainest and modestest Customers they have.

8. In Comb., qualifying ppl. adjs., to which *hard* is always united by a hyphen when they are used attributively, and generally also when they are used predicatively unless the order is reversed; thus, 'A hard-boiled egg'. 'Do you prefer it hard-boiled?' 'Will you have it boiled hard?' The *advb.* is used thus in nearly all its senses, and the number of combinations is unlimited. Examples:

a. With effort, strenuously, violently, etc., as *hard-biting*, *-contested*, *-drinking*, *-driving*, *-fought*, *-hitting*, *-ridden*, *-riding*, *-swearing*, *-trotting*, *-worked*, *-working*, etc. b. With hardship, severely, etc., as *hard-besetting*, *-bested*, *-bred*, *-faring*, *-judging*, *-kept*, *-living*, *-pressed*, *-used*, etc. c. With difficulty, as *hard-acquired*, *-bought*, *-earned*, *-gained*, *-got*, *-learnt*, *-won*, *-wring*, etc. d. So as to be hard, tight, etc., as *hard-baked*, *-beaten*, *-boiled*, *-braced*, *-cured*, *-dried*, *-pressed*, etc. e. *hard-bound*, slow in action; cative, constipated; *hard-drawn*, drawn when cold, as wire; *† hard-holding*, close-fisted, niggardly; *† hard-laced*, strait-laced, strict and precise; *hard-spun*, tightly twisted in spinning.

1711 *W. ELLIS Vis. Madagascar* viii. 206 *Hard-baked reddish earth. 1598 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 985 O *hard-believing love, how strange it seems not to believe, and yet too credulous! 1634 *MILTON Comus* 857 In *hard-besetting need. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* xxv, We found *hard-boiled eggs, bread, and a smoked mutton-ham. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) i. 157 The *hard-bought victory. 1735 *POPE Ep. Arbuthnot* 182 The Bard... strains, from *hard-bound brains, eight lines a year. 1638 *BROME Northern Lasse* i. i. Wks. 1873 i. 1 Some *Hard-bred Citizen. 1780 *NAIRNE in Phil. Trans.* LXX. 334 A piece of *hard-drawn iron wire. 1795 *HOWELLS Foregone Concl.* viii. 119 *Hard-drinking, hard-riding, hard-swearing, fox-hunting English parsons. 1770 *BURKE Pres. Discont.* (T.), To take their *hard-earned bread from the lowest offices. 1847–9 *HELPS Friends in C.* Ser. i. (1854) i. 18 The *hard-earned gains of civil society. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* i. ii. 91 The *hard-fighting clans near the Border. a 1666 *FANSHAW On Ld. Strafford's Trial* (T.), [The] *hard-fought field. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 175 Defeated in a hard-fought battle. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., He was swift, adroit, *hard-hitting. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 206 Like a *hard-kept warde new come to his lands. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 194 So sparyng a niggard, and *hardelaced. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* iv. 17 All life's *hard-earned virtues and *hard-learned lessons. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* iv. 17 A *hard-riding... sort of sportsman. 1664 *PERRIS Diary* (1879) III. 27 A *hard-trotting sorrell horse. a 1845 *HOOD The Mary* 58 *Hardwon wages, on the perilous sea. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1790) II. 224 (Jod), The *hardworking wives of the peasants. 1896 *KANE Arct. Expl.* i. xxviii. 371 Five nights' camping out in the snow, with hard-working days between. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. iii. iv. *Captaines* 786 A rude Clown, whose *hard-wrought hands, before Nothing but spades, coulters, and bills had bore.

† **Hard**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *heardian* = OS. *hardōn* (MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *harden*), OHG. *hartēn* and *hartōn* (MHG. *harten*), orig. intrans., f. *hard*-adj. *HARD*; but already in late OE. used also for the cognate trans. vb. *higrdan*, *kyrdan* = OFris. *herda*, OS. *gi-herdian*, OHG. *hartian*, *herian*, ON. *herða*, Goth. *ga-hardjan* to make hard.]

1. *intr.* To be or become hard. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 76 Seod þonne þa wyrte oð þæt heo heardige. a 1225 *Anr.* R. 220 Ure Louerd spareð a uormest þe junge & þe feble... Auh so some so he isihð ham hearden, he let arisen & awakenen weorre. 1388 *WYCLIF Ps.* lxxxix. 6 Inwardli harde he and waxe drie. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxi. (1495) 898 Wexa melynthy... in hete and hardythy in colde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 *Hardyn*, or growyn harde, *duro*, *induro*.

2. *trans.* To make hard, *harden*. a. *lit.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 188 Þæt wyrtoð and heardað þone mazan. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* vii. xiv. (1495) 233 Medycynes that drye and harde. c 1400 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 436 When that is drie... harde hit wel. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 *Hardyn*, or make harde, *induro*. 1491 *CAXTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xxxiii. 28 a/1 A salte humour, the whyche by the hete of the sonne... was harded as yce.

b. *fig.* To deprive of feeling or emotion; to render callous, obstinate, or obdurate.

c 1205 *LAY.* 5871 And auer al god mon harde [c 1275 hardi] hine sulue. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 324 Here-tikis hardid in here Errour. 1388 — *Exod.* xiv. 8 The Lord hardide the herte of Pharo. c 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* iv. 1008 Soo ar 3e harded with obstynacye. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Job Triumph.* i. 723 He sees their harts y' hard them In Guiles and Wiles.

Hence **Harded** *ppl. a.*; **Harding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 237 Hardyng of metal. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxx. (1495) 291 Hardyng medycyne rennyth the matere. 1418-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iii. xxvii. His herded herte of stele. 1600 SHELTON *Quilt.* IV. xxvi. 205 Bodies of harded Cork trees.

Hard and fast, a.

1. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.) 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hard and fast.* Said of a ship on shore. 1805 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* iv. (1896) 80 Finding the ship hard and fast, he had nothing for it but to remain quietly on board.

2. Rigidly laid down and adhered to.

1867 J. W. HENLEY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 11 Apr., Whether the franchise is to be limited by a hard and fast line. — 28 May, The House has deliberately, after long consideration, determined to have no 'hard and fast line'. 1867 W. H. GREGORY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 28 May, What were the whole of the fancy franchises but 'a hard and fast line'? It was very easy to affix a nickname. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 412 Who are the wicked, and who are the good, whom we venture to divide by a hard and fast line? 1881 J. EVANS *Anc. Bronze Implem.* I. 1 It is impossible to fix any hard and fast limits for the close of the Stone Period. 1890 BR. STRUBBS *Primary Charge* 45 We are none of us in a condition to lay down a hard and fast rule about inspiration.

Hardback (hā'dbæk). a. Name in West Indies of a coleopterous insect.

1790 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 82 The Hardback. This fly is about half an inch long. Its membranaceous wings are defended with sheaths or shell-wings.

b. Name of a river fish of Central America.

1893 J. G. WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 6/2 Many of these rivers are inhabited by a fish (*Callichthys*) popularly called the Hassar or Hardback.

Hard-bake (hā'dbēk). [f. **HARD** a. + **BAKE** v. and sb.] A sweetmeat made of boiled sugar or treacle with blanched almonds; 'almond toffee'.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 51 Show-glasses, containing hard-bake, brandy-balls, and bull's-eyes. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi. A taste... for hardbake and raspberry tarts. attrib. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. v. Brandy-ball and hardbake vendors.

Hardbeam (hā'dbēm). ? *Obs.* [f. **HARD** a. + **BEAM** tree.] The **HORNBEAM**, *Carpinus Betulus*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 398 Elces treowcynnes... butan hardbeam. 1245 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 123 Steles be made of diuerse woodes as brasell, hardbeame [etc.]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1296 It is also called... in English Hornbeame, Hardbeame, Yoke Elme, and in some places Witch hasell. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 54 [Arrows] made of oak, hardbeam, or birch.

Hard-bitten, a. [f. **HARD** adv. + **BITTEN** *pa. pple.* here used actively: cf. *ill-spoken*.] Given to hard biting; tough in fight.

1784 SIR M. HUNTER *Frm.* (1894) 65 So hard-bitten an animal that all the torture you can use will not make him leave his hold. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* liii. They will be hard-bitten terriers will worry Dandie. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii. Such hard-bitten, wiry, whiskered fellows.

Hard by, *prep.* and *adv.* Somewhat arch. [**HARD** adv. 6 + **BY** *prep.* and *adv.*]

A. *prep.* Close by; in close proximity to; close to, very near to. (Now only of place.)

1566 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 7 We sailed harde by the costes off Candy. 1699 D. PELL *Impr.* Sea 575 note, Your ships were hard by drowning. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Mos.* v. Wks. 1738 II. 143 They saw many Whales very monstrous hard by their Ships. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 628 Hard by the remains of Monmouth were laid the remains of Jeffreys.

B. *adv.* In close local proximity; close by, very near; + also *transf.* close at hand in time.

1535 COVERDALE *Obad.* 15 The daye off the Lorde is harde by vpon all Heithen. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 43, I will place thee in a Farme house of mine hard by adjoining. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* 19 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 527 Hard by we saw the remains of the circus of Sallustius. 1800 WORDSW. *Pet Lamb* 58 Our cottage is hard by. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterita* I. ix. 300 The lily of the valley wild in the copses hard by.

Hard(e), *obs. pa. t.* of **HEAR**; *obs. f.* **HOARD**.

Hardel(l), *obs. forms* of **HURDLE**.

Hardely, *obs. form* of **HARDILY**, **HARDLY**.

Harden (hā'd'n), v. [f. **HARD** a. + **-EN** 5: cf. *ON. hārðna*, which is, however, only intr. *Harden* has taken the place of OE. *hærdian*, ME. *hard-en*, to **HARD**.]

I. *trans.* 1. To render or make hard; to indurate. c 1200 ORMIN 1487 Tu... grindest itt [corn], and cnedest itt, And hardnest itt wiþþ hæte. *Ibid.* 1567 Þu bakenst Goddes laf And hardnest itt þurh hæte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xii. 55 The spot of filth hardynit [concretam labem] in the spreit. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 97 Pykes and dartes hardened at the endes with fyre. 1634 J. LEE *Short Surv.* 12 Fishes dried and hardened with the frost. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 159 The Heat must be but moderate, to harden Bodies. 1793 [see 7]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 73 The snow was hardened by the night's frost. *transf.* and *fig.* 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 193 Thy Reason... shall... Entangle Justice in her net of Law, And right, too rigid, harden into wrong. 1856 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. viii. 373 The strong metaphorical language of Christ became hardened into the doctrine of Transubstantiation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 3. 177 The rise of a lawyer class was everywhere hardening customary into written rights. 1880 EARLE *Philol. E. T.* § 405 Many of these [adjectives] are hardened into substantives, as *commandant*, *inhabitant*.

2. To render bold or stout in action; to embolden, confirm; to incite to action. *Obs.* c 1200 ORMIN 1574 Itt hardneþþ all þe gode manness

heorte, To þolenn... All þatt tatt iss unnsellþe. 13. K. *Alis.* 1200 He... hardneth al his men. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 500 The horsis with spuris hardnyt thai. c 1470 [see **HARDENED** *ppl. a.* 2]. 1658 CLEVELAND *Kestick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 502 Greyndcob's Stubbornness hardens on the Clowns.

3. To make difficult of impression or emotion; to make callous or unfeeling.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5908 Þe hert o pharaon... es mar Hardend for mi sau þan ar. 1382 WYCLIF *Is.* xciv. [xcv.] 8 Wileth not hardne þoure hertis. 1611 BIBLE *John* xii. 40 He hath blinded their eyes, and hardened their heart. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 456 ¶ I Men hardened beyond the Sense of Shame or Pity. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 390 The disbelief of a future state hardeneth rogues against the fear of death. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 54, I hardened my heart against his voice.

4. To make persistent or obdurate in a course of action or state of mind.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9066 His hert was so hardonet all in hote loue. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 272 Sacke and strong liquours hardens him in his custome. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achit.* 145 Harden'd in Impenitence. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* vi. He hardened himself... to the act. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 May 4/7 It would... confirm and harden her in a policy of settled hostility to this country.

5. To maintain stiffly, affirm. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 18219 Teiff woldenn bilipil; Harddenn, jiff þatt teiff mihhtenn, þatt teiffre Bapptistess fulluht Wass bettre. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 12239 He hardens [Fair] arguis; 7. *rim.* arguē of) sulkin thing þat i ne wat end ne beginning.

6. To make firm and tight.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 For with the wyndynge of the edderynge: thou dost lose thy stakes & therfore they must nedes be dryuen newe and hardened agayne. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Retenne*, fastened, or hardened home in its place. *Ibid.* G b. The forelock... is thrust through a narrow hole... where it is hardened home by a hammer. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 205 Studding-sail tacks... will... want hardening out.

7. To render hardy, robust, or capable of endurance. Chiefly of the physical constitution.

1577 B. GOOGE *Herresbach's Husb.* 1. (1886) 6 b, Being hardened with labour in peace, they might the better be able to abyde the travayle of warres. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 4 The sharpenes of the place which doth harden them. 1793 BEDDOKS *Calculus* 162 It is not true, that cold hardens children as it hardens steel. 1852 BECK'S *Florist* Aug. 174 The principal secret of preserving half-hardy plants over the winter with indifferent accommodation, lies in their being rooted early and gradually hardened afterwards. 1875 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 34 [They] never put me through any trials to harden me, or give me decision of character.

8. *Phonetic.* To make a sound 'hard'. Cf. **HARD** a. 16.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 12. 8 Poets sometimes... harden v. vocalis into v. consonans: as, *gen-va* for *ge-nu-a*.

II. *intr.* 9. To become hard.

c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1802) 37 In playand water þou kast hit schalle, To harden. 1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 47 A mater that wrikis out of the stanes, and hardnes through the calde nature of the Sey. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 114 As they are of a petrifying quality, they harden... into various forms. 1833 LARDNER *Mansf. Metal* II. 314 Pure iron may... be superficially converted into steel, so as to harden, temper, and receive a fine polish. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 254 That we might... watch The sandy footprint harden into stone.

Fig. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xiv, That cold dislike... was hardening within him. 1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 65 The weather was hardening into what promised to be half a gale. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 99/2 This natural sequence hardened first into custom and then into law.

10. To become hard in feeling, emotion, constitution, etc.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 572 Now his heart Distends with pride, and hardning in his strength Glories. 1780 COWPER *Prager. Err.* 590 There hardening by degrees, till double steel'd, Take leave of nature's God, and God revealed. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herrie* II. 64 He hardened into a valiant man. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* XII. 205 Though he might have softened to Lady S., he now hardened to himself. 1884 *Par. Enstace* 62 He said they would soon harden to the work.

11. *Comm.* Of prices: To become higher, to rise; to stiffen. Cf. **HARD** a. 15.

1674-92 RAY *N. C. Words* 24 s. v., The Market Hardens, i. e. Things grow dear. 1828 *Crauen Dial.*, *Harden*, to advance in price; 't' corn rayther hardens'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, Prices are hardening on the Continent.

Hence **Hardening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 234 By hardning and custome. 1795 POPE *Odys.* IX. 292 Half the white stream to hard'ning cheese he prest. 1823 J. BALDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 138 The plate... has received an injury in the hardening. 1865 J. J. MANLEY in *Brit. Alm. Comp.* 18 The butter is placed in a Danish cooler or hardening box.

Harden, **herden**, **hurden** (hā'd'n, hō'd'n), *sb.* and *a. local.* Forms: a. 5-7 **hardin**, -yn, 5-9 **harden**, 6-9 **harding**. β. 5-9 **herden**, 6-9 **hurden**.

[Belongs to **HARDS** sb.; it is prob. a derivative in -en rather than the OE. *heordan*, ME. *herden* sb. pl., and may have been orig. adj., although the sb. use appears earlier in our quotes. *Harden* appears to be northern and eastern; *herden*, *hurden* midl. and western; some northern dialects have the form **HARN**, q. v.]

A. sb. A coarse fabric made from the hards of flax or hemp.

c 1430 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, Pro viij uln. panni vocati Herdyng, i. j. s. 1462 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 449

II. 101 Nat withstandyng, ther herden at Wyggennalle shall be don this day. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 38 Duo para linthiaminum de harden. 1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 1:6 One payer of sheets of hurden. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 134 That which comes from the flaxe being a little towed again in a pair of Wooll Cards, will make a course harding. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* II. (1716) 235 (D.) A shirt he had made of coarse harden, A collar-band not worth a farthing. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* II. xxiv. 257 The tumbled herden which did duty for linen.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. i, After the stalkes of the Flax be wel dried, they are to be beaten and punned... with an hurden mallet or tow-beetle. a 1652 *Brome City Wit* IV. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 348 You hurden smock'd sweaty sluttery.

B. *adj.* Made of harden.

1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 147 A hardyn apperon. 1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 31 Item vij score of lyn game, and liij score of hardyng game vij. viij. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 118 An herden or wullen cloth waxed. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 67 A course hempe or harden cloath. a 1652 *Brome New Acad.* III. i. Wks. 1873 II. 47 The hurden smock with lockram upper-bodies. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.*, *On Dress* (1765) 124 The country-fellow... appears genteel... when he is hedging in his hurden frock. 1844 MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* II. 2 They wore a linsey petticoat and harden apron. 1887 D. C. MURRAY *Old Blazer's Hero* (1889) 87 With a corner of her herden apron.

† b. Clothed in harden. *Obs.*

1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 453 The... King-leaders of the hurden rustick Raggamuffins.

Hardened (hā'd'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. **HARDEN** v. + **-ED** 1.]

1. Rendered hard, indurated.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 24 Upon his crest the hardned yron fell. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* I. i. 365 The laborious Hind Whose harden'd Hands did long in Tillage toil. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* II. 38 Bronze or hardened brass.

2. Rendered unfeeling or callous; hard-hearted; obdurately settled or determined in a course.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Mathias* 455 Sum sa hardnyt ware þat þai Vald trew til hyme be na way. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 283 Thai hardnyt hors fast on the gret roid raid. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 65 Some are... so hardened... that they care not for their country. a 1603 MONTGOMERIE *Devol. Poems* iv. 59 Stoup, hardint hairt, before the Lord. 1722 DE FOR PLAGUE (1754) 42 The very Buryers of the Dead, who were the hardnedest Creatures in Town. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 285, I was desired to pray with an old hardened sinner. 1850 SCORESBY *Whaleman's Advent.* (1859) ix. 124 The most hardened grumbler.

Hence **Hardenedness**.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxii. 3 The hardenednesse of our flesh. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxix. 309 A kind of brutality and hardendness.

Hardener (hā'd'nə), [f. **HARDEN** v. + **-ER** 1.] One who hardens; *spec.* one whose work is to harden metals; one who case-hardens guns, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Affermisneur*, a stiffener, hardner. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1845 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* VI. 181 Misfortune is not a hardener of the heart. 1881 *Academy* 8 Jan. 30 A grand zoologist, not a mere hardener and slicer of microscopic stuff. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 14/1 When the grinding is completed the blades are returned to the hardeners to be reset.

Harderian (hardi'riān), a. *Anat.* [f. the name of J. J. Harder (Swiss anatomist 1656-1711) + **-IAN**.] **Harderian gland**: the lubricating gland of the nictitating membrane or 'third eyelid', in the inner angle of the eye of birds and some mammals.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 307/1. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 543/1 Ruminants are provided with a Harderian gland.

† **Hardfast**, a. *Obs.* - Dense. Hence **Hardfastness** *nonce-wd.*, density.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seiv.* 147 For the sake of its hardfastness or closeness.

Hard-favoured, a. *arch.* [See **HARD** a. 13 and **FAVOUR** sb. 9.] Having a hard or unpleasant 'favour', appearance, or look; ill-favoured, ugly.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Richard the thirde sonne... was... hard favoured of visage. a 1590 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Ritdg.) 141/1 As hard-favoured a devil as ever I saw. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* III. (ed. 2) 226 The Corsicans are in general of small stature, and rather hard-favoured. 1854 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xix, Humouring the joke with a hard-favoured smile.

Hence **Hardfavouredness**.

1805 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. viii. 42 Because of his hardfavouredness and deformity. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 56 The fat [kine] had need... to have been... twenty times seven times fatter than they were, to have wrought a cure upon the leanness and hard-favouredness of the other.

Hard-featured, a. [See **HARD** a. 13.] Having hard, harsh, or unpleasant features.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlix. (1804) 338 A tall raw-boned man with a hard-featured countenance. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Box* (1850) 94/1 The old hard-featured man... is a county Member. 1874 MOTLEY *Barnveld* II. xxiii. 424 A hard-featured but commanding and not uncomely woman.

Hence **Hardfeaturedness**.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 22 That absence of perception of the Beautiful, which introduced a general hardfeaturedness of figure into all German and Flemish early art.

Hard fern. A general name for ferns of the genus *Lomaria*, as the Northern Hard Fern, *Lomaria Blechnum* *Spicant*, of Europe.

1826 SIR J. SMITH *Eng. Flora* IV. 316 *Blechnum boreale*, Northern Hard-fern. 1830 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* 449. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 182 The *Blechnum*, or hard fern, is plentiful in both islands.

Hard-fisted, a. [Cf. **HARD a.** 9.] Stingy, niggardly.

a 1866 Br. Hall *Balm of Gilead* (T.). None are so gripple and hard-fisted as the childless. **1890** *Daily News* 9 Sept. 4/7 Women... this soft-handed but hard-fisted sex.

Hence **Hardfistedness**.

1869 MARO. SALISBURY *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 22 July. A spirit of hard-fistedness which even Shylock would have envied.

Hardhack, U.S. [f. **HARD a.** + (?) **HACK v.**] A low shrub, *Spiraea tomentosa*, common in New England, having dense terminal panicles of rose-coloured or white flowers.

1851 S. JUDG. *Margaret* II. i. (Ward) 198 A bunch of the white hardhack, a cream-like flower, innerly blushing. **1866** LOWELL *Biglow P.* Intro. Poems 1890 II. 203 Our narrow New England lanes... where no better flowers were to be gathered than goldenrod and hardhack.

Hardhake: see **HARDHAW**.

Hard-handed, a.

1. Having hard hands, from manual labour.

1890 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 72 Hard handed men, that work in Athens here, Which neuer labour'd in their mindes till now. **1883** S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 271 The hard-handed men of the working classes.

† 2. Niggardly, penurious, close-fisted. **Obs.**

1893-5 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* *M'sex* II. (1898) 16 More or less, as the passengers were bountifull or hard-handed.

3. Ruling with a firm or cruel hand; severe.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 36 The easie, or hard-handed Monarchy's. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 827 The cruel gripe That lean hard-handed poverty inflicts.

Hence **Hardhandedness**.

1885 A. MACLAREN *Week Day Addr.* 126 The insolence and hardhandedness of Roman rule.

† **Hardhaw, Obs.** [Cf. **HARDHEAD** 1.6.] Knapweed. Also **Hardhake**.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 83 *Iacca nigra*... Bulwed uel hardhaw. **14...** *MS. Trin. Coll. Camb. R.* 14, 32 *Iacca nigra*, **Hardhake**.

Hardhead¹, hard-head.

1. A hard-headed person; one not easily moved; one dull of intellect.

1219 HORMAN *Vulg.* 63 Some men counte them nygardis and hardheedis that wyll have a rekenynge of expensis. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 36 A flintie fellowe and a hard head. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 22 Hard-head and Block-head, terms of reproach with us. **1848** DURIVAGE *Stray Subj.* 110 (Farmer) Most of the passengers had disappeared for the night, and only a knot of hard-heads were left upon deck.

† 2. A contest of butting with the head. Also **hard-heads, Obs.**

1681 DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* v. ii. I have been at hard-head with your butting citizens. **1687** — *Hind & P.* II. 443 Both play at hard-head till they break their brains. **1831** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 16 Oct. He has been at hard-heads with the rogues, and come off with advantage.

3. The name of several fishes: a. The sea scorpion or father-lasher, *Cottus scorpius*. b. The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*. c. The menhaden (*New England*).

1803 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife & Kinross* 128 (Jam.) *Scorpius major nostras*; our fishers call it Hardhead. **1820** NEILL *List of Fishes* 14 (Jam.) *Trigla Gurnardus*. Crooner or Crointer. It is known by a variety of other names, as Captain Hardhead [etc.]. **1837** HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 91 The very air was fishy, being perfumed with dead sculpins, hardheads, and dogfish. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Hard-head*... on our coasts the father-lasher or sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius*.

4. The Californian grey whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*: so called from its habit of butting boats.

1860 Merc. *Marine Mag.* VII. 213 They have a variety of names among whalemen, as 'Hard-head', 'Devil-fish'.

5. The ruddy duck, *Erimaturus rubida*, more fully called **hard-headed dipper** (Atlantic Coast, U.S.) (*Cent. Dict.*)

6. The plant Knapweed. Also **hard-heads**.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 401 Common or Black Knapweed... which the country people in some places call Hard-heads. **1808** Craven *Dial.* *Hard-heads*, Knapweed. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 250 Hard-head.

7. A variety of sponge.

1803 Fisheries *Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 The principal varieties... are known as sheep-wool, white reef, abaco velvet, dark reef, boat, hardhead, grass, yellow and glove.

8. A residual alloy of tin, iron, and arsenic, produced in the refining of tin.

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

Hardhead², Obs. exc. Hist. Also **hardt.** [?A corruption of F. *hardt*, *hardt* (in Cotgr. *ardit*, *ardy*) **HARDY**; said to be from *hardt*, surname of Philip III of France, under whom the coin was first issued.] A Scottish copper coin of Mary and James VI, of the value of about three halfpence English money. App. the same as the **LION**.

1893 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* Scotl. I. 440 Convict of counterfeiting of the prenting imes... of ane Lyone callit be Hardheid. **a 1579** Knox *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 365 (MS. G) Daylie thair was such numbers of Lions (alias called Hardheids) prented, that the basenes thairof maid all things exceeding dear. **1644** D. HUMR *Hist. Douglas* 374 (Jam.) A certain brasse or copper coyne (called Hardheads). **1803** *Antiquary Mar.* 105 Coins found in St. Queran's well 1869... James VI hardheads or bodles.

Hard-headed, a. 1. *lit.* Having a hard head.

† 2. Not easily turned, as a horse; fig. obstinate, stubborn. **Obs.**

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* x. 57 We bee hardheaded and thinke that all that euer is sayde is but a mockerie. **1607** TOWNSHALL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 240 It must be regarded that the Horse in leading be not drawn after you, for so will he be made hard headed, unwilling to follow. **1648** CHAS. I. *Answer to Earles of Bristol & Dorset* 7 By which we may rectifie this hard-headed distraction.

3. Not easily influenced by sophistry or sentiment; matter-of-fact, logical, practical. Cf. **HARDY a.** 10.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct., Mrs. Dickens is... a sensible, hard-headed woman. **1833** *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 1/1 Standing... at Bradford before five thousand hard-headed Yorkshiremen. **1888** BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* II. lxxiv. 609 A shrewd, cool, hard-headed man of business.

Hence **Hardheadedly adv.**; **Hardheadedness**. **1848** H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 317 A proof of his indomitable hard-headedness. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 5/2 To deal with an irresponsible romancer thus hardheadedly may seem like breaking a butterfly on a wheel.

Hard-heart, a. arch. = **HARD-HEARTED**.

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 66 It wolde make an harde hert man to falle the teris of his yen. **1616** J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 120 note 5 Are they not hard-hart butchers remedies? **1895** Mrs. K. T. HINKSON *Miracle Plays* v. 74 O hard-heart little town!

† **Hard heart, v. Obs.** [f. next.] **trans.** To make hard of heart, to render hard-hearted.

1881 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer. Osor.* 27 After the Duke had hard harted himselfe, and waxed insolently obstinate. *Ibid.* 246 Even so Pharaos... was... hard harted by God.

Hard-hearted, a. [f. *hard heart* + -ED 2.]

Having a hard heart; incapable of being moved to pity or tenderness; unfeeling; unmerciful.

c 1205 LAY. 11990 Nes nauere na mon iboren. *þæt hæleð weore swa stærce Ne swa hærd ihceorted.* **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7505 Here es no man lyfand Swa hard-hearted. **c 1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. v. 43 (Camb. MS.) He was so hard hertyd, þæt he myhte ben domes man or luge of hyr dede beaute. **c 1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 126 Y cowde not wepe, y was so hard hertyd. **1600** J. POKY *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 51 Such a... horrible conflict, that... would have affrighted any man, were he never so hard harted. **1673** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 736 Neither can the hard-hearted Rocks break these yielding Vessels. **1708** Prior *Turtle & Sparrow* 287 She soon grew sullen; I hard-hearted. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIV. 400 That he might die the same hardhearted, wicked Jeffreys that he had lived.

Hence **Hardheartedly adv.**; **Hardheartedness**.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* i. 3 Because of their hardheartedness and stubbornness. *Ibid.* clxxxiv. 1142 Let vs deale not so hardheartedlie. **1681** Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 67 The dens... where malice, hardheartedness, and oppression love to dwell. **1810** BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 186 These are the sort of persons whom so hardheartedly... we see him thus devising plans for getting rid of. **1837** SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 270 A hardheartedness produced by the long enjoyment of wealth and power.

† **Hardhede, Obs. rare⁻¹.** [f. **HARD a.** + -hede, -HEAD.] **Hardness.**

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 236 In hy3e hylles of pryde an iiii. wyckednessys, þæt arm, dryehed, hardhed, bareynhed, & a foul fall down.

† **Hardhewe, Obs.** Also 6 **hardewes**. [app. f. **HARD a.**; second element uncertain.] The wild Chicory, *Cichorium Intybus*.

a 1500 Sloane *MS.* 5. 6/2 *Cicoria*... Ang[lice] hardhewe. **1598** TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 44 *Intybus sylvestris*... in englishe Succory or hardewes.

† **Hard-hewer, Obs.** A stonemason.

1447-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 400, xxiiij masons of kent called hard hewers. **c 1525** Coche *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Tylers, brycke leyers, harde hewers. **1548** Act 2 & 3 *Edw. VI.* c. 15 § 3 No person... shall... lett or disturbe any... joyner, hardhewer, sawyer, tyler, payver, glasyer [etc.]. **1600-3** *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Will's Jacobe de folkston hardhewer. **1637** *Articles for building Wyke bridge* cited in Pegge *Kentishisms*.

† **Hardiesse** (hardie's). [a. F. *hardiesse* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *hardi* **HARDY**. Adopted from OFr. in 14-15th c.; and anew as an alien loan-word in 18th c.] **Hardihood, boldness.**

1320 *Ayeb.* 83 In pouesse byeb þri þinges to-deld, hardyesse strengre an stedeuiesnesse. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* I. 147 Cowardy It torneth into hardiesse. **1475** Bk. *Noblesse* 29 In lessing your courage ne abating your hardiesse. **1561** H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1857) III. 411 (Stanf.) The frank hardiesse of the answer saved him. **1832** *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 48 Fantastic or startling hardiesses of expression.

† **Hardily, adv. Obs. rare.** [?repr. OF. *hardivement*, f. *hardif* **hardy**.] A by-form of **HARDILY**. **c 1500** *Melusine* xxxi. 231 They of poytoun receyved them moch hardyfy, and wete it wel that was grete losse of people of bothe parties.

Hardihead (hā'dihed). **arch.** [f. **HARDY a.** + -HEAD.] = next.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Ded. 12 Craue pardon for my hardyhedde. **1590** — *F. Q.* I. iv. 38 Enflam'd with fury and fiers hardyhed. **a 1764** LLOYD *Progr. Emvy* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 139 Fly, reckless mortals, fly, in vain is hardy-head. **1889** F. W. BOURDILLON in *Athenæum* 5 Oct. 454/1 True maiden art thou in thy dread; True maiden in thy hardi-head.

Hardihood (hā'dihud). [f. **HARDY a.** + -HOOD.] The quality or condition of being hardy.

1. Boldness, hardness; audacity.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 650 With dauntless hardihood, And brandish'd blade, rush on him. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. more than one day... was retrieved by the hardihood with which he rallied his broken battalions. **1860** MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sva II. § 82 That the winds do make currents in the sea no one will have the hardihood to deny.

2. Robustness (of body or constitution). **rare.**

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 165 Amidst the rudeness and hardihood of the savage state. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 304 The vigour of his mind was properly supported by the hardihood of his body. **1861** DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 148 Their hardihood is not to be depended on, and they can only be trusted as conservatory plants here.

Hardily (hā'diili), **adv.** [f. **HARDY a.** + -LY 2.] In a hardy manner.

1. Boldly; courageously, with hardihood.

a 1225 Leg. *Kath.* 676 Hald hardiliche [v.r. herdeliche] on þæt tu hauest bigunnen. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 12953 Herdili [Gott. hardli] he yode him nerr. **13...** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2966 Now... fyt þai aridiliche. **c 1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxvi. (1869) 85 Go, quod she, hardiliche, with oute dredinge rude ententement. **1596** DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 72 Nochttheles he sparet nocht to speik hardilier. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* 461 (R.) At the first the Gauls and Spaniards... maintained the conflict right hardily. **1799** Br. HORSLEY *Speech* July (R), Confidently and hardily I make the assertion, and I challenge confutation. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 313 They could foretell hardily, because they could not yet be convicted of untruth.

† 2. Robustly; not tenderly. **Obs. rare.**

1674 N. COX *Gentil. Recreat.* IV. (1686) 41 Horses that run abroad all Winter, which however hardily bred, and kept [etc.]. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 29 She loves to use herself hardily. **1793** BRIDGES *Catarrh* 167 Among those hardily brought up.

† 3. Parenthetically. = It may be boldly said; freely, certainly, assuredly, by all means. In later use changed through *hardly* to *hardly*. **Obs.**

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23767 (Edin.) Hardilik [v.r. hardeli] es he cuard, þæt nankin part mai pol of hard. **c 1386** CHAUCER *Merck.* T. 68 Alle othere manere giftes, hardily [so 4 MSS.; 2 hardely]... alle been giftes of Fortune. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 1934 Þou hardily no hede of þi hele toke... When þou entrid our Ile. **c 1440** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1348 There lyue noon better at this day, hardily. **a 1553** SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 270 No, no, syr, hardily. **a 1553** UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 19 Yea now hardily lette me alone. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 4 Bee he Preacher, Lawier, yea, or Cooke either hardily. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. viii. Elect him Consul hardily, and good leave have you.

|| **Hardim** (hā'dim). In 5 **hardan**. [Arab. حَزُون *harbawin*, lizard, land crocodile.] An agamoid lizard, *Stellio vulgaris*, of the Levant.

1308 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxi. (1495) 780 Al his (chameleon's) body is de pur and sharpe as the body of an Hardan. **1860** WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* (1863) III. 88 *Hardim*, the Arab name for the Stellio. **1884-5** *Standard Nat. Hist.* III. 414 (Cent.) The hardims are of an olive green color shaded with black, and below a pale yellow.

Hardiment (hā'dimēnt). **arch.** [a. OF. *hardiment* (in Godef.), f. *hardi* **HARDY**; see -MENT.] Boldness, courage, daring, hardihood.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 505 (533) Artow in Troye and hast noon hardiment To take a woman which þat loueth be? **c 1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxiv. (1869) 189, I wot neuere how þou hast take hardement to turne ayen to me. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 20 He tynt all hardymint, Ffor feir he chaingit hew. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. xxxiv. 100 Our foes fierce courage, strength and hardiment. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* VII. 203 This brunt of hostile hardiment severe. **1803** WORDSW. *Vanguard of Liberty*, Vanguard of Liberty, ye men of Kent... Now is the time to prove your hardiment! **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* I. vii. The full carouze, that lent His brow a fiercer hardiment.

† b. A deed of daring, a bold exploit. **Obs.**

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 509 Mony ane hardymint doughtlye Wes thair eschewit (=achieved). **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. iii. 101 He did confound the best part of an houre in changing hardiment with great Glendower. **1601** WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C vj. Tis often seen, ill-pleasing accidents Proceed from rage and hare-braind hardiments. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 75 Like hardiment Posthumus hath To Cymbeline perform'd.

Hardiness (hā'dinēs). [f. **HARDY a.** + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being hardy.

1. Boldness, daring; audacity; hardihood. Now somewhat **rare**.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 64 He... the emperour with stod, And dredde of hys hardynesse. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 80 No boye hadde hardynesse hym to touche in deyninge. **c 1450** *Merlin* 231 A yonge knyght of grete hardynesse. **1561** EDEN *Arle Navig.* Pref. ¶ j. Accounting desperatenesse for boldnesse, rashnesse for hardynesse. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 261 There being none that had the hardiness yet to declare... for the King. **1814** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 76 [Du Bartas] coining words when he did not find them ready minted for his use, introducing new compounds, good or bad, with equal hardiness. **1866** R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 27 To execute a purpose so lofty... would have... required great hardness of heart.

2. Capability of endurance, physical or mental. Now chiefly, **Physical robustness.**

1641 MILTON *Apol. Smech.* Wks. (1847) 80/1 Preserving the Body's health and hardiness. **1781** GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xl. 450 Luxury enervated the hardiness of their minds and bodies. **1789** BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* v. § 9 The external indications of hardiness are the firmness of the muscular fibres and the callosity of the skin. **1834** PENNY *Cycl.* II. 189/1 [The apple] from its hardness and great abundance, is one of the most important productions of cold climates. **1879** Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 39/1 The extreme hardiness of the race.

¶ Catachr. for **hardness**. (Often an error of copyists and editors.)

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wyssd.* I. 3 a, The office of a capitayne is agaynst rebelles to use hardynesse, and agaynst his liege subiectes, gentylnesse. **1596** SPENSER *State Ircl.* (Globe) 640/1 Great endurours of cold, hunger, and all hardiness.

+ **Harding**. *Obs. rare*—1. A slowly developing plant; cf. **HASTING**. In quot. *transf.*

1581 **MULCASTER** *Positions* iv. (1887) 19 Ripenes in children is not tied to one time, no more then all come is ripe for one reaping. Some be hastings and will on, some be hardings, and drawe backe.

Hardish (hā'idif), *a.* [f. **HARD** *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat hard (in various senses).

1580 **HOLLYBAND** *Treas. Fr. Tong. Duret*, hardish. *a* 1598 **GREENE** *Alphonsus* iv. Wks. (Rtdg.) 240/5 For my pillow. The hardish hillocks have suffic'd my turn. 1676 **TEMPLE** *Let. to King* Wks. 1731 II. 423 With Terms something hardish. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 55 In 8 days it grew hardish, and in 14 quite dry. 1864 **BURTON** *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 160 It will require a hardish course of reading.

+ **Hardship**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **HARDY** *a.* + -SHIP.] Hardy behaviour, courage.

1540 *Wokunge in Cott. Hom.* 271 Moni man purh his strenghe and hardshipes ek makes him lued and 3erned.

Hardishrew (hā'idifriū). Now local. Also 7 **hardyshrew**, **hardahrew**, 9 (*dial.*) **hardistraw**, **hardistrow**. [app. f. **HARDY** *a.* + **SHREW**.] A name variously applied to the field-mouse, harvest-mouse, and shrew-mouse.

1601 **HOLLAND** *Pliny* I. 234 In Italy the hardy shrews are venomous in their biting. 1656 **W. D. tr. Comenius** *Gate Lat. Vul.* p. 193 The Rat, Hardshrew, and whole herd of mice, enemies to corn. 1686 **PIOT** *Staffordsh.* 222 A Hardishrew or Nursor (as they here call them), i. e. a field-mouse. 1847-78 **HALLIWELL**, *Hardishrew*, a field-mouse. *Staff.* Also called the *hardistraw*. 1888 **W. Worcestersh. Gloss.**, *Hardishrew*, the field-mouse; also *Hardistraw*. 1894 *Upton Gloss.*, *Hardistrow*, a shrew-mouse.

+ **Hardiss**, **hardysse**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. *hardiss*—, extended stem of *OF. hardir*, f. *hardi* **HARDY**.] *trans.* To make hardy, embolden.

1597 **R. GLOUC.** (1724) 204 So muche . . he truste to hym sulue & to hardysse ys men. *Ibid.* 426 Vor so wel he vast, & hys men hardysse echon.

+ **Hardlaik**. *Obs.* [a. *ON. harðleikr* hardness, harshness.] Hardship, harshness, severity.

1540 *Deist. Troy* 3476 With hardlayke & harme, þat happyn shall after. *Ibid.* 8124 The shall happon in helle hardlaikes mo.

Hardly (hā'dli), *adv.* Forms: see **HARD** *a.* [f. **HARD** *a.* + -LY 2.] In a hard manner.

+ **1.** With energy, force, or strenuous exertion; vigorously, forcibly, violently. *Obs.*

1505 **LAV.** 7480 Hardliche [c. 1575 *hardeliche*] heo heowen. *Ibid.* 10700 Samuel þæt sweord an-hof And hardeliche adun sloh. c. 1505 **St. Christopher** 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 62 He . . step hardeliche & faste. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 247 Lay on him hardely, And make hym go his gate. 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 552 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 303 Stryk, stryk herdely, for now is tyme to the. 1607 **TOPSELL** *Serpents* (1658) 625 The Lamprey caught fast hold on his hand, biting hardly. 1773 **STEELE** *Guardian* No. 58 p. 6 I . . drink stale beer the more hardly, because, unless I will, nobody else does. 1818 **Mrs. SHILLER** *Frankens.* iv. (1865) 68 My pulse beat so quickly and hardly, that I felt the palpitation of every artery.

+ **2.** Boldly, daringly, hardily. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Heo . . þæt, wið swuche goste, herdeliche ne uhteð. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 12953 (Gott.) Hardli [*Fairf.* baldeli] he gode him nere. c. 1400 *Rouland & O.* 446 Feghte one, dere Sone, hardely. c. 1480 *Caxton* *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 104 Lete vs goo to it hardly For we durste well assaille the devylle when ye be wyth vs. 1566 **PAINTER** *Pal. Pleas.* I. 99 b, Speake hardly thy minde. 1628 **Br. ANDREWS** *Serm.* (ed. 18) 258 Keep on your hats, sit even as you do hardly.

+ **3.** Firmly. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Herdeliche ileueð þæt al þe doofles strenghe melteð þurh þe grace of þe holi sacrament. c. 1440 *CAPGRAVE* *Life St. Kath.* v. 264 Leue this doctryne hardly as youre crede. 1503 **STANBUERT** *Ancis, Conceits* (Arb.) 138 In brest of the godesse, Gorgon was coketed hardlye.

+ **4.** With hard pressure; with severity or rigour; severely, rigorously, harshly.

1523 **LD. BERNERS** *Frois.* I. cxxx. 158 He is hardly matched, wherfore he hathne nede of your ayde. 1508 **GRAFTON** *Chron.* II. 190 Two Bishops and an Abbot . . were hardly and straightly kept in strong prison so long as the king lyved. 1573 **G. HARVEY** *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3, I besout [him] . . that he wuld not deale so hardly bi me. 1603 **KNOLLES** *Hist. Turks* (1621) 51 The unconstant people . . now began to speake hardly of him. a. 1656 **Br. HALL** *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 32 Being shipped at Deep, the Sea used us hardly. 1766 **GOLDEN** *Vic. W.* xxxi. How is it, Sir, that this poor man . . is used thus hardly? 1853 **A. J. MORRIS** *Business* i. 10 Conscience is hardly bestead by the demands of life. 1886 *Law T.* 20 Feb. 283/2 The rule worked hardly.

+ **5.** With trouble or hardship; uneasily, painfully.

1535 **COVERDALE** *Ps.* xxi(i). 29 They that lye in the dust, and hyue so hardly. 1548 **HALL** *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 41 Cornysmen . . gate they lyving hardly by minyng and diggyng tinne and metall. 1630 **R. JOHNSON** *Kingd. & Commw.* 118 The Husbandmen live hardly. 1705 **BOSMAN** *Guinea* 108 The Money we get here is indeed hardly enough acquired. 1712 **SEWALL** *Diary* 17 June (1879) II. 352 Mr. White condescending to ride before, sitting hardly. 1840 **MACAULAY** *Ess.*, *Clive* (1887) 555 What is made is slowly, hardly, and honestly earned.

+ **6.** Not easily, with difficulty. *Obs. exc. as contained in 7.*

1535 **COVERDALE** *Wind.* ix. 16 Very hardly can we discern the things that are vpon earth. 1581 **N. T. (Rhem.)** *Luke* xviii. 24 How hardly [TIND., CRAWM., *Genova*, with what difficulty] shall they that have money enter into the kingdom of God? 1797 **HOOKER** *Ecol. Pol.* v. ii. 2 We are hardliest able to bring such proofs . . as may satisfy gainesayers. 1598 **GRENEWY** *Tacitus* *Ann.* iv. xvi. 116 Vnto whom access was hardest obtained. 1850 **FULLER** *Piaget* 270

Bitumen . . quickly kindled, hardly quenched. 1708 **BURNET** *Let.* (ed. 3) 123 When it has rain'd ever so little . . the Carts go deep, and are hardly drawn. 1766 **FORDYCE** *Serm.* *Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiv. 271 Easily provoked and hardly pacified. 1828 **KEALE** *Serm.* i. (1848) 17 The rock, to which Solomon hardly won his way after many hard conflicts.

+ **7.** Barely, only just; almost not; not quite; scarcely. (In early use only gradually distinguished from 6. Formerly sometimes (as still in vulgar use) with superfluous negative.)

1553 **EDEN** *Treat. Noue Ind.* (Arb.) 7 It hardely agreeth with the principles of Philosophie and common experience. 1601 **HOLLAND** *Pliny* I. 230 Being so little . . (as hardly the fineness thereof cannot be seen). 1601 **R. JOHNSON** *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 89 All which will hardly amount to lower score pounds. 1674 **N. Cox** *Gentl. Recreat.* iii. (1677) 59 Either of these will not suffer him to keep hardly flesh upon his back. 1698 **FYER** *Acc. E. India & P.* 142 When Day broke I could hardly believe my Eyes. 1710 **STERLE** *Taller* No. 193 p. 1, I had hardly entered the Room, when I was accosted by Mr. Thomas Dogget. 1783 **HAILES** *Antiq. Char.* Ch. i. 2 We can hardly place it earlier. 1840 **DE QUINCEY** *Style* Wks. XI. 262 With a life of leisure, but with hardly any books. 1880-1 **FLO. NIGHTINGALE** *Nursing* 46, I need hardly say, that [etc.]. 1874 **GREEN** *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 100 A year had hardly passed. [*Mod. (vulgar)*] I couldn't hardly tell what he meant.]

+ **8.** In close proximity, closely; = **HARD** *adv.* 6.

1524 in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 483 Being hardlie followed by certayne kearnes. 1603 **KNOLLES** *Hist. Turks* (1621) 35 They were so hardly pursued. 1880 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/1 They are hardly run by some of the English Poteries.

+ **9.** Parenthetically. Certainly, assuredly, by all means: see **HARDLY** 3. *Obs.*

+ **10.** Comb. (with *ppl. adjs.*), as *hardly-acquired*, *earned*, *labouring*, *rendered*, *removed*, *used*.

1565 **K. LONG** *tr. Barclay's Argenis* iii. xii. 190 Tokens of his hardly-removed sickness. 1828 **Mrs. OLIPHANT** *Laird of Norlaw* II. 31 Many a hardly-labouring soul, full of generous plans and motives, has seen a stranger enter into its labours. 1888 **OUIDA** *Maremme* I. 34 With her hardly-earned gains. 1890 **W. STEBBING** *Peterborough* ix. 176 The honour and loyalty of the hardly-used veteran.

+ **Hard-meat**. ? *Obs.* Corn and hay used as fodder, as opposed to grass.

1481-4 **E. PASTON** in *P. Lett.* No. 859 III. 280, I had my horse with hym at livery . . I payed for hard mete ever to hym. 1523 **FITZGERE**, *Husb.* § 66 A cowe shall gyue more mylke with a lyttell grasse and strawe . . thanne she shall doo with bey and strawe. . . for the harde meate dryeth vp the mylke. 1641 **BEST** *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 73 If there fall a good thicke snowe and frosts with it . . it will make them fall to their hard-meate most sharply and keenly. 1757 **BRACKEN** *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 85 To suffer Horses to lie at Hard-meat . . for Weeks.

+ **b. fig. At (to) hard-meat**: in close confinement; under strict restraint. *Obs.*

1594 **NASHE** *Unfort. Trav.* 16 Dreame . . that I am close at hard meate at Windsor or at Hampton Court. 1648 **BAKER** *tr. Malvestri's Disc. Tacitus* 459 They meant to hold Augustus (as the saying is) to hard meate, and make him grant what they demanded. 1795 **SWIFT** *Let. to Pope* Wks. 1761 VIII. 46, I hear nothing of our friend Gay, but I find the court keeps him at hard meate.

+ **Hard-mouthed**, (hā'dmauðd, -mauðt), *a.*

+ **1.** Having a hard mouth: said of a horse not easily controlled by the bit or rein.

1617 **MARKHAM** *Caval.* II. 106 When they have either hard mouthed horses, or runne away lades. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1708/4 A Spring Snaffle, that Commandeth with the greatest ease . . all hard-mouthed Run-away Horses. 1854 **WOOD** *Anecd. Anim. Life* (1855) 398 Little hard-mouthed animals . . perfectly independent of bit and bridle.

+ **2.** *fig.* Self-willed, obstinate.

1686 **D'URFEE** *Commw. Women* i. i. 5 They are so hard mouth'd, there's no dealing with 'em. 1704 **SWIFT** *Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc.* (1711) 290 Wonderfully headstrong, and hard-mouth'd. 1728 **Dr. FORB** *Mouth-Flanders* (1840) 311 Two wenches, a couple of hard-mouth'd Jades. 1800 **A. CARLYLE** *Autobiog.* (1860) 432 Robertson's soothing manner prevented his being hard-mouthed with him.

+ **Hardness** (hā'dnēs). Forms: see **HARD** *a.*

[f. **HARD** *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being hard; difficulty of penetration, solution, apprehension, performance, endurance; inflexibility, rigidity, stiffness, harshness; rigour, severity, cruelty; obduracy, obstinacy; hardness, etc.: see **HARD** *a.*

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 871 *Rigore*, heardnysse. c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xix. 8 For cower heorte heardnysse. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 296 Wip ðes mægan heardnysse. c. 1005 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 96 Beon gebodenne ealra heardness and stiðness. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 He mihte noht ibolie þe herdness of þe rapes. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19325 (Gott.) þai durst no hardnes þaim do. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 71 Hys lady . . With hardness his herte fyreth. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 195 Hardnes of clothyng on bak & in bed. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 227/2 Hardness of knowynge, or dede doynge. *difficultas*. a. 1530 **SKILLTON** *Now ynge we*, etc. 75 Jesu . . That for man suffred great hardnes. 1558 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, From hardness of hearte. Good lord, deliuer us. 1573-80 **BARET** *Ath.* N. 108 Hardnesse is sparing of expences, nigardnes. 1577 **B. GOGGE** *Hereshach's Husb.* i. (1586) 14 The tediousnesse and hardness thereof driveth them away. *Ibid.* iv. 160 b, Powre in Plaster, or some liquid thing, that may tye to a hardness in the shell. 1579 *E. K. Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 23 By reason of Winters hardness. 1596 **SPENSER** *F. Q. iv.* viii. 27 Enur'd to hardness and to homely fare. 1598 **BARCKLEY** *Felic. Man* (1631) 440 Wealth maketh a woman proud, beauty suspected, and hardness of favour lothsome. 1604 **SHAKS.** *Oth.* iii. iv. 34 Oh hardness to dissemble! 1691 **KAY** *Creation* (1714) 164, I have armed thee with courage and Hardness to attempt the Seas. 1697

DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 155 Honeycombs of Golden Juice . . T' allay the Strength and Hardness of the Wine. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* (Churchill) III. 53/5 Because of the Hardness of the Weather. a. 1745 **SWIFT** (J.), The tenants poor, the hardness of the times. 1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 191 When hardness of hearing depends upon a deficiency of cerumen. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 142/1 Carbonate of lime . . to this in part the hardness of water is owing. 1868 **Mrs. H. WOOD** *Mrs. Hallib.* ii. xxvi. (1888) 290 A stony hardness settled on the young lady's face. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Dec. 4/1 The tendency of the rates was firm, owing to the hardness of the short loan market. 1895 **STORY-MASKELYNE** *Crystallogr.* i. 8 The hardness of crystals in different directions has been estimated by means of an instrument termed a sclerometer.

+ **b.** with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this quality; a hardship.

1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Hit be-houep þet ules beate and wesse be dissiplines and be hardnesses. c. 1374 **CHAUCER** *Boeth.* iv. pr. v. 102 (Camb. MS.) So as god . . yeueth . . to goode folk hardnesses and to shrewes he grauntyth hym hir wyl. 1658 **JER. TAYLOR** *Let. to Evelyn in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 102 One of the hardnesses will be that you must overcome even this just and reasonable grief. a. 1700 **DRYDEN** (J.), Sculptors are obliged to . . make many ample folds, which are insufferable hardnesses. 1790 *By-stander* 43 The crude hardnesses . . are to be rubbed off.

+ **Hardock**. *Obs.* Also *hor-dock*, *hardoke*. [app. f. *OE. hār, ME. hār, HOAR* + *DOCK*.] Some coarse weedy plant: probably burdock.

The burdock has hoary foliage. (Some have however suggested that the word is a misprint for *burdock* itself; and various other conjectures have been offered.)

1605 **SHAKS.** *Learn* iv. iv. 4 (Fol. 1) Crown'd . . with Hardocks [*Q.* hor-docks, *Fol.* 2 hardocks], Hemlocke, Nettles, Cuckoo flowers, Darnell, and all the idle weeds that grow.

+ **Hard-pan**. *U.S.* [See **PAN**.]

+ **1.** A firm subsoil of clayey, sandy, or gravelly detritus; also, hard unbroken ground.

1828 **WEBSTER**, *Pan*, among farmers, the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil; called the *hard pan*. 1829 **H. MURRAY** *N. Amer.* II. iii. i. 273 The farmer comes to what Mr. Spafford calls hard-pan, a stiff impenetrable surface on which no vegetable substance will grow. 1883 *Century Mag.* Nov. 113 The New [World] is for the most part yet raw, undigested hard-pan. 1886 **MARQ. LORNE** in *Gd. Words* 166 Large quantities of loose rock and hardpan.

+ **2. fig.** Lowest level or foundation; bottom; 'bed-rock'.

1859 **W. B. PIKE** in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 444 Almost all the novel-writers I have read, although truthful to nature, go through only some of the strata; but you are the only one who breaks through the hard-pan. 1860 **HOLMES** *Elsie V.* viii, Mr. Silas Peckham had gone a little deeper than he meant, and come upon the 'hard-pan,' as the well-diggers call it, of the Colonel's character. 1878 **B. TALBOT** in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* July 135 Down in the very hard-pan of ignorance . . must the workman prepare a bed for this foundation. 1883 **H. A. BEZAN** in *Century Mag.* June 285/2 But it [a book] didn't appear to get down to hard-pan or to take a firm grip on life.

+ **Hards, hurds** (hārdz, hūrdz), *sb. pl.* Now local.

Forms: *a.* 1 heordan, 2-3 heorden, 4-5 herdes, -is, 4-7 hurdes, 5-6 heerdia, hyrdes, -ys, -is, 6-7 hirds, 6- hurds. *b.* 4-6 hardes, -is, -ys, 5- hards. [*OE. heordan* fem. pl.: cf. early mod.Du. *herde*, *heerde* 'fibre lini' Kilian (not in Hexham). Correspond to *OLG.*, *OFris. hēde*, *Nfris. hēde*, *MLG.*, *MDu.*, *Da. hede*, *LG. hede*, *heden*, *heen*—: *OTent* type **hīrdōn*; cf. *Coth. misad*, *OS. mēd(a, OE. meord*. The form *hards* is north. and n. midl., *herds* or *hurds* s. midl. and west. These are in form plural, but are sometimes construed as sing. Cf. **HARDEN** *sb.* and *a.*] The coarser parts of flax or hemp separated in hackling.

a. c. 795 *Corpus Gloss.* 1908 *Stuppa*, heordan. c. 1050 *Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 451/27 *Naptarum*, heordena. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Next fleshe ne schal mon werien no linene cloð, bute 3if hit beo of herde and of grate heorden. c. 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 81 Hir clothes . . bigan to brin Als herdes þat had bene right dry. 1513 **CHAUCER** *Rom. Rose* 1233 A sukkenye, That not of hempe ne heerdis was. 1528 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. xliiii. (Tollem. MS.), Yf suche a stone is set aforne þe sonne, hurdes set þerto bep tende and set on fyre. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 35 A plumaciol . . maad of herdis [*B.* hurdes] or of towre. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 241/1 Hyrdys, or herdys of flax, or hempe, *stuppa*. 1530 **PALSGR.** 183 *Vnes estoopes*, a Locke of towre or hurdes. 1555 **EDEN** *Decades* 193 It [coco-nut] is inuolued and couered with many webbes much lyke vnto those hyrdes of towre whiche they vse in Andalusia. 1737 **BRACKEN** *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 202 Wounds . . dress'd wth Hurds. 1827 **WHITTOCK**, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 238 Hold the strike of flax stiff in your hand, and break it well upon the coarse hackle, saving the hurds to make harder cloth of.

b. 1375 **BARBOUR** *Bruce* xvii. 612 Pik and ter als haf thai tane, And lynt and hardiss with byrystane. 14 . . *Nom.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 696/5 *Hec stuppa*, a hardes. 1568 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48 Chyppes, bey, & hardes, whiche be maters apt to burne. 1656 **W. COLLES** *Art of Simpling* 64 A Cokar tree, whose hairy stuff or hards which is next the outer bark doo make cordage and tackle for ships. 1795 **M. MADAN** *Persius* 145 *note*, The coarse part of flax, tow, hards, oakum to calk ships with. 1818 **SCOTT** *Fam. Lett.* 16 Jan. (1804) II. 8 These Regalia . . were smuggled out by a clergyman's wife under a quantity of hards of lint. a. 1805 **FORB.** *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hardes*, coarse flax.

+ **Hard-set**, *a.* [f. **SET** *pa. pple.*]

+ **1.** In a hard or difficult position; beset by difficulty or trouble.

1587 **TRIVISA** *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 55 Pere Hanibal was harde sette [*infestatus*] foure dayes wip Galles. c. 1475 *Rauf Colyear* 449, I sall hald that I haue becht, bot I be

hard set. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 254 The poor Creature is very hard set to drive his Water from him. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 221, I have sent for some books. Until they arrive, I shall be rather hard-set.

2. Set so as to be hard or firm.

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 448 More like Egypt's alluvium during the inundation than hard-set soil. 1890 *Nature* 16 Oct. 602/1 Beds of rigid lava and hard-set ash.

b. Of eggs: That have been subject to incubation.

1870 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 339 Some say it is the hardset eggs he [the snake] prefers.

c. Of the features, etc.: Rigidly set.

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. iv. I.. smile a hard-set smile, like a stoic.

3. Determined, obstinate.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl. xiii*, It's a hard-set willard beast this o' mine.

Hardshell, hard-shell, a. and sb.

A. *adj.* 1. Having a hard shell: applied to some crustaceans and molluscs, as crabs, clams, etc.

2. *fig.* Rigid and uncompromising in religious orthodoxy.

Hardshell Baptists (U.S.), a strict sect of Baptists, of extreme Calvinistic views.

1859 ELLIOTT *Sp. in Ho. Representatives* (Bartlett), A regular member of the Hardshell Baptist Church. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875, 643 'Hardshell Churchmen' is the title of an article in this number, and the epithet is applied to Lord Robert Cecil's party. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb., The tough and hard-shell type to which Judaism owes such strength and permanence as it has ever possessed. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 5/5 Like the American Hardshell Baptists they hold that there is nothing like religion.

B. *sb.* 1. A creature with a hard shell; a hard-shelled crab or clam. (U.S.)

2. = Hardshell Baptist: see A. 2. (U.S.)

1848 JONES *Sketches Trav.* 30 (Farmer) The old hard-shell laid about him like death.

3. U.S. Politics. A member of the more conservative of the two factions into which the Democratic party in New York state was divided in 1852 and following years.

1853 *N. Y. Tribune* 2 Apr. (Bartlett), The difference between a Hardshell and a Softshell is this: one favors the Execution of the Fugitive Slave Law and goes for a distribution of the offices among the Nationals, while the other is a loud stickler for Union and Harmony. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov., After Democrats and Republicans, Hunkers and Hardshells, Miscegenators and Copperheads, have been replaced by honest and abler politicians.

So **Hard-shelled a.**, having a hard shell.

1811 COTGER. s.v. *Reffe*, An hard-sheld nut.

Hardship (hārd'ship). [*f.* HARD *a.* + -SHIP.]

1. The quality of being hard to bear; hardship; rigour; severity; painful difficulty. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 364 Hardschipe of line. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 35 Lady Latimer was delivered with much hardship on Wednesday, the child dead.

2. A condition which presses unusually hard upon one who has to endure it; hardness of fate or circumstance; severe toil or suffering; extreme want or privation.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2686 What vnhappe & hardship hapnes the to! 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 341 Men to much misery and hardship born. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 667 Inured to Hardship, and to homely Fare. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 110 The Durham act... confines the hardship of work for representation to the case of subsidies. 1847 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 179 He had his share of the benefit as well as of the hardship. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. I. 18 Resolute choice of a life of hardship.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 6 Swuche oðre hardschipes þet moni flechs mai polien. 1644 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 33 The un-welcome hardships of Winter. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. I. (1840) 26 A hardship that never was put upon any one before. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* II. 14 The hardships inflicted on himself and his brother partners.

† c. An infliction of severity or suffering; a piece of harsh treatment. *Obs.*

17. SWIFT (J.), To recover the effects of their hardships upon us. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 369, I do not know that I have ever offered... a hardship, or even an affront, to the religious prejudices of any person whatsoever.

Hardshrew, *obs.* form of **HARDISHREW**.

Hard-tack. [*f.* HARD *a.* + TACK *sb.* in fig. application: cf. *hard fare*.] Ship-biscuit; hence, ordinary sea fare in general.

1841 LEVER C. O'Malley lxxxviii. (Farmer), No more hard-tack... no salt butter, but a genuine land breakfast. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 326 Another set of fellows adhered pertinaciously to their salt junk and hard tack. 1869 Mayne Reid's *Mag.* June 513.

Hard up, *adv.* and *adj. phr.*

1. *adv.* *Naut.* Said of the tiller when it is put as far as possible to windward, so as to turn the ship's head away from the wind. (Usually as a command.)

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 293 Whoes at Helme? beare vp hard: and hard vp. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bel. Mast* xxxi. 117 'Ice on the lee bow!' 'Hard up the helm!' 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 354 Hard up the helm, la barre au vent.

2. *adj.* Hard put to it; in difficulties; in want, esp. of money; in destitution. *Hard up for*, sorely at a loss for. *collog.* (of slang origin).

1821 HAGGART *Life* 104 (Farmer) There I met in with two Edinburgh snibs, who were hard up. 1840 DE QUINCY *Style* iv. Wks. 1860 XI. 322 As hard up for water as the

Mecca caravan. 1854 DICKENS *Black Ho.* xi, He was in want of copying work to do, and was... hard up! 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* a You don't feel nearly so hard up with elevenpence in your pocket as you do with a shilling. 1889 BESANT *All in a Garden Fair* II. ii, Every man in England who was hard up or had a hard-up friend.

Hence **Hard-upness**, **Hard-up(p)ishness**.

slang and collog.

1870 SALA *Dickens* 45 The occasional 'hardupishness' of a young man striving to attain a position. 1876 HINDLEY *Adv. Cheap Jack* (Farmer), There were frequent... collapses from death or hard-upness. 1882 *Times* 13 Mar. 11 Enough to account for the general 'hard-uppishness', as it has been called. 1888 McCARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. i. 8 My old familiar condition of hard-up-ness.

Hardware (hārd,wēɹ). [*See* WARE.]

1. Small ware or goods of metal; ironmongery.

c 1515 [implied in *HARDWAREMAN*]. 1723 *London Gas. No.* 6146/10 John Lowe... Haberdasher of Hard-Ware. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772. 10 Locks, hinges, cast-iron and other branches of hardware. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 335 Pedlars... with a pack of scissors or other hardware at their backs.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hardware dealer*, *factory*, *merchant*, *trade*.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 14 Mr. Wood... a hard-ware-dealer, procured a patent... to coin 108,000l. in copper. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. § 1. (1876) 35 Suppose... that the capitalist is a hardware manufacturer. 1862 TROTTER *Orley F.* vi. 36 A... man in the hardware line.

Hardwareman. Also 6 *harder man*. [*f.* prec.]

A manufacturer or dealer in hardware.

c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Harde warenen, mole sekens, and ratte takers. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 65 Then the French harder men opened their wares, and made the Taylers hal lyke to the paunde of a marte. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. ix. (1877) II. 64 Grindstones for hardware men. 1858 GREENER *Cannery* 181 The persuasive eloquence of the itinerant hardwareman.

Hardwood, *sb.*

1. The wood or timber of deciduous trees, as distinguished from that of pines and firs; in some localities *spec.* that of oak and ash. Mostly *attrib.*, as in *hardwood tree*, *forest*, etc. Chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.*

1568 Kirton-in-Lindsey *Churchw. Acc.* in *N.-W. Lincoln. Gloss.*, William Chapman, iij lode of hardwodde. 1813 GEO. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincaid.* 343 (Jam.) Deciduous trees, or what is here called hard wood; in distinction from the evergreens or firs, whose timber is comparatively softer. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 165 Hard-wood land; or land, producing oak and other kinds of wood, which are called hard, in opposition to pine, and other soft kinds. 1828 CRADEN *Dial.*, *Hardwood-trees*, Deciduous trees, in contradistinction to evergreens and the fir tribe. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 146 The rounded... outline of hard-wood trees. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) X. 129 Forests of hardwood diversified by groves of sugar maple. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 641 Do not start a plantation on soil that is not growing hard-wood forest. *Mod.* Will you have it of deal or hardwood?

2. *a.* In Australia, applied to many kinds of timber resembling teak, esp. to *Backhousia Bancroftii*, used in building and fencing. *b.* A West Indian shrub, *Izora ferrea*.

1828 CANDISH *Whispering Voices* 108 Sitting on a block of hardwood... Is the grayhaired forest feller. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Miner's Right* III. 24 A hammer-like piece of hardwood above a plate of tin. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 2/1 Hardwood can be found in any quantity from the Dutch boundary to the Louisiana group.

Hardwooded, *a.* *a.* Having hard wood. *b.* Of hardwood as opposed to pine or fir; deciduous.

1828 GLENNY *Card. Every-day Bk.* 111/1 Hardwooded plants want most attention. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 91 This will become a forest of soft-wooded plants and palms; and finally of hard-wooded trees.

Hardy (hārdi). *a.* Also 3-4 *herdi*, -y, (4 *ardi*). [*a.* *F. hardi*, nom. sing. *hardis* (11th c. in *Hatz. Darm.*) = *Pr. ardit*, *It. arditto*, pa. pple. of *OF. hardir*, *Pr. ardir*, *It. ardire* to harden, make hard, bold, etc., *a.* *WGer. *hardjan*, *Goth. hardjan*, *OHG. hardjan* to make hard, *f. hard HARD a.*]

1. Bold, courageous, daring. *a.* Of persons, their manner, etc.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1745 Porphire and Auguste wurden... se swiðe wilceme, and se hardi. c 1275 *LAV.* 4181 Six hundred cniþtes of alle þe kenneste and of þan hardieste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15503 We er herdi (*v.r.* hardi, hardy) men i-nou agains iudas vt fa. 13. *Gny Warw.* (A.) 1136 Gode knigt and ardi in figt. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 243 Petre was... hardi in axing. c 1400 *Avow. Arth.* xvii. The hed of that hardy, He sette on a stake. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* III. 94 A good Knight and hardie of his handes. 1877 FLEMING *Conte. Holinshed* III. 1343/1 Philip duke of Burgonie, surnamed the hardie. 1884-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1043 No man is so hardy as to ride on horse-back by a church. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* I. (1798) 25 Art thou so hardy, as to dare my vengeance? 1837 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 185 In this treatise such a hardy spirit of innovation was displayed. [that etc.]. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 5/2 No one... would be hardy enough to take up the reins after he had thrown them down.

b. Of actions, qualities, etc.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 248 Herdi bileau bringeð þene deuouel a vlihte. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7659 (Fair.) Pis batal was hardy l-nogh. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. 20 note, A hardie enterprise of certain knights. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 253 He... has served the Court interest on all the hardest occasions. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to J. Foulke* 19 Apr., Silenced by a hardy denial of facts. 1884 *E. Reclus in Contemp. Rev.* May 633 A hardy stroke on the Stock Exchange.

2. *opprobriously*. Presumptuously bold, audacious; rashly bold, showing temerity. Cf. **FOOLHARDY**.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 56 Pu, a wreche sunful mon, ert so swiðe herdi to kessen kang eien upon zunge wummen. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Pealler* ix. 42 Pat na man be hardy him to hege abouen þe stabiles of haly men. c 1400 *Merlin* 37 Thei sholde not be so hardy be-fore me to make yow no lesynge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 175/1 Hardy... temerarius, qui sine consilio agit. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 474 Yf Reynawd were soo hardy to doo any harme vnto richarde of normandy, I sholde hange hym wyth myn owen handes. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 503 What shall we say now to such a hardy Writer, as this is? 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 150/1 A warning to others not henceforward to be so hardy.

† 3. Strong, enduring, tough. *Obs.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 176 The byldere ok & ek the hardy (*v.r.* harde) asshe.

4. Capable of enduring fatigue, hardship, rigour of the weather, etc.; physically robust, vigorous.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 150 A tall and a hardye personage. 1600 J. POBY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 32 How strong and hardie I was, and how I could endure the cold and tempestuous season. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 920 [Art] Thou then they Less hardie to endure? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 183 When once grown up, turkies are very hardy birds. 1783 *Polite Trav.* 105 Northward of the bay, even the hardy pine is seen no longer. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. ii. 93 The hardy mountaineers of the Caucasus.

b. *Hort.* Able to grow in the open air throughout the year. *Half hardy*, able to do this except in winter, when shelter is required. *Hardy annual*, an annual plant that may be sown in the open ground, or that ripens its seed and sows itself year after year. Also *fig.*, a subject that comes up year after year in Parliament, or in the newspapers.

1852 *Half-hardy* [see *HARDEN v.* 7]. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.*, Chaucer (1886) 216 It may well be doubted whether Roman literature, always a half-hardy exotic, could ripen the seeds of living reproduction. 1871 S. HIBBERD *Amateur's Flower Gard.* 188 Many of the hardy annuals are weedy and short-lived. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 4/2 (Farmer) Readers... are once more filling the columns of that journal with 'Is Marriage a Failure?' The hardy annual is called 'English Wives' this time.

c. Of actions, qualities, etc.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, K. Arthur liii, The Saxons men of hardie strength. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 124 The Laplanders lead a miserable and hardy kind of life. 1845 FORD *Hand-bk. Spain* I. 53 The horses of Navarre... are still esteemed for their hardy strength.

5. *Comb.*, as *hardy-limbed*, *hardy-mannered*, *witted*, etc.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 11. *Babylon* 650 Ronsard... hardy-witted, handleth happily All sorts of subject, stile, and Poesie. 1825 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 339 The sexton, a shrewd, hardy-mannered fellow.

Hardy, *sb.* [*prob. f.* HARD, or HARDY *a.*] The vertical bar or blade of hard iron with a sharp edge, on which nailmakers cut or strike off the shaped nail from the iron rod; also, a movable piece, called also 'fuller', fitting into a socket in an anvil, used for similar purposes by blacksmiths.

1870 *Gd. Words* Apr. 247 My bore and hardy must be done, Or I cannot make good nails. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hardy*. A chisel or fuller having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil called a *hardy-hole*.

1894 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* June 150 [Blacksmith's tools] a poker, a rake, a shovel, a sprinkler, a hardy.

† **Hardy**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* HARDY *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make hardy or bold; to encourage.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2163 Hardi min heorte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 218 Lucye, to hardy ys men, prykyde her and þer. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1156 Forto hardien þe heries of here heizh burnes. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* I. lxxi. (1869) 41 Al gates j hardied me and went wel nyh to hire.

2. *intr.* To become bold. *nonce-use*.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Old Margate Hoy*, Still hardying more and more in his triumphs over our simplicity.

† **Hardydardy**. *Obs.* [A reduplicated extension of HARDY: cf. *handy-dandy*.] *a.* Rash or foolish daring. *b.* A daring fellow, dare-devil.

a 1599 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 150 So myche hardy dardy and so lytell manlynes. 1593 R. HARVEY *Pilad.* 80 A very hardydardy in dede as euer liued.

Hardyshrew, *obs.* form of **HARDISHREW**.

Hare (hēɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 *hara*, 2- *hare*, (4-5 *haar(e)*, *hayre*, 5 *are*, 6-7 *Sc. hair(e)*). [*A* Com. Teut. sb.: OE. *hara*, = OFris. *hase* (WFr. *hace*, MDu. *haese*, *hāse*, Du. *haas*), OHG. *haso* (MHG., MLG., mod. Ger. *hase*), ON. *here*, *heri* (Sw., Da. *hare*): -*OTeut. *hason-*, **hazon-*, cognate with OPruss. *sasins* (for *sasins*) hare. Cf. also Skr. *çaca* (? for *çasa*) hare. Relationship to the OE. *adj. hasu*, *heasu* 'grey, ash-coloured' is doubtful. The OE. and Norse words show rhotacism, the latter with resulting umlaut.]

1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, having long ears and hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip.

The common hare of Great Britain and Europe (*L. timidus*), is a timid, watchful, and very swift animal. 'Its eyes are so situated, that the animal can see nearly all around it' (Carpenter); hence, prob., the popular saying that it sleeps with its eyes open (Topsell): cf. *hare-eyed*, *hare's eye*, *hare-sleep*, in 6. A less common species or subspecies is the Alpine or varying hare (*L. variabilis*). In North America there are several species or subspecies, of which *L. Americanus* comes closest to the common European hare.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 608 *Lepus, leporis*, *hara* [*Erf. Gloss.*

hæra]. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1086 (Earle) 222 He sætte be þam haren þæt hi mosten freo faran. a 1250 Owl & Night. 383 Ich mai isoun so wel so on hare. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 210 About þei gan him chase, and hunted him als hayre. 1382 WYCLIF Lett. xi. 6 An haar [1388 hare] forsothe [is vniene], for and he chewith kude. 1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 186 Skynnes of otere, squerel, and Irysh are. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F vj, A Trippie of haaris. 1597 MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae 15, I saw the hurcheoun and the hair, Quha fed amangis the flowris fair. 1678 MARVELL Growth Popery 23 As much out of order, as if . . an Hare had crossed his way. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 8 The Hare the first Year a Leveret, 2 a Hare, 3 a great Hare. 1820 KEATS Eve of St. Agnes 1, The hare limp'd trembling through the frozen grass. 1847 CARPENTER Zool. § 236 The Alpine or varying Hare (so named from its usual residence, and from the changes of colour which it undergoes), inhabits the northern parts of Scotland, the mountainous parts of Ireland, and has been occasionally seen in the mountains of Cumberland. 1884 St. James' Gas. 7 Aug. 4/2 The white hare has risen in value during the last two seasons.

b. The male or buck-hare is sometimes called Jack hare. During March (the breeding season) hares are wilder than at other times; hence the proverbial saying *As mad as a March hare*.

1529 MORE Supp. Souls Wks. 299/2 As mad not as a march hare, but as a madde dogge. a 1631 DRAYTON Nymphidia, Oberon . . grew as mad as any hare, When he had sought each place with care, And found his queen was missing. 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece ii. i. 300 The Males are usually call'd Jack Hares. 1783 COWPER Epit. on Hare 8 Old Tiny . . Who, nursed with tender care, . . Was still a wild Jack hare. 1812 H. & J. SMITH Ref. Addr. iv. viii, For what is Hamlet, but a hare in March? 1865 L. CARROLL Alice's Adv. Wonderland vi. (1886) 90 'In that direction . . lives a Hatter: and in that direction . . lives a March Hare . . they're both mad.'

2. Phrases and Proverbs. To hold (or run) with the hare and run (or hunt) with the hounds; to run with hare and hounds: to try to keep in with both sides; to play a double part. First catch your hare (i.e. as the first step to cooking him): a direction jestingly ascribed to Mrs. Glasse's Cookery Book, but of much more recent origin.

† To hunt for or catch a hare with a labor; † to take hares with foxes; † to seek a hare in a hen's nest, also to set the tortoise to catch the hare: to seek to do something almost impossible. † To kiss the hare's foot: to be late. † To have two hares afoot or to run after two hares: to undertake too many things. To get the hare's foot to lick: to obtain very little. To make a hare of: to make ridiculous. † To set the hare's head (foot, hare-pie) against the goose-giblet: to let one thing serve as a set-off to another. Here or there the hare went or goes away: here or there the matter ended. Also, expressions referring to Æsop's Fable of the Race between the Hare and the Tortoise.

1399 LANGL. Rich. Reddes 1. 58 Men myzitten as well haue hunteyd an hare with a tabre As aske any mendis flor þat þei mysdede. c 1440 Jacob's Well (E. E. T. S.) 263 Pou hast a crokyd tunge helydyng with hownd and wyth hare. 1539 TAVERNER Erasme. Prov. (1552) 36 As I say in our Englyshe prouerbe: Set the hares head against the goose gylbet. [See also 1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov. (1867) 52; 1607 DEKKER Westw. Hoe v. iv, Dram. Wks. 1873, and note.] 1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov. (1867) 17 And yett shall we cathe a hare with a taber, As soone as cathe ought of them. 1562 Ibid. 137 Holde with the hare and run with the hounde, run thare As wight as the hounde, and as wyse as the hare. 1577 STANYHURST Descr. Irel. in Holinshed (1807-8) VI. 52 But in deed it is hard to take hares with foxes. 1595 SHAKS. John ii. i. 137 You are the Hare of whom the Prouerb goes Whose valour plucks dead Lyons by the beard. 1599 PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd. (Percy Soc.) 103 Hee is gone to seek a hayre in a hennies nest . . which is as sildome seene as a blacke swan. 1600 HOLLAND Livy xxxv. xlv. 914 And here went the hare away. 1613-16 W. BROWNE Brit. Past. ii. ii, We had neede Make haste away, unlesse we meane to speed With those that kisse the Hares foot. 1633 ROWLEY Match Midn. v. in Hazl. Dodsley XIII. 88 As I have been bawd to the flesh, you have been bawd to your money; so set the hare-pie against the goose-giblets. 1658-9 BURTON Diary 9 Mar. (1828) IV. 108 Keep to your debate. You have two hares a-foot. You will lose both. a 1683 SIDNEY Disc. Govt. ii. xxiii. (1704) 151 An ill Hare is said to make a good Dog. 1690 Turn-Coat of Times iv. in Roxb. Ball. (1883) IV. 515, I can hold with the Hare, and run with the Hound: Which no body can deny. 1798 MALTHUS Popul. (1817) III. 113 It would appear to be setting the tortoise to catch the hare. 1818 SCOTT Let. to Croker 5 Feb. in Lockhart, The poor clergyman [got] nothing whatever, or, as we say, the hare's foot to lick. 1855 THACKERAY Rose & Ring xiv, 'A soldier, Prince, must needs obey his orders: mine are . . to seize wherever I should light upon him—' 'First catch your hare!' . . exclaimed his Royal Highness. 1858 Times 25 Aug. 6/2 Bitter experience has taught us not to cook our hare before we have caught it. 1896 Daily News 20 July 8/2 The familiar words, 'First catch your hare', were never to be found in Mrs. Glasse's famous volume. What she really said was, 'Take your hare when it is cased'.

3. a. fig. Applied to a person, in various allusive senses.

c 1325 Poem Times Edw. II, 252 in Pol. Poems (Camden) 334 Nu ben theil lions in halle, and hares in the field. 1650 R. STAPYLTON Strada's Low C. Warres vi. 7 At the very first charge . . this hare in a Helmet fled out of the Field. 1729 SWIFT Libel on Dr. Delany, etc. 53 Thus Gay, the hare with many friends, Twelve seven long years the Court attends. 1864 TENNYSON Aylmer's F. 490 The . . distant blaze of those dull banquets made The nightly wiper of their innocent hare Falter before he took it.

b. He who lays the 'scent' (usually paper torn into fragments) which the 'hounds' follow in the sport hare and hounds, also called 'paper-chase'.

a 1845 Hood To Mr. Malthus i, You're quite enough to play at hare and hounds. 1857 HUGHES Tom Brown i. vii,

Please, sir, we've been out Big-side Hare-and-Hounds, and lost our way. 1883 W. H. RIDEING in Harper's Mag. July 178/2 A flushed little 'hare' bounds past us, distributing the paper 'scent' in his course, and followed a quarter of an hour afterward by the panting and baffled 'hounds'.

4. One of the southern constellations, *Lepus*.

1551 RECORDE Cast. Knowl. (1556) 268 Vnder the feete of Orion, is there a constellation of 12 starrs, named the Hare. a 1701 CREECH Manilius v. ix. 61 The Hare appears, whose active Rays supply A nimble force. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 444/2 *Lepus* (the Hare), one of the old constellations, said by Hyginus to be in the act of running from Orion's dog.

5. = SEA-HARE, a molluscous animal, *Aplysia depilans*.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas i. v. 89 Foot-less, and finless (as the baneful Hare And heat-full Oyster). 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 71 It representh the poison of the venomous fish called the sea-Hare. 1847 CARPENTER Zool. § 917 The *Aplysia*, commonly termed Sea-Hare . . from the peculiar form of the superior pair of tentacula, which are flattened and hollowed like the ears of a quadruped.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib., as hare-back, -catcher, -chase, -drive, -flesh, -hunter, -park, -pie, -skin, -sleep, -soup. b. objective or obj. gen., as hare-hunting, -shooting sbs. and ads. c. similitive, as hare-like, -mad ads.; hare-eyed a., having eyes that look all round, or that are never closed: see sense 1, note; hare-hearted a., timid; † hare-hound, a dog for hunting hares; hare-kangaroo, a small kangaroo of the genus *Lagorchestes*, so called from its resemblance to a hare in size and colour; hare's eye = lagophthalmia: see quot.; † hare-shaw = HARE-LIP; hare-sighted a., short-sighted; † hare-sleep, a very light sleep; † hare's-tooth (see quot.). Also HARE-BRAIN, -FOOT, etc.

1583 STUBBS Anat. Abus. II. (1882) 36 Some leather . . will straight-way become browne as a 'hare backe. 1752 Sir J. HILL Hist. Anim. 356 (Jod.) The vulture leporarius, or 'hare-catcher. 1884 SPEEDY Sport xiii. 216 A large bag of ptarmigan is not usually obtained in connection with a 'hare-drive. 1611 TARKLTON Jests (1844) 12 To which he said little, but, with a squint eye, as custome had made him 'hare eyed, hee looked for a jest to make them merry. 1612 CHAPMAN Death Pr. Henry D, Franck Distemper & Hare-eyd vnrest. 1614 ROWLANDS Fables Bolt 33 Two right 'Hare-harted coward Fooles. 1679 T. BLOUNT Anc. Tenures 42 With . . two 'Harehounds, or Greyhounds. a 1744 POPE Let. M. & T. Blount (T.), I . . then ride out a hunting . . How can a . . 'hare-hunter hope for a minute's memory? 1735 SOMERVILLE Chase II. Arg't., Description of the 'Hare-hunting in all its Parts. 1864 Sir S. NORTHOTE Lect. & Ess. iii. (1887) 89 A hare-hunting farmer. a 1592 H. SMITH Wks. (1867) II. 483 The 'hare-like coward runs his ways. 1620 MIDDLETON Chaste Maid iii. ii, Here's a day of toil well pass'd over, Able to make a citizen 'hare-mad. 1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. (1677) 100 The largest 'Hare-Parks that ever I heard of, and the best furnished . . are in Ireland. 1633 'Hare-pie [see 2]. 1664-5 PEVYS Diary 23 Jan., Dined upon a hare pye. 1870 OUIDA Held in Bondage 21 Audit and hare-pie had not much temptation for us that morning. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Eye, 'Hare's Eye, *Oculus Leporinus*, a disease arising from a contraction of the upper eye-lid . . so that the patient is obliged to sleep with the eye half-open. 1597 LOWE Chirurg. (1634) 185 The 'Hare-shaw is a defectuositie of nature which happeneth . . in the Lip, Eare or Nose . . sometimes found cloven or they come in the world. 1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves i. xxv. 45 'Tis indiscretion that is 'Hare-sighted. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe i. xiv, A cap, which I had made of a 'hare-skin. 1832 CARLYLE Remin. I. 36 Hare-skins would accumulate into the purchase money of a coat. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, 'Hare-sleep, with Eies a most open. 1804 SCOTT Let. to Ellis 21 Aug. in Lockhart, 'Hare soup may be forthcoming in due season. 1607 TOPSELL Fourc. Beasts (1658) 208 Whatsoever Beast be born in your flock, having that mark upon them, which is commonly called 'Hares-tooth, never suffer them to suck their dam.

7. In names of plants: as † hare's-ballocks, popular name for species of Orchis; hare's-bane, *Aconitum Lagotomum*; hare's-beard, the Great Mullein; † hare-bottle, Knapweed; hare's colewort, house, lettuce, palace, thistle (also hare-thistle), names for the Sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*; hare's-eye, the Red Campion, *Lychnis diurna*; hare's-meat, Wood-sorrel; hare-nut (*dial.*), the Earth- or Pig-nut; hare-parsley, Wild Chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; hare's-tail (grass), a species of grass, *Lagurus ovatus*; hare's-tail rush, Single-headed Cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*. Also HARE-BELL, etc.

1562 TURNER Herbal II. 128 b, Whyt Satyrion . . or in other more vniuerally speche, 'Hares ballookes. 1597 GERARDE Herbal II. ccvi. § 2. 630 Mullein is called . . of some 'Hares bearde. 1620 MARKHAM Fawew. Husb. II. viii. (1668) 40 The weeds which are most incident therunto, are Twitch . . besides Thistles, 'Harebottles. 1597 GERARDE Herbal II. xxxi. § 8. 232 Sowthistle is called . . of some *Brassica leporina*, or 'Hares Colewort. Ibid. App., 'Hares eie is *Lychnis sylvestris*. 1607 TOPSELL Fourc. Beasts (1656) 209 An herb called *Lactuca Leporina*, . . that is, Hares-lettice, 'Hares-house, Hares palace. [c 1000 Sax. Leechd. i. 226 Se hara . . mid bysse wyrtte hyne sylfne gelacnæd, for þy heo ys lactuca leporina genemend.] 1597 GERARDE Herbal II. xxxi. § 2. 229 The stalk of 'hares lettuce or smooth Sowthistle, is oftentimes a cubite high. 1703 THORESBY Let. to Ray (E. D. S.), 'Hare-nut, [an] earthnut. c 1516 GRETE Herbal cccli. T v/2 *Paladium leporis*, 'hares palays, is an herbe lyke Spurge, but it hath longer and ryer leues . . It is called hares palays. For yf the hare come vnder it, he is sure that no beest can touche hym. 1874 Young Fancier's Guide 4 July

(Britten & H.), There is a plant known as 'hare parsley, of which rabbits are extremely fond. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n., Hare Parsley, in Aubrey's Wills. This [*Anthriscus sylvestris*] is no doubt the plant intended. 1806 J. GALPINE Brit. Bot. § 41. 10 *Lagurus ovatus*, 'hare's-tail-grass. 1597 GERARDE Herbal 232 *Apuleius* calleth it [Sowthistle] *Lactuca Leporina*, or 'Hares Thistle.

† Hare, v. Obs. Also 7-8 hair. [Origin not clear: in sense 1 app. allied to HARRY v.; sense 2 may have some association with HARE v.]

1. trans. To harry; to worry; to harass.

1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. ccxv. 271 The other parte of the same company . . sayd, howe they wolde se the pope and cardynalles . . or els to hare and to pylle the countre. [Ibid. 272 So thus they haryed the pope, the cardynals, and the marchautes about Auygnon.] 1548 HALL Chron., Edw. IV (1809) 330 The Princes of Burgoyne had not been so plucked hared & spoyled of her faire townes & Castles as she was. 1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. (1677) 110 Let the Hounds kill the Fox themselves, and worry and hare him as much as they please.

2. To frighten, to scare.

1629 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 153 Who . . so staggered and hared him, that he could not make one word of answer. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE Answ. Diss. 47 To Hair Them out of their Wits with Croking. 1698 LOCKE Educ. § 67 To hare and rate them thus at every turn, is not to teach them. 1721 STRYPE Eccl. Mem. III. xiii. 122 Being but simple before, he was now haired out of his wits indeed. 1732 GAY Distress'd Wife II. Wks. (1772) 285 Your ladyship hares one so. 1750 CHESTERF. Lett. (1792) III. ccxli. 106 Little minds are in a hurry . . they run, they hare, they puzzle, confound, and perplex themselves.

Hence Hared, Haring ppl. ads.

a 1618 SYLVESTER Job Triumph. i. 128 While Hec yet spake, there came Another in, Hared and hot. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Hared, Hurried. 1755 T. AMORY Y. Buncle (1825) I. 23 The multitude are thereby . . rendered a haring, staring, wrathful rabble.

Hare, obs. f. HAAB, HAIB, HAIRE, HOAB.

Hare, obs. form of are (see BE), ERE.

Hare, obs. form of AIR adv., before.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius 763 Rycht as þe feynd sad hyme hare.

Harebell, hare-bell (hæ·ibell). Also 7-8 hare's-bell, 9 hairbell. [f. HARE sb. + BELL: perh. as growing in places frequented by hares.]

1. Thewild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*: = BLUE-BELL 2.

1307-8 Compotus of Mary Ctes of Derby 2 P^r armilaus domine et capucio broid cum harebells. 14. . . Nom. in Wr. Wulcker 713/9 *Hec bursa pastoris*, harebell. 1597 GERARDE Herbal 99 The blew Harebells or English Jacint is very common throughout all England. 1611 SHAKS. Cymb. iv. ii. 222 The azur'd Hare-bell, like thy Vaines. 1633-16 W. BROWNE Brit. Past. ii. iii, The Hare-bell . . for her stain-less azure blue, Claims to be worn of none but those are true. 1660 PARKINSON Paradisi ii. xi. 122 Our English lacinth or Hares-bells is so common euery where, that it scarce needeth any description. 1786 tr. Beckford's Vathek (1868) 13 The ground was strewd with violets, hare-bells, and pansies. 1808 Trans. Soc. Arts XX. 203 The root of the *Hyacinthus non scriptus*, the plant commonly called Blue-Bells, or Hare-Bells. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.

2. The Round-leaved Bell-flower, *Campanula rotundifolia*: = BLUE-BELL 1.

(This application appears to have arisen in Scotland, where the Campanula is much more abundant than the wild hyacinth. Sometimes, which Lindley tried to establish in this sense, leaving *harebell* to its original use in sense 1. Originally, in English use, 'Blue-Bell' was *Campanula*, 'Hare-bell' was *Scilla*, 'Hair-bell' non-existent.)

1765 MICKLE Sir Martyn i. (R.), On Desmond's mouldering turrets slowly shake The trembling rie-grass, and the hare-bell blue. 1790 BURNS Eleg. Henderson v, Mourn little harebells, o'er the lee. 1810 SCOTT Lady of L. i. xviii, E'en the slight hare-bell raised its head, Elastic from her airy tread. 1810 SOUTHEY Kehama vii. vii, Gently as the dews of night that gem And do not bend the hare-bell's slenderest stem. 1866 TRAS. Bot. 208 2 *Campanula rotundifolia*, Hare-bell, or . . Hair-bell, the Blue-bell of Scotland. a 1888 WHITTIER To — 5 Poet. Wks. 162 Banks inclined, With trembling harebells hung.

Hare-brain. Also hair-. [f. HARE sb. + BRAIN. The spelling *hair-brain*, suggesting another origin for the compound, is later, though occasional before 1600.]

† 1. One who has a brain like a hare's, or no more brain than a hare; a giddy or reckless person. Obs.

1550 BAILE Apol. 29 Thys rashe kynde of vowing . . he may wele bequehte to his madmen, hys harebraynes. a 1553 UDALL Royster D. i. iv. (Arb.) 27 Ah foolish harebraine, This is not she. 1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. i. ii. ix. (1651) 105 What a company of hare-brains have done in their rage. a 1670 HACKET Abp. Williams II. 137 (D.) The hare-brains among us are engaged with them.

Comb. 1542 UDALL Erasme. Apoph. 237 Vndiscretely or harebrainlike, he would nedes . . bee reputed . . for an Academicque.

2. attrib. or adj. = HARE-BRAINED.

1566 T. STAPLETON Ret. Untr. Jewel iv. 109 The most outrageous and harebrayne stomaches of the Donatistes. 1586 A. DAY Eng. Secretary i. (1625) 79 For love is measured . . not by a hare-braine furie, but by a discrete and moderate ascension. 1588 FRAUNCE Lauiers Log. Ded. ¶ ij b, Newfangled, youngheaded, harebrayne boyes. 1660 J. SHARP in Lauderd. Papers (Camden) I. 57 Were the game . . to be reacted, ther would be few of those hairbrain men . . now found. 1882 STEVENSON New Arab. Nts. (1884) 6 They also handed on to me a hare-brain humour. 1886 AMERICAN XII. 309 Hairbrain schemes of economic policy.

Hence † Harebrainedness. Obs.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. Lomasso's Tr. II. 72 Hare-brain-nesse hath ridiculous, furious, and phantastical motions.

Hare-brained, *a.* Also *hair-*. [parasynt. f. *hare brain* + *-ED*. For the form *hair-*, see *prec.*] Having or showing no more 'brains' or sense than a hare; heedless, reckless; rash, wild, mad. Of persons, their actions, etc.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V. 216 b. My desire is that none of you be so unadvised or harebrained as to be the occasion that [etc.]. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 148 If his sonne be haughtie, or haire brained, he termeth him courageous. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 100 Whilst they, out of a hare-brained lunacie desire bataille. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 42 The hair-brain'd advise of his young Cavalier. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 144 Perhaps it will make me hare-brain'd. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* VII. (1870) 172 The excesses of mad, hairbrained, roaring mirth. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xxii, Keeping hare-brained follies at arm's-length.

Hence **Hare-brainedly** *adv.*; **Ha-re-brained-***ness*.

1577 GASCOIGNE *Fruite of Fellers* (R.), Fansie. farewell, whose badge. in my hat full harebrayndly, thy flowers did I weare. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Cerebrosity, brainsickness, hairbrainedness. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ep.* Ded. Cij, Profane, and giddy hairbrainedness.

Hare-bur. [cf. **HARDHOOK**.] Burdock.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Hareburr, *Arctium Lappa*. [1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Hareburr. perhaps a misprint for Hurreburr.]

† **Hare-cop**. *Obs.* [? f. **HARE** *sb.* + **COP** *head*.]

? = **HARE-BRAIN** *sb.*

1567 *Damon & Pythias* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 75 A merry harecop 'tis, and a pleasant companion.

Hare-finder. A man whose business is to find or espy a hare in form.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 186 Or doe you play the flowing jacke, to tell vs Cupid is a good Hare-finder? 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. vii. (1668) 43 The Hare-finder should give the Hare three sobows before he put her from her Lear. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. Wks. 1720 I. 364 *Clarinda*. You stare about like a Hare-finder; what's the matter? *Longvil.* Faith, madam, I expected to have met your Sister here. 1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 185 Rat-catcher, hare-finder, and broom-maker.

Harefoot, hare-foot. ? *Obs.*

1. The foot of a hare, or a foot resembling a hare's; *spec.*, a long narrow foot found in some dogs.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 118 (D.) Better a hare-foot than none at all; that is, than not to be able to walk.

2. A nickname for a swift-footed person.

c 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 899 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* (1802) II, Harald, Godwyne sone He was cledped Harefoot, for he was urnare god. 24. *Bromton Chron.* in *Twysden Hist. Angl. Script. decem* (1652) 934 Propter levitatem pedum & cursus Haraldus Harefoot communiter extitit appellatus. a 1491 *Rous Hist. Reg. Angl.* 105 Haroldus Harfote quasi levis in cursu ut lepus aliquis.

3. A plant; = **HARE'S-FOOT** I.

c 1265 *Voc. Plant-n.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 555/6 *Auencia*, hare-foot. a 1377 *Sinom. Barthol.* 24 Harefote, *avancia*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 178/29 Harefote, herb, *lagopus*.

4. Name given to the ptarmigan and other species of *Lagopus*, from the densely feathered feet.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Harefoot*. also a kind of Bird.] 1755 JOHNSON, *Harefoot*. 1. A bird. *Ainsworth*.

Hareld (hæ'ræld). Also *herald*, *harold*. [ad. mod.L. *Harelda* (Stephens 1824), arbitrary alteration of earlier *Havelda*, from Icel. name *havelle*.] A species of sea-duck, *Harelda glacialis*.

1841 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 261 *Harelda glacialis*, Long-tailed Hareld. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vii. (1889) 258 Harlequins and eiders, harolds and garganys.

Hare-lip (hæ'rəlip). Also 8 *hair-*. [f. **HARE** *sb.* + **LIP**.]

1. Fissure of the upper lip, caused by the arrest of development in the upper lip or jaw; so called from the resemblance to the cleft lip of a hare.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 82 Wylliam Coper with the Harelyp. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* I. 418 Neuer mole, harelip, nor scarre. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. ii. (1678) 2 The Chirurgion. cicatriceth cloven lips, commonly called Hare-lips. 1705 R. CUMBERLAND in *Observer* No. 98 p. 11 [He] had a remarkable hair-lip, which exposed to view a broken row of discoloured teeth. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 98 In cases of double hare-lip, where the fissure is not confined to skin, the pre-maxillary bones on each side fail to unite with the rest of the upper jaw.

2. *Hare-lip sucker*, a fish, *Quassilabia lacera*, of the Ohio river and its tributaries, remarkable for the conformation of the mouth.

Hence **Hare-lipped** (-lipt) *a.*, having the upper lip cleft like the hare.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 208 If the childe prove not Hare-lipt. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 277, I spoke. to a hair-lipped warrior among them. 1854 BADHAM *Halicut*. 114 The hideous, hare-lipped uranoscopus. the singular position of whose eyes attracted early the attention of naturalists.

Harelot, *obs.* form of **HARLOT**.

Harem, haram (hæ'rém). Also 7 *haramm*, 8 *harram* (hæ'rəm); 9 *hareem*, *harim* (har'im). [a. Arab. *haram*, and *harim* lit. (that which is) prohibited or unlawful, that which a man defends and fights for, as his family, a sacred place, sanctuary, enclosure; the women's part of the house; wives, women; from *harama* to prohibit, forbid, make unlawful. The two Arabic

words are practically synonymous, *esp.* in countries where Arabic is not the vernacular. From the first come the earlier Eng. *haram* and *hareem*; from the second the later *harim*, *hareem*; see also sense 3.]

1. The part of a Mohammedan dwelling-house appropriated to the women, constructed so as to secure the utmost seclusion and privacy; called also *seraglio*, and in Persia and India *zenana*.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 62 He has three hundred women in his Seraglio (called here Harem). *Ibid.* 148 The other women belonging to Seraglios or Haramms, live discontented. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 132 The Governor sent for me to visit his Lady in the Haram. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Mar 10 Mar., I have been in a harem, where the winter apartment was wainscoted with inlaid work of mother-of-pearl. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxiv. 157 The haram is magnificent, consisting of a square within its own wall of brick. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 220 This drum is especially used in the harems. 1874 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xx. 349 Brought by the Abyssinian traders to be sold for the Turkish harems.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlix. [She] stood with her arms folded on her breast, with an humble air, as different from that which she wore in the harem of the Duke of Buckingham as that of a Magdalene from a Judith. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Books* Wks. (Bohn) III. 86 A man's library is a sort of harem. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. viii. 248, I must have my literary harem, my *parc aux cerfs*, where my favorites await my moments of leisure and pleasure.

2. The occupants of a harem collectively; the female members of a Mohammedan family; *esp.* the wives and concubines collectively of a Turk, Persian, or Indian Mussulman.

1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphora* 108 Seraglios sing and harems dance for joy. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. i. Were it less told. To head an army than to rule a harem? 1855 BURTON *Pilgr. Meccah* xv. (1893) I. 295 The kitchen. being as usual occupied by the 'Harim'. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egyptian Bonds* I. iii. 37 The Viceroy's harem were disporting themselves on the sand.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1764 COWPER *Task* iv. 447 Where chanticler amidst his harem sleeps in unsuspecting pomp. 1835 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. xxxvii. 324 Could our hearts let in such a harem of dear friendships. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 47 In the harem entertained for him in the Louvre many pitfalls entrapped him.

3. A Mohammedan sacred place or area; one which is prohibited to any but the Faithful. More usually in form *harām*, Arabic *حرام* *harām*, forbidden, sacred place.

1845 BURTON *Pilgr. Meccah* xv. (1893) I. 294 We all set out in a body to the Harim. a duty which must not be delayed by the pious. 1883 A. THOMSON *Holy Land* vi. 106 On the summit of Mount Moriah. there spreads the noble enclosure of the Harim.

4. Comb., as *harem-court*, *harem-bred* *adj.*. 1849 *Benigale* 226 Humble puppet, Harem slave. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyphatia* xviii. Wulf came rapidly down stairs, through the hall into the harem-court. 1883 A. THOMSON *Holy Land* viii. 138 To sink shafts as near as possible to the prohibited distance, and then to approach the Haram walls by tunnelling underneath. 1890 C. W. C. OMAN *Hist. Greece* 187 A mere harem-bred despot.

Harengiform, *a.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *harengus* herring + *-FORM*.] Having the form of a herring.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† **Hare-pipe**. *Obs.* [f. **HARE** *sb.* + **PIPE**.] A trap for catching hares.

1329 *Act 13 Rich. II.*, Stat. I. c. 13 § 1 Nene use furettes haies rees hare pipes ne cordes. c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 45, I have an hare-pype in my purse, Hit schal be set al for this sake. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 200 As you may take a hare with Harepipes or such like gynnes. 1603 *Act 1 Jas. I.*, c. 27 § 1 Everie person. which. shall. take, or destroy any Hares with any Harepipes, Cordes, or with any such Instruments. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew.* Gard. (1626) 45 You must have. an Hare-pipe for an Hare. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 Hare-pipes, gins, snares.

Hare's-ear (hæ'rə'zə). [From the shape of the leaves.] The name given to species of *Bupleurum* (N.O. *Umbellifere*), and *Erysimum* (N.O. *Crucifere*), having auricled leaves. *Bastard Hare's-ear*, a name for *Phyllis Nobla* (N.O. *Cinchonaceae*), a shrub found in the Canary Isles.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxxix. 485 Which hath caused me to call it Hares eares, hauing in the middle of the leafe some hollownesse resembling the same. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 131 *Erysimum orientale* (Hare's-ear Treacle Mustard). 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Bupleurum*, Hare's-ear, Thorow-wax.

Hare's-foot.

1. A species of clover (*Trifolium arvense*), with soft hair about the flowers. Also called *hare's-foot trefoil*. (See also **HAREFOOT**.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 26a, *Lagopus* maye be called in Englishe Hareis foot or rough clauer. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 62 Its bluish flowers stand in a round fussy Head, like our Haresfoot. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 109 *Trifolium arvense* (Hare's-foot Trefoil).

2. The Corkwood tree (*Ochroma Lagopus*) of the West Indies and Central America; so called from the dehiscent ripe fruit with the cotton of the seeds protruding from it. *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

3. *attrib.* Hare's-foot Fern, a name of *Davallia canariensis*; also extended to other species, as (in Australia) *D. pyxidata*. Hare's-foot Sedge, *Carex lagopina*. Hare's-foot Trefoil: see 1.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 27 Hare's-foot Sedge. a very rare plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Davallia*, a. genus of polypodiaceous ferns. They have scaly creeping rhizomes, which feature has given rise to the name of Hare's Foot Fern, applied to *D. canariensis*. 1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 301/3 *Davallia Fijensis Plumosa* [is] a very elegant Hare's-foot Fern.

Harestone, -strang(e), *Sc. ff.* HOARSTONE, STRONG.

Hare-warren. A warren or breeding-place for hares.

1647 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 878 Another Rendezvous of the Army was upon the Hare-warren near Kingston. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard.* IV. i, Like a pack of hounds in a hare warren. 1774 FOOTE *Cosmeters* II. Wks. 1799 II. 161 He puts me in mind of a pack of hounds in a hare-warren; by eternally shifting the game, the pursuit never ends. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 392 A county. which. has degenerated. into a mere hare-warren and pheasant-mew.

Harewe, *obs.* form of **ARROW**.

|| **Harfang** (hā'fæŋ). Also *harphang*. [a. F. *harfang* (1760 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), a Sw. *harfang* the snowy owl, f. *har(e)* hare + *fänga* to catch.] The Great Snowy Owl.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. II. vii. 55 The Harfang, or Great Hudson's Bay Owl of Edwards. the largest of all the nocturnal tribe. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 382 The Harfang or Great Snowy Owl. is found in very high northern latitudes, of both the Old and New World. 1884 N. Y. *Herald* 27 Oct. 5/2 It was I who killed the harphang.

Harga, harge, *harguebush* (e, etc.), *obs. ff.* HARQUEBUS, etc.

† **Hargulater**. *Obs.* Also *-atier*, *hargo*, *hargeletier*, *argolater*. Variant forms of **ARGOLETIER**: see *quot.* 1598.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 123 Sending alwaies before 100 Hargulaters on Horsebacke. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 107 The Argolateres are to gallop the field and scale the side of a squadron. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 *Hargulater*. is the souldier seruing on horsebacke, vnarmed, vsing a Calliuer with a snap hance. 1635 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 26 Whosoever is a good Musquetier cannot chuse but be a good Hargeletier.

Harhalde, *obs.* form of **HERALD**.

Harlant, *obs.* form of **HAUBIENT**.

Haricot (hæ'riko, -kpt), *sb.* Also 7 *aricot*, 8 *arico*, *harrioot*, 8-9 *harloco*, *harrioo*. [a. F. *haricot* (16th c. in *Littre*), in 14th c. *hericoq* de mouton (*Hatz.-Darm.*), *hericot* (*Littre*), in sense 1; in sense 2 *Hatz.-Darm.* cite *fevre de haricot* of 1642. Origin uncertain: see *Littre*.]

1. A ragout (originally of mutton, now sometimes of other meat). Also *attrib.*

[1611 COTGR., *Haricot*, mutton sod with little turneps, some wine, and tosts of bred crumbled among.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Haricot*, a particular way of dressing Mutton-cutlets, or several sorts of Fowl and Fish in a Ragout with Turneps; also a kind of French beans. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 102 Marico of a Neck of Mutton. 1816 CATHERINE HUTTON in *W. Hutton's Autobiog.* Concl. 90 Harico of mutton and gooseberry pudding. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Nov., Irish stew or haricot mutton.

2. A leguminous plant of the genus *Phaseolus*, especially *P. vulgaris*, the common Kidney-bean or French-bean: also *Haricot bean*. Applied both to the plant and the beans or seeds. See **BEAN** 3.

1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 90 A little meal, aricot beans, onions. wherewith we made the best shift we could. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Arico*, the French-Bean, or Kidney-Bean [see also 1]. 1798 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 353 Another course is to sow rye; after that millet; and with this *harrioots*, or kidney-beans. 1815 M. BIRKBECK *Journ. thro' France* 16 Women were every where hoeing French beans (*Haricos*). 1861 DELAMAR *Kitch. Gard.* 90 On the Continent. the ripe seeds, or haricots proper, are largely cultivated for winter use. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 175 Haricot beans frequently form part of the vegetables.

Hence **Haricot, Harloo** *v. trans.*, to make into a haricot (sense 1).

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 141 To harico a Neck of Mutton. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 226 Veal cutlets, haricoed mutton.

Haridan, Harier: see **HARRIDAN, HARRIER**.

Harif, *-iff*, *-of*, dial. forms of **HAIRIF**.

Hari-kari, *erron.* form of **HABA-KIRI**.

† **Hariolate**, *v. Obs.* Cf. also **ABIOLATE**, etc.

[f. L. *hariolāt-*, ppl. stem of *hariolari* to divine, foretell, f. *hariolus* soothsayer.] *intr.* To soothsay; also, in 17th c., to practise ventriloquism. Hence † **Hariolating**, † **Hariolation**; also † **Hariole** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to divine, guess; † **Hariolise**, to soothsay.

1590 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxv. (1612) 168 The lad was loffie, for himself he hariolized well, At full he could his lessons, and a formale lie would tell. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hariolation*, a fore-telling or South-saying. 1656 T. ADY *Candle in Dark* 80 The imposture of Hariolating or speaking in the belly. 1660 tr. *Amyraltus Treat. conc. Relig.* III. II. 333 What is the guess or hariolation of two or three to the constant opinions of a whole multitude? 1677 J. WEBSTER *Witcher.* VI. 121 The Geni hariolating forth of the belly. 1833 C. WORDSWORTH in *Ann. Early Life* (1891) I. 130, I think I may venture to hariole [*prime* carrieole].

Harlot, *obs.* form of **HERLOT**.

† **Harish** (hæ'rɪʃ), *a. Obs.* [f. **HARE** *sb.* + *-ISH*.] Of the nature of a hare; mad, foolish.

1555 HULOT, *Harishe*, or of a hare. 1579 TOMSON *Cal-*

vin's *Serm. Tim.* 693/1 Our harish and madde zeale. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 420b. More then harishe maddnes.

Hark (hark), *v.* Forms: 2 *herkien*, 3 *harkien*, (3-4 *hero*), 3-5 *herken*, 4-6 *herk* (e, 6-8 *harke*, *heark*, 6- *hark*. [Early ME. *herkien*:-OE. type **herorian* corresp. to OFris. *herkia*, *harkia* (WFr. *herckjen*, *harkjen*, NFr. *harke*); in ablaut relation with MDu. *horken*, *horcken* (Kilian) mod. Flem. dial. *heurken*, *horken*, MHG. and mod. Ger. *horken*; from an ablaut series *herk*-, *hark*-, *hork*-. OHG. *hbrechen*, MHG. *hbrchen*, perh. owe their long *ö* to the influence of *hören* to hear. The change of OE. *eo*, ME. *e*, to *a* is regular: cf. OE. *beorc* bark, *deorc* dark: the Sc. form is still *herk* as in *derk*, *berk*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To give ear or listen to; to hearken to, hear with active attention.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Blufeliche he wule herkien bet þe preost him leið on. c 1200 *Vices & Virt.* (1888) 19 Harkio hwat se haligast seið. c 1235 *Lai le Fraine* 147 Sone after she gan herk Cokkes crowe, and boundes berk. c 1285 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1276 *Dido*, Now herkið how he schal his lady serue. c 1289 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 246 Herke what we wyll telle you. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. x. 30 Now harkis quhat I purpos do this tyde. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 401 What, I say, herke a worde. 1598 YONG *Diana* 282 Harkie but one worde that I shall say vnto thee. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) l. 506 Hark what he himself bere saith. 1830 TENNYSON *To F. M. K.*, Hating to hark The humming of the drowsy pulpit-drone.

2. *intr.* To give ear, hearken, listen. a. with to. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14030 (Götl.) Herk to me a stund. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. ProL 6 Quha tharto harkis fallis in fragillite. 1579-80 NORTH *Pentateuch* Amiot to Rdrs. (R.), A certain singular pleasure in hearking to such as be returned from some long voyage. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xvii. i. Just Lord, to my suit hark. 1646 CRASHAW *Temperance in Steps to Temple* (1670) 207 Hark hither, Reader, wilt thou see Nature her own Physician be? 1765 BURNS *Vision* l. 25 Had I to guid advice but harkit. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* lxix. v. We hark with holy fear To the lingering sounds sublime. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 178 Hark to the rattle of the guns.

b. *absol.* Chiefly in imperative. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21378 Herc, and i sal tel yow. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/1 Herkyn, and take heed, and ley to þe ere. c 1450 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. ProL 15 Harkis ladyis, þour bewtie was the cause. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* l. v. 27 Hearke Countymen, eyther renew the fight Or teare the Lyons out of Englands Coat. 1610 - *Temp.* iv. i. 262 Hark, he rore. c 1700 PRIOR *and Hymn Callimachus* 4 Hark! he knocks. 1801 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* iii. 727 Hark, hark! Deep sounds - Are howling from the mountain's bosom. 1801 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 86, I knew her well And her whole history, if ye'll hark, can tell.

c. In the imperative the nom. *ye* is often added (also written *hark'ee*, *hark'ee*); less commonly *hark you*, and by confusion *hark thee* (cf. *fare thee well*).

1598 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. l. 99 Why hark'ee yee, hark'ee yee, and are you such fooles. To square for this? 1591 - *Two Gent.* III. l. 127 Hark'ee thee: I will goe to her alone. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. i. But, hark'ee you: Remember, what your ladyship off' red me. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* iv. lxiv. (1737) 261 Hark'ee me, dear Rogue! 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ¶ 9 Hark'ee, No Names. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 ¶ 9 Hark you, Sirrah, I'll pay off your extravagant Bills once more. 1751 E. MOORE *Gil Blas* ProL (R.). But hearke, poet! - won't you though? says I. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Knights* II. iii. Hark'ee, Quick haul up your ponderous dolphins. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 69 Hark'ee! one word more with me, sir, and you quit my service to-morrow.

† 3. *trans.* To get to hear of, find out by inquiry and listening; = HEARKEEN *v.* 8. Obs.

1501 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) N vij b, Those that go alwaies harking out the loues of others, & disclose them so point by point.

4. *intr.* Used in hunting, etc., as a call of attention and incitement, esp. in conjunction with an adverb directing what action is to be performed: hence denoting the action: see below. Cf. also HARK *sb.* 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 258 Pro. [setting on dogs] Fury, Fury: there Tyrant, there: hark'ee, hark'ee. Goe, charge my Goblins that they grinde their ioynts.

a. *Hark away, forward, in, off:* to proceed or go away, forward, in, draw off.

1737-1801 [see HARK *sb.*] 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* viii. 228 Hark! forward, sportsmen - 'tis the same. 1804 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Hauk*, When the hunter hears by them (terriers) the situation they are in, he bawls down to *hauk* to him, *hauk* to him, *ye wee blasties*. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* xvii. 270 The word was given 'Yoi - hark in, hark'. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* l. v, I think the hounds are too hot to hark off now. 1846 R. E. EGERTON-WARBURTON *Hunting Songs* v. (1883) 15 Away! Hark, away! - Ne'er slacken your pace.

b. *Hark back.* Of hounds: To return along the course taken, when the scent has been lost, till it is found again; hence *fig.* to retrace one's course or steps; to return, revert; to return to some earlier point in a narrative, discussion, or argument.

1809 *Sporting Mag.* xxiv. 175, I must 'hark back', as we say in the chase. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xli. 225 Basil must needs hark back on the subject of the papers. 1877 CRUTTVELL *Hist. Rom. Lit.* 223 The mind of Lucretius harks back to the glorious period of creative enthusiasm. 1880 STEVENSON *Stud. Men & Bks.*, *Y. Knox* 249 He has to hark back again to find the scent of his argument. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 31 To hark back to scientist. I am ready to pit it against your agnostics.

c. *trans.* *Hark on, forward:* to urge on with encouraging cries. *Hark back:* to recall.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 178 Scho herkit on her revining (i.e. ravening) crew. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Arcturide* l. 9 (D.). There is but one that harks me back. 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ix. Yelling and harking his bloody war-dogs on. 1865 DASENT *Fest & Earnest* (1873) l. 209 He..harked forward his packs of hounds with a cheer.

5. *intr.* To speak in one's ear; to whisper or mutter. *Sc. and north. dial.*

1523 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 168 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Auld Captane Kirkburne to him harkit. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 99 (Jam.) Then some began to hark and rown. 1705 R. FORBES *Domine Deposed* 38 (Jam.) Then whispering low to me she harked. 1851 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Hark*, to whisper and to listen.

Hence *Harking vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Harker Sc.*, a listener.

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Harkying, *escout, audience.* 1593 STANVHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 47 Ther les he furth pratted, ther more we longed in harking. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew, Harking* (1785 GROSE, *Hark-ye-ing*), whispering on one side to borrow Money. 1805 JAMIESON s.v. *Harkers* never hear a good word of themselves. 1883 LADY GREVILLE *Creatures of Clay* I. xvii. The sense that I was bound to another woman would prevent any vain harkings back.

Hark, sb. [f. HARK *v.*] a. An act of harking.

b. A whisper, a privy communication. *Sc.* c. A shout starting or urging on the hounds in the chase; also *hark away*. d. *Hark back:* a retracing of steps, a backward move.

1737 M. GREEN *Splen* 83 Exulting at the hark-away. 1766 *Lounger* No. 87. 300, I have not forgotten... the encouraging Hark forward to a cautious hound. 1743 GARRICK *Lethe* l. Wks. 1798 l. 30 All hie to the midnight hark-away. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 5 The chase an oblique 'hark back' of two miles. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural* 7. (1802) 114 Ye peaceful Streams that wind along Repeat the Hark-away. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* l. iii. With hark and whoop and wild halloo No rest Benvoirlich's echoes knew. 1820 HOGG *Wint. Even.* T. II. 207 (Jam.) Take heart till I tell you the hark of my mind. 1859 MASON *Brit. Novelists* II. 152 The attempt... is interesting as a hark-back to medievalism.

Harkaboise, etc., obs. forms of HARQUEBUS.

Harkie = *hark ye*: see HARK *v.* 2 c.

Harken, *v.*, etc.: see HEARKEEN, etc.

Harl, harle, sb. Also 9 *dial.* harle: see also HERL. [app. = MLG. *harle*, *harle*, *harrel*, *harl*, LG. *harl*, Efris. *harrel* fibre of flax or hemp.]

1. A filament or fibre (of flax or hemp).

[13. see HERL l.] 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 262 The watering of it (flax) opens, and breaks the harle the best. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 54 Beating and often dressing will cause the Harle to open. 1743 MAXWELL *Sci. Trans. Soc. Impr. Agric. Scot.* 331 (Jam.) Broken pieces of straw, hanging in a great measure loose upon the harle or flax. 1882 AGO *Cornw. Gloss.*, *Harle*, a filament.

2. A barb or fibre of a feather: cf. HERL.

[a 1450, etc. see HERL 2.] 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripples* II, The ribs and harl of feathers. 1884 *St. James's Gas.* 21 June 6/2 The body is made entirely of peacock's harl. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Ugm.* I. 254, I began to chew the harl [of a quill pen].

Harl, sb. 2 dial. [f. HARL *v.* 2]

1. A tangle; a knot; a confusion; *fig.* mental confusion.

a 1609 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wills* 51. 1805 BRITTON *Beauties Wills* (E. D. S.), *Harl*, something knotted, or entangled. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v., Jimmy H... is 'e' scot 'n a harl as niver was. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v., If 'e dwaunt mind thee 'o'll get that string in a harl.

2. A leash of hounds. *local.*

1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 26 In the [county] I live in, they call a couple and a half, or three hounds, a 'harl' of hounds. 1847-76 HALLIWELL, *Harle*, (a). Three hounds. *Oxon.* This corresponds to a leash of greyhounds.

Harl, sb. 3 Sc. [f. HARL *v.* 1]

1. The act of harling or dragging.
1808-18 in JAMIESON.
2. That which is harled or scraped together.
1808-25 JAMIESON s.v., 'He got a harle of silver.'
3. A small quantity, a scraping (of anything).

Also *fig.*

1801 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 400 (Jam.) Ony hauli o' health I had was aye about meal-times. 1893 STEVENSON *Castriona* 101 And see if I cannae get a little harle of justice out of the military man.

4. An implement for 'harling' or raking mud or soft manure; a wide hoe-like scraper for scraping the soft mud off roads. 1805 in JAMIESON.

Harl, v. 1 Sc. and north. Also 3-9 *harle*, 6 *harrell*, 6 *Sc. haulr*. [Origin unknown.]

Although there are instances of confusion (perh. only scribal) of *harl* and *haulr*, the two verbs appear to be distinct; in mod. Sc. they are distinct in use.]

1. *trans.* To drag: usually with the notion of friction or scraping of the ground.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 391/4 Alle þat comen bifore him: lufere Men to-drowe And harleden beom out of þe londe. *Ibid.* 226/245 þe wynd hem harlede vp & down: in peryls meni on. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 487 King Richard this noble knigt Acres nom 80 & harlede so the Sarazins, in eche side aboute. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29533 (Cott. Galba) Cursing es þe fendes lyne þat harles a man to hell pine. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 442 In ane rape for-owte chesone þat harlyt hyme one to presone. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 268 A ship... Halyt into havyn, harlit with ropes. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 52 Thai harlit him furth with rap and corde. 1535 COVERDALE *Edras* iv. 48 Yþ they shulde harle cōdre trees from Libanus vnto Ierusalem. 1573 J. DAVIDSON *Commend. Uprichtnes* xxx, Harling thame befor Princes and

Kings. a 1813 A. WILSON *Rab & Ringan* Poet. Wks. 147 Frae house to house they harled him to dinner. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, They should never harle the precious young lad awa' to captivity.

† b. To drag in a vehicle. *Sc. Obs.* (Cf. HURL.) 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 69 Harling of thame throw the toun in ane cart. a 1575 *Ibid.* 341 The Magistrates causit harrell him in ane cairt throw the toun.

c. To scrape roads with a 'harl'. *South Sc.*

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To drag or trail oneself, to go with dragging feet.

1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxix. 29 And lairdis in silk harlis to the eill. 1710 in *Collect. Dying Testimonies* (1806) 166, I had heard the curates and harled after the bulk of the... ministers. 1888 BLACK *In Far Lochaber* vii, To go away harling here and harling there out o'er the country.

b. *intr.* To come as if dragged off.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxiii, Till skin in blypes came haulrin.

3. *trans.* To rough-cast with lime mingled with small gravel.

c 1730 [see HARLING below]. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 455 The habitations... are generally built of stone and clay, and pointed or harled with lime. 1805 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 441/1 It was whitewashed or 'harled' as they say in the North.

4. *intr.* To troll for fish: see below.

Hence *Harled ppl. a.*, *Harling vbl. sb.*

c 1730 BURR *Let. N. Scott.* (1754) I. 65 On the outside they... face the work all over with mortar thrown against it with a trowel, which they call harling. 1807 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 385 The fishing... is mostly from a boat, and the style is called 'harling'. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 348 The inn is merely a small, one-storied, 'harled' house. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/5 You are rowed about the vast expanse of water in a stout boat, with a large phantom minnow, blue or brown, let out, by fifty yards of line, behind the boat... This is the process of 'harling'.

Harl, v. 2 dial. [Etymol. uncertain.]

Prob., from the sense, a different word from *prec.*

1. *trans.* To entangle, twist, or knot together; to ravel or confuse.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 744 þe hasel & þe hay-borne were harled all samen. a 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1752) 171 [Barley] harled or fallen down. 1876 WHITLY *Gloss.*, *Harld*, or *harld*, warped or crooked. 1881 *Ist of Wight Gloss.*, *Harl*, to entangle; to get thread into knots.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become entangled, twisted, or confused.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* C v b. Twisting them [a bundle of reeds or straws] fast together in your hand, let the band harle or double in the very top of the Head. a 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1752) 212 If corn harles or lodges, a scythe cannot carry a cradle.

2. *trans.* (See *quots.*)

1707 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.*, *Harle*, to harle a rabbit; to cut and insinuate one hind leg of a rabbit into the other, for the purpose of carrying it on a stick. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 35 An adept at everything, from 'harling' a rabbit upwards.

Harlakeene, -ken (e, -kin, obs. ff. HARLEQUIN.

Harlas, var. of HAIR-LACH Obs., fillet.

Harlat, -ry, obs. forms of HARLOT, -RY.

Harleian (hail'ian, hā'liān), *a.* [ad. mod. L.

Harleianus, f. surname Harley.] Of or belonging to Robert Harley Earl of Oxford (1661-1724), and his son Edward Harley; esp. in reference to the library of books and MSS. collected by them, of which the MSS. were purchased in 1753 by the British nation and deposited in the British Museum.

1744-6 (title) The Harleian Miscellany; a Collection of... Pamphlets and Tracts... selected from the Library of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford. 1754 (title) Act of 26 Geo. II, for the purchase of the Museum or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian Collection of MSS. 1808 A Catalogue of the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. 1895 ZÄHNSDORF *Sh. Hist. Bookbinding* 12 The Harleian style took its name from Harley, Earl of Oxford. It was red morocco with a broad tooled border and centre panels.

Harlequin (hā'ilkwin, -kin), *sb.* Forms: 6

harlioken, 7 *harlaken* (e, -keen), -kin, *arlequin*, 7- *harlequin*. [a. Fr. *harlequin* (1585 in Hatz.-Darm.), *arlequin*, ad. It. *arlechino*.

The Italian word is possibly the same as OFr. *Hellequin*, *Herlequin*, *Herlekin*, *Hierlekin*, *Hielekin*, *Helquin*, *Hennequin*, a devil celebrated in mediæval legend, esp. in *la maisnie Hellequin*, *Harlequin's familia* (Mège), a company or troop of demon horsemen riding by night. Of this the ultimate origin is possibly Teutonic. See Diez, *Mahn Etymol. Untersuch.*, Godefroy, *Skeat*.]

1. A character in Italian comedy, subsequently in French light comedy; in English pantomime a mute character supposed to be invisible to the clown and pantaloons; he has many attributes of the clown (his rival in the affections of Columbine) with the addition of mischievous intrigue; he usually wears particoloured bespangled tights and a visor, and carries a light 'bat' of lath as a magic wand.

(In reference to *quots.* 1590, it may be noticed that the *arlechino* is said, in Italian Dictionaries, to have originally represented the simple and facetious Bergamese man-servant. Cf. the stage Irishman.)

1590 NASH *Almond for Parrot* Ded., Taking Bergamo in my waye homeward... It was my happe... to light in fellowship with that famous Francattip' Harlicken, who... asked me many particulars of the order and maner of our playes. 1606 DAY *Ille of Gulls* II. iii. Like a Harlakeene in an Italian comedy. 1607 DAY, etc. *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 56 Here's an Italian Harlaken come to offer a play to your Lordship. 1612 HAYWOOD *Apol. Actors* II. 43 To omit all

the Doctors, Zanyes, Pantaloones, Harlakeenes, in which the French, but especially the Italians, have been excellent. 1676 DRYDEN *Epil. Etheredge's Man of Mode*. Those nauseous Harlequins in Farce may pass. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 68 Harlequin's part is made up of blunders and absurdities. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* II. i. A man of sense acts a lover just as a Dutchman would a harlequin. 1736 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 107 A bundle of contradictions, a piece of patch-work, a mere harlequin's coat. 1737 SKEATON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 204 As if an harlequin had leaped thro' the window. 1739 JOHNSON *Gen. Concl. Brumoy's Grk. Theat.* (R.). They represented ... a complete tragedy or comedy in the same manner as dumb harlequin is exhibited on our theatres. 1776 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 28 Apr. Wks. 1851 III. 146 In the evening we went to the Italian comedy, where I saw a harlequin for the first time. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* III. Harlequins and clowns, with feats gymnastical. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnals.* I. 81 The papal guard in their ... party-colored dress ... looking not a little like harlequins.

b. *transf.* A buffoon in general; a fantastic fellow.

1876 CARLYLE in *Ld. R. Gower My Remin.* xxvii. (1883) II. 175 [He called Beaconsfield] 'that melancholy harlequin'. 2. A small breed of spotted dogs. So G. *harlekin* (Grimm).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. viii. 286 The mongrel kind ... the Dutch mastiff, the harlequin, ... and the Dane.

3. More fully *Harlequin duck*. A northern species of duck, *Histrionicus minutus*, with fantastically variegated plumage.

1773 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 419 *Anas. A. Histrionica* ... Harlequin Duck. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vii. 265 Swans and brantgeese, harlequins and eiders. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. The Harlequin ... and the Elder duck visit the loch occasionally in winter. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 1906 1/2 Harlequin-ducks of the gayest plumage.

4. The Oriental or noble opal. Also *attrib.* 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 62 Opals ... Amongst the polished stones are some of the harlequin class.

II. 5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Having the characteristics of a harlequin or of his dress; burlesque, ludicrous; particoloured.

Harlequin china, service, set, a name given to a set of cups, etc., of different colours and patterns.

1779 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) V. 223 A formal declaration of war by harlequin heralds. 1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. i. A China Shakespeare and Milton in Harlequin jackets. 1829 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. i. Addr. to Rdr. 10 At this Harlequin period of the world what is written one week may seem obsolete the next. 1871 MRS. WHITNEY *Real Folks* xiii. (Cent.). She had six lovely little harlequin cups on a side-shelf in her china-closet ... rose, and brown, and gray, and vermillion, and green, and blue.

6. *Comb.*, as *harlequin-leap*, *-preacher*; *harlequin-looking* *adj.* Also *harlequin bat*, an Indian species, *Scotophilus ornatus*, of pale tawny-brown, variegated with white spots; *harlequin beetle*, a South American longicorn beetle, *Acrocinus longimanus*, with particoloured elytra; *harlequin brant*, the American white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli*, also called *pie'd* or *speckled brant*; *harlequin cabbage-bug*, an American hemipterous insect, *Murgantia histrionica*, having brilliant markings; *harlequin deer*, ? a particoloured fallow deer; *harlequin duck*: see 3; *harlequin-flower*, a name of the South African genus *Sparaxis*, N.O. *Iridaceae*, with great variety of colouring; *harlequin garrot*, the golden-eye duck or pied wigeon, a species of *Clangula*; *harlequin moth*, the magpie moth, *Abraxas grossulariata*; *harlequin pigeon*, an Australian Bronze-wing pigeon; *harlequin ring* (see quot.); *harlequin rose*, a variety of rose with striped petals; *harlequin snake*, the coral-snake and other species of *Elaps*, so called from their variegated colouring of orange and black.

1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. (1868) 176 The magnificent insect which is known to entomologists as the 'Harlequin Beetle' ... belongs to the wood-burrowers. 1882 *Stanford's Compend. Geogr., Central Amer.* 128 The most deadly enemy of the gum-elastic tree is ... the well-known 'harlequin beetle'. 1872 C. V. RILEY in *4th Ann. Rep. Missouri Entomol.* 35 'Harlequin cabbage bug. 1776 *Eng. Gazetteer* s.v. *Ickworth*, A park well stocked with the fine 'harlequin-deer. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 162 A magnificent 'harlequin garrot floated unmoved within a stones throw. 1873 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 69 1/2 A 'harlequin-leap through a window. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xv. 111 The 'harlequin-looking Swiss guard. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jnrl.* vii. 227 We saw two flocks of the 'harlequin pigeon (*Peristera histrionica*). 1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 195 Stories of a 'Harlequin-Precacher, who used to surprise his audience with his monkey-tricks. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 414 'Harlequin-rings ... were so called because they were set round with variously-coloured stones. 1876 T. HARDY *Elthelberta* (1890) 194 They were striped, red and white, and appeared to be leaves of the 'Harlequin rose. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 131 The coloring of the 'harlequin (snake) ... is exceedingly rich.

Hence *Harlequina*, *-ess*, a female harlequin. *Harlequinesque*, *Harlequinic* *adjs.*, having the style of a harlequin. *Harlequinically* *adv.*, after the manner of a harlequinade. *Harlequinism*, the performance of a harlequin; action characteristic of a harlequin. *Harlequinise* *v.*, to convert into a harlequin; to dress or do up in fantastical colouring.

1867 'Harlequina [see HARLEQUINADE a.]

1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* II. xii. 222 His blouse was stained with oil colours in a 'harlequinesque disorder. 1795 in *Cornh. Mag.* (1883) June 718 Humorous and characteristic masks; among the best of which we reckon ... a whimsical 'harlequiness. 1804 *Miniature* No. 4. 14 (*title*) Ode to the Rainbow, in the genuine Fantastical, Unmeaning, 'Harlequinic Style of Sentimental Sonneteers. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 47 The Tale ... is so 'harlequinically metamorphosing. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 203 The philosophical 'harlequinism of that valiant knight. a 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) I. 345 In popular governments, men must not ... be disgusted by occasional exhibitions of political harlequinism. 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* II. viii. 111. 225 The small dining-room ... is travestied indeed and 'harlequinized like the rest of the house.

Harlequin, v. rare. [*f. prec. sb.*] a. *trans.* To conjure away, like harlequin in a pantomime.

b. *intr.* To play the harlequin. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* (1807) 148 And Kitten, if the humour hit has harlequin'd away the fit. 1828 WEBSTER, *Harlequin*, to play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

Harlequinade (*hārl'k(w)inād*), *sb.* [*a. F. arlequinade* (1769 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *f. harlequin*: see *-ADE*.] A kind of pantomime; that part of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts.

1760 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* I. x. 129 He formed a kind of harlequinade, very different from that which is seen at the Opéra Comique in Paris, where harlequin and all the characters speak. 1823 *Sismond's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xv. 439 A specimen of these old harlequinades. 1827 W. S. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 502 In 1717, the first harlequinade ... was performed at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. 1867 *Morn. Star* 27 Dec. The harlequinade subsequent to the transformation scene was cleverly supported by Mr. (harlequin), Mdle. (columbine), Mr. (pantaloon), Miss (harlequina), and Mr. (clown).

b. *transf.* Buffoonery; fantastic procedure.

1828 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Hallam* (1887) 93 No unity of plan, no decent propriety of character and costume, could be found in the wild and monstrous harlequinade [reign of Chas. II]. a 1849 *For Longfellow, Willis, etc.* Wks. 1864 III. 334 Every trick of thought and every harlequinade of phrase.

c. A piece of fantastic particoloured work.

1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 72 An elaborate harlequinade of stripes and diamonds on a raw blue or red ground, called illumination.

Hence *Harlequinadish* *a.*, *nonce-nd.*, of the nature of a harlequinade.

1829 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 417 All is jarring, discordant, tawdry and harlequinadish.

Harlequina'de, v. [*f. prec. sb.*: cf. *to masquerade*.] *intr.* To play the harlequin; to act fantastically. Hence *Harlequina'ding* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1788 'A. PASQUIN' *Childr. Thespis, Tom Blanchard*, Broad Humour the province of wit is Invading. And his efforts are weaken'd by harlequinading. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 515 The three pirates who ... harlequinade it in the air on the banks. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* iii. 175 The stream of masks harlequinading along. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 160 As fantastic as the harlequinading titts.

† *Harlequinery*. [*a. F. arlequinerie*, *f. harlequin*: see *-ERY*.] Pantomime, harlequinade.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1811) IV. 89 The French taste is comedy and harlequinery; the Italian, music and opera. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 167 Feats of harlequinery.

Harlicken, *obs. form* of HARLEQUIN.

† *Harlock. Obs.* Some flower not identified.

It cannot be the same as *hardock*; and *charlock*, proposed by some, does not flower in May, and is not likely to have been used for decoration.

a 1631 DRAYTON *Donusabel*, This Maiden ... Went forth when May was in the prime To get sweet setywall, The honey-suckle, the harlock, The lily, and the lady-smock, To deck her summer hall.

Harlot (*hārlot*, *-lō*), *sb.* Forms: 3- harlot; 3-4 harlot, (3pl. har-, herlos), 4 harlot, harlatte, 4-6 harlote, -lotte, 5-6 -lat, 6 harlott. [As a word of masculine gender found early in 13th c., as feminine in 15th c.; a. OF. *herlot*, *harlot*, *arlot* masc., lad, young fellow, base fellow, knave, vagabond = Pr. *arlot* vagabond, beggar, It. *arlotto* 'a lack-latin or hedge-priest' (Florio), 'glutton, greedy gut, great eater' (Baret); cf. med.L. *arlotus*, *erlotus* glutton (Mahn); OSP. *arlot*, *alrote* lazy, sluggardly, loafing; OPG. *alrotar* to go about begging, Pg. to mock. Of this widely-diffused Romanic word, the ulterior history and origin are uncertain: see suggestions in Diez, Mahn *Ety-molog. Untersucht.* No. 155, and Skeat.

The random conjecture of Lambard, 1570-6, retailed by many later writers, that *harlot* in sense 5 c was derived from the name of Arlette or Herleva, mother of William the Conqueror, could have been offered only after the earlier senses and uses of the word were forgotten.]

† 1. A vagabond, beggar, rogue, rascal, villain, low fellow, knave. In later use (16-17th c.), sometimes a man of loose life, a fornicator; also, often, a mere term of opprobrium or insult. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 356 And beggen ase on harlot, 3if hit need is, his liuened. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 317 A foule herlote him slowe (*un ribaud li twayt*). 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 108 He was vnhardy, þat harlot and huddle hym in inferno. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 348 Ye false harlot, quod the Millere, hast? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 248 Outt, harro! what harlot is he That says his kyngdom

shalbe cryde? 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 359 Herefore, fals harlot, hursone, hald thy tong. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 86 Was not thys a sedycious harlot? 1561-77 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 107 That I called him openly 'beggerly harlot and cutthrote'. c 1600 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 103 A man a harlot, and a wife a whoore. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 37 What should you do with such Harlots in your Service? which calls for holiness, and better principled men.

† 2. An itinerant jester, buffoon, or juggler; one who tells or does something to raise a laugh. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxix. 6 Hoppyng & daunce-ynge of tumbleres and herlotis, and oþer spectaklis. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 48 Hold not þou with harlotes, here not heore tales. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 359 Mynstrel and jojelour, tumbler and harlot, wole not take of þe puple before þat þei han shewid þer craft. 14... *Nom.* in *Wr.* Wulcker 694 *note*, *Hic scurra*. harlot. 14... *Medulla*, M.S. *Cant.* (Promp. Parv.), *Gerro*, a tryfleur, or a harlott. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 175 1/2 An Harlott, balatro (A. *histrion*) ... ioculator, *trix*.

† 3. Applied to a male servant or attendant; a menial: cf. KNAVE, in similar use. *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 39 Þen þe harlot with haste held to þe table. c 1386 CHAUCER *Somn.* T. 46 A sturdy harlot wente ay hem bihynde, That was hir hostes man, and bar a sak. c 1450 *Merlin* 9 When hir suster com ... she brought with her a grete hepe of harlotys. 1536 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* (1821) I. 55 He repudiat his nobil quene ... and gart his vicious harlots deforce hir.

† 4. = 'Fellow'; playfully 'good fellow'. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 647 He [Somonour] was a gentil harlot and a kynde A better felawe sholde men noght fynde. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge Hon.* Wks. 1873 III. 325 That is an harlot. Prithee be musical and let us taste The sweet-ness of thy voice.

5. Applied to a woman. a. As a general term of execration. (Cf. 1.) *rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 326 What, ye harlottes, I haue aspiet certeyn That ye be traytours to my lord the kyng. 1823 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (Norton) II. 236, I bullyrag the slutish harlots of the place.

† b. A female juggler, dancing-girl, ballet-dancer, or actress. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

1823 *Cath. Angl.* 175 1/2 An Harlott ... ioculatrix, pantomima ... *histrion*.

c. *spec.* An unchaste woman; a prostitute; a strumpet.

(Very frequent in 16th c. Bible versions, where Wyclif had *hoore*, whore; prob. as a less offensive word.)

1432-30 *tr. Higd.* (Rolls) I. 249 The harlottes at Rome were called *nonarias*. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 784 King Edward would say that he had three concubines ... the thirde the holyst harlot in the realme. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xv. 30 Thy sonne ... which hath deuoured thy goodes with harlottes (Wycl. *hooris*; *Rhem.* whoores). 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxi. 9 O then let my wife be another mans harlot. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 200 Robert, the Duke of Normandie, had issue by a Concubine (whose name ... was Harlothe, and after whom, as I coniecture, such incontinent women haue ever since bene called Harlots). 1573-80 BARETT *Adv.* H. 170 An harlot, a whore, a strumpet, *meretrix*. [The only sense mentioned.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 766 Not in the bought smile Of Harlots, loveless, joyless, unindeard. 1728 *Prior Pleasure* 905 To each new harlot I new altars dress. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. A tyrant and a harlot were fitting patron and patroness for such vanities. 1829 TENNYSON *Poems* 819 Tho' harlots paint their talk as well as face, With colours of the heart that are not theirs.

fig. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* i. 21 How is the faithful citie become an harlot! (Wycl. 1382 a strumpet; 1388 an hoore.) 17... PHILLIPS *Wit & Wisdom* (R.), Wit is a harlot beauteous to the eye. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T. v.* The Church a harlot then, When first she wedded civil power. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 298 The wealth ... shall go to another harlot, Nineveh.

† 6. Applied to unchaste persons of both sexes. *Sc.* 1563 WINGET *Four Scior Thre Quent.* liii. Wks. 1888 I. 109 Gif the harlotis, for quhaius causis matrimonie is violatit or adnullit, may mary withiris. *Ibid.* 110 The twa harlotis to be 3okit vp in a pretendit band of matrimonie.

b. Hence, *Play the harlot.* (Chiefly of women.)

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 28 Thou hast played the whore also with the Assirians ... Yee thou hast played the harlot. 1541 *Lond. Chron. Hen. VIII in Camd. Misc.* IV. 16 Hanggid and quartarid ... for playing the harlottes with queen Kataryn that then was. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 226 Nobil men ... with quhom she was accuisset to play the harlat. 1611 BIBLE *Hos.* iii. 3 Thou shalt not play the harlot. 1825 BIBLE (R.V.) App., [American Revisers' renderings] Substitute ... 'play the harlot' for 'go a whoring' and 'commit whoredom'.

† 7. Applied to the pointed boots worn in the 14th c. *Obs.*

13... *Eulog. Hist.* (Rolls) III. 231 Habent etiam caligas ... quas cum corrigiis ligant ad suos 'paltokkos' que vocantur 'harlottes' [*v. r.* harlotes], et sic unus 'harlot' servit alteri.

8. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*: That is a harlot; of or pertaining to a harlot.

a 1300 *Curior M.* 2732 Harlot sagh, speche o disur, rimes vnright, gest of logolur. 13... *K. Als.* 336 Thow him clepedist an harlot gome: Now thow seist he is the beste knyght. c 1380 *St. Ferumb.* 1234 'Wat I harlot gadelyng ... mote þou be hege an-honge!' c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ... Rouch rewlyngis apoun the harlot fete. 1570 BUCHANAN *An Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 24 Godles papistes, harlat protestantis. 1590 SHAKES. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 138 And teare the staid skyn of my Harlot brow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1060 The Harlot-lap Of Philistean Dalilah. 1748 *Port Dunc.* iv. 45 A Harlot form, soft guiding, by a 1774 W. HARTS *Viz. Death* (R.), Colours laid on with a true harlot grace; They only show themselves, and hide the face. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xviii. I. 331 The harlot city which had made the nations drunk with the ... wine of her fornications.

9. Comb. Harlot-house, a brothel or stews.

1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ep.* Ded. C. viij, The Mercenary Harlot houses that bee in the Italian... and Spanish Cities.

Harlot, v. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the harlot. Hence *Harlotting* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* i. Wks. (1847) 58/2 They that spend their youth in loitering, bezzling, and harlotting. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* v. iv, O! thou harlotting harlot! hast thou done't then? 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 35 By their own Argument, all the Quakers are Harlots from the Church of Christ. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb., How about the courtesans harlotting in your streets?

† **Harlotise, v. Obs. trans.** To make a harlot of; to characterize as a harlot; to call harlot.

1890 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 150 Is it to harlotise, thinkest thou, a Goddess, wrong too small?

Harlotry (hā'lotrī), *sb.* (a.) [f. HARLOT *sb.* + -RY.]

† 1. Buffoonery, jesting; ribaldry, scurrillity, scurrlous talk; obscene talk or behaviour. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Song Merc.* 132 in E. E. P. (1862) 122 Now harlotrie for murpe is holde, And vertues turnen in-to vice. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27623 (Fairf.) Of pride be-comis... manikin vnnate oþer þing, Als sange of harlotrie & lesing. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 413, I haue leure here an harlotrie or a somer game of soutes, Or lesynges to laughe at. 1388 WYCLIF *Eph.* v. 4 Either filthe, or foly speche, or harlotrie (1388 harlotrye; 1506-34 TINDALE gestic; 1588 *Rhem.* scurrillite), that perterneyth not to thing. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 134 Þe v. inche is harlotrie, makyng iapys a-form folk, in playng at þe spore, at þe cat. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 176/1 To do Harlotrye, *scurrari.* 1576 *Gude & Godlie Ballatis* Title-p., Diueris vtheris Ballattis changeit out of prophane Sangis in godlie sangis, for auoyding of sin and harlotrie. 1809 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 10 Sept., To reprint... the only original Caxton... with all the superstition and harlotrie which the castrator... chose to omit.

† 2. Filth, trash. *Obs.*

1467 *Ordin. Worcester in Eng. Gilds* 374 Item that no man caste donge or harlotry at the slipp, ner vpon the key. *Ibid.* 398 That non persone cast any donge of eny manere harlotrie in the Slippe goynge to Severne.

3. Profligacy or vice in sexual relations, unchastity; the conduct of a harlot; dealing with harlots; the practice or trade of prostitution.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiii. 353 Lechoures... of her harlotrye and boredeom in her elde tellen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merk.* T. 1018 Thanne shal he known al hire harlotrye. c 1400 *Dest.* Troy 5024 In hordam & harlatrye vnhyndly to lye. 1530 PALSGR. 220/1 Harlotrye, *gaillardise.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 104/30 Harlotrie, *meretricium.* 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri.* Faith (1845) 37 This... causeth Joseph see nothing in harlotry, but pure, unmixt guiltiness against God. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 65 Happy contrast to the court, with its intrigues and harlotries.

4. *concr.* A harlot; a term of opprobrium for a woman. (In 1821 *collective.*)

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* iv. iii, A harlotry, I warrant her. 1596 SHAKS. i. Hen. IV. iii. i. 198 A peeuish selfe-will'd Harlotry. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* iii. ii, You are a company of proud harlotries: I'll teach you to take place of tradesmen's wives. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. iv. 26, I expect you will produce the little harlotry. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* ii. i. 126 He loved his queen—And thrice a thousand harlotry besides. c 1836 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 91/2, I have no patience with the bold harlotry.

5. *fig.* Meretriciousness, illegitimate attractiveness. 1766 G. MASON *Eng. Gard.* i. (R.), The simple farm eclips'd the garden's pride, Ev'n as the virgin blush of innocence, The harlotry of art. 1794 MATHIAS *Phrs. Lit.* (1798) 57 They will then perceive... the harlotry of the ornaments. 1864 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 425 To throw off... the harlotry of the imagination.

† B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Base, scurvy, filthy, worthless, trashy. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 305 A young Harlotrye filth. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus* Descr. Germ. i. 259 Cattle plenty, but for the most part harlotrye runts. 1600 *Disfracted Emp.* ii. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 193 Thys vertue is The scurvyest, harlotryest, undoing thyngs That ever mixte with rying courtiers thoughts. a 1607 J. RAYNOLDS *Proph. Haggai* iv. (1649) 57 No building was to be found... unles it be three or four harlotrye houses. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* iii. ii, I squorn your harlotrye tricks, that I do.

Harm (hārm), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 *harm*, 2-5 *harm*, 3 (*harm*), *harm*, (*harm*), (3-5 *arme*), 3-7 *herme*, *harme*, (4 *harim*, *arm*, 5 *harome*), 6 *S. harm* (e), 3- *harm*. [Com. Teutonic; OE. *harm*, corresp. to OFris. *herm*, OS. *harm*, OHG. *harm*, *haram* (mod.G. *harm*), ON. *harmr* grief, sorrow, rarely harm, hurt (Sw. *harm*, Da. *harme*):—OTeut. **harma-s*: perh. cogn. w. Skr. *īrama* labour, toil.]

1. Evil (physical or otherwise) as done to or suffered by some person or thing; hurt, injury, damage, mischief.

Beowulf (Z.) 1893 No he mid hearne of hliðes nosan, gæst[as] grette. a 1123 O. E. Chron. an. 1101 His men mycel to hearne æfre gedrydon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 277 To gret harm to al þys lond, the gode kyng he slou. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4898 (Fairf.) Do ham na arme in na way. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2578 Þay mowe noht her y-wys hem-selue fram herme saue. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 537 Thou shalt have no harme truly. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 23 Sche doth non harm to no man, but 3if men don hire harm. 1448 *Searchers' Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 18 Ye same place has taken mikil herm for default of a gutter. c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 28 in *Babes Bk.* 72 Vnto your Elders gentle be, agaynst them say no harme. a 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxv. 59 3e know quhat harme he

hes susteind. 1628 LITTON *Trav.* ii. 62 What harme was done by us amongst the Infidels, we were not assured. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 62 Caterpillars... do very great harm. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 21 Harm waich, Harm catch. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, I meant no harm. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 44 Aware that the divulging of the truth might do harm. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 331 Rains doing harm instead of good.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An evil done or sustained; an injury, a loss.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 756 Ealle synt uncre hearmas ge-wreene. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 59 Ær ðu muþe polijen alle harmes and scames and bismeres. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Oper bodili harmes. c 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 428 II. 73 Of ij harmys the leste is to be take. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 73 Wise is hee, whom other mens harmes can cause to take heede. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 263 The inconceivable Harms he did to Christendom. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth* xix, They... from your harvests keep a hundred harms.

c. *Out of harm's way*: Out of the way of doing or of sustaining injury.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xviii. 61 Some great persons... have been made sheriffs, to keep them out of harm's way. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 207 He took care to keep himself out of harms way. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 4 People send Children... to School to keep them out of Harm's way. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. xiv. 333 They had... migrated in time out of harm's way.

† 2. Grief, sorrow, pain, trouble, distress, affliction. Also with *a* and *pl.* To make harms (quot. 1375): to make lamentation. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 751 Eac is harm gode, mod-sorg gemacod. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24089 Þis harm mi hert it held sa hard. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 68 Mony ane Of hir kine... folowit hyr, makand harmys. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 578, I wende verraily That he had felt as muche harm as I When þat I herde hym speke and saugh his hewe. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 197 Sic haue harme sall happin to 3our hart. 1657 F. E. *Hist. Edu.* II (1680) 47 He lays aside his Arms, for harmes to feed his humour.

† 3. Pity, a pity. (Cf. F. *dommage*.) *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Genger.* (Roxb.) 4230 It was harme it wanted oght. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 44 Sobbit full soir that harme was to heir.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harm-doer*, *-doing*, *-taking*; *harm-averting*, *-eschewing* *adjs.*

c 1200 *Bestiary* 389 Husebonde hire haten for hire harm dedes. 1386 in *Rymer Fodera* (1709) VII. 526/2 Þair sall not be at þa Rydings no Harme doynges. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 81 Them... y^e ben harmedoers and louth falshode and desepcion. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 11 To live quietly... without any harmetaking. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. v, I judge they may pass without harm-doing to our Cause. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Text. Mythol.* 102 Harm-averting songs.

Harm, v. Forms: 1 *harmian*, 2-3 *harmen*, *harmen*, *harmen*, 2-5 *herme*, 3-4 *hermian*, 3-7 *harme*, 4 *harmi*, -y, 6 *arme*, 4- *harm*. [OE. *harmian*, f. *harm* HARM *sb.*: cf. OHG. *harmjan*, *harmen*, *hermen* to calumniate, injure.]

To do harm (to); to injure (physically or otherwise); to hurt, damage. *Orig. intr.* To be hurtful, with dative (like L. *nocere*), which was sometimes in ME. expressed by *to*, but generally became a simple object, making the verb *trans.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 140 Gið ðu hine forðist, hit hearmað þe sylfum and na Gode. c 1000 in *Leg. Rod* 105 Peah þe hit hearmege sunum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 To hermen alle monnen. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 64 Þe wise mon askeð... hwæðer eþ þing hermeð more wummon þene hire elen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 To oþren ha wyle harmy... to misgide to ham þæt he wyle harmi. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. III. 248 And holy church þow hem worth harmed for euer. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 175 Protractyng of tyme onely hurted and harmed the Kyng. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 153 Harme him as little as you may possibly, that he may live the longer. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 77 note, An High Elme... in the midst of a Garden... harms all round about it. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 578 He that hunts Or harms them there, is guilty of a wrong. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 291 When a man has no sense he is harmed by courage.

b. *absol.* To do harm or injury.

1368 LANGL. P. Pl. A. III. 136 And hongeh him for hate þat harmede neuere. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 23 She can no more harme than can a she ape. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Ps.* cxxvii. (R.), As arrows... Where they are meant, will surely harm, And if they hit, wound deep and dread.

Hence **Harmed**, **Harming** *ppl. adjs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/1 Harmyd, *dampnificatus*. 1563 *Hyll Art Garden.* (1593) 149 They temper the harming force of the colde of it.

Harm, -e, *obs. forms of ARM sb.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3237 He... clepsys hym in harmez.

|| **Harmala** (hā'mälä), **harmel** (hā'mel).

[Late L. = Gr. *ἡρμαλα*, from Semitic; cf. Arab.

جرمل *harmil* wild rue, whence the form *harmel*;

cf. F. *harmale* (1694 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

Wild rue, *Peganum Harmala*, a plant native to Southern Europe and Asia Minor. Also *attrib.*, as *harmala red*, a red colouring matter obtained from the seeds of the plant. Hence **Harmaline** (hā'mälain), *Chem.*, a white crystalline alkaloid (C₁₃H₁₄N₂O) obtained from the seeds of wild rue. **Harmalol** (hā'mälp), another alkaloid (C₁₃H₁₄N₂O), from the same source.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 140 Sealf... armel... wyl on buteran to sealf. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Harmala*, *Harmel*, or wild rue. 1847 CRAIG *Harmaline*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 7 The seeds contain about 4 per cent. of alkaloids

of which one-third consists of harmine and two-thirds of harmaline. *Harmala red*, the seeds of *harmala* contain also a red colouring matter. 1889 WATTS' *Dict. Chem.*, *Harmalol*.

† **Harmian**, *Thieves' Cant. Obs.* [Origin of first syllable uncertain, ? from *hardman*; -*man*(s) as in *crackmans*, *darkmans*, etc.]

1. *pl.* *Harmians*, the stocks.

1657 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *The harmians*, the stocks. *Ibid.* 86 So may we happen on the Harmians... So we maye chance to set in the stocks. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-l.* Cij b, To put our stamps in the Harmians.

2. Short for *Harmian-beck*: A constable.

1795 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Harmian*, a Constable. a 1791 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 231 When I leave Nan in the vile Harmian's hands. 1809 LYTON *Disowned* 8 The worst have an awe of the harmian's claw.

Hence † **Harmian-beck** [*beck*, BEAK *sb.*], a constable; the parish-constable or beadle.

1657 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *The harmian beck*, the Constable. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-l.* Cij b, The Ruffin cly the nab of the Harmian beck. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Let's... bowse in defiance o' th' Harmian-Beck. 1808 SCOTT *Nigel* xxv, I am not the lad to betray any one to the harmian-beck.

Harmatian (hā'mät'ian), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ἡρματιον* + *-IAN*.] (See *quots.*)

1774 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 386 Plutarch enumerates the changes which he made in the Harmatian, or chariot air. 1861 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms*, *Harmatian* or *chariot air*, a spirited martial air employed to animate the horses that drew the chariot during battle.

|| **Harmattan** (hā'mät'tan, in 18th c. hā'mä-tæn). Also 7 *harmetan*, 8 *-atan*, (*air-mattan*). [From *haramala*, the name in the Fanti or Tshi lang. of W. Africa.

According to Norris in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 52 (1780) 'a corruption of *Aherramantak*, compounded of *Aher* *man* to blow and *tak* tallow, grease, with which the natives rub their skin to prevent their growing dry and rough'; but acc. to Christaller, *Dict. Asante & Fante Lang.* (Basel 1881), a borrowed foreign word, viz. 'Sp. *harmatan*, an Arabic word'. (But no such Arabic word has been found.)

A dry parching land-wind, which blows during December, January, and February, on the coast of Upper Guinea in Africa; it obscures the air with a red dust-fog.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 195 Of the Harmetans in Guiny. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 149 Air-mattans, or Harmatans, are impetuous Gales of Wind from the Eastern Quarter about Midsummer and Christmas. 1725 J. RYNNOLDS *View Death* (1735) 30 And Harmatans revenge the richness of their oar. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. 5 During those months when the harmattan is known to raise clouds of dust high into the atmosphere.

attrib. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 196 The Harmetan Winds, so called by the Natives, come... in December about Christmas. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. ii. 2 Note, Known by the name of the harmattan wind. 1808 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) I. 187 The Harmattan breath of doubt.

Harmel: see **HARMALA**.

Harmer (hā'mar). [f. HARM *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which harms; an injurer.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 69 Harmers of the commodities which they injoy. 1830 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 14 Fell Boreas, cruel harmer.

† **Harmesay**, **harmisay**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *harmissa*. [Origin uncertain: it perh. contains the word *harm*.] A cry of grief or distress; = 'alas'.

a 1487 *How Good Wife taught her Dau.* 102 Than 'had I wityn!' will thai say, With mony 'allas' and harmesay. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 84 'Bot now', he said, 'allace, and harmissa! For all that welth is went full far awa'. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 5973 Than sall thay say, With mony bydous harmesay, Allace! gude Lorde. 1603 *Philotus* clv, Allace, and harmisay... quhat sall I say?

Harmful (hā'mfūl), *a.* [f. HARM *sb.* + -FUL.] Fraught with harm or injury; injurious, hurtful.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxi. 10 It is a harmful winningge to win cattell and tine rightownes. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* 12 Hou long foolis schulen coueyte tho thingis that ben harmful to hem self. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab.* & *Lim. Mon.* xiv, How harmful it wolde be to the kyngde, and to his reame, yff his commons were pouere. 1549 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* iv. (R.), An harmful person. 1568 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 95 Better is... a harmlesse lie, than a harmful true tale. 1665 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. v. 344 Fame is ever quicker... to bring us harmful news, then such as we desire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 115 And sleepey Poppies harmful Harvests yield. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* iv. 65 That other doubt Which moves thee, is less harmful. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 4/7 To establish and endow a particular form of religion by the State is harmful to religion generally.

Harmfully (hā'mfūli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

In a harmful manner; injuriously, mischievously.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. l. 21 (Camb. MS.) Cast a-way hir þat playyth so harmfully. 1534 MORE on *The Passion* Wks. 1274/2 To see theyr fayned friend... so harmfully disceit them. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 353 Men that were harmfully troublesome. 1801 *Leeds Mercury* 25 May 5/3 The thought... operated harmfully upon his mind.

Harmfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being harmful; injuriousness.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. Wks. 465 This Daiphantus... disguised himself like a woman; which being the more simple and hurtless sex might easier hide his subtle harmfulness. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* i. 12 Whether it be in Vertue, or in Harmfulness. 1820 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* i, Deeds and words, of the harmfulness of which I had no notion.

Harmine (hā'main). *Chem.* [f. HARMALA + -INE.] An alkaloid (C₁₃H₁₄N₂O) contained in

the seeds of HARMALA, or obtained by oxidation of harmaline. (Discovered in 1847.) Hence **Harmaline acid**, an acid ($C_{10}H_8N_2O_4$) obtained by oxidation of harmine.

1864 WEBSTER, *Harmine*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 10 *Harmine* is a weaker base than harmaline. 1869 *Ibid.*, *Harmine acid*.

Harming, *vbl. sb.* [f. HARM *v.* + -ING *l.*] The action of the verb HARM; harm, injury, hurt. In quot. a 1300 - sorrow, grief.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9385 A l lauerd, gret harming was par. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE l. 110 Erle Patrik. harming did ws mast. 1663 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 117 The harming of the one is the weakening of the working of the other. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* l. 189 Dreadful harming.

Harmless, var. of HARMESSEY *Obs.*

Harmless (hā'mlēs), *a.* [f. HARM *sb.* + -LESS.] 1. Free from harm or injury; unhurt, uninjured, unharmed. Now rare.

c 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 72/39 Harmles he feol and hol man i-novz. c 1395 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2664 *Hypermetra*, To passen harmlesse of that place, She graunted hym. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxiv. 201 The scottes escaped harmles. 1597 *Mirr. Mag.*, Sabrina xvi, Drowne mee, and let my mother harmlesse goe. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* l. 482 Some undertook by this means . . . to save harmles the religion of others. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xii, Pecking up her food quite harmles and successful.

2. Free from loss, free from liability to punishment, or to pay for loss or damage; esp. in to save harmles.

1418 *E. Wills* (1882) 33 That þr same Ionet saue and kepe harmles myn heirs. a-jens Iohn Roe. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 46 Yf þe saue me harmles in the spiriuel court. 1598 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol*, § 103E, That he the same R. S. shall acquite, discharge, and from time to time for euer saue harmlesse the said H. M. and J. his wife. 1651 J. MARIUS *Bills of Exchange* 23 Giving Bond to save harmlesse. 1755 MACENS *Insurances* l. 112 It was agreed to keep the king harmles. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 472 A person, covenanted . . . that he would save the lessee harmles from any claiming by, from, or under him.

3. Free from guilt; innocent. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 509 Harmles me him nom, & mid hors to drou, & suppe anhung him. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 675 Þe ryst-wys man schal se þys face, Þe harmlez habel schal com hym tyll. 1599 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 279/1 To the helpe and defence of his good and harmlesse neyghbour, against y^r malice and crueltie of y^r wrong doer. 1594 1st Pt. *Contention* vi. 24 In Pomphret Castle harmlesse Richard was shamefully murdered. 1607-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. xxix. 50 How happy . . . those things live, that follow harmles Nature? 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 134 Up to the very last scene, she bears him harmles of all suspicion.

4. Doing or causing no harm; not injurious or hurtful; inoffensive, innocuous.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1047/1 They loue better hunger and thirst, then the harmlesse lacke of them bothe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. l. 71 The sucking Lambe, or harmlesse Doue. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 16 The most honest, ingenious, harmles Art of Angling. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) II. 279 The harmlessest Fellow in the World. 1809-10 COLBRIDGE *Friend* (1865) 29 One of the most harmles of human vanities. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adam-nan* Intro. 32 The harmles snake.

5. Comb., as harmles-looking.

1890 MARIE CORELLI *Wormwood* III. 248 Liquid. harmles-looking as spring-water.

Harmlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY *z.*] In a harmles manner; without causing or receiving injury.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xx. (1634) 740 They might behaue themselves harmlesly and quietly together. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 32 He had spent that day . . . both harmlesly and in a Recreation that became a Church-man. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 301 Their balls passed harmlesly over the heads of the Russians. 1880 McCARTHY *Omn Times* IV. 83 The sudden tumult was harmlesly over.

Harmlessness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being harmles; inoffensiveness.

1596 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.* (1606), *Innocentia*, innocence, integritie, harmlesnesse. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* v. 382 Justnesse in dealing without holinesse, is but heathenish harmlesnesse. 1758 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* Pref. Wks. 1811 IV. 55 Its harmlessness or malignity is the only matter of inquiry. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* ix. 151/1 The absolute harmlessness of the safety matches.

† **Harmoge**, *Obs.* [L. *harmogē* = Gr. *ἀρμωγή* joining, fitting, arrangement, f. *ἀρμωγέω* to fit.] A harmony of colours or sounds.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 528 As for the apt coherence of one colour with another, the joint as it were between, and the passage from one to another, they named it Harmoge. 1665 EVLYN *Chalcogr.* v. 128 The alteration could no more certainly be defin'd, than [by] the Semitons or Harmoge in Music.

Harmole, harmehole, *obs. fl.* ARMHOLE.

c 1425 *Voc. in Wt. Wölcker* 631/17 *Hec acella*, harmole.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* *Ibid.* 748/21 *Hoc bachium*, a harmehole.

† **Harmonia** (harmō'niā), *Anat.* [L. *harmonia*, a. Gr. *ἀρμωρία* joining, joint, agreement, harmony, etc.; in Galen, 'the union of two bones by mere apposition'. See also HARMONY.] A kind of suture in which the two bones are apposed to each other by plane or nearly plane surfaces.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Harmonia*, is the juncture of a bone by a line. 1849 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 41 The *Harmonia suture* is the simple apposition of contiguous surfaces. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 121 The adjoined even edges form what is termed an *harmonia* or false suture.

† **Harmoniao** (harmō'nizek), *a. nonce-rod.* [f. Gr. *ἀρμωρία* HARMONY + -AO.] Relating to harmony, or to the cultivation of music; = HARMONIC *a.* 1. Also *absol.*

1771 Mrs. J. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 212 They talk of nothing but the charms of the *Harmoniac* meeting. *Ibid.* 216 The *Harmoniac* met last night. The *Harmoniac* is over.

† **Harmoniocal**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Full of harmony, harmonious; harmonical.

1536 *Primer Hen. VIII.* Jesus, the honor Angelicall, To them so sweet armoniacall. 1600-25 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 23 There's no one Structure . . . wherein more clearly shines those harmonical Proportions. a 1660 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* v. Wks. 1684 IV. 592 To tune him to that sweet harmoniacal Gospel temper. 1693 J. BEAUMONT (*On Burnet's Th. Earth* l. 71 Another mind, to whom other harmoniacal Laws may be more pleasing.

Harmonial (harmō'niāl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *harmonia*, a. Gr. *ἀρμωρία* HARMONY + -AL.] Pertaining to or characterized by harmony or agreement; harmonious. (In quot. 1622, Relating to collation of parallel passages: see HARMONY 6.)

1669 SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 30 b, A certaine Harmonial daunsing of the heavenly Bodies. 1688 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 121 Seeing the Statute Law can receive no due construction, but by the rules of the Common Law, I have . . . made a harmonical composition of them both. 1691 TRYON *Wisd. Dictates* 111 All Vegetative Foods . . . are far more agreeable and harmonial than Flesh or Fish. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 17 Jan. 55/3 The peeping moon contributes to the harmonial rivalry of colour.

† **Harmonian**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *harmonia* HARMONY + -AN, after *musician*.] One versed in harmony or music; a musician.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1257 Lasus the harmonian . . . brought a great change into Musick.

Harmonic (harmō'nik), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *harmonic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀρμωνικός* skilled in music, musical, in neut. pl. *ἀρμωνικά* as sb., theory of music, music, f. *ἀρμωρία* HARMONY: see -IO. Cf. F. *harmonique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj. 1. Relating to music, musical; in reference to ancient music, Relating to melody as distinguished from rhythm. *Obs. exc. in specific uses.*

Harmonic hand: a figure of the left hand, having the finger-joints marked with the syllables denoting the notes of Guido Aretino's scale. *Harmonic telegraph*: see quot. 1884.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 121/33 *Harmonicke, harmonicus*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1259 The *Harmonique* skill containeth the knowledge of intervals, compositions, sounds, notes and mutations. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) Intro. Of the Nature of Sound in General; and then, more particularly, of Harmonick Sounds. 1788 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. 90 No proof can be found in the writings of Guido that the Harmonic Hand was of his construction. 1858 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xi, At the Sol's Arms, where the Harmonic Meetings take place. 1880 W. H. HUSK in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 82 An association for . . . printing the best music . . . called the Royal Harmonic Institution. *Ibid.* 691 Harington . . . born in 1727 . . . founded the Harmonic Society of Bath. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.*, *Harmonic telegraph*, a telephone, which sends messages by audible musical tones.

b. Addicted to music; musical. nonce-use.

1796 BURNBY *Mem. Melastasio* II. 200 Heroes of the harmonic family. *Ibid.* II. 377 Take care of your health, for the honour of the harmonic family.

2. Sounding together with pleasing effect; harmonious, in harmony, concordant.

Harmonic triad, an old name for the common chord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 687 With Heav'nly touch of instrumental sounds in full harmonic number joind. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 254 Ass intones to Ass, Harmonic twang! of leather, horn and brass. c 1800 K. WHITE *Mus. vi.* Softest flutes or reeds harmonic joind. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 774 *Harmonic triad* . . . another name for the common chord. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 212 A tuning-fork may be set vibrating, if its own particular note or one harmonic with it, be sounded in its neighbourhood.

b. Melodious, tuneful, sweet-sounding. rare.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 36 Harmonic and vigorous poetry.

3. *Mus.* Relating to harmony (as distinct from melody and rhythm); belonging to the combination of musical notes in chords.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Harmonick* . . . that pertains to harmony, which is the accord of divers sounds or notes. 1784 SIR W. JONES *Mus. Modus Hindu* Wks. 1799 I. 413 Natural philosophy . . . limits the number of mixed, or harmonick, sounds to a certain series. 1869 OUSLEY *Counterp.* I. 2 When we look at a piece of harmonized music from the harmonic point of view, we confine our attention to the chords of which it is composed. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Dec. 699 Chromatic notes are used . . . for two . . . purposes—a harmonic purpose in modulation to new keys, and a melodic purpose in ornamentation.

4. *Acoustics and Mus.* Applied to the tones produced by the vibration of a sonorous body in aliquot parts of its length (see B. 2); relating to such tones.

Harmonic scale: the scale formed by the series of harmonics of a fundamental note. *Harmonic stop*: an organ-stop in which each of the pipes is pierced with a small hole in the middle of its length, so as to give the note corresponding to half the length; e.g. the *harmonic flute*.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. (1833) 182 The acute sounds given out by each of the vibrating portions are called harmonic sounds. 1867 TYNDALL *Sound* iii. 123 The sounds of the Eolian harp are produced by the division of suitably stretched strings into a greater or less number of harmonic

parts by a current of air passing over them. 1880 E. J. PAYNE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 665 Any brass instrument, such as the hunting horn or military bugle . . . yields the familiar harmonic scale. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS *Ibid.* 666 Harmonic stops have in recent years come into great favour. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 157 [The] Harmonic-flute . . . is an open flue stop . . . of extreme beauty, the tone being full and fluty.

† **b. Optics.** Applied to 'accidental' or subjective complementary colours, formerly supposed to be analogous to harmonic sounds. *Obs.*

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxvi. 309 As in acoustics, where every fundamental sound is . . . accompanied with its harmonic sound, so . . . the sensation of one [colour] is accompanied by a weaker sensation of its accidental or harmonic colour. 1858 G. BARNARD *Landscape Paint.* 29 The term harmonic has been applied to accidental colours because the primitive and its accidental colour harmonise with each other in painting.

5. *Math. a.* Applied to the relation of quantities whose reciprocals are in arithmetical progression (e.g. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, . . .); or to points, lines, functions, etc., involving such a relation; = HARMONICAL 7.

(This application, which originated with the ancient Pythagoreans, is generally held to have arisen from the fact that a string or other sonorous body, divided into segments whose lengths are $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, etc. of the total length, gives a definite series of musical notes whose relations are of fundamental importance in harmony; see A. 4, B. 2.)

Harmonic conjugates, each of the two pairs of points AB, CD, in relation to the other pair, in a straight line ACBD divided harmonically at C and B. *H. division*, division of a line at four points A, C, B, D, such that the lengths AC, AB, AD, are in harmonic proportion; also analogous division of an angle or other magnitude. *H. pencil*, a system of four straight lines in a plane meeting at one point, such as to divide harmonically every straight line that cuts them. *H. progression*, the relation of a series of quantities whose reciprocals are in arithmetical progression, or such a series itself. *H. proportion*, the relation of three quantities in harmonic progression; the second is said to be a *harmonic mean* between the first and third. *H. range* or *row*, a series of four points in a straight line, forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 79 Whence, if the 2 first Terms of an Harmonic Proportion be given, the 3d. is readily found. 1864 MULCAHY *Mod. Geom.* 7 Four right lines drawn from the same point and cutting a right line harmonically (called a harmonic pencil) will also cut harmonically any other right line meeting them. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 88 If C and D be harmonic conjugates to A and B, AB is called a harmonic mean between AC and AD. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Crenoma's Proj. Geom.* 41 If . . . the harmonic range . . . be projected upon any other straight line, its projection . . . will also be a harmonic range. 1898 STOKY-MARKELYN *Crystallogr.* § 63, 75 Harmonic division of a zone. *Ibid.*, The harmonic division of an angle.

b. Harmonic motion, a periodic motion, which in its simplest form (*simple harmonic motion*) is like that of a point in a vibrating string, and is identical with the resolved part, parallel to a diameter, of uniform motion in a circle. Hence in many connexions, as

Harmonic function, a function consisting of a series of terms, each of which expresses a harmonic motion; in a wider sense, any function that satisfies a differential equation of a class of which that expressing a simple harmonic motion is the first example. *Harmonic analysis*, the calculus of harmonic functions, an important part of modern mathematical analysis. *Harmonic curve*, a curve in which the ordinates are a simple harmonic function of the abscissae; a curve of sines. *Harmonic analyser*, an integrating machine invented by Lord Kelvin for producing mechanically the harmonic constituents of meteorological, tidal, and other curves.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 53 Simple harmonic motion . . . Such motions [are] approximately those of the simplest vibrations of sounding bodies . . . whence their name. *Ibid.* § 56 The velocity of a point executing a simple harmonic motion is a simple harmonic function of the time. *Ibid.* § 75 A complex harmonic function, with a constant term added, is the proper expression . . . for any . . . periodic function. *Ibid.* i. i. App. B. The . . . method . . . commonly referred to by English writers as that of 'Laplace's Co-efficients' . . . is here called spherical harmonic analysis . . . A spherical harmonic function is defined as a homogeneous function, V , of x, y, z , which satisfies the equation $\frac{d^2 V}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dz^2} = 0$.

1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 7 If a point . . . moves . . . round in a circle with constant velocity, the foot . . . of the perpendicular from the point on any diameter of the circle moves backwards and forwards . . . with a motion which is called a simple harmonic motion.

6. Relating to or marked by harmony, agreement, or concord (in general sense); harmonizing in aspect or artistic effect; harmonious in feeling, etc.

1756 T. AMORY *J. Buncke* (1770) I. i. 33, I came to a little harmonic building, that had every charm and proportion architecture could give it. 1764 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* I. 110 Souls, united by harmonic union. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 3 The most harmonic of all contrasts. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 435 He is Harmonic Man, He is God manifested.

7. *Anat.* Belonging to or of the nature of a HARMONIA, *q.v.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 402 note, A harmonic suture is when the margins of two flat bones simply touch each other without any intermediate substance.

B. sb.

1. *pl.* A theory or system of musical sounds or intervals; that part of acoustics which relates to music. (Rarely in *sing.*) *Obs. exc. in reference to ancient systems.*

1709-29 V. MANDY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 48 That the

Lovers of Music may have the Proportions in view... we thought it convenient in this place to expose the Harmonicks of the Ingenious John Kepler. 1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 698 Harmonic was divided into these seven parts; 1. of sounds, 2. of intervals, 3. of genera, 4. of systems, 5. of tones, 6. of mutations, 7. of melopoeia. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 50 The truths of Harmonics... were cultivated with much care.

2. (Short for *harmonic tone*.) One of the secondary or subordinate tones produced by vibration of the aliquot parts of a sonorous body (as a string, reed, column of air in a pipe, etc.); usually accompanying the primary or fundamental tone produced by the vibration of the body as a whole. Also called *overtone* or *upper partial* (as being of higher pitch than the fundamental tone).

Harmonics are sometimes produced independently, as in the violin and other stringed instruments by varying the point of contact of the bow, or by lightly pressing the string with the finger at special points, and in certain wind instruments by varying the force or direction of the breath. *Natural harmonics*: the series of harmonics naturally produced by the vibration of a string, etc., in halves, thirds, quarters, and so on; also, on instruments of the violin class, harmonics obtained from an open string, those from a stopped string being called *artificial harmonics*. *Grave harmonic*: a name sometimes given to a low tone resulting from the combination of two tones = *differential tone*.

1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Arts Poems*, etc. 196 These accessory sounds, which are caused by the aliquots of a sonorous body vibrating at once, are called harmonics, and the whole system of modern Harmony depends upon them. 1831 H. MELVILLE in *Preacher* II. 281 The harmonics of some Italian musician. 1880 E. J. PAYNE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 664 The harmonics... determine... as has been lately proved by Helmholtz, the quality of musical tones. *Ibid.* 665 Natural harmonics... are an important resource in harp music. Brass instruments are richest in the practical employment of harmonics. 1884 HAWES *My Musical Life* i. 26-7 Playing all sort of melodies in flute-like harmonics.

3. *Math.* = *Harmonic function* (A. 5 b), in the wider sense. *Spherical harmonic*, a harmonic function having a relation to Spherical Geometry akin to that which functions expressing harmonic motion have to Plane Geometry. Such are *spherical solid harmonics*, *spherical surface harmonics*, *sectorial*, *tesseral*, and *zonal harmonics*, etc.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* i. I. App. B. General expressions for complete spherical harmonics of all orders. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 163 When the poles are given, the value of the harmonic for a given point on the sphere is a perfectly definite numerical quantity. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 67 To express the potential at any point P of any distribution of matter in a series of spherical solid harmonics. *Ibid.* 68 It is evident that the density of this distribution on the sphere must be symmetrical about OC, and must therefore be expressible in a series of zonal harmonics with OC as axis.

Harmonica (harm'nikä). Also 8 *armonica*. [*sem.* of *L. harmonicus* HARMONIC, used subst.]

1. Name of several different musical instruments.

a. An instrument invented by Dr. B. Franklin, consisting of a row of hemispherical glasses fitted on an axis turned by a treadle and dipping into a trough of water, played by the application of the finger; an improvement of the earlier 'musical glasses'. Also applied to other forms in which the tones are produced in various ways from graduated glass bowls or tubes. b. An instrument consisting of a row of glass plates mounted on a resonance-box and struck with hammers. c. A kind of mouth-organ; also applied to other wind-instruments with reeds. (See also HARMONICON.)

1768 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 III. 204 In honor of your musical language, I have borrowed from it the name of this instrument, calling it the Armonica. 1776 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 453 The invention of the musical glasses, now improved into the harmonica. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 207 His genius is not an Æolian harp, but a scientific harmonica. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. § 301 The flame would sing... as in the well known case of the hydrogen harmonica. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 663 The name Harmonica is now used for a toy-instrument of plates of glass hung on two tapes and struck with hammers. 1880 A. J. HIKINS *Ibid.* 667 In England keyboard harmonicas with bellows were known by the name of Seraphine.

2. Name given to different organ-stops.

1840 *Specif. Organ, Town Hall, Birmingham* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 601 On Solo Manual. Harmonica, 4 ft. 1858 SEIDL *Organ* 98 Harmonica... is a register of a most refined, delicate tone. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.* Harmonica... A name sometimes given to a mixture stop on foreign organs.

Harmonical (harm'nikäl), *a.* Also 6 *armonical*. [*f.* as HARMONIC + *-AL*.]

1. Marked by harmony or agreement; harmonious, concordant: = HARMONIC *a.* 6. (In later use mostly *fig.* from 4.) Now rare.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xx. Sterres and planettes, and their motions harmonically. 1596 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 415 To distribute liberally and according to harmonical proportion their gifts, graces, and good turnes. 1676 CUDWORTH *Serm.* i. Cor. xv. § 2 (ed. 3) 81 The soul of man was harmonical as God at first made it, till sin, disordering the strings and faculties, put it out of tune. 1691-1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. (1704) 465 The harmonical consent of these two Divine writers. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xx. § 18 The arrangement of shadows... in certain harmonical successions.

2. Relating to or obtained by collation of parallel passages in different books: see HARMONY 6.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 11 Partly by the expresse texts of Scripture: partly by harmonical, parallel, and suitable places. 1697 C. LESTER *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 354 One Harmonical Gospel made out of the four Gospels.

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+3. Belonging or relating to music, musical: = HARMONIC *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 581 (R.) To judge of song and harmonical measures. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 105 After every three whole Notes Nature requireth, for all Harmonicall vse, one Halfe-Note to be interposed. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Harmonical Interval*, the difference between two sounds, in respect of acute and grave. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 255 What new harmonical truth was illustrated in the Gregorian chant?

+b. In ancient Greek music: = ENHARMONIC 1. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 486 (R.) Among sundry kinds of music, that which is called chromatical... enlargeth... the heart, whereas the harmonical contracteth and draweth it in.

+4. Of sounds, etc., esp. of musical notes: Harmonious, concordant, consonant; sweet-sounding, tuneful: = HARMONIC *a.* 2. *Obs.*

15... *Proverbia in Antig. Rep.* (1809) IV. 409 In the Speris of the planetis makynge sounde armonical. 1596 FRIZGEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 24 Fetch Orpheus harpe with strings harmonical. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 873 Harmonical Sounds, and Discordant Sounds are both Actiue and Positiue. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Harmonical intervals... are the same with concords. 1774 MITFORD *Harmony of Lang.* 186 The Italian has harmonical graces which the English cannot reach.

+b. *transf.* Of verse: Rhythmical, melodious, sweet-sounding. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. (Arb.) 144 This ditty of th' Erle of Surries, passing sweete and harmonical. 1658 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Brit.* Proleg. 12 Unless their Verses... were form'd with an Harmonical Cadence.

5. Relating to harmony, or the combination of notes in music: = HARMONIC *a.* 3. ? *Obs.*

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, In its more proper and limited sense, harmonical composition... may be defined, the art of... concerting several single parts together, in such manner as to make one agreeable whole. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 10 Not only the effect of musical sounds in melodious succession, but of these too in harmonical combination.

+6. = HARMONIC *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Harmonical sounds are produced by the parts of chords, etc., which vibrate a certain number of times while the whole chord vibrates once.

7. *Math.* = HARMONIC *a.* 5. + *Harmonical numbers*: numbers in harmonic progression (*obs.*).

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Arithmetica* Van. *Artes* 25 b, Of Harmonical Numbers, and Geometrical. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annotat.*, Harmonical proportion is... when the greatest of three terms is so to the least as the difference of the greatest and middle terms is to the difference of the middle and least. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Harmonical series is a series of many numbers in continual harmonic proportion. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 89 The reciprocals of lines in arithmetical progression are in harmonic progression. 1882 C. SMITH *Conic Sect.* (1885) 53 PQ:PS::PR:PQ:PS-PR, so that PQ:PR:PS are in harmonic proportion.

+b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) Straight lines forming a harmonic pencil; quantities in harmonic progression. *Obs.* a 1746 MACLAURIN *Algebra* (1779) 456 Any right line which meets four harmonicals is cut by the same harmonically. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* *s.v.*, The reciprocals of Harmonicals are arithmeticals.

+8. *Anat.* = HARMONIC *a.* 7. *Obs.*

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 5 A simple line, and Harmonicall meting, haue the Bones of the nose.

Harmonically (harm'nikäli), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY* 2.]

+1. In the way of harmony or agreement; agreeingly, harmoniously. (Sometimes *fig.* from 2.) *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 3. 175 A flexible... voice, accommodated in manner correspondent to the matter... conveyeth the passion most aptly... and almost harmonically. 1613 F. ROBERTS *Rev. Gosp.* 65 What point soever the fathers do harmonically and with consent of all, agreeingly maintain. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xiii. 265 One and the same spirit harmonically works in all believers through the world.

+2. With harmony or concord of sounds; concordantly, tunefully, harmoniously. *Obs.*

1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 Poessie is a skill to speake and write harmonically. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 109 A Lute... though never so Harmonically Set and Tuned, yields no Musick till its Strings be artfully touched. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 § 3 The sounds of the consonants are less harmonically conjoined.

3. *Mus.* In relation to harmony.

1775 STEELE in *Phil. Trans.* LKV. 74 These two specimens of melody... are harmonically the same, though rhythmically different. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 676 Otherwise they [the chords] would have no notes in common and the connection between them harmonically would not be ostensible.

4. *Math.* In a harmonic relation or proportion.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.* (.) ij. If you diuide the same [diapason] harmonically. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1255 Plato... intending to declare harmonically the harmony of the four elements of the soule... in each interval hath put downe two medieties of the soule... and that according to musical proportion. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 745 One only line cut in three parts, which Line he calls cut harmonically. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 79 When 3 Terms are so disposed... they are said to be Harmonically Proportional. 1882 C. SMITH *Conic Sect.* (1885) 53 If PQRS be a harmonic range, then Q and S are said to be harmonically conjugate with respect to P and R.

+ **Harmonicalness**. *Obs.* 'Harmonical' quality; tunefulness, harmoniousness.

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 200 That connexion that is between such Motions upon it [the lute] and the Harmonicalness of its sound.

Harmonichord (harm'nikörd). [*ad. F. harmonicode, f. harmonium + corde* CHORD.] A keyboard instrument invented by Kaufmann in 1810, in which the tone (resembling that of a violin) was produced by the friction of a revolving cylinder, charged with rosin, against the strings.

1835 *Suppl. to Mus. Library* II. July 71 The harmonichord was not quite in tune. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.*

+ **Harmonicist** (härm'nik'jân). *Obs.* [*f.* HARMONIC + *-IAN*: cf. *musician*.] One versed in harmony or musical theory.

1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 699 The modes admitted by the Aristoxenians were thirteen... to which two more were added by later harmonicists. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. III. vii. 334 Ptolemy and the rest of the Greek harmonicists.

Harmonicon (harm'nikön). [*a. Gr. ἀρμονικόν*, neut. sing. of ἀρμονικός HARMONIC.] A name given to various musical instruments.

a. = HARMONICA 1 a. b. = HARMONICA 1 b; also applied to instruments similarly constructed. c. A mouth-organ consisting of a row of free reeds arranged in a case so as to give different notes by expiration and inspiration. d. A kind of barrel-organ with a number of stops imitating various orchestral instruments; also called *orchestron*. e. *Chemical harmonicon*, an apparatus in which musical tones are produced by flames of hydrogen or other gas burning in glass tubes.

1825 *Specif. F. H. Smith's Patent* (U.S.) 7 Apr., Musical glasses, called the Grand harmonicon. 1848 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXXVII. 70 The pressure of the performer's finger... is the great charm of such instruments as the harmonicon [etc.]. 1864 ENGL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 11 Instruments consisting of a series of pieces of sonorous wood... made to vibrate by being beaten with a stick or hammer, like our harmonicon. 1875 LOEWY & FOSTER tr. *Weinhold's Introd. Exp. Phys.* 374 As in the glass-harmonicon which consists of strips of glass affixed to cords at the nodal points. *Ibid.* 379 The apparatus... has been termed the chemical harmonicon. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Harmonicon*, a toy instrument which consists of free reeds inclosed in a box in such a way that inspiration produces one set of sounds, respiration another. 1885 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 6/1 (Stanf.) A very great curiosity is the rock harmonicon, or musical stones... reduced to music' by Crosthwaite, of Keswick.

Harmonious (harm'niös), *a.* Also 6 *armonious*, *Sc. armonius*. [*ad. F. harmonieux* (14th c.), *f. harmonie* HARMONY: see -OUS.]

1. Marked by harmony, agreement, or concord; agreeing, accordant, concordant, congruous; having the parts or elements in accord so as to form a consistent or agreeable whole.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 6 If contraries shall bee adhibited to a harmonious temper, 'tis the cause of discord. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiii. The... statutes of God... are most constant and most harmonious each to other. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 40 A... harmonious order of architecture in all its parts. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 816 Th' ethereal curve of seven harmonious dyes. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 40 The very difference in their characters produced an harmonious combination.

b. Marked by agreement of feeling or sentiment; free from discord or dissent; consistent, unanxious.

1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 116, I... am glad Mr. Paisley's call will be harmonious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 213 No constitutional question had ever been decided... with more harmonious consent. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 160 A long and not quite harmonious interview with his wife.

2. Characterized by harmony of sounds; sounding together with agreeable effect; in harmony, concordant; tuneful, sweet-sounding; full of harmony.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 64 His ermonius sang. 1570 DRE Math. *Pref.* 22 As, for Astronomie, the eyes; So for Harmonious Motion, the eares were made. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLVII. iii. Hark, how did ring Harmonious aire with trumpetts sound. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Aaron* i, Harmonious bells. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 767 Your songs confound Our more harmonious notes. 1867-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Miss Evans & Eagle* 140 They formed an harmonious quartett. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xli. His voice... mixed harmonious with the silver whisper... [of] light breeze, fountain, and foliage.

b. *transf.* Of persons: Singing, playing, or speaking tunefully or agreeably.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 15 The frenchemen... covet... to be armonious in theyr speking. 1598 GREENE *Groat's W.* Wit (1617) 11 The sight and hearing of this harmonious beauty. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* i. 400 Harmonious youths... In lofty-sounding strains his praise record. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 655/1 The popular air known as 'The Harmonious Blacksmith'.

Harmoniously (harm'niösli), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a harmonious manner.

1. In the way of agreement or congruity; in harmony; so as to form a consistent whole.

1628 PORTER *Old Mus. Airs in Brit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 319 Who hath a human soule and musick hates, Hates his owne soule that's made harmoniously. 1695 LO. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 151 The Sovereign Good which ruleth all things powerfully, and disposeth them softly and harmoniously. 1819 MONTGOMERY *Hyun* 'The glorious universe around' II, All His works with all His ways Harmoniously unite.

b. With harmony of feeling or sentiment.

1672 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 178 They... did harmoniously agree. 1790 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* (R.), It was their wish to see publick and private virtues not dissonant and jarring... but harmoniously combined. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. xii. 159 They were now able to work harmoniously together.

2. With harmony of sounds; tunefully.

1611 COTGR., *Melodiousness*, melodiously, harmoniously, musically, tunably. 1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat. v.* (R.), A king's name Doth sound harmoniously to men at distance. a 1790 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhlm.) *Wks.* (1753) l. 269 Poetry, harmoniously divine.

Harmoniousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Harmonious condition or quality.

1679 KING in G. HICKES *Spirit of Poetry* (1680) 37 Harmoniousness and Oneness in the things of God. 1696 TOWERSON *Serm. Ch. Mus.* 27 The Organ... both by the Lowness, and the Harmoniousness thereof doth... carry the Voices of Men along with it.

Harmoniphon, -phone (harmōnifōn, -fōn). [mod. f. Gr. *harmōnia* HARMONY + *-phōnos* -sounding. Cf. F. *harmoniphon* (Littre).]

A musical instrument consisting of a tube like that of a clarinet, inclosing a set of free reeds governed by a keyboard like that of a harmonium. Also applied to a musical box with a combination of reeds and pipes.

1839 *Mus. World* Oct. 410 The Harmoniphon... lately invented by M. Paris of Dijon... resembles... the concertina... but it is played by keys like those of a pianoforte. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* x. 335 When they [musical boxes] have a combination of reeds and pipes, they are known as flutes, celestial voices, and harmoniphones. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 106/2 Barrel organs, mechanical flutes, celestial voices, harmoniphones.

Harmonist (hā'mōnist). [f. HARMONIZE *v.*: see -IST; cf. F. *harmoniste* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. One skilled in musical harmony. a. A player, singer, or composer of 'harmonies' or tuneful sounds; a musician. Also fig. A poet (cf. *singer*). 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 81 Sweet Harmonist! and beautiful as sweet! 1791 HUDNESPOND *Salmag.* 83 Ballads I have heard rehearsed By harmonists itinerant. a 1800 COWPER *Lines to Dr. Darwin* 3 Sweet harmonist of Flora's court! 1828 WORDSW. *Power of Sound* xii. The Ocean is a mighty harmonist.

b. A composer skilled in harmony (as distinguished from melody, etc.); one versed in the theory of harmony, a writer on harmony.

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *Imit. Arts* ii. Ess. (1795) 174 A musician may be a very skillful harmonist, and yet be defective in... melody... and expression. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 284 Milton was a harmonist rather than a melodist. 1880 E. GURNEY *Power of Sound* 271 Modern harmonists are unwilling to acknowledge that the minor triad is less consonant than the major.

c. One of a school of ancient Greek musical theorists who founded the rules of music on the subjective effects of tones, not on their mathematical relations, as the *canonists* did.

1570 DEZ *Math. Pref.* 23 The Controversie betwene the ancient Harmonists, and Canonists.

2. One who collates and harmonizes parallel narratives, or the like; one who makes a harmony, esp. of the Gospels: see HARMONY 6.

1773 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* (1774) 140 He chargeth the Harmonist with confounding the Terms of Scripture. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 17 The... careful translator and harmonist of the English Chronicles. 1896 W. F. ADENEY *How to read the Bible* 108 The temptation of the harmonist is to smooth away all differences between the accounts he has set himself to bring into line.

3. One who reduces something to harmony, agreement, or concord; a harmonizer.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 78 The intelligence which... controls... occurrences, is... represented... under the name... of the supreme harmonist. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xix. The swayers and harmonists of souls. 1876 FAIRBAIN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 140 The harmonists of science and religion he rated as little better than knaves.

b. *Pre-established harmonist*, one who accepts the doctrine of pre-established harmony: see HARMONY 1. (*nonce-use*.)

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 234 The occasionalists and pre-established harmonists.

4. (with capital H.) One of a communistic religious body in the United States, founded by Geo. Rapp of Württemberg in 1803; they settled in Pennsylvania, and founded a town called Harmony (whence their name), and another called Economy. 1864 BYRON *Juan* xv. xxxv. When Rapp the Harmonist embargo'd marriage. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 227 The followers of Rapp at Economy (the Harmonists).

Harmonistic (hā'mōnistik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

A. adj. Belonging to the work of a harmonist (sense 2); relating to the collation and harmonizing of parallel passages.

1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* i. 19 note. Modern writers on harmonistic study. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 124 Its most dangerous work is 'harmonistic' corruption, that is, the partial or total obliteration of differences in passages otherwise more or less resembling each other.

B. sb. (Also in *pl.*) Harmonistic studies; the branch of Biblical criticism which seeks to harmonize the Gospels or other parts of the Scripture narrative.

1875 J. B. McCLELLAN *N. Test.* 372 The present entirely independent contribution to Harmonistics. 1886 A. B. BRUCE *Mirac. Elem. in Gosp.* iv. 137 The old Harmonistic... reduced the divergent narratives into conformity... on the principal that [etc.].

Hence **Harmonistically** *adv.*, in the manner of a harmonist; in relation to a 'harmony' of writings.

1885 J. S. BLACK tr. *Wellhausen's Proleg. Hist. Israel* v. i. 154 The precept being thus harmonistically doubled.

Harmonium (harmō'nium). [a. F. *harmonium* (invented by Debain, c 1840), deriv. of Gr.-L. *harmōnia* or Gr. *harmōnios* harmonious: cf. *melodium*.]

A keyboard instrument, the tones of which are produced by free metal 'reeds', tongues, or 'vibrators', actuated by a current of air from bellows, usually worked by treadles; a kind of reed-organ.

Strictly distinguished from the *American organ* by the fact that the air is driven outwards through the reed-pipes, whereas in the latter it is sucked inwards; but the name is sometimes extended to include the *American organ*.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Aug. 95/2 Pianos, melodiums, harmoniums, eolinas, &c. too dear at any price. 1879 STAINER *Mus. of Bible* 27 What could the musical historian of a thousand years hence gather of the construction of a harmonium [etc.], from the derivation of their respective names? 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xxxiv. The schoolmistress began her voluntary on the harmonium.

Hence **Harmoniumist**, one who plays a harmonium.

1886 *Standard* 18 Mar. 8/6 A Clergyman's daughter wishes for an engagement as Harmoniumist.

Harmonization (hā'mōnizā'shən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of harmonizing.

1. Reduction to harmony or agreement; reconciliation.

1837 G. S. FABER *Justification* xlix. The required harmonization of the apparently opposite declarations. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* viii. § 54. 147 That harmonization of constitution with conditions forming the limit of evolution.

2. *Mus.* The adding of harmony to a melody.

1880 E. GURNEY *Power of Sound* 248 The harmonisation of melodies.

Harmonize (hā'mōniz), *v.* Also *5* *armonize*. [a. F. *harmoniser* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.). f. *harmonic* HARMONY: see -IZE.]

†1. *intr.* To sing or play in harmony. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 255 b/2 The Thronos Songen, the domynacions maden melodye, The pryncypates armonysed.

2. *intr.* To be in harmony (*with*); to accord, agree (in sense, sentiment, feeling, artistic effect, etc.).

1609 LIGHTFOOT *Erubhim* 153 R. Tancuman shewes how the making of the Tabernacle harmonizeth with the making of the world. 1839 JAMES LEWIS *XIV*, III. 24 It harmonizes well with his general character. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* ii. i. (1874) 129 Green... harmonizes with red. *Mod.* The colours do not harmonize.

b. *Mus.* To be in harmony, form a concord.

1845 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 10 The sounds that harmonise are... related to one another numerically in the number of their vibrations.

3. *trans.* To bring into harmony, agreement, or accord; to make harmonious.

a. To make harmonious or concordant in sound; to attune. (In quot. 1791, to fill with harmony or music.)

1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 34 Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme. The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the chime. 1791 W. BARRAM *Carolina* 286 Most of these beautiful creatures who annually people and harmonize our forests and groves... are birds of passage. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 247 A music harmonizing our wild cries.

b. To reduce to internal harmony; to render tranquil or peaceful; to make agreeable in artistic effect. Also *absol.*

1797-96 THOMSON *Summer* 467 Every passion aptly harmoniz'd. 1799 JOHNSON *True* iii. i. When social laws first harmoniz'd the world. 1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 136 Those habits of style which... harmonize and inspirit. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. xlviii. Bluest skies that harmonize the whole. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. iv. (1872) 59 It is the graces of the Spirit which harmonize the man, and make him one.

c. To bring into agreement (two or more things, or one thing with another); to reconcile.

1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 22 The wise policy... is to harmonize agriculture and manufactures. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos. in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 588/1 An attempt to harmonize the doctrines of the schools. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Eur.* iv. iii. 259 A man must have harmonised himself with the scenery.

4. *Mus.* To add notes, usually of lower pitch, to the notes of (a melody) so as to form chords; to add harmony to. Also *absol.*

1790 (*title*) Songs Composed by Mrs. Hodges. Harmonised and Published by Mr. Hullmandel. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* iv. 57 Take these three notes as a melody to be harmonized. 1875 — *Mus. Form* ii. 4 Any man may learn how to harmonise correctly.

Hence **Harmonized** *ppl. a.*; **Harmonising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 23 The serious Harmonizing of the four Evangelists together... will make this... clear. 1789 W. GILPIN *Wye* (ed. 2) 61 Fogs... spreading over the landscape a beautiful, grey harmonizing tint. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. l. iv. 86 A harmonized narrative of the martyrdom. 1873 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan., The harmonising of labour and capital.

Harmonizer (hā'mōnizəz). [f. prec. + -ER.] One who harmonizes (see the verb).

1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 215 Plutarch [supposed]... that all the substance of... the world did exist from eternity, unmade; so that God was only the orderer, or the methodizer and harmonizer, thereof. 1861 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms, Harmonizer*... is generally applied to those musicians who add passages to the productions of others, fill up scanty pieces, or garnish popular airs. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. vi. You, Sir, harmonizer with myself in opinions.

b. *spec.* — HARMONIST 2.

1773 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* (1774) 103 Our Judicious Harmonizer. 1768 W. CLEAVER *Char. David* 5 Disdain for commentators and harmonizers. 1871 LIGHTFOOT *Revis. N. T.* iv. 159 Some harmonizer devised the statement.

Harmonograph (harmōnōgrəf). [f. as next + -GRAPH.] An instrument for tracing curves representing sonorous vibrations.

1879 *Jrnl. Sci.* N. S. I. 508 Mr. W. J. Wilson exhibited a new harmonograph and figures drawn by it. 1880 *Athenaeum* 20 Nov. 679/1 Mr. Bosanquet... gave the mathematical theory of the curves drawn by the harmonograph.

Harmonometer (hā'mōnōmītr). [ad. F. *harmonomètre*, irreg. f. *harmonie* HARMONY + *mètre* (see -METER).] An instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of musical notes.

1853 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Harmonometre*. 1868 WEBSTER, *Harmonometer*. 1861 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms, Harmonometre*, a string drawn between two points, over bridges so arranged as to be lengthened or shortened at pleasure, and used for measuring the harmonic relations.

Harmony (hā'mōni). Forms: 4-6 *armonie*, -ny(e), (5 *armeny*, *ermony*), 6 *harmonye*, 6-7 *harmonie*, 6- *harmony*. [a. F. *harmonie* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = Fr., Sp., It. *armonia*, ad. L. *harmonia*, a. Gr. *harmōnia* joining, joint, agreement, concord of sounds, music, f. stem *harmō-* of *harmōs* joint, *harmōs(eiv)* to fit together, arrange.]

1. Combination or adaptation of parts, elements, or related things, so as to form a consistent and orderly whole; agreement, accord, congruity.

Pre-established harmony, in the philosophy of Leibnitz, a harmony between mind and matter, e.g. between the body and soul, established before their creation, whereby their actions correspond though no communication exists between them.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Paisgr.* 1058 Others have sayd that it [the operation of God] is a manner of armonie. 1507 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. § 1 The soule it selfe by nature is, or hath in it, harmonie. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 6 (1873) 32 The harmony of a science, supporting each part the other, is... the true and brief confutation... of all the smaller sort of objections. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* ii. (1841) i. 18 Here is a harmony of business, and everything exact. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. 382 To heavenliest harmony Reduce the seeming chaos. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 273 His [Leibnitz's] favourite hypothesis of a Pre-established Harmony (borrowed from Spinoza). 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxiv. 353 Where other forces mingle with that of crystallization, this harmony of action is destroyed.

b. *Phr. In harmony*: in agreement or accordance, consistent, congruous. *So out of harmony.*

1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) i. 42 He may always be sure of finding nature in harmony with herself. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 149 This mode of attack... was in perfect harmony with every part of his infamous life. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* i. 11 The vox populi was the vox Dei even when the two voices seemed most utterly out of harmony.

2. Agreement of feeling or sentiment; peaceableness, concord. (Sometimes as *fig.* from 4.)

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 25 Coveting no other companion but sorrowe, nor no other harmonie but repentance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 605 Harmonie to behold in wedded pair More grateful then harmonious sound to the eare. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 140 Love, joy, and peace make harmony more meet. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 408 The harmony which had thus been re-established with the Court of Baroda.

b. *Harmony Society*: see HARMONIST 4.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects, Harmony Society*, a community formed in 1805 by... George Rapp, on the principle of having all things common.

3. Combination of parts or details in accord with each other, so as to produce an aesthetically pleasing effect; agreeable aspect arising from apt arrangement of parts.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 86 To make up the perfect harmony of a Face. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 419 How pleasing the harmony between hills and woods, between rivers and lawns? 1879 CASSILL'S *Techn. Educ.* iii. 192 Harmony results from an agreeable contrast.

4. The combination of musical notes, either simultaneous or successive, so as to produce a pleasing effect; melody; music, tuneful sound. (The earliest sense in English; in *mod.* use more or less associated with sense 5.)

Harmony of the spheres: see SPHERE.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 306 Songes ful of Armony. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. viii. 99 The trees folowed him [Orpheus] and the stremes stode to heren his armony. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xx. David... playinge sweetely on a harpe, with his pleasant and perfect harmonie reduced his [Saul's] minde in to his pristinale estate. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 18 What harmony is this? my good friends, hark. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 560 Ten thousand Harpes that tun'd Angelic harmonies. 1735-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1750) III. 276 Inrapruted with the harmony of a choir of angels. 1828 WORDSW. *Power of Sound* xiv. Harmony, blest queen of smiles and tears, With her smooth tones and discords just.

b. *gen.* Pleasing combination or arrangement of sounds, as in poetry or in speaking; sweet or melodious sound.

a 1599 SKELTON *Replie*. 337 For all his armony In metrical muses. 1832 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 14 Somewhat solaced in hearing the sweete harmony of her name. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 701 Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought. 1864 TENNYSON *Milton*, O mighty-mouthed inventor of harmonies. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's*

Sound iii. 46 The poets speak often, and not without reason, of the harmony of the waves.

5. *Mus.* The combination of (simultaneous) notes so as to form chords; that part of musical art or science which deals with the formation and relations of chords; the structure of a piece of music in relation to the chords of which it consists.

Distinguished from *melody*, which is the succession of notes forming an air or tune; and, in strict modern use, from *counterpoint*, which is the combination of melodies; but also used of any music in parts, and sometimes in early use synonymous with *counterpoint*.

1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 They excede or passe all ioyes as moche as armony passeth melody. 1616 *BULLOKAR Eng. Expos.*, Harmonie, delightfull musike of many notes. 1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Harmonical*, The art of harmony has long been known under the name of counterpoint. 1788 *BURNEY Hist. Mus. II.* 451 Figurative harmony, consisting of three or four different melodies moving together in consonance. 1867 *MACFARREN Harmony I.* 19 Singing in harmony of three parts. 1875 *OUSELEY Mus. Form I.* 2 A knowledge of Harmony and Counterpoint. 1879 *MACFARREN Counterp.* i. (1881) a Harmony is the simultaneous sounding of several notes, and includes concords and discords.

6. A collation of passages on the same subject from different writings, arranged so as to exhibit their agreement and account for their discrepancies; now chiefly used of a work showing the correspondences between the four Gospels and the chronological succession of the events recorded in them.

1588 *Margrel. Epist.* (Arb.) 8 The Harmonie of the Confessions of all those Churches. . . Which Harmonie was translated and printed by . . . Thomas Thomas. 1607 A. WILLET (*title*) An Harmonie vpon the First Booke of Samvel. diuers readings compared, [etc.]. 1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Evangelical harmony*, a title of diverse books, composed to show the uniformity and agreement of the accounts given by the four Evangelists. 1732 *HARLEY (title)* An Essay for composing a Harmony between the Psalms and other parts of Scripture. 1756 J. MACKINTOSH (*title*) Harmony of the four Gospels. 1806 W. F. ADENEY *How to read the Bible* 108 A 'harmony' of the Gospels is an attempt to arrange the several contributions of the four evangelists, so that they shall all fall into their right places in a common story.

7. *Anat.* = HARMONIA.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 443 It is distinguished from the wedge bone by the bastard seame called a Harmony, which is accounted for the ninth Suture. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* Man. iv. v. 340 There are. . . in the Skull, also many harmonies, where the bones are joined together. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 312 A species of 'harmony', as it is technically termed by anatomists—two plates of the skeleton being accurately and immovably fitted to each other, but without being decidedly fastened together by serrated edges.

Harmost (hā'mōst). Also 8 harmoste. [ad. Gr. ἀρμωστής, f. ἀρμωστω to fit, settle, regulate.] One of the governors sent out by the Lacedæmonians during their supremacy (after the Peloponnesian war) to control the subject cities and islands.

1775 in *ASH. 1779 HOLCROFT Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xcl. 65 After the battle of Leuctra, the Spartans sent no more Harmostes. 1852 *GROTE Greece IX.* 261 The few details which we possess respecting these Harmostes. . . are all for the most part discreditable. 1873 *SYMONDS Græc. Poets Ser.* i. 1. (1877) 27 Her generals and harmosts made use of their authority for the indulgence of their private vices.

Harmosty (hā'mōstī). [L. prec. + -y, as if after a Gr. ἀρμωστία.] The office of a harmost.

1852 *GROTE Greece II.* lxxiii. IX. 345 Lucrative posts, harmosties and others, all monopolised by the Peers.

† **Harmosyn.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἀρμωσυνος (Hesych.) = ἀρμωστής.] = HARMOST. Hence **Harmosynian** (*rare*), in same sense.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 162 In the Spartane Commonwealth they had certain set Officers named Harmosyns, who had in charge to punish the insolence of women. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl. s.v.*, Harmosynians were magistrates among the Spartans.

Harmotome (hā'mōtōm). *Min.* Also *erron. harmotome*. [a. F. *harmotome* (Haüy), f. Gr. ἀρμωτὸς joint + -τῶμος cutting; app. in reference to the plane that passes through the terminal edges.]

A hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium, commonly occurring in cruciform twin crystals of various colours. Also called *cross-stone*.

1824 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 222 Cross-stone. . . Harmotome. Haüy. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* ii. (1855) 25 An especial value was assigned to the mineral *harmotome*, or cross-stone, on account of the sacred emblem of which it was supposed to be the type. 1881 *Cassell's Pop. Educ.* VI. 333 *Harmotome*. . . being frequently found in twin crystals or macles, so regular as to form in section a Maltese cross.

Harn (hām), *sb.* ¹ *Obs. exc. Sc.* Usually in pl. **harns**, *Sc. harns* (hānz). *Forms*: 2 **harnes**, 3-4 **hernes**, 4-5 **harnys**, 4-7 **harnes**, 5 **herna**, (harnys, harnoya, 6 **harnis**), 6- **harna**, 8- *Sc. harns*. [Late OE. or early ME. *hernes*, ME. *hernes*; app. from Norse: cf. ON. *hjarne*, -ni wk. masc. (:-**harnon*-, **harnon*-) brain (Sw. *hierna* fem., Da. *hierna*); also OHG. *hirni* (MHG. *herne*, Ger. *hirn*) neut., MLG. *herne*, *harme*, MDu. *herne* fem. and neut., *hersene*, *harsene* fem. (Du., in pl. only, *hersenen*, *hersens*, *har-*), all going back to an orig. neuter **hirani*, **hirni*, which subseq. passed into fem. in MDu. The OTeut. **heran*-, **herm*-,

was co-radicate with Skr. *hṛshn-* head, and Gr. *hṛshn* skull, perh. also with L. *cere-brum* brain.] Irain; brains.

1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 Me dede cnotted strenges abuton here hued and uurythen to ðæt it gæde to be harnes. 1300 *Havelok* 1808 Was non of hem that his hernes Ne lay ther ute ageyn the sternes. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5032 þe harnes lay vpp on þe stone. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 56 He the hed till harnys claf. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 Hernys, or brayne (S. harnys), cerebrum. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. lxxxix, My harnys trimblit besily. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 32/30 Harnes, cerebrum. 1672 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 187 She did take the ax and knocked her husbands harnes out. 1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 138 And make the Hairs of these Malignants a Hodge-podge. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Harns, brains. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midgt* (1862) 65 My harns are strangely confused. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* (ed. 3) 375 In ten minutes, that wife's a weedow, an' gatherin' up her man's harns in a napkin.

Harn, a. and *sb.* ² Also 6-7 **harnie**. [A contracted form of HARDEN a. and *sb.*]

A. *adj.* = HARDEN a.

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 17 On sonday his garment wes of a harnie sek. 1855 *ROBINSON Whittly Gloss.* s.v. A wide settlen harn apron. 1862 *HISLOP Prov. Scotl.* 22 As coarse as Nancie's harn sark,—three threads out of the pound.

B. *sb.* ² = HARDEN *sb.*

1622-3 *Inv. in Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 162 note, Six pound and a half of harden harnie, and three of flemble harnie. 1651 *Carlisle Crt. Leet Rolls* in FERGUSON & NANSON *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 292 For buying lincloth harnie and yarne before the market bell ring. 1790 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 171 Her cutty sark, o' Paisley harn. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Perthsh.* VI. 236 (Jam.) Weavers who. . . manufacture. . . what they call Harn, and coarse packing cloth. 1826 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* IV. 42 Coarse fabrics, provincially called *twels*, *harns*, and *strakens*.

Harnes (hā'mēs), *sb.* *Forms*: 3-5 **harnais**, 4 **harnis**, 4-5 **harnays**, **hernays**, -eys, -oys, -es, 4-6 **harnes**, 4-7 **her-**, **harnes**(e, -eys(e), 5 **har-**, **hernas**, **harnysse**, **harnoyes**, 5-7 **harnesse**, 4-**harness** (6-ys, -iss, -ass, 6-7 -ish, 7-**ois**, -**aoe**). See also IRNES(s). [ME. a. OF. *harnes*, -ois (her-, mod. F. *harnais* (Picard *harnas*), whence also Pr., Sp. *arnes*, Pg. *arnes*, It. *arnese*, med. L. (*h*)-*arnesium*, *har-*, *hernasium*, *harnascha*, *harnasch* (neuter).] *Ultior origin* uncertain: the OF. derived vb. *harnesquer*, -*eschier*, shows that *harnes* represented an earlier **harnesc*, L. type **harniscum*. From the Fr. came also MHG. *harnesch*, -*nasch*, -*nas* (12th c.), Ger. *harnisch* masc.; MDu. *harnas*(ch), Du. *harnas* neut.; Icel. *harneskja* fem.

Often assumed to be of Celtic origin, on the strength of mod. Breton *harnes*, *hernes*, (1) old iron, (2) harness, cuirass (Le Gonidec), compared with mod. Welsh *haiarn* iron (OW. *harn*, OIr. *arn* :- Proto-Celtic **isarno-*). But Thurneysen, *Keltomanisches* 36, points out fatal difficulties, phonetic and chronological. Breton *harnes* (in this sense) is prob. from French.

In the obscurity that surrounds the origin of the word, the primary sense and the order of sense-development remain uncertain. Several specific uses appear in Engl. about the same time; and the arrangement here followed is provisional. It seems probable that a general sense of 'equipment, furniture, outfit, gear, tackle', is the original.]

1. Tackle, gear, furniture, armament; the equipment or mounting of any thing; e.g. of a ship, a fishing-rod, the metal-work of a girdle, etc. (*obs.*). Still used of the mechanism by which a large bell is suspended and rung.

1294 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 128/2 Harnesia ad naven illam spectantia. 1333-4 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, in emendatione hernes del fischors. 1443 *Act 2 Hen. VI.* c. 17 Null Orfeour ne Juellour nautre homme qe ceperne harnes dargent. 1450 *Fysshynge v. Angle* (1883) 6 Ye muste furst lurne to mak þowr harnes þat ys to sey your rod your lynys . . . & your hokes. 1485-4 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 No . . . maner Gurdels nor eny Harnes wrought for Gurdels. 1530 *PALSGR.* 229 Harnesse for a gyrdelle, *ferreure*. 1632 J. HAYWARD *U. Biordi's Evromena* 11 A bastard Galleie of three and thirty banks . . . and adorning her with double harnesse, tackling and furniture.

2. The defensive or body armour of a man-at-arms or foot-soldier; all the defensive equipment of an armed horseman, for both man and horse; military equipment or accoutrement. *Hist.* or *arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 309 Norreis & Surreis . . . With hors & harnes at Carlele mad samnyng. 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 566 All the harnes thai hade, Baith birny and breist-plade. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. xl, Your harnes & horses haue ben fayre and clene kepte. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. I.* i. 2 To make harnoyes of yron and steel. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xx. 11 Let not him yf putteth on y^e harnes make his boast like him y^e hath put it of. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Hist.* i. lxxix. (1591) 44 A kind of harnish . . . composed of iron plates or stiffe bend-lether. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. v. 52 Ring the Alarum Bell, blow Winde, come wracke, At least we'll dye with Harnesse on our backe. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* Annot. 5 Enoplia was a kinde of Moriske daunce after a warlike manner in harnois. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* xxii. 34 A certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel betweene the ioynts of the harnesse. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 219 Old Knights-errant in their Harness fought. 1854 *LONGE. Warlen Cinque Ports* xi, A single warrior, In sombre harness mailed. 1893 *HAWES Exampl. Virt.* xi. (Arb.) 46 Good hope thy legge harnes shall be. 1528 *Br. WATSON Sev. Sacrum.* i. 2 Christe. . . bath armed vs with a seuen fold harnes, that is to say, with the seuen gifts of the holy gost. 1607 *ROWLAND Famous Hist.* 54 What scales of Harness arm that

crooked nose And teeth? 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* III. iii, Men who win power, easily put on its harness, dignity. 1857 *LAWRENCE Guy R. iv.* 35 To watch him in his training, and spy out the joints in his harness. [Cf. 1611 above.]

b. *Phrase, to harness*: cf. *to arms*.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 69 Alle the comyns. . . [stode] sodanly to harnes and rebelled ayenst the duc of Exetyr. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VII.* 42 b, Cryes were made, every man to harnes.

c. With a: A suit of mail: see quot. 1559.

c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* i. 44 Many fayr harnesyes shynnyng. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edu. VI.* c. 2 Preamb., Souldiers well furnished with good Horses and Harnesses. 1559 *Lanc. Wills* I. 153 My sounne . . . shall have one harnys that ys to saye a plate coote or jake a sallett a payre of speutes and a halbert. 1790 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxxi. 566/2 Such able men as had white Harnesses. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* iii, Had the laird not wanted a harness.

† d. *transf. pl.* Men in harness; men-at-arms.

† a. 1400 *Arthur* 314 Than hadde he out of Normandy . . . Fowre skore þowsand harnes.

† 3. The baggage or portable equipment of an army, a party of travellers, etc. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11642 Bath ass and ox at wit þam war, And bestes þat þair harnais [v. rr. harnays, harnes] bar. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 236 þis burgeis. . . þe may & hir harnes did led vnto þe kyng. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1748 Oure harnes cometh her be-hynde wiþ to hundred men araid. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7477 Whan the pilgrymes commen were. . . Hir harnes nigh hem was algate.

4. The trappings or accoutrements of a horse: formerly including those used in riding, but now confined to the gear or tackle of a draught horse or other animal. 'The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state: of other carriages we say *geer*' (J.).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4590 To wynne hors and harnyse. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4281 No seg vnder heuene. . . araided more beter. . . Of hors & of harnes & alle oþer gere. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3664 þe sadel. With gold was fret and pretious ston, and be harnes was of golde. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/1 Harnesys for hors, *salere*. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34 My beste hors with sadil and brydill, with alle the beste harnesys for oon hors longyng therto. 1530 *PALSGR.* 229/2 Harnesse for the plough horse, *harnoyes de chernue*. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxix. xxxi. 1043 C. Calpurnius. . . highly praised the horsemen, and rewarded them with rich harnish and trappings. 1636 *DAVENANT Wills Wks.* (1673) 215 Another Coach it drives from the Strand! Then have at the Harnace. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 336/1 Horses are fastned by their Harnish. . . to draw the Coach. 1743 *Boston Post-Boy* 28 Nov. 4/1 *Advt.* A fine open chariot, with the harnesses for two horses. 1844 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 22 It then bears itself quietly under the harness, (like good horses). 1874 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 39 Wild horses. . . which had never before been in harness.

b. *fig.* Working equipments; the conditions, routine, and obligations of regular work. *In harness*, in the routine of daily work; to die *in harness*, i.e. in the midst of work.

1841 *THACKERAY Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* II, In early times, before we were well in harness. 1841 *EMERSON Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 237 He must . . . take on him the harness of routine and obsequiousness. 1868 *HOLME LEE B. Godfrey* xvii. 101 Queer pair to run i' harness. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* xii. (1894) 279 After a holiday, the day on which we resume harness joins on to the day on which we dropped it. 1875 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* x. vii. 371 The finest intellects have never lived in harness. 1875 [see *Diz* v. 3]. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 193 Palmerston . . . died, as he had lived, in harness, working to the last. 1889 *BARING-GOULD Pennycomequicks* II. xviii. 26 If you insist on going into harness at once, in two years I shall be attending your funeral.

† 5. Household and personal equipment; furniture; apparel. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 þe ditynges of his house wyþ eyse of loste, and oþre maners harnesys. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1582 William . . . wel him a-tyred Gayli in clothes of gold & oþer gode harnes. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/1 Harnesys, or hustylment (K. instrumentys longyng to howsolde, *utensile*). c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 159 (Harl. MS.) She dudu of hir harnes, and come, and laye downe by him. 1511 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 131 Of Iohn Gurnan for y^e Church harnes. 1608 *FULBECKE Pandectes* 47 They had about their harnes certayne yron buttons.

6. The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp-threads are shifted alternately to form the shed; the mounting.

1572 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 341 That every weaver have in his house or shop from the summe of 16 bores to the summe of 700 harnesyes and slayes, 3 beares betweene every harnys. 1806 in *Patents for Invent.* (1861) 88 (*Waving*) These heads or harness, when complete, are formed by what I shall term double perfect loops. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 216 Heddles, which are commonly called the harness of the loom. 1838 *URE Cotton Manuf.* (1861) II. 224 The harness of the draw-loom is not confined by leaves but every cord carries a mail or loop for the warp.

† 7. Privy members. Also, *privy harness. Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Gen. ix.* 22 The pryve harnes of his father. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 136 Euery wight . . . That hath swich harnes as I of tolde. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 453 Pere [in Nysa] men heleþ her pryve harnesys wiþ þynne leues. 15. . . *Frere & Boye* in *Ritson Anc. Pop.* P. (1791) 45 Unnethes on hym he had one cloute. . . His harnesys for to hyde.

† 8. Ware, gear; *fig.* affairs, matters. *Obs.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Part. T.* p. 900 Why þat a man synneth as by which temptacion or by excytinge of oþer folke . . . and alle such maner harnesys. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 102 Loo! here slyke harnays as I haue, A baren broche by a belle of tynne At youre bosom to be.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 4) *harness-boss*, -horse, -maker, -polisher, -room, -tie, -work; (in

sense 6) *harness-board* (see quot.), -*cord*, -*twine*; *harness-bearing* adj.; also *harness-clamp* (see quot.); † *harness-man* = *HARNESSE-BEARER*, an armour-bearer; *harness-plate*, electroplated metal work used in harness; hence *harness-plater* (see quot.); *harness-tub* = *HARNESSE-CASK*; *harness-weaver* (see quot.).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 43 Jove's 'harnesse-bearing bird. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Harnesse-board, the compass-board of a loom, having holes through which pass the neck twines. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lxvi, The polishing . . of stirrup-irons, bits, curb-chains, 'harnesse-bosses. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Harnesse-clamp (Saddlery), a kind of vice used to hold leather while being stitched. 1836 URE *Cotton Manuf.* (1861) II. 224 The 'harness cords of a drawloom. 1889 DK. BEAUFORT *Driving* (Badm. Libr.) 74 A 'harness horse in regular work ought to be fed four times a day. 1853 C. MORRIS *Tanning, etc.* 152 'Harnesse leather is blackened in the grain. 1611 COTGR., *Armorer*, an armorer, or 'Harnesse-maker. 1889 DK. BEAUFORT *Driving* (Badm. Libr.) 94 It is advisable . . for the harness-maker to see the horse he is required to fit with a collar. 1530 PALSGR. 229/2 'Harnesman, *armigere*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Harnesse-plater, a workman who electroplates the metal work for harness. 1889 DK. BEAUFORT *Driving* (Badm. Libr.) 89 The 'harness-room should be provided with a fireplace or some kind of stove. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Harnesse Weavers, operatives employed in Paisley in weaving the more complicated patterns of shawls. *Mod.* Horses for quiet 'Harnesse-work.

Hence *HARNESSE* rare, harness collectively; *HARNESSEY* a. colloq., smacking of harness.

1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* VII. lxxvii, With chariots, harnesses, and helms. 1852 *Field* 14 May 729/1 She [a mare] seemed a bit heavy about the neck, and 'harnessey'.

Harnesse, v. Forms: a. 4 *harnayschen*, 4-6 -*esch(en)*, 6 *harnisch*. β. 4-5 *harneyse(n)*, -*eise(n)*, -*ayse(n)*, -*esse(n)*, -*as(ee)* (n), *hernays*, 5-6 *harnys(e)*, -*es*, 5-7 -*as*, 6 -*esse*, 7 -*ise*, 6 -*harnesse*. [In form *harnesche*, a. OF. *harneschier* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), Picard *harnesquier*, later *harnaskier*, *harnascher*, *harnacher* (Rom. type 'harneschiere, cf. Pr. *arnescar*), f. *harnesc*, OF. *harnes* *HARNESSES*. The β forms are formed from, or conformed to, the β.]

† 1. To furnish, equip, accoutre; esp. to mount, or ornament with fittings of some precious material.

1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 365 Brydel and paytre and al be gere Wif fyn gold y-harnaysed were. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 114 A gay dagger, Harnaysed wel and sharpe as point of spere. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 86 Brade gyrdils of silke, wele harnayst with gold and preciose stanes. 1418 E. E. WILLS (1882) 34 My Basellard harnaysed with siluer. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxiv. A fayre horne harnayst with gold. 1534 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 193, ij verges paynted made for the chamberlaynes harnesid at bothe endes with syluer. 1877 *Trul. Archæol. Inst.* XXXIV. 300 [Wooden drinking-cups] hooped and mounted or 'harnessed' in silver.

2. To equip in 'harnesse' or armour; to arm, to accoutre. *arch.*

13. *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 592 So harnayst as he watz he herkeze his masse. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* ix. 710 [Thai] schot furth, fra thai harnast war. 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 2929 Harnayscheap 30w with-outte lette. 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 195 Both armed and harnaysed 3e be. 1537 *Thersites* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 395 When I am harnessed well. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 46 Harnesse yourselves for the war. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. ix. 324 Their decks were thick with warriors harnessed for the battle.

fig. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. i. John* (1537) 79 They . . harnesse themselves with the meditation of those things which Christ suffered. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiii. (1870) 156 Now am I harnest, and redy, Doche for to speke. 1556 J. OLDE tr. *Gualter's Antichrist* 36 The Leopard. . . hadte four wings, and was harnessed wyth as many hornes.

† b. To equip (a place) defensively; to fortify.

1611 BIBLE *Macc.* iv. 7 They saw the campe of the heathen, that it was strong, and well harnessed.

3. To put harness on (a horse or other beast of burden or draught); now confined to draught animals, esp. carriage-horses, and the like.

13. *K. Als.* 4708 He dude quyk harnesche hors, And sette thereon heore cors. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/1 To Harnes, *epiphare, falerne*. 1530 PALSGR. 579/2 Be your horses harnessed yet? it is tyme to go to ploughe. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlv. 4 Yee harnesse youre horses, & set youre selues vpon them. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 54 Followed by aboue 200 of the Lords. . . all splendidly Array'd, and their Horses extraordinarily Harnessed. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 990 The Trojan train Their mules and oxen harness to the wain. 1890 MISS BROUGHTON *Alast* III. 285, I should like to buy a little cart to harness him to. *absol.* 1864 CARLYLE *Hist. Fredk. Gt.* xvii. iv. IV. 548 Mitchell was harnessing for Potsdam.

fig. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 115 Others that are harness'd with the Apron-strings of Trade. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, I wish they were once harnessed together in matrimony. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. 72 Philosophy . . must . . harness herself and work. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/1 We may any day have news flashed to us by cable that Niagara is harnessed, and its stupendous power brought into ordinary commercial uses.

† 4. To dress, clothe, apparel, array. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2647 Ryse on morwe up erly, Out of thy bedde, and harnesye thee. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 408 Alle the hole crafte, shallen wayte vpon the seid Baillies . . in their best arraye harnesid. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 90 A goose is harnesid in hir white fethers. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 7 With two [wings] they covered or harnessed their feet. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* iv. i, I am harnessed light as any foot-page.

Hence *HARNESSE* *vbl. sb.*; also *concr.* trappings, accoutrement. *HARNESSE*, one who harnesses.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 129 Certaine horsis . . harnest wth braue harnessings. 1611 COTGR., *Harnescheur*, a harnesser of a horse. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 35 The deer, whose harnessing is very simple. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ix, The whole process of harnessing had to be gone through afresh.

† *Harnesse-bearer*. *Obs.* An armour-bearer. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 31 note, The Eagle, Jupiters harnesse-bearer. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 338 The Philistines . . were overcome of Jonathas and his harnesse-bearer. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vi. § 12. 34 His seruant and harnesse-bearer.

Harnesse-cask. *Naut.* A cask or tub with a rimmed cover used on board ship (and in Australia) for keeping the salt meats for present consumption. Also *harnesse-tub* (see *HARNESSE* *sb.* 9).

1818 *Aberd. Jnl.* 2 Dec. (Jam.), Some thieves . . breaking open a harnesse cask on deck, stole about one cwt. of beef. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxx. 109 Before any of the beef is put into the harnesse-cask. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Harnesse-cask*, a large conical tub for containing the salt provisions intended for present consumption. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 12 Father . . began to look at the harnesse-cask, which stood in a little back skillion.

Harnessed (hā-mēst), *ppl. a.* [f. *HARNESSE* *v.*]

† 1. Furnished, equipped; mounted with silver or other metal. *Obs.*

1456 E. E. WILLS (1882) 76 A swerd harnessed, a wodeknif harnessed. 1476 *Churchw. Acc. Crocombe* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 20 A harnesyste gyrdell. 1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 136 One harnest gyrdyll callyd a dymysent blacke sylke.

† 2. Armed, in armour. *Obs.*

c. 1460 *Launfal* 377 Ten well yharneysyth men. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hernyst man, *homme darmes*. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 132 This harnessed d' Maske, and vnaduised Reuell. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* II. 163 The Egyptians, until that time, had never seen an harnessed Souldier. 1679 CROWNE *Ambl. Statesm.* I. 5 Nature . . Doe's alwaies leave some tender place unguarded, About unmatchable vast harnest animals.

3. Yoked, in harness.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 Harnessed, *faleratus*. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 221 The houre before the Heauenly Harnes'd Teeme Begins his Golden Progresse in the East. 1795 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 56 Join the harnessed coursers to the car. 1807 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 113 Hence are the harnessed lions that trail their sovereign's throne.

4. Harnessed antelope, a West African antelope, *Tragelaphus scriptus*, whose markings present the appearance of a set of small harness.

1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 250 The typical harnessed antelopes are small and elegant animals.

† *Harnessment*. *Obs.* = *HARNESSE* *sb.* 2.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 174 To euery Knight he allowed . . 100 shillings for his harnessments.

Harnish, -*ois*, etc., *obs.* ff. *HARNESSES*.

Harn-pan. *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 6 *erron. hardyn*. [*HARN* *sb.* 1] The skull, the brain-pan.

a. 1300 *Cursor* II. 7277 His herpan [Gott. harn panne] he brak wit chance. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5298 Pe thornes hym prikkid lit be harnpane. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/1 Herne panne of be hed, *craneum*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 154, I am leukand gyf i can fynd my fathers hardyn pan among thir dede mennis banis. 1613 T. POTTS *Disc. Witches* (1845) K b, He is naid sore by the heart and hand, And holly harn panne. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 18 He'd swear the harpanes he'd knock in, Of fools who would persist in jokin'. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Harn-Pan*, the skull.

b. (Sense obscure.)

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1713 A ball. . . be barne with to play A harn-panne ex of a berne of brende gold [*cantram aureum*] yuen. *Ibid.* 1895 Pe herne-pan, pe hand-ball pe hatt made of twiggis.

Harns *sb. pl.*, brains: see *HARN*.

Haro: see *HARROW* *v.* 2, *HARBOW* *int.*

Haroor, *obs.* form of *HARRIER* 1, *HARBOWER*.

Harold, var. of *HARELD* (duck).

Harold(e, -rood, -rotte), *obs.* ff. *HERALD*.

Haron, *HAROW* (e), *obs.* ff. *HERON*, *ARROW*.

1456 *Suertes Misc.* (1888) 4 Certain peces in shappe and fourme of harowes. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 812/37 *Hec sagitta*, a harow.

Harow (e), *obs.* ff. *HARBOW* *sb.*, *v.* and *int.*

Harp (hārp), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 *hearpe*, (*harpe*), (*2 hearpe*, 3 *hearpe*), 3-7 *harpe*, 4- *harp*. [*Com.* Teut.: OE. *hearpe* = OLG. **harpa*, MDu. *harpe* (Du. *harp*), OHG. *harpha*, *harfa*, (Ger. *harfe*), ON., Sw. *harpa*, Da. *harpe*: -O Teut. **harþōn*. Thence late L. *harpa* and derived Romanic words.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, which, in its usual form, consists of a framework of wood fitted with a series of strings of definite lengths which are played with the fingers (or, in some earlier types, with a plectrum).

The modern harp is roughly triangular in form and furnished with pedals for raising the tone of the strings by a semitone, in double-action harps by two semitones.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxiii[i], 2 In hearpan ten strenga singad him. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxxi. 27 Mid timpanum and mid hearpum. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He [David] on 3eioþe herpan lufede. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 23/127 Pe harpe he beng vp bi þe heof. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iv. 21 Tubal . . was the fadre of syngerys in harp and orgon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xcvi[i], 5 Praise the Lorde vpon the harpe, syng to the harpe with a psalme of thankgeyunge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 258 They . . touch't thir Golden Harps.

1792 COWPER *Odyss.* viii. 301 Our pleasures are the feast, the harp, the dance. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. xvii. 174 The harp originally consisted of four strings, to which Terpander added other three. 1869 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 166 The harp is the true ancient instrument of Scotland, as well as of Ireland.

fig. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 280 Where Cowley strung His living harp. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 325 Man is a harp whose chords elude the sight, Each yielding harmony, disposed aright. 1784 — *Task* vi. 747 Sweet is the harp of prophecy. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 33 Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might.

b. *Double harp*: one having two sets or rows of strings differently tuned. *Triple harp*: one with three such sets. *Æolian harp*: see *ÆOLIAN* 2.

1552 HULOET, *Double harpe*, called a roote, *barbitos*. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Double harp*.

c. A representation of a harp.

1765 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., Harp is also the Irish expression for woman, or tail, used in tossing up in Ireland, from Hibernia being represented with a harp, on the reverse of the copper coins of that country. 1843 Q. *Rev. Sept.* 586 A small volume under the title of the 'Spirit of the Nation', with a vignette emblem of the harp without the Crown. 1873 BOUTELL *Il. of Anc. & Mod.* 158 *Harp*, headed with the upper part of a winged angel—originally called a Welsh harp. It is the national device of Ireland, and it is borne in the Irish quarter of the Royal arms.

† 2. *Phr.* To agree (etc.) like harp and harrow: not to agree at all (the things being utterly different, though their names alliterate). *Obs.*

1563 BECON *Displ. Pop. Masse* (1637) 299 The Lord's Supper and your peevish, popish private masse doe agree together . . as the common proverb is, like harpe and harrow, or like the hare and the hound. 1644 GATAKER *Transubst.* 203 These things hang together like harp and harrow, as they say. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Annusm. Ser. & Com.* 24 [Bethlehem] Bedlam . . whether the Name and Thing be not as disagreeable as Harp and Harrow?

3. The northern constellation Lyra.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 264 An other constellation, whiche is called the Harpe. 1607 CREECH *Manilius* v. II. 67 Next shines the Harp. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 225/2 Lyra (the Harp), one of the old constellations, representing the lyre of Mercury. . . or of Orpheus.

† 4. The name given to two Irish coins bearing the figure of a harp. a. = *harp-groat*: see 8. b. Short for *harp-shilling*: see 8 and *HARPER* 1 2. *Obs.*

1549 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 198 There is an other Grote called a Harpe, which goeth for 3d. 1561 *Proclam.* in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 122 The said pece called the Reade Harpe shalbe taken and receyved onely for and at two pence currant of this realm. 1606 J. ROWLEY in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 90, I. desired you to be pleased to make me over 100^l in harpes.

5. Applied to various mechanical contrivances:

a. A screen or sieve used in sifting and cleansing grain from weed-seeds, etc. *Sc.* b. An oblong frame filled up with parallel wires and used as a screen for sifting sand, coal, etc. *Sc.* c. *Cotton Manuf.* 'A concave grating in a scutching-machine through which the refuse falls as the cotton is driven forward by the revolving beater' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1768 *Specif. Patent* No. 896 A wire harpe which sifts out all the gross sand, dust, small wheat, etc. 1788 *Patent* No. 1645 Harp for separating the straw from the corn. 1830 *Mechanics' Mag.* XIV. 162 The year following [1795] he introduced . . what he denominated plain harps, to receive the straw as it fell from the shaker, and give it also a shaking motion. 1897 *Alloa Jnl.* 24 July 3 He was threatening [him] for not giving him his harp (a riddle for coals).

6. Also *harp-shell*: A mollusc of the genus *Harpa* of family *Buccinidae*, and its shell.

1751 SIR J. HILL *Anim.* 150 Harp Shell. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 455/2 The genus [Harpa] . . is more especially abundant at the Mauritius and the neighbouring islands, whence the finest of the more common species and the many-ribbed harps are procured. *Ibid.*, The most precious . . is the Many-ribbed Harp (*Harpa imperialis*). 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 373 The general colours are tolerably similar throughout the Harps, but each species always preserves its peculiar individuality. *Ibid.* 377 The Harp-shells are only found in the hottest seas.

7. Also *harp-seal*: The Greenland seal: so called from the harp-shaped dark marking on the back.

1784 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* 165 The Newfoundland Seal-hunters call it the Harp, or Heart Seal, and name the marks on the sides the saddle. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 202 The Greenland, or Harp Seal, is remarkable for the changes of colour which it undergoes. 1854 *Chamb. Jnl.* I. 76 Four varieties . . the young harp and young hood, the old harp and the bedlamer, or old hood. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 25 Apr. 2/3 Steamer Ranger . . returned to St. John's with 35,600 prime young harps.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *harp-form*, -*maker*, -*note*, -*player*, -*solo*, -*twanging*, -*woman*; *harp-fingerings*, *harp-like*, *harp-shaped* adjs.; *harp-wise* adv.; *harp-file*, a wire hook for filing papers, attached to a harp-shaped piece of iron (Funk); *harp-fish*, a fish of the genus *Lyra*, the Piper; † *harp-groat*, an Irish coin having the figure of a harp on the reverse; *harp-lute* (see quot.); *harp-master*, -*mistress*, a teacher of harp-playing; *harp-seal*: see sense 7; *harp-shell*: see sense 6; † *harp-shilling*, an Irish coin having the figure of a harp on the reverse: see *HARPER* 1 2; † *harp-star*, Vega, the chief star in Lyra. Also *HARP-STRING*. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 233 *Harp fish hath a

hard and dry flesh, yet sweet enough if eaten boiled with vinegar. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lyra*. The lyra cornuta or horned harp fish... a fish of an octagonal form, covered all over with long scales. 1543 in O'Curry *Manu. Anc. Irish* (1873) III. 274. An hundred pounds sterling in 'harp' grotes. 1861 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms*. 'Harp-Lute', an instrument having twelve strings and resembling the guitar. c. 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B. (Percy)* to 'Harp-makers, lutes, and upholders. 1819 *Hermil in Lond.* II. 185 That gentleman is my daughter's 'harp-master. 1854 Miss MITFORD *Recollect.* II. 101 The dismissal of the poor little 'harp-mistress. 1813 SCOTT *Treism.* I. v. Had a 'harp-note sounded here, it had caught my watchful ear. 1591 *Fearf. Effects 2 Comets* (Halliwell). 'Harp' shillings shall not passe for twelvenpence. a 1598 GREENE *Jas. IV.* III. ii. (Rildg.) 204/2 What shall I be, then? faith, a plain harp-shilling. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xxvi. I. 590 The Dolphin star riseth in the morning, and the morrow after, the 'Harp-star Fidicula. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 223 You may try it without any sound board along, but only 'Harp-wise, at one end of the strings.

† **Harp.** sb.² In 7 harpe. = HARP 4. Obs.
1671 H. M. tr. *Colloquies Erasmus* 514 The Ducks and Seagulls, the Harpe and the Buzzard. The Harpe and the Kite against the Buzzard.

Harp, v. [OE. *harpian*, f. HARP sb.¹ Cf. MDu., Du. *harpen*, MHG. *harpfen*, Ger. *harfen*.]

1. *intr.* To play on a harp.
c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 He mihte hearpan þæt þe wudu wazode. c. 1205 LAY. 20311 He cuðen harpen wel an his child-haden. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XVIII. 405 Many hundreth of angeles harpeden and songen. 1525 *Tale of Basyn* 82 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 47 He harpys and gytryns and synys well ther-fo. 1609 MILTON *Nativity* 115 The helmed cherubim, And sworded seraphim. Harping in loud and solemn quire. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 208 Among them harped the divine minstrel Demodocus.

2. *fig.* To harp upon, on (+ of), a, one, the same (etc.) string: to repeat a statement or dwell on a subject to a wearisome or tedious length.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 773 The Cardinall made a countenance to the Lord Haward that he should harpe no more upon that string. c. 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 117 See how he harpeth all of one string. 1625 Gonsalvus's *Sp. Inquis.* 13 They are sure still harping on their old string. 1665 *Ref. Baxter* 25 He harps much upon that jarring string. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vi. (1872) 198 Harping mainly on the religious string.

3. Hence, To harp on, upon (+ of, about): to dwell wearisomely upon in speech or writing.

1560 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 19 The great matter you harp on. 1600 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 189 Still harping on my daughter. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 103 This song revenge he still harp upon. 1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 p. 2 Ever harping upon things they ought not to allude to. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. x. Still harping of her father.

b. *Harp on* (intr.): to continue harping.
1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. xii. 'It would be a comfort', harped on Mr. Rivers, dwelling on the subject.

† 4. *trans.* To play (notes, etc.) upon a harp. Obs.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7430 (Götl.) Harpan a sang bifor þe king. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 572 He... harpeth notes swete. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 172 b/1 An harpe on whiche... he wold harpe antheimes. 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* xiv. 7 Howe shall it be known what is pypped or harped? 1777 WARTON *Ode x.* Poems 67 A tale... Never yet in rime enroll'd, Nor sung, nor harp'd in hall and bower.

b. To render in verse, to 'sing'.
1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 322 What avails To harp for you these known familiar tales?

† 5. *trans.* To play upon, twang (a string, etc.).
1608 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1609) 44 The Promise made, the Prophets harpe the string.

b. *fig. (intr.)*. To 'play' (upon). rare.
1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 228 They fear the orators who harp upon the bad passions of the people.

6. *intr.* To make a sound like that of the harp.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* 59 Yet shall you hear them if you listen in an evening harping like Mice (as if Mice were gnawing on every side). 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xviii. No dying night-breeze, harping o'er the hill.

7. *trans.* To give voice to, to guess.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 74 Thou hast harp'd my feare aright. 1828 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* IV. The old dame had... harped aright the fear of the Lord Keeper. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 420 Thou hast harp'd the truth indeed!

† b. *intr.* To harp at: To guess at. Obs.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Tastion*, *Parler à tastion*, to speake by ghesse or conjecture, onely to harpe at the matter. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1851) 178 Rugged names of places unknown, better harp'd at in Camden, and other Chorographers.

8. *trans.* To bring out of, into, a place or state by playing on the harp.

a 1520 SKELTON *Repl.* 341 At his resurrection he harped out of bell Olde patriarkes and prophetes in heuen with him to dwell. a 1800 *Glenkindie* in Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 91 He'd harpit a fish out o' saut water, Or water out o' a stane. a 1828 *Water o' Wearie's Well* in Buchan *Anc. Ballads*, He's harped them all asleep. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 328 He could harp his wife up out of Hell.

† **Harpagon.** Obs. [ad. L. *harpago*, -ōnem, f. Gr. ἁρπάγη grapple-hook.] A grappling-hook.

1553 BRENDEN *Q. Curtius* Fv. Certaine instrumentes wherewith they myght pul downe the workes that their enemies made, called Harpagons. (1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 746 (R.) Yron hooks at the end (which the souldiers call *harpagones*) for to take hold upon the Roman ships.)

† **Harped,** a. Obs. [f. HARP sb.¹ + -ED².] Having a harp; bearing the figure of a harp, as *harped goat* = *harp-goat*: see HARP sb. 8.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. K. noul.* III. (1870) 133 In Irland they haue Iryah grotes, & harped grotes, & Iryah pens.

Harper¹ (hā'pər). Forms: 1 harperi, hearpere, herpere, herperi, 3 harpare, 4-5 -or, -our, 5 -owre, -ure, herper, 6 harpar, 4- harper. [OE. *hearpere* = MHG. *harpfere*, ON. *harpari*: -Oteut. type **harparjo*-2, f. *harpōn*- HARP sb.¹: see -EB 1. ME. had also the Afr. form *harpour* = F. *harpeur*, OF. *harpeor*, late L. *harpātōr-em*.]

1. One who harps or plays upon a harp.

a 800 *Leiden Gloss.* 147 in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 115 *Fidicen*, harperi. c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxx. § 6 Dæz hearperes wif. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 272 Menestral he was gode ynou, & harpare in eche poynte. 13... E. E. Allit. *P. A.* 880 As harporez harpen in her harpe, Pat nwe songe þay songen ful cler. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. viii. 99 The poete Orpheus was so swete an harpoure that the trees folowed him. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An Harper, citharedo. 1580 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 194 Geyvin to the bynde harpar xijd. 1662 T. CROSSMAN *Hymn*, 'Jerusalem on high'. The Harpers... Harping on harps of gold. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. vii. (1862) II. 189 The Lesbian harper Terpander.

b. Phr. Have at (among) you, harpers: see quot. 1785.

1548 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 65 Haue among you bynd harpers (sayde I) The mo the merier. a 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. ii. He has a battalia now in's brains. He draws out; now Have at ye, Harpers! 1641 M. PARKER (*title*) The Poet's Blind Man's Bough; or, have among you, my Blind Harpers. 1705 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* Tongue s. v. *Harpe*. Have among you, my blind harpers; an expression used in throwing or shooting at random among a crowd.

† 2. Applied to various Irish coins current in the 16th and 17th c., bearing the figure of a harp; esp. the harp-shilling, worth 9d. of English money. Obs. exc. Hist.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 40 Art thou yet to learne A harper from a shilling to discerne? 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 26 Your shilling prov'd but a harper. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) II. 157 Elizabeth coined also Irish Money, namely, shillings called Harpers. 1839 W. J. THOMAS *Anecd. & Trad.* 54.

3. The harp-seal (*Cent. Dict.*).

Harper² (also *harpier*), app. error for HARPY.
1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vii. Now doth ghastly Death With greedy talents gripe my bleeding heart, And like a harpy [so *800*; *Qo.* harper] tires upon my life. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 3 Harpier cries, 'tis time, 'tis time.

Harpooner: see HARPOONER.

Harping (hā'pɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. HARP v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. HARP; playing upon the harp; the sound of the playing of a harp.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 He hi hæfþ gecarnod mid his hearpunga. c. 1205 LAY. 24193 Per wes harepinge and song. 13... K. Alls. 1043 Piping, and eke taboryng, Sytolnyng, and ek harpyng. c. 1245 *Thomas of Erceled.* 315 [Thomas] saide 'harpynge kepe I none, for tonge es chefe of mynstralsye'. 1671 MILTON *Samson* Introd. A chorus of heavenly harpings and song between. 1808 HEBER *Palestine* 26 Mysterious harpings swell the midnight gale.

b. *fig.* (See HARP v. 2, 3.)

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 79 He... did fall, From harping on that stringe, to faire flattery speeche. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 236 Continual harpings upon the same string. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1850) 149 He made infinite merriment by harpings upon old themes. 1808 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gen. Men* II. ix. 171 The Examiner... persisted in harping on his own one idea.

c. Verses, poetry, 'song'.

1819 BYRON *Proph. Dante* I. 144 And yet my harpings will unfold a tale. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* ix. 323 The evil spirit... charmed to rest by the harpings of his muse.

d. Comb., as † *harping-glee*, harp music.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7251 Sampson... was sle on harpingleu (*Götl.* harping glew, *Trin.* harp glew).

Harping, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That harps or plays on a harp. Also *transf.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd. A sevenfold Chorus of Hallelujah's and harping Symphonies. 1805 KINGSLEY *Hercv.* xix. He was a dancing, harping fellow.

† **Harping-iron** (hā'pɪŋə'ɪən). Obs. [Related to F. *harper* to grapple, grasp, clasp, etc. (Cotgr.), also *harpin* a boat-hook.] A barbed spear or javelin used for spearing whales and large fish; a harpoon. (In quot. 1734, a grappling-iron.)

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 37, I haue prouided harping yrons to catch this great Whale. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 839 A Crocodile or some other monster... which thrust out a tongue like a harping iron. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 21 With his harping Iron he can draw ashore the great Leviathan. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. India 328 We... strike them with a broad instrument, full of barbs, called an Harping-iron. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. in N. York* (1860) 38 The tow... is a line fastend to the Harping-iron about 50 fathoms long. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. viii. xiv. 90 Nicias had provided harping irons to grapple them. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 455 They... insert it [poison] in the point of their arrow or harping iron.

Harpings (hā'pɪŋz), sb. pl. Naut. Also 7 harping, 8-9 harpins, harpens. [? f. HARP sb.]

1. a. The fore-parts of the wales which encompass the bow of a ship and are fastened to the stem, being thicker than the after-parts in order to sustain the shock of plunging into the sea. b. Pieces of oak, forming an extension of the ribbands, for holding the cant-frames of a vessel in place until the outside planking is worked.

1628 PHILLIPS, *Harpings*, the breadth of a ship at the bow. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 14 The Sweep of the Harping. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild.* Assist. 53 The Channel-wales, which are crooked, call'd Harpings.

1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xx. 432 Before any frames are hoisted staging is erected at the topsides, and the sheer or gunwale harpins are suspended from it. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 The timbers are secured by means of a longitudinal 'harpin' or 'ribband' wrought along under the floors and secured to them.

2. *Cat-harpings*: the ropes or (now more generally) iron cramps that serve to brace in the shrouds of the lower-masts behind their respective yards, so as to tighten the shrouds and also give more room to draw the yards in when the ship is close-hauled. Also *cat-harping legs*.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15. 1627 - *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 Cat harpings are small ropes runne in little blockes from one side of the ship to the other, neere the upper decke to keepe the shrouds tight for the more safety of the mast from rowling. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crv.* *Catharpin Fashion*, when People in Company Drink cross, and not... according to the Sun's motion. 1779 COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 161 We saw one of our best seamen hanging by his feet in the main catarpins struck dead. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vii. The midshipman told me these were called the cat-harpings, because they were so difficult to climb, that a cat would expostulate if ordered to go out by them.

† **Harping-spear.** Obs. = HARPING-IRON.

1657-83 J. EVELYN *Hist. Religion* (1850) I. 82 Even him [Leviathan], with this harping spear, he boldly encounters. 1738 tr. G. de Luca's *Mem.* 248 These Harping-Spears are pointed... extremely sharp, with beards to hinder them from coming out.

Harpist (hā'pɪst). [f. HARP sb.¹ + -IST.] A (professional) harper.

1613-26 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v. That Oeagrarian harpist, for whose lay, Tigers with hunger pinde and left their pray. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 141 'Twas a little fairy harpist Playing on the subtle air. 1890 GUARDIAN 24 Sept. 1472/2 Mr. John Thomas, harpist to the Queen.

Harplless, a. rare. Without a harp.

1849 *Emin. Men & Pop. Bks.* 177 The performer was soon left harplless.

Harponier: see HARPOONER.

Harpoon (hā'pūn), sb. Also 7-8 harpon. [ad. F. *harpon* 'a crampiron wherewith Masons fasten stones together' (Cotgr., 1611) = Sp. *arpon*, Pg. *arpão*, deriv. of F. *harpe* dog's claw, cramp, cramp-iron, clamp (1485 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *harpē* (*harpa*) = Gr. ἄρπη sickle, scimitar. Cf. the earlier HARPING-IRON.]

† 1. A barbed dart or spear. Obs.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. III. 118 (Stanf.) Their weapons halfe-Pikes, headed with Iron as a Harpon. 1669 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1726) I. 7 Throwing the Lance, Fisgig, Harpoon, or any manner of Dart. *Ibid.* 10 The women... prevent them from doing any injury to each other by hiding their Lances, Harpoons, Bows and Arrows.

2. A barbed spear-like missile, to the handle or shank of which a long line of rope is attached; it is used for capturing whales and large fish, being either hurled by the hand or fired from a gun.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 8 Saw a Whale, and flung into him three Harpoons. 1704 *Naval Chron.* XII. 32 Taking whales by the Gun-harpoon. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 395 A very large shark was struck with the harpoon. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 318 The gun projected the harpoon into the crown of the (whale's) head, burying it two feet deep. 1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* 26 The manner in which the harpoons are fitted is first with about twelve fathoms for a gun harpoon, and three for a hand harpoon, of the best white untarred hemp rope [etc.].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harpoon-arrow*, -barb, -head, -maker, -shaft; *harpoon-fork*, a kind of hay-fork worked by tackle in loading or unloading hay; *harpoon-gun*, a gun for firing a harpoon; *harpoon-rocket*, a bomb-lance for killing whales; *harpoon-shuttle*, a long shuttle or needle used for sewing mats for hydraulic dikes and jetties.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vi. 92 Two curved pieces of iron, or blades (probably like small 'harpoon barbs'). 1880 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 226 The 'harpoon-gun' was invented in 1731. 1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* 27 The harpoon gun is fixed on a swivel in the bows of the boat. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xviii. 280 He brought back a hook and a 'harpoon head'. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Harpoon-maker'. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiii. 135 A capstan-bar... invaluable for its adaptation to 'harpoon-shafts'. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, Goethe Wks. (Bohn) I. 389 He stripped him [the Devil]... of horns, cloven foot, 'harpoon tail'.

Harpoon, v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *harponner* (1634 in Hatz.-Darm.)] *trans.* To strike or spear with a harpoon.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 168 A basking shark that had been harpooned. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 56 Sea animals which they harpoon with their bone lances. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 2 They harpooned the whale.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) ix. xxxix, Trying often to harpoon a floating pat of butter. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. iii. (1885) 67 The Master harpooned a breakfast-roll.

Harpooner (hā'pūnɪə). Now rare. Also 7 harpoonnier, 7-8 harponier, 7-9 harpin-, 8 harponeer. [f. HARPOON sb. + -ER, -IER. (The form and date suggest a Fr. **harponnier*.) = next.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 742 A Shallop, in which the Harpooner stands ready, with both his hands to dart his Harping iron. 1667 R. NORWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* II. 567 When the Harpooner... sees his opportunity, he strikes his

Harping-Iron into the Whale. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Ark.* x. 174 So when Battavian Harpooners assail, With their sharp Launces, some prodigious Whale. 1795 BOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 430 The harpooner, as they call him, sits rowing in the head of the boat, and observes certain silent signals, which the boat-steerer gives him, to inform him, that he is near enough to strike the whale. 1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* 14 The harpooner is in charge of the boat and pulls the stroke-oar.

Harpooner (hāp'pū-nai). [*f.* HARPOON *v.* + -ER *1*. Cf. *f.* harponneur (17th c.).] One who hurls or fires a harpoon.

1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 420 They seldom can want a supply of this [fish], the men being expert harpooners. 1809 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xiii. The harpooner poised his weapon. 1876 MARKHAM *Gr. Froese Sea* vii. 86 Selecting the largest of the three as his victim, our harpooner carefully laid his gun.

Harpress, rare. [*f.* HARPER + -ESS. Cf. OF. *harperesse* (15th c.).] A female harper.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxii. An aspen which overhung the seat of the fair harpress.

† **Harpsical** (also *harpsecol*, *harpiscol*, *vulg. haspicols*). *Obs.* A corrupt form of HARPISCHORD, prob. after *virginal*.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Apollo* 29 Then strait did fall To study of the harp and harpsicall All th' Immortals. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xxviii. 447 Some well-strung Harpsical or Theorbo. 1704 *Collect. 1^ooy.* (Churchill) III. 38/2 Their Quills . . . serve for Harpsicals. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Harpsecol* or *Harpsecol*. 1758 *FOOTE Taste* 1. Wks. 1799 I. 12 Playing upon the haspicols. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* iv. i. Her pretty long fingers, that she twists this way and that, over the haspicolls.

Harpsichord (hā'psik'pōd). Also *7 arpsicord*, *harpiscord*, *8 harpsecord*. [*ad. obs. f.* *harpechorde* (Cotgr.) = *It. arpicordo* (Radino 1592, Florio 1598), mod. *L. harpichordium* (a 1558 in Scaliger *Poetics* VIII), *f. L. harpa* harp + *chorde*, *It. corda* string. The intrusive *s*, due apparently to some mistake, appears in the earliest English instances.]

A keyboard instrument of music (resembling in appearance the grand piano), in which the strings were plucked and set in vibration by quill or leather points set in jacks connected by levers with the keys. (In use from 16th to 18th c.)

Double harpsichord, one having an extra string to each key, sounding an octave higher than the others, and a second keyboard to control the extra strings.

1611 Cotgr., *Harpechorde*, an Arpsicord or Harpsicord; a Dulcimer. 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Oct. There was brought a new-invented instrument of music, being a harpsichord with gut-strings, sounding like a concert of viols with an organ. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 72 In Organs and Harpsichords, where the Notes are fixt, the proper Ascent and Descent cannot be made but only beginning from some Keys. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 280 The quills of Ravens sell for twelve shillings the hundred, being of great use in tuning the lower notes of a harpsichord. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenoa* II. iii. Black and white alternately, just like the keys of a harpsichord. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxix. She went up stairs to set forth the bird waltz on the harpsichord. 1896 HIPKINS *Hist. Pianoforte* 75 The harpsichord is a double, triple—in some instances, quadruple—spinnet, the sounds being excited by a jack and quill plectrum, the same as in the spinet or virginal.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *harpsichord-lesson*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-master*, *-player*, *-wire*, etc.

1773 BAYDENE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 167, I cut a quantity of harpsichord-wire into short pieces. 1773 BARRINGTON *Ibid.* 266 The harpsichord-tuners find it more difficult to tune these extreme parts. 1799 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* IV. 307 Sandoni, a harpsichord-master and composer of some eminence. *Ibid.* 540 An exquisite harpsichord-player. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Harpsichord* *graces*, certain turns and ornaments employed in playing upon the harpsichord, introduced for the most part as compensation for the lack of sustaining power in the instrument. 1896 HIPKINS *Hist. Pianoforte* 79 The palm for excellence in harpsichord-making is due to the famous Ruckers family.

Hence **Harpsichordist**, a harpsichord-player.

1876 L. WINGFIELD *Lady Grisell* II. xi. 283 The Duke's foreign valet was a neat harpsichordist.

† **Harpsicon**, corruption of *prec.*

1633 A. H. Parthenia *Sacra* 144 (T.) Let them run divisions on the harpsicon or virginals. 1660-1 *Perry's Diary* 26 Feb. There saw the new Harpsicon made for Mrs. The.

1683 PETTUS *Flata Min.* II. 12 The strings of the Harpsicon.

Harp-string. One of the strings of a harp.

c 1000 *Apollonius of Tyre* (Th.) 17 He þa hearpe-strengas mid cræfte astirian ongan. c 1324 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 269 When men harpe strynges smyte Whether hyt be moche or lyte Loo with the stroke the ayre to-brekeith. c 1430 *Lydg. Hors. Shepe* & G. 68 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 17 Of the shepe is cast A-way no thyng. For harpe stryngis his Ropys seruythe Ichoone. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. iii. He spoke, and on the harp-strings died The strains. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 230 A harp-string, while vibrating as it sounds, appears like a flat transparent riband.

Harpy (hā'ipi). [*ad. L. harpyia*, usually in pl. *harpyiæ* = Gr. *ἀρπυιᾶς* 'snatchers' (cf. *ἀρπυιῶν* to snatch away, seize), in Homer used to personify whirlwinds or hurricanes, in Hesiod said to be sisters of Aello and Iris, in later mythology represented as hideous winged monsters. *Perh. immediately a. f. harpie* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Gr. and Lat. Myth.* A fabulous monster, rapacious and filthy, having a woman's face and body and a bird's wings and claws, and supposed to act as a minister of divine vengeance.

1540 PALGRAVE *tr. Acolastus* Nivb. Such were the harpies, as Virgil describeth them. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 83 Brauely the figure of this Harpie hast thou Performed (my Ariell); a grace it had, denouncing. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 462 Both table and provision vanished quite With sound of harpies' wings, and talons heard. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 51 His vices . . . like so many harpies, craving for their accustomed gratification. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 159 Strangers at my hearth Not welcome, harpies miring every dish. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 263 The Harpies were wind-tossed films of frothy cloud; the Sirens daughters of foam and mist.

b. A conventional representation or figure of a harpy, as in Heraldry.

1578 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 111 b. An Harpie Vert, Wynged de Or. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 183 The Harpy . . . should be given to such persons as have committed manslaughter. 1803 CRABS *Technol. Dict.* s. v. The field is, or, a harpy displayed, crined, crowned, and armed, or. 1873 BOUTELL *Her. Anc. & Mod.* 153 *Harpy*, a fabulous heraldic creature, represented as a vulture with a woman's head and neck.

2. *transf. and fig.* A rapacious, plundering, or grasping person; one that preys upon others.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii. (R.) Plucke downe those grating harpies that Seduce our king amis. 1643 *Myth. Inq.* 45 The insolent carriage of Prince Rupert, and his Harpyes. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 5 The harpies of taxation. 1869 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xviii. Was it my mother-in-law, the grasping, odious, abandoned, brazen harpy? 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 4 Apr. 1/2 Mr. Commissioner Kerr has begun a crusade against legal 'harpies'.

3. The HARPY-EAGLE.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 175/2 The harpy is stated to be a solitary bird, frequenting the thickest forests, where it feeds upon the sloths. 1856 KNIGHT *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* II. 698 The Harpies, or Fishing Eagles, with short wings.

4. The moor-buzzard, *Circus aruginosus*.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 183/1 *Circus aruginosus* . . . is the . . . Moor-buzzard, Marsh-Harrier, Duck-Hawk, Harpy, and White-headed Harpy. 1866 Chambers' *Encycl.* V. 252.

5. The HARPY-BAT, *q. v.*

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *harpy advocate*, *breed*, *fury*, *grin*, *lawyer*, *pettifogger*, *race*, *raven*; *harpy-footed*, *harpy-like* *adjs.*; *harpy-monument*, a monument found at Xanthus in Lycia, on which are figures resembling harpies.

1611 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 32 They . . . undo one another to enrich an Harpy advocate. *Ibid.* II. i. iv. i. 299 That he be not over-careless or covetous, Harpy-like to make a prey of his patient. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 596 Thither by harpy-footed Furies hail'd. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. vii. Why let in a train of harpy sorrows to my breast? 1767 WESLEY *Trin.* 11 Aug. The harpy-lawyers are . . . disappointed. 1853-76 W. SMITH *Class. Dict.* 298 In the famous Harpy monument recently brought from Lycia to this country, the Harpies are represented in the act of carrying off the daughters of Pandarus. 1866 TROLLOPE *Claverings* xxiv. Woman, —altogether of the harpy breed!

Hence **Harpyian** (erron. *harpeian*, *harpyan*) *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of a harpy.

1644 VICARS *Yehovah-Yireh* 46 For fear of their Harpeian paws. c 1798 E. PRIOR *Lament*, in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 676 Those harpyian claws.

Harpy-bat. A name given to two or more species of bat found in the East Indies.

1893 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* I. 276 The Harpy Bat (*Harpyia cephalotes*), the Molucca Bat of Pennant and Shaw, inhabits the islands of Celebes and Amboyna. *Ibid.* 308 The Harpy Bat (*Harpyia cephalotes*) is about two inches and a half long, with a tail nearly two inches in length . . . observed in India, at Darjeling, and the Khasia hills.

Harpy-eagle. A large and powerful bird of prey (*Thrasaetus harpyia*, or *Harpyia destructor*) larger than the golden eagle, with crested head and fan-shaped tail, a native of South America.

1830 T. ATTWOOD *Let. to Wife* 21 June in C. M. Wakefield *Life* x. (1885) 143. I went on Saturday to see the harpy eagle, and a most grand and beautiful creature he is. 1883 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* III. 276 Although from its size and courage . . . generally called the *Harpy Eagle*, it is evident from its structure that it is a Buzzard.

Harquebus, *arquebus* (hā'kw'ibbs, ā'ik-), *sb.*; also † *harquebut*, † *harquebush*. Forms:

a. 6 harquebut(e), -but. *β.* 6 arkbussh, 6-7 hargu-, hargu-, harquebush(e), arquebush. *γ.* 6-7 hargu-, hargu-, hargue-, -buse, -buse, hargwebuse, harkaboise, harquebus(e), -buse, 7 hargebuse, harguebus(e), 7-8 harquebuse, 7-

-buse, 6- harquebus. *δ.* 6 arcubos(e), 7 -buse, arquebuse, 7-9 arquebus, 8-9 -bus, -buse. [*a.* 16th c. *f.* (*harquebuse* (-bute), etc.). The MHG. *hake(n)bihsse*, MLG. *hakebusse* (see HACKBUSH),

was transformed in It., by popular etymology, into *arcobugio*, -buso (*arco* bow + *bugio*, *buso* 'hollow, hole', in reference to the hollow barrel, and to its taking the place of the bow or arbalest), also later *archibugio*, -buso (cf. Sp. *arcabuz*); under the influence of the It., the earlier French name *haquebute* (see HACKBUT) was changed through the intermediate *harquebute*, *harquebuse*, to *arquebuse*. These French forms were in turn adopted in English, where also the influence of the earlier *hackbush*, *hagbush*, gave rise to the mixed forms *harquebush*, *hargubush*, *harguebuse*, etc.]

1. The early type of portable gun, varying in size from a small cannon to a musket, which on account

of its weight was, when used in the field, supported upon a tripod, trestle, or other 'carriage', and afterwards upon a forked 'rest'. The name in German and Flemish meant literally 'hook-gun', from the hook cast along with the piece, by which it was fastened to the 'carriage'; but the name became generic for portable fire-arms generally in the 16th century, so that the type with the hook was subsequently distinguished as *arquebuse à croc*: see 2.

According to Wendelin Boeheim, *Handbuch der Waffenkunde* (Leipzig 1890) 447, 455, the hook of the original *hakenbüchse* was intended to hold on to a wall or other fixed object, partly to support the weight of the barrel and partly to diminish the recoil. Maximilian I (early 16th cent.) introduced the portable tripod which could be put together in the field. The forked rest came in about 1520, with the Spanish musket.

c 1574 *Lanc. Lieutenancy* 1. (Chetham Soc.) 42 Sir Thomas Hesketh Knight to furnish . . . Harquebutes ij. *b.* 1538 ELYOT *Let. to Dr. Norfolk* 14 Mar. in *Gov.* (1883) Life 80 Arkbushes and crossbowes, I thought them innumerable. a 1557 *Assault of Cupid in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 173 The hargabush . . . dims the ayre with misty smokes. 1605 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 5 If you haue Harquebushes (which are now out of vse with vs). 1686 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 153/1 Wounds . . . either with Arrows, or with the Harquebush, or Gun-shot.

γ. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 4 Crossbowes, bylles, hargabuses. 1598 J. SHUTE *tr. Cambrine's Turk. Wars* Ep. Ded. * * j b Yf he vse the harquebuz he is . . . shotte to deathe with harquebuzes. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 85 As you see . . . crows flie out of a wood, when a harkaboize is shotte of.

1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* C j b, Caliers . . . being of a greater length and height of bullet, and more ranforced than Harquebuzes. 1608 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. ix. 33 Harquebuses I cannot allow in this place, because they are grown out of vse, and can by no means make their encounter good where the Musquet is opposed against them. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Perry's Chirurg.* xi. (1678) 270 Harquebuse, a word . . . borrowed from the Italians, by reason of the touch-hole by which you give fire to the Piece. a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* iv. (1851) 494 A Peal of 170 Brass Ordnance . . . and 20000 Harquebuzes twice over. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. vi. ii. 153 A kind of harquebuses, which carry a handful of musket balls. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. xxix. Level each harquebuz on row; Draw, merry archers, draw the bow. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1879) 23 The heavy harquebuz.

δ. c 1540 PERWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 64 They do occupy her now . . . with Arcubosys, wiche gyyvthe doble strok of a hand gon. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 982 In battell they use the arcubuse and scimitar. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 208 Chambers, slings, arquebuz. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 521, Each armed, as best becomes a man, With arquebuss and ataghan. 1809 W. IRVING *Chron. Conq. Granada* II. lxx. 178 A chance medley combat ensued, with lances, arquebuses, cross-bows, and cimicers.

† 2. **Harquebus à croc** (corruptly of *croc*): 'An arquebuss supported on a rest by a hook of iron fastened to the barrel. From the size of its calibre it was used to fire through loop-holes' (Meyrick *Anc. Armour* 1824). *Obs.*

(As this was exactly the original *hakenbüchse*, the addition à *croc*, 'with hook', was doubtless made after the etymological meaning of *haquebute* or *arquebuse* was forgotten, and the name extended to fire-arms which had no *haken* or *croc*. Littré identifies the *croc* with the *fourchette* or *rest*, but one of his quotations has 'chacun une harquebuz à *croc* sans fourchette' and another explains the use of the *croc*: 'harquebuses à *croc*, que l'on ne peut bien tirer si elles ne sont liées et accrochées sur du bois', tied and hooked upon wood.)

[1547, etc. see HACKBUSH, -BUT]. 1572 *Inv.* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 334, 11 harquebusses of crocke. 1611 Cotgr., *Arquebuse à croc*, an harquebuse a-crocke (some-what bigger then a musket). 1605 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadix* 27 Oct. (Camden) 75 By the faire carrieng of their peices Itt was manifest that some of them were Harque-bus of Crocke. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 For Curriours, Hargabusacrockes [1653-98 Harquebuses] . . . Bastard-muskets, Colliers. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* Ixix. 280 All the Elephants carried wooden castles on their backs, from whence they shot with Muskets . . . and a great number of Harquebuses a crocke, each of them ten or twelve spans long. 1678 *tr. Goya's Arms of War* 87 The Arquebuss a Crocke is made of Iron, in form of a great Musket. It may be fired three hundred times a day. The Bullet of it weighs three ounces. a 1693 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1771) 31 A great wall-gun called a Harquebuz de Croq being fired from the top of the castle.

3. *collectively*. Soldiers armed with harquebuses.

1594 PEELE *Alcasar* iv. E ij, Garded about With full five hundred hargubuze on foote. 1606 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. III. Maine squares of pikes, millions of harguebush. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* iv. ij, Yongster Brogen-fob, with four-score hargubush.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *harquebus shot*, *-man*.

1574 G. BAKER *Oleum Magistr.* title-p., The which Oyl cureth . . . Wounds, Contusions, Hargubush Shot [etc.]. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 134, 600 quintals of hargubuze powder. 1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 34 Towards the northeast not more than halfe an hargubuz shott. 1607 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1787) 829/1 Grasold, General of the Italians, there slain with a Harquebush Shot.

† **Harquebus**, *v.* To shoot as a harquebus.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxvi. 217 Harcabuzzing.

Harquebusade, *arg.* (hā'kw'ibbs'ād, ā'ik-). Also -*ada*, -*ado*. [*a.* *f.* (*harquebusade*: see *prec.* and -*ADE*, -*ADA*, -*ADO*).]

† 1. A shot from a harquebus. *Obs.*

1590 Sir R. WILLIAMS *Disc. Warre* 26 The soldiers . . . discharged a salve of hargubusades on the poore people. 1597 GARRARD *Art Warre* 213 (Stanf.) Hauling shot sixe or 7 Hargabuzades a peece. 1633 *Batt. Lutten* in Hurl. *Misc.*

(Malh.) IV. 190 He .. was beaten down with a storm of harquebusado's. 1791 BAILEY, *Arquebusade*, a Shot of an Arquebuse.

2. A continuous discharge of harquebus-shots. Cf. *cannonade, fusillade*.

1564 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambine's Turk. Wess* 36 b. Their answers was, with the faire Cannonade, harquebuzade and such lyke. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkcaldy of G.* xiv. 133 They opened a brisk harquebussade on the assailants.

3. (in full *harquebusade-water*): A lotion regarded as a specific for gunshot and other wounds.

1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. cxviii. 330 Thank you for the Arquebusade water which you sent her. 1758 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 503 Poor John cut a terrible gash in .. his hand. I washed it well with arquebuzade. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) Aa iij b. Add more or less Arquebusade Water. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Chevelie* I. xi. 242 Let me get you something—a little salvolatile, or some arquebusade.

†**Harquebusery**. Obs. [a. F. (*h*)arquebuserie (1551 in Godef.), f. *harquebuse*: see HARQUEBUS and -ERY.] Harquebuses collectively; the employment of harquebuses in warfare, harquebus-fire.

1569 IYK *Fortif.* 36 To assure himself from the artillerie and harquebuserie of the towne. *Ibid.* 37. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 27 Men of warre, that do neither understand the true effects of Mosquetterie, Harquebuzerie, nor Archerie. *Ibid.* 47.

†**Harquebusher, -butter**. Obs. Also 6 *harkebuzer, harquebuzar*. [f. HARQUEBUS (in its various forms) + -ER 1.]

1. = HARQUEBUSIER.

1567 SIR N. THROMMORTON in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 41 These lords haue for the guard of their towne 450 Harquebushers. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 962/1 Manfullie assailed by the harquebutters. 1597 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1980/1 Two hundred harquebutters on horsebacke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 224 With .. two thousand harquebushers. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 200/2 Assailed by the Harquebushers.

2. A harquebus. Cf. HACKBUSHIER 2.

1573-80 BARET *Atv.* G 635 A gunne called an arquebusher, *sclopus*.

Harquebusier, arquebusier (hā-ī-, ā-īk-wfbbāi-). Forms: a. 6 *har-gu-*, *harquebutler*. B. 7 *hargubiaheer*. γ. 6- *harquebusier*, (6 *harke-*, *hargabusiier*, *hargubuzier*, 9 *harquebusiier*). δ. 7 *arcabusiier*, 7- *arquebusier*. [a. 16th c. F. *arcabusiier* (1533), (*h*)*arquebusier* -*butier*, f. (*h*)*arquebus*, HARQUEBUS. See also the earlier equivalents HACKBUSHIER, HACKBUTTER, -BUTTER.] A soldier armed with a harquebus.

1548 *Acts Privy Coun.* (1800) II. 302 For the wages of cc harquebutters. 1553-4 Q. Jane & Q. Mary (Camden) 45. vij *hagabusyars* of Wyatts company. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 288 A band of hargabusiars on horsebacke. 1568 DR. NORFOLK in Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 17 Two hundred harkebusiers being in the court. 1576 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 39 His Hargabusiars and Crossebowmen. 1579 DICKES *Straitt.* 82 The Harquebusier with a light Brigandine. 1611 CORGR. *Harquebutier*, an Arquebusier, or small shot. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxi. (1810) 418 And gaue occasion of skirmish .. with some hundred hargubishiers. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Arca-busiier*. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 108 Three hundred Harquebusiers on Horse-back. 1800 *Hist. Europe in Ann.* Reg. 175/2 Sixteen arquebusiers to each regiment. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 387 Bayard .. would give no quarter to harquebusiers. 1828 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. 272 Arquebusiers, spearmen and halberdmen.

Harquebut, obs. form of HARQUEBUS.

†**Harr**, v. Obs. or dial. Also 9 *haur*. [Of echoic origin: cf. ARR v. 2, HURR v.] *intr.* To snarl as a dog; to make a rough guttural trill. Hence *Harring vbl. sb.* (in Montg. *harrand*).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 Som vsep .. harrynge, and garrynge grisbayting. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* III. 61 3e think my harrand something har. 1656 T. ADV *Candle in Dark* 77 A witch or false prophet as had that devilish imposture of harring in their throats to deceive the people, called of some Ventriloquism. *Ibid.* They spoke with a counterfeit voyce of harring in the throat. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial. Gloss.*, *Harr*, to snarl like an angry dog. 1825 JAMIESON, *Haur*, to speak with what is called a burr in the throat. *Lanark.*

Harr, sb., var. HAAB, sea-fog.

1664 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking Pref.*, The air being .. cloudy, gross, and full of rotten harrs.

†**Harrage**, v. Obs. A form used by Fuller, app. as = HARRY of HARASS (cf. *ravage*).

1553 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 16 That this [Diocese] of Lincolne, haraged out before, should now lie fallow. 1655 — *Hist. Camb. Pref.* § 1 Of late the Danes .. had haraged all this Country. a 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) II. 131 Living in a haraged land.

Harrage, -ras(e), -asse, obs. ff. HARAS, a stud.

Harrald(e), harrat, obs. ff. HERALD sb.

Harrass, obs. form of HARASS v.

†**Harrateen**. Obs. Also *harateen*. A kind of linen fabric formerly used for curtains, bed-furniture, and the like. Also *attrib.*

1711 DR. NEWCASTLE *Lett. to Dr. Montagu* 26 Sept. (*Sotthey's Catal.* 15 May 1897) Six field Bedsteads with Crimson harateen furnitures. 1748-9 *General Advertiser* No. 4440 Ready-Made Furnitures .. either of Harrateen, Cheney, Flowerd Cotton, Checks. 1796 H. WALFOL *Corr.* (1800) II. 4 (D.) A wretched hovel .. half its nakedness barely shaded with harateen stretched till it cracks. 1796 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* xvi. (D.) Thick harateen curtains were close drawn round the bed. 1825 ESTHER HEWLETT *Cottage*

Comforts v. § 67. 36 If you have curtains .. the best .. are linen check harateen.

Comb. 1790 *Sketchley & Adams's Bham Direct.*, Haywood, John, 15 Cherry Street, Harrateen maker.

†**Harrawnte**, ? *apl. a. Obs.* [perh. = OF. *harant*, pr. pple. of *harer* to incite dogs, etc. by shouts, orig. to shout, a. OHG. *haren* to cry, shout. See *Skeat Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1891-3, 362.] ? Shouting. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2449 Thane come the herbariours, harageous knyghtez, The hale batelles on hye harrawnte ther-afyre.

†**Harre, har**. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 *heorr*, *hior*, 3-5 *herre*, 4-7 *harre*, 5-6, 9 *dial. har*. [OE. *heorr* (*hior*) fem. and m., and *heorra* m.; the former corresp. to MDu. *herre*, *harre*, Du. *har*, *harre* fem., the latter to ON. *hjarre*, -ri m.: -OTeut. types **herd-* and **heron-*.]

1. The hinge of a door or gate; in modern dialect use, the heel of a gate which bears the hinges: cf. HARROW sb. 2.

Beowulf (Z.) 999 Heorras to-hliden. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 423 *Cardo*, heor. c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cxlvii. 2 [13] (Bosw.) He gestrangode heorran geata sinra. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 Ure helende brac þo þe irene herre and also shiured þe giaten. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 550 Ther nas no dore þat he ne wolde heue of harre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. vi. (1495) 304 As the sharp corner of a dore meuth in the herre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An Harre of a dore, *cardo*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. [viii.] 72 Furth of har the stapillis hes he bet. 1611 CORGR. *Chardonnereau*, the harre of a dore; the peece, band, or plate, that runnes along on the hinge-side of some dore. 1893 HESLOR *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Har*, the upright pieces of a gate known as the back har and the fore har.

fig. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 7 Seo hior ðe eall god on hwærfah. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 472 Cardenals ben an harre to þe fendis hous.

2 *fig.* A cardinal point; an important matter.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 88 Æfter þam feowor heorren heofenes and eorðan. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* viii. 26 Erthe, and floodis, and the herris of the world. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 143, I hope we gete some harre hastily at hande.

3. *Out of harre*: out of joint, out of order.

a 1377 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 318 Wer never dogges there Hurred out of herre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 139 Wherof this world stant out of herre. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 891 More out of herre, Pan is a foole þat can not se be-for. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 195 Alle is out of har, and that shalle he yrk. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 921 All is out of harre.

Harreise, harres, obs. ff. HARAS, a stud.

Harriage, harrage, var. AVERAGE sb. 1.

c 1718 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) IV. 358 (Jam.) The services .. of harriage and carriage. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.*, *Perths.* XV. 605 Harriage.

Harriar, obs. var. of HALYARD.

Harrioc(t), obs. forms of HARRICOT.

Harridan (hæ-ridæn). Also 8 *harradan*, 8-9 *haridan*. [Generally supposed to be an alteration of F. *haridelle* an old jade of a horse (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also, a gaunt ill-favoured woman (Littre); but connecting forms are not known.] A haggard old woman; a vixen; 'a decayed strumpet' (J.): usually a term of vituperation.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Harridan*, one that is half Whore, half Bawd. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* v. vi, D've hear, d've hear, you plaguy harridan, how those bullets whistle! 1727 *Pope's Macer* 24 And in four months a battered harridan. a 1745 SWIFT *Misc. Poems* (1807) 57 The nymphs with whom you first began, Are each become a harridan. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 426 This identical hussy was a tutelar spirit in one house, and a haridan in the other. 1865 *Public Opinion* 31 Dec. 714/1 The harpy and harridan of the establishment was punished. *attrib.* 1880 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 102 The old harridan landlady.

fig. 1864 BURTON *Scott. Abr.* II. 299, I heartily consign that old harridan Etiquette, with all her trumpery, to [etc.] Hence †**Harridanical** a. *nonce-ud.* Obs.

1725 Mrs. PENDARVES in Mrs. Delany's *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 118 Her old harridanical mother-in-law has stripped her house in town of all its furniture.

Harrier (hæ-riar). [f. HARRY v. (which see for the phonology) + -ER 1. See also HARROWER 2.]

1. One who harries, ravages, or lays waste.

1296 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 121 Reiuers, Raikers, Herriers of the ground. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. lxxviii. 135 Robbers and harriers of our fields. 1868 LOWELL *Pictures fr. Appledore* II. 54 She hides her mountains and her sea from the harriers of scenery.

† 2. (See *quots.*) Obs.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Harre*, the voice of a harrier or driuer of beasts. *Eia.* 1598 FLORIO, *Valigaro*, a harrier, a drouer, a driuer of cattell.

3. (Also † *harrower*.) A name for falcons of the genus *Circus*, and their allies: cf. HEN-HARRIER, MARSH-HARRIER.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 4 a/2 A haroer, *rubetarius*. 1556-72 COOPER *Thesaurus, Rubetarius*, a kinde of haukes called an henne harroer. 1612 CORGR. *Bondrie*, a kind of short winged Eagle .. some call her a Harrower. 1691 RAY *Collect. Words Pref.* (E. D. S.) 3 Called a *hen-harrier* from chasing, preying upon, and destroying of poultry. 1833 R. MURIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 99 The harriers are .. very indefatigable in their hunting, and highly destructive of the feathered tribes, and also of rabbits.

4. Comb. (from sense 3): **Harrier eagle**, *Circus caetus gallicus*; **Harrier-hawk**, a hawk of the American genus *Micrastur*.

1863 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 270 They retain the facial

ruff of the Harriers, and hence the name of Harrier-Hawk. *Ibid.* 284 The Common Harrier Eagle (*Circus caetus gallicus*) .. found all over Southern and Central Europe.

Harrier (hæ-riar). Also 6 *haryer*, 7-8 *harier*. [app. f. HARE sb. + -IER; but perh. orig. the same word as HARRIER 1, associated with and referred to *hare*: cf. 2nd *quot.* 1576.]

1. A kind of hound, resembling the fox-hound, but smaller, used for hunting the hare.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 127 b. There bee haryers or buckehoundes. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 165 A hounde whiche is a perfect good haryer. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius's Dogs* in Arb. Garner III. 233 That kind of dog whom Nature hath endued with the virtue of smelling, and draweth into his nostrils the air of the scent of the beast pursued and followed .. we call *Lenerarius*, Harriers. 1679 BLOUNT *Enc. Tenures* 39 A Kenel of little Hounds called *Harriers*. 1723 *Land. Gas.* No. 6194/6 A Pack of Harriers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 217 Harriers in general are much slower in the pursuit than fox-hounds.

b. In *pl.* A pack of such hounds; including the persons, huntsmen and others, following the chase. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xx. The harriers had met at Willowby Camp. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal x*, The harriers met at Trevena.

2. A member of a 'hare-and-hounds' team.

1891 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/6 The first prize for the best costumed 'harrier' was awarded to Mr. E. J. Bagot. 1893 *Birkenhead News* 9 Dec. 7/3 A little diversion was caused through one of the Rock Ferry Harriers falling into a ditch in attempting to leap over it.

Harring: see HARR v.

†**Harrington**. Obs. exc. *Hist.* A brass farthing token, coined by John, Lord Harrington, under a patent granted him by James I in 1613.

[Now [1613] my lord Harrington obtained a Patent from the King for the making of Brasse Farthings, a thing that brought with it some contempt though lawful.' Spark 1st 14 *Years Jas.* I (1651) i. xxix. 56.]

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. i. 83, I will not bate a Harrington o' the summe. 1622 — *Magn. Lady* iv. iii. a 1639 WOTTON *Lett.* 12 Aug. in *Rel. Woll.* (1672) 558, I have lost four or five friends, and not gotten the value of one Harrington.

Harringtonite. *Min.* [f. proper name *Harrington* + -ITE.] A variety of Mesolite.

1834 *Edinb. New Philos. Mag.* XVII. 186 (Dana). 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 218 Harringtonite forms veins or layers in the .. greenstone of Portrush. 1868 *Dana Min.* § 381 The variety named Harringtonite by Thomson.

Harrisbuck. [Named after Sir W. C. Harris, by whom it was discovered in 1837: see *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1838 p. 2.] The Sable Antelope of South Africa, *Hippotragus niger*.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 187, I saw this morning three beautiful harrisbucks. 1876 MISS FREWER tr. *J. Verne's 3 Englishm. & 3 Russians* ix. 71 They brought down a couple of harrisbucks. 1894 LYDEKKER *Royal Nat. Hist.* II. 287.

Harrish, obs. form of HARSH.

Harrisite (hæ-ris-ait). *Min.* [f. proper name *Harris* + -ITE.] A variety of copper-glance, with cubic cleavage.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 14 *Harrisite*, a variety of cuprous sulphide, Cu₂S, occurring in the Canton mine, Georgia. 1868 *Dana Min.* § 61 *Harrisite* .. is chalcocite with the cleavage of galena.

†**Harro**, v. Obs. rare. (See *quots.*)

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 13 The swift fleeting of the Deer afore .. the hounds harroing after, as they had bin a number of skips too the spoyle of a karuell. 1825 JAMIESON, *To Harro, Harro*, v.n. and a., to huzza, to halloo.

Harroer, obs. f. HARRIER 1, HARROWER.

†**Harrohen**. Obs. rare-1. [f. HARROW v. 2 + HEN; cf. HARRIER 1 3.] The Hen-harrier.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulk.* 55 The harrohen or capped kyte.

Harrold, harrotte, obs. ff. HERALD.

Harrovian (hæ-rō-vi-ān), a. and sb. [f. mod. L. *Harrovi-a* Harrow + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Harrow school.

B. *sb.* One educated at Harrow.

1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* II. 177 The Harrow Shootings were abolished in 1771. The Harrovians deeply regretted the ending of their old amusement. 1885 *Althorpian* 28 Mar. 402/1 Many eyes besides those of Harrovians must recently have turned with interest .. to the great school upon the hill.

Harrow (hæ-rō), sb. 1. Forms: 4 *haru*, *harou*, *harewe*, 4-5 *harwe*, 5-6 *harow(e)*, 7 *harrowe*, 5- *harrow*. [ME. *harwe*, answering to an OE. **hearwe* or **hearge*: app. related to M.I.G. (MDu.) *harke*, Du. *hark* rake, also ON. *herfi*, *hervi* (Sw. *harf*, *hurf*, Da. *harv*) harrow; but the form-relations are obscure, and the ulterior origin uncertain.]

1. A heavy frame of timber (or iron) set with iron teeth or tines, which is dragged over ploughed land to break clods, pulverize and stir the soil, root up weeds, or cover in the seed. Sometimes made in two halves, and then locally called the *harrows*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12388 For plogh and haru [v.r. harwe, harou] cuth he dight. a 1350 *Childh. Yrus* 1365 (Mätz.) Ought .. þat scholde to harewe oþur to ploz, He coupe it wurchen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 268 Pise four .. harwed in an handwhile al holly scripture. With two harwes þat þei hadde .. Id est, vetus testamentum & nouum. [1393 C. xxii. 272 eythes.] a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1063 A harrow foreheld our with tyndez. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2

Harowe [*v.r.* harwe], *erpic.* 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 A barlie rake toothed, with yron and steele, like pair of harrowes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 23 b. The Harrowe, is an instrument crosse letused, to break the Cloddes withall, and to cover the seedes. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 626 The harrow is employed after the plough... to produce a more complete pulverization of the soil. 1897 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XI. 432/2 She was an adept at the management of cart and harrows. *fig.* 1824-46 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 382 Under the harrow of affliction.

b. With various defining words, as *Berwickshire harrow*, *† back harrow*; *revolving harrow*, a harrow of which the teeth are fixed on radiating arms, so as to revolve horizontally. Also *brake* (or *break*) *harrow* (BRAKE sb. 34), *BUSH HARROW*, *chain-harrow* (CHAIN sb. 19), etc.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 541 Breake the clods... and then with your back-harrowes runne ouer them againe. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* (1808) V. 420 Break-harrowes and rollers are almost as yet confined to a few proprietors. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 414 The Berwickshire harrow is the most perfect implement of the kind in general use.

c. Phrases and locutions.

1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 280 Cristene men may seye, as be poete seip in prouerbe—be frogge seide to be harwe, cursid be so many lordis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 It is an olde sayinge, The oxe is neuer wo, tyll he to the harrowe goo. 1802-13 BENTHAM *Rationale of Evidence* (1827) I. 385 note, Kept like toads under a harrow. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xii. vii. Placed, and held, under the harrow. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii. 'Ower mony maisters, as the paddock said to the harrow, when every tooth gae her a tig.' 1825 JAMIESON *s.v.*, 'To rin awa' with the harrow', applied to those who do not reason fairly; especially, when they go on, disregarding any thing that has already been said in reply. 1827 SCOTT *Yrnl.* (1802) II. 94 If I die in the harrows, as is very likely, I shall die with honour. 1829 *Spectator* 12 Oct., The Armenians and Cretans are already under the harrow.

2. *transf.* A similar contrivance used for other purposes: see *quots.*, and cf. HEARSE.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 48 b. They have imagined caltrappes, harrowes and other new trickes to defende the force of the horsemen. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xx. 3 Hee brought out the people... and cut them with sawes, and with harrowes of yron, and with axes. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. (R.), That David made the people of the Ammonites to pass under saws and harrows of iron is not safely imitable by Christian souldiers.

† b. A kind of sledge: also *harrow-sled*. *Obs.*

15... *Tourn. Tottenham* 203 in Hazl. *Ritson's Songs* (1877) 81 Sum brought gret harrows Ther husbandes for to hom fech. 1552 HULOET, *Harrowe sled, traha.*

c. In *Fortification*: see *quot.*

1788 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Harrow*, in *Fortification*, is a Gate made of timber, whose dimensions are commonly six by four inches, and six inches distant from each other, well fastened to three or four cross bars, and secured with iron.

d. In *Gold-mining*: see *quots.*

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria Gloss.* 613 Harrows are fixed to the pole of a puddling machine, and being dragged round, divide and mix the auriferous clays with water. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. v. The wash dirt being put into these, there was an iron ring held up by chains, having blunt spikes to it, which was called a *harrow*.

3. A diagonal arrangement of soldiers; also of migratory fowl in the air.

1876 HOLLAND *Sevensnoaks* xii. 158 The wild geese flying over... had called to Jim... and he had looked up at the huge harrow scraping the sky. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 643 (*temp. Edu. III.*) Let your men form a harrow on either side of the ridge. *Ibid.* 647 The four-deep harrow formation which gave strength to their array, and yet permitted every man to draw his arrow freely without harm to those in front.

4. [From the verb.] The act of harrowing.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 13 Scarcely the wave foamed white to the reckless harrow of oarsmen.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harrow-beam*, *-maker*, *-man*, *-pin*, *-tooth*; *harrow-shaped* adj.; *harrow-bull* [see BULL sb. 5], one of the pieces of wood which form the frame of the harrow; *harrow-cultivator*, a modification of the harrow supported on wheels; *harrow-spindle*, one of the 'slots' or crosspieces which are mortised through the 'bulls'; *harrow-tine* († *-tind*) = *harrow-tooth*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 An oxe-harowe, the whiche is made of sixe smal peces of timbre, called 'harowe-bulles'... in every bull are syxe sharpe peces of yren, called harowe tyndes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 662 Harrow-bulles, Harrow-teeth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An Harow or a 'harow maker, *erpicarius*. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 528 The 'harrow-man's attention... should be constantly directed to [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 229/2 'Harowe pynne, *chenille de herse*. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 67 'Harrow-shaped planks, set with sharp stones. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees), The smallest sort of them for 'harowe-spindles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An 'Harow toothe, *axillus*. 1826 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. Plough-graith and harrow-teeth!

Harrow, sb. 2 *dial.* = HARRE, hinge.

1528 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for... ye harrow of a gate. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.*, *Harrow* of a gate, the backer upright timber of a gate by which it is hung to its post.

Harrow (hæ'tou), v. 1 Forms: see HARROW sb. 1 [f. HARROW sb. 1: cf. mod.G. *harken* to rake, Sw. *harva*, Da. *harve* to harrow.]

1. *trans.* To draw a harrow over; to break up, crush, or pulverize with a harrow. So *harrow over*. *Harrow in*, to cover in (seed, etc.) by harrowing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21303 Pe toijer he saus efter be sede, Pe thrid it harus efter wit spede. 1377 [see HARROW sb. 1] c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Harwyn, *erpic.* 1530 PALSGR. 579/2 He that soweth his seedes must harowe the grounde by and by, for els the byrdes wyll eate it awaye. 1611 BIBLE Job xxxix. 10 Canst thou binde the Unicorn with his band in the furrow? or wilt thou harrow the valleys after thee? 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. ix. (1762) 52 Harrow over your ground, with a heavy wide-tooth'd harrow. 1778 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 13 When the farmer sows his seed, before he harrows it in. 1834 *Low Agric.* (1847) 412 In a fortnight or more after planting, the whole field is to be harrowed.

fig. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 482 To plow up thy heart, and harrow thy whole man. 1654 TRAPP *Comm.* Ps. xv. 4 It is evill to sow reports and slanders but worse to harrow them in.

b. *absolutely*.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vi. 19 Heggien ober harwen ober swyn ober gees dryue. 1555-73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 104 Harrowinge and sawinge upon a Sondaye. 1828 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 3 They will... plough, and harrow, and sow.

c. *intr.* (for *passive*). Of land: To suffer harrowing; to turn out under the harrow.

1841 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 183 It [soil] never failed... to harrow down as mellow as possible.

† d. *Back-harrow, bull-harrow*: see *quots.* *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Harrow* come when it is in grasse, called back harrowe, *actina, arrio*. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 208 Bull harrow it, that is with harrows without teeth.

† e. *transf.* To cut through as a harrow; to 'plough' (the sea, etc.). *Obs.*

1523 STANYHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 33 His lance staffe thee dust up turyste doth harrow. *Ibid.* iii. 76 The sea by our mariners with the oars cleene catted is harrowed.

3. To tear, lacerate, wound (physically).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. d. Peter* i. 16 The thorns harrowing his sacred head. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 119 The impatient Rider... With gallant Spurs harrows his mangled Sides. 1766 tr. *Bechford's Valthe* (1834) 67 Harrowing his cheeks with a few scratches.

† b. To tear up. *Obs.*

1604 A. SCOLOKER *Diaphantus* (1880) 36 Ile haue reuenge, or harrow vp my will.

4. To lacerate or wound the feelings of; to vex, pain, or distress greatly. (Rarely with *up*.)

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 44 It harrowes me with fear and wonder. *Ibid.* i. v. 16 I could a Tale vnfold, whose lightest word Would harrow vp thy soule. c 1650 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 305 Our thoughts are so pulled and harrowed this way and that way. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 565 Amaz'd I stood, harrow'd with grief and fear. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 485 The ambitious Wretch, whose discontented Soul Is harrow'd Day and Night. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 152 Dreadful stories, whereby the minds of good people... are harrowed up. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxviii. 337 His gentle nature was harrowed by the misery around him.

† b. To vex, disturb. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxi. x. 177 He [Julian] harrowed the memorial (*memoriam vexavit*) of Constantine, as one that had been a deviser of innovation.

† 5. To castrate. *Obs.*

1753 *Stewart's Trial* 139 He wants to harrow him [a horse] this spring. *Ibid.* 179 At the harrowing.

Hence *Harrowed ppl. a.*, *Harrowing vbl. sb.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 12 As moche plowynge and harowynge. 1552 HULOET, *Harrowed* after the maner of backe harrowynge, *pectitus*. 1705 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1891) XII. 225 After three ploughings and three harrowings, sowed millet. 1768 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Tr.* 41 The harrowed parts of the back of the unoffending seaman. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xvi. 'I cannot leave her', thought the harrowed Tancred. 1888 *Athenaeum* 11 Aug. 189/3 The inevitable harrowing of the reader's feelings.

Harrow (hæ'tou), v. 2 Forms: 1 *hergian*, 3 *herehen*, *herhen*, 3-4 *herzen*, 4 *herwen*, *herewe*, *harwe*, *harowe*, *haru*, *horu*, 4-5 *harewe*, 4-6 *harow* (e), *haro*, 6 *harow*, 6- *harrow*. [A by-form of HARRY v., OE. *hergian*, of which the pa. t. and pa. pple. *hergoede*, *hergod*, and vbl. sb. *hergung* regularly became in ME. *heruede*, *herwed*, *heruynge*, whence, by change of -er before cons. to -ar, and levelling, came ME. *haruwe*, *harowe*, *harrow*.]

trans. To harry, rob, spoil. a. Used especially in the phrase *to harrow hell*, said of Christ.

c 1000 [see HARROWING vbl. a.] a 1225 *St. Mark.* 10 *pu* herehede helle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26026 Of hell it harus be hard prisun. 13... *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 4469 Be him, þat heruede helle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 326 By hym that harwed [*v.r.* hariede, haried, harowed] helle. c 1500 *How Plowman lerned Pater-Noster* 39 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 211, I byleve in Jhesu Cryste, Whiche suffred dethe and harowed hell. 1589 *Hay any Work* 39 Let him tell what our Sauour Christ should do, if he did not harrow Hell. 1624 Bp. MOUNTAGG *Gagg* 218 This was before Christ harrowed Hell. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 374 Christ spoiled, or (as they were wont to speake) harrowed Hell. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 128 Christ hath harrowed hell.

b. In the general sense of HARRY v.

1606 J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Ct. Brit.* i. iii. xvi. 142 These Picts... did oft-times harrow the borders. 1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 112 The County of Gloucester, (which they have pitifully harrowed and spoiled). 1782 Sir W. JONES *Speech Reform. Parl.* Wks. 1790 VI. 719 They ravked and harrowed the people. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xv. Long harrow'd by oppressor's hand.

Hence *Harrowed ppl. a.*; *Harrowing* (OE. *hergung*) *vbl. sb.*, spoiling (of hell), also in general sense, plundering, sacking (of a country).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 228 Hell oncnæow Crist, ðaða heo forlet hyre hæfllingas ut, þurh ðæs Hælendes hergunge. a 1450 *Chester Pl.* xvii. (Harl. MS. 2013) See that you doe well, In pagente sett out the harrowinge of helle. 1586

WARNER *Alb. Eng.* i. vi. And then in harrowed Hell (Pyrrhus buried) he nor she, nor Theseus longer dwell. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 184 The harrowing and desolating of the Countrey. 1654 COKAINE *Dianæ* III. 234 He came to the harrowing of our Island. 1859 WEDGWOOD *Dict. Eng. Etymol.* s.v. *Harry*. The harrowing of hell was the triumphant expedition of Christ after his crucifixion, when he brought away the souls of the righteous who had been held captive in hell since the beginning of the world.

† *Harrow, haro* (hæ'tou), *int. Obs.* Forms: 4 *harou*, -ow, -awe, 4-6 *harowe*, *harrowe*, 4-7 *harrow* (5 a *rowe*), 5-7 *harro*, 6 *harrok*, *haroll*, 5- *haro*. [a. OF. *haro*, *harou*, *hareu*, *harol*, *harau*, *hero*, of obscure origin. The popular notion, found already in 14th c., that the expression was *ha Rou!*, a call upon Rou, Raoul, or Rollo, duke of Normandy, is not consistent with the OF. forms of the word.]

1. A cry of distress or alarm; a call for succour. *To cry harrow* (on any one): to denounce (a person's) doings. *Obs.* since c 1600. (Modern instances are either after ME., or from mod.F.)

13... *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 480 Sche... gradde 'Harow!' with gret rage. 1340 *Ayeb.* 37 Huanne þe man... nele arere þe heued to gode be 203re ne grede harou be sriste. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 100 Lat be Nicholas Or I wol crie, out, harrow, and allas. — *Reeve's T.* 152 Iohn... gan to crie harrow and weylaway Oure hors is lorn. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. vii. (1850) 6 Lete us cryen a rowe and oute, haro, out, out! harkyn to this home. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 66, I crye out harowe on them that so falsely haue belyed me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xii. x. 126 Thai rent thar hair, with harrow, and allas. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxviii. [clxxxiv.] 574 Out, harowe, what myschife is this. 1530 PALSGR. 501/2 My mother was afraide there had ben theves in her house, and she kryed out haroll alarome. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 46 Harrow and well away! After so wicked dede why livst thou longer day? a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodley XII.* 253 Harrow, alas! I swelt here as I go. [1863] SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. iv. 133 You may cry Haro upon me for a Cynic. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 208 Harowe! I cry on that vile crew.]

|| 2. In Law of Normandy and Channel Isles, in form *haro!*: see *quots.*

1686 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* § 43 (1822) 100 *Clameur de Haro*, is thus practised. When any man finds another entering upon his possessions... crying out three times *haro*, he in the king's name discharges any workmen... from proceeding or any person from employing them or others... afterwards he commences his action in the court. If he neglect so to do, then the person against whom the *haro* was cried, may... bring his action against him who cried *haro*. 1865 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xxiii. (ed. 2) 539 Encroachments on property are sometimes met by a very peculiar exclamatory appeal, called 'Ha! Ro!' repeated thrice. It is considered to be the remains of an old appeal to Rollo, Duke of Normandy, and is followed by action.

3. as *sb.* The calling of *harro!*; outcry.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 84 Panne cete we some harrowe full hastily at hande. 1535 STEWART *Grom. Scott.* (1858) I. 124 Their was no thing bot barrok, how and cry.

Harrower 1 (hæ'touə), [f. HARROW v. 1]

1. One who harrows land.

c 1440 *Nom.* in Wr. Wulcker 687/16 *Hic harpicator*, a harrower. 1552-72 HULOET, *Harrower*, when it is backe harrowed, or weeder, *sarritor*. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 140 Harrowers have usually 3d., or 2d. two quarters a day. 1688 R. HOLME *Armenury* III. 243/2 Good Plowman, Sower, Harrower, and Carter.

† 2. [f. HARROW sb. 1] A harrow-maker. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An Harow or a harow-maker (A. a Harower), *erpicarius*.

3. One who harrows (the soul, feelings).

1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 283 Harrowers of the soul and slow consumers of the body. 1889 WHITBY *Awaken. Mary Fennick* III. ii. 58 A glorifier of maudlin sentimentality, a harrower of feelings.

Harrower 2, *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 *harwere*, 6 *harroer*. [f. HARROW v. 2]

1. A spoiler: a by-form of HARRIER 1. *Harrower of hell*, an appellation of Christ.

c 1450 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 160 We xulle telle... How harwere of helle Was born this nyght.

2. A bird of prey; = HARRIER 1 3, q.v.

Harrowing, *vbl. sb.*: see HARROW v. 1 and 2.

Harrowing (hæ'tou'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. HARROW v. 1] That harrows or lacerates the feelings; acutely distressing or painful.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. vi. My soul with harrowing anguish torn. 1884 COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 279 Other details yet more harrowing... were presented to the jury.

Hence *Harrowingly adv.*, *Harrowingness*.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 179 Scarcely any single figure so divinely yet harrowingly expressive. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 19 The prayer for annihilation is more harrowingly terrific. 1883 *Academy* 29 Dec. 426 The... tragic and sordid harrowingness [of life].

† *Harry*, sb. 1 *Obs.* [f. HARRY v.] The act of harrying; devastation, molestation, vexation.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 157 Ne þorgh non oþer harie to do him reise his schelde.

Harry (hæ'ri), sb. 2 Also 4-7 *Herry*. [ME. *Herry*, from *Henry* by assimilation of *nr* to *rr*; *er* subseq. becoming *ar*, as in HARRY v.] A familiar equivalent of the Christian name Henry (whence also the feminine name *Harriet*, originally

= Henriette); used also in transferred applications, and as part of many appellatives.

I. 1. The proper name.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Prolog.* 34 And therfore Herry Bailly by thy feith Be thou naft() wrooth. 1519 *Interlude 4 Elem.* in Hazl. *Doddsley* I. 30 The most wise prince the seventh Herry. 1648 MILTON *Sonnet to Lucretia*, Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song [etc.].

2. As a generic name for: a. A country fellow (? obs.). b. A young Englishman of a low-class type: cf. 'ARRY.

1796 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Harry, a country fellow. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, Harry, a country man, a rude boor. 1874 *All Year Round* XII. 617 We have all been introduced to Harry at home... We do not style him 'Arry, as some offensively and in the worst taste do.

3. pl. *Harrys* or *King Harrys*: playing cards of the second quality.

1844 *Bradshaw's Jnl.* 16 Apr. (in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 1867, 63) The best cards are called Moguls, the others Harrys and Highlanders. 1866 in *Stationer & Fancy Trades Register* 1 Sept. (ibid.), The different qualities of cards are distinguished as Moguls, Harrys, Highlanders, and Merry Andrews. 1867 *Fry Playing-Card terms* (ibid. 64) Harrys, so called from the device on the wrappers.

II. With qualification, *Old, Lord, Blind*.

4. *Old Harry*: A familiar name for the Devil: see also *OLD* and *NICK*. To play *Old Harry* with: to play the devil or the mischief with; to work mischief upon; to ruin.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) III. 54 In the north of England *Old Harry* is also one of the popular names of the devil. 1796 in GROSS *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*. 1844 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. viii. There is none but *Old Harry*, as I know of, that can match ye. 1837 MARRVAT *Dog-fend* xlviii. They've played *Old Harry* with the rigging. 1842 BARHAM *Inglot. Leg.*, *Merch. Venice* Moral, Pitch Greek to *old Harry*, and stick to Conundrums! 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II. ix. These evening damps and chills play *Old Harry* with one's bronchial tubes.

5. (See *quots.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Old Harry*, a Composition used by Vintners, when they bedevil their Wines. 1796 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Old Harry*, a composition used by vintners to adulterate their wines.

6. By the *Lord Harry*: a form of swearing; of doubtful origin.

1607 CONGREVE *Old Back* II. i. By the *Lord Harry* he says true. 1708 MOTTEUX *Kabala* IV. xx. (1737) 87 Sound, Friend, in the *Lord Harry's* Name. 1821 BYRON *Epigr. Braziers' Addr. Caroline*, By the *Lord Harry*! They'll find... much more. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* xv. Then, by the *Lord Harry*... if the Devil wins this time, you shall be the prize show of the mad-house!

7. *Blind Harry*: see *BLIND* a. 16.

III. Combinations.

8. In apposition: *Harry-banning*, a local name of the three-spined stickleback. *Harry-bird*, the Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus major*). *Harry Denchman*, *Harry Dutchman*, local names of the hooded or Danish crow. † *Harry-lion*, 'a horse-godmother' (Halliwell). *Harry-long-legs*, the crane-fly or daddy-long-legs. † *Harry-ruffian*, a swaggerer.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Stickle-backs, Hackles: or 'Harry bannings, are naught and unwholesome. 1776 *Eng. Gazetteer* s.v. *Pembrokeshire*, The puffin and the 'Harry-bird breed in holes, and commonly in those of the rabbits. 18... W. G. WATERS *Words not in Forby* in *Norfolk Arch.* VIII. 167 'Harry Denchman, the Danish crow. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 86 Hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*). 'Harry Dutchmen. 1607 Christmas Prince (1816) 33 Good-wife Spiggot... her self stalked in the midst like a great 'Harry-Lion (as it pleased the audience to term it). 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. 338 We have also this month a 'Harry-long-legs. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 14 Sept. A 'Harry Longlegs... after much trial to catch, eluded me. 1821 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 160 She has caught a 'Harry-long-legs and holds it by one of its shanks. 1609-10 CORBET *Elegie on Ravis* Poems (1807) 5 When I past Paules, and travell'd in that walke Where all our Brittain-sinners sweare and talk; Ould 'Harry-ruffians, bankrupts, southsayers.

9. *attrib.* *Harry groat*, a groat coined by Henry VIII; the *old Harry groat*, is that which bears the king's head with a long face and long hair. *Harry noble*, a gold coin of Henry VI. *Harry racket*, a name of Blindman's buff. *Harry sovereign*, a sovereign of Henry VII or Henry VIII.

1633 MARMION *Antiquary* II. in Hazl. *Doddsley* XIII. 456 A piece of antiquity; sir, 'tis English coin; and if you will needs know, 'tis an old 'Harry groat. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 26 In Henry the Eighth's time, (when a Harry-groat was the chiefest Silver-Coyne). 1456 *Sc. Acts* 725. II. c. 7 Mone of vper cuntreis... sik as the 'henry Inglist noble. 1488 *Ld. High Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 80 Item, in Hari nobilis and salutis fourti and ane. 1497 *Ibid.* 345 Item, to Hannis, gunnar, a quartar of ane Harj nobill. 1611 CORRE. *Capiflow*, a play... not much unlike our 'Harry-racket, or Hidman-blind. *Ibid.*, *Cline-mucette*, the game called Hodman-blind; *Harrie-racket*; or, are you all hid. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 371 She hath old 'harry sovereigns... to give away on her death bed.

Harry (hæ'ri), *v.* Forms: 1 *herzian*, 2-4 *herzian*, 3 *herezen*, *herzien*, *herien*, 3-4 *herzen*, 4 *herizien*, *harre*, *hare*, *harl*, 4-7 *hery* (e), 5 *heryzen*, 4-6 *hary* (e), 6-9 *Sc. herry*, 7 *harrie*, 6-*harry*. See also *HARROW* v. 2 [OE. *herzian*, *herian*, = OLG. *heron*, MLG. *heren*, *hergen* VOL. V.

(*heregen*, *herien*), OHG. *harjōn*, *herjōn*, *heron*, MHG. *heren*, *herjen*, *herigen*, *hergen*, ON. *herja*, Da. *hærge*:—OTeut. type **harjōjan*, f. **harjo*-host, army, HERE sb. It is notable that in this word the OE. *g* from *j*, though originally palatal (cf. pple. *heriende* in *Ælfred's Orosius*), passed over into the guttural spirant, giving *w* in ME. This prob. took place first before the back vowels, in pa. t. *herzode*, pa. pple. *herzod*, vbl. sb. *herzung*, whence, by extension, the ME. present, *herwehe*, *herwe*, *harwe*, *HARROW* v. 2, beside the normal *herje*, *heryhe*, *herry*, *harry*. In ME. the native word may have run together with OF. *harier*, *herier*, *herrier*, in same sense.]

1. *intr.* To make predatory raids or incursions; to commit ravages.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 19 Pa Cwenas herziad hwilum on ða Norðmen. *Ibid.* II. § 1 He was heriende & feohtende fiftig wintra. a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 794 (Earle) 59 Pa hæðenan on Norðhymbrum hergodon. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1014 (Earle) 151 Hi... sceoldan... ealle setzadere faran and herjian. c 1205 LAV. 14000 þurh þi lond heo ærneð, and hærieð, and berneð. c 1265 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 6 They passed through the country and herried and slew wherever they came. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 86 Harrie and make havock of all. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II. iii. Harrying for victuals. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i. The Prussians were harrying and ravaging about Metz. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. v. 312 The Danes spread themselves over the country, harrying.

2. *trans.* To overrun (a place or territory) with an army; to ravage by war or invasion; to lay waste, sack, pillage, spoil.

c 1205 LAV. 1640 He... herjede þat lond. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 280 The scottis men all cokdail fra end till end thair heryt hail. c 1460 BALT. *Otterbourne* 14 in *Percy's Rel.* And boldly brente Northomberlonde, And haried many a towyn. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotties* 209 How the country hath been ouer runne, spoyled and heried. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. xlii. (1591) 143 Italie he harried as a conquered country. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas.* II. Wks. (1711) 31 The earl of Huntly burnt and herried all the lands of the earl of Murray. 1690 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1847) 500/1 The Saxons with perpetual landings and invasions harried the South coast of Britain. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 73 One band... harried the county of Wicklow. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 1. 6 Pirate-boats were harrying the herring coast of the island.

† b. *spec.* To despoil *hell*; as said of Jesus Christ after his death; = *HARROW* v. 2 a. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 For to be time cam þat he herjede helle. a 1240 *Loftson in Cott. Hom.* 205 [He] þurh his holl passion werp þene deouel adun and heriede helle. a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 1446 Til þat our laured harid (v.r. heried) hell. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 3032 This helle entered Jhesu... And of alle saviels there inne he heriede it.

c. To rob (birds' nests). The current word in mod.Sc.

1637-90 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxxii, I was informed, that some parichoners... did herit craw nests. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* VII. Mony a kittiwake's and lungie's nest hae I harried up among thae very black rocks. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 75, I had come over to harry gledes' nests.

3. To harass (persons) by hostile attacks, forced exactions, or rapacity; to despoil.

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 29340 þan þat pouer men ouer-lais, and herijs (v.r. robes) þam. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1779 He herjed vp al Israel. 1900-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XIII. 34 Sum is put out of his possessioun; Sum herreit, and on creddens dynis. 1635 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 148 It is his honour His servants should not be herried and undone in His service. 1766 BURNS *Addr. Beelzebub* 37 While they're only poind't and herriet. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* VIII. Harried and undone!—body and gudes!

b. To drive forth stripped of house or goods. *Sc.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 135 Sic vane hope... has gat mony of vs be hareyt furth of house and herbery. 1554 ABR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 49 Quhasa... hurits ony uther man and hareis him out of house and harbarie. 1603 JAS. I. *Sp. Hampton Cr.* Confer. in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* x. i. I will make them conform themselves; or else I will harry them out of the land, or else do worse. 1755 JOHNSON s.v., In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress... as—'he harried me out of house and home'; that is, he robbed me of my goods and turned me out of doors.

4. To worry, goad, torment, harass; to maltreat, ill-use, persecute; to worry mentally.

a 1400-50 Alexander 484 And othire harlotry 3e hant þat heris þe goste. 1530 PALSGR. 579/1 Why do you harie the poore felowe on this facyon? 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 214 He was haunted and harried with the horrible apparitions and spectres of Furies. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* IV. 8 Being wearied with harrying those poor bodies in such fashion, they cast them all battered to pieces into the Sea. 1764 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Taylor* 22 May, That your mind should be harried it is no wonder. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 358 Thou their tool, set on to plague... and harry me.

† 5. To ravish, violate. *Obs.*

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XII. vi. Thus in his sight to have his mistress harry'd. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. IV. Wks. 1878 II. 36 He harried her among a throng of Panders.

6. To plunder, carry off in a marauding raid (cattle, etc.). Now *Sc.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 115 The cattell being harried by the one and the other. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. II. 352 They... harrie and drive away prizes both of men and cattell. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xix. Harried the wives of Greenlaw's goods. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. VI. VIII. (1849) 288 Herrying the webs and yarn of the country wives.

7. To drag. *Obs.* or *dial.*

13... E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 178 Sembled þay were, Herjed out of vche hyrne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4305 (Harl. MS. 6923. II. 62), And deuylls salle harre hym up evene In the ayre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv.* T. P. 97. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* xxiv. (1884) 53 Than anon þe holy mayde was haried forth to turment. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/2 Haryyn, or drawyn, *trahicio*. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* VII. 429 Then the corps... were haried to Thamys syde, where... there in the rubbush & sande... they buried or conueyed these... bodies. 1530 PALSGR. 579/2 He haried hym aboute as if he were a traytour. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. III. § 4. 73 Like wild horses drawing a coach... harrying and herling their Maister at their pleasure. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Harrie*, pull violently. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gynaike* I. 17 Harrieng the virgin thence. 1845 EMILY BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xxxiv. 280 'Th' devil's harried off his soul', he cried.

† *Harry*, *int.* *Obs.* Also 5 *harrer*, 6-7 *aree*. A call to a horse; = *HAIT*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 221/2 Hayht, harry. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 9 Harrer, Morelle, iofurther, hte, And let the ploghe stand. 1599 MINSHKU *Sp. Dict.*, *Harre* (Sp.), a voice of carsters to their horses, saying, aree, gee, haight, etc.

† *Harry-carry*. *Obs.* (See *quots.*, and cf. *HURRY-CURRY*).

1493-4 *Ordinance in Yarmouth Bk. Entries* (Norf. *Archaeol.* (1855) IV. 262) Now of late divers of the same inhabitants have devised carts, called Harry Carries, and the owners of the same being called Harry Carries, set... boys and girls to go with the said carts... Every harry carry man, keeping a harry carry to get money by the same, shall keep to go with the same one hable man. 1870 THORNBOURNE *Tour Eng.* II. xix. 37 These narrow rows [at Yarmouth] created a necessity for a special low, long narrow vehicle, first introduced in Henry the Seventh's time, and hence popularly known as 'Harry-carries'.

Harrying (hæ'ri'ing), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see the vb. [OE. *herzung*, f. *herzian* to *HARRY*: see -ING 1.] Warlike incursion; devastation, laying waste; ravaging, plundering, raiding.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. ix. [xi.] (1890) 42 Seo hergung was þurh Alaricum Gotena cnyng geworden. c 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 994 (Earle) 132 note, Hi... worhton þæt mæste yfel... on bærnætte and heregunge and on man slyhtum. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 90 in O. E. *Misc.* 108 To werie þat lond wip hunger and wip herivege. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 194 The herieing of Bothuille Mure. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. VIII. 216 The coasts of Britain... desolated by their harrying.

Harry-net. *Obs.* or *dial.* The same as *HARRY-WATER net*: see below.

1805 *Leslie of Powis* 79 (Jam.) He does not know what a harry-net is. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Harry-net*, a net with such small meshes, and so formed, as to take even the young and small fish.

† *Harry-Soph.* *Obs.* [Shortened from *Henry-Sophister*, latinized *Sophista Henricianus*, as given by Fuller: see *quot.* 1661. (By an academic joke referred to Gr. *ἐπισκοπος* very wise.)] A class of students in the University of Cambridge: see *quots.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 151 *An Henry-Sophister*. So are they called, who after four years standing in the University, stay themselves from commencing Bachelors of Arts, to render them... more capable of preferment. Several reasons are assigned of their name... The truth is this, in the reign of King Henry the eighth, after the destruction of Monasteries, learning was at a loss, and the University... stood at a gaze what would become of her. Hereupon many Students staid themselves, two, three, some four years, as who would see, how their degrees, (before they took them) should be rewarded and maintained. 1795 *Genl. Mag.* 20 (Farmer) A Harry, or errant Soph... is one who, having kept all the terms, by statute required previous to his law-act, is *hoc ipso facto* entitled to wear the same garment, and, thenceforth, ranks as bachelor, by courtesy. 1824 *Cambridge Univ. Cal.* 38 A student who has declared for Law or Physic, may put on a full-sleeved gown, when those of the same year, who go out at the regular time, have taken their degree of Bachelor of Arts. He is then styled a Harry-Soph (ἐπισκοπος).

† *Harry-water*, a. and sb. Also 6 *herrie-water*. [f. *HARRY* v. + *WATER*.]

1. *adj.* That harries or despoils the water. As sb., short for *harry-water net*, a kind of net with meshes so small as to catch very small fish.

1579 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI. c. 89 That destroys the Smoltes and frye of Salmound... be Polkes, Creilles, Trammel-nets, and Herrie-waters.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. *drag-net*.

1554 LINDSAY *Monarchie* 4761 Their herrywater they spred in all countries. 1600 A. SYMONSON *Christ's Test. Unf.* E viij (Jam.) [The doctrine of Purgatory] is ane herrie-water-net, and hath ouer-spread the whole waters. 1609 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 488 (Jam.) Alexander had fished the whole world with his herrie-water-net.

Harse, -er, obs. ff. *HARSH*, *HAWSE*, *HAWSER*.

Harsegaye, var. of *ARCHEGAY*, *Obs.*

1876 in *Vocab. Milit. Dict.*

† *Harsell*, v. *Obs.* rare. [a. F. *harseler*, in 15th c. *harseller*, for *herceler*, f. OF. *herser* to *har-row*.] *trans.* To aggravate, exacerbate.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 614 He... in stead of appeasing, doth harsell and wring them.

Harsh (hā'sh), a. Forms: 3-6 *harsh*, 4 *arsh*, 5 *harske*, *hars*, 6 *harse*, *harshe*, *har(r)sh* (e), 6-7 *harrish*, 6- *harah*. [ME. *harsh*, a northern word, found from c 1300, agrees in form (but hardly in sense) with OSw. *harsh*, Sw. *hårsh*, Da. *harsh* rank, rancid, rusty (as bacon), not recorded in ONorse; also in form and sense with

MLG. and mod.G. *harsch* harsh, rough. As a general Eng. word, *harsh* (*harrish*) is not found before 16th c. There is a northern by-form *HASK*.

Ultior etymology obscure: conjectured to be a deriv. in *-sh*, of *hard* (quasi *hardsh*), or of the root *har-* in *harm*.
1. Disagreeably hard and rough to the touch; coarse in texture; rugged.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21343 Leon dantand harsk and herd.
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 278 Ine to arsk hare he was cled. *1a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1084 Harske as a hundefisch. So was he hyde of pat hulke hally al over! 1513 *DOUGLAS Buce* iv. x. 9 Amang buskis harsk. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* i. 36 A kinde of harsh haire like goates. 1606 N. BAXTER *Sidney's Ourania* Dii, Our spokes beene blunt rude harrish uncouth. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 516 The Pith and the Kernel. are both of a harsh substance. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 322 An old Horse's Mouth being naturally harsh and thin of Flesh upon the Roof. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iv. 85 Volcanic ash and dust feel harsh to the finger.

2. Repugnant or unpleasant to other bodily senses.
a. Unpleasantly rough to the taste; astringent.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Harske, or haske, as sundry frutys (P. hars, or harske). 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. vii. (1541) 20b, (Grapes) which are in taste bytter or harryshe. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* Ded. (1580) A ij b, This fruite. male perhaps in the first tastynge, seeme somewhat rough and harshe in the mouthe. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 40 Such Astringtion is found in Things of an Harrish Tast. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 3, I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 139 The water. is so harsh that it cannot be drunk. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 258 Black Oxide of Mercury. is. of a harsh taste.

b. Disagreeably rough to the ear; jarring, discordant.

1830 [implied in HARSHNESS]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 49 He was harrish of voyce, but yet eloquent. 1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. xxvii. § 2 Certain harsh and vmpassant discords. 1630 MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 20 And with harsh din Broke the fair musick. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 65 The Men have a harsh Language, and speak rattling in the Throat. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 217 Loud and harsh as the scream of the peacock. 1898 W. MINTO in *Bookman* Nov. 56/2 They are the only harsh notes in a volume of delightful verse.

c. Of rough aspect; unpleasant or inharmonious to the eye; forbidding.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 200 His face tanned, and all his lineaments. harsh and blackened by the sun. 1837 W. LIVINGSTON *Capt. Bonaventure* III. 141 The red glare of the fires upon these wild groups and harsh faces. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* i. 177 The energy and harsh proportions, sometimes reaching the height of caricature. in the bronze and terra-cotta figures. 1894 WILSON *Cycl. Photogr.* 179 A picture without half tones is harsh.

d. Disagreeable or forbidding in general physical effect; attended with discomfort; rough, rude.

1613 PURCHASE *Pilgrimage* (1614) 422 The Kirgessen. Itesellit, harsh names of harsher people in those most harsh and horrid deserts. 1681 DRYDEN *Obs. & Akit.* To Rdr., The physician. prescribes harsh remedies to an inveterate disease. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND ii. The harsh and boisterous state of the weather. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 211 A cache of meat deposited. in this harsh wilderness.

3. Repugnant or roughly offensive to the feelings; severe, rigorous, cruel, rude, rough, unfeeling. a. Of actions, systems, etc.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 503 (R.) His speech was not harsh nor churlish, but very mild and pleasant, as appeareth by the letters he wrote. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 289 It can neuer be, They will digest this harsh indignitie. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* i. iii. (1850) 55 Whatever crime's the cause Of this harsh sentence. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss A. Wortley* 21 Aug., Repent of your harsh censure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 90 Under the harsh administration of Laud.

b. Of persons.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 431 (N.) The verie shining force of excellent vertue, though in a very harrish subject. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* IV. i. 123 Not in thy soale: but on thy soule harsh Jew Thou mak'st thy knife keene. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 328 As conquerors, they have imitated the policy of the harshest of that harsh race. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 109 He is a harsh master to his servants.

4. Repugnant to the understanding or taste; grating upon the mind or aesthetic faculty; strained, forced; lackingsmoothness, unpleasing, ungraceful.

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 12 Easie to be vnderstood, without harrish absurdity. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* Pref. i Though the beginning may seeme harsh. a pleasanter Discourse ensues. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 38 It sounds very harsh to say we eat and drink ideas. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* 130 No harsh transitions Nature knows. 1897 GRENELL & HUNT *Adya* 'Innoo' iii. 10 An accusative after *nootev*, 'fast to the world' is very harsh.

5. Comb. a. Parasynthetic, as *harsh-featured*,

-mannered, *-syllabled*, *-tongued*, *-voiced* adjs. b.

Adverbial, as *harsh-blustering*, *-echoing*, *-grating*,

-resounding, *-sounding* adjs. c. + *Harsh-wood*,

a name for Knapweed, *Centaurea Scabiosa* (Sir J. Hill *Herb. Brit.* 1760).

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 155 Thy threat'ning voice,

*Harsh-echoing from the hills. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery*

Pref. (1874) 14 Uncouth shapes, *Harsh-featur'd. rude of limb.

a 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* (1775) II. 75 (Jod.) Barm *harsh-grating.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. iii. 135 With *harsh

resounding Trumpets dreadful bray. 1595 — *John* iv. ii.

150 In rude *harsh sounding rimes. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I.

1. 30 *Harsh-tongued! thou ever dost suspect me. 1850

LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 73 Wisdom is not *harsh-voiced.

Harsh, *v. rare*. [f. prec. adj.]

+ *1. intr.* To give a harsh sound; to creak. *Obs.*

1583 STANVHURST *Eneis* i. (Arb.) 32 Gates with the metal dooe creake in shrilledat harshing. *Ibid.* ii. 63 At leingth with rounseful, from stock vntrunked, yt harsheth.

2. *trans.* To rub or clash roughly against.
1889 H. A. C. DUNN *Fencing* vii. 98 The defender parries tierce with a crisp tap, taking care not to harsh his blade.

Harshen (hā'ish'n), *v. rare*. [f. HARSH *a.* + -EN *v.*] *trans.* To render harsh.

1844 *Mirror* III. 123/1 Sounds of harmony, harshened into discord. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxii. A soured and harshened spirit. 1880 BERTHA THOMAS *Violin-Player* II. x. 248 In a strange harshened accent.

Harshish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat harsh.

1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ii, How to Jonah sounded harshish, Get thee up and go to Tarshish.

Harshly (hā'ish'li), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY *2.*] In a harsh or disagreeably rough manner; roughly, rudely, discordantly, unpleasantly, severely, unfeelingly, etc.: see the adj.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 437 Pe maydyne. hynt hymne harshly be he hare. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 7 'Twill sound harshly in her eares. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 32 Although yt sholde be improperlye or harshly applied. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 537 Like ripe Fruit. Gatherd, not harshly pluckt. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 503 Truths Not harshly thundered forth, or rudely pressed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 214 A harsh code harshly enforced.

Harshness (hā'ish'nes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being harsh; unpleasant roughness, discordance, severity, rigour, etc.: see the adj.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Agnes* 122 With harshnes he can hir assaile. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 19 For harshnes of hir carlich throt. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 15 To avoyde all maner harshenes. when many consonantes come betwene the vowels. 1598 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 86 Harts tung. hath a byndynge taste with an harshness. 1693 ADDISON *tr. Virg. Georg.* iv. Wks. 1721 I. 21 Luscious sweets that. Correct the harshness of the racy Juice. a 1784 BLAIR *Lect.* xviii. 18 Harshness arises from unusual words; from forced inversions. and too much neglect of smoothness and ease. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 289 My needful seeming harshness, pardon.

+ **Harshy**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -Y.] Of harsh quality or character.

1583 STANVHURST *Eneis* iii. (Arb.) 77 Theartoo skriches harshy rejoyning. 1607 BARLEY-BREAKS (1877) 28 The harshie rocks are all to totters rent.

Harsk, *obs.* forms of HARSH.

Harlet: see HASLET.

Harst, a *Sc.* form of HARVEST.

+ **Harstrang**, *horestrong*. *Obs. Herb.*

[*Introd.* 1562 from Du. *harstrang*, = Ger. *harnstrenge* strangury, f. *harn* urine + *strenge* tightness, rigidity.] Hog's Fennel, *Peucedanum officinale*.

1598 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 83 b, *Peucedanum* is named. in Duch Har strang, and because we haue no other name for it. it may be called in Englishe also Har strang. *Ibid.* 84 Harstrang. will make hys hede ache and be busy that gathereth it. 1598 LYTE *Doctens* ii. cviii. 298 It is called. in Englishe also *Peucedanum*, *Horestrong*, or *Horestrange*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 430 If the head be annoiued with Castoreum incorporat with oile of roses and Harstrang. 1879 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Harstrang*, or *Horestrong*.

Hart (hā't), *Forms*: 1 heorut, heorot, 1-4 heort, 3-6 hert, 4-6 herte, 5-6 harte, 5- hart.

[ME. *hert*, OE. *heort*, *heorot* = OLG. *hirot* (MDu., Du. *hert*, LG. *hart*), OHG. *hiruz*, *hirz* (MHG. *hîrz*, Ger. *hirsch*, from earlier *hîrsz*), ON. *hýrt* (Sw., Da. *hiort*) = OTeut. **herut*, perh. = **herwut*, **herwut*, with dental formative -t, appended to a stem cognate with *L. cervus*; perh. related to Gr. *kepar* - horn, as if = 'the horned']

1. The male of the deer, esp. of the red deer; a stag; *spec.* a male deer after its fifth year.

c 805 *Vesp. Psalter* xliij. 211 Swe swe heorut gewillað to wællum wetra. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Nan heort ne onscunde mæne leon. *c* 1205 LAV. 2666a Swa hund bene heort driuð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 376 Wo so. slou hert ober hynde. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1121 (*Dido*) Ne hound for hert or wilde bor or der. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxv. (1495) 134 As it fayth in horses, camelles, and hartes. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 226 As the hart renneth to the water. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* ii. v. 889 Your Hart is. the fourth yeare a Stagge, the fift yeare a great Stag, the sixt yeare a Hart. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlii. 1 As the Hart paneth after the water brookes. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. i. 289 To find out the Harbour or Layer of a Hart. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. ii. See him dart O'er stock and stone like hunted hart.

+ b. *Hart of grease*, a fat hart. *Hart of ten*,

a hart with ten bristles on his horns. *Hart royal*,

a hart that has been chased by a royal personage.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1750 Gyrfacouns y-muwed & white stedes, & hertes of gresse y wene. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 240 Hys proud hertes of gresse Bereth no chartur of pes. *c* 1550 *Adam Bell* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* (1868) III. 421 Eche of them slew a hart of grece The best they could there see. 1598 MANWOOD *Leaves Forest* 24 b, If the King or Queene doe hunt or chase him, and he escape away aliue, then. he is called a Hart Royal. *Ibid.* iv. § 6. 28 When a Hart is past his sixt yeere, he is generally to be called a Hart of Tenn. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. ii. A great, large deer! Tenn. What head? *John.* Forked: a hart of ten. 1694 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 6 If hunted by the King, a *Hart Royal*. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, There is a pleasure in looking at a hart of grease.

2. Comb., as *hart-like* adj., *hart-skin*; *hart-*

berry, a local name of the Bilberry; + *hart-*

bramble, *Buckthorn*; + *in*

+ *hart-fly*, an insect, ? the

horse, tr. Gr. *ἵππoλαφος*, 'lit. the horse-deer,

perhaps the rusa, *Cervus Aristotelis*' (Liddell &

Scott); + *hart-hound*, a stag-hound; + *hart-root*,

hart's-root (see quot.); + *hart's-balls* = *hart's*

truffles; + *hart's black* (see quot.); + *hart's-crest*,

the imaginary horns on the forehead of a cuckold;

+ *hart's-eye*, a plant: see quot.; + *hart's-head*

(see quot.); + *hart's-trefoil*, Melilot = *HART-*

CLOVER; + *hart's-truffle*, a kind of underground

fungus (*Elaphomyces*); + *hart-thorn* [tr. L.

spina cervina], *Buckthorn*, *Rhamnus catharticus*;

+ *hart-wolf*, a fabulous animal, a hybrid between

a deer and a wolf.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 332 Cnua bonne *heorot brembel

leaf. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, **Hart Evil* (with Farriers), the

Stag-evil, a Rheum or Defluxion, that falls upon the Jaws

and other Parts. of a Horse, which hinders him from eating.

1810 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xviii. (1611) 152 As the *Hart-

fly Beetle, Ladi-cow, [etc.] 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldry*

vii. (1877) 59 Greyhounds, *hartboundes, buckehoundes,

and begles. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. iv. *Handicrafts*

402 With *Hart-like legs. 1611 COTGR., *Libanot*, Hearbe

Frankincense. *Hart-root. 1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*,

*Harts-root, *libanotis* [= rosemary]. 1823 CRABB *Technol.*

Dict., *Hart-Root*, the *Athamanta* of Linnaeus. 1866 *Trans.*

Bot., *Hart's-balls, *Elaphomyces*. 1851 *Dict. Archit.*, *Hart's

Black, that substance remaining. after the spirits, volatile

salt and oil, have been extracted from hartshorn. when..

levigated it answers the purpose of painters nearly as well

as ivory black. 1600 J. LANE *Tel-trouts* Message 44 The

married men might. shunne the *Harts crest to their hearts

content, With cornucopia, Cornewall, and the home. 1607

TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 126 Elaphoscum: (that is, as some

call it *Harts eye, others Hart-thorne, or grace of God,

others wild Ditany). 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 26 (Clouds) in

the form of the letter V, jagged on each side. called by the

water-men the *Harts-head. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 An

*Hartskeyn. nembris. 1604 HARRINGTON *Sch. Salerne* in

Babes Bk. 255 In the Summer-time I chiefly commend

garments of Harts-skinnes, and Calves-skins. 1640 PARKIN-

SON *Theat. Bot. Table*, *Harts Trefoile is Melilot. 1666

Treas. Bot. 389 *Deer balls*, a synonym of *Hart's Truffles.

Elaphomyces. 1607 *Hart-thorne [see *hart's-eye*]. 1611

FLORIO, *Spina cervina*, the wilde Hartthorne. 1577 EDEN

& WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 295 *Harte Woolfes. engenderd

eyther of a Woolfe and a Hynde, or a Hart and a bitch

Woolfe. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 166 They

have. Hart-Wolves brought up to hunt their own kinde.

Hart, *obs.* f. HEART; *obs. var. art* (see BR).

Hart-clover, *hart's clover*. [f. HART:

see quot. 1664.] A name for Melilot.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 120 Deos wyrt þe man. heort-clæfre

nenneð. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 644/36-7 *Hoc trifolium*,

hartclauer. *Hic sicassia*, *idem*. 1664 R. TURNER *Botana-*

logia 199 In English Melilot, Kings Claver, and Harts

Claver, because Deer delight to feed upon it. 1674-91 RAY

N. C. Words 35 *Hart-claver*, Melilot. 1879 *Prior Plant-n.*,

Hart's Clover.

Harte, *obs.* f. ART *sb.*; also of HEART, *q.v.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nycolas* 56 His fadir. Gert in

forme hyme. In liberale hartas. *Ibid.* *Eugenia* 52 Scho

had leyrte. Of þe sewine sciens al þe harte.

|| **Hartebeest**, *hartebeest* (hā'tēbēst, hā't-

bēst). [S. Afr. Du., f. Du. *hert* hart + *beest* beast.]

A kind of antelope (*Alcephalus caama*) common in

South Africa.

1866 SPARRMAN *Voy Cape G. H.* II. xiv. 199 The hartebeest

is the most common of all the larger gazels. 1884

BURCHELL *Trav.* II. 99 One of our party fell in with the

fresh remains of a *kaama* or *hartebeest*. 1834 PRINGLER

Afr. Sk. 11 Where the gnu, the gazelle and the hartebeest

graze. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 198, I saw a mag-

nificent herd of hartebeeste quietly grazing.

Harth(e), *obs.* form of HEARTH.

Hartheled, *obs.* var. of *hardled*, *HURDLED*.

Harth-pace, *erron.* f. HALF-PACE: cf. HATHPACE.

1. The horn or antler of a hart; the substance obtained by rasping, slicing, or calcining the horns of harts, formerly the chief source of ammonia.

c 1000 Sax. Leechb. I. 234 Wip heafod sare, heortas hornas axan fil penega gewæge drinc. c 1400 Pallad. on Husb. i. 937 Brent hertis horn. 1578 LYTE Dodoens iv. lxxx. 544 Putting thereto Hartes horn burnt and washed. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. 335 So of the suffits of a torch, doe Painters make a velvet blacke... so of burnt Hart's horn a sable. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER Cent. Inv. § 83 A Rasping-Mill for Hart's-horn. 1718 QUINCY Compl. Disp. 8 The Spirit of Animals, as what is procur'd from Hartshorn. 1739 ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet 264 Calcined Hartshorn. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE Cookery xxi. 334 The shavings of hartshorn.

2. Spirit of hartshorn, also simply hartshorn: the aqueous solution of ammonia (whether obtained from harts' horns or otherwise). Salt of hartshorn: carbonate of ammonia; smelling salts.

1685 BOYLE Salub. Air 109 A colourless Liquor, namely Spirit of Hartshorn or of Sal-ammoniac. a 1698 TEMPLE Count. (R.), The Count... gave me a receipt of the salt of hartshorn, by which a famous Italian physician... had performed mighty cures. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 23 ¶ 2 Down she fell... Hartshorn! Betty, Susan, Alice, throw Water in her Face. 1807 T. THOMSON Chem. (ed. 2) II. 6 Ammonia... was known by the name of volatile alkali: it was also called hartshorn, because... obtained by distilling the horn of the hart. 1875 H. C. WOOD Therap. (1879) 557 In the use of hartshorn... it is necessary to exercise care, lest injury should be done to the delicate mucous membrane.

3. Applied to two plants having leaves branched like a stag's horn: a. Buck's-horn Plantain, *Plantago Coronopus* (also Hartshorn Plantain); b. Swine's Cress, *Senecio coronopus*. Obs.

1578 LYTE Dodoens i. lxiv. 93 The first Crowfoote or Hartshorne... bringeth forth upon each side of the leaf three or four shorte startes or branches, almost like to the branches of a Hartes horn. 1612 W. WE may also call it Hartes horn Plantayne, Buckehorne Plantayne. 1656 CULPEPPER Eng. Phys. Enl., Bucks-horn, it is also called Hartshorn... the Vertues are held to be the same of Bucks-horn plantane. 1674 N. COX Genl. Recreat. (1677) 142 Juice of an Herb called Hartshorn. 1866 TREAS. Bot., Hartshorn, *Plantago Coronopus*.

4. attrib. and Comb., as hartshorn drops, -rasper, shavings, tea; † hartshorn beetle, the stag-beetle; hartshorn jelly, a nutritive jelly made formerly from the shavings of harts' horns, now from those of calves' bones; hartshorn plantain (see 3).

1668 ROWLAND Monf's Theat. Ins. 1005 The *plantagone*, or 'Harts horn Beetle' is called *Lucanus* by Nigidius. 1706-7 FARQUHAR Beaux Strat. iv. i. Here, here, let's see the 'Hartshorn-drops. 1813 J. THOMSON Lect. Inflam. 641 Hartshorn drops, and such-like stimulating fluids. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr. (1778) 210 To make 'Hartshorn Jelly. 1803-4 Cassell's Dict. Cookery 308 Hartshorn Jelly.—Boil half a pound of hartshorn shavings in four pints of water for three hours. 1795 Lond. Gaz. No. 6381/11 Richard Sill... 'Hartshorn-Rasper. 1747 WESLEY Prim. Physic (1762) 48 Two ounces of 'Hartshorn shavings. a 1766 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Song to Lady Irwin i. Lett., etc. 1887 II. 511 'Tis too soon for 'hartshorn tea.

Hart's-tongue. [A transl. of med.L. *lingua cervi*; so named from the shape of the long entire fronds: so Ger. *hirschsunge*, Da. *hertstong*, Fr. *langue de cerf*, etc.] The common name of the fern *Scolopendrium vulgare*; also extended to other species of the genus; rarely applied to some other polypodiaceous ferns, as *Oleria cervina* and *Polypodium Sinagopianum*. So Hart's-tongue fern. c 1200 Gloss. W. de Biblis. in Wright Voc. 162 *Cerf-lange*, hertis-tounge. 1c 1350 O. E. Med. Gloss. in Archæol. XXX. 409 Hertisonge, *lyngua cervi*. c 1400 Promp. Parv. 238/1 Hertys tongue, herbe, *scolopendria*, *lyngua cervi*. a 1450 Alpha (Anecd. Oxon.) 103 *Lingua cervina*, gall. cerlange, ang. herttonge. 1503 TURNER Herbal ii. 86 b, Hart's tunge... hath nether stalk sede nor floure. 1590 COGAN Haven Health (1636) 170 Fumitory, Hart's-tong... and such like cooling herbes. 1854 S. THOMSON Wild Fl. iii. (ed. 4) 285 The hart's-tongue fern grows in bunches of long plain leaves. 1884 Good Cheer 37 Glossy fronds of hartstounge were uncurling among the wet stones.

Hartwort (hā'twɔrt). [A 16th c. spelling of HEARTWORT, q.v.]

1. Applied by early herbalists to their genus *Seseli*, including various umbelliferous plants now placed elsewhere.

Seseli ethiopicum is now *Laserpitium latifolium*, Herb Frankincense.

1556 TURNER Herbal ii. 135 a, *Seseli* Ethiopicum groweth in diuerse partes of hygge Germanye... som call it hartzwurt... wherefore we maye call it Hartwort, wyth the Duche men, vntyll we fynde a better name for it. 1611 COTGR., *Siler*, the hearbe *Seseli*, Hartwort. 1668 WILKINS Real Char. ii. iv. § 4. 90 Umbelliferous Herbs of Finer Leaves... Hartwort. 1693 SALMON Bates' Dispens. (1713) 23/2 Hartwort, or Bastard Lovage. 1714 French Bk. of Rates 89 Hartwort per 100 weight, 01 oo. 1715 PETIVER in Phil. Trans. XXIX. 239 Shrub Hartwort, Ray 476, c. 5 [= *Bupleurum fruticosum*]. 1806 Syd. Soc. Lex., Hartwort, the *Laserpitium siler*, and the *Tordylium maximum*. H. French, H. of Marseilles, *Seseli tortuosum*.

2. A book-name for *Tordylium maximum*, one of the plants formerly included in the genus *Seseli*. 1707 WITHERING Brit. Plants (ed. 2) I. 269. 1844 J. E. SMITH Eng. Flora I. 103. 1846 SOWERBY Eng. Bot. (ed. 3), Great-Hart-Wort, *Tordylium Maximum*. 1866 TREAS. Bot., Hartwort, *Tordylium*.

Harum-scarum (hē'rom, skē'rom), adv., adj., and sb. colloq. Also 7-9 harum-starum, 8 hare'um scare'um, harum-scairum, 8-9 hare-

scarem. [A riming combination, app. f. HARE v. 2 + SCARE v., sometimes taken as = hare'em, scare'em.]

A. adv. Recklessly, heedlessly, wildly. ? Obs.

1674-81 RAY S. & E. C. Words 101 To Hare, to affright or make wild; to go harum starum. 1790 Round about our Coal Fire i. (Farmer), While Tom run harum scarum to draw a jug of ale. 1793 GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue s.v., Running harum scarum, said of any one running or walking carelessly... and in a hurry, after they know not what. 1803 JANE PORTER Thaddeus xii. (1831) 114, I should not like a son of mine to run harum-scarum through my property.

B. adj. Reckless, careless, heedless in action; wild, rash. (Of persons and their actions.)

1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. (1779) I. viii. 71 Such a hare'um scare'um blood of a bitch. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary May, He seemed a mighty rattling hareum-scareum gentleman. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH Belinda iii. (D.), What I call harum-scarum manners. 1832 LYTTON Eugene A. ii. vii, A dissolute, harum-scarum fellow... always in debt. 1861 Ld. R. MONTAGU Mirror in America 66 A mere harum-scarum scramble after the whim of the hour is not government.

C. sb. a. A reckless, unregulated person. b. Reckless action or behaviour.

1784 Unfortunate Sensibility I. 39 More mischief... than such a hare'em scare'em as I could accomplish in twenty years. 1868 HOLME LEE B. Godfrey xxvi. 133 His reminiscences of Basil as a handsome harum-scarum. 1886 E. L. BYNNER A. Surriage i. 11 Had a tidal wave swept over the rocks and played at harum-scarum? 1896 J. MORLEY in Daily News 18 June 3/3 Instead of humdrum you... have got harum scarum.

Hence Harum-sca'rumness, recklessness.

1863 HAWTHORNE Our Old Home (1883) I. 345 Accustomed to a life-long luxury of dirt and harum-scarumness. 1883 L. WINGFIELD A. Rowe I. ii. 35 A reckless Hibernian harum-scarumness in pecuniary matters.

|| **Haruspex** (hā'ruspek). Pl. **haruspices** (-isiz). Also 6-9 **aruspex**, 7 anglicized as (h)aruspic, -pect. [L. (*h*)*aruspex*, f. a root appearing in Skr. *hird* entrails + L. *-spic*- beholding, inspecting.] One of a class of ancient Roman soothsayers, of Etruscan origin, who performed divination by inspection of the entrails of victims, and in other ways.

1584 R. SCOT Disc. Witcher. ix. iii. (1886) 138 Another sort of witching priests called *Aruspices*, prophesied victorie to Alexander, because an eagle lighted on his head. c 1605 ROWLEY Birth Merl. iv. i. 331 Not an Aruspex with his whistling spells. 1652 GAULE Magastrom. 313 Alexander... called his aruspices to inspect the entrails. 1741 MIDDLETON Cicero I. vi. 454 These terrors alarmed the City, and the Senate consulted the Haruspices. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 458 'Am I to be frightened?', he said, in answer to some report of the haruspices, 'because a sheep is without a heart!'

Haruspical (hā'ruspikāl), a. Also ar-. [ad. L. (*h*)*aruspicāl*-is, f. *haruspex*, -icem: see prec.] Belonging to, or having the function of, a haruspex. So † **Haruspicate** (ar-) a. [f. L. type **haruspici-*, *haruspici-*], in same sense.

1652 GAULE Magastrom. 26 Their oracles, augurs, and all the aruspicate presagers. 1612 307 The haruspical diviners. 1612 A great aruspical diviner would needs forewarn Cæsar.

Haruspication (hā'ruspikāl-jən). [n. of action f. L. type **haruspici-* to act as HARUSPEX: see above and -ATION.] Divination by inspection of the entrails of animals.

1871 TYLOR Prim. Cult. i. 111 Haruspication belongs... especially to the Malays and Polynesians. 1612 112 Haruspication has died out more completely than almost any magical rite.

Haruspice, anglicized form of HARUSPEX: cf. F. *aruspice*.

1888 in WEBSTER, who cites *Encyc. Adam*.

† **Haruspicine**, aru-. Obs. [ad. L. *haruspici-* a fem. of *haruspici-* belonging to a haruspex, used as sb. (sc. ars).] = HARUSPICY. So † **Haruspical** (ar-) a., relating to haruspicy; † **Haruspicate** (ar-) v. intr., to practise haruspicy; † **Haruspicing** (ar-) = HARUSPICY.

1581 SAVILE Tacitus Hist. ii. iii. (1591) 54 The skill and arte of Haruspice. 1652 GAULE Magastrom. 189 Augurizing, auspiciating, and aruspiciating. 1612 294 Tages... taught the Hetrurians the aruspical discipline. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxv. 210 Will you have a trial of your Fortune by the Art of Aruspicing?

Haruspicy (hā'ruspisi). Also 6-9 ar-. [ad. L. *haruspici-*, f. *haruspice*-em: see HARUSPEX.] The practice or function of a haruspex; divination by inspection of the entrails of victims.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes 51 b, Of Aruspicy, which is a kinde of soothsaying. 1759 B. STILLINGF. tr. Cal. Flora Pref. in Misc. Tracts (1762) 236 This institution of augury seems to have been much more ancient than that of aruspicy. 1895 Folk-Lore Mar. 63 The old Roman haruspicy exists among the Hawaiians.

Harvest (hā'vest), sb. Forms: 1-2 **hærfest**, **herfest**, (1 **hærfæst**), 3-6 **hervest**, 4-5 **hervist**, -vyst, -wist, 5 **harveste**, (-weste, -waste, -wyste, her(r)ust, eruyst); 3- **harvest**, (Sc. 8-9 **hairst**, 9 **hæarst**, **harst**, **herst**). [OE. *hærfest*, *herfest* = OFris. *herfst* (mod.Fris. dial. *harust*, *harst*, *herst*), MDu. and Du. *herfst*, MLG. *hervest*, *herust*, (LG. *harust*, *harfst*), OHG. *herbist* (MHG. *herbest*, Ger. *herbst*), all masc.; ON. (with

loss of *r* and contraction) *haust* neut. (orig. masc., Sw., Da. *höst* m.):—OTeut. **harbisto*-z, -usto-z, perh. from a root **harb* = L. *carpere* to pluck, crop, cf. Gr. *καρπός* fruit.]

1. The third of the four seasons of the year, the autumn. Obs. exc. dial., or passing into sense 2.

908 Charter Bp. Denevulf in Cod. Dipl. V. 151 To hærfestes emnihte sie sinne azyfed. c 1090 Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia (1885) VIII. 299 þa feower timan... lengten, sumor, hærfest, & winter. a 1100 Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 317/7 *Autumnus*, herfest. a 1285 Ancr. R. 412 þe holi rode dei, þe latere, þet is ine heruest. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 12/393 Aftur heruest he comæz ilome. 1387 TREvisa Higden (Rolls) VI. 107 þe evenes of þe day and þe nyzt is ones in þe Lente and este in heruest. 1423 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. lxvi. (E. E. T. S.) 243 Al the olde Philosoferz the yere dyuyssedyn in fowre Parties, wyche ben calld Veere, Somer, Herust, and Wyntyr. 1445 Of Herust. 1551 Recorde Cast. Knowl. (1556) 32 The 14 day of September... with it beginneth Harvest, which is the third quarter of the year. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. vi. iii. 287 Countries, whose constitutions admit not such tempestivity of harvest. 1774 M. MACKENZIE Maritime Surv. 78 Toward the End of Harvest, when the Days are turning short.

2. The season for reaping and gathering in the ripened grain.

(Not distinctly marked from prec. sense before 14th c.) a 1100 Gerefa in Anglia (1886) IX. 261 On hærfeste ripan. c 1300 St. Brandan 692 Thapplen were ripe y-nouȝ riȝt as hit harvest were. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 523 Sesounez schal yow neuer sese of sede ne of heruest. 1388 Wyclif Gen. xxx. 14 And Ruben goon out in tyme of wheet heruest into the feeld. 1390 GOWER Conf. II. 202 The man, whiche bath his londe tilled, Awaiteth nouȝt more redely the heruest. c 1400 Pallad. on Husb. iv. 252 Reserue in heruest hem that seed shal brynge. 14... in Archæol. LIV. 1. 164/106 July for eruyst. 1483 Cath. Angl. 177/1 Harvest, autumnus, messis. 1483 Presentim. Juries in Sortes Misc. (1888) 28 And cutes corn in haruyste. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Sam. xxi. 9 Whan y^e barly harvest begynneth. 1611 Bible Prov. x. 5 He that sleepeeth in harvest, is a sonne that causeth shame. 1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 899 Seed time and Harvest, Heat and hoary Frost Shall hold their course. 176 BURNS Song Robin shure in hairst, I shure wⁱ him. 1866 STANLEY Sinai & Pal. v. (1858) 242 The harvest of Palestine is in April or May.

b. transf. The season for the gathering of other annual products.

1607 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iv. 337 Two Honey Harvests fall in ev'ry Year.

c. transf. and fig. (From 2 and 3.)

1535 COVERDALE Jer. li. 33 The daughter of Babilon hath bene in hir tyme like as a threshing floure, but shortly shal hir harvest come [1388 Wyclif, jit a lill, and come shal the tyme of his reping]. 1599 SHAKS. Much Ado i. iii. 27 It is needful that you frame the season for your owne harvest. 1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage (1614) 674 The Lent... so weakening their bodies, that the Moores make that their Harvest of Abissinie captives. 1646 GAGE West Ind. 93 Fellow-labourers in that harvest of souls. 1841 LONGF. God's-acre iii. The great harvest, when the archangel's blast Shall winnow, like a fan, the chaff and grain.

3. The reaping and gathering in of the ripened grain; the gathering in of other products.

1526 TINDALE John iv. 35 Loke on the regions: For they are whyte alledry vnto harvest [1388 Wyclif, ben... to repel. c 1532 DEWES Introd. Fr. in Palagr. 950 To go to heruest, moissoner. 1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. ii. vii. 26 The Seedsman Vpon the slime and Ooze scatters his graine, And shortly comes to Haruest. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 981 A field Of Ceres ripe for harvest. 1797 WASHINGTON in Sir 7. Sinclair's Corr. (1831) II. 27, I... shall read it... so soon as I have passed through my harvest, which is now nearly finished. 1880 Mrs. WHITNEY Odd or Even xii. 98 When the great hay harvest was not actually amaking.

b. Proverbs and phrases. To make a long harvest for or about a little corn. Lord of the harvest, (a) the proprietor or farmer to whom the crops belong, hence applied to God (Matt. ix. 8); (b) the head reaper, harvest-lord. Lady of the harvest, (a) the woman chosen to receive honour at the harvest-home; cf. HARVEST QUEEN; (b) the female 'mate' of the head reaper, harvest-lady.

1534 TINDALE Matt. ix. 38 Wherefore praye the Lorde of the harvest [1526 harvest lorde] to sende forth the laborers into hys harvest. 1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov. (1867) 38 Surely... ye haue in this time thus worne, Made a long harvest for a little corne. 1600 DEKKER Shoemaker's Holiday ii. (1862) 12, I am sure you make that garland for me against I shall be lady of the harvest. 1710 TUSSET Redivivus in Hone's Every-day Bk. (1827) II. 1158 He that is the lord of harvest is generally some stayed sober-working man. 1866 Ibid. 1167 The lord of the harvest accompanied by his lady (the person is so called who goes second in the reap)... enters the parlour where the guests are seated, and solicits a largess from each of them.

4. The ripened grain or fruit; the corn-crop.

1526 TINDALE Matt. ix. 37 The heruest is greate [Wyclif, there is myche ripe corne] but the laborers ar fewe. 1573-80 BARET Act. H. 206 Haruest was so plentifull, that barnes would not hold it. 1607 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iii. 311 The waving Harvest bends beneath his [Boreas] Blast. 1791 COWPER Iliad xviii. 689 Along the furrow here, the harvest fell. 1870 YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm. 80 Those who sow and reap her bountiful harvests are often without bread.

b. The season's yield of any natural product.

1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts (1658) 421 This ought to be no marvel, that there should be so great a harvest and store of these Mice. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. ii. 753 The Vine her liquid Harvest yields. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM Peruv. Bark xii. 409 The harvest of bark, in 1879... amounted to 106,000 lbs. 1881 Times 29 July 4/1 The climatic conditions on which the grouse harvest depends.

5. *fig.* The product or 'fruit' of any action or effort; a supply produced or appearing, a 'crop'. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 225 They shal gather such gleaning as agree with your harvest, namely the same virtue wherwith you are induced. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. ii. 15 To reap the Harvest of perpetuall peace. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (J.). Let us the harvest of our labours eat. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlv. 235 I am not now sanguine enough to expect a more plentiful harvest of parliamentary virtue in one year than another. 1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xix. (1874) 336 A rich 'harvest' of fossil ferns has been obtained from them.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Of or pertaining to the autumn or harvest.

1382a WYCLIF *Jude* 12 Heruest trees with outen fruyt. 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* iii. xvi. 383 Thoru3 al an heruest cecoun. a 1509 SKELTON *E. Rymyng* 278 Another. wyth her doth brynge Her heruest gyrdle, her weddyng rynge. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. (1586) 24 We here doo call *Fruges*, all sortes of harvest grayne. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 120 The ordinary covenants of most conventional tenants are, to . . . do harvest journeyes, grind at the mill (etc.). a 1621 J. VICARS in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1880) I. 1072 All thy full-ear'd Harvest-Swathes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. viii. 336 An Harvest Bottle of Leather. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 286 No toiling Teams from Harvest-labour come so late at Night. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1128 The harvest-treasures all Now gather'd in. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 384 The former tenant . . . kept a piper . . . and gave him his harvest-fee. 1801 ELIZ. SCOT *Alonso & Cora* 50 'Twas on a cheerful harvest-morn. 1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1891) III. 88 Harvest Forks . . . used in the loading of corn require to have long shafts. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 91 The voice of the harvest-bird brings Theognis sorrow. 1884 MISS SURTEES *Harvest Home* 16 For that harvest-day the fields are white.

b. Of or pertaining to the harvest-home.

1608 CAREW *Cornwall* 68 (Brand) The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man. 1606 *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 28 Another (would) swell with pride, as if she were Mistress of the Harvest cart. 1809 SCOTT *Poacher* 115 The harvest-feast grew blither when he came. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 27 All the feasts that crown the harvest supper night. 1827 HONE *Table Bk.* II. 333 Harvest-Catch in Norfolk. 1884 MISS SURTEES *Harvest Home* 17 Compel them to come in to the Master's Harvest-home, to the great Harvest Supper.

c. objective, as *harvest-bearing* adj. d. adverbial, as *harvest-trudging* adj.

1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Isl.* (1846) 184 When harvest-trudging clowns went singing by. 1871 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 557 The harvest-bearing earth.

7. *Special comb.*: *harvest-apple*, a small apple ripening in August; *harvest-bell*, (a) a bell rung in harvest time; (b) a flower, the Autumn bell, *Geniana Pneumonanthe*; *harvest-cook*, a salmon of a certain age; *harvest doll*: see *quot.*, also cf. *HARVEST QUEEN*; *harvest ears*: see *quot.*; *harvest festival*, *thanksgiving*, a thanksgiving service for the ingathering of the harvest, at which the church is usually decorated with grain, fruit, etc.; *harvest-fever*, an autumnal fever; *harvest-fish*, the butter- or dollar-fish of North America, a species of *Stromateus*; *harvest-fly*, a name in U.S. for species of *Cicada*, which appear during harvest time; *harvest-folk*, the people engaged in harvesting; *harvest-goose* = *harvest-home goose*; *harvest-hand*, -hind, -swain, a reaper in the harvest-field; *harvest-herring*, -maackerel, one caught during harvest; *harvest-hog*, 'a young sheep, that is smeared at the end of harvest, when it ceases to be a lamb' (Jam.); *harvest-lady* and *harvest-lord*, the couple of reapers who lead the others in the harvest-field; see also 3 b; *harvest-louse*, -mite = *HARVEST-BUG*; *harvest-play*, 'the vacation of a school during harvest' (Jam.); *harvest-rig* *Sc.*, (a) a ridge, rig, or 'land' of a harvest-field, between two furrows; the harvest-field so divided; (b) the couple, man and woman, who reap together during the harvest, cutting a 'rig' conjointly; *harvest-saver*, a machine for economically drying hay, etc. when cut in wet weather; *harvest-spider*, a long-legged spider, *Phalangium*, common in harvest-fields; *harvest-tick*, (a) = *HARVEST-BUG*; (b) any small spider of the family *Leptidae*; *harvest-trow* (*dial.*) = *HARVEST MOUSE*; *harvest-wench*, -woman, a female reaper; *harvest-work*, the work of reaping and gathering in the harvest (so *harvest-worker*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ciii. § 4. 355 Calathian Violet . . . is called . . . of some 'Harvestbels. 1860 N. & Q. 2nd Ser. X. 356 To ring what is called the 'Harvest Bell' . . . to warn the labourers in the harvest fields when to begin and cease their labour. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names . . . 'harvest cock, sea trout, white trout, . . . or by any other local name. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 20 Not half a century ago, they used everywhere to dress up something . . . at the end of harvest which was called a 'Harvest Doll. 1608 *Withals' Dict.* 46 Thine eares be on pilgrimage . . . as they say commonly, thou hast on thy 'haruest eares. *Vestra peregrinantur aures.* 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 43 Pentecost was a 'harvest festival. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Epidem. Brit.* 409 Autumnal or 'harvest-fever, was a pestilential fever. 1885 KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 191 The species known in Massachusetts and New York as the butter-fish, in New Jersey as the 'harvest fish. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, 'Harvest-fly, *Cicada*, . . . the name of a large fly, remarkable for the noise which it makes in the

summer-months, and particularly about the time of harvest. 1870 RILEY *Rep. Nox. Ins.* 131 Reminding one of the mode of escape of our Harvest-flies (*Cicada*). 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lviii. (1878) 132 In haruest-time, 'haruest folke, Seruants and all should make, altogether, good cheere in the hall. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* ii. (1586) 63 The mowers and Harvest folkes . . . carrie great peeces of them to the Field with them. c 1400 *Rel. Ant.* II. 113 A yong wyf and an 'arvyst-gos, Moche gail with bothe. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess.* I. 178 'Harvest-hands being greatly in demand just then. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 149 We haue 'harvest heryng, & good hawkes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ii. 10 'Harvest Hinds, o'erspent with Toil and Heats. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Gylmyrs and dilmondis, and mony 'herueist bog. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Harvest-lady, the second reaper in the row . . . but does not seem to have been ever so regularly greeted by the title, except on the day of harvest-home. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xlv. (1878) 129 Grant 'haruest lord more by a penie or twoo, to call on his fellows the better to doo. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Harvest-lord*, the principal reaper, who goes first, and whose motions regulate those of his followers. 1775 ASH, 'Harvestlouse, an exceeding small insect very troublesome in harvest time. 1874 RILEY *Rep. Nox. Ins.*, 'Jiggers' or 'Harvest Mites, *Leptus irritans*, L. *Americana*. 1897 A. MURRAY *Econ. Entomol.* 117 *Trombididae* (Harvest mites). 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 148/1 Models of 'Harvest Savers, already adopted on twenty of the chief estates in the country. 1822 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1863) III. 677 Sometimes the 'Harvest-spider is seen scrambling over the grass with wonderful speed. 1883 J. CURTIS *Farm Ins.* 200 The harvest-bug . . . is closely allied . . . to our tick . . . described by Dr. Goeze under the name of *Acarus Phalangii* from its infesting the harvest-spider *Phalangium Opilio*. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Hock-cart* 13 The 'harvest swaines, and wenchies bound For joy, to see the hock-cart crown'd. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Harvest tick, the species of the Genus *Leptus*. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferns* F. I. 90 Looking at a nest of 'harvest-trows, as the tiny mice are called that breed in the grass. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 71 P 14 He saw some reapers and 'harvest-women at dinner. 1868 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 § 16 Persons . . . accustomed to goe into other Shires for 'Harvest work.

Harvest (hā'vest), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To reap and gather in (the corn, or, by extension, other ripe crop).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 300 Men hervesten the Corn twyes a 3eer. 1719 [see *HARVESTING* *vbl. sb.*] 1776-90 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (I.). I have seen a stock of reeds harvested and stacked, worth two or three hundred pounds. 1828 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 222/1 The general crop [of onions] must be pulled, if not already harvested. *Mod.* The tenants had to harvest the lord's grain for him.

b. *intr.* To gather in the corn-crop.

1891 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 2/5 Texas and Southern Kansas can harvest in June and July.

2. *trans.* To gather and lay up in store; to 'reap' to, husband.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 10/1 He . . . has watched Chicago's growth for fifty years, and harvested a fortune of about £40,000 from that city's prosperity. 1889 M. E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* III. iii. xii. 258 The whole of her money was spent. That was soon, for she did not try to harvest it.

Hence *Harvested ppl. a.*

1632 SHERWOOD, *Harvested, mestiv.* 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 8 Artificial shelter, and harvested provision. 1807 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. xi. 404 The pendant gold of the harvested maize.

Harvest-bug. A minute mite or acarid troublesome during harvest; also called *harvester*, *harvest-louse*, -mite, -tick (see *HARVEST* *sb.* 7). That common in England is a larval form of *Tetranychus* (*Leptus*) *autumnalis*; those in the U.S. are species of *Tetranychus* and *Trombidium*. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1832) I. 371 The flea and the gnat regale on his blood; the harvest-bug burrows in his flesh. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxiv. 89 This animal (which we call an harvest-bug) is very minute . . . of a bright scarlet colour. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. vi. 305 The wound of the Harvest bug occasions an acute burning and insupportable itching.

Harvester (hā'vestəz). [f. *HARVEST* *v.*]

1. A reaper.

1589 PEELE *Eglogue Gratulatorie* Wks. (Rldg.) 562/2, 1595 — *Old Wives T.* ibid. 452/1 Soft, who have we here? our amorous harvesters [Qo. harvest starres]. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 91 The Harvester with bubbling brow Reaping the interest of his painefull plough. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 243 The French ladies . . . are fond of habiting themselves as harvesters. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Harvesters' disease*, Duclaux's term for a disorder to which persons working out of doors in the hot summer of 1859 were subject.

2. Applied to various insects: a. = *harvesting ant.* b. 'A harvest-man, daddy-long-legs' (Funk).

c. A harvest-bug.

1882 ROMANES *Anim. Intell.* 97 The following points of interest in the habits of the European harvesters [ants].

3. A reaping machine; esp. one which also binds up the sheaves. Also, a machine for gathering in any particular crop, as a *cane harvester*. *Harvester* cutter, one of the section knives of a harvester.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Harvester-cutter grinder*, a machine adapted to the grinding of the section knives of harvesters, which are riveted to the knife-bar. 1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 17 Aug. 524 With the extensive Harvester Works . . . and other manufactories building. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/2 The price of sheaf-binding harvesters. 1893 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 702 Trials of Self-binding Harvesters.

Harvest-field. A field in which the corn is being reaped or gathered in; a corn-field in harvest. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 286 Thus to pick The very refuse of those harvest-fields. 1850 SCORESBY *Whaleman's Advent.* vi. (1859) 79 The great harvest-field of American whalers. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 227 My brother James is in the harvest-field. 1870 BRYANT *Liad* I. ii. 41 Like the harvest-field, when west winds swoop suddenly from above.

Harvest home, harvest-home.

1. The fact, occasion, or time of bringing home the last of the harvest; the close of the harvesting.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* l. iii. 35 His Chin new reapt, Shew'd like a stubble Land at Harvest-home. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iv. 64 At harvest-home, and on the shearing-day. 1757 R. BENTLEY *tr. Heutsner's Trav. Eng.* 79 (Brand) We happened to meet some country people celebrating their Harvest Home; their last load of corn they crown with flowers. a 1826 L. HUNT *Months in Hone's Every-day Bk.* I. 1059 Harvest-home is still the greatest rural holiday in England. 1844-61 H. ALFORD *Hymn*, Come, ye thankful people, come, Raise the song of Harvest-Home.

fig. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 287, I will vse her as the key of the Cuckoldly-rogues Coffin, and ther's my harvest-home. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* v. i. in *Bullen O. P.* III. 85, I have cride harvest home of thus much judgment In my greene sowing time. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Euganean Hills* 230 Sheaves of whom are ripe to come To destruction's harvest home.

b. A shout or song of rejoicing on that occasion.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Hock-cart* 6 Crown'd with the eares of come, now come, And, to the pipe, sing harvest home. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* v. i. Come, my boys, come; And merrily roar our harvest home. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. Introd., The last blithe shout hath died upon our ear, And harvest-home hath hush'd the clanging wain.

2. The festival or merry-making to celebrate the successful homing of the corn, called in Scotland 'the kirk'. (Now rarely held.)

1573 [see 3]. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Country Life*, Thy wakes . . . Thy sheering-feast, which never faile; Thy harvest-home; thy wassalle bowle. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, Summer 200 The long-accustomed feast of Harvest-home. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* II. 376/2 In England, the festival of ingathering passes generally under the endearing name of harvest-home. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 3/2, I have nowhere found any survival of the old-fashioned 'harvest home'. 'No; it is quite gone. The Union killed that.'

3. *Comb.*, as *harvest-home call*, *song*; *harvest-home goose*, one killed and eaten at the harvest-home feast; also called *harvest-goose*.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xc. (1878) 181 For all this good feasting, yet art thou not loose, Till ploughman thou giest his harvest home goose. 1813-43 BRAND'S *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 19 The Suffolk peasantry use . . . the following Harvest-home song: Here's a health to the barley-mow! *Ibid.* 29 This 'Harvest-home' Call is the one generally made use of in the county of Devon.

Harvesting (hā'vesting), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HARVEST* *v.* + -ING¹.] The reaping and housing of grain, etc.; also *transf.*, the gathering up of resources.

1719 DE FOR CRUSOE l. viii. The end of all my harvesting. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 95 In the harvesting of fruits in the cellar. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. xiv. 78 In more remote regions . . . the thrifty soldier thought that there might be . . . good harvesting for his sword.

b. *attrib.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Harvesting-machine*. 1881 *Times* 18 May 11/4 Employment on English harvesting work. 1892 *Ibid.* 20 Jan. 10/5 The Hon. Walter Abbott Wood, the inventor, and founder of the manufactory, of the harvesting machines. . . died . . . on the 15th inst., aged 76.

Harvesting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

That reaps or gathers in and stores up grain, etc. *Harvesting ant.*, a kind of ant which gathers and stores up the seeds of grasses; *harvesting mouse* = *HARVEST MOUSE*.

1873 MOGGIDGE *Ants & Spiders* l. 52 These harvesting ants will be found all round the shores of the Mediterranean. 1882 ROMANES *Anim. Intell.* 102 The harvesting or agricultural ants of Texas. *Ibid.* 365 Of the harvesting mouse Gilbert White says:—One of their nests I procured this autumn.

Harvestless, *a.* [-LESS.] Devoid of harvests or crops; sterile, unproductive.

1868 MENKEN *Infelicia* 81 Break up the harvestless ridges where we starved. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* v. i. Harvestless autumn, horrible ages, plague.

Harvestman.

1. A labourer in the harvest-field; a reaper; esp. one who leaves home to obtain harvest work.

1552 HULOET, *Haruest man, messor.* 1621 BIBLE *Isa.* xvii. 5 And it shall bee as when the harvest-man gathereth the corne. 1774 JOHNSON *Diary* 4 Sept. in *Roswell*, I saw the harvest-men very decently dressed. 1894 *Times* 14 Aug. 15/1 It can hardly be said that the weather of last week was on the side of the harvestman.

2. A name given to certain insects which abound in the fields in harvest-time; esp. a long-legged spider of the family *Phalangidae*.

1830 *Withering's Brit. Plants* II. 85 note, Among the almost infinite variety of insects which haunt Grasses . . . is the *Gryllus viridissimus*. . . in Devonshire called the Harvestman from the season of its appearance. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 765 The *Phalangida*, or Harvest-men, have two thread-like palpi, terminated by a small hook. 1872 RILEY *Rep. Nox. Ins.* 17 These animals are popularly called 'Grand-Daddy-Long-Legs' in this country, but are also known as 'Harvest men' and 'Grandfather-Gray-Beards'.

Harvest month. The month during which the harvest is gathered in; originally (like Ger. *herbstmonat*, Icel. *haustmánuður*) a name of September; but in Robert of Gloucester of August.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 43 September, herfestmonoth. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 61 Þe nexte moneth afterward, þat heruest moneth ys, He let clepe after hym August y wys.

1826 in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 1155 Had my journey taken place during the present harvest month.

Harvest moon. The moon which is full within a fortnight of the autumnal equinox (22 or 23 Sept.), and which rises for several nights nearly at the same hour, at points successively further north on the eastern horizon.

1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.*, *Vict. Poles over Osman* 5 Wks. 1813 IX. 275/1 Seventy harvest-moons fill'd his wide gran'ries with autumnal joy. 1747 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 538 All the Phenomena of the Harvest-Moon become very plain by this additional Part. 1803 LEYDEN *Scenes Infancy* I. 267 The waning harvest-moon shone cold and bright. 1832 LYTTON *Engage A.* I. xii. The broad harvest-moon was in the heavens, and filled the air with a softer and holier day. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* IV. § 30.

Harvest mouse. A very small species of mouse (*Mus messorius*, or *Micromys minutus*), which builds its nest in the stalks of growing grain; it is the smallest of British quadrupeds, being just over 2 inches in length.

1812 PENNANT'S *Zool.* I. 149 *heading*, Harvest Mouse. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XV. 505/1 The Harvest Mouse. White, of Selborne, who suggested the name of *Mus minutus*, appears to be the first who drew the attention of naturalists to this the smallest of British quadrupeds. 1849 SK. *Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 67 The harvest mouse is insectivorous as well as granivorous.

Harvest queen. A name given a. to Ceres, the goddess of agriculture and crops; b. to a young woman chosen from the reapers (or an image or doll dressed up, cf. *harvest-doll*), to whom was given a post of honour at the harvest-home.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 36 Well mought it beseme any harvest Queene. 1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* V. ii. He stole the daughter of the Harvest-Queen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 842 Adam . . . had wove Of choicest Flours a Garland to adorne Her Tresses, and her rural labours crown. As Reapers oft are wont thir Harvest Queen. 1776 HUTCHINSON *View Northumbld.* II. Anc. Customs 17 In some places I have seen an image apparelled in great finery, crowned with flowers. This they call the *Harvest Queen*, and represents the Roman Ceres. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1161.

c. = *harvest-lady*: see HARVEST 7. *local*.
1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Harvest Lady*, The Dict. call this personage the Harvest-Queen; Dr. D. E. Clark says that, on inquiry in Cambridgeshire, he understood that to be the denomination. He would not have received such information in Norfolk. 1847-76 HALLIWELL s.v. *Harvest-lady*, The second reaper is also called the harvest-queen.

Harvestry. The act or work of harvesting; also, that which is harvested (Ogilvie, *Suppl.*, citing Swinburne).

Harvest-tide. = next.

c. 1200 ORMIN 11254 O sumert, and onn herrfesstid, O winntert, and o lenntenn. a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 4060 He-self was on þe feld beside To gedder corn in herucistide. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 31 As in the first frost eftir hervist tyde. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 5. 250 In the long interval between harvest-tide and harvest-tide, work and food were alike scarce in the mediæval homestead.

Harvest time. The time of harvest; the season of autumn (*obs.*).

1326 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 107 He schulde ben huyred þer-aftur whon haruete tyme come. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xi. 815 It befel vpon a daye in heruest tyme. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. xxiii. 13 [They] came to David in the harvest tyme. 1843 TENNYSON *Dora* 53 At last a fever seized On William, and in harvest time he died.

b. *fig.* The time for reaping reward or gathering in results.

1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Crisp* Aug. This is the harvest time of your life. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xiv. 214 But Gage . . . whiled away his harvest-time of honor.

Harvey (hā'vi), *sb.* [Reputed to be named after Gabriel Harvey, d. 1630.] A kind of cooking- and cider-apple; different varieties are named *golden Harvey*, *Siberian Harvey*, etc.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* in R. Hogg *Fruit Man.* (1875) 67 Harvey apple, a faire, greate, goodly apple; and very well relished. 1741 COMPT. *Fam. Piece* I. v. 262 Your Apples must be Pippins, Pearmaines, or Harveys. *Ibid.* II. iii. 352 Harvey Apple, Aromatick Pippin. 1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 189/2 The best varieties [for cider] are . . . the Siberian Harvey . . . and above all, the golden Harvey, or brandy apple.

Harvey, *v.* [After the surname of the inventor.] a. To harden (steel) by a process invented by H. A. Harvey of New Jersey, (patented in England 1888, No. 401); = HARVEYZE. b. To fit or supply (a ship) with armour-plates so treated. Hence *Harveyed ppl.* a.

1894 *Daily News* 21 June 2/6 The Harveyed Steel Plate has now been adopted. 1894 *Times* 12 July 8/4 The 'Harveyed' plates in the tests did not show any marked superiority over the St. Chamond plate. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 6/1 The royalties on plates ordered to be 'Harveyed', though not yet completed. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 5/8 The vessel . . . is Harveyed to the water line.

Also *Harveyize v.*, -ised *ppl.* a.
1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 6/3 The trial of two nickel steel plates Harveyized. 1892 *Ibid.* 2 Nov. 6/3 A patent known as high-carbon nickel Harveyized armour for the protection of men-of-war. 1894 *Times* 6 June 7/4 'Harveyized' steel plates will stop the heaviest cannon shot.

Harwe, ME. form of HARROW *sb.* and *v.*

Hary, -er, *obs.* forms of HARRY, HARRIER.

Harytage, *obs.* form of HERITAGE.

Has, 3rd sing. pres. Ind. of HAVE *v.*

Has, *obs.* var. of AS, AHS; ME. f. HOARBE a. a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 1073 A ded has. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Nicholas* 301 Has he bad, sa haf þai done. 14. *Voc.* in *W.*-Wulcker 700/33 *Hic omager*, a wild has.

Hasagal, var. of HASSAGAI, ASSAGAI.

Hasar, rare *obs.* f. HAWSE.

† **Hasard**, -art, a. (*sb.*) *Sc. Obs.* [app. a deriv. of OE. *hasu*, *haswe*, or ON. *hops*, accus. *hpsvan* (:-*hasu*-) 'grey, ash-coloured'. See -ARD.]

A. *adj.* Grey-haired, hoary. B. *sb.* A grey-haired man.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 164 Thow ald hasart lychour, fy for shame. *Ibid.* VI. v. 17 This ald hasard careis our fludis hoit Spretis and figuris in his irm hewit boit. *Ibid.* VII. viii. 100 Ouersett with hasart hayr and faynt dotage.

Hasard, *obs.* form of HAZARD.

Has-been (hæz'bi:n), *sb.* (a.) [perf. tense of BE *v.*] One that has been but is no longer: a person or thing whose career or efficiency belongs to the past, or whose best days are over.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 34 Being now but um-while, and as an hes-beene. 1766 BURNS *Inventory* 8 My han' afore's a gude auld has-been. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 820 John Jones may be described as 'one of the has beens.'

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1819 *Hermit in London* II. 133 A has-been battered beau. **Has**, *obs.* form of AS *adu*.

c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xix. Pride with his purtenans, has prophetes haue told.

Has, *obs.* form of HOARSE, HAZE.

Hasel, -ell, *obs.* forms of HAZEL.

Hasert, *obs.* form of HAZARD.

Hash (hæʃ), *v.* Also 7 *hache*. [a. F. *hache-r*, f. *hache* hatchet: see HACHE.]

1. *trans.* To cut (meat) into small pieces for cooking; to make into a hash.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 34, I gave them some tastes of my Cookery, in hashing, and fricasing this flesh. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mushroom*, You must hash a Piece of Veal or Fowl. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 28 Hash, to mince Meat. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 136 Meat hashed small and well peppered.

2. *fig.* Also *hash up*.

1748 POPE *Dunci.* IV. 231 Be sure I give them Fragments, not a Meal; What Gellius or Stobæus hash'd before, Or chew'd by blind old Scholiasts o'er and o'er. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 385 His own stale scraps. Hash'd up and season'd with an old man's spleen. 1880 *Academy* 25 Sept. 219 Pleased at seeing his wails and strays of thought thus hashed up.

3. To cut up, to slash or hack about; to mangle. Also *fig.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Also *intr.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 838 He . . . rain'd a storm Of blows so terrible and thick, As if he meant to hash her quick. 1727 WALKER *Peden's Life in Biogr. Scot.* 489 (Jam.) They are haggling and hashing them down, and their blood is running down like water. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 10 Feb. Hashed and smashed as my time is, who can make anything of it? 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 165 A hand in haggling and hashing at Christ's Kirk.

Hence *Hashed* (hæʃt) *ppl.* a., *Hashing vbl. sb.*; also *Hasher*, one who hashes or makes a hash.

1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xix. 66 A great Skillet full of Rice with hatched Lard. 17. *Battle Sheriff Muir* 1715 in *Child Ballads* (1864) VII. 159 There was such hashing, and broad swords a-clashing. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 648 The cuttings, the roastings, and hashings they undergo. a. 1845 HOOD *Clubs* iii. The Cook's a hasher—nothing more. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bellon Est.* xxv. 298 The breast of a hashed fowl.

Hash (hæʃ), *sb.* Also 7 *hache*. [f. *HASH v.*, taking the place of the earlier *haché*, *hachee*, *hachey*, *HACHY*, and *HACHIS*, from French.]

1. Something cut up into small pieces; *spec.* a dish consisting of meat which has been previously cooked, cut small, and warmed up with gravy and sauce or other flavouring.

1662-3 PERRY *Diary* 13 Jan. I had . . . at first course, a hash of rabbits, a lamb. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 510 They are only Hache, made up of the Fragments that remain'd. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 9, I . . . passed my Eye over several Hashes, which I do not know the Names of. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 47 Lay . . . thin sippets round the dish, and pour in your hash. 1863 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 205 If the meat in a hash or mince be allowed to boil, it will immediately become hard.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Old matter 'served up' or presented in a fresh form; now often coloured by or associated with 3.

1679-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 368 To serve up to the Reader continually the cold Hashes of plain repetition. 1799 GOLDSM. *Pol. Learn.* x. Old pieces are revived . . . the public are again obliged to ruminate over those hashes of absurdity. 1866 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 319 Chiefly a well-done hash of my own words.

3. A mixture of mangled and incongruous fragments; a medley; a spoiled mixture; a mess, jumble. Often in *phr.* to make a hash of, to mangle and spoil in attempting to deal with.

1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 52 The Hash of tongues A Pedant makes. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 23 Feb. (1833) II. 274 (Farmer) About as like it, as my Lady Pomfret's hash of plural persons and singular verbs or infinitive moods was to Italian. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 459 Froude writes up to me we have made a hash of it. 1847 LD. HOUGHTON *in Life* (1891) I. ix. 402 Lord Grey has made somewhat of a hash of New Zealand and its constitu-

tion. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. App. 595 They therefore make a strange hash of the story.

b. *Phr.* To settle (a person's) hash: to reduce to order; to silence, subdue; to make an end of, 'do for'. *slang* or *colloq.*

a. 1825 SONG in BROCKETT *s.v.*, The hash of the Yankees he'll settle. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 389 My finger was in an instant on the trigger, and another second would have settled his hash. 1864 BROWNING *Youth & Art* xiv, You've to settle yet Gibson's hash.

4. A term of obloquy, applied to a person who 'makes a hash' of his words, etc. *Sc.*

1655 in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (1846) I. 211 [In 1655, Henry Hedley was fined 3s. 4d. for calling William Johnson, one of the stewards of the Company of Bricklayers and Plasterers] 'a slaving hash'. 1722-30 RAMSAY *Fables* I, *Two Books*, I canna thole the clash, Of this impertinent auld hash. 1765 BURNS *Ep. Lausdick* xii, A set o' dull, conceited hashes. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii, 'What was I wanting to say . . . to his honour himself . . . ye muckle hash!'

5. A trade name for waste paper of the lowest quality.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 5/3 'Hash', the paper of lowest marketable value, can be collected and sorted without loss.

6. *attrib.*, as *hash-dish*, -meal.

1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Love at a Venture* v. Wks. (1723) 312 Your Father . . . swears . . . he'll slice me into Hash-meat.

|| **Hashish**, **hasheesh** (hæʃɪʃ, hæʃɪʃ). Also (6 *assie*), 9 *haschisch*, -ish, *hachisch*, -ish, *hachahish*. [Arab. حشيش *hashish* dry herb, hay, the dry leaves of hemp powdered, the intoxicant thence prepared.]

The top leaves and tender parts of the Indian hemp (which in warm countries develop intoxicating properties) dried for smoking or chewing, in Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, etc. Cf. BHANG, an Indian preparation of the same plant.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. (1885) II. 116 Bangué . . . is made in three sorts. The first by the Egyptians is called Assis, which is the poulder of Hemp, or of Hemp leaves. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. viii. 502 A compound called Lhasis, one ounce whereof being eaten, causeth laughing, dalliance, and makes one as if they were drunken. 1812 tr. Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.* cxx. in Pinkerton *Trav.* X. 153 (Stanf.) As they have no strong drink, they, for this purpose, smoke Haschisch, which is the dried leaves of a sort of hemp. 1825 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. vi. 103 It is a well known result of hashish to give an excessive vividness to the sensations. 1826 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 59 They chew hasheesh; cut themselves with poisoned creases. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Feb. 3/3 Victims to the excessive use of hasheesh.

fig. 1829 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 113 If you put a single grain of philosophic hashish into that pacific calumet of his. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 575 Entranced by the hashish of Mr. Frederic Harrison's eloquence.

b. *attrib.*, as *hashish-house*, -insanity, -smoker.

1883 H. H. KANE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 944/1 (title) A hashish-house in New York. *Ibid.*, A large community of hashish smokers. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Mar. 5/1 Intoxicating effects which recommend the drug to hashish-eaters in India. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 901, I doubt very much if hasheesh insanity can be at present diagnosed by its clinical character alone.

Hashy (hæʃi), a. [f. *HASH sb.*] Of the nature of a 'hash', or mixture of mangled fragments.

1891 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 452/1 A tale . . . duplicated in that famous collection, showing the hashy manner in which it was put together.

† **Haske**, **haske**, *sb.* *Obs.* [cf. HASSOCK 3.] (See quot. 1579.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 16 Phoebeus . . . hath . . . taken vp his ynne in Fishes haske [gloss., a haske is a wicker pad, wherein they vse to cary fish]. 1598 FLORIO, *Casagrua*, . . . a fishers basket, or haske. 1611 DAVISON *Poems* 38 (N.) The joyfull sunne, whom cloudy winter's spight Had shut from us in watry fishes haske.

Hash (hask), a. Now *dial.* [app. a by-form of *harsk*, northern form of HARSH.] Rough and hard to the touch or taste, esp. from the absence of moisture; coarse and dry.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Harske or haske, as sundry frutys, stipticus, poriticus. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Mijb, Curled and adorned after the same manner by Spar, but hask and dry, and of no pleasant Colour at all. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hash*, coarse, harsh, rough, parched . . . A hask wind is keen and parching . . . Coarse worsted is hask to the feeling. 1828 CRADEN *Dial.* s.v., 'Hask grass', rough, coarse grass. 1825 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hash*, deficient in moisture. 'Hask bread', oft said to be as 'hask as chopped hay'. 1885 F. H. BOWMAN *Struct. Wool Gloss.* 354 *Hask*, dry and hard or unpliant.

b. *fig.* Harsh in sound, tone, or manner. *Sc.*

1594 A. HUME *Hymns*, etc. Ep. to Rdr., Rude Scottish and hask verses. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnl.* (1841) II. 63 The petition of the Londoners got so hask and insinaring an answer.

c. Dry, husky: as a cough.

a. 1728 LISLE *Husb.* 343 They have in Wilts a disease on their cows, which they call a hask or husky cough.

Haske, *obs.* form of ASK.

a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 26465, I hask þe þen if it be nede.

† **Haskard**, *Obs.* Also -erd. [Of uncertain derivation; the suffix as in *basard*, etc.: its locality is opposed to its being a derivative of the northern HASK a.] A man of low degree, a base or vulgar fellow. Also *attrib.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. cxi. 152 b 1 As . . . he came out of the hous of a comyn woman He mette

wyth a lewde haskarde, whyche for to doo the sayd synne of lechery went to the hous. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 31 Declaryng a very folysshe and an haskard felowe vnder the person of Thersyte. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 606 They be haskardis & rebawdis. 1559 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 14 Priuate persons and haskardis of low degree. 1574 WITTHALS *Dict.* 603 A haskardie, or of lowe degree, *proletarius*.

Hence † **Haskardly** *a.*, vulgar, low, base. † **Haskardly**, baseness; haskardis collectively.

1576 NEWTON *Lemni's Complex.* (1633) 208 Some haskardly peizaunts, and rascall persons. 1575 LANHAM *Let.* (1811) 4 Ouerthroun at last by Berthreds Haskardly. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) III. 81 Treason and haskardie in thus leaving their camp at the very point of fight.

† **Haskwort.** *Obs.* [Badly formed in imitation of Ger. *halskraut*, *f.* *hals* neck & *kraut* plant (perh. with some suggestion of HASK *a.*): cf. HALSWORT.] Name given by Lyte to two species of Bell-flower, *Campanula Trachelium* and *C. glomerata*.

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xx. 170 This Throtewurte or Haskewurte . . . is . . . of three sortes, that is to say, the great and the small, and the creeping kinde. *Ibid.* 172 The Plante may be very wel called Haskewurte, or Throtewurte. in high Douch Halskraut: in base Almaigne Halscrut. 1663 in *Prior Plant-m.* (1879) 105.

† **Hasky**, *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [*f.* HASK *a.* + *-y.*] Dry and stony, as soil; gravelly.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 157 Dry, haskey, sandy, hungry Land. *Ibid.* 187 St. Foyn is a French Grass much sowed there, upon their barren, dry, hasky Lands. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 403 Clover seldom succeeds on sandy loam, or thin hasky land.

Hasle, *obs.* form of HAZEL.

Haslet (*hæ'slæt*), **harslet** (*hæ'slæt*). Forms: *a.* 4-5 *hastelet*, 4-7 *hastlet*, 5 *hasselet*, 6 *haslelet*, 6-7 *haslet*, -e, 7- *haslet*. *B.* 6- *harslet*, (7 *harslet*, (harsnet), 8 *harcelet*). [*a.* OF. *hastelet* (mod. F. *hâtelettes*) roasted meat, dim. of *haste* a spit, a piece of roasted meat (cf. *obs.* F. *hastilles* 'th' inwards of a beast', Cotgr.):—L. *hasta* spear. The spelling *harslet* appears to arise from the long *ā*.] A piece of meat to be roasted, *esp.* part of the entrails of a hog; pig's fry; also, the 'pluck' or 'gather' (heart, liver, etc.) of other animals, as the sheep, calf, etc.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1612 He britnez out be brawn in bryst brode schelde & hatz out be hastlettez. 1c 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 83 Hastlets of Fruyt. Take Fygs quartered, Raysons hool, [etc.]. 1c 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1399 Hastletetus in galantyne. 1c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 106 Take a Turbut, and kut of be vynes in maner of a hastelette, and broche him on a rounde broche, and roste him. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Haslelet of a bogge, *haste menu*. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pind's Trav.* xxx. 121 Concerning hogs, some . . . sell nothing but the chitterlings, the sweet-breeds, the blood, and the haslets. 1796 Mrs. GLASS *Cookery* ii. 7 In a hog, the haslet which is the liver and crow, kidney and skirte. 1822 COMBE *Picturesque* xxvi. 106 A rich Haslet at the fire, Will give you all you can desire. 1879 FRERE *Aristoph.* *Frogs* II. 242 Keep quiet—and watch for a chance of a piece of the haslets.

B. 1526 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 87 A haggise: some call it a chitterling: some a hogs harslet. 1664 PERYS *Diary* 10 Mar. A good hog's harslet, a piece of meat I love. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Delectandus Grobianus* 235 A *harslet* Haslet on the Table stood. 1866 FALTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* I. v. 365 Poultry and meat . . . calf's pluck, pig's harslet and chine. finished the course.

attrib. 1677 CHARLETON *Exercit. de diff. et nomin.* *Autm.* (ed. 2) 13 Apexabones, Haslet-Puddings.

Hasp (*hasp*), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 *haspse*, 3-7 *haspe*, (6 *happys*, *hosp*), 4-*hasp* (7-*dial.* *haspe*). *B.* (north.) 2-7 *haspe*, 5- *hasp*. [OE. *haspe* (:=**haspe*) *wk.* fem. 'fastening, clasp, hasp'; cf. OHG. *haspa* fem., a reelful of yarn, MHG. *haspe*, *haspe* reel, hinge, hinge-hook, Ger. *haspe* hasp, clamp, hinge, hook, *dial.* reel, *haspe* ham of the leg; MLG. *haspe*, *haspe* hinge, MDu. *haspe* hasp or fastening of a door, reel, skein of yarn, *haspe* hinge, joint, ham, ON. *haspa* *wk.* fem. 'wisp or skein of wool, hasp, fastening'. The sense-history of the group is obscure, and it may be doubted whether the 'hasp' of a door, and a 'hasp' of yarn, though in form identified in all the langs., were originally the same word. (But cf. HANK.)]

I. 1. A contrivance for fastening a door or lid: now chiefly applied to a hinged clasp of metal which passes over a staple and is secured by a pin or padlock; also (in a trunk or box), a hinged plate of metal with a projecting piece of the nature of a staple which fits into a hole and is secured by the lock.

1c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* II. 328 Sum sloh mid slege swide þa hæspan. 1c 1150 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 546/42 *Sera*, *haspe*. 13. *Coer de L.* 4083 Underneath is an hasp, Schet with a stapyl and a clasp. 1c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 284 To the chambre dore he gan hym dresse. And by the haspe [Lansdowne *haspe*] he haaf it of atones. 1c 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1104 Up is broke lok, haspe, barre, and pyne. 1c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 416 Stapill and hesp. 1515 *Pilton Churchw.* *Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 70 For mending off a happys. 1j. 1560 Ludlow *Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 96 A stapulle and a haspe for the . . . chest. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 145 Stapyles, hespes, and brages. 1631 *Mss. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For charnells and hapres for the two chests in our hall. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 80 In Sussex for hasp, clasp, wasp, they pronounce

hapse, clapse, wapse. 1680 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1537/4 One Sugar-Box . . . with a Hasp to fasten it on one side. 1853 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 'This trunk has got to be shut and locked'. The hasp snapped sharply in its hole. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. i. The pony was tied to the hasp of the gate.

b. Applied to other simple contrivances for fastening a door, casement window, etc.; also, a latch for a sash window.

1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 138, I fastened the other end with a small hasp to one of the jambs. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiv. ii. If a hand . . . were laid On the hasp of the window. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hesp*, the door-faster or button which turns on a pivot in the centre. 1876 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Hasp*, the fastening to a common casement. 1885 *Law Times* 315/2 He must not break a pane to undo the hasp of the window. 1886 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* vi. The spring of the window hasp.

c. 'A semi-circular clamp turning in an eye-bolt in the stem-head of a sloop or boat, and fastened by a forelock in order to secure the bowsprit down to the bows' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

d. *O. Eng. and Sc. Law.* By *hasp* and *staple*: see *quots.*

[c 1250 BRACTON V. IV. xv. 14 (Rolls) VI. 138 Seysina facta . . . vel per nuntium, per fustim, vel per baculum, vel per haspam. 1292 BRITTON II. ix. § 6 Deliverer al purchaceour la seisine par le haspe ou par le anel del uih, ou par encousture de la porte.] 1569 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 175 Or he could be saist be hesp and stapill, as the common use is within burgh. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scott.*, *Hasp* and *Staple* is the form of entering an heir in a burghage subject. The claimant alleges his title, and proves it by witnesses; on which the baillie declares him to be heir, and makes him take hold of the hasp and staple of the door as a symbol of possession, and then enter the house and bolt himself in. (Entry by hasp and staple is now obsolete under Conveyancing and Land Transfer (Scotland) Act, 1874 (37 & 38 Vict. c. 94 § 25).]

2. A clasp or catch for fastening two parts of a garment, the covers of a book, etc.

1c 1300 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 A denkes hope for to bere al brennynde on him was kest, With hote haspes i-mad to sperre. 1c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5254 The haspes of his helme heturly brast. 1c 1698 EVELYN *Voy. Marry-land* (R.), A curious hasp The manteau 'bout her neck to clasp. 1715 *Panecollus Rerum Mem.* I. iv. ii. 155 Shoes . . . either lac'd close . . . or else clasp'd with Taches or Hasps. 1809 HOOD *Eng. Aram* vi. He strain'd the dusky covers close, And fix'd the brassen hasp.

3. (?) A handle of a trunk or case.

1c 1774 GOLDSM. *To Sir J. Reynolds* (R.), Four [men] got under each trunk, the rest surrounded, and held the hasps. 1868 W. COLLINS *Monst.* (1880) 118 An old japaned tin case, with a cover to it, and a hasp to hang it up by.

II. 4. A hank or skein of yarn, thread or silk; a definite quantity of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle. 1c 1400 *Octonian* 1442 The byrdel was made of chaynys, Of grete haspys wer the reynys. 1c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3899 Here buet on his hede as haspis of silke. 1c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/1 Hespse of threde, *malaxa*, *haspum*, *filipulus*. 1799 *Statist. Acc. Scott.*, *Fifesh.* VI. 43 (Jam.) About 30 years ago . . . a hesp or slip, which is the fourth part of a spindle, was thought a sufficient day's work for a woman.

† 5. A reel for winding yarn, thread, or silk. *Obs.* [Only in Dicts. Perh. an error of Skinner.]

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Ang.*, *Hasp*, alabrum seu Instrumentum Textorium in quod filum fusi evolvitur. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), An *Hasp*, a Reel to wind Yarn on. 1868 WEBSTER, *Hasp*, a spindle to wind thread or silk on (*local*).

III. 6. 'An instrument for cutting the surface of grass-land; a scarifier' (Webster 1864).

7. *attrib.*, as *hasp-lock*.

1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 805 The hasp-lock used for trunks and portmanteaus.

Hasp, *v.* Also 1 *haspian*, 4-7 *haspe*; 9 *dial.* *hasp*. [OE. *haspian*, *f.* *haspe* HASK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fasten with, or as with, a hasp.

1c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxvii. (Z.) 220 Ic scytte sum loc 088e *haspize*. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 419 With-outen . . . Hurrok, oþer hande-helme hasped on roþer. 1c 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 205 A dore . . . haspet ful faste. 1c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8593 Ector . . . haspet on his helme, & his horse toke. 1c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxvii. 408 (Harl. MS.) Be not a-ferde . . . for I shall haspe the dore, and pyne it with a pyne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 35/37 To Haspe, *obscurare*. 1611 COTGR., *Aggraffer*, to buckle, or haspe. 1777 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Be hize*, A small light Wooden Shutter, to hasp in cold Weather on the Outside. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15 The companion-head was hasped down. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Hesp*, to hasp or fasten the latch of a door. 1886 *Mrs. Raven's Templ.* II. 181 She went to the window and hasped it.

† *b.* *fig.* To fasten together, unite firmly.

1366 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 171 So harde heo beoþ with Auarice I-haspet to-gedere [1393 - C. II. 193 So harde hath auerice hasped hem to-gederes.]

† 2. To clasp, embrace. *Obs.*

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1388 He haspez his fayre hals his armez wyth-inne, & kysses hym. 1c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 367 Hailysing of hed bare, haspyng in armys. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* III. v. Wks. 1878 II. 91 If hee tooke mee haspt within his bed.

† 3. To gird with mail or tight-fitting clothes; to buckle.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 381 He askez heterly a hayre & hasped hym vmbre. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 281 If I were hasped in armes on a heje stede. *Ibid.* 831 Alle hasped in his he3 wede.

† 4. To confine or fasten (in a tight place); to lock up. *Obs.*

1680 ELIZ. CELLIER in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VII. 1187 He told me . . . that he had been squeezed and hasped into a thing like a trough, in a dungeon under ground. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. (1700) 65 Haspt in a tombill . . . With one fat slave before, and none behind. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 132 P. 2 Being hasped up with thee in this publick Vehicle. *Ibid.* No. 155 P. 2, I keep a Coffee-house. I am unavoidably hasped in my Bar.

Hence **Hasping** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Aggraffement*, a hooking, clasping . . . a hasping.

† **Haspede**, *Obs. rare.* [deriv. of HASP.] A clasp, a hook.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 189 By þe haspede he hentes hym þenne, & bro3t hym vp by þe breast.

Haspicholls, -*cols*, corruptions of HARPSICAL, HARPSICORD.

Hass, *dial.* var. of HALSE; *obs.* form of ASS.

Hassagai, -*ay*, var. ASSAGAI.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 65 Dexterity in throwing the Hassagaye. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 69 The same Caffre . . . with his hassagai attacks the horny elephant. 1885 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 160 The hassagay-tree (*Curtisia saginea*) one of the largest timber-trees in Africa.

Hassar (*hæ'ssār*). [? native S. American name.]

One of the genus *Callichthys* of silurid fishes, found in the rivers of tropical America, and remarkable for building a regular nest and being able to travel considerable distances over land.

1865 W. HOUGHTON in *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 262 These hassars, as they are called. 1883 WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 676 Many of these rivers . . . are inhabited by a fish . . . popularly called the Hassar, or Hardback. *Ibid.* 676/2 The Hassar is as good a walker as the Climbing Perch.

Hassard, *obs.* form of HAZARD.

Hassassin, an etymological var. of ASSASSIN.

1806 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 4) II. 403 note, The Sheik or old man of the mountain, the chief of the Hassassins.

Hassel (1), **Hasser**, *obs.* *f.* HAZEL, HAWSER.

Hasslock: see HALSE *sb.* 6.

Hassock (*hæ'sək*), *sb.* [OE. *hassuc*, of uncertain etymology. One has been conjectured derivation from Welsh *hesg* sedge. It is doubtful whether sense 4 is the same word.]

I. 1. A firm tuft or clump of matted vegetation; *esp.* of coarse grass or sedge, such as occurs in boggy ground; a 'tussock'. Sometimes applied to an insulated clump of bushes or low trees.

1806 *Charter of Ælthelred* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* No. 655 III. 223 Of Æam weap on Æone hassuc upp æn hrofan hrige. [1247 *Found. Charter Sawtrey Abbey* in Dugdale *Mon. Angl.* (1682) I. 853 Pastores . . . nostri super exteriores hassocus versus Walton inter pratrum & mariscum debent stare.] 1c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* III. vi. (1866) 139 And thanne the olde made me gon vpon a gret hassock. 1c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Hassock, *hūphus*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxi. § 5. 209 Leaues, spread vpon the grounde in maner of a turffe or hassocke. 1666 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking Pref.* The stink of smoaky hassocks. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 332 Moss . . . lay above the Ground, in little Heaps . . . called Hassocks, which were full of Holes, like an Honeycomb. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 444 Great tufts of rushes &c. called hassocks. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 286 With much difficulty I could step from one hassock to another, in laying out the drains. 1814 MISS MITTFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. 270 The down is entirely spotted with small islets (the country people call them hassocks) of low trees and luxuriant underwood. 1843 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1880) I. 321, I was stumbling over the rough hassocks, and sinking knee-deep in the black mire. 1871 J. R. NICHOLS *Fireside Sc.* 111 After digging out the hassocks and burning them.

b. *transf.* A 'shock' of hair.

1705 *Jrnl. fr. Lond. to Portsmouth* in *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 7 (Jam.) Wt' a great hassick o' hair hingin . . . about her hafats. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv. His tatty pow, that ne'er had a better covering than his ain shaggy hassock of hair! [a 1805 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hassock-head*, a shock head; a bushy and entangled growth of coarse hair.]

2. A thick firm cushion or bass, often stuffed with rushes or straw, used to rest the feet on, and *esp.* in places of worship to kneel upon.

According to Forby s.v. 'hassocks in bogs were formerly taken up, shaped, trimmed, and dressed . . . to make kneeling much easier than on the pavement of the church.' Hassocks of turf or peat, formerly used in the church, are still (1897) preserved at Lower Gravenhurst in Bedfordshire.

1516 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 564/3, 20 hassocks for pews. 1645 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* v. i. Buy a mat for your bed, buy a mat! A hassock for your feet. 1667 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 202 For a hassock and a matt for our Minister, 6d. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 P. 2 To make them kneel . . . he gave every one of them a Hassock and a Common-prayer Book. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 748 Knees and hassocks are well-nigh divorc'd. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fl.* I. viii. A stately pew with red serge seats and hassocks. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* iii. They made her comfortable upon the sofa, with a hassock for her feet.

† 3. A rush basket: cf. HASK *sb.* *Obs.*

1573-80 BARET *Alt. H.* 209 A hassocke, a baskette made of twiggcs, or rushes, *scripculum*.

II. 4. The soft calcareous sandstone which separates the beds of ragstone in Kent.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hassock*, soft Sand-stone. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 58/4 Mortar . . . made . . . of chalk, sand, or hassock. 1851 *Dict. Archit.* s.v. The sandstone that separates the beds of the Kentish rag is known by the name of hassock and hassock stone, the latter . . . when the sand is agglutinated enough to allow its being raised in block. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 281 The calcareous sandstones in the Hythe beds in Kent are locally termed hassock.

III. 5. Comb., as *hassock-grass*, *-plough*; *hassock-filler*, a device for stuffing hassocks; *hassock-knife*, an implement for chopping off hassocks. 1699 *Post Boy* 24-6 Jan. in N. & Q. 7th Ser. XI. 168 They were all arm'd, some with Guns, some with... Hassock-knives. 1799 A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 161 The plough made on purpose, and called a hassock plough, cut laterally much beyond the line of its draught. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water Bab.* i. 34 The hassock-grass and sedges tumbled him over. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Hassock-filler*, a device consisting of a curb and a charging cylinder, whereby the stuffing is packed into the cover.

Hence *Hassock v. trans.*, to furnish with hassocks (sense 2).

1842 *BARNHAM Inqul. Leg.*, Sir Rupert, He... resolves to... new-cushion and hassock the family pew.

Hassocky (hæ'soki), *a.* [f. *HASSOCK* + *-Y*.]

1. Abounding in hassocks or clumps.

1645 G. HOATE *Nat. Hist. Irel.* (1726) 62 Hassocky bogs. 1699 *Buttrick Eng. Improv. Impr.* ix. (1653) 61 Your hassocky morish rough Land. 1863 *Baring-Gould Iceland* xix. 336 A horse cannot keep up with it over the broken hassocky ground.

2. Of the nature of or consisting of calcareous hassock.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/1 A Rockey or Hassucky sort of Ground. 1801 *Whitehead Hops* 17 The loams... and hassocky detritus of the Hythe beds. 1894 B. FOWLER in *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* XIII. 362 Towards Bramshott the beds become more hassocky.

Hast, 2nd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *HAVE*.

Hast, obs. form of *HASTE*.

+ **Hastal**, *a.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. type **hastāl-is*, f. *hastā* spear.] Spear-shaped.

1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* i. vii. § 3 (1682) 45 It [the cover of the seed] is... Hastal, in *Lactuca*.

[**Hastard**, prob. a scribal error for *HASKARD*.

a 1529 *SKELTON Earl Northumberland* iv. 24 (MS. Reg. 18 D 11. ff. 165) Vilane hastarddis in per furious tene... Confederat together of commonn concencte Falsly to slo per moste singlar goode lordie.]

+ **Hastary**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *hastāri-us* belonging to the spear, subst., a spearman; f. *hastā* spear. Cf. F. *hastaire*.] A spearman.

1890 *Ive Instruct. Warres* 104 Before the first ranks of the Hastaries.

Hastate (hæ'steit), *a.* [ad. L. *hastātus*, f. *hastā* spear: see *-ATE* 2.]

1. Formed like a spear or spear-head; spear-shaped.

1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 117 Lingual teeth... elongate, subulate, or hastate. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* i. 667 *Astacus*... Lamellar appendage, dentiform or hastate. 1874 *COUES Birds N. W.* 665 Crescentic or hastate spots. 1885 *CASTLE Sch. Fræncing* 44 The hastate weapons: pike, partisan... and poleaxe.

b. *Bot.* Of leaves: Narrowly triangular nearly to the base, where two lateral lobes project at right angles to the midrib.

1708 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (ed. 4) 191 *Hastate*, Javelin-shaped; when they are triangular, the Base and Sides hollowed, and the Angles spreading. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 427 *Hastate* leaves that are quite entire. 1870 *HOOKE & Grev. Flor. 313 Rumez acetosella*; dioecious, lower leaves hastate. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 96 Leaves... *Hastate* or Halberd-shaped.

2. *Comb.*, as *hastate-auricled*, *-leaved*.

1864 *Sowerby's Bot.* i. 187 *Hastate-leaved* Scurvy-grass. 1883 *BENTLEY Bot.* 159 When the lobes of such a leaf are separated from the blade... it is auricled or hastate-auricled.

+ **Hastated**, *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ED*.] = prec.

1748-50 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 597 (Jod.) The hastated-leaved arum with a clavated spadix. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 178 Towards the tops... they became trifid, hastated, and lastly lanceolate.

Hastately, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a hastate fashion; chiefly in comb. with adjs., denoting a combination of the hastate with another shape, as *hastately-cordate*, *-lanceolate*, *-sagittate*, *-two-eared*, etc.

1831 *DON Gardener's Dict. Gloss.*, *Hastately-sagittate*.

Hastato-, combining form of L. *hastātus* *HASTATE*, used like *hastately*.

1809 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants Gloss.*, *Hastato-lanceolate*, between halberd-shaped and lanceolate. 1850 *HOOKE & ARNOTT Brit. Flora* 462 *Arum maculatum*... leaves all radical, hastato-sagittate.

Haste (hæ'st), *sb.* Forms: 3-*haste*; also 3-8 *hast*, 4-5 *haast* (cf. 4-6 *Sc.* and Coverd.) *haist*, 5 *hayste*. [a. OF. *haste* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod.F. *hâte*:-WGer. **hasti-*, in OE. *hæst*, *hēst* fem., violence, fury = Goth. *haifists* fem., strife, contest; cf. OE. *hæste* adj. violent, vehement, impetuous = OFris. *hāst*, *hēst*, OHG. *heisti*, *heist*. The French word was taken back into Middle Dutch, and thence into other Teut. langs.: cf. MDu. *haeste*, *haest*, Du. *haast*, MLG. and LG. *hast*, Ger. *hast* haste.]

I. 1. Urgency or impetuosity of movement resulting in or tending to swiftness or rapidity; quickness, speed, expedition (properly of voluntary action). Opposed to leisurely motion or action. (Most freq. in phrases: see 4 a, 5.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5198 To bidd hast now es nan sa frek. c 1306 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 359 This asketh haste. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 48, I shall do more in a day than my brother in twayne, for all his haste. 1582 N.

LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* vii. 172, They fled, and made away with great haste. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. 13 The old man would have stayed us here... but our business required more haste. 1765 *GOLDSM. Ess.* xv. Wks. (Globe) 328/1 In situations where the action seems to require haste. 1880 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iv, To make him understand the necessity of haste.

2. Such quickness of action as excludes due consideration or reflection; hurry, precipitancy, want of deliberation, rashness. (See also 4 b, 6.)

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxviii. 33 Pair daies waned in unanimesse. And pair yheres with haste ware lesse. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 1605 Gredous to me god wot is youre vnaeste, Your haste. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xcix. 320 An yll haste is not good. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 29 Hast and choler are enemies to all great actions. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 725 Friends, not adopted with a school-boy's haste. 1822 *TENNYSON 'Love thou thy land'* 96 Raw Haste, half-sister to Delay.

3. The condition of being obliged to act quickly on account of having little time; eagerness to get something done quickly; hurry. (See also 4 c, d.)

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 794 *Thisbe* (MS. Gg. 4. 27), This tisbe hath... so gret haste Piramus to se. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. x, After the haste of the letters, they gaf hem this answer that [etc.]. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 93 b, These joly gallantes left behynde them for hast, all their tentes. 1591 *SAVILLE Agric.* (1598) 198 Many half dead... were left for haste of winning the feldie. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 200 ¶ 4 The urgent Hast of another Correspondent. 1888 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxiv, She advanced, breathless with haste. 1873 J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* 58 (Cent.) The haste to get rich.

II. Phrases.

4. *In haste*. a. (in sense 1.) With energetic speed; quickly, expeditiously (also, † *an*, *on haste* (obs.): see *AN prep.*). So *in all haste* (arch.), as quickly as possible, with all speed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12402 Pui fild a cupp ban son in hast. a 1300 K. Horn 615 He slop þe on haste On hundred bi þe laste. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 3608 Richard prykede forþ an haste, Ase harde as he may praste. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2817, I sall hele [= recover] all in haste. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 50 Reuenge in haist the cruel act. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 456 Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting Peers. a 1791 *WESLEY Wks.* (1830) XII. 287 Though I am always in haste I am never in a hurry. 1829 *TENNYSON Enid* 1301 'Not dead!' she answered in all haste. 1868 *LYNCH Kinlet* cxvii. i. Arise, sad heart, arise in haste.

b. (in sense 2.) With excited quickness; without deliberation, hurriedly, hastily, in a hurry.

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 782 Scribled forth in hast at adventure. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxv. 11, I sayde in my haist: All men are liers. 1677 *LAUDERDALE in L. Papers* (Camden) III. lviii. 80 So as they may not trouble us any more in hast. 1689 *BURNET Tracts* i. 1 Who has seen so little, and as it were in haste. 1710-11 *SWIFT Let. to Mrs. Johnson* 16 Jan., I dined to-day with Dr. Cockburn, but will not do so again in haste, he has generally such a parcel of Scots with him.

c. (in sense 3.) With quickness of action due to being pressed for time; with speed, speedily.

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 759 One Mistle-brooke... came in great haste to the house of one Pottier. 1524 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 221 The King leuied an armie in Hast. 1699 *GARTH Dispens.* v. 60 In hast a Council's call'd. 1797 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. i. 181 Four or five men running in great haste up the stairs. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 607 Prepared at any moment to send such as might be demanded in haste.

d. (in sense 3.) As predicate, often with *infin.*: Eager to get something done quickly; in a hurry.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. iii. 89 Your Father calls for you, He is in hast, therefore I pray you go. 1700 *RAY in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 205, I am in no hast for them, but can well wait your leisure. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* i. iii. 196 Mary was in no haste to return into Scotland. 1782 *COWPER Glavin* 198 So turning to his horse, he said, 'I am in haste to dine'. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 935 No sooner come than in haste to go.

5. To make haste: To put forth energy producing speed; to move or act with quickness; to use expedition, to hasten. (Often with *infin.*)

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxxix. [xl.] 13 Make haist (o Lorde) to helpe me. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* vii. 19 b, Making hast to the shore, and attaining the same, they ran away. 1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 13 One while to march on very slowly, another, to make more haste. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vi. x, It was necessary for him to make haste home. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* vii, Make haste down, and come out. 1847 *JAMES J. Marston Hall* ix, I made as much haste as I could to get away.

6. In proverbs and phrases: chiefly in sense 2.

c 1375 *BARBOUR Troy-bk.* II. 1682 Of fule haist cummis no speid. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 5 Hast maketh waste. *Ibid.*, The more haste the lesse speede. 1556 *ROBINSON tr. Mori's Utop.* (ed. 2) To Rdr. (Arb.) 19 With more hast then good speid I broughte it to an ende. 1621 *QUARLES Argalus & P.* (1678) 29 Acts done in haste, by leisure are repented. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. xiv. 323 The more haste was emphatically not the better speed. 1869 *HAZLITT Eng. Prov.* 153 Haste trips up its own heels. 1883 *Hr. P. SPOFFORD in Harper's Mag.* Mar. 573/1 She married him in all haste—to repent in all leisure. 1897 E. PHILLIPOTT *Lying Prophets* 346 (Cornish phrase) More haste, more let. *Mod.* More haste, less (or worse) speed.

III. 7. Comb.

1552 *HULOET*, Haste maker, accelerator. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 262 Festination or hast making. 1821 *HELPS Comp. Solit.* xi. (1874) 199 There is no occasion for being excessively emulous, or haste bitten.

Haste (hæ'st), *v.* Forms: see prec. [a. OF. *haster* (11th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod.F. *hâter*,

f. *haste*, *hâte*, *HASTE sb.* Cf. Du. *haasten*, Ger. *hasten*, Da. *haste*, Sw. *hasta*, all from Fr.] Now chiefly literary, the ordinary word being *hasten*.

1. *trans.* To cause to move more quickly; to urge, drive, or press on: to quicken, accelerate, hurry.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26737 Hast nocht bi scrift on piskin wis. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 42 Fals Edrike, þat þam bider hastet. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* iv. iii. (1495) 83 Drynesse hastyth aegre. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 562 The children of reynawde hastet somoche the ii. sonnes of foulques... that thei... were... wery. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 206 They were so hastyd and pursuwyd. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. i. 74 Let's hence, And with our faire intreates hast them on. 1786 *BURNS Auld Farmer's N. Y. Salut.* *Mare* xiv, Thou... just thy step a wee thing hastit.

2. *refl.* = 3. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5018 Yee most yow hast on your fare. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 469 Pey shulden... haaste hem to make asepe. c 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 550, I will not haist me ane fute faster on the way. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxl. [cxi.] 1 Lorde, I call vpon the: haist the vnto me. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 104 Hast thee, and from the Paradise of God... drive out the sinful Pair. 1869 *LOWELL Foot-Path* iv, I look and long, then haste me home.

3. *intr.* To make haste; to come or go quickly; to act with haste or expedition; to be quick, hurry; (of time or events) to come on or approach rapidly. (Often with *to* and *infin.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2837 'Haste', he said, 'þan þeder yaar'. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 112 Pe seknes na remed Ma haf, bot hastis to þe dede. 1388 *WYCLIF Ps.* lxx. [lxx.] 1 Lorde, hast thou to helpe me. 1581 *MULCASTER Positiōis* xli. (1887) 234 If the reward were good, he would hast to gaine more. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. iii. (1736) i. 689 He hastet away towards Utica. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 867 O friends, I hear the tread of nimble feet Hastening this way. 1712 *POPE Messiah* 23 See Nature hastes her earliest wreaths to bring. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxiv, The hour is hastening but too fast. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* viii. 4 Still ever hastening where she led.

Hasteful (hæ'stful), *a.* rare. [f. *HASTE sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of haste; hurrying, hurried. Hence

Hastefully *adv.*, in haste, expeditiously.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 388 With hastfull hot desire. 1873 J. DUNS *Mem. Sir Y. J. Simpson* xv. 519 In the excitement of hastful travel. 1890 *SARAH J. DUNCAN Soc. Depart.* 308 We got hastefully back, three-quarters of an hour before she sailed. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 25 Mar. 7/4 This hastful, bustling and forgetful age.

+ **Hasteler**, *hastler*. Obs. [app. a. AF.

**hasteler*, f. **hastele* (whence secondary dim. *hastellet*: see *HASLET*), dim. of *haste*, mod.F. *hâte* spit, broach:—L. *hasta* spear; cf. the 12th c. L. equivalent *hastalarius* (? *hastellarius*), also *hastellaria* the place where broaches were kept (Du Cange). In this sense, Godefroy has only OF. *hasteeur*, *hasteur*:—med.L. *hastātor-em* (Du Cange).]

An officer of the kitchen, who superintended or attended to the roasting of meat; also, a turn-spit.

[c 1175 *Constit. Domus Regis in Liber Niger Sacc.* (Hearne) i. 348 De Magna Coquina... Hastalarius.] c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) x Pis hasteler, pasteler, and potager. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 229/1 Hasteler, þat rostyth the mete... *assator*, *assarius*. 1563-67 *FOXE A. & M.* (1884) III. 715 Saying that Nicholas Cadman was Noyes Hasteler, that is, such a one as maketh and hasteth the fire.

Hasteless (hæ'stless), *a.* [f. *HASTE sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without haste. Hence **Hastelessness**, complete absence of haste or hurry.

1873 W. CORY *Let. & Frills* (1897) 313 Men who are as the stars, unconscious, hasteless, steadfast. 1883 *JEFFRIES in Longm. Mag.* June 192 Hastelessness is the only word one can make up to describe it.

Hastelet, obs. form of *HASLET*.

+ **Hasteling**. Obs. rare. In 7 *hastling*. [f. *HASTE* + *-LING*.] A hasty person.

1609 *GAULE Holy Madn.* 203 Haue after the Hastling; may haue at him with an encounter as resolute, as speedy.

+ **Hastely**, *hastly*, *adv.* Obs. Forms: 3-4 *hastelich*, *e*, *-lyche*, 4-*lik* (superl. *-lokest*), 4-5 *-li*, 4-6 *-ly*, *-lie*, 5-6 *Sc.* (and Coverd.) *hastely*, 5-7 *Sc.* *-lie*, 6 *Sc.* *hastely*; also 4-6 *hastly*, 6 *Sc.* *hastilie*. [f. *HASTE sb.* + *-LY* 2; perhaps, in its origin, a variant of *hastily*, the *e* at length becoming mute.]

1. = *HASTILY* 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 3/71 He liet him cristni hasteliche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15224 Sua hasteli als he might. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 466 The lawe wil I take it, þere I may hastlokest it haue. 1380 *Lay Folks Cntech.* (Lamb. MS.) 1373 Accidy þat is slownesse When a man schuld do a good dede hastly... a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3784 As hastely as he it herd, his ostis he flittis. c 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 113 Twa cant knaifs of his awin hastelie he bad. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 451 He called hastly the duke naymes. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxii. 59 Gif I mend nocht hastely. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* liv. [lv.] 15 Let death come hastely vpon them. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 268 Hastilie... to the west contrie to the Quene he past. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 102 Als hastelie as he may.

2. = *HASTILY* 2.

1552 *HULOET*, Hastely or rashelye, precipitant.

Hasten (hæ'st'n), *v.* [Extended form of *HASTE v.*, after the numerous verbs in *-EN* 5.]

1. *trans.* To cause to make haste; to urge on; to accelerate, expedite, hurry: = *HASTE v.* 1.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Festino*, *Mortem in se festinavit*, he hastened his owne death. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph.*

Cal. May 152 Sorrowe ne neede be hastened on. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 28 Sebastian. hastened his departure, impatient of the least delays. 1699 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 210 These preparations hastened the king to Nottingham. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 181 Nitre mixt with Water. . . is excellent to hasten the Vines. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. xx. We had three leagues to go, and our guide hastened us. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 141 A jet of water is admitted to hasten the condensation. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 121 The ultimate effect . . . was discovered in hastening, not in deferring, the time of the appearance of the comet.

† b. To dispatch or send in haste. *Obs.*
1611 BIBLE i. *Kings* xxii. 9 Hasten hither Micaiah the sonne of Imlah. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 309, I pray be still pressing the K. of France to hasten his effectual letters. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 178 Your Ex^{ty} will now have hastened over to me 34 foot Companies. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 40 If there be anything in Brand's letter that will divert me, hasten it to me.

2. *intr.* To make haste; to come, go, or act quickly; to be quick; to hurry: = HASTE v. 3. (Often with *to* and *inf.*)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 399 King Richard. . . hastened not a little to set all things. . . in order. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* ix. So do our minutes hasten to their end. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xviii. 6 Abraham hastened into the tent, unto Sarah. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 142 Nor did he hasten to beat them out of his country. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (L.), I hastened to the spot whence the noise came. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 534 Scotland. . . hastened to sign the Covenant.

Hence **Hastened** *ppl. a.*; **Hastening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1631 MILTON *Epit. Marchioness Winchester* 46 Presaging tears, which the sad morn had let fall On her hastening funeral. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 95 For the speedier hastening of our second breakfast. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 958 Thy hasten'd widowhood. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 51 Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

Hastener (*hæ'stənər*). [*f. prec. + -ER* 1.]

1. One who or that which hastens.
1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 156 He and. . . his Queene. . . that hastners of King Albyons bane had bene. 1686 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* iv. xvi. 177 The Muscles. . . called *Accelerators* or *Hasteners*. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169, ¶ 7 Pride and indigence, the two great hasteners of modern poems.

2. A stand or screen for concentrating the heat of the fire on a roasting joint of meat; a *haster*. *dial.* 1847-76 HALLIWELL, *Hastner*, same as *Haster*. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dial. Trade*. 1888 [see *HASTER*].

† **Hasteness**. *Obs.* [*f. HASTE v. + -NESS*] By-form of *HASTINESS*.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. ii. 59 Withouten fowle rebukynge or hasteness of vengeance. c. 1450 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (1724) 481/1 note (MS. Coll. Arms) His eyen. . . as sperkelyng fuyre, as lightning with hasteness.

Haster (*hæ'stər*). *dial.* [*f. HASTE v. + -ER*; but cf. OF. *hasteur* turnspit, s.v. *HASTELE*, and see *HASTERY*.] = *HASTENER* 2.

1809 HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.* 48 (Hall.) *Haster*, a tin meat-screen, to reflect the heat while the operation of roasting is going on. 1839 A. BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 34 Shoo tumbled backwards, and nockt haster upp at beef. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Hastener* or *Haster*.

† **Hastery**. *Obs.* [*f. OF. haster* to roast (see *hasté* in Godef.), *f. haste* spit + *-ERY*.] The process or art of roasting meat; roast meats collectively.

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 5, I wylle schawe, Tho poyntes of cure. . . Of Potage, hastery and bakun mete. *Ibid.* 38 Here endys our hasterie pat I of spake. 1531 *Earl Northumbld's Househ. Bk.* in *Antiq. Repert.* (1809) IV. 244 A Yoman Cooke. . . Who doith hourly attend in the Kitching at the Hastery for roisting of Meat.

Hastif, -ly, -ness: see *HASTIVE*, -LY, -NESS.

Hastifoliate (*hæstifol-i-āt*), *a. Bot.* [*f. L. hasta* spear + *foli-um* leaf: see *-ATE* 2.] Having spear-shaped leaves. Also **Hastifolious** *a.*

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hastifoliate*. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Hastifolious*.

Hastiform (*hæstifōrm*), *a.* [*ad. L. type *hastiformis*, mod.F. *hastiforme*, *f. L. hasta* spear: see *-FORM*.] Spear-shaped. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Hastihede**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. HASTY + -hede*, -HEAD.] Hastiness, haste.
1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 245 Eche of hem in hastihede Shall other slec.

Hastile (*hæstail*), *a. Bot.* [*ad. L. type *hastilis*, *f. hasta* spear: see *-ILE*. Cf. *L. hastile* spear-shaft.] = *HASTATE*. 1864 WEBSTER cites GRAY.

Hastilude (*hæstilūd*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*ad. med.L. hastilūdus*, *hastilūdium*, *f. L. hasta* spear + *lūdus* play.] Spear-play; a name for a kind of tilt or tournament.

1506 FERRIS *Blas. Centrie* 366 In any Tilt, Iust, Hastilude or Turney. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 148 To concurre with swords, fight at barriers, exercise hastiludes. 1845 *Genl. Mag.* II. 239 That tangible memorial of round table hastiludes still preserved in the building. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. xviii. 187 One sport, called hastiludes, was no less dangerous than war itself.

Hastily (*hæ'stili*), *adv.* Forms: 4-5 *hastilich* (e, -li(e), -le, (*superl.* -lokest), 4-6 *hastily*, 6 *Sc. hastily*, -yly; 4- *hastily*. [*f. HASTY a. + -LY* 2. Cf. also *HASTIVELY*, *HASTELY*.] In haste.

1. Quickly, speedily, expeditiously; † soon, with-

out delay, shortly, suddenly (*obs.*); rapidly, swiftly. Now usually with implication of being pressed for time: *Hurriedly*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 153 To petre & his deciples haste tell 3ee, pat he is risen. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1989 *Ariadne*, To come & speke with us hastily. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 162 The more envynouneth the Erthe more hastily than any other Planete. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 58 Ane sterne. . . callit ane comete, quhen it is sene, ther occurris hastily effir it sum grit myscheif. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 6 Up he rose, and clad him hastily. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 Over-hastily blooming Trees. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx. He took the letter, and hastily read it over. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 123 The Northern nobles marched hastily to join their comrades.

2. With undue haste excluding consideration or forethought; precipitately, rashly, inconsiderately.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 129 Young men. . . by the. . . want. . . of aged experience, are hastily led thereunto. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 ¶ 1 That the Reader may not judge too hastily of this Piece of Criticism. 1848 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 9 She had married hastily, and as hastily grown weary of her choice.

3. With quickness of temper; in sudden anger.

1573 TUSSEK *Hush.* ix. (1878) 17 To hate reuengement hastily. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hastily*. . . 3. Passionately; with vehemence.

Hastiness (*hæ'stīnēs*). [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.]

The quality or condition of being hasty.

† 1. Quickness, swiftness, rapidity; suddenness.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 256 ¶ 1 manace. . . in hastyness suorn. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 229/1 Hastynesse, *idem* quod *Haste*. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 2 The shortness. . . of thys lyfe, the hastyness of dethe. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Callon's Geomancie* 24 All hastynesse and swiftnesse is appointed unto 3 and 9.

2. Undue quickness; precipitancy; hurriedness.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 167 (Harl.) 3e moste also dryue out of your herte hastyness (4 MSS. *hastynesse*). For. . . be comune prouerbe is þis; þat he þat soone demeth soone repentith. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicles* 88 Hastynesse of speche maketh men to erre. 1551 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 28 That people with a certayne hote hastynesse, brake out oftentimes to seke them idols. 1641 BAKER *Apol. Laymen* 189 Oh the wonderfull damage that is incurred by hastynesse and precipitancy. 1751-73 JORTIN *Eccles. Hist.* (R.), Epiphanius was made up of hastyness and credulity. 1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 49/1 Hastyness of execution.

3. Quickness of temper; tendency to sudden anger or irritation, passion.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 474 He acorsede alle thulke men. . . That of an false preste ne abbe eke him nouȝt. That word he sedge ofte in hastynesse. c. 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 77 He waxed nyze wood by hedy hastynesse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 110 Hastynesse or irefulness. 1556 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 105 Their our hastyness, and ouer bent to reuenge. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 73 You haue a little too much hastyness in your temper. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. v. 73 Laud. . . had the bluntness and hastyness of a monastic character.

† b. A fanciful name for a 'company' of cooks.
c. 1491 CAXTON *Bk. Courtesy* (ed. 2) finis, A Hastyness of cooks.

Hasting (*hæ'stɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. HASTE v. + -ING* 1.] The action of the verb *HASTE*; making haste, speeding; expedition, acceleration.

a. 1350 *Childh. Jesu* 1590 (Mätz.) Jo Joseph was comen in hastynge. 1398 *TREVISA Barte. De P. R.* vii. iv. (1495) 224 The cause of hastynge of Manasses dethe. 1410 *Arthur* 377 Bedwer wyf alle hastynge Tolde Arthur alle þis þynge. 1568 *Knt. of Curyse* 25 He praeth you in all hastynge To come in his court for to dwell.

Hasting, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 2.]

A. ppl. a.

1. That hastes, speeding: see the verb.

1632 MILTON *Sonn.* ii. My hasting days fly on with full career. 1870 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Plutarch* Wks. (Bohn) III. 343 To keep up with the hasting history.

† 2. That ripens early: applied to varieties of fruit or vegetables. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Doctoens* i. xxxv. 52 The huskes be. . . like a great hasting or garden pease. 1611 COTGR. *Hastivean*. . . a hasting apple, or pear. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 243 How to raise hasting Strawberries. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hasting Pear*. . . It ripens in July.

B. sb. [ellipt. use of the adj.]

† 1. An early-ripening fruit or vegetable; *spec. a* kind of early pear. *Obs.* (or now only *local*).

1573 TUSSEK *Hush.* xviii. (1878) 45 Sowe hastings now, if land it allow. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 101/2 *Ficus præcox*. *Figue hastive*. A rathe fig ripened before the time: an hasting. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. Ep. to *Sidrophel* 22 To cry Green-Hastings. 1797 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 Common cryers. . . persuade people to buy their oysters, green hastings, or new ballads. 1878 *Science Gossip* Aug. 190 A day or two since I heard the cry 'Green Hastings!' . . . fifty years ago, it was the usual cry for green peas.

† 2. Applied to persons who hasten or make haste (with allusion to *prec. sense*). Only in *pl.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 35 Toward your woorkynge ye make such tastings, As approue you to be none of the hastings. 1581 [see *HARDING*]. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Sussex* (1811) II. 385 Now men commonly say they are none of the Hastings, who, being slow and slack, go about business with no agility. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, You are none of the Hastings, of him that loses an Opportunity. . . for want of Dispatch.

Hastish (*hæ'stɪʃ*), *a. dial.* [*f. HASTE sb. or v. + -ISH*.] = *HASTY a.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. iii. [An ignorant woman says] A very hastish kind of gentleman.

† **Hastity**. *Obs. rare*. In 4 *hastite*. [Worn down from OF. *hastivelt*, *f. hastif* hasty: see next. Cf. *jollity*, *F. jolivet*.] Hastiness, haste.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 2909 (Trin.) Þen coom a doom in hastite To hem þat longe had spared be.

† **Hastive**, **hastif**, *a. Obs.* Also 3-5 -yfe, -ife, -yve. [*a. OF. hastif*, -ive, mod.F. *hâtif*, -ive, speedy, hurried, impetuous, *f. haste*, mod. *hâte* *HASTE sb.* + *-IVE*. See also *HASTY*, which is in origin a doublet of this word.]

1. Speedy, swift: = *HASTY a.* 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxvi. 29 Hastif shal come the kinge of Babiloyne, and waste this lond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 56 And make many hastif rode. a. 1420 HOCCLERE *De Reg. Princ.* 2022 Dethe was to hastifye, To renne on the.

b. Offruit, etc.: Maturing early; early, forward: = *HASTY a.* 1 d.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hastive*, a French term, sometimes used in English for early, forward. The *hastive* fruits are strawberries and cherries. We have also *hastive* peas, etc.

2. Precipitate, rash: = *HASTY a.* 3.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 458 Folc hastif hit beþ ek ynou, & also wyþout rede. 1340 *Ayene*. 184 Of hastif red hit uorþipg efterward. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1540 (1568) (MS. Gg. 4. 27) Hastif man wanted neuere care. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4984 Treulie thou were a litle to hastif.

3. Quick-tempered, passionate (= *HASTY a.* 4); in a passion, angry.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 414 Renable nas he nouȝt of tonge, ac of speche hastif. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 177 Richard was hastif, & answered þat stund, Certes þou lies cheitiff, & as a stinkand hund. c. 1420 *Chron. Eng.* 667 in *Ritson Met. Rom.* II. 298 The king was hastif ant starte up, Ant hente the thef by the top. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 17 That he be not testyf, hastif, hoot ne angry.

† **Hastively**, **hastify**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] Hastily, quickly, speedily.

a. 1337 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 Faccheþ me the traytours y-bounde. *hastifliche* ant bylyve. a. 1350 *Childh. Jesu* 1631 (Mätz.) He answered him ful hastifli.

† **Hastiveness**, **hastifnesse**. *Obs.* [*f. prec. + -NESS*.] Hastiness, rashness, passionateness.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 129 If any man mad pleyn of clerk for hastifnesse. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 167 Ye moste also dryue out of youre herte hastifnesse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 Fool hastifnesse.

† **Hastiwes**. *Obs.* In 4 *hastiwes*. [*a. AF. hastiwesse*, *f. hastif*, *hâtif* *HASTIVE*.] = *prec.*

[1292] BRITTON iv. ix. § 8 Acuns. . . mentent par fole hastiwesce. c. 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 159 Quen we halde our hert fra wreth, And hastiwes.

† **Hastivity**. *Obs.* In 5 *hastivityte*: see also *HASTITY*. [*a. OF. hastivelt*, mod.F. *hâtivelt*, *f. hastif* *HASTIVE*: see *-ITY*.] = *prec.*

c. 1450 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 242 Vengeance and wrahte in an *hastivityte*.

Hastler, **Hastlet**, *obs. ff. HASTELE*, *HASLET*. *Hastly*: see *HASTELY*.

Hasty (*hæ'sti*), *a. (sb., adv.)* [*a. OF. hâsti* for *hastif* (pl. *hastis*), mod.F. *hâtif*, -ive, *f. haste*, *hâte* *HASTE sb.*: see *HASTIVE*, and cf. *JOLLY*, *TARDY*. The termination was doubtless from the first identified with native -i, -y from OE. -ig; and it is noticeable that the other Teutonic langs. have formed corresponding adjs. of that type: Du. *haastig*, Ger., Da., Sw. *hastig*.] Marked by haste; acting, moving, performed, etc. with haste.

1. Speedy, quick, expeditious; swift, rapid (in action or movement); sudden. *arch. exc.* as in b.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 5324 (Trin.) Þe kyng lete write lettres. . . wip hasty fare. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1548 Gret hasty myscheves. . . Pat tyll be world er nere comande. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 508 II. 200 Lete me have word in as hasty tyme as ye may. c. 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 This people hath a swyfte hasty speche. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. B ij a, Thys wolffbayne of all poysones is the most hasty poison. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 59 We wish hasty ruin to all Tyrants. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 174 When impetuous Rain Swells hasty Brooks. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 198 A very smart and hasty Rain. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 24 The dung of pigeons is a rich and hasty manure. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* l. xviii. The sportive toil. . . Served too in hastier swell to show Short glimpses of a breast of snow.

b. Speedy or quick on account of having little time; hurried.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 5 b, A hasty retraite. 1746 BERKELEY *Lett. to Prior* 20 May, Wks. 1871 IV. 317, I have written these hasty lines in no small hurry. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xxv, Brushing with hasty steps the dews away. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 113 Aberdovey, of which I made a hasty common-ink sketch. 1844 WILSON *Brit. India* III. 9 [He] had scarcely. . . time to cast a hasty glance at the novel circumstances around him. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 20 Rasselas. . . is ill calculated for the hasty readers of to-day.

c. Requiring haste or speed; made in haste. *spec. in Cookery*: see also *HASTY PUDDING*.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 359 (Harl. MS.) This aþeþ hast, and of an hasty [5 MSS. *hastif*] þing Men may nought preche or make taryyng. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herreback's Husb.* iv. (1586) 184 Sommer Hony, or hasty hony, made in thirty daies after the tenth of June. 1657 North's *Plutarch* Add. *Lives* (1676) 90 He [Columbus] built a hasty Fort with wood and earth. 1742 P. FRANCIS *Horace*, Ep. l. xvi. 91 To purchase hasty wealth. 1883 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery*, *Hasty Puff*.

† d. That ripens or comes to maturity early in

the season; early, forward [L. *præcox*]: = HASTYING *pp.* a. 2. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Hastybere, corne. *trimensis*. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 12 Hasty pees... be sown before Christmase. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxviii. 4 As the hasty fruite before the summer. 1666 *BACON Sylva Intro.* to § 422 How to make the Trees... more Hasty and Sudden, than they use to be. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* l. 131 Hasty, or Forward-Cherries.

† 2. Eager to get something done quickly; in a hurry. (In early use sometimes nearly = Ready, willing: cf. *quick*.) Usually with *inf.* *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Effame* 70 His hasty lykine til fulfil. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 62 No wise woman ought to be hasty to take upon the new noulitees of array. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 376 a/2 She was hasty for to obeye and constaute to suffre. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxvi. 227 How is it that ye be so hasty to departe? 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) l. 344 The Queene is not so hasty of your death. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. 61 Is hee so hasty, that hee doth suppose My sleepe, my death? 1754 *FOOTE Knights* ii. Wks. 1799 l. 85 'Tis partly to prevent bad consequences, that I am... so hasty to match him.

3. Characterized by undue quickness of action; precipitate, rash, inconsiderate.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 223, I have harde... That hasty mene sholde wande no woo. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Hasty. *precip.* 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 44 Hasty and furious of heart, and unaware of perilles. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 237 Aptitude... to give too hasty beleefe to pretended Miracles. 1766 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* ii. 1... will not be hasty in my decisions. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 505 He has been led into many hasty assertions. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* V. 146 Do not be hasty in forming a conclusion.

4. Of persons or their dispositions: Quickly excited to anger, quick-tempered, passionate, irritable. Of words or actions: Uttered or done in sudden anger or irritation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b, Testinesse or impacyency, is a fraile & hasty dysposycyon, or rather accustomet & vsed vyce of angre. 1590 *PALSGR.* 215/1 Hasty, disposed to be angry. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xliii. 143 Be not dyspleasyd yf I spake eny hasty worde. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xiv. 29 Wrath and hasty displeasure. 1611 *BIBLE Ibid.*, Hee that is hasty of spirit, exalteth folly. 1761 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. 45 The natural disposition of Theodosius was hasty and choleric. 1876 *SEELYE Stein* II. 129 Do you suppose I do not know myself to be hasty and irritable?

B. as *sb.* The murrain which attacks cattle. *Sc.* 1812 *Agric. Survey Scotl., Cattle* 200 (Jam.) Called the murrain (provincially hasty), because the animal dies soon after it is seized with it. 1815 *Ibid.*, *Sutherland* 101 The disease called murrain or hasty, prevailed among the black cattle of this county.

† C. as *adv.* Hastily; quickly, rapidly, soon. c 1430 *LYDG. Screece* 847 Discrecyon... That hasty wyl medle on nouthir syde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 54 Mercurius... quhilk makis reuolucione nyne dais mair hastiar nor dois Venus... is ay sene before the soune rysing, and hasty eftir that the soune is cum to the west orizon.

D. Comb., as hasty-footed, -minded, -witted. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. ii. 200 We haue chid the hasty footed time, For parting vs. 1596 - *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 40 An hasty witted bodie. 1736-1816 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.*, Hasty-minded, *feruens animi*.

† Hasty, v. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [f. *prec.*] = HASTE v. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxvii. 37 Paire dayes fayld in vanyte and paire 3eris wip hastyngye [*cum festinatione*]. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 105 He peyned him to hasty be Mule. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* i. (1822) 2 That wyl hasty thameself to here thir novelities and recent dedis. *Mod. Sc.* He told them to hasty.

† Hastyfully, *adv.* *Obs.* Corrupt form of HASTIVELY under the influence of HASTY.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxi. 231 He... putte hym among the sarasyns more hastyfully than thunder falleth fro heuen.

Hasty pudding. A pudding made of flour stirred in boiling milk or water to the consistency of a thick batter; in some parts applied to a similar preparation of oatmeal (usually called 'porridge'); in U.S. made with Indian meal and water. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner* Fij, I can thinke of no fitter name then an hasty pudding. For I protest in so great haste I composed it, that [etc.]. 1600 *J. PORV tr. Leo's Africa* II. 45 They cast barlie-meale into boiling water... stirring the same... Then setting this pap or hasty-pudding upon the table. 1633 *HEYWOOD Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 28 Like a hasty Pudding, longer in eating, then it was in making. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 160 Take a large Pint of Milk, put to it 4 Spoonfuls of Flour... and boil it into a smooth Hasty-Pudding. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 243 The common Breakfasting hereabouts is Hasty-pudden, made of Oatmeal and Water boiled to a Paste. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 438 Great fields of Indian corn... holding out the promise of cakes and hasty pudding.

† Haswed, a. *Obs.* [f. *OE. hasu, hasue* grey, tawny + *-ED.*] Marked with grey or brown. c 1590 *Gen. & Ex.* 1723 Sep or got, haswed, aried, or grei, Ben don fro iacob fer a-wel.

Hat (*hæt*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hæt*, *hætt*, 3-8 *hatt* (e, 6 (*hætte*, *atte*), 3- *hat*). [*OE. hæst*, cognate with *OFris. hat*, north. *Fris. hat*, *hatt*, hood, head-covering; ON. *hattir* (genit. *hattar*, dat. *hatti*): = *hattus*, later nom. *hattir*, hood, cowl, turban, Sw. *hatt*, Da. *hat*, *hætte* - hat: cf. also Icel. *hætta* (= *hattjón*) hood. The *OTent. *hattus* goes back to earlier **hadmis*, from ablaut-series *had*, *hdd*, whence *OE. hdd* HOON. Cf. Lith. *kadas*, *kōdas* tuft or crest of a bird.]

Vol. V.

1. A covering for the head; in recent use, generally distinguished from other head-gear, as a man's cap (or bonnet) and a woman's bonnet, by having a more or less horizontal brim all round the hemispherical, conical, or cylindrical part which covers the head. (But cylindrical 'hats' without brims are worn by some Orientals). a. as worn by men. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1318 *Mitru*, haet. c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* IV. x. § 11 [He] beer haet on his heafde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5314 On his heued a hatt he bar. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv.* 120 He doffez his hatte. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2981 Some in steele plates With hard hattes on pair heddez. 1484 *CAXTON Chivalry* vi. 60 The hatte of steel or yron is gyuen to the knyght to sygnefyne shamesfastnes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 81 He was commanded to put of hys atte. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* III. i. 69 b, Wearing on their heads a high yealow hatte made after the fashion of a suger loofe. 1594 *Wood Life* 8 Oct. (O. H. S.) III. 469 Dr. Henry Aldrich... spoke against hatts turned up on one side. 1767 *G. GAMBADO Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 29, I never admired a round hat, but with a large wig it is insupportable. 1879 *Spon's Encycl. Indust. Arts* 1102 The feature which distinguishes the 'hat' from other forms of head-dress is the possession of a brim.

b. as worn by women. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* l. 242 A wowyn quhyt hatt scho brassit on with all. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxvii. 44 Madinis... With quhyt hattis all browderit rycht bravellie. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 31 Some [hair], untuck'd, descended her sheaved hat. 1598 - *Merry W.* IV. ii. 78 There's her thum'd hat, and her muffler too. 1764 *COWPER Task* i. 526 In clout of satin trimmed With lace, and hat with splendid riband bound. 1840 *C. BRONTE Shirley* vii, 'I want to finish trimming my hat' (bonnet she meant). 1854 *TENNYSON Maud* l. xx. 1, The habit, hat and feather, Or the frock and gypsy bonnet... nothing can be sweeter Than maiden Maud in either. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 10 June, By the way, they call a lady's dress here [New York] a 'robe', and a bonnet a 'hat'. 1881 *GRANT WHITE Eng. Without & Within* II. 55 A bonnet has strings, and a hat has not.

2. With qualifying words: a. specifying the material, shape, or kind of hat, the place or occasion on which it is worn, etc., e.g. *beaver, felt, silk, straw hat; high, tall (chimney-pot, stove-pipe, top) hat*, the ordinary cylindrical silk hat of the 19th c.; *opera, tennis hat*. See these words; also *BILLY-OCK, COCKED, CRUSH-HAT, WIDE-AWAKE*, etc.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 105 Fyne felt hattes or spectacles to reede. 1540 *Old City Acc. Bk. in Archæol. Jnrl.* XLIII, ij. xvi. 101 Covering their head with a felt hatte. 1837 *C. NEWTON in Whitlock Bk. Trades* (1842) 294 When the outer batt is considerably finer than the inner one, the retailer terms it a 'plated hat'. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 64/1 There are three descriptions or qualities of hats made of wool, viz. beaver-hats, plate-hats, and felt-hats. *Ibid.*, Silk-hats are composed of a form made of chip or of felt, and covered with woven silk plush or shag. 1839 *H. AINSWORTH Jack Sheppard*, He wore a three-cornered hat, a sandy-coloured scratch wig. 1874 *T. HARDY Far fr. Madding Crowd* (1880) 334 He now wears... a tall hat a-Sundays. 1886 *MRS. E. KENNARD Girl in Brown Habit* viii. (1888) 67 Sooner or later, hunting hats all meet with the same fate. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 29 Dec. 8/1 The first high hat, it is said, was worn by John Hetherington, a haberdasher, who was in business on the Strand in London... It is to be remembered, however, that the beaver hat preceded the silk hat, and the modern top hat is only the successor of the hat with a sloping body commonly worn in the seventeenth century.

b. With the name of some person known to have habitually worn or to have been represented in such a hat, or of some artist (Rubens, Gainsborough) fond of depicting such.

1869 *N. F. REDDALL Fact, Fancy, & Fable* 309 He presented all of the refugees... with 'Kossuth' hats. 1890 *CARMICHAEL In God's Way* III. l. 127 A tall man in light clothes and with a Stanley hat on. 1891 *DONSON Hogarth* 100 A red-haired lady in a Pamela hat and white dress. 1891 *E. CASTLE Consequences* II. 259 A young woman... with a large black Rubens hat. 1893 *GEORGIANA Hill Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 254 Anglesia hat with the bell-shaped crown. D'Orsay hat with ribbed silk binding and a large bow to the band.

3. A head-dress showing the rank or dignity of the wearer; esp. a cardinal's hat (see *CARDINAL sb.* III); whence *transf.*, the office or dignity of a cardinal; called also *red hat*.

Hat of Estate, cap of estate (Halliwell). † *Hat of Maintenance*: see *MAINTENANCE*.

a 1358 *MINOT Poems* (Hall) viii. 41 Cardinales with hattes rede. 1431 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 496/1 Fur to Mayor's hat. 1597-8 *Br. Hall Sat.* v. iii. 85 The red hat that tries the luckless main. 1599 *SANDYS Europe's Spec.* (1632) 150 Who... with dispensation from the Pope would resigne uppe their Hattes. 1690 *Land. Gas.* No. 2540/1 The Pope, in a publick Consistory, gave the Hats to nine of the new Cardinals. 1799-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, Pope Innocent IV. first made the hat the symbol or cognizance of the cardinals, injoining them to wear a red hat, at all ceremonies and processions, as a token of their being ready to spill their blood for Jesus Christ. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 13/2 There are... fifteen hats vacant in the sacred college. 1850 *Lo. Houglton in Reid Life* (1890) l. 445 Wiseman proceeds to Rome to get his hat. 18... *KNIGHT Crown Hist. Eng.* 133 The pope bestowed on him the red hat. 1884 *G. B. MALLISON Battle-Fields Germany* viii. 229 The electoral hat of Brandenburg.

4. Felting, such as is used in felt hats. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 193 Giving a preference to wadding made of hat.

5. Phrases and locutions: a. Referring to the

custom of uncovering the head as a mark of reverence, courtesy, or salutation (often reduced to a momentary taking off, raising, or touching of the hat). *Hat in hand*, with the head uncovered in respect; obsequiously, servilely. Cf. *CAP sb.* 1 4 g. 1593 *DONNE Sat. i. (R.)*, That, when thou meet'st one... Dost search, and, like a needy broker, prize The silk and gold he wears, and to that rate, So high or low, dost raise thy formal hat. a 1659 *CLEVELAND Poems, etc.* (1677) 98 He is punctual in exacting your Hat. c 1660 *WOOD Life* (O. H. S.) l. 209 The common civility of a hat. 1728 *Dr. For Col. Jack* (1840) 247, I... gave you my hat as I passed you. 1725 - *Voy. round World* (1840) 97 The governor... gave them the compliment of his hat and leg. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* (1875) III. iii. 27 To compliment Mrs. Crawley... with a profound salute of the hat. 1851 - *Eng. Hum., Congreve* (1858) 65 John Dennis was hat in hand to Mr. Congreve. 1884 *BLACK Jnd. Shaks.* v, Raising his hat and bowing. 1884 *Mrs. EWING Mary's Meddow* i. (1886) 12 The Scotch gardener touched his hat to me.

b. Referring to the collecting of money in a hat by street minstrels or similar performers: hence, to send round the hat, go round with the hat, etc., applied contemptuously to the collection of money by personal solicitation for charitable or benevolent purposes.

1857 [Remembered in colloquial use]. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1882) 370 After passing round the hat in Europe and America. a 1878 *C. J. MATHEWS in Daily News* 11 Sept. (1894) 4/7 It was easy enough to make the hat go round, but the difficulty was to get any one to put anything in it. 1890 *FENN Lady Maud's Mania* xxx. 331 Allow me to take round the hat for coppers. 1891 *Morning Post* 10 Jan. 4/6 Dispatching men to send round the hat in America.

c. Miscellaneous phrases: *Bad hat*: a scape-grace. *Black hat* (Australian slang): a newly-arrived immigrant. *As black as (one's) hat*: absolutely black. *By this hat, my hat to a halfpenny, I'll bet a hat*: common forms of asseveration. *A brick in (one's) hat* (U.S.): overcome with liquor. (*His*) *hat covers (his) family*, etc.: said of one who is alone in the world, and has to provide only for himself. *Hats to be disposed of*: lives lost. *I'll eat my (old Rowley's) hat*: an asseveration stating one's readiness to do this, if an event of which one is certain should not occur. *To hang up one's hat*: see *HANG v.* 28 b. *To be in a (the) hat*: to be in a fix. *To throw up one's hat*: i.e. in token of joy; cf. *CAP sb.* 1 9.

1598 *SHAKS. L. L. v. ii.* 563 My hat to a halfe-penie, Pompey prooves the best Worthie. 1598 - *Merry W.* I. i. 173 By this hat, then he in the red face had it. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 95. 2/1 Three Stumps in her Head... as Black as my Hat. c 1758 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) IV. cccxxv. 131 It is by no means a weak place; and I fear there will be many hats to be disposed of before it is taken. c 1805 *Houliston Tracts* II. xlviii. 11 With his face as black as your hat. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xlii, 'If I knew as little of life as that, I'd eat my hat and swallow the buckle whole.' 1849 *LONGF. Kavanagh* xxix, Her husband... often came home very late, 'with a brick in his hat', as Sally expressed it. 1854 *DICKENS Hard T.* 141 They would say, 'While my hat covers my family'... I have only one to feed. 1882 *Mrs. CROKER Proper Pride* III. i. 6 I'm in a most awful hat this time, and no mistake. 1882 *Mrs. RIDDELL Daisies & B.* II. 239 'Hat covers his family, don't it?' 'He has no one belonging to him I ever heard of.' 1882 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. xxxii, There are always bad hats in every family. 1887 *R. M. PRAED Longleaf of Korrallyn* xxviii. 277 I'd never let it be said that a black hat had cut me out. 1887 *Mrs. E. E. MONKEY Litt. Dutch Maiden* II. viii. 148 (Farmer) If you don't run up against him next day... you may eat your hat! 1887-9 *T. A. TROLLOPE What I remember* III. 169 The man whose estate lies under his hat need never tremble before the frowns of fortune. 1897 *T. M. HEALY in Daily News* 22 Jan. 3/2 The Irish farmer would throw up his hat on learning that hostilities had broken out.

II. In various technical uses.

6. a. The layer of tan-bark spread on the top of a pile of hides with interposed bark filling a tan-pit. b. *Metallurgy*. A depression in the tunnel-head of a smelting-furnace to detain the gases (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). c. In *Soap-making*: A depressed chamber in the bottom of a copper (see *quat.* 1885).

1853 *C. MORFITT Tanning, etc.* 208 When the skins have all been imbedded in the tan, they are to be covered with a six inch stratum of bark, technically termed the hat. 1885 *W. L. CARPENTER Soap & Candles* vi. 156 The copper, provided with a 'hat'... to receive impurities that subside.

7. The pileus of a fungus.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887 *Lancet* 11 June 1215/2 Different parts of the mushroom contain more or less albumen, the 'hat'... having twice as much as the stem.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. In sense: 'Forming part of a hat', as *hat-brim, -crown, -leaf, -lining, -plush, -spring*; 'for supporting or holding hats', as *hat-peg, -pin, -rack, -rail, -shelf, -shop*; also in other connexions.

1890 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* i. ii. To... shake the wet out of his 'hat-brim'. 1890 *COTTON Espionage* II. viii. 402 Leaving an orifice bigger than a 'Hat Crown'. c 1893 *Mrs. SHERWOOD Stories Ch. Catech.* xvi. 142 Philip took a pair of scissors, and hid them in his hat-crown. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 76 The heavy shot... carrying off an entire whisker, a very small portion of ear, and a rather larger portion of 'hat-leaf' from the policeman. 1898 *DICKENS O. Twist* xliii, To hang 'em up to their own 'hat-pegs'. 1891 *J. O. HOBBS Some Emotions* 137 'Would you like that 'hat-pin'?

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she said. 1879 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xxxi. 241 A sort of vestibule, where they used to keep the "hat-rack. 1888 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 14/3 Steadying himself with one hand upon the "hat-rail of the (railway) carriage. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 2/1 The programmes, and the "hat-shelves for the guests. 1898 HOWELLS *Merry* 37 She had been one of the "hat-shop hands. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Hat-spring Maker, a manufacturer of springs for light opera or closing-up hats. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 193 It may be preferred to "hat-wadding.

9. obj. and obj. genitive, as *hat-bearer*, -*dresser*, -*dyer*; *hat-doffing*, -*tipping*, -*turning*; *hat-sizing*, -*wearing* adjs. Also HAT-MAKER, -MAKING.

1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp* 216 Graceful "hat-doffings and hand-kissings. 1840 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), John Lewknor of Canterbury, "hat-dresser. 1709 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4580/4 Brian Thompson, of London, "Hat-dyer. 1848 SIR J. G. WILKINSON *Dalmatia*, etc. I. 167 "Hat-wearing townspeople.

10. Special combs.: *hat-body*, the unshaped or partly shaped piece of felt from which a hat is formed; *hat-brush*, a soft brush for brushing hats; *hat-card*, a card worn in the ribbon of a hat by a partisan in sport or politics; † *hat-commoner* (see quot.); *hat-conformator* = CONFORMATOR; *hat-die* = *hat-mould*; *hat-frame* (see quot.); *hat-grip*, a device for holding a hat on the head; *hat-guard*, a string or cord to prevent a hat from being blown away; *hat-homage*, † honour, reverence shown by removing the hat, a phrase in use among the early Quakers; *hat-mould*, the die on which a hat or bonnet is formed or shaped by pressing; *hat-palm* (also *chip-hat palm*), a name for *Thrinax argentea* and *Copernicia cerifera*, the leaves of which are used for making hats; *hat-piece*, (a) a metal skull-cap worn under the hat as defensive armour, (b) a coin of James VI on which the king is represented wearing a hat; *hat-plant*, an East Indian plant (*Eschynomene aspera*) of the bean family, yielding a very tough pith which is made into hats, bottles, etc.; † *hat-respect* = *hat-honour*; *hat-roller* (see quot.); *hat-shag*, woven silk plush for silk hats; † *hat-shaker*; *hat-stand*, a standing piece of furniture for hats to be hung on; *hat-string* = *hat-guard*; *hat-tree*, a hat-stand with projecting arms for hats and coats; † *hat-worship* = *hat-homage*. See also HAT-BAND, -BLOCK, -BOX, etc.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 245/2 Very soft brushes, such as "hat-brushes. 1898 *Times* 24 Nov. 8/4 "Hat-cards... were distributed and worn by hundreds on the polling day. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantabr.* (Farmer), "Hat Commoner, the son of a Nobleman, who wears the gown of a Fellow Commoner with a hat. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Hat-frame, cross-bars of wood placed round three or four dozen hats in sending them out for home sale. 1896 *B'ham Weekly Post* 6 June 1/8 A "hat-grip which will make it possible to wear a straw hat in a gale of wind. 1881 DIXON *W. Penn* vi. (1872) 50 "Hat-homage is our social creed. 1669 PENN (*title*) No Cross, No Crown: or Several Sober Reasons against "Hat-Honour, Titular-Respects, You to a Single Person. 1677 G. Fox in *Jrnl.* (1852) II. 206 If this hat-honour, and shewing the bare head, be an invention of men, and not from God. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* x. 177 Sometimes called... the thatch-palm, and the "hat-palm. 1899 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* Scott. II. 90 False "hat-peices, pistulettis and crownis. 1664-5 *Perry's Diary* 6 Mar., I saw him try on his buff coat and "hat-piece covered with black velvet. 1669 PENN No Cross ix. § 25 Honour was from the Beginning, but "Hat-respect, and most Titles, are of late. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss.*, "Hat Rollers, cast iron or steel rollers, shaped like a hat, revolving upon a vertical pin, for guiding incline hauling ropes round curves. 1898 *Post Man* 12-14 Apr. (N. & Q.), Joseph Briant, a "Hatsmaker. 1897 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iv. The "hat-stand (with a whip or two standing up in it). 1898 F. M. CRAWFORD *Three Fates* II. 162 There is no more romance about her than there is in a hatstand. 1898 THORAU *Maine W.* (1894) 118 Used for ornamental "hat-trees, together with deer's horns, in front entries. 1798 *Note on Pope's Dunci.* iv. 205 The "hatworship, as the Quakers call it, is an abomination to that sect.

Hat, *v.* [*f.* HAT *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with a hat; to furnish or provide with a hat. Also, to bestow the cardinal's hat upon.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxii. (1869) 121 Al be it I be mantled and wel hatted. 1598 FLORIO, *Incapellare*... to hat one. 1824 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. xiii. 164 We had... hatted and cloaked ourselves. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 31 July 1/6 The Pope... held a public consistory... at which the newly appointed Cardinals were hatted. 1891 ANNIE THOMAS *That Affair* I. x. 171 Miss Polthuan hats and veils herself.

b. To place one's hat on (a seat) so as to claim it. 1886 *Philad. Times* 10 Apr. (Cent.), Twenty seats had... been hatted before noon to secure them for the debate.

Hat, *obs. f.* HATE *sb.* and *v.*, **HIGHT** *v.*, **HOT** *a.*; *obs. pa. t.* HIT; *north. f.* HOTE *sb.* promise; *obs. var. of AT prep. and rel.* (= that).

Hatable, *var. of HATEABLE.*

Hatare, *var. HATER* *sb.*

Hatband, *hat-band.*

1. A band or narrow ribbon put round a hat above the brim.

1412-13 *Durh. MS. Alm. Roll*, Pro hatbandys de serico nigro, ijs. 1558 HULOET, Hatte bande, *spira*. 1594 H. DEANE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 8 A hat-bande, with xvij gowld buttons. 1623 Dk. BUCKH. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 146 He hath neyther chaine nor hatband. 1685

Lond. Gaz. No. 2094/4 A Hat, with a Black and Gold coloured Silk Hatband of the new twisted fashion. 1796 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xlvii. 247 Flapping hats with silver hatbands. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 105 Louis XI... loaded even his hat-band with medals of the saints.

b. Phrase. As queer (*tight, odd*, etc.) as Dick's (or Nick's) hatband.

(Dick or Nick was prob. some local character or half-wit, whose droll sayings were repeated. See *Notes & Queries* 8th ser. XII. 37, et seq.)

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* T. s. v. Dick, I am as queer as Dick's hatband; that is, out of spirits, or don't know what ails me. [*Newcastle form* c 1850. As queer as Dick's (Nick's) hatband, that went nine times round and wouldn't meet.]

† c. Gold hatband: a nobleman at the University; a 'tuft'. *Obs.*

1688 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Yng. Gent. Univ.* (Arb.) 45 His companion is ordinarily some stale fellow, that ha's beene notorious for an Angle to gold hatbands. 1889 *Gentl. Mag.* June 598 Noblemen at the universities, since known as 'tufts', because of the gold tuft or tassel to their cap, were then known as gold hatbands.

2. A band of crape or other dark material worn round the hat as a sign of mourning.

1598 *Torfe Alba* (1880) 71 To Hatband Black... This sable place doth fit you best to mourne. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 31 Dec., My uncle Thomas, with a mourning hat-band on for his daughter Mary. 1798 *Order in Council* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3791/4 It will be allowed as full and proper Mourning, to wear Hatbands of Black English Alamoide covered with Black Crape. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 18 Six mourners, in scarfs and hatbands. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 32 The undertaker's mite in streaming hat-band.

3. *Comb.*, as *hatband-hater*, -*maker*.

1608 *How to Choose Gd. Wife* fr. Bad i. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 17 A hatband-hater, and a busk-point wearer. 1621 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 115 A. B. of London, Citizen and Hatband-maker. 1790 *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xv. 334/4 The master, wardens, and assistants of the incorporated company of Hat band Makers of London.

Hat-block. [*See* BLOCK *sb.* 4. a.] A form or mould upon which a man's hat is shaped. Hence *hat-block maker*, *turner*.

1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6194/9 Thomas Bosworth... Hat-Block Turner. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Hat-block maker*, a manufacturer of the solid wooden shapes used in blocking or forming hats.

Hat-box. A box adapted to hold a hat or hats; *esp.* as in quot. 1794.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 219 A Hat-box is a convenience for carrying hats, made of stout leather, in the exact form of a hat. 1891 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Mem. L. Oliphant* II. xi. 152 Standing before a table on which his hat-box answered the purpose of a desk.

Comb. 1884 *Lond. P. O. Directory*, Hat Box Makers.

Hat-case. = HAT-BOX.

1598 FLORIO, *Porta beretta*, a capcase, a hat case. 1668 *Dryden Wild Gallant* i. ii. The hat-case must be disposed under the bed. 1870 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 523/4 A square large Box... with a leather Hat-case upon it. 1890 *Store Catal.* Mar. 1384 Square Hat Cases in Solid Leather.

Comb. 1884 *Lond. P. O. Directory*, Hat Case Makers.

Hatch (*hæf*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 hæc(o), 3-7 hæcohe, 4 hæch, hæchoh, 4-6 hæchoe, 5-7 hætohe, 6 hæchoe, 6- hætoch. β. 1 hæc(o), 5 hæcohe, hætohe, 5-6 hæchoe. [OE. *hæc*, genit. *hæce*, less commonly *hæc* (the umlaut of *a* before *cc* being generally *æ* instead of *e*: Sievers § 89. 1 Anm. 1): — WGer. **hækjā*: cf. MLG. *heck*, Du. *hek* (in Kilian *hecke*, *heck*), Da. *hekke* rack in a stable, Sw. *häck*. *Uterior history and original signification obscure.* The variant OE. forms gave *hatch* (sometimes *hetch*) in southern and midl. Eng.; HÆC and sometimes *hack* (HACK *sb.* 2) in north. dial.]

1. A half-door, gate, or wicket with an open space above; the lower half of a divided door, which may be closed while the upper half is open. Also formerly, and still dial., any small gate or wicket. (It is doubtful whether the masc. word in quot. 1015 belongs here.)

[1015 in *Earle Land Charters* 393 Of ðam hæcce to Dudenemes hele... swa eft innon ðane hæcc.] 1068 in *Thorpe Digs. Evi Sax.* 395 Of þare hlype to þare ealden wude hæcce. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1056 Thu come some to than hæcce. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. xvii. 335 þauh ich my by-lue sholde begge a-boute at menes hæcces. c 1465 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 60 Som... lepe over the hæche, They had no tyme to seche the lache. 1521 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, For hangingyng of an acche at Syster Sawyers jd. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 171 In at the window, or else ore the hatch. 1687 T. BROWN *Lib. Cons.* in *Dk. Buckhm's Wks.* (1705) II. 126 Affairs were come to that pass, that he durst hardly show his Nose over his hatch. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 336/2 An Hatch... is a diminutive Field Gate... only to let a single Beast in and out of the Field... also for Milk Maids to go in and out safely without Climbing or going over Stiles. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 900 A poor... Scholar begging for some Relief at the Kitchen-Hatch. 1799 TROLOPE *J. Caldwell* (1880) 17 He... passing by the well-known buttery hatches, looked into the old hall for the last time.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/2 Hec, hek, or hetche, or a dore (K. *hecche*, S. *heke*, or *hech*), *antica*. c 1456 *Turnam. Tottenham* 205 Sum on dore, and some on hech. a 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 155 Go begge a byt Of brade, at ylike mannes heche.

† b. *fig. esp.* in proverbial phrase, *To keep (set, have) a hatch before the door*: to keep silence. *Obs.* 1555 R. SMITH in *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) III. 336/2 Seeing God hath given a Tongue, And put it under power: The surest way it is to set A hatch before the door. 1599 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53, I wish that every rebuker shoulde place a

hatch before the doore. 1598 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 21 Tuah (quoth his wife) profite is a good hatch before the doore. 1594 *Knacke to Knowe* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VI. 535, I say no more, 'Tis good to have a hatch before the door.

c. 'Salt-making term. The door of a furnace' (*Cheshire Gloss.* 1886).

† 2. A hay-rack; = HÆC *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxv, Hay hely thay hade in haches vn-hizte [*Donce MS.* in haches on hight].

3. *Naut.* † a. Formerly (in *pl.*, rarely *sing.*), A movable planking forming a kind of deck in ships; hence, also, the permanent deck. *Obs.* Hence *Under hatches* = below deck; † *over hatch* = overboard. b. Now (since *deck* has become the term for the permanent covering of the hold), A trap-door or grated framework covering the openings in the deck called hatchways. (The phr. *under hatches* is now associated with the last sense.)

13. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 179 A lodes-mon lytly lep vnder hachches. c 1330 *Will. Palerne* 270 [They] busked hem bope sone aboute þe hachches. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 648 *Cleopatras*, He pouryth pesyn up on the hachis sledere. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* 177 For x dosen Candell... bought & spent vnder the haches in tyme of Reparacion of the sayd Ship. 15. *Egyngcours* 110 in *Hazl. E. P.* II. 97 With theyr taklys they launched many a longe bote, And ouer hache threw them in to the streame. 1530 *Palsgr.* 229/2 Hache of a shippe, *tiliac*, *trappe*. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 15 The Scottes foughte sore on the hatches. 1558 HULOET, Hache of a shippe where they walke, *fergula*. 1573-80 *Baret Abr.* H 223 The hatches, or decks in a ship, where men stand to fight, *catastroma*. 1581 L. ALDERSEY in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 178 Vp I went to the top of the hatches. 1581 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxv. 648 Commanded him to prison vnder the hatches. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 48 The maryners lay and slept upon the hatches. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 17 We pac'd along Vpon the giddy footing of the Hatches. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* in *Arb. Garner* III. 19 They have cabins above the hatches. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Tillac*, the Oreloup, or Arloup, or, more generally, the hatches of a ship.

1617 *Minsheu Dictor.* The Hatches of a shippe, so called because they fall to like an hatch of a doore. 1700 *Dryden Ceyx & Alcione* 146 Seas impell'd by winds... Assault the sides and o'er the hatches tow'r. 1708 *Falconer Shipwre.* II. 382 Then burst the hatches off. 1805 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 208 When... we came to heave the hatches, we found him. 1809 C. GIBSON *R. Gray* vii. The object crawled along the deck to the hatchway of the hold, raising the hatch cautiously, and disappeared.

β. *Ya 1400 Morte Arth.* 3683 Owt of botes on burde was busked with stony, Bett down of þe beste, brystis the hatches. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* v. xiv. 19 Endlang the hechis lyand heir and thairis.

c. A square or oblong opening in the deck, by which cargo is lowered into the hold; a hatchway. 1793 *Smeaton Edystone L.* § 99 He was going to see the covers of the Hatches of forty of the fish ships... nailed down. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 88 Sched. 4. Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

4. *fig. Under (the) hatches*: Down in position or circumstances; in a state of depression, humiliation, subjection, or restraint; down out of sight.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 21 Ye have... brought yourself... so far under the hatches... that ye cannot find the way to rise again. 1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vi. (1651) 156 If he be poor... he is under hatches, dejected, rejected and forsaken. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, xxvii. 511 In this servile condition to have kept us still under hatches. 1678-9 *Foulkes Alarm Sinner*, 7 Conscience has been kept under hatches. 1720 in *Hearne Collect.* 7 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 356 The Whigs must... think the Church under Hatches. 1828 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 143 It is impossible to live in a country which is continually under hatches.

5. *transf. a.* An opening in the floor of a timber-shed or other building, which is covered by a trap-door; also, the trap-door itself.

1888 in *Ward & Lock's Techn. Dict.*

† b. *Mining*. An opening made in the ground. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 209 We sink... an Essay hatch (an orifice made for the search of a vein). 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.*, Hatches... used in Cornwall, to express any of the openings of the earth, either into mines, or in search of them.

6. A flood-gate or sluice. See also quot. 1727-51.

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 § 1 All the sand, stones, grauell, and robell digged about... the said tin, there to be wholly and surely kept, by the said hatches and ties, out and from the said fresh riuers or water-courses. 1587 [see *Flood-hatch*]. 1669 *Worldw. Syst. Agric.* (1681) 326 Hatches, Flud-gates placed in the water to obstruct its Current. 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.*, Hatches... the word is particularly used for certain dams, or mounds... to prevent the water that issues from the stream-works, and tin-washes in Cornwall, from running into the fresh riuers. 1728 *Descr. Thames* 60 The Navigation... was impeded by Hatches, Stopps and Wears. 1840 *Col. Hawker Diary* (1893) II. 187 The water suddenly abated, and we then opened the doors, and let it pour from the rooms as from a mill hatch. 1879 *Jeffries Wild Life in S. Co.* 107 The farmers lower down the brook pull up the hatches to let the flood pass.

7. 'A contrivance for trapping salmon' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Cf. HÆC *sb.* 1 2.

1806 J. THOMSON *Etym. Eng. Wds.* s. v., A salmon caught in a machine called a *hek* or *hatch*.

8. A wooden bed-frame. ? *Obs.*

a 1832 *Scott* (Webster 1864), A rude wooden stool, and still ruder hatch or bed-frame.

9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) † *hatchstead*; (3) *hatch-man*, -*naill*, -*moup*, -*ring*; (3 c) *hatch-head*, -*ladder*; *hatch-bar*, *hatch-deck* (see quots.); *hatch-gate*, (a) a wicket, (b) = sense 6.

1808 WEBSTER S.V. *Hatch*. The grate or frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck, now called **hatch-bar*. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hatch-bar*, to secure the hatches. *Ibid.*, *Hatch-deck*, gun brigs had hatches instead of lower decks. **1864** MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 74 We reached the "hatch gate, with the white cottage beside it. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 89 Some lock or hatch-gate. **1894** HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iii. The sea washed the faces of the men as they sat in oilskins on the hatch-head. **1865** MAUNN & HOUSEH. *Exp.* 201 Item, for iii. c. "hache nayle, xvj. d. **1705** GENTL. *Mag.* LV. i. 429 Ventilators placed at the fore, main, and mizen hatch-noup. **1745** HUNT. *Hare* 261 Thei myght not passe the dure threshcwoold, Nor lope over the "hache-styd.

Hatch, sb.² [f. HATCH v.¹] The action of hatching, incubation; that which is hatched; a brood (of young).

1609 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 244 A Serpent of a Difficult hatch, and dangerous. **1797-1804** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) i. 145 These birds make a second hatch. **1849** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1878) 240 Two hybrids from the same parent but from different hatches. **1875** WYTHE MELVILLE *Katerfello* ii. (1876) 15 If she addles all these as she added the last hatch, I'll forswear keeping fowls. **1894** FIELD 9 June 83/1 There was a good hatch of Mayfly, and the fish were taking them fairly well.

fig. **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 86 Such things become the Hatch and Brood of Time. **1608** — *Ham.* III. i. 174 There's something in his soule, O're which his Melancholly sits on brood, And I do doubt the hatch, and the disclose Will be some danger. **1644** F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 297 The canonizing of Saints by Popes is of a latter hatch.

Hatch, sb.³ Also 7 *hache*. [f. HATCH v.²] An engraved line or stroke; esp. one of those by which shading is represented in an engraving.

1659 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 110 Sculptors in their strongest shadows... do draw their double Hatches. **1666** EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. 118 The conducting of Hatches and strokes, whether with pen, point, or Graver. *Ibid.* v. 129 To discern an Original print from a Copy print... is a knack very easily attain'd; because 'tis almost impossible to imitate every hatch, and to make the strokes of exact and equal dimensions. **1747** CARRÉ in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 449 Sounds of minute Duration will be expressed by the Pencils by small Hatches geometrically proportion'd to those Durations. **1811** Self *Instructor* 524 Working in hatches with a middling full pencil. **1855** tr. *Labarie's Arts Mid. Ages* iv. 180 He uses but few hatches in his shadows.

† **Hatch**, sb.⁴ Obs. [a. F. *hache* hatchet: see HACHE.] A hatchet.

1704 in B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 132, 100 large Hatches or light Axes made pretty broad. **1726** *Ibid.* (1805) I. 33 To run upon them with their Hatches. **1810** *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 197 To demand three whale teeth and twelve hatches for their ransom.

† **Hatch**, sb.⁵ Obs. [? var. of HITCH.] A knot.

1608 R. HOLME *Armor.* III. 288/4 At a Hundred threads round the Reel. Housewives make a Hatch as some call it, or a Knot, or an Hank.

Hatch, sb.⁶ *Curling*. = HACK sb.¹ 2 b.

a **1812** [see HACK sb.¹ 2 b.]

Hatch, v.¹ Forms: 3 *pa. t. hayte*, 4 *pa. pple. y-haht, i-hayt, 5 haughte*, 4-6 *hacoe*, 5 *hetch*, 5-6 *hatche*, 7 *hach*, 6- *hatch*. [Early ME. *hacche* (n. *pa. t. hayte*, prob. —OE. **haccean* (not recorded): related to MHG. *hecken* (see Grimm H 746), Sw. *håcka*, Da. *hække* to hatch from the egg. Ulterior etymology unknown.]

1. *intr.* To bring forth young birds from the egg by incubation.

a **1250** Owl & Night. 105 Thu.. leidest thar-on thy fole ey; Tho hit bi-com that he hayte, And of his eyre briddes y-rayte. **1399** LANGL. *Rick. Redeles* III. 44 Pis brid... hopith flor to hacche or heruest begyne. **1373-80** BARET *Atv.* H. 226 That hath lately hatched, or brought forth. *effatus*. **1719** D'URFAY *Pills* (1872) VI. 316 My Hen has hatched to-day. **1879** *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3/3 Robins and hedge-sparrows are now setting or hatching-out.

2. *trans.* To bring forth from the egg either by natural or artificial heat. (Also with *forth*, *out*.)

a. with the young as obj. **1398** TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. i. (Tollem. MS.) When hire yonge briddes bep newliche i heyst [1495 haughtel]. **1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 232/2 Hetchyd, as byrds, pullificatus, felatus. **1545** JOVE *Exp. Dan.* 2 These... will sitte their egges and hatche forth their chickens. **1577** B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 160 You must not take the chickens away as they be hatch. **1633** WALTON *Angler* x. 189 Barnacles and young Goslings bred by the Sun's heat and the rotten planks of an old Ship, and hatched of trees. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 241 In this fortress the male and female hatch and bring up their brood with security. **1890** *Spectator* 8 Feb., One of them having failed to hatch out a brood.

b. with the egg as obj.: To incubate.

1398 WYCLIF *Isa. lix.* 5 [The ey] that is hacchid, shal breken out in to a cokatrice. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 9 Some haue already hatched their egges. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 424 Turtles, or Tortoises... came ashore to lay their Eggs, which these Sands hatch. **1834** MCMURTRIE *Caviers's Anim. Kingd.* 168 No Reptile hatches its eggs. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 4 These eggs are hatched by the heat of the sun.

3. *intr.* for *pass.* a. Of the young: To come forth from the egg. b. Said of the egg.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 849 Why should... hateful cuckoos hatch in sparrows' nests? **1797-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Hatching*, After this they put in the eggs to hatch. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 178 Larvæ rising from the bottom to hatch out. **1888** LLOYD PRYCE *Pheasant Rearing* 26 The eggs will hatch out in from twenty-three to twenty-five days.

4. *transf.* (*trans.*) Of other animals, and generally: To bring forth, bring into existence, breed.

a **1397** *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Gedelynges.. Palefciours

ant pages, Ant boyes with boste; Alle weren y-haht Of an horse thoste. **1597** *Mirr. Mag.*, *Bladud* xvii, Would you not maruell then, what monsters now doth nature hatche. **1698** RAY *Dissol. World* ii. (1732) 7 Hatching... or quickening and bringing to Perfection the Seeds. **1791** W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 7 Serving as a nursery bed to hatch... the infant plant. a **1845** HOOD *To Syb.* *Urban* vii, Parishioners,—hatched,—husbanded,—and wived.

† 5. *intr.* To brood (*fig.*) Obs.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 62 Thick darkness lyes And hatcheth o'er thy people.

6. *fig.* (*trans.*) To bring to maturity or full development, esp. by a covert or clandestine process; to contrive, devise, originate and develop. Also with *up*, *forth*.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 39 Other menes swette hatched vp you. **1596** BELL *Surv. Popery* III. x. 436 Transubstantiation... was first hatched by pope Innocentius the third of that name. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 298 He that mischief hatcheth, mischief catcheth. **1676** WANLEY *Wood. Lit. World* v. i. § 100, 468/2 The Gunpowder Treason was hatched here in England. **1778** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug., How I wish you would hatch up a comedy between you! **1873** S. & J. HORMER *Florence* I. xviii. 274 Charged with hatching plots against the State.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* (In to be hatching, orig. from vbl. sb., to be a-hatching.)

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 74 Who finds his warm heart hatch into a nest of little eagles and young loves. **1654** TRAPP *Comm. Jer.* ii. 2 Treason hatching in his heart. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. II. 140 The great dangers and plots, that were now hatching against the State.

Hence Hatched ppl. a.

1701 COWPER *Retirement* 64 These hatched, and those resuscitated worms. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 484 They suspected it to be a hatched rumour.

Hatch, v.² Also 5-6 *hach* (e). [a. F. *hache* to cut, hack, draw lines upon metal, paper, etc., f. *hache* hatchet: see HACHE; cf. CROSS-HATCH.]

1. *trans.* To cut, engrave, or draw a series of lines, generally parallel, on (a metal, wood, or paper surface); chiefly used for shading in engraving or drawing. In quot. 1598 used of 'cutting' a file.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 522 He hatcheth files, and hollow vices wormeth. **1661** MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. i. 3 Sable... is aptly expressed by lines hatchid across one another. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 55 This Globular end must be Hatch'd with a fine cut, by a File-cutter. **1793** SMARTE *Edystone* L. 194 Distinguished in the plan by being hatchid with slant lines. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 82 Having heated the steel... they hatch it over and across with the knife.

transf. **1858** HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* vii. § 430 (ed. 5) 283 The exterior of another [moon crater] is all hatchid over with deep gullies.

absol. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV. x. II. 535 To hach also, yea and to fill within, requirith... much labour. **1669** A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* 101 Before that you begin to Hatch or shadow, you must draw all the outmost lines with a needle.

2. To inlay with narrow strips or lines of a different substance; to lay strips or plates of gold or silver in or on (a surface) by way of ornament. (In quot. 1480 with the material inlaid as obj.)

1480 WARD. *Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 160, xij yerdes of clothe of silver hatched upon satyn grounde. **1548** HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 77 The feather was blacke and hatched with gold. **1599** NASH. *Lenet's Stuffe* (1871) 35, I might enamel and hatch over this deuce more artificially and masterly. **1601** HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 224 The handle or pummell hatcht or inamell. **1679** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1395/4 A Hanger, with a Sawe on the back, hatch'd with silver. **1800** SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, The poignet being of silver exquisitely hatchid.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

a **1556** *Harpalus' Compl.* ix. in Gilfillan *Less-known Poets* (1859) I. 129 It seem'd unhap had him long hatcht In midst of his dispaurs. a **1613** OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 218 A Rymer is a fellow whose face is hatcht all over with impudence. a **1601** BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theodoret* II. iii, A fair design... To which your worth is wedded, your profession Hatch'd in, and made one piece. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. cccxv, His sword... Hatch't in Blood Royall. **1658** BRATHWAITE *Honest Ghost*, To State Censor Aiv, A Rubrick Story, ach't in blood.

Hence Hatched ppl. a. *Hatched moulding*: a kind of moulding used in Norman architecture, formed with two series of oblique parallel incisions crossing each other.

1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* II. iii, One gilt hatcht rapier and dagger. **1849-76** GWILT *Archit.* § 397 The most usual ornaments were... The hatched. **1846** PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s.v. *Moulding*, The Hatched moulding is also not uncommon, and is found early in the style, as it can be cut conveniently without the aid of a chisel, with the pick only. **1868** G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 223 Simple carvings, chiefly hatcht work or straight lines.

† **Hatch**, v.³ Obs. [f. HATCH sb.¹] *trans.* To close (a door) with a hatch; to close.

1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xxxviii, While sleepe begins with heavy wings To hatch mine eyes. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* IV. ii. 37 'Twere not amiss to keep our door hatchid.

† **Hatch**, v.⁴ Obs. [var. of HACK v.¹] *trans.* To hoe (seed) into the ground; = HACK v.¹ 4.

1653 PLAT *Gard. Eden* 78 Hatch them into the ground with a rake striken thicke upon them.

† **Hatch**, v.⁵ Obs. [cf. HACK v.¹ 13.] *intr.* To cough.

1773 *Revolution Politicks* III. 63 His Holiness... when my Lord had gone a pretty way in his Speech, did mimic, hatch, and pretend to be taken with a violent Fit of Coughing.

Hatch, v.⁶, obs. var. of HITCH v.

a **1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 239/2 Hatchyd, or remeydyd (K. hichid, S. bychyd), amolus, remetus.

Hatch-boat. [f. HATCH sb.¹ + BOAT.] a. 'A sort of small vessel known as a pilot boat, having a deck composed almost entirely of hatches' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). b. 'A kind of half-decked fishing boat; one which has a hatch or well for keeping fish' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1867 J. MACCREGOR *Voy. Alone* iii. 47 The poor little hatch-boat has come near with its scanty crew.

Hatchel (hæ'tʃl), sb. Forms: a. 4 *hechele*, *hechil*, 5 *hychele*, 6-7 *hetchell*, -ill, *hichel*, 7 (9 *dial.*) *hetchel*, *hitohel*. b. 7-9 *hatchel* (l. [A parallel form to HACKLE sb.², q.v. for etymological relations. Of the various Eng. forms, *hechele* (*hetchel*) and *hechle*, are the earlier, and appear to be the southern and northern forms of OE. **hæcel*; while *hackle* and *hatchel* point to a parallel form **hæcel*. *Hatchel* may be merely a late variant of *hetchel* with the vowel assimilated to *hackle*; *hitchel* seems to be a casual variant.] An instrument for combing flax or hemp; = HACKLE sb.², HECKLE.

a. a **1300** *Sat. People Kildare* xix. in E. E. P. (1865) 155 Ich makid on of you sit upon a hechil. **14..** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 595/12 *Malaxa*, an hychele. **1530** PALSGR. 231/1 Hetchell for flaxe, *serance*, *serant*. **1601** MABER tr. *Alemann's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 261 Spindles, reeles, distaffes, and hichels for flaxe. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hichel*. **1611** CORN. *Ferreur*, a flax-combe, or hatchell. **1656** W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unt.* p. 385 They are... hatchelled with an iron hatchell. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 54 A Hatchell... has forty sharp-pointed iron teeth, one foot long, fixed in wood. **1853** J. S. BARRY *Hist. Sk. Hanover, Mass.* 38 The hatchel, and swingling-knife, alas! are numbered... with the things that were but are not!

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hatchel-maker*, *teeth*.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 595/14 *Malaxarius*, an hychel-maker. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 4 Kemed with hetchell teeth of yron. **1711** in *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 160 To making 36 hatchel teeth o 3 o.

Hatchel, v. Forms: a. 4 *hechele*, 5 *hychele*, 6 *hetchyll*, 7 (9 *dial.*) *hetchel*, *hitchel*. b. 6 *hachell*, 6-9 *hatchel* (l. [f. *prec.*; cf. HACKLE, HECKLE.]

1. *trans.* To dress (flax or hemp) with a hatchel; to hackle.

a. c **1305** *Gloss. W. de Biblism.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 La serence [gloss the hechele] dont pernet E vostre lyn serenceit [gloss hechelet]. **1398** TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcviij. (Tollem. MS.), [Flax] is knokked and bett... ribbed and hechchid [1535 heckled] and sponne. **14..** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 595/11 *Malaxo*, to hychele. **1530** PALSGR. 583/2, 1 *hetchyll*, *je cerance*. **1649** BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 260-1 Hetchelling and dressing it up.

b. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* *Seranceur du lin*, too hatchell flaxe. **1608** HRYWOOD *Lucrèce* II. ii. (Song), She her flaxe and tow did hatchel. **1699** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2799/4 Breaking, Swingling, and preparing it to be Hatchelled. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 390/1 The flax is... hatchelled to... arrange the fibres for spinning.

2. *fig.* To harass, worry; cf. HECKLE. *rare*.

1833 CARLYLE *Caigtiostro in Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 95 Bewritten, fleeced, hatchelled, bewildered and bedevilled. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 8/1 He doesn't 'hetchel' either of them into misery.

Hence *Hatchelled* ppl. a., *Hatchelling* vbl. sb.; also *Hatcheller*, a flax-dresser, heckler.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 595/12 *Malaxator*, *malaxatrix*, an hycheler. **1573** *Lanc. Wills* III. 62, xx knokes of hatchelled lyne. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. i. The short shuds or shives that are... parted in the hatching. **1611** CORN., *Seranceur*, a flax-man, a hatcheller, or comber of flax. **1656** W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unt.* p. 385 That which is separated in hatchelling is hurds and tow. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 56 Over which is the hatchelling-loft. **1798** F. LEIGHTON *Let. to J. Boucher* 17 Mar. (MS.), I have lately met with a Shropshire word new to me, viz. Hatcheler, it means a dresser of flax or hemp.

Hatcher (hæ'tʃər). [f. HATCH v.¹ + -ER.]

1. One who or that which hatches (eggs).

1631 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 381 The Oven producing... three or four hundred living Chickens... the Hatcher or Curator, is only Recompensed according to the living numbers. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. viii. (1737) 30 A Curse light on the Hatcher of the ill Bird. **1836** *Tail's Mag.* V. 600 Those diligent hatchers who cackle so much and sit so little.

b. *spec.* A contrivance in which eggs are hatched; an incubator.

1804 DAY in *Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* II. 84 Chester's semi-rotating hatcher. **1888** LLOYD PRYCE *Pheasant Rearing* 37 Take them [the eggs] from under the hen, and place them in the drawer of the hatcher.

2. *fig.* A contriver, deviser, plotter, covert or clandestine producer.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. vii. (1591) 5 The crime whereof themselves were the hatches. **1647** TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* v. 3 He found theaters to be the very hatches of all wickednesse. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, A great hatcher and breeder of business. **1803** SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* v. 135 His informant, as the hatches of anecdotes too often are, was under a delusion.

Hatchery (hæ'tʃəri). [f. HATCH v.¹ + -ERY.] A hatching establishment; *spec.* one for hatching the ova of fish by artificial means.

1880 *Times* 17 Sept. 4/2 Means of introducing each year numbers of young fry from 'hatcheries'. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 481/1 New trout and salmon hatchery opened at Linlithgow. **1885** *Times* 18 Sept. 3 The Government may... see the importance... of fish hatcheries.

Hatchet (hæ'tʃet), sb. Forms: 4-6 *hachet*, 4 *sochett*, *hachit*, 5 *hachytt*, *hacchet*, 6 *hach*, 15-2

hatchette, 5- hatchet (7-ed). [a. F. *hachette* fem. (13th c. *hacete* in Littré), dim. f. *hache* ax. In 15th c., F. had also *hachet* (masc.).]

1. A smaller or lighter ax with a short handle, adapted for use with one hand.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 174 A zheman . . suld dryf the vayn, and ber Ane hatchit, that war scharp to scher, Vndir his belt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* iii. 304 Alle bat berep. . . Axe, ober hatchet [C. iv. 362 *acchetti*]. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 Men hewez with a hatchet aboute be fote of be tree. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 61 He ought to haue on his gyrdel a sharpe or crokyd hatchet. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 11 b. Axes, Hatchettes, and Sithes, of all sortes. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 114 The Indians . . knocked the poor Maid down with their Hatchets, and gave her many Wounds. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 95 The Hatchet . . is to Hew the Irregularities off such pieces of Stuff which may be sooner Hewn than Sawen. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* i. vi. 184 Hatchets or wedges are among the most abundant . . relics of the Stone period.

2. Phrases. † *To hang up one's hatchet*: to cease from one's labours; to take a rest. *Obs.* *To take or dig up the hatchet*: to take up arms in warfare, to commence hostilities. *To bury the hatchet*: to lay down one's arms; to cease from hostilities. (These two phrases are derived from the customs of the North American Indians.) *To throw (fling, sling) the hatchet*: to make exaggerated statements. See also HELVE.

a. 1397 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 223 Hang up thyn hatchet ant thi knyff, Whil him lasteth the lyf with the longe shonkes. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 69 Hange up þin hatchet & take þi reste. c. 1530 R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 When thou hast well done hang up thy hatchet. 1753 G. WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* Writ. 1889 I. 21 Three Nations of French Indians . . had taken up the Hatchet against the English. 1790 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* xii. 85 Many . . habituate themselves by degrees to a mode of the hatchet-flinging extreme. 1794 J. JAY *Corr. & Pub. Papers* (1893) IV. 147 To use an Indian figure, may the hatchet henceforth be buried for ever. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonnaville* III. 219 The chiefs met; the amicable pipe was smoked, the hatchet buried, and peace formally proclaimed. 1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain* 97 The ladies titter, knowing, as we do, the skipper's habit of slinging the hatchet.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hatchet-edge*, *-head*, *-man*, *-work*; *hatchet-like* adj.; *hatchet-fashion* adv.; *hatchet-face*, a narrow and very sharp face: so *hatchet-fast*, *-jaw*; *hatchet-faced* a., having a hatchet-face: so *hatchet-headed* a.; † *hatchet-fitch* (*vetch*), a leguminous plant, *Securigera Coronilla* = *AX-FITCH*; *hatchet-stake*, a small anvil for bending thin sheet metal.

1828 H. MILLER *Cruise Betty* vi. 98 The Scur . . resembled a sharp 'hatchet-edge' presented to the sky. 1650-66 WHAR- TON *Wks.* (1683) 389 Their Prodigious Ears, Short Hair, and 'Hatchet-Faces'. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 372 A Lanthorn Jaw'd Woman, with a Hatchet Face. 1805 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. (1871) II. 351 They had pulled him about and called him Hatchet-face! a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, 'Hatchet-fac'd, Hard-favor'd, Homely. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 12 A thin hatchet-faced gentleman, with projecting eyes like a lobster. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 18 A most violent and unexpected blow of his 'hatchet fist'. 1897 GERARDE *Herbal* II. d. 1055 'Hatchet Fitches. *Ibid.* 1057 In English, Axseed, AXWOOT, Ax-fitch, and Hatchet Fitch. 1845-55 *London's Encycl. Plants* 638 Hatchet Vetch. 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* 322 The heavy-shouldered, 'hatchet-headed, zebra-striped brute before him. 1755 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 299 *note*, To detain both mulattoes and negroes . . and employ them as Pioneers or 'Hatchetmen. 1836 H. G. KNIGHT *Archit. Tour Normandy* xxiii. 199 The most common mouldings are the billet, the nail-head, the chevron, the zig-zag or embattled frette, 'hatchet, nebule, star, rope, beak-head, dog-tooth. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 85 This their digging or 'hatchet work they help out by fire . . making the inside of their Canoa hollow. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* i. § 10. 20 Choose . . the Norman hatchet work, instead of the Flaxman frieze and statue.

Hence † *Hatchet v. trans.*, to cut with a hatchet. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* Ded., I . . serve but as Vulcan to hatchet this Minerva from that Jupiter's bigge braine. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Phil. Ess.* 36 A large stump of a Tree . . hatcheted into an Elbow Chair.

Hatchettin (hæt'jetin). Also *-ettine*, *-etin* (e. *Min.* [Named after C. Hatchett, the discoverer of columbium and tantalum: see -IN.] 1. = next.

1821 THOMSON'S *Annals* Ser. II. I. 136 It should be distinguished by the name of Hatchettine. 1852 W. PHILLIPS *Elem. Introd. Min.* 627. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.*, Hatchettine, a Mineral Tallow. Occurs either flaky like spermaceti, or subgranular like bees-wax. 1881 *Pop. Educ.* VI. 50 Mineral tallow or hatchettine is the lightest of the known minerals, its specific gravity being 0.6078.

2. = CHRISMATITE. 1868 DANA *Min.* 728.

Hatchettite (hæt'jetit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A yellowish-white subtransparent fossil resin or wax-like hydrocarbon found in the coal-measures of South Wales.

1868 DANA *Min.* 732 Conybeare . . stated that . . hatchettite melts in warm water under 170° F.

Hatchettolite (hæt'jetolite). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -LITE.] A columbate of uranium, of yellow-brown colour and resinous lustre.

1877 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XIII. 369 Hatchettolite is doubtless a neutral columbate of uranium oxide and lime.

Hatchety (hæt'jetit), a. [f. HATCHET + -Y.] Resembling a hatchet; thin and sharp: said of the face. Cf. *hatchet-faced*.

1851 FRISER'S *Mag.* XLIII. 654 Losing had a thin hatchety face. 1873 BESANT & RICE *Little Girl* II. vi. 82 Some of them are flat-faced, some of them are inclined to be 'hatchety'. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 3/2 The other a hatchety-faced woman.

Hatching (hæt'sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HATCH v. 1] The action of HATCH v. 1 in its various senses.

14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 606/6 *Pullificacio*, hatchyng. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 18 Euen from the firste hatchyng of the worlde. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gussman d'Alf.* II. 257 Good marriages are not chickens of every dayes hatchyng. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVIII. 478/1 The twenty-one days required for the hatching of chickens.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1851 MAYHEW *Labour* (1864) III. 24 A shop in Leicester Square, where Cantello's hatching-eggs machine was. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 203 Model of hatching house . . fitted up with miniature hatching apparatus . . Ferguson hatching jars . . hatching troughs . . hatching boxes [etc.]. 1884 DAY in *Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* II. 75 Carp require a hatching-pond. 1885 *Chr. World* 15 Jan. 37/3 That . . hatching-place of hellish plots of wholesale murder.

Hatching, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. HATCH v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of HATCH v. 2: the drawing of parallel lines so as to produce the effect of shading; chiefly

concr., the series of lines so drawn; hatchets.

In *Heraldry* different modes of hatching are used to represent the different tinctures or colours.

1662 EVKLYM *Chalogr.* v. (R.), Hatchings express'd by single strokes are ever the most graceful and natural; though of greater difficulty to execute, especially being any ways oblique; because they will require to be made broader and fuller in the middle, then either at their entrance, or exit. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 146/1 When one Hatching or Stroke in a piece of Work crosses another . . this is called a Double Shadow, also a Double Hatch. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The first kind of hatching in pale, or from top to bottom, signifies gules or red. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 212 The cross hatching in the print. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. 163 The attempts to imitate the shading of fine draughtsmen, by dotting and hatching.

attrib. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Wks. 1808 XVII. 472 Those hatching strokes of the pencil. 1798 *Characters in Ann. Reg.* 360 A hatching style of pencilling.

Hatching, *vbl. sb.* 3 *Mining*. = HATCH sb. 1

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Digging*, Expressing the random openings which they make in search of mines, by the word *hatching*, or *essay-hatching*.

Hatching, *ppl. a.* [f. HATCH v. 1 + -ING 2.] That hatching, in various senses.

1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 382 Yearning As if to cast some birth of shape from out Her hatching loins. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. 127 To sit at home . . 'like a hatching hen'.

Hatchment 1 (hæt'ment). [Shortened and altered from *ACHIEVEMENT* (q.v.) through the forms *atcheament*, *atchement*, *alch'ment*.] An escutcheon or ensign armorial; = *ACHIEVEMENT* 3; esp. a square or lozenge-shaped tablet exhibiting the armorial bearings of a deceased person, which is affixed to the front of his dwelling-place.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 50 The Hachementes wer borne onely by capitaynes. 1578 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 121 b. Because ye may the better vnderstande what suche achementes bee. It might be asked of me what thys worde *achementment* meaneth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 214 No Trophée, Sword, nor Hatchment o're his bones. 1687 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 216 A hatchment or achivment hanging over the great gate leading into Magd. Coll. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 62 The Hatchment suspended on the Wall, or the Grape streaming in the Air, are silent intimations. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* xli. xxx, Orlando, to adorn his hatch'ment bright Did lofty Babel thunderstruck display. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 318 Ye windows dim with achments. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiii. 108 It is customary to place on a Hatchment some brief legend of a religious character.

transf. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* IV. iv, My naked sword Stands but a hatchment by me; only held To shew I was a soldier. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxx, With black hatchments of pictures blotching the walls.

attrib. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxix. (ed. 3) 444 Characteristics of modern hatchment-painting.

† **Hatchment** 2. *Obs.* [f. HATCH v. 2 + -MENT.] The 'hatching' with which the hilt of a sword is ornamented. (See HATCH v. 2.)

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. ii, Five Marks in hatchments to adorn this thigh. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* clxxviii, Scabbards teare from over-rusted Blades, to furnish them Worthy the Hatchment they intend to wear.

Hatchway (hæt'swe). Also 7 *hatches way*. [f. HATCH sb. 1 + WAY.]

1. *Naut.* A square or oblong opening in the deck of a ship down which cargo is lowered into the hold; also forming a passage from one deck to another. Qualified, as *after*-, *fore*-, *main-hatchway*.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 The hatches, the hatches way, the holes in the commings. 1627—*Seaman's Gram.* II. 7 The Hatches way is . . where the goods are lowered that way right downe into the howle. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 137 On the Larboard Side, a-breast the main Hatchway. 1823 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vii, The sentry standing by me with his lantern over the commings of the hatchway. 1836—*Midd. Easy* xii, Kicking Mr. Easthupp . . down the after-lower-deck hatchway.

† 2. An opening in a weir or sluice: cf. HATCH sb. 1 6. *Obs.*

1705 *Act 4 & 5 Anne* c. 8 Preamble, Preventing the . . Fish to pass . . through their Fishing Wyres and Fishing Hatchways from the Sea into the said Rivers.

3. An opening in a floor, etc. which may be closed with a hatch or trap-door. (Applied by Scott to the sliding door of a box-bed.)

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxvii, Waverley had repeatedly drawn open, and they had as frequently shut, the hatchway of his cage. 1825 BEVERLEY *Lighting Act* II. 19 Leave open . . the door, hatchway or flap-window.

4. *Comb.*, as *hatchway-netting*, *-screen*.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hatchway nettings*, nettings sometimes placed over the hatchways instead of gratings, for security and circulation of air. *Hatchway-screens*, pieces of fear-nought, or thick woollen cloth, put round the hatchways of a man-of-war in time of action, to screen the passages to the magazine.

Hate (hæt), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-4 (6 Sc.) *hete*, (1 *heste*, 3 *hæste*), 3- *hate*, (3 *ate*, 4 *het*, *haat* (e), *hat*, 6 Sc. *heytt*, *hait*). [OE. *hete* masc. = OS. *hēti* (:-*hāti*); cf. OHG. *haz* (*hazēs*) masc. and neut. (Ger. *hasz* m.), MDu. *hāte* fem., m., *hat* m., Du. *haat* m., ON. *hatr*, Goth. *hatis* neut.; these forms point to an OTeut. **hatoz*, -*izos* (:-pre-Teut. **kodos*, *kodesos*) which passed into an *i*-stem in WGer. In ME. *hete*, *het* was, under the influence of the verb, and perh. of ON. *hatr*, changed into *hate*.]

1. An emotion of extreme dislike or aversion; detestation, abhorrence, hatred. Now chiefly *poet.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2554 Hete was on-hrered. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxix. 3 [cxl. 2] Ða ðohtun heatas in heortan alne dex. c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xv. [xvi.] (1890) 222 He forseah & on hete hæfde þa men. c. 1200 ORMIN 4454 þiff þu berest hete and nip. c. 1205 LAY. 20441 Mucel hunger & hete [c. 1275 *hate*]. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3638 Wið-uten ate and strif. c. 1275 LAY. 8322 þat after hete comþe loue. c. 1315 SHORHAM 161 Thou aredest therne storm And alle thys hete. 1340 *Ayeb.* 8 Zenne of hate and of wreþe and of grāt ite. 1384 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xiii. 15 With to myche greei hate. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 221 b/2 A relygouse that shall haue in a hate the delectacions of the flesche. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ProL 129 Thus sayr me dredis I sal thoill a heytt, For the graue stynt I haue so long forleyt. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 107 Jour Inobedience has purchasit Goddis hait. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 54 Unimaginable as hate in Heav'n. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Lit. Arts in Poems*, etc. 195 Where there is vice, which is detestable in itself, there must be hate. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* I. 10 Generations which succeeded each other in the same hates and friendships.

b. The object of hatred. *poetic.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 140 My onely Loue sprung from my onely hate. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. ii, Here lies my hate, Aeneas' cursed brat. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 505 Of half mankind the dread and hate.

2. *Comb.*, as *hate-bearing* adj.; *hate-philire*, *-wile*.

1682 N. O. BOILEAU'S *Lutrin* I. 45 The hideous clang of her hate-bearing wing. a. 1822 SHELLEY in *Athenaeum* 2 Mar. (1893) 276/1 Why is it that we all write love-songs? why shouldn't we write hate-songs? 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* IV. ii. 165 Brew. A strong hate-philire as may madden him. 1895 MORRIS *Beowulf* 17 He with his hate-wiles Of sudden harms framed.

Hate, haet (hæt), *sb.* 2 Sc. Forms: 6-7 *haid*, 8-9 *haet*, *hait*, *hate*, 9 *hade*. *orig.* The words *haet* in the phrase *Deil haet* (South Sc. *haed*), 'Devil have it!' This deprecatory expression became a strong negative (cf. *DEVIL* 2), and thus equivalent to 'Devil a bit', i.e. not a bit, not a whit. Hence *haet*, with an ordinary negative, as *not a haet*, came sometimes to be understood as equivalent to 'whit, atom', or 'anything, the smallest thing that can be conceived' (Jamieson).

c. 1590 JAMES VI in Rowe *Hist. Kirk, Coromis* (a 1650), Wodr. Soc. (1842) 419 The King replied: 'The Devil haue it ails you, but that, ye would all be alyke, and ye cannot abyde any to be ouer you'. [M'Cre Life Knox (1814) II. 299 *prints* 'The d—l haid ails you. 1603 Philotus cvi. in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* (1792) III. 40 For that deuyse deull haid it dowis. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. H.* xv, Damn'd haet they'll kill. 1786—*Two Dogs* 208 Tho' deil haet ails them, yet uneasy. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xlv, Deil haet do I expect. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 133 Fient haet ac button would keep sticket. 1825 JAMIESON *S.v. Haet*, *N'er a hate*, nothing at all; *Neither ocht nor hate*, neither one thing, nor another. *Mod. South Sc.* She has-na a haed left.

Hate (hæt), *v.* Forms: 1 *hatian*, 2-3 *hatien*, 3 *hatijen*, 3-5 *haten*, 4- *hate*, (4-5 *hatte*, Sc. 4-6 *hait*, 6 *heit*); also 2 *hetien*, 3 *heatien*. [OE. *hatian* = OFris. *hatia*, OS. *hātōn*, OHG. *hazzōn* and *hazzēn*, Goth. *hatan*, a primary 2 verb, from root *hat* (:-*kod*-), whence also *HATE* sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To hold in very strong dislike; to detest; to bear malice to. The opposite of *to love*.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 222 Ðoð þæm wel be eow ær hatedon. *Ibid.* xlv. 353 Mid fullyrhte hete ic hie hatode. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 þif we hetied us bitwene. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 To forletten and hatien his sennne. c. 1205 LAY. 29781 We hine hatijen wulleð. a. 1240 *Sauies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 251 Euehan heated oder. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12054 þai hatte vs all and has in leth. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11673 Wei oughte we hat hem þat hem had hated. 1384 WYCLIF *John* xv. 24 Thai han seyn and hatid me and my fadir. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 404 Oure olde lawes as now þei hatte. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 109, I hait him with my hert. 1553 GAU *Richt Vay* 72 He yat heitis his lif in this vardil he sal keep it in ye euerlestand lif. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 181 Shee hated her selfe for suffering her resolution to bee overcome. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 53 Our Children . . are taught in their Infancy to hate one half of the Nation. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 225 Her presence, hated both of Gods and men.

absol. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12236 þai hatid in hert, as any hed fos. a. 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (Rldg.) 134/1 Servants, amend, and masters, leave to hate. 1855

MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. (1880) II. 158 She hated easily; she hated heartily; and she hated implacably.

b. It is intensified by various phrases.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13070 Herodias him hated to ded. 1530 PALSGR. 579/2 He hateth me lyke poyson. 1573-80 BARRET *Adv. H.* 237 They do hate each other deadly. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 8 The Spaniards they hate mortally. 1699 SWIFT *Mrs. Harris' Petiti.* 54 He hates to be call'd parson, like the devil!

2. To dislike greatly, be extremely averse (*to do something*). Also constr. with *vbl. sb.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 290 Pys god man Seyn Dunston Hatede muche to crouny hym. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 106 Haten to don heor harlotrie. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman Hater* II. i, I hate to leave my friend in his extremities. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr. A vj b, I hate to promise much, and fail. 1801 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 87 The easy-going who hate being bothered. 1897 D. SLADEN in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 27/82 Dickens, hated to have to blot his manuscripts while he was writing.

3. Comb., as *hate-Christ*, *hate-peace*, etc. adjs.; + *hate-light* a., that hates or shuns light; + *hate-spot* a., that shrinks from the slightest defilement: an epithet of the ermine, which, it was supposed, died if its fur was soiled.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 141 Which leade are with silver skinnie, Passing the hate-spot Emerlin. 1583 BABBINGTON *Commandm.* ix. Wks. (1637) 87 Through speech of hate-light pick-thanks. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Tri. Faith* I. 47 The Bridge it was For hate-Christ Turks the Hellespont to passe. a 1618 — *Sonnets upon Peace in Fr.* xxv, Ye hate-peace Hacksters, flesh in Massacres. 1637 N. WHITING *Albino & Bellama* (N.), In this hate-light den.

Hate, obs. var. HEAT; obs. north. form of HOTE promise, HOT a.; obs. pa. t. of HIGHT v.

Hateable (hæ'teəbəl), a. Also 7-9 hateable. [-ABLE.] Deserving of being hated; odious.

1611 COTGR., *Hateable*, hateable; fit, or worthy to be hated. 1818 TODD, *Hateable*. It should be written *hateable*. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau in Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 221 Really a most... hateable, lovable old Marquis. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 805/1 Some customs he found hateable.

Hated (hæ'tid), ppl. a. [f. HATE v. + -ED.] Regarded with hatred, greatly disliked.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4386 (Götl.) De most hatid of all his land. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 264 Out loathed medicine; O hated poison hence! 1646 HAMMOND *Vicu Some Except.* 137 Your hatedst enemies and your dearest friends. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 47 Hell, our hated habitation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 59 The hated threshold of the deserter. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 The hated Voltaire.

Hateful (hæ'tɪfəl), a. [f. HATE sb. + -FUL.]

1. Full of hate, cherishing hatred, malignant. 1340 *Cursor M.* 23750 (Trin.) De world hateful & couetous. 1488 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 82 Enuyus pepul, sclauderers, hateful peple. 1530 PALSGR. 314/2 Hatfull, full of hatred, *hateyness*. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. iv. 23 Ah Gloster, hide thee from their hateful looks. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maidens Blush* 209 When from a Hill, his hatefull Brethren spid Him yet far-off. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 58 Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 231 Impetuous And hateful are the gods, and void of ruth.

2. Exciting hate; odious, obnoxious, repulsive.

1288 WYCLIF *Rev.* xviii. 2 The keeping of ech vncleue foul, and haatful [odibilis]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxviii. (1495) 430 They cryre is hatfull and odious to other byrdes. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 71 Youre answers are hedouise and hatfull to here. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 55 My name deare Saint, is hatfull to my selfe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 264 These Acts of hateful strife, hateful to all. 1773 PRIESTLEY *Just. Relig.* (1782) I. 113 No vice is universally so hateful as ingratitude. 1855 MAURICE *Learn. & Work.* 285 That mother herself who had drawn him into the hatefulllest crimes.

b. as sb. A hateful thing. *nonce-use*.

1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 110 A remove from the Grange, the Hall, and all the hatefules belonging to each of them.

Hatefully, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. With hatred; malignantly, maliciously. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, King Humerus hath a bowe take... And hatefully therein set an arrowe. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* v. 120 The Jewes so maliciously and hatefully persecute me. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxiii. 29 They shall deale with thee hatefully. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 7 Jan. 11 Who writes hatefully of folk.

2. In a way that one hates; odiously, abominably. 1638 SHERWOOD, *Hatefully, odiousement*. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hatefully*, odiously. 1774 A. DRUMMOND *Trav.* 75 The ceremony was hatefully tedious.

Hatefulness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being hateful.

1. The quality of being full of hatred or strong dislike; loathing.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Istomacaggine*, hatefulness or lothsonnesse of the stomake. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 54 The eternal hatefulness of my destinie made Gynecia's iealousie stop that, and all other my blessings. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 129 Those vices... vilenesse, and execrable hatefulness.

2. The quality of deserving hatred; odiousness; abominableness.

1611 COTGR., *Hatefulness*, hatefulness, odiousness. 1679-1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1542 (R.) To inform the people of the hatefulness of vice, and the excellency of holiness. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 110 Able to recognise the past in its true hatefulness.

Hatel, a. (sb.) Obs. Forms: 1 *hatol*, 3-4 *hatol*; also 1 *hetol*, -el, 3 *hetel*, *heatel*. [OE. *hatol*, *hetel* = OS. *hatul* (MDu. *hatel*), OHG. *hazal* = OTeut. **hatulo*, **hatilo*, cognate with

HATE sb. 1, v. 1: see -LE.] Full of hatred; malignant, hostile; severe, cruel; fierce, bitter.

a 850 *Kentish Gloss.* in Wr. Wulker 69/13 *Odiosus*, *hatol*. *Ibid.* 85/24 *Odiosum*, *hatol*. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 304 Mid hetelum zedance. c 1000 *Scrandunga* (Bouterwek) 17 (Bosw.) Se heahengel ðe nu is hetol deofol. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 Lo! ich holde her hetel sweod ouer þin heued. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Me hatele hund quod ha... Me ne schendest tu nawi. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1971 Þeos heane & teos hatele tintroeh. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2544 De ehtenede king amonaphis, Agenes ðis folc hatel is. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 481 With hatel anger & hot, heterly he callez. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 339 Pouerte is hatel (*v.r.* hateful) good.

B. sb. Anger; outburst of hatred.

13... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 200 Ne so hastyfly watz hot for hatel of his wylle.

Hateless, a. [f. HATE sb. 1 + -LESS.] Void of hate, having no feeling of hatred.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1627) 288 Philantus... sendeth the greeting of a hateless enemy. 1587 *Misfort. Arth.* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 331 You hateless sought the safeguard of them all. 1820 SHELLEY *Lines to Reiner* 2 What profit can you see In hating such a hateless thing as me?

Hatelic, -ly, a. Obs. [OE. *hetelle* = OS. *hetelik* (Du. *hatelijk*); OHG. *hazlich* (MHG. *hazlich*, *hezlich*, *hezlich*), f. WGER. *hazli* - HATE sb. 1: see -LIKE, -LY 1.] Malignant, hostile; hateful.

Beowulf (Z.) 1267 Heoro-weath *hetelic*. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. viii. § 4 Ymb hiora *hetelican* forlignesse. c 1300 *Cast. Love* 682 He is so dredful and *hateliche* To alle... his fon.

Hately, adv. Obs. [OE. *hetelle* = OHG. *hazlich*, MHG. *hazlich*, f. prec.: see -LY 2.] Fiercely, bitterly; scornfully, hatefully.

1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* xl. 8 Hix *hetelice* sloh. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 281 Hu ha þe bunden swa *heteli* faste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14669 *Hetli* þai bi-hinted him. c 1300 *Havelok* 2655 He... smoth godrich, and Godrich him, *Hetelike* with herte grim. 13... Guy *Warw.* (A.) 10681 Guy... *hetelich* smit to Colbrand. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2910 So *hetely* [Doubt. *hetterly*] þou spekis.

Haten, obs. form of HATE v.

Hater (hæ'tɪ), sb. 1 [f. HATE v. + -ER 1.] One who hates; an enemy.

1288 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 6 The gileful kosses of the hater. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 229/2 *Hatere*, or he þat hatythe, *osor*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxii. 15 The haters of y^e Lorde shulde mysse Israel. c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* lxxix. ii, Haters have I, more than haire. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 9, I wore my life To spend upon his haters. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 102, I suppose, the Gentleman to a Women-Hater. a 1784 JOHNSON in *Piozzi Anecd.* (1786) 83 Dear Bathurst... was a man to my very heart's content; he hated a fool, and he hated a rogue, and he hated a whig: he was a very good hater. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. iv. 124 A violent hater of the old Dutch school.

Hence **Hatress** *nonce-ud.*, a woman that hates.

1898 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 3/3 A man-hatress, as clever girls so often are.

Hater, *hatter*, sb. 2 Obs. or dial. Forms:

pl. 1 *hæteru*, -ra, 3 *hateren*, 4 *hatere*, *hatteren*, 9 dial. *hattern*. sing. 3 *hatter*, *heater*, *hetter*, 4 *hater*, 4-5 *hatere*, 5 *hatir*, -yr, *hattir*. [OE. *hæteru*, prob. from a sing. **hæt* (? *hæt*): cf. MHG. *hät* 'coat, dress, clothing', mod. Swabian *häs*, *hess* (pl. *hesser*), Swiss *häs*, *gehäs*. The ME. plural would thus be parallel to *childer*, *children*; and the sing. *hater*, *hatter*, a new formation. (If the vowel of OE. *hæt* was orig. short, it would be in ablaut relation (*hætos* = *hætos*) to the MHG. form.)

1. pl. (and sing.) Clothes, clothing collectively.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 330 He næfde ne biðleofan, ne hælpe, ne hatera. *Ibid.* 374 Se hund... totter his hateru sticmalum of his bæce. c 1205 LAY. 307/8 Alle his hateren weoren to-toren. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 1044 Swoti hateren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20211 Of scho did tan al hir hater. 13... K. *Allit.* 7054 Naked they goth, withowten hater (*prime water*). c 1320 *Man in Moon* in *Ritson Anc. Songs* (1877) 59 þe þornes bep kene, is hatteren to tereþ. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hattern*, clothing of all kinds.

2. sing. A garment, a vestment.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 3e schulen ligen in on heater (*v.r.* hatter, *hetter*), and i-gurd. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* x. 157 An hater, to helye with hus bones. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 360, I have here a hatir to hyde hym. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 229/2 *Hatyr*, rent clothe (K. *hater*, H., P. *hater*, or *hatyr*), *scrutun*, *pannicula*.

Hater, v. Obs. [f. HATER sb. 2] trans. To clothe, attire. Hence **Hatering** *vbl. sb.*, clothing.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 In to þesse wrechelicche hateringe of þisse worlede. 13... K. *Allit.* 5922 Thinnelich by beth y-hatered. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 76 Freres... follich spenen [*v.r.* spenden] In housyng, in haterynge... More for pompe þan for pure charite.

Haterad, -red, -reden, -redyn, -retin, -rid, -ryd, -rent, obs. ff. HATRED.

Haterel (1e, obs. ff. HATREL.

Haterell, Obs. rare -1. [app. related to

HATER sb. 2] (?) A garment.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 342 i *Dux*. We will with a goode will for his wedis wende. For we wotte wele anowe what wedis he schall were. ii *Dux*. Loo! here is an haterell here at youre hent, Alle facionnd before foolis to feere.

Haterly, -lynge, *hatirly*, var. HETERLY adv.

Hatesome, a. Obs. [See -SOME.] Hateful.

1288 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxiv. 30 3e han maad me haatsum to... the dwellers of this lond. — a *Sam.* xiii. 15 And ful haatsum amon hadde hir. — *Prov.* i. 29 Haatsum thei hadden discipline. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. iv. 89 The caus... that this haatsum lyfe sustene he wald.

Hatful (hæt'fəl). [See -FUL.] As much as a hat will contain; loosely, a considerable quantity.

1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 9 Having Goosberries to sell, whereof we bought a hatful for a Copoc. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2153/3 The Soldiers divided Ducats and Dollars by Hat-fulls. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* vii. (1874) 66 Mr. Pym had gone home, loudly promising Benja a hatful of physic as a punishment for his carelessness. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* xviii, I mean to earn a hatful of money by literature.

Hath, (?) a. Sc. Obs. [Cf. ON. *hæð* mocking, scoffing. (Cf. HETHING.)] (?) Scornful.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 435 (She) saynit hyr, & rase vp hath, & rakit to þat body rath.

Hence **Hathful** a., scornful, mocking.

a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 279 For hu mon þe ofte seide schomeliche wordes and haðful hokers.

Hath, arch. 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of HAVE.

Hathel, Obs. Also 5 *hathil* (1. [app. var. of ATHEL.] Noble, man of worth; man. (Chiefly in alliterative verse.)

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2065 His habel on hors watz þenne þat bere his spere & launce. c 1350 *Wynner & Wastoure* (Roxb. 1897) 68 Appon ynglishe tonge 'hethyng haue the hathell þat any harme thynges'. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 84 Sicke a somme... þat any hathil vnder heuen ware hardy to rekyn. *Ibid.* 2086 þai haue hedid of oure hathills [*v.r.* athel-lyls] & a hepe woundid. c 1420 *Autours of Arth.* xxxviii, The hathills in hie, hor horses haue hente. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 293 Why, what harmes has þis hatell here haunted? c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1299 All his hathillis in that heir. 1515 (see ATHEL).

Hathen, **Hathen**(n)es, obs. ff. HEATHEN, -ESSE.

Hather, -ir, obs. forms of HEATHER.

Hathful, a. Obs.: see s.v. HATH a.

Hathorn, obs. var. HAWTHORN.

Hath-pace, erron. f. HALY-PACE; cf. *harth-pacc*.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Montgomerysh.* iv. (1662) 47 A Hath pace of fourteen foot square, on the midst of which is placed a Dorrick Columne.

Hatine ppl. a. Obs., called: see HIGHT.

Hating (hæ'tɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. HATE v. + -ING 1: cf. OHG. *hazunga*.] The action of the vb. HATE; hatred, detestation, malice.

a 1000 *Lamb. Psalter* cviii. [cix.] 5 (Bosw.) Hix zesetton hatunge for lufredenne minre. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Wraðe and onde and hatinge and oðer iuele lastes. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Rancor siue odium: þet is, hatunge. c 1286 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* lxxix. v, Powring out their inward hating. 1895 *Month Oct.* 201 Fond likings and fond hating.

Hatir, var. HATER sb. 2 Obs., clothing.

Hatless, a. [f. HAT sb. + -LESS.] Having

no hat; not wearing a hat.

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 388 He inclyndand agane, Hatles, but hude. 1819 *Blackiv. Mag.* V. 98 Hatted among his hatless disciples. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, The chief clerk came rushing hatless after him.

Hat-maker. A maker of hats.

1777 *Charter Jas. III.* in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* i. i. (1753) 8 The Hatmakers and Skynners forment thame. 1588 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 § 3 The Sciences, Crafts, Mysteries or Arts of... Turners, Cappers, Hatmakers or Felmakers. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4322/4 Samuel Delamare, late of Wands-worth... Hat-maker. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Hat-makers' Battery*, a large boiler with a surrounding set of benches for a number of workmen.

Hat-making. The trade of making hats.

1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 4 Yarn... wrought in Hats, or employed to Hat-making. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 64/2 The greatest modern improvement in hat-making.

Hat-money. [In Fr. *chapeau*, Sp. *sombrero*, app. because dropped in a hat.] (See *quots.*)

1676 C. MOLLOY *De Jure Maritimo* II. ix. § 6 (1688) 270 Petty Averdege is another small Duty which Merchants pay to the Master... The French Ships commonly term the Gratuity *Hat-money*. 1755 tr. *Ordenanzas de Bilbao* in *Magens Insurances* II. App. xiv. 395 By reason of what the Captain's Hat-Money [*sombrero*] or Primage is wont to vary. 1808 C. ABBOTT *Law Merch. Ships* II. vi. § 3 (ed. 3) 270 The word *primage* denotes a small payment to the master for his care and trouble... It is sometimes called the master's hat money. 1825 *Ryan & Moody's Rep.* (1827) 177 It was called *hat-money*, sometimes *pocket-money*. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Hat-Money*, or *primage*, is a small sum... paid along with the freight, to the master of a ship for his care. It is entirely regulated by usage.

Hatous, a. Obs. rare. [f. HATE sb. 1 + -OUS, after words of OF. origin.] Hateful, odious.

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* LXIII. xx. (1543) 52 Malga kyng of Pighes, painimes hatous.

Hatred (hæt'ɪd). Forms: a. 3-5 *hatereden*, (4 *hatredyn*, *hatteredin*, *hateretin*, 4-5 *hatere-dyn*, 5 *hatredyn*). B. 2-4 *hatrede*, 4- *hatred* (also 4 *hatted*, 4-6 *hatered* (e), 5 *haterad*, -ryd, *hattered*, 6 *haterid*, Sc. *hattered*, -rid). 7. (Sc.) 5 *hatrende*, -rent, 5-6 *haterent*, 6 *hat(te)*, *hait*, *hettrent*, *het(t)rand*. [Early ME., f. HATZ sb. 1 (or v.) + -RED, OE. *ræden* condition (also direction, reckoning), cf. *brōðræden*, *frōmædræden*, *luf-ræden*, etc. The historical sequence of forms must have been *hatereden*, *rede*, *red*, although the extant examples do not quite show this. With the Sc. form in -rent cf. *kinrent*, *manrent*.]

The condition or state of relations in which one person hates another; the emotion or feeling of hate; active dislike, detestation; enmity, ill-will, malevolence.

a. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cviii. 5 (Mätz.) þai set againe me

for godes wa, And hatereden for mi loved. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons. 7399. Pai sille be fulle of hateredyn pan. c. 1440 York Myst. xxxii. 56. I holde it but hatereden. 1483 Cath. Engl. 178/1. An Hateredyn. inimicicia, invidia. odium.

B. a. 1275 Cott. Hom. 233. Pat 3ie hatrede and widerwardnesse aynes me 3e win sceolde. a. 1300 Cursor M. 27752 (Cott.) A wreth . . . hatted [v. r. hatred] it es, and ir to strang. Ibid. 6666 (Gott.) Par hatered wonys, or were, or pride. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons. 2519. Whether he war worthy after his dede To hafe luf of God or hatrede. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. 111. 140. She . . . hangeth hym for hatred [A. hate, C. haterede], bat harme dede neure. c. 1440 Promp. Parv. 229/a. Haterede, idem quod Hate. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 28. Ware that ye be no mokers for that engendreth hattered. 1553 EDEN Treat. Nene Ind. (Arb.) 16. All this great hatered betwene these two beastes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. ii. 131. Stryfe, hatrid and invie. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 500. Yet live in hatred, enmity, and strife. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE Improv. Mind (1774) II. 28. The detestable sentiments of hatred and revenge. 1844 DISRAELI Coningsby i. ii. A family famous for its hatreds. 1878 DARWIN Emotions x. 239. Dislike easily rises into hatred. 1893 Bookman June 86/1. Her most vital trait was a hatred of conventionality.

Y. c. 1375 BARBOUR Troy-bk. i. 422. Our-all quhar bat scho hatterede hayde. 14. . . Burgh Latius lxx. For wroth na for hatered. 1598 DUNBAR Tua mariit Women 333. Hatrent I hid within my bert all. 1571 Satir. Poems Reform. xviii. 59. Quhen Abbotschaw sic haue haterent tuik. At the hail house of Lennox. a. 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 58. A haterent against the pride and avaritiousness of the preastis.

Hatrel, -relle, var. **HATTREL** Obs.

Hatte, obs. form of **HATE** v., **HOT** a.

Hatte, obs. pa. t. of **HEAT** v., **HIGHT** v.

Hatted, ppl. a. [f. **HAT** v. or **sb.** + -ED.] Wearing a hat, having a hat on.

1553 HULST. Hatted, *petasatus*. 1559 MORWYN Evonym. Pref. Hens with your hatted Mercury, and with his rod also. 1607 TOUNEUR Rev. Trag. i. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 19. It is as easie way unto a Dutchesse, As to a Hatted-dame [= peasant woman]. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary Aug. Ready hatted and cloaked. 1858 CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. I. v. (1872) I. 40. We will pity the crowned head, as well as the hatted or even hatless one.

b. fig. Capped, crowned.

1880 CHARLOTTE M. MASON 40 Shires 376. Here and there they are hatted with trees.

c. **Hatted** kit: † (a) A dairy vessel: ? a pail 'kit' with a cover (obs.). (b) A preparation of milk, etc., with a creamy top.

1572 Inv. Ger. Sabeyn in Wills & Inv. N. Counties (Surtees 1835) 249. One butt skepp, ij hatted kitts. 1600 Let. in Mem. J. Napier of Merchiston v. (1834) 219. We could have prepared a fine hatted kit, with succar, comfets and wine. 1818 SCOTT Br. Lamm. xi. He has spilt the hatted kitt that was for the Master's dinner. 1831 LONDON ENCYCL. Agric. (1857) 1048. **Hatted** kitt, a gallon of sour buttermilk is put in the bottom of the milk-pail, and a quart or more of milk drawn from the cow into it. The new warm milk . . . rises to the top and forms a creamy scum or hat over the other; whence the name.

Hatten, pa. pple. Obs.: see **HIGHT** v.

Hatter (hæ'tæ), sb. [f. **HAT** sb. + -ER¹.]

1. A maker of or dealer in hats. As mad as a hatter: see **MAD**.

1389 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 12. Johannes de Thame ciuis, et Hatter Londonie. 1488-9 Act 4 Hen. VII. c. 9. No hatter nor capper . . . [shall] put to sell any hatte . . . above the price of xxd. 1576 GASCOIGNE Steele Gl. (Arb.) 80. When hatters vse to bye none olde cast robes. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 331. Goats-Wool. with which our Hatters know well how to falsify their Bevers. 1836 MARRYAT Yaphet lxx. I . . . stopped at a hatter's and purchased a hat according to the mode. 1837-40 HALIBURTON Clockm. (1862) 109. Sister Sall . . . walked out of the room, as mad as a hatter. 1857 HUGHES Tom Brown ii. iii. He's a very good fellow, but as mad as a hatter. 2. Australian Mining. (See quot. 1869.)

[Cf. Hat covers his family in Hat sb. 5 c.]

1864 ROGERS New Rush ii. 49. Some days ago a sturdy hatter joined. 1869 R. B. SMYTH Goldf. Victoria Gloss. 613. **Hatter**, one who works alone. . . The hatter leads an independent life, and nearly always holds a claim under the by-laws. 1890 BOLDEWOOD Miner's Right iv. 37. To take to fossicking like so many 'hatters'—solitary miners.

Hatter, v. Now Sc. and north. dial. [? Onomatopoeic, with freq. ending: cf. **batter**, **shatter**, **tatter**, etc.]

1. trans. To bruise with blows; to batter the edge or face of, to erode. ? Obs.

c. 1450 Golagros & Gaw. 702. Helmys of hard steill thai hatterit and beuch. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks. (N.). Where battering bullets are fine sugred plums. 1806 J. TRAIN Poet. Reveries 49 (Jam.) This hatters and chatters My very soul wi care.

2. To harass; to wear out, exhaust with fatigue or drudgery.

1807 DRYDEN Hind & P. i. 371. Religion shows a rosy-coloured face, Not hattered out with drudging works of grace. a. 1700 DRYDEN (J.). He's hattered out with penance. a. 1825 FORRY Voc. E. Anglia, **Hatter**, to harass and exhaust with fatigue. 1850 BLACKIE Æschylus II. 116. From hattering chase of undeserved unrest. . . She rests. 1893 Northumb. Gloss s.v. 'He wis sair hatter' is said of a person who has had a bad time of it in his circumstances generally.

Hatter, dial. var. of **HOTTER** sb. and v.; obs. f. **hotter**, comp. of **HOT** a.; var. **HETER** Obs.

Hatter, -ir, -ern: see **HATER** sb. 2 Obs., clothing.

Hattered, **hatted**, -redin, **hat**(te)rent, **hatterende**, -rent, obs. ff. **HATRED**.

Hatters, int. [perh. the pl. of **hatter** **HATER** sb. 2, used as an oath. Cf. **ZOUNDS**, **ZOOKS**.] An asseveration (perh. = Christ's or holy garments).

c. 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 113. Bot hatters! I can fynde no flesh, hard nor nesh, Salt nor fresh, Bot two tome platers. [In 19th c. use in South of Scot.]

Hattery. [f. **HAT** sb. + -ERY.] a. Hatters' wares; hats collectively. b. A hat manufactory.

1803 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 120/1. Silk fabrics, hattery, jewellery and cutlery. 1871 R. S. FERGUSON Cumblid. & Westm. M.P.'s xi. 307. The marble works . . . the hatteries.

|| **Hatti**. In full, a. **hatti-sharif** (ha'ti:šerif), b. **hatti-humaiun**, -humayun (ha'ti:hūmā'yūn).

[Persian خط شریف *khatt-i-sharif*, خط همايون *khatt-i-humayūn*, f. Arab. *khatt* line, written line, writing + i (Pers.) connective + (a.) Arab. *sharif* noble, honourable, sacred, and (b.) Pers. *humayūn* sacred, august, royal, imperial.]

A decree or edict issued by the government of Turkey, differing from a *firman* in being personally approved of by the Sultan, and bearing his special mark, which is considered to render it irrevocable.

1858 LD. MALMESBURY Mem. Ex-minister (1884) II. 126. He will take this opportunity, if he finds one, to urge on the Sultan the observance of the **Hatti**.

a. 1688 Lond. Gas. No. 2320/2. The Chians Basha . . . with Tears, gave him the Hattesharif (or Imperial Decree). 1799 TROUBRIDGE in Naval Chron. XXIII. 23. It was a hattesharif. 1861 T. H. DYER Mod. Europe I. 9. The Sultan . . . promulgated his decrees in *Firmans*, or simple commands, and *Hattis* or rescripts.

b. 1876 GLADSTONE Bulg. Horrors 11. The reforms, which were publicly enacted in an Imperial Firman or *Hattihumayun*. 1888 ENCYCL. BRIT. XXIII. 651/2. The Porte published a firman, the *Hatti-Humayun*, professing to abolish every distinction making any class of the subjects of the empire inferior to any other class.

Hatting, vbl. sb. [f. **HAT** v. and **sb.** + -ING¹.]

a. = **HAT-MAKING**. b. Material for hats. c. The covering of a tan-pit with its hat of bark: see **HAT** sb. 6 a. d. The taking off or lifting of the hat in reverence or courtesy; giving a hat.

1796 MORSE Amer. Geog. I. 542. Hatting is a business long established. 1823 MORRIS Tanning, etc. 208. The hatting of the pit is completed. 1880 G. ALLEN in Academy 24 Jan. 59/1. The kneeling, bowing, and hatting of modern Europe.

† **Hattir**, a. Sc. Obs. rare¹. Of maple. (It renders *L. acernus*.)

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis II. iii. (ii.) 99. This hors. Of hatty [1513 hatty] geistis beidit wp.

Hattok, dial. Also **haddock**, **huttock**.

[app. a dim. of **HAT** sb.: see -OCK.]

† 1. A little hat. Sc. Obs.

1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon. II. 153. And Quintine with a huttock on his heid. 1668 in Pitcairn Crim. Trials III. 604. (Isobel Gowdie's Confession) I had a little horse, and wold say 'Horse and Hattok, in Divellis name'! And than we vold fide away, quhair we vold. a. 1800 Jamie Telfer in Scott Black Dwarf viii. Now horse and hattock speedilie They that winna ride for Telfer's kye, Let them never look in the face o' me. 1858 SCOTT F. M. Perth vii. Get your boots and your beasts—horse and hattock, I say.

2. a. A shock of standing sheaves of corn, the tops of which are protected by two sheaves laid along them with their bottoms in contact in the centre, and their heads slanting downwards, so as to carry off rain. b. The two covering sheaves themselves, called also in various districts *head-sheaves* and *hoods*. (This is prob., from the etymology, the earlier sense.) dial.

1874 RAY N. C. Words 24. **Hattock**, a Shock containing 12 Sheaves of Corn. 1863 R. BURN Eccl. Law II. 406. It [rape-seed] is never bound up in sheaves, or made into hattocks. 1865 R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric. (1807) II. 280. The grain . . . is mostly set up into what are provincially termed *stooks*, *stunks*, *shocks* or *hattocks*. 1846 BRACKETT's N. C. Gloss. (ed. 3) I. 234. The huttock consists of ten sheaves of corn, set two and two upright, with two hoods, one at each end to cover them. 1849 FRYER R. Agric. Soc. X. 1. 133. The wheat is . . . immediately put into small 'haddock' or 'mows'. 1879 MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk., **Hattocks**, sheaves of corn inverted over the 'mow' to protect it from wet. The two end sheaves of the 'mow', which consists of eight sheaves, are taken as hattocks for the remaining six. 1893 Northumb. Gloss., **Huttock**.

† **Hattrel**, Obs. Forms: 4 **haterel**, **hat**, **haatrel**, 5 **haterell** (e), **haterelle**, **hattrel**. [ME. a. OF. *haterel*, *hasterel*, *hatrel*, nape of the neck, head.] The apex or crown of the head; also, the nape of the neck; the neck.

a. 1225 Prose Psalter cxviii[1]. 4. Our Lord riȝtful shal keruen the haterels of the singers (*ceruices peccatorum*). 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons. 1492. Fra þe haterel oben þe crown . . . tyl þe sole of þe fot down. c. 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 80. It wendys vp to þe haterell with attempre hete. 14. . . Nom. in Wr. Wulcker 674/4. *Hec vertex*, *haterelle*. c. 1440 Parlorope 3492. Joye and sorow take hym be the haterell. c. 1450 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. 35. And strake the Hatterel of his head away. c. 1475 Pict. Voc. in Wr. Wulcker 745/14. *Hic vertex*, a *naterelle*.

Hat trick.

1. Any trick with a hat, e.g. one performed by a conjurer. (In quot. applied to securing a seat in the House of Commons by placing one's hat on it.) 1886 Daily Tel. 10 Apr. 5/2. He may soon acquire the hat trick and other ways of securing a place.

2. *Cricket*. The feat of a bowler who takes three wickets by three successive balls: considered to entitle him to be presented by his club with a new hat or some equivalent.

1886 Daily Tel. 19 May. He thus accomplished the feat known as the 'hat trick', and was warmly applauded. 1896 WEST 1st Year at School xxvi. The achievement of the hat-trick afforded Eliot the proudest moment of his life.

Hattyn: see **HIGHT** v.

† **Hature**. Obs. rare¹. [irreg. f. **HATE** v. + -URE.] = **HATRED**.

1538 BAILE Comedy J. Baptiste in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) I. 215. To appeyse thy hature.

Hatyr, var. **HATER** sb. 2 Obs., clothing.

Hau (in ME. and 16th c.): see **HAV**.

Haube, obs. form of **ALB**.

c. 1425 Voc. in Wr. Wulcker 649/11. *Hec alba*, *haube*.

Hauberd (e), -bert, obs. forms of **HALBERD**.

Haubergeon, -gioun (e), -gyon, -jeon, -joun, obs. forms of **HAUBERGEON**.

† **Haubergier**. Obs. rare. [a. obs. F. *haubergier* (1275 in Godefroy, in same sense).] A maker of hauberk or coats of mail.

1481 CAXTON Godfrey cx. 168. They were named in theyr langage Bam and Cyra, that is . . . the sonnes of haubergiers.

Hauberk (hō'bærk). Forms: 3- **hauberk**; also 3 **haubero**, 3-5 **haubert**, 4 **haberke**, 5 **hau**, **hawbergh** (e), 4-6 **hawberk** (e), -bræk, 5-6 **hau**, **bræk**, 6 **hawbrik**, **habrik**. [a. OF. *hauberc*, earlier *holberc*, later (and mod.F.) *haubert* = Pr. *ausberc*, It. *osbergo*, *usbergo*, med.L. *halsberga*, etc., a Com. Rom. deriv. of OHG. *halsberg*, *halsperc* masc. (also *halsberga* fem.) = OE. *healsbeorg*, ON. *halsbjörg* fem., f. *hals* neck + *-bergan* to cover, protect (cf. **HARBOUR**). The OE. word did not survive: the OF. form was introduced in ME. See also the deriv. **HAUBERGEON**.]

A piece of defensive armour: originally intended for the defence of the neck and shoulders; but already in 12th and 13th c. developed into a long coat of mail, or military tunic, usually of ring or chain mail, which adapted itself readily to the motions of the body.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 99. Wyþ haubert noble and ryche. Ibid. 174. With swerd or hauberk any batall to do. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 10029. Hauberk wip plates y-burnuscht ful wel. c. 1386 CHAUCER Knt's T. 1573. The Statue of Mars bigen his hauberk ryng. c. 1400 Distr. Troy 528. Hurlet þurgh the hawbergh, hurt hym full sore. c. 1450 Merlin 118. Thei . . . ronnen agien hym . . . and smyten hym on the shelde and on the haubrek. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 64. Armour's Defensives, as Jakkes Saletis Brigandynes. . . Haubertes Cureses [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. II. viii. 44. And on the hauberg stroke the Prince so sore, That quite disparied all the linked frame. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso I. lxxii. 15. Some dond a curace, some a corset bright, An hawberke some, and some a haberton. 1600 GIBSON Decl. & F. III. lvi. 434. His breast was defended by an hauberk or coat of mail. 1870 LOWELL Study Wind. 242. My ears no sweeter music know Than hauberk's clank with saddle-bow. 1887 BOWEN Virg. Æneid v. 259. Hauberk woven of polished chain.

† b. worn as a garment for penance. Obs.

c. 1305 Edmund Conf. 28 in E. E. F. (1862) 71. Þe moder werede harde hare . . . and harde hauberk aboue; In suche penance heo ladde hire lyf. c. 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. 980. Clothing of whiche Ihesu crist is moore apayed than of heyres or haubergeons or hauberkes.

Hauberson (e), **haubrischoune**, obs. Sc. ff. **HAUBERGEON**.

Haubitser, obs. form of **HOWITZER**.

Hauceour, -or, obs. forms of **HAUSER**.

† **Haucopy**. Obs. [a. F. *haussepil*, -*piéd*, 'a net or engine wherewith Wolves, etc. are caught' Cotgr.; f. *hausser* to raise, lift up + *piéd* foot.] A kind of trap for wolves and other wild beasts.

c. 1425 Bk. Huntingge (MS. Bodl. 546, ff. 36b). Also men takeþ hem yn puttys. . . and wip haucopys or with venemous powdres þat men gyeþþ hem yn flesh.

Hauch, int. and sb. Sc. [Cf. Ger. *hauch* breath, aspiration.] 'The forcible reiterated respiration of one who exerts all his strength in giving a stroke' (Jam.); a panting sound.

1513 DOUGLAS Æneid vii. ix. 79. With mony pant, and felloun hauchis and quhaikis.

Hauch, **Hauck**, obs. ff. **HAUGH**, **HAWK**.

Haud, Sc. form of **HOLD**.

Hauerite (hau'ërit). Min. [Named by Haidinger, 1846, after Von Hauer, an Austrian geologist.] Native disulphide of manganese, occurring in reddish-brown crystals, usually octahedral.

1847 Amer. Trul. Sc. Ser. II. IV. 108. Hauerite belongs to Mohs' order of blende. 1892 Dana's Min. 87. The hauerite crystals are sometimes coated with pyrite.

Hauf, Sc. f. **HALF**; var. of **HOWFF** Sc.

Haugh (hāx, hāx', hāf). Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 4 **haloche**, 4-6 **hawch**, 4-7 **hawgh**, 5-**haugh** (8 **haw**); also in north. Engl. **halgh** as in *Greenhalgh*. [app. a phonetic descendant of OE. *healh*, *halh* 'corner, nook' (see **HALE** sb. 2): cf. Sc. *sauch*, *saugh* = OE. *sealk*; Sc. *tauch* = ME. *talz*.]

A piece of flat alluvial land by the side of a river, forming part of the floor of the river valley.

The original sense was perh. 'corner or nook (of land) in the bend or angle of the river'. A northern stream usually crosses and recrosses the floor of its valley, striking the

base of the slope on each side alternately, and forming a more or less triangular 'haugh' within its bend, on each side in turn.

[1814 *Charter of Cannock* in *Cod. Dipl.* I. 257 Of bam zebhyte. .08 cynynges heath. 1814 *Charter of Ormsall* Ibid. III. 19 Se westra eastheath.] 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xvi. 336 In the hawch [v. r. halche, hawgh] of Lyntoun-le. 1523 DOUGLAS *Ennis* xiii. Prol. 22 Amyd the hawchis, and every lusty vaill. 1545-6 *Durk. MS. Cell. Roll*, Operantibus apud Rayls circa le haughe in bearparke. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 330 Inundations of waters took away to the sea wholl large haughs full of shorn corne. 1786 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3). *Haw.* in the North it signifies a green plot of Ground in a Valley. 1786 *BURNS Scotch Drink* iii. Let husky Wheat the haughs adorn. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 15 All the land, which has been occasionally flooded, time immemorial, is commonly called Haugh. 1809 I.D. MITRO in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 157, I. hope one day to see his wandering staff planted in some Teviot haugh. 1807 MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* II. 743 Proposed to excavate the haughs above bridge.

b. attrib., as haugh-land.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Lanark*. XII. 34 (Jam.) The haugh-ground is generally ploughed 3 years for oats. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 61 A quantity of haugh-land. a 1845 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 255 The stream . . . covers all the haugh lands with its turbid waters. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 81 The great haugh flats.

Haugh, obs. f. HOE, Haw int. and sb.⁴

Haught (hōt), a. arch. Forms: a. 5-6 hauto, hawt(e), 6 halt, 6-7 haut, hault(e). β. 6-haught. [orig. *haul*, *haul* from contemporary French: see HAUT a.; corrupted late in 16th c. to *haught* after words like *caught*, *taught*, etc. in which *gh* had become mute: perh. influenced by *high*, *height*.]

1. High in one's own estimation; bearing oneself loftily; haughty. arch.

a. 1330-40 LYDG. *Bochas* v. xxiv. (1554) 138a, He was haute in his prosperite. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 516 Many hawte wordys were blown on eyther party. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* II. v. A proude and haulte countenance. 1648 MILTON *P.* lxxx. 35 Nations proud and haut.

β. 1608 SHAKS. *Rick II.* iv. i. 254 (and Qo.) North. Mylord. Rick. No Lord of thine, thou haught insulting man. 1824 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. xxxi. That bearing haught and high, Which common spirits fear! 1875 *BROWNING Inn Album* i. 313 As the haught high-bred bearing and dispose.

† 2. Of exalted character, esp. in the matter of courage; high-minded, noble; lofty. Obs.

a. a 1470 TIPTOTT *Cesar* (1530) 12 He was a man of haute courage. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lix. 97 With corage hawte, Thonset to giue, this castell to assaite. 1605 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1593) 99 Valiant deedes and halt exploits. 1777 SIR T. SMITH *Commv. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1609) 97 The nature of our Nation is free, stout, haught.

β. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 29 His courage haught Desyrd of forreine foemen to be knowne.

† 3. Of exalted rank or station; high-born, noble.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vi. Galahad the haute (1634 haughtly) prynce. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* F. iii. In hault estate of worldly power. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rldg.) 106/1 That boast the pride of haught Latonas son. a 1607 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gypsy* II. ii. As brave a Spaniard As ever spake the haut Castilian tongue.

† 4. High, in literal and other senses. Of *haut gress*, tr. F. de haute grasse, 'full, plumpe, goodlie, fat, well-fed, in good liking' (Cotgr.). (In Bailey prob. only Fr.) Obs.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 409 Capon, & ben of hawt gress, þus wold þey be dight. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 5, I know how haut thy muse doth lie. [1721 BAILEY, *Haut*, high or shrill. *Haut Centre* (in MUSIC Books) signifies Counter Tenor. *Haut Dessus*, first Treble.]

β. Comb., as haught-hearted, -minded.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 23 Haulte mynyed and sterne towards the communalte. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 103 Th' ambitious and hautehearted felowe. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 145 Haught minded, and hot spirited Simon.

Haughte, obs. pa. pple. of HATCH v.¹

Haughtily (hōt-til), adv. Also 6 hawt-. [f. HAUGHTY + -LY.] In a haughty manner; proudly, arrogantly.

1573-80 BARET *Adv. H* 261 Hawtily, slate . . . exelste. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* ii. 3 Neither shall ye goe haughtily. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 176 To be neither remiss, nor haughtily imperious. 1823 MACAULAY *Armada* 19 Haughtily the trumpets peal, and gaily dance the bells. 1878 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xvi. He . . . strode haughtily out of the office.

Haughtiness (hōt-tinēs). Also 6-7 haut-, halt-, etc. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being haughty; loftiness of demeanour; pride, arrogance, disdainfulness.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 165 He coulde not longe abyde the hautyness of Petrus Arias. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxi. 23 The hawtyness wherewith they be puffed up. 1590 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii. (1612) 179 Honors made him haughtie, and his haughtines to erre. 1645 MILTON *Tetrack.* (1851) 206 To lay their haughtinesse under a severity which they deserv'd. a 1745 SWIFT *Will. II.* Lett., etc. 1768 IV. 261 King William discovered so much haughtiness and disdain, both in words and gestures. 1878 J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings, Chas. I.* 331 The dignity of bearing . . . was . . . often replaced and travestied by a frigid haughtiness.

b. as a mock title.

1641 MILTON *Animado*. Wks. 1738 I. 76 To send home his Haughtiness well besparted with his own Holy-water. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode* Wks. 1812 III. 261 Their most high Haughtinesses.

† 2. Exalted character, loftiness, nobility, grandeur; loftiness (of courage), bravery. Obs.

1564 GOLDING *Justine* 77 (R.) In hautynesse of courage . . . and in strength of body, he farre excelled all. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1176/1 Which answer . . . moved a marvellous shout and rejoicing. . . the haltynesse thereof was so wonderfull. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. ix. 44, I hope that the haughtynesse of the Attempt . . . shall rather purchase pardon to my slippes, then blame for my rashnesse.

† **Haughtly**, adv. Obs. In 6 hawt-, haute-. [f. HAUGHT a. + -LY.] = HAUGHTILY.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1117 She loked hawtly and gave on me a glum. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 77 b, So hautely and arrogantly enhanced. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi. (1589) 67 As haughtelie doest thou reuenge, as humble I repent.

† **Haughtness**, Obs. In 5-6 hault(e)-. [f. HAUGHT a. + -NESS.] = HAUGHTINESS.

1429 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iv. xvii. 280 Dyuerse deuyces taken by haultnesse fro the tyme ryght auncient. 1548 UDALL *Eram. Par. Luke* iv. 58 High solemnitie and haultnesse of countenance. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 114 O how she haulnes now and pride forgoes!

Haughtonite (hōt-tonit), Min. [Named 1878, after Dr. S. Haughton.] A variety of BIOTITE, in which iron replaces much of the magnesium.

1878 *Min. Mag.* V. 183 Plates of bronzy Biotite (or Haughtonite). 1881 *Academy* 6 Nov. 350 The black mica which Dr. Heddle described as Haughtonite.

Haughty (hōt-i), a. Forms: a. 6 haltie, haultie, -y, hawtie, -y, 6-7 haultie, -y. β. 6-haughty. [An extension of *haul*, HAUGHT a., either as in *dusk-y*, *worth-y*, or simply by assimilation to *doughty*, *mighty*, *naughty*, *weighty*, etc.]

1. High in one's own estimation; lofty and disdainful in feeling or demeanour; proud, arrogant, supercilious. (Of persons, their action, speech, etc.)

a. 1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Hawty as one that is proude, *haul-tain*. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rick III.*, x. Pufft vp in pride, so hawtie then I grewe. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxi. 55 Haultie wordis. 1609 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xlv. 4 The prides of the haultiest heathen obdurate hearts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 858 The Fiend . . . like a proud Steed reind, went haultie on. β. 1568 FLORIO, *Orgoglio*, proude, disdainfull, haughtie. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxxx. 1 Lord, my heart is not haughtie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 852 Whereat rejoic'd Th' Apostat, and more haughty thus replid. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 101 The cruel haughty temper of the Spaniards. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 105 The humble broom-plant—the haughty Plantagenet's device.

b. fig. Of an appearance that seems to claim or assume superiority; imposing in aspect; grand, stately, dignified: often with some mixture of offense.

1565 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. v. 78 With their great tufts of feathers upon their heads, they seem in their appearance proude and hawty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 641 His haughty Crest. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Annuscr. Ser. & Com.* 86 Philosophers build those hauty Edifices they call Systems. 1850 W. LIVING *Mahomet* iv. 254 I'll carry the war into yon haughty mountains.

2. Of exalted character, style, or rank; elevated, lofty, eminent; high-minded, aspiring; of exalted courage or bravery. arch.

a. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 72 The hawtye verse, that Maro wrote. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 438 Sithence your estate is so haultie and high. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1171/2 His stoutnesse and haultie courage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 484 Of courage haultie, and of limb Heroic built.

β. 1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 25 Men of haughtie corage, that no force or strength of Indians can offende. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 1 Who now shall give unto me words and sound Equall unto this haughty enterprise? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 280 These their haughtie attempts were stayed. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* vi. xxiii, No haughty feat of arms I tell.

† 3. High, lofty (in literal sense). Obs. (Often with some shade of sense 1.)

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. (1880) 50 b, From the toppes of hawtie towres. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 272 Plantas as growe in high mountaines, in loftie and haultie places. *Ibid.* 288 Others . . . pufft upp in the pride of their nature, advance themselves to the haultie heavens. 1578 *Mirr. for Mag.* II. *Vortiger* xiii. (1610) 206 God who rules the haughtie heauen a hygh. 1612 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1626) 156 In mind they beare their ancient fall and haughtie places feare.

4. Comb., as haughtly-hearted, -minded, -stomached.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 5 Some . . . report you to be proude and haultie harted. 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* i. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 281 Were his power and spirit Ten times more hauty-ventrous. a 1777 FAWKES tr. *Apollon. Rhod.*, *Argonautics* III. (R.) The haughty-minded Pelias.

Haugou, -gout, obs. forms of HAUT-GOUT.

† **Haught**, haht, Obs. Also 3 hajt (ajtē).

[cf. ON. *hætta* (:-*hǣhtjōn) danger, peril, risk.]

Peril, risk.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 Hu michel haht hit is godes forbod to brekene. — *Ibid.* 87 Ac ðat is michel haht, bute ðu hierof neme michele zieme. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 486 Of his soule beð michel hajt. *Ibid.* 2082 Ic am in sorge and hajt. *Ibid.* 3384 Amalechkes folc fledde for ajte of dead.

Hauke, hauger, obs. f. HAWK, HAWKER.

Haukim, obs. form of HAKIM.

Haul (hōl), v. Forms: 6-8 hall, 7 hawle, 7-9 hawl, 7- haul. [A variant spelling of HALE v.¹, in 16th c. also *hall*; representing a different phonetic development of ME. *hale* (hāl): cf. *smail*, beside OE. *smæl*, ME. *smal*, *smale*, Sc. *smale*, *smail*. For the spelling *au*, *aw*, which dates only from 17th c., cf. *cravul*.]

1. *trans.* To pull or draw with force or violence; to drag, tug (*esp.* in nautical language).

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guasso's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 110 If hee hung backe, hee shall be halled forward. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 37 Thy Dol . . . is in base Durance, and contagious prison: Haul'd thither by most Mechanical and dirty hand. 1606 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Heave out your top-sayles, hawle your sheates. 1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i. All within, Haul catt, haul catt, haul catt. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 17 Haul down both Top-sails close. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 352 See him haul'd from one judgement seat to another. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III. (Globe) 664/1 Didn't I see him haul you about like a milk-maid? 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 101 The expence of halling must be governed by the distance they are halled from. 1798 COLERIDGE *Satyran's Lett.* i. in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 246 We hauled anchor, and passed gently up the river. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 264 They were pushing and hawling every body about. 1833 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 160 He began to haul in the net. 1835 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Feb. 5/2 [They] would rather be stoned and hauled before the magistrates.

fig. 1785 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 141 There is no Necessity always to hall in fermenting Humours to cause pain.

† b. To search, examine thoroughly, overhaul (cf. *drag*). Obs. rare.

1666 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 83 Continually hauling taverns and alehouses (for undergraduates).

† c. *colloq.* To worry, torment, pester. Obs.

1676 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xiv. v. 506 They went up and down . . . preaching . . . tho' daily beaten, whipped, bruised, halled, and imprisoned therefore. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xix. i. § 1 Caius . . . pulled and hauled its other citizens, especially the senate. 1743 *GAY Distress'd Wife* v. Wks. (1772) 328, I won't be haul'd and worried.

d. *colloq.* To bring up for a reprimand, to call to account. Also, to haul over the coals (see *COAL* sb. 12).

1795 NELSON 25 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 107, I think the Admiral will be hauled over the coals for not letting me have ships. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 142 The first native . . . refused to sell his fowls at the Government prices [and] was hauled up before the irate commandant. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. ix. 215 They were all young officers . . . and probably at times require to be hauled up sharply. 1893 ST. AUBYN *Junior Dean* xxix. 233 He was what, in figurate undergraduate language is termed 'hauled'.

2. *intr.* To pull, tug (at or upon something).

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 115 All Hands haul'd. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1806) 106, I . . . pull'd, and haul'd, to try to turn him [a horse]. 1837 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* xiv. 129 He was hauling nervously at the reins. 1859 READE *Love me Little* II. iv. 177 He . . . made the rope fast to her [the schooner's] thwart, then hauling upon it, brought the lugger alongside.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* in passive sense.

1797 NELSON in A. DUNCAN *Life* (1806) 42, I found . . . the Spanish ensign hauling down. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 138 Till their flag hauls down to the foe.

3. *Naut.* (*intr.*) To trim the sails, etc. of a ship so as to sail nearer to the wind (also to haul up); hence more generally, to change or turn the ship's course; to sail in a certain course. (Also *trans.* with the ship as object; also, to sail along a coast.)

1557 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 113 We halled off our ships to fetch the winde as neer as wee coulde. a 1599 H. SMITH *Ibid.* (1599) I. 445 The wind being at West, we did hall the coast East northeast, and East . . . We . . . hald along the coast East and East southeast, and all the same night wee halled Southeast, and Southeast by East. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 51 He halled into the Harbour, close to the Island. 1743 WOODROOFE in *Harway Trav.* (1762) I. II. xxiii. 101 We haul'd round Zelo island for Baku bay. *Ibid.* iv. lix. 272 Hauling out north northeast. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 48 The enemy . . . hauled up on the Terpsichore's weather-beam. 1858 C. KIRTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 209, I hauled in to S. 23° E., true. *Ibid.*, I told the Chief Officer to haul her off four points.

b. Phr. To haul upon or to the wind, also *trans.*

to haul (a ship) on a wind, and to haul the (her, our, etc.) wind: to bring the ship round so as to sail closer to the wind.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 328 Unwilling to run . . . into the enemy's clutches, I hauled again on a wind. 1766 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. Arg't. The ship bears up: again hauls upon the wind. 1768 WALKS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 112 At 15 h. we hauled the wind to the southward. 1797 NELSON in A. DUNCAN *Life* (1806) 40 The Spanish fleet . . . hauled to the wind on the larboard tack. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 24 The enemy hauled their wind and made off. 1809 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxi, My intention is to . . . haul dead on a wind. 1835 — *Pirate* xiv. The Enterprise took in her topmast studding-sail, and hauled her wind. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Haul your wind, or haul to the wind, signifies that the ship's head is to be brought nearer to the wind.

c. *transf.* and fig. (*intr.* and *trans.*) To change one's course of action; to withdraw, retreat; to make one's way, to come or go.

1802 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 495 He took it in mortal offence, and from that moment has been hauling off to his former enemies. 1805 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVIII. 177 Such works haul but slowly into this northern region. 1858 B. TAYLOR *Northern Trav.* xxii. 230 The morning looked threatening, but the clouds gradually hauled off to the eastward. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Haul my wind, an expression when an individual is going upon a new line of action.

4. Of the wind: To change direction, shift, veer. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), Echars, a wind that veers and hauls; a light and variable wind. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 111 The wind hauled to the southward. 1864 LOWELL *Firside Trav.* 123 The wind also hauled round to the right quarter. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's*

Word-bk., *Haul round*, said when the wind is gradually shifting towards any particular point of the compass.

Haul (hōl), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of hauling; a pull, a tug; *spec.* the draught of a fishing-net.

1670 W. HACKE *Collect. Voy.* (1699) II. 82 We caught in our Sean at one Haul no less than seven Hundred. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 627 The leap, the slap, the haul. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 220* The largest haul, taking 1452 salmon. 1868 PRARD *Water-Farm*. viii. 87 This first haul of the net. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 156 On October 5th... both the sun and the moon will give a particularly vigorous haul upon the earth's waters.

b. With *adv.*, as *haul-down*, the act of hauling down. *Haul-down promotion*: see HAULING *vbl.*

sb. b. quot. 1867.

1884 *Navy List* July 512/2 Haul down promotions abolished by Circular 75, of 10th November 1874.

2. *concr.* a. A draught of fish.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xx. (1860) 212 The entire haul consisted of rather more than twelve barrels. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/8 When they make good hauls of fish the price immediately drops.

b. *Rope-making*. (See first quot.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 55 A Haul of Yarn is about four hundred threads, when warped off the winches, with a slight turn in it, to be tarred. *Ibid.* 61 It is generally tarred in hauls, as other rope. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The haul is dragged through a *grip*, *gripe*, or sliding zipper which expresses superfluous tar.

3. *fig.* The act of 'drawing' or making a large profit or valuable acquisition of any kind; *concr.* the thing or amount thus gained or acquired.

1776 A. ADAMS in *J. O. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 220, I think we made a fine haul of prizes. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 176 If I can but wheedle him out of a few anecdotes, it would be a great haul. 1891 *Lit. World* 24 Apr. 306/1 £25,000 is said to be the great haul made... as the result of his recent lecturing tour.

4. *Comb.* *haul-rope*, a rope for hauling something; *haul-seine*, a large seine that is hauled, a drag-seine.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Haul Seine*. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round Calendar in Portugal* 32, I have seen the whole population of a coast hamlet... at the haul-ropes, and drawing home... the harvest of the sea.

Haulage (hōlédz), [f. as prec. + *-AGE*.]

1. The action or process of hauling or pulling; the traction or conveyance of a load in a wagon or other vehicle; the amount of force expended in hauling (quot. 1883).

1826 J. ADAMSON *Sk. Inform. Rail-roads* 30 The company have actually let the haulage of their coal. 1837 SMILES *Stephenson* ix. 81 The haulage was both tedious and expensive. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Nov. 5/5 The impossible gradient of one in 25... is... denounced... as the haulage would have to be trebled, and three horses employed in place of one.

2. The expense of or charge for hauling.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 822 He estimates his pair of cottages... at 205l. plus the haulage.

3. 'A traction-way' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haulage-clip* (see quot. 1883), *-power*, *-road*, *-rope*, *-work*.

1864 *Reader* 7 May 594 The diminution of haulage power owing to the wheels becoming rail-bound. 1883 GREENLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Haulage Clip*, levers, jaws, wedges, etc., by which trams, singly or in trains, are connected to the hauling ropes. 1896 MRS. H. WARD *Sir G. Tressady* 555 The air in the haulage road was clearing fast.

Haulbergyn, obs. form of *HABERGEON*.

+ **Haul-bowline**, *-bowling* = *HALE-BOWLINE*.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haul-bowlings*, the old name for the able-bodied seamen.

Hauld, *Sc.* f. *HOLD*.

Hauler (hōl-er), [f. *HAUL* *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which hauls; a man employed in hauling something, e.g. coal in a mine (= *HAULIER*).

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Sch.* Ep. Ded., Whatever is a Nonesuch, will draw enough as 'tis, without the Hogon of the stifling Haulers. 1846 WORCESTER, *Hauler*, one who draws. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Hauler*. 2. A device for catching fish, consisting of several hooks connected together and hauled through the water by a line... as, a *hauler* for bluefish. 1890 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Dravner*, also called 'haulers', are the workmen in a coal mine who fill the tubs at the face and draw or haul them to the pit bottom.

Haulier (hōl-ier), [f. *HAUL* *v.* + *-IER*, cf. *collier*, *sawyer* and *HALLIER* 1.] A man employed in hauling or pulling something; *spec.* a workman in a coal mine who pulls or drives the tubs which convey the coal from the working to the bottom of the shaft.

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 461 Maister... of the hauliers. 1829 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 5/4 They found in the upper roadway two hauliers or carters... overcome by the foul gas. 1893 *Times* 9 Aug. 9/2 The hauliers employed at the Prince of Wales Colliery, Risca.

Hauling (hōl-ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HAUL* *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

The action of pulling, dragging, or traction.

1666 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 4 The Marshall is to... see Justice executed... ducking at Yards arme, hawling vnder the Keele. 1680-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 134 There will be hauling and pulling, and irregular proceedings. 1731 SWIFT *Adv. Repeating Test Wks.* 1841 II. 243/2 Pullings and haulings backward and forward. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 2 Aug. 8/1 The hauling down of the signal.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1791 *Selby Bridge Act* 3 To... make any hauling roads. 1793 SMYTH *Edystone L.* § 212 The hauling track for the navigation by horses. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-friend* x, He is

drawn aft by a hauling line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hauling down vacancy*, the colloquialism expressive of the promotion of a flag-lieutenant and midshipman on an admiral's hauling down his flag.

Hauling, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That hauls.

1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 170 A driver sitting upon one of the hauling horses.

Haulm, *halm* (hōm, hām), *sb.* Forms: 1 *halm*, *healm*, 6-7 *halme*, *hawme*, *ham* (e), 7-8 *hawm*, 7-9 *haum*, 5- *halm*, 7- *haulm*. (See also *HELM* *sb.*) [OE. *healm* = OS. (MDu., Du.), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *halm* stem or stalk of grass, stalk of a plant, ON. *halmr* (Sw., Da. *halm*) straw: -OTent. **halmō* -s, repr. a pre-Teut. **kalmos*: cf. Gr. *κάλμος*, L. *calamus* reed.]

a. *collective sing.* The stems or stalks of various cultivated plants, as peas, beans, vetches, hops, potatoes, etc., now less commonly of corn or grass; *esp.* as left after gathering the pods, ears, etc., and used for litter or thatching; straw.

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxiij. 14 [13] Swe swe halme biforan onsiene windes. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 134 genim cetelhrum and berenhealm, zebarn & gnid togodere. *Ibid.* 148 genim rizen healm eft and beren. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/2 *Halm*, or stobyl... stipula. 1570 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* Apr. (1888) 170 For hame to thatche the churchse howse. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* lvii. (1878) 130 The hawme is the strawe of the wheat or the rie, which once being reaped, they mowe by and bie. 1669 *WORKINGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 282 Finish the gathering and drying of your Hops; cleanse the Poles of the Hawn. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words 68 *Haulm* or *Helm*, stubble gathered after the corn is innd. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 308 These apparent tangles were the ham of the beans. 1785 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *November*, Cut off the Asparagus Haulm when it is become Yellow. 1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 11 note, The potatoe top, or haulm, when properly dried, makes very good litter for cattle. 1897 *Spectator* 23 July 984/2 Peas often produce a great show of pods on short haulm in a dry summer.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A stalk or stem (of a bean, potato, grass, etc.).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 12 Da halmas... forbernes fyres in undrynsende. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 5 Great plenty of greene Pease and Fitches... the hawmes of them are good fodder for cattell. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 61/2 The decaying haulms of the potato. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 117 A thin cylindrical object such as a haulm of grass.

c. *attrib.*

1862 T. HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 241/2 They... came upon haulm walls and hurdles, within which were a flock of sheep.

Haulm, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To lay (straw or haulm) straight for thatching. (See also *HELM* *v.*)

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 60 Sometimes... wee have been forced to hawme wheate and rye stubble and therewith to thatch our stacks. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to *People* 205 Haulming, at one shilling and six-pence. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 40 Without having to wait for hawling the stubble.

Haulmy (hō-mi, hā-mi), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-Y*.]

Having haulms; having long or large haulms.

1669 *WORKINGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) Gloss., *Haulmy*, long-stalked. *Ibid.* 179 The Grass... is much discoloured, and grown so hawmy. *Ibid.* 326 Pease or other hawmy stuff.

Haulse, *haulser*, obs. ff. *HALSE* *v.* 2, *HAWSER*.

Haul-seine: see *HAUL* *sb.* 4.

Haulster. [f. *HAUL* *v.* + *-STER*: cf. *HAULER*.]

A man or beast that hauls; a horse used to haul.

1882 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 5/6 Four of Pickford's most magnificent haulsters were in the shaft team.

Hault, *hautie*, *hautness*, obs. forms of *HAUT*, *HAUGHT*, *HAUTY*, *HAUGHTNESS*.

Haultain, *-ayn* (e), *-eyne*, *-igne*, var. *HAUT-TAIN*, *Obs.*

Hault-boy, *-goust*, obs. ff. *HAUTBOY*, *-GOUT*.

Haulyard: see *HALYARD*.

Haum (e), obs. form of *HAULM*, *HAME*.

Haumed, (*Her.*): see *HAWMED*, *HUMET*.

Haunce, variant of *HANCE* *sb.* and *v.*

Haunch (hōnf, hānf), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-7 *hanoche*, *haunche*, (5 *honoche*), (Sc. 6 *hench* (e)), 6-8 *hanch*, 6- *haunch*, (*mod.Sc.* *hainch*). [a. OF. *hanche* (ONF. *hanke*), 12th c. in Hatz.-Darm. = Pr., Sp., It., Pg. *anca* hip, buttock of the horse, med.L. *hancha* (1275 in Du Cange), prob. of German origin: cf. OHG. *anchā* (*enchā*, *einkā*) leg, lit. joint. It is only since the 18th c. that the spelling *haunch* has displaced *hanch*.]

1. The part of the body, in men and quadrupeds, lying between the last ribs and the thigh; the lateral expansions of the pelvis; of a horse, that part of the hind quarters which extends from the reins or the back to the hough or ham.

a 1225 [see 6]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Hauld. Synne* 9108 And noþer body, ne þe arme, Bledde neuer blode, colde ne warme, But was as drye wyþ al þe haunche, As of a stok were ryue a braunch. c 1300 *Sir Trist.* 1088 In þe haunche rye Tristram was wounded sare. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 176 Bonys of haunchis ben maad fast wyþ þe lattere boon of þe rigboun. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 268 Thorough herte, other thorough honche, Wyth hys sper he wyll launche. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 55 Wyth hoppr hippis, and henchis narrow. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Clunio*, the buttocke or hanch. 1595 GOSSON *Quippes Upst. Gentlewoman*. 151 in Hatz. E. P. P. IV. 256 These hoopies, that hippes and haunch do hide. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.*

VIII. 81 Strukne in the hench or he was war. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 130 The Rain-deer... are white not only on their belly but on their haunches. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Hanch*, the Hip, a Part of the Body. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 196 On their Haunches rear'd. 1821 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 118 The pelvis properly so called, or that expansion which constitutes the haunches. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 12 A fine black retriever... sat on his haunches, and watched him as he went to and fro.

b. The leg and loin of a deer, sheep, or other animal, prepared for, or served at, table.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 320 For bryngenge of half a haunche. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 66 An hanch of venison. a 1612 HARINGTON *Eggr.* II. li. 9, I was no ghest, Nor ever since did tast of side or haunch. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 482 ¶ 4 The best Pickle for a Walnut, or Sauce for an Haunch of Venison. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 292 When the Huntsmen come in to the Death of the Hart, they should cry, *Ware Haunch*, that the Hounds may not break in to the Deer. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 57 No where can the equal of a Sussex haunch or saddle be obtained.

c. The pelvis as containing the womb. (Cf. *Scriptural use of loins*.)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 778 O too fruitfull hanches! O wretched root! O hurtfull, hatefull branches! 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 693 A Vine, sprung from her hanches O'er-spread his Empire with his branches.

d. *fig.* The hinder part, the latter end.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 92 A Summer Bird, Which euer in the haunch of Winter sings The lifting vp of day.

e. Phrases. (See quot.)

1707-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Putting him [a horse] upon his haunches*, to compel him well, or to put him well together, or make him compact... To drag the haunches, is to change the leading foot in galloping.

2. The coxa or basal joint of the leg in insects, spiders, and crustaceans.

1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 314 The two anterior feet much larger than the others, with long haunches. *Ibid.*, Anterior legs with a blackish blue spot on the internal side of the haunches. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 302 Xyphosura... the haunches of the first six pair of feet are covered with small spines, and perform the office of jaws.

3. *Arch.* The side of an arch between the crown and the piers, the flank; = *HANCE* *sb.* 3, q. v. Hence the corresponding part of any arched figure.

1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 87 note, When the arch had stood two years, the haunches were filled up with bricks. 1812-16 J. SMYTH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 230 Let the substance of the rope, on the convex side, be increased in some parts, for example at the haunches; it will then no longer describe a catenary. 1877 L. JEWITT *Half-hrs. among Eng. Antig.* 158 The decorations upon bells consist of encircling inscriptions, usually on the haunch. 1880 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1173 The sides of the arch between the crown and the piers are called its haunches or flanks.

4. *Naut.* a. (See quot. 1823). b. = *HANCE* *sb.* 2 a.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Haunch*, (*Mar.*) a sudden decrease in the size of a piece of timber. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haunch*, a sudden fall or break, as from the drifts forward and aft to the waist. The same as *hance*.

5. A mechanical contrivance for lowering one end of a wine-cask while drawing off the contents.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as + *haunch-evil*, *-hoop*, *-joint*; *haunch-vent* *Sc.* (see quot. 1824); (from sense 3), as *haunch-stone*. Also *HAUNCH-BONE*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 Hu ueole þe grimme wraustle of helle breid up on his hupe, and werp, mid þe haunche turn, into golnesse. 1566 TURNER A ij b, *Baths*, *Names of Sicknesses*. The sciatica or hanchewel. 1824 MACTAGART *Galland. Encycl.*, *Henckentis*, the same with 'gores', pieces of linen put into the lower parts of a shirt... to give 'vent' or room for the 'haunch'. 1824 R. CHAMBERS *Trad. Edin.* (1825) II. 59 There were the breast-knots, two hanch-knots, (at which there were also buttons for looping up the gown behind). 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 98 A venerable lady who always wore a haunch-hoop. 1828 - F. M. *Perth* xxxiii, Henry... swung the ponderous implement far behind his right haunch joint. 1893 *Surv. W. Palestine* III. 407 With narrow key-stone and broad haunch-stones.

Hence *Haunchless* *a.*, not having haunches.

Haunchy *a.*, having prominent haunches.

1821 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* xxvii. (1890) 394 Greasy and haunchy brutes. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 300 Ill-cut, and haunchless shape.

Haunch, *sb.* 2 (Sc. *hainch*): see under *HAUNCH* *v.* 3 + *Haunch*, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare.* [f. *HAUNCH* *sb.* 1]

trans. To bring down (a deer, etc.) upon its haunches.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 256 When the said King John saw a faire bucke haunched.

Haunch, *v.* 2 [f. *HAUNCH* *sb.* 1 4 a.] *trans.* To reduce in thickness. *intr.* Of a piece of timber: To decrease suddenly in thickness.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 *Cleats*... are haunched on the back with a hollow. *Ibid.* 31 The square... haunches from thence into the round.

Haunch, *v.* 3 In *Sc.* *hainch*, *hench*. [f. *HAUNCH* *sb.* 1, in *Sc.* *hainch*, *hench*.] *trans.* To throw with an underhand movement, the arm being jerked against the haunch; 'to elevate by a sudden jerk' (Jam.).

1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* 75 (Jam.) To bainch a chield aboon the moon. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Haunch*, *Hainch*, to throw; as a stone from the hand by jerking it against the haunch. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 110 With a pebble cunningly 'hatched'.

Hence *Haunch*, *Sc.* *hainch*, *hainch sb.*, a jerked underhand throw; *Hauncher*, *Sc.* *haincher*, *hancher*; *Haunching*, *hanching* *vbl. sb.*

1804 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* *Hainching*, throwing, by springing the arm on the haunch. 1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 54 The bowl, launched in the manner which in Scotland is called a *hainsh*, being precisely the fashion after which the Greek *Δωροσ* was impelled. *Ibid.* 58 The bowls were sometimes thrown by raising the arm, but more frequently they were propelled in the *hainching* mode. 1863 J. BROWN *Biggar*, in *John Leech*, etc. (1882) 328 A dextrous hench of stones. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 310 Throwing stones at them in the manner known as 'hainching'.

Haunch-bone. The bone of the haunch: sometimes applied to the *os innominatum* as a whole, but more frequently to the *os ilium*.

1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 93 He.. heeld hire harde by the haunches bones. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* x. (1888) 84 The thye bone.. the roundness that is at the upper end.. is receyved into the.. hole of the haunch bone. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 195 The haunch bones in women.. are more protuberant than they are in men. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 111 The Coxal, Iliac, or Haunch Bone.. which is a double unsymmetrical bone.. the largest of all the flat bones, and occupies the lateral and anterior parts of the pelvis. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 2 The os ilium, hip or haunch bone, is the largest of the 3 divisions of the os innominatum.

Haunched, a. [f. HAUNCH sb. + -ED 2.] Having haunched: usually in comb.

1611 COTGR., *Hanchu*, big haunched.. great hipt.

Haunching. [f. HAUNCH sb. + -ING.] The parts of an arch belonging to the haunch collectively.

1886 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Ser. III. CXI. 433 The arch was of brick while the haunching, as shown by the dotted lines, was of rubble. Above the haunching was gravel filling.

Haunchman, erroneous form of HENCHMAN.

Haune, obs. form of AUN.

1599 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 25 Least.. they be choaked with the haune before they can come at the karnell.

Hauns(e, haunsel, obs. ff. HANCE, HANDSEL.

Haunt (hōnt, hānt), *v.* Also 3-4 *haunten*, 4 *hauntyn*, *hanten*, 4-6 *haunte*, 4-7 *hant(e, 5 hawntyn*. [a. F. *haute-r* (12th c. in Littré), of uncertain origin: see Diez, Littré, Hatz-Darm.

From the uncertainty of the derivation, it is not clear whether the earliest sense in F. and Eng. was to practise habitually (an action, etc.) or to frequent habitually (a place). The order here is therefore provisional.]

I. trans. + 1. To practise habitually, familiarly, or frequently. *Obs.*

1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Unsel horlinges unaheliche hit haunted in inward helle. *Ibid.* 33 Pe nuten neuer hwat hit is & hantet pat ha haunted. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 320 Pe kyng said.. be pape.. haunted Maumetrie. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. Prol.* 74 And leuep hit to losels pat lecherie haunten. 1375 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 601 Haunte studie, haun pou haue Wel conceyred bi craft. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xi. 214 Men woude for to haunte daili contemplacioun. 1509 BARCLAY *Skye of Folyis* (1874) I. 195 His preceptis hant kepe and exercise. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxvii. (1878) 155 The honestie in deede I graunt, Is one good point the wif should haunt, To make hir husband thrive.

+ 2. To use or employ habitually or frequently; *refl.* to use, accustom, or exercise oneself. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* I. 1 Perfor is his psalme mast hauntid [v. r. vrede] in halykirke. 1340 - *Prose Tr.* (1866) 20 Men or women the haunten leuefully worldly goodes. 1386 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiv. 31 The greet hood that the Lord haunteid aȝens hem. - 1 Tim. iv. 7 Haunte [exerce] thi self to pite. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii. How wyues and maydens in that companie.. Haunted be, and used at theyr luste. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr. G.*, Diuers and sundry goodes.. which.. yee may reduce into your vsuall money, such as you daili haunt.

[1893 *Norikumbld. Gloss.*, *Hant*, to haunt, to accustom, as a pigeon to its dovecot.]

3. To resort to frequently or habitually; to frequent or be much about (a place).

1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 413/381 Formest he gan haunti wakes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 534 Sir Edward.. hauntede toremiens with wel noble route. 1386 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. 6 These ofte hauntiden the hous of Joachym. 1394 P. Pl. *Credo* 106 We haunten none tauerne. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2963 Hit were.. seemly for women, Paire houses to haunt & holde hom within. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* lii. 201 Takyn a waye whiche was not moche haunted. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Hunne had haunted heretikes lectures by nighte long before. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 33 The Town was hauntid with Shippes of diuerse Nations. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xxii. 59 b, The Turks wives.. delight at al times to haunt the bathes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 12 Ye Nymphs that haunt the Mountains and the Plains. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 12 The rest of the country to Astracan.. is haunted by the Calmucks. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 459 She was the daughter of a poor Cavalier knight who haunted Whitehall. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 46 It is difficult, unless you have haunted these seas, to realise the interest we take.. there in currents.

4. To frequent the company of (a person), to associate with habitually; to 'run after'. (Now chiefly transferred from 5 b.)

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 37 Yf thou haue haunted any fellowe, and thou se hys companye is not cōuenable vnto the, spare it. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 5 A man who for his hospitalitie is so much haunted, that no newes stirre, but come to his eares. 1594 CARRW *Huart's Exam. Wits* x. (1596) 130 The preacher.. who hath the conditions of a perfect Orator.. is more haunted than he that wanteth them. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1817) III. 914 He [was] removed from Shrewsbury where he was much haunted by his party. 1713 SWIFT *On Himself* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 11 A certain doctor is observed of late To haunt a VOL. V.

certain minister of state. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess.* 98 Rather used to haunting rich men.

5. transf. and fig. Of unseen or immaterial visitants. a. Of diseases (*obs.*), memories, cares, feelings, thoughts: To visit frequently or habitually; to come up or present themselves as recurrent influences or impressions, *esp.* as causes of distraction or trouble; to pursue, molest.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 228 One that is haunted with a fever or quivering ague. *Ibid.* 363 Heaviness shall never haunt your heart, whiles your mind is marching with the Muses. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. ii. 122 Your beauty, that did haunt me in my sleepe, To vndertake the death of all the world. 1613 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 240 He is ever haunted with a blushing weakness. 1724 R. WELTON *Disc.* 469 He hath no secret guilt that haunts and dogges him. 1828 LYTTON *Alice* 7 Regret of another kind still seems to haunt you. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 12 A painful recollection will haunt a person through life.

b. *esp.* Of imaginary or spiritual beings, ghosts, etc.: To visit frequently and habitually with manifestations of their influence and presence, usually of a molesting kind. To be haunted: to be subject to the visits and molestation of disembodied spirits.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 107 O monstrous. O strange. We are haunted; pray masters, flye masters, helpe. 1593 - *Rich.* II. III. ii. 158 Some haunted by the Ghosts they haue depos'd. 1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii. Bug-beares and spirits haunted him. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 312 They were told.. how there was a Chamber haunted with spirits, and strangely molested with horrible rumblings. 1679 LD. ORRERY *Herod* G. lii. My ghost shall haunt thee out in every place. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 244 It was much talked of, that spirits haunted this dungeon, and walked there. 1847 LYTTON *Lucrèce* 301 We need not that boy's Ghost amongst those who haunt us. 1871-4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* VII. i. Phantoms haunt those shadowy streets.

II. intr. + 6. To be wont or accustomed. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 12683 Sna haunted he on knes to lij. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1223 Al her gret trost.. With be whiche thei haunted her goddis for to calle. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) IV. 33 Thocht bruckill wemen hantis In lust to leid their lyvis.

7. To resort habitually; to stay or remain usually (in a place); to associate (with a person). Now usually said of the lower animals.

1300 *Cursor M.* 15744 Iudas wel he kneu be stede quar iesus was hauntid. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 439 Per a Neddre hauntes. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 47 (Promp. Parv.) It is good for to haunte amonge the vertuous men. 1526 TINDALE *John* xi. 34 Jesus.. there haunted with his disciples. 1530-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 All manner of choughes.. breedinge or haunteynge within or vypon anye the sayde manours. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iii. *Colonies* 391 Where now fell Tartars hunt In wandring troops. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 96, I haue charg'd thee not to haunt about my doores. 1607 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 35 Be diligent to know with whom she loveth to haunt. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xii. (1853) 52 Some birds haunting with the missel-thrushes. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) I. xvi. 158 A homeless dog, that haunted thereabouts.

+ 8. To have resort, betake oneself, go to. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 13591 Mont pilnet it es an hill pat iesus hanted mikel till. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cccxiii. (ccxix.) 695 There haunted into Turkey a marchant genouey of the isle of Sio. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 132 My counsell is exper. that to your wyfis ye hant. 1634 LITTON *Trav.* I. 28 To Lorette people haunt with naked feete.

Haunt (hōnt, hānt), *sb.* Also 4-6 *haunte*, 6-7 *hant*. [f. HAUNT v.]

1. Habit, wont, custom, usage. Now *dial.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 4730 Ilkaman after his auenant Made offryngs, as was his haunt. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 248 So grete Evidences of the Faith.. ben hadde in so greet Haunt & uce. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 275 When once they have got a haunt of such companies, and habit of gaming. 1674 TEMPLE *Let. to Coventry* Wks. 1731 II. 307 'Tis hard for a Man to lose a good Haunt, or an ill Custom. 1825 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Haunt*, a habit. 'He has a sad haunt on 't', a fixed habit of doing so and so. 1864 *Helton* *Isle-hole Gloss.* s.v. *Haunt*, 'He has a nasty haunt of doing that'.

+ b. Habitual practice or use (of anything). 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 447 Of clooth makynge she hadde swich an haunt [Camb. MS. hand], She passed hem of ypres and of Gaunt. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xviii. 103 Summe ben.. avouteris in greet haunt and contynuaunce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 249 Eschew thine haunt, and mynnis all thi mycht. 1536 BELLINDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 216 Than was not usit sic hant of dice and caris as ar now usit. 1582 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* III. iii. 74 For their haunt and traficke of merchandise.

+ 2. The act or practice of frequenting or habitually resorting to a place, etc.; resort. *Of great haunts*: much frequented. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 223 Of Axholm to be Ile he scaped himself alon.. per he held his haunt. 1345 *Orpheo* 295 Of game they gode grete haunt. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 94 A straw for be stywes.. And þey hadde non oþer haunt bote of poure peple! 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Copiousus*, *Urbs celebris & copiosa*, a cite of great haunt and well peopled. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 15 This our life exempt from publike haunt, Findes tongues in trees, bookes in the running brookes. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. vii. John Bull.. had got such a haunt about the courts of justice.

+ b. Companionship, society, company. *Obs.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 7 Sic hant of harletis with thame baȝth night and day. 1558 HULOTR, *Hawnte* or fellowship, *familiaritas, frequentia*.

3. concr. A place of frequent resort or usual abode; a resort, a habitation; the usual feeding-

place of deer, game, fowls, etc.; often, a den or place frequented by the lower animals or by criminals.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 1753 In þat tyme wer here non hauntes Of no men bot of geauntes. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xi. (1495) 306 Snowe is noyefull to wyld beastes; for he.. sheweth and dyscoueryth theyr hauntes and steppes. 1551 R. ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* Meter of Utopia (1895) p. xciii. Me Utopie cleped Anti-quitie, Voyde of haunte and herboroughe. 1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 53 We talke here in the publike haunt of men. 1684 R. H. School *Recreat.* 145 To know the Haunts and Resorts of Fish, in which they are to be usually found. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 261 From Brake to Brake she [a hare] flies, and visits all Her well-known Haunts. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. (ed. 4) 169 This place being the usual haunt of the buccaners and privateers. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 345 One of the most noted haunts of the ancient highwaymen. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 23, I come from haunts of coot and hern.

fig. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 116 Sinne where it hath gotte an haunt looketh for more. 1890 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cx. The feeble soul, a haunt of fears.

+ 4. (?) A topic, a subject of discussion. *Obs.*

1608 DONNE *Serm.* clv. (ed. Alford) VI. 213 When some.. points that beat upon that Haunt, had been ventilated. 1696 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 162 Appius Claudius (still upon the old haunt) would have it [etc.]. 1658 - *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. v. (1660) 81 But this.. is not to come off from the haunt, but to run still upon the People in a common or publick capacity.

5. A spirit supposed to haunt a place; a ghost. *local U.S. and Eng.*

1870 MRS. A. W. HUNT *Hazard of Die* I. vi. 131 Our Cordy is terrible for being afraid o' haunts.

+ Haunt-dole, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. HAUNT v.] That haunts doles, or the givers of doles; of or pertaining to a parasite.

1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 38 The haunt-dole gown [trechedipnal], Quirinus, thy Clown wears, And his oil'd neck rewards of Mast'ry bears.

Haunted, ppl. a. [f. HAUNT v. + -ED.]

1. Practised; used, habituated, or accustomed (to a course); wonted. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. 15 Y shal be haunted [exercitator] in thy comaundement. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 17 Bewtyfied with hawntid and vsuall tokenys of celestiaall vertu. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 31 Hantit to ryn in wodis [assueti stivis] and in schavis. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Hee.. kepeth them a weeke till they be wonted and hanted together. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s.v., To be Haunted, to grow used to, or become accustomed.

2. Frequented by many people, much resorted to.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 77 Their populous and great haunted Cities. 1600 J. FORTY *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 399 Africke hath ever bene the least knownen and haunted parte in the world. 1838 PRAED *Home of Childhood* II. The play-haunted lawn.

b. Frequented by noxious creatures; infested.

1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 504 Few instances.. of plants and animals in perfect health being thus haunted.

1867 J. M. BROWN *Shikar St.* 14 A tiger-haunted jungle.

3. Frequented or much visited by spirits, imaginary beings, apparitions, spectres, etc.

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 347 The Isle of Devils, so called because they hold it to be haunted with spirits. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 P. 1, I like this Retirement the better, because of an ill Report it lies under of being haunted. 1830 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 110 Here was the haunted wing of the castle. 1848 DICKENS (*title*) The Haunted Man. 1899 - The Haunted House.

Hence **Hauntedness.**

1888 MRS. JOCELYN *£100,000 versus Ghosts* II. ix. 134 That will put a stop to its hauntedness.

Haunter (hōntar, hāntar), [f. HAUNT v. + -ER 1. Cf. OF. *hantour*.] One who or that which haunts, in various senses; a frequenter.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/1 Hawntare, frequenter, frequentatrix. 1538 STARKY *England* II. I. 154 Hauntarys of thes vayn plesury, and tryfelyng thyngys. 1548 CROMMER *Catech.* 69 He that is a whore haunter. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* I. (1895) 57 Dice, cardes, tables.. do not al thys sende the haunters of them streyght a stealyng when theyr money is gone? 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 123 To call an alehouse haunter a dronkarde. 1630 WOTTON in *Reliq.* 84 (R.) Haunters of theatres. 1794 J. VAILLANT *tr. Dyer's Rep.* 254 b, The presentee was refused because he was a common haunter of taverns. 1826 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 31 Plants.. haunters of rust ground.

Haunting (hōnting, hānt-), *vb.* *sb.* [f. HAUNT v. + -ING 1.] The action of HAUNT v. **+ a.** Practice, exercise. **b.** Customary resort; frequenting; visitation by fears, suspicions, imaginary beings, spirits, etc.

1325 *Prose Psalter* liv. [iv.] 2 Ich am made sori in my haunteyn [in excitacione mea]. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 684 Telle in what place is thyn haunteyn. 1489 CAXTON *Foyle's of A. L. x.* 27 The haunteyn and continuaunce therof be nedefull. 1558 PRATER *Æneid.* IV. Kjb, A byrd that nere the bankes of seas his haunting keeps. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonw.* 57 Avoiding the haunting of brothell houses. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 126 To escape the hauntings of Ghosts. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 222 She had a sore grief of her own, A haunting in her brain. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 389 I have.. No ghostly hauntings like his Highness.

Haunting, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That haunts, in various senses of the vb.

1380 WYCLIF *Prov. Prol.*, The hauntende puple [frequens turba]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/2 Hawntynge, *exercens, exercitans*. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 4 The Temple-haunting Barlet [mod. edd. martlet]. 1896 KEBLE *Serm.* viii. Postscr. 16

(1848) 412 Exempting them from haunting doubts. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 3/1 We seek in vain for haunting cadences or phrases of rare felicity.

Hauntingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly* 2.] + *a.* Frequently, customarily. *Obs.* b. So as to haunt the thoughts or memory.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 231/1 Hawntyngly, or ofte, *frequentier*. 1859 *FARRAR J. Home* xv. 200 Those words rang hauntingly in Kennedy's ears. 1889 *ANNIE THOMAS That other Woman* III. ix. 152 The idea of death by drowning clung hauntingly to him all the evening.

† **Haunty**, *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [Origin uncertain.] Unruly, wanton, restive.

1671 *S. CLARKE Mirror Saints & Sinners* 631 Abner, Ishboseth's servant, grew so haughty, and haunty that he might not be spoken unto. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Haunty*, wanton, unruly; spoken of a horse .. whose provender pricks him.

Haurient *hō'riēnt*, *a.* *Her.* Also 6-7 *hauriant*, 7-9 *hauriant* (erron. 6 *hauriant*). [ad. L. *haurient-em*, pr. ppl. of *haurire* to draw (water, etc.).] Of a fish borne as a charge: Placed palewise or upright with the head in chief, as if raising it above the water to draw in the air.

1572 *BOSSWELL Armorie* II. 64 b, Twoo Delphines d'Argent, addorsee hauriant. 1587 *FLEMING Cont. Holinshed* III. 1370/1 Charged with foure leuses heads eirant. 1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* III. xxii. (1660) 233. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 66 When [a fish is] in pale .. as if rising to the surface for breathing, it is *hauriant*.

transf. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 534 A flapping prawn mounts hauriant to the top.

Hauri(l), variants of *HARL* *sbs.* 1, 3 and *v.* 1

Hause, hawse (*hōs*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [mod. northern dial. form of *HALSE* neck, used in a special sense.] A narrower and lower neck or connecting ridge between two heights or summits; a *col*; the regular name in the English Lake district and on the Scottish Border.

Generally at the head of two stream valleys which descend opposite sides of the house, forming a pass over the ridge or mountain chain at this point; e.g. the Hause between Fleetwith and the Newlands Mountains crossed by Honister Pass, Eak Hause between Scawfell Pike and Bowfell at the head of Eskdale, Buttermere Hause, Deepdale Hause, etc. 1781 *J. HUTTON Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hause*, see *Hose*. *Hose, Horse*, a deep vale between two mountains. 1786 *W. GILPIN Lakes* Cumb. (1808) I. xv. 229 The mountain over which we passed, is called, in the language of the country, a *hause*. 1838 *Lights & Shadows Scot. Life* 114 (Jam.) A storm is coming down from the Cairnbrae-hause. 1879 *JENKINSON Guide to Eng. Lakes* (1879) 218 Between Esk Hause and Bow Fell is a mountain called Hanging Knott, which can be scaled from the top of the Hause in about twenty minutes.

Hause, hauser: see *HALSE, HAWSE, HAWSER*.

Hauselins, in Cockerham (1623-31), error for *HANSELINS*.

Hausen (*hou'z'n*, *hō'z'n*). Also 8 *hawson*. [Ger. *hausen*, MHG. *hāse, hāsen*, OHG. *hāso*.] The largest species of sturgeon, of the Black and Caspian Seas and their rivers, *Acipenser huso*.

1745 *R. POCOCKE Descr. East II.* II. 251 They say that the hawson fish in the Danube has been taken twenty-one feet in length. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour II.* 210 Their larger fish are called hawsons, being about twenty feet long, and not unlike a sturgeon in the taste. 1880 *GÜNTHER Fishes, Acipenser*, the Hausen, from rivers falling into the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. sometimes 12 feet long and yielding an inferior kind of isinglass.

† **Hause**, *a.* *Obs.* rare -o. [f. L. *haus-*, rare ppl. stem of *haurire* to draw (water): see *-BLE*.] 'That may be drawn or emptied' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

Hausmannite (*hou'mānait*). *Min.* [Named 1827, after Prof. J. F. L. Hausmann (1782-1859).] Native proto-sesquioxide of manganese, found in brownish-black tetragonal crystals; pyramidal manganese ore.

1831 *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XI. 128 Dr. Turner and myself propose to call the present species, Hausmannite. 1868 *DANA Min.* 162 Hausmannite .. occurs with porphyry along with other manganese ores.

† **Hause** (*hōs*). [F. *hausse*, from *hausser* to raise.] A kind of breech-sight for a cannon.

1787 *J. JEFFRAY MS. Th. on Guns* add. to *Dk. Richm.*, I have never seen this *Hause* de culasse. 1818 *Descr. Sights for Navy proposed by Congress* 34 Neither the *Hause* nor any other sort of dispart. a 1859 *Ordinance Man. U. S.* 112 Pendulum *Hause* or tangent scale. 1887 *Rep. Chief Ordnance U. S.*, 8 Pendulum *Hauses*: 3 inch gun.

† **Hause-col** (*hōs'kol*). *Armour*. [F., f. *hausse* raise + *col* neck.] A gorget of chain-mail, or (later) of plate-armour.

1841 *S. R. MERVICK in Archæol.* XX. 507 In consequence of *hause-cols*, or gorgets of plate, becoming more generally worn than mail, the basnet acquired a different form. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 215 The salade and the *hause-col*, or gorget of steel, was still worn (under Richard III).

Hausmannize (*hou'māniz*). [f. name of Baron Hausmann, who, when prefect of the Seine (1853-1870), carried out the remodelling of a great part of the city of Paris.] *trans.* To open out, widen, and straighten streets, and generally rebuild, after the fashion in which Hausmann rebuilt Paris.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 24 Oct. 5/3 The street .. is now Hausmannised, open, airy, beautiful; but then, on the other hand, it is now 'up' for the fourth time within twelve

months. 1864 *F. HARRISON Choice Bks.*, etc. (1891) 238 Paris has fewer records of the feudal ages than London; and it is hopelessly Hausmannised. 1890 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 326/1 To remodel the thoroughfares and otherwise 'Hausmannize' the Charing Cross district.

Hence **Hausmannisation**.

1865 *Let.* in F. M. Whitehurst *Life in France under Napol. III* (1873) I. 85 The Budget has again attracted the public attention to the Hausmannisation of Paris. 1889 *F. HARRISON Choice Bks.*, etc. (1886) 276 These Attilas .. of modern society .. are rapidly achieving the Hausmannisation .. of every mediæval city of Europe.

† **Haust** (*hōst*), *sb.* [ad. L. *haustus* draught.] 1600 *W. WATSON Quadrilibet Relig. & St.* (1602) 339 To drink vp the Thames at a haust.

† **Haust**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *haust-*, ppl. stem of *haurire* to draw (water).] *trans.* To draw in, drink up, drain, absorb.

1549 *BOORDE Dyslary* xi. (1870) 261 Hote breade .. doth lye in the stomache lyke a sponge, haustyn vndeccot humours. 1659 *TOWNSHOP Remon's Disp.* v. vii. 161* When the liquor hausted to the Gurgulio is again revoked.

Haust, var. *HOAST sb.* and *v.*, cough.

Haustellate (*hō'stēlāt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *haustellat-us*, f. *haustellum*: see *-ATE* 2.]

A. adj. 1. Provided with a haustellum or mouth fitted for sucking; of or pertaining to the *Haustellata* or suctorial insects.

1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 754/1 The *Haustellate Crustacea*. 1877 *DAWSON Orig. World* 364 The mutual relations of flowers and haustellate insects.

2. Adapted for sucking, suctorial.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 316 The instrument of suction in a *Haustellate* mouth consists of pieces .. analogous to those employed in mastication in a *Mandibulate* one. 1856 *CARPENTER Microsc. & Rev.* § 630 That which prevails among the *Lepidoptera* or *Butterfly* tribe .. adapted for suction, is termed the *haustellate* mouth.

B. sb. A haustellate or suctorial insect; a member of the *Haustellata*, or suctorial insects.

1845 in *BRANDER Dict. Sc.*, etc.

So **Haustellate** *a.* = **HAUSTELLATE** *a.* 1.

1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 855/1 Fabricius .. divided Insects .. into .. the *Mandibulated* .. and the *Haustellate*.

Haustellous, *a.* = **HAUSTELLATE** *a.* 2.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Haustellum** (*hō'stēl'm*). *Zool. Pl. -a.* [mod. L. dim. of *haustum* a machine for drawing water, f. *haurire*, *haust-* to draw (water).] The sucking organ or proboscis of an insect or a crustacean.

1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1843) I. 233 Species also of *Empis* whose haustellum resembles the beak of a bird. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 893 The beak, or haustellum, arises from the under part of the head. 1856-8 *W. CLARK Van der Horren's Zool.* I. 308 An haustellum formed of setæ.

† **Haustellum**, *Obs.* An under-garment fitting the body, over which the armour was worn. (Planché *Encycl. Costume*.)

a 1483 in *Archæol.* XVII. 292 An haustement for the body with sleeves. 1841 *S. R. MERVICK Ibid.* XX. 497 The *Haustement* or *Ajustement* .. was made to the shape and worn with the shirt .. The doublet and haustement of this period supplied the place of the wambais and hoqueton previously worn.

† **Haustorium** (*hō'stō'riŭm*). *Bot. Pl. -ia.* [mod. L., f. L. *haustor* a drawer, drainer, f. *haurire*, *haust-* to draw, drain: see *-ORIUM*.]

A small sucker of a parasitic plant, which penetrates the tissues of the host; a specialized branch or organ of the mycelium of a fungus, whereby it attaches itself to its host.

1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 733 These haustoria and adhesive discs .. are altogether indispensable for the life of the plant; for *Cuscuta* is nourished exclusively by the haustoria which penetrate into the tissue of the host. 1880 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 311 The ramified mycelial filaments extend over the epidermis, crossing and re-crossing one another, and throw out haustoria at numerous points which penetrate into the cells of the epidermis.

† **Hausture**, *Obs.* [f. L. type **haustūra*, f. *haust-*, ppl. stem of *haurire*: see *HAUST v.*] The action of sucking or drinking up.

a 1650 *T. ADAMS Serm. Luke* xvii. 10 Wks. 1861-2 II. 199 With an avarous hausture to lick up the mud of corruption.

† **Haut**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *haute*, 7 *haut*: see also *HAUGHT*. [a. F. *haut*, *haute* high, height, in OF. *halt*, 14-16th c. *haut*:—L. *altum* high, the initial *h* in OFr. being due to the influence of Ger. *hoh*, *hoch* high. In English changed in end of 16th c. to *HAUGHT*, after native words in *-aught*.]

A. adj. High, lofty, haughty: see *HAUGHT*.

1430-1648 [see *HAUGHT*].

B. sb. Height; a height.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 31 The souerayn hautes of heuen. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 9 The Difference arises from the diffimity of the parts of the Earth amongst themselves, of *Hault* or *Bate*.

† **Haut**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 *hawte*. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To raise, elevate, exalt.

1400 *Arthur* 113 He daunted þe proude & hawted þe poure. c. 1490 *Prompt. Parv.* 230/2 (MS. K.) *Hawtyn* .. (*Pyndon* hawten or heithyn vp), *exalto*, *elevo*. 1583 *STANYMURST Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Chiefe stags vpbeareng croches high from the antler hawted.

† **Hautain, tein**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *hautein*, 3-6 *hawteyn*, 4-6 *hauteyn*, -tain, *hawtane*, *hauten*. (Also 4-6 *hawteyne*, 4-5

-tayne, 5-ten, *awtayne*; 4 *hautyn*, 4-5 -teyne, 4-6 -taine, 5 -tyng, 5-6 north. -tand, 5 *haughten*, *haltyn*, *haultand*, -tayn(e), -tigne, 6 *hautain*; *Sc. haltand*, -tane.) [a. F. *hautain*, OF. (*h*) *altain* (11th c.), 15-16th c. *haultain*, f. *haut* high, after L. type **altān-us*: see *HAUT*, and for the formation cf. *sovereign*, F. *souverain*, L. type **superānus*.]

1. Holding or behaving oneself loftily; proud, arrogant: = *HAUGHTY* 1.

1597 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 66 Þe kyng, þei he hawteyn were, ches þe best won. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Parv.* T. P. 540 Som tyme detraction maketh an hauteyn man þe moore humble. c. 1440 *York Myst.* iii. 27 For to a-bate his hautand cheere. c. 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xlv. 173 He was 500 proude and 50 hawten. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VI. ix. 119 Proud and haultand in his bert. 1549 *PAGET* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. 114 Ye se how lofty they are and haultain in al their proceedings.

2. Of the voice: Raised, loud.

c. 1350 *Will. Patern* 187 Herty boundes, hauteyn of cryes. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Parv.* T. 2 In chirches whan I preche, I peyne me to han an hauteyn [v. rr. *hautyn*, *hauteine*; *Glasgow MS.* (1476) *haughten*] speche. c. 1475 *Partenay* 236 With hie hauteyn voice the erle answering. *Ibid.* 289 Raymounde gan speke with vois full hautain.

3. High-flying.

c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1120 *Dido*, Ne gentil hawteyn faucoun heron.

4. Of exalted courage, courageous: = *HAUGHTY* 2.

c. 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 923 Synne laught out suerdis .. And hewit on hard steill, wondir hawtane. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 203 By haultayn and grete puyssaunce thou shalt surmounte thyn enemyes.

B. as sb. The treble in music.

c. 1320 *Oswain Miles* 41 Foules .. breke her notes with mirigle, Burdoun and mene gret plente, And hautain with heighe steuen.

† **Hautainesse**, *Obs.* In 3-4 *hautenese*, 5 *hauteynesse*. [deriv. of *HAUTAIN*; the suffix may be F. *-esse* as in *justesse*, etc., or Eng. *-NESS*; cf. *HAUGHTINESS*.] Haughtiness, pride, arrogance.

1597 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 29 Heo was best and fairest, & to hautenese drow lest. c. 1485 *Eng. Conq. tral.* (E. E. T. S.) 90 Pryde & hauteynesse he hated.

† **Hautainety**, *Obs.* In 5 *hautynete*. [a. OF. *hautainet*, -teineit highness, hauteur, f. *hautain*.] Haughtiness.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 126 The woman defamed for her hautynete and her foly and chidinge.

† **Hautainly**, *adv.* [f. *HAUTAIN* + *-ly* 2.]

a. Haughtily, proudly. **b.** With raised voice, loudly. **c.** Boldly, courageously.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5820 That sworne hath ful haunteynly. c. 1475 *Partenay* 1006 Ful lowde he spake And ful haunteynly. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. xi. 98 Richt haultandly, as curageus vnder scheyld, [She] Musturis this ymage.

Hautboy, hoboy (*hō'boi*). Forms: 6 *hautboi*, *halboie*, *hawboy*, (*howbowe*), 6-7 *hoeboy*, 6-9 *hautbois*, *hoboy*, 7- *hautboy*, (6-7 *ho-*, *how-*, *haut-*, *haught-*), *hoa-*, *hout-*, 7 *haut*, *heaut-*, *-boie*, *-bois*, *-boy* (e, *hoybuck*, *hobo*). See also *OBOE*. [a. F. *hautbois* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*, *hautbois* *Cotgr.* in sense 1), f. *haut* high + *bois* wood. In sense 1, from 17th c. frequent in naturalized spelling *hoboy*; the italianized spelling of the French, *OBOE*, is now usual.]

1. A wooden double-reed wind instrument of high pitch, having a compass of about 2½ octaves, forming a treble to the bassoon. (Now usually *OBOE*.)

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 7 This Pageant was clozd vp with a delectable harmony of Hautbois, Shalmis, Cornets, and such oother loud muzik. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1612) 451 The sound of flutes and hoboyes. *Ibid.* 553 *Hoboyes*. *Ibid.* 921 *Hoboyes*. 1597 *SHAKES. a Hen. IV.* III. ii. 351 The Case of a Treble Hoboy. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 156 Winding the Cornets, Haughtboyes. 1604 *DEKKER King's Entertainment* Wks. 1873 I. 321 This song went fourth at the sound of Hautbois. 1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* IV. vi. (1611) 200 He beareth Azure three Hoboyes betweene as manie crosse Croselets. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Hautbois*, a Hobois or Hoboy. 1655 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* IV. 67 The lively Hoboy, and the sweet-mouth'd Flute. 1710 *STEELER Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 5 The Hautboy is the most perfect of the Flute-species. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 281 Drums, trumpets, hautboys, and flutes are exempted from this proscription, as being manly and warlike.

† **b.** Humorously applied to a clyster-pipe. *Obs.* a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Knt. Malin* II. iv. Wilt thou give me another glister .. where's thy hoboy?

c. A reed-stop on an organ: = *OBOE* 2.

c. 1700 *Specif. Organ St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 595 Echo. 25. Trumpet. 26. Hautboy. 1809 *Specif. Organ St. James's, Bermondsey* *Ibid.* 599 Hautboy.

d. transf. One who plays a hautboy.

1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* IV. ii. Wire-stringing and catgut men, and strong-breathed hautbois. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2142/1, 12 English Trumpets with Silk Banners, and Six Hoe-Boys, all in Red Coats, playing by turns. 1794 *RANSAY The Cordial*, When the hoboyes are gawn by. 1773 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1889) I. 199 A very fine concert .. for Mr. Fischer's (the celebrated Hautbois) benefit.

e. attrib. and Comb.

1789 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* IV. 257 His admirable Hautbois concerto in F. 1793 *BURNS Let. to Thomson* June, Fraser, the hautboy-player in Edinburgh. 1871 *HILES Dict. Mus.* T., *Hautboy-clarin*, a 2 ft. reed stop in an organ, also called octave-clarin. 1874 *CHAPPELL Hist. Mus.* 342 The box .. exceedingly shallow, so as only to take in hautboy reeds.

†2. *Forestry*. Lofty trees, as distinguished from shrubs or underwood. *Obs.*

1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 15 Vert is of diverse kinds. Some called Hautboys, serving for food and browse of and for the Game, and for the defence of them; as Oaks, Beeches, etc. Some Hautboys for Browse, Shelter, and Defence only; as Ashes, Poplars, etc. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Haut-bois, Oaks, Beaches, Ashes, Poplars, etc.

3. A species of strawberry (*Fragaria elatior*), of taller growth than the common strawberry, and having fruit of a musky flavour. Also *hautboy strawberry*. (In this sense also spelt *hautbois*.)

1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Fragaria*, The Scarlet Strawberry should be planted a Foot square Plant from Plant, and the Hautboy sixteen or eighteen Inches Distance each Way. c 1750 *Roarb. Bull.* (1800) VII. 58 Here's fine savoy, and ripe hautboys. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Fragaria*, The Hautbois have plicated, rugose leaves, and the fruit has a musky flavour, which many persons greatly prefer. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 313 The hautboy, a taller plant, with fewer and larger blossoms and a richer flavour.

Hautboyist (hōt-boi'ist). [*f. prec.* + -IST: cf. F. *hautboiste*.] A player on the hautboy; = OBOIST.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1865 tr. *Spahr's Autobiog.* I. 45, I had the opportunity of hearing... the hautboyist Scherwenka.

Haute, hautely: see HAUGHT, -LY.

Hautain, -en, -eyn, var. HAUTAIN *Obs.*

Hautepace, -pase, -pass, obs. ff. HAUT-PAS.

|| **Hautepiece.** *Obs.* [*F.*; lit. 'high piece', a Poldron; or the vpper part thereof'] (Cotgr.).

The shoulder-piece in plate armour; = PAULDRON.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxii. (E. E. T. S.) 145 Vryan... atteyned hym with his trenchant swerde betwix the heed & the sholders... and his hawtepiece fell of with the forsaide stroke. *Ibid.* xlix. 325 Thenne Gefray smote hym [the giant] with his swerd vpon the sholder, for he myght not reche his heed, and cutte the haulte piece of his harnes.

Hautere, obs. form of ALTAR.

† **Hautesse.** *Obs.* Also 4-7 *hawtesse*, 5 *hautes*, 7-*ess*. [*a. F. haute* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), *f. haut* high, HAUT.] Highness, height; loftiness of rank or character, nobility; haughtiness, pride; grandeur, stateliness; length (of time).

13... *Gow. & Gr. Knt.* 2454 Weldez non so hyge hawtesse, pat ho ne con make ful tyme. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Redeles* iii. 13 The hertis that hawtesse of yeris That pasture prikkyth, and her preyre age. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2835 Hoo with bi hautes and bine vnmedd wittis, A-vaile of bi vanite and of bi vayne pride. 1415 *Crowned King* 127 So shall thy hawtesse highlych be honoured. 1660 *Waterhouse Arms* 217 This Perewig of hawtesse. 1667-*Fire Lond.* 166 Caesar and Pompey's hawtesse being revived in them.

|| **Hauteur** (hōt'ūr). Also 7 *haughture*. [*F. haulteur* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), *f. haut* high.]

1. Loftiness of manner or bearing; haughtiness of demeanour.

a 1668 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* iii. (1652) 37 In his Spanish haughture. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) I. 413 (Stanf.) A comparison between him [Lord Chesterfield] and the *haulteur* of all other lord-lieutenants. 1792 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1802 XII. 98 That your habits of expression indicated a haulteur disgusting to those, who happen to differ from you in sentiment. 1803 *Byron Yuan* xiii. xiv. Both seem'd secure—She in her virtue, he in his haulteur. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 96 He seemed to think haulteur an essential feature of the clerical office.

†2. A height. *Obs. rare.*

1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4989/2 The Enemy have drawn off all their Cannon from the Hauteurs of Wavrechin.

† **Hautful, a.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 *hawtful*. [*f. HAUT* + -FUL.] Exalted, lofty; = HAUGHT *a.* 3.

c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlv. Some tyme sheweth Jhesu... hym-self as an hawtful mayster and somtyme as a reuerent fader.

|| **Haut-gout** (hōt'gū). Forms: 7 *haugou*, *hau-gou*, *hau*, *hautgoust*, *haut-goust*, *haut-goust*, *haut-gust*, *haut-gust*, *hautgoust*, (*hought-goust*), 7-8 *hautgout*, 8 *haugust*, 7-*haut-gout*, 9 *hautgout*. See also HOGO. [*F.*; lit. 'high flavour', 'anything that excites the appetite, and is put into sauces, such as pepper, lemon, musk, verjuice, etc.' (Littré), as in sense 1; *f. haut* high + *gout* (formerly *goust*) taste, savour, flavour. (The 17-18th c. spellings, show that the pronunciation was sometimes anglicized (*hōt'goust*, *hōt'gust*); but *hogo* bears witness to the French form.)]

†1. A high or piquant flavour; a strong relish; something that gives a relish, seasoning. *Obs.*

c 1645 *Howell Lett.* I. v. xxxviii. He can marinat fish, make gellies, he is excellent for a pickant sawce, and the *haugou*. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Cornwall* i. (1662) 194 [Garlick] giving a delicious Haut-gust to most meats they eat. 1663 *Cowley Verses & Ess.*, *Country Mouse* 18 For a *hautgoust* there was mixt with these The swerd of Bacon, and the coat of Cheese. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 166 Our English-Tobacco... many are of Opinion that it's better than Foreign, having a more *hautgust*, which pleaseth some. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 97 Which will... greatly improve the Drink, by giving it a fine Haugust, or a true Tincture of the Malt. 1752 *Millon's P. R.* i. 344 note (Jod.) A little book writ by a gentlewoman of Queen Elizabeth's court, where ambergris is mentioned as the hautgout of that age.

b. *fig.* 'Flavour', 'spice'. [So in French.]

1660 *CHARLETON Paradoxes* 88 Their conjecture hath ever had a strong hautgout of absurdity. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. p. 40 Every impertinent story or insipid jest must have

the haut-gout of an oath to recommend it. 1683 *KENNETT Erasmi. on Folly* 12 What stage of life is not melancholy... unless we spice it with Pleasure, that haut-gout of Folly? 1711 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 31 Danger gives a *haut-gout* to everything.

2. In later use: A 'high' or slightly putrescent flavour; a taint.

1693 *CONGREVE Juvenal, Sat.* xi. 224 (Jod.) Nor is there ever left Any unsav'ry hautgout from the holt. 1796 *PEGGE Anonym.* 185 People affect to eat venison with a haut-gout in the country. 1800 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. in Sicily* II. i. 26 (Stanf.) Oil... is relished the better for a slight taint or haut-gout. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* i. 281 (Stanf.) This gives a haut-gout, as putrefaction does to the aldermanic haunch.

†3. A highly-flavoured or seasoned dish. *Obs.*

1666-7 *DAVENANT Rutland House Dram.* Wks. 1873 III. 226 She having not known... the sufficient mystery of haut-gouts. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 598 Or season her, as French Cooks use Their Haut-gouts, Buollies, or Ragusts. 1693 *Humours of Town* 10 Rather... than come within forty miles of the smell of the Hought-gout. 1700 *MORTREUX Prolog. to Farquhar's Inconstant*, Your rakes love hauts-gouts, like your damn'd French cheese. 1817 *COLERIDGE Sibyl. Leaves* Poems II. 312 Each haut-gout cook'd by monk or priest.

4. *attrib.*

1651 *STANLEY Excitations* Poems 93 This hau-gou Car-bonade.

† **Hau-ther, hawther.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1611 *COTGR.*, *Annelet*, a gimwee, or little ring for the finger; also, a hawther. *Ibid.*, *Maille*, mayle, or a linke of mayle; also, a Hauther; or, any little ring of metall resembling a linke of mayle. *Ibid.*, *Porte*, any entrance, or way to enter at; also, a hauther, or eye.

|| **Hautin.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*F. hautin*, also *hautaigne* (16th c. in Littré), *hautain*, deriv. of *haut* high.] A tree used as a support for a vine.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 534 Gon this hath for currant many yeares past... That the best and most dainty Wines came of those grapes only which grew vpon such Hautins or trees... Yea... that the higher a Vine climbed vpon these trees the better grapes it bare.

|| **Haut-pas.** Now only as Fr. (*hōpa*). Forms: 5 *hautepasse*, *haut pas*, 6 *hautepasse*, *hautepase*, 7 *haut pas*, 7-*haut-pas*. [*F. haut pas*, lit. 'high step'; in common use in 15-16th c. and anglicized in the form HALPAC, whence also the corrupted forms HALP, HATH, HEARTH-PACK.]

A part of the floor of a hall, etc., raised one or more steps above the level of the rest; a dais; = HALP-*FACE* 1.

1460 *Will of Burgate* (Somerset Ho.), The hantepase that y made for the maidens & women seruents to pray for my soule. a 1483 *EARL RIVERS Lett.* in *Gairdner Hist. Rich.* III. (1878) App. B. 395 That the steyres of my blajught passe schulbe vj fote. 1540 *Hautle pace* [see HALPAC]. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 65 b, There was made from the West doore to the quere doore of the chutche egall with the highest step, a hantepase of tymbre of xii fote broad, that the kyng and the Ambassadors might be sene. 1670 F. SANDFORD *Dr. Alenmarie* (1722) 5 At the upper end upon a Haute-passe, a Bed of State of Black Velvet was placed. 1735 in *Etimologia* x. (1805) 137 The... hall was fitted with a haut-pas at the upper end, and a chair of state upon it. 1761 *GRAY Lett.* 24 Sept. in *Leisure Ho.* (1884) 752 f. Below the steps of the *haut pas* were the tables of the nobility.

|| **Haut-relief** (hōt'ri'f). [*F. (ho) rlyef*.] High relief, ALTO-RELIEVO: opp. to bas-relief.

1850 *LEITCH Muller's Anc. Art & 244. 251* Colossal haut-reliefs of imaginary animals. 1880 A. D. AINSLIE *Reynard* x. 241 Graved in haut relief... Rich clustered grapes.

|| **Haut-ton** (hōt'ōn). [*F.* = high tone, the manners of the higher circles of society. (Now little used in Eng.)] High fashion; *ellipt.*, people of high fashion.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 22 People of the Haut Ton are about to return to town. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 6 The gentlemen, who doze away their time in the circles of the *haut-ton*. a 1849 *POE Wks.* (1884) I. 348 (Stanf.) An air of extreme *haut ton*. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 288 [It] has excited the attention of the *haut ton* abroad.

Hauty, earlier spelling of HAUGHTY.

Hauwtser, obs. form of HOWITZER.

Hauy, obs. form of HEAVY.

Haiyne (hā'win). *Min.* [*a. F. haiyine*; named 1807 after the French mineralogist Haiy.] A silicate of aluminium and sodium with calcium sulphate, occurring in certain igneous rocks in crystals or grains of various shades of blue or green.

1814 L. GMELIN (*title*) Some Account of the Mountains of Ancient Latium; in which the Mineral called Haiyine is found. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* x. 293 Haiyine, or Latialite, occurs... in cavities of gray micaceous or augitic lava.

|| **Haiynite** (hā'winait). [*f. prec.* + -ITE.] = *prec.*

1868 *DANA Min.* 332 *Haiynophyr*, a black to brown rock containing the haiynite disseminated through it.

Haiynophyr (hā'winof'ēr). *Min.* [*f. a. prec.* + Gr. *φύειν* to mix, mingle.] A name for various rocks having haiyine disseminated through them.

1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.*, *Haiynophyr*, a name applied to the lava of Melfi on the Volturno. 1868 [see *prec.*] 1878 *LAWRENCE Tr. Colia's Rocks Class.* 133 *Haiynophyr*, a rock... which essentially consists of augite and haiyine.

|| **Havege** (hæ'vedʒ). *s.w. dial.* Also *haveage*. [*f. HAVE* v. + -AGE.] Lineage, parentage.

1846 *Spec. Cornish Prov. Dial.* 55, I do knaw all the havege of this. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. West of England* Ser. II. 245 He came of good haveage. 1897 *Western Times* (Exeter) 3 Jan. 2/2 A man of Western havege, of Western education, and once Bishop of this Westernmost See.

Havana (hævə'nā). Also *Havanna* (h. [Name of the capital city of Cuba, now in Spanish *Habana*. Cf. *F. havane*]. (In full, *Havana cigar*): A cigar of a kind made at Havana or in Cuba. (Also applied to the tobacco of which these are made.)

[1711 *Adv. in Spect.* (1868) 903 Barcelona, Havana, and Old Spanish Snuff.] 1806 *DISRAELI Viv. Grry* IV. v. (Stanf.), A grilled bone, Havannahs, and Regent's punch. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xvi, Having very fortunately about a couple of dozen of real Havannahs in my pocket. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 426/2 Genuine ('legitimas') Havana cigars are such only as are made in the island; and the cigars made in Europe... from genuine Cuban tobacco are classed as 'Havanas'.

b. *Comb.* *Havana-brown*, the shade of brown which is the colour of havanna cigars.

1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* I. 189 Havanna brown. *Ibid.* II. 778 *Havana brown*, this name has been given to aniline-brown. 1896 *Daily News* 11 June 3/6 Floral design upon a ground of havanna-brown.

Have (hæv), *v.* Forms and Inflections: see below. [A Common Teutonic vb.: OE. *habban*, *hefde*, *hefde*, = OFris. *hebbā*, *hēde*, *heved*, *hevd*, OS. *hebbian*, *habda*, *habda*, -*habd*, -*hadd* (MDu., Du. *hebben*, *hadde*, *gehad*, MLG. *hebben*, (*hān*), *hadde*, *gehad*, OHG. *habēn*, *habēta*, *gihabēt* (MHG. *habēn*, *hāte*, *gehabet*, Ger. *haben*, *hätte*, *gehabt*), ON. *hafa*, *hafða*, *haft* (Sw. *hafva*, *hafvde*, *haft*, Da. *have*, *havde*, *haft*), Goth. *haban*, *habaida*, *habaid*:-OTeut. stem **habē*. On account of its correspondence in form and sense with L. *habē-re*, generally referred to a hypothetical Aryan radical form **habhē*-. The OE., OFris., and OS. had in all parts of the present, exc. 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. Ind., the stem *habj-* (from *habē*-), reduced by gemination to *habb-* (*hebb-*, *hebb-*), while these two persons and the past retained *hab-* (*hav-*, *haf-*); hence OE. *habban*, *hebbe*, *habbað*, *hebbende*, etc., beside *hafast* (*hefst*), *hafap* (*hefþ*), *hefde*, *hefed*. In ME. the *habb*-forms were gradually reduced by levelling to *have*- (*have(n)*, *I have*, *they have(n)*, *having*); while the original *haf-* (= *hav-*) forms at length lost their *f* (*v*), before the following consonant (*ha-st*, *ha-th*, *ha-s*, *ha-d*). Even the later *v*, for OE. *bb*, was worn down in colloquial and dialect speech, so that OE. *habban* passed through ME. *habben*, *happen*, *han*, to later *ha*, *ha'*, Sc. *hae*. These phonetic weakenings, due largely to the weakness and stresslessness of the word in many uses, both as principal verb and as auxiliary, have given rise to a very great number of historical forms for every inflected part, a number further increased by the graphic interchange of *f*, *v*, and *u*, and by the frequent dropping of initial *h*. The *ne plus ultra* of all these tendencies is seen in the reduction of OE. *habban* to *a*, or its entire elision, as in *I would a been*, occas. Sc. *I wad been*. In ordinary English, contracted forms are now only colloquial or metrical, in *I've*, *thou'st*, *he's*, *we've*, *I'd*, *he'd*, or *wed*. By coalescence with *ne*, this verb had also, in OE. and early ME., as in OFris., a negative form *nabban*, *nave*, which held in OE. the rank of an independent word (cf. *will*, *nill*, L. *volo*, *nōlo*); it is here included under the positive form.]

A. Inflectional Forms.

1. Infinitive.

a. *Simple Infinitive*, *have* (hæv, hæv, hæv, av). Forms: a. 1 *habban*, *haban*, 2-3 *habben*, -*eon*, 3-4 *happen*, 4-5 *havyn*, *hawyn*, *han*, (*hanne*).

β. 1-2 *habba*, *hebbe*, *habe*, 2-4 *habbe* (*abbe*), 3-4 *hafa*, *haf*, 3- (*haue*), *have* (4 *hawe*, 4-5 *haif*, 5-6 *Sc. haif* (f. *hayf*, 9 *dial. hab*).

γ. 3-5 *ha*, 3-7 *ha*, a, 5- (now *dial.*) *hay*, 6- *ha'*, 7- *Sc. ha'e*.

a. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 107 *Ponne* mazon we... *habban*. c 1300 *Ormin* 647 *Alle þa* *þatt* *shulenn* *habbenn* *blisse*. c 1300 *Bestiary* 196 *Ðat* *tu* *milce* *mote* *hauen*. c 1300 *Havelok* 78 *He* *dede* *hem* *some* *to* *hauen* *rich*. 13... *Scynys Sag.* (W.) 294 *Let* *me* *of* *him* *han* *a* *sight*. 1377 *Langl. P.* Pl. B. Prolog. 109 *To* *han* *þat* *power*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/1 *Han*, or *havyn*, *habbo*.

β. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 24 *He* *scile* *habba*. *Ibid.* xviii. 9 *Don* *tuoe* *ex* *habbe*. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 *Let* *ham* *habba* *agenne* *cire*. *Ibid.* 241 *Hi* *sculen* *habe* *þat* *brad*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 *Ho* *ne* *scal*... *habbe* *nan* *oder* *uuel*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 315 *þat* *myste* *abbe* *ys* *grace*. a 1300 *Sarmun* xix. in E. E. P. (1862) 3 *How* *hi* *hit* *mow* *haw* *and* *winne*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8572 *O* *riches* *sal* *þou* *haf* *god* *wan*. 1340 *Agenb.* 5 *þou* *ne* *sset* *habbe* *uele* *godes*. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Cons.* 98 *He*... *Grete* *payne* *sal* *have*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints. Petrus* 25 *He* *wald* *haf* *refyn*. c 1400 *MAUNDV.* (Roxb.) i. 4 *Men* *wald*... *hawe* *putte* *be* *appel*. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 52 *How* *thai* *suld* *half* *an* *end*. *Ibid.* 383 *Fysche* *we* *wald* *hawe* [*prime* *gawe*]. 1503 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 379 *Will* *you* *have* *your* *long* *cloke*?

1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Hab*, a corruption of *have*.

γ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17343 *þar* *he* *o* *naman* *suld* *ha* [*v. r.* *haue*] *sight*. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 351 *þou* *schalt* *ha* *vengeance*. 1434 *MISYV Mending of Life* viii. (1806) 120 *Begynnyng* *þou* *may* *bay* *of* *oper* *mens* *wordis*. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS How* lviii. 107, *I* *wolde* *not* *a* *refused* *him*. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* III. iii. 231, *I* *wold* *not* *ha* *your* *on't* *temper*. 1600 - *Ham.* v. i. 26 *Will* *you* *ha* *the* *truth* *on't*?

1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 27, *I* *thought* *you* *would* *a* *come* *in*.

16 - 2

1786 BURNS *Ep. Yng. Friend* iv. A man may hae an honest heart. 1888 Craven *Dial.*, Hay 4, have it.

b. *Dative Infinitive* (with *to*) *to have* (tühæv); in OE. *to habbanne* (habbenne), ME. *to habben* (n)æ, habben, habbe, haven, have.

971 *Büchl. Hom.* 59 Alcon men .. to habbenne. c 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 1085 He ahte to habbanne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Me breked þe nute for to habbene þene curnel. c 1205 LAY. 145 To habben to wife. a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 18 Riht is to habbe in munde. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 14 Socour forto haue. a 1350 *Guy Warw. (A.)* 168 Kniztes to haue & holden of pris. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Matthew* 62 To haf na mycht. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxvi. To heve a sone of his. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* 1. 122 As he thoct best to haid [=haet]. 1568 WINGET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 5 To haif brocht the baronis. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* l. (1879) 75 Be sure neuer to haue good day with them. 1859 TROLLOPE *Bartrams* (1867) 287 If you knew what it is to have an empty heart.

2. Indicative Present.

a. 1st pers. sing. have. Forms: a. 1-3 hæbbe, (1 hebbe, hafu, hafa), 2-4 habbe, 3 (abbe, ab), haf, 3- (haue), have, (ha'); Sc. 4-5 haff, 6 haif; 8-9 *collog.* 've, Sc. hæ. B. north. 4- has, hes.

a. *Beowulf* (Z.) 2523 Ic me on hafu bord ond byrnan. 832 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 447 Ic beboden hebbe. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 9 Ic hebbe þegnas under me. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe. c 1205 LAY. 462 Ich abbe. . . seoue þusend kempen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 205 þe pyte, þat ychabbe of þe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 961 Haf I na frend. *Ibid.* 3294, I ha ben [Fairf., Trin. haue bene] sumdel in suine. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 14 One haf I tane. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 28, I haue fyue bretheren. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 37 In it haif I in pulpet gou. 1566 TINDALE *John* iv. 17, I haue no husband. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Curton* iv. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 226 Alas, ch a lost my good neele. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. 1852 The wrongs I ha' done thee. 1708 BURNS *Nabody*, I haue a penny to spend. 1885 F. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* viii. 95 I've a good mind to take the tram. 1892 R. KIRLING *Barrack-r. Ballads, Tomlinson* 73 This I ha' heard. B. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14135 (Fairf.) As I be-fore þou has talde. 1565 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 13 Sen I with þeu .. hes seruide you. *Mod. Sc.* To me that has seen him.

b. 2nd pers. sing. hast (hæst, hæst). Forms: a. 1 hafast, hæst, 1-3 hafest, 2-6 (hauest), hafest, 3 hafuest, hæfuest, hæuest, hafust, (afest, auest), hafst, 3- hast, (4 hest, 5-6 heste, 7-8t). B. north. 3-5 haues, 3- has, hes, 3-4 hais, (3-5 as), 4 habbes, -es, 5 haufs, hais, 5-6 hase, 6 heas.

a. *Beowulf* (Z.) 1850 þu þin feorh hafast. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 569 (Gr.) gif þu his willan hæfst. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Penne hafest þu þes hundes laze. a 1225 *Juliana* 35 þu hauest feorliche fan. c 1300 *St. Margaret* 144 þu hast poer ouer mi bodi. 1340 *Aeneb.* 20 þe ilke zenne þet þou heest ine pine herte. c 1360 *Frete & Boye* 79 in Ritson *Ans. Pop. P.* 38 Thou haste gyuen mete to me. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v. i.* 81 Thou hast it .. at the fingers ends. B. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1760 Qui as þu min godes stolen? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2464, I sal ta me þu haues left. *Ibid.* 2076 þou has anoper mannes wijf. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 327 þu þou boden habbes. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* 1. 260 Der sone, this lang quhar has thou beyne? c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 400 Why haues thou not refrennyd? 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 157 Why haue thou vs left? c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiii. 39 Thou bess þi borne ay in þair syde. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* 32 What haesta ithe cart?

c. 3rd pers. sing. has (hæz, hæz, æz), orig. north.; arch. hath (hæp). Forms: a. 1 hafap, hæp, 1-3 hæp, hæp, (2 afæp), 2-3 hafp, hauep, habbeþ, 2-5 hap, 3 hafueþ, hæfueþ, hæueþ, hauþ, (aueþ, abbeþ, ap), 4 heþ, 4-7 (8-9 arch.) hath, (5 avyth, hat, 7 haith). B. 1 hæfis, 3-5 haues, hafe, 4 habbes, -es, habes, hais, hafys, 4-5 hase, 5 hais (e, 6 hase, 3- hæ, (5- Sc. hes, 6- *collog.* 's). 7. 6- *dial.* have.

a. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 635 (Gr.) Þonne he his zeweald hafæð. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Mark* iii. 30 He hæfð unclænne gast. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1154 [He] fair haueð begunnon. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Se gode man .. godes lufe hæð 3e-foldeþ. *Ibid.* 239 His blaford þe he 3egremed afæð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Heo hæfð mid hire þreo wurdliche mihte. *Ibid.* 99 He haueð alle blisse. c 1200 ORMIN 3969 þatt ilke mann þatt hæfþ 33 god wille. c 1205 LAY. 1331 Hit hæfð þes wurse taken. c 1275 *Ibid.* 3369 þat aueþ Amari. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 2 Wateres he haf. 1340 *Aeneb.* 90 Huo þet mest heþ, mest is worþ. 1453 *Paston Lett.* No. 101 l. 260 Every man .. anyth gretely to marveyll. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 53 Varro hath an excellent schoole. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 226 There haith happened a misfortune this morning. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II. 849 In so far as meaning he hath. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 112 This it is which hath prevented my answering thee.

B. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 20 Sunu monnes ne hæfis huer heafuð gehlutes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15317 (Cott.) He þat has [Cott. haf] his bodi clene. c 1300 *Ibid.* 19008 (Edin.) þe giftis .. giuin us hais he als 3ie se here. c 1300 *Havelok* 1980 He haues a wunde in the side. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 995 A stonen statue þat salt sauer habbes. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* 1. 434 Tharoff hafys he nane. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 135 Man þat hafis his spirit in his nose. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 886 God haues pur- uayde for our best. c 1450 *Colagros & Gaw.* 794 He is makar of man, and alky myght haise. c 1450 *Bk. Curlysye* 138 In *Babes Bk.* (1868) 303 At borde to sitt he hase no mygt. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 1733 Eche kyngat at other lysence taken hae [prime place]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. 15 No body but has his fault. 1605 — *Macb.* i. iii.

79 The Earth hath bubbles, as the Water ha's. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxv. 77 Quhais beutie hes me burt? 1882 TENNYSON *Poems of May* III. Wks. (1894) 799/1 *Steer.* Hes the cow cawwed? *Dora.* No, Father. 7. 1547 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 236 Of monks haue it gotten a purgatory .. Of the universities haue it caught all the subtilties. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 1 The Race that every man .. haue to runne. *Ibid.* 55 A point .. is that which haue no partes. *Mod. E. Anglian dial.* Have he come? Yes, he have.

d. plural have; contracted 've. Forms:

a. 1 habbaþ, hæbbaþ, (habaþ); 2-4 habbeþ, (2 habæþ, 2-4 abbeþ, 3 abbiþ), 3-4 haueþ, (abbeþ), 4 hebbeþ, 5-6 hath, -e. B. north. 1 habbas, 3-4 habbes, (4 -es), hais, 3- has, (4 hase, hafas, hafs, as, 5 hafes, hays, 6 haves, 5- Sc. hes). 7. *midl.* 2 hafes, habben, 3 hebben, 3-5 (haues), haven, 3-6 haan, 3-7 (*dial.* -9) han, (4-7 an). 8. 3- (haue), have, (3-5 haff, haf, 3-6 hafe, 5 hafte, 6- Sc. hef), *collog.* 9 've. e. 3-6 (*dial.* -9) ha, 6-7 ha', (6 haie), 8- Sc. hæ. a. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiii. [cxv.] 5 Muð habbaþ and ne sprecað. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 313 (Gr.) Þær hæbbaþ heo on æfen. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Luke* xvi. 29 Hig habbaþ moy- sen and witegan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Ure sunne þet we abbet idon. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 30 3if 3e habbaþ neode. c 1275 LAY. 364 We abbeþ seue. 1340 *Aeneb.* 32 þo þet hebbeþ drede of naht. 1509 BARCLAY *Skry of Folsy* (1874) II. 41 When these caytyfes hath hurt a manys name. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 9 All hathe offendyd. a 1555 LATIMER *Sermon & Rem.* (1845) 201 The rulers of this realm hath no better a God .. than the poorest in this world.

B. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 16 Ne habbas ned. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21638 (Cott.) Meracles. Has [Edin. hais] ben in semblance and in sight. c 1300 *Ibid.* 23114 (Edin.) Murperers, þat .. of kirk as tint þe help. *Ibid.* 23706 (Edin.) Al þat euir hafis herd þis þing. 1340 *HAMMOLE Pr. Consc.* 57 þe creatures þat skill has nane. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 308 Alle þat lyf habbez. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 þe treesez .. hafes lefes of a fute brede. c 1400 *Avon. Arth.* xxxix, Thenne sex .. Hase armut hom. 1578 *Ps. Lxxvii.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 109 Our neighbours hes mocked vs. a 1600 *Turnam. Tottenham* 31 We er rycher men then þe, and mor gode haves. *Mod. Sc.* Thaim at hes aye gets mair.

7. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 His nome þet we of him hafes. *Ibid.* 69 Halde we us from unwill, and habben feir lete and ec skill. 13.. *K. Allit.* 490 Ne hebben þy non other fyre. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15066 (Trin.) We han desired þe. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 29 Thei han Moyses and the prophetis. 1411 *Rolls of Parll.* III. 650/1 The ordinance that Thomas Archebischop of Canterbury, and Richard Lord the Grey .. haue made. 1452 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 364 The said Meire and Cominalte .. han putte to their comune sealle. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 62 When shepherdes groomes han leave to playe. 1888 Craven *Dial.*, Han, they have, an old contraction for haven. *Mod. Lancash. Dial.* We han seen them. Han yo any?

B. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3591 *John* þai it haue. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 8 þe lordschip þet toke, & haf it 3it. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* 1. 12 How thai haff wrocht. 1566 TINDALE *Luke* xvi. 29 They haue Moyses and the prophetes. 1566 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 320 We hafe a true gyd. 1611 BIBLE *John* viii. 41 We haue one Father, euen God. *Mod. collog.* They've done it; we've seen them. e. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5173 Yee ha sin. *Ibid.* 5182 Ha yee broght him wit yow? 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* i. iii. (1544) 62, Some ha be lost. 1589 *Papye v. Hatchet* B iij, Haie ye anie gold ends to sell? 1793 BURNS *Bannockburn*, Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled. 1892 R. KIRLING *Barrack-r. Ballads, Tomlinson* 26 Give answer—what ha' ye done? *Mod. Sc.* Hae ye oht to say for yersel?

8. Indicative Past.

a. 1st and 3rd pers. sing. had (hæd, hæd, æd); contracted 'd. Forms: 1-3 hæfde, hefde, 2 hefede, heffede, heofde (efde), 2-3 heuede, hafde, 2-4 haued, 3 hæuede, hæfuede, hæfede, hauede, hafuede, hafede, heuede, hefuede, hefte, hafte, hauid, hædde, hadd (eftte, afte, adde, ad), 3-4 hafd, hedde, hede, 3-7 hadde, 3- had (4-5 hade, hadd, 6 haved, Sc. 4- hed, 6 hayd).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvi. 6 [lxxvii. 5] Ger ece in mode ic hefde. c 900 *tr. Beda's Hist. v. xvii* [i]. (1800) 446 Osred .. ðæt rice .. hæfde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Godalmihti heofde iwrten þa ten laze. *Ibid.* 25 Erðon he hefde anfalde sunne. *Ibid.* 121 Al swa þe prophete heffede ibodeþ. c 1200 ORMIN 113 He .. hæfde an duhtij wif. c 1205 LAY. 2624 Cnihtes he hæfde gode. *Ibid.* 4316 Anne hird-cniht he hauede. *Ibid.* 6552 þe æfre hefde kinedom. c 1275 *Ibid.* 15729 Þisne cnaue ich hadde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9234 (Cott.) Salatiel he had to sun. c 1300 *Ibid.* 24824 (Edin.) He hauid al þair wil. c 1325 *Netr. Hom.* 103 He hafd charite inoh. 1340 *Aeneb.* 14 Hit hedde zeve haueades. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* 1. 38 Alexander .. That Scotland haid to steyr and leid. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 4 Ioon hadde cloth of the heeris of camelyis. 1566 TINDALE *John* xiii. 29 Judas had the bagge. 1741-2 RICHARDSON *Pamela, passim*, I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd. *Mod.* I'd seen him before.

b. 2nd pers. sing. hadst. Forms: a. 1 hæfdes, -est, 2-3 hefdest, 3-4 heuestest, haddist, 4-6 haddest, 4 hadest, 6-hadst. B. north. 3-5 hade, 3- had.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 12 Ne hæfdes ðu wede. a 1000 *Crist* 1283 (Gr.) Þæt þu onsyn hæfdest. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 þu hefdest mare derueneesse. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 38 Uor þe ilke mucchele blisse þet tu heuestest. *Ibid.* 40 þet tu heuestest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17046 þi sorus. þou had [v. rr. hade, haddest, -est] in bert. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1816 Of hardnesse haddest neuer. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 474 And baddest mercy on þat man. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxx. 30 It was little which thou hadst [WYCLIF haddist, COVERD. haddest] before I came.

c. plural had; contracted 'd. Forms: a. 1 hæfdon, hefðan, 2 heofden, heoueden, 2-3

hefdon, (efden), hafeden, 2-5 hæfdon, haddon, 3 hafueden, hafden, (afden), haueden, hæddon, (adden), 3-4 hedden, haden, haddyn, hadon. B. 2-3 hæfde, hefde, 2-5 hadde, 3 hafde, hauede, hafd, haued, (adde), 3-4 hade, 3- had, (4- Sc. haid).

a. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 25 Hæfdon gielp micel. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 þe .. men ne haddon nan more to gyuen. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 þa þe hi alle hafeden þisne red .. 3efestnod. c 1205 LAY. 19008 þa hædden [c 1275 haden] heo .. Merlin þer. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1428 Clað þat ha hefden. c 1300 *Havelok* 238 Mikil sorwe haueden alle. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 244 Þei .. haddeden de-deyn. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12456 þai hadon hom in hate. c 1450 *Merlin* 193 Alle they that eny haddon.

B. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo nomen .. þe beste þet heo hefde. c 1205 LAY. 1933 þa hæfde þa Troinisse men ouer- comen heora teonen. c 1275 *Ibid.* 26558 Ou [c 1205 hu] his iveres hadde idon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13501 (Cott.) All þai had i-nogh at ette. *Ibid.* 24326 (Edin.) Miht hafd we nan. *Ibid.* 16767+149 (Cott.) þai hade of him drede. c 1300 *Harrou. Hall* 111 þey þat haued served me. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* 1. 514 To hald that thai forspokyn haid.

4. Subjunctive Present.

a. sing. have. Forms: 1 hæbbe, hebbe, 1-4 habbe, 2-3 æbbe, abbe; 3- have, etc., as Indic. present.

805 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 442 Gif hio bearn hæbbe. 835 *Ibid.* 448 Se ðæt min lond hebbe. a 1200 O. E. Chron. an. 675 þes papa curs. he habbe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Bute ic þis habbe. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 þa þu riche beo & nurice habbe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3999 (Cott.) Ar he þe half of þaa haa [v. r. haue] slayn. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* vi. 334 Bot he haf wit to steir his stede. 1388 WYCLIF *Eph.* iv. 28 That he haue wherof he schal syue. 1607 BRAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* II. i. If he haue the itch of knighthood upon him.

b. plural have. Forms: 1 hæbben, habban, hæbbe, 1-3 habben, 3-5 haven, 3- have, as Indic.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 644 (Gr.) þæt ge .. brynewylm hæbben. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxix. 5 [lxx. 4] Habban þa mid wyne weorðe blisse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Halde we us from unwill and habben feir lete. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* 1. 8 Hauen [B. i. 8 haue] heo worcschu in þis world. 1431 E. E. Wills (1882) 88 Y wille that my parissh churche haue alle here duties.

5. Subjunctive Past had: as in Indic. Past.

a 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12358 Nere sleighte and queyntise hadde þen. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 238 Sterand, as þai lyf had hade. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 19 If thei hadden ony thing [1556 TINDALE had ought] 32ens me. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 147 O that I had her beere. 1891 MRS. OLIPHANT *Janet* II. v. 81, I wish I had.

6. Imperative: have.

a. sing. Forms: 1 hafa, 3-5 hafue, hafe, 3- have (3-4 haf, hab, 4 hawe, haa, 4-6 ha, a, 6 Sc. haif).

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2429 Hafa arna þanc. c 1205 LAY. 31401 Hafue þu al þi kine-lond. *Ibid.* 25787 Hafe mine godne horn. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Hafe trust on his help. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 969 Of alkin fruit haf þou þe nine. *Ibid.* 3889 Haa lya in þi bedd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14 in E. E. P. (1862) 19 Beþenche þe, man, and hab drede. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1177 A mynde on me. c 1400 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 71 Hafe good day! 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iv. Prol. 145 Haif mercy, lady. c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 321 in *Babes Bk.* 91 Doe well, and haue well. 1599 *Hay any Work* (1844) 21 Then ha with thee. *Mod.* Have a cigar.

b. plural. Forms: a. 1 habbaþ, 3 habbeþ, 3-4 habbeþ, 4 haueþ, haithe. B. 3-4 haues, hais, 4 hafis. 7. 3- (haue), have, (4 hab, 4-5 ha).

a 1000 *Andreas* 1360 (Gr.) Habbaþ word gearu. c 1205 LAY. 32172 Habbeþ þat lond auef mere. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 16 þis word habbeþ muchel on vs. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4884 Hafe [v. r. has, haueþ] god day. *Ibid.* 9049 (Gott.) Hais sone of me merci. c 1300 *Becket* 2067 His bodi habbe 3are. 1370-80 *XI Pains of Hell* 276 in O. E. Misc. 230 Poul, Michael, on vs ha merci. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xiii. 305 Haffis gud day! 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 22 Hafe 3e the feith of God [1611 Hafe faith in God]. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 15 Haithe youre luke. c 1475 *Babes Bk.* 183 A Trenchoure ha ye clene. *Mod.* Have your tickets ready!

7. Present Participle having (hæ'vin).

Forms: 1 hæbbende, habbende, 1-3 hæb- bende, 3 habende, 4-6 hafand, hauvynge (e, 6- having (Sc. haifand, havand).

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 250 We beoð hæbbende ðas ðe we ær hopedon. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 351 Hafand at hyr gret wlatsumnes. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xv. 30 Hauvynge with hem doumbe men. 14.. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 709/26 *Idropicus*, hafand the dropsy. 1566 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii. 24 If a man dye having no children. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 78 Nouthor to God nor honour hauand Ee.

8. Past Participle had (hæd, hæd, hæd, æd).

Forms: a. 1 gehæfed, 3 haueð, ihæd, ihæd (hi- hafd), 4 yhet, 4-5 yhadde, ihadde, yhad. B. 1 hæfed, 2-4 haueð, 4- had (4-6 hadde, hæde, Sc. haid).

a 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 148 Æfter ðisum wordum weard gemot gehæfd. c 1205 LAY. 6223 We habbeð ihaued moni burst. c 1275 *Ibid.* 2685 He hafde many wimmen hi-hafd. *Ibid.* 4501 Hadde hire i-wedded, and i-hafd. 1340 *Aeneb.* 40 To yelde þet hi habbeþ y-net kuedeafic of oþren. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* vi. xxix, Voi-men .. hadde y-hadde þe meystry. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxx. 65 Our folke haue it longe y had.

B. c 900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* III. ii]. (1800) 154 Is seo stow .. in micelre arwyrtneesse hæfd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2659 þat þou has had. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 8 He & his

haf had þe lond. *Ibid.* 15 If he had haue myght. 1488 WARKW. *Chron.* 5 That thei shuld be hade to the Toure Hyll. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* II. xi. [x.] 38 In bondage with hir haid. c. 1531 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 Thei caused suche diligent watch to be hadde. *Mod.* Have you had enough?

9. Negative Forms.

Inf. OE. nabban, ME. nabbe(n, naye(n); *Ind.* pres. OE. nabbe (nafa); naff, nabbað, ME. nabbe, naye, nap; *Ind. pa.* OE. naffe, ME. nafde, nauede, nadde, nedde, nad, etc. In OE. nabban was sometimes treated as an independent verb with pa. pple. *gensæfð* 'not had'.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. §1 Donne sint his þe pleolican c. 888f þonne gensæfð. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John ix. 41 Neistde ge nane synne. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Moni mon naff ehta. c. 1200 *LAV.* 557 Neafde [c. 1275 nafde] he nenne oðer. *Ibid.* 4905 Ah he neuede [c. 1275 nafde] nenne sune. c. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 244 Nabbe 3e þis also? c. 1240 *Loftong* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Nabbið nowder in me wisdom ne wurschipe. c. 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 65 Ac rest ne migte he nabbe none. 1311 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1066 Naf I now. . . bot bare þre dayez. 1340 *Ayeb.* 210 To þe wreche fayleþ: þet he heþ and þet he neþ. 1368 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 157 3e nane no more merit. *Ibid.* v. 4 Þat I nedde sadloker i-slept. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vii. 214 (MS. F.) Hit nad be sold. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1876 Þat nane no will to my notis. c. 1450 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 176 Necessite nath neuere halday.

B. Signification.

From a primitive sense 'to hold (in hand)', *have* has passed naturally into that of 'hold in possession', 'possess', and has thence been extended to express a more general class of relations, of which 'possession' is one type, some of which are very vague and intangible. For just as the verbs *be* and *do* are the most generalized representatives of the verbal classes *κείσθαι* (*stare*) and *ποιεῖν* (*actio*) in Aristotle's classification of verbal predication (*κατηγορίας*), so *have* is the most generalized representative of the class *ἔχειν* (*habitus*, having). For although *have* in its primitive sense of 'hold' was a verb of action, in the sense 'possess', and still more, in the weakened senses 2, etc. below, no notion of any action upon the object remains, what is predicated being merely a static relation between the subject and object. In the older languages this relation was often predicated not of the possessor but of the thing possessed, the possessor standing in the dative, thus L. *est mihi liber*, there is to me a book, I have a book. The extended use of *have* and its equivalents to express this relation is a general feature of the modern languages. Like the two other generalized verbal types *be* and *do*, *have* also tends to uses in which it becomes a mere element of predication, scarcely capable of explanation apart from the context, and at length an auxiliary verb.

General scheme of arrangement. I. As a main verb (*trans.* or *intr.*). * To possess, and connected uses. ** To keep in possession, hold, maintain, etc. *** To come into possession of, to get; and connected uses. **** Phrases. ***** Idiomatic uses, *had better*, *rather*, etc. II. As an auxiliary verb. III. Combinations.

I. As a main verb (*trans.* or *intr.*).

* In the sense possess, and uses thence arising.

1. *trans.* To hold in hand, in keeping, or possession; to hold or possess as property, or as something at one's disposal.

Beowulf (Z.) 814 Hine se modiga mæg Hygelaces hæfde he honda. c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 4 He hæfð on his agendum genoh. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 22 Sôlice he hæfde mycel æhta. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 Pa þe urecce men ne hadden nan more to gyuen. c. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 16 Sprenged ou mid half water þet 3e schulen euer hebben mid ou. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5809 Quat has þou in þi hand? 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xiv. 17 We han nat here, no but fise looues and two fische. c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xxxvi. 106 Men askip how muche a man hap. 1483 *Lett. etc. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls 1861) I. 9 Sir William A Parre . . . having an axe in his hand. 1513 *MORE Rich. III* (1883) 46 My lord you have very good strawberries at your gardayne in Holborne. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) A v b, But, trust me, Coridon, there is diversitie betwene to have riches and riches to have thee. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1609) 56, I have them about me. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxii. 31 Satan hath desired to have you. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* iv. iv, What have you come for? 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 26 For I have Insured more by a Thousand Pounds, than I have in her. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 366 My will is that my son shall have and enjoy the manor of B. only for his life. *Mod.* How many shares have you in the company?

b. absol.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 29 Witodlice ælc on þæra þe hæfð man sylf. 1388 *Wyclif Mark* iv. 25 Sothely it shal be gounen to hym that hath. 1593 *DRAYTON Idea* 867, I have, I want, Despair, and yet Desire. 1644 *ROGERS Naaman* 115, I count my selfe the same man whether I want or have.

c. To have and to hold, a phrase app. of legal origin (cf. law L. *habendum et tenendum*: see *HABENDUM*), retained largely, as in German, Dutch, etc., on account of its alliterative form: To have (or receive) and keep or retain, indicating continuance of possession.

Beowulf (Z.) 659 Hafa nu ond ge-heald husa selest. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 55 Pa þe Godes riches gelaefan habbað & healdap. 1368 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. ii. 70 Þe Yle of vsure. . . To habben and to holden. c. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 24 He gaffe hym his syster Acheflour, To have and to holde. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, I N. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to have and to holde from this day forward. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* *Lady's Answer* 96, I fear they'll prove so nice and coy To have, and 'thold, and to enjoy. 1839-56 *BOUVIER Law Dict.* s.v. *Habendum*, The habendum commences in our common deeds, with the words 'to have and to hold'.

2. To hold or possess, in a weakened sense; the relation being other than that of property or tenancy, e.g. one of kindred, relative position, etc.

The relation is often reciprocal: the father has a son, the son has a father; the king has subjects, his subjects have a king; the man has a wife, she has a husband; or it may be reciprocal to sense 1: a man has (sense 1) a house, the house has an owner or tenant.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 28 Ic hæbbe fif gebroþru. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 113 He . . . hæfde an duhtig wif. c. 1205 *LAV.* 462 Ich abbe i min castlen Seoue þusend kempen. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 961 Bot þe haf I na frend. 1340 *Ayeb.* 5 Þou ne ssett habbe god bote me. 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* ix. 36 As sheep nat hauynge a sheperde. 1513 *MORE Rich. III* (1883) 23 Whose specyall pleasure and counforte were to have his brother with hym. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 44 If we note well what enemies we have. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* i. iii. 134 Wherefore haue these gifts a Curtaine before 'em? 1601 — *Jul. C.* i. ii. 192 Let me haue men about me, that are fat. 1708 *Mrs. SCOTT in Caldwell Papers* i. (Maitland) 212 So having none but men, our ceremonies will be the less. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. vii. 71 We had fifty-two fathom of water. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 535 He having no son at the time. 1890 *W. F. RAE Amer. Duchess* I. 50 The worst Administration which we have ever had.

b. with complement or adverbial extension, particularizing the relation of the object or expressing some qualification, condition or limitation thereof.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 9 We habbað abraham us to fæder. — John viii. 41 We habbað anne god to fæder. c. 1200 *Beket* 2042 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 165 3e to be kingus wille is bodi þe habben al-þare. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15317 He þat has his bodi clene. 1388 *Wyclif I Tim.* iv. 2 That . . . haue her conscience corrupt. 1474 *CANTON Chesse* II. iv. Civb. A knight which had to name malechete. 1568 *TINDALE Matt.* iii. 17 This Jhon had his garment of camels hair. *Ibid.* xxiii. 11 A man which had not on a wedding garment. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 183 As long as we have this monkey to our cooke. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* ii. i. 112 When Oxford had me downe, he rescued me. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 3 They used to have their Wives in common. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 14 We still had France on the left of us. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* i. li. 21 A person who had a foreigner to his mother. 1847 *MARRIAT Childr. N. Forest* v. You . . . have the laugh on your side now. 1898 *THACKERAY Edmund* i. lii. They had him to dine with them at the inn. 1891 *MRS. NEWMAN Begun in Test* I. 112, I have women at work for me.

3. To possess, bear, contain, as an appendage, organ, subordinate part, or adjunct; to contain as parts of itself. (In this last shade of meaning now chiefly confined to *time*, 'Thirty days hath September', 'the year has twelve calendar months'.)

c. 900 *tr. Basil's Hist.* II. xiii. [xvi.] (1890) 144 He . . . hæfde blac feax, and blacne odwiltan. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xi. 13 An fig-treow þe leaf hæfde. c. 1050 *Byrkt/erik's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 300 3if se monað seal habban . . . xxi. nihta. c. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 153 Þu havest wif sharpe clawe. 1388 *Wyclif Luke* xx. 24 Schewe 3e to me a peny; whos myght and writynge aboute hath it? c. 1240 *Sir Cleges* 349 Harlot, hast nou tonge? 1550 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosinogr. Classe* 14. A lake, is that which continually hath water. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. iii. 3 The saide llande hath two cities. 1594 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 389 The sea hath bounds. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 131 The leaves . . . having many veins. 1659 *WILLIAMS Scales Comm.* 113 Intercalary years, there is one day added to February, which then hath 29. 1697 *DAMPFER Voy.* i. 6 She had 12 Guns, and 150 Sea-men and Soldiers. 1704 *W. PENN in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 80 Virginia has not a town bigger, if half so big, as Knightsbridge. 1807 *LOWELL Democr.* 9 If riches have wings to fly away from their owner, they have wings also to escape danger.

4. To possess, as an attribute, quality, faculty, function, position, right, etc.; to be characterized by; to hold; to be charged with. (With very various immaterial objts.)

Obsolete uses are to have right, wrong, to have a certain age, so many years.

c. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 280 Ic hæbbe gewæld micel to 3yrtwanne godlecran stol. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John ix. 21 Acsiað hine sylfne, ylde he hæfð. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He hefde anfaelde sunne and seodðan he haueð twafald. c. 1250 *Hali Meid.* 3 Euech meiden þat haueð meidene peawes. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6029 Pan said þe king 'i haue þe wrang, And al þis wrak on ean lang'. 1388 *Wyclif John* viii. 57 Thou hast not 3it fifty 3eer. 1489 *Paston Lett.* No. 914 III. 359 Having the auctorite to se the Kynges money leved in the North parties. 1549 *LATIMER 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 159 The Corinthians had no suche contentions among them. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 147 Eyes Diamond-like, having blacke lustre. 1697 *DAMPFER Voy.* i. 32 They have a Fashion to cut holes in the Lips. 1750 *G. HUGHES Barbadoes* 102 They have a very austere and acerb taste. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/1 Every poor family in the neighbourhood had reason to regret his departure. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* xxi. 293 If two circles have different magnitudes, they will then have different curvatures. 1888 *SHORTHOUSE J. Inglesant* I. xiii. 243 Their policy had the desired effect.

5. To be possessed or affected with (something physical or mental); to be subjected to; to experience; to enjoy or suffer.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark iii. 11 Swa fela swa untrumnessa, & unclæne gastas hæfdon. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe. *Ibid.* 83 Hwet node efde moncun þet he Mon were? c. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 112 Uor vuel þet he hæfð. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28904 (Cott. Galba) When þou sese any haue hunger or calde. 1388 *Wyclif I Cor.* vii. 28 Suche schulen haue tribulacioun of fleisch. 1464 *J. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 486 II. 153 My Lord hath had gret costs syn he came bedyr. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner* B vjb, Such as have the collicque. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. ii. 119 He had a Fever when he was in Spaine. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* v. ii. Hussy, you shall have a rod. 1710 *LADY MANSFILL in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 542, I had a tolerable night of it. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 94 Some patient of his, has inflammation of the lungs. 1890 *W. F. RAE Amer. Duchess* I. 123, I have had a real good time! *Mod.* He has very bad health.

6 To possess as an intellectual acquirement, to be versed in, to know; to understand, grasp with the mind.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. i. 33 Haue you the Tongues? 1596 — *Merch. V.* i. ii. 74 Hee vnderstands not me, nor I him: he hath neither Latine, French, nor Italian. 1601 — *Twel. N.* i. iii. 131, I thinke I haue the backe-tricke. 1608 — *Ham.* ii. i. 68 You haue me, haue you not? 1619 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Conv. v. B. Jonson* vii. (1842) 9 He hath by heart some verses of Spenser's Calender. 1750 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) III. cccxvii. 26 Our young country-men have generally too little French. 1839 *H. AINSWORTH Jack Sheppard* iii. 'Ah! I have it', he added after a moment's deliberation. 1868 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 21/2 A person who having no mathematics attempts to describe a mathematician.

7. To possess as a duty or thing to be done. With object and dative inf. expressing what is to be done by the subject.

(This is in origin a particular case of 2 b.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91 Uton we forþon gepencean hwylc handlean we him forþ to berenne habban. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke vii. 40 Ic hæbbe ðe to secgennne sumding. c. 1225 *Juliana* 9 Þe þat se heh þing hefde to heden. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16487 Ha we noight þar-of to do. 1388 *Wyclif 2 John* 12, I hauynge mo thinges for to writte to 3ou. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 181 We haue other thynges at do. 1594 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 179 Wishing Adonis had his team to guide. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 55 He will have too much to do. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 415 He had much to see. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 106 Every absent Member . . . has it to reproach himself with the Consequences that may follow. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 42 Condensing what they had to say into a very portable compass. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 165/1 The time limited . . . had still three years to run.

b. Hence to have to do: see *Do v.* 33 c, d.

c. With infinitive: To be under obligation, to be obliged; to be necessitated to do something. It forms a kind of Future of obligation or duty.

[Cf. the Future tense of the Romance langs., e.g. *je parlerai*, *je finirai*, I have to speak, to finish.]

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* (1618) 6 He told him, he had not to beleue, that the countess of Virginia . . . had moued Ferdinand. 1594 *HOOKER Ecccl. Pol.* i. l. § 1 We haue . . . to strive with a number of heavy prejudices. 1596 *SPENSER State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 657/2 This is the manner of the Spaniards captaynes, whose never hath to meddle with his souldiours paye. 1765 *H. WALPOLE Otranto v.* (1798) 80 Having to talk with him on urgent affairs. 1831 *Mrs. F. TROLLOPE Dom. Mann. Amer.* (1894) II. 271 But 'we had to do it' as the Americans say. 1848 *Mrs. GASKELL M. Barton* ix, Mary had to change some clothes after her walk home. 1883 *Mauch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/4 In 1831 the firm had to suspend payment. 1891 *Lopes in Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 144/1, I regret to have to say that I do not believe that evidence. *Mod.* I have to go to London to-morrow.

** To keep possession of, to hold; and related uses.

8. To hold, keep, retain (in some relation to oneself: as to have in use, to use (habitually); to have in mind, to remember; to have in possession, to possess; etc.

c. 885 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvi. 6 [lxxvii. 5] ger ece in mode ic hefde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 87 On bendum hic wæron hæfde. c. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 16 Þis word habbeð muchel on was. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28456, 1. . . has made it in myn vsage, O mete and drink to do vtrage. 1388 *Wyclif 2 Cor.* x. 6 Hauynge in redynesse for to venge al vnobediens. c. 1400 *Sawdane Bab.* 3243 The kinge hade wel in mynde The tresone of Genelyne. c. 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 230/1 Have yn possession, possideo. 1462 *Plumpton Corr.* 7 Whom our Lord govern & haf in His keeping. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. (1895) 151 But luten clothe is . . . hadde more in vse. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosinogr. Classe* 37 The north Pole, Still we have in sight. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 399 We had a Moorish Frigot in Chase. 1654 *CROMWELL Sp.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, The Government hath had some things in desire. 1777 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 Aug. Which they have in contemplation—there's the word now.

9. To hold or entertain in the mind (a feeling, opinion, etc.); to entertain, hold, cherish.

c. 1000 *Gospel Nicod.* viii. in *Thwille's Heptat.*, Buton hig habbaþ andan to hym. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Ne we ne beoð iboren for to habbene nane prudu. c. 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 185 Hwi abbe ich eni elcung in oþer þing bene in þe? c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11161 Haf na drednes. *Ibid.* 17273 Ius had til him envie. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref.* 2 What lufe he had til his sugets. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 61 Of this have not any doubt. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* (1662) 5 Let me see . . . what you have against it. 1706 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 227 Who . . . had a mind to act the mad-man. 1882 *SHORTHOUSE J. Inglesant* I. xv. 280, I have no doubt the Italian is at the bottom of all this.

b. Hence, To show, exhibit, exercise, exemplify (such sentiment, etc.) in action.

Have a care: see *CARE* sb. 1 3 c; *have the face*: see *FACE* sb. 7; see also *DILIGENCE*, *HEED*, *MERCY*, *REGARD*, etc. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þet he abbe ihersumnesse and ibuhsumnesse. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22474 Lauerd, ha merci on al! nu. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4355 Of his pure man haue hede. 1483 *Lett., etc. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 45 Hauynge respecte . . . to other presidents passed afore. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great) *Matth.* xviii. 26 Sir, haue patience with me, and I will paye the all. 1580 *LIVY Euphues* (Arb.) 131 All dyligence is to be had to searche such a one. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 It doth certainly belong vnto Kings to haue care of Religion. c. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 341 There was less regard had to them afterwards. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 193 Have the goodness to permit an old friend to say a few words in his own defence. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 266/2 The court will have regard to slight indications.

10. To hold in (some specified) estimation; to esteem or account as; to consider or regard as. *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Buda's Hist.* III. i(i). (1890) 154 Is seo stow . . in micelre arwyrdnesse hæfd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20133 Saint iohn hir keped and had ful dere. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 438 3if . . he be lettid of his preching . . teche he his floe bi hooly lif and god wole haue hym excusid. 138a — Luke xiv. 18, I preie thee, haue me excusid. c 1475 *Rauf Coil- year* 198 They haue me all at Inuy. a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1534) Eijj, Truly, wyse men haue hym as suspect. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii(i). 51 The proude haue me greatly in derision. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (1895) 86 That their lawes were hadde in contempte. 1571 *HANMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 70 They were then had in great reverence. 1728 *T. SHERIDAN Persius vi.* (1739) 95 The Athenians had him in so great Esteem.

11. To hold, keep up, carry on (some proceeding or performance); to engage in, maintain, or perform, as a chief actor; to engage in and perform some action.

(This has many affinities and connecting links with other senses.)

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1085 Æfter þisu hæfde se cyng mycel ȝeþeah. 13. *K. Alis.* 4766 How he hadde mony batailles With wormes. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xiv. 154 The Kyng had Werre, with hem of Sithie. 1456 *Sc. Acts Jas. II.* c. 7 þat þe Demys, sulde cum out and half cours throu þe Realm. 1523 *Sir W. BULMER* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 327 If it pleas you to haue spech with the said Scottishman. a 1535 *MORE Ibid.* Ser. I. II. 48 In eny suit that I shold after haue to your Grace. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 79 b, Socrates sheweth that Aspasia had this talke with Zenophon and his wife. 1563 *Homilies II. Idolatry.* (1859) 178 note, That any true Christian ought to haue any ado with filthy and dead images. 1664 *DRYDEN Rival Ladies v.* ii, Why should we haue recourse to desperate ways? 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5271/2 The Queen has had a Circle every Evening. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* 45 She and I had some Words last Sunday at Church. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Lavus Eng.* (1874) II. 257 Whenever a marriage shall not be had within three calendar months after the entry of the notice.

b. When the action or proceeding is treated as something experienced, got at, attained, or enjoyed, the sense blends with 14.

1590 *LODGE Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1609) 54 Lets haue a little sport with him. 1697 *COLLIER Immor. Stage* (1730) 351 He had, says he, an admirable Stroak at the Pathos in general. 1760 *FOOTE Minor I.* (1781) 31 Shall we haue a dip in the history of the Four Kings this morning? 1847 *MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest v.* You will then haue a good shot at him. 1868 *W. COLLINS Moonst.* iii, I went and had a look at the bedroom. 1891 *Mrs. WALFORD Pinch of Exper.* 268 Rhoda went, had an enchanting walk.

† 12. *refl.* To comport oneself, behave. *Obs.*
c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* 7609, I shewe yow how ye shul haue yow . . in gaderynge of riches. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxvii. 123 þat hæf þam riȝt warly and wysely. c 1475 *Babes Bk.* 46 How yee Babes . . Shulde haue youre sylf whenne yee be sette at mete. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* (1864) i How . . temporall Iugis sulde haue thame in thare officis.

13. To assert, maintain; to phrase it, put it (with reference to the manner).

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* I. xvii. 96 Also Johan vj cap. it is had. *Ibid.* Thow it mai be had by the texts that God schal ȝeue and do. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* 44 All the Town has it, that Miss Caper is to be married to Sir Peter. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 71 Wonder, as Plato has it, is a truly philosophic passion. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 303/1 The fox . . has run to earth, or, as we have it, 'has hold'.

b. With *will*: To maintain or assert as a fact.

With *will not*: To refuse to admit as a fact, etc.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 266 þa læwedan willað habban þone monan be þam ðe hi hine ȝeseoð. 1577 *HARRISON England I.* xix. (1881) III. 145 A traueiler of my time . . noteth the said street to go another waie, insomuch that he would haue it to crosse the third Auon. 1591 *SHAKS. I Hen. VI.* III. i. 30 If I were couetous, ambitious, or peruerse, As he will haue me. 1666 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* III. iv. § 12 Stephanus . . will not haue him to be Hellen the son of Deucalion, but the Son of Pthius. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 271 ¶ 3 Some will haue it, that I often write to my self. 1829 *Bengallee* 46a Nawaub, or Nabob, as John Bull will haue it. 1864 *PUSKY Lect. Daniel iv.* 227 The Anti-Messianic interpreters will haue it to be written after the event.
*** To come into possession of, to get, and connected uses.

14. To possess by obtaining or receiving; hence, to come or enter into possession of; to obtain, receive, get, gain, accept, take; to have learned (from some source); to take (food, drink). To let one have, to allow one to get, to give one.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 885 þa Seaxan hæfdan siȝe. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 16 Hwæt godes do ic þæt ic ece lif hæbbe? a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Ealle . . heora land onȝean hæfdon. c 1205 *LAY.* 10273 Seuerius wende anan to hæbbe þisne kinedom. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9574 þat he moht haue forȝifunes. 138a *WYCLIF John* III. 15 That ech man that bileueth in to him, perische not, but haue euerelasting lyf. 1466 *MARG. PASTON* in *P. Lett.* No. 560 II. 291 Remember that yf the[y] wer had from you, ye kowd never gyte no moo. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon i.* 17 Yf we can haue him, I shall make hym to be shamefully hanged. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 318 The winde was so contrariour that he could haue no passage. 158a *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* IV. 10 b, Hee shoulde haue . . anye thing . . that was to be had in his Country. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 229 [She] had two children at a birthe. 159a *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 536 You shal haue a kiss. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 What thanks had he? 163a *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Erotica* 131 Would you haue me marrie, when there is no man . . that will haue me? c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon.* They haue it . . from his own mouth. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* II. iv. 166 On their having no news of us . . they were persuaded that we . . had perished. 1751 *LABELLYE Westm. Br.* 94 The Gentle-

men of Westminster . . made Application to Parliament for haueing a Bridge. 1803 *G. ROSE Diaries* (1860) II. 35 If Lord Spencer returns he must haue the Admiralty. 1861 *GOSCHEN For. Exch.* (1866) 78 The number of marks banco which are to be had for the pound. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jess* xxiii, Haue another egg, Jess? *Mod.* There is nothing to be had here.

b. The imperative is used *absol.* in the sense 'Here!' 'take this!' Now *dial.* *Have to, towards*, used in drinking to any one = here's to. *arch.*

1377 *LAWL. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 49 Haue, haueyn! . . and ete þis whan þe hungreth. a 1520 *SKELTON El. Rummyng* 563 Haue, here is for me, A cloute of London pinnes. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 37 Petr. Spoke like an Officer: ha to the[e] lad. [Stage direct.] Drinke to Hortentio. 1629 *W. CARTWRIGHT Royal Slave* III. i. Str. Here's to thee Leocrates. *Leoc.* Haue towards thee, Philotas. *Phil.* To thee, Archippus [pledging one the other]. 1861 *RAMSAY Remin.* Ser. II. 44 He came back in a few minutes, crying, 'Hae'. *Mod. Sc.* He's nane sae deaf, that he canna hear 'Hae'!

c. To have it: to gain the victory or advantage, to win the match; to have the superiority.

1556 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 181 Well go thy waies olde Lad, for thou shalt ha't. 1847 *L. HUNT Men, Women, & B. I.* xiv. 232 Upon the whole, the dark browns, chestnuts, etc. haue it with us. 1865 *DICKENS Mt. Fr.* III. xvii, As many as are of that opinion, say Aye, — contrary, No — the Ayes haue it.

d. To have it: to receive (or have received) a drubbing, thrashing, punishment, reprimand; to let one have it, to 'give it' one. *collog.*

159a *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 112 They haue made wormes meat of me; I haue it, and soundly. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Harold*, Notes to IV. cxlii, When one gladiator wounded another, he shouted 'he has it', 'hoc habet', or 'habet'. 1848 *RUXTON Life in Far West* 8, 'Farmer', I ups . . and let one Injun haue it, as was going plim into the boy with his lance. 1891 *L. MALET Wages of Sin* II. 102 If she catches him she'll let him haue it hot. 189a *Mrs. H. WARD David Griue* IV. i, I shall let her haue it, you'll see.

15. Hence, in pregnant sense: To get or have got into one's power, or at a disadvantage; to have caught (*fig.*), to have hold upon.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 334 Now infidel I haue thee on the hip. — 1 *HEN. IV.* III. iii. 145 She's neither fish nor flesh; — a man knowes not how to haue her. 1659 *SHUFFLE, Cutting & Dealing* 6 One had better sometimes play with a good gamester than a bungler, for one knowes not where to haue him. 1723 *STEELE Cons. Lovers* I. i, O, I haue her; I haue nettled and put her into the right Temper to be wrought upon. 1744 *M. BISHOP Life & Adv.* 190 We had them [the French] all Ways, Front, and Rear, and Flank. 189a *Mrs. OLIPHANT Marr. Elinor* II. xx. 81 Women are all hypocrites alike. You never know when you haue them.

b. To have caught (a person) in argument or discussion; to have put into a fix or non-plus. *collog.*
1800 *Examiner* No. 631. 265/6 We haue you there; you must concede the solemnity of the Proclamation. 1848 *THACKERAY Lett.* 12 AUG. I eagerly seized—the newspaper (ha ha!) I had somebody there! 1890 *BARING-GOULD Arminist* I. xv. 249, I admit that you haue me there. 189a *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 464/2 M. Renan 'has' Leo XIII on the subject of his dalliings with the Republic.

c. To get the better of, outwit, take in, deceive, 'do' *slang.*

1805 *G. HARRINGTON New Lond. Spy* (ed. 4) 26 (Farmer) Ten to one but you are had, a cant word they make use of, instead of saying, as the truth is, we haue cheated him. 1847 *DE QUINCEY Sp. Mil. Nwn Wks.* 1862 III. 65 The good seditious . . was not . . to be had in this fashion. 1879 *MISS BRADDOCK Clow. Foot* xviii, There's not a real diamond among them. If you've advanced money on 'em, you've been had.

16. To 'get' into a place or state; to cause to come or go; to take with one; to bring, lead, convey, take, put. *arch.* Also † *refl.* To betake oneself.

c 1205 *LAY.* 19008 þa hædden heo mid ginne Merlin þer wið inne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16913 (Cott.) Ioseph wald haf awai þe rode. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 15 That na man haue out of the realm gold nor silver. c 1430 *Arte Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 11 Euery part of the nombre multiplying is to be had into euery part of the nombre to be multiplied. 1453 *MARG. PASTON* in *P. Lett.* No. 189 I. 256 This day I haue had inne ij. cartfull of hey. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Alfonso* i, He was had before the Juge. 1490 — *Encydos* l. 144 His knyghtes toke hym and hadde hym awaye fro the bataylle. 1577–87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 800 The next daie the corps was had to Westminster. a 1600 *Turnam. Tottenham* 183 They wold haue tham to Tyb. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Kings* xi. 15 Haue her forth without the ranges. 1690 *W. WALKER Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 230 Make haste to haue away the woman. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xvii. iii, There I was had into a whole room full of women. 1889 *STEVENSON Master of B.* vi. 176 A little later he was had to bed.

b. *Have up*: to take up or cause to go before a court of justice in answer to a charge; to summon; to call to account. *Have out*: to cause to come out to a duel.

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* viii. xi, So the fellow was had up, and Frank was had up for a witness. 1800 *Examiner* No. 638. 427/2 Sir Matthew has been had up before his brother Magistrates on charges connected with bill-broking. 1855 *SMEDLEY H. Coverdale* iii, If he feels aggrieved, he can haue you out (not that I admire duelling). 1861 *MISS YONGE Stokesley Secret* xi. (1862) 169 I'd haue you up for that. 189a *Mrs. H. WARD David Griue* II. 173 The man who had let them the rooms ought to 'be' had up!

17. With object and complement: a. (with *adj.*, *adv.*, or *adv. phr.*): To get (something) into a

specified condition. b. (with *pa. pple.*, or *dative inf.*): To get (something) done; to cause, procure, or oblige (something to be done, or a person to do something).

a. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 541 So that the clerkes adde the stretessone iler. 1791 *G. GAMBADO Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 105, I haue . . determined to haue the apple trees down. *Mod.* They are haueing the pavement up for the electric light. b. 1390 *ROST. III. in Records Priory Colclingham* (Surtees) 67 We haue had den Johne of Aclyff . . at spekyng wyth the byschop of Sant Andrew. 1420–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 33 He had gette hym a synger of psalmes. 1429 *CAXTON Faytes of A. II.* xxxv. 150 Hanybal . . cam by fore the cyte for to haue hyt destroyed. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 28 Preamb., Divers . . made . . pursuete . . to haue the seyd atteyndours reversed. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. iii. 258 To haue their Balmy slumbers wak'd with strife. 1618 *BOLTON Florus Ep. Ded.* (1636) A iij, So desirous . . to haue it understood by others. 166a *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 28 She would needs haue the young Countes . . go to the Inn . . to Complement them. 1676 *Trials Ireland, Pickering, Grove* 24 Grove would haue had the Bullets to be Champ. 1722 *Dz For Plague* (1754) 32 To haue their Fortunes told them. 1748 *FIELDING J. Andrews* i. xii, That he might haue a bed prepared for him. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Rank's Hist. Ref.* III. 571 Before their parents were compelled to haue them baptized. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/3 He had counted the guns, or had had them counted.

18. To have something done to one: to be subjected to the doing or infliction of it, to receive, experience, or suffer it as the action of others or of fate; to 'get' (such a thing) done (to one). Also in same sense, to have some one do something, to have something happen to one.

13. *K. Alis.* 940 Som the throte, and som the heorte Hadyn y-perced. a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Hwan* ciii. 343, I haue had slayne mo then xx. M. men, besyde my three newewes and my yonger brother. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 141 If they had any parte of their liberties withdrawn. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. ii. 73, I had myselfe twentie Angels giuen me this morning. 1603 — *Hamlet* III. iv. 206 (Qo 1611) For tis the sport to haue the engineer Hoist with his owne petar. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 3 A Wedded-Lady, That hath her Husband banish'd. 1641 *HINDS J. Bruen* xxxiv. 107 Jacob had his wife Rachel to dye suddenly in his journey on his hand. 1729 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. x, Another had one of his hands . . burnt. 1766 *GOLDEN Vic. W.* i, We often had the traveller or stranger visit us to taste our gooseberry wine. 1860 *Grandmother's Money* I. 119 (Hoppe), I had a horse run away with me. 1886 *Athenaeum* 30 Oct. 565/1 A man . . who certainly deserves to haue his biography written.

b. with *will*, *would*, or the like: To wish, will, require that something be done (to oneself or others).

c 1205 *LAY.* 32197 þa com him uel on, Swa godd hit wolde habben idon. 13. *Coer de L.* 112 All they gunne . . aske her what she wolde haue doo. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccliv. 573 Thenglyshmen wolde gladly haue had hym to ben maryed in Heynalt. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* I. 17, I will not haue the to be afraid of them. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* III. i. 80 What would your Grace haue me to do in this? 1630 *B. JONSON New Inn* III. i. 22 Sir Pierce, I'll haue him a cavalier. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xlviii, 185 Good luck would haue it that this young Damocel came hither. 1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 33 Those who will haue us judge of distance by lines and angles. 1709 *G. GAMBADO Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 34, I would haue you make an essay to accomplish it. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 24 As good fortune would haue it.

c. with a negative, sometimes: Not to allow, bear, or suffer.

1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 21 Thy mother will not haue it so. 1596 *SHAKS. I Hen. IV.* II. iii. 106, I must not haue you . . question me. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. p. v, [He] would by no means consent to haue him chosen. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* vii. Introd. Song ii, Yet, O my friend, I will not haue thee die! 1898 *E. R. ESLER Way of Transgressors* III. xiv. 238, I will not haue the merits of the poor forced upon me. *Mod.* I would not haue it spoken about. † 19. *intr.* (for *refl.*) or *absol.* To betake oneself, go. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 937 And out of þe chapell in gret hast he hedde. 1509 *BARCLAY Skyp of Folsy* (1874) II. 260 Cryng with lowde voyce: captayne abyde, haue in. 1849 *AYTON Lays, Heart of Bruce* xxv, Haue down, haue down, my merry men all—Haue down unto the plain. † b. *Have over*: a call to a ferryman. *Obs.*

1590 *GREENE Never too late Wks.* (Rldg.) 300/1 'Haue over, ferryman', there cried a boy. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 224 How happy are they who . . can cry to Christ 'Lord Jesus, haue over: come and fetch the dreary passenger.' 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour* II. 238 Hanover. took its present name . . because of a ferry here over the Leina, Hanover . . signifying as much as haue-over in English.

20. *intr.* or *absol.* *Have at*: To go at or get at, esp. in a hostile way; to haue a stroke at, make an attempt at. Chiefly in imperative; app. 1st pers. plural, but often singular in sense, announcing the speaker's intent to get at or attack. So with other preps. as *after*, *among*, *through*, *to*, *with*.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2288 'Haf at þe penne', quod þat oper. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1383 *Hipsiphile*, Haue at the fason now thyn horn is blowe. a 1520 *SKELTON Bouge of Courtie* 391 Haue at all that lyeth vpon the burde! 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 65 Haue among you blind harpers (sayde I) The mo the merie. 1575 *R. B. ABBOT & Virginia* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 119 Haue with ye, haue at ye, your manhood to try. *Ibid.* 138 Well, sith here is no company, haue with ye to Jericho. 1593 *SHAKS. a Hen. VI.* IV. viii. 63 Haue through the verie midst of you. 1600 — *A. J. L.* i. ii. 268 Cel. Will you goe Coze? *Ros.* Haue with you. 1600 — *Ham.* I. iv. 80 *Mar.* Let's follow; 'tis not fit thus to obey him. *Hor.* Haue after, to what issue

rests immed. on the verb-stem: cf. Du. *havelos*, OHG. *habalts*.]

† 1. Without possessions, destitute, indigent. Obs. a. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 176 Sum hafeneles man. a. 1100 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 312/21 *Inops*, hafeneles. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 157 Me hit shal giuen hauelese men. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1864 Of þe hauelest here is hounen to þe sternes.

β. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Þæt hauelese monnam meie freman. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Gief þe nedfulle, help þe hauelese. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2875 Hafeles lete ga fra þe nan. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 362 Though a man be haueles, Yet shall he nought by thefte stele. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5439 Bot haueles away he past. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 982 A foule carious, Hatit and hawless (v.r. haffles).

2. (Sc. hē-vlēs). Without resource, shiftless, helpless; careless, slovenly. Sc. and dial.

1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 83 Dinna ye think I'm the haueless craier I used to be. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 118 Eh, he's a haueless man. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Aueless*, shiftless, without any faculty for contriving. 1880 JAMIESON, *Haueless*, slovenly. *haffs*.

Havelock (hæ'vlɒk). U. S. [Named after Gen. Henry Havelock, distinguished in the Indian Mutiny 1857.] A white cloth covering for the cap, with a flap hanging over the neck, to be worn by soldiers as a protection from the sun's heat. 1861 Mrs. H. B. STOWS *Let. in Life* (1889) 365 He is a fine-looking man with black eyes and hair, set off by a white havelock. 1863 O. W. HOLMES *Inevitable Trial in Old Vol.* *Life* (1891) 116 Two years ago our women's fingers were busy making 'Havelocks'. It seemed to us then as if the Havelock made half the soldier.

† **Havelon**, **ilon**, sb. Obs. rare. Also 4 have-, havi-, havyloun, 5 havylon, (erron. hamylon). [a. OF. *havellon*, *havillon*, *havrillon*, of obscure origin; possibly related to *havet* = *crochet*, a sharp change of direction.] Doubling, as of a fox; wile, guile; double-dealing.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 308 Whi þat he not sped, þis skille mot it be, With havelon þam led, to mak þe purale [i.e. perambulation]. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. x. 129 Þo þat veseþ þis havelounes [v.r. haviounes, -lounes, havelons] to blende mennis wittes. a. 1425 *Venerie de Twety in Rel. Ant.* I. 154 If yowre houndes renne to one chace, that is to seye, russet or havioun [printed hamylon], or croiseth.

Hence † **Havelon v. intr.**, to double, or use wiles, as a fox. Obs.

13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1708 Þe fox . . trantes & tornayeez þurȝ monȝ tene greue; Haulounez [printed Hamlounes] & herkenez, þi hegger ful ofte. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vj b. And the best begynne to reme, as hertis be wont, Or for to havioun as doos the fox with his gyle, Or for to crosse, as the roo dooth oder wile.

Haven (hæ'vən), sb. Forms: 1 *hæfen*, *hæfene*, 3-5 *hauene*, 3-6 *hauen*, 3- *haven*, (4 *have*, 4-5 *heven*, 6 *hawin* (e, -yn (e, 4-6 *havin*, -yn, 5 *havayn*, 6 *heaven*, 7 *heiven*, *hævin*, *halvin*, *hevin*, -yn). [OE. *hæfen*, str. fem. and *hæfne* wk. fem. = MDu. Du. *haven*, MLG. *havene*, LG. *haven*, MHG. *hafen*, *hauen*, *habene* (mod. G. *hafen*), ON. *höfn*; usually considered to be a deriv. from the root either of HAVE v. or of HEAVE v. (Goth. *hafjan* = L. *capere*), though possibly of ON. *haf*, Da. *hav*, OE. *hæf* sea.]

1. A recess or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river, affording good anchorage and a safe station for ships; a harbour, port.

1031 O. E. *Chron.*, þa hæfenan on Sandwic. c. 1205 LAY. 7415 Þat hauen of Douere he hauede inumen. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 134 Heo wollep to morwe aryue atte haue [v.r. havene] of Tottenays. *Ibid.* 423 An haue. [þat me clupeþ] Portes-moupe. 1340 *Ayemb.* 182 Nyxt þe hauene spilþ ofte þet ssp þet gepækerliche ine þe heze ze. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 1068 A hundreth schippys . . in hawyn waslyand thar. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. cviii. 30 So he bryngeth them vnto the hauen where they wolde be [1611 vnto their desired hauen]. 1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Aneskyppar can nocht gyde his schip to ane gud bevin without direction of his Compas. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 161 Weymouth, a very convenient Harbour and Haven. 1866 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. 152 Goods imported and exported at the havens of the realm.

2. fig. A place of shelter, safety, or retreat; a refuge; an asylum.

a. 1295 *Juliana* 33 Lead me þurh þis lease . . lif, to þe haue of heale. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25711 Penance . . schal him hauen of merci win. 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 98 To the godly, death is . . the port of paradise, the hauen of heauen . . & harbour from all misery. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xxxviii. (1878) 92 Cause rooke and rauen to seeke a new hauen. 1706 WATTS *Horw. Lyr.* II. *True Courage* 44 The fair hauen of eternal bliss. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. vii. (1872) VII. 215 My sole refuge and only haven . . is in the arms of death.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *haven-finding*, *-keeper*, *-master*, *-mouth*. Also HAVEN-TOWN.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 230/2 Havene Kepare, or gouernare, *portunus*. 1599 E. WRIGHT (*title*) *The Haven-finding Art*, or the way to find any haven or place at sea, by the latitude and variation. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 953 (R.) To sinke them in the verie hauen-mouth, for to choke it up. 1835 *Munic. Corpor. Ref.* 2399 The Haven Master is an officer appointed under the charter of James I. by which the admiralty rights were acquired. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 206 The fall Of the low haven-waves when night was still.

Hence **Havenful** a., full of havens; **Havenward** adv., towards the haven.

1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* 364 The havenful shore he sought. 1845 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 44 Blowing havenward With silks, and fruits, and spices, clear of toll.

Haven, v. [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *intr.* To put into or shelter in a haven or port. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nicholai* 310 Sa þai sailyt furth & land has sene, & hawaynit. 1384 WYCLIF *Acts* xx. 15 An other day we haueuened at Samum. 1535-1541 (see below).

2. *trans.* To put (a ship, etc.) into a haven.

1601 CORNWALLYSS *Ess.* II. li. (1631) 322 They are never havened, and their Anchors hold not. 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Juven. Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 200 Safe haven'd from the sea. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* I. 41 The creek, in which the good providence of God had havened us. 1860 KEATS *Ever St. Agnes* xxvii. Blissfully haven'd both from joy and pain. 1890 A. AUSTIN in *Spectator* 14 June, They havened you from strife.

Hence **Havening** vbl. sb. (attrib., as *havening-place*, Sc.).

1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 601 Ane hevnyng place tha fand syne in that steid. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1888) II. 17, I hid me self in the heuinnyng place of religioun. 1601 *Sc. Acts* *Yas.* VI. c. 68 (1814) 658/2 The sey pointis and havening places of Eymouth and Coldinghame.

Havenage (hæ'v'næg). [See -AGE.] Harbour-dues. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Havener, -or (hæ'v'nər). [f. HAVEN sb. + -ER, -OR.] The overseer of a haven, a harbour-master. Hence **Havenship**, the office of havener.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 10 Thoffice called the Havenshippe and of Collectour of our Custumes . . in oure Port of Plymouth. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 79 a, Special officers, as . . Havener, Customor, Butler, Excheate, Feodary. 1865 *Law Times* 4 Apr. 403/1 Casual profits of the office of Havener (proceeds of sale of unclaimed wreck).

† **Havenet**. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ET.] A small haven or harbour.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 53 To Whiteby, wher is an havenet bolyw with a peere, and a great fischar Toune. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. xiv. (v.), A portlet or havenet also for ships. 1810 HOLLAND *Canada's Brit.* I. 441 Shoberie a village . . which sometime was a citee an Havenet.

Havenless (hæ'v'nless), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a haven; having no haven.

1396 TRAVISA *Barkh. De P. R.* xv. lxxx. (1495) 520 Icaria . . is hauelesse in every syde. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 352 (R.) The hauelesse and barbourlesse coasts of Italie. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 145 The one great port of a havenless sea.

† **Havenless**, a. 2. Obs.: see HAVELESS.

† **Havenlet**. Obs. [-LET.] A little haven.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 29 A little Havenlet, wither Alen that remnith thorough S. David Close cummith.

† **Haven-town**. Obs. A town having a haven or harbour; a seaport town.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1789 At Mansua . . A hauyn town. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VI.* 175 b, To prohibite their landyng . . haven townes were watched. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 186 Porto, a Haven-Town at the Mouth of the Duera.

Havetour, var. of HAVI TOUR.

Haver (hæ'vər), sb. [f. HAVE v. + -ER.] One who has or possesses; a possessor, owner. Now rare in general sense.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 9 To selle is þe hauer to geue his þing for price tane. c. 1440 PECCOCK *Repr.* I. 153 Hauers and vsers of ymagis. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 32 b, He taught true . . vertue, which dooth specially aboue all other thynges commende and sette out y^e hauer. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 89 It is held, That Valour is the chiefest Vertue, And most dignifies the hauer. 1728 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 199 Havers thereof shall be liable in ane pecuniarie punishment.

b. *Sc. Law.* One who has possession of a deed or writing which is called for by a court of justice; the holder of a document.

c. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 188 The haver of ane manis evidents may be chargit to deliver the samin within sax dayis to the awner. 1754 BRINKIN *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 395 The apparent heir may . . sue havers, i.e. custodians or possessors, for exhibition of all writings pertaining to his ancestor. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV* & 1 *Vict.* c. 41 § 3 The officer summoning parties, witnesses, or havers. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 19 Any witness or haver requiring to be cited to attend said Court.

Haver (hæ'vər), sb. 2. dial. Also 5 *hafyr*, *havyr*. [ME. 14th c. *haver* (*hafyr*), corresp. to OS. *hab-*, *havoro* (Du. *Efris. haver*, LG. *haver*), OHG. *habaro* (MHG. *habere*, *haber*, G. *haber*, *hafer*), ON. *hafre*, pl. *hafrastr* (Sw. *hafre*, Da. *havre*):= OTeut. **hadron*-wk. masc. In Eng. only northern, and presumably from Norse.] Oats.

1368 [see HAVEN-CAKE]. 14. *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 726/19 *Hec avena*, *hafyr*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 178/2 *Havyr*, *avena*. 1566 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 29 In the Northe this grayne is called Hauer; the Southern people cal them Otes. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 99, I mun off to deetin havver. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xii. x. (1872) IV. 218 The hay, straw, barley and haver, were eaten away.

b. = HAVERGRASS, oat-grass.

1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 40 Wild oat or haver.

c. attrib. and Comb., as *haver-bannock*, *-bread*, *-malt*, *-meal*, *-straw*. Also HAVEN-CAKE, -GRASS. a. 1804 Mrs. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 114 'Havver bannock, cold dumplin, and a potatoe pie. 1466-7 MS. *Hos-till. Roll, Durham*, Super l. 'Hauerbarne infra manerium. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 52 The furthest roomestead in the haver barn next the East. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 657/19 *Panis avenacensis*, 'hafyrbred. 1889 BARING-GOULD *Pennycomqueicks* x. 149 note, In Yorkshire cake is white bread, bread is oat-cake, Haver-bread. 1578 *Imv.* in T. D. Whitaker *Craven* (1812) 332, lx quart of 'haver-malte,

at viii z. the quarter. 1604 *Neworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 217, xli bushells of haver malt. 1786 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* II. 33 A dubble of 'haver-meal. 14. *MS. Lincoln A. I.* 17. ff. 282 (Halliw.) Take and make lee of 'havvye-straw. 1800 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 154 To hurkle down on a heap o' haver straw.

Haver, sb. 3, usually in pl. *havvers* (hæ'vəɪz). Sc. and north. dial. Also *havvers*. [Origin unknown.] Foolish or senseless talk; nonsense.

1707 BURNS *To Gudewife o' Wauchope House*, Wi clavers, an' havvers, Wearing the day awa. 1804 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. x, Dinna deave the gentleman wi' your havvers. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 30 The havvers the twa o' ye talk about auld Tam. 1896 J. M. BARRIE *Margaret Ogilvy* vii. 141 It's a haver of a book.

Haver (hæ'vəɪ), v. Sc. and north. dial. Also *havver*. [Goes with prec.] *intr.* To talk garrulously and foolishly; to talk nonsense.

1721 [see below]. 1816 SCOTT *Antiquary* xlv, He just havvered on about it to make the mair of Sir Arthur. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Haver*, *Havver*, to talk foolishly, to speak without thought. 1881 CHESNEY *Private Secret* II. xix. 148 Hilda shuddered as her father havvered on.

Hence **Havvering** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; **Havverer**.

1721 RAMSAY *Addr. Town Council Edin.* ii, Gleg-eyed friends. Receiv'd it as a dainty prize, For a' it was sae hav'ren. 1809 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 15 Feb. (1804) I. v. 131 A little havvering and fun upon the other side of the question. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 90 The dull, stupid, superannuated, havvering Edinburgh. 1866 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 II. 23 Unhappy havverers are they over tumbler or jug.

Haver, var. HAGHER a., skilful; obs. f. HAVIER.

Haver-cake, north. dial. [f. HAVER sb. 2: see CAKE sb. 1 a and b.] Oatcake.

1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. vii. 266 (MS. U.) A fewe Cruddes and Crayn and an haur cake [1377 B. vi. 284 hauer cake]. 1545 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 259 Hauer cakes in Scotlande is many a good . . lordes dyshe. 1606 PRACHAM *Art of Drowning* 68 A blew stone, such as they make Haver or Oten cakes upon. 1809 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 198 Oat bread, or Haver-cake is the food of a large portion of the Derbyshire peasantry. 1855 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 104 Oatmeal porridge, and oat-cake, enter largely into the diet of country people in this part of Lancashire. They used to pride themselves in the name of 'the Havercake Lads'.

Haverel (hæ'v'rəl), Sc. and north. dial. Also -al, -il, *havvrol*. [f. HAVER v.]

1. One who 'havvers' or talks without sense.

a. 1818 MACNILL *Poems* (1844) 105 Gley'd Sawmie, the havvrel. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., 'Paritly ridiculous is that havvrel there.' 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 103 Their only child 'Bet', a loud havvrel of a lass.

2. attrib. or adj. Given to havvering or foolish idle chattering.

a. 1774 FERGUSON *Drink Eclogue* 90 Ye havvrel Scot! 1796 BURNS *Halloween* 32 Poor havvrel Will fell aff the drift. 1845 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 176 A good-hearted, rattling, clever havvral sort of woman.

Havergrass, Obs. exc. north. dial. [f. HAVER sb. 2: 'Oat-grass'; a name for several wild grasses resembling oats; species of *Avena* and *Bromus*.

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xlii. 505 Havergrasse is . . much like to Otes, in leaves, stemmes, and eares. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. xxii. (1633) 30 Haver-grasse hath small creeping roots. 1773 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 35 Single spiked Havergrass. 1870 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant.-n.* 1, *Haver*, or *Haver-Grass*, the northern name for 'oat-grass'. *Bromus sterilis*; *Avena elatior*; *Bromus mollis*.

Haversack (hæ'vəɪsæk). Also *havresack*, and as F. *havresac*. [a. F. *havresac* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. G. *habersack* lit. 'oat-sack' (cf. HAVER sb. 2), orig. the bag in which cavalry and horsemen carried the oats for their horses (Grimm), thence extended to a bag in which travellers and others carried personal property, and to that used by French and English soldiers.]

A bag of stout canvas, worn with a strap over the shoulder, in which a soldier carries his current day's rations. Also, any similar bag used for a like purpose by travellers, etc.

(In Cavendish's *Wolsey* edd. Singer 1827, Morley 1885, and error for *half hawks*.)

1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* II. viii. (1782) I. 198 A long sword lay by him on the grass, with an havresack, of which he had unloaded his shoulders. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* iv, The venerable man From out his havresack and can Prepared and spread his slender stock. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 257, I . . strapped on my havresack. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xl. 71 Converting my waterproof havresack into a cushion. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* p. 1128 Both straps of the havresack are to be worn outside the waist belt. 1879 M. PATTON *Milton* xiii. 165 Every private in the French army carries in his havresack the bâton of a marshal.

† b. 'A gunner's case for ordnance, being a leather bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition-chest to the piece in loading'. Obs.

1868 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

Haversian (hæ'vər-i-ən), a. Anat. [f. the name of Clopton Havers, an English anatomist (c. 1690).] Applied to certain structures in bone discovered by Havers, as in

Haversian canal, one of the minute cylindrical passages in bone which form the channels for blood-vessels and medullary matter. *H. glands*, the fringed vascular folds of the synovial membranes, described by Havers as mucilaginous glands, and regarded by him as the source of the synovial secretion; also called *H. folds*, *H. fringes*. *H. lamellæ*, hollow cylinders of bone tissue surrounding and concentric with a Haversian canal. *H. space*, the name given to a Haversian canal when large and irregular, as in

growing bone and the cancellous tissue of adult bone. *Haversine*, term applied to the H. canal, its concentric lamellae of bone, and the lacunae with their canaliculi (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).
 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 785/2 The fatty... structure named Haversian gland. 1848 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 2 The cells represent the Haversian canals, and are each surrounded by concentric lamellae. 1845-6 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* Haversian system. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 15 Almost all the compact substance of bone is made up of a multitude of these 'Haversian systems'. 1866 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 9 The reptiles possess very few Haversian canals.

Haversine (hæ'və'sin). *Trigonometry*. [Abbreviation of *half versine* (versed sine).] In nautical phraseology: Half the versed sine.
 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 381 Add together the log. secants of the two first terms... and the half haversines of the two last.

Havie, -y, obs. forms of **HEAVY**.

Havir (hæ'vɪr). Also 7-9 **haver**, 8-9 **havior**, -our, 9 **heavier**. [Etymology uncertain: the earliest recorded form is *haver*, which Pegge took as = *halver*, from *half*, comparing Latin *semimas* 'castrated'. The forms in -ier, -iour, would in this case be corruptions: cf. *saviour*, *haviour*.] A gelded fallow deer. Also attrib.

1896 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 33 The finest haver deer... that ever I saw. *Ibid.*, Lady Stanhope... to whom I sent the hanch of the haver. 1796 PRIGGE *Anonym.* iv. xlii. (1809) 152 A *Halfer*... means a male Fallow-deer gelded... Those that pronounce *half*, *hæf*, say *hæver*; and those that speak half with a open, say *hævur*: but many, through ignorance of the etymon, will call it *hævior*, which is very absurd. 1803 *Ann. Agric.* XXXIX. 556. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 369 It has been known for a haver to be hunted three times a season for ten years. 1850 LD. BRAYBROOKE in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 230/1 The word *Havir*, by which all park-keepers denote an emasculated male deer... Never having seen the word written or printed, I am guided, in attempting to spell it, by the usual pronunciation. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 339/1 A poll havir has no antlers, nor even the stumps, because he was added to the list in his infancy.

Havil. A small kind of crab.

1829 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXXI. 70/2 A small species (of crab). known by the French as *F. Etrille*, and called in some parts of our country grubbion, or crabbin... in London havill.

|| **Havildar** (hæ'vɪldər). Also 7 **havaldar**. *E. Ind.* [Pers. *حوالد دار* *havāld-dār*, *havāla-dār*,

f. Arab. *حوالة* *havālah* charge + Pers. *دار* *dār* holding, holder.] 'A sepoy non-commissioned officer, corresponding to a sergeant' (Yule).

1898 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 126, I sent to the Havaldar, to know when he would pass us up the Gaot. 1708 *Genl. Mag.* LVIII. 1. 68/1 (Stanf.) A second flag, with a Sababdar and two Havildars, was sent in. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* vii. The... havildars were absent. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* ii. I left the havildar, sepoy (etc.).

Having (hæ'vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HAVE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action or condition expressed by the verb HAVE; possession.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 121 Of riches þe haff-ynge is nocht ill, bot þe ill spendinge. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 679 He would not consent to the idolatrous having of images. 1644 BULWER *Chirolo* 65 The covetous desire of goods and the thirst of having. 1696 BUTLER *Hud.* III. 1. 743 Find all his having and his holding Reduc'd t'eternal noise and scolding. 1890 ESLER *Way Transgressors* II. 221 If a book is worth buying and having it is worth taking care of.

2. *concr.* (often in *pl.*) That which one has or possesses; possession, property, wealth, belongings.

c 1375 *Rel. Ant.* II. 119 Litel and povere is myn having. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 162 For nothing Thi neighbours goodys yerne wrongwysly; his house, his rent, ne his haffynge. a 1656 BROME *Novella* i. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 114 Looke to my house and havings; keepe all safe. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. 1. x. § 8 Neither imagination... nor industry, nor sensibility, nor energy, nor any other good having. 1873 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, Your havings wasted by the scythe and spade.

3. (Often in *pl.*) Behaviour, manners, demeanour, deportment. Chiefly *Sc.* (cf. HAVE *v.* 12.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 135 The kyng... Persauit weill be thair hawynge That thair lufit hym in na thing. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 41 Þe wykkyd & wondryfull haunyngys & beringes of men. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xliii, The merie speiche, fair haunyngis, his renoun Of thame. 1789 BURNS *Kirks Alarm* xiii, Ye may ha'e some pretence To havins and sense. 1864 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, By and attour her gentile havings.

Having, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That has or possesses; possessing property. Now rare or obs. exc. as participle.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28943 Til him þat has bene hauand... and falles in-to state o nede plight-les. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 178/2 *Havynge, habens, possidens.*

2. Desirous of having or possessing; greedy, covetous, grasping. Now only *dial.*

1592 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1592) 3 To be of a having and covetous mind. 1668 MABBE tr. *Alzman's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 213 To a having mind, all is too little. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. vi, She's as jealous and having as can be. 1891 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* II. ii. 91 A... spending, having brood they are.

† **Haviness**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] a. The quality of having or possessing. b. Desire of having, covetousness.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 609 God... by whome, in whome, and to whome all things are, being himself a perpetuall and most absolute *hærelexia*, or perfitte having.

nes. 1646 J. BENBRIDGE *Vsura Accommod.* 17 Mens Havingness... will be the only Remora to this good work.

Haviour (hæ'vɪər), † **havour**. Forms: 5 **hauoyr** (e, -ore, 5-6 **havoir**, -oire, -ur (e, -eour, -your (e, 5-7 **havour**, -oure, 6- **haviour** (6 **hauoir**); see also **AVER sb.** [Orig. a. F. *aveir*, *avoir* 'having, possession, property, estate, wealth, etc.', subst. use of *avoir*, OF. *aveir* to have. First used in Eng. in the Norman form *aveyr* (see **AVER**); the Central Fr. form *avoir* appeared about 1400, and displaced *aver*, exc. in the northern dialect, where that form survived in a specific sense. In 14-15th c., association with the Engl. *have*, *having*, introduced the variants *haver*, *havoir*, *havour*, and the *h* was established before 1500. At the same time the parallel *behaviour* was formed on the Eng. *behave*; and in 16th c. *havour*, beside its original sense of 'possession', took also that of *behaviour*. Subsequently the termination of both words passed through -eour to -iour (cf. *saviour*, and vulgar *lovier*); the original sense 'possession' became obs.; and, in the new sense, *haviour* came down alongside of *behaviour*, of which it may often have been viewed as a shortened-by-form.]

† 1. The fact of having; possession; a possession, property; estate, substance, wealth. *Obs.*

[1330, etc., in form *aveyr*, *aveir*, etc.: see **AVER**.] c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4720 Love, it is... Wit withoute discrecioun; Havoire withoute possesioun. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/1 Havure, or havynge of catel, or oþer goodys (K. havour, or werdly good...), *averium*. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 94 He toke all his havoire and put hyt in a shippe. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 84 After her power and havyoure. 1476 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 814 III. 223 Every man off hys havore. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 185 Prisoners of havoire takyn in the kynges armye. 1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1378/1 Persons of wealthie havoire. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XIII. xli. 502 Manlius had levied of them certayne money... according to the havoire and abilitie... of each of them. 1666 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. clxiv. 409 Food, Cloath, and havoire competent. 1686 J. BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.* *Havoire*, possession.

2. The action of having or bearing oneself; deportment, bearing, behaviour, manner. Also *pl.* manners. *arch. or dial.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vi. (Arb.) 22 Mylde in her havoire, dyscrete of chere. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 4 b, Of base havoire. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 66 Her heavenly havoire, her princely grace. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Nearer the havoire of a funeral, Than of a wedding. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* i. Wks. 1799 I. 13 Mind your havoires. Where's your best bow? a 1796 WEST *Abuse Trav.* (R.), A courteous havoire, gent and debonaire. a 1800 S. PRIGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1814) 378 *Havoires*, manners. 'Do you think I have forgot my havoires?'

Hence **Havoured a.**, in Comb., as *modest-havoured*, modestly behaved.

1896 C. & MRS. C. CLARKE *Recoll. Writers* 177 The modest-havoured woman simply sitting there.

Havoc (hæ'vɒk), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **havok**, 5 **hauoke**, **haue ok**, 6-7 **havocke**, 6-9 **havock**, 6-**havoc**. [a. AFR. *havok*, altered in some way from OF. *havot* (c 1150 in Du Cange, *havot*), used in same sense, esp. in phrase *crier havot*. Prob. of Teutonic origin.]

1. In the phrase *cry havoc*, orig. to give to an army the order *havoc*, as the signal for the seizure of spoil, and so of general spoliation or pillage. In later use (usually after *Shaks.*) *fig.*, and associated with sense 2.

[1325 *Ord. War Rich.* II, in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 455 Item, qe nul soit si hardy de crier havok sur peine d'avoir la test coupe. 1405 ABP. SCORPE in *Historians Ch. York* (Rolls) II. 296 Idem dominus Henricus... bona regia ubicunque fuerant inventa vastavit, et clamando havok, fideles homines, tam spirituales quam temporales, quosdam spoliavit.] 1429 *Ord. War Hen. V.* in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 462 That woman be so hardy to crye havok upon peyn that he that is founde begynner to dye therefore. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 207 And for his euylle dedys his godys be cryed be kyng 'haue ok'. c 1525 in *Grose Hist. Eng. Army* (1801) I. 194 Likewise be all manner of beasts, when they be brought into the field and cried havoke, then every man to take his part. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 273 Cæsars Spirit... Shall... with a Monarkes voyce, Cry havocke, and let slip the Dogges of Warre. 1606 — *Ham. v.* ii. 375 His quarry cries on hauocke. 1826 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. i. 76 That bold and sceptical spirit which cried havoc to the prejudices and superstitions of men.

2. Devastation, destruction; esp. in phr. *to make havoc*, *play havoc*, in which the earlier sense of spoliation or plunder has gradually passed into that of destructive devastation.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxix. 265 They... slowe al alyens and despoilled al hir goodes and made hauoke. 1560 BECON *New Catch.* Wks. 1844 II. 92 Whole Jewry came to havoc, and finally both destruction and desolation. 1596 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 202 Make havock of them one with another. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Eccles.* xxxvi. Comm., By discord al thinges goe to havocke. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 66 What havock the floud had made. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 22 Th Scurvy... made a most dreadful Havock among us. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucrertius* 22 The wicked broth Confused the chemic labour of the blood... Made havock among those tender cells. 1891 FREEMAN

Norm. Cong. IV. xviii. 289 The work of William at this time was simple unmitigated havoc.

Havoc, *v.* Infl. -ooked, -ooking. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To make havoc of; to devastate; to lay waste. Also *absol.*

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 171 A great Prince... entrench into the land of his enemy... to surmount and hauock his enemy. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1649) 38 To havock and turn upside-down whole Kingdoms of men. 1667 — *P. L.* x. 617 See with what heat these Dogs of Hell advance, To waste and havoc yonder World. 1864 TENNYSON *Becket* i. i, Those baron-brutes That havock'd all the land in Stephen's day.

2. *intr.* To make havoc, work devastation.

1796 MRS. INCHBALD *Nature & Art* xli, Remorse... havocked on his firm inflexible mind as it would on a weak and pliant brain.

Hence **Havocking vbl. sb.**; also **Havocker**, one who havoics or makes havoc.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 148 This lords vast havocking of his patrimony. 1680 OTWAY *Cains Marins* i. i, This Havocker... That... hunts Our senate into holes. 1804 J. SYMMONS tr. *Eschylus Agam.* 145 The havocker meets havock in his turn.

Havoir, **Havour**, earlier forms of **HAVIOUR**.

Havy, *obs. Sc.* form of **HEAVY**.

† **Haw** (hɔ), *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 **haga**, 3 **haje**, **haje**, 5 **hawje**, 4-6 **hawo**, 7 **dial. haghe**, 5- **haw**. [OE. *haga*, corresp. to MDu. *hage*, *haghe*, Du. *haag*, in same sense (whence 's Graven hage, the Count's Haw, the Hague), MLG. *hage*, ON. *hagi* (Sw. *hage* pasture-field, Da. *have* garden): -OTeut. **hagom*; co-radicate with OHG. *hag*, *hac*, enclosure, Ger. *hag* hedge, bush, coppice, fenced place; also OHG. *hagan*, MHG. *hagen* thorn, thornbush: cf. **HAY sb.** and **HEDGE**.] A hedge or encompassing fence (OE.); hence, a piece of ground enclosed or fenced in; a messuage (OE.); generally, a yard, close, or enclosure, as in *timber-haw*. See also **CHURCH-HAWE**.

Beowulf (Z.) 2893 Heht ȝa þæt heaðo-weorc to hagan biðdan. c 895 *Kent. Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 70/15 *Sepis*, *haga*. 1064 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 86 Se *haga*... binnan port þe Ægebric himsylfan getimbrod hæfde. c 1250 *Orul & Night*. 585 Wane þu comest to manne haje, þar þornes bop and ris i-draze. *Ibid.* 1612 Heo hongef me on heore haje. c 1306 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* 527 Ther was a polcat in his hawe. That... his capons hadde ysawe. 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 287 For cariage of xxxij lodes of lome... in to the tembre haw. 1457 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 72 Wharles kranes tymbre hawes. 1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, Essex to Certayne ladinges... wher they take in wood... which places are called upon the Thames, westward, haws or woodwharves. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 68 A *Haw*, (Kent.) a close. 1796 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Haw*... a Close or small quantity of Land near a House; as *Beanhaw*, *Hemp-haw*. 1866 *All Year Round* No. 76. 614 St. Mary, called *Wool-church*, because in its haw or churchyard is the beam whereby wool is appointed to be weighed.

b. *transf.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 121 Then wolle the see wytt-drawe, And wend to hys owyn hawe.

c. *attrib.*, as *haw-yard*.

1697 HOWELL *Landing*. 58 A great Haw-yard, or garden, of old time called Coleman Haw.

Haw (hɔ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **haga**, 3-7 **hawo**, (5 **hawhe**, 9 **dial. hag**, **hague**, **haghe**, **haigh**), 4-**haw**. [OE. *haga*, in *pl. hagan*.]

App. the same word as prec.: perh. short for **hagberie*, i. e. hedge-berry; but this sense appears in none of the other langs., and the history of its development is not clear.]

1. The fruit of the hawthorn.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 204/50 *Cinnam. hagan*. 13... *K. Alis.* 4983 Other mete thai ne habben Bot hawen, hepen, slon, and rabben. c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 7 They eten mast hawes and swyche pownage. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 170/1 An *Hawhe*, *cinnam.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 87 He eate none other meate but only berries and hawes. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 737 Stores of Haws and Heps do commonly portend cold Winters. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 120, I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws. 1883 F. M. PEARO *Contrad.* xxxii, The old thorns... ruddy with a wealth of haws. 1893 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Hag*, a haw, or berry of the hawthorn. 1893 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Haghe*, or *Haigh*, the haw.

† 2. Used as a type of a thing of no value. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 138/39 *Gignat*, *hagan*. a 1100 *Voc.* *Ibid.* 269/5 *Quisquilia*, *hagan*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 524 Al nas wurth an hawe. c 1340 HAMPOLE in *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 81 No latyn ne lawe may helpe an hawe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 659, I sette noght an haw Of his proverbes. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 99 Of suche fresch lustes set not an hawe. 1593 *Jack Straw* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 394 We'll not leave a man of law, Nor a paper worth a haw.

3. The hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*. (Also applied with qualifying words to other species of *Crataegus*, or other similar shrubs.)

[1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 260 *Testament Hawthorne*, I, Sely Haw, whose hope is past.] 1811 COL. TRIMBLE in *Open Court* (U. S. A.) XI. 244 Clearing away the haw, dogwood, and pawpaws. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* c, Hoary knoll of ash and haw. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. 19 Sweet is the air with the budding haws. 1884 MILLER *Plant-m.*, Haw, .. Black, *Viburnum prunifolium*. May, or Apple, *Crataegus arvensis*. Summer, *Crataegus flava*.

† 4. A head or ear of grass. *Obs.*

[Etymologically perh. a different word.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 145 Wild Otes... beareth in the haw or head certain grains hanging down, which resemble small locusts. *Ibid.* 235 Then the haw or ears that it

beareth, ought to be taken away. *a 1805 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Haw, the ear of oats.*

5. attrib., as haw-berry, -blossom; haw-grosbeak, the HAWFINCH.

1779-84 Cook Voy. (1790) V. 1787 We saw some currant, and hawberry bushes. 1838 Penny Cycl. XII. 67/1 Haw-finch. Haw Grosbeak, Grosbeak of the modern British.

Haw, sb. 3 Also 6-7 hawe. [Etymology uncertain.] The nictitating membrane or 'third eyelid' of a horse, dog, etc., being a triangular cartilage lying just within the inner corner of the eye, which is capable of expansion, so as to sweep dust, etc. from the eye-ball.

The haw is liable to inflammation and temporary enlargement, and it was to this affected form, which the old farriers considered an 'excrecence,' that they usually applied the name.

1523 FITZHERB. Husb. § 80 The hawe is a sorance in a horse eye, and is lyke gristle, and maye well be cutte oute, or els it will haue out his eye. 1597 MASCALL Govt. Cattle II. (1661) 131 The haw in the eye of the horse is a little white and hard gristle in the inner corner of the eye, and it will grow. 1737 BRACKEN Parriery Impr. (1763) 140, I take what the Farriers call the Haws, to proceed from a long and continued Defluxion of Rheum upon the Eye. 1809 Nat. Philos., Prelim. Treat. 30 (U. K. S.) A third eyelid... in the horse... called the haw; it is moistened with a pulpy substance... to take hold of the dust on the eyeball, and wipe it clean off. 1865 YOUATT Horse viii. (1872) 159 The old farriers strangely misunderstood the nature and design of the haw. 1880 Times 5 June 6/5 A chief point in bloodhounds was the appearance and quality of the 'haw'. 1893 H. DALZIEL Diseases of Dogs (ed. 3) 62 Enlargement of the haw... This membrane sometimes becomes inflamed and enlarged, interfering with the sight and preventing the eyelids from closing.

† b. transf. Applied to an excrecence in the human eye. *Obs.*

c 1550 LLOYD Treas. Health (1585) Fij, The joyce of the Lyly rote put into thy eye taketh awaye the hawe. 1684 Lond. Gaz. No. 1915/4 Joshua Bugge, Aged 15 years... having a Haw or Speck on his left Eye.

Haw, sb. 4: see HAW INT.

Haw, a. Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: 1 hawwi, hewi, hawi, hawi, hawen, 5 haa, 6- haw (8 Sc. haave). [OE. *hāwi, hēwi, hāwi*, whence *hēwen* blue, discoloured.] **† a.** Blue, azure; bluish, grayish- or greenish-blue; of a dull leaden blue. *Obs.* **b.** Discoloured, livid. *Sc.*

a 700 Epinal Gloss. 221 C(a)erula, haeuui [Erf. hawi]. c 795 Corpus Gloss. 444 C(a)erula, haeui. Ibid. 981 Glau-cum, haeui, gnei. c 1250 Anturs of Arth. II. Hur hud of a haa hew. c 1450 HENRYSON Test. Crec. 257 Hawe as the leed, of colour nothing clere. 1523 DOUGLAS Æneis III. i. 121 Crownit with garlandis all of haw see hewis. 16.. Sir P. Spens in Child Ballads III. lviii. (1885) 28/2 He saw the green haw sea. 1768 Ross Helenore 23 (Jam.) Twa shepherds out of breath... and as haw as death. 1768 R. FORBES Poems in Buchan Dial. 8 (Jam.) He look'd see hawe as gin a dwam Had just o'ercast his heart.

Haw, int. and sb. 4 [Echoic.] An utterance marking hesitation: cf. HA INT. 3. Usually in collocation with *hum*. See also HAW-HAW.

1679 Hist. Somervilles in Ann. Lismahagow (1864) 73 She had a little laugh in her speech. a 1680 BUTLER Rem. (1750) I. 180 His frequent and pathetic hums and haws. a 1799 CONGREVE Wks. (1761) III. 459 (Jod.) If thro' any hums or haws, There haps an intervening pause. 1886 Pall Mall G. 27 Aug. 14/1 Pauses filled by a prolonged 'haw'.

Haw, v. [f. HAW INT.] *intr.* To utter 'haw!' as an expression of hesitation. Usually in the collocation *hum (hem) and haw*: see HUM V.

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Downy IV. i. Nov. Ha? Bella. Dee stand Humming and hawing now? 1730 Joe Miller's Jest. cxlii, The Fellow was loath to speak, but hum'd and haw'd for a good Space. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) VII. 47 Such a humming and hawing caltiff. 1814 L. HUNT Feast of Poets II A whole court of Aldermen hawing and humming. 1884 W. C. SMITH Kil-drostan 62 Public meetings where no heart is, And a chair-man haws and hums.

Haw, obs. form of AWE.

Haward, obs. form of HATWARD.

Hawbart, obs. form of HALBERD.

Hawberg, obs. form of ALB.

c 1475 Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 755/23 Hec alba, a hawbe.

Hawbergeon, -beriou, -byrschown, etc., obs. var. HABERGEON.

Hawbitzer, obs. form of HOWITZER.

Hawbuck (hōbōk). [perh. f. HAW sb. 1 or 2 + BUCK sb. 1 2.] An unmannerly lout; a country bumpkin.

1805 Times in Spirit Pub. Jnals. (1806) IX. 312, [I] Damned the hawbuck who quizzed us, and agreed to cross the fields towards Newton. 1851 Beck's Florist 32 Davy... called all the boys in our brig a set of haw-bucks. 1855 KINGSLEY Westw. Ho (1861) 97 'Slife, Sir, sorrow is making a hawbuck of me. 1858 Leeds Express 14 Aug. 4/3 The veriest hawbuck that ever grew and flourished in the wilds of Kent.

Hawoubite (hōkōbit). Also **Hawca-, Hawku-.** One of a band of dissolute young men who infested the streets of London in the beginning of the 18th century; a street-bully, a ruffian.

1712 Swift Wonderf. Proph. Wks. 1755 III. l. 174, I am the porter, that was barbarously slain in Fleet street; by the Mohocks and Hawcubites was I slain. 1880 BREWER Reader's Hand-bk., Hawcubite. 1881 Athenæum 25 Nov.

693/1 Pounce in the 'Tender Husband'... having a whole-some distrust at his return of possible Mohocks and Hawcubites.

† Hawdod. dial. Obs. [app. f. HAW a. blue + DOD sb. 2.] A name for the Blue Cornflower, *Centaurea Cyanus* (Britten and Holland).

1523 FITZHERB. Husb. § 20 Diuers maner of wedes, as thistyls, kedlokes, dockes... gouldes, haudoddes, dogfennel. Ibid., Hawdod hath a blew flour, and a fewe lyttell leues... and groweth comonly in rye vpon leane grounde, and dothe lyttell hurte. 1730 in Jorks. Diaries (Surtees) 296 (Brit. & Hol.) A flower call'd hawdods.

Haw(e, obs. var. HOE.

Hawe, obs. Sc. and north. form of HALL.

† Hawe-bake. Obs. In the following, usually taken as = 'haw(s) baken', baked haws, equivalent to 'plain fare'; but this is doubtful.

c 1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's Prolog. 95 But natheles I recche noght a bene Though I come after hym with hawe-bake [Camb. MS. aw bake, Lansdowne halve bake] I speke in prose and lat him rymes make.

Hawel, obs. form of HAIL sb. 1 and v. 1

Hawer. [f. HAW v. + -ER.] One who 'haws'.

1800 Miss MITFORD in L'Estrange Life (1870) II. 119 He is such a doubter,—such a hummer and hawer.

Hawes, obs. f. hawse: see HALSE sb.

Hawfinch (hōfin). [f. HAW sb. 2 + FINCH.]

The common grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, a bird about six inches in length, having a large strong beak adapted for breaking the hard seeds and kernels which form its food.

1674 RAY Collect. Words, Birds 88. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. Bibber's Econ. Nat. in Misc. Tracts (1762) 66 The cross-bill that lives on the fir-cones, and the hawfinch that feeds on the pine-cones. 1881 Standard 2 Mar. 5 The hawfinch some years ago was as common in Epping Forest as are pigeons in the Guildhall-yard.

Hawgher, obs. form of HRIFFER.

Haw-haw (hōhō), *int., sb., and a.* [Echoic; cf. HA HA.]

A. int. An expression of hesitation uttered repeatedly in an affected tone. Also, the representation of loud or boisterous laughter.

1834 SEBA SMITH Maj. J. Downing's Lett. (1835) 160 'Major, call back Jany, and Barry, and Amos, and haw-haw-haw', says the General.

B. sb. The utterance of *haw haw*; a loud or boisterous laugh, a guffaw.

1834 JAMES ROBBER i. The first indication of his coming was a peal of laughter, a loud 'Haw, haw, haw'. 1889 A. R. HORN in Boy's Own Paper 10 Aug. 715/3 There was another chorus of haw-haws, which made Ronald's temper boil over.

C. attrib. or adj. Characterized by the utterance of *haw haw* as an affected expression of hesitation.

1841 LYTTON NL. & Morn. (1851) 314 (Hoppe) 'Hush!' said the stranger, perfectly unconcerned, and regaining the dignity of his haw haw enunciation. 1866 Cornh. Mag. Oct. 464 The affected, lisping, and haw-haw fool. 1867 F. HARRISON Choice Bks. (1891) 102 Lounging with that infatigable haw-haw air of your Rotten Row.

Hence **Haw-hawism**, the habit of affectedly uttering *haw haw*.

1867 E. YATES Forlorn Hope x, Forbes would assume a languid haw-hawism.

Haw-haw, v. [f. prec.] *intr.* To utter *haw haw*; to laugh loudly or boisterously. Hence **Haw-hawing** *vbl. sb.*

1834 SEBA SMITH Maj. J. Downing's Lett. (1835) 160 He stepped up to me... throw'd his head back, and haw-haw'd right out. 1889 A. R. HORN in Boy's Own Paper 10 Aug. 715/3 The other rustics haw-hawed at their master's repartee.

Haw-haw, var. HA-HA sb. 2

Hawin, -yn, obs. forms of HAVEN.

Hawk (hōk), *sb. 1* Forms: 1 hafooc, haefoc, -uo, (haefuc, habuc, hæbuo), 2 hauek, heauk, 2-4 havek, 3 havec, 3-4 haucok, 3-7 hauc(e, 5-6 halk, 5-7 hawke, 7 hawlk, 7- hawke. [Com. Teut.: OE. *habuc, haefoc* = OS. *haboc* (in proper names) (MDu. *havic, havec, hawic, Du. havik, EFris. hāfke, Wfris. hauck*), OHG. *habuh, hapuh, MHG. habech, -ich, G. habicht, ON. hauk-r*, from **hafukr* (Sw. *hök, Da. høg*):—OTeut. **habuko-s*; generally referred to root *hab-, haf-* to seize, as L. *accipiter* to *capere*.]

1. Any diurnal bird of prey used in falconry; any bird of the family *Falconidae*. In *Nat. Hist.*, restricted to a bird of the subfamily *Accipitrinae*, with rounded and comparatively short wings, which chases its prey near the ground; distinguished from a falcon or bird of the subfamily *Falconinae*, which has long pointed wings and lofty flight.

Hawk of the fist, the lure, the soar: see QUOTE. 1841, 1879.

a 700 Epinal Gl. 1023 Horodius, uualh[h]ebuc [Erfurt uualhæbuc]. c 795 Corpus Gl. 1890 Sorricarius, mushabuc. a 800 Leiden Gloss. 51 in O. E. Texts 112 Accipiter [i]ler, haefuc. a 1000 Wyrdle 86 in Exeter Bk. II. 88 b (Bosw.) Sum sceal wilde fugol atemian haefoc. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 49 Pe habbeð feire huses... heauekes and hundes. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 179 Hundes and hauekes and hors and wepnes. a 1250 Owl & Night. 307 Pe havec folþe gode rede He flit his wel. c 1255 R. L. Ant. I. 125 Y gladiet for no song, Of haveke ne of hounde. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 230/2 Hawke, falco. 1538 STARKY England II. ii. 139

Theyr hawkys and theyr houndys. *1550 J. COKE Eng. & Fr. Heraldry § 8 (1877) 60 We have hawkes of the towre, as leonardes, leonettes, fawcons, jefawcons, hobbess, & merlyons. 1612 DRAYTON Poly-ob. iii. 42 His deepe mouth'd Hound to hunt, his long-wing'd Hawk to flie. 1614 Bv. HALL Recoll. Treat. 161 The Soule, like unto some noble Hauke, lets passe the crows. 1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. (1677) 162 The Age of a Hawk; The first year, a Soarage. The second year, an Interview. The third year, a White Hawk. The fourth year, a Hawk of the first Coat. 1797-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. When... carefully looked after, she [the merlin] proves an excellent hawk. 1801 STRUTT Sports & Past. I. ii. 33 The books of hawking assign to the different ranks of persons the sort of hawks proper to be used by them... The eagle, the vulture, and the merloun, for an emperor... The gos-hawk, for a yeoman... The sparrow-hawk for a priest. 1841 BELANY Falconry 6, Hawk of the Fist. One that flies direct off the fist without mounting or waiting-on. Ibid., Hawk of the Soar. One that mounts in the air, and waits on until the game be put up. 1879 E. D. RADCLIFFE in Encycl. Brit. IX. 6 The first class comprises 'falcons', 'long-winged hawks', or 'hawks of the lure'; the second class is that of 'hawks', 'short-winged hawks', or 'hawks of the fist'. 1893 NEWTON Dict. Birds, Hawk, a word of indefinite meaning, being often used to signify all diurnal Birds-of-Prey which are neither Vultures nor Eagles, and again more exclusively for those of the remainder which are not Buzzards, Falcons, Harriers or Kites.*

b. With prefixed word indicating species, varieties, sorts used in hawking, etc.: as *brush-, field-, fishing-, game-, long- or short-winged, etc.* Also **Black hawk**, the American rough-legged buzzard; **Jack-hawk**, a male hawk; **Kitchen hawk** (see QUOTE. 1686); **Musket-, Small-bird-, or Sparrow-hawk**, the Sparrow-hawk; **Ringtail hawk** (*Falco Hudsonius*); **Sharp-shinned hawk** (*U.S.*), a small species (*Accipiter fuscus*) with extremely slender shanks, also called **Pigeon hawk**. (See under their first element *Duck-, Fish-, Lark-, Mouse-, Partridge-, Quail-hawk*; also *GOB-HAWK, HOBBY-, PIGEON-, SPARROW-HAWK*, etc.).

1486 Bk. St. Albans Div. Ther is a Spare hawkke, and he is an hawkke for a prest. 1657 W. LAWSON Orch. & Gard. (1626) 45 If you have a Spar-hawke in Winter to make the Black-bird stoop into a bush or hedge. 1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. (1677) 172 This is a great fault, and more incident to and worse in Field-Hawks than such as are fitted for the River. 1686 BLOME Gentl. Recreat. II. 29 The Lanner... is a Hawk well known... being called a Kitchen Hawk. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crum, Jack-hawk, the Male. 1779 FORSTER in Phil. Trans. LXIII. 382 This species [Pigeon Hawk] is called a small-bird hawk at Hudson's Bay. 1879 COUES Key N. Amer. Birds (1884) 528 Accipiter fuscus, sharp-shinned Hawk, 'Pigeon' Hawk, so-called, but not to be confounded with Falco columbarius. Ibid. 549 American 'Rough-legged Buzzard' 'Black Hawk'. 1873 SIR W. BULLER Birds N. Zealand I. 222 The continuous screaming of the Bush-Hawk is understood by the natives to be a sure indication of change.

c. Proverbs and phrases. (See also BUZZARD sb. 1 & b, HANDSAW b, HERNSHAU.)

c 1386 CHAUCER Reeve's T. 214 With empty hand, men may none haukes tulle [allure]. c 1530 H. RHODES Bk. Nurture 740 in Babes Bk. 102 For empty fystes, men vse to say, cannot the Hawke retayne. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY Swallow B. (1860) 17, I entered Richmond between hawk and buzzard [= at twilight]. 1846 G. S. FABER Lett. on Tractarian Seces. 171 As different from... modern Popery, as a hawk from a handspike.

2. With qualifying word as *night-hawk, dor-hawk, gnat-hawk, moth-hawk, screech-hawk*, applied to the goatsucker. (See these words.)

3. fig. Applied to a person, in various senses derived from the nature of the bird of prey: e.g. one who preys on others, a rapacious person, a sharper or cheat; one who is keen and grasping; an officer of the law who pounces on criminals (as in *vagabonds' phrase, ware the hawk*: see WARE). *1548 HALL Chron., Edw. IV, 190 b, If he might... allure the duke to his partie, that king Edward should be destitute of one of his best Hawkes. a 1553 UDALL Royster D. III. iii. (Arb.) 48 Ye were take vp for haukes. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crum, Hawk, a Sharper. 1884 GEN. P. THOMSON Exerr. (1849) III. 328 Men are hawks when they view their interests singly, and beetles when they are to lose in crowds. 1834 H. AINSWORTH Rookwood I. iii. (Farmer), The game's spoiled this time... the hawks are upon us. 1843 LEVER J. Hinton ix. (1878) 56 He... ended by becoming a hawk, where he had begun as a pigeon.*

4. attrib. and Comb. **a.** obvious combs, as *hawk-cage, -hood, -perch*; *hawk-headed* adj.

1483 Cath. Angl. 179/1 An Hawke bage, cassidile. 1743-51 G. EDWARDS Nat. Hist. Birds 165 The Hawk-Headed Parrot. 1812 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 27 The hawk-cage. 1832 G. LONG Egypt. Antig. I. x. 222 The hawk-headed sphinx. 1859 TENNYSON Enid 280 O wretched set of sparrows... Who pipe of nothing but of sparrow-hawks! Speak, if you be not like the rest, hawk-mad. 1891 KIPLING Man & Beast in India 55 The hawk-hood of soft deer skin... the jesses, lures, and hawk-bells, are still regularly made in the Punjab.

b. Special combs. **Hawk eagle**, an eagle of the genus *Nisaeus*; **hawk-eye** (*U.S.*), colloq. appellation of a native or inhabitant of Iowa, popularly called the 'Hawk-eye State'; **hawk-eyed a.**, having eyes like a hawk's; very keen-sighted; **hawk-fly**, a fly of the family *Asilidae*, also called hornet-flies, which prey on other insects; **hawk's-foot, -feet**, an old name for the columbine; **hawk-kite**, a kite made of silk or cotton in form of a hawk, used in shooting to make the birds lie;

hawk's meat, food for a hawk; also *fig.* (cf. 3); hawk-nut, a name for the earth-nut or pig-nut; hawk-parrot, a parrot of the genus *Deroptilus*; hawk-swallow, a local name for the swift; hawkwise *adv.* in the manner of a hawk.

1803 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 284 *Hawk Eagles (*Nisattus*), remarkable for their long legs. 1818 TODD, *Hawk-eyed. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serim*. Ser. 1. xiii. (1866) 227 The hawk-eyed deities of Egypt... implied omniscience. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 335 The hawk-eyed Piambook had described the stranded coach... about a mile off. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 6 The Dragon, or more properly, large *Hawk-fly. 1803 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 86 These insects (the *Asilids*)... from their habits, might very well be called *Hawk Flies'. a 1500 *Sloane MS.* 5, f. 6/1 *Columbina, pes aucipitis*, idem *G[alline] columbine*, [Anglice] *haukesfet. *Ibid.* 10/2 *Pes aucipitis*, [Anglice] haukesfet. 1808 L. PAYCE *Phaenat Rearing* 161 Who can make a really satisfactory *hawk kite? 1877 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) 1. 24 A minister taking a benefice... was enforced to pay to his patron twenty quarters of oats, ten quarters of wheat, and sixteen yearle of barley, which he called *hawkes meat. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 82 Wash your Hawks-meat with the Juice thereof when you feed him. 1704 *Ray's Synops. Stirp.* 309 Earth-nut, or Kipper-nut... by the Vulgar Fignuts... in some Places *Hawknut. 1805 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 96 Swift. *Hawk swallow. From its habit of hawking for flies. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 514 Her steed a little higher soar'd, and then Dropt *hawkwise to the Earth.

† **Hawk**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [Cf. *Hæck sb.* 1.] A kind of fish-trap: see *quots.*

1700 *Worldwide Syst. Agric.* (1681) 252 There is a sort of Engine, by some termed a Hawk, made almost like unto a Fish-pot, being a square frame of Timber fitted to the place... and wrought with Wire to a point almost, so that what Fish soever go through the same, cannot go back again. 1705 *Act 4 & 5 Anne c. 8* § 5 Nets, Pots, Racks, Hawks, Gins or other Devices to kill Salmon.

Hawk (*hōk*), *sb.* 3 [Origin uncertain.] A plasterer's tool: see *quots.* Hence *Hawk-boy*.

1700 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 12 Tools relating to Plastering... 3. A Hawk, made of Wood about the bigness of a square Trencher, with a handle, whereon the Lime and Hair being put, they take from it more or less as they please. 1803 *Builder's Perp. Price-Bk.* (Kelly) 142 Hawk-boy, per day 1s. 9d. 1842-76 *Gwilt Archit. Gloss.*, Hawk, a small quadrangular tool with a handle, used by a plasterer, on which the stuff required by him is served... He has always a boy attending on him, by whom he is supplied with the material. The boy in question is called a Hawk boy. 1802 Sir G. DUFFY in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 152 A plasterer called to the boy to bring him his hawk.

Hawk, *sb.* 4 [f. *HAWK v.* 3] An effort made to clear the throat; the noise made in such an effort. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 18 After a rotten hawk and a hem, he began to spit. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hawk*, an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

Hawk, *dial. form of HAWK sb.* 1 b. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hawk*, a dung fork. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Hawk, an implement or hand-tool for filling manure.

Hawk (*hōk*), *v.* 1 [f. *HAWK sb.* 1]

1. *intr.* To chase or hunt game with a trained hawk; to engage in or practise falconry.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 299 For to hawke ne hunte haue we no leue. c 1345 *Orpheo* 294 Every on an hauke on honed bere, And went haukyng by the riuer. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 Thei hawke, thei hunt, thei card, thei dyce. 1697 R. PIERCE *Bath Mem.* I. iv. 81 [He] went hence, to his own House, to Hawk (after the Harvest was in) for a Month. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 45 Where is the King? ..Gone hawking on the Nene.

b. *trans.* Cf. *to hunt a cover*. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (MORRELL) I. s.v., Let us first hawk this erish, for here lieth a covey.

2. *intr.* Of birds or insects: To hunt on the wing.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 389 Thus hawkyd this egle, and hove above. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* XII. 693 As the black swallow... Now hawks above, now skims along the flood To furnish her loquacious nest with Food. 1768 G. WHITE *Seaborne* xxi. (1853) 89 The bird [a martin] was hawking briskly after the flies. 1854 THOMAS in *Zoologist* 3650 As daybreak advanced, I could see the fern-owls... hawking for moths. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 318 A dragon fly, hawking to and fro on the sunny side of the hedge.

b. *trans.* To pursue or attack on the wing, as a hawk does; to prey upon while flying.

1805 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* III. xvii. 316 The lark sings to the moment when she is hawked. 1868 KINGSLEY *Christmas Day* 15 Flitting bats Hawk the pale moths of winter.

3. *To hawk at*: to fly at or attack on the wing, as a hawk does. Of a person: To fly a hawk at.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 13 A Faulcon towring in her pride of place, Was by a Mowsing Owle hawk't at, and kill'd. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xxiii. Who does hawk at eagles with a dove? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und. Ep.* to Rdr. 7 He that hawks at Larks and Sparrows has no less Sport... than he that flies at nobler Game. 1879 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 36 Will you hawk at game or carrion? *Fig.* 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 106 He hawked at all manner of game, France, Scotland, England, Laity, Clergy. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* xx. To hawk at one brother with another, is less than fair play. 1886 H. SMART *Outsider* I. ii. 28 Accustomed to be welcomed with smiles, and even hawked at by young ladies on promotion.

b. *trans.* To let fly. 1709 STYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. iii. 563 They straightway hawked at their adversaries the terrible name of the high commission.

† 4. *To hawk after* (*for*): to hunt after, to endeavour to catch or gain. *Obs.*

c 1520 MORE *Picus Wks.* 15/1 All the aduantage that ye hawke after, and all the fauour of the court. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiii. 107 To hawke for a vayne opinion of holines. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1076 When we do any good deed... we should not hunt and hawke after the praise of men. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Sauvadra-Faxardo* II. 98 It hawks after his Favour, with the Nets of Flattery. 1700 *Lett. fr. Lond. Jrm.* (1721) 9 A Bookseller... hawked at the Inn for Oxford Scholars.

Hawk (*hōk*), *v.* 2 Also 6 hawk (*e*). [app. a back formation from *HAWKER sb.* 2]

1. *intr.* To practise the trade of a hawker.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 2 Euill disposed persons... vse daily the craft and subtilty of hauking abroad in the Country, to Villages and to mens houses, putting the same naughty ware to sale secretly. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 33 The little Emissaries... hawke about from London to Westminster with their Britches stiffe with the Copies, and will sell them to any one. 1728 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iv. To go hawking and peddling about the streets, selling knives, scissors, and shoe-buckles.

2. *trans.* To carry about from place to place and offer for sale; to cry in the street.

1713 SWIFT *Imit. Hor.* I. vii. 41 His works were hawk'd in ev'ry street, But seldom rose above a sheet. 1799 *Compl. Let-writer* (ed. 6) 215 They immediately hawked it about to every surgeon. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) I. vi. § 56. 51 Inflammatory addresses were hawked in every street. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 457 Salt was hawked about by retail dealers.

b. *transf. and fig.*

a 1745 SWIFT *Friendly Apol.* (R.), All this with design... To hear his praises hawk'd about. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. ii. 28 Last winter, when I was at Bath... this Belinda Portman was hawked about everywhere. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. x. 237 She consented to be hawked about as a sort of nurse and overseer. 1869 LOWELL *Winter-Even. Hymn* ix. I come not of the race, That hawk their sorrows in the market-place.

3. *trans.* To traverse as a hawker with something to dispose of; to canvass.

1805 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. i. V. 3 That is all her Hungarian Majesty has yet got by hawking the world, Pragmatic Sanction in hand.

4. *intr. slang.* (See *quot.*)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 328 They have a man... sometimes at a fair, to hawk, or act as a button (a decoy) to purchase the first lot of goods put up.

Hence *Hawked ppl. a.*, *Hawking vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 3 No... couerlet-makers... shall... vse the said craft of haukyng, or go as hawkers. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hawking*, going about Town and Country, with Scotch-Cloth, &c. or Newspapers. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bodie v. i.* Those little Hawking Females that traverse the Park, and the Play-House, to put off their damag'd Ware. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 346 Hawk'd-about Tryal-Pamphlets. 1800 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* vi. I call it hawking and peddling, that going round the country with your goods on your back. It ain't trade.

Hawk (*hōk*), *v.* 3 Also 6-7 hawk (*e*, 7 hawk. [Of uncertain origin; probably echoic.]

1. *intr.* To make an effort to clear the throat of phlegm; to clear the throat noisily.

1523 [see *hawking* below]. 1608 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 9 Then they will hamme and hawke, and saie they are not enery bodie, and so take their mony. 1628 MERE *Rever. God's House* Wks. (1692) II. 349 Nor is it lawful for us... to hawk or hem in the Church. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 279 A man... began to hawk and spit. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxx. I shall prove a wretched interpreter... said M'Intyre... coughing and hawking as if the translation stuck in his throat. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 299 There is a frequent tendency to cough and hawk.

2. *trans.* To bring up with a strong effort of clearing the throat.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xx. (1887) 84 For hauking vp of blood. 1676 WISEMAN (J.), A stinking tough phlegm which she hawked up in the mornings. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xiv. He hawked up, with incredible straining, the interjection ah! 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Phys.* xxviii. (1871) 593 He hawked up in the course of the day a considerable quantity of ropy mucus.

Hence *Hawking vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1593 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 7 In such hawking wise, as if he were throated with the chincough. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 12 Shal we clap into 't roundly, without hauking, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse? 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 149 A gawky... bilious, hawking Frenchman. 1890 W. H. HUDSON *La Plata* xx. 307 The violent hawking of a man clearing his throat.

Hawk-bell: see *HAWK'S BELL*.

Hawkbill.

1. A species of turtle; = *HAWK'S-BILL* 1.

1704 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* XII. 424-5 Many sorts of tortoises, of which the hawk-bill is the most valuable for its fine shell. 1805 C. F. HOLDER *Marvells Anim. Life* 27, I found a hawk-bill turtle lying on the surface.

2. An instrument. (See *quots.*)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Hawk-bill, a pliers with curved nose, to hold pieces in blow-pipe soldering. *Ibid.*, Hawk-bill-tooth-saw, a saw having a curving, hooked saw-tooth, somewhat resembling the upper mandible of the hawk.

So *Hawk-billed a.*, having a mouth like a hawk's beak, as the *hawk-billed turtle* (= *HAWK'S-BILL*).

Hawkbit (*hōkbit*). [f. *HAWK(WEED)* + (*DEVIL'S*) BIT. Called by Ray and others, '*Hieracium minus premorsd radice*, Hawkweed with bitten roots, Yellow Devil's bit' (after Devil's bit Scabious); the compressed form *Hawkbit* was introduced by Petiver in 1713.]

A book-name for the genus *Apargia* of composite plants, resembling hawkweeds.

1713 PETIVER *Herb. Brit. Raii Catal.*, Common Hawkbit, Jagged Hawkbit [etc.]. 1825 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* III. 351. 1843 W. GAZE in *Zoologist* I. 30 The autumnal hawkbit and dandelion. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nature* xxii. Some golden heads of the autumnal hawkbit.

Hawked (*hōkt*), *a.* 1 [f. *HAWK sb.* 1 + *ED*: cf. *hooked*.] Curved like a hawk's beak; aquiline.

1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 72 Adrian had an high bodie... nose somewhat hawked. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xi. 333 Flat noses seem comly unto the Moore, an Aquiline or hawked one unto the Persian. 1728 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 439 He had a hawk'd Nose. 1845 JAMES *Stepmother* (1846) II. xxiii. 351 A stout, well-made, hawked-faced man.

Hawked (*hōkt*), *a.* 2 *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *hawkit*. [Derivation obscure.] Of cattle: 'Having white spots or streaks' (Jam.); spotted, streaked, as in *red-hawked*.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Fenzet Freir* 103 He maid a hundreth nolt all hawkit. 1612-3 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1834) II. 11 A cow... red hawked in colour. 1658 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Love's Victory in Pharonnida* IV. (1850) 181 As much as the slit in our hawked bullock's ear. 1821 W. AITON *Agric. Ayrshire* xiv. 425 A cow with much white on her neck was termed a hawked cow. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix. I do still haud by the real hawkit Ayrshire breed.

Hawker (*hōkar*), *sb.* 1 [OE. *hafocere*, f. *hafoc* *HAWK sb.* 1: see -*ER* 1 (cf. *fowler*).] One who hawks, or engages in the sport of hawking; one who tends or trains hawks; a falconer.

a 975 *Canons Edgar* in Thorpe *Angl. Laws* II. 258 We lerað þæt preost ne beo hunta, ne hafocere. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 225 Item, the same day my mastyr gaf to the hawkerys, xij. d. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. viii. (R.). The hawkers and foulers when they have caught the fowle, divide the bootie with the hawkes. 1823 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 269 Hassan Beg... enlisted the services of a professional hawker... so off we went with our falcon.

Hawker (*hōkar*), *sb.* 2 [app. a. *MLG. hoker*, in L.G. and Ger. *höker*, Du. *heuker*, higger, hawker, huckster, costermonger. The L.G. word is usually referred to *hocken* to take upon the back, to carry pick-a-back, also, to squat, keep sitting in the same place; and has been variously explained as one that carries a pack or load on his back, and one that sits at a stall.]

A man who goes from place to place selling his goods, or who cries them in the street. In mod. use technically distinguished from *peddler*: see *quot.* 1895.

1520 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 104 Pro correctione habenda de les Hawkys, iij. s. iij. d. 1533 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 6 Sundry euill disposed persons, which commonly bene called hawkers... goe about from place to place within this Realme, vsing buying and selling of Brasse and Pewter. 1542-3 [see *hawking*: *HAWK v.* 1]. 1679 *Lond. Gas. No.* 1432/4 A sort of loose and idle persons, called Hawkys, who do daily publish and sell seditious Books... contrary to Law. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 P. 1, I heard the Hawkys with great Vehemence crying about a Paper. 1795 CRABBE *Newspaper Wks.* 1834 II. 118 The rattling hawkers vends through gaping streets. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 7/7 He saw defendant acting as a hawker... He asked him if he had a licence, when he produced a pedlar's licence... A hawker is a man who travels about selling goods with a horse and cart or van. A pedlar carries his goods himself... The cost of a pedlar's licence is 5s., and is granted by the police. Hawkys' licences are granted by the Inland Revenue, and cost 2s. *Fig.* a 1683 OLDHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 26 The Churches Hawkys in Divinity, Who 'stead of Lace, and Ribbons, Doctrine cry. 1825 TENNYSON *Maud* I. x. iii. This broad-brim'd hawker of holy things.

b. A horse used in hawking goods. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* IV. 13 On Fads, Hawkys, Hunters, on Higlers and Racers.

Hence *Hawker v. intr.*, to act as a hawker; whence *Hawker ppl. a.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 620 [He] was implacable and auker'd To all that Interlop'd, and Hawker'd. 1800 OLDHAM *Sat. to friend Wks.* (Bell) 221 They are forced to ply For jobs of hawking divinity.

Hawker, *obs. form of HOOKER*, a small vessel.

Hawkery (*hōkəri*). *nonce-wd.* [f. *HAWK sb.* 1: cf. *rookery*, and see -*ERY*.] A place where hawks are kept.

1828 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 35 Lord Berkeley had proposed to shew them a hawkery of his in the neighbourhood.

Hawkey, hawkie (*hōki*). *Sc. and north. dial.* [Of same origin as *HAWKED a.* 2, with denominative -*ie*, -*y*, as in *blacky, brownie*, etc.] 'A cow, properly one with a white face; often used as a general name for a cow or an affectionate name for a favourite cow' (Jam.).

1724 RAMSAY *Gent. Sketch.* II. iii. Nae mair the hawkys shalt thou milk. 1795 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* VI. xi. The soupe their only Hawkie does afford. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Hawkie, a white-faced cow. Also a general pet-name for the cow.

Hawkey, hawkie, var. HOCKEY.

Hawking (*hōkiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *HAWK v.* 1]

1. The sport or practice of chasing birds or small animals by means of trained hawks.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1779. c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy. bk.* I. 279 Quhar-throw of halkinge ande of huntinge Ha-boundaully thar hade be kyng. c 1409 CAXTON *Sonnes of*

Aymon iv. 120 Theyr fader was a hawkyng vpon the ryver. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* xii. 35 Desyryng me to ryde with hym an hawkyng. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 45 Dost thou loue hawking? 1660 H. ADIS *Fannaticks Mike* 7 He runs not to Hawkings nor Huntings. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 126 Hunting and hawking were common and favourite diversions of the Arabs.

fig. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 166 What dost thou go a hawking after me?

2. *attrib. and Comb.* Relating to or used in hawking, as *hawking-bag, costume, gauntlet, glove, language, pole, pouch, spaniel*.

1598 FLORIO, *Falconiers*, a faulknars bagge, a hawking pouch. 1688 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xx. The falconers take their hawking-poles in hand. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 185 His Tongue is not acquainted with the hawking Dialect. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 52, I can seclude Æolus and his Sons in a Hawking-bag. 1676 LOND. *Gas.* No. 1124/4 A large well made Hawking-Spaniel. 1853 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii. A hawking gauntlet on his left hand, though he carried no bird. 1845 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 255 Behram took advantage of Akber's absence on a hawking party. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* i. i. The Chelsea lady was in hawking costume.

Hawking, *ppl.* a.¹ [f. HAWK v.¹ + -ING².] That hawks; addicted to the sport of hawking. In SHAKS. 1601, 'hawk-like, keen' (Schmidt).

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. i. 105 His arched browes, his hawking eye. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xxii. Me thinks a drunken Cowler, and a meere hawking Gentleman ranks equally. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 770 His sarcastic remarks on the hunting, hawking boors.

Hawking, *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. adjs.*² and ³: see under HAWK v.² and ³.

Hawkish (hō'kīsh), *a.* [f. HAWK *sb.*¹ + -ISH.] Somewhat of the nature or appearance of a hawk.

1841 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 245 Of temper most accipitral, hawkish, aquiline, not to say vulturish. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* i. vi. 64 She, was now too fierce and hawkish looking, though you would still call her handsome.

Hawkit, *Sc. var.* of HAWKED².

Hawk-like, *a.* Like a hawk, or like that of a hawk.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 121 Who, hawk-like, ayres swiftest passenger That holds a timorous dove in chace [etc.]. 1775 G. WHITE *Selborne* xliii. 109 This species may be easily distinguished from the common buzzard by its hawk-like appearance. 1898 MRS. H. WARD *D. Griev* i. 6 With a sudden hawk-like gesture, she tried to get hold of it.

Hawk-moth. A moth of the family *Sphinxgide* or *Sphinxina*; a sphinx-moth; so called from their manner of flight, which resembles the hovering and darting of a hawk. There are many genera and species, as DEATH'S-HEAD *a.*, ELEPHANT *a.*, HUMMING-BIRD *a.*, PRIVET *a.*: see these words.

1765 M. MARTIN (*title*) The Aurelian's Vade Mecum; containing . . . Catalogue of Plants affording Nourishment to Butterflies, Hawk-moths. . . and Moths in the state of Caterpillars. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 707 The larvæ of the Hawk-Moths have always sixteen feet. 1851 MEDLOCK tr. *Schoedler's Zool.* 565 Lepidopterous insects are . . . ranked as Butterflies, Moths, and Sphinxes or hawk-moths.

Hawk-nose. A nose curved like a hawk's beak; an aquiline nose.

1533 UDALL *Flowers Lat. Speaking* 192 (R.) Crokyng or bowying inward, like as the bil . . . of an hauke, and such we call in scorn or derision hauke-noses. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Naz.* A high-raised, or hawkie, nose. 1680 LOND. *Gas.* No. 1544/4 A Dapple Grey Mare . . . seven years old, a Hawk Nose. 1889 BROWNING *Imperante Aug.* 122 Those sparkling eyes beneath their eyebrows' ridge (Each meets each, and the hawk-nose rules between).

Hawk-nosed, *a.* Having a nose curved like a hawk's beak.

1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Hawk-nosed, *becqu*. 1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 271 He was . . . somewhat Hawk-nosed, as most of the Persians are. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 120 A fierce, game-looking set of fellows; tall and hawk-nosed, and very much resembling the Crows.

Hawk-owl. A name given to: *a.* The Short-eared Owl, *Asio brachyotus*. *b.* The Day-owl, *Surnia ulula* or *funerea*. Both so called from their smaller heads, and habit of seeking their food during the day.

1743-51 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* 62 The Little Hawk Owl. This Bird is rather bigger than a Sparrow-Hawk. 1808 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 242 The Hawk Owl comes to us in October. 1812 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 64 Hawk Owl. . . This is another inhabitant of both continents. . . a connecting link between the Hawk and Owl tribes. 1856 KNIGHT *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* IV. 926 *Surnia funerea*. . . it hunts frequently in the day-time. The smaller head . . . combined with these habits, have obtained for it the name of Hawk-Owl.

Hawk's-beard. A book-name for the genus *Crepis* of composite plants, allied to the hawk-weeds.

1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 347 *Crepis*, hawk's-beard. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 180.

Hawk's bell, hawk-bell. A small spherical bell, for fastening on the leg of a hawk.

1468 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 557/2, 2 hawks' bells. 1493 Act 1 *Rich. III.* c. 12 That no merchant Straungier . . . bryng into this Realme . . . belles except haukes belles [etc.]. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans* D iiij (heading), Of hawkys Bellys. . . Off spare hawkie bellis ther is chooce and lyttill of charge of thaim. 1688 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xx. The trembling fowl that hear the jiggling hawk-bells ring. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. ii. 93 They . . . received from them hawk-bells, glass beads or other baubles. 1835 *Westm. Rev.* XVI. 132 Beads and hawk-bells. 1835 W. IRVING

Crayon Misc. (1849) 298 Morris-dancers, gaily dressed up with ribbands and hawks'-bells.

Hawk's-bill.

1. (Also *hawk's-bill turtle*.) A species of turtle, *Chelone imbricata*, having a mouth resembling the beak of a hawk, inhabiting the Indian Ocean and the warmer parts of the Atlantic, and furnishing the tortoiseshell of commerce. Also HAWKBILL.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 The Loggerhead Turtle, and the Hawks bill Turtle, of which sorts, the latter is the best. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 103 The Hawksbill Turtle is the least kind; they are so called because their mouths [resemble] the Bill of a Hawk: On the backs of these Hawksbill Turtle grows that Shell which is so much esteem'd for making Cabinets, Combs [etc.]. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 20 There is Plenty of Tortoises, or Turtle, but not very good to eat, being a sort of Hawksbill. 1830 CHAMBERLAIN *Frul.* 14 May 318/2 The thirteen plates of tortoiseshell on the carapace of the hawk's-bill tortoise.

2. Part of the striking action of a clock.

1775 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Hawk's bill, a catch-piece attached to a vibrating arm, which acts as a detent in the rack of the striking part of a clock, and assists in effecting the proper number of strokes.

3. (See quot.)

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 *Gryphites*, the Hawk's Bill, or Ague-shell.

Hawk's eye. Also hawk-eye.

1. The eye of a hawk; hence, a sharp or keen eye like a hawk's.

1684 OTWAY *Atkeist* iv. i, A plague of her Hawk's Eyes! 1687 CONGREVE *Old Back* i. i, I have a Hawk's Eye at a Woman's Hand. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 119 Your hawk-eyes are keen and bright. 1884 SPURGEON in *Sword & Truel* July 338 There are persons in the world who seem to have hawk's eyes where anything evil is concerned.

2. A name given to some species of plover, as the golden plover and the black-bellied plover.

1813 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 42 It is said, that at Hudson's Bay it [the black-bellied plover] is called the Hawk's-eye on account of its brilliancy.

Hawkweed (hō'k-wīd). [transl. of L. *hieracium* = Gr. *ἱεράκιον*, f. *ἱερά* hawk, falcon; but the ancient application of the name was different (see Liddell and Scott).] The common name for plants of the large genus *Hieracium* (N.O. *Compositæ*).

Also sometimes loosely applied to other yellow-flowered composites, as *Senecio hieracifolius*, *Picris hieracioides*, and the genus *Crepis* (*Barbard Hawkweed*).

[c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 56 Hæfocwyt on hluttrum ealod.]

1566 TURNER *Herbal* II. 14 b, The nature of Hawkewede is to coule and partly to binde. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxxii. 232 Hawkewede is also a kinde of Succorie.

1794 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 381 Hieracium or Hawkweed is a numerous genus of this order. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 340 *Picris hieracioides*, hawkweed ox-tongue. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.* N. Devon II. 281 Crumbling rocks, festooned with heath, and golden hawkweed.

Hawky (hō'ki), *a.*¹ [f. HAWK *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Of the nature of a hawk; greedy as a hawk.

1775 ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* 98 in *Britten Old Country Wds.* (E. D. S.) [Gravel is] of a hawkly voracious nature.

Hawky (hō'ki), *a.*² *nonce-wd.* [f. HAWK v.³] Characterized by hawking.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 204 Speech of the most haggly, hawkly, pinched and meagre kind.

Hawle, *obs. form* of HAIL *sb.*¹

† **Hawler**. *Obs.* [f. *hawle*, HALL *sb.* + -ER; cf. HALLIER².] The keeper or steward of a hall.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 A kyng es porter, anoper hawler, anoper chamberlayne.

Hawling (e, var. HALLING *Obs.*, tapestry.

Hawm (hōm), *v. dial.* [Etymol. unknown.]

intr. To move about awkwardly; to lounge.

1847-76 HALLIWELL, *Hawm*, to lounge about. *Leic. Ibid.*, *Hawming*, awkwardness. *Linc.* 1877 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.*, *Hawm*, to move about awkwardly. 1880 TENNYSON *North. Cobler* iv, Guzzlin' an' soakin' an' smokin' an' hawmin' about i' the laānes.

Hawm (e, *obs. forms* of HAULM.

Hawmbel, -ble, etc., *obs. ff.* AMBLE, etc.

† **Hawmed**, *a. Obs.* [Derivation doubtful.]

It may possibly be f. *haum*, *hawm*, HAME *sb.*² of the collar of a horse) as resembling them in their curvature. Another suggestion is f. *hawm*, HAULM + -ED²: in allusion to the prominent joints or frequent crookedness of jointed stalks.]

Of legs: Bandy, curved.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 530 The diuels of Crowland with their . . . crooked and hawm'd legs [*vnici cruribus*].

Hawmed, *haumed*, ? corrupt form of HUMET, HUMETTÉ.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 14 b, The Hawmed in this Cote armour, is a manifeste demonstration of burial, and is an aunciente token in Armorie. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 373 He . . . beareth, a, a cross haumed s.

† **Hawm-legged**, *a. Obs.* Also haume-.

[See HAWMED *a.*] Bandy-legged, bow-legged.

1608 *Withals' Dict.* 286 That is hawme legged [1634 haume-legged,] legges turned outward (as some say) that hath a paire of left legges, *vulgus*.

Hawse (hōz), *sb.*¹ *Naut.* Forms: 5-7 halse, 6 haulse, 7 haulse (houlese, 8 harse), 6- haulse.

[A phonetic spelling of 16th c. *halse*, *haulse*, app. a. ON. *hals* neck (cf. HALSE *sb.*); fig. part of the forecable or bow of a ship or boat, also, the front sheet or tack of a sail, the end of a rope, etc.]

1. That part of the bows of a ship in which the

hawse-holes are cut for the cables to pass through; hence, sometimes, in *plural*, the hawse-holes themselves.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 213, ij peces of tymbre for the halse of the seyd ship. 1567 G. FENNER in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 147 We cut our cable at the hawse. 1598 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxiv. 130 To let slippe their Gabels by theyr Halsis. a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 28 After many attempts to wind up the anchor I was forced to cut cable in the haulse. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 10 The Haulses are those great round holes before, vnder the Beak-head, where commonly is used the Cables when you come to an Anchor, the bold or high Haulse is the best. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 46 Our Cables froze in the hawse. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., A *Bold Haulse*, is when the Hole is lofty above Water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iv. 330 We were in a leaky ship, with three cables in our haulses. 1842 F. COOPER *Jack o' Lantern* I. 140 Two men appeared near the Knight-heads . . . looking at the vessel's hawse.

† 2. A cable, a hawser. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Alasana*, . . . a halse or cable to draw a bote or ship withall [1611 *Alasana*, . . . a halse or halsier in a ship]. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. 1704, 346/1 Cat-holes are over the Ports in the Gun-Room . . . to heave the Ship a stern by a Cable, or Haulse.

3. The space between the head of a vessel at anchor and the anchors, or a little beyond the anchors, *esp.* in phr. *athwart* († *thwart*) the hawse (cf. *athwart-hawse*, s. v. ATHWART C), to cross the hawse, etc. Also fig.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Brave Sea-fight* Wks. III. 39/1 In the darke night they might haue chained two or three Frigots together, and turning them vpon them, vpon the Ebbe, thwart their hawse, might much haue endangered them. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 332 Both fell foul one anothers boules, through which mischance her boltsprit gave our mizen shrouds a [etc.]. 1666 LOND. *Gas.* No. 21/4 He fell thwart the Man of Wars Halse. 1667 *Ibid.* No. 160/4 The Vice Admiral. intended then to cross the Haulse. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 350 Then I lay a-thwart the Enemy's Harse. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxv, Nothing would suit Nelson but this four-decked ship; so we crossed the hawse of about six of them, and . . . were abreast of her. 1859 RRADE *Love me little* (Ward) ix. 112 'There are mischief-makers behind'. 'Ay! . . . I'll teach them to come across my hawse'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., If a vessel drives at her anchors into the hawse of another she is said to 'foul the hawse' of the vessel riding there; hence the threat . . . 'If you foul my hawse, I'll cut your cable'.

4. 'The situation of the cables before the ship's stem, when she is moored with two anchors out from forward, one on the starboard, and the other on the port bow' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

b. Phr. *Clear hawse*, when both cables lead directly (without crossing) to their respective anchors. *Foul, open hawse* (see quot.). † *Full hawse*, with all the cable run out (*obs.*). To *clear the hawse*, *fresh* (*freshen*) the hawse (see quot.). *Cross, elbow, round turn in the hawse* (see quot. 1881, and ELBOW *sb.* 2 c).

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 The ship on hull, the helme on lee, full hawse in tumbling roades. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Burning in the Haulse*, is when the Cable endures an extraordinary Stress. *Clearing the Haulse*, is the untwisting of two Cables, which being let out at two several Haulses, are wound about one another. *Riding upon the Haulse*, is when any weighty Substance falls directly before the Haulse, or lies across it. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Fresh the Haulse* when there is reason to suspect the cable may be fretted in those holes, they veer out a little, to let another part endure the stress. *Freshing the hawse* is also used when new pieces are laid upon the cable in the hawse. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 116 These . . . gusts make it difficult for ships . . . to keep a clear hawse when anchored. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Haulse, foul*, implies that the cables lie across the stern, or bear upon each other, so as to be rubbed or chafed by the motion of the vessel. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* II. 254 'When a ship at her moorings has her cables lead strait to her anchors, without crossing, she is said to ride with an open hawse. 1881 HAMERSLEY *Naval Encycl.* s. v., If from an open hawse a ship swings 180° she brings a *cross* in the hawse, a second half swing in the same direction makes an *elbow*, a third, a *round turn*, a fourth, a *round turn* and an *elbow*, and so on.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hawse-bag*, -block,

-bolster, -box, -boxing, -buckler; *hawse-fallen*

pa. ppl., *hawse-full a.*, *hawse-hook*, -timber:

see quot.; *hawse-wood* = *hawse-timber*. Also

HAWSE-HOLE, -PIECE, -PIPE, -FLUG.

1819 *Pantologia* s. v., **Hawse-bags*, are bags of canvas made tapering, and stuffed full of oakum . . . to prevent the sea from washing in at these [hawse] holes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hawse-blocks*, bucklers, or pieces of wood made to fit over the hawse-holes when at sea, to back the hawse-plugs. **Hawse-bolsters*, planks above and below the hawse-holes. Also, pieces of canvas stuffed with oakum and roped round, for plugging when the cables are bent. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 The *hawse boxes, or deck pipe. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hawse-box*, or *Naval Hood*, pieces of plank bolted outside round each of the hawse-holes, to support the projecting part of the hawse-pipe. 1881 HAMERSLEY *Naval Encycl.*, **Hawse-Boxing*, was formerly a projection left upon the hawse-timbers in the wake of the hawse-holes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hawse-bucklers*, plugs of wood to fit the hawse-holes, and hatches to bolt over, to keep the sea from spurning in. *Ibid.* 373 To ride 'hawse-fallen', is when the water breaks into the hawse in a rough sea, driving all before it. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 81 To Ride 'Hawse-fall', is when in a rough Sea the Water breaks into the Haulses. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 373 *Riding hawse-fall*, pitching bows under. c 1850

Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 123 *Hawse-hook, the breast-book over the hawse-holes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Hawse-timbers, the upright timbers in the bow, bolted on each side of the stem, in which the hawse-holes are cut.

Hawse, *sb.* 2, var. of HAUSE.

† **Hawse**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 hause, 6-7 halse, 7 haulse. [a. F. *hausser*, in 16th c. *haulser*, OF. *halcier*, *haucier* (12th c.) = Pr. *alsar*, *ausar*, It. *alsare*, Sp. *alsar* :—late L. type **altiare*, f. *altus* high. For the initial *h* in Fr. see HAUT; and cf. HANOE *v.*] *trans.* To raise, exalt, hoist.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 166 He made to be hauled a tytel galyote out of the grete galeye with viii hores. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 62/1 Every thing was hawsed about the measure : amercements turned into fines, fines into ransomes. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III.*, 11 b. Hauled up their sails. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. 568 Bomilcar . . having sea-roume, hauled up sails.

Hence † **Hawse** *sb.* 3 *Obs.*, exaltation, enhancement. c 1475 *Parlement* 498 Puttyng my hole hert . . and thought ay To your honour, hawse, and encrease also.

Hawse, var. of HALSE *sb.* and *v.* 2

Hawse-hole. *Naut.* A cylindrical hole, of which there are two in the bows of a vessel, for the cable to run through. *Phr.* To enter (come, creep, get in) by the hawse-holes : to enter the service at the lowest grade, to rise from before the mast.

1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compt. Shipwright* 8 Provided that the Rails . . fall not fowl of the halshols. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. iv. 330 We made a great quantity of water through our hawse-holes. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 321 This . . accident was owing to the hawse-holes being extremely large and low, the hawse-plugs not being in, and the holes being pressed under water by a crowd of sail on the ship. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii. Working my way up as regularly as one who gets in at the hawsehole and crawls aft to the cabin windows. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 341 Very few captains and flag-officers came in at the hawseholes.

Hawse-piece. *Naut.* One of the timbers of a ship through which a hawse-hole is cut; one of the timbers which compose the bow of a vessel and whose sides look fore and aft.

1680 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1526/4 The Adventure Pink, Dogger built . . new Hawse pieces. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780). *Escubiers* . . also the hawse-pieces, through which those holes are cut. c 1800 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Hawse-pieces*, the timbers which form the bow of the ship, whose sides stand fore and aft, or nearly so; that is, parallel to the middle line of the ship.

Hawse-pipe. *Naut.* A cast-iron pipe fitted into a hawse-hole to prevent the cable from abrading the wood.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 465 The chain attached to the anchor, and made fast through a hawse-pipe to the bow or forepart of the vessel, acts as a pivot on which it swings. 1888 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 27 Abbey Home . . left this morning for Dover Harbour, with hawse-pipe broken.

Hawse-plug. *Naut.* A plug made to fit into the hawse-pipe to prevent water from entering. 1667 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 They [use] a Hawse-plug at Sea. 1803 [see HAWSE-HOLE]. 1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 8 When . . heavy weather [is] expected . . hawse-plugs [should be] put in.

Hawser (*hō'zar*). *Naut.* Forms : 4 haucoour, haucoour, haucoer, (5 *erron*. *anwser*), 5-8 hauser, 6 halsor, 6-9 halsor, haulser, (7 hauser, harsor, -or, hasar, 7-8 hasser), 5- hawser. [app. Anglo-Fr. *haucour*, f. OF. *haucier* to HAWSE, hoist; in reference to the original purpose of a hawser. Cf. obs. F. *hausserie*, *haulserie* 'the drawing, or hauling of Barges, or great Boats vp a river by the force of men ashore' (Cotgr.) from same source. Evidently from an early period associated in form and sense with HAWSE *sb.* 1 : cf. sense 1 b, and HAWSE *sb.* 1 2.]

1. A large rope or small cable, in size midway between a cable and a tow-line, between 5 and 10 inches in circumference; used in warping and mooring; in large ships now made of steel.

1338 *MS. Sacrist's Roll, Durham*, Item j cabillus magnus xl cubitorum. Item j haucour xxx cubitorum. 1355-6 *Ibid.*, Item j haucour et j alia corda. 1373 in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 369, 2 haucers pour boyropes, 2 touropes, 3 werropes. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 200 An answer weying iij. stone, viij. li. 1485-6 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 18 Cables of sundrie sortes vij. Cagging cable j. Hauser j. *Ibid.* 36 Hawsters for the botes takle iij. 1599-3 *Act 35 Eliz.* c. 8 Preamb. Cables, Halsors, and Cordage. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* ii. 609 With well-wreath'd halsers hoise Their white sails. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) i. 46 Ships . . have a Hasar or Rope ready to send one end ashore. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trul. Anson's Voy.* 178 We . . carry'd out two Hawsters and Anchors to heave the Ship off. 1821 *Tax-lawyer Adv. Younger Son* i. 230 He desired me to make fast a hawser . . to the ring-bolts of her bob-stays. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 393 Saturnia snaps the halser. 1871 *Tyndall Fragm. Sc.* (1879) i. vi. 205 With three huge hawsters the ship's stern was made fast.

b. Used by confusion for HAWSE *sb.* 1 3.

1684 OTWAY *Atkeist* ii. 1, Laying your self atwart my Harser. 1707 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 443 note, A barge . . in great danger of running, as they call it, atwart the hawser and of oversetting.

2. *Comb.*, as *hawser-fashion* adv., *hawser-like* adj.; *hawser-bend*, a kind of hitch or knot; *hawser-clamp*, a gripper for a hawser to prevent its veering out (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † *hawser-hole* = HAWSE-HOLE; *hawser-laid a.*, made

of three or four strands laid up into one; † *hawser-work*, towing.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 197 A rope laid *hawser fashion is a rope consisting of any number of yarns according to the strength required, which divided into three strands, and each being twisted equally, are prepared to be laid into a rope. 1808 MITCHELL in *Naval Chron.* VII. 52 Daley was looking out at the *hawser-hole. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s. v. *Ropes*, Ropes are either cable-laid or *hawser-laid. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 52 When three cablets are laid up together, it is called 'hawser-laid' rope. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Running rigging is hawser-laid, right-handed. 1875 *tr. Camden's Hist. Ellis.* III. (1688) 411 The seamen, whom he encouraged at their *Halser-work.

Hawserlock : see HALSE *sb.* 6.

Hawson, obs. form of HAUSEN.

Hawt (e, obs. ff. HAUGHT; var. HAUT *v.* *Obs.*

Hawtane, -en, var. HAUTAIN *a.* *Obs.*

Hawtere, obs. form of ALTAR.

Hawthorn (*hō'pɔ:m*). Forms : 1 hagu-, haza-*born*, 3 hawz-, 4 hawporn, 4-6 hau-, haweporn, -thorne, (7 hathorn), 5- hawthorn. β. 1 hæg-, hæzporn, 5 hælporne, 6 hæl-, haythorne. [OE. *haga*-, *hægu*-, *hæzporn*, f. *haga* HAW *sb.* 1 + *þorn* THORN. Cf. MDu. *hagedorn*, Du. *haagdoorn*, MHG. *hage*, n. *dorn*, *hagdorn* (Ger. *hagedorn*), ON. *hagþorn* (Sw. *hagstorn*, Da. *hagstorn*).]

1. A thorny shrub or small tree, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, N.O. *Rosaceæ*, extensively used for forming hedges; the White-thorn. It bears white, and, in some varieties, red or pink blossom (called 'may'); its fruit, the haw, is a small round dark red berry. (Also extended to other species of *Crataegus*.)

a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 19 *Alba spina*, *hagudorn*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 16 Hueber somnigz . . of haza-*bornum* fic-beamas. 13- . . *Gwy Warw.* (A.) 453 Piderward sir Gij him drouz, And loked vnder an haweþorn bouz. 13- . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 744 Pe basel & þe hægþorne. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvi. 173 A man . . As hore as an hawþorne. c 1450 *Mertin* 681 A bush . . of white hawþorne full of floures. 1628 MILTON *L. Allegro* 68 And every shepherd tells his tale Under the hawthorn in the dale. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 2 Nor any tree bigger than a small Hawthorn. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 89 The hawthorn whitens. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 317 The Hawthorn is justly considered the best plant for hedges.

β. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 19 *Alba spina*, *hæguthorn*. c 795 *Corpus Gloss.* 114 *Alba spina*, *hægþorn*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 54 Hægþornes blostman. 14- . . *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker *571/45 Cwina*, an haythorne & an hawe. 1573 *Tusser Hoes* xxiv. (1878) 76 The box and bay, Haythorne and prim, for clothes trim. 1834 R. SCOT *Disco. Witcher.* xii. xviii. (1886) 18 Haythorne, otherwise white(thorne) gathered on Maie daie. 1888 R. HOLMES *Armoury* III. 386/2 Before . . finding out of the Needle . . our Fore-fathers are said to make use of an Hay-thorn, or a Thorn Prick.

2. *Angling*. Short for hawthorn-fly.

1884 SENIOR in *Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* II. 399 The Granom, Yellow-dun, Hawthorn, and Sedge.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hawthorn bough*, *bud*, *bush*, *hedge*, etc.; *hawthorn china*, a kind of Oriental porcelain, in which the decoration represents flowering branches of the Japanese plum-tree in white on a dark blue ground; *hawthorn-fly*, a small black fly appearing on hawthorn-bushes when the leaves first come out; an artificial imitation of this fly used by anglers; *hawthorn-grosbeak*, the hawfinch (? U.S.); *hawthorn pattern*, a pattern in which the hawthorn is represented in flower; the pattern used in hawthorn china. Also HAWTHORN-TREE.

13- . . [see 1]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 650 Were it of wodebynde or hawthorn (*Lansdowne* heiporne) leues. 1423 *JAS. I. Kings Q.* xxxi. And so with treis set Was all the place, and hawthorn hegis knot. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 4 This greene plot shall be our stage, this hawthorne brake our trying house. 1633 WALTON *Angler* iv. 116 You may also make the hawthorn-fly, which is all black and not big, but very small, the smaller the better. *Ibid.* 118 The small black fly, or hawthorn fly is to be had on any Hawthorn bush, after the leaves be come forth. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 13 The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade, For talking age and whispering lovers made. 1890 DOROTHEA GERARD *Lady Baby* I. viii. 187 The hedges were strung with pearls of hawthorn-buds. 1898 A. T. FISHER *Rod & River* 177 The Hawthorn-fly . . at times proves so good a killer that I have placed it on the list. 1896 *Daily News* 5 May 7/3 The characteristic of the Sakura silks is the design of Japanese plum blossom with a fine and delicate tracery of stems, very similar to the 'hawthorn' pattern familiar upon china.

Hence **Hawthorned a.**, furnished or planted with hawthorns. **Hawthorny a.**, characterized by hawthorns, redolent of the scent of hawthorn blossom.

1831 FR. A. KEMBLE *Trul. in Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 42 Read one of Miss Mitford's hawthorny sketches out of 'Our Village' . . they always carry one in fresh air and green fields. 1885 W. P. BREED *Abroad & Abroad* 23 A narrow path, with high hawthorned inclosures on each hand.

Hawthorn-tree = HAWTHORN 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 350/185 Under an hawþorn [v. r. hawþorn]-tree. 1568 TURNER *Heralb.* II. 72 b. Our haw thorn tre leseth his leues euery yere. 1706 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 27 Aug. There is a hawthorn-tree, which rises like a wooden pillar through the rooms of the castle. 1896 MACKAY *Poems, Sec. Hawthorn* i, O thou snow-white hawthorn tree

Comb. 1879 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 99 The Thorn or Hawthorn Tree fly.

† **Haw-tree**. *Obs.* [f. HAW *sb.* 1 or 2 + TREE.]

1. The hawthorn.

13- . . *Smyrn Sag.* (W.) 905 Up to the hawe-tre he stegth. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bible* in Wright 1 oc. 162 Awe-tre [v. r. hawethen], *ceneler*. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. (*Susanna*) 54 Vndur an haw tree. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Hawe tree, *espine blanche*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 46/37 An Haw tree, *sentis*.

2. Applied by Hudson to the Whitebeam (*Tyrus Aria*) and the Service tree (*P. torminalis*).

1766 W. HUDSON *Flora Angl.* (1798) 214 *Crataegus foliis cordatis* . . wild Haw-tree or Service. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*

Hawur, var. of HAGHER *a.* *Obs.*, skilful.

Hawvulle, var. HAVEL *sb.* 1 *Obs.*

Hawves, rare obs. pl. of HALF *sb.*

Hax, obs. form of AX.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 807/17 *Hec securis*, a hax.

Haxter, variant of HACKSTER, *Obs.*

Haxyn = *ashen*, obs. plur. of ASH.

1515 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 68 For ye ledde haxyn . . iiiij. iiiij.

Hay (*hæ'*), *sb.* 1 Forms : 1 hæg, híz, hég, (heiz, hoeg), 2-4 hæl, 3-7 hey (e, 4 hæl, 4-5 hey3 (e, 4-7 hæg, 5 hæg3 (e, heygh, heey, 6-7 hæg, 4- hay. [Com. Teut. : OE. *hæg*, *híz*, *hég*, = OS. *houwi*, (MLG. *hoi*, *houwe*, MDu. *høy*, *hooi*, *hocy*, Du. *hooi*), OHG. *hewi*, *houwi* (properly, nom. *hewi*, gen. *houwes*, MHG. *hön*, *hou*, *houwe*, G. *heu*), ON. *hey* (Sw., Da. *hö*), Goth. *hawwi* (gen. *hawjis*) :—O Teut. **haujom*, app. an adj. used subst. = (that) which can be mowed, f. stem of vb. **hauw-*, OE. *heaw-* to HEW, cut down, mow.]

1. Grass cut or mown, and dried for use as fodder; formerly (as still sometimes) including grass fit for mowing, or preserved for mowing.

c 805 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxv[i]. 2 Swe swe hæg hredlice adrugeð. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 10 Uzes . . gærs vel heiz micil on ðæm styd. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 30 Þæt londes hoeg þæt to dæge is to and mærgen wæt marne bið in ofne sended. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 178 On . . vi. nihtne monan do þonne híz on þin beð. c 1205 LAY. 24411 Per com hey, per com graa. 1388 WYCLIF *Mark* vi. 39 He comaundide to hem, that thei schuldien make alle men sitte to mete aftr compenyes vpon greene hey. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 126 Seynt Elene . . founde þe same heize þæt crist was leyde in yn þe manger. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* xx. 450 Ye be not worthe a botelle of heye. 1535 COVERDALE i *Kings* xviii. 5 Go thorow the londe vnto all the welles of water & ryuers, yf happye we may finde hay. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. 47 They leave it dry many dayes like Hey. 1725 SWIFT *Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 575, I gave over all hopes of my hay . . for I reckoned the weather had ruined it. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1270 Amid the fragrant hay. 1830 TENNYSON *Owl* i. 9 Rarely smells the new-mown hay. 1897 GRANT ALLEN in *Strand Mag.* Oct. 404/1 Mice, shrews and lizards . . can conceal themselves less easily than they were wont to do in the long hay before the cutting.

2. *Burgundian* or *Burgundy hay*, Lucerne, or Sainfoin : see BURGUNDY, BURGUNDIAN A. *Camel's hay*, an oriental grass or rush : see CAMEL 5.

3. *Phrases and Proverbs.* To carry hay in one's horns : to be ill-tempered or dangerous (Lat. *fenum habet in cornu*, Horace; from an ox apt to gore, whose horns were bound about with hay). To look for a needle in a bottle (bundle) of hay : see NEEDLE. To make hay : (a) *lit.*, to mow grass and dry it by spreading it about and exposing it to the sun's heat; (b) *fig.*, to make confusion. To make hay of : to throw into confusion, turn topsyturvy, upset. To make hay while the sun shines : to lose no time, to seize or profit by opportunities. 1546 J. HAYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 6 When the sunne shineth make hay. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Obsequies* Pal. (1869) 176 He's sharpe as thorn, And fretfull carries hay in s home. 1673 R. HEAD *Conting. Acad.* 138 She . . was resolv'd . . to make Hay whilst the Sun shin'd. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 144 No Hay being here made. 1827 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ros. Thistle*, etc. i. 1, Oh ! father, how you are making hay of my things ! 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 3/2 Sussex made hay of the Gloucestershire bowling. 1891 J. M. DIXON *Dict. Idiomatic Eng. Phr.* a. v., *Between hay and grass*, in an unformed state; hobbie-de-hoy. [Familiar]. An Americanism, said of youths between boyhood and manhood.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attributive*, as *hay-bottle*, *-bundle*, *-farm*, *-green*, *-ground*, *-land*, *-markel*, *-mead*, *-meadow*, *-month*, *-season*, *-stalk*, *-wisp*; (used in the cultivation, carriage, storage, etc. of hay) *hay-basket*, *-boat*, *-cart*, *-chamber*, *-crook*, *-hook*, *-knife*, *-press*, *-spade*, *-wagon*, *-wain*, *-yard*. b. *objective genitive* (as name of a person, or of a mechanical contrivance), as *hay-binder*, *-carter*, *-drier*, *-farmer*, *-loader*, *-mower*, *-pitcher*, *-presser*, *-raker*, *-stacker*, *-tender*, *-tier*, *-tossor*. c. *objective*, as *hay-binding*, *-carting*, *-pitching*, *-tending*. d. *instrumental*, as *hay-fed* pa. pple., *hay-feed v.* e. *parasynthetic*, as *hay-coloured*, *-scented* adjs.

1706 LEONI *tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 96/1 Your Cart . . Harrow, Yoke, *Hay-baskets and the like utensils. 1866-44 *LOUDON Encycl. Agric.* 384 The *hay-binding machine is an invention by Beckway for weighing and binding straw or hay. 18- . WHITTIER *Countess*, The heavy *hay-boats crawl. 1858 HULOT, *Haye bottell, *Joennusculum*. 1863 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. vi. § 6 While he was making hay-

bottles in the barn. 1656-7 Act 8-9 Will. III, c. 17 Preamb., "Hay Cartes and Straw Cartes which are daily brought into and stand in a Street.. called the Hay-Market. 1880 JEFFRIES *Gl. Estate* 159 We entered the meadows, where the men were at haycart. 1705 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4187/4 A.. House, with.. Barns, Stables, "Hay-Chambers. 1807 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 "Hay colour is the fashionable tint for the straw of rustic hats. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 As for stacks, they.. cutte them even down to the bottome with an hey-spade made for that purpose; but for pykes, they usually pull out the hey with "hey-crookes. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 41 Very good arable grounds and "Hay-ground. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 334/2 The "Hay Hook is.. for the pulling out of Hay made either in a Rick, Stack, or Mow. 1808 WEBSTER, "Hay-knife, a sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow. 1690 Act 2 Will. & M. Sess. II. c. 8 § 15 Noe person.. shall.. suffer his.. Waggon Cart or Cart to stand.. in the place now called the "Hay Market neere Pickadilly.. loaden with Hay or Straw.. after two of the Clocke. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 14 The merry "hay-month gone, now August threw Her golden mantle over every plain. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 "Hey mower, *faucheur de joye*. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 145 "Hay-scented fields. 1868 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 182 The delicate hay-scented fern (*Lastræa amula*). 1908 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 146 It shall perysshe and weder awaye as a floure in the "hey season. 1641 "Hay-spade (see *hay-crook*). 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Hay-knife*, The hay-spade has a sharp blade, a handle, and a tread. *Ibid.*, "Hay-stacker, a portable derrick for the suspension of tackle in the use of the horse hay-fork in stacking. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 214 As small as an "Hay-stalk. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "Hay-tedder, a machine to scatter hay to the sun and air. 1866-44 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* 420 The "hay-tedding machine, invented about 1800, by Salmon of Woburn. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/3 A farm labourer, "hay tier, and thatcher. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 It is very behovefull to see that an "haywaine bee well raked. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xv. (1857) 260 The hay-wains.. pass and repass to and from the hay-field. 1798 BRERESFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 403 Robbing, plundering, and burning houses, "hay-yards, corn, &c.

5. Special combs.: hay-barrack (U.S.) = BARBACK 1 b; hay-bearded a., having a beard of the colour or texture of hay; hay-cap, a piece of canvas or tarpaulin put on the top of a haycock or haystack to protect it from rain; hay-crome, an old kind of hay-rake (cf. CROME); see also quot. 1825; † hay-dust, hay-seed; hay-goaf († golph, † gulfe), a hay-mow; hay-grass, grass preserved for hay; hay-harvest, the season when hay is made, hay-making time; hay-man, a man who sells hay, a hay-salesman; hay-pack, a large bundle of hay packed in a sheet; hay-plant, an umbelliferous plant of Tibet, *Prangos pabularia*; hay-rig, rigging, a framework projecting from the sides of a wagon so as to increase its carrying capacity, a shelving (U.S.); hay-rope, a rope twisted of hay, a hay-band; hay-tallat, a HAY-LOFT; hay-tea, a decoction of hay used for cattle; hay-time, the season at which hay is made and carried; hay-worm, a worm or caterpillar bred in hay.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 129 This contrivance is called a "hay-barrack, in Pennsylvania, where they are equally used for the protection of hay as well as of corn. 186- O. W. HOLMES *Hunt after 'the Captain'* in *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 29 A grave, hard, honest, "hay-bearded face. 1858 THORAU *Maine W.* (1894) 116 The white "hay-caps, drawn over small stacks of beans or corn in the fields on account of the rain. 1599 NASH *Lenzen Stuffs* 40 They fell downe on their mary-bones and lift up "hay-cromes vnto him. 1805 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hay-crome*. No rustic implement is now literally called by this name, but a metaphorical use of the word is very common. The characters scrawled by an awkward penman are likened to "hay-cromes and pitchforks. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpentis* (1658) 175 The seed of grasse, commonly called "Hay-dust, is prescribed against the biting of Dragons. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 744 The poor man and woman were compelled to step into an "Hay-golph to hide themselves from their cruelty. 1604 PARSONS 3 *Convers.* III. xv. 254 They two being taken together in a hay gulfe.. were carryed to the assises at Berry. 1895 *East Anglian Gloss.*, *Hay-goaf*, hay mow. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 286 Among the kinds of "hey-grasse. 1803 *Sunday Mag.* July 446/1 What a leap from the grass of an English meadow.. to the hay-grass in Bengal! 1552 HULOET, "Hay harvest, *foeniscium*. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 178 His master.. had begun the hay-harvest that very morning. 1800 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 285 The "haymen.. who sell the Kentish wheat. 1841 LEVER C. O' Malley cii. Already some "hay-packs were thrown in. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 3/1 We came in sight of some men, with hay-packs ready for the downward leap. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 490/1 The Prangos "Hay-plant is herbaceous and perennial.. The crop consists of the leaves, which.. have a highly fragrant smell, extremely similar to that of very good new clover hay. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 10 Mar. 414/1 Two great farm wagons, provided with those wide projecting frames, technically known as "hay-rigs. 1865 THORAU *Cape Cod* i. (1894) 4 We met several "hay-riggings and farm-wagons.. each loaded with three large, rough deal boxes. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 38 Bynde her heed with a "heye rope.. to the syde of the ponne. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* II. (1661) 123 If your horse be spained.. then bind him round in a hay rope. 1686 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* IV. (ed. 2) 29 To tuck it out of the Rick by little and little, as you have occasion to use it, makes it spend much better than it would otherwise do out of the "Hay-tallet. 1865 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix. Being forced to dress in the hay-tallet. 1806 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1844) 905 To make "hay-tea. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 "Heytyme, *temps de fener*. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.*

1. x. 1. (1869) I. 121 The demand for country labour is greater at hay-time. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., It [hay] is a proper nidus of itself, sometimes, for a much larger species of insect called the "hay-worm, whose origin and changes have not, as yet, been properly observed.

Hay, sb.² Now arch. or dial. Forms: 1 hege, (heize, heaze), 3 heie, 4-7 haie, hey, 5 hey3, heze, 6-7 heye, 4- haye, 5- hay. [OE. *hege* (:-"hagi-s) a deriv. of the same root as *haga* HAW sb.¹, HAG sb.², and HEDGE. In its ME. form the word became more or less identified with Fr. *haie* :-OLG. *haga* (cf. MDu. *hage*) hedge, a word of cognate origin.]

1. A hedge, a fence. (In some 17th c. writers distinguished as a 'dead hedge'.)

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* 606 *Crales*, hegas. 845 *Charter* in O. E. Texts 437 *Et jacit* be norðan hege. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 448 Wīdutan minum hegum. a. 1250 Owl & Night. 817 The vox kan croke bi the heie. a. 1300 E. E. Psalter lxxxviii(f). 41 [40] þou for-dide his haies. 1212-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv. Both on hayes and in freshe greues. 1565 Act 5 *Elis.* c. 13 § 7 The Heyes, Fences, Dikes or Hedges next adjoining.. any high or common fairing Way. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xx. § 5 (1615) 172/2 The wild beasts.. must have their free passage.. without any forestalling or forestetting of them.. either with dogges, gunne, crosbow, longbow, dead hey, quick hey, or any manner of engine or let whatsoever. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* in *Harrison's England* II. Suppl. 196 A hedge implieth quickset and trees: but a haye a dead fence, that may be made one yeere, and pulled downe another. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 17 The game was usually enclosed with a haye or fence-work of netting. 1805 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hay*, a hedge; more particularly a clipped quickset hedge. 1867 JEAN INGELWOLD *Story Doom* II. 235 The golden bilhook, wherewithal He went to cut his way, when tangled in The matted hayes. 1880 HARTING *Brit. Anim. Extinct* II. 224 Great tracts of forest were.. inclosed within a pale, haye, or wall.

2. An enclosed space; an enclosure; a park.

1690 RISON *Surv. Devon* 107 (1810) 108 (Exeter) Another [religious house] was for.. Nuns, which is now the kalender-hay. 1679 BLOUNT *Ant. Tenures* 57 This Hay of Hereford was a great Woodland ground near the City, and heretofore reputed a forest. 1606 Plot *Staffordsh.* 38 The Plains or Hayes below in great part being covered only with.. Ling. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* v. iii. (1862) 381 Five hayes, or royal parks, each fenced in, and furnished with its lodge. 1881 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/1 The sale of 1,270 acres to one of the Dukes of Kingston out of the hayes of Bilhagh and White Lodge.. [in] Sherwood Forest.

† 3. Mil. An extended line of men. Obs. [Cf. F. *haie*.]

1684 R. H. School *Recreat.* 55 Then draw up in Hay to the Rear. 1753 *Execution Dr. A. Cameron* (Tower Rec.), The Yeoman Warders were formed into a Hay. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Hay*, a straight rank of men drawn up exactly in a line.

4. Comb. † Hay-brier (*heybrere*), hedge-brier; haymaids, ground-ivy; † hay-saule, a hedge-stake. Also HAYBOTE, HAYWARD.

1398 *Ælfrisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cliii. (1495) 704 Sudes.. is an heysaule other a stake sharpened at eyther ende. 14- *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 568/25 *Boderrus*, heybrere. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* v. xciii. 677 Wee in English [call it].. Gill creepe by the ground, Catsfoote, Haymaides, and Alehoofe.

† Hay, sb.³ Obs. Forms: 4-7 haie, 5-8 haye, 6-7 hey(e, s) hay. [AFr. *haie*: origin uncertain.

A conjecture is that it may have been an extension of HAY sb.² (cf. sense 1 there, quot. 1598), or of the equivalent F. *haie*; but evidence is wanting.]

A net used for catching wild animals, esp. rabbits, being stretched in front of their holes, or round their haunts.

1389 Act 13 *Rich. II.* Stat. I. c. 13 § 1 Nene use furettes haies rees hare pipes ne cordes. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 220/2 Haye, net to cathe conys wythe (1499 *Pynson* hay net, *W. hane*). 1521 *Elvort Gov.* II. xiv. He which entendeth to take the fierse and mighty lyon pytheth his haye or nette in the woode, amonge great trees and thornes. 1659 T. PICKER *Parnassi Perip.* 139 A Rabbet, who having escap'd a Weasel, fell into the Hayes. 1720 Act 9 *Anne* c. 27 § 5 The pernicious Practice of driving and taking them with Hayes, Tunnells and other Nets, in the Fens, Lakes, and broad Waters. 1774 MS. *Redham Manor, Suff.*, Game-keeper to destroy hays, nets, and snares. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 Hays, nets, low-bells, hare-pipes. *Ag.* 1611 *SPRUD Hist. Gl. Brit.* VIII. iv. § 4. 389 Harold.. tooke counsel how he might traine into his Haye the sonnes of Queene Emma. a. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* v. i. How 't you then subdue them? By policy; set Hays, and Traps, and Springs, And pitfalls for 'em.

b. Comb. Hay-net, in same sense. 1499 [see above]. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 214 In his pocket were found several bag nets and a hay net. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hay-net*, a hedge-net. A long low net, to prevent hares or rabbits from escaping to covert, in or through hedges.

Hay, hey, sb.⁴ Forms: 6 heye, 6-8 haye, 7 haie, 6- hay, 7- hey. [Of uncertain origin: *haye d'allemagne* is used in 15th c. Fr. by Marot.]

1. A country dance having a winding or serpentine movement, or being of the nature of a reel.

a. 1559 SKELTON *Agst. Garmesche* 170, I cannot let the knave to play To dauns the hay and run the ray. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Thai dancit al cristynn mennis dance, the north of scotland.. ihonne ermistrangis dance, the alman haye, the bace of voragon, [etc.]. 1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* lxiv. in Arb. Garner v. 39 He taught them Rounds and winding Heyes to tread. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) 11j. They doe most nimbly bestirre themselves, sporting and playing in and out as if they were

dancing the Hey. 1656 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* IV. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 418 Scourge him As boys do tops; or make him dance The Irish hey over a field of thistles Naked. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xvii. 237 One of the most pleasing movements in country-dancing.. is what they call the hay': the figure of it, altogether, is a cypher of S's, or a number of serpentine lines interlacing or intervolving each other. 1880 MAR. EDGEMORTH M. Lewis (1849) 151 He.. danced the Hays round two elbow chairs. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* II. iv. The hymns they sang might have been a hey or a jig in a country dance.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To dance the hay or hays: to perform winding or sinuous movements (around or among numerous objects); to go through varied evolutions like those of a dance.

1597 C. LEIGH in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 200 Through variety of iudgements and euill marinership we were faine to dance the haye four dayes together. 1607 CHAPMAN *Busy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 14 The King and subiect, Lord and euerie slaue Dance a continuall Haie. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 28 p. 12 To make him thus dance the Hay of Scepticism and Latitude. 1813 HANSARD *Parl. Debates* XXVI. 614 Lord Ellenborough considered the Bill as a most arbitrary measure; it tended to make property dance the hays, and to alter every description of tenure. 1807 BROWNING *Parleyings, Daniel Bartoli* xv. To be duchess was to dance the hays Up, down, across the heaven amid its host.

c. Comb. hay-fashion adv.

1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 196 He.. made his horse dance in and out by every other tree, Hay fashion.

† 2. Hay-de-guy, -guise. Forms: 6 hay the gy, haydeguyes, -guyes, hey-day guise, heidegyes, 6-7 heydeguyes, 7 haydegues, -digyes, hey-de-gay, -goy, -guise, hydeguy, hy-day-gies, erron. hadegynes. [lit. *Hay of Guy* or ? *Guise*.] A particular kind of hay or dance, in vogue in 16th and early 17th c. Obs.

a. 1599 SKELTON *Agst. Venom. Tongues* 13 Enforce me Nothing to write but hay the gy of thre. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 27 With Heydeguyes, and trimly trodden traces. c. 1580 Robin *Goodfellow* 101 in *Percy Rel.* (1765) III. 205 By wells and rills in meadows greene, We nightly dance our hey-day guise. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* v. Arg't., Whilst the nimble Cambrian rills Dance hy-day-gies amongst the hills. a. 1618 J. DAVIES *Eglolues* Wks. (1772) 112 With an heydeguyes, pipt by Tom-piper, or a lorrel-lad. 1633 J. FISHER *Fuimus Troes* III. ix. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 507 Be bonny, buxom, jolly, Trip haydegues belive. 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i. Not in a hey-degay of scurvy galantry. 1694 *Ladies Dict.* 217 *Hadegynes*, a Country dance.

Hay, v.¹ [f. HAY sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To furnish or supply with hay; to put (land) under hay.

1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4409/4 An Estate to be sold.. well Hay'd and Wooded. 1827 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* (1858) 143 The postillion stopped.. to hay his horses. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., Part of the land is hayed, the hay put in large cocks of about four tons each.

2. *intr.* To make hay. (Chiefly in *gerund* or *pr. pple.*)

1596-1677 [see HAVING *vbl. sb.*]. 1808 WEBSTER, *Hay*, to dry or cure grass for preservation. 1806 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 1/2 A great many of the Irish voters in towns go regularly haying, harvesting, hopping.

3. *trans.* To make into hay.

1804 W. BARROWS *Oregon* 332 The bunch grass.. is hayed by the sun uncult. 1893 *Times* 11 July 4/1 In making hop bins into hay the bins must be got together directly they are 'hayed'.

† Hay, v.² Obs. [OE. *hegian*, f. *haga* HAW, *hege* HAY sb.²] *trans.* To enclose or fence in by a hedge; to hedge.

a. 1050 *Liber Scintillarum* xvi. (1880) 80 Heza [sepi] earan pine mid þornum. c. 1425 MS. *Bibl. Reg.* 12 B. 1 ff. 78 *Scipio*.. to heghyn. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Collaterage Actiue, as siding, furrowing, balking.. haying, hedging or shawing. *Ibid.*, Compound Contiguall Boundage is more significant, as side-haying, head-shawing, etc.

† Hay, v.³ Obs. [f. HAY sb.³] *intr.* To set 'hays' or nets for rabbits, etc.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 221/1 Hayyn for conys, cassio. 1552 HULOET, *Hayen* for conyes, cassio. 1572 *Lease Manor Hausted, Suffolk* in *Prompt. Parv.* 221 note, Hawking, haying (=rabbit-netting). 1613 BRAUM & FL. *Coxcomb* I. iii. We shall scout here, as though we went a-haying.

† Hay, v.⁴ Obs. [f. HAY sb.⁴] *intr.* To dance the hay. Hence *Haying vbl. sb.*

1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) I. 492 What pretty country-dancings, and hayings, your five million of million of corpuscles make! 1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 199 We danced round the room, Hayed in and out with the chairs, and all that.

† Hay, *int.* and *sb.* Obs. [a. It. *hai* (pron. ai thou hast (it)). Cf. L. *habet*, exclaimed when a gladiator was wounded.]

A. *int.* An exclamation on hitting an opponent. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vii. O, it must be done like lightning, hay!

B. *sb.* A home-thrust.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 27 Ah the immortal Pasado, the Punto reuerso, the Hay.

Hay, obs. or dial. form of HAYE.

Hay, obs. var. HEIGH, HEY; see also HAYE.

Hay-a-sthma. [In F. *asthme de foin*, Ger. *heuasthma*.] = HAY-FEVER.

1827 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (ed. Warter) IV. 61, I escaped from the hay-asthma with a visit of one month. 1840 *Tweedie's Syst. Pract. Med.* III. 86 In cases of hay-asthma, Dr. Ellis-ton recommends the diffusion of chlorine in the air of the

patient's apartment. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 760/1 The name 'summer catarrh' is perhaps preferable to the more commonly used 'hay fever' and 'hay asthma'.

Hay-band. [BAND sb.¹ 2.] A rope of twisted hay used to bind up a truss or bundle of hay.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 They twine two long hey-bandes and cast over the toppe of it. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Streets* (1850) 30 Decayed cabbage-leaves, broken haybands, and all the indescribable litter of a vegetable market.

Hay-barn. A barn in which hay is stored.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* 1. (1586) 13 My Hey-barne, which hath in the upper roomes my Hey, and beneath, Waynes, Cartes. 1774 JOHNSON *Tour Wales* 1 Aug. in Boswell (1848) 418/2 The hay-barn, built with brick pillars from space to space, and covered with a roof. 1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1891) III. 22 The hay-barns are now, as a rule, constructed entirely of iron.

Hay-bird.

1. A name given locally to various small birds that build their nests with hay, esp. of the genera *Sylvia* and *Phylloscopus*, as the Blackcap, Garden Warbler, and Willow-Wren.

1808 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) s. v. A much more compact structure than the Hay-bird usually makes. *Ibid.* s. v. *Pettychaps*, Lesser, Dr. Latham says [the Lesser Pettychaps] is called in Dorsetshire the Hay-bird. 1883 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 24 Blackcap. Hay-bird (Northants). 1889 H. SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 64 In many places the Willow-Wren is also known as the Hay-bird.

2. The Pectoral Sandpiper or Grass-snipe, *Tringa maculata*. (New Jersey, U.S.)

Haybote. Also 5 heybote. [f. HAY sb.² + BOTTE, BOOT sb.¹] Wood or thorns for the repair of fences; the right of the tenant or commoner to take such material from the landlord's estate, or the common. By legal writers also called HEDGE-BOTE.

? 1170 *Charter in Mon. Angl.* (1830) VI. i. 263-4 [H]usbotam et heybotam ad sufficientiam in bosco meo de Dicton. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 83 Haybote similiter sine vasto. 1484 *Lease of Scotter Manor* (N.W. Linc. Gloss.), 12 carect subbosci pro le heybote. 1504 WEST 2nd Pt. *Symbol.* § 55 Housebote, haibote, and plowbote, may be demanded by the name of estovers. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Haye bote*. . . is used in our common lawe for a permission to take thorns and freeth to make or repair hedges. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), *Mansfield*, Nottingham. . . has . . . the privilege of having housebote and haybote out of his majesty's forest of Sherwood. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* i. iv. (1895) I. 251 When this allowance [of wood] is for . . . repairing hedges and fences, it is termed haybote or hedge-bote.

Haycock (hæ'kɒk). [f. HAY sb.¹ + COCK sb.²] A conical heap of hay in the field.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXII. ii. Walter Wareyn among the hay kokes bushes. 1593 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 25 Toward nyght make it in wyndrowes and than in smal heycockes. 1623 MILTON *L'Allegro* 90 To the tanned haycock in the mead. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 98 Of an oval form, resembling the construction of an haycock. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxx. 306 Perched upon a Kent haycock.

Hay-day. obs. form of HAY-DAY.

Hay-de-guy, haydigyes: see under HAY sb.⁴

Haydenite (hæ'denait). *Min.* [Named 1822 after H. H. Hayden.] A yellowish variety of chabazite.

1822 CLEVELAND *Min.* 478 Haydenite . . . occurs in reddish or garnet colored crystals. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 435 *Haydenite* is a yellowish variety in small crystals . . . from Jones's Falls, near Baltimore, Md.

Haye. *Obs.* Also 7 hayen, hay. [a. Du. *haai*, pl. *-en*, W.Flem. *haaie*, in Kilian 1599 *haeye*, whence also Sw. *haj*, mod. Ger. *hai* (in 1711 *haye*), all = shark; cf. ON. *hár*, *hárr* 'dog-fish', and *hárr* in comb. marking fish of the shark kind, as *hákarl* shark, etc.] A shark, or a particular species of shark. (Also *hay-fish*.)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 They have of Hayens or Tuberos which devour men, especially such as fish for Pearles. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 6 The greedy Hayen called Tuberon or Shark. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 139 They do not fling away the Hays in Spain, but sell them. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 282 When the Haye seizes his Prey he is obliged to turn himself on his Back. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 193 There are in the Cape sea two sorts of Sharks. The Cape-Europeans call 'em Hayes. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 105 The Frozen Ocean . . . teems with . . . the sea-dog . . . hay-fish. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haye*, a peculiar ground-shark on the coast of Guinea.

Hayel. obs. form of HAIL.

Hayer. -yr, var. HAIRE, *Obs.*

Hayesine (hæ'sein). *Min.* [Named 1844 after A. A. Hayes.] A hydrous borate of calcium found in globular fibrous masses.

1844 F. ALGER *Min.* 318 Hayesine . . . occurs in globular masses of a fibrous structure. 1873 *Fournes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 341 Much borax is now manufactured . . . from . . . hayesine, which occurs in southern Peru.

Hayey, a. nonce-wd. [f. HAY sb.¹ + -y; cf. *clayey*.] Of the nature of or resembling hay.

1611 CORGE, *Feneux*, hayie, full of hay.

Hayfar (r)ə, -fer, -fre, obs. forms of HEIFER.

Hay-fever. [f. HAY sb.¹] A disorder of the early summer, characterized by a catarrhal condition of the ocular, nasal, and respiratory mucous membranes, accompanied generally by asthmatic symptoms; usually caused by the pollen of grasses

and some flowers, sometimes also by the dust of other substances or the odorous emanations of some fruits and animals.

First described under the name of *Summer Catarrh* by Boeck in *Trans. Medico-Chirurg. Soc.* 1819, X. 161, and 1828, XIV. 437. Gordon in 1829 used the names *Hay-asthma*, *Hay-fever*.

1809 GORDON in *Med. Gaz.* IV. 266. 1835 SYD. SMITH *Lett. No. 354*, I am suffering from my old complaint hay-fever (as it is called). 1840 *Tweedie's Syst. Pract. Med.* III. 84 The Summer Catarrh, hay-fever, or hay-asthma as it is termed from its supposed connexion with the effluvia of new hay. 1841 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. ix. 379 The King enjoyed an exemption from his annual attack of hay-fever.

Hayfield. [f. HAY sb.¹] A field in which haymaking is going on, or in which grass is standing to be cut for hay.

1704 COWPER *Task* 1. 295 From the sun-burnt hay-field homeward creeps The loaded wain. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* i. iv. They were now in the hayfield.

Hay-fork. [f. HAY sb.¹] A long-handled fork used for turning over hay to dry, or in pitching and loading it.

1558 HULOT, *Hay forcke, furca, furcula*. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 Sharp sikle and weeding hooke, haie fork and rake. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. (*Race*) Wks. Bohn II. 26 If a farmer has so much as a hayfork, he sticks it into a King Dag.

b. A large fork elevated by a horse and pulley in unloading hay from a wagon to a mow, or vice versa (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

c. *attrib.*, as *hay-fork frame*, a frame (of a tricycle) made in the shape of a hay-fork.

1883 *Basaar* 30 Mar. 339/2 [Tricycle] A hayfork frame carries the wheels on short independent axles.

Hay-house. [f. HAY sb.¹] A building in which hay is stored, a hay-barn; *spec.* a structure having a roof supported on pillars, and without side or end walls.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 237/36 *Fenile, hexhus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/2 An Hay howse, *fenerium*. 1588 *Bursar's Roll* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 26 [There were . . . a] haye house [and a hen-house]. 1611 COTGR., *Fenil*, a Hay-stacke. Hay-loft, Hay-house.

Hayhove. *Obs.* In 4 heyhowe, hayhof, 5 hayhove, -offe, -oue, halhouse. See also ALB-HOOF.

[f. HAY sb.² + HOVE sb.] The herb Ground Ivy.

c 1235 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 *Eyre terestre*, heyhowe. a 1307 *Simon. Barthol.* 18 *Edera nigra*, *Edera terrestris*, idem sunt i. hayhof. 14. *Roy. MS.* 18 A. VI. ff. 74 b. *Edera terrestris* ys an herbe pat me clepyth erth yuye, or heyhoue. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 993 Hey hove, heytyff, herbe benet, bresewort, and smallache. 1507 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Heihow is *Hedera terrestris*.

Haying (hæ'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HAY v.1 + -ING 1.] The process of making and storing hay.

1677 *Dad's Prognost.* Aviii. In this Moneth [July] ply your Hayeing. 1804 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 108 The hay-ing being over, fires blazed or smouldered against the stumps in the fields. 1882 *Times* 30 Nov. 11 The object of ensilage is to maintain the sap as nearly as possible in its original state, without . . . transformation into grain or straw, or the fermentation of hayeing.

b. *attrib.*, as *hayeing season, time*.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 2 a/1 Heying time, *fensificium*. 1597 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1542/2 Till haruest or haieng time. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 206 One Sunday in the hayeing season. 1883 Mrs. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 83 In hayeing-time, thrice a day, a score or more of stout-limbed laborers gathered around my grandfather's board.

Hay-jack. [cf. HAY-BIRD.] A name given to several small birds which build their nests of hay.

a 1805 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hay-jack*, the lesser reed-sparrow, or sedge-bird of Penn. 1888 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 553/1 The nests of each of these species [of *Sylvia*] are very pretty works of art, firmly built of bents or other plant stalks. . . This style of nest-building . . . has obtained for the builders the name of 'Hay-Jack', quite without reference to the kind of bird which puts the nests together.

Hayl(e, haylle, obs. forms of HAIL, HALE.

Hayle, -se, var. of HAILSE v. Obs.

Haylemote, haylife, obs. ff. HALLMOTE, HAIRIF.

Hayllyer, obs. form of HALYARD.

Hayloft (hæ'lɒft). [f. HAY sb.¹] A loft or storing place for hay over a stable or barn.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxxix. (1878) 179 Fears candle in hailloft, in barne, and in shed. 1799 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 128 The stables with the hay-lofts placed over them. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 148 The ruined house, used as a stable and hay-loft, which stands near the Tiber at the foot of the Aventine.

Haym, obs. Sc. form of HOME.

Haymaker. [f. HAY sb.¹]

1. A man or woman employed in making hay; esp. one engaged in lifting, tossing, and spreading the hay after it is mown.

14. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 582/36 *Fenissa*, a heymakere. 1528 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For mete & drynk for the hay makers. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 103 A womans smile is as good to a Louer, as a sunshine day to a haymaker. 1770 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 28 July, A shower brought all the haymakers home. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* i. iii. For the refreshment of the thirsty haymakers.

2. An apparatus for shaking up and drying hay.

1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 67 Patent Improved Double Action Haymaker. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* 149 Haymakers are valuable implements.

3. *pl.* The name of a country-dance. Also called *haymakers' jig*.

Haymaking, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.] The process of cutting and drying grass for hay.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 45 Tooke his seruants and went a heymaking. 1599 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 290 How that at York the Monkes of Saint Mary Abbey and the Nunnes of Clement Thorpe met together at heymaking. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise Wks.* III. 447 The lightest labour, that of hay-making. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv. Where there was merry hay-making in the summer time.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haymaking season, time*, etc.; *haymaking furnace*, an apparatus in which the heat of a coke furnace is driven by a fan through new-mown hay in order to dry it; *haymaking machine*, an apparatus for drying grass for hay.

1752 THYER *Note on Milton's L'Allegro* 92 The hay-making scene in the lower lands. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* II. 39 To catch Woodcocks in haymaking time. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1844) 490 Horse Rakes and Haymaking Machines. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lassies Langley* II. 60 There was hay-making-machine-work going on at the farm.

Hay-mow (hæ'məu). Also 5 -moughte, 7 -mough. [f. HAY sb.¹] A rick or stack of hay;

in some places applied to the pile of hay stored in a hay-house or barn, or to the compartment of a barn in which hay is stored.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 170/1 An Hay moghte, *arconius*. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Heymowe, *tas de foyn*. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* (1746) III. iv. 26 The poor Fellow thinks belike that we sleep here in a Hay-mow. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 77 Which I have tried . . . in a Barn, from one end to the other, on an Hay-mow. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 13 A little white short-leg'd Spider (which you shall find . . . in a sweating Hey-mough). 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amey. Note-Bks.* (1883) 198 Fields of grass beyond, where stand the hay-mows of last year. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 303 Our inability to find a needle in a hay-mow is no proof that the needle is not there. 1888 E. EGLESTON *Graysons* 182 The hay-mow at the other end of the floor was full of men and boys.

† **Hayne**¹. *Obs.* Also 4-5 heyne, 6 haine, hayn. [Origin obscure. Connexion with HAIN v.1 3 has been suggested. (The phonology shows connexion with OE. *hlean* to be impossible.)] A term of reproach: A mean wretch, a niggard.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 4 T. 766 He . . . in his sleue . . . hadde a siluer teyne He slyly tooke it out, this cursed heyne [*v.rr.* hayne, haine, *Lansd.* hyne]. a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 328 It is great scorn to see such an hayne As thou arte. . . With us olde seruantes such maysters to playe. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* I. 51 a, Haines and niggardes of their purse. *Ibid.* II. 215 a, That sparing, pinching, and playeing the nygards or haynes, belonged to cookes, and not to kinges. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 200/b Hayne, *verna*.

† **Hayne**². *Astrol. Obs.* [f. HAIN v.2 to raise, elevate.] = EXALTATION 3.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxx. 416 The Significator of the Man hath no manner of affliction, viz. 3 she being in her Hayne, and free from the least manner of misfortune.

Haynous, obs. form of HEINOUS.

Hayr, obs. form of HAIR, HOAR; var. HAIRE.

Hay-rack. [f. HAY sb.¹]

1. A rack for holding hay for cattle.

1805 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1601 A crow cawing on the hay-rack. 1888 E. EGLESTON *Graysons* 191 [They] had to climb over a hayrack and thence down to the ground.

2. A light framework projecting from the sides of a wagon to increase its carrying capacity for hay or other bulky material; a shelving. U.S.

Hay-rake.

1. A hand-rake used in haymaking.

1793 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* 552 A Boy . . . with a Hay-rake upon his Shoulder. 1806 LOUDON *Amey. Agric.* (1844) 370 The hay-rake is usually made of willow, that it may be light and easy to work.

2. An implement drawn by a horse for raking hay into windrows ready for pitching.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Hayrick (hæ'rik). Also 5 heyrek, 6-8 hay-reck. [f. HAY sb.¹ + RICK.] A haystack.

14. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 582/39 *Fenile*, heyrek. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 24 A bocher had a sonne that fel out of a hyghe haye-rycke. 1591 PERCIVALI *Sp. Dict.*, *Almiar*, a Hay reeke. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 145/4 Many Hay-Reeks are spoiled. 1721 CIBBER *Rival Fools* II. I'm mute as . . . a goose in a Hay-Reek. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii. In the meadow or at the hay-rick. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii. The rich, sweet smell of the hayricks.

Hayrif, var. HAIRIF, cleavers.

Hayron, Hayse, obs. forms of HERON, HAZE.

Hay-seed, hayseed. [f. HAY sb.¹]

1. The grass seed shaken out of hay.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* 1. (1586) 44 b, Some doo cast Hey seede, gathered from the Heyloaft or the racks, over the grounde. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 350 With rye grass and clovers . . . and what are termed hay seeds, a permanent pasture of the best quality . . . cannot be made. *Note.* Hay seeds consist of the sweepings of hay-lofts, or the seeds and chaff obtained from hay.

2. The redseed, brit, etc., on which mackerel and other fish largely feed. U.S. (*Cent. Dict.*)

3. Humorous name for a rustic. U.S.

1809 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 29 Apr. 2/2 To send a glimmer of returning reason through the mind of the frontier hayseed. 1892 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept. 705/3 Dickey thought it a base presumption for an 'old hayseed' to try to enter

the town's society. 1896 *Daily News* 9 July 4/2 His 'hay seed' following sent him to the U. S. Senate.

Hayzel (hæ'zél). [*f.* HAY *sb.*¹ + ME. SELE season.] The hay season. (Proper to East Anglia.) [1694-5 *Watertown* (Mass.) *Rec.* 9 Mar. (1894), The town agreed to allow him for his salary 30 pounds and A fortnites time in hay-sill [printed hay fill].] a 1885 in *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*. 1865 *Times* 14 Feb. [Lett. fr. Suffolk] Only at certain times—as in haysell and harvest. 1869 *Gd. Words Mar. Suppl.* 5 It was glorious weather for haysell. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. (1884) 240 In the period between 'haysell' (hay-harvest) and November.

Haystack (hæ'stæk). [*f.* HAY *sb.*¹] A stack or large pile of hay built in the open air, of regular form and finished off with a pointed or ridged top. 14... *Voc.* in *Wülcker 725/32 Hic arconius*, a haystack. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 351 The myddlemose is lyke a heye stacke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 73/1 A Hay Stack is . . . shaped broader at the bottom and narrow at the top. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 205 If these rats meet a haystack, they eat their way through it.

b. attrib. and Comb., as haystack roof; haystack boiler, an old tall form of steam-boiler somewhat like a haystack in shape.

1855 CHAMBER *My Travels* i. iii. 42 A large white house, with a kind of haystack red roof.

Hayugge. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 he3e-sugge, 3 heisugge, 4-5 heysoge, -soke, -sug(ge), 5 eysoge, hayugge, 9 dial. haysuck, -ziok, [OE. he3esugge, *f.* he3e HAY *sb.*² + fem. form of *sugga*, *sugga* sucker, *f.* *sugan* to suck.] The hedge-sparrow. c 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in *Wülcker 131/34 Cicada, uicetula*, he3esugge. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 505 Thu singst worse than the he3e-sugge, þat fl3th bi grunde among the stubbe. c 1281 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 672 Thow motherere of the heysoge [*v.rr.* heysoke, heysug(e), haysugge]. 14... *Voc.* in *Wülcker 577/16 Cn(r)uca*, an heysugge. c 1450 *Bk. Hawyng* in *Rel. Ant.* 1. 206 Eysoges . . . and other smale briddes. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, He3esugge, a bird which hatcheth the Cuckoos eggs. 1890 *Gloucestersk. Gloss.*, *Haysuck* or *Haystick*, the hedge sparrow. Generally pronounced 'Isaac'.

Hayt, *obs. form of HOT*; var. **HEIT int.**

Hayte, *obs. form of AIT sb.*¹, an islet.

1321 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 108 A certain parcel of meadow called a hayte, lying between the said meadow . . . on the east, and the Thames on the west.

Haythe, Haythen, Haythorn, *obs. forms of HIGHT v.*, **HEATHEN**, **HAWTHORN**.

Haytorite (hæ'torit). *Min.* [Named 1827, from Hay Tor, in Devonshire.] A pseudomorphic chalcodony, having the form of datolite.

1827 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. II. 1. 39 We contemplate calling it Haytorite in honor of its birthplace. 1868 *DANA Min.* 382 Haytorite is datolite altered to chalcodony.

Hayuie, *obs. Sc. form of HEAVY*.

Hayward (hæ'wôrd). Also 3 heiward, 4 haiward, 5-7 heiyward, 7 haward. [*f.* HAY *sb.*² + WARD, OE. *weard* guardian.] An officer of a manor, township, or parish, having charge of the fences and enclosures, esp. to keep cattle from breaking through from the common into enclosed fields; sometimes, the herdsman of the cattle feeding on the common.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 418 Peonne mot heo þenchen of þe kues foddre . . . oluhnen þene heiward. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 436 Þe emperor . . . makede hise biþshopis haywardis of þe world. 1393 *LANGL. P. PL. C.* vi. 16 Canstow . . . haue an home and be hayward, and liggene oute a nyghtes, And kepe my corn in my croft fro pykers and þeeves? c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 234/1 Heyward, *agellarius*. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 9 The said accomptantes . . . that is to saye, Feodaries Bailliffes Reves Heywardes and Bedelles. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Haward* . . . signifieth with us one that keepeth the common heard of the towne. 1638 in *Coffin Hist. Newberry, Mass.* (1845) 28 Thomas Hale and John Baker are appointed hay wards till the town shall appoint new. 1694 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 191 The Heyward . . . shall take and impound the said swyne. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 399 Are not 5000 Oaks worth the fencing and inspection of a Hayward? 1880 *Daily News* 18 Feb., The hayward at Corfe Castle has charge of the beautiful common which lies on the Swanage side of the village, on which the inhabitants are allowed to turn their cattle. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 443/2 In some parts of Massachusetts a 'hayward' was employed to attend the cattle of a whole township. 1890 *Oxford Chron.* 23 Apr. 8 From 1870 to 1872, the time of the Cowley Inclosure, he had frequently tended the cattle as hay-ward in these grazings.

Hazard (hæ'zaid), *sb.* (a). Forms: 4-6 hasard, 5-6 -arde, 6 hasarde, (hasard(e), hasered, Sc. hasart), 6-7 haszard, 5- haszard. [a. OF. *hasard*, -art (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*): cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *azar*, It. *la zara*, *azzardo* (from Fr.), med.L. *azardum*, *azarum* (Du Cange).]

The origin of the French word is uncertain, but its source was prob. Arabic. According to William of Tyre, the game took its name from a castle called *Hasari* or *Asari* in Palestine, during the siege of which it was invented: see Littré s.v. The true Arab name of this castle appears to have been 'Ain Zarba' (Prof. Margoliouth). Mahn proposes vulgar Arab. *az-zahr* or *الزهر* 'die' (Boethor); but early evidence for this sense is wanting.]

1. A game at dice in which the chances are complicated by a number of arbitrary rules.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2326 Leyk of mine, of hasard ok, Romanz reding on þe bok. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 152 þei fallen to nyse pleies, at tables, chees & hasard. c 1440 *Prompt.*

Parv. 228/2 Hasarde, play, aleatura. 1530 *PALSGR.* 229/2 Hasarde a dyce playe, *hasari*, *asari*. 1590 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. vii. 93 Who will goe to Hazard with me for twentie Prisoners? 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 340 They can play at chesse, irish, passage, in and in, hazard. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 209 The Game of Hazard . . . may be played by any Number of Persons. He who takes the Box and Dice throws a Main, that is to say, a Chance for the Company, which must be above four, and not exceed nine [etc.]. 1880 *SERIT. BALLANTINE Exper.* iv. 52 The principal game played was hazard, of which there were two kinds: French hazard, in which the players staked against the bank, and English, or chicken hazard, in which they played against each other.

2. Chance, venture; a chance.

1583 *STANYHURST Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 71, I viewd with wounding a grisly monster hazard. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iv. 10 Slaue, I haue set my life vpon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the Dye. 1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* ii. (R.), These mighty actors . . . on the hazard of a bad exchange, Have ventur'd all the stock of life beside. 1641 *HINDE J. Brown* xxxix. 121 All games depending upon hazard or chance are to be eschewed. 1697 *Conf. at Lambeth* in *W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. I.* 44 They very unfairly threw out the Bill without so much as giving it a hazard. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* i. ii, On what hazards turns our fate!

3. Risk of loss or harm; peril, jeopardy.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 219 In so many hasardes and ieperidies of his life. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 164 To enlarge your dominion: yea, and that without hasard and detriment. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 46 By preservation of himselfe from Hazards of Travell. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 33 Love . . . in case of distance and long absence would be in hazard to languish. 1701 *PERVS Corr.* 4 Dec., I should not fear the hazard of sending him abroad. 1758 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 284 Profits proportionable to their expence and hazard. 1845 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 723 A service of some hazard was to be rendered to the good cause.

4. That which is risked or staked. *Obs. rare.* 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. l. 151, I do not doubt . . . Or to finde both, Or bring your latter hazard backe againe.

5. In various phrases belonging to prec. senses.

1340 *Ayenb.* 171 He hise heþ folliche y-spended . . . and al ylayd to an hazard. 1530 *PALSGR.* 582/2, I play at the hasarde, or put a thyng in daunger, *je hasarde*. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 197 b, To abyde the hasarde of hys dishonour. *Ibid.* 222 To put the estate of y' realme on (GAFTON in) an yll hazard. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. iv. ii. (1651) 628, I had rather marry a fair one, and put it to the hazard. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 91 Allured . . . to runne a bold hazard with him to the gates of Death. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. viii. 21 What a sad hazard a poor maiden . . . stands against the temptations of this world. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 2 p. 15 Lest they should put their reputation in hazard. 1789 *MRS. PIOZZI Jomr. France* II. 368 They would have run such hazards getting home! 1834 *MACAULAY Ess., Pitt* (1854) 304 To put both his power and his popularity to hazard.

b. At hazard (†*hazards*): (a) by chance, fortuitously, without design or plan; (b) at stake, in danger. *At (to, with) the hazard of*, at the risk of. *At all hazards*, at every hazard, at all risks, in spite of every peril. *By hazard* (*f. par hazard*) = at hazard. *In hazard*, in peril. *On the hazard*, at stake. *Out of hazard*, out of peril.

a 1547 *SURREY in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 19 In hazarde of his health. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 181 Selling al at hazard. *Ibid.* 260 My reputation, and my worship had bene in hazard. 1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christs Connell* 24 He did tell and suffer his spiritual estate to run on at hazards. 1641 *TRAPP Theologia Theol.* 267 S. Hierome learnt Hebrew with the hazard of his life. a 1700 *DRYDEN tr. Ovid's Art Love Wks.* 1760 IV. 118 Some choose, and some at hazard seize their mate. 1765 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 304 It was resolved, at all hazards, to go. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 93 p. 10 No man can justly aspire to honour, but at the hazard of disgrace. 1801 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Solitary Wand.* II. 337 The life of Montgomerie appeared to be out of hazard. 1804 *Something Odd* I. 126 He once saved me . . . to the imminent hazard of his own life. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 2 The two following examples, taken at hazard. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. v. 235 He determined to relieve it at every hazard. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xxi. (1862) 334 Where their worldly interests were at hazard. 1876 *DARWIN Cross-Fertil.* ix. 339 Two plants taken by hazard were protected under separate nets. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* v. xii, Messala's whole fortune was on the hazard.

c. † To fall into (a person's) *hasard*, i.e. his power to hurt or harm: cf. **DANGER sb.** 1. (*Obs.*) *To make a hazard*, to make a guess or venture.

1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 75 At last they fall into the usurers hazard. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xi. (1862) 107 Making a hazard at the direction in which the trail ran.

6. Tennis. Each of the winning openings in a tennis-court. *Hazard side*, the side of the court into which the ball is served.

1590 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. ii. 263 We will in France . . . play a set, Shall strike his fathers Crowne into the hazard. 1621 *COTGR.*, *Pelouse* . . . also the lower hazard in a Tennis-court. 1645 *HOWELL For. Trav.* iii. (Arb.) 20 When at the racket court he had a ball struck into his hazard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. v. 265 They that serve upon the Pent-house, are to serve beside the Blew on the Hazard side, else it is a loss. 1700 *BOYER Dict. Royal, Trou.* *Le petit trou* (au jeu de Paume), the hazard at Tennis. 1876 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* iv. 148 The positions of these various hazards, on a system which can only be excused by their name, seem to have been left very much to chance, or to the individual fancy of the builders of Courts. *Ibid.* 149 That writer says 'The players on the hazard-side have two openings to defend, the last gallery and the grille'. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* LXXII. 600 The hazards, or winning openings, of modern tennis courts are three in number—the Dedans, the Grille,

and the Winning-Gallery. To strike the ball into any one of these, at any point of the game, is to score a point.

Fig. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. Custom Country v. iv, Our adverse fortune Bandyng us from one hazard to another.

† 7. **Billiards.** One of the holes or pockets in the sides of a billiard table. *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Scaduta*, a hole or hazard at billiard board. 1679 *EVELYN Diary* 4 Dec., A billiard-table, with as many more hazards as ours commonly have. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 262/2 The Hazards, the Holes in the four corners and sides of the . . . Billiard Table. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Billiards*, Hazards, or holes, on the edges and corners.

b. Hence, A stroke at billiards by which one of the balls is driven into a pocket.

Losing hazard, winning hazard (see quot. 1856).

1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 197 Common Odds of the Hazards. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 153 Why, you cannot make a hazard, Gilbert; what is the matter? 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 532 The full (or straight) winning hazard should first be practised. 1856 *CRAWLEY Billiards* (1859) 14 The Winning Hazard is one in which the object ball is struck with your own ball and sent into a pocket; the *Losing Hazard* is a stroke in which the striker's ball is pocketed from off, or after contact with another. 1859 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 713 A white winning hazard is made when you play at the white ball and pocket it. A red winning hazard is when you pocket the red.

8. **Golf.** A general term for bunkers, furze, water, sand, loose earth, or any kind of 'bad ground'.

1859 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 693 He possibly drives his ball into some hazard—such as sand or whin-bushes—from which he is only extricated after expending several strokes in the operation. *Ibid.*, Driving it over hazards, such as bunkers, whins, etc. 1879 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 5/2 At Wimbledon certainly there are some very good 'hazards', or perilous places. 1889 *LUNSKILL Golf* ii. (1895) 8 The ground should be of an undulating character, and . . . should abound in hazards of every description.

9. A cab-stand (in Ireland).

1880 *Times* 9 May, Being on a car 'hazard' (stand) at Park-gate-street on Saturday evening. 1884 *Freeman's Jnl.* 5 Dec. 5/2 What about providing a hazard at each arrival platform? . . . the public would then know that it was beyond the power of a cab or cabman to refuse the first call.

10. **attrib. and Comb., as** (from sense 1) *hazard-bet*, *board*, *table*, etc.; *hazard side*: see sense 6.

1570 *LEVINS Manish.* 30/26 Hazard play, *aleatum ludus*. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 301 There are two hazard boards. a 1737 *Pope Wks.* (1886) X. 263 Moralizing sat I by the hazard-table. 1809 *Bengalies* 109 Salary, wasted at keen Hazard-bets. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 65 His ill luck at the hazard table was such that his estates were daily becoming more and more encumbered.

† **B. adj.** = **HAZARDOUS. Obs. rare.**

1601 *WERWER Mirr. Mart. Diji.* But one of more experience . . . Such hazard rash proceedings did not like.

Hazard, v. Forms as in *sb.*; also Sc. 6 *hasard*, *hasert*, *hasaird*, 7 *haisard*. [a. *f. hasarde-r* (1407 in *Hatz-Darm.*, in sense 'play at hazard'), *f. hasard*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To put (anything) to the risk of being lost in a game of chance or other doubtful issue; to stake; to expose to hazard or risk.

1530 *PALSGR.* 582/2 It is a great folye for a man to hazarde his lyfe for the mucke of this world. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* Gij, For thinoordinate gain wherof we do alwaies hazard our honoures, lives, and countrie. 1614 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 11 Nor hazard the reputation of my owne workes under the discretion or skill of an other. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 206 At Passage, or In and In, they [Chinese] will hazard all their worth, themselves, wives, children and other substance. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Annecm. Ser. & Com.* 98 When a Sick Man leaves all for Nature to do, he hazards much. When he leaves all for the Doctor to do, he hazards more. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* i. iv. 263 He would not hazard the prize by clutching at it too soon.

absol. 1736 *LIEDARD Life Mariborough* II. 31 Unfortunate Gamblers . . . hazard on, thinking to recover their Loss.

b. refl. To expose oneself to risk; to run or incur risks. Also *intr.* in same sense (*obs.*).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 176 3e maye hazard and fecht quhen that 3e think your comodius tyme. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 88 Nobillies, quha durt couragiously Hazaird thame self to saif vs. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 135 He shunnes blowes, and will not hazard himselfe, yet requires as much as wee who hazard our lives. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* iv. 151 Thinke not that the Hunnes, Herulians, and Lombards will hazard to the death. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 157 Not willing to hazard himself on a Voyage undertaken only for Pleasure.

2. *trans.* To run or take the risk of (a penalty or misfortune). Also with *inf. obj.*

1577 LD. BUCKHURST in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 272 To hazard . . . your dishonor and her Ma. dislike. 1608 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* iii. 1451 What Censures thou shouldst hazard, in thy stay. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg. 1883) 282 He will hazard to be famished. 1686 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* iv. (ed. 2) 93 That your Adversaries being forced to follow you, may hazard stumbling. 1703 *MOXON Meck. Exerc.* 181 Hazards the breaking of the String. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 179 Your son would . . . perish in the dust before he would hazard to offend her. 1844 *LANDOR Wks.* (1846) I. 223 They hazard to . . . break their shins by stemming the current. 1847 C. BRIDGES *Exp. Ps. crit.* (1830) 78 We shall be ready to hazard all consequences.

b. With object and infinitive.

1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 8 Hazarde . . . ourselves to be . . . drowned in the waters of schisme. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1292/2 Forced to . . . hazard himselfe to fall into the hands of naughtie people. 1650 D. PELL *Impr.* Sea 480 It hides it self, and will not hazard its tender flower to be shaken.

† 3. To endanger (any person or thing). *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Invl.* Wks. (Globe) 651/2 There will heyein wayte, and... will dangerously hazarde the troubled souldiour. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 172 The king of Biarma in our times greatly hazarded the states of Pagu and Siam. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 868 Lillies limn'd on cheeks, and roses, With painted perfumes, hazard noses. 1716 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 Oct. (1882) III. 109 Mr. Lynde comes up from Nantasket, having... been much wearied and hazarded with the storm. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 558 His death, with that of the king of Prussia, would hazard the tranquillity of Europe.

† 4. To get by chance or luck; to chance upon.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 132 Be you not afraid, And so you may happen to hazard the maid: It is but in hazard and may come by hap: Win her or lose her, try you the trap. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 155 Might not such Microscopes hazard the discovery of the Aerial Genii, and present even Spiritualities themselves to our view?

5. To take the chance or risk of; to venture upon; to adventure, venture (*to do something*).

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 18 Who that otherwise hazardeth to enter into it, exposeth himselfe to a great danger. 1698 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 103 Not daring to hazard the fight, or by stratagem break out to hazard their deliverance. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xxviii. That what both love, both hazard to destroy. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 175 ¶ 9 It is not believed... that the Enemy will hazard a Battle for the Relief of Douay. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat & Scarification* was hazarded without being looked on as an approved Method. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 337 The Koles... rarely hazarded an action.

b. To venture to offer (a statement, conjecture, or the like).

1758 *Monthly Rev.* 188 If one may be allowed to hazard a conjecture. 1768 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 174, I have hazarded the few preceding pages. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 314 [This] justifies me... in hazarding the bold assertion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 379 He did not hazard an explanation of the phenomenon.

† 6. *Billiards.* To 'pocket' (a ball). *Obs.*

1679 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Dec. The game being only to prosecute the ball till hazarded, without passing the port... It is more difficult to hazard a ball... than in our table.

Hence *hazarded ppl.* a. risked, ventured.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 12 How to save hole her hazarded estate. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 26 These disagreeing dates are all hazarded conjectures.

Hazardable (hæ'zædæbl'), a. [See -ABLE.]

† 1. Involving hazard; hazardous, risky. *Obs.*

1643 WINTHROP *Let. in New Eng.* (1825) I. 342 It is so difficult and hazardable... I cannot tell how to convey that, or anything else to thee. 1696 S. H. *Golden Law* 47 We made it hazardable and doubtful, by dallying with him. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 16 [It] were an hazardable pece of art.

2. That can or may be hazarded or risked.

In mod. Dicts.

Hazarder (hæ'zædaɪ). Now rare. Also 4-6 *hasard-*, (5 *has-*, 5-6 *-erd-*), 4-6 *-our*, 5 *-ar*, 5-6 *-er*. [ME. and Afr. *hasardour* = 14th c. F. *hasardeur*, f. *hasarder* to HAZARD: see -ER 2.]

1. A player at hazard or dice; a dicer, a gamester.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26854, Their reuer, or hazardour, hore or okeror, or logolour. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 268 It is reproof and contrair to honour For to be halde a comun hasardour. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 694/23 *Hic aliator*, a hasarder. 1573 DOUGLAS *Eneis* VIII. Prol. 56 The hasartouris haldis thaim heryt, hant thay nocht the dice. 1533 MORE *Anstr. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1087/2 An honest man or els a false hasarder. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 293 None hasardours at cards nor dyce. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 115 A common hasarder. 1896 J. H. WYLLIE *Hist. Eng. Hem.* IV. III. 397 No simoniac, adulterer, hasarder, drinker.

2. 'He who hazards' (Johnson).

† **Hazardful**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. HAZARD sb.]

+ -FUL. Risky, hazardous, perilous.

1606 *Crt. & Times Chas.* I. (1848) I. 86 How hazardful are the events of the most parts of such conferences. 1632 HAYWOOD *Eng. Ellis.* (1641) 86 Her infirmity being hazardfull, but not mortal. 1679 J. CLIDE in *Naphtali* 504, I judge the loss of my Soul to be more hazardful.

Hazarding, *vbl. sb.* [f. HAZARD v. + -ING¹.]

The action of the vb. HAZARD in various senses. 1586 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref. B ij b, To the hazarding of their owne liues. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 90 Without the hazarding of battell.

attrib. 1558 HULOET, *Hasarding house* [gaming-house], *alearium, aleatorium, forum aleatorium.*

† **Hazardise**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. HAZARD sb.]

+ -ISE. To put in hazard; to jeopardize, risk.

1608 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* vi. 339 We will hazardise Our peace, our fame, and our posterities. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 297 They make you idolize yourselves, and... hazardise the state of your soules.

† **Hazardise**, sb. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [For *hazardise*, f. HAZARD sb. + -ise as in *merchandise*.]

A hazardous position, a condition of peril or risk. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 19 A... ship Which... Her selfe had runne into that hazardise [*viz.* merchandise, mesprize].

† **Hazardly**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. HAZARD sb.]

+ -LY². Risky, dangerous.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 123 A hazardous chance may harbour a clap.

Hazardous (hæ'zædʌs), a. [f. as prec. + -OUS.

Cf. F. *hasardeux*, 16th c. in Littré.] 1. Of the nature of the game of hazard; dependent on chance; casual, fortuitous.

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1595 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xii. 47 b, The adventure therof on the one side and the other was very hazardous and variable. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ix. (1712) 66 In other Generations that are more hazardous. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 257 They may indeed stop short of some hazardous and ambiguous excellence. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* i. 9 Hazardous betting or playing for stakes. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) IV. 285 Hazardous contracts, in which the performance depends upon some uncertain future event.

† 2. Addicted to risks; venturesome. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 323 Who was in the disposition of his nature hazardous. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 769 Hazardous Mariners. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 129 Too hazardous in engaging the publique stock into a long, or costly war.

3. Fringed with hazard or risk; perilous; risky.

Hazardous insurance, an insurance effected at a high premium, on a life, building, etc. exposed to more than average risks. *Hazardous occupation table*, an actuarial table showing the probability of life in trades or professions the members of which are exposed to more than average risks. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xvii. (1636) 51 A most hazardous war. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 228 The enterprise so hazardous and high. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 47 The most hazardous enterprise in which he had ever been engaged. 1896 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1888) I. v. 419 To attempt to analyse the motives of a double-minded man is always a hazardous experiment.

Hazardously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a hazardous manner; venturesomely; perilously.

1611 CORN. *Adulacienus*, boldly, adventurously... hazardously, daringly. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 447 Grotius his either judgment or conscience does very hazardously lie at the stake. 1822-26 DE QUINCY *Confess.* (1862) 252 Lord Bacon said once too boldly and hazardously [etc.]. 1893 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxxiii, Cottages... apparently clinging hazardously to the ascent.

Hazardousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being hazardous; riskiness; perilousness.

1608 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 219 The hazardousness of these terms. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 74 That no difficulties, or hazardousness of these assemblies, may make us indifferent about thy service. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vi. 141 The hazardousness of their employments.

† **Hazardry**, *Obs.* Also 3 *hasarderye*, 4-6 *-drie*, -drye (6 *hasarttrie*). [f. OF. type **hasarderie*, f. *hasardeur* HAZARDEUR: see -ERY.]

1. The playing at hazard; dicing; gambling.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 195 Ydellesse hem ssal bryngre to synne lecherye, To tauerne, and to sleupe, and to hasarderye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 262 Now wol I yow defenden hasardrye. a 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 306 Leif hasarttrie. 1566 LEIGH *Armorie* (1612) 78 Hazardrye and going to common Taverns. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 57 Some fel to hazardry.

2. The incurring of risk; venturesomeness. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 13 Hasty wroth, and heedlesse hazardry, Doe breede repentaunce late, and lasting infamy.

Haze (hæ'z), sb. [Of obscure origin.]

Not known till nearly a century after HAZY a., so that it may be a back-formation from that word. For the derivation, connexion with OE. *hasu*, *hasus* 'grey', has been suggested; but there is a long gap in time between the words, and there are difficulties both of form and early sense: see HAZE v. 2.]

1. An obscuration of the atmosphere near the surface of the earth, caused by an infinite number of minute particles of vapour, etc. in the air. In 18th c. applied to a thick fog or hoar-frost; but now usually to a thin misty appearance, which makes distant objects indistinct, and often arises from heat (*heat-haze*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Haze*, a Rime, a thick Fog. 1721 BAILEY, *A Haze*, a thick Fog or Rime. 1755 JOHNSON, *Haze*, fog; mist. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 4 To trust ourselves to the haze and mist and doubtful lights of that changeable week. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze... marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* viii. 128 Till he disappeared in the silvery night haze. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix. (1859) 526 A hot haze hung over the whole. 1849 D. P. THOMSON *Introd. Meteorol.* 114 When... the temperature falls below the dew-point, the moisture becomes visible in the form of a haze, mist, or fog; haze when there is merely an obscuration near the surface of the earth; mist when it presents a defined outline, resting on, or hovering a few feet above the ground; fog when the humid vesicles are so numerous as to produce a general obscuration in the atmosphere. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xiv. There was a thin yellow haze from incense mingling with the breath of the multitude. 1891 MRS. OLIPHANT *Yemassee* 435 The soft hills on the other side in a haze of sunshine.

b. *transf.* Something having a misty appearance, or obscuring the view.

1879 St. *George's Hosp. Repts.* IX. 526 Ulceration [in the eye]... sufficiently deep to leave a permanent haze. 1891 DOUGALL *Beggars All* 181 The corpse... showed nothing but a haze of gray and reddish twigs.

2. *fig.* A condition of intellectual vagueness and indistinctness; the obscurity of a distant time.

a 1797 BURKE (T.), In the fog and haze of confusion all is enlarged. 1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 489 A haze of false and wretched morality. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 44 The annals... were peopling the haze with obscure persons. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxix. 362 No shade or faint haze of a doubt appeared anywhere. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxx. 55 Nor do their moral and religious impulses remain in the soft haze of self-complacent sentiment.

3. *Comb.*, as *haze-cradled*, *haze-hung* adjs.; *haze-fire*, brilliantly luminous mist.

1848 FABER *Styr. Lake, etc.* 328 The Carpathian chain, A fence of white haze-fire compassing the plain. 1858 M. ARNOLD *Summer Night* 21 The blue haze-cradled mountains spread away. 1894 *Rev. of Rev.* Feb. 170 The low and haze-hung country.

Hence *hazeless* a., free from haze.

1874 TYNDALL in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 826 A calm and hazeless atmosphere.

Haze (hæ'z), v.¹ [Cf. OF. *haser* (1450 in Godef.) 'irriter, piquer, fâcher, insulter, alguillonner'.]

1. *trans.* To affright, scare; to scold; also, to punish by blows. *dial.*

1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, To haze or hawze one, *perterrefacio*, *clamore obtundo*. 1721 BAILEY, *Haze*, to affright with a sudden Noise. *Ibid.*, *Hawze*, to confound or frighten, to stun one with Noise. [Country Word]. 1896 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Haze*, to scold; also, to beat. 1881 N. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Haze*, to thrash soundly; to upbraid.

2. *Naut.* To punish by keeping at disagreeable and unnecessary hard work; to harass with overwork.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii. 18 Every shifting of the studding-sails was only to 'haze' the crew. *Note.* Let an officer once say 'I'll haze you', and your fate is fixed. You will be 'worked up'; if you are not a better man than he is. 1846 J. R. BROWNE *Etch. Whaling Cruise* (1850) 187 The captain disliked him... and continually hazed him for his awkwardness. 1893 J. A. BARRETT *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 283 Now then, fore-top, there, shift your pins, or I'll haze you.

3. To subject to cruel horseplay (as practised by American students); to bully. *U.S.* See HAZING 3.

1850 *Poem bef. Ladma* 22 in B. H. Hall *College Wds.* (1856) 251 'Tis the Sophomores rushing the Freshmen to haze. 1868 in G. M. Sloane *Life of MacCosh* xiv. (1896) 216 Did you not hear that he had shaved his head... They gagged his mouth... shaved his head, then put him under the pump, and left him tied on the campus. *Ibid.*, I called the hazed student to my house. 1886 *Century Mag.* 905/1 Two of our roughs began to haze him. 1887 *Lippincott's Mag.* Aug. 293 The man who assists in hazing you in Freshman year, and who compels you to stand on a street-corner and scan Greek verse for the edification of the by-standers. *Ibid.*, Hazing, in its offensive signification, is practically dead and buried at Yale.

4. *intr.* To frolic, 'lark'. *U.S.*

1848 N. Y. *Com. Adv.* 2 Dec. (Bartlett), W. had been drinking and was hazing about the street at night. 1855 H. A. WISK *Tales for Marines* (ibid.), Hazin' round with Charity Bunker and the rest o' the gals.

5. *Haze about*, to roam about aimlessly; to loaf about. [? Associated with HAZY 2 b.]

1841 *Tail's Mag.* VIII. 592 It would be idle to follow [her]... in hazing about—a capital word that, and one worthy of instant adoption—among the usual sights of London. 1870 MRS. PRENTISS *Let. in Life* (1882) 335 The boys are hazing about.

Haze, v.² [In sense 1, related to HAZE sb., HAZY a.; perh. a back-formation from the latter; in sense 2 from the sb.]

1. *intr.* To drizzle. *dial.*

1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 36 It hazes, it mists, or rains small rain. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 33 O'er Valladolid's regal turrets hazed the drizzly fogs from dull Pisuerga raised. 1825 BROCKETT N. C. *Gloss.*, *Haze*, to drizzle, to be foggy.

2. *trans.* To make hazy, to involve in a haze.

Hence *Hazed ppl.* a.

1801 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) V. 353 The noble mountains... are here [i.e. in the picture] softened and hazed away into indistinctness. 1881 R. G. HILL *Voices in Solit.* 180 The hazed sun with lurid weakness stared.

Haze, v.³ *dial. trans.* To dry.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Haze*, to dry linen, etc. by hanging it up in the fresh air... any thing so exposed is said to be hazed, as rows of corn or hay, when a brisk breeze follows a shower. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Hazed*, surface-dried.

† **Haze** = *ha'* s, syncop. form of *have* vs. *Obs.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royler D.* III. iv. (Arb.) 49 Nay and ye will haze, haze... And ye will not haze, then giue vs our gear againe.

Hazel (hæ'zəl), Forms: 1 *hæsel*, *hæsil*, *hæsl*, *æsil*, 3 *hasle*, *asele*, 3-4 *hesel*, 4-6 *hasil*, 4-7 *-ell* (e), 4-8 *hasel* (e), 5 *hesil* (l), -yl (e), -elle, 5-6 *hasill*, 6 *-ille*, -yll (e), *hesale*, (Sc. *hissill*), 6-7 *hasell*, 6-8 *hasle*, 7 *hasell*, *hasale*, 7-*hasel*, *hasle*, (mod.Sc. *hasale*, *hesale*). [OE. *hæsel* = MDu. *hasel* (are), Du. *hasel* (aar), LG. *hassel*, OHG. *hasal* masc., *hasala* fem. (MHG., mod.G. *hasel* f.), ON. *hasl* (Sw., Da. *hasel*)! :—O.Tent. **hasalo*-s :—pre-Tent. **ksolos* = L. *corulus*, *corylus*, OIr. *coll* (:—*cost*). ON. had also *hesli* neut. (:—**hasili*!) whence app. north. ME. *hesel*, *hesyl*, mod.Sc. *hesle*.]

1. A bush or small tree of the genus *Corylus*, having as its fruit a nut. The European species, *C. Avellana*, grows to a small tree; the North American species are *C. Americana*, a shrub forming dense thickets, and the Beaked or Cuckold Hazel, *C. rostrata*, found in Canada, etc.

There are other species, as the Constantinople or Turkey Hazel, *C. Colurna*, Japanese Hazel, *C. heterophylla*. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 236 *Corylus*, *hasil* [50 *asil*]. a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 536 *Corylus*, *hasel*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 96 *Hasles* ragu, & hollen rinde nipwearde. c 1205 LAY. 8697 *Hasles* [c 1275 *aseles*] ber growen. a 1307 *Thrusch & Night*, in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 50 *Somer* is comen with loue to toun. The note of *hasel* springeth. 1377-8 T. Usk *Test. Low* III. vi. 5 If thou desire grapes thou goest not to the *Hasell*. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xviii. 83 It es lyke vnto be floure of be *hesil*, bat springes oute before i^e lefes.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/1 Hesyl, tre, *corulus*. 1536 LELAND *Itin.* v. 67 The Place where the Town was ys al over grown with Brambles, Hasylls, and lyke Shrubbes. 1598 LYVE *Dodoens* vi. lviil. 733 There be two sortes of Hazel or wood Nut trees. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 4 Beneath the grateful Shade, Which Hazles, intermix'd with Elms, have made. 1769 HOME *Fatal Disc.* v. A dell, whose sloping sides are rough With thick-grown hazel. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 153 The variegated and Purple Hazels are ornamental shrubs of some esteem.

b. The wood of this tree.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 54 Ther is a lake that torneth hasell in to asse and asse in to hasell. 1634 PRACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* xxi. 251, I leave it to their [Anglers'] owne discretion, whether to use either Haysell, or Cane. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 161 Hasle was the Material of which the Stakes were at first made.

c. A stick or rod of this wood.

1603 OWEN *Pembroke* (1801) 276 The horsemens cudgell .. to be a hasell. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich.* II, cxxxv. The Hasle soe will bend (A Rhabdomanie, was observ'd of old) Stretch'd on the Earth, vnto a Mine of Gold. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* iv. 71 Let the Angler fit himself with a Hazle of one piece or two set conveniently together. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xxi. (1749) I. 144 Mr. Solmes .. fell to gnawing the head of his hazel.

d. Short for *hazel-nut*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. xxiii. (R.), As for other nuts, their meat is solide and compact, as we may see in filberds and hazels.

e. *Oil of hazel*, a jocular name for an oil alleged to be contained in a green hazel rod, and to be the efficacious element in a sound drubbing; *to anoint with oil of hazel*, to drub with a hazel rod. So *sap of hazel* in the same sense: cf. *hazel-oil*, 4 c. c. 1678 ROXB. *Ball.* (1882) IV. 350 Take you the Oyl of Hazel strong; With it anoint her body round.

2. Applied with qualification to other plants, as *Evergreen Hazel*, *Guevina Avellana*; *Australian H.*, *Pomaderris lanigera* of N. S. Wales, *P. apetala* of Victoria; *WITCH* or *WYON HAZEL*, q. v.

3. The reddish brown colour of a ripe hazel-nut.

b. *adj.* Of this colour; used esp. of eyes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 82 The different colours of the eye are the dark hazel, the light hazel, the green, the blue, the grey, the whitish grey. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* I. 52 An eye .. the index of an intelligent soul; it was a full, bright hazel. 1809 LYTTON *Disowned* 5 Of a light hazel in their colour.

b. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iii. i. 22 Thou wilt quarrell with a man for cracking Nuts, hauning no other reason, but because thou hast hazel eyes. c. 1730 SWIFT *Dick.* a *Maggot* 4 You know him by his hazel snout. 1743-51 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* 69 The Eye of a yellowish Hazel Colour. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* vi. xix, O'er her white bosom stray'd her hazel hair. 1813 .. *Rokeby* iv. v. Her full dark eye of hazel hue. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* viii. ii. In the quick glance of his clear hazel eye.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hazel bank*, *bavin*, *bough*, *bower*, *bush*, *copse*, *cover*, *leaf*, *rod*, *staff*, *stick*, *twig*, *wand*, etc.; *hazel-hooped*, *-leaved* adjs.

a. 1307 *Thrusch & Night.* 106 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 54 Fowl, thou sittest on hazel bou. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 22 (Promp.) It was lytelle as a hesylle styke. 1504 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* x. vii. (1886) 147 There must be made vpon a hazell wand three crosses. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 255 Kate like the hazle twig is straight, and slender. 1676 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 1547 He's mounted on a hazel bavin. 1797-96 THOMSON *Summer* 1260 Close in the covert of a hazel copse. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 59 Budge barrels .. hazle hooped. 1825 TENNYSON *Brook* 171, I slide by hazel covers. 1828 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 693 Hazel rods have been supposed to have magical properties, as it was of them that the *divining-rod* was formed. 1864 *Sowerby's Eng. Bot.* III. 193 Hazel-leaved Bramble. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 549/1 The virtue of the hazel wand was supposed to be dependent on its having two forks.

b. From sense 3.

1769-74 J. GRANGER *Biogr. Hist. Eng.* (R.), Cherry cheeked, hazel-eyed, brown haired. 1797 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 24 Black and hazle colour soils. 1806 FORSYTH *Brantley's Scotl.* IV. 228 A deep hazel-coloured loam. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 141 A dark hazel-eyed, slim-made, lively girl. 1891 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wom. Heart* I. 3 Large hazel-brown eyes.

c. Special combs.: *hazel carpet*, a geometer moth, *Cidaria corylata*; *hazel crotches*, the lichen *Sticta pulmonaria*; *hazel-fly*, *Phyllopertha horticola*, also an artificial fly imitating it; *hazel hoe*, 'a grubbing hoe for working in brush and bushes' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); † *hazel-mouse* [Ger. *haselmaus*], the common dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*); *hazel-oil* (*humorous*): see 1 c; *hazel-rag*, *-raw* = *hazel crotches*; † *hazel-rise* [cf. Ger. *haselreis*], a twig or bough of the hazel; *hazel-rough* (U. S.), a hazel copse; *hazel-worm* [Ger. *haselwurm*], the blind-worm (*Maunder's Treas. Nat. Hist.* 1854). Also HAZEL-GROUSE, etc.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) IV. 55 Lungwort. Hazel Rag, or 'Hazel Crotches'. On the trunks of old trees. 1797 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 117 The Welchman's Button, or 'Hazel-Fly'. 1883 A. RONALDS *Fly-Fisher's Entomol.* (ed. 9) 104 Hazel Fly, Coch-A-Bondu. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-F. Beasts* (1658) 423 Of the Nut-mouse, 'Hazel-mouse, or Filbird-mouse, .. so called because they feed upon Hazel-nuts and Filbirds. 1825 JAMISON, 'Hazel-oil, a cant term, used to denote a drubbing. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 46 Ye shall suffer for this, if there's hazel oil in Dumfries. 1865-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Pulmonaria*, after some lungwort: after other 'hazel ragge. 1776 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) 831 Lungwort Lichen. 'Hazeraw, Scotis. 13. A.

Alis. 3293 (Bodl. MS.) When notte brouneþ on *hesel rys. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xvi. Heich Hutchon with a hissill ryss. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 23 Nov., Among the 'hazel-roughs are still a few chewinks.

Hazel², hazle. Also *hassell*, *hasel* (l. [Of uncertain origin; known first in attrib. use or comb., and in the adj. HAZELLY 1.]

Markham's *hassell ground*, *hassell earth*, correspond to Ger. *hasselboden* 'ground consisting of gravel, reddish clay, and somewhat black earth' (Grimm), said also to be called in Switzerland *haselerde*. The latter implies connexion or association with *hasel HAZEL¹*, and some would so explain the word in Eng., with reference to the colour of hazel ground, its suitability for hazel, or other reason.]

1. A kind of freestone: see *quots. local*.

1855 PHILLIPS *Man. Geol. Gloss.*, *Hasle*, a hard, often cherty, gritstone. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Hasle*, a tough mixture of sandstone and shale.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Consisting of a mixture of sand or gravel, clay, and earth, as *hazel earth*, *ground*, *loam*, *mould*, *soil*, etc.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* i. l. vi. (1635) 36 If it be a rich hassell ground. *Ibid.* xiii. 83 Blacke Clay mixt with red Sand, which .. is called of Husbandmen an hassell earth. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 556 Any mixed earths or hassel-grounds which are clays and sands or clays and gravells mixed together. 1686 PLOT *Staf-fordsh.* 341 The manner of tillage that is also given light or hazel mould. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 165 A field of good hazel loam. 1796 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* (1813) 70 To make summer-fallows on light land, such as hazel loam, sand, gravel or chalk. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 26 On all soils, except those of a deep hazel mould or sandy loam.

Hazeled (hæ'z'ld), a. [See -ED².] a. Full of or clad with hazel bushes. b. Of a hazel colour.

1566 GABOIGNE *Jocasta* Wks. (1587) 115 Eyes .. whose hazeled light Shadows of dreadful death be come to close. 1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 159 Hazled cocks, which are quick for motion, .. strong to fight. 18. in Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* I. 148 Up on hazel'd slope. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 263 In our hazled deans.

† **Hazelen**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hælen*, 4 *haselne*, *heslyn*. [f. HAZEL¹ + -EN⁴ (= Ger. *haseln*): cf. HALEN a.] Of or pertaining to the hazel.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 104 genim. hæselne sticcan opþe ellenne. 1388 WYCLIF *Prof. Ep.* 72 Of the hyscane 3erð. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2504 Holis and hare woddes with heslyne schawes.

Hazel grouse. = next.

1793 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* sv. *Grouse*, Hazel Grouse. *Haselhuhn*. 1866 MEDLOCK tr. *Schædler's Treas.* Sc. 538 Under the section of grouse we note .. the black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), and the hazel grouse (*T. bonasia*). 1883 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV. 141 The Hazel Grouse .. does not come to England, but is found over Northern Europe and North Asia, and is a pretty bird with a fine crest.

Hazel-hen. [transl. mod. G. *haselhuhn*, f. *hasel HAZEL* + *huhn* hen.] The European ruffed grouse (*Bonasia sylvestris*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The .. heath-cock, hasle-hen, land duck. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 195 Floundering in the dirt like hazle-hens. 1893 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 5/3 Parmigan and hazel hens are now the only inexpensive game procurable.

Hazeline (hæ'z'lin). [See -INE.] An alcoholic distillate from the Witch Hazel, *Hamamelis virginica*.

1801 NETHERCLIFT in *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 18 June, The new product of *Hamamelis virginica* called 'Hazeline'. 1880 W. SYMES in *Lancet* 4 Nov., Hazeline was highly recommended two years ago for cases of hæmoptysis.

Hazelly (hæ'z'li), a. 1 [cf. HAZEL².] Consisting of a mixture of sand, clay, and earth.

1597 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1543/1 The stuffe carried, for the erection of the walles at Dover, was earth, being of a haselie mould, chalker and sleech. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* iii. (1708) 53 All sorts of Land may be reduced to Sandy, Gravelly, Chalky, Stony, Rocky, Hazelly, Black-earth, Marsh or Boggy, and Clay-land. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pine*, Any dry soil, especially light hazelly Brick Earth will do. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 283 The soil proper for carnations is a hazelly or sandy loam, procured from a pasture.

Hazelly, a. 2 [f. HAZEL¹ + -Y.] Abounding in or clad with hazel bushes.

1790 BURNS *Elegy Henderson* 20 Ye hazly shaws and briery dens! 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 942 The Steep and hazelly banks of the Woodburn. 1835 CLARE *Rural Muse* 158 From the hazelly wood.

Hazel-nut (hæ'z'lnʊt). Forms: see HAZEL and NUT. [OE. *hæselhnutu* = Du. *haselnoot*, LG. *haselnut*, *haselnöt*, OHG. *hasalnutz*, mod. G. *haselnusz*.] The nut of the hazel, a well-known fruit.

c. 795 *Corpus Gloss.* 33 *Abelena*, *haselhnutu*. c. 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr. *Wulcker* 345/15 *Abellana*, *haselnutu*. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1181 *Hasel-nötes*, & oþer fruit. þat in forest grown. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 *Dyamaundes* .. of þe myklines of hesill nuttes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heres-back's Husb.* ii. (1586) 95 b, Among Nuttes, is also .. the Hasell Nuttes, a kinde whereof is the Filberte. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 207 The common hazel nut yields an oil most valuable for the delicate machinery of watches.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hazel-nut oil*, *tree*, etc. c. 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr. *Wulcker* 457/14 *Nuculius*, *sine nuculus*, *haselnute cynel*. 1766 W. HUDSON *Flora Anglica*, *Corylus stipulifolia ovatis*, etc., common Hazel-nut-tree. 1884 Cassell's *Dict. Cookery* 310 *Hazel-nut Cakes*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hasel nut oil* .. is pale yellow. .. and is not a drying oil.

Hazel-tree. The hazel, *Corylus Avellana*. 14. *Voc.* in Wr. *Wulcker* 575/45 *Corulus*, an *haseltre*.

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H. 207 An hassell tree, or nut tree, a filbert tree. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes.* To Mr. Hobbs Note, *Virgula Divina*, or a Divining Wand, is a two-forked Branch of a Hazel-Tree, which is used for the finding out either of Veins, or hidden Treasures of Gold and Silver. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* 14 On the bridge beneath the hazel-tree.

Hazel-wood.

1. A wood or thicket of hazel bushes.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1174 From hazel-woode, there Ioly Robin pleyde. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 7 A hazel-wood By autumn nutters haunted.

2. The wood or timber of the hazel.

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H. 208 The magnificent and heroicall vertues of the haselwood. 1848 SIR J. G. WILKINSON *Dalmatia & Montenegro* I. 516 On the neighbouring mountains much hazelwood grows.

† 3. In phrase *hazelwoods shake*, or merely *hazel-wood*! (in Chaucer) app. = Of course. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 841 (890) A ryng quod he, ye haselwodes shaken, Ye Nece myne þat ryng moste han a stone þat myhte a dede man a-lyue maken. *Ibid.* v. 505 Ye haselwode þoughte þis Pandare, And to hym self ful sobrellich he seyde, God wot refreyden may þis hote fare.

Hazelwort. *Herb.* [An adaptation of 16th c. Ger. *haselwurtz*, OHG. *haselwurz* (also *hasel-wurzel*), f. *wurz* herb, *WORT*, *wurzel* root.] A book name in the herbalists for *Asarabacca*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Eijb, *Asarum* is called .. in english foliote .. and *asarabacca* in duche *hasel wurt*: because it groweth aboute hasel tree routes. 1576 LYVE *Dodoens* iii. v. 319 This herbe .. is called in English *Asarabacca*, and foliofoote, it may also be called *Haselworte* .. in Germanie *Haselwurtz*: in Brabant *Haselwortel*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccvii. (1633) 837. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cabarick*, an Herb otherwise call'd *Hazelwort* [*mispr.* *Haselwort*], so 1730-35 in BAILEY (folio). 1862 MEDLOCK tr. *Schædler's Treas.* Sc. 460 The Pipe tree .. and the *Haselwort*.

Hazen (hæ'z'n), v. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also -an, -on. [prob. from same source as HAZE v. 1; see -EN⁵.] *trans.* To scare, terrify; to scold, threaten.

1605 *Hist. Evordannus*, Night .. sent .. fantasie for to hazen idle heads. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charon's Wtd.* iii. xiv. § 12 That custome .. to beat, and to box, and with strange words and out-cries to Hazen Children. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* vii. 141 To awake, and hazen, and drive those that will not be allured and drawn. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Hazon*, to scold or threaten. 'Now dwaon't 'ee hazon the child for t.']

Hazer (hæ'z'zi), U. S. [f. HAZE v. 1] One who hazes or practises cruel horseplay on another.

1887 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 5 Sept. (heading) A Hazer in Trouble. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 636/1 The hazers in college are the men .. to whom the training and instincts of the gentleman are unknown.

Hazily (hæ'z'zli), adv. [f. HAZY + -LY 2.] In a hazy manner; dimly, indistinctly. Also *fig.*

1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Loire* 31 The river .. glittered hazily in the last rays of sunset. 1889 'RITA' *Sheba* III. iii. 36 The light and the shadows seemed to swim hazily before her sight. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 31 May, One is so likely to think hazily of African territory.

Haziness (hæ'z'ziness). [f. HAZY + -NESS.] The quality of being hazy.

1. Mistiness, foggiess. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 71 Though there be no extraordinary fog or haziness. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* i. x. 106 The haziness of the weather. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 315 The sun .. being obscured by a general haziness in the atmosphere.

2. The quality of being intellectually indistinct; vagueness of mental perception; uncertainty.

1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 25 In no department of human knowledge is haziness deemed a merit. 1886 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 235 Carlyle himself seems to have become aware of the haziness of his dating of the transaction.

Hazing, *vbl. sb.* [f. HAZE v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. A sound beating, a thrashing.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 396, I gave him a hazing.

2. *Naut.* See HAZE v. 1 2.

1893 J. A. BARRY S. Brown's *Bumyip*, etc. 285 The process is called 'hazing'. The sufferer gets all the dirtiest and most disagreeable .. jobs to be found on shipboard.

3. A species of brutal horseplay practised on freshmen at some American Colleges.

a. 1860 *Harvard Mag.* I. 413 (Bartlett) The absurd and barbarous custom of hazing, which has long prevailed in the college. 1892 *Daily News* 28 June 5/3 'Hazing' at Yale has unhappily led to the death of an unfortunate young student named Rustin, and to a general denunciation of this custom as 'stupid and brutal'. 1894 *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 5/4 The freshman class of Princeton is smaller this autumn than last .. due in part to the hazing outrages of recent years.

Hasle, hassle (hæ'z'l), v. *dial.* [freq. of HAZE v. 3; see -LE. OF, had *hasler* as variant of *haler* to burn, to dry; but this was prob. not connected.]

a. *trans.* To dry superficially. b. *intr.* To become dry on the surface.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 886 Who by that happy wind of thine .. didst hazzle and drie up the forlorne dregges and slime of Noahs deluge. a 1805 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglin*, *Hasle*, to grow dry at top. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Hasle*, to dry slightly. 'If the clothes don't dry much, they'll hazzle'. 1893 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl., *Hasle*, to dry slightly .. It is better, if the ground is damp, to let the sun hazzle the surface of the land before the second harrowing.

Hasle, Hasly, see HAZEL¹ and ², HAZELLY a. 2

Hazy (hæ'z-i), a. Forms: 7 *hawsey*, *heysey*, *hasie*, *-ey*, *haisy*, 8 *hasey*, 7- *hazy*. [In form,

as if from HAZE sb. + -y; but known nearly a century before the sb., so that their mutual relation is uncertain. The early forms also offer difficulty.]

1. Of the atmosphere, weather, etc.: Characterized by the presence of haze; misty. (orig. *Naut.*) In 17-18th c. use = foggy; but now usually applied to a kind of atmospheric indistinctness less determinate than mist or fog, and often caused by heat.

1605 *Impeachment. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 7 The weather being thicke and hawsey, the winde highe. 1607 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 27 Moistness of the Air .. which the Seamen call a Heysey weather .. as though the Sun shine out bright, yet we cannot see his body, till nine a clock. 1665 J. WESS *Stone-Heng* (1725) 183 An hasie Morning. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* 1. 241 The Air being light, though moist and a little hazy. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 11. (1711) 2 The Air was hazy and full of fogs and snow, so that we could not see far. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hazy Weather*, when it is thick, Misty, Foggy. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* 1. vii. 72 We had little wind, with thick hazy weather. 1799 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xxi. (1810) 231 A diffused light, which made the air seem hazy. 1806 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 64 It was too hazy to see anything in the distance.

2. *fig.* Lacking intellectual distinctness; vague, indistinct, uncertain.

1831 LAMB *Elia Ser.* 11. *Newspapers* 35 Yrs. Ago, A hazy uncertain delicacy. 1868 BURTON *Bk.-Hunter* (1863) 35 His communications about the material wants of life were hazy. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 111. iii. Some hazy idea. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) 11. vii. 211 The chief article of Rousseau's rather hazy creed.

b. Somewhat confused with drink. *colloq.* 1844 T. HOOK *Sayings & Doings Ser.* 1. *Friend of Family* 11. 10 Hazy, Sir — You understand? smoking and drinking. 1848 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* 11. *St. Cuthbert*, Staggering about just as if he were 'hazy'.

He (hē, hē), *pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. nom.* Forms: see below. [The simplest form of the (orig. demonstr.) base *hi-*, which supplies not only the pronoun forms *him, his, her, (h)it, (h)em*, but also the adverbs *here, hence, hither*. OE. *he, hē* was cogn. with OFris. *hi, he* (fem. *hiu*, neut. *hit*), OS. *hi, he, hie*. The other old Teutonic langs. (with OS. in the oblique cases) have parallel forms from stem *i-*: OHG. *ir, er, Goth. is*. Fragments of a *hi-* stem, in sense 'this', are found, however, in Gothic, in dat. *himma*, acc. m. and n. *hina, hila*; they differ only in the initial *h* from the corresponding inflexions of *is* 'he'. In OHG. the East Franconian had also *her* in place of the usual OHG. *er, he*. In English, the typical form in all ages has been *he*, from which emphasis probably produced *heo, hye, hee*, and tonelessness *hd, d*, which last long prevailed in representations of familiar speech, as in the dramatists, and is still a prevalent dialect form. In OE. the base *he* supplied all parts of the third personal pronoun, singular and plural; it was thus inflected:

SING.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> he, <i>he</i>	hio, hēo, hie, hī	hit	hit	hi, hie, hēo, hīp
<i>Acc.</i> hine, hīne (hīne)	hie, hī (hēo)	hit	hit	hi, hie, hēo, hīp
<i>Dat.</i> him (hym)	hiere, hīre (hīre)	him	him	him, heom (hym)
<i>Gen.</i> his (hys)	hiere, hīre (hīre)	his	his	hiera, hīra, heora

1. In all the cognate languages, even in the early period, certain parts of the *hi-* or *i-* stem were lost, and supplied by the corresponding parts of the demonstrative base *iad*, a derivative of *ad*, *Se*. This extended to English also in the 11th or 12th c. when the fem. *hio, hēo*, became supplanted by the fem. demonstrative *she*, which appears as *seo, scho=sho* in northern, and *sch=she* in midl., now *she*, q.v. In the south and west *heo (hio, hēo)* survived in literature till the 15th c. and is still native in the dialects in various forms; but *she* has been the only literary Eng. form since the introduction of printing. In the oblique cases *HER* remains.

2. The original plural has been supplanted by a plural of the demonstrative *that*. In the northern dial. c. 950, the O.E. *ad*, plural of *part*, was often used instead of *hio, hi*; within the next two centuries the equivalent ON. *þeir* must have been adopted, as it appears c. 1200 in full use in *Orm.* as *þei*, whence the later *they, thei, thay, thai*, which gradually spread south, and before 1500 superseded *hi, hy*, first in the nominative, and then also in the other cases, so that the plural forms are now *they, them, their*. But a relic of the earlier pronoun survives, in southern dialect and colloquial use, in the dat.-accus. *hem*, commonly written *em*.

3. The original accusative forms have everywhere, except in the neuter, been replaced by an extended use of the dative: this began in the midl. dial. before 1000, and was completed in the southern by 1350. In this change, the analogy of the 1st and 2nd persons was followed (see ME). Traces of the original acc. sing. masc. *hine* remain as *en, a (wa)*, in southern dialects: see *HIN*.

4. In the neuter the acc. *hit* remained, and also displaced the dative *him*; in all constructions *hit* lost its initial *h* between 12th and 15th c. in Standard English; and in 16-17th c. the original neuter genitive *his* was displaced first by *it*, and then by *its*.

5. The genitive cases *his, hire, hire, (their)*, were treated after 1100, on the earlier analogy of *mine, thine, our, your*, as adjectives, and inflected to agree with substantives; the plurals *hise, hire* were still used by Wyclif. Like the other possessives, they also developed two forms, an adjective and an absolute, the latter being *hers, theirs* (the *-s* of which was originally the possessive *'s*); *his* was used by Wyclif, but in mod. Eng. *his* and *its* take no additional *s* in the absolute form. *Hian, kern, theirn* (perhaps by false analogy with *my, mine*) appear in 16th c. in midl. counties, but are now only dialectal. The changes which these, originally genitives of the Personal Pronoun, have undergone, make it more convenient in modern grammar to treat them separately as Possessive Pronouns.

The present inflexion of this pronoun (with its derived possessives) is therefore:

SING.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> he	he	(she)	it	(they)
<i>Acc.</i> him	him	her	it	(them)
<i>Dat.</i> him	him	her	its	(their)
<i>Possess. adj.</i> his	his	hers	its	(theirs)

The following explanations and illustrations refer only to the nominative singular masculine *He*; the other inflexional parts are treated separately, each in its alphabetical place. So also the now colloq. *Em*, formerly *HEM* 'them', the obs. or dial. *Hio (hio)* 'she', *Hi* 'they', *HIN* (dial. *em, us*) 'him', the ME. *HEMEN* (dial. *min, mun*) 'them', the early ME. *HISE* 'her', and *HISE* 'them', and the dial. *HISM, HERM, THEIRN*.

A. Forms.

a. 1-*he* (6-7 h); 2-3 *hi*; 3-4 *heo, hie*; 5-6 *he*; 7-8 *he*; 9-10 *he*; 11-12 *he*; 13-14 *he*; 15-16 *he*; 17-18 *he*; 19-20 *he*; 21-22 *he*; 23-24 *he*; 25-26 *he*; 27-28 *he*; 29-30 *he*; 31-32 *he*; 33-34 *he*; 35-36 *he*; 37-38 *he*; 39-40 *he*; 41-42 *he*; 43-44 *he*; 45-46 *he*; 47-48 *he*; 49-50 *he*; 51-52 *he*; 53-54 *he*; 55-56 *he*; 57-58 *he*; 59-60 *he*; 61-62 *he*; 63-64 *he*; 65-66 *he*; 67-68 *he*; 69-70 *he*; 71-72 *he*; 73-74 *he*; 75-76 *he*; 77-78 *he*; 79-80 *he*; 81-82 *he*; 83-84 *he*; 85-86 *he*; 87-88 *he*; 89-90 *he*; 91-92 *he*; 93-94 *he*; 95-96 *he*; 97-98 *he*; 99-100 *he*.

b. c. 893 K. *ELFRID Oros.* 1. i. § 13 *He cwæð þæt he bude on þem lande.* c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 636 *Thanne wolde he speke and crie as he were wood.* 1508 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* x. H iij b. H'ath made a common-place booke out of plaies. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 85 *And when h' hath done, 'tis good to lay t' aside.*

c. c. 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 29 *And cweðen in his þonke þar hi bið.* c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 221 *Neure in helle hi com.*

d. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 *Heo [God] is beforen liht.* *Ibid.* 225 *Heo and his wif þa bearn jesteriende.* c. 1250 *Owl & Night* 874 *Mid mine songe ich hine pulte That ghe groni for his gulte.* c. 1315 SHOREHAM 123 *Tho 3e [Jesus] was bote twelf wynter ald.*

e. c. 1205 LAY. 23113 *Hæ hæfæd al his kineriche bi-queðe her Loððe.*

f. c. 1250 Kent. *Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 27 *Goh, ha seide, into beethem.* *Ibid.* 30 *Ha maket of þo watere wyn.* c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 573 *Þey hye hym, and ho gob withoutyn any stryfe.* 1340 *Ayend.* 30 *Ha beat and smit and wyf and children, . . . ase ha were out of his wyte.*

g. c. 1205 LAY. 15636 *E [c. 1275 he] wende þat he ilad weore limen for to loosen.* c. 1250 *Medit. Margrete* lxiv. *E cleped forð malcus is monnequell.* 1250-1260 [see A. *from*]. 1796 A. MURPHY *Apprentice* 1. i. *I got as far as the jesuit before a went out of town.* 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (Passim).

h. 13.. *Guy Warr.* (A.) 6376 *And for he him so misseise yeyeye Of prisson aschaped, bliþe was hie.* c. 1360 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 40 *Maist witt hes hie that moniest ownwille.* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 50 *He hie Salomone haueng castne the melitis, and the sche salomote the Rounis.*

i. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 165 *His name neuend hee.* c. 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 2 *Of a craft of vittalliers was hee.* c. 1400 [see B.]. 1567 [see B.]. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 23 *Hee was so loth to cum forward.* 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Prof.* 1 *Hee was no babe, but a great cleark.* 1644 MILTON *Arrop.* (Arb.) 37 *That whereof before hee was so scrupulous.*

B. Senses and constructions.

1. As proper masculine pronoun of the third person, nominative case.

1. The male being in question, or last mentioned: Used of persons and animals of the male sex.

c. 893 K. *ELFRID Oros.* 1. i. § 13 *Othhere sæde . . . þæt he ealre Norðmonna norþmest bode.* *He cwæð þæt he bode on þem lande norþweardum wiþ þa Westsæ.* c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) ix. [x.] 8 *Drihten burhwunad on ecnesse. And he gearwæð his dom-sæte, and he demð ealre eorlan swyðe emne.* c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 *Þis witegeda dauid . . . Þis he witegeda bi drihtne þurh þene halie gast.* c. 1200 *Bestiary* 146 *He nedde . . . If he naked man se, ne wile he him noȝt neggen, oc he fleð for him als he fro fir sulde.* c. 1288 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 6 *And sche . . . eet, and ȝaf to hir hosenode, and he eet.* c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1141 *Þan drafe he sa to Damac with dukis and princes.* c. 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 28 *He is the noat of the male; as, he is a gud judge; he is a wyse man; he is a speedie horse.* 1607 MILTON *P. L.* lv. 297 *For contemplation hee and valour form'd, For softness shee and sweet attractive Grace; Hee for God only, shee for God in him.* 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 1. i. § 40. 49 *He will go about to prove that there is something besides He-knows-not-what.* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 700 *He first, and close behind him follow'd she.* 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) 1. viii. 122 *Our Saviour spake of man as he is.*

b. In some northern dialects (Westmorland, Cumberland, etc.), *he* is used instead of *thou* or *you*, in addressing a boy or inferior (cf. Ger. *Er* so used): e.g. 'Well, Joe! where has he been? what is this he has brought me?'

2. Of things not sexually distinguished: † a. Things grammatically masculine. *Obs.* b. Things personified as masculine, as mountains, rivers, oak-trees, etc.

It is not easy to say when grammatical gender ceased to be used, this differing according to dialect. In dialect speech, *he* is still used for most things of definite shape, without any feeling of personification.

a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 144 *Swines brede is swiðe swete. swa is of wilde dore. also dore he is abuh(t).* c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 40. *Ichulle tellen him Wherefore he world was i-wrouht, And astur how he was bi-taht.* c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Ycom. Prolog.* 3 T. 314 *The Philosophres stoon Elixer clept . . . With al oure sleighte he wol nat come vs to.* c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1379 *Yet was this fyre soo horribly that hee. . . Brent men eke.* c. 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* 4 *This present booke . . . he schal have v. principal parties.* *Ibid.* 8 *An argument if he be ful and formal. . . is mad of twey propociouns.* 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 126 *The better the stake wyl be dryuen when he is well bounden.* 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 1. C vja. *Dyll. . . hath . . . a spokyte top as fenell bath, whome he doth represent wonders nere.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* 111. iii. 65 *The blushing discontented Sunne. . . When he perceiues the enuious Clouds are bent To dimme his glory.* 1598 GREENWICH *Tacitus' Descr. Germania* iv. 265 *That, euerie nation as he was strong, should not set himselfe in possession.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 11. 409 *Jove's own Tree. . . Full in the midst of his own Strength he stands. . . His Shade protects the Plains, his Head the Hills commands.* 1823 BYRON *Island* 111. i. *The flashing . . . Which robes the cannon as he wings a tomb.* 1832 TENNYSON *New Year's Eve* 11. *To-night I saw the sun set: he set and left behind The good old year.*

8. Peculiar constructions: a. Used pleonastically along with its noun. Common in ballad style, and now in illiterate speech.

c. 1000 *Pray Life St. Guthlac* v. (1848) 32 *Moyses ærest and Helias hi fæston, and swyðe eac se Hælend. . . he fæste.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 120 *Þe kyng he sende aftur hem.* c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4055 *Ioseph he sagh a night in sueen.* c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 744 *The kyngys sone of Armony. . . To Tryamowre he ranne.* 15.. *Charly Chase* 74 *The first man that did answer make, Was noble Percy hee.* 1798 COWPER *Gilpin* 85 *'Fair and softly', John he cried, But John he cried in vain.* 1839 LONGF. *Wreck of Hesperus* 111. *The skipper he stood beside the helm.*

¶ b. Erroneously for objective *him*.

1560-8 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573-4) 11. 36a. *These instrumentes helpeth much more him that besiegeth a towne then he that is besieged.* 1594 MARLOWE & NASH *Dido* v. ii. *Yet he, whose heart [s] of adamant or flint, My tears nor plaints could mollify a whit.* 1648 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 770. 338 *It behoveth not he to be ready upon the land to make the soeffment.*

c. In s.w. dialects *he* is the emphatic objective, beside the unemphatic *em, un*. 'I zeed un drow it tu hee', I saw him throw it to him.

1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.* 23 *Gi'e the money to I, not he.* 1876 ELWORTHY *Grammar of W. Somerset* 34 *Our objective him is always un, n, unless it is emphatic, when it is er. . . war ded'n sai now'ert tū er, 'she did not say anything to he'.*

d. *He self*: earlier form of *himself* nom., *he himself*: see *SELF*.

II. As Antecedent pronoun, followed by relative, etc.: = OE. *se, þe*; Fr. *celui*; Ger. *derjenige, der*. (The neuter is *that*, the plural *they* or *those*.)

4. The or that man, or person of the male sex (*that* or *who* . . .). Hence *Indefinitely*, Any man, any one, one, a person (*that* or *who*).

a. 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 259 *He sit on beh þat is ow on helpe.* c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3693 *If þou be he i luee sa wele.* c. 1380 *Sir Ferrumb.* 2186 *Þis is he þat fader myn ordeyneþ my lord to be.* 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xciii(i). 9 *He that plauntede the ere, shal he not beren?* c. 1400 MAUNDK. *Prolog.* (1839) 2 *He that wil pupplische oc thing.* 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* 1. ix. 8 *As he that was yong and lusty desiryng al honoure.* 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 15 *He that hath eares to heare, let him here.* 1581 PETTIE *Gualtero's Civ. Conv.* 11. (1586) 77 *There is not he, who is not glad with all his heart to be honoured.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* 1. i. 43 *He that the stubborn Sprites can wisely tame.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* 11. i. 34 *Are you not bee, That frights the maidens of the Villagere?* 1718 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 441 P 4 *He who considers himself abstractedly.* 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sir Ise* 127 *He that roars for liberty.* 1899 — *Elaine* 1083 *He makes no friend who never made a foe.*

b. Followed by a prepositional phrase; as 'he of Modena', 'he of the sevenfold shield', 'he with the scar on his face'. *arch.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* 1. i. 173 *He in the red face had it.* 1644 MILTON *Arrop.* (Arb.) 39 *If he of the bottomless pit had not long since broke prison.* c. 1821 KEATS *and Sonn.* to *Haydon*. *Great spirits now on earth are sojourning; He of the cloud, the cataract, the lake.*

III. As demonstrative pronoun.

5. *He and he*: this and that, the one and the other, both. *arch.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16161 *For he and he had samen ben, forwit selcuth wrath.* c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 166 *It likyth hym at wrasteling for to be, And demyn ȝit wher he do bet or he.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xli. 68 *And gan begyn desyre, baith he and he, In bodis ȝit for to returne agane.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 1. 371 *Talkand thai raid togidder to the toun, Hand for hand rycht hamlie he and he.* c. 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* v. (1865) 18 *He snapped me on this hand and he on that.* 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* 111. 20 *Arthur. . . Leapt from the ledges with Hope, he twenty feet, he thirty.* 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* Introd. *Sonn.* *But he and he, if soul be soul, are where Each stands full face with all he did below.*

IV. As *sb.* (not changing in the objective).

6. Man, person, personage. *Any he*: any person whatever. *arch. and poet.*

c. 1384 CHAUCER *Ho. Fame* 111. 979 *And nat so sone departed nas That he fro him, thoo he ne mette With the thrid.* 1478 SIR JOHN PASTON in *Let.* No. 703 111. 59. *I mente weell by my trowthe to hyr. . . as any he that owythe heer best wyl in Ingelond.* 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1439. *I am no other but euen the very he.* 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 25 *The way, truth, and lyfe, and to be short, the only he that can saue vs for euer.* 1658-60 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* 111. (1673) 150/1 *Who . . . challenged the proudest He of the Macedonians, to a single combat.* 1688 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 275 *He has shewed as much honesty and bravery of spirit as any he in Mansoul.* 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* (L.). *The best he in the kingdom.* 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 230 *He—that great he—covers all.*

7. Opposed to *she*: Male. (Also as adj.: see 8.)

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 6 *From fruma . . . sceafes woepen mon vel hee and hīu vel wifmon worhte his god. — Luke* 11. 23 *Eghuelc he vel woepen-mon-to-untymses hīf . . . haliz drihtne ȝe-ceiðed.* c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* vii. (Z.) 18 *Ælc nyten byð oððe he oððe heo.* *Ibid.* 19 *Hic coruus ȝe hremn, swa hwaðer swa hit byð, swa he, swa heo.* 1567 MAPLEY *Gr. Forest* 105 *It is also carefull in laying vp store for Winter, both the Hee and Shee.* 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 467/1 *Any one not a poet, whether he or she, might toil, etc.*

o. As a unit in numbering cattle, game, etc. (Plural, after a numeral, *head*.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. l. 96 Wyth thretty heyd . . of grysis syne. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1800) 105, x hed of shepe and lams. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 186 Thirteen Head of Neat Cattel were also killed by them. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 160/2 The low grounds were laid under water, and many head of cattle drowned. 1856 OLIVIER *Slave States* 219 Next year, twenty head of black men, direct from Africa, were landed from a Dutch ship, in James River, and were immediately bought by the gentlemen of the Colony. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xvi. 183 Every head of cattle about the place had died.

d. An indefinite number or collection of animals, esp. of game.

1601 *Death Earl of Huntington* iv. ii. in Hazl. *Dodley* VIII. 292 This howling like a head of hungry wolves. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 5 Adapted for the . . accommodation of a better and larger head of stock. 1866 *Land. Rev.* 26 July 69 Everything has been lost sight of except the possible head of pheasants to be bagged next Christmas. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 7/3 Shooting tenants ought to be obliged to wire-in their woods where they kept a large head of rabbits.

II. A thing or part of a thing resembling a head in form or position.

8. The upper or principal extremity of various things, esp. when rounded, projecting, or of some special shape.

a. The striking or cutting part of certain weapons and instruments (as distinct from the shaft or handle): as of an ax, spear, arrow, hammer, club, etc. b. The rounded or knobbed extremity of a pin, nail, screw, etc., opposite to the point. c. The extremity of a bone, at which it articulates with another bone; esp. when rounded. d. The relatively fixed end of a muscle (usually consisting of a tendon) by which it is attached to a bone; the origin of a muscle. (A muscle may have more than one head; e.g. the BICEPS.) e. The bulb at the end of a tube as in a thermometer. (Cf. BOLTHEAD 2.) f. The rounded part of a comet, comprising the nucleus and coma, as distinct from the tail. g. Music. That part of a note (in modern notation round or oval) which determines its position on the staff, as distinct from the stem or tail. h. That part of a lute, violin, etc. above the neck, in which the tuning-pins are inserted; usually of a rounded form, and often artistically carved. i. The upper end or point of a violin-bow; also, the projecting part at the handle end in which the hairs are inserted. j. The upright timber of a gate at the opposite end from the hinges (opposite to the *heel*); each of the two upright pieces at the ends of a hurdle. k. The flat end of a barrel, cask, or similar vessel; the membrane stretched across the top or end of a drum. l. The capital of a column. Obs. m. The cover of an alembic or crucible. n. A cover or hood for a carriage. o. A collective trade-name for the larger plates of tortoiseshell (usually thirteen) on the carapace of the hawk-bill turtle. (Cf. Foot 26. 17.) p. The upper member or part of various other things: see *quots.*

a. 13. . . *Coer de L.* 2201 King Richard. . . Let him make an ax. . . The head was wrought right wile; . . . Therin was twenty pounde of stele. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 171 His spere it was of fine Cipress. . . The heed full sharpe ygrounde. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1784 This arrowe. . . I anon dide al my crafte For to drawen out the shafte. . . But in myn herte the heed was lefte. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* viii. 19 A spere with a sharpe hed. 1545 ASCHAM *Trotoph.* (Arb.) 123 A shaft hath three principall partes, the stele, the fethers, and the head. 1595 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 248 The heed of the mase fell of. 1596 in HAMMER-HEAD 1. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xix. 5 A stroke with the axe. . . and the head sleppeth from the helme. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Head*, . . the striking part of a hammer. 1896 PARK *Golf Gloss.* *Head*, the lowest part of the golf-club.

b. 1544-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Pinnes. . . such as . . . haue the heads sodered fast to the shanke. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Acus*, Thou hast hitte the nayle on the heade. 1694 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 119 Those Chissels Joyners use haue their wooden heads made hollow to receive the Iron Sprig. . . to endure the heavy blows of the Mallet they lay upon the head of the Chissel. *Ibid.* 157 That the Head of the Rivet be on the outside. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Chas* 83 Which drives the Nail to the Head. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 153 Little protuberances. . . as large as a pin's head. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. l. § 424 Measured by means of a divided head fixed perpendicularly to the screw at one end.

c. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., When a bone has a round tip, or end, which advances, or projects forward. . . it is called the head of the bone. 1793-1804 J. BELL *Anat. Hum. Body* (1829) I. 35 The head of each rib has . . a small articulating surface. 1871 HUXLEY *Vertebr. Anim.* 155 Head of the hyomandibular which articulates with the skull.

d. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Head* is also used for the extreme of a muscle, which is fastened or inserted into the stable-bone. . . The head of a muscle is always a tendon. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* (1881) 13 The ends are spoken of as the head and tail, of the muscle.

e. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 120 Take a long Tube, with a Head like a Weather-Glass, onely open at both ends. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. Cb, I prepare a pretty capaceous Bolt-head. . . with a small stem about two foot and a half long. . . and then fit the whole. . . that almost half the head. . . may lye buried in a concave Hemisphere cut into the Board.

f. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Comet*, Their tail is a very thin, slender vapour, emitted by the head, or nucleus of the comet. 1876 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. v. Nucleus and coma. . . are together called the head of the comet.

g. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Note*, There are three things to be considered in these [musical] notes: 1. The quantity, i.e. the size and figure, of the head. 2. The quality, i.e. the colour, of the head; whether it be white or black, or full or open. 1888 STRAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.* h. 1611 COTGR., *long*. . . the head of a Lute, Violl, etc.

1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The head of a lute, theorbo, or the like, is the place where the pins, or pegs, are screwed, to stretch or slacken the strings.

i. 1826 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 280 Their bend. . . is so

regulated as to cause the nearest approach made by the stick to the hair to be exactly in the middle, between the head and the nut. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 264 The bow now [13th c.] gradually loses more and more the actual bow-head; the head is distinct from the stick.

j. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 To a barre [=hurdle] belongeth two heads. . . into which the 4 spellas are to bee putte. 1866 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 500 When gates are hung to open one way only, their heels and heads generally rest against the hanging and falling post. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 251 The head, heel, and top rail of a gate should be of oak.

k. 1390-1 in *Exped. Earl Derby* (Camden) 41 Hans Couper pro barehede et pro impositioe eorumdem in dictos barellos, v. scot. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 He opend ye heued of yeother barell. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XII. 155 As a man should pat Small stones vpon a dromslets head. 1659 WILLIAMS *Scales Comm.* 159 The diameter at the bung 30, and at the head or either end 21 inches. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 271 A membrane. . . stretched like the head of a drum. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 22 A paper cylinder with two small heads or bases. 1835 MARRIAT *Pacha* II, I was directed to take the head out of the cask.

l. 1558 HULBERT, Heade or chapter of a pyller. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* A, The Corinthian head.

m. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 3 Let the bucket, or cooler in the head containe as much more colde water, as our ordinarie Limbeckes doe. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Alembic*. . . consisting of a matras or body, fitted with a roundish head, terminating in a sloping tube. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 230 Fill therewith a crucible. . . heat it till it melts: then set it on fire, and when its whole surface is lighted place it under a large glass head. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 91 An alembic of pure silver, furnished with a glass head.

n. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 202 Heads to phaetons, &c. are found great conveniences for sheltering from the sun, wind, or rain. 1851 *Voy. to Mauritius* v. 174 A 'bogy'—a gig with a head but no back. 1868 RUMPF *Techn. Dict.* s.v., Head of a carriage (covering which may be taken down).

o. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 14 May 318/2.

p. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* x. 19 Y^e heade of the seate was rounde behynde. 1659 WILLIAMS *Scales Comm.* *Archit.* 30 A post with a turn'd or carv'd head. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 22 Cover the top of Chimneys. . . the smoake holes can be. . . made on the sides of the heads of them. *Ibid.* 29 The middle part of the head of the Windows. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Head of an Anchor*, the Shank or longest part of it. 1848-52 *Dict. Archit.* IV. 34 *Head of a Down Pipe*, a sort of small cistern. . . which receives the water directly from the gutter and conveys it into the. . . down pipes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Capstan*, Capsterns. . . agree in having a horizontal circular head, which has square holes around its edge, and in these long bars are shipped. 1868 RUMPF *Techn. Dict.*, *Head*, cap of a windmill. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* 252 The rudder generally tapers considerably from the head to the heel. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* II. xxxii. 181 Captain Otley. . . put the silver head of his cane to his mouth. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. viii. 271, I offered to design the entire window head.

9. a. Any rounded or compact part of a plant, usually at the top of the stem:

e.g. a compact mass of leaves (as in the cabbage and lettuce), of leaf-stalks (as in the celery), of flower-buds (as in the cauliflower), or of flowers, esp. of sessile florets upon a common receptacle, as in the *Compositæ* (= *CAPITULUM*); one of the young shoots of asparagus; an ear of corn; the 'cap' or pileus of a mushroom, etc.; the capsule of the poppy. Also applied to the compound bulb of garlic, and formerly to a simple bulb, as in the onion.

c. 1300 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 376 Nim bes leaces heafda and dryg swiðe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/1 Heed of a garlek, lely, or oþer lyke (Harl. or of a leke), bulbus. 1565 J. SPARKES in *Hawkins's Voy.* (1878) 57 The head of maye. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 56 The great Cabbedge with broad leaves and a great head. *Ibid.* 61 Garliche groweth both of the head and the seede, as the Onion and other of this kind dooth. 1600 VERNER *Via Recta* vii. 135 The great, hard, and compacted heads of Cole, commonly called Cabbage. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 183 Resembling the head of a mushroom. a. 1697 AUBREY *Wills* (1862) 198 The mowers. . . haue always a pound of beefe and a head of garlick every man. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 425 Bearded Grain: While yet the Head is Green. a. 1738 GAY (J.), How turneps hide their swelling heads below, And how the closing cole-worts upwards grow. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's* *Vol.* I. 67 An aggregate or capitate flower, or a head of flowers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 842/2 A decoction of poppy-heads. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 147 A Head or Capitulum is a globular cluster of sessile flowers, like those of Red Clover.

b. The rounded leafy top of a tree or shrub.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 133 And every boughie wyll haue a newe hede. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 8 Most dainty trees, that. . . seeme to bow their blossoming heads full lowe. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 157 Your Trees. . . should be cut. . . by taking off their Heads. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 11 Oaks. . . that had once a head. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 80 A large tree. . . with a bushy head.

10. A collection of foam or froth on the top of liquor, esp. ale or beer.

1545 ASCHAM *Trotoph.* (Arb.) 117 Newe ale. . . wil some lease his pith, and his head, afore he be longe drawn on. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* I. (1708) 574 Stirring of it twice a day, and beating down the Head or Yeast into it. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ullon's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 50 Palm-wine. . . bears a greater head than beer, and is of a very inebriating quality. 1820-30 B. SILLIMAN *Jrnl. Trav.* (ed. 3) III. 89 The porter drinkers of London reject the liquor unless it foams, or has a head, as they call it.

b. A collection of cream on the surface of milk.

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxv. (1636) 179 Creame. . . is indeed the very head or heart of Milke. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 480 The extent of surface in the large milk-pans produces a large 'head' of cream. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'I ont break my head vor nobody'—meaning, now that the head or cream has begun to rise, I will not disturb it. *Mod.* (Devonshire Farmer's Wife) Would you prefer raw head or scald head?

11. Various technical uses.

a. A bundle of flax or silk: see *quots.* b. A tile of half the usual length, used at the eaves of a roof. c. Local name for certain geological formations: see *quots.* d. Gold-mining. A rammer for crushing quartz. e. (pl.) Tin Manuf. (See *quots.*)

a. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Head of Flax*. . . signifies twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a bunch. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Head*. . . a bundle of flax measuring probably two feet in length, and weighing a few pounds; in the North of Europe 18 head of hemp or flax are about 1 cwt. 1876 TOLHAUSEN *Techn. Dict.*, *Head of silk*.

b. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 165 *Heads*. . . a Term used by Bricklayers, by which they mean a Tile in length, but to the full breadth of a Tile; these they use to lay at the Eaves of a Roof.

c. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 452 'Heads' or prominent parts of the substratum of sand rising up through the substratum of brick earth in the manner that 'heads of marl' shoot up towards the surface. 1876 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng.* (1889) 485 During later Tertiary times, a great part of the country was dry land, and then no doubt much 'head' or subaerial detritus was formed. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol.* III. II. II. § 1. 340 'Brick-earth', 'head' and 'rain-wash'. . . earthy deposits, sometimes full of angular stones, derived from the subaerial waste of the rocks of the neighbourhood.

d. 1890 *Goldf. Victoria* 7 Forty additional heads will be shortly added to the crushing power, bringing the battery up to sixty heads. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 11/5 The new ten heads are running well, but the old 10-head mill has been giving trouble.

e. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* III. 98 (*Tin-washing*) The rack or frame. . . consists of a long table on a slight incline down which the slimes are carried by a gentle stream of water. . . The purest ore called 'heads' collects at the upper part of the table.

12. The top, summit, upper end (of an eminence, or erection, as a pole, pile, mast, sail (cf. Foot 26. 18 d), staircase, ladder, etc.).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16577 Apon þe hefd o þis rode, ouer-thwart was don a brede. c. 1425 *Craft Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 7 pen write þe articulle þat is ten ouer þe figuris hed of twene as þus

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 135 b, 30 is represented by the ioyninge together of y^e headdes of the foremost fynger and the thombe. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 51 Ane man beand on the hede of aue bil. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 276 The skyish head Of blew Olympus. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 The head of the fore-top-Mast. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 114 The upper Part is called the Head of the Sail. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 17 From the Head of these Steps you haue a general View of the Garden. 1797 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. Dec.* I then accompanied her to the head of the stairs. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. i. But when the sun his beacon red had kindled on Benvoirlich's head. 1882 NARRS *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 9 *Head*. The upper end of a spar.

13. The top of a page or writing; hence, Something, as a title, written at the top of a page, section, etc.; a heading.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* To Rdr. (1625) A iv, Peruse but the head of every page, and there you shall finde what in the same page is contained. 1699 WILLIAMS *Scales Comm.* 58 Being stated (as in the head of the table). *Ibid.*, *Archit.* 9 Contracted to heads in necessary particulars. 1695 LOCKE *Comm. Pl. Bk.* Wks. 1812 III. 311 The heads of the class appear all at once, without the trouble of turning over a leaf. 1713 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 2 Without seeing his name at the head of it. a. 1854 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* vii. (1855) 189 The heads of chapters are ornamented with artistic woodcuts. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc. etc.* II. 101 In Printing. . . The divisions and subdivisions of a work, when they are set in lines and chapters are also called heads.

14. The matured part of a boil, abscess, etc., at which it tends to break. Chiefly in phrases, as to come to a head, to suppurate: see also 31.

1611 COTGR., *Abontir*, to wax ripe, or draw to a head, as an impostume. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 691 To lance the Sore, And cut the Head. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 25 Suppuration, or coming to a Head, as it is vulgarly called. 1871 DIAZ *W. Henry & Lett.* 134 Come to a head—like a boil or a rebellion.

15. The upper end of something on a slope or so regarded; e.g. that end of a lake at which a river enters it; the higher end of a valley, the inner extremity of a cave, gulf, etc.; that end of a bed, grave, etc. towards which a person's head lies; that end of a table at which the chief seat is (cf. 26).

847 *Charter* in O. E. *Texts* 434 Fram smalan cumbes heafde to græwanstane. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 6/179 þe heud of þis valeie. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+219 þat one at þe fote of þe graf, þat other at the hede. c. 1350 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 49 Vndir here beddis hed. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 At þe heud of þis see of Galile. . . es a castell. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 32 b, He caused his crowne to be set on the pillowe at his beddes hede. 1676 WALTON & COTTON *Angler* xx. (Chandos) 341 The head of the pond. 1706 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 17 July, I was offered the seat. . . at the head of the table. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 286 A point which must. . . be considered the head of its delta. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 98 A crevasse that extended quite round the head of the valley. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii. 159 At the head of the Gulf.

16. *spec.* The source of a river or stream. Now chiefly in FOUNTAIN-HEAD, q.v.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 589 Till þai come to þe hed off tay. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 9 The riuers Seaurn and dee almost to the heedes. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) II. 51 The Hed of Isis in Coteswalde risith about a Mile a this side Tetbyri. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 35 Cleane running water, issuing out of the heades of freshe springes. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 142 Nilus in Africæ is thought to haue his first head in the mountaines of the

Moone. 1718 WATTS *Ps.* CXIV. ii. Jordan beheld their March and fled With backward Current to his Head. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 426 Where the spring head has been boggy. 1871 PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxf.* iii. 25 The refreshing rivulet which has been honoured by the name of 'Thames Head' or 'the very head of Isis'.

b. *fig.* Source, origin: usually FOUNTAIN-HEAD. 1548 CROMMER *Catech.* 206 b. The wel and heade, out of the which all these euille do spring is original synne. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 96, I will go to the head of the matter. 1790 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 112 By referring all Things to one Head and Fountain. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 80 Acquiring facts at the fountain head.

17. A body of water kept at a height for supplying a mill, etc.; the height of such a body of water, or the force of its fall (estimated in terms of the pressure on a unit of area). Sometimes, the bank or dam by which such water is kept up.

1820 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxvii. 261 Brekyng hir fishpoude hedes and lete the water of hir pondes, stews and riuers renne out. 1530 PALSGR. 506/2. I damme or make the head of a water. 1553 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 21 § 1 Any Hedd or Heddies, Damme or Dammes, of any Pondes, Pooles, Motes, Stanges, Steues, or severall Pittes. 1723 *Royal Proclam. in Lond. Gas.* No. 6135/2 Heads of Fish-Ponds. 1769 *De Pot's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 274 Here is a very large Pond, or Lake of Water, kept up to an Head by a strong *Baltre d'Eau*, or Dam. 1791 R. MYLNE and *Rep. Thames* 15 Millers, working their Heads of Water in a spendthrift way. 1814 *Gen. Rep. Agric. State Scotl.* xiii. § 4 II. 671 Heads, or banks of earth, for the confinement of water in artificial lakes or ponds. 1832 *Examiner* 289/1 He has dammed the stream to give it head. 1861 *Sir W. FAIRBAIRN Mills* I. 178 The head of water is 132 feet. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 181 At certain seasons the head of water attains to as great a height as thirty feet.

b. *transf.* The difference of pressure (per unit of area) of two columns of fluid (liquid or gaseous) of different densities communicating at the base; the pressure (per unit of area) of a confined body of gas or vapour.

1862 *Times* 27 Mar., The 'Merrimac'...made direct for the 'Cumberland' under a full head of steam. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* (Taubn.) I. 141 By the time I had got a good head of reserved steam on.

c. A high tidal wave, usually in an estuary; = BORE sb. 3, 2, EAGRE.

1770 *Tarleton's Jests* App. 127 At twelve a clock at night, It (the rushing river) flowed with such a head. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* III. 380 The tide (in the Parrot) instead of rising gradually, flows in a head. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 5 [The] river came down with a 'head' similar to the tidal phenomenon on the Severn.

d. *Founding.* (See Quots.)

1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Feeder*...a large head or supply of fluid iron to a runner or mould in heavy castings. 1867 GUILT *Archit.* § 265 h. Cannon, pipes, columns, &c., are stronger when cast in a vertical than in a horizontal position, and stronger still when provided with a head or additional length, whose weight serves to compress the mass of iron in the mould below it. 1869 [see DEAD-HEAD 2]. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, Head, over the thickest part of heavy castings, a large flow-gate or riser for the metal is placed. Through this the contracting mass below is fed from time to time with hot metal, while a boy keeps the head open with a feeding or working rod.

18. The foremost part or end; the front. (See also AHEAD.)

a. The front of a procession, army, or the like.

1205 LAY. 8671 Per com Julius teon forn æstien heore hæued. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 610 And syne schir Eduardis company...Set stoutly in the hedis agane. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. ii. (1636) 288 Caesar...ranne like a mad-man into the head of the battell. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 116 If gradual and inconsiderable changes of direction are to be made during the march of the column, the head will, on a moveable pivot, effect such change. 1863 KING-LAKE *Crimea* I. xiv. The head of the vast column of troops.

b. The front, outer or projecting end of a fortification, a pier, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Head of a Work* (in *Fortif.*), the front of it next the Enemy, and farthest from the Body of the Place. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Head of the Camp* is the front, or foremost part, of the ground an army is encamped on; or that which advances most towards the field, or enemy. 1798 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* iv. 53 The Seyn-boats, riding at the head of the pier. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Head* (Gunn.), the fore part of the cheeks of a gun or howitz carriage.

c. The front part of a plough which bears the share. (Cf. *plough-tail*.)

1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1871) I. 76 The attachment of the sock is with the lower end of the head of the plough. *Ibid.* 488, I caused to be fitted to the plough...a shifting head with unequal sides. 1844 *London's Encycl. Agric.* 391 The materials with which ploughs are constructed is, generally, wood for the beam and handles, cast iron for the head.

† 19. The beginning (of a word, writing, etc.).

b. *Astrol.* The commencement of a zodiacal sign, i.e. the point where the sun enters it. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 486 E es þe first letter and þe hede Of þe name of Eve. 1384 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxix. 8 [xl. 7] In the hed of the boc it is writte of me, that I do this wil. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* l. 17 In this heued of cancer is the grettest declinacioun northward of the sonne. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi., 'When she [the moon] is in her fifteenth mansion, which mansion is in de head of Libra'.

20. The thick end of a chisel or wedge, opposite to the edge.

1793 SMARON *Edystone L.* § 238 [see 46]. 1842 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 24 Here the wedge is seen to taper from a thick end or head...to a thin edge or point.

21. The fore part of a ship, boat, etc.; the bows.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 50 Sheves of Iren in the bote Hede. 1522 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxx. 73 b. The Shippes laye with their beake heads close to the same [land]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 4 They turn their heads to sea, their stems to land. 1795 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VII. p. xxx, We are getting on very fast with our caulking; our head is secured. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* vi. (1867) 108 We were riding with our head up the river. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxxviii. 374 They were moored by anchors head and stern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Head*,...the whole fore-part of a ship, including the bows on each side.

b. *Phrases.* By (down by) the head, with the head lower in the water than the stern; hence *fig.* (slang), slightly intoxicated. *Head on*, with the head pointed directly towards something: see ON *adv.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* U u iv, The vessel is too much by the head. *Ibid.* (1789), *Orser*, to row against the wind, or row head-to-wind. 1860 *Times* 17 Dec. 10/5 He said he was a little by the head, but not drunk. 1894 HALL *Caine Maxman* v. iii. The boat was brought head to the wind.

c. *spec.* The work fitted in front of the stem in some (mostly obsolete) types of ships, including the knee of the head, the figure-head, rails, etc. Also used simply for FIGURE-HEAD.

1676 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1130/4 A square stern'd Sloop with a Deck, a small Head, and the Figure of a Cat thereon. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3668/1 The Privateer...carried away her Head and Boltsprit. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161 *Head of a Ship*, that part which is fasten'd to the Bow or foremost part of the Ship without-board. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 19 A Head is an ornamental figure erected on the continuation of a ship's stem. 1840 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Head*...particularly applied to all the work fitted afore the stem, as the figure, the knee, rails, etc. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Head*,...in a confined sense that part on each side of the stem outside the bows proper which is appropriated to the use of the sailors for wringing swabs, or any wet jobs.

22. A projecting point of the coast, esp. when of considerable height; a cape, headland, promontory. Now usually in place-names.

c. 1155 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 45 Usque ad Gladenehefde. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* ix. xxxiii. Apud locum qui Sancti Abbis Heid vocatur. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 5/1 The name of an head of land in Britaine called *Promontorium Herculis*. 1566 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. vii. 52 Our ouer-plus of shipping will be burne, And with the rest full mann'd, from th' head of Acteon Beate th' approaching Caesar. 1843 MACAULAY *Armada* 38 High on St. Michael's Mount it shone; it shone on Beachy Head. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 162 Hardly were we within the 'Heads', when the wind dropped.

b. A projecting point of a rock or sandbank.

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 34, 1½ miles E. from the land are a parcel of dangerous sunken heads called the Hen and Chickens. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 61 The Bunt Head, on the west side [of the Goodwin Sands] is very dangerous.

23. *Coal-mining.* An underground passage or level for working the coal: = LEADING 11.

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* 177 If a Pistol be shot off in a head remote from the eye of a pit, it will give but a little report. 1894 *Times* 15 Aug. 13/3 He knew that gas existed in one of the heads, and fences were placed there to indicate that it was dangerous.

24. An end, extremity (of anything of greater length than breadth). *Obs.* exc. in certain special uses, as of a stone or brick in a building (cf. HEADER 5), or of a bridge.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1672 At the tother hede of þe halle was...A wonderful werke. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 242 His Lond. durethe so ferre, that a man may not gon from on Hed to another, nouthre be See ne Lond, the space of 7 3eer. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 336 [A message] abbutting at the one heved vpon the high strete and at the other heved vpon the said College. 1622 *Ibid.* II. 74 The east hed abutting upon the strete and the west hed upon the buildings belonging to Katherine Hall. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 20 If a Barn consist of a Floor, and 2 Heads, where they lay Corn, they say a Barn of 2 Bays. 1735 J. PRICK *Stone-Br. Thames* 4 A House on each Head of the Bridge...to receive the Toll. 1793 SMARON *Edystone L.* § 82 Two Headers or bond pieces; whose heads being cut dovetail-wise, adapted themselves to and confined in the stretchers. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* xxv. As that great host, with measured tread...Rolled slowly towards the bridge's head.

III. Various figurative uses arising from preceding senses.

25. A person to whom others are subordinate; a chief, captain, commander, ruler, leader, principal person, head man.

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 112 Ða ic ðe zesette callum Israelum to heafde. c. 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1087 Hine þe was ætur heafod to þam unraede. c. 1200 ORMIN 362 He was Preost Hæfdeð off alle preostess. c. 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 247 Pat heafed prof is þe feont [fiend]. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 & 172 He ordend him hede of heli kirk. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 2, I rede we chese a hede, þat vs to werre kan dight. For werre withouten hede is not wele, we fynde. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 339 Heed of þis Chirche is Crist, boþe God and man. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xv. Thai all haue an hed, or a cheef to rule þe counsell. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 314 The heed of the vnyuersall chirche is the pope. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Preamb., This Realme of Eng-land is an Empire...governed by oon Supreme heede and King. 1799 SPENCER *Sheph. Cal.* June 83 The soueraigne head Of shepheards all. 1867 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1155 Why didst not thou the Head, Command me absolutely not to go? 1866 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 106 Madam Brick

is a Gentlewoman whose Head [i. e. Husband] has been cut off, and yet she lives and walks. 1785-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A dean is the head of his chapter. 1793 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 71 The President and heads of departments ought to be near Congress. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1843) I. iv. 198 The head of the house of Mendoza. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. v. 47 That a single head is not necessary to a republic might have been suggested to the Americans by...ancient examples.

b. *spec.* The master or principal of a college or 'house' in a university; also short for HEAD-MASTER.

1505 in *Strype Parker* (1821) III. 127 All Heddies, and all other Scholers...shal weare in ther charches or chappels...surplusses and hodes. 1576 in Nichols *Pragr. Q. Elis.* (1823) II. 111 The said Vice-chancellor and heds of Colledges. 1583 *Ibid.* 406 Reverend Doctors and heads of houses all on horse-backe. 1621 T. ADAMS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 147 From the Vice-Chancellour and Heads of your famous University. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 42 He never knew any Fellow turn'd out in the Heads Absence. 1760 V. KNOX *Lib. Educ.* (R.), In the presence of heads of houses, public officers, doctors, and proctors. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 360 Delivering seal'd dispatches which the Head Took half-amazed. 1889 A. R. HOPE in *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 697/3 Who could...mix on equal terms with those ineffable beings the head's daughters.

c. A collection of persons holding a position of command or leadership; in quot. 1665, translation of CAPUT 3, q.v.

1665 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B 66 The V. C. readeth all the graces, some one of the Head holding the Posers Bill to stay those whose names are not in the said Bill.

d. Applied to things or places: The chief city, capital; the chief or most excellent part.

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. i. § 3 Sameramis...getimbred þa burz Babylonie, to þon þæt heo wære heafod calra Asiria. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4081 Bygyn at Rome; For it es heved of all cristendome. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 18 This Cite was hede and chief Cyte of alle Venedocia. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxv. (1636) 179 Creame...is indeed the very head or heart of Milke. 1611 *Bible Isa.* vii. 8 The head of Syria is Damascus.

26. Position of leadership, chief command, or greatest importance; chiefly in phr. at (+ *in*) the head of. (Sometimes with mixture of sense 18 a.)

c. 1300 E. Æ. *Psalter* xviii. 44 (Mätz.) þou sal in heved of genge me set with al. c. 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* (1867) 5 Oure gastly fladire þat hase heuede of vs. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1841) I. 341 Thus Rome first began to take a head above all other churches. 1599 Broughton's *Lett.* ix. 32 To keepe their wives from soueraintie, and not suffer them...to take head and ouerrule. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* I. ii. Thot' you charged me I' the head of your troops. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 Certain opinions of his...in the head of which he names this of the Prae-existence of the Soul. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 51 Having such a Prince as the Duke of York at the head of our Armies. 1732-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 22 Some leading Men...who thought it better to be at the Head of a Sect, than at the Tail of an Establishment. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 7 At the head of the class of the pictorial historians stands Augustin Thierry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 166 At twenty-one...he was placed at the head of the administration. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 143 Anatomy places Man at the head of all other animals that were ever made.

b. *Head of the river* (in Bumping races): the position of being first boat; also said of the boat, crew, or college, which gains this position in a race or series of races, such as the Oxford 'Eights'.

1853 C. BIDE *Verdant Green* x. The placing of the Brazen-face boat at the head of the river. 1897 Whitaker's *Alm.* 632/1 On the first night New College bumped Magdalen and went head of the river.

27. One of the chief points of a discourse; the section of it pertaining to any such point; hence, a point, topic; a main division, section, chapter of a writing; a division of a subject, class, category.

(Partly arising from sense 13, and often associated with it, as in the phr. *under this head*.)

c. 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 185 This gentylman thanne rehersed to them fro hed to hed...all thauenture of their vyage. 1573-80 BARET *Abv.* H 271 Set this on my head in your booke, or write that you haue lent it, or deliuered it to me. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 28 As if they labour'd To bring Man-slaughter into forme, and set Quarrelling vpon the head of Valour. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* A iij, The Contents or principall heads handled in this whole Discourse. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 5 We were acknowledged to agree in those two heds. 1795 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 209 He made me many compliments upon that head. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* II. (Globe) 653/2 Make yourself easy on that head. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 241 The accusation comprised several heads. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 306 The expenditure under this head must have been small indeed. 1868 HELPS *Realism* xv. (1876) 411, I have very little to say upon this head. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 603 The heads of our yesterday's discussion.

28. Turning of the head, backward change of the course: = HEADING *vbl.* sb. 4. ? *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 208 The wandering hares...making heads upon the plain ground, to the confusion of the dogs. *Ibid.* 217 In her course she taketh not one way, but maketh heads like labyrinths to circumvent and trouble the Dogs. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 3 After much manœuvring, heads and doubles, as well as equally good racing in view, she [the hare] was killed in the rickyard of the Sun Inn.

29. Advance against opposing force; resistance; insurrection: in certain phrases, as to make or gain head (see 52); to bear or keep head against, to resist successfully, hold one's own against.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. xi. If any harder than the rest offer head that idle fear to stay. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 101 Young Laertes, in a riotous head, Ore-bears your Officers. 1613 MAYNARD *Ann. Eliz.* (Camden) 43 Unable to bear head against this storme. 1806-7 J. BEESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Intro. This 'gypsy-jargon' which is gaining head upon us every hour. 1818 KRATS *Isabella* xvii. The dream keeps head against the freshets. + 30. A body of people gathered; a force raised, esp. in insurrection. (See also to make a head, 52 b.) *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 63 The Gothes have gather'd head. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 284 To saue our heads, by raising of a Head. 1631 GOUGE *God's Armes* I. § 69. 115 Korah impudently gathered an head against Moses and Aaron. 1661 *Perris Diary* 8 Jan., Some talk to-day of a head of Fanatiques that do appear about Barnet.

31. Issue, result; conclusion, summing up; culmination, crisis; maturity; pitch, height; strength, force, power (gradually attained): in various phrases, as to come, grow, gather to a head; to bring, draw to a head; to gather head.

App. a blending of various senses: often, in reference to evils, consciously fig. from 14. Cf. also *F. venir à chef, mettre à chef*, and the derivative, *achever*, *ACHIEVE*.

1340 *Aenb.* 183 He yett red huerby me comp to guode heauede and to guode ende of bet me nimb an hand. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 31 Sith these abuses are growne too head and sinne so rype. 1596 SPENSER *State Irell* Wks. (Globe) 673/2 To keep them from growing to such a head. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy. I.* 56 To take away the head or force from the fire. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 166 There (which is the head of all thy felicity) thine eyes shall see him whom now thine heart longeth for. 1661 *Perris Diary* 31 Oct., Some plots there hath been, though not brought to a head. 1676 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s. v., To draw to a head, or to sum up, recapitulate, in summam colligo. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 156 Vice is risen to such a head, that it is impossible to suppress it. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. ix. Where valiant Lennox gathers head. 1825 PERSCOTT *Philip II.* I. II. vi. 207 Religious troubles in France had been fast gathering to a head. 1876 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 281 The revolt of Sardinia was stamped out before it came to a head. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. ix. 168 It might bring things to a head, one way or the other. 1888 R. F. HORTON *Inspir. & Bible* vi. (1889) 170 But it is time to draw to a head this somewhat lengthened discussion.

IV. Phrases.

* With a preposition.

32. At or in the head of: see sense 26.

+ 33. Of one's own head. Out of one's own thought, device, or will; of one's own accord, spontaneously. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bryce* II. 121 Tak him as off thine awyne heid. As I had geyv thar-to to na Reid. 1420 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 69, I of myn owne heude have wryte vn to hym a lettre. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 27 The master carpenter woorke all of his awne hedde without counsayl. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 181 He that entereth into land of his owne head, and receiveth the profits of it. 1687 *Wood Life* 30 May, The Bishop sent it of his owne head. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii, It [the pistol] may go off of its own head. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 313, I do not propose to give you all this trouble merely of my own head, that would be arrogance. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Nursp.* 35 *Yrs. Ago*, He never went in of his own head.

34. Off one's head. Out of one's mind or wits, crazy. *collog.*

1845 *Wash. Turtles* iii, He 'was off his head'. 1873 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xiii, 177 He is off his head: he does not know what he says. 1883 M. PATRISON *Mem.* (1885) 156 One poor girl went off her head in the midst of all.

35. On or upon . . . head.

a. On one's head: said of evil, vengeance, etc., or of blessing, etc. figured as falling or descending upon a person; also of guilt, 'blood' (see BLOOD 52 c), or responsibility of any kind, figured as resting upon him.

[1825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 17 Sie gecerred sar his in heafde his.] 13. . . *Coer de L.* 1732 On his head falleth the fother. 1386 WYCLIF *Goth.* II. 19 The blood of hym schal be on his head, that goith out at the dore of thin hows. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 191 What hee gets more of her then sharpe words, let it lye on my head. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 123 You Gods looke downe, And from your sacred Viols poure your graces Vpon my daughters head. 1725 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 348 The distant threats of vengeance on his head. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 253 If Harold sinned, his guilt was on his own head.

+ b. On one's own head = of one's own head, 33.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 8874 Yhit wille I ymagyn, on myne awen hede, ffor to gyf it a description. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* *Tim.* 1/2 That he [S. Paul] thrust not in himselfe, vpon his owne head, but that he was appointed of God. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* III. 133 If the persons so banished will return on their own heads. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* *Titus* II. 7-8 Wks. 1831 IV. 179 Let no man, on his own head, reprove the religion that is established by law. 1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond.* 52 He had quitted the army in discontent and upon his own head.

+ c. On head: Straight forward; towards the front, or in front; AHEAD. *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 44 It runnes on head. 1590 SPENSER *Musop.* 420 Some vngracious blast . . . perforce him [the butterfly] droue on hed. 1679 H. SAVILE *Engagem.* w. *Dutch Fleet* 4 Sir F. Holles in the Cambridge, came on Head of us. 1708 MONTAUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiii. (1737) 256 We were becalm'd, and could hardly get o' head. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 288 To make forth on Head.

+ d. On (upon) head (a, the head): Headlong, precipitately, hastily, rashly, inconsiderately. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 36 Rollyng and rowmyng vpon heade, heather and thether. 1565-73 COOPER

Thesaurus, Abruptum ingenium, a rashe braine that doth all things on heade. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 129 So went Lucius upon a head to present battle to the Enemy. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. 1825 III. 306 Rebels contrariwise run upon an head together in confusion. 1674 N. COX *Centl. Recant.* (1677) 207 The Faulcon . . . is apt presently to fly on head at the check.

36. Out of one's own head. From one's own mind, imagination, or invention. (Somewhat *collog.*)

1719 DR FOR *Crusoe* II. xii, It came from you, and not out of my own head. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 288 Were not all these answers given out of his own head?

37. Over . . . head.

a. Over one's head, up aloft; cf. OVERHEAD.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 46 The rooffe hereof was arched over head. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 278 Bridge . . . copied over Head. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Palagonia* (ed. 2) 188 It was dry over head. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* viii. (1867) 134 A faint distant strain of solemn music seemed now to float over head.

b. To such a depth that the head is submerged. 1653 BAXTER *Worc. Pettit. Def.* 35 That silly women shall be dipt over head in a Gumble-stool for scolding?

c. Over (one's) head: lit. above one, e.g. in the sky or air, or affording shelter; also of something (e.g. waves) rising and overwhelming one; hence fig. of danger or evil impending, or of some overwhelming or oppressive force.

1530 PALSGR. 595/2 They have jumbled so over my heed to nyght I coude nat slepe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2 The daungers hangyng over theyr heades. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xli, Dinna be cast down—there's a heaven over your head. 1883 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Rossmoyne* III. v. 156 You will have the roof burned over your head one of these dark nights. 1886 *Cassell's Mag.* Dec. 12 That the father and child might have a roof over their heads.

d. Over (some one's) head: passing over (a person) who has a prior right, claim, etc.; said esp. in reference to the promotion of a person into some position above another who is considered to have a better right to it.

1625 *Vesp. Ps.* lxvii. 12 Du onsettes men ofer heafud ur. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 142 They take one anothers ferme over their heades. 1635 R. N. CAMDEN *Hist. Eliz.* an. 7. 1. 59 [He] divorcing his first wife, married over her head in her life time. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. vi. 25 The younger being often brought over the head of the elder to be principal. 1887 *Times* 31 Oct. 9/3 It is no compliment . . . that an ex-diplomatist should be chosen for promotion over their heads.

e. Over (one's) head: (of time) past, over.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 24 Persuade your self . . . that her uttermost houre passed over head. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 141 When all these strokes are over your head, what will ye say to see your wellbeloved. 1708 BURNET *Lett.* (ed. 3) 118, I have now another Month over my Head. 1755 RAMSAY *Ep. to J. Clerk* 69 Now seventy years are o'er my head. 1886 H. SMART *Outsider* I. ii. 26 Ere many more days were over her head!

f. Over (one's) head: beyond one's comprehension or intellectual capacity (cf. sense 2 a).

1622 BACON *Holy War* Ep. Ded. Misc. Wks. (1629) 86 It flies too high over Mens Heades. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrev.* (1886) 111 Talking over the heads of the company. 1886 H. SMART *Outsider* II. ii. 20 Weststead quickly became cognizant that his wife was over his head.

38. To (one's) head. To one's face; directly to the person himself. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 147 And to the head of Angelo Accuse him home and home. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art. Pref.* § 31 (1625) The 22. Brethren tell K. James to his head, how the Subscription . . . is more then the Law requireth. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., We say, 'I told him so to his head', not to his face, which is the usual phrase.

** With another substantive.

39. Head and ears.

a. By the head and ears: roughly, violently, as one drags a beast; see EAR 52 b. 1 c. (Cf. 47 a.) 1590 NASHE *Pasquils Apol.* I. Cb, They have all vowed to hale thee out of thy trenches by the head and eares. 1873 *Punch* 17 May 200 An . . . utterly irrelevant story, lugged in by head and ears.

b. Over head and ears: completely immersed; also fig. deeply immersed or involved (e.g. in love, in debt). Rarely head and ears.

1530 PALSGR. 725/2 He souced him in the water over heed and eares. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 353 That Man . . . should lye . . . and shrowde himselfe, head and eares, in slouthfulness. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 104 To dippe their new borne children into extreme cold water over head and eares. 1663, 1768 [see EAR 52 b. 1 c.] 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lew. C. Warren* 875 The Commonwealth . . . would run over head and ears in debt. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 233 He is over head and ears in love. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. iii. The poor lad plumped over head and ears into the water. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. liii. 103 You are over head and ears in debt.

+ Also corruptly head over ears (cf. 'head over heels', 44 b).

1887 CAROLINE FOTHERGILL *Enthusiast* II. 95 He was head over ears in debt when he married her.

40. Head . . . foot.

a. From head to foot: all over the person; fig. completely, thoroughly, 'all over'. (Also head to foot, head and foot.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16435 Fra the hefd vnto be fote, Oueral be blod vte-wrang. 1386 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 12 If . . . the rennyng lepre . . . couer al the flesh, fro the heed vnto the fote. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 228 *Ham.* From top to toe? *Reh.* My Lord, from head to fote. *Ibid.* II. ii. 478 Head to fote. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786)

II. 188 He . . . leaves . . . to Lord Rothes the King's picture from head to foot. 1784 R. BAGE *Barkham Downs* I. 266 He overthrew it head and foot. 1886 TENNYSON *Promise of May* III, A gentleman? . . . That he is, from head to foot.

+ b. Neither head nor foot: = 'neither head nor tail', 48. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1837-41) V. 479 When the bishop looked on the writing, he pushed it from him, saying, 'What shall this do? It hath neither head nor foot'. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* II. i. (D.), I find neither head nor foot in it.

41. Head and front. A Shaksperian phrase, orig. app. denoting 'summit, height, highest extent or pitch' (cf. 12, 31); sometimes used by modern writers in other senses.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 80 It is most true: true I have married her; The verie head, and front of my offending, Hath this extent; no more. 1813 SCOTT *Lt. to J. Ballin.* *tyne* 25 July in *Lockhart*, The head and front of your offending is precisely your not writing explicitly. 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. xii. 375 He was the head and front of every movement for good in his neighbourhood.

42. Head of hair. The covering or growth of hair on the head, esp. when long or copious. (See 4.)

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 328 This head of haire they call a glibe. 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 36, I have a good head of haire. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lt. to Cress Mar* I Apr., I never saw in my life so many fine heads of hair. 1829 JEFFSON *Britany* viii. 131 It was a head of hair more than a yard long . . . which he had bought.

+ 43. Head to head. Face to face; in private conversation. (*F. tête-à-tête.*) *Obs.* rare.

c 1798 EARL OF AILESBUURY *Mem.* (1890) 595 An account of a long discourse. I had head to head with the Baron of Renouille. 1828 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 453 Head to head, as the French have it, he was by no means silent.

44. Head . . . heel(s).

a. From head to heel: = from head to foot, 40 a.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7790 Fro be hede to be hele herit as a capull! 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 184 So polished and compact from head to heel. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Regillus* xxiii, And many a curdling pool of blood Splashed him from heel to head. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 29 Disprinc'd from head to heel. 1886 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Lady Brankmere* I. iv. 96 A tall figure . . . clothed from head to heel in sombre garments.

b. Head over heels: a corruption of heels over head, frequent in modern use; see HEEL 52 b. 1

1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 133 He gave [him] such a violent involuntary kick in the Face, as drove him Head over Heels. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 32 Why did you . . . hurl royalty . . . head-over-heels out of yonder Tuileries' windows? 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* I. 4 Away he went head-over-heels like a shot rabbit.

45. Head of horns. The horns of a deer, etc. as forming the adornment of the head. (See 6.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 757 To make an Oxe or a Deere haue a Greater Head of Hornes. 1766 BURNS *Calf*, That you may wear A noble head of horns.

46. Heads and points. Said of nails, wedges, etc. placed alternately in opposite directions, so that the head of one lies against the point or edge of the next; hence *transf.* of persons lying; also of whales (see quot. 1889).

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Bechevet*, *Teste a teste* *Bechevet*, the play with pins, called, heads and points. 1618 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 21 On these round about the house, they lie heads and points one by thother against the fire. 1793 SMERATON *Edystone L.* § 238 The two wedges in each groove would then lie Heads and Points. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., To blow heads and points, to run . . . hither and thither, spouting and blowing . . . said of whales when attacked.

47. Head and shoulders.

a. By head and shoulders (sometimes with ellipsis of *by*): by force, violently; with *thrust*, *push*, *drag*, *bring* (*in*), etc.; fig. of something violently and irrelevantly introduced into a speech or writing.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 All theyr Playes . . . thrust in Clownes by head and shoulders. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 24 Any, whom necessity . . . thrusts out by head and shoulders. 1679 *Hist. Jettur* 20 The Lecturer brought in this whole affair by the head and shoulders into his Sermon. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 126 He . . . hunts perpetually for texts . . . introduces them by head and shoulders upon the most trifling occasions. 1887-9 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. iii. 44, I must drag the mention of the fact in head and shoulders here, or else I shall forget it.

b. (with *taller*, *higher*, etc.) By the measure of the head and shoulders (cf. 1 c); hence fig. (in reference to intellectual or moral stature), considerably, by far.

1864 WEBSTER s. v., He is head and shoulders above them. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* II. IV. v. 124 Job walked leisurely among them, head and shoulders higher than his neighbours.

48. Head or tail.

a. Either one thing or another; anything definite or intelligible. (With negative expressed or implied.) Now always to make head or tail of.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 213 On a loose sheet or two that had neither head nor tale. 1679 MARG. MASON *Tickler Tickl.* 7 Their Tale . . . had neither head nor Tale. 1729 FIELDING *Author's Farce* III. i, Pray what is the design or plot? for I could make neither head nor tail on 't. 1890 J. H. MCCARTHY *Fr. Rev.* II. 88 It is difficult to make head or tail of the whole business.

b. Head(s) or tail(s): see sense 3 b.

*** With a verb. (To come to a head: see senses 14, 31. To beat one's head. BREAK *Priscian's h.*,

EAT one's h. off, HIDE one's h., KNOCK on the h., TURN h., etc.: see the verbs.)

49. **Get head.** To gain force, ascendancy, or power; to attain to vigour. (Cf. 26, 31.)

1645 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 236 The times were such, as wherein sin had gotten head. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 84. 341 Whereas. Haman... got some head, the Lord had warre with him. 1722 DR FOSTER *Plague* (1884) 252 A great Fire. gets a Head. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 92 Hydrophobia... will occur and get head even in the coldest weather.

50. **Keep one's head.** To keep one's wits about one, retain self-control, keep calm: the opposite of *to lose one's head*, 51 b. (Cf. 2 a.)

1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 186 Richard, keep thy head, And hold thy peace. 1876 TRAVELMAN *Macaulay* I. i. 22 If only the man in the post of responsibility... can contrive to keep his head.

b. **To keep one's head above ground:** to keep oneself in life; so **to keep one's head above water;** also **fig.** = out of debt or insolvency.

1667 DRAVTON *Moon-Calf* Wks. (1753) 513 Scarce their heads above ground they could keep. 1722 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. i. 1, I have almost drowned myself, to keep his head above water. 1886 TENNYSON *Promise of May* III. Farmer Dobson, were I to marry him, has promised to keep our heads above water.

51. **Lose one's head.**

a. *lit.* To have one's head cut off, be beheaded (as a form of capital punishment).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 849 Namore vp on peyne of leynge of youre head. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* II. iii. Which have been cause of theyr dethe and to lese theyre heedes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. iv. 242 Vp to some Scaffold, there to lose their heads. 1888 BARING-GOULD *Eve* I. iii. 31 Copplestone... escaped losing his head for the murder by the surrender of thirteen manors.

b. *fig.* To lose self-possession or presence of mind, to become confused.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 59 The gravest citizen seems to lose his head. a 1849 FOX *Marginalia* lxxiv. (D.). It has now and then an odd Gallicism—such as 'she lost her head', meaning she grew crazy. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 121 He lost his head, almost fainted away on the floor of the House.

52. **Make head.**

a. (in sense 29): To advance, press forward, esp. in opposition to some person or thing: also formerly **to make a head.** Usually, **To make head against:** to advance against; to resist; to rise in insurrection or revolt against; to resist successfully, advance in spite of.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) VI. 82 That... they might the better make head against both Romans and Britons. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Romantis* I. 50 That done, he made head to the Giants, who battered him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 992 That mighty leading Angel, who of late Made head against Heav'n's King. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* III. i. 89 [They] make strong head against The rebels. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxiv. They made head against the wind.

b. **To make a head** (sense 30): to raise a body of troops. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 141 In the Marches heere we heard you were, Making another Head, to fight againe. 1667 DRAVTON *Miseries* Q. *Marg.* 153 That Warwick... Had met the Duke of York, and made a head Of many fresh and yet unfought-with bands. 1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 8 To make a handsome head, and protect such as shall recruit.

53. **Put (a thing) in or into (a person's) head:** to suggest it to his mind, make him think of it; formerly also, to remind him of it. So **to put out of one's head**, to cause one to forget.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 158 b. Putting into mens heades secretly his right to y^e crown. 1682 CLAVERHOUSE in *Napier Life* (1859) I. i. 135 What those rebellious villains they call ministers put in the heads of the people. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 178 She bids her footman put it in her head. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xliii. You said something just now that put every thing out of my head. 1844 HAWKSTONE ix. (1846) 127 If you had not put it into my head, I should never have done it!

b. Hence, by corruption, **to put** (a person) *in the head of* (a thing): to suggest the idea of it to him; to remind or put in mind of. *Obs.*

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 60 (D.) Putting the king in head that all these great castles... were onely to entertaine the partie of Maude. 1668 PEYVS *Diary* 31 Jan., Griffin did... put me in the head of the little house by our garden... to make me a stable of. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. vi. And now you put me in the head of it, I verily and sincerely believe it was the devil.

54. **Show one's head.** To show oneself publicly; to appear abroad. Cf. **to show one's face** (see FACE sb. 2 b).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 49 This manne... durst not once for his life shewe his hedde, for feare. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. vi. 44 With Caine go wander through the shade of night, And neuer shew thy head by day, nor light. 1620 *Cri. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 122 He hath scarce shewed his head ever since. 1775 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 50 The Tories there durst not show their heads.

55. **Take... head.**

a. **To take (a) head:** to make a rush forward, to start running. *Obs.*

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 129 Having broken out of a Forest and taken head end-ways, he [a boar] will not be put out of his way either by Man, Dog... or any thing. 1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* xvii. (1702) IV. 5 So I took a head, and ran into the country as fast as my feet would carry me.

b. **To take a head:** to make insurrection; to raise a tumult. (Cf. 29.) *Obs.*

1676 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v., To take a head, tumultuor.

c. **To take (one) in the head:** to come into one's mind, occur to one. *Obs.*

1581 G. PETTIT tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 12 b. Moved either by some sodaine tole which taketh them in the head. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Catlin's Geomancie* 38 He... will not do any thing but that which taketh him in the head. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* (Farmer), Now, it took him in the head... to set first upon Constantino. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. xx. (1642) 70 It took him in the head to... visit Rome.

d. **To take into (in) one's head:** to conceive the idea or notion of; to have (something) occur to one's mind: usually, **to take it into one's head** (that... or to do something).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 7 When every Body takes it in his Head to make as many Fools as he can. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* (Tauchn.) I. x. 66, I took it into my head to walk up and down the gallery. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Head* 17 Little Ben had taken it into his head... that the sign-board... could be improved.

**** *With adverb.*

56. **Head first, head foremost:** with the head first or foremost; hence **fig.** precipitately, headlong, hastily. (Also with hyphen, or as one word.)

1605 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. i. 8 [She] thrust him... his head foremost, into an oven. 1697 [see FOREMOST a. 3 d]. a 1813 A. WILSON *Loss of the Pack* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 86 Frae that day forth I never mair did weel, But drank, and ran headforemost to the deil! 1828 WEBSTER, *Headfirst*, adv. with the head foremost. a 1845 HOOD *Sub-marine* iv. Down he went, Head-foremost. 1877 [see FIRST 3 b]. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 3/1 The... Dean... plunged headforemost into the controversy.

***** *Various figurative and proverbial phrases.*

57. **To give (a horse) the head,** also **to let him have his head:** not to check or hold him in with the bridle; to give him freedom, let him go freely. So **to take the head,** to throw off control or restraint. Hence **fig.** in reference to persons.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 You are no sooner entred, but libertie looseth the reynes, and geues you head. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 29 Thrusting theme to rashenes, vnrulines, and to take ouermuche heade and bridle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 43 With that he gaue his able Horse the head. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* I. i. What a Fool have I been to give him his Head so long. 1886 MAS. LYNN *Linton Paston Carrow* xxiv. He had yielded so far to the necessities of the case as to give Lady Jane her head. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* III. 148 She let him have his head for a bit.

b. **To give one's head for the polling or washing:** to yield tamely without resistance. *Obs.*

c 1583 J. HOOKER *Descr. Excester* (1705) 82 Such a one as would not give his Head for the polling, nor his Beard for the washing. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 256 For my Part it shall ne'er be sed, I for the washing gave my Head.

58. **To lay (a rum, put, a cast, a draw) their heads together:** to consult or take counsel together.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 354 The watry foulis han here hedis leid Togedere... They seydyn sohlyl be on assen. How that [etc.]. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Frois.* I. cxv. 137 Whenne they sawe hym, they began to murmure, and began to ron togyder three heedes in one hood, and sayde, beholde yonder great maister. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 572 Nay, let vs o the hedges togyder cast. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utro.* I. (1895) 70 They will laye theyr heddes togither and conspire agaynst the weale publycke. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 122 And there lay their heads together and consult of matters. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* I. i. 17 We'll put heads together and consider what is to be done.

b. **In spite of or maugre his head:** in spite of himself; notwithstanding all he can do. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 31 Of which mayde anon, maugree hir heed by verray force birafte hire maydenhed. c 1449 POCOCK *Repr.* I. x. 52 He schal consente in his witt... amagrey his heed. 1588 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 114 He gave them all to the French men in sight of their heades. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxx. xxx. 760 You pulled me maugre my head out of Italie.

61. **To talk (etc.) a person's head off** (humorous): i.e. until he is too weary to reply, or thoroughly sick and tired of it, **ad nauseam.** So **to beat his head off**, i.e. to beat him out and out; etc.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* vi. He pretends to teach me billiards, and I'll give him fifteen in twenty and beat his old head off. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Mem. Montalembert* I. 29 In society in the evenings yawns his weary head off. 1897 D. GERALD *Spotless Reput.* vii. (ed. 2) 88 If it were not for the standing danger of having one's head talked off one's shoulders.

62. **Prov. Two heads are better than one** (cf. sense 2 a, and Eccl. iv. 9).

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 18 Two heddis are better than one. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 82 Two is better than one head. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I. Wks. 1799 II. 289 Here comes brother Thomas; two heads are better than one; let us take his opinion. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii. O certainly; but two heads are better than one, you know.

V. **Attributive uses and Combinations.**

a. *Simple attrib. or as adj.* (Often hyphenated.)

63. **At the head** (sense 26); in the position of command or superiority; chief, principal, capital.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 420 Abiathar, Æra Iudeisra headf biscop. c 1200 ORMIN 290 Aaron wass headf preost. *Ibid.* 8469 Jertsallem wass headf burh Off Issraeles riche. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 392 Uour headf luuen me iuint idisse

worde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22229 Pe kingrikes o grece and pers war hefd kingrikes. c 1400 *Deistr. Troy* 10902 Thurgh helpe of þat hynd, and hir hede maidons. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 58 b. London... the hed cite of hys realme. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII.* 110 The lord Stuard nor the head officers could not cause them to abstaine. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 43 Which is the head Lady? 1658 A. FOX *Wurt's Surg.* I. vi. 22 Having cleared the two head points... I will touch also other abuses. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 318 How the inferior imps appear, when the head-goblin is securely laid. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 82 At the Market Cross of the Head-burgh of the Shire, Stewarty, or other Jurisdiction. 1822 BYRON *Viz. Judgem.* lxxxix. He... scribbles as if head clerk to the Fates. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* i. O plump head-waiter at The Cock.

b. **Applied spec. to the 'cardinal virtues' and the 'deadly sins';** see CARDINAL a. 2. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 592 þa headf leathras sind mansliht, cyrc-bræce [etc.]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Nu beoð .viii. heofod sunnan. *Ibid.* 105 Nu beoð .viii. heafod mihtan þe mazen ouermene alle þas sunnan þurh drihtnes fultum. c 1200 ORMIN 10213 Gredignes is headf plihht. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10010 Four vertus principals, þe quilk man clepes cardinals; All oþer vertus o þam has hald, For-þi er þai hede vertus tald. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 448 The seuen hued synnes or dedely synnes. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (1494) II. xi. Of pryde or enuye, of couetyse or lechery, or of any other hede synne. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 67 His Popish reckoning of the seven Hed-sins.

c. as adj. in superl., **headest** = chiefest. *Obs. rare.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Hub.* IV. (1586) 181 b. To kill the heddest of the dissention, and to appease the fury of the fighters. 1698 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 101 Content is a lesson too hard for the headst of the highest forme a King.

64. **Situated at the head, top, or front** (see senses 12-24); + initial (quot. 1387); coming from the front, meeting one directly in front, as a head wind.

1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 299 Pe heed letters of þe vers speleb þi menyng. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 If your course be right against it, you shall meet it right a head, so we call it a head Sea. 1659 WILLS-FORD *Scales Comm.*, *Archil.* 8 Part of... [the] head wall... is brick. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 153 The head division of each... regiment. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 107 This fence... because it ran across the head of every farm... was called... the head-dyke. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 53, I was kept by storms and head winds for three long days. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 226 The vessel paid off under the weight of her canvas.

** *Combinations.*

65. **General Comb. a. attrib.**, 'of or for the head', as **head-affection**, **attire**, **brush**, **covering**, **end**, **fillet**, **hair**, **knot**, **notion**, **rest**, **room**, **shake**, **top**, **vein**, **wing**, **wrapping**, etc.

1862 J. B. HARRISON *Lett. Dis. Children* III. 47 In relation to 'head affections'. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 533 With their hoods and other 'head attire of sundry colours'. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. v. Duel and 'head-breakage'. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 135 His case of 'head-brushes and beard-brushes'. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 482 The Anglo-Saxon 'head-coverings were very simple. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 The 'head ende would euer be downwarde, and neuer flye strayght. 1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* (Chandos ed.) 155 It must not be at the head-end of the worm. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 156/30 *Capilli*, 'headfodher. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* lxxvi. (Add. MS. 27,944). If a man is withoute hed-her. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 332 Her scarf pale pink, her 'head-knot cherry. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 þe 'haud line [linen] sward, and hire winpel wit. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 23 Absolon is snatcht up, by his long 'head locks. 1884 H. N. HUDSON *Stud. Wordsw.* 243 The 'head-logic grows so... as to stifle and crush the heart-logic. 1886 H. P. WELLS *Amer. Salmon Fisherman* 84 'Head-nets, to go over the hat and tuck in under the shirt-collar. 1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* Ded. 22 Filled with 'head notions from commentators rather than the grace of God in their hearts. 1853 *Handbk. Photogr.* App. § 37. 72 Instruments have been constructed called 'head-rests, to assist the sitter. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 102/9 Invalids' Bedstead and Mattress, with adjustable headrest. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 190 The frames... should be set... perpendicular to the slope; more 'head-room is thus obtained. 1600 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 174 With Armes encombr'd thus, or this [i.e. thus] 'head shake; Or by pronouncing of some doubtful Phrase. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3188/4 Two laced 'Head-Suits. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 A certeyn lightning on his 'headtop glistered harmeless. 1838 ELWIN *Bk. Fam. Crests* II. 17 The 'head-trappings of their horses. 1600 ROWLANDS *(Hill)* The Letting of Humours Blood in the 'Head-Vaine. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citty of God* 273 [Mercury] had 'head-wings also behind each of his eares. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *She* xvii. 198, I looked up at Ayesha, whose 'head-wrapping had slipped back.

b. **objective and obj. genitive, as head-breaking, -combing, -hanging, -purging, -shaking, sbs. and adjs.; head-breaker, -maker.**

c 1215 *Coke Lovell's B.* (Percy) 11 Dyssymulynge beggers, 'hede brekers. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 8 To use your utmost endeavours to promote 'head-breaking. 1845 HOOD *Cranioi.* I. By simple dint of 'Head-combing. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 137, I woulde wyshe that the 'head makers of Englande shoulde make their sheafe arrowe heades more harder poynted. 1591 SPENSER *Mitolop.* 197 Vayne-healing Verven, and 'hed-purging Dill. 1847 L. HUNT *Men Women & B.* II. ix. 189 In very solemn, 'head-shaking style. 1883 BLACK *Skandon Bells* xxvii. There is to be a tremendous 'head-smashing when he and Murtough meet. 1847 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 57 Importable 'head-tearings and near-searchings

c. *locative, as head-felt, -wise, -wrong adjs.; instrumental, as head-lined, -lugged adjs.; similitative, etc., as head-high, -like adjs.*

1880 T. W. ALLIES *Life's Decis.* 137 Heart-felt and 'head-felt' difficulties. 1844 WILSON *Ess.*, *Syracuse* (1856) 32 The ancient Moss with its heather 'head-high' is now drained. 1874 *Pop. Encycl.* s.v., The so-called head of... tape-worms is only the end of attachment, the globular hook-bearing mass being 'headlike on a long neck'. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 514 'Head-lined helmets, beawn from their trunks'. 1605 SHAKS. *Leas* IV. ii. 42 (1st Qo.) A gracious aged man Whose reverence euen the 'head-lugd' beare would lick. 1673 PENN *Life Wks.* 178a I. 43 Carnal 'head-wise' opposers... skilled in science falsely so called. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 415 The headlong and 'headwrong' Richard II.

66. Special Comb.: † head-angles, vertical or opposite angles; head-ax (*Whaling*), an ax used in cutting off the head of the whale; head-bay, the water-space just above a lock in a canal; head betony: see BETONY b; also a name for *Pedicularis Canadensis* (Cent. Dict.); † head-bone (OE. *heafod bdn*), the skull; head-boom (*Naut.*), a boom at the ship's head, a jib-boom or flying-jib-boom; head-bound *ppl. a.*, wearing a turban, turbaned; head boy, the senior pupil in a school, the captain of the school; † head-brand (ME. *hed-bronde*), a brand or log placed at the back of the fireplace to keep the fire in during the night; head-cap (*Bookbinding*), the leather cap over the head-band; head-case (*Entomol.*), that part of a chrysalis which covers the head of the insect; head-cell (*Bot.*), a cell at the end of the manubrium in the *Characeæ*; head centre: see CENTRE sb. 8; head-chair, a chair with a high back forming a rest for the head; head-cheese (*U.S.*), pork-cheese, brawn; head-chute (*Naut.*), a tube leading from the ship's head down to the water, for conveying refuse overboard; head-coal, the upper portion of a thick seam of coal which is worked in two or more lifts (Gresley *Coal-mining Terms*); head-collar, the leather headstall of a horse; head-cone (*Zool.*), one of two or three conical appendages surrounding the mouth of certain pteropods; head-cowl (*Zool.*), one of the two coverings on the head of certain pteropods; head-cracker (*Whaling*) = head-spade; head-crangle (*Naut.*), a cringle at the upper corner of a sail (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); head-earing (*Naut.*), an earing attached to a head-crangle (*ibid.*); † head-edging, † an ornamental edging to a head-dress; head-fish (*U.S.*), 'a sun-fish of the family *Molidae*' (Cent. Dict.); head-footed a. (tr. CEPHALOPODA), having the organs of locomotion attached to the head; † head-fountain = FOUNTAIN-HEAD; head-frame, the frame of a head-block in a saw-mill; also, a structure at the head of a shaft in a mine, a gallows-frame; head-gate, (see quot.); † head-height (*Arch.*) = HEADWAY 3; head-hid a., having the head or source hidden; head-house (*Mining*), the 'house' or structure forming a shelter for the head-frame; † head-hung a., hanging the head, despondent; head-hunter, one who practises head-hunting; head-hunting, the practice, among certain savage tribes, of making incursions for the purpose of procuring human heads as trophies, etc.; so head-hunting adj.; head-kidney (*Embryol.*), the foremost of the three parts of the rudimentary kidney in a vertebrate embryo, the pronephros; head-knee (*Naut.*): see quot.; head-knife (*Whaling*), a knife used in cutting off the head of the whale (Knight *Dict. Mech., Supp.*); head-lease (*Law*), a lease granted directly by the freeholder; head-ledge (*Ship-building*), one of the thwart-ship pieces which frame the hatchways and ladderways; head-lessee (*Law*), a person to whom a head-lease is granted; head-light, a light carried on the front of a locomotive, or on the mast-head of a steamer; head-lining (*U.S.*): see quot.; head-lobe, an appendage on the head of the embryo in certain molluscs; head-louse, the common louse (*Pediculus capitis*), which infests the hair of the head; † head mass penny: see quots.; head-matter (*Whaling*), the substance obtained from the head of the sperm whale, consisting of oil and spermaceti, also called shortly *head*; head-netting (*Naut.*), 'an ornamental netting used in merchant ships instead of the fayed planking to the head-rails' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); head-page (*Printing*), a page on which the beginning of a book, chapter, etc. is printed; † head-polles sb. pl., a name for the swan, crane, and bustard, † as the chief or largest of fowl used for the table (F. *poule*); head-post, (a) one of the posts at the head of a four-post bedstead; (b) the post nearest to the manger in a stable; head-pump (*Naut.*), a small pump at the head of a ship, communicating with the sea, and used for washing the decks; VOL. V.

head-reach v. intr. (*Naut.*), to shoot ahead, as a sailing vessel while tacking; head-rent (*Law*), rent payable to the freeholder; head-ridge (Sc. head-rig) = HEADLAND 1; head-ring, (a) see quot. 1794; (b) a decoration consisting of a leaflet of palm fixed to the hair, worn by Kafir men after marriage; head-shield (*Zool.*), a horny plate on the head of a snake, lizard, tortoise, or armadillo; head-sill, (a) the upper part of the frame of a door or window; (b) a piece at each end of a saw-pit, on which the end of the log rests; † head-silver = HEAD-MONEY 1 (*obs.*); head-skin (see quot.); head-spade (*Whaling*), an instrument with a long handle and steel blade, used in cutting the bone which joins the whale's head to the body; head-station (*Australia*): see quot.; head-stool, a kind of small pillow, formerly used to rest the neck or cheek upon without disturbing the hair or head-dress; † head-strain = HEAD-STALL sb. 1 2; head-territ = head-ring (a); head-timber (*Ship-building*), one of the upright pieces of timber which support the frame of the head-rails; head-tin: see quot.; head-tone = HEAD-NOTE 2; head-tree (*Coal-mining*), 'a piece of wood about a foot long set across the head of an upright prop to support the roof in a pit: cf. *crown-tree*' (*Northumb. Gloss.*); head-turner, 'a machine for rounding and beveling barrel-heads' (Knight *Dict. Mech., Supp.*); head-valve, in a steam-engine, 'the delivering valve, the upper air-pump valve' (*ibid.*); head-veil, a veil worn over the head and falling behind it, not over the face; † head-well = HEAD-SPRING, FOUNTAIN-HEAD; head-word, a word written or printed at the top or beginning of a chapter, paragraph, etc.; a word forming a heading; head-yard (*Naut.*), one of the yards on the foremast.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Enchirid.* 1. xv. 24 If two right lines cut the one the other: the 'hed angles shall be equal the one to the other. 1874 SCAMMON *Mar. Mammals* 232 The rest of the cutting gear... which consists of toggles, spades... 'head-axes, etc. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 126 Monnes 'heafod ban barn to ahsan. c. 1205 LAY. 1467 He smot Numbert... pat his heaf-bon to-brec. a. 1400 Sir Perc. 1190 He... Made the Sarazenes hede bones Hoppe, also dose hayle stones, Abowtwe one the gres. a. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* I. iii. 'Head-bound infidels. 1821 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.*, Steele (1853) 120 The person to whom he has looked up with the greatest wonder and reverence, was the 'head boy at his school... Addison was always his [Steele's] head boy. 24... Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 607/33 *Reposcilium*, an 'hed-bronde. 1888 *Arts & Crafts Catal.* 87 The head-band and 'head-cap, the fillet of silk worked in buttonhole stitch at the head and tail, and the cap or cover of leather over it. 1886 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* III. 249 The 'Head-case covers and protects the head of the inclosed imago. 1887 K. GORREL *Morphol. Plants* 58 Each 'head-cell is surmounted by six smaller cells (secondary head-cells). 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, 'Head-Cheese, the ears and feet [ed. 1877 scraps of the head and feet] of swine cut up fine, and after being boiled, pressed into the form of a cheese. 1852 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 174/2 The 'head-cowls are shown partially folded back, so as to display the conical appendages ('head-cones) which the cowls enclose and protect. 1721 *Chron.* in Thackeray *Four Georges* II. (1861) 96 Her Majesty... wore a flowered muslin 'head-edging. 1843 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 11 A fish found upon Squam Beach N. J. called by the fishermen the 'Head-fish. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 248 [The head] is surrounded by a circle of fleshy processes, or feet, from whence the name of the class, 'head-footed', is derived. 1688 MORRIS *Theory Love* I. iii. 24 The Heart is... the 'Head-fountain of Life. 1876 *Sci. Amer.* XXXVIII. 291 The 'head frame... is supported by track wheels secured to axles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Head-gate (Hydraulic Engineering), (a) one of the upper part of gates of a canal-lock. (b) a crown-gate, flood-gate, water-gate, by which water is admitted to a race, run, sluice, etc. 1680-45 J. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 40 There could not possibly be a convenient 'Head-height remaining a Passage underneath. 1685 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xii. 33 A land where 'head-hid Nile his stream divides. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love in Mass* IV. ii. You must not be so 'head-hung. 1632 — *Bird in Cage* III. ii. Gentlemen, be not head-hung, droop not. 1853 H. KEPPEL *Ind. Archip.* I. 141 A chief named Dungdong... had... adopted the Dyak costume, and become a notorious 'head-hunter. *Ibid.* 129 Some... Dyaks have... stated that they would give up 'head-hunting, were it not for the taunts and gibes of their wives and sweethearts. 1884 RAJAH BROOKE in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 2/1 The 'head-hunting Dyaks. 1880 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 644 The hypothesis of Gegenbauer and Fürbringer as to the relation of the 'head-kidney to the hinder part of the excretory system. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Head-knees, pieces of moulded compass timber fayed edgewise to the cutwater and stem, to steady the former. 1884 *Law Rep.* 8 Queen's Bench Div. 329 The contract of a sub-tenant to perform the covenants of the 'head-lease. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v., 'Head-LEDGES, are the thwart-ship pieces which frame the openings in the decks. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xv. 275 Half round iron is riveted to the upper edges of the plate coamings and head-LEDGES. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 132 There are no land-lords, 'head-lessees, main-masters, or butties in Wodgate. 1864 WEBSTER, 'Head-light, a light... placed at the head of a locomotive, or in front of it, to throw light on the track at night. *Ibid.*, 'Head-lining, the lining of the head or hood of a carriage; the oil-cloth or other textile lining of the roof of a railway car (U.S.). 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 99 The... eggs of the fresh-water limnæa... are not hatched until the young have passed the larval condition, and their

ciliated 'head-lobes... are superseded by the creeping disk, or foot. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 273 'Head lyce, body lyce, crabbe lyce. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. l. 292 The Head (or Common) Louse... is found on the head, in people who are neglectful of their person. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 104 To gyf alle in my cofer, To morne at next to offer Her 'hed mas penny. 1554 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 144 For a hedmesse penny, a penny. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 44 A cargo of 76 tons of spermaceti oil and 'head-matter. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* III. 239 The oil taken from the case of the Sperm Whale is... when put into casks... known as head, or head-matter. 1838 TIMPERLEY *Printer's Man.* 114 'Head page, the beginning of a subject. 1553-4 *Act Comm. Council Lond.* (Journal 16, fol. 334-5) That there be no Swanne, Crane, nor bustarde, which are wonte to be called 'hed polles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Head-post, a stanchion by the manger in a stable. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 382 Beginning from this head-post, I wrought at the bedstead till I had finished it. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 33 The crew rig the 'head-pump, and wash down the decks. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 310 Lying 'head reaching, under close-reefed storm-sails. 1859 *Rules* 15 July (Landed Estates Act Ireland 1858) § 31 What sums are due for arrears of rates, cess, taxes, 'head rents, quit rents. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 452 The earth of a 'head-ridge. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 42 A path along the head-rigs of some fields. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss. 189 'Head Ring, or Head Territ, a ring, placed on the top of the bridle of the wheel harness, through which the leading reins pass, when four horses are drove in hand. 1893 H. N. HUTCHINSON *Extinct Monsters* 31 The eyes are placed on the margin of the 'head-shield. 1694 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 144 The Window Frames are so framed, That the Tennants of the 'Head-sell, Ground-sell, and Transum, run through the outer Jaums about four Inches. 1467 *Rolls Parli.* V. 582 Hidage, Beaupleder, Frithsilver, 'Hedesylver. 1655-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Capitatio*... headsilver: subsidue. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* I. viii. 75 This [whale's nostril], with the 'case, is protected by a thick, tough, elastic substance called the 'head-skin, which is proof against the harpoon. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush-Life Queensland* I. 42 A 'headstation, as the homestead and main buildings of a station are invariably called. 1598 FLORIO, *Testiera*... the headstall of a bridle, a 'headstraine. 1658 *Hist. Christina Q. Swedenland* 371 With Furniture of Velvet... twisted with Silver, with buckles, bridles, and head-strains of the same metall. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 'Head-timbers, the pieces that cross the rails of the head vertically. They are bolted through their heels to the cutting-down of the knee, and unite the whole together. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., When the [tin] ore has been pounded and twice washed, that part of it which lies uppermost or makes the surface of the mass in the tub, is called the 'Head-tin. 1747 HOOSOM *Miner's Dict.* Gijj b, If the Wholes be too soft... we put a Sill under them... and drive them fast up against the 'Head-tree. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 Head-tree, a piece of a crown-tree, a foot long, placed upon a prop to support the roof; the head-tree being to extend the bearing of the prop. 1806 L. ECKENSTEIN *Woman under Monast.* 115 The dark 'head-veil is given up for white and coloured head-dresses. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 868 On 'heued-welle of flum iordan. 1883 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, 'Head word, 1762 FALCONER *Shipwre.* II. Arg't., The 'head yards braced aback.

Head (hed), v. Forms: 4-5 hefd(en), heued, (5) hefed, 4-6 hedde, hede, hed, 5-6 heed, 6 heade, Sc. heid, 6-head. [f. HEAD sb.; in many senses having no connexion with each other, but formed independently on the sb. and its phrases, at various times. Not in OE., which had, however, in sense 1, *behtafdan* to BEHEAD.]

I. To take off the head.

1. trans. To cut off or remove the head of; to decapitate, behead. † a. a person. *Obs.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7587 Daul... hedded him wit his aun brand. *Ibid.* 20990 Heffid he was wit dint o suord. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 30 The king... gert dour hym, & hede, & hing. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 62 Pare as a kirk of sayne George, where he was heuedid. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 160 Hym... caused... to be hedded, and his head to be fixed on a poole. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 251 If you head and hang all that offend that way. 1608-33 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Venus* (1676) 397 Are weheaded? so was John Baptist.

b. an animal. c. 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.*, etc. (Caxton 1470, Roxb. repr.) 33 A pigge heded & syded. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 284 They head and gut the fish.

2. To lop off the branches forming the head of (a tree or plant); to top, poll. Also, to head down. 1523 FITZGERB. *Hush.* § 132 Excepte thou hede thy trees & cut of the toppes. 1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 172 [The Lime-tree] being headed and set in walks in roes, makes a very gallant shady walk. 1718 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 145 The Willow... is headed every three or four Years. 1769 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 120/1 Your fruit-tree is planted and headed down. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 111, I was obliged to head them [Ash trees] the first year. 1884 *Garden* 11 Mar. 165/3 Stocks intended for grafting are headed down in readiness for that operation.

II. To put a head on; to form a head.

3. trans. To put a head on; to furnish or fit with a head; to fit with an arrow-head. (The first quot. is, from its date, very doubtful: Chaucer may have written *hedid*: see HEADED *ppl. a.*) [c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. (993) 1042 Yf a peyntour wolde peynte a pyk With asses feet and hede it [MS. Gg. 4. 27 hedit] as an ape.] 1530 PALSGR. 582/2 Hedd your arrowes with Strande heedes. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1600) 31 Like two drums which are headed, the one with a sheeps skin the other with a woulfes hide. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 357 Let him... work the shining Share... Or sharpen Stakes, or head the Forks. 1766 POSTLETHWAYT *Dict. Trade* (ed. 3) s.v. *Fisheries*, The Coopers put the

finishing hand to all, by heading the casks. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 300 Engines, to cut and head nails. 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 510 Acquiring the ability... of heading a pin with the necessary adroitness. 1895 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 303 The fence... is then headed or finished with a feet of grass sods.

b. To close up (a barrel or cask) by fitting the head on; to enclose (something) in a barrel or cask by this means.

1621 *Cotgr., Fencer*, to head a pecc of Caske. 1641 *S. SMITH Herring-Busse Trade* 10 (He) then fills them up, and Heads up the Barrels. 1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Herrings*, In a fresh Barrel... close packed and headed up by a sworn Cooper. 1800 *COLQUHOUN Comm. Thames* II. 59 To open and again head-up the casks. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 57, I was going to pack my most valuable seeds, and head them up in flour-barrels.

c. To form or constitute the head or top of.
1637 *DAYMANT Brit. Triumph* Dram. Wks. 1872 II. 279 His hook was such as heads the end of pole. 1686 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 389 The Mangers were... so placed that the range of them headed the end of the barn. 1870 *Mrs. GATTY Parables fr. Nat. Ser.* v. (1871) 67 Carved oaken finials headed the divisions of the open sittings.

d. a. To furnish with a heading or head-line; to place a title, name, etc. at the head of. b. To stand at the head or frame the heading of (a page, list, etc.). See also HEADED 6.

1832 *TENNYSON Dream Fair W.* 201 Heaven heads the count of crimes With that wild oath. 1844 *Hawthorne* (1846) I. III. 34 Mr. Lomax very liberally headed it [a subscription-list] with two pounds. 1877 *H. A. PAGE De Quincy* II. xviii. 80 We have so headed this chapter. 1895 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/2 At the last general election Mr. L. headed the poll with 4,159 votes.

5. To head a trick (at cards): to play a card of a higher value.

1863 *PARDON Hoyle's Games* 130 (All Fours) It is not incumbent on the player to head the trick with one of the same suit or a trump.

6. *intr.* To form a head; to come or grow to a head. Also with *out, up*.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 156 Now leek, yswow in veer, transplanted be That hit may hede. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 60 b. If you will not have it [onion] seeds but head, plucke off the blade still close by the ground. 1606 *MARSTON Fawne* II. i. I charge you check Your appetite and passions to our daughter, Before it head. 1768 *G. WASHINGTON Writ.* (1889) II. 242 All my early wheat... was headed and heading. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 289 The crop of early muscle that heads out under the forcing-glass of the gymnasium. 1872 *O. W. HOLMES Post Breakf.* I. i. (1885) 23 Cabbages would not head.

7. Of a stream: To have its head or source, to take its rise, to rise. Chiefly *U.S.*

1762 *J. BARTRAM in Darlington Mem.* (1849) 423, I believe Haw River... heads in the high hills on the south side of the bottom. 1814 *BRACKENRIDGE Jrnl.* in *Virus Louisiana* 220 The Kansas, a very large river... heads between the Platte and the Arkansas. 1881 *Academy* 21 May 366/1 The upper waters of the Cubango, the great artery which heads... in the highlands of Bihé... and dies of drought in the Ngami Lake. 1887 *R. MURRAY Geol. Victoria* 9 [These rivers] head from a range which forms the divide between their waters and those of the Morwell.

8. *trans.* (with *up*): To collect (water) so as to form a head. Also *fig.*

1809 *I. TAYLOR Enthus.* x. 281 The means of diffusing religious knowledge long... accumulated and headed up above the level of the plains of China. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Heading up the land water*, when the flood-tide is backed by a wind, so that the ebb is retarded, causing an overflow.

III. To be at the head, to lead.

9. *trans.* To be the head, chief, captain, or ruler of; to be or put oneself at the head of.

a. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) liii. 188 Hir herte bolliche on him pat be heuene hedes. 1669 *DRYDEN Tyrannic Love* II. i. They head those holy factions which they hate. 1696 *Prior to the King* 73 Heading his troops, and foremost in the fight. 1797 *Pope, etc. Art of Sinking* 66, I in person will my people head. 1864 *BRUCE Holy Rom. Emp.* xvii. (1875) 303 The reforming party in the church, headed by Gerson.

10. To go in front or at the head of; to lead; to go before, precede; *fig.* to surpass, outdo, excel. 1711 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 7 The old Dogs, which had hitherto lain behind, now headed the Pack. a. 1763 *SHRIMSTONE Ess.* (1765) 14 Some find their account in heading a cry of hounds. 1804 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Apr. 4/7 The Cambridge crew... took the lead from the first, were never headed, and won by upwards of three lengths. *Ibid.* 11 June 5/2 [He] has headed all the records of mountaineering by a long stretch.

IV. To direct the head, advance, face, etc.

11. *intr.* To direct the head or front in a specified direction; to face, front.

1620 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* II. II. 49 Confrontage Active may enter the Plot with these or the like Epithetons, Abutting, Heading, facing, fronting... etc. Or Passive headed, faced, etc. 1850 *SCORESBY Whaler's Adv.* III. (1859) 34 Sing out when we head right! 1880 *C. C. ADLEY Rep. Pioneer Mining Co., Lim.* 2 Oct. 1 Two strong veins... heading on in the direction of the main lode. 1897 *tr. Nansen's Farthest North* II. 566 The Fram lay moored... with her bow heading west.

b. To have an upward inclination or slope: opp. to *disp.*

1808 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 409 The secondary strata... are not horizontal, but rise or head towards the west, dipping towards the east.

c. *trans.* To cause to take a specified direction. 1820 (see 12).

d. To point towards with the head, to face.

1887 *FLORENCE MARRYAT Driven to Bay* III. viii. 126 The... ship... drifted along idly, with her nose heading every point except the one she was wanted to follow.

12. *intr.* To move forward or advance towards (a particular point); to shape one's course in a specified direction; to make for. (Especially of a ship.) 1835 *WILLIS Pencillings* I. xxiv. 167 We head for Venice. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* IV. 7 We saw a small, clipper-built brig... heading directly after us. 1887 *SIR R. H. ROBERTS In the Skires* II. 23 Out [the fox]... comes, heading down the field for the main road. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 96/2 Wagons were coming into view, heading for the court-house.

† b. To head it: to make head, advance; cf. 13. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 137 That which heads it against the greatest opposition, gives best Demonstration that it is strongest.

c. *trans.* To direct the course of.

1805 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Feb. 4/7 The vessel was then headed for Brodick. 1888 *B. W. RICHARDSON Son of a Star* III. xi. 200 Joshua heads his troops towards Caesarea Philippi.

13. *trans.* To move forward so as to meet; to advance directly against, or in opposition to the course of; to face, front, oppose; to attack in front.

1682 *TATE in Dryden's Abs. & Achil.* II. 597 At once contending with the waves and fire, And heading danger in the wars of Tyre. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Franchir la lame*, to head the sea; to sail against the setting of the sea. *Ibid.* Eeejjb, The wind heads us, or takes us a-head. 1877 *CLERY Min. Tact.* v. 63 Headed and attacked in flank. 1881 *Mrs. BRADDOCK Asph.* III. 34 In a district where he has to cover his face with a muffler, and head the driving snow.

b. To get ahead of so as to turn back or aside; now often with *back, off*; also *fig.*

1796 *B. CHURCH Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 133 Concluding that if they headed him and beat him back, that he would take back in his own Track. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 232 The fox being repeatedly headed, the hounds ran into him. 1822 *Scott Fam. Lett.* 6 Mar. (1804) II. xviii. 136 The Bavarian General... tried to head back Bony in his retreat from Leipzig. 1891 *R. H. SAVAGE My Offic. Wife* III. 35 To head my rival off I indulged in a tremendous flirtation. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 75, I saw that I must head my eland before she crossed the valley.

14. To go round the head of (a stream or lake). a. 1667 *BRADFORD Plymouth Plant.* x. 81 They... headed a great creak. 1766 *J. BARTRAM Jrnl.* 12 Jan. in *Stork Acc. E. Florida* 33 Soon came to a little lake which we headed. 1866 *HUXLEY Lay Serin.* (1870) I. 14 It is shorter to cross a stream than to head it.

V. 15. *trans.* To strike or drive with the head.

1784 *LAURA & Aug.* II. 29 Old Crabtree... headed and handled the door so dexterously, that he sprained his collarbone. 1807 [see *HEADING* *tbl.* *tbl.* 5]. 1897 *ROSEBERRY in Westm. Gas.* 12 Apr. 4/8 The way in which the [football] players headed the ball.

-head (hed), suffix, later form of ME. hēde, hēd, found already in 12th c., but not known in OE., though pointing etymologically to an OE. *hēdu-, -o (obl. cases -hēde) fem., beside OE. -hād masc., corresp. to OHG. -heit masc. and fem.

This suffix was orig. an independent subst. (OTeut. *haidu- masc. in Goth. *haidus* m., manner, way (see *HAD* *tbl.*, *HEDE*), which, after coming to be used only in comb., was practically only a suffix of condition or quality. In its primary use, -hede appears to have been appropriate to adjs. as *boldhede, bitterhede, drunkenhede, fairhede, falschede*, etc., but it was soon extended to sb.s, as in *knighthede, manhede, maydenhede, womanhede* (all in Chaucer), being thus used indiscriminately with -hod (-hode, -hood) from OE. -hād. In Cursor M. *fairhede, faderhede, pristes hede, pristes hede*, occur as M.S. variants. This led the way finally to the obsolescence of -hede, -head, and the substitution, even in adjs., of -hood, as in *mod. falsehood, likelihood*, etc. One or two special forms in -head, e.g. *godhead, maidenhead* (distinguished from *godhood, maidenhood*), only remain. In Scotch, on the contrary, -hede, -heit, remained the current form, but is now more or less obsolescent. See also *HAD* *tbl.*, *HEDE* *tbl.*, and -hood.

Headache (he'deik). Forms: see *HEAD* *tbl.* and *ACHE* *tbl.* Also 5-8 -ake, 7-9 -ach.

1. An ache or continuous pain, more or less deep-seated, in the cranial region of the head.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 20 Wip heafod ece hundes heafod zeborn to ahsan. 1. lege on. a. 1225 *Aucr. R.* 370 Ase pauh hit were betere to pollen golnesse brune pen beuued eche. 1308 *TREVISA Barth De P. R.* v. II. (1495) 104 Also headache cometh of grette fasting and abstinence. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 44 How many head-aches a passionate life bringeth vs to. 1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* 110, I like not him that will cure the Headach by cutting the Throat. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 154 Having a severe head-ache. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Pope Wks.* IV. 90 His most frequent assailant was the headache. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 128, I was confined... to my bed by a headache. a. 1861 *Mrs. BROWNING Ld. Walter's Wife* vii, Will you vow to be safe from the headache on Tuesday? 1884 *QUIDA P'cess Napraxine* i. (1886) 3 No doubt, it is utterly wrong, and would give [him] a sick headache.

2. A rustic name for the wild poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), from the effect of its odour.

a. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Head-ache*, the wild field-poppy. Any one, by smelling it for a very short time, may convince himself of the propriety of the name. 1827 *CLARE Steph. Cal.* 47 Corn-poppies... Call'd 'Head-achs' from their sickly smell. *Mod. (Northampton)*, The barley field is red with head-aches.

3. Comb. Headache-tree, a verbenaceous shrub, *Premna integrifolia*, found in the East Indies and Madagascar, the leaves of which are used to cure

headache (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); headache-weed, a shrub, *Hedyosmum nutans* (N.O. *Chloranthaceae*), found in the West Indies (*Miller Plant-n.*, 1884).

So *Head-aching* sb., aching of the head, = *HEAD-ACHE* 1; *adj.*, causing headache.

1679-80 *MARLBOROUGH in Wolsley Life* (1804) I. 228, I never had so long a fit of heading. 1844 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1804) I. 259 She, an excellent, head-aching woman. 1860 *Geo. ELIOT in Life* (1885) II. 155 Written in six weeks, even with heading interruptions.

Headachy (he'de'ki), a. [*f.* prec. + -y.]

1. Suffering from or subject to headache.

1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* vi. 136 Mrs. Temple arose, head-achy and feverish. a. 1834 *LAMB Final Mem.* i. To Coleridge, From your afflicted, headachy, sore-throaty, humble servant. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 234, I go, dead tired and still head-achy... with my host.

2. Accompanied with or producing headache.

1868 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1804) II. 26 The consequence... is the heavy headachy accompaniment. 1868 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon.* I. 44 The wine, 'sweet but headachy'.

Hence Headachiness.

1872 *Geo. ELIOT in Life* (1885) III. 149 Dragged back into headachiness by a little too much fatigue.

Headband (he'dbeind).

1. A band worn round the head, a fillet.

1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* iii. 30 Headbandes, rymges and garlandes. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 120 Coyfe of white Linnen... like the Headband which the Conservators of their Laws wore at Athens during their Office. 1795 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sleeping*, To promote Sleep, take common Roses with the white of an Egg well beaten... and make an Headband or Fillet of it. 1823 *HICKIE tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 547 Let me wear the head-band as conqueror.

b. tr. *L. capistrum* a halter. (Cf. *FILLET* I c.)

1768 *ELPHINSTON tr. Martial* I. civ. 77 A beast, like Calydon's of yore, Boasts headbands never bristler wore.

2. A band round the top of trousers or drawers.

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, Giving the head-band of his breeches a... hoist with one hand. 1834 *M. SCOTT Cruise Midge* x. (1863) 180 The iron-hook was... passed through the head-band of his nether garment.

3. Bookbinding. An ornamental band or fillet (usually of silk or cotton) fastened to the inner back of a bound book at the head and tail; also, the material of which this is made.

1611 *COTGR., Tranchefile*, the head-band of a booke. 1797-81 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Book-binding*, The headband... is an ornament of silk of several colours... placed at each extreme of the back, across the leaves. 1817 *DIBDIN Bibl. Decameron* II. 526 His great error lay in double head-bands, and brown-paper linings. 1892 *ZAEHNSDORF Binding of Bk.* 11 In cheap work this headband, bought by the yard, is fastened on by glue... In early times this headband was twisted as the book was sewn, and... laced into the wooden boards.

4. Arch. The band of mouldings on the inner contour of an arch; = *ARCHIVOULT*.

1793 *CHAMBERS tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 57 The Archivolte or Head-Band.

5. Printing. a. A thin slip of iron forming the top of the tympan of a printing-press. b. A printed or engraved band of decoration at the head of a page or chapter. (*U.S.*)

1741 *SAVAGE Dict. Print.* 310. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 774/2 These tympan are light square frames covered with parchment. They consist of three slips of thin wood with a headband or top slip of thin iron.

Hence *Headbander*, the person who fastens on the headbands of books; also *concr.* the headband.

1797 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2401 Bookbinding shall be handled in all its Parts... Folding, Sewing, Headbanding. 1873 *SPON Workshop Rec.* (1875) 306 Headbanding, there are two kinds, stuck on and worked. 1892 *ZAEHNSDORF Binding of Bk.* 11 Headbanding next follows, and is the work of women, it is the silk or cotton finish at the edges, head and tail. *Ibid.* 18 Headbander, the person who works the fine silk or cotton ornament at head or tail of the book.

Head-block (he'db'lok).

† 1. A log put at the back of the chimney to keep the fire in by night: cf. *head-brand* in *HEAD* 66.

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 439 These Netherlands being like the head-block in the chimney, where the fire of warre is alwayes kept in (though out every where else).

2. In a saw-mill: The device for holding the log upon the carriage, while it is sawn.

1864 *WEBSTER, Head-block (Saw-mill)*, the movable cross-piece of a carriage on which the log rests. 1878 *Sci. Amer.* XXXVIII. 291 An improved head block... for saw mills.

3. The piece which connects the wheel-plate or 'fifth wheel' of a carriage with the fore-body.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Head Block Plate (Carriage)*, an iron resting on the fore-axle and supporting the head block.

Head-board (he'db'o:rd).

1. A board at the head or upper end of anything, as a bedstead, a grave, etc.

1720 *SOUTHALE Eng's 34 Deal Head-Boards*. avoid. 1869 *R. B. SMYTH Goldf. Victoria Gloss.*, *Head-Board*, a wedge of wood, or part of a slab, placed against the hanging-board. 1895 *HOFFMAN Begim. Writing* v. 65 The head-board, erected to the memory of a woman, has displayed upon it various articles used by her in life. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 412 A big wooden bedstead of the native type—a wooden bench without sides, but with a head- and foot-board.

2. *Naut. (pl.)* 'The berthing or close-boarding between the head-rails' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*).

Headborough (he'dbɔ:ɹɔ). Forms: 5 -borwe, 5-7 -borow, 6-7 -borowe, -boroughe, 7 -burrowe, -burrough, 8 -bourg, 6 -borough.

Originally, the head of a *frithborh*, tithing, or frankpledge (see *BORROW* *sb.* 3); afterwards a parish officer identical in functions with the petty constable; = *BORROWHEAD*, *BORSHOLDER*, *TITHINGMAN*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/2 Heed borow (K., H. hedborwe), *plegius capitalis*. c 1515 *Coke Lovell's B.* (Percy Soc.) to Constables, hede borowes, and katers. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Emery..constable, hedborowe, thyrd-boroughe, borsolder, and every other lay officer. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr. Induct.* i. 11, I must go fetch the Headborough. *Bag.* Third, or fourth, or fift Borough. He answers him by Law. 1648 *ROGERS Naaman* 228 Oh! yee Headburrows, and Officers of Townes, let this truth of God convince yee. 1728 *Dr Fox Plague* (1884) 301 There died six and forty Constables and Headboroughs. 1766 *ENTICK London IV.* 389 The officers stand thus; 6 church-wardens .. 3 headboroughs. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 11 The Whig theory is .. that the right of a king is divine in no other sense than that in which the right of a .. judge, of a jurymen, of a mayor, of a headborough, is divine.

b. *transf.* An official holding a similar position in foreign countries.

1555 *W. WATERMAN Fardle Facions* i. iv. 47 The headborough of the Citee (whom we call the Mayour). 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy. I.* 152 Two other headboroughs, one of Dantzick, and the other of Elburg. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xlix. (1872) 283, I was visited by various alguazils, accompanied by a kind of headborough who made a small seizure of Testaments and Gypsy Gospels.

Head-cloth (he'd,klɒθ). [See *CLOTH* *sb.* 1.]

1. A cloth or covering for the head; in *pl.* the pieces composing a head-dress.

a 1000 *Woc. in Wt. Wülcker* 199/13 *Capitale*, headcloth, *vel wanger.* a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 424 Hore heued cloθ site lowe. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* 46 Item liij of hed-clothes. 1633 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* iii. vii. (1712) 206 The Spirit .. stuck two pins in the Maid's head cloths, and bid her keep them. 1707 *MRS. CANTLIVER Platon. Lady* iii. Wks. 1760 II. 214 Head-cloths to shorten the Face, Favourites to raise the Forehead. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1811) i. 12 (D.) Two suits of fine Flanders laced head-clothes. 1806 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 426 A .. bodice of coloured prints with a cotton head-cloth to match.

2. A piece of cloth at the head of a bed.

1730 *SOUTHALL Bug* 34 Head-Cloths lined with Deal, or Ralls of that Wood.

3. 'A canvas screen for the head of a ship' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Head-court. *Hist.* A chief court (of justice); *spec.* in Scotland, a court or meeting of the freeholders of a county, anciently held thrice a year, in later times once a year; now obsolete.

This court was for some time, under an act of 1681 and Act 16 Geo. II. c. 11, used as a court for the registration of county voters, a function which it ceased to have after the Reform Act of 1832.

1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* 22 Gret and wayghty matters, which may be brought to one head court of the reame. 1609 *SKEME Reg. Maj.* 55 Advocat to the kings heid court. 1748 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 5 § 18 Whereas the ancient usage of the vassals of the king and other subject superiors, being obliged to give suit and presence, or to appear at head courts at certain times of the year, has of a long time been useless. 1773 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scotl.* i. iv. § 5 All freeholders were bound to attend the three head-courts which were held by the Sheriff yearly. 1800 *SCOTT Monast. Introd. Ep.* The laird .. had to attend trustee meetings, and lieutenancy meetings, and head-courts.

Head-dress (he'd,dres). Any dress or covering for the head; *esp.* an ornamental attire for the head worn by women.

1703 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3743/4 Lost .. a Deal Box .. having in it .. three Head-Dresses. 1773 *MRS. CHAPONE Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 111 As ridiculous as an old woman with a head-dress of flowers. 1877 *M. M. GRANT Sun-Maid* vii. It is the old national head-dress of the women of Russia.

transf. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 265 P 3 Among Birds .. the Male .. very often appears in a most beautiful Head-dress; whether it be a Crest, a Comb, a Tuft of Feathers, or a natural little Plume.

† **Head-dressing.** *Obs.* The dressing or attiring of the head; *concr.* a head-dress.

1568 in *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 394 She hathe a new Devyce of Heade dressing. 1676 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1325/4 A laced Apron, a laced Head-dressing.

Headed (he'dɛd), *a.* and *pa. pple.* [f. *HEAD* *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having a head (of a specified kind). b. Of a stag: Having a 'head' of horns.

c 1374 [See *HEAD* *v.* 3.] 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* ii. 11 De secon was paste For hertis y-headid so hy and so noble. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* 133 (R.) Schinocephalos, as much as to say, headed like an onion. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 Setting their horses in a double front, so as they appeared headed both ways. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Trul. in Acc. Sev. late Voy.* i. (1694) 59 They are .. headed and beaked like a Crow. 1876 *JAS. GRANT One of the 600 lx.* 75 Headed like a snake.

c. Frequent in parasynthetic combinations, as *bare-headed*, *clear-headed*, *light-headed*, *many-headed*, etc., *q.v.* under the first element.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Pro* 645 He .. hire forsok for terme of al his lyf Noght but for open-headed he hir say Lokynge out at his dore vpon a day. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 They are all naked .. and go beare headed. 1863 *E. V. NEALE Anal. Th. & Nat.* 16 Clearest headed thinkers.

2. Of things: Furnished with a head; tipped, as an arrow, etc. (Often as *pple.*, *const. with.*)

c 1450 *HENRYSON Test. Cress.* 168 Flanis fedderit with yse, and heidit with hail-stanis. c 1490 *HENRY Wallace* x. 853 With speris hedyt weill. 1664 *T. SCOTT Fox Dei To Rdr.* 5 All the arrows they shoot .. are both headed and feathered. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Trul. in Acc. Sev. late Voy.* i. (1711) 98 A Cane .. headed with Silver. 1830 *TENNISON Portul.* The wiewless arrows of his thoughts were headed And wing'd with flame.

3. Of a plant: Having a head, grown to a head.

1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 60 The headed, or sette Lecke. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 51 Good chinnell-oates, that are large and well headed. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Brassica*, The headed cabbage. 1828 *J. FLINT Lett. Amer.* 227 Oats, at that time, were headed out and luxuriant.

4. That has come to a head or matured, as a boil.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 67 All th' imbossed sores, and headed cuils.

† 5. Of flints: = *Faced*: see *FACE* *v.* 14.

1671 *EVERLYN Diary* 17 Oct., Buildings of flints so exquisitely headed and squared. 1717 *TABOR in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 554 A very firm .. Wall, made of Roman Brick, squared Stone and headed Flint. *Ibid.*, Pitch'd with small Flint and Stones, Pointed at their lower ends, and Headed at their upper ends.

6. Furnished with a heading, written or printed. (Usually as *pple.*, followed by *with*, or simply by the word or words which constitute the heading.)

1838 *GLADSTONE State in Rel. Ch.* vii. § 30 (L.) Prayers .. headed with the promise that such and such religious advantages shall be given to all who devoutly recite them. 1838 *Dr MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 69 A column headed t. 1884 *L. Pool Mercury* 18 Feb. 5/6 The following five-lined whip, headed 'Most important', has been issued to members of the Opposition. 1894 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 2/7 A letter on the headed notepaper of a firm in New Bond-street.

Header (he'dɔ:ɹ). Forms: 5 hevedare, hef-dare, heder(e), -are, 6 heeder, 7 (g) headder, 6- header. [f. *HEAD* *v.* and *sb.* + -ER.]

1. One who or that which removes the head.

† a. One who beheads; a headsman, executioner.

1430-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 113 Alban .. conuertede his heder in to the feithe of Christ. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/2 Hedare, or hefdare. *decapitator*. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 136 An hangeman or an heeder is odious to loke vpon.

b. One who removes the heads of fish; also, a machine used for this purpose.

1663 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 82 Skiffull headders, and splitters of fish. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 1 The header cuts open the fish, tears up its entrails, and .. breaks off its head.

c. A kind of reaping-machine which cuts off only the heads of the grain; also, a machine for gathering the heads of clover for the seed.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Clover-seed Harvester*, .. it is known as a header. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 389/1 Here are .. no 'headers' devouring fields and delivering sacks of clean grain. 1884 *Ibid.* Sept. 503/1 The use of 'headers' rather than the ordinary mowers and reapers.

2. One who puts a head on something, e.g. casks, nails, pins, etc. b. An apparatus for shaping the mouth end of a cigar.

1755 *JOHNSON, Header*, one that heads nails or pins, or the like. 1808 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Header*, a cooper who closes casks. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 599/1 A 'header' .. shapes the head or mouth end of the cigar.

† 3. One who makes head against or resists something; an opponent. *Obs. rare.*

1537 *HILSEY in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxviii. 232 The headers of that truth that God techyth cannot escape just judgment.

4. One who heads or leads a party, etc.; a leader. *rare.*

1818 *TODD, Header* .. 2, one who heads a mob or party. 1882 *W. B. WEEDEN Soc. Law Labor* 94 The header, captain, intertaker .. must conduct the operation.

b. 'A ship's mate or other officer in charge of a whale-boat; a boat-header' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. **Building.** A brick, or stone, laid with its head or end in the face of the wall; opp. to *stretcher*, which is laid lengthwise. Also applied to soda, etc., similarly placed in fortification.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* 261 *Header*, is the laying the end of a Brick in the outside of a wall. 1700 *MOXON Mach. Exerc.* 36 The Header half the length of the Stretcher. 1725 *W. HALFKENNY Sound Building* 51 The Course .. consists of two Strechers and one Header. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 82 The tail of the header was made to .. bond with the interior parts. 1851 *J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortif.* 63 The third kind of revetment .. made with sods of unequal sizes, called headers and stretchers. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. ii. 73 Making good the interval between parapet and gabions with filled sandbags, header, and stretcher.

6. **Pugilism.** A blow on the head.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 279 The latter almost instantly surprised Johnson with another header.

7. A plunge or dive head foremost. *collog.*

1849 *ALR. SMITH Pottleton Leg.* 298 A 'header' from the bank through a thin coat of ice. 1859 *W. H. GREGORY Egypt* I. 276 Four blacks one after the other took a header into the boiling current. 1873 *G. C. DAVIES Mount. & Merz* xiv. 113 The delights of a header off a rock ten feet high, and an unknown depth of clear, cold water below.

transf. and fig. 1860 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* (1870) II. iv. 59 Till we .. take our final header out of this riddle of a world. 1870 *H. MEADE N. Zealand* 286 The mast .. took a clear header overboard. 1891 *Spectator* 25 July. The world in general goes a header for the new system.

8. One who dives head foremost. *rare.*

1848 *CLOUGH Bothie* iii. 20 There they bathed, of course, and Arthur, the glory of headers, Leapt from the ledges with Hope, he twenty feet, he thirty.

9. **Mining.** A collier or coal-cutter who drives a head (see *HEAD* *sb.* 23).

1803 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining.*

10. **Needle Manuf.** A person who turns the needles all one way for drilling (*Cent. Dict.*).

Headfast (he'dfast), *sb.* *Naut.* Also 7-foot. [f. *HEAD* *sb.* + *FAST* *sb.* 2] A rope or chain at the head of a vessel, to make her fast to a wharf, buoy, or other point.

c 1569 *HAWKINS 3rd Voy.* (1878) 77 So leessing her hedfasts, and hayling away by the stearne fastes shew was gotten out. 1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N. W.* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 146 They cut the head-fast from the sterne of their ship. 1724 *Dr Fox Tour Gl. Brit.* I. 98 The Ships ride here .. with their Head-fasts on Shore. 1837 *COLQUHOUN Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 31 The painter is the rope attached to the stem to make fast by, and is otherwise called the headfast. *attrib.* 1876 *T. HARDY Ethelberta* (1890) 349 A strong pull from a headfast rope might drag the erection completely over.

Hence *Headfast v. trans.*, to make fast with a headfast.

1889 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/4 The point in the river at which the barge may be headfasted.

Head-foremost, headforemost, *adv. phr.* and *a.* a. *adv. phr.* See *head foremost*, *s.v.* *HEAD* *sb.* 56. b. *adj.* Headlong, precipitate. *rare.*

1871 *Member for Paris* I. 180 That headforemost kind of rhetoric which capizes a jury.

Headful (he'dful), *sb.* [f. *HEAD* *sb.* + *FUL* 2.]

As much as the head contains or will hold.

1589 *COGAN Haven Health* (1656) 234 A headfull of vapours. 1633 *FORD 'Tis Pity* i. ii, I'll undertake, with a headful of silver, to buy a headful of wit at any time. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 54 For all his headful of knowledge.

Head-gear (he'd,gɛə). 1. That which is worn on the head; a hat, cap, bonnet, or head-dress of any kind.

1539 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 53 (Jam.) Item, ten heid geiris of fediters for hors. 1601 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii. iii, Glittering attires, counterfeit colours, headgears, curled hairs. 1799 *SOMERVILLE Ep.* 10 *Ramsey* 65 In her tartan plaid And all her richest headgear trimly clad. 1875 *J. H. BENNET Winter Medit.* i. iii (ed. 5) 76 The peculiar headgear used in India as a protection against the sun. 1898 *J. PAYN Myst. Mirbridge* i. iii. 47 His headgear—a billy-cock-hat.

2. The parts of the harness about a horse's head.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Head-gear*, the bridle of a horse. The head-stall and bit.

3. **Mining.** Apparatus at the head of a shaft. (See also *quot.* 1881.)

1841 *Collieries & Coal Trade* (ed. 2) 200 The erection of head-gear will depend much .. upon the description of machinery to be employed. 1875 *R. F. MARTIN tr. Harrois Winding Mach.* 97 An iron head gear consisting of two vertical lattice girder legs and two struts. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Head-gear*, that part of deep-boring apparatus which remains at the surface.

4. The rigging on the fore part of a vessel.

Headgrow, dial. form of *EDGROW*.

† **Headhood.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 headhode. [f. *HEAD* *sb.* + *-HOOD*.] = *HEADSHIP*.

c 1449 *PERCOK Repr.* 439 If Crist wolde Petir or hise Successoris to stonde in Headhode of al the churche in Erthe.

Headily (he'dili), *adv.* [f. *HEADY* + *-LY* 4.]

In a heady manner; headlong, precipitately, hastily, rashly; violently, impetuously; † eagerly.

c 1450 *Merlin* 119 Antor .. met hym so hedylyche with a grete spere, that bothe the tymbir and stelen heede shewed thorough his shuldre. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met. Epist.* (1593) 10 A person sage and wise .. who headily will nothing enterprise. 1683 *R. GROVE Perseus. Communion* 17 Why should we run so headily into opposite Parties? 1736 *L. WELSTED Scheme Provid.* iv. Wks. (1787) II. 454 The multitude .. ran headily into mischief.

Headiness (he'dinɛs). [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being heady.

1. Rashness, hastiness, precipitancy; unruliness, self-will, obstinacy, headstrongness.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 79 Usid after his owne wilfulness and hedinesse and without counceile. 1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Ded.* Of witlesse headinesse in ludging, or of heedelesse hardinesse in condemning. 1768-74 *TUCKER LI. Nat.* (1852) II. 414 The rationalist, who complains so loudly of the headiness and hastiness of zeal. 1865 *W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia* I. 85 Famous for headiness and the spirit of contradiction.

2. The quality of going to the head; intoxicating quality.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 65 b, He was not able to beare his drinke nor resist the least headinesse and strength thereof. 1653 *GURMALL Chr. in Arm.* i. x. § 2 (1669) 56/1 Water to dash this strong wine of joy, and take away its headiness.

Heading (he'din), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of *HEAD* *v.*, in various senses.

1. The cutting off or removal of the head: a. of persons: beheading, decapitation. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22860 Men .. wit hedding draht, or hanging spilt. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* II. xxvii. 27 By hedding, sleynge, brennyng, & other cruel executions. 1555 *W. WATERMAN Fardle Facions* i. v. 66 To be periuied was headyng. 1698 *WAGSTAFFE Wind. Carol.* xv. 102 Their frequent Headings and Gibbettings. 1893 *Athenaeum* 9 Sept. 346/1 Plots and rumours of plots, with their consequences of headings and hangings.

b. of trees, etc.

1558 *HULLORST, Headynge*, or choppyng, or clyppynge of 19-2

any thynge, *truncatio*. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* i. (1708) 335 As 'tis a large tree you must avoid heading of them if you can. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 306 Heading-down, that is, removing all the branches to within a foot or two of the main forks or the stem of the tree. 1886 G. NICHOLSON *Dict. Gard. s.v.*, Heading-down will be requisite with fruit-trees which it is intended to graft.

2. The action of furnishing or fitting with a head. 1300-1 in *Exped. Earl Derby* (Camden) 22 Pro hedyng iij doliorum pro flourie imponendo. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 193 For hopyng and hedyng and settyng in of hedy of pypys and barells. 1599 *MINSHEU, Enastadura*, heading with iron.

3. The process of forming a head or coming to a head; fig. culmination. Also *heading-up*. (See *HEAD* s. 9 a, 17, 31; *HEAD* v. 6, 8.)

1819 *REES Cycl. s. v. Brassica*, The true purple kind is superior both in size and perfectness of heading. 1857 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Serv.* II. 98 It was . . . the heading-up and the final effort of a form of thought, which . . . had for near a century past been gathering momentum. 1873 F. ROBERTSON *Engin. Notes* 12 The heading up of the water.

4. A facing or advancing in a particular direction; the doubling of a hare, etc. (= *HEAD* s. 28).

1807 *TOPSELL Four-F. Beasts* (1658) 107 Remembering and preventing . . . the subtle turnings and headings of the hart. *Ibid.* 120 The nature of this hare is sometimes to leap and make headings, sometimes to tread softly. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 98 With your present heading you will run aground.

5. *Football*. The action of striking or driving the ball with the head.

1887 *Sporting Life* 28 Mar. 4/5 Their kicking and heading being perfection. 1887 M. SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football*. (Badrn. Libr.) 347 Heading is often quicker than 'footing' when the ball is high in the air.

II. Concrete senses.

6. A distinct or separable part forming the head, top, or front of a thing; b. in *Needlework*; c. in *Mining*: see *quots*.

1676 *MOXON Print Lett.* 40 The Heading is made like the Heading of k. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 81 The east window has [a] low four-centred arched heading. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Heading* . . . (Fireworks), the device of a signal-rocket, such as a *star-heading*, a *bounce-heading*.

b. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Heading* . . . (Sewing), the extension of a line of ruffling above the line of stitch. 1880 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Heading*, a term used sometimes instead of Footing, to distinguish the edge of the lace that is upon the side of the lace sewn to the dress from the edge that is left free. 1886 *Queen* 22 Jan. 114 Two curtains . . . with headings made in soft silk.

c. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Headings*, in ore-dressing, the heavier portions collecting at the upper end of a buddle or sluice, as opposed to the tailings, which escape at the other end, and the middlings, which receive further treatment.

d. The highest part; that which is at the top. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. i. 56 The middle or heading of the stetch would grow little. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Heading* . . . the top portion above the tub sides of the load carried.

7. Material for the heads of casks.

1779 *Ann. Reg.* 230/2 Bounties . . . to be allowed upon the importation of white oak staves and heading. 1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 17 Aug. Wks. 1850 II. 344 They had vast forests, and could make their own heading, staves, and hoops. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Heading*, pieces of wood suited for closing sugar hogsheads, and other casks.

8. The title or inscription at the head of a page, chapter, or other division of a book, manuscript, etc.; cf. *HEAD* s. 13.

Dead heading (*Printing*), the numbers indicating the pagination; *live heading*, the running title at the top of the page (Tolhausen *Technol. Dict.* 1874).

1849 *FREES Comm. Class-bk.* 53 The Heading . . . should be written the whole width of the paper on which the account is to be made out. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1870) I. App. 667 This is the date given in the heading of one of the manuscripts. 1885 *SIR R. BAGGALLAY in Law Times Rep.* LII. 672/1 A group of sections, the heading of which is 'Official Receivers and Staff of Board of Trade'.

b. *fig.* A division, section of a subject of discourse, etc.; cf. *HEAD* s. 27.

1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 122 The principle discussed under the last heading may be applied to our present subject. 1866 *TROLLOPE Orley F.* xxxii, The woman Bolster is in the next room, And I . . . will take down the headings of what evidence she can give.

9. A fancy striped border at the end of a piece of calico, or the like.

+10. ?A bank or dam: cf. *HEAD* s. 17. *Obs.*

1666 *DUGDALE Hist. Imbanking* xlv. 234/1 The Hevedinges of Spalding, on Westone Side, had used and ought to be whole, but then were cut through in divers places. 1793 *Southburn Inclos. Act* 14 Cuts, drains . . . headings, trays. 1832 *Holdersness Drainage Act* 13 Dams, mounds, headings, cloughs.

11. A horizontal passage driven through in preparation for a tunnel, for working a mine, or for draining, ventilating, or other purpose; a drift or drift-way; also, the end of a drift or gallery.

1819 *REES Cycl.*, *Headings* are small soughs or tunnels driven underground to collect and draw off the springs of water from any tunnel, deep-cutting, or other large work. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* 32 The heading must be carried through before any part of the main tunnel is commenced. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS *Mill. Railw.* 422 The bottom of the landslip . . . was drained by underground headings of great depth.

12. A top layer or covering: in various technical applications.

1777 *MACBRIDE in Phil. Trans.* I.XVIII. 115 Ooze is then poured on, to fill up interstices; and the whole crowned with a sprinkling of bark, which the tanners call a heading. 1846 *WORCESTER, Heading* . . . foam on liquor. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria Gloss.*, *Headings*, coarse gravel or drift overlying the washdirt. 1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 143 The lignite is covered by a thick heading of sand [etc.].

13. A mixture for producing a 'head' on beer, etc. 1861 *WYNTER Soc. Bees* 85 The heading . . . is a mixture of half alum and half copperas ground to a fine powder.

14. Homespun cloth. Southern U.S.

1876 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 236 A roll of homespun for a pillow, which the women called 'heading'.

III. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. From sense 1 a:

used for beheading, as *heading ax*, *block*, *hill*, *man*, *stead*, *sword*. b. from sense 8, as *heading-line*.

c. In the names of tools used in various trades for making or manipulating the 'head' of an article, as *heading chipper*, *chisel*, *circler*, *hammer*, *jointer*, *planer*, *saw*, *tool*, etc. d. *heading-course*, a course of bricks lying transversely or consisting of headers; *heading-joint* (see *quot.*); *heading-stone*, a faced or pitched stone: cf. *HEADED* 5. Also *HEADING-KNIFE*, etc.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. xiv. 46 So bryme and fellown with the 'heading ax'. 1679 in *Daily News* 1 Jan. (1894) 5/6 [A] 'heading ax' [does not appear in the Tower Inventories before the year 1679]. a 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D ij, There should be no nede of . . . 'headding' blockes for traitours. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Heading-chisel*, a chisel for cutting down the head of a mortise, a mortise-chisel. *Ibid.*, *Heading-circler* (*Coopering*), a machine for cutting down and dressing the pieces to form the head of a cask. 1899 *WILLSFORD Scales Comm.*, *Arch.* 2 The length of a bricks or 18 inches for the 'heading course'. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 116 The Parapets . . . must rest on a heading Course of cut Stone.

1874 *TOLHAUSEN Technol. Dict.*, *Heading-hammer* (*needlemaking*), a 1800 *Young Waters* xiv, They have taen to the 'heading-hill' His lady fair to see. 1883 *CRABB Technol. Dict.*, *Heading Joint* (*Carpent.*), the joint of two or more boards at right angles to the fibres. 1874 *TOLHAUSEN Technol. Dict.* s.v., *Heading-line*, head-margin, running title. 1890 *CHILD Ballads* vii. ccviii. 125/2 He orders the 'heading-man' to make haste. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cristofore* 594 Christofore furth þan haf þai lede, Furth one to þe 'heading stade'. 1766 *ENTWICK London* IV. 424 St. James's-square . . . is neatly paved with 'heading-stone' all over. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. xiv. 30 'Heading sword, baith fellown, scherp and gair'. 1564-5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) 3 Feb. (Jam. Suppl.), His tua handit sword to be visit for ane heading-sword. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* i. 120 Make sharp thy fearful heading sword. 1852 *APPLETON Dict. Mech.* I. 695 The 'heading tools' . . . are made of all sizes and varieties of forms. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Heading-tool* (*Forging*), a tool used in swaging heads on stems of bolts.

Heading, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That heads or forms a head.

1819 *REES Cycl.* s.v. *Brassica*, Of the . . . common heading cabbage, the varieties are numerous. 1886 *LOUDON Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 515 The sheaves are set on end in pairs . . . and covered . . . by what are called heading sheaves.

Heading-knife. A knife used for heading. Applied a. to various kinds of knives used by coopers, saddlers, carriers, etc.; b. to a knife for removing the heads of fishes.

1574 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 580/2 (*Carpenter's tools*) 23 heading knives. 1880 *TURNER Catal. Tool Wks.* (Sheffield) to Cowpers Heading Knives.

Heading-machine. a. A kind of harvester; = *HEADER* i c. b. A machine for forming heads, as for casks, pins, bolts, etc.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Heading-machine* (*Agriculture*), a machine for cutting off the heads of grain in the field. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 2/4 Heading-machine, for bicycle spokes.

+ *Head-dish*, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. *HEAD* s. 4 + -ISH.] Heady, headstrong.

1530 *PALSGR.* 315/1 Heedysshe or heedstronge, *testu*.

Headkerchief (he'dkərtʃif), *rare*. Also *headkercher*. A kerchief for the head.

1540 *COVERDALE Frutif. Less.* iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 327 The clothes wherein the Lord was wrapped, the headkerchief, every thing folden together in his several place. 1577 *Frampton Joyful News* (1580) 3 They doe perfume therewith their head kerchers, when they doe goe to sleepe.

1851 *LAVARD Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* 78 Over his Kiffiah or headkerchief was folded a Turban. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 2/1 The costumes and headkerchiefs are infinitely picturesque and varied in colour.

Headland (he'dlənd). [f. *HEAD* s. 4 + *LAND* s. 6.]

1. A strip of land in a ploughed field, left for convenience in turning the plough at the end of the furrows, or near the border; in old times used as a boundary. Called in Scotland, *headrig*, *head-room*.

In some districts the headland is left only at the two ends of the ridges or 'lands', but in others it runs parallel to the fence, round the whole field; it is ploughed last, with furrows parallel to the fence, which at the head and foot of the regular furrows of the field cross these at right angles. 956 *Charter of Eadwig* in *Earle Land Charters* 291 On þæt heafod lond of þe heafodon andlang fura. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker 147/18 Limites*, hafudland. 14. . . *Voc. ibid.* 584/8 *Forarium*, an hedelonde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 An Hede lande, *avisages*, *artifinium*. 1573 *TUSSEY Husb.* xxi. (1878) 58 Now plough vp thy hedlond, or delue it with spade. 1598 *KITCHIN Courts Lett* (1675) 209 Custom to turn his Plough upon the Head-land of another is a good Custom. 1637 *Waterdown (Mass.) Rec.* 26 Feb. (1894) 3 There shalbe two Rod of hadland lying next to every mans

particular meddow. 1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 Head-land, that which is ploughed overthwart at the ends of the other Lands. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* i. vi. 81 After the centre of the field has been ploughed, the headlands will remain to be ploughed separately.

2. A point of land projecting into the sea or other expanse of water; a cape or promontory: now usually, a bold or lofty promontory.

1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 253 An head lond called Capo verde. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 350 A rounde hyll ouer the hedde lande. 1595 *SPENSER Col. Clout* 283 An high headland thrust far into the sea. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 179 In all the coast from head-land to head-land. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 312 The Cape or Head-land of St. Bees . . . still preserves its Name. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 102 Lofty headlands walled it in. *attrib.* 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* III. 699 The towering bluffs of Pachynum's headland brow.

Headle, variant of *HEDDLE*.

Headless (he'dles), a. [See -LESS.]

1. Without a head; having no head; deprived of the head, beheaded.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker 159/1 Truncus*, headless bodis. 13. . . *Seayu Sag.* (W.) 1333 The headless bodi. . . Was i-drawe through eueri strete. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 331 Hym that never shall come agayn, but he be headles. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 86 Cuddie, I wote thou kenst little good, So vainly tadance thy headlesse hood. 1595 — *F. Q.* iv. iii. 20 The headlesse tronke, as headlesse of that stower, Stood still awhile. 1773-91 *HOOLE Orf. Fur.* XLII. (R.), The headless trunk of Agramant. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xix. 126 Headless figures are the symbols of the dead.

(*Headless hood*, in *quot.* 1579, is explained in the *Globe* ed., followed by recent *Dicts.*, as = *headless hood*; but Spenser elsewhere always distinguishes *headless* and *headless*.)

+ b. In grimly jocular phr. to *hop headless* = to have the head struck off, to be beheaded. *Obs.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1082 Hedles schal þou hop. c 1330 *King of Tars* 1039 Hou the Sarazins that day Hopped hedles for beore pray. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 9 Mony ane of the cheif nobilitie . . . the Bruse gar had headles. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* i. 111 Lest she saw ere long those on whom she most leaned, hop headless.

c. Having no head, or having lost the head (in various senses, see *HEAD* s. II); without the top.

Headless cross (*spec.*) = *tan cross*; see *CROSS* s. 18. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 881 Brenne heer and ther the headles garlek stelis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. xiii. 12 That lenys him upon his headless speir. 1563 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 163 There shalbe CC blew hedles Crosses made with all convenient speale. 1693 C. MATHER *Wound Invis.* World (1862) 137 Several Poppets . . . with headless Pins in them, the Points being outward. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 86 Each cylinder is made of gabions or headless casks, placed end to end, and lashed together.

d. Having no part distinctly organized as a head; = *ACEPHALOUS* 3.

1880 *BASTIAN Brain* vii. 107 Sedentary animals, though they may possess a Nervous System, are often headless. 1883 *AMERICAN VI.* 46 It [the oyster] is a headless creature.

2. Having no chief or leader. b. Subject to no ecclesiastical head. (Cf. *ACEPHALI* 2.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6617 A lond hedles in tyne of nede. 1559 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1260/1 Now to this great glory can ther no man come headlesse. Our head is Christ. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 93 b, Headles heretikes because they were vnder no bishops. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* II. i. 28 Not to send them out like headlesse men. a 1647 *SIR R. FILMER Patriarcha* II. § 17 (Rldg.) 41 It will lie in the hands of the headless multitude. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* XIII. ix. (L.), He . . . would . . . appeal to Christendom against the decrees of a headless council.

3. Wanting in brains or intellect; brainless.

1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 That the kyng of heuen wolde marry his only eternal sonne to a hedles woman. 1549 *CHEKE Hurl Sedid.* (1641) 22 Neither . . . touched of headlesse Captaines, nor holden of headlesse Rebels. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 4/2 A landowner, perfectly heartless and headless.

b. Of things, actions, etc.: Senseless, stupid.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 86/1 Their bare words or headlesse sayings. a 1616 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* i. ix. § 2 (1622) 62 Headlesse Old-wives Tales. 1701 J. LAW *Comm. Trade* Introd. (1751) 12 The main hazard . . . will be, of a rash, raw, giddy and headless direction.

Hence *Headlessness*, headless condition.

1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortm. Rev.* Jan. 112 This singular example of sanitary headlessness.

Headlet. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. *HEAD* s. 4 + -LET.] A little or miniature head.

1577 *HARRISON England* III. vii. (1878) II. 55 The heads [of the crocus] are said to child, that is, to yeeld out of some parts of them diuerse other headlets. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Headlets*, buds of plants. *West.*

Head-line.

1. *Naut.* a. One of the ropes that make a sail fast to the yard. b. See *quot.* 1794.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 Diuerse other small cordage, as head lines. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 Head lines, are the ropes that make all the sailes fast to the yard. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 169 *Head-line*, is the line sewed along the upper edge of flags to strengthen them.

2. *Printing*. + a. See *quot.* 1676. + b. See *quot.* 1823. c. The line at the top of a page in which the running title, pagination, etc., are given; a title or sub-title in a book, newspaper, etc.

1676 *MOXON Print Lett.* 6 The Head-line is the upper line that bounds the Short Letter. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.* s. v. *Head*, *Head-line*, the line which is drawn across the

top or head of a page. 1804 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 133 Head-lines are generally set in small capitals of the same font, or in Italics. 1805 HANSARD *Typogr.* 411 Having placed the head-line at the top, and signature or direction line at bottom. 1890 DILKE *Probl. Greater Brit.* I. 78 The amazing headlines which are so conspicuous a feature in the leading journals of New York.

3. A line or rope attached to the head of an animal, as a bullock (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Head-line** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a head-line; **Head-liner**, one who writes head-lines.

1891 *Punch* 25 Apr. 1962 A daily newspaper gave a head-lined account of the speech. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 2/2 The Times is becoming quite smart as a 'head-liner'. 1892 *Columbus (Ohio) Disp.* 2 Aug., The headliner of the Journal. 1897 *Literary Guide* 1 July 199/1 The book is head-lined with the announcement that [etc.].

† **Headling**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *heafod*, -ud-, 3 *heudling*. [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *-LING* 1: cf. *DARLING*.] In OE., Equal, fellow, mate; in quot. 1275, Chieftain: cf. *Ger. hauptling*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 49 Gif . . . ylle ðrael . . . ongan slæ heafodlinges his. c 1275 *LAY.* 998 Hadden hii anne heudling (c 1205 to here-1092).

† **Headling**, *adv.* (*a.*) *Obs.* [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *-LING* 2: cf. OE. *becling*.]

A. adv. 1. With the head foremost; headlong. 131. *K. Alis.* 2261 Heore hors hedlyng mette. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* viii. 32 Al the droue wente hedlynges [1506 *Tindale* hedlinge] in to the see. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 354, J schall . . . put the out hedlynges. 1540 *Cranmer Bible Pref.*, To tumble a man hedlinghe downe the hyl.

2. Without thought or regard; precipitately.

1213-2 *Hoccleve Dialog* 647 Thou wilt nat haaste, I trowe, Vn-to thy penne and ther-with wirke hedlynges. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 To renne hedlynges . . . vpon all iopardyes. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 170 The rest of his discomfited armie flying hedding back againe to Constantinople.

B. adv. Precipitate. c 1510 *Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Bv, In sentence remise is lesser iniury, Then in hedding sentence pronounced hastily.

† **Headlings**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4-6 -es, -is. [*f.* *prec.* with adverbial genitive -es: see *-LINGS*.]

1. = *HEADLING* 1.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7485 [He] hurlet hym down hedlynges. 1535 *Coverdale 2 Kings* ix. 33 Let hit downe hedlinges. 1550 - *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 66 In a slippery and sliding place he might fall heddinges ouer & ouer.

2. = *HEADLING* 2.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 150 Pei gon hedlingis to helle. 1558 *Br. Watson Ser. Sacram.* xx. 127 Whether so ouer the fleshe and the deuyll leadeh hym, thyther he runneth hedlynges. 1566 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 118 Mony walde be drawne heddings into the deip swallie of al abhominable vice.

Headlong (*he'dlɒŋ*), *adv.* and *a.* Also 5-6 *hedlong*. [Alteration of the earlier *HEADLING*, by erroneous assimilation to *-LONG*: cf. *sidelong*.]

A. adv. 1. Head foremost, in falling or plunging; head downmost.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* xli. (Arb.) 85 Oftyn times he fyлле down hedlong. 1508 *Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 32 To cast a man hedlong into the ryver. 1594 *Blundevill Exerc.* III. i. xxiv. (ed. 7) 330 Capricornus . . . riseth right up, and goeth downe hedlong. 1608 J. Jones *Ovid's Ibis* 36 Achæus whom his subjects took And hang'd him hedlong in the golden brook. 1795 *Pope Odys.* viii. 556 To plunge it hedlong in the whelming wave. 1887 *Bowen Virg. Aeneid* v. 176 Hedlong into the waters the laggard helmsman he threw.

fig. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 28 a, He casts him selfe headlong to hel. 1652 *Cotterell Cassandra* III. (1676) 34 He plunged himself headlong into his grief.

2. Head foremost, as in rushing forward; with ungoverned speed; with blind impetuosity.

1576 *Gascoigne Philomene* (Arb.) 117 The harbrainde colte Which hedlong runnes and for no bridle bydes. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* III. 140 He bears his Rider hedlong on the Foe. 1719 *Young Revenge* I. i, Darting hedlong to thy arms, I left The promis'd fight. 1884 *Chr. World* 11 Sept. 678/4 A train ran off the line, and went hedlong into a morass.

b. fig. With unrestrained course; without regard to where one is going; precipitately.

1530 *Tindale Anst.* More I. xxix, They . . . runne hedlong vnto al mischief. 1665 *Manly Low C. Warren* 129 This cast the Duke headlong upon Counsels, dangerous, and full of desperation. 1721 *Berkeley Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit. Wks.* 1871 III. 205 To see their country run hedlong into all those luxurious follies. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) V. 362 He among us who would be divine . . . should not rush hedlong into pleasures.

B. adv. 1. Of heights, etc.: Such as one might fall headlong from; precipitous. Now *rare*.

c 1550 *Cherke Matt.* viii. 32 Bi an hedlong place in to y^e see. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus Mor.* (1737) lx, You tumble down a headlong Precipice. 1816 *Byron Ch. Har.* III. xli, Like a tower upon a headlong rock. 1854 *Hawthorne Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 890 Such a headlong hill.

2. Plunging downwards head foremost, as when one falls or dives: *a.* of actions.

c 1506 *Ctess Pembroke Ps.* LXXIII. v, They fell with hedlong fall. 1608-11 *Br. Hall Medit. & Vows* I. § 60 The descent . . . [is] easie and hedlong. 1856 *Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh* I. 617 Hedlong leaps of waters. 1897 *Mary Kingsley W. Africa* 612 Taking a headlong dive into the deep Atlantic.

b. poet. of a person, etc. 1863 *Butler Hud.* I. ii. 870 The Friendly Rug preserv'd the ground, And headlong Knight from bruise or wound.

1855 *Longf. Hiaw.* viii. 124 Down . . . Plunged the headlong Hiawatha.

c. Hanging head downmost. *rare*.

1710 *Pope Windsor For.* 210 Oft in her glass the musing shepherd sees The headlong mountains and the downward skies.

3. Rushing forward impetuously; wildly impetuous. Of actions or agents.

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. xi. 18 Nor bounds nor banks his headlong ruine may sustayne. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angel.* I. in Arb. *Garner* I. 158 The rivers making way . . . With headlong course into the sea profound. 1715-20 *Pope Iliad* xii. 120 The moving legions speed their headlong way. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 88 ¶ 4 At her Call, he plunged into the headlong Stream. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* I. 122 They saw a brigade of their countrymen . . . drive before it in headlong rout the finest infantry of Spain. 1849 *Wild* mountain passes . . . torn by headlong torrents.

4. *fig.* Characterized by unrestrainable or ungoverned haste; precipitate, madly impetuous; rash, reckless. Of persons, their actions, etc.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 58 Of most high wickednes or of hedlonge arrogance. 1586 J. HOOKER *Gravd. Irrel. in Holiness* II. 89/2 The lord Thomas being youthful, rash, and headlong. 1640 *Yorkie Hon.* 29 The headlong crew of London favour the rebelles. 1791 *Cowper Odys.* II. 323 Injurious Mentor! headlong orator! 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* I. xxi, The sparkling glance . . . Of hasty love, or headlong ire. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/1 Rash and headlong leaders.

Hence † **Headlongwise** *adv.*, in a headlong way, precipitately. *Obs.*

1600 *Holland Livy* 29 Should still run on end, and headlongwise fall unto such base varlets.

† **Headlong**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To cast headlong; to precipitate.

c 1586 *Ctess Pembroke Ps.* LXII. ii, To headlong him their thoughts devise. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 170 That place from which he was headlonged. 1712 *T. Adams Wks.* (1861-2) III. 93 (D.) Our own sinful ignorance that headlongs us to confusion.

2. *intr.* To proceed in a headlong fashion.

1654 *Trapp Comm. Esther* vi. 14 [They] hurried and headlonged in a turbulent manner.

† **Headlongly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* *HEADLONG a.* + *-LY* 2.] In headlong manner; = *HEADLONG adv.*

1610 R. ABBOT *Old Way* 29 Warning vs . . . to doe nothing headlongly and rashly. a 1612 *Donne Badauor* (1644) 94 In France the Lawes abound against Duells, to which they are headlongly apt. 1653 *Consid. Dissol. Crt. Chancery* 16 They were not hurried, or headlongly driven on.

Headlongness, *rare*. [*see* -NESS.] Headlong quality or speed; precipitateness, rashness.

1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange in Phenix* (1721) I. 517 By the Headlongness or Hastiness of some. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec., It . . . saves him from any dangerous headlongness of impulse.

Headlongs, *adv.* *Obs.* *exc. dial.* [An alteration of the earlier *HEADLINGS*.] = *HEADLONG adv.*

[c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10080 (MS. 16th c.; cf. *HEADLINGS* 1) He hurlet down hedlonges to the hard eth.] 1546 *Bale Eng. Volatiles* I. (1560) 21 She should have bene brought into a high mountaine & there throne downe hedlonges. 1551 *Robinson tr. More's Utop.* I. (1895) 101 To romed hedlonges the contrary way. 1558 *Br. Watson Ser. Sacram.* xxvi. 166 To runne hedlonges without bridle, from one crime to another. 1859 *Gro. Eliot A. Bede* vi. 135 That's the road you'd all like to go, headlongs to ruin.

† **Headly**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 1 *heafodlic*, 4 *hauedliche*, *hedly*. [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *-LY* 1.] Chief, principal; capital; (of sins) deadly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Væt we us healdan . . . wiþ þa heafodlican leathras. 1340 *Ayend.* 15 Þe zeuen hauedliche zennes. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 102 Þis weddyng is broken by iche hedly synne. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* III. iii. 32 The filthy and contagious Clouds Of headly Murther, Spoyle, and Villany. *Fols.* 2, 3, 4 *headly*.)

† **Headly**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4 *heedli*. [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *-LY* 2.] In a heady manner; impetuously; precipitately; headily.

1588 *Wyclif Judg.* v. 22 The strongeste of enemyes fledden with bire, and felden heedli. 1719 *Norton Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1693) 45 Headly they proceed as men well nigh madd.

Headman, headman, headman, *Forms*: see *HEAD sb.* [*OE.* *heafodman*: cf. *MHG. houbetman*, *houptman*, *Ger. hauptmann*, *ON. hufudsmadr*, *Sw. hufudman*. See *HEAD sb.* 63.]

1. Chief man, chief, leader. In various contextual applications.

c 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 155/20 *Primas*, heafodman, *nel* begn. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1101 Þa wurdon þa heafodmen wiðerræden togeanes þam cyngre. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 3if þa hefdmen of pissere worlde hefden icnawen crist. c 1200 *Ormin* 297 Moyses wass heafedd mann Off Issraele þeode. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 441 To be halden heuydman of all þe hale werde. 1548 *Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. John* vii. 50 An headman, & a doctor of the lawe. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.* 164 All Lords, and heidmen of all parts of this Realme. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 489 The head men, or chiefs of the whole nation, were convened. a 1805 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Head-man*, the chief hind on a farm. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 407 The landholders and head-men of the villages. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 § 2 The term 'foreign state' includes any foreign nation . . . sovereign, prince, chief, or headman.

† 2. = *HEADSMAN* 2. *Obs.* *rare*.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 69 Probationer for the headsmans office. 1816 *Byron Fanny* xv, The headman [some edd. headsmen] . . . Feels if the axe be sharp and true.

Head-mark, *Sc.* [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *MARK sb.*]

1. The peculiarity of head, face, and features, which distinguishes each individual of a species:

said primarily of sheep, and opposed to any artificial mark as of a brand or 'buiset'. Hence to *know by head-mark*: to know by personal appearance, recognize by face.

1797 P. WALKER *Remark. Passages* 169 (Jam.) K. James VI. knowing them all by head-mark. 1805 *Forsyth Beauties Scott.* II. 180 An intelligent shepherd knows all his sheep from personal acquaintance, called head-mark, and can swear to the identity of a sheep as he could to that of a fellow-servant. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xl. note, He knew every book, as a shepherd does the individuals of his flock, by what is called head-mark. 1888 *Byrce Amer. Commu.* II. lx. 426 In cities where people do not know their neighbours by headmark.

2. A headland marking the limits of fields.

1820 D. TURNER *Normandy* II. 101 Not a fence to be seen; nor do there even appear to be any balks or head-marks.

Head Master, head-master, The principal master of a school, having assistant masters under him.

1576 *Fleming Panopl. Epist.* 357 The head maister of the schole lysteneth. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Gymnasiarch*, the head Master of the place where Champions did exercise, also the head Master of a School. 1791 *Boswell Johnson* 29 Apr. an. 1778, We were all as quiet as a school upon the entrance of the head-master. 1829 *Lytton Devereux* I. iii, The head-master publicly complimented him.

Hence **Head-mastership** (*nonce-wd.*), the world or sphere of Head Masters. **Head-mastership**, the position or office of Head Master.

1827 *Arnold Let.* 21 Oct. in *Stanley Life & Corr.* ii. (1890) 48 Wishing to procure for me the head-mastership at Rugby. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 2/2 The successful removal of Uppingham to Borth by Mr. Thring was always regarded as one of the greatest triumphs in the annals of headmastership.

Head Mistress, head-mistress, The principal mistress of a school, having assistant mistresses under her.

1872 (May) *Prospectus School Women's Educ. Union*, The School will be under the general superintendence of a qualified Head Mistress, who will have the same powers and duties as the Head Master of a Public School. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 483 The attendant soon brought the head-mistress.

Hence **Head-mistress-ship**, the position or office of Head Mistress.

Head-money, Money paid for or by each person or head.

1. A fee, tax, etc. paid per head; a poll tax; a capitation fee.

1530 *Palser.* 230/1 Heed money, *truaige*. a 1618 *Raleigh Rom.* (1644) 101 He used David's Law of Capitation or Head-money, and had of every Duke ten marks. a 1716 *Politia United Prov.* in *Somers Tracts* (1810) III. 632 All the people of the land . . . pay yearly for head money . . . 1794 J. GIFFORD *Louis XVI.* 119 An ancient custom . . . by which a kind of poll-tax was levied upon the subjects of either nation in the other, called, in England, *head-money*; in France, *argent du chef*; 1819 *Rees Cycl.* s.v. *Head*, Capitation . . . called also *poll* and *head-money*.

2. A sum paid for each prisoner taken at sea, for each slave recovered, or for each person brought in certain circumstances.

1773 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5099/3 Her Majesty's Bounty for the Head-Money of the Prisoners taken in the . . . St. Francis. 1868 *Every Boy's Ann.* (Ruldg.) 219 The freed Africans were made over to the civil authorities, and the ship's company . . . received the head money allowed by government. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 67 A small sum per head for all recruits [Polynesian labourers] brought to Queensland . . . The practice of paying 'head-money' was stopped 10th March, 1884.

† 3. Payment for redemption from death. *Obs.*

a 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* xlii. 142 To pay me for a knowlege euery yere . . . iiiiii. drams of gold for thy hed money.

Headmost, *a.* [*f.* *HEAD sb.* + *-MOST*.]

1. Most forward or advanced in order or progression. *a.* Said *esp.* of the foremost ship of a line.

1628 *Digby Voy. Medit.* 36 My sattia (that was headmost by much) kept sight of her all night. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 1. 226, I kept in the headmost Jonk, and a good Officer in the sternmost. 1797 *Nelson in A. Duncan Life* (1806) 40 The Excellent was engaged with the headmost, and . . . leewardmost of the Spanish division. 1850 *Scoresby Whalerman's Adv.* v. (1859) 72 Each striving to be headmost in the chase.

b. Foremost of any advancing series.

1676 *Marvell Mr. Smirke* 62 [65] They . . . would joyn, and at least be the Headmost in the Persecution of their own former Party. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* I. ii, Then, as the headmost foes appeared. 1856 *Mrs. Stowe Dred* II. xxi. 216 They saw the headmost squirrel walk into Dred's hand.

2. Topmost. Chiefly *dial.*

1798 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1820) I. i. ix. 423 Where you may use indifferently . . . Topmost, Upmost or Headmost. *Mod. Sc.* Gang up the glen to the headmost house.

† **Head-mould** 1. *Obs.* [*f.* *MOULD skul.*] The skull. Only in *Head-mould-shot*: see quot. 1719. So **Head-mould-shottenness**: see quot. 1684.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* ix. 321 Seiriasis, or, An Inflammation of the Brain, and of its Membranes, attended with a Hollowness of the Mold of the Head . . . It may be called Head-mold-shottenness most properly. 1719 *Quincy Phys. Dict.*, *Head-Mould-shot*, is when the Sutures of the Skull, generally the Coronal, ride; that is, have their Edges shoot over one another. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 633 (*Lond. Bills of Mortality*) Headmouldshot, Horseshoehead, and Water in the Head . . . 20.

Head-mould 2, -moulding. *Arch.* A variant of *HOOD-MOULD*, -ING, given in some mod. Dicts.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mach.*, Head-molding. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, Head-mold, -molding.

Head-note.

1. *Law*. A summary prefixed to the report of a decided case, stating the principle of the decision, with, latterly, an outline of the facts.

1835 SIR R. B. CROWDER *Comm. Bench Rep.* XVI. 491 The head note or the side or marginal note of a report, is a thing upon which much skill and exercise of thought is required. 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 812 The facts... may be gathered from the above head-note.

2. *Mus.* A note produced in the second or third register of the voice: cf. HEAD-VOICE.

1869 in *Eng. Mech.* IX. No. 220. 250 The result will be the emission of a firm, clear, sharp head note. 1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 322 The peculiarity of the female voice is the possession of a large range of fine head-notes in the place of the male falsetto.

† **Head-pan.** *Obs.* [OE. *hæfodpanna*, f. *hæfod* HEAD + *panne* PAN.] Skull, brain-pan.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 33 On þa stowe þe ys genemmed golgotha, þæt is, hæfod-pannan stow (*Lindisf. G.* hæfodpannes stowa). c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 370 Hundes hæfodpanne gecucad. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2876 A karf ato his hæued pan.

Head-penny.

Obs. exc. Hist.
1. A poll tax or capitation fee. Cf. HEAD-MONEY.
c. 1200 *BRUNN* 3293 He sholde þær forr him Hiss hæfedd-penning reccennn. 1444 *Act* 23 *Hem. VI.* c. 7 La somme de 12 li. & plus, appellez hede peniez. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 70 Byd ych man com to you holly, And bryng to you a hede penny. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 167 A Penny upon euery Poll, called a head-penny.

2. A personal or individual ecclesiastical payment or offering.

1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 11 b. .i. d. to the curate, which he called an hede penye, and .vi. d. to .ii. clarkes. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 182 First-fruits, Redemption of the first-borne, head-pence, and such like, were by his Laws reserved to the use and benefit of the priests.

Head-piece. The piece that covers or forms the head.

1. A piece of armour for the head, a helmet.

1535 LATIMER *Serm.*, *Instruct.* North (1844) 31 Take also the helmet or head-piece of health. c. 1607 HAYWARD *Edw. VI.* (1630) 37 He finding the Earle... without his helmet... took of his owne headpiece and put it on the Earles head. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. (1886) 176 The shining headpiece and the shield. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Lake Regillus* xxviii, Mamilius smote Herminius Through head-piece and through head. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* 106 The head-pieces of these warriors.

2. Any covering for the head; a cap.

1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* (1869) 90 Vj amyses or hed peases. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 26 He that has a house to put's head in, has a good head-piece. 1844 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xvii, His ordinary head-piece, a striped woollen nightcap. 1884 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 213 A fine plain clear-starched caul... was plaited on a Scotch gauze head-piece.

3. The head, skull, cranium. *arch.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 241 In his headpiece he felt a sore payne. 1607 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II.* (1680) 80 One and the self-same Hood doth fit the head-piece of divers Actors. 1836-8 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Acharnians* II. ii, I will speak, sir, with my head-piece On a butcher's chopping-block.

b. The figure-head of a ship.

1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Phymley's Lett. Wks.* 1859 II. 136/1 A wooden image of Lord Mulgrave, going down to Chatham, as a head-piece for the Spanker gun-vessel.

4. The head, as seat of the intellect; brain.

1608 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 2 Not lurking in the obscure head-pieces of one or two loutyng Fryers. 1613 *Crt. & Times Jas. I.* (1849) I. 262 The hurt... which was feared had somewhat crazed his headpiece. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 79 You have an excellent head-piece for your years. c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 231 An easy, good-natured, and gentlemanly being... with no great head-piece. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 402 With a real good headpiece too, though there's not much book-learning in it.

b. A man possessed of brains; a man of intellect.

1696 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) I. 309 Of all the head-pieces that were there, he was thought to give the strongest reasons. 1790 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 226 Is not this Steward of mine a pure ingenious fellow now... a rare head-piece? 1803 CHALMERS *Lett. in Life* (1851) I. 475 Exhibiting yourself... as a great philosopher, a wonderful head-piece.

5. † a. The protective covering of the forehead of a barded horse (*obs.*). b. A halter, a headstall.

1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Head pece of harnesse, *armet, chafayn.* 1611 COTGR., *Chamfrain de Cheval d'armet*, the front-stall, head-piece, or forehead-piece, of a barded horse. 1632 SHERRWOOD, The head-piece of a bridle. 1670 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v., The head-piece of a bridle, *capistrum*. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. iii. 30 Horses [with] head-pieces and bearing-reins.

6. The top piece or part of various things.

a. The lintel of a door or window. b. The head-board of a bed. c. The upper part of a section of a made mast. d. The top part of a yoke for attaching cattle.

1611 COTGR., *Linteau*, the lintell or headpiece ouer a doore. 1786 LEONTI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 46/1 The Windows... Their head-piece may be upon a line with the top of the Columns. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 27 The heel-piece... coaks on to the heel of the lower tree, and the head-piece to the upper tree. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 473 A button or knob at each end... put into the circular holes of the flat head-piece [of a yoke].

7. *Printing*. A decorative engraving placed at the top of the first page of a volume and at the beginning of books, chapters, etc.

1728 *Freethinker* No. 70 P. 1, I am at a Loss for a Head-Piece to my Paper; to speak in the Printer's Language. 1762-71 H. WALFOLK *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 156 This and several head-pieces in the same book were designed by Holbein. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc., Lit. etc.* II. 101 Headpieces have been revived of late years; they are mostly copied from old works.

Head-place.

1. The residence occupied by the owner of a property containing several messages; the capital message.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20, I will y^e my newe hous... be deservid and partyd from the hefd place. *Ibid.* 21 The seid hefd place or whoo that occupyeth it, to paye the hool rente.

2. A head or chief division of a subject.

1559 BR. SCORIN *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 15 For the better understandinge of the same [reasons], I will bryngte them unto three head-places.

Head-plate.

† 1. *Coach-building*: see quot. 1794. *Obs.*

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 171 Head Plates... are ornaments made to fix on the upper quarters of a coach or chariot, and on the flats of a chaise head. *Ibid.* 172 Fig. 21, a fashionable head-plate for a crest to go in. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 276 The crests, in raised silver, will be placed in a garter in the head-plates.

2. *Artillery*. 'The plate which covers the breast of the cheeks of a gun-carriage' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

3. *Saddlery*. 'The plate strengthening the point or cantle of a saddle-tree' (*Ibid.*).

1874 in *TOLHAUSEN Technol. Dict.*

4. *Entom.* The chitinous upper surface of the head of a caterpillar or other larva.

1836 SHUCKARD *Man. Entomol.* § 53. 37 Larvæ with a distinct cornuous head-plate.

Head-quarters, *sb. pl.* (Rarely *sing.* head-quarter.) [*f.* HEAD *sb.* 63.]

1. *Milit.* The residence, permanent or temporary, of the commander-in-chief of an army; the place whence a commander's orders are issued.

1649 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 80 Edge-hill... where the head-quarters of the earl was. 1660 *Trist Regis.* 158 The head-quarters of the Army were at Windsor. 1769 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. iii. 279 To repair to the head quarters on the... western frontier. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 12 He... was on his way to report himself at head-quarters, in the hopes of being reinstated in the service.

b. The officers belonging to head-quarters.

1822 in A. H. CRAWFORD & LIGHT *Div.* (1891) 218 Lord Wellington and the whole of head-quarters moved in the mournful procession. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 5 It turned out to be the Mauritius with head-quarters on board.

c. 'The man of war, or transport, which carries the staff of an expedition' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*).

2. A chief or central place of residence, meeting, or business; a centre of operations.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xix. 202 Whereupon the canvassing party returned to their head-quarters. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 161 The Matmark hotel, which was to be my head-quarters for a few days. 1888 BURGON *Lives Gd. Men* I. ii. 178 Sound guidance... and a strong continuous impulse from head-quarters.

3. *attrib.*, usually in form head-quarter.

1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* I. 5 For recruiting expenses, headquarter expenses, or non-effective charges. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Yest* 194, I must drive round by the headquarter camp to explain about my going.

Head-race. The race or flume which brings water to a mill-wheel. Cf. *tail-race*.

1846 KANE *tr. Rühmann's Turbines* 12 Head race and tail race. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 17 No person shall catch... any salmon... in the head race or tail race of any mill.

Head-rail.

1. One of the rails at the head of a ship.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 123 Head-rails, those rails in the head which extend from the back of the figure to the cat-head and bow, and which are not only ornamental to the frame, but useful to that part of the ship.

2. The upper horizontal piece of a door-frame.

1874 TOLHAUSEN *Technol. Dict.*, Head-rail, *linteau en cloison*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Head-rail, *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *hæfod-hrægl* (Sweet), f. *hæfod* head + *hrægl* garment, dress.] The kerchief or head-dress of women in Old English times.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 35 The head-dress of all classes is a veil or long piece of linen or silk wrapped round the head and neck... The Saxon name for it appears to have been hæfodes rægel (head-rail) or wæfles. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 43 The hood, coverchief, or head-rail (the latter being the genuine Saxon name).

Head-roll. † 1. A phylactery. *Obs.*

1893 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xli. 275 Men must have Gods lawe continually in their sight and make as it were a headroll thereof.

2. A roll or list of names of individuals.

1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 114 Froissart gives a head-roll of those whose names he remembered. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* 306 Names which hold an honorable place in the annals and headrolls of the Church.

† **Head-droom.** *Sc. Obs.* = HEADLAND I.

1874 in *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 337 It is statute... that the haill inhabitants... euery are to big their awne heid-roome betuix the Tolbuth to Peblis brig. c. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* 439 All landis... In Scotland's partis, has merchis

thre; Heid-roume, water, and monthis bord... Heid-roume is to the hill direct, Fra the haugh callit in effect.

Head-rope.

† 1. One of the stays of a mast. *Obs.*

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3668 Thane was hede-rapys hewene þat helde vpe þe maste. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 805/5 *Hec antennis*, a hedrope.

2. 'That part of the bolt-rope which terminates any sail on the upper edge, and to which it is accordingly sewed. Also, the small rope to which a flag is fastened, to hoist it to the mast-head, or head of the ensign staff' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 The Robbings are little lines reeved into the eyelet holes of the saile vnder the head ropes. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 207 To each yard-arm the head-rope they extend. 1861 *Chambers' Encycl.* II. 205 A head-rope along the top edge.

3. A rope along the top of a fishing-net.

1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 94 The floating barrel fixed to the head-rope of a pilchard-net.

4. A rope for leading a horse, or for tying him up. 1854 H. H. WILSON *tr. Rig-veda* II. 115 The halter and the heel-ropes of the fleet courser, and the head-ropes.

† **Head-ropeing.** *Obs.* = HEAD-ROPE 3.

1615 E. S. *Britains Buss* in Arb. Garner III. 630 Round about the head and two sides of each net, but not at the bottom, must be set a small cord, about the bigness of a bow-string, which is called [the] Head-ropeing or Nostelling.

Head-sail. *Naut.* A general name for any of the sails belonging to the foremast and bowsprit.

1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 35 All head Sails, which are those belonging to the fore Mast and Boltsprit, doe keepe the Ship from the wind, or to fall off. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Land Voy.* I. (1694) 21, I braced the Head-sails to the Mast. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 123 The enemy appeared in great confusion, being reduced to his head-sails. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 221 Her sails should be much reduced, a half-lowered foresail or other small head-sail being sufficient.

Head-sheet.

† 1. (?) A sheet put at the head of a bed. *Obs.*

1423 in *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 228 Item, 1 Hedeshete de Reyns veilx, de 11 toelx. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 925 Bope hedshete & pillow also. 1 c. 1475 *Syr. Iane Degre* 843 Your headshete shall be of pery pyght, With dymondes set and rubyes bryght.

2. *Naut.* A sheet belonging to the head-sails.

c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 6 The men... to stand firmly on the head sheets.

Headship (hed'ship). [*f.* HEAD *sb.* + *-SHIP*.] The position or office of head, chief, principal, or supreme governor; chiefship, leadership; the first place or position; supremacy, primacy.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* III. 172 Knocke Sisera of Roome in the temples of his usurped headship. 1644 CATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 54 Headship of one of the principal Colledges. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 73 Henry the Eighth, (who being of all mortal men the most unfit for a Churchman, ascribed to himself the Headship of the Church). 1726 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 342 As to the Supremacy, he thinks such an Headship as the Kings of England claim... is not to be justified. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xiv, The prize is the headship of the river. 1890 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings Ser.* II. 113 The headship of a college is the best prize which the fellows of the society have to bestow. 1896 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 209 Keeping... the headship of her class [in school].

Headsmán. [*f.* head's, genitive of HEAD + MAN: cf. *draughtsmán*.]]

1. A chief, leader, head man. Now rare.

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 281 Thel... Hyngode of þeire heddys-mene by hundrethes at ones. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 478 Mony other nobilis and heidismen. 1608 and *Pt. Return fr. Parmass.* IV. iii. 1864 The worshipfull headsmen of the towne. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* xix. 183 One boss or headsmán.

2. One who beheads; an executioner.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 342 Come headsmen, off with his head. 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argenis* I. vi. 14 Brought upon the scaffold to offer her tender necke to the Headsmans axe. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvi, The grisly headsmán's by his side.

3. The man in command of a whaling boat, who steers till the whale is struck, and then moves to the head of the boat.

1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* xiii. 157 The crew of the boat... consists of the headsmán, boatsteerer and four hands... The headsmán... has the command of the boat. *Ibid.* 164 The line is running through the groove at the head of the boat... the headsmán, cool and collected, pours water upon it as it passes. 1844 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 53 We gain on one fine fellow, which our headsmán is steering for.

4. *Mining*. A labourer in a colliery who pushes coal from the workings to the tramway; a 'putter'.

1841 *Collieries & Coal Trade* (ed. 2) 227 These (who push a tram singly) are called hewing putters or headsmen: the others are two to a tram, and are called headsmen and foals. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 This little boy is called a foal. He sometimes assists the headsmán by pushing the tub beside him.

Headspring.

1. The fountain-head or main source of a stream.

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* I. xii. (1544) 232, From one hed-spring There ran out riuers and stremes of all cunning. 1586 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) VI. iv. 40 The riuér of the Banne flowed from this head spring. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxii, The great winding of the River... and the low-lying of the Head-springs of it. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. iii. 54 The land was not less fertile to the very head-springs of the river.

2. *fig.* The chief source of anything; the quarter whence anything originates.

c 1450 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 47 Hede-spyng and well of perfitte continence! 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1599) 630 As the Sunne is the headspring of the light and the heat: so is the Father the headspring of the Son. 1698 *Norris Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 30 Faith being... the Head-Spring of all that is good in us. 1859 *MILL Liberty* ii. 46 The two headsprings of ethical as of all other philosophy.

Head-stall, headstall (he'dstəl), *sb.* [f. *HEAD sb.* + *STALL, OE. steall* position, standing position, standing place, place, stall for horses, etc. Possibly applied first, as in *finger-stall*, to a closed place or case made to contain a part, and thence extended to the open casing of a head-stall.]

† 1. (?) See *quot. Obs.*

1604 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 264 Item, for a head-stalle for the taberet, *ibid.*

2. The part of a bridle or halter that fits round the head.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 153, x hedstalles and x broderayns for x hobbys and palfreys. 1598 *GREENE Art Conny Catch* ii. 5 A little white leather head-stal and rains. 1684 *EVANS Diary* 17 Dec. The reins and headstalls were of crimson silk. 1725-30 *POPE Head VIII*. 676 And fix'd their headstalls to his chariot-side. 1854 *R. S. SUTHERS Spence's Sp.* *Tour* vi. 25 The collar-shanks were neatly coiled under the headstalls.

3. A bandage worn by ancient flute-players to prevent undue distention of the cheeks in blowing.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Head-Stall*, among ancient musicians. 1888 in *STAINER & BARRITT Dict. Mus. T.*

Hence **Head-stall v. nonce-wd. trans.**, to put a headstall on (a horse).

1616 *SURFL. & MARK. Country Farme* 92 You must first beat him from these faults, before you go about to head-stall him.

† **Head-stall, sb.** *Obs.* A choir-stall for a chief official, having its back against the screen, i.e. facing east.

c 1215 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 483 *Carving and ioyning for x hedstalles with their tabernacles of them.*

Head-stick.

† 1. An ancient piece of artillery. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Slangis, and half slangis, quarlar slangis, hede slakkis, muddresaris.

2. *Naut.* A short round stick with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some triangular sails is thrust, before it is sewed on. Its use is to prevent the head of the sail from twisting' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 128 The hoist-rope is put through the holes in the head-stick.

3. *Printing.* (See *quot.*)

1841 *SAVAGE Dict. Print.* 310 *Head stick*, pieces of furniture put at the head of pages when a form is imposed, to make the margin at the head of the page.

Headstock. [f. *HEAD sb.* + *STOCK sb.*]

1. Name applied to the bearings or supports of revolving parts in various machines.

a. The framing which supports the gudgeons of a wheel or axle. b. That part of a lathe which carries the mandrel or live stock. c. The framework in which the carriage of a spinning-mule runs. d. The head which supports the cutters in a planing machine. e. (*M.*) *Mining.* A frame over a shaft, carrying the pulleys for the hoisting cables; a gallows-frame. f. The stock of a bell.

a. 1721 *BRIGHTON in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 6 A quadruple Crank... is fixed in Brasses at each End in two Headstocks.

b. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 55 An accommodation of a few inches is obtained by screwing H further through or out of the headstock. 1863 *Sir W. FAIRBAIRN Mills* II. 9 A large headstock, carrying a hollow spindle through which is inserted a mandrill.

c. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. vi^{1/2} In some Mules the headstock is placed in advance of the roller-beam, towards the middle of its length. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 395/2 Seven... to nine hundred spindles... arranged... upon the 'carriage'... in one long row, which is interrupted at the middle... by the 'headstock'.

d. 1863 *Sir W. FAIRBAIRN Mills* II. 11 A headstock carrying two cutters, one for roughing, and the other for finishing.

e. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Nov. 238/1 It... was taking the chair and men... over the headstocks. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 8/2 The engineman... failed to pull up in time to prevent the ascending empty cage from being wound over the headstocks.

f. 1881 *Standard* 20 Dec. 2/1 In ordinary peals the bells are swung well upwards, and every headstock is provided with a stop, to prevent the bell accidentally turning over. 1888 *Ibid.* 20 Mar. 2/4 The bell is secured to the headstock by iron straps passing through its canons and bolted above the stock.

2. *Sc.* (See *quots.*)

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* (1858) 420 The schoolmaster would call on the boys to divide and choose for themselves 'Head-stocks', i.e., leaders, for the yearly cock-fight. 1854 — *Sch. & Sch. iii.* (1857) 50, I contributed in no degree to the success of the head-stock or leader.

Headstone, head stone.

1. (*head stone*) The chief stone in a foundation; the cornerstone of a building. Also *fig.*

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii. 22 The same stone which the buyers refused, is become the head stone in the corner [Wyclif the head of the corner]. 1649 *MILTON Eikon*. 1 His first foundation and as it were the head stone of his whole Structure. 1870 *ROSETTI Poems* (1872) 37 Thou headstone of humanity, Groundstone of the great Mystery.

2. (*head-stone*) An upright stone at the head of a grave; a gravestone.

1775 *ASH, Headstone*, a gravestone set up at the head with an inscription. 1797 *Sederunt Managers Kirk Canongate*

22 Feb. in *Burns' Wks.* (1856) II. 35 The said managers... grant power and liberty to the said Robert Burns to erect a headstone at the grave of the said Robert Fergusson. 1833 *TAMMISON Poems* 3 Come only, when the days are still, And at my headstone whisper low, And tell me if the woodbines blow. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* l. 5 The churchyards, with their grassy mounds and venerable headstones.

† **Headstoups, adv.** *Obs.* In 5 headstoups. [f. *HEAD sb.* + *stoups* an adv. genitive, from root of *ME. stoupen*, *OE. stūpian*, to STOOP: lit. 'with the head falling'.] Head downmost; headlong.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6638 Mony hurlit doun headstoups to be hard vrthe. *Ibid.* 7434 Headstoups of his horse he hurlit to ground.

Headstrong (he'dstrɒŋ), *a.* [f. *HEAD sb.* + *STRONG a.*; lit. strong of or in head.]

1. Of persons: Determined to have one's own way or to pursue one's own course; wilful, obstinate; violently self-willed.

1598 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xvi. (1495) 200 An enyl seruante and headstronge settyth more by hymself than of his lord. 1530 *PALSGR.* 315/1 Headstrong, selfe wyllid, *offronte, estourid.* 1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 15 To tie a headstronge girle from loue, is to tie the Furies again in fetters. 1608 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 They were too stiff-necked and headstrong. 1790 *GAY Poems* (1745) l. 172 The headstrong couriers tore the silver reins. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 61 They are testy and headstrong through an excess of will and bias.

2. Of things, actions, etc.: Characterized by or proceeding from wilfulness or obstinacy.

1866 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* 1. To Rdr., That none through any headstrong conceit should be wedded to private opinions. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* i. 317 Commonly our own choice is headstrong and foolish. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 25 Dangerous and headstrong passions. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xv. 14 Should... humour headstrong Drive thee wilfully... to such profaning.

Hence **Headstrongly adv.**

a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 224 He will head strongly like a maddened beast runne on in his owne race.

Headstrongness. [f. *HEADSTRONG* + *NESS*.]

The quality or condition of being headstrong; wilfulness, obstinacy.

1603 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. iii. 339 The headstrongnesse of any bad men. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1842) I. xcvi. 483 A little sort of perverseness and headstrongness. 1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 131 He followed out his views with a headstrongness that wrought great troubles.

Headswoman, dial. [f. *head's* genitive case: cf. *HEADSMAN* sense 1.] A midwife.

a 1805 in *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia.* 1857 in *DUNGLISON.*

Head-tire (he'd'taɪə), *Now arch. or dial.*

Attire for the head; a head-dress.

1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) i. *Eccl.* iii. 6 An head tyre of fine linnen. 1633 *HOLCROFT Procopius* i. xiii. 20 The King... took from him his Head-tire of gold and pearl, which tied up his hair. 1847 *Mrs. SHERRWOOD Life xxiii.* 378, I see this tyrant now, in her smart head-tire, seated in her elbow chair. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Head-tire* or *Head-tyre*, the head dress and its adornments. 1885 *BIBLE* (R. V.) *Isa.* iii. 20 The headtires, and the ankle chains.

Head-voice. One of the higher registers of the voice in singing or speaking; applied both to the second register (that immediately above the chest-voice), and to the third register or falsetto.

1849 *DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xxvii. He has a remarkable head-voice. 1880 B. HARTZ *J. Briggs's Love Story* ii. Come here! she cried in a small head voice not unlike a bird's twitter. 1896 R. J. LLOYD *Gen. of Vowels in Jnl. Anat. & Physiol.* XXXI. 239 Here... in singing up the scale, the 'chest' voice changes into the 'head' voice.

Head-ward, sb. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*OE. hēafod-weard*; cf. *ON. hofuðvörðr* body-guard.] The guarding or protection of the lord's head or life; attendance as a guard upon the lord or king.

c 1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* in *Thorpe Anc. Laws* (1840) I. 432 Hēafod-wearde healdan and hors-wearde. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 206 note, He must... do head-ward and horse-ward, go post far and near, as he is told. 1883 *GREENE Cong. Eng.* 331 To keep 'head-ward' over the manor at nightfall, or horse-ward over its common field... were tenures by which the villagers held their land.

Headward (he'dwɔ:d), *adv. and a.* Also 9 -wards. [f. *HEAD sb.* + *-WARD*.]

† **A. orig.** in phrase *To the headward*, toward the head, in the direction of the head. b. Of a ship: In advance, ahead. *Obs.*

1307 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 393 A bryst sword... and be poynt downward evens to his hevedward. 1668 *HOBBS 7 Problems* vi. Wks. 1845 VII. 44 The ship will gain the space DF to the headward. 1874 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* 130 Why earthworms are limed so much to the headward.

B. adv. Towards or in the direction of the head.

1798 H. TOOKER *Parley* (1829) I. ix. 423 Where you may use indifferently either *Upward, Topward, or Headward*. 1864 M. B. EDWARDS *John & I* xxix. (1876) 221, I was thrown headwards from my seat. 1883 A. MACLEAN in *Memorial Vol.* 295 They are robust enough headward.

C. adj. Being in the region or direction of the head.

1867 T. COKE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 452 The heart-ward part of the Vein... and the head-ward part of it. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 13 Sept. 195/1 Headward growth of branches.

† **Head-wark, -werk.** *Now dial.* Also 6 rarely -work. [*OE. hēafodwerc* masc., *ON. hofuð-verk* headache, f. *hofuð* head + *verk* work; cf. *verkja*

to ache, pain, 'virkir mik i hofuðit', it aches me in the head. *OE. weorc* neut., besides 'work', had the senses 'hardship, pain, grief'.]

1. Pain in the head, headache. Cf. *dial. belly-wark.* c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 18 Wið hēafod wærcen genim rudan. c 1330 in *Archaeol. XXX.* 350 All hys hedwerk away xal synke. c 1400 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2580 Alle hir hedewerk went away. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 De Hedewarke. a 1520 *DOUGLAS King Hart* ii. lvi. Heidwerk, Hoist, and Parlay. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 Caterris, hede verkis, ande indegestionis. 1609 Z. BOYD *Balm Gilend* 59 (Jam.) A toothache, or an head-worke, as we say. *attrib.* c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 232/2 Headwarke sufferere.

2. The Common Corn Poppy; = *HEADACHE* 2. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Headache*, or *Head-warke*, from the effect of its odour, the red field-poppy, *Papaver Rhæas*.

Head water, head-water.

1. *pl. Head waters:* The streams from the sources of a river.

[1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* ii. 10 A ryuer... there denyed it selfe in to foure heade waters.] 1808 *R. BROOKES Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Lexington*, Lexington... on the head waters of the Elkhorn river. 1868 D. WILSON *Præh. Man* I. viii. 271 The head-waters of the Mississippi. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 4 The main stream splits up into a number of smaller streams, forming the 'head-waters' of the river.

attrib. 1895 *Educ. Rev.* Nov. 356 The whole river-system, its dismembered headwater streams excepted.

2. **Head-water-mark**, a mark showing the 'head' (cf. *HEAD sb.* 17) to be allowed above a weir, etc.

1894 *Act 57-8 Vict.* c. clxxxvii. § 75 [They] shall... prevent the waters of the Thames being at any place above the level of any head-water-mark for the time being fixed.

Headway. [In I. short for *ahead-way*; in II. f. *HEAD sb.* + *WAY sb.*]

I. 1. Of a ship: Motion ahead or forward; rate of progress.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 112 By means of the head-way we had got, we loofed close in. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) Rr ij, The head-way... is... feeble. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 88 She made as much leeway as headway. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. i, The boat made slight headway against it [the tide].

2. *transf. and fig.* Advance, progress (in general).

1775 *ASH, Headway*, the act of moving forward, the motion of advancing. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iv. i, There is rearing, rocking, vociferation; not the smallest headway. 1887 *JESSOP Arcady* v. 159 Rarely, except in the open parishes, do the demagogues make headway.

II. 3. *Arch.* Room over head; the clear height of a doorway, arch, tunnel, or the like.

1775 *ASH, Headway*,... room for the head to pass. 1842-76 *GWILT Archit.* Gloss. *Headway of Stairs*, the clear distance, measured perpendicularly, from a given landing place or stair to the ceiling above. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* II. 355 The strength as well as lightness of a bridge of this material... is of great moment where headway is of importance. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3/3 The bridge has a clear headway of 20 ft. 6 in. above high water.

4. *Mining.* (Also *headways*.) A narrow passage or 'gallery' connecting the broad parallel passages or 'boards' in a coal mine.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 41 This Headways... or first working... is carried on, according to the Grain of the Coal, as it lies along the Grain, and not cross the Grain. *Ibid.* 42 A Yard and a Quarter broad or wide for a Headways. 1830 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 247 A series of broad parallel passages or bords... communicating with each other by narrower passages or 'headways'. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* s.v., The headways are the second set of excavations in post-and-stall work.

5. *Comb.* **Headways course:** see *quots.*

1821 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 *Headways Course*, a line of walls or bolings, extending from side to side of a pannel of boards. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining, Headways Course*, when a set of headings or walls extend from side to side of a set of boards, they are said to be driven headways course.

Head-work. [f. *HEAD sb.* + *WORK sb.*]

1. Mental work; brain-work.

1843 *MAURY in Mrs. Corbin Life* (1888) 46 Destroying myself with over-much head-work. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* III. xxxiii, His headwork was so much more important to Burge than his skill in handicraft. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 49 The art... is not hand-work, but head-work.

2. *Arch.* 'An ornament for the keystone of an arch' (1864 in *Webster* citing *GWilt*).

Hence **Head-work-er**, one who works with his head or brain.

1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* (U. S. ed.) viii. 224 The head-worker is not equally fitted to be a hand-worker.

Heady (he'di), *a.* Forms: 4-5 hevedy, -y, hedi, 4-6 hedy, 6 heedy, heddies, -y, 6-7 headie, -ye, heady, 6- heady. [f. *HEAD sb.* + *-Y*. Allied in orig. sense to *headling* adv.]

1. Headlong, precipitate, impetuous, violent; passionate; headstrong; 'hurried on with passion' (J.). a. Of motion, action, personal qualities.

1388 *WYCLIF Jude.* v. 15 Into hevedy fallynge [quasi in praecipiti] and helle, he 3af hym self to peryl. 1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 349 l. 514 With here hevedy and fumows langage. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrrh Manwynde* Prolog. (1634) 8 They that giue so precipitate and heady judgements. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. ii. (1634) 118 Raging with headie lust. 1579 *LVLV Enphases* (Arb.) 145 That hot and heady humor which he is by nature subiect vnto. a 1656 *Br. Hall's Rem. Wks.* (1660) 149 Carried with an heady and furious impetuoussnesse. 1740 *JOHNSON Van. Hum. Wishes* 281 His heady rage. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xv. 11 Let luxury run her heady riot. 1886 *STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll* 112.

b. Of a person. (In early use, also, domineering, overbearing (quots. 1494, 1526); passionately desirous of something, 'keen' upon (quot. 1540).) 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 342 No wonder thoughe y^e kyng were thus hedy or greuous to y^e cytie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 70 The fyfthe condycion that becometh a prynce, is, that he be not hedy to his subgettes. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* iii. 4 Traytours, hedy, hye mynyed, gredy apou voluptuousnes more then the lovers of god. 1540 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxv. 324, I wold have men not be hedy upon flesh at such times as yt is forbydden them. 1545 ASCHAM *Taxoph.* (Arb.) 85 Wales being headye, and rebelling many yeares agaynst vs. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. xviii. § 205 Mischiefs that may happen . . . when a heady Prince comes to the Throne. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184, P. 6 Passions by which the heady and vehement are seduced and betrayed. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xii, He was too heady a man to reason overmuch.

c. Of a stream or current: Impetuous, violent. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 1. 34 Neuer came Reformation in a Flood, With such a heady currance scowring faults. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxxii. 428 Like as a headie streame glides by the banks. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* xli. 602 Swept . . . by the currents of the headie ocean.

2. Apt to affect or 'go to' the head; having an intoxicating or stupefying quality.

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xviii. (1877) i. 295 There is such headie ale. 1620-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* ii. (1682) 128 All heady and intoxicating Drinks are by Law prohibited. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* ii. vii. (1812) ii. 161 They are driven from their haunts, for a time, by garlic, and other heady smells. 1774 W. HARTS *Charit. Mason* (R.), Both ways deceitful is the wine of Power, When new, 'tis heady, and, when old, 'tis sour. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* i. vi. 278 Just the man to be easily intoxicated with this heady liquor. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 39 The yellow was out on the gorse, with a heady scent like a pineapple's.

fig. 1669 PENN *No Cross* viii. § 1 His [Nebuchadnezzar] Successes and Empire were too Heady for him.

† b. Affected in the head; giddy. *Obs. rare.*

1608 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* viii. 820 Some sheep are heady; Some get the staggers; some the scab.

† 3. Having a large head. *Obs. rare.*

1552 HULOET, Headye, or hauynge a great heade, *capito*.

† 4. Of a tenure: In chief (*in capite*); held direct of the crown. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* i. ii. 179 Tenure . . . All to be heady, or free-hold at least.

5. Comb., as heady-rash, heady-minded adjs.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 216 Nor headie-rash pro-uok'd with raging ire. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Hecyra* iv. i, What are you so headie-minded that you wish the death of the child?

Heaf, north. dial. [Modification of *heft*, *HAFT*, sb.², v.3.] Accustomed pasture-ground (of sheep).

1595 *Survey St. Bees Priory in Monast. Angl.* (1821) 111. 579/1 A pasture for shepe upon the morex or hefe called Sand-with-Marsh. 1852 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. ii. 265 (Cumberland) Some shepherds are at the daily pains of taking a few stones of hay . . . five or six miles to their sheep-heaf, and thus induce the sheep to keep their heaf in all weathers. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 4/1 Some of the largest farms have most extensive 'heafs', and graze from two to four thousand sheep. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westmld.* xviii. 290 A Herdwick sheep is very much attached to its own 'heaf', or that part of the fell where it generally goes.

Heaft, rare obs. form of *HAFT* sb.¹

Heake, erron. form of *HECK* sb.

† **Heaking-time**, *Obs. rare* -1. ? Time to draw in the HAKING, or the fish caught in it.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stiffe* 20 Now it is high heaking-time, and bee the windes neuer so easterly aduerse, and the tyde fled from vs, wee must violently towe and hale in our redoubtable Sophy of the floating Kingdom of Pisces, etc.

† **Heal, hele**, sb. *Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: 1 *hælu*, *hælo*, *hæl*, 2-3 *hæle*, 2-6 *hele*, 2-7 *heale*, 4-5 *heel(e)*, 6-7 *heal*; also 4 *hæl*, *Sc. heile*, *heyle*, 5 *helle*, (3e), 5 *north.*, 5-7 *Sc. heill*, 6 *Sc. heil*, 7-8 *Sc. heall* (l), 9 *Sc. hale*. [OE. *hælu*, *hælo*, *hæl*, corresp. to OS. *hæli* (MDu. *heile*), OHG. *heil*, *heil*, *hæli* (MHG. *heile*), Goth. **hailai*, -ein, from *hail-s*, OE. *hæl* adj. *HALE*, *WHOLE*; one of the abstr. fems. in WGer. -i, from earlier -in, which in OE. changed this ending to -u. Cf. the doublets *HAIL* sb.², *HALE* sb.¹]

1. Sound bodily condition; freedom from sickness; health.

1000 *Crist* 1654 *Þær* is . . . hælu butan sare. c. 1000 *Sax. Lechd.* i. 342 Him cymð god hæl. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 *Þær* scal beon . . . hele wið-uten unhele. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23465 Hele [*Edin. hel*] wit-vten seke or sare. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lordish*. (E. E. T. S.) 66 Keping of hele ys mor bettir and mor precious þan any medicyne. 1431 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 87 Beyng yn goode heale and yn my full wittes. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 351 To preserue your lord in hele [*rime* euery deele]. 1508 *Dunbar Poems* iv. i, I that in heill wes and glaidnes, Am trublit now with gret seiknes. a. 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 46 He was your right good maister while he was in hele. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. 405 That thou beest, Pegge, in better heale than I my selfe am now I wish. 1781 RAMSAY *Anstr. Burchet's Epist.* 31 I'll wish ye weel, And aft in sparkling charet drink your heal. 1795 BURNS *To Mr. Mitchell* v, My heal and weal I'll tak a care o't.

b. Recovery from sickness, healing, cure. (In quots. 1470-85, 1687, A cure, remedy.)

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Ane wunde . . . oðer hwile hit is on wane of his hele. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 16/514 Heore hele huyhadden rist þere. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 19754 Crist 3yue þe hele of þi wo. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xi, And she myght haue a dysshe ful of blood of a mayde . . . that blood shold be

her hele. 1687 P. MADAN *Tunbridge Waters in Harl. Misc.* (1808) i. 586 A common heal, A free-cost health.

2. Well-being, welfare, safety; prosperity.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 47 Gif gæ hælo beaðas broðero. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 16 *Þæt* wele þat wont wæc . . . heuen my happe & al my hele. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 359 Arueragus with heele and greet honour . . . Is comen hoom. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. v, Where thrugh thin honor worship & thin hele Was lost. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 768 To cause the commune weale Longe to endure in heale. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lviii. 14 Revenge, reuert, revive, reuest, reuall, My hurt, my hairt, my hope, my hap, my heall.

b. Good heal, welfare, fortune; whence ME. (to) *godere hele*, to good fortune, to welfare; fortunately.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 *Godere hele* þu hit scalt iseon. c. 1205 *LAV.* 3597 *3ef* þu heo þas dalest, to godere þire hele. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 368 *Þæt* goder hele al Engeland was heo eore ybore.

c. Evil heal: disaster, harm. (To) *evil hele*, *wrother heal*, unfortunately, disastrously. Cf. *HAIL* sb.², 2, *HALE* sb.¹ b.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Hwet seið þe dusie? to ufele hele wes ic iboren. c. 1205 *LAV.* 490 To wrother heore hele habbeð heo such werc idon. a. 1330 *Oruel* 211 Sarazin, nere thou messenger Wrother hele come thou her. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 6583 (Trin.) Ful euelehe brake 3e þe day.

3. Spiritual health, well-being, or healing; salvation. Cf. *SOUL-HEAL*.

901-9 *Charter of Eadward* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 163 *1c* ðær mynster on gestaðolode for mine saule hælo. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xix. 9 To-dæg þisse hiw-ræddene ys hæl geworden. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 He . . . bihat us to morden eche hele. a. 1225 *Anscr.* R. 430 To all wolkes heale. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11341 Do me to rest nu seruan þin, For nu min ei has sen þin hel. c. 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) x. 39 *God* . . . has wrogt hele in myddes of þe erthe. 1578 *P. Lechd.* in *Scot. Poems* 1614 C. II. 128 *Þæt* sauung heill and righteounes.

Heal (hæl), v.¹ Forms: 1 *hælan*, 2-3 *hælen*, 2-6 *hele* (n, 3 (hellen), *healen*, 4 *haille*, 4-5 *heal(e)*, (3. *heile*, *heyle*, *hel*), (5 *hele*), 6-7 *heale*, (Sc. *heil* (l), 7- *heal*. [A Com. Teut. vb. : OE. *hælan* = OFris. *hæla*, OS. *hælian* (MDu. *hælen*, *heilen*, Du. *hælen*, LG. *heilen*), OHG. *heilan* (Ger. *heilen*), ON. *heil* (Sw. *hela*, Da. *hele*), Goth. *hailjan*, deriv. of *hail-s*, OTeut. **hailo-s*, OS. *hæl*, *HALE*, *WHOLE*.]

1. *trans.* To make whole or sound in bodily condition; to free from disease or ailment, restore to health or soundness; to cure (of a disease or wound).

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. x. 8 Hælað untrume. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Heo were ihæled from alle untrumnesse. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13661 He . . . heild mani þat war seke. c. 1395 *Metr. Hom.* 130 The prophet Helesius Of leper heled an hethen man. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 117 He heilys sek men And quyknyse dede. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* iv. 23 Leche, heele this sif. c. 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) vi. 69 The drye tree helep him of the fallynge euyl. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1066 How angel Raphael helyd his kne. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. 1. 24, I . . . must not breake my backe, to heale his finger. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur*. 264 Where I will heal me of my grievous wound. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 20 Christ, healing a sick man with his word.

b. *absol.* To perform or effect a cure.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 20 Ys hyt alyfed to hælenne [*c. 1160 Hattom G.* to hælen] on reste-dagum? c. 1000 *Sax. Lechd.* i. 342 Wið eazena dymynsse genim foxes geallan . . . hyt hælep. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Judas* 32 Of fiewre and parlesy, Viith word þu heilis. c. 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) xi. 124 *Þe* Oyle . . . helep of many syknesses. c. 1450 tr. *Dy. Imitation* iii. lv. 132 *Þe* heuenly leche of soules, þat smytist & helist. 1611 *Bible Dent.* xxxii. 39, I wound, and I heale. 1734 *Pope Ep. Bathurst* 234 As Poison heals, in just proportion us'd. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y.* Visit. Sick iii, As if one prayer could heal.

c. *spec.* To touch for the 'king's evil'.

1502-4 in Pegge *Curialia Misc.* (1816) 127 For heling 3 seke folks 20. 0. . . for heling a seke folks 13. 4. 1661 *Pepys Diary* 13 Apr., I went to the Banquet-house, and there saw the King heale.

2. To cure (a disease); to restore to soundness (a wound); also to heal up, over. Also *absol.*

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. x. 1 ðæt hig . . . hældun [*c. 1160 Hattom G.* hielden] adle, and mellec untrumnysses. c. 1205 *LAV.* 33073 For heo sculde mid hælweie helen [*c. 1275 heale*] his wunden. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxi. (1495) 209 To kepe belthe and to heele sykenesse. c. 1450 *Colagros & Gau.* 88a Thai hynt of his harness, to helyn his wound. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. v. 42 O foolish physick. . . That heales up one, and makes another wound! 1676 *WISEMAN Surg.* (J.), A fontanel had been made in the same leg, which he was forced to heal up. 1761 *COWPER Expostulation* 153 They saw distemper healed, and life restored. 1863 *WHYTE MELVILLE Gladiators* ix. (1864) 62 Mere scratches, skin deep, and healed over now.

3. *fig.* To restore (a person, etc.) from some evil condition or affection (as sin, grief, disrepair, unwholesomeness, danger, destruction); to save, purify, cleanse, repair, mend.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvii. 3 Se hæleð geðreoste on heortan. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spl.) xliii. 4 [xliv. 3] (Bosw.) Earm heora ne hælp hig. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He ne com na to demane moncun . . . ac to helenne. c. 1205 *LAV.* 15871 3if ich bi wærc [a ruined wall] hale. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Chron.* vii. 14, I schal . . . ben mercyable to the synnes of heom, and helyn their lond. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ii. 22 So the water was healed. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* (1834) 190 Let it alone, and the thing will heal itself. 1719 *DE FOR CRUSA* ii. xii, Our ship was . . . healed of all her leches. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iii. 49 Heal me with your pardon.

b. To cure, repair, amend (any evil condition compared to a disease or wound).

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Elch sinne . . . bute hit be here forgieue oðer mid bote ihæled. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 1724 *Þe* gastly woundes of syn Thurgh penaunce may be heled. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) G b, Sacramentes of the chirche: the whiche cureth, releueth & heleth all defautes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. v. 117 Faster then his tongue Did make offence, his eye did heale it vp. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* ii. xiv. 348 Octavia, Antony's Wife and Caesar's Sister. . . at various Times, heald' up their Breaches. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 135 Something might have been done to heal the lacerated feelings. . . of the Irish gentry. 1887 *TREVELYAN in Times* 7 Mar. 10/6 The breach in our ranks might be healed tomorrow.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become whole or sound; to recover from sickness or a wound; to get well. (Said of the person, of the part affected, or of a wound or sore.)

a. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 681 *Þe* arm heled a-3eyn hol to þe stompe. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2817, I sall hele all in hast. 1530 *PALSGR.* 595/1 When thy wounde begynneth to heale, it wyll ytche. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 229 Those wounds heale ill, that men doe giue themselves. 1803 *Med. Jyrl.* IX. 432 He suffered the issues to heal. 1888 *Garden* ing 11 Feb. 685/1 The incisions in the crowns soon heal over.

Heal, v.², to cover: see *HELE* v.²

Heal(e), dial. forms of *HALE* a.

Healable, a. *rare* -o. [f. *HEAL* v.¹ + *-ABLE*.] That may be healed; curable, remediable.

1570 *LEVINS Mani.* 2/26 Healeable, sanabils. 1611 *COTGR.*, Guarissable, healeable, cureable, recoverable.

Heal-all (hæli:əl). [f. *HEAL* v.¹ + *ALL*. Cf. *ALL-HEAL*.] 1. Something that heals or is reputed to heal all diseases; a universal remedy; a panacea. Also *fig.*

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 191 It was called in the olde time Panacea or Healeal. a. 1676 *LEWES Study Psychol.* (1879) 150 Forgiveness is contemplated as a heal-all. 1891 *Lit. World* 4 Sept. 159 Unlike many other popular economic heal-alls, co-operation does not involve any fundamental economic fallacy.

2. *Herb.* A popular name of various plants, including *Rhodiola rosea*, *Valeriana officinalis*, *Prunella vulgaris*, and *Collinsonia canadensis*.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 82 (Triff. & Holl.) *Rhodiola rosea*. Often to be met with in gardens, where it is sometimes called *Heal-all*, for the leaves are applied to recent cuts of a slight nature. 1884 *MILLER Plant-m.*, Heal-all, *Collinsonia canadensis* and *Rhodiola rosea*.

† **Heal-bite**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *BITE* sb.] = *HEAL-DOG*, q.v.

Heald (hæld). *Weaving*. [app. the same word as OE. *hæld*, *hefeld*, *hefel*, ON. *hafald*, a deriv. of **haffjan*, *hebban*, *hef-* to raise, with instrumental suffix; cf. OE. *hædd*, ME. *nedel*, and *nelde*, needle. But the OE. word appears to be applied to the threads of the warp or woof themselves.] = *HEDDLE*.

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 602 *Licitorum*, hebild [*Corpus hebelgyrd*]. c. 795 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1232 *Licium*, hebild. *Licia*, hebelðored. c. 1000 *Sax. Lechd.* i. 320 Gewrið to anum hefel-þræde. c. 1050 *Supp. Ælfric's Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 187/13 *Licium*, hefeld. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 181/1 An Helede, trama. 1760 *Specif. Patent* 7. *Stell* No. 753 The lasses, harness or heads which contain the warp.

1824 *Ann. Reg.* 270* An improved method of making heads to be made in the weaving of cotton, silk, woollen, and other cloths. 1851 *Art Jyrl. Illustr. Catal.* p. vii*/1 Placed in the healds or 'heddles' of the loom. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 189 In the case of plain weaving the threads of the warp are divided alternately by the loops of each heald.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *heald-cord*, *knitter*, *-ing*, *-machine*, *-maker*, *-shaft*, *-thread*, *-yarn*.

1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 118 (Occupations of the people) heald maker, heald knitter. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 276 The manufacture of heald yarns . . . employs the chief attention of several manufacturers. 1864 *Ibid.* VI. 189 Six heald-threads and six warp-threads are shown. 1874 *TOLHAUSEN Technol. Dict.*, Heald-cord, cross string . . . *embarbe*.

Heald, var. *HIELD* v. to lean, incline to one side. **Heald(e)**, obs. forms of *HOLD* v.

† **Heal-dog**. *Obs.* [f. *HEAL* v.¹ + *DOG*.] A name formerly given to species of *Alyssum*, called also *heal-bite*.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. C j a, *Alysson* of Dioscorides and Pliny may be named in English healebyte or heledog, of the property that it hath in helyng of the bitynge of madde dogges. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. cxviii. § 2. 380 Madwoort or Moonewoort is called . . . of some Heale dog. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Alysson*, the hearbe Madwoort . . . heale dog.

Healed (hæld), *ppl.* a. [f. *HEAL* v.¹ + *-ED*.] Restored to health, cured. Also *fig.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13863 *Iesus* . . . þær spak he wit þis heild man. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 167, I am loth to gall a new-heald wound. a. 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* ii. 150 To give evidence of a healed mind.

† **Healend**. *Obs.* Forms: 1-3 *hælend*, 2 *helend(e)*, *halende*, 3 *helind(e)*, *halind*, *healand*, *-ent*. [OE. *hælend*, *hælend* = OS. *hæljand*, *hæleand*, *hæland*, OHG. *hæliant*, G. *heilant*, G. *heilant*: substantival form of pres. *ppl.* of OE. *hælan* -1-OTeut. **hailjan* to heal, save.] One that 'heals' or saves; the Saviour. In OE. regularly used instead of the proper name *Jesus*.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. i. 1 Her is on cneorisse-boc hælandes cristes dauides suna. *Ibid.* 16 Se hælend þe is genemned crist. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* ii. 214 *Iesus* is

Ebreisc nama, þæt is on Leden 'Saluator', and on Englice 'Hælend'. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 þe hælend nehlechede to-ward ierusalem. c1200 *ORMIN* 3355 þu wiss þoren nu to dæȝ hælende off þure sinness. c1205 *LAV* 9144 A child . . . þat scolde beon iħaten Hælend [c1275 *Helare*]. a1225 *Anscr. R.* 112 þe luuewurde Louerd and helinde, of heouene.

Healer ¹ (hēlær). [f. *HEAL* v.1 + -ER.]

1. One who heals (wounds, diseases, the sick, etc.); a leach, doctor; also, one who heals spiritual infirmities; in early use, Saviour = prec.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 þef he hēfde on his moder ibroken hire meidenhad, ne mihte nawiht brekere bon icloped helere. c1275 *Passion Lord* 115 in *Old Eng. Misc.* 40 He com to þe Gywes . . . And chepte heom to sullen, vre belare. c1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xlv. This name þesu is nouȝt elles for to saye upon englishe but heler. 1611 *BIBLE* Isa. iii. 7, I will not be a healer. 1680 *OTWAY Complaint* (R.), In vain you strive To act a healer's part. 1850 *C. BARKER Assoc. Princ. Middle Ages* i. 9 Healers of the sick in their hospitals.

2. A healing substance; a remedy.

1553 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 43 Terre of hym-selfe is to kene, and is a frettur, and no healer. 1658 *A. Fox Wurtz' Surg.* ii. xiv. 15: The said Hearb . . . is an extraordinary healer. 1674 *R. GODFREY Inf. & Ab. Physick* 5: This can no waies be better, and safer done than by Spirituous, Valiant, and Innocent Healers, seconded by a regular Diet.

Healer ²: see *HELER*, COVERER.

Healeweid, -wi, var. of *HALEWEI*, Obs.

Healfang: see *HALSFANG*, Obs.

Healfal, a. Obs. Forms: see *HEAL* sb. [f. *HEAL* sb. + -FUL.] Fraught with health, well-being, safety, salvation; wholesome, salutary.

c1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 1 Ihesu es als mekyll to be mene als sanouere or healfel. c1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, *Pragica* 206 (He) Inniungit hyr healfel pennance. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) l. 305 þis lond hap hoot welles and healfel. c1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xv. 67 þe Ewangelis, in þe whilk es healfel teching and sochfastnes. a1503 *BALE Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 122 Healfel remedies to know and to withstand the pryvy suggestions and the apert temptations of the fiend.

Healing, vbl. sb.1 [f. *HEAL* v.1 + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. *HEAL*; restoration to health; recovery from sickness; curing, cure.

c1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* x. Ne be hælunge, ne be reste daga ȝewenninge. c1340 *Cursor M.* 13871 (Trin.) Of seknesen hastou helynge. c1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 68 Of þis healyng . . . hise neyȝboris hadden greet wondir. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 71 It is yll healyng of an olde sore. 1611 *BIBLE* *Nahum* iii. 19 There is no healing of thy bruise: thy wound is grievous. 1860 *ELLCOTT Life Our Lord* v. 213 Numerous healings . . . performed in the plain of Gennesareth. 1880 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/4 The wound is already showing signs of healing.

b. *spec.* The touching by English sovereigns for the king's evil.

(An *Office for the Healing* was formerly often printed with the Prayer-book. A MS. copy, said to be of 1559, is in the Bodleian Library.)

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 10284/4 Lost in the Banketing-house at Whitehall . . . presently after the Healing, a Ring, with an Onyx-Stone. 1707 *Bk. Comm. Prayer* v. vi (title) At the Healing. 1876 *BLUNT Annot. P. B.* 580 The Office used at the Healing. *Ibid.*, Two silver touch-pieces for distribution at the healing.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Mending, reparation; restoration of wholeness, well-being, safety, or prosperity; spiritual restoration, salvation.

a1225 *St. Mark.* 19 Fulht of fonsan healuenge. 1611 *BIBLE* *Mal.* iv. 2 Vnto you that feare my Name, shall the Sunne of righteousness arise with healing in his wings. 1704 *F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* (1711) 100 It seems to promise enough, and carry more Healing with it. 1861 *MAY Const. Hist.* l. (1882) 1, 9 A new reign . . . was favourable to the healing of political differences.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *healing action*, *art*; *healing-box*, the box containing the chrism for unction (Ogilvie, 1885); *healing-coin*, -gold, the money given to those that were touched for the king's evil; *healing-pyx* = *healing-box*.

1803 *Treasury Warrant* 17 Nov. (Halliwell), Privy purse healing-gold £500. 1844 *Scott St. Roman's* vii. It covered more of the healing science than the gowns of a whole modern university. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* i. 777 If the healing action is languid, some stimulating ingredient may be added. 1857 *MAYNE REID War Trail* xxvii. 124 Ample practice in the healing art.

Healing, vbl. sb.2, covering: see *HELING*.

Healing, ppl. a. [f. *HEAL* v. + -ING.]

1. That heals or cures; curative; salutary.

1308 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxiv. (1495) 618 The apples of the cypresse tree . . . ben soure and heelyng. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 156 To the succeeding Royalty he leaves The healing benediction. 1611 *BIBLE* *Jer.* xxx. 13 Thou hast no healing medicines. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* iv. 56 A branch of healing Spleenwort in his hand. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* i. An analysis of the healing waters.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 331, I should be glad that this question might be a healing question among us. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 290 To whom with healing words Adam replyd. 1701 *Rowe Amb. Step-Moth.* ii. l. 535 By his Concurrence, Help, and healing Counsels To stop those wounds. 1767 *T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Mass.* ii. iii. 228 He made the following mild and healing speech to them. a1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. 281 Some Lords . . . came down to give a healing vote.

3. Of a wound: That cicatrizes or closes.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* i. 777 The best dressing for a healing wound. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 6/2, I saw six . . . healing sores on the left forehead.

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4. *Comb.*: *healing blade*, *leaf*, (a) the Common House-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*; (b) the Greater Plantain, *Plantago major*; *healing-herb*, the Common Comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*; *healing-horn*, ? hartshorn; *healing-oil*, the chrism used in the rite of extreme unction (Lee *Gloss. Eccl. & Liturg. Terms*).

1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 317 Ivory, Furs, Musk, Sables, healing-horns, Bezarstones, etc., come not there from Beasts? 1799 *Ess. Highland Soc.* III. 389 (Jam.) The uniformly successful treatment of sheep affected with this disorder . . . by giving them a decoction of the Dewcup and Healing leaf boiled in buttermilk. 1877 *A. W. BENNETT tr. Thom's Struct. Bot.* (1882) 43 In direct contrast to the generating tissues are the healing-tissues, tuberculous tissues, or cork-tissues.

Hence **Healingly** adv.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1886 *MISS BROUGHTON Dr. Cupid* III. ii. 30 The lovely common sights of early morning touch healingly upon his bruised brain.

Healless, a. Obs. In 4-5 healeles. [f. *HEAL* sb. + -LESS.] Deprived of health or well-being.

c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 1593 How myght a wyght in torment and in drede, And heeles [ed. 1561 healelesse] yow sende as yet gladnesse.

Healim, -et, obs. forms of *HELM*, *HELMET*.

Healme, Obs. [a. obs. *F. heaulme*, *heaulme* helmet, 'the Helmet cherrie, Heart-cherrie, French cherrie' (Cotgr.): see *HELM*.] A kind of cherry.

1574 *HVL Planting* 86 Ye may well begin to graffe . . . at Christmas . . . and principally the healme or great Cherrie. 1575 *Art of Planting* 15 The great healme cherrie.

Healmier, Obs. [a. obs. *F. healmier*, *healmier* 'the Heart-cherrie tree' (Cotgr.), f. prec.] 1575 *Art of Planting* 15 The great Cherry (called Healmier).

Healness, Obs. In 3 healnesse. [OE. *hælnes*, f. *hæle*, by-form of *hæl* whole + -NESS.] Welfare; salvation.

c1397 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past* xxxvi. 246 Nu is hier-sunnesse tima & nu sint hælnesse daga. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2068 Healnesse and blisse is ðer-in.

Healp, obs. form of *HELP*.

Healsfang: see *HALSFANG*.

Healsome, a. Obs. exc. *Sc.* [ME. *helsum*, f. *hele*, *HEAL* sb. health + -SOME. Cf. *HALESOME*; Ger. *heilsam*, ON. *heilsumr*.] Wholesome, salutary; healthful.

c1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, *Cecile* 150 Sene þat þu Has trewit heilesum counsel now. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 It is helsum to be pope . . . þat þe peple be riȝtly enformid, how þei owe to accept þe pope as þe vicar of Crist. c1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 3 Helsume and good to mass sustenance. c1560 *A. Scott Poems* (S. T. S.) xv. 1 Vp, helsum hairt! thy ritis rais, and lowp! 1705 *BURNS Collier's Sat.* Nt. 92 The heal-some parritch, chief o' Scotia's food.

Hence **Healsomeness**, wholesomeness.

1818 *SCOTT Fri. Midl.* ix. The healsomeness of the food.

Health (hēlþ), sb. Forms: 1 hēlþ, 3-5 helpe, 4-5 heolthe (elth(e)), 4-6 helth(e), 6 healtthe (helthe), 6- health. [OE. *hælp* = OHG. *heilida*, -itha, -idha = WGer. type **heilida*, f. *heil* = WHOLE, *HALE*: see -TH.]

1. Soundness of body; that condition in which its functions are duly and efficiently discharged.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 540 Ure lichamauna hēlþe we awendað to leahtum. c1205 *LAV*, 20992 þa weoren ðeluriches wunden . . . alle ibeled, ah þe hēlþe was neodered for lurre of his monnen. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 298 þe fyfte [pouerte] is moder of helthe. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 190 b/1 A preest . . . had lost the helthe of one of his handes that he myȝt syngre no masse. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Salisbury* xxvii, When helth and welth is byest. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* i. l. 82 All health vnto my gracious Soueraigne. 1606 *MASSINGER Rom. Actor* v. ii. 1, that feel myself in health and strength. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 75 ¶ 3 With a . . . Flush of Health in his Aspect. 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* v. One hears sometimes of a child being 'the picture of health'; now Emma always gives me the idea of being the complete picture of grown-up health. 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 253 The accumulation of nutritive matter in the blood is so far from being a condition of health, that it powerfully tends to produce disease.

2. By extension, The general condition of the body with respect to the efficient or inefficient discharge of functions: usually qualified as *good*, *bad*, *weak*, *delicate*, etc.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. iv. Your lady . . . is in perfect health. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. ix. 26 Her crased helth. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Church Porch* xxiii, Amidst their sickly healths. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balsac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 34 Ignorant of the state of your health. 1786 *MISS BURNET Cecilia* iii. 32 The ill health of her uncle had hitherto prevented her. 1808 *Med. Jernl.* VIII. 210 She enjoyed very tolerable health. 1807 *G. BRAUCLERK Journ. Morocco* xvi. 190 Our healths slightly improved.

b. *Bill of health*: see *BILL* sb.3 10; formerly in Scotch Law, an application by an imprisoned debtor to be allowed to live out of prison, on the ground of bad health (Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*). *Board of Health*, (a) in the United Kingdom: a Government Board which existed 1848-58 for the control of matters affecting the public health: its duties are now discharged by the Local Government Board; (b) in the United States: the name of boards of commissioners for controlling sanitary matters, esp. in reference to contagious and infectious

diseases. *Office, Officer of Health*: see *health-office*, *officer* in 8.

1617 *MORVSON Itin.* i. 74 Hee must bring to the Confines a certificate of his health. Neither will the Officers of health in any case dispence with him. *Ibid.* 255 Appoint chiefe men to the office of providing for the publike health, calling the place where they meete, the Office of Health.

† 3. Healing, cure. Obs.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 28 Gif we wyllað ealle ða wundra and hælaða awritan . . . ȝefremode þurh ðone wuldorfullan cyðere Stephanum. 1388 *WYCLIF Acts* iv. 22 The man . . . in the which this sygne of heelthe was maad. — 1 *Cor.* xii. 9 To another, grace of heelthis. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 88 b/2 Holy oyle . . . moche vaylable to thelthe of sykenesses of many men. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 74 The diseased woman obtayned healtthe of the fluxe of her bludde.

4. Spiritual, moral, or mental soundness or well-being; salvation. *arch.*

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 236 þam arist rihtwisnyse sunne, and hælp is on hyre fiderum. c1250 *Old Kent. Sermon* in *Old Eng. Misc.* 32 Greded gode . . . þet he us ȝeue gostliche helpe in ure saule. 1388 *WYCLIF Ps.* xxvii. 1: The Lord my liȝting and myn helthe. — *Luke* ii. 30 My ȝen han seyn thin helthe. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* xix. 9 Iesus sayd vnto hym: This daye is healtthe come vnto this housse. 1558 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Gen. Confess., There is no health in vs. 1616 *R. C. Times' Whistle* iv. 1620 He hath made sale of his soules dearest health. 1744 *HARRIS Three Treat.* iii. xi. (1765) 185 That Health, that Perfection of a Social State. 1807 *EDNA LYALL Ant. Errant* xxiii. 224 As you value the health of your own souls.

† 5. Well-being, welfare, safety; deliverance.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2344 Ic am iosep, dredeð ȝu noȝt, for ȝure helþe or hider broȝt. 1388 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xxiii. 12 He smoot the Philisteis, and the Lord made a greet health. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* xiv. 45 Ionathas . . . that hath done so greete health in Israel this night. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. iv. 40 Be thou a Spirit of health, or Goblin damn'd. c1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xv. 683 There is no mercy in the war, your healths lie in your hands.

† b. *Evil health*: bad luck, hurt, disaster. Obs. c1477 *CAXTON Yason* 30 Thenne cam agaynst him the king of Poulane, but that was to his euill helthe. c1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 287 To thaire euyl helthe they haue recoutried geffray.

6. A salutation or wish expressed for a person's welfare or prosperity; a toast drunk in a person's honour. See also *DRINK* v. 14.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 171 Hee calls for wine, a health quoth he. 1608 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 l. 46 Your drunken healths, your houts and shoutis, Your smooth God save's. 1673 *COCKER Morals* 9 By drink- ing others healths, to lose their own. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* ii. ii, Caesar sends health to Cato. 1795 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Convention Bill* Wks. 1812 III. 378, I like not healths; too oft they carry treason. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 7 As often as any of the . . . princes proposed a health, the kettle drums and trumpets sounded.

† 7. Healthiness, wholesomeness, salubrity. Obs. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) II. 13 Bretagne passeþ Irland in faire weder and nobilit but noȝt in helpe.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *health-culture*, -drop, -recuperation, -token; b. obj. and obj. gen., as *health-building*, -drinker, -ing, -giver, -seeker, -wishing; *health-bearing*, -boding, -giving, -hunting, -promising, -restoring, -saving adjs.; c. instrumental, as *health-flushed*, -proud adjs. d. Special Comb.: *health-board* = Board of Health; *health exhibition*, a public exhibition of sanitary appliances and the like; *health-guard*, an officer appointed to enforce quarantine regulations (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *health laws*, the statutes regulating general sanitary conditions by the appointment of Boards of Health (Bouvier *Law Dict.* 1856); *health-offering*, peace offering; *health-office*, the department having the administration of the health laws; *health-officer*, an officer charged with the administration of the health laws and sanitary inspection; *health-resort*, a place to which people resort for the benefit of their health; *health-roll*, a list showing the state of health of a company of people, as of a ship's crew.

1808 *MISS A. K. GREEN Behind Closed Doors* iii, He is on the 'Health Board. 1898 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. 1 *Ark* 383 O sacred Olive! . . . 'Health-boding branch. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 6/3 The time that you can devote to 'health-building. 1558 *HULOET*, 'Health causynge . . . *sophisticat.* 1606 *MARSTON Favone* iv. Wks. 1856 II. 72 Favour-wearers, sonnet-mongers, 'health-drinkers. 1633 *FRYNE Histrio-Martix* Little-p, Sundry particulars concerning Dancing, Dicing, 'Healthdrinking. 1813 *SHKLEY Q. Mab* vi. 52 Until pure 'health-drops, from the cup of joy, Fall like a dew of balm upon the world. 1884 *Nature* 388/2 Preparations for . . . the International 'Health Exhibition. 1388 *WYCLIF Ps.* lxxv. lxxv. 6 God, oure 'helthe þiere. 1888 *EDNA LYALL Donovan* xxi. (1887) 257 It drew him away from the thought of weakness and soul-disease to the Health-giver. 1808 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. 236 The moste wholesome Physicke of thy 'health-giuing ayre. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* VI. iv. 433 Health-giving truth. 1535 *COVERDALE Eek.* xliii. 27 The prestes shal offre their burntofferings and 'healthofferings vpon y^e altur. *Ibid.* xlv. 15, xlv. 12. 1856 *BOUVIER Law Dict.* i. 581 *Health Officer*, the name of an officer invested with power to enforce the 'health laws. 1804 *tr. Volney's View Soil U. S.* 252 The establishment of lazarettos and 'health-offices. 1850 *MILL Repr. Govt.* xv. (1865) 116/2 It is ridiculous that a surveyor, or a 'health officer . . . should be appointed by popular suffrage. 1753 *MISS COLLIER Art Torment*, 164 People may be 'health-proud as well as purse-proud. 1866 *R. B. GRINDROD Matern* 29 No other 'health resort in England which presents such a

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combination of hygienic advantages. 1891 FREEMAN *St. Fr. French Trav.* 181 Royat, a village which has become a health-resort. 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* i. i. [He] Try'd ev'ry 'health-restoring herb and gum. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. xx. 256 His 'health-roll makes a sorry parade. 1888 M. B. EDWARDS *Parting of Ways* III. xi. 179 A... 'health-saving invention. 1883 W. H. BISHOP *House Merch. Prince* iii. (1885) 40 They went... to the 'health springs of Colorado and Florida. 1886 ANNIE EDWARDS *Playwright's Daw.* ii. 21 The companion of her father's Italian 'health-wanderings. 1613 SELDEN *On Drayton* Wks. III. 838 (Jod.) An usual ceremony among the Saxons... as a note of 'health-wishing.

† **Health**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *HEALTH sb.*] *intr.* To drink a health or healths. Also to health *it*.

1611-1696 [see *HEALTHING vbl. sb.* 2]. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 72 Goe, health it freely for my good successe. 1636 W. SAMPTON *Vow Breaker* ii. i. They now are healthing, and carousing deepe.

Healtheries, *sb. pl. colloq.* [f. *HEALTH sb.* + *-ERY*.] A name familiarly given to the Health Exhibition held in London in 1884; suggested by the *Fisheries* of the preceding year.

1884 *Daily News* 30 May, The Shakespeare show... will be more attractive to poetic souls than the Healtheries. 1884 *Fall Mail G.* 12 Aug. 2/1 If the Fisheries spoiled the early Promenades last year, it is probable that the Healtheries will do so with these... this year.

Healthful (he'lfūl), *a.* [f. *HEALTH sb.* + *-FUL*.] 1. Promoting or conducive to bodily health; health-giving, wholesome, salubrious.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xii. (1495) 473 Mount Efraym was most healthful in ayre. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 180 These famous, and healthful rivers, the Rhine, Danuby. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 212 The Country seems much subject to Earthquakes, else very healthful. 1700-10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 ¶ 4 Cleanliness and healthful Industry wait on all your Motions. 1877 THOROLD in *Gd. Words* XVII. 16/1 The cheapest and healthfullest route... is by steamer.

2. Bestowing, promoting, or conducive to moral or spiritual welfare or prosperity; salutary, saving.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iii. 32 He offride for helthe of the man an helthful sacrifice (*hostiam salutarem*). c. 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (Gibbs MS.) ff. 121 In þat furst makynge of þis helthful sacramente. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 201 His glorious passion and healthful death. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 281 King Gregorie... setis out helthful and gud lawis. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* 23 Nov. 2 A healthful for the present State of this Kingdom. 1824 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xxiii. 369 Healthful elements of European civilization.

3. Of persons, their actions, etc. Full of or characterized by health; enjoying good health; healthy. Now rare.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xv. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 138 When a man hath bene a long season healthful and without any manner of sickness. 1667 D'CHESSE NEWCASTLE *Life Dk. N.* (1886) III. 208 By this temperance he finds himself very healthful. 1754-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cave*, He was generally healthful, and capable of much labour. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cress Kate* i. (1880) 2 Kate was tall, skinny, and brown, though perfectly healthful.

4. Marked by intellectual or moral soundness.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 319 Such an exploit haue I in hand Ligarius, Had you a healthful care to heare of it. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* i. (R.), In healthful body how A healthful mind the longest to maintain. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Ld. Nugent's Hampden* (1887) 205 A mind so great... so healthful and so well proportioned. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Nov. 5/7 The Chinese will continue to be a clog upon the healthful progress of the world.

Healthfully, *adv.* [f. *HEALTHFUL a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a healthful manner: see the adj.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxiv. (1495) 829 A weell brent to ashes is helthfully done in medycyn. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 74 They thereby are stirred to hate themselves, and so are healthfullie killed. a. 1648 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 394/1 The Island [is] Healthfully seated. a. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 97 New England... where People live long, and healthfully. a. 1791 WESLEY *Husb. & Wives* v. Wks. 1811 IX. 81 An admonition... healthfully sharp. a. 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1879) 14 Living healthfully in the open air.

Healthfulness, [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The condition or quality of being healthful; wholesomeness, salubrity, healthiness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xiii. 86 They refreshe their body, so much as suffiseth for life and healthfulness. a. 1568 COVERDALE *Ghostly Ps.* i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 575 Thou God of all my healthfulness. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro., According to the healthfulness of the place, in which they live. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* i. (1864) 20 The healthfulness of the climate. 1876 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iv. 110 Solid ability and moral healthfulness.

Healthily, *adv.* [f. *HEALTHY a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a healthy manner.

1632 SHERWOOD, Healthfully, or healthilie, *sainement, salubrement, salutairement*. 1796 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 3/2 Where they might live the most healthily. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 333 Behmen is healthily and beautifully wise, notwithstanding the mystical narrowness. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* cxlvii. ii. His wind, that bloweth healthily, Thy sicknesses to heal.

Healthiness, [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] Healthy quality or condition, salubrity: see the adj.

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 96 A good Testimony of the healthiness of the Country. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* 313 All these advantages were greatly enhanced by the healthiness of its climate. 1884 SKELLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 503 'Werther'... has certainly no advantage in healthiness of tone.

† **Healthing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. *HEALTH sb.* or *v.*]

1. The furthering or imparting of health. *rare*. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlv. (1887) 298 The helping, and healthing of all students.

2. The drinking of healths; toasting.

1621 BP. HALL *Serm.* xxiv. Wks. 1837 V. 324 What bouzing, and quaffing, and whiffing, and healthing is there. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* i. 8 This detestable healthing and carousing too too common in all parts of Christendom. 1696 O. HEYWOOD *Let. in Thoresby's Corr.* (Hunter) I. 229, I prefer this exercise to ranting, railing, healthing.

† **Healthist**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *HEALTH sb.* + *-IST*.] One who is addicted to drinking healths.

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* i. i. § 3 The Greeks drink in small cruets at the beginning of their feasts, and in large bowls at the latter end: an order ill imitated by the lavish Healthists of our time.

Healthless (he'lples), *a.* Now rare. [see *-LESS*.]

1. Without health, out of health; destitute of bodily, mental, or spiritual health; unhealthy.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 97 Why doe I seeke to heate my helthlesse hart? 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iii. iii. (1718) 139 Restore health to my healthless soul. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xiii. 165 It may be for the lust of thy youth thou hast a healthlesse old age. 1857 MRS. MATTHEWS *Tea-t.* Talk I. 48 [Her] healthless condition had kept her many years in painful retirement.

2. Not conducive to health; unwholesome, insalubrious.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. i. § 16 Like him whose... meat [is] nothing but sauces; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 354 Who dwell In... ancient Pyrgi, and Grassie healthless.

Hence **Healthlessness**, unhealthiness; unwholesomeness.

1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* vi. § 7 (R.) There is such a certain healthlessness in many things to all... that to supply a need is to bring a danger. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* ii. iii.-viii. § 7 Fasting... is the best... unless it be altered by the inconveniences or healthlessness of the person.

Healthsome (he'lsəm), *a.* Now rare. [f. *HEALTH sb.* + *-SOME*.]

† 1. Full of health; possessing good health; healthy. *Obs.*

1593 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* i. (1859) 444 A stomach... which is healthsome and sound. 1635 K. CAREW in *Lisborne Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 225 Some say he is y^e healthsome for [his sickness].

2. Bestowing health (bodily, mental, or spiritual); wholesome; salutary.

1598 BAILE *Comedy Yohan Baptiste in Harl. Misc.* I. 105 Thys helthsome counsell maketh my hart joyfull and glad. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* xi. (1878) 27 And healthsome aire inuest the... 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 63 That healthsome light of Jesus Christ shone... upon the Britans. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 45 A stream of hot water, which... becomes cool and healthsome. 1891 H. C. HALLIDAY *Someone must suffer* II. xiii. 240 The healthsome joys of the covered-cart.

Hence **Healthsomeness**, *adv.*; **Healthsomeness**.

1593 GOLDING *Cesar* (1565) 271 He... made so many journeyes... for change of the places for healthsomeness. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 498 He did helthsome or profitably consecrate his bodie and blood. 1588 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 16 Wellspring of all healthsomeness.

Healthward, *a.* [f. *HEALTH sb.* + *-WARD*.] Tending in the direction of health.

1884 PENNYN *Sch. Jrnl.* XXXII. 382 There is a strong healthward tendency in the constitution. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Sept. 585/2 If we can do nothing to help nature on her healthward course.

Healthy (he'lpī), *a.* [f. *HEALTH sb.* + *-Y*.]

1. Possessing or enjoying good health; hale or sound (in body), so as to be able to discharge all functions efficiently.

1558 HUOTO, Healthye or healthfull, *incolumis, saluber, salutaris, salutaris, sanus*. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 23 Healthie men... are properly those, who have y^e foure humours so equally tempered in them... that one thing exceeds not another. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 96 The Spaniards are well-complexioned People... and seem to be mighty healthy. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 535 He is of a very vigorous and healthy constitution. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 15 My abstinence keeps me quite healthy. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 57 Healthy eyes, if given anything like a fair chance, will take care of themselves.

2. Conducive to or promoting health; wholesome, salubrious; salutary. Also *fig.*

1558 [see sense 1]. 1577 B. GOODE *Herreshach's Husb.* i. (1586) 8 b. Best is it... in good and healthy places, to set the house toward the East. a. 1704 LOCKE (J.), Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and healthy recreations for a man of study or business. 1748 WESLEY *Let. conc. Tea* in *Besant London* (1892) 372 A Mixture of Herbs... healthier as well as cheaper than Tea. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. v. 135 Healthy dwelling-houses. *fig.* 1884 *Chr. World* 11 Sept. 682/4 The deep, wide, and healthy influence which he exerted upon society.

3. Denoting or characteristic of health or sound condition (*lit.* and *fig.*); opp. to *morbid*.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 4 He said... the water it selfe was good healthy water. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶ 1 With a fresh, sanguine, and healthy Look. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 34 The healthy habit of the British constitution. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. vii. 109 An interchange of small gifts served as a healthy augury for the future. 1897 *Daily News* 7 June 9/4 The cutlery trade is in a very healthy state.

4. *spec. in Med.*: see *quots.*

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surgery* 2 By healthy inflammation, is meant that which is not characterized and modified by any particular disease in the part or constitution. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Healthy Pus*,

term applied to pus discharged from abscesses which are the result of phlegmonous inflammation; or from wounds and ulcers in the healing state; formerly termed laudable pus.

4. *Comb.*, as *healthy-looking*, *mindless*, *adjs.*

1800 SIR M. HUNTER *Jrnl.* (1804) 176 The farmers are healthy-looking. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt.* ii. 17 Displaying healthy-looking, sun-tanned throats. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobson's Chance* I. ii. 33 She was as thoroughly discontented with her own lot as any fairly healthy-minded girl can be.

Healve, *obs. form of HELVE*.

† **Heam**, *Obs. or dial.* [A dial. variant of *HAME sb.* 1.] The amnion of an animal (= *CAUL sb.* 1 5 b); the secundine.

1681 WALLER *Advice to Painter* II. 2 (Brand) Then draw a Haw-thorn Bush, and let him place The Heam upon't. 1796 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Heam* (in Beasts) is the same thing with the after-birth in women.

Heam, var. *HAME* 2, *ENG.* *uncle*.

† **Hean, hene, a. Obs.** Forms: 1 *héan*, 3 *hène*, *heane*, 3-4 *hene*, 4 *heyne*. [Com. Teut. adj.: OE. *hēan* = OHG. *hēni*, Goth. *hauns* contemptible, base, humble: cf. Lettish *hauns* shame, disgrace, dishonour.] Mean, abject, poor; humble, lowly.

Beowulf (Z.) 1275 Ða he hean ge-wat, dreame be-dæled. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 39 [x. 18] Doem ðem freondleas and ðem heanan. c. 1205 LAY. 3172 Heo hold me for hæne [c. 1275 wreccche]. *Ibid.* 12136 Hermes heo worhten and hene lond makeden. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Who makeð out... of heane hine, of fa freond. c. 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Me halt hem ful hene. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 To sterc me to beuy of þer mysse and to desire to be heyne.

† **Hean, hene, v. Obs.** Forms: 1 *hēnan*, *hynan*, *hēnan*, 2-4 *hene(n)*, 3 *heanen*, *hēnen*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hēnan* = OFris. *hēna* (MDu. *hēnen*, Du. *hooenen*), OHG. *hōnen* (MHG. *hānen*, Ger. *hōnen*), Goth. *haunjan*, f. *haun-s* adj.: see prec. (From the OHG. came OF. *honir* to dishonour, pa. pple. *honi*, in 'honi soit qui mal y pense'.)] *trans.* To treat with contumely; to insult, humiliate, debase, lower.

Beowulf (Z.) 2320 Geata leode hatode ond hynde. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke x. 36 Seðe iuih telef ðel gehened mec henes. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Stala and stearfa swiðe eow scal hene. c. 1205 LAY. 6894 Al his folc he hatede and al he hit hænde. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Vre flesch is ure fa & heaned us & harmed. c. 1420 *Chron. Eng.* 1030 (Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 313) Heo heveden him in heanyng. Ant seiden he wes traitour.

† **Heanling**, *Obs.* In 3 *heanlung*. [f. *HEAN a.* + *-LING*.] A base, abject, or humble person.

a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Heanlunges makeð ham wið heouenlich hīrð.

Heap (hēp), *sb.* Forms: 1 *héap*, 2-*heap*, (2 *hap*, 3 *hæp*, 3-5 *hep*, 4 (*Ayene*), *hyeap*, *hyap*, 4-7 *heep*, *hepe*, 5 *heppe*, *heype*, 6 *Sc. heip*, 6-7 *heape*). [OE. *hēap* = OFris. *hēp*, OS. *hēp* (MDu., MLG., LG. *hōp*, Du. *hoop*), OHG. *houf* (MHG. *houf*), ON. *hōpr* (Sw. *hōp*, Da. *hōp*) adopted from LG.; wanting in Gothic; -OTeut. **haupo*-z. In ablaut relation to OHG. *hūfo*, MHG. *hūfe*, Ger. *haufe*:- **hūfon*-; from stem **hūp*-, pre-Teut. **kub*:- cf. L. *cumbere*, *cubare*.]

1. A collection of things lying one upon another so as to form an elevated mass often roughly conical in form. (A heap of things placed regularly one above another is more distinctively called a *pile*).

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1912 (O. E. T.) *Strues*, heap. c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlviii. (Sw.) 367 Galaðon Ebreis, ðæt is on Englisce gewitnesse heap. a. 1225 *Ancre.* R. 314 Heo gedereð al þæt greste on one heape. 1340 *Ayene*. 139 Zuo hit is of þe heape of huede y-borsse. 1388 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* vii. 2 An hepe [1388 heep] of whete. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. iii. (1495) 442 Hopes of grauell and erthe. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1470 Of... twelve stones fro the bank... Thai made a hepe. 1575 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii[i]. 1 They haue... made Ierusalem an heape of stones. 1574 J. DRE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 39 An heap of old papers and parchments. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* iii. 13 The waters of Jordan... shall stand upon an heape. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 252 The waters will... be attracted by the moon, and rise in an heap. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 111 Coking in Heaps or Ridges.—The oldest and still very common method of preparing coke is in meiler or heaps. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. viii. 266 At first sight, these sand-covered cones appear huge heaps of dirt. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Heap* (*Newc.*), the refuse at the pit's mouth.

2. *fig.* of things immaterial.

c. 1200 ÖRMIN 4330 All þiss þrinne taleð heap. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26021 Scailand a hepe es samen o sin. 1340 *Ayene*. 130 He yziþ þane greate heap of his zennes.

† 3. *Mass*, main body. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. i. 33 Her countless glory... which, without desert, because thine eye Presumes to reach, all thy whole heap must die. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 87 ¶ 8 If we consider the Heap of an Army, utterly out of all Prospect of Rising and Preferment.

4. *Fallacy of the heap*: see *quot.* 1768-74.

1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 140 Their sophism of the sorites, or argument of the heap; because, say they, if you drop a number of things upon one another you can never tell precisely when they begin to make a heap. 1893 *Oxford Mag.* 1 Nov. 39/1 Mr. A's contention... seems to us based on a *petitio principii*, or on the fallacy of the heap.

2. a. A heaped measure of capacity. b. A pile or mass of definite size, varying with the commodity.

1674 *JNAKE Arith.* (1696) 70 Usage in some places hath continued Measure by heap, although some Statutes order it by Strike. 1813 *R. KERR Agric. Surv. Berw.* 448 (Jam.) In Berwickshire, four fills [of a firil with potatoes], heaped by hand as high as they can go, called heaps, are counted as one boll. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.*, *Heap* (*Print.*), any number of reams or quires as is set out by the warehouse keeper for the pressmen to wet is called a heap. 'The heap holds out,' i.e. it has the full intended number of sheets. 1825 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.*, *Heap* or *Heap*, a quarter of a peck measure. 1868 *MIALL Title Deeds Ch. Eng.* 39 note, Barley and oats were titheable by the heap or cock.

3. A great company (esp. of persons); a multitude, a host. An early sense in the Teutonic langs.; now only as in 4.

Beowulf (L.) 400 *þryð-lic þegna heap*. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 81 *Se halga heap hehfeldera and witzena*. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 *He þescop tȳen engle weord oðer hapes*. Her beoð nīgen anglan hapes. c. 1175 *LAV.* 10300 *Po wes Seauras heap mochel ibolded*. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 62/331 *An hep of foules grete i-novv*. 1340 *Ayeb.* 267 *Ich ynez to be byssede heape of confessoris*. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 309 *An heep* (C. hepe) of houndes at his ers, as he a lorde were. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 105 *A great heep of sheep*. 1535 *COVERDALE Esch.* xxxviii. 22 *Fyre and brymstone*, wil I cause to rayne vpon him and all his heape. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. iv. 16 *The heapes of people*, thronging in the hall, Doe ride each other, upon her to gaze. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* II. i. 53 *Among this Princely heape*, if any heere. 'Hold me a Foe.

4. Hence, in later colloquial use: A large number or quantity; a (great) deal, 'a lot'.

a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 53 *No county in England hath such a heap of castles together*. a. 1688 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* (1684) 116 *This heap of artificial terms first entering with the French Artists*. 1697 *DAMPFER Voy.* (1729) I. 389 *The Principal of a heap of Islands*. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 64 *What a heap of hard names does the poor fellow call himself!* 1818 *KEATS Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 166 *A man on the coach said the horses took a 'hellish heap o' drivin'*. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* II. xiv. 12 *Shelives in a big house, and has a heap of servants*. 1884 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. xxxii. *He got into trouble a heap of times*.

b. *pl.* in same sense. Cf. the like use of 'lots'. a. 1547 *SURREY Poems, Compl. Lover*, *What pleasant life, what heapes of ioy these litle birdes recue*. 1622 *SPARROW Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 170 *For the antiquity of this Feast, heapes of Testimonies might be brought*. 1826 *WHYTE MELVILLE Kate Con.* i. *We're in heaps of time*. 1871 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* III. 25 *He has..knocked heaps of things to smithereens*.

c. *absol.* and as *adv.* A great deal, much; a 'lot'. (*sing.* and *pl.*) *collog.*

a. 1834 *DOW Sermon* (Bartlett), *To go to church in New York in any kind of tolerable style costs a heap a-year*. 1848 *RUXTON Life in Far West* 233 (Farmer) *He pronounced himself a heap better*. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* x. 80 *It's nature I should think a heap of him*. 1871 *W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* viii. (1873) 46 *'Aw wudna care a great heap, gin we can 'gree about the waages'*. 1887 *MRS. H. MARTIN Amor Vincit* I. 5 *You will find some one somewhere you think heaps better than me*.

5. Phrases. † a. *By, in heaps*: in crowds, in large quantities, in great numbers. b. *In (of) a heap*: (of a body falling or lying) in a mass, in a state of collapse, having the appearance of a shapeless inert mass. c. † *On heap* (4-5 *an hepe*): in a heap or mass, together; = *AHEAP*. † *On a heap, on heaps*: in a prostrate mass, prostrate. † d. *To heap*: together, into one mass. e. *All of (ton) a heap*: all in a mass falling or fallen; so † *all on (upon) heaps*. *To strike all of (ton) a heap* (collog.): to paralyze, prostrate mentally, cause to collapse.

a. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxxiii. (R.), *They..slewe and hanged them vpon trees by heapes*. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 259 *They..walked in the streets in heapes*. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. Wks. (1847) 141 *The inhabitants..are enforced by heaps to forsake their native country*. a. 1700 *DRYDEN Ceyx & Alcione* 174 *The sailors run in heaps, a helpless crowd*. 1799-1805 *S. TURNER Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. i. 157 (Hengist) is affirmed..to have butchered in heaps the people who fled to the mountains and deserts.

b. 1840 *MRS. BROWNING Drama of Exile Poems* 1844 I. 23 *What is this, Eve? thou droppest heavily in a heap earthward*.

c. a. 1000 *Wonders of Creation in Codex Exon.* (Thorpe) 350 *Gewited þon..forð mære tungol, faran on heape*. c. 1205 *LAY.* 28292 *Pa heo weoren þer on hepe an hundred þusende heðene and cristene*. c. 1235 *Gloss. W. de Bibl.* in Wright *Voc.* 158 *En monceus*, on hepe. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 15 *Gar hit on hepe to renne*. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. iv. 16 *He tumbled on an heape, and wallowed in his gore*. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* IV. iii. 101 *When I have laid proud Athens on a heape*. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lxxix. 1 *They have layd Ierusalem on heapes*.

d. a. 1300 *Sarnum* xxxiv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 *Sei, sinful man, whi neltou leue þat al þing sal come to hepe*. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 105 (Camb. MS.) *Puruyance embraceth alle thinges to hepe*. c. 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 14 *A litel wegge..þat streyneth alle these parties to hepe*. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xl. 189 *And þut were best to bee aboute and brynge hit to hepe*, *That alle londes loueden, and in on lawe by-leouede*. 14.. *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 590/26 *Inuicem*, to geder, to hepe. c. 1475 *Rauf Colyhear* 83 *Bot, nicht we bring this harberie this nicht weill to heip*. 1480 *CAXTON Deser. Brit.* 12 *Gadrith to hepe grete hepes of graucl*.

e. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* II. iii. 223 *Lord Bassianus lies embrowed here, All on a heape*. 1633 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 24 *That lies like a Net all on heaps in the Water*. 1771 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 132. 2/1 *A Young Woman..struck me all on a heap*. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 205 *This alarm'd us both; and he seem'd quite struck of a Heap*. 1790 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* I. xxi. *The story..is long and interesting..it would be running my history all upon heaps to give it you here*. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxiv. *The*

interrogatory seemed to strike the honest magistrate, to use the vulgar phrase, all of a heap. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 10 *Some one who..will not be struck all of a heap like a child by the vain pomp of tyranny*. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jess* 3 lt. *..struck her horse upon the spine..so that it fell all of a heap on to the veldt*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: heap-cloud = CUMULUS 2; heap-flood, a heavy sea; heap-measure = heaped measure; heap-keeper, heap-steed (see *quots.*).

1561 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) I. 335 *To be messourit with ane straik mett corresponden to the hep messour*. 1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 21 *One ship..was swasht wyth a roysterus heapefuld*. 1608 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Heap-keeper*, a miner who overlooks the cleaning of coal on the surface. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Heap-steed*, the entire surface works about a colliery shaft. 1889 *Nature* XXXIX. 26 *The common cumulus or heap-cloud, which is the commonest cloud of the day-time in fine weather*.

Heap (hîp), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [OE. *hēapian*, corresp. to OHG. *houfen*, MHG. *houfen*, mod.G. *haufen*, *häufen*; deriv. of the corresp. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make, form, gather, or cast into a heap; to pile up, amass, accumulate; to pile one thing upon another so as to form a heap. Often with *up*, *together*, *on*.

c. 1000 *AgS. Gosp.* Luke vi. 38 *God gemet..geheapod and ofer-flowende*. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 314 *Heo..heaped..togetheres al þet was er bileaud*. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Johannes* 207 *He þat mony heppis ay, Is seruand þare-to nyct and day*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/1 *To Heppe, accumulare*. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. i. 6 *Lyke vnto ryches hepyd in cornerys*. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. vii. 47 *The Titans which did make Warre against heape, and heaped hills on high To scale the skyes*. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxvii. 16 *Though he heape vp siluer as the dust*. 1611 — *Esch.* xxiv. 10 *Heape on wood, kindle the fire*. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxvii. 198 *The snow had been heaped in oblique ridges across my path*.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* (Chiefly U.S.)

1873 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 273 *A stripe of phosphorescence heaping before you in a star-sown snow*. 1890 *HARPER'S Mag.* Nov. 865/1 *Fallen avalanches heap whitely at intervals below*.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To amass, accumulate; to add many things together or one thing to another. Often with *up*, *together*. Also *absol.*

c. 900 [see *HEAPING* *vbl. sb.*]. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 433/1 *All þiss þrinne talleþ heap Iss hepped 233 wyþ ehtte*. c. 1320 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 865 *Þey wounded here, and heped harm vp on harmes*. 1382 *WYCLIF Hab.* ii. 5 *He shal hepe togidre to hym alle pepilis*. 1599 *S. FISH Supplic. Beggars* (E. E. T. S.) 13 [They] *haue heped to him benefice vpon benefice*. 1622 *N. T. (Rhem.)* 2 *Tim.* iv. 3 *According to their owne desires they will heape to themselves maisters, hauing itching eares*. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn.* xxiv. 5 *More heynes within my hairt I heep*. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 260 p. 1 *The Circumstances which are heaped up in my Memory*. 1845 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 3 *Generations of antiquaries haue heaped together vast piles of facts*.

† b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* (or *pass.*) *Obs.* c. 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 3548 *Thes harmes so hetery hepit in his mynde*. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariit Wemen* 334 *And þit hatrent I hid within my hert all; Bot quhillis it hepit so huge [etc.]*. 1535 *COVERDALE Esch.* xxxix. 17 *Heape you together and come*. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 53 b. *The preece of people which heapeþ together at the judgement place*.

3. *trans.* To furnish with a heap or heaps; to fill, load, cumber, with a heap or heaps. Also with *up*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 *Your measure..heped & fylled vnto it flowe ouer*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 583/1 *Heape this bussell as hys as you can*. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 1 *The mouth & hole channell of the saide hauen is so heaped and quarred with stones*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 391 *With these various fruits the Trees of God Haue heaped this Table*. 1790 *A. WILSON Death Poet.* Wks. 63 *Frowning dread Stalked o'er the world, and heapt his way with dead*. 1824 *MACAULAY Iory* v. *The field is heaped with bleeding steeds, and flags, and cloven mail*.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* and *pass.* *Obs.* 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xiv. ii. (1495) 465 *The erthe byght Tellus, for we take fruyte therof, and hight ops, for he þepth wyth fruyte*. c. 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 3688 *The heuyn in hast hepit with cloudis*.

4. *trans.* To deal or bestow in heaps or large quantities. Const. *upon*.

1573-80 *BARET Alv.* H. 303 *To heape euill upon him, conglomerare mala in aliquem*. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. vii. 33 *Yet he perforce him held, and strokes upon him hept*. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 175 *You great Graces Heap'd vpon me (poore Vnderseuer)*. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 276 *To heap ingratitude on worthiest deeds*. 1861 *BRIGHT Sp. on India* 19 Mar. *To heap insults on his memory*.

5. To load, charge, or overwhelm (a person) with (something in large quantities).

1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 21 *Hee..sees thee Troians wyth seas and rayne water heaped*. *Ibid.* II. 58 *Pat fals thes turrett, thee Greeks with crash swash yd heapeþ*. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 91 p. 14 *Some were..heaped by Patronage with the gifts of Fortune*. 1874 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) II. 427 *We are received with open arms, and heaped with hospitality*.

Heaped (hîpt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Gathered or thrown into a heap; piled up.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 *Heepyd, cumulat.*. 1592 *WYKLEY Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 95 *As lurking sparke in hept straw inclosed*. 1632 *MILTON L. Allegro* 147 *A bed of heaped Elysian flowers*. 1800 *SHERLEY Vision* Sea 128 *The heaped waves behold The deep calm*. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. Fleet* I. xii. *Heaped-up piles of fruit and vegetables*.

2. Having its contents piled up above the brim instead of being levelled. *Heaped measure*, a dry

measure used for certain commodities which are heaped up in a cone above the brim of the measure.

1530 *PALSGR.* 315/1 *Heaped*, as thynges that be measured, *comble*. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 455 *If any person haue bought..come by heaped measure*. 1609 *WILLSFORD Scales Comm.*, *Archit.* 5 *The common allowance for lime is one quarter, or 8 bushels (heap'd measure) to every 1000 of bricks*. 1740 *BERKELEY Let. to T. Prior* 8 Feb. Wks. 1871 IV. 263 *A heaped spoonful of rosin*. 1866 *ROGERS Agric.* 4 *Pr.* I. x. 168 *When the bushel is described as heaped, nine struck bushels are reckoned as equal to eight heaped*. 1896 *Whitaker's Alm.* 424 *Coke, apples, potatoes..are still sold by heaped measures and the sack of three bushels*.

3. *fig.* Accumulated; stored up.

1400 *HOCCELEVE Let. of Cupid* 407 *Hir heped vertu hath swich excellence*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* I. Prol. 228 *In mair hepit malice*. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* IV. iv. (1871) 264 *All the heaped-up lore of ages*. 1865 *NEALE Glor. Parad.* 66 *O how dear, how heaped, the rapture!*

Heaper. [f. *HEAP* *v.* + -ER¹.] One who heaps up or accumulates.

c. 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 (MS. K.) *Hepar, cumulator*. 1548 *UDALL Erasim. Par. Luke* xxiii. (1551) 377 b. *An heaper of sinnes vpon sinnes*. 1755 *RAMSAY Ep. to J. Clerk* 9 May. *Tho' I ne'er was a rich heaper, To make that up I live the cheaper*. 1861 *DASENT Burnt Njal* I. 90 *Heaper up of piles of dead*.

† **Heap-full**, *a. Obs.* [f. *HEAP* *sb.* (in advb. relation) + FULL *a.*] Full and heaped up.

1530 *PALSGR.* 549/2 *Fyll your bussell heape full*. *Ibid.* 849/2 *Heape full, or heaped full, a comble*. 1769 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 115/2 *A corn-busell heape-full*.

Heaping, *vbl. sb.* [f. *HEAP* *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb *HEAP*; making into a heap; accumulation. Also *concr.*

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xiv. (xiii.) (1890) 440 *In heapunge eowerte niderunge*. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 *Hepyngne, cumulacio*. 1571 *GOLDING Calioin on Pt.* lxxv. 7 *In that unmeasurable heaping of the earth*. a. 1631 *DONNE in Select.* (1840) 30 *This better resurrection is a heaping euen of that fulness*. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 549 p. 1 *Grown old in the heaping up of riches*. 1833 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xx. 156 *Circular mounds or heapings-up of the crumbled limestone*.

2. *Comb.* † heaping figure, a rhetorical figure in which epithets, etc. are heaped up. *Obs.*

1589 *POTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 243 *The Latines called it Congeries and we the heaping figure*.

† **Heapily**, *adv. Obs.* rare -o. [f. *HEAP* *sb.* + -LY².] In heaps.

1552 *HULOET*, *Heape upon heape, and heapelye*.

† **Heap-meal**, *adv.* [OE. *hēap-mælum*, f. *HEAP* *sb.*: see -*MEAL*.] In heaps; in large quantities or numbers. (Also by *heap-meal*.)

c. 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* xlv. 348 *Hu hie hie gadriað heapmælum*. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Numb.* I. 3 *Telle þu and Aaron heapmælum*. c. 1000 — *Saints Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 282 *Pa hæþenan..feollon heap-mælum calle to þes halzan weres cneowum*. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 71 *And thereon powre the same forth by heap-meale*.

Heapy (hîpi), *a.* [f. *HEAP* *sb.* + -Y. Cf. *Ger. häufig* frequent.] Full or consisting of heaps.

1552 *HULOET*, *Heapeye or full of heapes, aceruous*. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 242 *My heapy doubtis and trembling feares are fled*. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xix. 515 *With wether'd foliage strew'd, a heapy store!* 1869 *PHILLIPS Verses* IV. 128 *Lava lying in heapy ridges*.

Hear (hîra), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. heard

(hîrd). Forms: *Inf.* 1 *hieran*, *hyran*, *heran*, 2-5 *heren*, 4-5 *heere* (n), 3-6 *here*, 6-7 *heare*, 6-*hear*; also 3 (*Lay.*) *hæren*, (*Orm.*) *herenn*, 3-4 *heoren*, 3-5 *s.w.* *hure* (n), 4 *hyere* (n), *hiere* (n), 4-5 *hir* (e), *s.w.* *huyre*, *Sc.* *heyre*, 4-6 *her*, *hyre*, 5 *2nd sing. harst*; *Sc.* 5-6 *heire*, 5-*heir*. *Pa. t.* 1 *hîerde*, *hîrde*, *hêrde*, 2-6 *herde*, 4-6 *herd*, *hearde*, 4-*heard*; also 3 *heorde*, (*Orm.*) *heorrd*, 3-4 *herede*, 3-5 *hirde*, *hurde*, 3-6 *harde*, 4-7 (*Sc.* -9) *hard*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *zehiered*, *hîyred*, *hêred*, 2 *hered*, 2-6 *herd*, 6-*heard*; also 3 (*Orm.*) *herrd*, *heorrd*, 3-5 *hurd*, 4 *y-hyerd*, 5 *y-herd*, 4-6 *harde*, 4-7 (*Sc.* -9) *hard*. [*Com. Teut. vb.*: OE., early WS. *hieran*, late WS. *hyran*, Anglian *hieran* (:=**hîarjan*) = OFris. *hîra*, *hîra* (:=**hîrja*) (WFr. *hearren*, Satl. *hîra*), OS. *hîrjan*, *hîrrean* (MLG., MDu. *hîren*, Du. *hooren*), OHG. *hîrren* (MHG. *hæren*, Ger. *hören*), ON. *heyra* (Norw. *høyra*, Sw. *höra*, Da. *høre*), all :=**haurjan* = Goth. *hausjan* :-OTeut. **hausjan*. Beside the simple vb., OE. had, like the other old Teutonic langs., the compound *gehieran* (Goth. *gahausan*) in the same sense, but perhaps with greater implication of completeness of action. In some uses *gehieran* was more frequent in OE. than the simple vb., so that the latter is rare or not evidenced; it occurs more frequently in Old Northumbrian, and becomes commoner after 1200, perhaps under Norse influence. The pa. pple. in *ge-*, in early ME. southern dialect, may belong to either verb. See *YHERE*.

Cognates of *hausjan* outside Teutonic are unknown. Conjectures of its relationship to the root *aus* -*EAR*, to *L. audire*, and Gr. *ἀκούω*, are all extremely doubtful.]

1. *intr.* To perceive, or have the sensation of, sound; to possess or exercise the faculty of audition, of which the specific organ is the ear. The proper verb to express this faculty or function.

c 990 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 15 Dy les exum hia geseað and earam herað (*Ag. G. gehyran*). — 16 Eadgo biðon. . . earo iuere forðon heras hia (*Ag. G. hig gehyrp*). c 1200 *Ormin* 15501 And dumble menn and dæfe be þaß Tospekenn wel and herenn. c 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathon* 62 Als þai tuk fra men þe sycht, and for to here to haf na mycht. 128a *Wyclif Matt.* xi. 15 He that hath eeres of hearyng, heere he. 14. . . *Voc. in Wt.* Wulker 566/44 *Audio*, to huyre. 128b *Tindale Matt.* xi. 15 He that hath eares to heare, let him here. 1299 *Shaks. Much Ado* iv. i. 89 Leonato, I am sorry you must heare. c 1600 — *Sonn.* xxiii. To heare with eies belongs to loves fine wit. 1611 *Bible Deut.* iv. 28 Ye shall serue gods. . . which neither see, nor heare. 1785 *Reid Int. Power* ii. i. We cannot see without eyes, nor hear without ears. *Ibid.*, The ear is not that which hears; but the organ by which we hear. 1875 *Jowett Plato* i. 54 [He] whispered. . . so that Menexenus should not hear. *Mod.* He does not hear readily; he is dull of hearing.

b. To hear of both ears, Not to hear of that ear (see *EAR* sb. 1 d), on that side (see quot. 1617). 1248 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. IV. 16 b, The kyng was required to purchase his deliverance. . . but he could not here on that side. a 1617 *Bayne On Eph.* i. If he have no mind to perform it, we say, hee cannot here on that side. 1684 *Br. Mountagu Gogw Pref.* 9 We should have heard thereof on both eares to a purpose.

2. trans. To perceive (sound, or something that emits or causes sound); to have cognizance of by means of the ear or auditory sense.

c 990 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 17 gewillnadon. . . gehera ða ilco 3e heras and ne herdon (*Ag. G. gehyran þa þing þe ge gehyrð*, and hig ne gehyrðon). c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Þeos like weord. . . god ha beoð to heren (cf. 49 for to heren godes weordes). c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 He it ne herde. c 1200 *Ormin* 10850 Þær was þe Fadett heorð anan Of heofne þurh an stefne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2849 Sir loth wif þis cri sco hard. 138a *Wyclif Luke* x. 24 Many prophetis and kyngis wolden. . . heere tho things, that 3e heere, and thei herden not. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lix. 243 (Harl.) He harde a voyse seing to him, 'Whi erte thou so hevty?' 1538 *Starkyr England* i. l. 20 Thyngys wych we se, fele, or her. 1563 *W. Fulke Meteors* (1640) 27 Although the lightning appeare unto us, a good prety while before the thunderclap be heard. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 35 Lay thine eare close to the ground, and list if thou can heare the tread of Trauellers. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 44 So great a noise, that one can hardly hear his own words. 1715 *Dr. Foe Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) i. 15 How can he hear what I say? 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. xvii. 215 The men shouted. . . and I distinctly heard them through the falling snow.

b. predicated of the ear.

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 38 [x. 17] Lustas heortan heora geherde eare ðin. c 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipcians* 428 Na þine eris to her it sa lange ma nocht thole. 128a *Wyclif 1 Cor.* ii. 9 Ye 3ye syt, ne eere herde. . . what thingis God made redy bfore to hem that louen him. 128b *B. Young Guisard's Civ. Conv.* iv. (1586) 191 Ladie Lelias eares are to daintie to heare anie reasons. a 1235 *Mrs. Hemans Better Land* iv. Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy.

c. Not to hear day nor door: not to hear anything distinctly. *Sc.*

1768 *Ross Helenore* 86 (Jam.) That day nor door a body cudna hear. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* viii. 'She's as deaf as Corralinn—we canna mak her hear day nor door.'

8. As with other verbs of perception, the subst. or pronominal object may be followed by an *inf.*, *pres. pple.* (orig. *vbl. sb.* with *a-*), or *pa. pple.*, expressing an action performed or suffered by it.

The *inf.* now takes to after the passive, but not after the active vb.: *We heard him groan; he was heard to groan.* But exceptions to both rules are to be met with: see b.

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 1246 Ic þæt lond-buend leode mine . . . secgan hyrde. c 1200 *Ormin* 901 Godd. . . wolde himm self þa belless herenn ringenn. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 279 He hurde angles syngan an hey. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 550 (Trin.) Of þese þinges I haue herde seide Was adames body to gider leide. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 58 As he mycht heyre þe cok craw. c 144 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) Whenne þe seruants hirde hire lord crye. 1508 *Dunbar Tua Mariit Wemen* 117 Quhen I heir nemmyt his name. 1551 *T. Wilson Logike* (1580) 33 As I heard once a doctor of Diuinitie. . . earnestly defending his cause with examples. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* v. v. 113, I heare a Bird so sing. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 141 To assemble the people. . . to heare it read. 1716 *Addison Freeholder* No. 11 (Seager), Mr. Motteux has been heard to say it more than once. 1737 *Pope Hor. Epist.* ii. ii. 93 A Poet begs me, I will hear him read. 178a *Cowper Gilpin* 206 Whereat his horse did snort, as he had heard a lion roar. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* x. 2, I hear the bell struck in the night. *Mod.* I heard a clock striking; I heard the clock strike three.

b. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 8b, Yf that childe. . . bee harde crye. 1647 *W. Browne tr. Gomberville's Poixander* i. 180, I heare the magnanimous Benzaida to accuse the ingratfull Nephizus.

c. Hence, by ellipsis of such objects as *people*, *persons*, *some one*, before the infinitives *say*, *speake*, *talk*, *tell*, the phrases *to hear say*, *hear tell*, etc., of which some are still in dialectal or colloquial, and occasionally literary, use. Formerly also with *pa. pple.*, as *to hear told* (obs.).

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 582 No ic wiht fram þe swylcra sear-niða secgan hyrde. c 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipcians* 428 He haue herd told of ðis mere. . . half man and half fis. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 391 Kyng Macolon hurde telle her-of in Scotlande. 1465 *Sir J. Paston in Paston Lett.* No. 531 II. 244 When Debnam herd sey how that I began to gadry sylvyr. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* iv. 379, I her spek of that man. a 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* lxxv. 225 Ye neuer herd speke of a trewre nor more noble man. 1589 *Cogan Haven Health* (1636) 139, I have heard tell of a bishop of this land, that would have eaten fryed frogs. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1638) 322 He was. . . neuer afterwards seene or heard

tell of. 1640 *tr. Verderer's Rom. Romants* ii. 71 The burning Knight, of whom it may be you have heard talk. *Ibid.* iii. 59 Hee would by no means hear speak of sleeping till Florisbell had related [etc.]. 1861 *Geo. Eliot Silas M.* vi. We heard tell as he'd sold his own land. 189a *G. F. X. Griffith tr. Foward's St. Peter* 131 Even those who had heard tell of his conversion did not know [etc.].

d. Hence the gerundial phrase *†(by) hearing say*, (by) hearing it said (by) hearsay. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 304 Edward understode, þorgh oft hearyng say, How [etc.]. 1491 *Caxton Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xxxvii. 49 a/2 He sayde soo by hearyng saye. 1525 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* II. cxxvii. (cxxxiii.) 361, I knowe nothyng of the mater but by hearyng saye. a 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B v b, Thei wrote by hearyng saie. *Mod. Sc.* They knew by hearing tell of it.

4. To exercise the auditory function intention-ally; to give ear, hearken, listen. *a. intr.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 10 gehyrð and ongytaþ. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 271 heading (Trin.) Hereþ now of þe trinite dere And of þe makyn of þis world here. 138a *Wyclif 1 Sam.* iii. 9 Spek, Lord, for thi seruaut herith. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 17 Harstow, boy? ther is a podyng in the pot. 148a *Warkw. Chron.* (Camden) 27 A castelle that spekethe, and a womane that wille here, thai wille be gotten bothe. 1611 *Bible 2 Sam.* xx. 16 Then cried a wise woman out of the Citie, Heare, heare. 1708 *Rowe Tamerl.* i. i. 443 When first thy moving Accents Won me to hear.

b. trans. To listen to (a person or thing) with more or less attention or understanding; to give ear to, hearken to; to give audience to. *Orig.* with dative of the person or thing. *To hear out*, to listen to to the end: see *OUT*.

a 1000 *Juliano* 371 (Gr.) He minum hraðe leahtrum gelynge larum hyrðe. c 1160 *Hallon Gosp.* John viii. 47 Se þe is of gode he herð (*Ag. G. gehyrð*) godes word. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 And bigan þat folc. . . to here his wise lore. c 1205 *Lay.* 1299 Ne bið na man weri heora songes to heren. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Her me, dohter. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20510 Sittes stell now. . . And hers (*Fairf.* heris) now þis mirines. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 239 (Harl. MS.) He that hurithe the doctrine of the ioies of paradys. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 79 He. . . diseyned to hire theym. 1611 *Bible 1 Sam.* xxiv. 9 Wherefore hearest thou mens words? 1617 *Morvyn Itin.* i. 137 There is a Chamber [in the Vatican]. . . wherein Ambassadors are heard. *Ibid.* iii. 32 The Pharises. . . were to be heard, as sitting in the chaire of Moses. 1637 *Shirley Gamester* iii. (Doddley O. Pl. 1780 IX. 63) It will be inconvenient to hear out your curranto. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* xiv. iii. I desire only to be heard out. 1841 *Lane Arab. Nts.* i. 81 Here my story, O fisherman. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. s.) i. 363 There was an agreement between us that you should hear me out.

c. With two objects, as *To hear (one) his lessons*: to listen to the recitation of his lessons.

1804 *Lady Hunter in Sir M. Hunter's Jnl.* (1894) 202, I have heard George and James their lessons. 1811 *L. M. Hawkins Cless & Gerrit* (1812) II. 256 He hears some of the younger ones their lessons. 1894 *Blackmore Perlycross* 111 Three pupils, and not a lesson have I heard them.

5. trans. To attend and listen to (a lecture, sermon, play, musical performance, etc.); to form one of the audience at.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9764 (Gött.) He mote þaim giue his benisoun, þat wil gladly here þis sarmoun. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 2 Hou mon scholde here hys masse. 1470-82 *Malory Arthur* xvii. ix. Vpon the morowe when thai had herde masse. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VIII., He and the Quene heard evensong. 1596 *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 136 They thought it good you heare a play. 1807 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1806) l. ii. 95 Many persons were sent to prison for hearing mass.

b. 'To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; as, what minister do you hear? (A colloquial use of the word.)' Webster, 1828. Also *absol.*

1783 *Cowper Let.* 8 Sept., There are, however, many who have left the Church, and hear among the Dissenters.

6. trans. To listen to judicially in a court of law; to give (one) a hearing; to try (a person or a case);

c 1160 *Hallon Gosp.* John vii. 51 Demð ure eæ anigene man bute hyne man ær hyre (*Ag. G. gehyre*)? 138a *Wyclif Deut.* i. 17 The litil 3e shulen here as the more. 1484 *Letf. etc. Rich. III* (Rolls) l. 79 If any persone wolle come and complayn of any of the said bailliffes that they shalbe herd. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.* Table 62 He quha first accuses, is first hard. 1673 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 120 His Royall selfe in ludgement comes to heare The cause. 1709 *Addison Tatler* No. 121 ¶ They are so in haste, that they never hear out the Case. 1844 *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* i. 115 Three Judges were appointed to the special duty of hearing appeals from the courts below. 1891 *Law Reports Weekly Notes* 202/1 The plaintiff ought to have had an opportunity of being heard before he was dismissed.

7. To listen to with compliance or assent; to accede to, grant (a request or prayer). Chiefly in scriptural use.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 49 Gif him mon þonne hyran nelle, þonne mot se masse-preost hit wrecan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Ah laured god her ure bone. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10499 'Anna', he said, 'herd es þi bone, þou salt haf child and þat wel sone'. 138a *Wyclif Matt.* xviii. 15 3if he shal here thee, thou hast wonnen thi brother. — *Luke* i. 13 Thi preier is herd. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 188 Thoughe we deserue not to be harde for youre selfe, yet that he wylle graunte you youre askynges. 155a *Winget Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I, 91 That altar, vpon the quibill the prayaris of all acceptit and hard be our heuynly Father are offerit. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 73 The king. . . sent to Rome with his excuse, which the Pope woulde in no wise heere. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 656 Orpheus' dying Pray'rs at length are heard. 1827 *Keble Chr. Y. St. Peter's Day* ii. 1 The prayer is heard.

b. To hear of, with *will* (*would*) and negative: to refuse to listen to, entertain the notion of, consent to, or permit.

1284 *Powell Lloyd's Cambria* 274 He would in no case heare of reconciliation. 1658 *W. Burton Itin. Anton.* 150 The learned Antiquary will not hear of it. 1785 *Mrs. S. Boys Coalition* i. 143 She would not hear of it. 1796 *Charlotte Smith Marchmont* IV. 347 He would by no means hear of her going. 1879 *Mrs. Oliphant Within Precincts* (Tauchn.) II. xxix. 237 Mother would not hear of her staying.

† 8. To obey. *Obs.* (Only OE., ME., and arch.)

Orig. with dative.

c 990 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iv. 41 Hua. . . is ðes þæte ec wind and sæ herað him. c 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xiv. 31 Þæt Israelisce folc. . . hyrdon Gode and Moise his þeowe. c 1280 *Wyclif Sermon.* Sel. Wks. I. 214 [Crist] ordeynede many folk to here alweie þis newe lawe. 1700 *Prior Carmen Seculare* 215 The fiery Pegasus disdainis To mind the Rider's Voice, or hear the Reins. a 1799 *Congreve Ode to Godolphin* (T.), The beast. . . Whom soon he tam'd to use, and taught to hear the reins.

† 9. *intr.* To be subject (to); to belong. *Obs.* [So *MHG. karan*, beside *geharren*.]

c 893 *K. Ælfric Oros.* i. i. § 22 Þas land eall hyrð to Denemearcan. 940 *Chart. Eadmund* in *Cod. Dipl.* III. 415 Se haga æt Wiltune ðe hyrð into Wiliç. c 1205 *Lay.* 24062 Þa hafuenes alle, þe herden to þan londas. 1a 1300 *Shires of Eng.* in *O. E. Misc.* 146 Her-to hereþ viii store schire.

10. trans. To learn or get to know by hearing; to receive or obtain as information; to be told; to be informed of.

c 990 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xvi. a Huzet ðis ic hero from ðe? [*Ag. G. Hwi gehyre ic þe þe þe*] c 1160 *Hallon Gosp.* *Ibid.* Hwi here ich þis be þe? c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1370 Sum good tidng hereon or sen. c 1290 *Becket* 814 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 130 To court eft-soone he wende, For-to heore [w. r. hure] þe kingus wille. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4192 His fader of him hirs na tipand. c 1450 *Moriv* 32, I shall often. . . bryngne soche tidnges as thou shalt put in thi boke, And wite it well, peple shulbe glad euer to heiren it. 1509 *More Dyaloge* i. Wks. 159/1 The Jewes that were vnworthy to hyre it, were offended. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 377 The next newes that was heard of him, was, that he was slaine in Lorraine. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ix. 888 Adam, soon as he heard The fatal Trespass don by Eve. 1781 *Cowper Conversation* 804 Great changes and new manners have occurred, And blest reforms, that I have never heard. 1893 *W. T. Wawn S. Sea Islanders* 53 The inquiry over, I heard nothing more about the matter.

b. with *obj. clause*.

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 2173 Hyrde ic þæt he ðone heals-beah Hyrde xesalde. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 321 We habbað on gastlicum gewritum oft gehyrd þæt us ys beboden. c 1160 *Hallon Gosp.* John ix. 32 Ne herde (*Ag. G. gehyre*)d we næfre. . . þæt an 3c un-tynde þas eazgen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Nu 3c haueu herd þat ure drihten bið turnen to him, hered nu o hu ule wise. 128a *Wyclif Gen.* xlii. 2, I haue herd that wheet is sold in Egipte. 1559 *W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse* 5 Let me here what you call Cosmographie. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* iv. ii. 113, I likewise heare that Valentine is dead. 1670 *Lady M. Bertie in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21, I am very sorry to heare that the small pox increases so as to fright you from Exton. 1674 *N. Cox Genil. Recreat.* (1677) 193 Garlick I have heard will do the like. 1746 *Tom Thum's Trav.* 32 The courteous Behaviour of the Inhabitants, which, I hear, is habitual to them. 1808 *Sketches of Character* (1813) i. 198, I hear there are no lodgings to be had.

11. *absol.* or *intr.* To be informed, learn; to receive information or tidings of, or obtain news concerning; to receive a message or letter from.

c 1300 *Cast. Love* 1371 3e habbeþ I-herd nu riht Of his strengþe and of his miht. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1866 Ne I hardly herde of hym hade in my lyue. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2667 As sone as Darye þe derfe of þis dede heris. a 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* cxviii. 466 They neuer had hard of suche a myracle. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. V. 78 Therle of Suffolk. . . hearing of their doynge. 1561 *Shaks. Cymb.* iv. iii. 36-8, I heard no Letter from my Master. . . Nor here I from my Mistris, who do promise To yeeld me often tydings. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/1 Would you not have heard if he had been so ill as not to be able to come out? 1830 *Southery Lett.* (1856) IV. 168, I too had been looking to hear from you. 1837 *Dickens Pickwick* ii. You shall hear from me in the morning, sir. *Mod.* When did you hear from your son in South Africa? We hear from him regularly every mail. He has never been heard of since.

b. To hear of it: to be spoken to about it; to be called to account for it. *collog.*

1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 124 Send vs your Prisoners, or you'll heare of it. 1658 *Gurnall Chr. in Arm.* Verse 15. xiv. § 3 (1669) 161/2 We. . . look to find them at hand on the shelf, clean and fit for use, or our servants shall hear of it. *Mod.* You'd better not do it again, or you'll hear of it.

† 12. To be reported or spoken (well or ill) of.

[After *Gr. εἶ, κακῶς ἀκούειν*, *L. bene, male audire*.]

1583 *Babington Commandm.* ix. (1637) 85 Desire ever. . . rather to heare well, than to be rich: yea. . . to leave unto thy posterity an honest report and name, before heaps of any riches. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. v. 23 O! what of gods then boots it to be borne, If old Aueugles sonnes so evil heare? 1654 *Br. Hall Invis. World* ii. i. Aristotle himself is wont to hear ill for his opinion of the soul's mortality. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 147 You have been three days upon it. It hears ill abroad. 1796 *Stanhope Paraphr.* III. 502 If such Indulgences hear ill in the World, and naturally expose a Man to Censure and Disrepute.

b. To hear rather: to prefer to hear, to prefer to be addressed or called. (A Latinism.)

1667 *Milton P. L.* iii. 7 Or hear'st thou rather pure Ethereal stream Whose Fountain who shall tell? 1809 *Lamb Let. to V. Novello* Oct., Dear Fugueist—or hear'st thou rather Contrapuntist?

13. The imperative *Hear!*, now usually repeated, *Hear! hear!* (formerly *Hear him! hear him!*)

is used as an exclamation to call attention to a speaker's words, and hence has become a general expression of approbation or 'cheering'.

It is now the regular form of cheering [CHER *sb.* 8] in the House of Commons, and expresses, according to intonation, admiration, acquiescence, indignation, derision, etc.

1689 SIR E. SEYMOUR 29 Feb. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* V. 122, 'I see gentlemen speak here under great disadvantages. When gentlemen speak with reflections, and cry 'hear him, hear him', they [the former] cannot speak with freedom.' 1689 SIR H. CAPEL *ibid.*, 'When Seymour was in the Chair, I have heard 'Hear him, hear him', often said in the house.' 1768 FOOTE *Orators* II. Wks. 1836 II. 176 *Ter. Dermot*, be easy—*Scam.* Hear him—*Tire.* Hear him—*Ter.* Ay, hear him, hear him. 1768 LD. J. CAVENTISH *Sp. 110*, Com. 8 Dec. in SIR H. CAVENTISH *Deb.* (1841) I. 96 Let us give a dispassionate attention to everything that passes. [Hear!] That very word 'hear!' I dread of all others. 1769 SIR F. NORTON *Sp. 110*, 432 The common law is as much the law as the statute law. [Mr. Grenville called out hear! hear!] If the hon. gentleman will hear, by and by he will hear. 1770 G. GREENVILLE *Sp.* 16 Feb. *ibid.* 461 The House will be obliged to you [the Speaker] for your information. [Hear, Hear!] *Mr. Speaker*, I beg the House will be silent. I am sure that is disorderly. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. II. 822 As to himself, he was free to acknowledge the hand which he had in it (A cry of *Hear him! Hear him!*) By the cry of *Hear him!* said his Lordship, gentlemen seem to think I am going to make a confession. 1803 in Stanhope *Life Pitt* (1862) IV. 49 When he [Pitt] sat down there followed three of the most enthusiastic bursts of applause I ever heard. as far as I observed, however, it was confined to the parliamentary 'Hear him! Hear him!' 1812 *Parl. Deb.* 5 May in *Examiner* 11 May 202/3 Orders were sent off to Mr. Henry to withdraw from the United States.—(Hear, hear!) 1865 LOWELL *Scotch the Snake* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 251 One Noble Lord or Honorable Member asking a question, and another Noble Lord or Honorable Member endeavoring to dodge it, amid cries of Hear! Hear!

b. Hence as *sb.* *Hear, hear!* (formerly *hear-him*), a cheer. Also *Hear-hear v. intr.*, to shout 'hear! hear!'; *trans.*, to acclaim with shouts of 'hear! hear!'; to cheer. Hence *Hear-hearer*.

1797 *Port.* etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 The *hear him* of the house of commons. 1796 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot*. (1749) 48 With repeated *hear-hims* ringing in his ears. 1836 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 233 The *hear him*s are more fervent than on almost any other occasion. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii. I thank my honourable friend, if he will allow me to call him so—(four *hears*, and one certainly from Mr. Jingle)—for the suggestion. 1845 — *Dorrit* I. xxxiv. Hearing, and obing, and cheering. 1866 DISRAELI *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 3 Apr., If the hear-hearers have their way. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 374 The members seemed generally very quiet; there was little 'Hear, hearing!' 1883 *Standard* 3 Apr. 5/4 He 'hear, hears' the member for Northampton. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 3/5 Mr. Morley's explanation of his position.. was received with sympathetic *hear, hears*.

Hear (e, obs. ff. HAIR, -E, HEIR, HERE, HIGHER. **Hearable** (hī'rabl'), a. [f. HEAR v. + -ABLE.] That can be heard, audible.

c. 1449 *Pocock Repr.* I. xiv. 74 That he hane sure knowing of hearable truthis and that bi hearing of ceris. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 184/1 Hereabyll, audibilib. 1842 RUSKIN *Lett. to F. D. Maurice* (1886) 9 He is to me Visible and Hearable. 1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* I. viii. 106 It was necessary to scream to make one's words hearable.

Hearb, Hearce, Heard, obs. ff. HERB, HEARBE, HERD.

Heard (hād), *ppl. a.* [pa. *ppl.* of HEAR v.] Perceived by the ear.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 184/2 Herde, auditis. 1819 KEATS *Græcian Urn* II. Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter.

Heard-say, obs. var. of HEARSAY.

Hearer (hī'tar), [f. HEAR v. + -ER.]

1. One who hears; an auditor, listener.

a. 1340 *Hampole Psalter* v. 11 *Ps.* shew stynkand wordes bat corrupis be herers. 1388 WYCLIF *Yas.* I. 23 An herere of the word, and not a doere. 1500 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 150/2 The fruit of stryfe among the hyrers. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. 1. 309 Thou wilt be like a lower presently, And tire the hearer with a booke of words. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 19 (1740) 517 As in the proverbial Court at Dover, all Speakers and no Hearers. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 P. 1 He knows me to be a very patient hearer. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 151 Those who are present.. ought to be impartial hearers of both the speakers.

† b. One who hears causes; a judge. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xi. 10 The Lorde be hearer betwene vs.

2. One who receives oral instruction, or attends lectures or sermons; a disciple. Cf. AUDIENT.

1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 59 Mr. Burroughs.. formerly a hearer, and still a great lover, of my Reverend Father in Law, Dr. Samuel Annersley. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 251 He was for a time one of Plato's hearers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 14/1 The non-matriculated students, or 'hearers', at the four [Swiss] universities are about four hundred in number.

3. *Ecl. Hist.* [tr. L. *audiens*.] One admitted to hear the Scriptures read and receive instruction, but not to the common worship of the church: applied to catechumens and penitents of the second order.

1697 tr. *Dupin's Ecl. Hist.* II. 109 This sort of Catechumens were called Hearers, because they heard the Instructions which were given in the Church. a. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* III. Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 76 Within the hallow'd Door on either Hand, The Penitents advanc'd to Hearers stand. 1728 J. BINGHAM *Chr. Antiq.* VI. 534 St. Basil says expressly, they were hearers only, and not allowed to be present at any prayers whatsoever.

Hear-hear, v., etc.: see HEAR v. 13 b.

Hearing, *vbl. sb.* [f. HEAR v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb HEAR; perception by the ear or auditory sense; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audition.

c. 1290 *Hali Meid.* 13 Fif wittes, shide & heringe [etc.]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13107 *De* has hering, blind has sight. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 10 Suth thyngis.. Tyll mannys heryng ar plesand. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xviii. (1495) 64 Alway the heryng is gendred by ayre smyte. 1509 FISHER *Fnn. Serm.* *Cless Richmond Wks.* (1876) 305 Her heryng sholde haue dulled more and more. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 232 b. Faying that he was thycke of hearing. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 75 Aged eares play treuant at his tales, And yonger hearings are quite rashed. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 856 Ground-luy is commended.. for them that are hard of hearing. 1779 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 154 Captivating.. at the first hearing. 1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 224 The organ of hearing is not manifest in insects.

b. *In one's hearing*, in such a position or way as to be heard by one. *Within hearing*, out of hearing; at such a distance as to be heard, or not heard; within, or out of, hearing distance.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* ix. 5 He seide to hem in myn heryng, Go 3e thorough the citee.. and smyte 3e. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 455 Quhen that the Bruce out off thair heryng wer. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 200 [He] curssed his sonne in the hering of those that had the guying of them. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 152 What, out of hearing, gone? No sound, no word? 1596 — *Merch. V.* v. i. 241 In the hearing of these manie friends I sweare to thee. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 9 Where stood that renowned Citie of Corinth, in hearing of both Seas. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx. As soon as we came within hearing, I called out to him by name. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) III. 79 It was not said in his hearing. 1868 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xxiii. 361 Within the hearing of Niagara's voice.

2. The action of actively giving ear, listening (e.g. to a lecture, sermon, play, etc.); *spec.* attendance at preaching (*dial.*); audience. Also *fig.*

a. 1295 *St. Marher.* 2 Hercen alle be mahen, ant herunge habbed. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13708 (Trin.) *Pei* 3af hering to him vchone. 1520 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 168/2 To gyue diligent byrnyng.. and faithfull obedience to the church. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 At that tyme the Archebishop had no further heeryng. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 161 We begge your hearing Patientlie. 1604 HIKRON *Preacher's Plea* Wks. 1624 I. 539 To draw the people to hearing upon the weeke-dayes. 1791 COWPER *Lett.* 26 June. He.. has a mother between seventy and eighty, who walks every Sunday eight miles to hearing, as they call it, and back again. 1836 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 170 New doctrines ever gain readiest hearing among the common people.

3. The listening to evidence and pleadings in a court of law; the trial of a cause; *spec.* a trial before a judge without a jury. b. (*Sc. Law.*) *Hearing in presence*, 'a formal hearing of counsel before the whole thirteen Judges' (Bell *Dict. Law Sc.* 1861).

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 357 The Usher.. is willing to give us the hearing, and to determine the controversie. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 141 I'll take my leave, And leave you to the hearing of the cause. 1690 WOOD *Life* 15 Jan. (O. H. S.) III. 322 There was to be a hearing between the University and City of Oxon on the 15 January [note, at the bar of the house]. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 Nov. On ye 14th Instant.. came on the Hearing of y^e Election of St. Albans. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1800) III. 453 The cause is again brought to hearing on the matters of equity reserved, and a final decree is made. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 554 The cause was twice heard in Ireland, on the last of which hearings, before Lord Middleton.. he decreed a perpetual injunction against Lord Forbes. 1891 *Law Reports Weekly Notes* 80/1 [They] attended the hearing before the registrar.

4. Knowledge by hearing or being informed; esp. in phr. *to come to one's hearing*.

c. 1450 LONELICH *Graill* lvi. 322 So long they spoken of this thing.. that it cam to hire lordis hering. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxviii. 281 The brute therof came to the heryng of duke Raoull. 1615 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 111 Upon the hearing of his Lordships returne.

5. Something heard; report, rumour, news. *dial.* a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxliij. 7 Of ivel hering noght drede sal be. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 26 Trublyngne togidre shal come vpon trublyngne togidre, and heryngne vpon heryngne. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxiv. (E. E. T. S.) 220 *Pn* erys, bat first spak dyshonest herynges of bachytryng, flateryng, lesynges, & rybaudrye. 1519 SIR BEVES 3680 (Pyson) The pope [of] that heryng was ful glad. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 182 'Tis a good hearing, when children are toward, But a harsh hearing, when women are forward. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. i. 4 Whose remembrance.. will to Eares and Tongues Be Theame, and hearing euer. 1666 PERRY *Diary* 4 Aug. De Ruyter dares not come on shore.. Which is a very good hearing. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlviii. (1892) 348 This is a pleasant hearing. I thank Heaven for it.

6. A 'lecture', a scolding. *dial.*

1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv. 'After she had g'en us a hearing on our duties.' 1844 MISS FERRIER *Inker.* xli. [She] left the room for the purpose.. of giving her a good hearing.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hearing-day*, *-distance*, *-organ*, *-tube*; *hearing-fee*, the fee paid by a suitor to an official of the court before the case is heard; *hearing-trumpet* = EAB-TRUMPET.

1860 FITZROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 343 What is called 'a good 'hearing-day', may be mentioned among the signs of wet. 1897 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* 141/2 You must pay 2s. for every pound you sue for, for 'hearing-fee.' 1895 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 6/2 So poor that she actually could not pay the hearing-fee. 1795 WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 1 Mediums which assist the Hearing, such as Speaking-Trumpets, 'Hearing-Trumpets.' 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. (1874) 41 A small hearing trumpet fastened by a black ribbon to a button-hole of his coat.

8. *Hearing say*, *gerundial phr.*: see HEAR v. 3 d.

Hearing, *ppl. a.* [f. HEAR v. + -ING.] That hears: see the verb.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27989 *De* eres o be herand. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xx. 12 The herende ere, and the seende eye. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i. If it had not been for me, thou hadst been yet but a hearing counsel at the bar. 1884 A. J. ELLIS in *Athenum* 12 Jan. 55/1 A school.. for teaching deaf-mute infants in.. association with hearing infants.

Hearing, obs. form of HEBBING.

† **Hear-iless**, a. *Obs.* [f. HEARING *vbl. sb.*

+ -LESS.] Destitute of the faculty of hearing; deaf. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xviii. (Tollem. MS.) Ambrose sayeþ bat men of þe contray here þe ryuer Nilus ariseþ ben heringes [1398 void of hearing].

Heark, obs. form of HARK.

Hearken, harken (hā'k'n), v. Forms: 1

heronian, heoronian, 2-3 heronen, (*Orm.* heronenn), 3 heronien, 3-4 heorknien, herkenen, herkin, 3-6 herken, 4 herkon, 4-5 herkyn, 5 harkyn, 6 haroken; 4- harken, 6- hearken. [OE. *hercian*, *heorcian*, *hyrcian*, formed with suffix -n- from *heorci-an*, the OE. type of HARK v.

The spelling *harken*, which agrees with that of HARK, and is at once more regular and of earlier standing, is the accepted one in modern American Dictionaries, and is preferred by some good English writers; but in current English use it is much less frequent than *hearken*. The preference for the latter spelling is probably due to association with HARK, supported by the analogy of *heart* and *hearth*.]

1. *intr.* To apply the ears to hear; to listen, give ear. Const. *to* († *of*), in OE. and ME. with dative.

a. 1000 *Life St. Guthlac* (1848) 42 Guðlac.. eode þa sona ut and hawode and hercnode. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 422 Ypolitus.. heora wordum heorcnode. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 Hercenð alle to þis writ. c. 1205 LAV. 10668 Heo.. hærcneden 3eorne of þas kinges hærne. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 966 He said, 'adam, now wel sais þou I sal þe tell, and herken [Goth. *harkin*] now'. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1708 *De* fox.. Haulounez & herkenez, bi hegger ful ofte. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 668 His felawe That was so neih to herken of his sawe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvii. 155 They ought often to herken yf they can here any noyse or smytynge of hamers. 1530 PALSGR. 579/1 Harken here at this hole. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petiti.* 455 Herken you possessioners. 1590 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 268 She hearkens for his hounds and for his horn. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 564 But aged Nereus harkens to his Lore. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 10 Oct. It is full employment enough to hearken, whether one answers or not. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 50 Whenever it is whistled to, it stops to hearken. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 23 Dear mother Ida, harken ere I die.

† 2. *intr.* To listen privily; to play the eaves-dropper; to eavesdrop. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxi. 27 [24] The folie of a man to herkennen thurȝ the dores. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, A foolish man standeth herkenyng at the dore. 1588 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* IV. 219 By harkeninge of our howses with drawn wepens.

3. *intr.* To apply the mind to what is said; to attend, have regard; to listen with sympathy or docility. Const. *to*.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Hercne his read. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* vi. 9 But they herkened not vnto him, for very anguysh of sprete, and for sore labour. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 No man wyll herken to it. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 224 Josiah not hearkning to them, was slain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1134 Would thou hadst heark'nd to my words, and staid. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vi. 205 Instead of hearkening to some of his officers. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 1. 12 To him Who hearkens to the gods, the gods give ear. 1896 A. AUSTIN *Eng. Davi.* II. iv. They would not harken.

† b. with *on*. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxiii. 414 The people.. had great desyre to harken on the promysse that the duke of Amiens made vnto them. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1627) 434 Harkening on euery rumour.

4. *trans.* To hear with attention, give ear to (a thing); to listen to; to have regard to, heed; to understand, learn by hearing; to hear, perceive by the ear. Now only *poet.*

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 440 Heo ȝeset æt Godes fotum, his word heorcniende. c. 1200 ORMIN 11723 Fort ȝuw birȝ hercennn Goddess word. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 82 Nout one þeo þet hit spekeð, auh þeo þet hit hercneð. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. i. 50 (Camb. MS.) For thou seyst þat thou art so desirous to herkne hem. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2304 In-to þe temple he turned tythandis to herken. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1232/2 When they heare it, harken it but as they woulde an idle tale. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 122 This King of Naples being an Enemy To me inueterate, hearkens my Brothers suit. 1832 TENNYSON *New-Year's Eve* 39 Tho' I cannot speak a word, I shall harken what you say.

b. With personal obj. (orig. dative as in 1; but this afterwards levelled with the accusative or objective). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 308 Kyng Edmond.. lende vp hys sseld, & herkned hym ynou. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9238 Sho herknet hym full hyndly. *Ibid.* 9264 Long he stode.. Down hengond his hed, herkonyng the qweue. c. 1500 *Melusine* lvi. 334 Raymondyn herkned hym gladly. 1583 STANYHURST *Encis* III. (Arb.) 76 Who would Cassandra then harken? 1890 *Yorksh. Clergyman*, What do you come to church for? Boy. To harken yo.

† 5. *intr.* *Hearken to*: Listen, give ear. [As if from a compound vb. *to-hearken*; cf. Ger. *zu-horchen*, imper. *horch zu!* Cf. *Go to*, from vb. *To-go*.] *Obs.*

1536 TINDALE *Mark* iv. 3 He...sayde vnto them in his doctrine: Herken to. Beholde, The sower went forth to sow. — *Acts* vii. 2 Brethren, and fathers, herken to. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xviii. 27 Herken to, all ye people.

†6. *intr.* To seek to hear tidings; to make inquiries, to inquire after, ask for. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Frans.* I. cciii. 450 There abode stylle the Englyssmen to herken after other newes. 1573 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 36 A this day also was there such earnest talk and appointment of remouing, that I gaue ouer my noting, and harkened after my hors. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 216 *Clau.* Harken after their offence my Lord. *Prince.* Officers, what offence haue these men done? a 1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* i. (1692) 19, I harkened no more after it: for I reckon'd it was done. 1703 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss S. A. Thrale* 18 Nov. I harken every day after a letter from her. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* VII. 41 To abstain from harkening after libels upon himself.

†7. *intr.* To lie in wait; to wait. *Obs.*

[*Cf.* 1523 in 6.] 1580 R. HITCHCOCK *Politic Plat* in *Arb. Garner* II. 159 People who daily do harken when the world should amend with them. 1584 STAFFORD in *Motley Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 70 The king hearkeneth to see the end, and then to believe as he seeth cause. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 260 The youngest daughter whom you herken for, Her father keeps from all access of suitors. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. xv. (1810) 167 Whether it were...the harkening after a Ship, to arrive in those parts...that occasioned his delatory excuses.

†8. *trans.* To get to hear of; to search out or find by inquiry. *Obs.*

1590 SIR T. COCKAINE *Hunting Bij.* Your Hounds...harken them forth of such a kinde as bee durable. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in *Hazl. Doddsley* IX. 226 If I can herken out some wealthy marriage for her. 1609 DEKKER *Knt. & Conjur.* (1842) 57 It is some ease to Syr Timothy...to harken out the worst that others haue endured. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* i. ii. He has imploied a fellow...to harken him out a dumbe woman. 1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose* i. 118 Hunting and harkening out places of mart where bee may best vent them.

†9. *intr.* To have regard or relation. *Obs. rare.*

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 40 There's not a blessing Individuals find, But some way leans and hearkens to the kind.

10. To talk in one's ear, to whisper. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 200 This harketh with his friend, as though with him to breake of some intended act. *Mod. Sc.* What are ye herk'ning thegither about? He herk'nt to me to gang and fetch them.

Hearkener, harkener (hā'ik'nai). Also 4-5 *herkner* (e, o, harkner). [*f.* HEARKEN + -ER¹.] One who listens or gives ear; a listener.

1340 *Ayend.* 58 He herkneres do wel he33e. c 1422 HOC-CLEYE *Learn to Die* 547 Thyn herkners and thyn Auditours. 1423 JAS. I *Kings* Q. clvi. There sawe I... The fery tigere... The herkner bore. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 101 The predication is not to be lawded that endureth ouer the power of the herkners. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1421 An herkener of fables and lyes. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 486 The starers...or harkeners are satirized.

†b. An eavesdropper; a scout. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* v. (R.), Babbling tale-tellers & curious herkeners. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Escontour.* a harkner, a scout, an eavesdropper.

Hearkening, harkening (hā'ik'ning), *vbl. sb.*

[*In OE. heorcunung, f. heorcian to HEARKEN + -ING¹.*] The action of the vb. HEARKEN; giving ear, hearing with attention; listening; giving attention.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 26 Deafum [the forgeaf] heorcununge. *Ibid.* 96 We sceolon...awendan [ure] earan from yfelre heorcununge. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 Auh hold wiðinnen þin heorcunung, þi speche, & tine siðhe. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 28 To him þou gyue gode herkyunge. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 131 Toe graunt mee Gratius harkening. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 29 The ill effects of his not harkening to their address. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 185 The sound was gone, nor could his closest harkening recapture it.

†b. Searching out; inquiry; discovery. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 53 The Steward...specially owth to have herkenyng upon this clerkes demeanynge in the countries for oppressions. 1606 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 66 His eares to be open for the harkening out of their offences.

Hearn (e, hearon, obs. ff. HERN, HERON).

Hearsay (hī'asē). *Forms:* see HEAR v. and SAY v. Also 6 *heard say*. [*subst. use of phr. to hear say:* see HEAR 3 c.]

1. That which one hears or has heard some one say; information received by word of mouth, usually with implication that it is not trustworthy; oral tidings; report, tradition, rumour, common talk, gossip.

c 1530 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1075, I knowe nothyng of it but by here say. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (c 1600) 14 b, I have heard nothing but by heard say. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 315 Thou speakest by hearsay, rather then by any experience. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) i. 199 So much as I have gathered by report and common here-say. 1599 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 11 Hearsay is too slender an evidence to spit a mans credit vpon. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxix. vi. 1026 Things...which by bare hearsay were reported to haue bene done. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. vii. 417 The whole world was made to tremble at the here-say of them. 1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 117 The hearsay of Christ wrought all these things in them. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1710) II. 298 Not merely upon hearsay or tradition. 1761 GILBERT *Lav Evidence* 112 Hearsay is good evidence to prove, who is my grandfather, when he married, what children he had, etc. of which it is not reasonable to presume that I have better evidence. 1769 SIR W. DRAPPER in *Junius Lett.* xxvii. 121 Is it hearsay, or the evidence of letters, or ocular? 1847

JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall ix*, I gave him stronger proof than mere hearsay.

b. With a and pl. A report received; a rumour, a piece of gossip.

a 1648 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 428/1 This Report seems to be a Hearsay of a second Person. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Introd.* 7, I am asham'd to see a Person tell such little Hear say. 1730 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 7 May Wks. 1871 IV. 183 A hearsay, at second or third hand. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. Wrappage of traditions, hearsays, mere words. 1847 LONGF. *Ev. II.* i. 33 Sometimes a rumour, a hearsay...came.

2. *attrib.*, passing on one side into an *adj.*, on the other giving rise to combinations: (a) Of the nature of hearsay; (b) founded or depending upon what one has heard said, but not within one's direct knowledge, as *hearsay account, hearsay declaration, hearsay knowledge, hearsay report, hearsay tale*; (c) of hearsay, speaking from hearsay, as *hearsay author, hearsay witness, hearsay man*.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. x. 139 *Poet. Wks.* 1873 II. 33 [Those] whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend With hear-say pictures. 1604 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 59, I can in these tin cases plead but a hearsay experience. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 171 An hearsay account by Bellonius. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 361 These Hearsay-men or Book-Philosophers, called, The Learned, are as ignorant as any...of the true knowledge of God in themselves. 1728 BIRCH *Life Milton* App. M's Wks. I. 94 All the Evidence was two hear-say Depositions taken in 1642, from Persons who were told so by the common Soldiers of the Irish. 1797 M. CUTLER in *Life, etc.* (1888) I. 254 We had both of us an hearsay knowledge of each other. 1824 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Rev.* i. 44 The report of hearsay witnesses. 1826 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 149 To promulgate hearsay reports. 1826 in *Sheridaniana* 315 The crude opinions of the hearsay babblers. 1899 TENNYSON *Vivien* 800 She blamed herself for telling hearsay tales.

b. *Hearsay evidence:* evidence consisting in what the witness has heard others say, or what is commonly said, as to facts of which he has himself no original or personal knowledge.

1753 W. STEWART in *Scotts Mag.* Mar. 1751/1 Hearsay-evidence is...rejected in law. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. xxiii. (1800) 368 Yet in some cases [as in proof of any general customs, or matters of common tradition or repute] the courts admit of hearsay evidence. 1848 WHARTON *Lav Lex.* s.v. *Hearsay Evidence*, The exceptions to the general rule of the inadmissibility of hearsay evidence are: (1) dying declarations; (2) hearsay in questions of pedigree; (3) hearsay on questions of public right, customs, boundaries, etc. 1876 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 148 Hearsay evidence of the lowest kind was freely admitted. Hence *hearsay v. intr.* (*nonce-ud.*), to tell what one has heard; to repeat rumours. †*Hear-saying* (in 4 *hyere sigginge*), hearsay, report = *hearing say:* see HEAR 3 d.

1340 *Ayend.* 117 He ne may nobing wel conne bote ase me kan be batayle of troye be hyere-sigginge. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. vii, Men riding and running, reporting and hearsaying.

Hearse (hās), *sb.* *Forms:* 4-5 *heers* (o, e) *heeroe*, 5-6 *heers*, 5-6 (g) *heeroe*, 6 *heeroe*, *heerst*, 7 *heeroe*, 4-9 *heers*, 6- *hearse*. [Formerly *herse*, a. *F. herse* (12th c. in *Littre*) = *It. erpice* = *L. hirpic-em* (*hirpex*) large rake used as a harrow; ? *cf.* Gr. *ἀραιά* grappling-iron. See *HEARSE*, under which the sense 'harrow' and its immediately derived senses are treated.]

†1. a. A triangular frame somewhat similar in form to the ancient harrow, designed to carry candles, and used at the service of *Tenebræ* in Holy Week. b. A candlestick used at the *Benedictio ignis* on Easter Eve. *Obs.*

1287 *Synod of Exeter* xii. in *Wilkins Conc.* (1737) II. 139 Vas ad aquam benedictam. *Hercia* ad tenebras.] 1563 *Inv. Chr. Ch., Canterb.* (Chapter Libr. Canterb.), Item a heade for the hearse of coppe and gylte to carrye the iij. lyghts to the fier vpon Estereuen.

2. a. An elaborate framework originally intended to carry a large number of lighted tapers and other decorations over the bier or coffin while placed in the church at the funerals of distinguished persons; also called *castrum doloris*, *chapelle ardente*, or *catafalco*.

1295 *Acc. Executors Q. Eleanor* in *Gloss. Archit.* (1845) I. 199 Pro meremio ad hercias Domine Regine, apud Westmonasterium.] c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pile* 15 Adown I fell when I sawe the herse, Dede as stone. [1399 *Test. Ric. II* in *Rymer Federa* VIII. 73 Ita... quod, pro predictis Exequiis, iv. *Hercia*... per *Executores* nostros congrue preparantur.] c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8753. a 1490 *Le Mortie Arth.* 3532 By-fere a tombe, that new was dyghte... There-on an herse, sothely to saye, Wyth an C tappers lyghte. 1485 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 277 That there be byrnyng on herse v. *serges*, likoone of a pownde of waxe. 1505 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for strykyng of iij tapers for the herst jd. 1548 *Hall Chron., Hen. VIII.* 1, b, The body was taken out, and carried into the Quire, and set under a goodly Herce of waxe, garnished with Banners, Pencelles, and Cushions. a 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* III. 510 And starts, like tapers, burn'd upon his herse. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles Concl.*, That one poor garland, twined to deck thy hair, Is hung upon thy hearse, to droop and wither there! 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 405 There used to be put up in the church a 'hearse', which was a lofty framework of wood...with four or eight posts...and ceiled. 1866 PEACOCK in *Andrews Church Gleanings* 218 It was the custom in the case of rich families to erect one of these hearses in every church where it [the body] rested for the night.

b. A permanent framework of iron or other metal, fixed over a tomb to support rich coverings or palls, often adapted to carry lighted tapers.

1553 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 10 A herse of Irone. 1846 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* 129 There is a brass frame...over the effigy of Richard, earl of Warwick, in the Beauchamp chapel at Warwick, which is called a herse in the contract for the tomb. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 242 The Sheriff of Southampton is commanded to repair the herces in the king's chapel. 1866 PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 128 A very graceful iron herse of this kind...in Tanfield Church.

c. A temple-shaped structure of wood used in royal and noble funerals, after the earlier kind (2 a) went out of use. It was decorated with banners, heraldic devices, and lighted candles; and it was customary for friends to pin short poems or epitaphs upon it.

c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* in *Archaeol.* XXVIII. 145 The nexte daye his herse was sett vpe, beinge made after the forme of a felde bedd, covered with blacke...garnysht with scoones and with yelowie pynnyons full of blacke lyons. 1598 *Remembrance of Eng. Poets* in *Barnfield's Poems* (Arb.) 119 Whose Fame is grav'd on Rosamond's blacke Herse. c 1602 ? B. JONSON *Epit. Cless Pembroke*, Underneath this sable herse Lyes the subject of all verse. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Und.* xcvi. § 962 Gravestones (tombs) and herces are rear'd up, and epitaphs...written on them. 1669 PECKE *Parnassus Puerp.* 119 Shall I to pin upon thy Herse, devise Eternal Praises; or weep Elegies? a 1669 COWLEY *Voy. W. Harvey* Wks. 1710 I. 27 Be this my latest Verse With which I now adorn his Herse. 1898 ANDREWS *Church Treasury* 280 The last herse used in this country was the one under which her effigy [that of Mary II] was placed.

3. A light framework of wood used to support the pall over the body at funerals. It fitted on to the parish bier, and was probably adapted to carry lighted tapers.

1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 36 Item a herse—sold to John Banton...who hath put it to prophane use. 1866 PEACOCK in *Andrews Church Gleanings* 216 Of these hearses, not a single example is known to have come down to our time.

†4. A hearse-cloth, a funeral pall. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 230/2 *Herce* for a deede coore of silke, *poille*. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 16 All other Marchaundize that wee buy from beyond the Sea...and all Hearses, and Tapestry. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1200 This coffin of the great Sultan...covered with a rich hearse of cloth of gold downe to the ground.

5. A bier; a coffin; vaguely, a tomb, grave. *Obs. or arch.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 160 Stand from the Hearse, stand from the Body. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. xlv. One touch would rouze me from my sluggish hearse. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Hearse*, a buriall coffin covered with blacke. 1633 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. xxix, But, wheth'r I live, or be first laid on herse. 1645 — *Du Barlas*, *Nov* 132 As thou my cradle wert, so wilt thou be my herse. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. v. (R.), When she with flowers lord Arnold's grave shall strew...She on that rival's herse will drop a few. a 1700 DRYDEN *Melagor* 325 Ah! hadst thou died, my son, in infant years, Thy little herse had been bedewed with tears. 1849 LONGF. *Blind Girl* iii, Decked with flowers a simple herse To the churchyard forth they bear.

†6. The solemn obsequy in a funeral. *Obs.* (*Perh. only an error.*)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Nov.* 60 O heauie herse [*gloss.* *Hersa*, is the solemn obsequie in funeralles]. *Ibid.* 70 The earth now lacks her wonted light, And all we dwell in deadly night, O heauie herse.

†7. A dead body, a corpse. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 230/2 *Herce*, a deed body, *corps*. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* III. lxxxvi. 72 Bold Archas pierces Through the mid-hoast and strewes with waxes heres. 1633 MAY *Hen. II.* v. 775 Her hearse at Godstow Abbey they enterre.

8. A carriage or car constructed for carrying the coffin at a funeral. (*The current use.*)

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINUM 2 It is hung about with as many...trappings, as Coll. Rainsboroughs Herse and horse were at his fine Funerals. 1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 245 Thomas Moor hath a herse...for the carrying of dead corps to any part of England. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Dec., He was very decently interr'd, being carried in a Hearse, and the Company in Mourning Coaches. 1728 DE FOX *Plague* (Ritldg.) 35 They saw Horses and Coffins. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 128 A hearse too, with plenty of plumes, and many black coaches. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapfl. Fleet* I. 294 A hearse stopped before our door.

b. *transf.* A vehicle for carrying pianofortes.

1812 COLERIDGE *Lett.* II. 584 Musical Instrument Manufacturers, whose grand pianoforte hearses he [a horse] now draws in the streets of London.

9. *Comb.*, as *hearse-light* (see 1, 2); *hearse-man*, *plume* (sense 8); *hearse-cover*, a pall; *hearse-house*, a dead-house; a building in which a hearse is kept; *hearse-like* a., like a hearse; mournful. Also HEARSE-CLOTH.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 451 Three 'hearse-covers'...eight stall-cloths. 1890 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 101 A vestry, with a 'hearse-house' beyond it...has been built in modern times. 1895 PRYCE *Burden of Woman* 91 The hearse-house or dead-house of the church (the lowest room of a tower where in old days the bodies of strangers who had lost their way and perished were placed for possible identification pending burial). 1555 *Churchw. Acc. St. Helens, Abingdon* (Nichols 1797) 141 For making the 'herse lyghtes. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 127 The sepulchre and herse lightes w^t all the bookes of papistrerie rent and burned. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Adversities* (Arb.) 505 If you Listen to Davids Harpe, you shall hear as many

*Herselike Ayres, as Carols. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 289 It steals Herselike and thieftike round the universe. 1893 J. W. BARRY *Stud. in Corsica* 170 It [the corpse] is abandoned to the 'hearseman'. 1848 ELIZA COOK *Lines among Leaves* viii. 3 Like 'hearse-plume waved about.

Hearse, var. of **HEARST** sb.

Hearse, v. [f. HEARSE sb.]

1. *trans.* To lay (a corpse) on a bier or in a coffin; to bury with funeral rites and ceremonies. b. (in recent use) To carry to the grave in a hearse.

1808 *Nobody & Somebody* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 1. 319 We will forbear our spleen... till you have heard Your husbands bones. 1896 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. 1. 93 Would she were heart at my foot, and the ducks in her coffin. 1811 CHAPMAN *Ilad* xviii. 109 Then the Grecians spitefully drew from the darts the corse, And heard'st it, bearing it to fleet, his friends with all remorse Marching about it. 1807 POLLOCK *Courte* T. vii. 295 Richly heard With gloomy garniture of purchased woe. 1854 GILFILLAN *Life Blair in Beattie's, Blair's, etc.* Wks. 126 He lashes the proud wicked man whom he sees pompously heard into Hell. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 81 In his own resting place consign him first, And hearse him in the grave.

c. To enclose or contain as in a bier or tomb; to entomb.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* iii. iv. Please you survey the cell, go in and see, I me hearst, and none but sorrow lies with me. 1764 CHURCHILL *Ep. to Hogarth* 452 Worth may be heard'st but Envy cannot die. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 489 Shall marble breathe them all? 1819 WIFFEN *Asian Hours* (1820) 160 Murmurs deep, not loud, Swelled in the gale when earth thy relics heard.

2. *fig.* To furnish with something hearse-like.

1846 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* (R.). The house is her'st about with a black wood, Which nods with many a heavy headed tree. 1864 LONGF. *Hawthorne* vi. The hill-top hearsed with pines.

Hence **Hearsted** ppl. a., placed on, in, or under a hearse.

1808 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 47 Tell Why thy Canoniz'd bones Hearst in death, Haue burst their cernments.

Hearse-cloth, [f. HEARSE sb.] A black cloth to cover a bier or coffin; a funeral pall.

1528 *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 9 Sir Robert Danby Curlett... of him, for his herse-cloth 2s. 1530 PALGRA. 231/1 Herse clothe, *folle*. 1844 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. ix. 282 No more than a dead corse is affected with a velvet herse-cloth over it. 1860 R. STAPFVTON *Strada's Low C. Warren* x. 22 Four Mourners... each of them holding in their hands a corner of the Herse-Cloth. 1809 HEATH *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 14 note, The Fishmonger's Company have preserved their herse-cloth or pall... at their Hall.

HEAR-so, sb. *nonce-wd.* [f. HEAR v. + *so* adv.] One who has heard so; one who knows by hearsay. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paramitologia* 309 One eye-witnesse is better than two hear-so's.

Hearst, *Hunting*. Also 7-8 **hearse**. A hind of the second or third year.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 7 A Hinde... is called the first year, a Calf. The second year, a Hearse; and sometimes we say Brockets Sister. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* ii. v. (1862) 1. 324 The female is called a hind... the second year she is a hearse. 1877 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* (1886) 134 According to the Devonshire Hunt—Deer under one year are called Calves; till three, the male a Brocket, and the female a Hearse.

† **Hearsum**, **hersum**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hier**, **hër**, **hÿrsum**, **hërsam**, 2 **hersam**, 2-4 **hersum**, 3 **hërsam**, (**horsom**). [OE. **hërsam** = OFris. **hërsam**, OHG. **hërsam**, f. stem of **hëran**, Goth. **hërsan** to HEAR: see -**SOME**. **Hërsam** was a later OE by-form.] Ready to hear; obedient, compliant; dutiful, devout.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. xiv. [xxv.] (1890) 58 Se þe him hÿrsun beon wolde. a 1000 *Guthlac* 677 ƿæt ge... him hearsum... stiddan wæron. *Ibid.* 607 Gearwe stiddan hæftas hearsume. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 þat israeliſſhe folc... was hearsum godes hese. c 1205 *Lav.* 10395 He hæhte his cnihtes leoue beon hearsume [1295 horsom] 1006. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 932 To be hearsum euenſom of þe hyze tyde.

Hence † **hearsumleog** (mod. type **hearsomleog**), † **hearsumnesse**, obedience.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xxi[i.] (1891) 478 Ealle þas mæzþe... Æþelbolde Mercna cnyninge in hÿrsunnesse under beoðde seconð. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Mid edmodnisse and mid herſamniſſe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 3if þe junge bið butan herſumnesse. c 1200 ORMIN 2521 All full of haliz mahhtess, Off herſummeleccg, off rihtwisleccg. c 1205 *Lav.* 29731 Austin... hehte beom comen... & don him herſumnesse.

† **Hearsum**, **hersum**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hëar**, **hÿr**, **hërsumian**, 2-3 **hersumien**, **-sumen**. [OE. **hëar**, **hërsumian** = OHG. **hërsambn**; f. **hërsam** adj.: see prec.] *trans.* To obey, be obedient to; to revere. (In OE. with dative.)

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* ii. vi. (1890) 116 Hwæðre he... þeom godcundan bebodum beowode ond hearsumede. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 27 Windas and se him hÿrsamiað [Hattom G. her-]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Hine 3e scule wurþian and herſumen. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 249 [He] hered and herſumed seheliche schafte.

Heart (hæut), sb. Forms: 1-3 **heorte**, 3-6 **herte**, 4-6 **harte**, 4-7 **hert**, **hart**, 6- **heart**. (Also 1 **north**, **hearta**, 2-3 **horte**, **hierte**, 3 **Orm**. **heorte**, **heerte**, 3-4 *s.w.* **hurte**, 4 **huerte**, **ort**, 4-6 **herite**, **hartt**, **herth**, 6 **hearte**, 6-7 *Sc.* **hairt**). [Com. Teut.: OE. **heorte** (Northumb. **hearta**) = OFris. **herte**, **herte**, OS. **herta** (MLG. **herte**, MDu. **hert(e)**, **hart(e)**, Du. **hart**), OHG. **herna** (MHG.

herze, Ger. **herz**), ON. **hjarta** (Sw. **hjerter**, Da. **hjerter**), Goth. **hairtō**: -O Teut. ***herton**; orig. a weak neuter, which became in OE. and OFris. a weak fem., in MLG. and MDu. fem. or neuter. Radically related to L. **cor**, **cord**, Gr. **καρδ-ia**, **καρδ-ia** (also **κῆρ** from **κῆρδ**); OIr. **críde**, Lith. **szird-ia**, Oslav. **srъrdъ**, **srъrdъ**, **srъrdъ** **srъrdъ-tse** (Russ. **serd-tse**, Boh. **serd-ce**) heart; root **kerd**, **krd**.]

General arrangement. I. The simple word. * The bodily organ, its function, etc., 1-4. ** As the seat of feeling, etc., 5-13. *** Put for the person, 14-16. **** Something having a central position, 17-19. ***** The vital part or principle, 20-22. ***** Something of the shape of a heart, 23-29. II. Phrases. * With governing preposition, 31-39. ** With verb and preposition, 40-44. *** With governing verb, 45-49. **** With another noun, 50-52. ***** In exclamations, 53. ***** Proverbial phrases, 54. III. Attributive uses and Combinations, 55-56.

I. The simple word. * *The bodily organ, its function, region, etc.*

1. The hollow muscular or otherwise contractile organ which, by its dilatation and contraction, keeps up the circulation of the blood in the vascular system of an animal.

c 1000 Sax. *Leachd.* III. 42 Gif þin heorte ace. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 He wes... mid spere orde to þere heorte istung. a 1300 K. *Hom.* 872 He smot him þure þe herte. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* ix. 24 The arewe is sent out thoru þis hert. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 Hert, ynwarde parte of a beste. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 A Harte, cor, cordialis, corculum. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 183 [He] stacke the erle to y^e hart with his dagger. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* vii. (1888) 56 The Hart... is the principal of all other members, and the beginning of life. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. i. 140, I send it through the Riuer of your blood Euen to the Court, the Heart. 1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 357 The vse of this Mediastinum or bound-hedge is first to hold the hart vp suspended. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 58 Perfect Animals have an incessant motion of their Heart, and Circulation of their Blood. 1818 *Morm. Chron.* in *Examiner* 25 May 336/2 After the body of Bellingham was opened, it was noticed that his heart continued to perform its functions... for four hours. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 556 A heart is present in all the Brachiopoda. 1878 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* i. 4 The Heart... is rhythmically contractile and propulsive. 1887 H. S. CUNNINGHAM *Correlans* i. 145 Camilla's heart went pit-a-pat. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 297, I saw a sight that made my heart stand still. *fig.* a 1288 *SHELLEY Ode to Heaven* 44 Drops which Nature's mighty heart Drives through thinnest veins. 1848 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 140 Tho' the deep heart of existence beat for ever like a boy's. 1866 LONGF. *Killed at Ford* i. The heart of honor, the tongue of truth.

b. *Right (left) heart*, the right (or left) side of the heart. *Smoker's heart*, a disordered condition of the heart due to excessive tobacco-smoking.

1886 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Nov. 722 Those who suffer from chronic rheumatism have often weak right hearts. 1888 *Science* (N.Y.) 9 Nov. 223/4 The frequent existence of what is known as 'smoker's heart' in men whose health is in no other respect disturbed.

2. Considered as the centre of vital functions: the seat of life; the vital part or principle; hence in some phrases = life. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* xxi[i.] 27 Herzad dryhten ða soecað hine leofað heorte heara in weoruld weorulde. a 1225 *Prose Psalter* ciii[i.] 15 And wyn glæde mannes hert. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cii[i.] 5, I am smyten as heiz, and myn herte driede. 1388 — *Gen.* xviii. 5, I shal sett a morsel of breed, and þoure herte be comfortid. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, A morsell of bred, to comforte youre hertes withall. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Edw. IV. 213 Commandyng, upon pain of the harte, that no man should once passe the sea with hym. c 1601 *Sir C. HATTON in Hatton Corr.* (1878) 4 Because hee hath nothing deerer then his harte. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* civ. 15 Bread which strengtheneth man's heart. a 1618 *RALEIGH Lett.* (1651) 109 That the King (though I were not pardoned) had granted my heart under the Great Seal. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINGS *Voy. S. Seas* 97 Desiring no more than to go off Heart in Hand from this Place to the Southward. 1871 *Speaker's Comment.* Gen. xviii. 5 The heart considered as the centre of vital functions, is put by the Hebrews for the life itself. To support the heart therefore is to refresh the whole vital powers and functions.]

3. *transf.* The region of the heart; breast, bosom. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 477 He... it hyng about his hals full hende, and on his awne hart. 1535 COVERD. *Exod.* xxviii. 29 Thus shall Aaron beare the names in y^e brestlappe of iudgment vpon his hert. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 26 He... ever held his hand vpon his hart. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iii. v. 102 Lay hand on heart, aduise. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xxviii. 30 The Urim and the Thummin... shall bee vpon Aarons heart, when he goeth in before the Lord. 1717 *Pope Eloisa* 123 Let me... Pant on thy lip, and to thy hart be press'd. 1887 H. S. CUNNINGHAM *Correlans* ii. 226 He pressed her to his heart.

b. Hence in *fig.* expressions. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* i. vi. 280 Godwin... had indeed taken the young disciple to his heart. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knt. Errant* xviii. 162 He hugged his old conviction to his heart.

4. The stomach. *Obs.* or *dial.* Chiefly in phr. *next the heart*: on an empty stomach, fasting (*obs.* or *dial.*). Cf. Fr. *avoir mal au cœur*: to be sick (bilious).

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 359 (D.) A newe founde diete, to drink wine in the morning nexte the harte. 1589 COGAN *Hauen Health* (1636) 189, I have knowne some maidens to drinke vinegar next their heart to abate their colour. 1647 R. STAPFVTON *Universal* vi. 637 (D.) The Romans held it ominous to see a Blackamoore next their hearts in a morning. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 116 So much is it the mode still to call the Stomach the Heart, that people frequently say their Hearts were at

their Mouths, when on a sudden fright or surprisal their Stomach's have been mov'd. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Heart**, the stomach. 'A pain at the heart' means the stomach-ache.

** *As the seat of feeling, understanding, and thought.*

5. = MIND, in the widest sense, including the functions of feeling, volition, and intellect.

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxx. 13 [lxxxii. 12] Ne forleort hie efter lustum heortan heara. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke ii. 51 His modor xcheold ealle þas word, on hyre heortan smeazende. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He seið mið þa muðe þet nis naut in his heorte. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2142 Do nu þenne hihendliche þat tu hauest on heorte. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 225 His hert and tunge must accorde. 1568 *Knox First Blast* (Arb.) 36 A principle... depelie printed in the hart of man. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. i. 257 His Heart's his Mouth; What his Brest forges, that his Tongue must vent. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* viii. 18 Thou diddest well that it was in thine heart. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 36 The heart... is... very often in Scripture... taken more largely, so as to comprehend the whole soul, in all its faculties, as well as the apprehensive as the appetitive; and consequently taketh in the thoughts, as well as the desires, of the soul. 1799 BUTLER *Serm.*, *Love Neighbour* Wks. 1874 II. 159 The whole system, as I may speak, of affections (including rationality), which constitute the heart, as this word is used in Scripture and on moral subjects. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* II. ix. 180 Capable of any villainy that the heart of man could devise.

b. In this relation spoken of as having ears, eyes, etc., meaning those faculties of the mind, understanding, or emotional nature, that have some analogy to these bodily organs. Cf. *heart of heart(s)*.

c 1005 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 1 Ahyld eare heortan þinne. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3899 Wipþ innward heortess tunge. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Opene to vnderstonde þe ehne of þin heorte. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 36 Wip þe eers and een of his hert, he schuld vnderstonde hem. 1604 *Act 1 Jas.* i. c. 1 Vpon the knees of our hearts to agnize our most constant faith, obedience and loyalty to your Maiestie. 1600 *Sir T. MATTHEWS tr. St. Augustine's Confess.* i. v. Behould the eares of my hart, are set before thee; open thou them, O Lord. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* 13 The Parliament acknowledged, on the Knees of their Hearts (such was the Cant of the Age) the indubitable Right, by which... the Crown descended to Him.

6. The seat of one's inmost thoughts and secret feelings; one's inmost being; the depths of the soul; the soul, the spirit.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 34 Soplice of þere heortan willan se muþ spicþ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 43 Vr dedis fro vr hert tas rote. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii. 34 Sothely the mouth spekith of the grete plente of the herte. 1508 *DUNBAR Two Mariit Women* 162, I sall a ragment reuel fra [the] rute of my hert. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, Vnto whom all hartes bee open. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Contre son cuer, dissemblingly, or against his heart. 1611 *BIBLE Judg.* v. 16 For the diuisions of Reuben there were great searchings of heart. 1627-8 *FELTHAM Resolves* (1636) 366 Rather than haue poured out his heart with such indiscretion. 1794 *MANN in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 440 Excuse my laying my heart open to you and exposing my feelings as they are. 1886 *BARING-GOULD Cr.* *Royal* xviii. i. 283, I like you to speak out of your heart freshly what you think.

b. *Double heart*, *two hearts*: phrases indicating duplicity or insincerity; see **DOUBLE** a. 5, and cf. 51 b. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xii. 33 Fyfty thousand camen in to help, not in double hert. 1504 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. Ep. to Rdr. 4 Men of two harts, or of a double heart. 1611 [see 51 b].

7. Intent, will, purpose, inclination, desire. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *after one's own heart*.

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* xix. (xx.) 4 Selle þe dryhten efter heortan ðinne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on-þein him... mid godere heorte and summe mid efle þeone. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 10/330 Muche æðen heore heorte it was. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 437 He hadde þe money æðen herte. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 386 Waith suld be delt, in all place, with fre hart. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 47 Now have I told yow my hart. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiii. 14 The Lorde hath soughte him out a man after his owne hert. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 200 Mawgre the heart and minde of all his Barons. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. v. (1886) 330 They... may be forced to yeeld in spite of their harts. 1883 *Mrs. HUNGERFORD Rossmoyne* i. vi. 120, I am going to give you a mission after your own heart.

† 8. Disposition, temperament, character. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 Anh swote and schir heorte is god to alle þinges. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* i. Alle that beoth of huerte trewe. 1408 *HOCCLIVE Lett. of Cupid* 36 Ful herd yt is to know a manys hert. c 1485 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 205 They had the herte so fell that they wolde take none amendes. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VII. 40 To whom at the fyrst he shewed his good hart. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 324 In faith Lady you haue a merry heart. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 389 Not changing heart with habit. 1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* iii. 27 An obstinate heart shall be laden with sorrowes.

9. The seat of the emotions generally; the emotional nature, as distinguished from the intellectual nature placed in the head.

In earlier use often referring to the physical organ; in later mostly *fig.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2463 Heortan soorge. c 1090 *Byrhtferth's Handboe in Anglia* VIII. 317 Him mæz beon þe glædre his heorte. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 6 in O. E. *Misc.* 37 Heore heortan weren so colde. c 1390 *Leg. Rod.* (1871) 88 Vp he rose with hert full light. 1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. iii. (1859) 4 The syght... gladlyd moche my harte. 1548 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 20 Breakyng their stonie hertes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 64 Tell me where is fancie bred, Or in the heart, or in the head. c 1600 — *Sonn.* xlv. i Mine eye and heart are at a mortal war How to divide

the conquest of thy sight. *a 1700 DRYDEN tr. Ovid's Art Love* i. Wks. 1808 XII. 252 Tears will pierce a heart of adamant. *1735 Pope Ep. Lady* 250 To raise the Thought, and touch the Heart betwixt! *1784 COWPER Tirac.* 897 One comfort yet shall cheer thine aged heart. *1824 SCOTT St. Ronan's* xvi. With real honourable to his heart and head. *1867 TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* II. i. 71 Her heart was too full to speak. *1884 OUIDA Pess Napraxine* vi. (1886) 67 In her it was a thirst of the mind, in him it was a hunger of the heart. *1886 H. CONWAY Living or Dead* II. ix. 193 If the man had a soft place in his heart I felt sure I was finding it.

†b. The feeling or sentiment which one has in regard to a thing. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. i. ii. 141 If I could bid the fift welcome with so good heart as I can bid the other four farewell, I should be glad of his approach. *1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 356 Above others, his heart was greatest against the Hungarians.

10. More particularly. The seat of love or affection, as in many fig. phrases: *to give, lose one's heart (to), to have, obtain, gain a person's heart.* Hence = Affection, love, devotion. *Near, nearest, one's heart,* close or closest to one's affection.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 5 We sulen habben ure heorte and habben gode ileafe to ure drihten. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (1724) 24 Kyng Locryne's herte was al clene vp hire ywent. [He] thohte hire to spouse, so ys herte to hire dro3. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1820) 253 Sir Edward. His herte gaf tilde dame Blanche, if hir wille wer perto. *1388 WYCLIF Prov.* xxiii. 26 Gif, some myn, thin herte to me. *c 1450 Merlin* 24 So hadde Vortiger the hertys of the peple. *1590 SPENSER F. Q. i.* xii. 40 Thrise happy man. Possessed of his Ladies hand and hand. *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* iii. i. 65 The verie instant that I saw you, did my heart flie to your seruice. *1676 WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* ii. i. (1735) 43, I have an Ambition... of losing my Heart before such a fair Enemy. *1721 ADDISON Spect.* No. 18 ¶ 4 The Lover... gained the Heart of his Princess. *1884 EDNA LYALL We Two* xxv, Lady Caroline will quite lose her heart to you. *1886 BARING-GOULD Cr. Royal* xxxiii. II. 195 In matters of the heart. I am confused. *1887 EDNA LYALL Knt.-Errant* ix. 69 She. won all hearts. *1888 BURGON Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* I. Pref. 28 Important for the cause which was nearest to his heart.

b. Kindly feeling; cordiality, heartiness. *rare.* *a 1666 Bp. HALL Life in Sat.* (1824) p. lv, His welcome to Waltham could not but want much of his heart without me. *1807 SCOTT Trul.* 7 Mar., I must say, too, there was a heart,—a kindly feeling prevailed over the party.

c. Susceptibility to the higher emotions; sensibility or tenderness for others; feeling. (Often qualified by indef. article or *no*.)

1735 Pope Ep. Lady 150 With ev'ry pleasing, ev'ry prudent part, Say, what can Chloe want?—She wants a Heart. *1839 C. L. H. PENDIEK Cr. Time* Q. Charlotte (1887) II. 55 A total want of heart or filial affection. *a 1845 Hood Lady's Dream* xvi. But evil is wrought by want of Thought, As well as want of Heart! *1847 TENNYSON Princ.* vi. 218 Our Ida has a heart. *1886 Mrs. ALEXANDER By Woman's Wit* II. viii. 266 Which would have been pain and humiliation to a woman of real heart and delicacy.

11. The seat of courage; hence, Courage, spirit. Especially in *to pluck up, gather, keep (up), lose heart.* See also 48, 49, *to have the heart, take h.*

c 885 Vesp. Psalter cxlvi. 8 Getrymed is heorte his. *a 1000 Caedmon's Gen.* 2348 (Gr.) Heortan strange. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 3253 On and on kin, als herte hem cam, ðat folc ilc in his weize nam. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* i. 28 King Robert. That hardy was of hart and hand. *1390 GOWER Conf.* II. 12 He hath the sore, which no man healeth, The which is cleped lacke of herte. *a 1400—50 Alexander* 170 'Nay', quod he comly kyng 'cache vp pine hert'. *1450 W. SOMMER in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 Thanne his herte faylyd him. *1481 CAXTON Godfrey* cxlix. 221 They ran on them with grete herte, and slew them som of them. *1530 PALSGR.* 661/2 Plucke up thy herte, man, thou shalt be set at large to morowe. *1596 SPENSER State* Irel. (Globe) 659 To give harte and encouragement to all such bold rebells. *1607 SHAKS. Cor.* ii. iii. 212 Why, had your Bodies No heart among you? *a 1700 DRYDEN Hector & Androm.* 48 Thy dauntless heart... will urge thee to thy fate. *1776 BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 107 You have, however, heart to the last. *1830 MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. x. 435 The Germans lost heart. *1865 Mrs. GASKELL Sylvia's L.* (1877) 217 Now, good-by... and keep a good heart. *1867 FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. v. 376 Æthelred seems to have plucked up a little heart. *1885 Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 103/2 Its younger members, if brainless, are not without heart and pluck. *1886 F. L. SHAW Col. Chetwicks's Camp.* II. i. 14 You put heart into me again.

b. The source of ardour, enthusiasm, or energy. *So to have one's heart in, put one's h. into* (a thing). *1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett.* 22 Jan., I have so little heart in the affair, that I have now again quite dropped it. *1853 LYTON My Novel* i. xii, His whole heart was in the game. *1886 Mrs. LYNN LINTON Paston Carew* I. x. 181 A man who puts his heart into all he does.

12. The seat of the mental or intellectual faculties. Often = understanding, intellect, mind, and (less commonly) memory. *arch. exc. in phrase by heart:* see 32.

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. John xii. 40 Ofblindade ego hiora & onstidde hiora hearta fæte ne xeseað mið egum & ongettað mið hearta. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 121 þe deofel ablande heore heortan þet heo ne cunnan icnawen ure helend. *a 1200 Moral Ode* 285 Ne mai non heorte it benche, ne no tunge ne can telle. *c 1300 Beket* 1199 His herte him 3af that hit was he. *1415 Rolls of Parli.* IV. 85/1 As free mak I the, as hert may thynk, or eygh may see. *1576 GASCOIGNE Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 50 And me they found... Whose harmles hart, perceivde not their deceipt. *1608 SHAKS. Ham.* i. v. 121 Would heart of man once think it? *1611 BIBLE Hosea* vii. 11 Ephraim is like a silly dove without heart [1885 R.V. understanding]. — *Luke* xxiv. 25 O foolcs, and slow of heart to beleue all that the Prophets haue spoken.

13. The moral sense, conscience. Now only in phrase *my (his, etc.) heart smote me (him, etc.).*

1388 WYCLIF 2 Sam. xxiv. 10 Forsothe the herte of Dauid smoot hym, aftir that the puple is noubred. *1388 — 1 John* iii. 20 For if oure herte shal reprove us, God is more than oure herte. *a 1699 LADY HALKETT Autobiog.* (1875) 3 That my owne Hart cannott challenge meo.

*** Put for the person.

14. Used as a term of endearment, often qualified by *dear, sweet* (see SWEETHEART), etc.; chiefly in addressing a person.

c 1305 St. Kenelm 142 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 51 Allas, heo seide. . . þat mie child, mie swete hurte, scholde such þing bitide. *c 1350 Will. Palerne* 1649 Whi so, mi dere hert? *Ibid.* 1655 Mi bony, mi hert, al hol þou me makest. *c 1374 CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 128 Alas whan shall I mete yow, herte dere? *c 1400 Partonope* 792 As ye byn hir hert swete. *1494 Will of Combe* (Somerset Ho.), My last derest hart & lady. *c 1500 Melusine* xlv. 318 Adieu, myn herte, & al my joye. *a 1553 UDALL Royster* D. i. iii. (Arb.) 25 Howe dothe sweete Custance, my heart of gold, tell me how? *1676 BEAUF. Pocket-bk.* in *H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 130 My dear heart and self and son Charles saw at Mr. Walton's the lady Carnarvon's picture. *1677 Epist.* to *Yng. Maidens*, Sweet Hearts. I have. composed this little Book, as a Rich Storehouse for you. *1719 HAMILTON Ep. to Ramsay* 24 July x, Do not mistake me, dearest heart. *1825 TENNYSON Mand.* i. xviii. viii, Dear heart, I feel with thee the drowsy spell.

†b. *Dear heart*: a boon companion. *Obs.* *1663 DRYDEN Wild Gallant* i. i, He's one of your Dear Hearts, a debauchee. *Ibid.* ii. i, That you were one of the errantest Cowards in Christendom, though you went for one of the dear Hearts.

15. As a term of appreciation or commendation: Man of courage or spirit. Often in nautical language: cf. HEARTY C. 2.

c 1500 Melusine xxi. 141 Whan the noble hertes herde hym saye thoo wordes they held it to grete wysedome of hym. *1600 NASH Summer's Last Will* Wks. (1883-4) VI. 104 What cheere, what cheere, my hearts? *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* i. i. 6 Heigh my hearts, cheerly, cheerly my hearts. *1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Courage my hearts for a fresh charge. *1684 MERITON Praise Yorksh. Ale* (1697) 14 Come here my Hearts, Said he. *1780 COWPER Table* T. 23 History. . . Tells of a few stout hearts that fought and died. *a 1845 Hood Storm* iv, Come, my hearts, be stout and bold. *1863 KINGSLY Water-Bab.* vii, They were all true English hearts; and they came to their end like good knights-errant.

b. *Hearts of Steel*: the name of an agrarian organization formed by the Protestant tenants in Ulster in 1770.

1778 Petition in *Froude Irel.* 18th C. v. ii. (1887) II. 133 It is not wanton folly that prompts us to be Hearts of Steel, but the weight of oppression. *1780 A. Young Tour* Irel. I. 217 The hearts of steel lasted 3 years; began in 1770 against rents and tythes. *1807 VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 468 The insurgent banditti of Tories, Hearts of Steel, Peep-o'-day Boys, White Boys, etc. *1888 LACKY Eng. in 18th C.* IV. 393 In the North the disturbances of the Hearts of Steel had just broken out.

†16. As a term of compassion: *Poor heart!* (cf. *poor soul, poor body*). *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. ii. 123 A poore heart, hee is so shak'd of a burning quotidian Tertian. *1668 PERRY Diary* 27, Dec., My wife and I fell out a little. . . she cried, poor heart! which I was troubled for. *1688 BUNYAN Holy War* (Cassell) 91 Wherefore the town of Mansoul (poor hearts!) understood him not. *1749 FIELDING Tom Jones* xi. ii, The poor little heart looked so piteous, when she sat down.

**** Something having a central position.

17. The innermost or central part of anything; the centre, middle.

a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. viii. 31 That ys in heuvene hert in-hyde. *a 1325 Prose Psalter* xlvij. 2 þe mounteins shul be born in-to þe hert of þe see. *1330 PALSGR.* 34 The herte of France. *1581 MULCASTER Positions* xl. (1887) 218 In the hart of a great towne. *1658 COKAINE To W. Dugdale* Poems 112 Our Warwick-shire the Heart of England is. *1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Setv.* 71 A bore through the heart or centre of the earth. *1728 Dr. For Plague* (1884) 30 The Heart of the City. *1855 C. BRONTË Villette* vi. 44, I got into the heart of city life. *1871 L. STEPHEN Playgr. Europe* v, We soon found ourselves in the very heart of the glacier.

b. The part of any time or season when its character becomes most intense (usually the middle part); the height, depth.

1764 Mem. G. P. Balmanasar 168 To send me away in the heart of a severe winter. *1844 DISRAELI Coningsby* viii. i, It was the heart of the London season.

18. *esp.* A central part of distinct conformation or character, as a. The pith of wood, the white tender part of a cabbage or the like, the core of an apple, etc., the receptacle or other central part of a flower; b. The central strand of a hawser-laid rope, round which the other strands are twisted; c. The central solid portion or core of a twisted column (*Knights Dict. Mech.* (1875).

1576 LYTTE Dodoens iii. lxi. 402 The Roote. . . hauing in the middle a little white, the whiche men call the Harte of Os-munde. *1596 SHAKS. Merch.* V. i. iii. 102 A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *1681 W. ROBERTSON Phrasol.* Gen. (1693) 715 The heart or pith of a tree, *medulla*. *1709 Curious in Husb. & Gard.* 45 A Flower is compos'd of. . . the Cup. . . the Leaves, and the Heart. *1841 Penny Cycl.* XX. 155/2 Ropes formed in the most common manner, with three strands, do not require a heart, or central strand. *1866 Treas. Bot.* 166/1 Cabbage. . . eaten in a young state. . . before the heart has become firm and hard. *Ibid.* 166/2 The heart, or middle part of the plant (Large-ribbed Cabbage) has. . . been found very delicate. *1875 BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Shroud-laid rope, 4 strands and a heart.

19. *spec.* The solid central part of a tree without sap or alburnum. Cf. HEARTWOOD.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 35 Treesse. . . failed in paire hertes and become holle within. *1593 FITZHERB. Husb.* § 126 Get the stakes of the hert of oke. *1577 B. GOUGE Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 103 The Elme. . . (as it is all hart) it maketh good tumber. *1659 WILLSFORD Scanes Comm., Archit.* 16, 3 kinds, *vis.* heart of Oak, sap and Deal lath. *1760 New Song in Universal Mag.* Mar. 152 Heart of oak are our ships, heart of oak are our men.

b. Hence fig. *Heart of oak*: a stout, courageous spirit; a man of courage or valour; a man of sterling quality, capable of resistance or endurance. (Cf. *F. cœur d'or*; also sense 15.) Also attrib.

1609 Old Meg of Herefordsh. (N.), Yonkers that have hearts of oake at fourescore years. *1691 Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 221 He was. . . a heart of oke, and a pillar of the Land. *1760 [see 19].* *1832 TENNYSON Buonaparte* i He thought to quell the stubborn hearts of oak. *1870 DICKENS E. Drad* xli, A nation of hearts of oak. *1895 Q. Rev.* Oct. 300 Thrashers, Whiteboys, Heart-of-Oak-boys. . . and other offspring of agrarian and political discontent.

***** The vital part or principle.

20. The vital, essential, or efficacious part; essence. (Often combined with other notions.)

c 1533 LATIMER Serm. & Rem. (1845) 237 God looketh not to the work of praying, but to the heart of the prayer. *1598 SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii. 233 Now (Sir John) here is the heart of my purpose. *1653 BAXTER Math. Peace Cons.* 44 The Heart of saving faith is this Acceptance of Christ. *1840 Mrs. BROWNING Drama Exile Poems* 1844 I. 52 And from the top of sense, looked over sense. To the significance and heart of things. *1871 DARWIN Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 147 Mr. Huxley's unrivalled power in tearing the heart out of a book. *1889 JESSOP Coming of Priests* iii. 122 The church of a monastery was the heart of the place.

21. Of land, etc.: Strength, fertility; capacity to produce or effect what is required of it; 'proof' (of grass, etc.). *In (good, strong, etc.) heart*: in prime condition. *Out of heart*: in poor condition, unproductive.

1573 TUSSEY Husb. xix. (1878) 49 Land out of hart, Makes thistles a number forthwith to vpspart. *1594 PLAT Jewell.* 10. i. 59 A fruitful molde, and such as giueh hart vnto the earth. *1600 MARKHAM Farrow. Husb.* ii. xi. (1668) 49 This. . . shall maintain and keep the earth in good heart. *1649 BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 139 To Till it forth of heart is just as if you work an Ox off his legs. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 108 That the spent Earth may gather heart again. *1704 SWIFT Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 231 Their Horses large, but extremely out of Case and Heart. *1797-51 CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Hops*, If the hops be in good heart, manuring and pruning is most advisable. *1805 FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* i. 263 The soil being kept in heart, or rich. . . by superior agriculture. *1807 VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 212 The produce of upland hay varies according to the season, the heart, and condition, the land may be in. *1856 Jynl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 528 Such grass affords, as the farmers say, 'no heart'—'no proof' in it. *1895 W. RYE Ibid.* Mar. 5 In 1787 the heart of the land was so improved that Coke began to sow wheat.

b. Hence, generally, *In heart*: in good or sound condition.

1606 BACON Sylva § 305 The Lees. . . keepe the Drinke in Heart, and make it lasting. *1703 Art & Myst. Vintners* 11 The Lee, tho' it makes the Liquor turbid, doth yet keep the Wine in heart.

22. The best, choicest, or most important part. *1589 COGAN Haven Health* cxcv. (1636) 179 Creame. . . is indeed the very heart or heart of Milke. *1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 528 To deliver into his power the castle with the heart of the citizens.

***** Something of the shape of a heart.

23. A figure or representation of the human heart; esp. a conventionalized symmetrical figure formed of two similar curves meeting in a point at one end and a cusp at the other. Also, an object, as a jewel or ornament, in the shape of a heart.

1463 Bury Wills (Camden) 35 The seid broche herte of gold to be hange, nayld, and festnyd vpon the shryne. *1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 107, I tooke a costly Jewell from my necke, A Hart it was bound with Diamonds. *1721 Mrs. MANLEY Power of Love* i. (1741) 20 The Justs ended with his receiving a Heart of Diamonds from the Dutchess. *1766 FORNY Heraldry* (1787) 150 A Man's Heart Gules, within two equilateral triangles braced Sable. *1808-40 BERRY Encycl. Her.*, Hearts are. . . met with in coat-armour, borne in several ways. *1834 L. RITCHIE Wand. by Seine* 104 At the foot of the tomb was another heart in white marble.

24. A playing card bearing one or more conventionalized figures of a heart; one of the suit marked with such figures; *pl.* the suit of such cards.

1599 LATIMER 1st Serm. on Card (1886) 27 Now turn up your trump, your heart (hearts is trump, as I said before), and cast your trump, your heart, on this card. *1599 Hist. Pope Joan* A j b in *Singer Hist. Cards* 259 Like the ace of hearts at Mawe. *1648 HERRICK Hesper.*, Oberon's Palace (1869) 177 With peeps of hearts, of club and spade. *1722-14 Pope Rape Lock* iii. 79 Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild disorder seen. *Mod.* I couldn't follow suit; I hadn't got a heart.

†25. The sole of a horse's foot. *Obs.*

1593 FITZHERB. Husb. § 100 Morfounde. . . appereth vnder the house in the hert of the fote. *1737 BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 210 He has got a Frick thro' the Sole or Heart of the Foot (as it is called).

26. *Naut.* A triangular wooden block pierced with one large hole through which a lanyard is reeved, used for extending the stays; a kind of dead-eye.

1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine, Heart, a peculiar sort of dead-eye, somewhat resembling the shape of a heart. . . only furnished with one large hole in the middle, whereas the

common dead-eyes have always three holes. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 17. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 37 Lanyards, rove through iron-bound hearts.

27. *Mach.* A heart-shaped wheel or cam used for converting a rotary into a reciprocating motion.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mach.*

28. Short for *heart-shell* (see 56).

1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 153. I found in the Quarries several of those bivalve petrified shells, call'd hearts.

29. Short for *heart-net* (see 56).

30. In names of trees and plants.

Black-heart, White-heart, varieties of cultivated Cherry (see BLACK a. 19, WHITE a.). *Bleeding-heart* (see BLEEDING ppl. a. 5). *Floating heart*, an American name for *Limnæanthemum* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1864 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 Black Cherry, Morellos, Black Heart, all good. 1803 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ed. Alan his own Gardener* (ed. 17) 674/1 Cherries. White heart, Black heart, Bleeding heart.

II. Phrases.

* *With governing preposition.*

31. *At heart.* In one's inmost thoughts or feelings; in one's actual character or disposition; inwardly, secretly; at bottom; in reality.

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 216 But every Woman is at heart a Rake. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 191 Patriots, who love good places at their hearts. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 222 It was certain that the King at heart preferred the Churchmen to the Puritans. 1855 *Ibid.* xii. III. 153 Rice was charged to tell James that Mountjoy was a traitor at heart. 1885 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. viii. (1857) 296 One cannot doubt that Philip was at heart an inquisitor.

32. *By heart.* In the memory; from memory; by rote; so as to be able to repeat or write out correctly what has been learnt. Cf. *F. par cœur.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1494 She told ek al þe prophesies by herte. 1528 GARDINER in Pococke *Rec. Ref.* I. i. 103 [We] rehearsed by heart the chapter *Veniens*. 1573-80 BAKT *Alu. H.* 202 To learne by harte, or without booke. To say by harte. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad Th.* (1841) 15. I had said them [prayers] rather by heart than with my heart. 1686 WHEELER *Younger's Grace* v. 367 The Tragedians gat their Plays by heart. 1709 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 13 Whole Tragedies he had by Heart. 1739 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xliii. 138 Pray get these verses by heart against the time I see you. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 339/2 Few lawyers know by heart the complicated statutes relating to Church matters.

† 33. *For one's heart.* For one's life; to save one's life. See *FOR prep.* A. 9 c. Obs.

34. *From one's heart.* Out of the depths of one's soul; with the sincerest or deepest feeling.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* II. 93 And wee know . . . that he speaks from his heart. 1651 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 249. I wish from my hart Mr. Attorney had come away. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vi. (1845) 159 In such kind of Sermons, there is little spoken, either from the Heart, or to the Heart. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* II. (1858) 234 If a book come from the heart, it will contrive to reach other hearts.

35. *In . . . heart.*

a. *In (one's) heart:* in one's inmost thoughts or feelings; inwardly; secretly; at heart.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. xxiv. 48 xyl se yfela þeowa ðenþ on hys heortan and cwylþ min hlaford uferað hys cyme. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 (He) cwæð an his herto, þat he wolde and eadme mihte bien his sceopende 3elic. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2959 (Gott.) Abraham syhd in his hert ful sare. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* (liii.) I þe vnwys seid in his hert, God nis nougt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 64 Many one Which speketh of Peter and of John And thenketh Judas in his herte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 127 b. Whiche thyng in his harte, he moste coveted and desired. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 They . . . wish in their heart the Temple had neuer bene built. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 105 Julian had . . . pretended to abhor idolatry, while in heart an idolater.

† b. *In all one's heart* (transl. L. *in toto corde*): with all one's heart (39 a). Obs.

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 1 Ic ondetto ðe dryhten in alre heortan minre. 1380 WYCLIF *Ibid.* I shal knoulenchen to thee, Lord, in al myn herte. 1386 — *Jer.* xxiv. 7 Thei shal turne a3een to me in al ther herte.

c. *In heart:* in good spirits. So in phr. *to put in (or into) heart:* to restore to good spirits.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 78 Well, Petruchio, this has put me in heart. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 442 His Armie must have somewhat to keep it in heart. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v. Whether they were still in heart to fight. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Ellis of Gar.* VIII. 100 To put you in heart again.

d. In good condition: see 21.

36. *Near, next one's heart:* see 10, 4.

† 37. *Of (all one's) heart.* With all one's heart; sincerely, earnestly. Obs. (Cf. *F. de tout mon cœur*.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 431 To holde religioun of Crist and love hym of hert sib. Cristis religioun stondþ in love of God of al our herte. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 47. I knowlech of mowþ & hert, me to hold þe same feip of þe sacrament of þe Lordis bord.

38. *Out of heart.*

a. In low spirits; discouraged, disheartened.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel.* viii. in *Holinshed* II. 9/2 Perceiving them to be somewhat dismayed and out of heart. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 234 After he had lost his boy, he grew quite out of heart. 1711 tr. *Werenfeld's Disc. Logomachys* 143 Pray, dear Good Sir, don't be out of Patience, or out of Heart. 1882 TENNYSON *Primmie of May* III. Wks. (1894) 300/1 What is it Has put you out of heart? 1891 *Spectator* 11 Apr. 497 The Regent is evidently out of heart.

b. In poor condition: see 21.

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39. *With . . . heart.*

a. *With (OE. mid) all one's heart, With one's whole heart, † With heart:* with great sincerity, earnestness, or devotion; now chiefly in weakened sense, with the utmost goodwill or pleasure.

971 *Blith. Hom.* 13 Herede heo hine . . . mid ealre heortan. c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* I. 420 3elyst þu mid ealre heortan? c 1200 *Bestiary* 171 To halden wiþ herte ðe bodes of holi k[ri]ste. c 1470 HENRY Wallace IV. 20 He lufft him with hart and all hys mycht. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. xxxix. With all my herte I wyll, quod he, accepte hym to my servyce. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiv. 7 Thei shal retorne unto me with their whole herte. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* I. 1. 86. I thank you alwaies with my heart, la: with my heart. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 294 God buy you with all my heart. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 44 Take one with all my heart. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt.* VII. 60 That I will promise you, with all my heart.

b. *With a heart and a half:* with great pleasure, willingly. *With half a heart:* half-heartedly, with divided affection or enthusiasm.

1636 MASSINGER *Gr. Dr. Florence* IV. ii. Such junkets come not every day. Once more to you With a heart and a half, I faith. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 587 Some naval officers . . . though they served the new government, served it sullenly and with half a heart. 1885 TENNYSON *Lett. to S. Cox* 5 Aug. I thank you, as the Irishman says, 'with a heart and a half', for your volume of Expositions.

** *With verb and preposition.*

40. *Find in one's heart.* To feel inclined or willing; to prevail upon oneself (to do something): now chiefly in negative and interrogative sentences.

c 1440 [see FIND v. 10c]. 1530 PALSGR. 687/1 Though you can nat fynde in your herte to honour hym for his owne sake. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 316 Yet can these men finde in their hearts to boast. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. viii. [One] that can find in his heart to destroy Armies, and ruine Provinces. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* VII. 122 Neither of us could find it in our hearts to speak. 1883 E. BLACKWELL *Booth* IV. 45 They could hardly find in their heart to disturb its peaceful surface.

41. *Have at heart.* To have as an object in which one is deeply interested.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 20 P. 1 The Correction of Impudence is what I have very much at heart. 1712 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1721 II. 138 The Pope has this design extremely at his heart. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 199 The Romans had no object more at heart than to obtain possession of this key to Gaul. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 206 A matter which we have very much at heart.

b. So, conversely, *to be at the heart of.*

1844 SCOTT *St. Roman's* III. The interests of the establishment being very much at the heart of this honourable council.

42. *Lay to heart.* To take into one's serious consideration, as a thing to be kept carefully in mind; to think seriously about; to be deeply affected by or concerned about (a thing); rarely, to impress it seriously upon another.

1608 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 234 Captaine, I'm sorry that you lay this wrong so close unto your heart. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 15 Lay it to thy heart, and farewell. 1611 BIBLE *Mat.* II. 2 If yee will not lay it to heart, to give glory vnto my name. 1808 BEDDOES *Hygia* II. v. 21 Many writers . . . have laid it to the heart of mothers not to commit to hirelings the task of nurse. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 141 It contains . . . a lesson which I should do wisely and well at this present time to lay to heart. 1884 *Century Mag.* Oct. 94/2 Do not lay it to heart, my child.

† 43. *Put or set to or on the heart:* earlier equivalents of prec. Obs.

1380 WYCLIF *Mat.* II. 2 3if 3e woln not putte on the herte, that 3e 3eeve glorie to my name. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 24 If 3e will not sett to be hert to 3ef glorie to my name. *Ibid.* 34 Son of man, putt to hert, and see wiþ þin een. alle þings þat I speke to þe.

44. *Take to heart.* To take seriously; to be much affected by; to grieve over; † to be zealous, solicitous, or ardent about (obs.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24010 Þat mast i tok til hert. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecd.* VII. 2 There is the ende of all men, and he that is luynghe taketh it to herte. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 109 Whose death he is said to have taken greatlite to hart. 1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (1651) 352 But why shouldst thou take thy neglect, thy canvass so to heart? a 1605 BACON (J.), If he would take the business to heart, and deal in it effectually, it would succeed well. a 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 257 It was very vehemently pressed by many persons . . . and amongst those who took it most to heart, sir John Stawell was the chief. 1828 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dream Children*, Though I did not cry and take it to heart as some do . . . yet I missed him all day long. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* VI. 60 She had no idea when she was refusing him that he would have taken it to heart as he had done.

** *With governing verb.*

45. *Break the heart of.*

a. To kill, crush, or overwhelm with sorrow.

See BREAK v. 7 c.

b. To accomplish the hardest part of (a task), to 'break the back of'.

1684 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (ed. 3) 383 You must by this time have broken the Heart of the Difficulty of your Warfare. 1828 CRATON *Dial.* s. v. 'To break the heart of a business', to have almost finished it.

46. *Ory (eat, fight, plague, slave, tease, tire, weary, weep, etc.) one's heart out:* to cry (etc.) violently or exhaustingly: see the verbs.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 54 Nay, you shall fight your hearts out ere I part you. 1718 SWIFT *Lett. to Mrs. Dingley* 25 Jan. (Seager), They have never paid him a groat, though

I have teased their hearts out. 1885 EDNA LYALL *In Golden Days* III. VII. 142, I could weep my heart out. 1886 MISS YONGE *Mod. Telemachus* I. i. 15 Making him weary his very heart out.

47. *Mat one's heart:* to suffer or pine away from vexation or longing. See EAT v. 8 c.

1581 PETTIT *Guasso's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 47 b. If you thinke to stoppe everie ones mouth: Which were to eate up your heart, as they say. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbert* 904 To eate thy heart through comfortlesse dispaire. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 15 'Eat not thy heart', that is to say, offend not thine owne soule, nor hurt and consume it with pensive cares. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister!* xviii. 155 Why, there's poor Aikone . . . eating his heart out and getting no further.

48. *Have . . . heart.* To have the heart: to be courageous or spirited enough, to prevail upon oneself (to do something); also (in mod. use and chiefly in negative sentences), to find it in one's heart, to be hard-hearted enough.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11805 Hu had he hert to seed þair blod? 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 63. I am soo full of sorow, and of heynes, that I have no herte to speke to you. 1420 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. VI. 12 All thoost shold have the better herte to fyghte. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. I. ii. 15 Cursed the Heart, that had the heart to do it. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 44 The Turks being discouraged . . . had not the heart to defend themselves. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 30 (Seager) One cannot have the heart to be angry at this judicious observer. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Dec. I had no heart to leave . . . Mr. Thrale in a state so precarious. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlviii. Have you the heart to say this of your own son, unnatural mother! 1882 TENNYSON *Promise of May* III. Wks. (1894) 798/2, I hadn't the heart or face to do it.

b. *Have, put (one's) heart in, into:* see 11 b.

49. *Take heart.* To pluck up courage. (Also with qualifying adj.) To take heart of grace, etc.: see HEART OF GRACE.

13. *Corr de L.* 5757 They wer bolde, her herte they tooke. 1530 PALSGR. 748/1, I take herte, je prens couraige. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 26 Take good hart, And tell thy griefe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 174 Take a good heart, and counterfeit to be a man. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 35 Took heart again and fac'd about, As if they meant to stand it out. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (Libr. ed.) II. ix. 76 Take heart, take heart. We'll find them.

**** *With another noun.*

50. *Heart and hand.* (Also with *h. and hand*.) With will and execution; readily, willingly.

a 1547 *SURREY Poems, Lover describeth* (Aldine) 79 And all the planets as they stand, I thank them too with heart and hand. 1847-78 HALLIWELL s.v. *To be heart and hand*, to be fully bent. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/3 The woman said she would have admitted me 'heart and hand', only that her orders were peremptory.

51. *Heart . . . heart.*

a. *Heart of hearts* (orig. more correctly, *heart of heart, heart's heart*): the heart's core; the centre or depth of one's heart; one's inmost heart or feelings. Usually in *one's heart of hearts*.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 78, I will wear him In my hearts Core: I, in my Heart of heart. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iii. III. Law 1287 O Israel . . . in thy heart's heart (not in Marble) beare His ever-lasting Law. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 171 From heart of very heart, great Hector welcome. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 39/1 Him deep engrave In your heart's heart, from whom all good ye have. 1806 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* 190 Yet in my heart of hearts I feel your night. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxxiii. 293 That she should be admitted to his heart of hearts. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 298 In his heart of heart Froude would have admitted that.

b. *A heart and a heart*, a Hebraism = duplicity, insincerity. (Cf. 6 b.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xi. 3 [xii. 2] Welure faecne in heortan and heortan spreoende. 1380 WYCLIF *Ps.* xlii. 2 Ther trecherous lippis in herte and herte speeken. 1583 HARNETT *Serm. Each.* (1658) 137 God doth abhor a Heart and a Heart, and his soule detesteth a double minded Man. 1611 BIBLE *1 Chron.* xii. 33 They were not of double heart [*Heb.* without a heart and a heart]. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 86 A heart and a heart God cannot abide.

[*Heart and part:* error for *art and part:* ART 16.]

52. *Heart and soul.*

a. The whole of one's affections and energies; one's whole being.

1883 RITA *After Long Grief* xxvi. 160, I saw that you were mine, heart and soul, as ever. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 6/2 The earnest actor who has heart and soul in his work.

b. *adverb.* With all one's energy and devotion.

1798 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 261 Read it heart and soul. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 4 Entering heart and soul into the dust and heat of the Church's war with the world. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xi. 329 He threw himself, heart and soul, into every requirement of the time.

c. *attrib.* Devoted and enthusiastic.

1836 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 275 The heart-and-soul manner in which he put himself in my place.

**** *In ejaculations of surprise and exclamatory invocations.*

53. † *God's heart!*, † *Ods heart!*, † *'s heart*, or simply † *Heart!* (obs.). Also, *For God's heart, Heart of God!*, *Aus my heart!*, † *My heart!* (obs.), *Dear heart!* The commonest expressions now are: *Lord (God) bless my (your, etc.) heart!* elliptically, *Bless my (etc.) heart!* See BLESS v. 1 g and cf. LIFE, SOUL.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 629 Help, water! water, help!

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for goddess herte. 1573 *New Custom* ii. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 37 Heart of God, man, be the means better or worse, I pass not. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 252 Heart! you swear like a comfit-maker's wife. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* iii. i. in Bullen O. *Pl.* III. 306 'S'hart, what a name's that! 1681 DRYDEN *J. Frier* ii. i. 1. Heart! you were hot enough, too hot, but now. 1702 CIBBER *Love makes Man* ii. i. 27, I can't bear this! 'S'heart, I could cry for Madness! 1708 VANBR. & CHB. *Prov. Husb.* ii. i. 42 Odsheart! this was so kindly done of you now. 1733 FIELDING *Miser* v. i. Bless her heart! good lady! 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* i. 84 Ad's my Heart! I think it would be the best Thing. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* 161 Dear heart alive, how his niece by marriage started! 1868 MRS. SEWELL *Patience* Hart xxv. 166 Bless your heart, child; you are a good girl. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* II. vii. 164 She can no longer look upon me as a child, bless her old heart!

***** Proverbial phrases and locutions.

54. a. *One's heart* + is in (at) *one's heel(s) or hose*, + is at the bottom of, or turns into, *one's hose*, sinks in *one's shoes*, etc.; + ludicrous intensifications of 'the heart sinks', connoting extreme fear or dejection. (See *Boot* sb. 3 i b.) b. *To have one's heart in one's mouth*, *one's heart leaps into one's mouth* (throat), referring to the violent beating and apparent leaping of the heart under the influence of a sudden start. So, *to bring one's h. into one's mouth*, *make one's h. leap out of one's mouth*. c. + *To wear one's h. in one's mouth*, + *to have one's h. at one's tongue's end*: to be always ready to speak what is in one's mind. + *To carry one's mouth in one's h.*: to do the opposite of this, to conceal one's thoughts, keep silence. d. *One's h. is in its right place*: one's sympathies are rightly engaged, one means well. + e. *To have one's h. upon one's pouch*: to be set upon one's private profit. f. *To wear one's h. upon one's sleeve*: to expose one's feelings, wishes, intentions, etc. to every one. g. *To do one's heart good*: to make one feel better, gladdened, strengthened, etc. (see also *GOOD*).

a. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 91 Myn herte fil down vnto my too. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 Your hert is in your hose all in dispaire. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxii. 174 b. Petur beeyng feared with this sayng of a woman... as if his herte had been in his hele clene gon. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 253/2 When the Bishop heard this, by and by his heart was in his heeles, and... he with the rest of the Court betooke them to their legges. c. 1600 TIMON I. v. My hart is at the bottome of my hose. 1642 [see *Boot* sb. 3 i b.] 1681 N. O. tr. *Boissau's Lutrin* ii. 174 Cheer up, and pluck thy Heart out of thy Hose! 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elmers* II. 153 An expression which sent the sister's heart into her shoes.

b. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 199 Hauyng their herte at their verai mouth for feare, they did not believe that it was Iesus. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 16 It had been an easie matter to have found a company of poore hearts neere their maisters mouthes. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* i. l. (D.), I fell across a beam that lay in the way, and faith my heart was in my mouth; I thought I had stumbled over a spirit. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 154 Antony... sounded a charge with such a tremendous outset... that it was enough to make one's heart leap out of one's mouth only to be within a mile of it. 1866 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate* Coo. xiii. A ring at the door-bell brings everybody's heart into everybody's mouth. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Anti-Errent* xviii. 158 Francesca's heart leapt into her mouth.

c. c. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* i. Cii b, I will carrie my mouth in my hart... there is a time for speech, and a time for silence. 1592 - P. Penileste Wks. 1883-4 II. 5 A hare braind little Dwarf... that hath his hart at his tongues end.

d. 1809 MALKIN tr. *Gil Blas* (K. O.), Heart lies in the right place. 1886 SCHMITZ tr. *Stinde's Buchholts Fam.* 51 Your heart is in its right place; if only you had the right words on your tongue.

e. 1883 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxxviii. 1171 Hee was such a one as had his tongue to sale, and his heart vpon his pounce.

f. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. i. 64 'Tis not long after But I will weare my heart vpon my sleeve For Dawes to pecke at. 1866 SALA *Seven Sons* II. xi. 282 A... ready-tongued man, wearing... his heart upon his sleeve. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* II. xxxiv. 449 He did not wear his heart upon his sleeve. g. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* l. ii. 73, I will roare that I will doe any mans heart good to heare me. 1884 SCOTT *St. Roman's* vii. It's done me muckle heart's good.

III. Attributive uses and Combinations.

55. a. *attrib.* Of, for, or pertaining to (a) the physical heart, as *heart-action*, *beating*, *disease*, *failure*, *murmur*, *pulse*, *shape*, *shock*, *stroke*, *throb*, *valve*, *wall*; (b) the heart as the seat of emotion, etc., as *heart-agon*, *anguish*, *†-brest* (= burst), *corruption*, *grief*, *grudge*, *hardness*, *hate*, *heaviness*, *ill*, *religion*, *service*, *sorrow*, *worship*, etc.; also, with vbl. sbs.: *heart-bleeding*, *heaving*, *longing*, *pining*, *rising*, *sinking*, etc.

1807 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* July 467/2 A belladonna plaster... to quieten pain and heart-action. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe Rylstone* II. 102 That dimness of heart-anguish. 1720 PHILIPS *Pastorals* iv. 162 Who can relieve Heart-anguish sore. 1893 NASH *Christ's T.* Wks. 1883-4 IV. 248 This holy Father (with no little commiserate heart-bleeding) beholding [etc.] c. 1340 CURSOR *M.* 4283 (Trin.) What is more herte brest pen want of ping bat men loue best. a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 211 To temper all the Sisters heart-complaints. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias*

116 From the 'heart-deeps where it slept. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 275 Elizabeth had no... comprehension of the 'heart-depth of that Puritanism which thus opposed or slighted her mandates. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 264 He suddenly dropt dead of heart-disease. 1860 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* *Tristesse* *ad douleur de cuer*, sorow, or 'hartgriefe. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1339 In my midst of sorrow and heart-grief To show them feats, and play before their god. 1777-87 HOLMES *Chron.* I. 53/2 Which... was to them an occasion of 'hartgrudge. c. 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xix. 8 Moosees did suffer iou to loos iourselves from yo' wiifes for iour 'harthardnes. 1863 A. B. GOSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 50 note, The gushing lip-kindness with heart-hardness of many. 1875 TENNYSON *O. Mary* iii. iv. A fierce resolve and fixt 'heart-hate. a 1806 Fox *Hist. Jas.* II. iii. 210 (Jod.) With a 'heart-hatred of popery, prelacy, and all superstition. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 51 The more shall I to morrow be at the height of 'heart heaviness. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. viii. 65 Frequent palpitations, 'heart-heavings, and alterations of countenance. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 115 A life of holiness, 'heart-holiness. 1892 G. E. WOODBERRY *Introd. Lam's Elia* p. xiii. That mournful fancy, that affection for things unrealized, which betray 'heart-hunger. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 302 The hunger, the 'hart-ill, and the hoist still thee hald. 1884 HUDSON *Stud. Wordsw.* 243 The head-logic grows so out of proportion as to stifle and crush the 'heart-logic. 1745 YOUNG *Nr. Th.* vi. 263 'Heart-merit wanting, mount we ne'er so high, Our Height is but the Gibbet of our Name. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 21, I, who in every 'heart-pulse feel her glow. 1758 S. Hayward's *Serm.* p. viii. How truly his mind was bent in pursuit of 'heart-religion. 1883 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxvii. 222 Ye must looke whether ye haue not some 'hartisings and eagerness in you. 1668 Phil. *Trans.* III. 859 The Interception of the 'Heart-sap may have an effect analogous to the boring at the Heart. 1863 G. SEXTON *Law Her. Scott.* v. 192 This form... tending to the pear-shape and 'heart-shape. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. vi. (1864) 95 The man who has received the 'heart-shock from which... he will not recover. 1660 BAXTER *Call Unconverted* 158 They charge them with 'heart-sins, which none can see but God. 1848 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 38 A heart-sin, indulged in secret, which eats into their whole spiritual life. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 312 Moments of keenest fear and utmost 'heart-sinking. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xxi. They could read each other's 'heart-symptoms like books. 1846 WHITTIER *Lines* 2 He... felt the 'heart-throb of the free. 1809 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xxii. To devyde my joye and my 'hart torment. 1896 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 21 'Heart-weariness, the languishing longing for repose. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1079 Pantasilia. Hit hym so heturly with a 'hart willie, pat he hurld down hedlonges to the hard erthe. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 262 The lip-worship they may have... but the 'heart-worship they shall never have.

b. *objective and objective genitive*, as *heart-biting*, *conner*, *disposer*, *searcher*, *wringing* sbs.; *heart-affecting*, *cheering*, *dulling*, *easing*, *freezing*, *fretting*, *hardening*, *melting*, *moving*, *purifying*, *stirring*, *wounding*, etc., etc., adjs.

1593 MAN *Musculus* *Commonpl.* 452, He that made man... is aptly called Cardiognostes, that is, The hart-conner. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 166 Consider... the hart-bitings... which he endureth. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* v. 2 God the great Heart-disposer so ordered it. 1878 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiii. 327 What bitterness and grievous heart-wringing.

1820 SIDDING *Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 431 What a heart-tickling joy it is. 1581 - *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 This hart-raushing knowledge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 5 With hart-thrilling throbs and bitter stowre. 1593 DRAVTON *Essex Wks.* 1753 II. 590 Heart-moving music. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1782 Heart-easing words. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxxix. A melting pleasure... me revived with hart-robbing gladnesse. 1596 - *F. Q.* iv. v. 45 Disquiet and hart-fretting payne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. i. 25 Thou hast oft beheld heart-hardening spectacles. 1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. v. Sequestered from all company, but heart-eating melancholy. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 13 In Heav'n ye leap'd Euphrosyne, And by men, heart-easing Mirth. 1644 VICARS *Yehovah's Fire* 5 The Suns, heart-cheering bright beams. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 67 The heart-corroding Fangs of gripping Care. 1659 D. PELL *Impr.* Sea 304 One of the dreadfulest, and heart-bleedigest conditions that can be seen. a 1711 KEN *Hymn* *the Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 112 Heart-melting Zeal. 1739-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 40 A gaily-checker'd heart-expanding view. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rob. Ransd.* lxi. (1804) 439 Heart-gnawing cares corrode my pensive breast. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 714 In darkness and heart-chilling fears. 1784 BURNS *Commonpl. Bk.* Sept., There is... a heart-melting tenderness, in some of our ancient ballads. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxvii. The long and heart-sickening griefs which attend a rash and ill-assorted marriage. 1809 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* v. (1867) 101 The heart-affecting elements of piety and virtue. 1848 BLAKEY *Free-w.* 91 These heart-stirring and delightful emotions.

c. *locative and instrumental.* In, at, from, with the heart; as to the heart: as *heart-blow*; *heart-angry*, *burdened*, *chilled*, *deadened*, *dear*, *deep*, *drawn*, *free*, *full*, *happy*, *hardened*, *heavy*, *hungry*, *sorrowing*, *true*, *weary*, *wounded*, *wrung*, etc. adjs.; *heart-eat* vb.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gusman D'Alf.* II. 160, I was 'heart-angry with my selfe, that I had told him so much. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 362 The coup-de-grace, or 'heart-blow, as it is called, not being given them, they were taken alive from the wheel. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights Muses* (1652) 102 The 'heart-bred lustre of his worth. 1597 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iii. 12 My 'heart-deere Harry. 1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Cl.* (1880) 100 It is my loue... that makes me step 'Heart-deepe in disobedience to my mother. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs* def. *Sunrise*, *Blessed among Women* 106 Heavens own heart-deep blue. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 111 A deep, 'heart-drawn sigh broke from him. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 197 They... cannot see... anything which likes them, but with

a greedy eye they 'heart-eat it. 1830 I. TAYLOR *Unilar.* 111 'Heart-fallen and sick of the profitless usages of devotion. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 167 If indeed she be hitherto innocent and 'heart-free. 1886 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* (1887) 4 Rose is still heart-free. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 168 She was 'heartfull of many emotions. 1633 PENKETHMAN *Handf. Hon.* iv. i. If thou would'st be 'heart-happy, wealth despise. 1661 R. DAVENPORT *City Night-cap* i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 107 She that is lip-holy is many times 'heart-hollow. 1891 GREENE *Maiden's Dream* xlii, 'Heart-holy men be still kept at his table. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* 15 Do you know what it is to be 'heart-hungry? 1797-46 THOMSON *Summer* 892 The 'heart-shed tear, th' ineffable delight Of sweet humanity. 1894 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. ii. 112 You cloudy Princes, and 'heart-sorrowing-Peeres. 1601 CHESTER *One's Mart.*, K. *Arth.* xviii, 'Heart swolne heauinesse. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxviii, And theare did him the 'heart trew King most kindly intertaine. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 12 Sinking 'heart-weary, far away from home. 1820 Ellen Fitzarthur 93 Floods of 'heart-wrung tears.

d. *simulative*, as *heart-fashioned*, *leaved* adjs. Also HEART-SHAPED.

1796 SIR J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 359 The lower lip... is short, broad, and heart-fashioned. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 630 The three species of cinchona... the lance-leaved... heart-leaved... and oblong leaved.

56. *Special Combs.*: + *heart-bag*, the pericardium; *heart-bearer*, + (a) a name of the Francis-carian friars; + (b) a name of the moth *Anarta cordigera*; *heart-bird*, the Turnstone, *Streptilas interpres* (U.S.); *heart-cake*, a heart-shaped cake; *heart-cam* (see quot.); *heart-clot*, a clot of blood or fibrin formed in the heart, usually after death; *heart-cockle*, a bivalve mollusc, *Isocardia cor*, so called from its shape; + *heart-lath*, a lath made from the heartwood of the oak; *heart-moth*, the moth *Dicylea Oo*; *heart-motion*, the motion generated by a heart-cam; *heart-net*, -piece (see quot.); + *heart-pit*, the hollow in the middle of the breast at the bottom of the breast-bone; + *heart-purse*, *heart-sac*, the pericardium; *heart-seine*, -shake (see quot.); *heart-shell* = *heart-cockle*; + *heart-side*, the left side; *heart-sound* (see quot.); *heart-strand*, the central strand of a rope: cf. 18 b; + *heart-strength*, the central strength or fortress; *heart-stroke*, (a) the impulse of the contraction of the heart, apex-beat; (b) = Angina pectoris; *heart-thimble* (*Naut.*), a heart-shaped thimble; *heart-trace*, 'the record on smoked paper made by the needle of a cardiograph' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *heart-urchin*, a sea-urchin of the genus *Spatangus*, being heart-shaped; a spatangoid; *heart-warm* a, warm-hearted, genuinely affectionate; *heart-wheel* = *heart-cam*; + *heart-white*, the white spot on a butt or target; *heart-yarn*, the soft yarn in the centre of a rope.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 100 The Watry Vapors of both the Ventricles, are congealed into the water of the 'Heart-bag. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 116 b, The secte of the Fryers Minors (otherwise called 'heartbearers). 1844 DE KAY *Zool. N. York* II. 216 Known under the name of Heart-bird, 'Heart-bird, Horse-foot Snipe, and Beach-bird. 1756 MRS. BROOKER *Old Maid* No. 36 (1764) 204 Delicate 'heart-cakes, a penny a-piece. 1885 *Old Lond. Cris.* 20 'Spanish Chestnuts'; 'Ripe Turkey Figs'; 'Heart Cakes'. 1895 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Heart-cam, a form of cam which serves for the conversion of uniform rotary motion into uniform rectilinear reciprocating motion. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Polypus*, Fibrinous concretions found in the heart, 'Heart clots. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 300 The 'heart-cockle burrows in sand by means of its foot. 1499 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 94 For 4 cwts. of 'Heartlaths. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 The studies to be lathed with hart lath. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Build-ing*, Heart Laths of Oak are one shilling and ten pence a bundle or hundred. 1809 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 381 The 'Heart Moth... appears on the wing in July, and has occurred in the New Forest. 1809 E. IRVING *Tales Times Mart.* in *Anniversary* 283 Her spinning wheel was of the upright construction, having no heck, but a moveable eye which was carried along the pirn by a 'heart-motion. 1884 KNIGHT, *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., 'Heart-Net, a [fishing] net with a leader and a bowl or pound, between which is a heart-shaped funnel. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (ed. 4) 121 'Heart Piece, a heart-shaped cam used in chronographs to cause the chronograph hand to fly back to zero. 13... K. *Alis.* 2250 He hit him thorough theo 'heorte put. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 426 Hee thinketh that the water which is found in the 'heart purse is a portion of our drinke. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 3/2 The heart had been slowly bleeding into the pericardium or 'heart-sac... and no help would have availed to save her life. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., 'Heart Seine (Fishing), a species of seine, with a leader, heart, and pound secured by stakes so that the upper edge is floated at the surface and the lower touches the bottom. 1875 LASLETT *Timber* 25 Timber having much 'heart-shake. 1884 SPON'S *Mech. Oven Bk.* (1886) 167 'Heartshakes': splits or clefts in the centre of the tree; common in nearly every kind of timber. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, 'Heart-shells... always expressing what we call the figure of a Heart. 1800 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 664 Closing her eyes, and turning upon her 'heart-side. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 111 'Heart-sounds were clear and free from murmur. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, [Heart] sounds... are two in number, one dull and prolonged, the other shorter, sharper, and terminating more abruptly. They have been likened to the syllables tū, dūp. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 52 The standing rigging is often made with four strands and a 'heart strand. 1618 BOLTON

Florus III. x. (1636) 205 Then assaulting the *heart-strengths of the Warre, he destroyed Avareum. 1860 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 254 Subject to fits of the *heart-stroke. 1874 *DUNGLISON Med. Dict.* s.v. *Heart*, The Beating or Impulse of the heart, Heart-stroke, Apex beat .. against the parietes of the chest is mainly caused by the systole of the heart, which tends to project forwards. 1882 *NARES Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 37 The shroud is turned in round a *heart thimble. 1843 *EMBLETON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 51 *Amphidotus cordatus*. Common *Heart Urchin. 1855 *KINGSLEY Glaucus* (1878) 167 The great purple heart-urchin (*Spatangus purpurus*), clothed in pale lilac hornspines. 1707 *BURNS Farew. Brethren St. James's Lodge*, Adieu! a *heart-warm, fond adieu! 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 200 A shout of heartwarm and heart-felt gratitude. 1806 O. GREGORY *Mech.* (1807) II. 203 *Heart wheel is the name given in England to a well-known method of converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear one .. contrived we believe by Sir Samuel Morland about the year 1685. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 997 The periphery of the heart-wheel .. is seen to bear upon friction wheels. 1800 *Look about You* xiv. in *Hazl. Dodgley* VII. 426 Ay, there's the But, whose *heart-white if we hit, The game is ours. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The *heart-yarn or centre, on which four-stranded rope is formed.

b. In names of trees and plants: heart-cherry, a heart-shaped variety of the cultivated cherry; heart-clover, *Medicago maculata*; heart-leaf, (a) = prec.; (b) an American species of *Limnanthemum*, also called *floating heart*; heart-liver = heart-clover; †heart-nut, a name for the Cashew-nut, *Anacardium*; heart of the earth, a popular name of Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*; heart-pea, heart-seed, a name for plants of the genus *Cardiospermum*, especially of *C. Helicacabum*, from the heart-shaped scar which marks the attachment of the seed; †heart-trefoil = heart-clover.

1596 *GERARDE Catal. Arborum* (1876) 20 *Cerasus cordata* *maior*. Great *hart Cherrie. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 294 Heart-Cherries, because they are made like a Heart .. are the firmest of all other. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 16 *Herba chamedris* bet is *heortclefre. 1794 *Heart-clover* [see *CLOVER* sb. 2]. 1854 *THOREAU Walden* ix. (1886) 178 A few small *heart-leaves and potamogetons. 1794 *MARTYN Flora Rustica* III. lxxvi, *Heart Medick* .. others call it Heart Clover or Clover, which has been corrupted into *Heart Liver. 1568 *TURNER Herbal* III. 51 *Anacardium* may be called in Englishe *Hartnut of the likenes that it hath with an hart. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. lii. § 2. 271 The blacke winter Cherrie is called .. in English the Indian hart, or *hart Pease. 1731-68 *MILLER Gard. Dict.*, *Cardiospermum*, Hart Pea; by the inhabitants of America called Wild Parsley. *Ibid.*, *Heart-seed with smooth leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 222 The common Heartseed .. sometimes called also Winter Cherry, or Heart Pea. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* (1633) 1189 The *Hart Trefoile hath .. leaves joined together by three on little slender foot-stalks, every little leafe of the fashion of a heart, whereof it took his name. 1866 W. COLLES *Art of Simpling* 89 Heart Trefoyle is so called .. also because each Leafe contains the perfect Icon of an Heart, and that in its proper colour, viz. a flesh colour.

Heart (hært), v. Forms: 1 hyrtan, hirtan, 3 hirten, 3-5 hert(e-n), 5-6 hart, 6- heart. [OE. *hiertan*, *hyrtan* = **hertjan*, **heortjan*, f. *hert*, *heort*, *HEART* sb. (cf. MHG. *herzen*, MDu. *herten* in same sense.)]

1. *trans.* To give heart to, put heart into (a person, etc.); to inspire with confidence, embolden, encourage, inspirit, animate; = *HEARTEN* 1. *arch.* c. 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* viii. 53 Mid oðrum worde he herte. c. 1205 *LAV.* 25941 Beduer heo gon hirten mid hendeliche wordon. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1980 His sunes comen. And hertedin him. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27296 Pat be preist .. hert þe sinful wel. c. 1400 *Yvain & Gau.* 1889 He herted so his company, The moote coward was ful hardy. c. 1420 *LOVE Bonavent.* *Mirr.* lxii. 115 (Gibbs MS.) Þis one thyng schulde stire & herte þin intenciuon. 1540 *HYRDE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Cj, Those that bee apt, should bee harted and encouraged. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. Wks. 372 Growing now so hearted in his resolution. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 189 To sing and pray .. hearts more when danger comes, Than others trumpets and their drums. 1830 *TENNISON Poems* 33 A grief not un-informed and dull, Hearted with hope.

b. *Const. to and in, or subord. cl.* 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 737 All beestys of the erthe ben .. hertyd to gendre. c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. v. 165 That he mai therbi be hertid .. for to serue God. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 264 Martyrs she harted to suffer ioyfully trybulacyons. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* ix. liii. 169 Harting the Pagans that they shrinked not. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 315 It was long before I was harted to herd again in the woods by myself.

†2. To supply with physical strength or stimulus; to put (land) into good heart. Cf. *HEARTEN* v. 3 b, *HEART* sb. 21. *Obs.*

1573 *Tusser Husb.* xlviii. (1878) 106 The land is well harted with helpe of the fold, for one or two crops.

3. To take to heart, establish or fix in the heart. (See also *HEARTED* 5.)

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 373, I hate the Moore. My cause is hearted; thine hath no lesse reason. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* II. 6 There is one thing, if we hear it, and hear it, enough to fright us all.

b. To establish as central or essential. *rare.* 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah, Two Camels* 84 The richness hearted in such joy is in the knowing what are gifts we give.

†c. To utter with the heart or sincerely. *Obs.* 1648 S. ASKE *Best Refuge for Oppressed* 48 It will not be sufficient to say a Prayer .. or to word it before the Lord; but we should rather heart it before God in holy prayer.

4. *Building.* To fill up the central space within (a piece of masonry) with rubble or similar material. Also with *in.*

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 49 We .. laid a Course of large flat Stones, and filled and hearted them in close about the Pile. *Ibid.* 79 They hearted their Walls with their Spawls and smallest Stones. 1892 *Gd. Words* Feb. 103/1 It was enough to 'heart' the embankment with clay, and protect it outside with heavy stonework.

5. *intr.* Of a plant, esp. cabbage, lettuce, etc.: To form a 'heart' or close compact head; to have the leaves growing into a firm dense globe.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 166/1 Cabbages are preferred when .. thoroughly hearted and blanched. *Ibid.* Heading or hearting cabbages. 1887 *Gardening* 17 Dec. 569/1 The cabbages heart sooner by two or three weeks.

Heart-ache (hæ'ti:ʔk). [f. *HEART* sb. + *ACHE*.]

1. Pain in the heart; formerly = *HEARTBURN* 2. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 192 Wið heort ece, genim þysse ylcian wyrt. 1685 *Cookes's Marrow Chirurg.* *Physic* II. v. 526 Heart-ach Fever is caused by the Pancreatic Juice getting a corroding quality.

2. Pain or anguish of mind, esp. that arising from disappointed hope or affection.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. i. 62 The Heart-ake, and the thousand Natural shocks That Flesh is heyre too. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* v. vi, Many bitter heart-aches, that Fortune seems to have in store for me. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* II. xi. (ed. 5) 373 The anxieties and heartaches that are inseparable from our arduous career.

So *Heart-aching* *vbl. sb.* = *HEART-ACHE*; *Heart-aching ppl. a.*, causing heart-ache, distressing.

1650 *HUBBERT Pill Formality* 227 Many a groan, many a sigh, and heart-aking. 1703 *ROWE Ulys.* IV. i. 1751 If ever maid was yet below'd .. With such Heart-aking, eager, anxious Fondness. 1882 *SERJT. BALLANTINE Exper.* xxiii. 229 The heart-aching that is concealed within the glare and tinsel exposed to the audience.

Heart-bag, -bird, etc.: see *HEART* sb. 56.

Heart-beat. [See *BEAT* sb. 1 6.] A beat or pulsation of the heart; fig. an emotion; *transf.* an extremely brief space of time.

1850 *MARG. FULLER Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 211 Those who do not know one native heart-beat of my life. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* xxi. 218 Speaking many tongues, yet feeling But one heart-beat in their bosoms. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 584/1 In another heart-beat the whole .. valley was aflood.

Heart-blood, heart's-blood. Blood from the heart; blood shed in death, life-blood; hence, vital energy, life.

a. 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 191 Al min heorte blod to ðe ich offrie. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17136 For þe i gaf mi hert blode. 1597 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 243 My hartblood is welnigh forne. 1688 *BUNYAN Heavenly Footman* (1886) 153 Thy sins are washed away with His heart-blood. a. 1723 *Ld. Thomas & Fair Ellinor* xvii. in *Allingham Ballad Bk.* (1864) 239 O dost thou not see my own heart's blood Run trickling down by my knee? 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 250 The cement of this Union is the heart-blood of every American. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. v. 128 The gush of human heart's-blood comes to dim My crystal eyesight.

b. *fig.* 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 24 The mortal Venus, the heart blood of beauty. 1687 *CRESWELL SA.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1699) I. 506 Justice .. is the Life and the Heart-blood of the Commonwealth. 1875 *LOWELL Wks.* (1890) IV. 397 Creations which throbbd with the very heart's-blood of genius.

Heart-bond. [See *BOND* sb. 1 7, 13.] a. A union of hearts, betrothal. b. (See quot. 1851.)

1853 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.* 1851 *Dict. Archit.*, *Heart-bond*, the construction of walling in which two stones side by side form the width of the wall, and a third stone of an equal breadth is put over the joint in the course above. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* 32 Our plighted heart-bond gently bless.

Heart-bound, ppl. a. [See *BOUND* ppl. a. 2.] Bound in heart, having the heart bound: a. Having the heart enchained or entirely devoted (to an object). †b. Having the heart shut up or fast-closed (to a person); pitiless, hard-hearted (*obs.*).

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 92 Her, who both them did possess As heart-bound slaues. 1616 T. ADAMS *Serm.* Wks. 1861 I. 169 The most laxative prodigals, that are lavish .. to their lusts, are yet heart-bound to the poor. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *Hist. P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 82 Because she should not think him barren of education, nor heart-bound to his ambitious designs.

Heart-break, sb. (a.) [See *BREAK* sb. 1.]

A breaking of the heart; great and overpowering sorrow, such as breaks the heart; overwhelming distress of mind.

1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* vii. (1637) 64 Those griefes, cares, heart-breakes, and sorrowes, which are incident daily to married folks. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. iii. 11 Better a little chiding, than a great deale of heart-breake. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* III. 130 [This] deformitie being a sorrow to the father, and almost a heart-breake to the daughter. 1826 *SCOTT Aunt Marg.* *Mirr.* I. The poor girl .. died of heart-break.

†b. *adj.* Heart-breaking. *Obs.*

1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. 105 Shunne Jelousie that heart-breake loue. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silk-wormes* 63 The heart-breake crush of melancholies wheele.

So *Heart-break v. (nonce-ud.) trans.*, to break the heart of. *Heart-breaker, a.* one who breaks hearts; b. a curl, a love-lock: by Butler used contemptuously of Samson's long hair. *Heart-breaking vbl. sb.* = *HEART-BREAK* sb. *Heart-*

breaking ppl. a., causing intense sorrow or crushing grief, extremely distressing; hence *Heart-breakingly adv.*

1792 *BURNS What can a young Lassie do* iv, I'll cross him, and wrack him, until I *heart-break him. 1665 *BUTLER Hud.* I. i. 253 Like Sampson's *Heart-breakers, it grew In time to make a Nation rue. a. 1687 *COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 124 A red Heart-breaker next she mow'd off, A Wart that Dido was full proud of. 1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 301 We don't refer to the ball-room butterfly .. but to the regular professional heart-breaker. 1806 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 74 It is a *heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-Wiu'd. c. 1620 *SIR J. MELVIL Mem.* (1683) 56 They took them to the fields to her Majesty's great dissatisfaction and heart-breaking. 1885-6 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Pa. cxli. 5 Head-breaking and heart-breaking attend the appointments of the riotous. 1591 *SPENSER Teares Muses* 6 Making your musick of *hart-breaking mone. a. 1721 *KEN Hymns Evang. Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 163 Nothing can more Heart-breaking Grief excite, Than utmost Love, repaid with utmost Spite. 1886 *ANNIE THOMAS Reigning Favourite* III. ix. 169 Dull, level tones that were *heart-breakingly significant.

Heart-broke, a. Archaic variant of next.

1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubreusii* (1877) 14 At last downe falls The heart-broke Hare. 1711 *SWIFT Let. to Mrs. Johnson* 9 Feb. Wks. 1778 XIV. 164 They say the old King is almost heart-broke. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Seraphim Poems* I. 116 He seemeth dying .. heart-broke by new joy too sudden and sweet.

Heart-broken, a. [f. *HEART* sb. + *BROKEN*.] Having a broken heart, broken-hearted; overwhelmed with anguish, despair, or crushing grief.

c. 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* LI. vii. The sacrifice that God will hold respected, Is the heart-broken soule. 1694 *WOOD Life* 14 Sept., Benjamin Wood .. died of a fever, and hart-broken. 1792 *YOUNG Brothers* IV. i, He views, with horror, what mad dreams have done, And sinks, heart-broken, on a murder'd son. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* xviii. 319 They were heart-broken at the idea of losing their animal.

b. *transf.* Said of a person's feelings, acts, etc.

1832 J. M. REYNOLDS *Miserrimus* (1833), I stood before you in heart-broken penitence. 1834 *CAMPBELL Life Mrs. Siddons* II. vi. 139 To make us weep over the heart-broken death of Katharine. 1844 *MARG. FULLER Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 60 In low heart-broken tones [he] tells her of Heaven's will.

Hence *Heart-brokenly adv.*, -*brokenness*.

1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* xxviii, Quite heart-brokenly penitent. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 95 Who has felt heart-brokenness on account of sin?

Heartburn (hæ'tbūrn), sb. Also 3 herte-bren. [f. *HEART* sb. + *BURN* sb. 3. Sense 2 translates Gr. *καρδιαλγία* in Galen: cf. *HEART* sb. 4.]

†1. Burning of heart; fire of passion. *rare.* c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4054 De jinge wimmen of ðin lond .. ðe cumen brenen herte-bren.

2. An uneasy burning sensation in the lower part of the chest, due to putrefactive fermentation of the food in the stomach; cardialgy.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cxxvii. 414 Small stonecrop .. is good for the hart-burne. 1600 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 142 It is of singular force against the hart-burne. 1710-11 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 105 Congreve's nasty white wine has given me the heart-burn. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 419, I have frequently known the heart-burn cured .. by chewing green tea. 1880 *BEALE Slight Ailms.* 33 Chalk or magnesia is taken for the relief of the Heartburn.

3. Rankling jealousy, discontent, or enmity; = *HEART-BURNING* sb. 1.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 42 Faire Herse's happy state such heart-burne breeds In her black bosom. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. 78 Not without a little of the heart-burn. 1854 H. AINS *Carr of Carrlyon* II. 253 Was so poor a triumph worth the exchange to an existence of struggle, and heartburn, and unrest?

†**Heart-burn, v.** *Obs.* [f. *HEART* sb. + *BURN* v.; cf. *HEART-BURNING* sb.]

1. *trans.* To affect with heartburning; to render jealous or grudging.

c. 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 86 Not being able to reconcile them .. for the greute hatred which harte-burned them. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 4 How tartly that Gentleman looks, I neuer can see him, but I am heart-burn'd an howre after. 1669 *SHADWELL R. Sheph.* II. Wks. 1720 I. 241, I had been most abominably heart-burnt, if I had kept it in: this Love-passion [etc.].

2. To regard or treat with jealous enmity.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 4 To quippe, raile, heart-burne their betters. 1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. IV. iv, He once revered him .. whom now he heart-burns as an enemy.

Heart-burning (hæ'tbūrnin), sb. [f. *HEART* sb. + *BURNING* vbl. sb.]

1. A heated and embittered state of mind, which is felt but not openly expressed; jealousy or discontent rankling in the heart; grudge.

1513 *MORE Rich. III.* Wks. 38/1 A long continued grudge and harte brennyng betweene the Queenes kinned and the kinges blood. 1661 *MARVELL Corr.* xxxii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 76 Let there should be any new feud or hart-burning occasion thereby. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 107 Which outrages occasioned as much vexation and heart-burning as does the modern right of search on the high seas.

b. *pl.* Feelings of this description; grudges.

1605 2 *Vnnat. & Bloodie Murthers* (Collier) 31 Their severall seruants could not agree one with another, but would expresse their heart-burnings. 1768 *BOSWELL Corsica* II. (ed. 2) 120 There was nothing but heart-burnings, and miserable dissensions. 1874 *BURNARD My Time* III. 23, I was manager of a theatre where there were neither heart-burnings nor jealousies.

†2. = *HEARTBURN* sb. 2. *Obs.*

1591 *PERCIVAL SA. Dict., Asedia*, sharpnes, sowernes of

stomach, hartburning. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 262 Lettice. cooleth a hot stomach called heart-burning. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 74 The Heart Burning, a sharp gnawing Pain at the Office of the Stomach.

attrib. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 749 The hearts of them that die of the heart-burning disease.

Heart-burning, *ppl. a.* [*f.* HEART *sb.* + BURNING *ppl. a.*] That inflames, kindles, or consumes the heart; distressing the heart.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 280 Thine in all complements of devoted and heart-burning heat of dutie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 22 Disloyall Treason, and hart-burning Hate.

1821 BYRON *Juan v.* xxiv. Swallowing a heart-burning sigh.

Heart-cake, *-cam*, *-cherry*, *-clover*, *-cockle*, etc.: see HEART *sb.* 56.

Hearted (*hā'tēd*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* HEART *sb.* and *v.*: see -ED¹, 2.]

1. Having a heart; *esp.* in parasynthetic comb., as FAINT-HEARTED, HARD-HEARTED, etc., *q.v.*

c 1505 [see HARD-HEARTED]. a 1525 *Ancr. R.* 118 Mine leoue sustren...loked bet 3e beon. swete & swote ihearted. a 1590 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 169 They are good men Much hearted like an hen. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* iii. 1176/1 Which answer of so noble an hearted princesse...moued a marvellous shout. c 1825 BEDDOES *Torrismund* i. iii. If this man should be vain, selfish, light, or hearted with a stone. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 56 In cutting a hearted cabbage.

+2. Sagacious, wise, prudent; = HEARTY *a.* 2. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxiv. 10 Therfor 3e men herdil [gloss. that is, vnderstandinge] here 3e me.

+3. Full of heart, spirited, courageous. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* v. 26 Coltes. better fed then harted or apt for War. 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 7 O coward troops, far better arm'd then harted.

4. Having the shape of a heart; cordate.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 199 The steeple head-dress, which succeeded the horned or hearted shape. a 1864 LANDON (Webster), With hearted spear-head.

5. Fixed or established in the heart.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 448 Yield vp (O Loue) thy Crowne, and hearted Throne To tyrannous Hate. 1850 TALFOURD *Lett. Lamb* vii. 67 A deep and hearted feeling of jealousy.

Hence **heartedly**, **heartedness** in comb.

1583 [see HARDHEARTEDNESS]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. xix. 23 So fainte heartedlie to surrender themselves. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* iii. 93, I ask for great-heartedness—all but infinite heartedness, that will listen to all kinds of people.

Hearten (*hā'tēn*), *v.* Also 6-7 **harten**. [*Extended form of HEART *v.*: see -EN², 2.*]

1. *trans.* To put heart into, give heart to (a person, etc.); to inspire with confidence, embolden, encourage; to rouse to fresh energy or enthusiasm; to inspirit, animate, cheer.

1566 R. WHITFORD *Martiloge* (1893) 182 Saynt Cicily herted them vnto martyrdom. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 115 b, Because I have halfe wried the reader with a tedious matter, I wil harten him agayne with a merie tale. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. 61 Where God...heartened his own people...by drying up the waters of Jordan. 1777 BURKE *Lett. Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* iii. 156 One of a noisy multitude to halloo and hearten them into doubtful and dangerous courses. 1855 BROWNING *Gram. Funeral* 76 Harten our chorus! 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xi. (1860) 293 Encounter with difficulties will train his strength...heartening him for future effort.

b. *Const. inf.*

1579-80 NORTH *Pittarch* (1676) 945 This [token] did harten him...to follow his purpose. 1683 A. PROT. *France* iii. 9 [They] heartened him by their advice to pursue his Hellish Design of stabbing the King. 1881 ELIZ. R. CHAPMAN *Master of All* i. 77 The slant rays...heartened the robins to chirp their merriest.

c. *refl.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* vii. 1 Too thentent he may harten himselfe unto boldnesse. 1708 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) iv. 503 Let us hearten our selues with their Assistance against Temptations. 1806-7 J. BRERFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xi. Concl. How long a time you will require to hearten yourself for the next consultation.

2. With adv. *a.* To hearten on: to encourage, inspirit, incite, stimulate.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. x. 221 The princes and capitaines...crye vnto their men, and harten them on. a 1690 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) v. 358 The Train-Band...kill'd a Ballad-Singer with one Arm, that was heartening on the Women [rioters]. 1898 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 259 Heartening on his men, till he dropped exhausted from his saddle.

b. To hearten up: to animate, cheer up.

1590 MARLOWE *Edm. II.* iii. ii. Hearten up your men. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 76 The Doctor heartened him up, and admonish him not to let in fears. 1724 DR FOR *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 185 They boasted of the victory to hearten up their friends. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. ix. (1862) v. 292 Marshalling the troops, heartening up their dejection.

c. *refl.* and *intr. for refl.* To rouse oneself from despondency; to take fresh heart or courage, regain one's spirits, cheer up.

1708 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* iv. xxiv. (1737) 101 Who is fain to drink to hearten himself up. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* (1889) 308 Do hearten yourself up a little, ma'am. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 751/2, I heartened up a good bit. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant Killers* 136 'Hearten up, my sweet,' he said.

+3. To give physical strength or stimulus to: *a.* To strengthen with food or nourishment. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 110 Good Ale, which inwardly must hearten him. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 82 Peacocks are verie sicke when they

moult, and then they must be heartened with Honey, Wheat, Oates, and Horse-beanes. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 118 Messengers...take of it [opium] to hearten themselves. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. viii. 220 Of great service both in lengthning out our store of provision, and in heartening the whole crew with...palatable food. 1792 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 741 A composition given to hearten and strengthen them.

+b. To put (land) into good heart; to fertilize with manure. Cf. HEART *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 1. 49 These being returned vpon the grounds...do helpe in some measure to harten them again. 1601 CORNWALLYKS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 34 But rather hearten our soils and make us shoot up. 1625 MAY *Virg. Georg.* (J.), The ground one year at rest; forget not then With richest dung to hearten it again.

+c. To supply (liquor) with stimulant quality. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 293 Makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to hearten it, because this Arack is not strong enough.

4. *transf.* in weaker sense: To strengthen, help on, further, promote. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 4 Somewhat to hearten the probability of this opinion. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* Addit. i. (1654) 384 His offensive marriage with his Neece is hartned by a sophistical pleader.

Hence **heartened** *ppl. a.* **Heartener**, one who heartens, encourages, or cheers. **Heartening** *vbl. sb.*, encouragement, stimulus, renewal of strength or spirits. **Heartening** *ppl. a.*, that heartens, stimulates, etc.: see senses of *vb.*

1649 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 223 The 'heartned old man quickly left me. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 514 He was a great 'hartner of King John against the Pope. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 12 Nov. 662 What the world most greatly needs is hearteners, not dishearteners. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 151 Without any either great feare, or much 'heartening. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 109 Which exceedeth all other kinds of dung in goodness, for the great substance, strength, and heartening which it giueth vnto the ground. 1816 J. BALLANTYNE in SMILES *J. Murray* (1891) i. xviii. 467, 'I am...confident of the success of this work'. This is no bad heartening. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. ii. They turn'd them tow'rds the 'hart'ning sound. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 217 This is a pretty heartening dish for a sick or weak person. 1895 J. SMITH *Message Exod.* v. 67 A new, living and most heartening message from the Unseen.

+**Heartier**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [*f.* HEART *v.* + -ER¹.] One who heartens or encourages; an abettor.

c 1550 *Vpchering of Messe* 29 in Skelton's *Wks.* (1843) i. App. iii. p. cxiii. Plewmen, smythes, & carters, With such as be their hartars.

Heart-felt, *a.* [*f.* HEART *sb.* + *felt*, *pa. pple. of FEEL *v.**] Felt in the heart; appealing to or proceeding from the innermost self; hence, thoroughly sincere, genuine, real.

1724 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 168 The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy. 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Oct. I have been repeating internally, all day long, these heart-felt lines. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* iii. clxxviii. 215 Honest and heartfelt enemies of Slavery. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* i. Pref. 17 Of great religious earnestness, and consistent heartfelt piety.

Heartful (*hā'tfūl*), *sb.* [*f.* HEART *sb.* + -FUL².] As much as a heart can contain: chiefly *fig.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) i. 253 So that I may get my heartful of my Lord Jesus. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 264 It is a handful of eternal truth Make ye a heartful of it. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1861) 302 If she is of the real woman sort, and has a few heartfuls of wild blood in her.

Heartful (*hā'tfūl*), *a.* [*f.* HEART *sb.* + -FUL¹.] Full of heart; characterized by deep emotion or sincere affection; hearty.

1575, etc. [implied in next]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxvii. 32 They shall mourne for the with heartful sorow. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. i. 206 Happy heart-full hours! 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.*, Sir Hugh Willoughby, The heartful prayers, the fireside blaze and bliss.

Heartfully, *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + -LY².] With the whole heart; with entire affection, enthusiasm, or devotion; cordially, heartily; earnestly.

1575 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 510 Thai welcummyt him mar hartfully. c 1475 RAUF *Coilyear* 801, I rid that thow hartfully forsak thy Mahoun. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1443, I pray you hartfully Take no dyspleasure. c 1565 LINDSAY *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 35 Douglas...was received right heartfully by the King. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 292 To animate and inable us the more heartfully to serve him. 1890 MRS. LAFFAN *Louis Draycott* ii. iii. iv. 85, I worked harder, and more heartfully.

Heartfulness. [*f.* as *prec.* + -NESS.] Heartful quality; sincerity of affection, cordiality.

1611 COTGR., *Cordialitē*, cordialnesse, heartinesse, heartfulness. 1823 *Examiner* 586/1 An additional tinge of acidity, and a consequent negation of what we hope we may be allowed to call heartfulness. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isleford* 157 Whose heartfulness has warmth enough To give the thing a soul.

Hearth¹ (*hāp*). Forms: 1 **heorð**, **herth**, (4 *erpe*), 4-6 **herth(e)**, 5-7 **harth(e)**, 6 **hearth**. [*OE. heorð* str. masc. = *OFris. herth*, *herd*, *OS. herth*, (*MDu. heert*, *haert*, *d.*), *MLG. heert*, *Du. haard*, *LG. heert*, *heerd*]; *OHG.*, *MHG. heert*, *Ger. herd* floor, ground, fireplace: -*WGer. *herpos*. (*In Sc. and north. dial.* still rimes with *earth*.)]

1. That part of the floor of a room on which the fire is made, or which is beneath the fire-basket or grate; the paved or tiled floor of a fireplace.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 5 *Arula*, fyrpannae vel berth. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 906 *Fornacula*, clyne, heorðe. c 1000 *Azariak* 176 Hweorðað nu after heorðe. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxvi. 23 He kutte it...and threig it in to the fyr, that was vpon the herth. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 657/1 *Hoc focarium*, harthe. c 1440 *Promp. Pass.* 237/2 *Harthe*, where fyre ys made, ignearium. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* iii. 258 Baceford ston for to make be chymney harth with. 1573-80 BARET *Alv. H.* 328 The Hearth wherein fire is kept, focus. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 95 They bake it at the harth. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* App. 65 The stone for the harth in the Great Chamber. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* vi. For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* ii. 98 The sacred fire, which was kept constantly burning on the public hearth of the colony, was taken from the altar of Vesta. 1849 JAMES Woodman ii. A pile of blazing logs on the hearth.

fig. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* ii. To Rdr. 7 The heart is the harth from whence proceedeth all that inset and natue heare. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Scarus Poems* 247 Hearths of air Whereon the Morning burns her hundred fires.

b. A portable receptacle for fire, or flat plate on which it may be made.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 321 Carrying, for as it were his crest, a chafing-dish or little hearth upon his helmet, and the coales thereof kindling with the motion of his body. 1665 SIR T. ROE'S *Voy. E. Ind.* 359 They...bake it upon small round iron hearths, which they carry with them.

c. 'Applied to the ship's fire-place, coppers, and galley generally' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

2. As typical of the household or home; the home, 'fireside'. Often in the alliterative phrase *hearth and home*.

c 1000 *Lawes Edgar* ii. c. 2 (Schmid) Be ælcum frizan heorðe. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* ii. 262 He sceolde bebeddan Israhela folce þæt hi namon æt ælcum heorðe anes ƿearas lamb. 1525 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. xii. 13 b, This towne doth not now containe above 300 hearthes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 85 Now this extremity, Hath brought me to thy Harth. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* iii. iv. A grove which...twines its roots with the imperial hearths. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* v. 35 To fight for their hearths and altars. 1857 MAYNE REID *War Trail* (Rldg.) 141 Puissant defenders of the hearth and home.

3. Technical. a. The fireplace of a smith's forge. b. The floor in a reverberatory furnace on which the ore, or in a puddling furnace on which the iron, is exposed to the flame. c. The hollow at the bottom of a blast-furnace through which the molten metal descends to the crucible. d. A portable brazier or chafing-dish used in soldering. e. In cylinder glass manufacture: A spreading frame.

Open-hearth furnace, a form of regenerative furnace of the reverberatory type used in some processes of making steel; hence *open-hearth steel*.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), Þe eyer þat blowen in þe erpe [1535 forge] is hoot and dry; hit hetep and dryep smelis. 1645 G. BOATE in *Nat. Hist. Irel.* (1726) 76 The [molten] iron itself descendeth to the lowest part of the furnace called the hearth; the which being filled...they unstop the hearth, and open the mouth thereof. 1693 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* xvii. 866 Those Bars which are wrought out of a Loop, taken up out of the Finery Harth, or second Forge, are much better Iron than those which are made in the Bloomy or first Harth. *Ibid.* 867 Set in the Smiths Forge or Harth, a Crucible, or Dish of Crucible Metal. 1879 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 125 The furnaces must be differently constructed...the walls must come down straight to the hearth, or contract gradually. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* ii. 996 The puddling furnace...is divided interiorly into three parts; the fireplace, the hearth, and the flue. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 10 The smith's hearth, when of the largest description, is a kind of trough of brick-work about six feet square, elevated several inches from the floor of the smithy. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 412 It may be crucible, Bessemer, or open-hearth steel.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hearth-broom*, *-brush*, *-fire*, *-holder*, *-light*, *-place*, *-side*, *-staff*, *-tool*; *hearth-baken* *adj.* b. *hearth-book*, a book containing a list of hearths for the purpose of the HEARTH-TAX; *hearth-bottom*, the stone which forms the bed of a blast-furnace; *hearth-cake*, a cake baked on the hearth; *hearth-cinder*, the slag formed on the refinery-hearth; *hearth-cricket*, the common house-cricket; *hearth-ends*, particles of unrefined lead ore from a blast-furnace; *hearth-fellow*, a fireside companion; *hearth-fly*, a kind of artificial fly used in angling; *hearth-plate*, a cast-iron plate forming the hearth of a reverberatory furnace; + *hearth-stock*, = *HEAD-BLOCK* 1; *hearth-warming*, a merry-making to handsel a new house; a house-warming; + *hearth-yeld* = *HEARTH-PENNY*. Also *HEARTH-MONEY*, *-PENNY*, *-RUG*, *-STONE*, *-TAX*.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 153/36 *Subcinerarius*, uel focarius, *heorðacen blaf. 1769 R. PRICE *Observ. Revers. Payments* (1792) ii. 276 According to the 'hearth-books of Lady-day 1690. 1781 BURNBY in Boswell *Johnson* July, He cut some bristles off his 'hearth broom. 1755 G. WHITE *Petty Cash Acc. in Selborne* (1878) ii. 317 Cinder-sifter and 'hearth-brush. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 155 They vulgarly eate 'harth Cakes of Oates. a 1781 R. CHALLONER *Medit.* (1843) i. 379 That hearth-cake of the prophet Elias, with which he was fed. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlviii. (1853) ii. 286 Cats catch 'hearth-crickets and...devour them. 1870 J. PERCY *Metall.* Lead 289 The 'hearth-ends...consist of particles of ore, projected from the hearth partly by the action of the blast, but chiefly by decrepitation of the ore, and of particles of fuel and lime. 1895 MORRIS *Beowulf* 110 For the fall of their lord, c'en they his 'hearth-fellows.

1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childr.* (1799) I. 204 The warm ashes of a 'hearth-fire'. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 106 The 'Heathly' Dubbed with the wool off an aged black ewe, mixed with some grey colt's hair. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. ii. So many householders or 'hearthholders' do severally fling down their crafts and industrial tools. 1793 *Pres. State Russia* II. 375 The 'Hearth-place' is in the middle of the Tent. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* II. 997 Cast-iron 'hearth-plates, resting upon cast-iron beams. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 170 Let 'em all get to their own 'hearth-side. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xix. 443 Soldiers .. at their very hearth-sides. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 321/2 The 'Hearth-staff' .. is to open and stir up the fire, and cast out the cinders that come from the iron. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 10 With your 'Hearth-staff' stir up the fire. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 'Herthe stok or kynlyn .. *rephoculum*. 1830 W. CARLETON *Irish Peasantry* (1836) II. 198 Among the peasantry no new house is ever put up without a 'hearth-warming, and a dance. c 1300 *Battle Abbey Customs* (1887) 10 Pro Romsco et 'herteld iiii d.

Hence **hearth** (*nonce-wd.*): cf. FURNACING. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 109 By their new kind of furnacing and hearthing.

† **Hearth**². *Obs. rare.* In 4 *Kent. hyerpe*. [f. OE. *hier-an* to hear + *-TH*.] = HEARING.

1340 *Ayend.* 91 Pe vif wytes of þe bodye be 233þe þe hyerpe be smellyng and be takynge.

Heart-heaviness: see HEART sb. 55 a.

Heartless (*hā'tlēs*), a. [f. HEARTH¹ + *-LESS*.] Without a hearth.

1817 BYRON *Lament Tasso* ix. While thou, Ferrara! .. shalt .. view thy heartless halls. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xlvii. A heap of heartless walls.

Heart-money. *Hist.*

† 1. Used by Coke for the ancient CHURCH-SCOT. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 175 Let the Heart-money be first paid to the Church by every Freeman. [Coke's *Laws* i. c. 11 § 1 (Schmid) And ga ælc cyric-seat into þam ealdan mynstre be ælcum frigan heorðe 'and let each church-scot go to the mother church for each free hearth'.]

2. A tax upon hearths or fireplaces; esp. a tax of two shillings per annum on every fire-hearth in England and Wales, imposed by Act 13 & 14 Chas. II, repealed by 1 Wm. and M.; = CHIMNEY-MONEY.

1663 Act 15 Chas. II. c. 13 Title, An Additionall Act for the better ordering and collecting the Revenue arising by Heart Money. 1664 EARL ORREARY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 155 The payments of heart and chimney money. 1669 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 506 The king sent a message to the commons, signifying that the duty of hearth-money becoming a grievance to the people, he left it to their consideration. 1733 BERKELEY *Lett. to T. Prior* 19 Apr. Wks. 1871 IV. 206 The number .. had been lately and accurately taken by the collectors of hearth-money. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 66 The number of people at Coke mustered by the clergy, by hearth-money, and by the number of houses. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 36 Impoverished by the common people to relieve them from the intolerable burden of the hearth money.

Hearth-pace, *erron.* f. HALF-PAGE; cf. *Hath-pace*.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* II. (1680) 146 A Pair of *Hearth-pace* Stairs.

Hearth-penny. *Hist.* Also 1 *heorð-penig*, -*pening*, 3 *hert*-, *hurt*-, *hurdpeny*, *hurpeny*. [So called because chargeable on every dwelling-house.]

1. The payment also called Peter's pence and Rome-scot, anciently made to the Pope.

c 1000 *Edgar's Laws* II. c. 4 (Schmid) Sy ælc heorð-penig agifen be Petres mæsse-dæge. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (1891) 13 Et dat hordpeny sicut Jordanus. *Ibid.* 76 Edit[ha] .. reddit xij d. de Gabulo et vij d. ad lardarium et hertpeni. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 159 Let the *Hearth-penny* be paid before the Feast of S. Peter. 1889 *Archæol. Rev.* Aug. 43 It was called Rome-scot, Rome-penny, *Hearth-penny*.

† 2. perh. = *sulh-ælmesse*, or plough-alms, an ecclesiastical tax on ploughed land (Schmid). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Rectitud. Sing. Pers.* in Schmid *Gesetz* App. iii. 372 Sylle [cot-setla] his heorð-penig on halgan þunres-dæge, eal swa ælcum frigan men gebyreð.

Hearth-rug. A rug laid before a fireplace to protect the carpet or floor.

1844 SCOTT *St. Roman's* viii. A setter is .. fitter for his place on the hearth-rug than a pointer. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Box, Brokers & Mar.-Store*. A bright red, blue, and yellow hearth-rug. 1869 TROLLOPE *He. Newc.* etc. i. (1878) 6 He would sometimes come in and eat his biscuit standing on the hearth-rug.

Hearthstead. [f. *STEAD* place.] The place of a hearth; fireside; hence, = *homestead*.

c 1475 in Horstmann *Allengl. Legenden* (1881) p. cxxi. note, Pe herthstede þat has bene all wynter browne & blake with þe smok. 1855 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. x. 44 The village containeth about two or three hundred hearthsteads. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxxiv. II. 17 The most sacred spot upon earth to him was his father's hearthstead. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* I. 180 Northmen .. flocked thither across the sea to found hearthsteads on its fertile soil.

Hearthstone (*hā'tstōn*), sb.

1. The flat stone forming the hearth; a variety of stone used for this purpose. Also put symbolically for the fireside or home.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleru.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Hastre*, the heart-stone. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulker 779/9 *Hoc so-carium*, a heartstone. a 1491 J. ROSS *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 130 *Locum antiqua prophetia* .. The hare shall kennell on the heartstone. 1634-5 BREKENT *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 22 Adorned with such stones a yard and dim. high, as are our best heartstones in England. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* i. ii. Song 5, A bleezing ingle and a clean hearth-stane. 1881

BYRON *Yuan* III. cvii. Whate'er of peace about our hearth-stone clings. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Good-Bye* 15, I am going to my own hearth-stone.

2. A soft kind of stone used to whiten hearths, door-steps, etc.; a composition of powdered stone and pipeclay used for this purpose.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 27/1 The hearthstone-barrow, piled up with hearth-stone, Bath-brick, and lumps of whitening. 1896 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 7 Those who mined for what London housekeepers know as 'hearthstone'.

3. Comb., as *hearthstone-maker*, -*seller*, -*woman*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Hearthstone Maker*. **Hearthstone**, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To whiten with hearthstone. Also *absol.*

1840 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* I. 151 Mosette .. with her wet feet left many black marks in the hearth-stoned kitchen. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* III. xiv. 255 He .. washed and hearth-stoned steps and window-sills.

Hearth-tax. = HEARTH-MONEY 2.

1669 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Mar., In the mean time to gratify the people, the *Hearth Tax* was remitted for ever. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett. Wks.* 1859 II. 140/2 Ireland does not contain at this moment less than five millions of people. There were returned in the year 1791 to the hearth tax 703,000 houses. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 405 A hearth-tax, or duty proportioned to the number of fire-places in a house, was established in this country [England] at a very early period.

Hearthward (*hā'twōrd*), *adv.* and *a.* [see *-WARD*.] *a. adv.* Towards or in the direction of the hearth. *b. adj.* Directed towards the hearth.

1847 in J. BROWN *Home Subs.* (1882) 408 Folks look hearthward then. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 206 Hag of the hearthward cringe and tripod stool.

† **Heartikin**. *Obs.* Also 6 *hartykyn*. [f. HEART sb.: see *-KIN*.] Little heart: a term of endearment. *Ods-heartikins*!, a minced oath (= God's heart); cf. HEART sb. 53, and BODIKIN 2.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Hartykyn (Halliwell). 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xxviii. 45 *Ods-heartikins*!, my young gentlemen are made of iron and steel, I think. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxvii. (1779) II. 230 *Ods heartikins*! had I known. *Ibid.* lxxviii. III. 43 *Odsheartikins*! this may be some London apprentice running away.

Heartily (*hā'tilī*), *adv.* [f. HEARTY a. + *-LY* 2. Cf. also HEARTLY *adv.*] In a hearty manner.

1. With full or unrestrained exercise of real feeling; with genuine sincerity; earnestly, sincerely, really; with goodwill, cordially.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20054 Qua hertili hers or redis it. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1492 *Hypisipyle*, Myn lady quod he thanke I hertily. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 243 Most heartily I do beseech the Court To give the judgement. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 142 To bid all his guests welcome right heartily. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 17 June, I really could not forbear laughing heartily at your letter. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 P. 14 No man heartily hates him at whom he can laugh. 1808 FARRAR *Silence & V.* II. (1875) 47 To repent heartily is to be forgiven wholly.

2. With courage, zeal, or spirit; spiritedly, zealously.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15954 þe hertiloker on þem he brak. 1612 in *Crt. & Times* *Yas.* I (1840) I. 168 Taking his cause, to seeming, very heartily. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ii. The Men rowing very heartily. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 55 The people never fought heartily for their masters.

3. With good appetite; to the satisfaction of appetite, abundantly, amply.

c 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 210 He breaks his fast heartiest while hee is making a grave. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 275 We made no dinner this day, having fed heartily in the morning. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 7 (1734) 215 Advice to Persons of weak Nerves .. to drink a Bottle heartily every day. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* III. 172 No man .. ever devoured his food more heartily.

4. Abundantly, plenteously; to the full, completely, thoroughly; exceedingly, very.

1686 N. COX *Gentil. Recreat.* v. (ed. 3) 67 Follow the Dogs three quarters speed, that he may sweat heartily. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v. They .. were .. heartily beaten. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi. Old Lewis Baboon was .. heartily sick in mind of his last Law-Suit. 1830 JAMES LOUIS *XIV.* II. 244 The citizens had .. become heartily tired of the war.

Heartiness (*hā'tinēs*). [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.]

The quality of being hearty; genuine sincerity of feeling, earnestness; enthusiasm, zeal; cordiality and friendliness of manner; goodness of appetite; strength, healthiness, vigour, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 229/2 *Hartynesse*, *magnanimit.* 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. (R.), The lustie freashness & hertinesse of spirit in him. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* § 20 (R.) Idolatry .. which yet they hate and disavow, with much zeal and heartiness of perswasion. c 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 13 The duke of York with a seeming heartiness gave his consent. 1862 LYRION *Str. Story* II. 30 Strahan .. rushed up to me with the heartiness of old college days. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* I. 14 Half achieving his task by the very heartiness with which he set about it.

Hearting (*hā'tin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. HEART v.]

1. The action of the verb HEART; the imparting of courage; encouragement, animation, cheer.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1982 'Nai! nai!' quat he, 'helped it not, Mai non herting on me ben wro3t. c 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 88 He .. was ful glad, For he so gode herting þan had. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 115 3is certis, such hartyng

haue we hadde. 15.. *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 'Marye, that's ill hartinge', saies my Lord Charlis Howeward. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxii. In haitring .. of him to byde still langer.

2. *Building*. The filling up of a central space within masonry with rubble or similar material; *concr.*, the material so used.

1848 *Illustr. Times* 7 Aug., The small materials used for the hearting of the breakwater. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 405 Built of ashlar, with a hearting of rubble.

3. The growing to a heart; as 'the hearting of a lettuce'. Also *attrib.*

1828 R. HOOG *Veg. Kingd.* 67 Cabbages .. assuming the headed or hearting character.

† **Heartist**. *nonce-wd.* A fencer who can pierce the heart.

a 1605 FLETCHER *Lov's Pilgr.* iv. ii. Where is there a man now living in the Town That hath a steady hand? .. is there Ever a good heartist, or a member percer, or a Small-gut man left?

Heart-leaf: see HEART sb. 56 b.

Heartless (*hā'tlēs*), a. [f. HEART sb. + *-LESS*.]

1. *lit.* Without a heart.

1596 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel.* (1808) VI. 319 None hartlesse lues. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* iv. 19 It cannot two Breasts fill, One must be heartlesse still. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 315/1 A shapeless, helpless, heartless body.

2. Destitute of courage, enthusiasm, or energy; spiritless; out of heart, disheartened, dejected.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11564 þowow ildelnesse of þes Aere Bretons feble & hertles. 1380 *Lay Folks Catéch.* (Lamb. MS.) 1375 Hertles in eny gostly good. a 1490 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 644, I hertles was ay thurgh meyne impressede drede. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 213 The kings capitane was sa hartles at the syght of sik a multitude. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 65/1 Their own Seamen being poor heartless fellows. a 1792 ALKIN *Evenings at Home* xvi. (1858) 227 Whence, cold and heartless, home he slunk, Involved in sore disgrace. 1799-1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* ix. 515 A hunger-bitten girl .. Was busy knitting in a heartless mood of solitude.

b. Without warmth or zeal; not heartfelt, hearty, or zealous.

1628 *Whole Duty Man* v. § 22. 47 Slight and heartless petitions. 1706 E. GIBSON *Assize Sermon*. 28 These ill impressions make subjects cold and heartless in their service. a 1828 SHELLEY *Falsehood* 96 Heartless scraps of godly prayer.

† 3. Without understanding; foolish. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii. 8 Who forsothe is veyn and hertles [Vulg. *excors*] shal ben open to despising. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 Hertles, or vnherly, *vecors*. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Polys* (1874) II. 211 O hertles foly, haste here to our doctryne. 1611 [see HEARTLESSLY.]

4. Destitute of feeling; lacking in affection or friendliness; callous, unfeeling, unkind, cruel.

(The current sense, which, however, is not recognized in Johnson, Todd, Webster 1828; it is doubtful whether the Shaks. quotation belongs here.)

1599 SHAKS. *Pilgr.* 279 How sighs resound through heartless ground. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 600 Heartless things Are done and said i' the world. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 368 Leolin cried out the more upon them—Insolent, brainless, heartless! 1887 RUSKIN *Praterita* II. vi. 189 He made up his mind that I was heartless and selfish.

5. Of land: Without fertility, sterile.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 38 In an hartlesse peece of ground. 1611 R. FENTON *Usury* II. xiii. 95 The land if it want a lubile will in time grow hartlesse. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 Grownnes that are mossy and heartlesse. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xii. 154 Of so cold and heartless a quality as almost to defy improvement.

6. Of food or drink: Without stimulating or sustaining power.

1637 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 131 Wine that was [not] worth the drinking being so small, and heartlesse. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 90 Following Heartless Sleeps and Spiritless Small-beer. 1688 BURNET *Persec.* *Piedmont* 39 Bad Bread, black and heartless, without Substance. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* lvi. Their wretched heartless stuff, such as they call claret.

7. Of plants or trees: a. Without heartwood or core. b. Not forming a heart or compact mass of leaves.

1721 S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 13 The motion of the sap .. in the heartless vegetable would otherwise be very slow. 1859 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 24 Mar. 9/4 Spongy and heartless timbers are of no good. 1883 *Leisure Ho.* 149/1 Heartless .. cabbages.

Heartlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a heartless manner: † a. Foolishly. † b. Without spirit, dejectedly. c. Without feeling, callously, cruelly; insincerely.

1611 COTGR., *Bestement* .. witlesly; dully; heartlessly. 1659 J. COLE *Of Death* 95 We must not heartlessly lye downe, but courageously beare [our cross]. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterita* I. vii. 210, I was stupidly and heartlessly careless of the past history of my family.

Heartlessness. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The state or fact of being heartless: † a. Lack of energy or spirit, dejection; b. Lack of feeling; insincerity; callous cruelty.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Descorasinamiento*, heartlesnesse. sluggishnesse. 1647 BR. HALL *Christ Myst.* I. § 10 (R.) A disconsolate heartlesnesse, and sad dejection of spirit. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* I. § 39. 8 Their negligence and heartlesness when they are at them. a 1836 MRS. SHERWOOD *New v.* 121 Our ceremonies; there is a sameness and heartlessness in them. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 25 May 5/2 There .. cannot be the shadow of excuse for the heartlessness of the atrocity.

Heartlet (hā'tlēt). [*f.* HEART *sb.* + *-LET.*] A little heart or core; a nucleus.
 1886 *Good Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 164 We find the seed to consist internally of a corculum, or heartlet.

Heartlike, a. and adv.

A. adj. Like or having the appearance of a heart.
 1686 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 343 Garden plumes and hartlike cherries. 1776 *DA COSTA Conchol.* 275 (Jod.) The two shells do not close, but leave a large oval or heart-like gap. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1854) 309 Shaped Out of one ruby heartlike.

B. adv. Like or after the manner of a heart.

1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Vis. Poets* lxiii, His brain beat heart-like.

Heartlikins: see HEARTIKIN.

† Heartliness. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* HEARTLY *a.* + *-NESS.*] Cordiality, heartiness, sincerity.

1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* i. xv. 32 Both in excellence of wark and hartlines in lufe. 1452 *Declaration* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387, I... shall take thay personnes in heartlines and friendship.

† Heartling. *Obs.* [*f.* HEART *sb.* + *-LING.*] Little or dear heart: cf. HEARTIKIN.

Obs. heartlings: a minced oath (= God's heart!).
 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W. III.* iv. 59 Odd's-hart-ling, that's a prettie iest indeede.

† Heartly, a. Obs. Forms: 4 *hertelyche*, 4-5 *hertli*, -ly, 4-6 *hertely*, 5 *hertlie*, (*hertelysshe*), 5-6 *hertlie*, -ly, 6 *heartly*. [*f.* HEART *sb.* + *-LY*!; cf. *MHG. hertelich*, *Du. hartelijck*, *ON. hjartaligr*.]

1. Proceeding from or seated in the heart; expressive of real feeling; earnest, genuine, sincere; = HEARTY 4.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 961 3e han hertely hate to oure hole peple. 1388 *Wyclif Job* viii. 21 Til thi mouth be fillid with lestrir, and thi lipis with hertli song. 1403 *CAXTON Cato* I b. When the personne hath the herte fulle of hertelysshe loue. 1489 — *Sonnets of Aymon* xix. 429 He toke for it suche a hertly sorowe.

2. Showing genuine friendliness or warmth of affection; cordial, affectionate, kindly; = HEARTY 3.
 c. 1325 *CHAUCER L. G. IV.* 2124 *Ariadne*, This lady smythly... at his hertely wordis. 1563 *WINSET Four Scot Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 96 As... hertlie mother, haifand compassioun of hir tribulit sones. 1573 *Let. in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 289 Efter maist hartlie commendatioun. 1600 *Gou-ri's Conspir. in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 193 Without any welcoming of his maiestie, or anie other hartlie forme of entertainment.

3. Courageous, spirited.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 95 As þe heie heuene goodus wip herteli pouhtus so a-weothen my wit. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* 3634 With hertli corage and manful chere. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 598 To caus his men no forder for to fle, Bot turne agane with hartlie mynd and will.

4. Vigorous, severe, sore.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 1835 Of his hertly hurte helyde he neuer. *Ibid.* 2351 Hittes one hellmes fulle hertelyche dyntys.

† Heartly, adv. Obs. Forms: 2-3 *heort(e)*, -liche, 3 *hertelike*, -li, 4 *hert(e)lich*, 4-6 *herte*, -hert-, hartly, etc., 5-7 *hartely*. [*f.* HEART *sb.* + *-LY*!]. Perhaps in some instances merely a variant of HEARTLY.]

1. With the heart; earnestly, sincerely; cordially; = HEARTLY 1.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 75 Wel him þe... heorteliche siked ofte for his sunnen. a. 1400 *Ureicin* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Wend me heorteliche and turn me allunge to þe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20045 All þat... herteli it heres or redes. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xl. 84 He... helpeth herteliche alle men of þat he may aspre. c. 1400 *CNL. Beauvort* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. I. 8 Trusty & welle belouid, I grette þow hertely well. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 198 He... hartely thanked the lady for her consent. 1563 *STANYHURST Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 17 A labor and a trauaile too plowways hertelye welcom. 1664-5 *LD. WINDSOR in Hatton Corr.* (1878) 46 Which I am hartely glad are so much.

2. With courage or spirit; courageously; vigorously, with might and main; = HEARTLY 2.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814-7 Iosephe of abaramathy, Vnto pilat hertly went. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 298 Azen errors þat bey sowen men shulden speke hertliche. c. 1450 *Golagras & Gaw.* 849 Thai... girdit out suerdis... And hewit on hard steill, hartlie but hounne.

3. With good appetite; = HEARTLY 3.

1589 *L. WRIGHT Summons for Sleepers* Epistle to Rdr., The first friend... deuoured his apple hartely, sound and rotten together.

4. In heart: opp. to *in body*, *in spirit*.

a. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 40 And stien nu heortliche, & hwon ich deie gostliche, a domesdeie al licomliche, into ðe blisse of heouene.

Heart of grace, phrase. Forms: 6 *herte a grasse*; 6 *hart a grasse*, *hart of grasse*, *grasse*, *grace*, 6-7 *hart at grasse*; 6-7 *heart of grasse*, *h. at grasse*, 7 *h. to grasse*, *a grasse*, 7-8 *h. a grasse*, 6- *heart of grace*. [Not known before 1530: origin and early form uncertain.]

The simple *take heart* (= *F. prendre cœur*) is as old or older. The words *heart*, *hart*, were both written *hert(e)*, *hart* in 16th c. Hence it has been surmised that *take herte a grasse*, or *hart of grasse*, was orig. a punning or sportive expansion of *take herte*, after the earlier *herte of grasse*, *hart of grasse*, *fat hart* (see *HART* 1 b); and that when the expression became proverbial, attempts were made to put sense into it by substituting *grass* and *grace*. Of course, *heart of grace* might be the original, and all the other forms popular corruptions of it; but it is not easy to explain *grace* in such a connexion; there is no corresponding *F. cœur de*

grâce. In any case, the number and variety of the forms show that the analysis was not clear even in the 16th c.]

a. in phrase *to take h. of gr.*, *h. a gr.*, to pluck up courage. Cf. *take heart* (HEART 49).

1530 *PALSGR.* 748/1, I take herte a grasse, as one doth that taketh a sodayne courage upon hym, *je prens cœur en pance*. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxii. 106 They takyng hart of grace agayne. 1560 *BECON New Catech. Wks.* (1564) 516a, They [evil wives] shame not to answer... They haue bene made dolts and foles long inough: it is now high time to take hart of grasse vnto them. There is no worrme so vile, but if it be troden vpon it will tourne again. 1564 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 140 Thou takest hart of grasse, wyfe, not hart of grace. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 43 The Fir tree... being cut, eyther hindred or hurt... it by and by taketh hart a grasse, and groweth... a little beneath his top. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* civii. 971 When he seeth that we take heart of grasse against him. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 115 The Commons should take heart of grasse and hold up head agayne. 1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad.* 141 His wife... took heart-a-grace. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* iv. iv. He was afraid to venture himself alone with him. At last he took heart of grace. a. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* ii. v. § 10 (1740) 321 The Loyalists began to cheer up, and to take heart-a-grace. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D. vi.* The peasants, who at first shrunk from him in horror... took heart of grace as he got to a distance. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxiv. In a day or two, however, Tom began to take heart of grace. 1890 *Times* 14 Oct. 6/2 The non-union labourers... took heart of grace and applied for work.

b. Hence *to get, give, keep, gather h. of gr.*

1587 *HIGINS in Mirr. Mag.*, *Sir N. Burdet* xv. By our losses they gate heart of grasse. 1591 *HARINGTON Ori. Fur.* xxi. xxxix, His absence gaue him so much heart of grace. 1856 *KANE Art. Expt.* II. xxi. 213 But they kept heart of grace. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 207 She gathered heart of grace to meet The few words they might speak together.

† c. Also 16-17th c. *to take heart (hart) at grass, to grass. Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 80 Taking courage and hart at grasse. 1599 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 65 Rise therefore Euphues, and take hart at grasse, younger thou shalt neuer be. 1608 *CAREW Cornwall* 134 b, Our Foyens tooke hart at grasse, and stiffly refused to vaile their bonets. 1631 *WEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 866 Animated by his manly prowess, they tooke hart to grasse, as the prouerbe is.

d. In other expressions.

(In 1609 perh. associated with *herb of grace*, *rue*.)
 1609 *W. M. Man in Moore* (1849) 3 After I had eaten a little heart a grasse, which grew at my feete, I feared not. 1703 *R. WILKINSON IV. Vice Reclaimed* G ij b, I will hide my self in thy Bosom, and be not far from thy Heart of Grace.

Heart-pea, -piece, -pit, -purse: see HEART *sb.* 56.

Heart-piercing, a. [See *PIERCE* v.] That pierces, or is fitted to pierce, the heart; *fig.* that appeals keenly to the heart or emotions. Hence **Heart-piercingly adv.**

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. xi. 30 The point of his hart-percing dart. 1607 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xiii. 4 The Pharisees were not a button the better for all those heart-piercing sermons of our Saviour. 1715-20 *POPE Poet. Lib.* xiv. 569 Heart-piercing anguish struck the Graecian host. a. 1797 *MARY WOLLSTONECR. Poethum. Wks.* (1908) I. 50 So heart-piercingly pathetic in the little airs they would sing. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. ii. 460 That sweet heart-piercing melody.

Heart-quake. [See *QUAKE*, and cf. *earthquake*.] Palpitation of the heart; *fig.* sudden and violent emotion, as of terror, delight, etc.

1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 6 b, Somtyme commeth it [palsy] of... swoynunge, hartquake, and superfluitie of bloode. c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* vii. 188 Heartquakes shook the joints of all the Trojans. a. 1711 *KEN Androcles* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 427 When I a Heart-quake feel within, And Pains, Mementos of my Sin. 1819 *BYRON Juan* II. clxxxvi, Each kiss a heart-quake. 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah, Two Camels* 117 How a lip's mere tremble... cheek's just change of colour... effect a heartquake.

So **Heart-quakeing vbl. sb.** = *prec.*; **Heart-quakeing a.**

1398 *TEVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxii. (1495) 246 Herte quakeing other Cardiacle comyth of defawte of the herte. a. 1649 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1712) 25 This great heart-quakeing dolor wail and mourn.

Heart-qualm. [See *QUALM*.] An attack of palpitation or faintness of heart; also *fig.*; cf. *prec.*
 c. 1621 *S. WARD Life of Faith* (1627) 33 Vsing it... for swones and heart qualmes only. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* (1670) 205 Borage... doth greatly hinder swooning and heart-qualmes. 1673 *JANEWAY Heaven on E.* (1847) 180 To be cured of these heart-qualmes.

Heart-rending, a. [See *REND* v.] That rends the heart; terribly distressing. So **Heart-rending vbl. sb.**, terrible distress, pangs of anguish; **Heart-rendingly adv.**

a. 1667 *WALLER (J.), Heart-rending news*... That death should licence haue to rage among The fair [etc.]. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1817) II. 45 The heart-rending sensation of seeing his children starve. 1820 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 154, I had... heard of the heart-rending calamity. 1854 *J. S. C. ABBOTT Napoleon* (1855) I. xxi. 343 As a... mother, I must feel the heart-rendings of those who will apply to me. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xx. 333 The trouble and heartrending of sleepless nights. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* 468 He... heard her heart-rendingly beg him not to go.

† Heart-root. *Obs.* Rarely *heart's-root*. [See *Root* *sb.*]

1. (Also pl. *heart-roots*.) The depth or bottom of the heart; the seat of the deepest emotion or most genuine feelings.

c. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 þe teares þe man wepeð... walled of þe heorte rote, swo water doð of welle. a. 1300

Cursor M. 14892 He lued baim in his hert rote. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 471 It tikleth me aboute myn herte rote. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxi. 80 He draweth a depe sighe from the herte rote. 1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* iv. (1637) 39 Lamenting the same euen from our heart roots. 1650 *S. CLARKE Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 41, I... am sorry from the heart-root. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxvii, Bash and Battie, blessings on the heart's-root of ye!

2. A sweetheart; a beloved one.

1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 664 He ys the kynges derlyng And his swete harte rote. 1555 *BRADFORD in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 322 Praye for me myne own hart rote in the Lord. a. 1705 *Old Robin of Portingale* xxvii. in *Child Ballads* III. lxxx. (1885) 241/2 Euer alacke, and woe is me, Here lyes my swete hart-rote!

3. The tap-root of a tree. *rare.*

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 863 The best [wood] is found in the midst of the Tree, nourish'd by the Heart-root, which goes straight down into the Ground.

4. ? = HEARTWORT.

1617 *MINSHEU Ductor, Harts-rote, radix cordialis:* nanque radix hujus herbe confortat et corroborat cor.

Heart-scald, -scad. *Sc. and north. dial.* [See *SCALD* *sb.*] a. = HEARTBURN. b. *fig.* Disagreeable sensation, disgust, aversion.

1609 *Z. Boyd Last Battell* 1266 (Jam.) What an heart-scald should this bee vnto us, that we have so long neglected this best part. a. 1779 *FERGUSON Cauter Water Poems* (1845) 25 Tho' cholic of the heart-scald tease us. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xiv. A look... that suld give her a heart-scald of walking on such errands. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss, Heart-scald*, anything disagreeable or contrary to your expectation or wishes. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Heart-searching, a. [See *SEARCH* v.] That searches or rigorously examines the heart or feelings. So **Heart-searching sb.**; **Heart-searcher.**

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 57 Into what importable... heart-searchings you will be ingulfed. 1665 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. x. 11 Ministers being not heart-searchers, must pronounce God's Blessing on Men, on uncertainties. a. 1708 *BEVERIDGE Theol. Theol.* (1712) III. 6 To fear Him... as an heart-searching God. 1863 *I. WILLIAMS Hymn, 'Lord in this [etc.]'*, Fill me with heart-searching fears. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Nov. 697/1 The somewhat superfluous heart-searchings he has undergone.

Heartsease, heart's-ease (hā'ts:iz). [See *HEART* *sb.* and *EASE*.]

1. (prop. as two distinct words.) Ease of heart; tranquillity or peace of mind; freedom from care and trouble; blitheness.

14... *Chaucer's Clerk's T.* 378 (MSS. Corp.; Lansd.) And wisly bringe hem alle in hertes ease (*v.r.* este and ese). 1444-60 *Paston Lett.* No. 330 l. 443 To his pleasure, and to your herts ease. a. 1569 *KINGESMILL Conf. Satan* (1578) 50 He is at heartsease both in mind and bodie. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 84 Hap and heartsease braue Lordings be your lot. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* III. iii. 39 In mere wantonness and heartsease I was for buffetting the moon. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* x. 265 Songs of happiness and heart's-ease.

2. As name of a flower or plant. In 16th c. applied both to the Pansy and the Wallflower; at length restricted to the former.

The origin and occasion of the name are not clear. By the mediæval herbalists the pansy and wallflower or wall-gillflower (as well as the stock gillflower and other plants) were included in their genus *Viola*. Of the 16th c. herbalists, Turner 1548-51 has 'heart's ease' only as a name of the wallflower; Lyte in 1578, both of the wallflower ('*viola lutea*') and 'pances' ('*viola tricolor*'). But Palsgrave 1530 applies it only to the pansy, and this appears to be the general usage from R. Greene onward.

a. The Pansy (*Viola tricolor*); more esp. the small wild form. Also extended to kindred species, as the Mountain Heartsease (*V. lutea*).

1530 *PALSGR.* 229/2 Hartyssease, a floure. *Ibid.* 231/1 Hertessease, *menys pensce*. 1578 *LYTE Dodons* II. ii. 149 This floure is called... in English Pances, Loue in idleness, and Hartes ease. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 440 *Viola Flammea*, *Herba Trinitatis*. Heartsease, it is Emollient, helps Epilepsies. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 97 True-love-lies-bleeding, with the hearts-at-ease. 1888 *MOORE III Omens* III, She stole through the garden, where heart's-ease was growing. 1862 *HUXLEY Lect. Wrgk. Men* 132 Heartsease and red clover... are fertilized by the visits of the bees.

allusively. 1899 *Life Sir T. More* Commend. Ep. in *Wordsw. Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 47 The golden marygold of obedience, heartsease of a settled conscience. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 100 This Boy... wears more of that Herb called Heartsease in his Bosom.

† b. The Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*). *Obs.*

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 80 *Viola*... There are diuerse sortes of Leucoion. One is called in english, Cheiry, Hertesse ease or wal Gelefloure... it hath yelowe floures. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 163 b, *Viola*... that hath the yelow floure... is called... in English Wal gelouer or hartis ease. 1562 *BULLEYN Def. agst. Sicknesse* (1579) 46 This herbe [*Viola alba*]... is commonly called Sweete William or Harts ease. 1578 *LYTE Dodons* II. iii. 151 The yelow Gillifer is called... in English Wall floures and Hartes ease.

c. *locally in U.S.* The common Persicary or Peachwort (*Polygonum Persicaria*).

d. An ornament resembling a pansy flower.

a. 1548 *Q. KATH. HOWARD in Burnet Hist. Ref.* III. App. III. lxxii. (1715) III. 171 He gave me a Heart's-Ease of Silk for a New-Year's Gift.

3. *slang.* (See *quots.*)

a. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Hearts-ease*, a Twenty shilling piece; also an ordinary sort of Strong Water. 1785-96 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.*

Heart-shaped, a. Having the shape of a heart, especially the conventional form (HEART 23); cordate.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) Gloss. 408 *Cordatum folium*, the heart-shaped leaf. 1844 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1853) 100 Heart-shaped and triply folded, and its root Creeping like beaded coral. 1866 Miss YONGE *Dove in Eagle's N.* i. (1880) 2 The heart-shaped shepherd's purse.

Heart-sick, *a.* [f. HEART *sb.* + SICK *a.*]

1. Sick at heart; *fig.* depressed and despondent, esp. through 'hope deferred' or continued trouble. 1596 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1640 Yet I am not harte seke. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (Vol. II.) 127 The League is dead, and Spaine heartsicke. 1764 COWPER *Task* II. 244 Chatham, heart-sick of his country's shame. 1793 *Resid. France* (1797) I. 442 Faint and heart-sick with the unhealthy air. 1864 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xxiv. (1888) 444, I have concealed our troubles until I am heart-sick.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by heart-sickness.

1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr. v.* So was this Hinde with Hart-sicke pains enthralled. 1644 VICARS *Jehovah-Jirah* 21 To recover the Kingdom of its heart-sick diseases. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 482 Qualmes Of heart-sick Agonie. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* VI. i. With a heart-sick consciousness of the slur that was cast on her birth.

3. (See quot.)

1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Heart-Sick*, a Distemper incident to Oxen, and may be known by the frequent panting of the Flanks.

Hence **Heart-sickness**, heart-sick condition.

1796 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v., Heart-sickness in Oxen. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. v, Catherine was...deadly pale with heart-sickness and dismay.

Heartsome (hā'tsŭm), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. HEART *sb.* + -SOME.]

† 1. Courageous, spirited, bold. *Obs.*

1597 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 101 Now euerie Dowglas of an hartsum mynde, Think on dame Margaret.

2. That gives heart or cheer; that rejoices the heart; animating.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 49 The citie [Aberdeen] enioyes...a schip read, or hartsum hauning place. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 110 Pray for well-cooked meat and an hartsum Saviour. 1796 E. ESKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 I. 288 What a lightsome and heartsome dwelling place the believer has. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Ceveens* (1895) 191 Overhead the heartsome stars were set in the face of the night. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 121/2 The wild thyme...filled all the air with heartsome fragrance.

3. Full of cheer or gladness; cheerful, merry, joyous, blithe.

1794 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.*, *Pokwart on Green*, With sangs and dancing kenr we'll pass the heartsome day. 1799-1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VII. 29 Ye heartsome Choristers, ye and I will be Associates. 1895 CROCKETT *Sweetheart Trav.* 129 He was a heartsome cleric, and gave us jovial greeting.

Heartsomely, *adv.* *Sc.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

With good heart or cheer; cheerily, blithely. 1732 E. ESKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 150 How heart-somely doth faith lay claim to these treasures. 1831 CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* (1882) II. 184, I can sit down with a clear conscience and talk heartily and heartsomely.

Heart-sore, *sb.* [f. HEART *sb.* 55 a + SORE *sb.*]

1. Pain or grief of heart; a cause of such pain.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 *Cordis contritio*...pat is herte sor for mannes ogyne sinne. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* (1858) I. 17 With sighing, sobbing, and with greit hart-sair. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 2 That godly knight...His onely hart-sore and his onely foe. 1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Defence* 114 As *Ægina* to Athens, *Amun*, the eiesore thereof; so is this to Rome, the hartsoare thereof. 1835 Miss MITFORD *Country Stories* (1850) 154 Chalcott mill...was to Mrs. Deborah not merely an eye-sore, but a heart-sore.

† 2. A disease of horses, etc. (*obs.* F. *encœur*).

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farms* 139 The Encœur marg. The hartsoare or swelling of the kernels of the hart.

Heart-sore, *a.* [f. HEART *sb.* 55 c + SORE *a.*]

Sore or grieved at heart; characterized by grief.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 30 With hart-sore sighes. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 412 Heartsore with the cares of wealth. 1864 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* XIII. (1866) 98 Every word that the dear, good, heart-sore woman spoke, told the tale of her jealousy.

Heart-spoon. *Obs.* or *dial.* [See SPOON *sb.*]

a. The depression at the end of the breast- or brisket-bone, called also *spoon of the brisket* or *stomach*. b. The pit of the stomach; the navel or midriff. c 1366 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1748 He feeleth thurgh the herte spoon the prikke. a 1798 KENNETT *Etym. Angl.* Lansd. MS. 1033 ff. 174/2 Ha's varta seek, it works at his heart-spoon. 1881 SCOTT *Kentiv.* XX. I will whet my dagger on his heart-spoon, that refuses! a 1895 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Heart-spoon*, the pit of the stomach.

Heart-strike, *v.* *rare.* [See STRIKE *v.*]

trans. To strike to the heart, make a deep impression upon the feelings of. So **Heart-stricken**

ppl. a. (= HEART-STROCK b); **Heart-strickenly**

adv.

a 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace's Art Poetry* 136 If they seeke to heart-strike us That are spectators, with their miserie. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 6 Heart-stricken deeply by some barbed grief. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. iii. 44 Cruel! cruel! groaned the heart-stricken bride. 1846 LAMBOR *Wks.* (1853) I. 571/2 note, So heart-strickenly and desperately was I ashamed.

Heart-strings (hā't-strinz), *sb. pl.* [f. HEART *sb.* + STRING in sense 'sinew, tendon']

1. In old notions of Anatomy, the tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1771/1 An Hartstringe, *precordia*. 1530 PALSGR. 229/2 Hartestrynges, *uines de cuer*. 1597 GOLDING *De Normay* xv. 238 The head...heart...Luer...the Sinewes, Heartstrings, and Vaines come from those parts.

1643 PRYNNE *Rome's Master-P.* (1644) 34 Stabbing [him] first in the mouth, next in the heart-strings. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* (1882) 33 Once she sprang as the heifer springs With the wolf's teeth at its red heart-strings.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 30 To seek out gemmes...we plucke the very heart-strings out of her [the earth]. 1652 R. SAUNDERS *Balm to heal Rel. Wounds* 72 The heart-strings of...his...arguments are cut. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 537 The Privileges of this House...are the Heart-strings of the Commonwealth. 1896 *Daily News* 4 June 6/2 The engineer...holding in his firm grasp the heartstrings of the ship.

b. *esp.* The most intense feelings or emotions; the deepest affections; the heart.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 29 Her hart did leape and all her hart-strings tremble. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* I. i, The falsest woman, That ever broke man's heart-strings. 1748 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xiii, A young woman, whom he loved as tenderly as he did his heartstrings. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* Introduct. 3 By his...winning ways he made the heartstrings of his children twine around him.

c. Often with allusion to stringed instruments of music.

1608 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* v. i. 1982 [A fiddler sings] How can he play whose heart strings broken are? 1869 SPURGEON *Tras. Dav.* Ps. cxi, a Our heart-strings are evermore getting out of tune. 1897 LADY M. MAJENDIE *Precautions* III. ii. 47, I will play on your heart-strings as I used to do.

Heart-struck, *ppl. a.* Struck to the heart:

† a. Keenly affecting or distressing the heart (*obs.*).

b. Smitten with mental anguish or dismay.

1596 SHAKS. *Lea* III. i. 17 His heart-strooke injuries. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 264 Adam at the newes Heart-strook with chilling gripe of sorrow stood. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* II. 61 W! heart-struck anxious care. 1818 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange's Life* (1870) II. 43 Were you not heart-struck at the awful catastrophe?

Heartward (hā'twōrd), *a.* and *adv.* [See

-WARD.] Towards or in the direction of the heart;

as concerns the heart.

1667 T. COXE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 452 The heart-ward part of the Vein to receive the Maining Dog-blood. 1862 FROUDE in *Fraser's Mag.* May, Some silent heartward way. 1883 A. MACLEAN in *Memorial Vol.* 295 What a wasting disease we soon discover heartward.

Heart-whole, *a.* [See WHOLE.]

1. Uninjured at the heart; having the spirits or courage unimpaired; undismayed.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxxiv, Neuer drede the, for I am herte hole, and of this wounde I shal soone be hole. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 201 He is as hartt hole as ever he was. 1666 LD. HATTON in *Nicholas Pap.* (Camden) III. 289, I haue not heard from...the good Earle of N...I hope he is hart whole. 1721 NAISH in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 226 Dying daily by Piecemort; but Heart-whole, as he express'd it. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Phys.* (1871) I. xxviii. 600 The mental faculties are clear, and the patients serene, and what is called heart-whole, to the last.

2. Having the affections free; with the heart unengaged.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 49 Cupid hath clapt him oth' shoulder, but Ile warrant him heart hole. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 P 1 Your (yet Heart-whole) Admirer, and devoted humble Servant, Melania. 1862 Mrs. RIDDELL *World in Ch.* (1865) 314 Having passed heart-whole through a succession of London seasons.

3. Whole-hearted; free from hypocrisy or affectation; sincere, genuine.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 121 Any Pilgrim...if he keeps Heart-whole towards his Master. 1799 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 353 The Philipians were heart-whole in their Christian faith. 1886 Mrs. HUNGERFORD *Lady Brankmere* I. i. 18 Such a gay, pretty, heart-whole laugh!

b. Thorough, thorough-paced, unmitigated.

1811 LAMB *Guy Raux* Misc. Wks. (1871) 370 This arch-bigot, this heart-whole traitor.

Hence **Heart-wholeness**.

1882 H. G. MERIVALE *Faunt of B.* III. II. xiv. 69 That same heart-wholeness...had been exposed to some dangerous siege-work. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elmers* III. 4 Calmly certain of her own heart-wholeness.

Heart-wise, *adv.* [See -WISE.] After the manner or shape of a heart.

1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse Shoe*, Leaves...made Heartwise and divided by a crooked line. 1865 SWINBURNE *Ball. of Life* 12 Shaped heartwise.

Heart-wood. A name for the central part of the timber of exogenous trees, hardened and matured by age; duramen.

1801 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 351 Ossified within the heart-wood. 1876 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 113 Ebony...is the heart-wood of the date-tree. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. § 3. 80 In all trees which have the distinction between the sap-wood and heart-wood well marked, the latter acquires a deeper colour.

Heartwort (hā'twōrt), Also *hart-*, *hart-*. [From form of leaves (or ? seeds).]

1. The plant *Aristolochia Clematitis*, also called Birthwort.

c 1350 O. E. *Med. Gloss.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 409 Hert-wort, see Wodeborn. Wodeborn, bot. *Fraximis* [f. *Fraxinus*]. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 15 *Astrolochia* or round hertwort. *Ibid.*, *Aristolochia longa*...bryngeth furth fruite lyke blacke pearles and seede lyke menses bertes. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aristolochia*. Called astrologe or hartwort. 1598 LYVE *Dodoens* III. i. 314 Called...of some Byrthwort and Hartwort. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 269 Take of Aristoloch, otherwise called round Hart-wort, one ounce. 1810 MARKHAM *Master-P.* II. clxxiii. 483 *Aristolochia*, which we call birthwort, or hartwort.

† 2. = HARTWORT, q.v. *Obs.*

† 3. A species of Mint. *Obs.*

1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1633) 681 The fourth [species] is called...in English, Hart-wort, or Heart-mint.

† 4. A local name of *Meillot*. *Obs.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 120 In some places of Essex they call it *Hartwort*, because [it causes] heart burne or paines of the heart.

Hearty (hā'ti), *a.* (*adv.*) and *sb.* Forms: see HEART *sb.* [f. HEART *sb.* + -Y 1.] Full of heart.

1. Full of courage; courageous, bold (*obs.*). In later use coloured by senses 4 and 5: Zealous; energetic or thorough in one's support or action.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 285 Made hem herti to die for be love of be treuþe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3813 The hertist to helpe of all the high kynges. *Ibid.* 8203 Triet men...herty to stryke. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxviii. lix, Dame Minerve...Dyd endue with hart hardynes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2192 Valiaunt Capteynes and hartie Souldiours. 1684 DRYDEN *Epil. to Constantine* 23 Such hearty rogues against the king and laws. 1704 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 166 Persons hearty to the English Interest and Government. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig. Wks.* 1755 II. i. 119 Declaring himself hearty for the government. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. (1869) I. 10 When he first begins the new work he is seldom very keen and hearty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIX. IV. 259 Two of the allied powers, and two only, were hearty in the common cause.

† b. As an epithet of compliment: ? Great-hearted, magnanimous, noble. *Obs.* (But perh. = prec. 'bold, courageous'.)

1552 LATIMER *Wks.* (1844) I. 356 *Obs.*, that hearty prophet, confirmeth the same. *Ibid.* 515 Judas Machabeus, that hearty captain. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 312 Thay namet him a hartie horsman [L. *generosi equitis*] or a noble rydar.

† 2. Possessed of understanding; wise, prudent, sagacious. *Obs. rare.*

1380 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 13 3yue 3e of 3ow wise men and herti [Vulg. *gnarus*]. — 30b xxxiv. 10 Therefore, herty [Vulg. *cordatis*] men, hereth me.

3. Full of kindly sentiment or goodwill; exhibiting warmth of affection or friendly feeling; cordial, kind-hearted, genial, cheery.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 238/1 Herty, *cordialis*. c 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* 83 In the most hartyst wyse I recommend me to you. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 757 No one thing...gat him...more hartie favor among the common people. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 P 5 Our Salutations were very hearty on both Sides. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. ii, There was no hearty welcoming smile on his face. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 30 Madame Christiansen...was hearty and warm-hearted as ever.

b. Merry, blithe; = HEARTSOME 3. *Sc.*

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 117 (Jam.) Come, deary, gie's a sang, And let's be hearty with the merry thrang.

4. Proceeding from the heart; heartfelt, genuine, sincere.

1479 *Office Mayor Bristol in Eng. Gilds* 415, I shal aske theym forgevnes in as herty wyse as I can. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 245 b, With herty thanks. 1546 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. 129 Att the hartye desyer of the hole court. 1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paulus Crosse* 36 His repentance was so hartye, that [etc.]. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* IV. 292 He is a true and hearty christian. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* xxiv. 239 Jefferson had a very hearty faith in it.

b. Existing in the heart; belonging to the inner feelings. *rare.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* i. (1877) 55 Perceyvyng...the sayde boke to be compyled of hartye malice. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 124 Tho they keep still their hearty thoughts, they do quite reform their Language; they are ashamed to say in England, what they are proud to do at Rome. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 60 His inmost hearty devil was glad of a combat.

5. Giving unrestrained expression to the feelings; vehement, vigorous.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridge* (1840) I. 318 Such hearty laughers and other passionate gestures. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, After an hearty fit of laughter. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XX, The captain bestowed a hearty curse. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii, Mr. Dennis gave him a hearty slap on the back. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 48 Who provoked Fielding to a coarse hearty burst of ridicule.

† 6. Of disease: Violent, severe. *Obs.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* VI. (1677) 411 The Chancellor...contracted a hearty sickness.

7. In sound health, having good appetite and spirits; vigorous, hale. Also *euphem.* tipsy (*Sc.*).

1552 HULOET, Hartye not beyng sycke, *sauvy, valent* in *corpore*. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 22. 13 He was hearty and eat his meat. 1797 *Philips Quarril* (1816) 41 He awoke in the morning refreshed and hearty. 1818 *Edin. Even. Courier* 8 Oct. (Jam.), The pannel was hearty, but knew what he was about, and could walk very well. 1868 *Craven Dial.* s.v. *Hearty*, Shoe's feaful hearty to her meat. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv.* *Scotl.* xxxiii. (1855) 266 His honour was riding home hearty. 1856 LONGF. *M. Standish* v. 73 Square built, hearty, and strong, with an odour of ocean about him.

8. Of food or drink: Yielding good nourishment; strengthening, invigorating.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 17 This food is verie hartie. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 171 Bread of oatmeal is a heartier food for labouring people than wheat bread. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xv. 265 It is a very hearty drink. 1871 NAPHEYS *Pres. & Cure Dis.* I. ii. 58 Mutton and lamb have the reputation of being less hearty...than beef.

9. Of a meal or portion of food or drink: Satisfying to the appetite; abundant, ample, full.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Hart. Misc.* (1809) II. 308 They applied themselves to the harty carouse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 48 Ech drunk an harty draught. 1653 WALTON *Compl. Angler* 73 So here's to you a hearty draught. 1721 RAMSAY *To a friend at Florence*. Of all those dainties take a hearty meal. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 124 In a hearty and prolonged repast.

10. Of soil, land, etc.: In good heart, well fitted to bear crops.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xix. (1878) 49 Thistles so growing.. signifieth land to be harte and strong. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 314 Stronger and more hearty Lands. 1871 BEVER *Daily Life Farm* Sept. 182 There was plenty of wet hearty muck put underneath.

11. Of timber: Consisting of heart-wood; strong, durable.

1644 WOTTON *Archit.* 1, Oak and the like true hartie timber. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 115 Hearty and sound red Fir. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/5 The oak is.. clean, and very hearty.

12. Comb., as hearty-hale, -mild.

1591 SPENSER *Mutop.* 128 Sound Savorie, and Bazil hartie-hale. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* l. xv, Repentance, Hope, and hearty-milde Humility.

B. adv. or quasi-adv. = HEARTILY.

1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* Prol., At your tragedy sure they laugh'd hearty enough. a 1863 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* viii, I don't think I ever.. ate more hearty.

C. sb. 1. The adj. used absol.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10053 Hard was the hurtelyng tho berty betwene.

2. A hearty fellow; a brave, vigorous man; esp. in phr. *My hearty!* *My hearties!* used in addressing sailors. Hence, a sailor, a jack-tar.

1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xli, You might.. have let me had a side-rop, my hearties. 1841 LIVER C. O'Malley xxvii, Monsoon, my hearty, how goes it? 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* II. xvi. 38 The lively hearty in the bows hooked-on.

† Heascen, v. Obs. Also i hyscan, hiscan.

[OE. *hyscan*, f. *husc* insult, scorn, mockery.]

1. trans. To mock, deride, taunt.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) ii. 4 (Bosw.) Seðe eardab on heofonum hyscþ hy. c 1000 *Lamb. Psalter* xxxiii(f). 10 (Bosw.) He hyscþ geþeant as ealdra. a 1225 *Juliana* 5 Hire fleschliche feader.. heascedde mest men þe weren cristene.

2. intr. To rail, utter taunts.

c 1000 *Wulfstan* 235/25 Þonne hyscte he on ða godcundan lareowas. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Inker eider heasci wið oðer.

Hease, variant of HEEZE.

Heast, obs. form of HEST, HIGHEST a.

Heat (hēt), sb. Forms: i hēto, hētu, hēste, 2-3 hēte, 2-6 hēte, 3-6 hēte, 6- heat, (4-5 hēte, hēite, 4-6 hēste, Sc. hēit, 4-5 hēt, 5 hēyte, 5-6 hēet). [OE. *hētu*, *hēto*, str. fem., also *hēte* wk. fem.; the former = OFris. *hēte*, MDu. *hēte*, *heete*, *heite*, OHG. *heigt*:-Oteut. **hailt*fn., f. **hailto*:-HOT: cf. *brede*, *heal* sb.; *hēte* corresponds to a type **hailtjōn*-. Other words from same root (*hit*, *hit*, *hail*), differing in ablaut-grade and suffix, are Ger. *hitze*, OHG. *hizza*, OS. *hiltia*, Du. *hiltte*:-Oteut. **hiltjōn*-, also ON. *hite* masc., and Goth. *heitið* fever.]

1. The quality of being hot; that quality or condition of matter which produces the sensation described in b; often regarded as a substance or thing contained in or issuing from bodies: esp. In ordinary use, A high or sensible degree of this quality; the condition of being hot; high temperature; warmth.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 7 [ix. 6] Ne is se ðehine ahyde from hēto his. 971 *Blüchl. Hom.* 51 Þære sunnan hēto þe þas eorþan hlywep. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Fir hæuð on him þre mihites, on to giuende hēte, oðer to giuende liht [etc.]. c 1200 *Ormin* 1487 Þu.. grindest itt, and cneðest itt, and hardnest itt wiþ hēte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2248 Þe hēte [v.r. hēte] o þe sun. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Magdalen* 116 Þe gret hēit of þe sone. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/1 Hete, calor, estus. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* G vij a, If there should bee twoo sonnes, it wer perill least their two heates should burne vp al the arth. 1553 GAU *Richt Vay* 108 As hēit procedis fra y^e fyr. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. viii. 7 b, The.. stoves of Germanie in the whiche with a small heate they do breed and hatch their egges. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 39 A Thermometer, thus marked and prepared, will be the fittest Instrument to make a Standard of heat and cold. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 6 The Heat in Land Animals helps likewise to the Solution of the Aliment. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxxiii. 291 Heat means ordinarily the excess of temperature above the ordinary mean.

b. The sensation or perception of this quality or condition; one of the primary sensations, produced by contact with or nearness to fire or any body at a high temperature, and also by various other causes, e.g. by any agency that quickens the circulation of the blood.

(In early use not easily separable from that which causes the sensation, the external or internal quality (senses 1, 4); see esp. quot. 1225, 1375 in a c.)

a 1704 [see 2]. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 19 When we approach the fire, our sense informs us in a particular manner; and this we name *heat*, which is then purely a sensation. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. i. § 6 We can neither feel nor know heat, except in the transition from cold. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 15 The word Heat is used in common language, both as the name of a particular kind of sensation, and to denote that condition of

matter in which it is capable of producing this sensation in us.

c. With adjectives of colour, used in reference to the appearance of metals and some other substances when at certain high temperatures, as BLUE heat, RED heat, WHITE heat; also with other defining words, as ANIMAL heat, BLOOD-HEAT, FEVER heat, etc.: see these words.

1793 MOXON *Mech. Ex.* 8 Several degrees of Heats Smiths take of their Iron.. As first, a Blood-red Heat. Secondly, a White Flame Heat. Thirdly, a Sparkling, or Welding Heat.

2. In *Physics*, formerly supposed to be an elastic material fluid (CALORIO), of extreme subtilty, attracted and absorbed by all bodies; now held to be a form of ENERGY, viz. the kinetic and potential energy of the invisible molecules of bodies, capable of being transmitted from one body to another, whether in contact (see CONDUCTION 6, CONVECTION) or separated (see RADIATION): in the latter case, the energy during the transmission takes the form of (b.) *Radiant heat*, which is not properly heat at all, but the energy of vibration of the intervening ether, being identical, within a certain range of wave-length, with light.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 90 It is certain, that of all Powers in Nature, Heat is the chief. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 37 Heat is a property of a body arising from the motion or agitation of its parts; and therefore whatever body is thereby toucht must necessarily receive some part of that motion, whereby its parts will be shaken. *Ibid.* Table 248 Experiments to shew, that bodies expand by heat. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. 121 note, Heat and Fire differ but in degree: and Heat is Fire, only in lesser quantity. Fire I shall shew to be a Fluid consisting of Parts extremely small and light and consequently very subtle, active, and susceptible of Motion. a 1704 LOCKE *Elem. Nat. Phil.* xi. (R.), Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object; which produces in us that sensation, from whence we denominate the object hot: so what in our sensation is heat, in the object is nothing but motion. 1760 J. BLACK *Inq. Nat. Heat* 529 But heat is evidently not passive; it is an expansive fluid, which dilates in consequence of the repulsion subsisting among its own particles. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 10 Heat cannot be exhibited apart, nor proved to have weight or inertia. c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* iii. 79 Whenever we diminish the attraction of cohesion we absorb heat. 1866 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. viii. § 66 That mode of force which we distinguish as Heat, is now generally regarded by physicists as molecular motion. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* i. 1. § 385 The Dynamical Theory of Heat.. is based upon the conclusion from experiment that heat is a form of energy.

b. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. iv. App. 157 The nature and properties of what has been called *radiant heat*. 1800 HERSCHTEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 291 If we call *light*, those rays which illuminate objects, and *radiant heat*, those which heat bodies, it may be inquired, whether light be essentially different from radiant heat? a 1824 SIR J. LESLIE *Dissert. in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 646/2 Scheele pursued a similar path.. [That] which streams immediately from its source in rectilinear directions.. he designated [c 1775] by the phrase *Radiant Heat*, which has since become a favourite appellation. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxv. (1849) 240 Radiant heat passes through the gases with the same facility as light. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 309 Radiant heat from an open fire.

c. *Latent heat* (Physics): the heat required to convert a solid into liquid or vapour, or a liquid into vapour; which, as it does not raise the temperature and so become sensible to the touch as warmth, was regarded as being absorbed and remaining latent in the resulting liquid or vapour.

Now viewed as the energy absorbed during the change of state, partly in increasing the molecular potential energy of the body, and partly in compressing external bodies.

c 1757 J. BLACK *Lect.* (1803) I. 157 Considered as the cause of warmth, we do not perceive its presence; it is concealed or latent, and I gave it the name of *latent heat*. 1765 REID *Lect. Wks.* I. 42/2, I have attended Dr. Black's lectures hitherto. His doctrine of latent heat is the only thing I have yet heard that is altogether new. 1787 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 277 The heats absorbed and rendered latent, as some late philosophers express themselves. 1799 *Phil. Mag.* III. 419 A great quantity of vaporific, or, as it is called, latent heat, is carried off by the steam of water. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 406 A portion of the steam is at first condensed into water, and the temperature of the water is raised by the latent heat evolved.

d. *Specific heat* (Physics): the heat required to raise the temperature of a given substance to a given extent (usually one degree); it is calculated relatively to some standard substance, usually water (see quot. 1871), and forms a measure of the given substance's capacity for heat.

a 1824 SIR J. LESLIE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 645/2 The best series of experiments on the distribution of heat among different bodies was performed before the year 1784 by Professor GADOLIN of Abo, who, rejecting the notion of *Capacity*, introduced the unexceptionable expression, *Specific Heat*. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s.v., The term *specific heat* is applied to the quantity of thermometric heat required to raise different substances to the same temperature.. The specific heat of water being = 1, that of oil is 0.5. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* (1870) 139 As the specific heat increases, the atomic weight diminishes, and vice versa. 1871 MAXWELL *The Heat* iii. 66 The Specific Heat of a body is the ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise that body one degree to the quantity required to raise an equal weight of water one degree. 1881 *Nature* No. 627. 15 Platinum has a specific heat of only .032.

e. *Atomic heat, molecular heat* (Chem.): the product of the specific heat of a substance into its atomic or molecular weight: see quot.

1850 GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* I. 139 The atomic heat of bodies, as it is named by this chemist [M. Regnault, 1841], is obtained by multiplying the observed specific heat of each body by its equivalent. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 37 Within certain classes of allied compounds.. the molecular heats of the substances.. or the products of their specific heats into their molecular weights.. are approximately equal.. As a rule, the molecular heat of solid compound bodies increases with the number of atoms contained in their molecule.

3. *spec.* A hot condition of the atmosphere or physical environment; hot weather or climate: often spoken of as an agent perceptible by its effects (cf. *COLD* sb. 1 a).

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* viii. 8 Bledsið cele and hætu dryhten. c 1000 *Ag. G. Matt.* xx. 12 Gelice us þe bæron byrþena on þises dages hæton. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1438 Now es cold, now es hete, Now es dry, and now es wete. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 22 All the daies of the erthe, seed and ripe, cold and hete, somer and wynter, nyght and day, shulen not rest. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 41 [If hit [water] be cole in hete an luke in colde. c 1490 HENRY WALLACE iv. 2 In September.. Quhen passy by the hycht was off the hette [v.r. heit]. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1145 Some dark deep desert.. That knows not parching heat nor freezing cold. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 581 Weary with his Toil, and scorcht with Heat. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* i. 78 Throughout a great part of September, the heat continued with little sign of abatement. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 4, I had not felt the heat before, save as a beautiful exaggeration of sunshine.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this condition; a hot period or season.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 106 The cheles bothe and eke the hetes. 1448 *Frost Chron.* in *R. Glouc.* (1724) 520 This yere [1252] was a gret hete and drought in Engeland. 1506 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 12 After a hete off cometh a stormy colde. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* H 333 The great hetes are abated. 1760-72 tr. *Yuan & Ullao's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 267 The heats not being excessive, nor the colds severe. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. l. 19 The chief resorts of the Bedouin tribes during the summer heats.

c. A hot place; a fire.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxviii. 3 An eddre, whanne she cam forth fro the hete, asailde his hond. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 862 He keste the wiche in the hete. 1611 *Bible Acts* xxviii. 3 There came a Uper out of the heat, and fastened on his hand.

d. High temperature produced by fermentation or putrefaction, as in a hotbed; hence applied *concr.* to a hotbed, esp. in phr. *in heat*.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 49 Thei.. coveren hem [Eyren of Hennes, etc.] with Hete of Hors Dong, with outen Henne, Goos or Doke, or any other Foul. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 189 The Dung.. must have pass'd its first Heat, lest apply'd before, it burn the Plant. 1724 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v., All Heat of Hot-Beds, Mr. Bradley says, proceeds from fermentation. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1815) 385 Some chose to forward them on heat, in March and April. 1887 *Gardening* 3 Dec. 531/1 Those that are wanted to come in early may at once be put in heat. 1887 *Ibid.* 17 Dec. 567/3 Strike them.. in a moderate bottom-heat.

4. As a quality or condition of animal bodies.

a. The normal high temperature of the body in warm-blooded animals; the warmth characteristic of a living body (*natural heat, vital heat*).

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 328 Whan we holde waxen, Whan mihte lakken our limus & lesen our hete, We schulle foretlen oure lif. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 251 The life hath lost his kindly hete, And he lay dede as any stone. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 31 The vital heat is quite extinguished. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 397 Astonished at the sight, the vital heat forsakes her limbs.

b. High temperature in the body arising from a disordered condition, as in inflammation or fever; inflamed or feverish state.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 82 Gif se lichoma hwær mid hefigere hēto sygeþeysod. *Ibid.* 84 Wiþ wunda hatum zenim þonne weþbrean þa wyrt. c 1205 LAY. 30550 Pa iward þe king.. hafde þat uel hate. a 1555 MORE *Wks.* 572 (R.) No more then the heate of a feuer is a right natural heate. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* H 333 It helpeth the head ach, the burning heat of the eyes, and other inflammations. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 171 The Iuyce [of onions] taketh away the heate of scalding with water or oyle. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* I. viii. 273 The burning heat of his skin. 1868 J. B. HARRISON *Lett. Dis.* *Children* 192 There is room for more apprehension.. if there be no febrile heat.

c. A condition of the body in which the general surface temperature is higher than usual, producing the sensation described under 1 b; the state of feeling hot.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1701 Ne eileð þer na mon.. nowðer heate ne chele nowðer hunger ne þurst. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 912 He tholit.. bath gret hungir & het. c 1400 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 452 For there nys noo man so oolde, but he sholde sooner gete hete there wythin a lityll while. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* H 333 When they were in heate with drinking. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* ii. Where over-toil'd, her heat to cool, She bathes her in the pleasant Pool. 1887 P'CESS CHRISTIAN *Mem. Margrav.* *Bairneth* 383 The soldiers.. having got into a fearful state of heat, threw themselves into cold water.

d. with a (rarely in *pl.*): An instance of this bodily condition. † To catch or get a heat: to become hot or warm (*obs.*).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3803 A litill drysynge of dewe.. [he] bringis it to oure balde kyng to brigue with his hetes. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Women* 222 Me think ther haldin

now a hete, as 3e sum harme alyt. a 1599 SKELTON *Dyners Balettye* Poet. Wks. 1843 II. 22 After her cold she caught a hete. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 302 When she walketh apace for her pleasure, or to catch her a hete in the colde mornings. 1807 RITA *Lady Nancey* I. ix. 37 To commence, he was in a profuse heat.

† 5. In mediæval physiology, as a quality of 'elements', 'humours', and bodies in general: see *Hot a. Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 The drie coler with his hete By wey of kinde his propre sete Hath in the galle. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiv. (1495) 58 Bi hete and wete the vertue inmutatua werkylth the softer substaunce. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. ii. (1639) 2 By heat in this Chapter is meant a hot distemper without any kind of humour. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 758 Doues are the fullest of Heat and Moisture amongst Birds.

6. The quality of being 'hot' in taste; strength or pungency of flavour.

1506 E. YOUNG *Gnasso's Civ. Conv.* IV. 190 b, She caused the hete of the wine to be delayed with water. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 21 The heat of the Ginger. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 863 The Root [orris root] seemeth to haue a Tender dainty Heat.

7. A redness or eruption on the skin, accompanied by a sensation of heat, or indicating inflammation.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 999 The ripe Straw-berries.. take away.. the rednesse and hete of the face. 1676 LOND. *Gas.* No. 1146/4 A black brown [Nag] having a little heat on his fore-feet. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 § 5, I have seen a Woman's Face break out in Heats, as she has been talking against a great Lord. 1773 (title), The History of a Gentleman cured of Heats in the Face.

b. *Prickly heat*: a skin disease common in hot climates (*Lichen tropicus*), characterized by minute papulæ formed by the hyperæmia of the sweat follicles.

1736 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 37 She had only the prickly heat, a sort of rash, very common here in summer. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, Prickly Heat, *Lichen Tropicus*. The pimples are bright red.. with heat, itching, and scratching.

† 8. A heating (in phr. to give a heat to). *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 22 Sette it on be fyre, an zif it an hete. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 77 Thay gaif thame in the fyre a heit. 1545 ASCHAM *Tosoph.* II. (Arb.) 114, I woulde desyre all bowyers to season theyr staues well, to worke them and synke them well, to giue them heetes conuenient and tyllerynges plentye.

b. A single operation of heating, as of iron in a furnace; hence *concr.* the quantity of metal heated at one operation.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Rtdg.) 119, I have left my master striking of a heat and stole away. 1608 *Life T. Cromwell* I. ii. 79 You idle knaves.. What, not a heat among your work to-day? 1703 MOKON *Mech. Exerc.* 9 But if it be not.. thoroughly welded at the first Heat, you must reiterate your Heats so oft. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 84 [the.. metal] is piled loosely in the middle of the furnace, and is called a heat. 1898 *Sci. Amer.* 21 Apr. 246/3 A field bakery of this kind can deliver 17,928 loaves of bread for nine 'heats', each loaf forming two rations. 1898 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v. *Heats*. The quantity of metal or steel placed in a puddling mill or Siemens furnace is called a heat.

† c. A run given to a race-horse by way of exercise in preparation for a race. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Hush* III. (1586) 123 b, Then walke him to chafe him, and put him in a beate. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 22 July, The jockeys breathing their fine barbs and racers, and giving them their heats. 1683 *Markham's Masterp.* Revised Title-p., Containing Methods for the Training of Horses up for Racing, with their Heats and Courses. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Two heats in a week are reckoned a just measure for any horse.. The jockeys lay it down as a rule, that one of the heats be given on the same day of the week whereon the horse is to run his match.

8. *fig.* A single intense effort or bout of action; one continuous operation; a stroke, a 'go'. Chiefly in phr. at a heat. (Sometimes associated with 8 b.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 196a Capouns y-bake al-so tok he foure in pilke hete. 1400 *Desty. Troy* 10288 Miche harme in pat hete, happit to falle. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. i, I'll strike my fortunes with him at a heat, And give him not the leisure to forget. 1681 — *Sp. Friar* Ep. Ded., Neither can a true just play, which is to bear the test of ages, be produced at a heat. 1796 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* III. 26/2 One.. shewed him a piece of Painting, with a boast, that he had done it at a single heat. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. iv, The new articles.. having been 'thrown off at a heat', stood particularly in want of re-revision. 1825 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VIII. (1858) II. 12 On one occasion he hanged twenty heretics, including a minister, at a single heat.

10. A single course in a race or other contest. (See also DEAD HEAT.)

a 1663 VISCT. *FALKLAND Marriages* II. II. in Hazl. *Dodley XV.* 162 And will ride his heats as cleanly as a dieted Gelding. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à-la-Mode* IV. i, I take heat after heat, like a well-breath'd Courser. 1675 LOND. *Gas.* No. 1026/4 The second Plate will be Run for on the same Moor, by three Heats. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3315/4 The same day in the morning will be run for, by Women, a Smock of 5*l.* value, 3 Heats, half a mile each Heat. 1791 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* IXXVIII. (Farmer), Seeing his antagonist distanced in the first and second heats. 1801 *Strutt Sports & Past.* II. ii. 82 These contests are extended to two or three heats or trials. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 12 He won three heats of 100 up, and in the second heat made 22 spot-hazards.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1605 DRYDEN *Epil. to Albion & Albanus* 4 Feigned Zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace; But the last heat, Plain Dealing won the race. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 222 He

that gives out, at the last Heat, loses the Benefit of all his labours and successes in the former. 1817 BYRON *Lett. to Murray* 5 Apr., As for 'Manfred', the first two acts are the best; the third so so; but I was blown with the first and second heats. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* IV, Pen had started in the first heat of the mad race.

† c. The ground on which a heat is run; a race-course. *Obs.*

1688 LOND. *Gas.* No. 1741/4 The Plates are run for 3 times round the Round-Heat. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 3751/8, 3 Plates will be run for on the new Heat upon Epsom Downs.

11. Intensity or great warmth of feeling; fervour, ardour, animation, vehemence, eagerness, excitement, passion, rage.

c 1645 *Vesp. Hymns* xi. 9 Se rehta geleafa mid hætu walle. c 1800 GRIMM 13855 Off all sop lufess hæte. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Katherine* 386 In tre & in gret het. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 104 Dewe of grace.. wip be hete of charite. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 110 Fooles that in hete hasten hem so moche. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 107, I wyll.. not departe for all this intemperate heate. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* VI. i, While thou art in the heate of thy displeasure. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 40 It is a businesse of some heate. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* (1770) 21 He was sorry to hear with what popular heat elections were carried in many places. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* IV. 155 Many a man injures another in suddain heat and passion. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 66 A lady, who spoke with some heat, and great volubility. 1865 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. iii. (1888) 323 It was done in the heat of passion.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this: an access of feeling or intensity.

c 1800 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 He is sendere of alle holie heten. 1340 *Ayend.* 124 Temperance aye bet zoub aye be wykkede hetes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. (1883) 103 That he.. myght eschewe the heetes and occasions of lecherye. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 238 Amplifications, or heats of speech, the better to stirre vp, and to enflame the minds of the Hearers. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 § 6 When the first Heats of Desire are extinguished. 1856 W. ARTHUR *Tongue of Fire* II. (1883) 27 The very head whose heats of ambition and of vindictiveness He had rebuked.

c. (with *pl.*) A fit of passion or anger; † a quarrel, angry dispute (*obs.*).

1540 W. WRIGHTMAN in Tytler *Edm. VI & Mary* (1830) I. 170 He was in a great heat. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1846) 220 Betwene whom and the predecessors of these Monks there had bene great heats for the erection of the same. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 A vexatious dispute.. which.. signified no more than a Heat 'twixt two Oyster-ives in Billingsgate. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 126 Fond to spread friendships, but to cover heats. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurney *Desp.* III. 107 To keep alive heats and animosities. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knt.-Errant* XII. 106 Vexed I I was never in such a heat in my life.

† d. As a personal quality: Passionateness, excitability, ardour of temperament. *Obs.*

1669 BURNET *Tracts* I. 44 One sees in them a heat, and bigotry beyond what appears either in France or Italy. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 440 § 6 The Man of Heat replied to every Answer of his Antagonist with a louder Note than ordinary. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. cxix. 483 She should not choose People of Heat for her Companions.

12. The intense or violent stage of any action; greatest vehemence or intensity; height, stress (e.g. of conflict, debate, etc.).

1588 Q. ELIZ. in Nichols *Progr.* (1823) II. 536 Being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live or die amongst you all. 1609 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 19 To com vpon them, in the heate of their diuision. 1665 LOND. *Gas.* No. 2098/2 The heat of the Action lasted about two hours. 1720 Dr. Fox *Plague* (1754) 42 At the first Heat of the Distemper. 1838 PRASCOFF *Free. & Is.* (1843) I. iii. 187 In the very heat of the war against the insurgent Catalans.

13. Sexual excitement in animals, especially in the female, during the breeding season; usually in phr. at or in heat.

1758 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 243 Music was also in heat and served promiscuously by all the Dogs. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 102 The female is in heat in the winter, and bears her young in.. March. 1825-9 TOND *Cycl. Anat.* II. 441/2 This state of excitement, generally named 'the heat', lasts for a longer or shorter period.

14. *Comb.* a. *attrib.*, as *heat-chart*, *flame*, *focus*, *force*, *lamp*, *ray*, *supply*; (sense 4 b) *heat-pimple*, *rash*. Also *heat-like* adj. or adv.

1875 *Wond. Phys. World* II. iv. 311 The 'heat-action of the sun. 1898 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 42 Weather, wind and 'heat charts. 1882 WATTS *Chem.* VIII. II. 1017 The axis of greatest 'heat-conduction in uniaxial crystals is parallel to the direction of easiest cleavage. *Ibid.*, The 'heat-conductivity of mercury. 1871 tr. Schellen's *Spectr. Anal.* III. 11 No soot is deposited.. by the non-luminous 'heat-flame. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 17 Wind-mills.. with those unwieldy arms swaying around in the 'heat-haze. 1839 BAILLY *Fetus* xxiii. (1848) 292 As a spiritual quality.. Hidden or open, 'heatlike doth inhere In all existence. a 1665 in Walton *Life Hooker* H.'s Wks. 1888 I. 77 His face full of 'heat-pimples. 1807 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elishab. Lit.* xii. (1890) 450 They were only harmless 'heat-rashes, not malignant distempers. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci., etc.*, 'Heat Rays, applied to the red rays of the spectrum, and to other rays which fall outside the red end of the spectrum, and which are consequently invisible. 1887 WARD tr. Sachs' *Phys. Plants* xxxix. 696 The least refrangible heat-rays.

b. *objective* and *obj. genitive*, as *heat-absorbing*, *forming*, *giving*, *making*, *tempering* adjs.; *heat-economiser*, *giver*, *measurer*, *regulator*.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Posthumi* Sonn. xiii. Wks. 1880 II. 323 The sweetest heat-tempering showers. 1800 HERSCHTEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 310 If the coloured rays themselves are not of a heat-making nature. 1857 Chambers' *Inform.*

People I. 739/1 The proportion of nutritive to the heat-forming principle in loaf-bread is 10 to 46. 1864 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 343 The heat-absorbing capacity of aqueous vapor. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Aliment*, Liebig divides them [aliments] into two classes.. flesh formers and heat givers. 1877 ESTES *Half-hour Recreat.* Pop. Sc. Ser. II. 148 An accurate Heat-Measurer. 1879-81 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. II. 1018 The heat-conducting power of water. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 9/1 Infra-red waves or the invisible rays beyond the red end of the spectrum.. being calorific or heat-producing.

c. *instrumental*, as *heat-clouded*, *concreted*, *cracked*, *laden*, *oppressed* adjs.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 470 Heat-concreted sand-heaps. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. I. 39 A false Creation Proceeding from the heat-oppressed Braine. 1899 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 179 The glimmer of day thro' the heat-clouded window. 1876 GSA. *Elmor Dam.* Der. liv. IV. 102 Heat-cracked clay.

d. Special combs.: *heat-apoplexy*, *asphyxia* = *heat-stroke*; *heat-engine*, an engine in which the motive power is produced by heat, a thermodynamic engine; *heat-factor* = ENTROPY; *heat-fever*, fever caused by exposure to heat; *heat-lightning*, summer lightning, occurring in hot weather; *heat-potential*, term used by Rankine for the rate of isometric variation with temperature of the external work done by a body per unit mass during its isothermal expansion to any volume from a standard volume; *heat-spectrum*, the spectrum of heat-rays, visible and invisible; *heat-stroke*, an affection of the nervous system, frequently fatal, caused by exposure to excessive heat; *heat-unit*, a unit quantity of heat; usually reckoned as the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a unit weight (pound, gramme, etc.) of water one degree. See also HEAT-DROP, -SPOT, -WAVE.

1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Coup de soleil*,.. an affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body.. has been called heat or solar asphyxia, heatstroke, 'heat apoplexy'. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 6/1 Two men were seized with heat apoplexy. 1899 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* 310, & is called the thermodynamic function of the substance for the kind of work in question; and in some papers, the 'heat-factor'. 1540 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 24 The lord sal sende pestilens on the, the 'heyt feuer, droutht. 1890 JULIA P. BALLARD *Among the Moths* 122 Like the play of miniature 'heat-lightning'. 1853 RANKINE in *Trans. R. S. E.* XX. 569, I shall call this function a 'heat-potential. 1894 'Heat-stroke [see *heat-apoplexy*]. 1891 *Lancet* 11 July 82 Heat-stroke is not a frequent disease in the British Navy.. the cases.. generally arise in the Red Sea in the persons of cooks, stewards, bakers, and occasionally sailors.

Heat (hīt), *v.* Forms: 1 *hētan*, (*hæten*, *hæten*), 2-5 *hete* (a, 3 *heaten*, (3rd sing. pres. hat), 4-6 *Sc. het*, 5 *heste*, *hetto*, 6-7 *heste*, 6- *heat*. Pa. t. and pple.: see below. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hētan* = MDu. *heeten*, *hæten*, *heiten*, Du. *helen*, LG. *hēten*, OHG. and MHG. *heizan*, Ger. *heizen*, ON. *heita* (Da. *hede*):—O Teut. **hailjan*, f. **hail-on* HOR. The pa. t. and pple. underwent in ME. various shortenings, some of which are still dialectal; the literary language now recognizes only *heated*.]

A. Illustration of Forms of Pa. t. and Pa. pple. 1. Pa. t. a. 1 *hætte*, *hætte*; β. 3-4 *het*; γ. 4 *hetto*, 4-5 *hett*, 5-7 (*dial.* -9) *het*; δ. 6-7 *heat*; ε. 6- *heated*.

a. c 1000 *Shrine* 16/15 Dæss swanes wif hætte hire ofen. β. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15729 þe feureu agu ful sore hym hatte.

γ. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 145 That on me hette, that othir dede me colde. c 1430 LVGD. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 40 She het his bak. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3491 He hett water and wescht his fete. 1616 MARLOWE & CHAPMAN *Musans* III. Wks. (Rtdg.) 291/2 Her blushing het her chambers.

δ. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 203 He first of all heat the Goats dung. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 35 Others.. I heat red hot.. and then suffered them to cool. ε. 1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 75 Thee fields.. thee dogstar Sirius heated.

2. Pa. pple. a. 1 *gehēt* (ed. -hēt; β. 3-4 *yhat*, *ihatte*, 5-6 *hatte*; γ. 4 *i-het*, 4-6 *hett*, -e, 5-6 (*dial.* -9) *het*; δ. 5 *heet*, 6-7 *heat*, -e, 7 *Sc. hete*; ε. 6- *heated*.

β. 1397 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 61 The water.. is i-hatte kyndeliche. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.). In þat cold tyme þe chyld.. hadde nede to be hatte (*v. r.* *hette*) in þat manere. 1508 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* G ij b, Hit be.. hatte vpon the coles.

γ. 1397 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 3if he is i-froted and i-het. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 71 Hit ys cold and nedith to be het. 1595 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 310 When ye have well het it in the fire. 1593 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1590) 316 So shall the wrath of God.. cause hell to bee hette 70 times 7 times hotter.

δ. c 1440 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 330 The wil is hete and inflamyd into loue. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Dan.* iii. 19 That they shulde heate the furnace at once seven times more then it was wonte to be heate [1611 *hat*]. 1595 SHAKS. *Johs* IV. i. 61 The Iron of it selfe, though heate red hot. 1666 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse xviii. Iv. 424/1 To make some sinful impression upon the Saint when he is heat.

ε. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 100 a, So none as the Sunne had somewhat heated hym.

B. Signification. I. *trans.*

1. To communicate heat to; to make hot, to warm; to raise the temperature of.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 370 Wið top wræce.. hæst scenc

fulne wines. *c* 1000 *Laus Ordeal* in Schmid *Gesetze* 414
 gif hit bonne weter sy, hate man hit. *c* 1000 *Trin. Coll.*
Hom. 109 *pe sunne*. hat alle ping, *pe* on eorðe weceð.
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Thomas 588 [He] in *pe* fyre gert
 het *pe* wele. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Hete it hote,
 but let it nowt boyle. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. 33
 When I am cold, he heates me with heating. 1664 POWER
Exp. Philos. 161 If you bore with a Wimble... till you heat
 it soundly. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) 141 As fast as
 you pick your Hops, dry them, for their lying undried heats
 them, and changes their Colour. 1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t.*
 5 July, Like emerging from a sick room heated by stoves,
 into an open lawn.

† *b. fig.* To keep (a place) 'warm' by frequent-
 ing it. *Obs. rare.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 71 Wee haunted I say and heat
 the dicing house.

† *c. (?)* To run swiftly over, as in a race. *Obs.*
 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 96 You may ride's With one
 soft Kisse a thousand Furlongs, ere With Spur we heat an
 Acre.

2. To produce the sensation of heat in, cause to
 feel hot or warm; to bring into a condition of
 bodily heat, to inflame. *Also absol.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 180 Ammoniac... hath vertue to
 mollifie, to heat, discusse, and dissolue. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant.*
 & *Cl.* i. iii. 80 You'll heat my blood no more. 1738 WAR-
 BURTON *Div. Legat.* ii. note Wks. 1811 II. 346 Men heated
 with wine. 1807 H. AIDR *Passages in Life Lady* III. xii.
 53 His blood was heated.

3. *fig.* To rouse to intense emotion; to excite in
 mind or feeling; to inspire with ardour or eager-
 ness; to inflame with rage or passion.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 404 Sturied on euer cwicliche ine gode
 werkes, & þet schal heaten ou. a 1340 HAMFOLK *Psalter*
 xxii. 7 Hetand & strenghtand me withinen. *c* 1400 *Destr.*
Troy 3034 His harme, as a hote low, het hym with in. 1596
 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. i. 60 He hath... cooled my friends,
 heated mine enemies. 1696 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients*
 180 Nothing heateth their forward spirits so much as the...
 applauses of all sorts of men. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. iii.
 This... discourse had heated them. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist.*
Eng. xviii. IV. 163 Officers who heated each other into fury
 by talking against the Dutch.

II. *intr.* 4. To contract heat, become hot or
 warm, rise in temperature.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 206 *Calentes*, haetendae. *c* 795
Corpus Gloss. 357 *Calentes*, hatende. 1308 TREVISA *Barth.*
De P. R. xvi. viii. (1495) 577 Noo thyng overcometh the
 adamas... also it heethy neuer. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238 1/2
 Hetyn, or waxyn hote, caleo. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage*
 (1614) 432 They set a Kettle of water over the fire to heat.
 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* i. iv. (1708) 35 You must take care
 that it do not lie thick, because it will heat. 1808
 WEBSTER *s.v.*, Green hay heats in a mow, and green corn in a
 bin. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* (1888)
 113 The first machines constructed heated too much.

b. To have or get the sensation of heat, to grow
 hot; to become inflamed physically.

a 1300 K. Horn 608 þe sarazins he smatte þat his blod
 hatte. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. i. 81 Let my Luer rather
 heat with wine. 1806 SCOTT *Fynl.* (1800) 1. 185 In walking
 I am like a spavined horse, and heat as I go on.

5. *fig.* To become inflamed or excited in mind or
 feeling; to wax warm.

a 1225 *Juliana* 21 His heorte feng to heaten. 1648 W.
 ASHURST *Reasons agst. Agreement* Pref., I thought it...
 unsafe, to let so great dissatisfactions lye privately heating
 together. 1809 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 249 Heating into
 a sneerer. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 238 As I
 waned, she waned; as I heated, so did she.

Hence *Heat-table* *a.*, capable of being heated.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2/32 *Heatable, calefactabilis.*
Heat-drop. Usually in *pl.*: a. A few drops
 of rain ushering in a hot day. Also *fig.*, e.g. of
 tears. b. Drops of sweat.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 55 No more consider-
 able in respect of the whole, then so many heat-drops of
 error, can stand in competition with a cloud of witnesses.
 1663 COWLEY *Cutler Coleman* St. iv. i. Nothing at their
 Command beside their Tears, And we, vain Men, whom
 their Heat-drops deceive. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848)
 92 Weep if you can, and call the tears heat-drops. 1807
 BARRING-GOULD *Red Spider* xxii. (1888) 166 Her brow was
 pearled with heat-drops.

Heated (hī'ted), *pp. a.* [*f.* HEAT *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Made hot; having the temperature raised.
 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 97 A long Table furnished with
 these often heated meats. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* ix. 799
 The heated lead half melted as it flew. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.*
 XXII. 484 1/2 These tubes... increase considerably the heated
 surface in contact with the water. 1868 LARDNER *Hand-bk.*
Nat. Phil. 182 A balloon... containing 23000 cubic feet of
 heated air. 1881 *Print. Trades Jnl.* XXXI. 38 Heated
 bearings in machinery may be relieved... by the use of
 graphite as a lubricator.

2. Inflamed, excited (physically or mentally);
 fevered, impassioned, angry.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. i. 124 But whether 'twas the
 coldness of the King... That rob'd my Soldiers of their
 heated Spleene. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 1 When
 the heated imagination is let loose. a 1839 PRAED *Poems*
 (1864) II. 23 Morning cools my heated brain. 1806 MAUCH.
Exam. 28 Sept. 5/3 These heated phrases... are the out-
 come of a bitter disappointment.

Hence *Heat-edly adv.*, in a heated manner, with
 warmth of temper.

1806 H. AIDR *Carr of Carryon* II. 90 Mrs. Courteney,
 (said Carr, rather heatedly) do you not place enough con-
 fidence in me to say candidly what this... is? 1885 MAUCH.
Exam. 12 Sept. 5/2 The decision... was heatedly discussed.

† *Heat-en, v. Obs.* Also *heat-ne* [*f.* HEAT
v. or *sb.* + -EN 6.] = HEAT *v.* a. *intr.* b. *trans.*

a. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9153 All hatnet his hert, as a hote
 fyre. *Ibid.* 9304 Now hatnis his hert all in hote loue.
 b. 1550 MORVING *Evonym.* 363 Dry fomentacions do
 drye... and heaten more. *Ibid.* 366. 1788 D. GILSON *Serm.*
 346 The malignant spirit that heated her veins.

Heater (hī'tai). [*f.* HEAT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A person or thing that heats; a heating agent.
 a 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Ciniflo*, a fyre blower, an yryn
 heter. 1658 RAWLEY *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 64
 Heaters from without, during the assimilation after sleep.
 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 Common Stoves, Pans of
 Charcoal, and other included Heaters. a 1693 BOYLE *Wks.*
 V. 104 (R.) Camphire... is... a great heater of the blood. 1803
Naval Chron. XV. 56 Cabin keepers, oakum boys, and
 pitch heaters. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 2/6 The electric
 current... in its various capacities of a chemist, a heater,
 an illuminator, a messenger, and a power.

2. *spec.* The name of various contrivances for
 imparting heat.

a. A piece of iron, which is made hot and placed in a
 cavity in a box-iron, smoothing-iron, tea-urn, etc. b. An
 instrument used in encaustic painting for burning in the
 wax. c. A stove used for heating a room, lobby, or office.
 d. A vessel or other contrivance in which something is
 placed to be heated. e. A pan in which cane or maple juice
 is heated as part of the process in sugar manufacture.

1755-73 JOHNSON, *Heater*, an iron made hot, and put into
 a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen. 1759 COLEBROOKE
Phil. Trans. LI. 44 An ironing box, charged with an hot
 heater. 1807-66 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 244
 An apparatus, consisting of a stand, an iron heater on which
 the mercurial powder is thrown, and a tube for conducting
 the smoke to the part affected. 1848 WORMAN in *Lect.*
Paint. 221 note, Burning in with a heater (*cauterium*) the
 ordinary wax colours. 1880 *Girl's Own Paper* 13 Nov.
 108/1 A box-iron with three heaters. 1883 *Harper's Mag.*
 Dec. 45/2 A great heater, with its ample rotundity and
 glowing heart... stood there.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *heater-shape*, *-shaped* *adj.*,
 etc.; *heater-piece*, a gore or triangular piece of
 land; *heater-shield*, a triangular shield with
 curved sides, like the shape of a flat iron heater.

1801 SCOTT *Let. to J. Ballantyne* 20 July in *Lockhart*, A
 three cornered, or heater shield. 1863 G. SEXTON *Law Her.*
Scott. v. 129 About the middle of the thirteenth century,
 when the heater-shape was almost universally adopted,
 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 193 The shield assumed
 the 'heater' form.

Heat-ful, a. rare. [*f.* HEAT + -FUL.] Full of
 heat or warmth; producing heat. *lit.* and *fig.*

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 977 Bright-flaming, heat-
 full Fire. *Ibid.* i. v. 90 The baneful Hare, And heat-full
 Oyster. 1600 MARBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 302
 In his heatfull humour, set on fire with filthy Lust. 1607-77
 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iv. 271 Their Loves that by frequent
 Intercourses, were heatfull and alive between them.

Heath (hæp), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 *hæp*, 3-4 *hep*, 4-6
heth, -e, *heeth*, 6 *heyth*, 4- *heath*. [*OE.* *hæþ*
 (: **hæip-*), corresponding, exc. in the formative
 suffix, with MLG. *hede*, MDu. *hede*, *heide*, Du.
heide, *hei*, OHG. *heida* (only as in sense 2),
 MHG., G. *heide*, ON. *heidr*, Goth. *hæip* fem.,
 gen. *hæipþs* field, open untilled land, pasture,
 open country, from pre-Teut. root **hæit-*. A
 cognate has been suggested in L. *bi-citum* cow-
 pasture.]

1. Open uncultivated ground; an extensive tract
 of waste land; a wilderness; now chiefly ap-
 plied to a bare, more or less flat, tract of land,
 naturally clothed with low herbage and dwarf
 shrubs, esp. with the shrubby plants known as
 heath, heather or ling.

In ME. often contrasted with *holt* or *wood*.

a 1000 *Cardmon's Exod.* 118 þy læs him westengryre, har
 hæð... ferð getwæfde. *c* 1205 LAY. 12819, I wude i wil-
 derne, inne hæðe & inne uerne. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.*
Wace (Rolls) 8864 Ffro stede to stede þey flette to sculk,
 On heþ & hilles to hyde in hulk. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 6
 When Zephirus... Inspired hath in euery holt and heeth the
 tendre croppes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1350 The Troiens...
 Fleddon... Ouer hilles & hethes into holte woddes. 1412-20
 LYDG. *Chron.* *Troy* i. iii. On holte and hethes the merie
 somers daye. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hethe a playne, lande.
 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xii. 12 The destroyers come ouer the
 heeth euery waye [1611 upon all high places through the
 wilderness]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 383 [They] met the
 King on the Hethe on this side Shene. 1606 BACON *Sykva*
 § 34 Some Woods of Orenge, and Heathes of Rose Mary,
 will Smell a great way into the Sea. 1674 N. COX *Genil.*
Recreat. (1677) 46 As for high Downs or Heathes, the best
 are about Marlborough, Salisbury, Cirencester, and Lincoln.
 1704-98 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* in *Morse Amer.*
Geog. (1796) I. 366 A large area, called the plain. It is
 a dry heath, composed of rocks covered with moss. 1798
 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) 20 An uninteresting flat, with
 many heaths of ling. 1813 DUC DE LEVIS *Eng.* 19th Cent. I.
 12 A Common... the English distinguish these uncultivated
 lands... into heaths and pastures. 1878 E. W. ROBERTSON
Hist. Ess. 246 At a comparatively recent period... in many
 parts of England... the Common of modern days was known
 as 'the heath' or 'the waste'.

† *b. transf.* Part of a garden left more or less
 in the wild state. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Ess.*, *Gardens* (Arb.) 558 Gardens... to be
 diuided into. A Greene in the Entrance; A Heath or Desert
 in the Going forth; And the Garden in the midst.

2. A name given to plants and shrubs found upon
 heaths or in open or waste places. † *a.* In early
 times vaguely applied or identified. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1007 *Thymus*, haeth. a 800 *Erfurt*
Gloss. 269 *Calomacrus*, haeth. *Ibid.* 2012 *Thymus*, haedth.

a 1307 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 30 *Mirix*, *Mirica*,
idem, bruer heath, *sive* genista. *Ibid.* 33 *Palinurus*, heth.

b. The ordinary name for undershrubs of the
 Linnaean genus *Erica*, of which the common native
 species are *E. (now Calluna) vulgaris*, common
 heath, heather, or ling, *E. cinerea* fine-leaved heath
 (the 'common heath' of some parts), and *E. tetralix*
 cross-leaved heath. By botanical writers sometimes
 limited to the modern genus *Erica*, sometimes ex-
 tended to other cognate genera of *Ericaceae*.

The name *heath* seems native to the south and middle of
 England: see HEATHER. Since the 'common heath' is
 now separated from the genus *Erica*, botanical writers
 sometimes distinguish it from the 'true heaths' by its
 northern names LING and HEATHER; but locally all three
 names include all the native species. Of early botanical
 writers, Turner mentions only *E. vulgaris*, Lyte (transl.
 Dodoens), *E. vulgaris* and *tetralix*, distinguished as 'long
 heath' and 'small heath'.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 354 Wið lþja sare... smeoce mid
 hæbe, and þæt ylce on wine drince. *c* 1325 *Know Thyself*
 30 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 What is al þat forþ is past Hit
 fareþ as fuir of heth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238 1/2 Hethe or
 lynge, fowaly, *brunarium*. 1448 TURNER *Names of Herbes*
 (E. D. S.) 35 *Erica* is called in greek Erece, it is named
 in english Heth, hather, or ling... it groweth on frith and
 wyld mores; some vse to make brushses of heath. 1578
 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xvi. 677 There is in this Countrie two
 kindes of Heath, one... is called long Heath. The other...
 smal Heath. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 70 Now would I giue
 a thousand furlongs of Sea, for an Acre of barren ground:
 Long heath, Browne firs, anything. 1606 PLOT *Staffordsh.*
 379 They frequently used the *Erica vulgaris*, heath, or ling
 instead of hops to preserve their beer. 1708-46 THOMPSON
Spring 513 Oft with bolder wing they [bees] soaring dare
 The purple heath, or where the wild-thyme grows. 1794
 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 258 Common Heath... is dis-
 tinguished by the anthers being terminated with an awn,
 and lying within the flower. *Ibid.*, Fine-leaved Heath has
 crested anthers lying within the corolla. 1834 MRS. SOMER-
 VILLE *Connect. Phys.* Sc. xxvii. (1849) 307 Heaths are ex-
 clusively confined to the Old World. 1868 R. HOGG *Veg.*
Kingd. 482 *The Common Heath*, or *Ling*, of the hills of
 Britain, is *Calluna vulgaris*... With Heath, cottages are
 thatched, besoms are made, and faggots are composed to
 burn in ovens. *Ibid.* 483 The Heaths [of] our greenhouses
 are all natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and embrace
 upwards of six hundred species and varieties.

c. With distinctive additions, applied to other
 species of *Erica*, and allied genera; and popularly
 to some other plants.

The three less common British species are the *Ciliated*,
Cornish, and *Mediterranean Heaths* (*E. ciliaris*, *vagans*,
Mediterranea); other species are *Sicilian*, *Spanish*, *Tree*,
 and *Winter H.* *American False Heath*, *Hudsonia*
ericoides. Black-berryed H., the Crowberry, *Empetrum*
nigrum; Irish or St. Dabeoc's H., *Mnemonia polifolia*;
 Australian H., *Epacris grandiflora*; Ottago H., *Leuco-*
pogon Fraseri; Sea Heath, *Frankenia levis*; Tas-
 manian H., *Epacris exserta*. Heath of Jericho,
 Rose of Jericho, *Anastatica Hierochloa*.

1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, Heath of Jericho, *erica Hierri-*
comata, quod similitudinem aliquam habeat cum erica.

d. In two passages (*Jer.* xvii. 6, xviii. 6) in
 Coverdale's and later versions of the Bible, applied
 to some desert plant, identified variously with
 Tamarisk, or with Savin, *Juniperus Sabina*.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xvii. 6 He shall be like the heeth,
 that groweth in the wilderness [1538a Wyclif] iencien trees,
 1308 bromes, 1611 heath, 1805 (R. V.) *Marg.* Or, a tamarisk].
Ibid. xviii. 6 Get you awaye... and be like vnto the heeth
 in y^e wilderness [Wyclif, 1611 and R. V. as before].

3. Short for *Heath butterfly*, moth: see 5 c.

1807 *Butterfly Collector's Vade Mecum* 68 *Hipparchia*
Typhon, Scarce Heath. *H. Pamphilus*, Small Heath... *H.*
Tithonus, Large Heath. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterflies &*
Moths 101 The Brown Heath (*Aridonia atolaria*, Haworth)
 Common. *Ibid.* 102 The Grey Heath (*E. ericaria*,
 Stephens) appears in August. 1891 E. NEWMAN *Brit.*
Butterflies (1874) 93 The Large Heath, *Epinephala Tithonus*.
Ibid. 101 The Small Heath, *Ctenophylla Pamphilus*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*, as *heath-*
bank, *-besom*, *-broom*, *-bush*, *-field* (a 1000), *-fire*,
-flower, *-ground*, *-honey*, *-land*, *-man*, *-mould*,
-mutton, *-pony*, *-snail*, *-soil*, *-tribe*. b. *obj.* and
obj. gen., as *heath-cropping* *adj.*, *-keeper*, *-trampler*.
 c. *locative* and *instrumental*, as *heath-bred*, *-clad*,
-grown, *-roofed*, *-thatched* *adj.* d. *heath-like* *adj.*

1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* iii. i. Stretched on the broad top
 of a sunny 'heath-bank. 1610 J. HEATH *Epigr.* in *Brit.*
Bibl. (1812) II. 250 That 'Heath-bred Muse. 1874 P. O.
Land. Trndes Directory, 'Heath Broom Makers. 1470-85
 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. iv, Ryght soo came an adder oute of
 a lytel 'hethe busche. 1766 J. CUNNINGHAM *Day vii*,
 On the 'heath-clad hill. *c* 900 *Charter of Eadward* in
Cod. Dipl. V. 177 Donan to higigate; ðæt utt on ðone
 'hæðfeld. 1707 G. WHITE *Selborne* vii. 20 About March or
 April... vast 'heath-fires are lighted up. 1810 SCOTT *Lady*
of L. i. xviii. A foot more light... Ne'er from the 'heath-flower
 dashed the dew. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863)
 101 The ruddy glow of the heath-flower. 1523 FITZGER.
Husb. § 2 Some sande... and in many places 'heath
 grounde. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 222 Ploughing up heath-
 grounde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herrschers Husb.* iv. (1586) 184
 'Heath Hony, a wilde kind of Hony... being gathered...
 while the Heath is in floure. 1805 St. James's Gas. 10 Sept.
 9/2 An auxiliary 'heathkeeper in the employment of the
 London County Council. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Heath-plough*,
 a plough for preparing 'heath-land for planting. 1864
 THOREAU *Cape Cod* vii. (1894) 159 A barren, 'heath-like
 plain. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 118 In pots, Heaths must
 have 'heath-mould. 1771 SWOLLETT *Humph.* I. (1820) 166
 As much superior in flavour... as my 'heath-mutton is to that
 of St. James's Market. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 67

Von *heath-roofed shielin. 1830 CARLYLE *Remin.* i. 51 This little *heath-thatched house. 1893 C. A. JOHNS *Flowers of Field* (1885) 392 *Ericaceae*, the *Heath Tribe.

5. Special Combs.: *heath-ale*, -*beer*, a traditional beverage said to have been anciently brewed from the flowers of heather; *heath-blooms*, a name given by some to the plants of the Natural Order *Ericaceae*; † *heath-coal*: see *HEATHEN-COAL*; *heath-cropper*, *lit.* one that crops or feeds on heath; a sheep or pony, living on open heath or down; hence, a person who inhabits a heath; *heath-fowl* = *HEATH-BIRD*; *heath-game*, grouse or moorfowl; *heath-stone*, see *quots.*; *heath-tax*, a tax to defray the expenses of repairing the course at Newmarket; *heath-throistle*, -*thrush*, the Ring Blackbird or Ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*.

1801 J. LEYDEN *Elfin-King* xxi. The cup... With *heath-ale mantling o'er. 1808 SCOTT *Rev. Riton's Hist.* Wks. (1849) 356 The genuine heath-ale of the Picts. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 479 *Ericaceae*, *Heath-blooms. 1819 REES *Cycl. s.v. Sheep*, *Heath-cropper, a small ill-shaped breed... of sheep... found abundantly... within the precincts of the forest of Windsor. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii. 62 You are a heath cropper bred and born. 1893 H. J. MOULE *Old Dorset* 109 They tramped, or rode their shaggy heath-croppers. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 6/2 The *heath-fowl's plumes. 1803 in *Joanna Baillie's Collect. Poems* 287 Conceal'd 'mong the mist, where the heath-fowl was crying. 1771 *Act 9 Anne* c. 27 § 3 *Heath-Game or Grouse. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 229 The claws of our common Grouse, or Heath-game. 1447-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 399 Ragge *hethstones and Flints to be purveyed for the said works. 1813 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 3 (Jam.) There is a variety... known under the name of Heathens or heath-stone, and is I think what is otherwise called Gneiss. 1851 *Dict. Archit.* *Heath-stone*, a name given by builders to a description of sandstone that occurs in irregular masses in the Bagshot sands. 1896 in *Stonehenge Brit. Sports* (1886) 510 The payment of *Heath Tax shall not be taken to confer on the person paying the same any legal rights which shall interfere... with the absolute control the Club now has over all persons using or going on to their grounds. 1876 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 *Heath-throistle... the Ring-ouzel is so called with us in Craven. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations* II. 54 Bashful... The *heath-thrush makes his domicile.

b. In names of trees and plants: applied to any species which grows on heaths, as *heath bedstraw*, *hair-grass*, *mouse-ear*, *rush*; † *heath-bramble*, the Dewberry, *Rubus cerasius*; *heath-corn* (U.S.), Buckwheat, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*; *heath-cup*, an erect herb, *Artanema fimbriatum* (N.O. *Scrophulariaceae*), native of the East Indies and Australia, cultivated for its large blue flowers; *heath-cypress*, a Club-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*; *heath-fern*, the Sweet Mountain Fern, *Lastrea Oreopteris*; *heath-grass*, *Triodia decumbens*; *heath-honeysuckle*, Australian name for a flowering shrub, *Banksia serrata*; † *heath-rose*, the Rose of Jericho, *Anastatica Hierochuntina*.

1896 LYRZ *Dodoens* vi. iv. 661 The lesser berie is called... in English, a beare Bremble, or *heath Bramble... The fruit is called a Dewberie, or blackberie. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Iva, *Chamaecyparissus*... may be called in English *heth cypres because it groweth amonge heth, or dwarf cypres. 1777 ROBSON *British Flora* 264 *Lycopodium alpinum*... Cypress Wolfsclaw, Heath Cypress. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii. (1889) 50 Heaps of fallen limestone... with holes between them full of sweet *heath-fern. 1876 LYRZ *Dodoens* i. lx. 87 The small (Pilosella)... may be called in English... *Heath moss-ear. 1897 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1387 The Rose of Jerico... in English, the *Heath Rose.

c. In names of butterflies and moths: see *quots.* and cf. *sense* 3.

1839 J. RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 137 The Heath Rivulet (*Eumnestia ericetata*...) appears in June. 1871 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Butterflies* (1874) 46 The Heath Fritillary is fond of basking on thistles. 1893 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* VI. 67 The Heath Moths, or *Fidonia*, fly by day.

Hence *Heath v. trans.*, to cover with heath. 1865 MACM. *Mag.* Sept. 426 How was it lightened and mossed, ferned and heathened... and brought to such a show of verdure and softness?

Heath-bell.

1. The bell-shaped flower of the Heath: cf. *HEATHEN-BELL*.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Intro. ix. Let the wild heath-bell flourish still. 1810 — *Lady of L.* III. v. Heath-bell with her purple bloom. 1840 MISS COSTELLO *Summer amongst the Bocages* I. 128 Before the smell of steam has taken the place of the perfume of the heath-bell.

2. Applied to other bell-shaped flowers growing on heaths, esp. the Blue-bell (*Campanula rotundifolia*).

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 67 Thinly strewed with heath-bells up and down. 1881 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 135 Last lingering of the flowery kind, Blue heath-bells tremble 'neath the sheltering furze. 1884 L. HUNT *Mirr. Months* in *Hone Every-day* Bk. II. 124 Even the elegant and fragile heathbell, or harebell, has not yet quite disappeared.

Heath-berry. A name vaguely applied to various berries growing on heaths, esp. the Bilberry and Crowberry.

1800 SAs. *Leachd.* II. 344 zenim... hæp berzian wisan... do þas wyrt in an fæt. 1670-1 NARBOROUGH *Yrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Lake Voy.* i. (1711) 124 A-shore there is great Store of Heath-berries... and small Black-berries. 1778-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1909 Berries of different species, such as cranberries, huckleberries, bramble-berries, and heath-berries.

a 1799 S. HEARNE *Journ. North. Ocean* in *Southey Comm.* pl. Bk. IV. 167 Heathberries grow close to the ground.

Heath-bird. A bird which lives on heaths; spec. the Black Grouse, of which the male is the *HEATH-COOK* and the female the *HEATH-HEN*.

1683-4 W. PENN *Let. to Dr. Ormonde* 9 Jan. in *Academy* (1896) II. Jan. 36/3 Pheasants, heath-birds, Pidgeons and Patredges, innumerable. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xii. Like heath-bird, when the hawks pursue. 1843 FABER *Styrian L.* 151 A heath-bird that lies on the Cheviot moor.

Heath-cock. The male of the *HEATH-BIRD* or Black Grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), the Blackcock; in N. America, the Canada grouse and other species.

1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 7 Great store of wild Swannes, Cranes, Heathcocks, Plovers. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Birds* 85 The common Heath cock, Black game or Grouse. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi. (1853) 26 That was the heath-cock or black-game. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxiv. Until the heath-cock shrilly crew. 1893 [see *HEATH-HEN*].

Heathen (hī'ēn, -ē'n), a. and sb. Forms: 1 hæþen, hæþen, hēþen, 2-3 hæþen, hēþen, 2-5 heþen, 2-6 hethen (3 hæþen, heþen, open, 3-4 hapen, hethene, 4 heþen, -in, heyþen, heþthen, hapen, -in, heþyn, -in, heden, -in, 4-5 haythen, 5 heþun, -on(e, -ynne, 6 Coverd. heithen), 6-heathen. [OE. hæþen = OFris. hēthin, -en, OS. hēthin (MDu. Du. heiden), OHG. heidan (MHG. heiden, Ger. heide), ON. heidinn (Sw., Da. heden); cf. Goth. haiþnō Gentile or heathen woman.]

As this word is used in all the Germanic langs. in the sense 'non-Christian, pagan', which could only have arisen after the introduction of Christianity, it is thought probable that, like some other terms of Christian origin (e.g. *church*), it was first used in Gothic, and thence passed to the other tribes. This is supported by the use by Ulfilas, in Mark vii. 26, of the fem. form *haiþnō* (Vulg. *mulier gentilis*, all OE. versions *hæþen*). The word has generally been assumed to be a direct derivative of Gothic *haiþi*, *HEATH*, as if 'dweller on the heath', taken as a kind of loose rendering of L. *paganus* (orig. 'villager, rustic', later, after Christianity became the religion of the towns, while the ancient deities were still retained in rural districts, 'pagan, heathen'). But in this there are difficulties chronological and etymological, esp. in reference to the form and use of the suffix; and Prof. S. Bugge (*Indog. Forsch.* V. 178) includes this among several words which point to Armenian influence on the language of Ulfilas; he takes *haiþnō* as indicating a masc. *haiþnas*, which he refers to Armenian *hai'anos* 'heathen', ad. Gr. *ἥθνος* 'nation', pl. 'nations, Gentiles, heathens'. This would explain the OHG. form *heidan*, while in OE., etc., the suffix was, as in *cristen*, levelled under the ordinary -in, -en, from -in. But even so, the stem-vowel has prob. to be explained by assimilation to *haiþi* heath.]

A. adj. 1. Applied to persons or races whose religion is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; pagan; Gentile. In earlier times applied also to Mohammedans; but in modern usage, for the most part, restricted to those holding polytheistic beliefs, esp. when uncivilized or uncultured.

971 *Bibl. Hom.* 15 He bið geseald hæþnum mannum. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 206 Se ȝetigeda assa and his fola ȝetacnið twa folc, hæst is Iudeisc and hæðen. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 Næure hethen men werse ne diden þan hi. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 295 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 229 Þar bæð he hæðene men þe waeren laze-leaze. c 1200 ORMIN 7286 Þatt hæþenn folc, Kallidiskenn folc, Wass warr of Cristes come. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 397 Wyllam, an eþene kyns com to. c 1300 *Curior M.* 1740 (Edin.) Baþe to haiþin [vrr. heþen, heþen, heþen] folc and iues. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5508 Haythen men... þat never baptem ne right trouthe tuke. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 450 A barne... Til it is crystened in cristes name and conformed of þe bisshopp. It is hethene as to heuenward... Hethene is to mene after heth and vntiled erthe. 1410 *Arthur* 435 Lat not þe heþone Men Destroye þe puple crystien. 1503 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 13 Helena was of the Heathen men taken as a Goddess, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda. 1607 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 263 Abimelech, an heathen-man, who had not the knowledge of the true God of heaven to direct him. 1708 SWIFT *Remarks* Wks. 1883 VIII. 142 Made familiar to such practices by the heathen priests. 1803 SCOTT *Talism.* vi. I did the heathen Soldan injustice. 1870 B. HARTZ *Heathen Chinese* 17 He went for that heathen Chinese.

2. Of things: Pertaining to such persons or races, or to their religion and customs.

806 *Charter of Egbert* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 83 Andlang dic to ðem heþenum birzelsum. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 98 On hæþenum dægam. a 1205 *Leg. Kath.* 53 Þe temple... of hise heaðene godes. 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 547 Me 3he solde in to heþenlonde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5673 Out of haythen Spayn. 1483 CAXTON *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 2 In al places crysten and hethen. 1608 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* i. ii. § 1 Having already shewed a general defect in the ancient Heathen Histories. 1708 SWIFT *Remarks* Wks. 1883 VIII. 118 The same authority... may abolish Christianity, and set up the Jewish, Mahometan, and heathen religion. 1728 WOOLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 208 Even the Heathen world believed that the souls of men survived their bodies. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 3 The victorious enemy of heathen philosophy and heathen worship had passed his boyhood amid the heathen surroundings of a philosophic city.

3. *transf.* Religiously or otherwise on a level with heathens.

1896 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 22 A country of extremes—dukes and chartists, Bishops of Durham and naked heathen colliers.

B. sb. (or *adj.* used *subst.*)

1. One who holds a religious belief which is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; a pagan.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark vii. 26 Soðlice þæt wif wæs hæþen sirofeniscas cynnes. 13... *Coer de L.* 6297 He... slowgh ther many a hethene. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Jan., The Russian Ambassador... behav'd himselfe like a clowne, compared to this civil heathen. 1700 WATTS *Div. Songs* vi. That I was born of Christian race, And not a Heathen or a Jew. 1707 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. I was sorry to find more mercy in an heathen than in a brother Christian. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* III. § 1 Though himself a heathen, he [Ethelbert] had agreed to allow his wife, as being a Christian, free exercise of her religion.

b. The adj. plural, *the heathen* (cf. *the faithful*), is now collective; in O.T. = the Gentiles, or people who did not worship Jehovah, the God of the Jews.

c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 322 Þa hæþenan swa dydon. a 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1128 Between ða cristene and þa heðene. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 51 And beuall þo hæðene mid his leðre menesinges. c 1340 *Curior M.* 21254 (Fairf.) Þen come þe heþen wip mikel wrange þat cristen men to pine was prest. 1335 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii(i). 1 O God, y^e Heithen are fallen in to thine heretage. — 2 *Ezdras* ii. 7 Scatred abroad amonge the Heithen. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1430 And spread his name Great among the Heithen round. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii. It would certainly be a greater self-denial to receive heathen among us than to send missionaries to them.

c. The sb. plural, *heathens*, is mostly individual. 1630 PAYNE *Anti-Armix.* 135 Heathens... want the true knowledge of God. 1736 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 25 My brother and I... went to pay our first visit in America to the poor Heathens. 1845 R. JESS in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 622/1 Among the speculations of the more enlightened heathens we find the love of mankind at large highly commended. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* III. 38 Showing you how both Heathens and Jews were taught.

2. *transf.* One that has no more religion, enlightenment, or culture than a pagan.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xv. Pair frightened heathens that they are. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drad* viii. My ideas of civility were formed among Heathens.

3. Applied humorously to persons belonging to places bearing the name 'Heath', as Blackheath.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 1/2 Blackheath crossed over with a goal to love... The Oxonians... got two goals, while the Heathens were unable to score. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 15 Jan. 6/2 Blackheath v. London Scottish... a victory for the Heathens.

c. *Comb.*, as *heathen-minded* adj.; *heathen-like* adj. and adv.

1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 21 Thus prophanelie and Heathen-like he writeth. 1899 R. B. ANDERSON in *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 104 Heathen-heroic songs. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 318 A society of heathen-minded Humanists.

Heathen, sb. 2 = *Heath-stone*: see *HEATH* 5.

† **Heathen-coal.** *Obs.* (See *quots.* 1697.)

c 1697 KENNETT *Elym. Angl.* Lansdowne MS. 1033 If. 174/2 At Amblecot in Staffordsh... the second measure is called *Heath* or tough-coal: and the 12th or lower of all, is called *Heathen-coal*. 1712 BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 The *Heathen-Coal*. 1719 F. HAUKESS *Phys. Mech. Exp. Suppl.* 319 The *Heathen-Coal*.

Heathendom (hī'ēndəm). [OE. *hæðendōm* = MLG. *heidendōm*, OHG. *heidendūom*, Ger. *heidendōm*, Du. *heidendom*, ON. *heidindōmr* (Sw. *heidendom*); f. *HEATHEN* + *-DOM*. The old word appears to have died out before 1400; in modern use app. formed anew after *Christendom*. Not in Johnson, Todd 1818, Webster 1828.]

1. The belief and practice of the heathen; = *HEATHENISM* 1.

c 1000 *Laws of Edu. & Guth.* § 1 (Schmid) Hi ȝecwædon þæt hi ænne God lufian woldon, and ælcne hæðendōm ȝeorne aweorpan. c 1200 ORMIN 18855 Þiss þæsternesne iss hæþendōm And dwille inn hæfedd sinness. c 1300 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 31 Ða unwæste ileaue of hæðen-dome. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 35 And dreien cristene men... alle to heaðendōm. 1701 J. LAW *Consc. Trade* (1751) 233 Improvement of human society, beyond what it could possibly attain to in Heathendom. 1890 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xx. The many precious souls he hath won from heathendom. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 179 Whatever traces of heathendom may have cloven to Rolf himself.

b. *transf.* The condition of being unenlightened and untouched by Christian influences.

1890 KINGSLEY *Cheap Clothes & Nasty in Alt. Locke* (1870) p. liiii. He trims his paletots, and adorns his legs, with the flesh of men and the skins of women, with degradation, pestilence, heathendom, and despair.

2. The domain or realm of the heathen; heathen people collectively; the heathen world.

1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* ix. 96 Thick darkness rested over the whole of heathendom. 1861 E. GASKELL *Boyle Lect.* 32 The mighty work of subjugating all heathendom to the faith of the crucified Nazarene.

Heatheness. *rare.* [f. *HEATHEN* + *-NESS*.] A female heathen, a heathen woman.

1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 962 The proud heatheness humbly submitted to baptism.

Heathenesse (hī'ēnes). *arch.* Forms: 1 hæþe(n)nes, -nys, 3 hæþenesse, heþinesse, 3-5 heþen-, hethenesse, -es, -isse, -nes, etc., 6 heathennesse, heath-, heythennesse, 6-7, 9 heathenesse, -(n)ess. [OE. *hæþenes*, -nys, f. *hæþen* *HEATHEN* + *-NESS*. From an early date one of the two *n*'s was generally omitted, so that the word was sometimes treated as analogous to such words of French origin as *noblesse*, *Lyonesse*.]

1. The quality or condition of being heathen; the belief and practice of the heathen; heathenism.

c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* III. xxii. [xxx.] (1890) 250 He to hæðenisse [v. r. hæðennysse] was gehwyrfed. c 1205 LAY. 20388 And forsaken godes mæsse, and luinen hæðenisse. 1388 WYCLIF i *Chron.* xxii. 2 Alle conuersis fro hetheñesse to the lawe of Israel. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 35 Astur I had leyde be syde me þe error of hetheñesse. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Bb v. When we couple. . . Paganisme and heathenness, unto Christianitie: and the deuil to God. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 627 Then shall the vnfruitfull, rough and woodye heathenness. . . bee turned vnto the religion of Christs congregation or Church. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i. Merriments, savouring of heathenness.

2. Heathendom, the heathen world; the lands outside Christendom, including, in Middle English, Mohammedan lands.

c 1205 LAY. 16631 þe wes in hæðenness king of muchele mæhte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 480 Saladin nom the holi crouys, & to hetheñesse it ber. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2102 Asie . . es þe best, for þar in es Bath haly land and hetheñennes. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2187 In al hepenis ys no Sarsyn wikkeder þan is he. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxxviii. 263 His fame. . . sprang so ferre that it come in to hetheñes and barbarye. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 161 Divers provinces of Christendome and of Heathenness. 1808 *Blackw. Mag.* 390 The event was not such as could bear trumpeting in Heathenness.

† **Heathenheðe.** *Obs.* [See HEDE, -HEAD.] = HEATHENDOM 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7024 (Cott.) Kinges four of haithen-heðe. *Ibid.* 19864 (Götl.) þe mete þai ete in haipen-heðe.

† **Heathenhood, -hode.** *Obs.* [See -HOOD.] = HEATHENDOM 1.

c 1275 *Servicing Christ* 38 in O. E. *Misc.* 91 Al þes world is bi-heled myd heþene-hode.

† **Heathenico, a. and sb.** *Obs.* In 6 heathniok, 7 hehnikke. Var. of ETHNIC assimilated to *heathen*. So † **Heathenical a. = ETHNICAL.**

1554 HOOKER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxvii. 78 The sword of the heathenicks and gentils. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 177 Beare baiting and other exercises. . . These Heithenical exercises vpon the Sabaoth day. *Ibid.* 185 More then Heithenical impieties. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 397 Whose presence to me after so long a sight of Heithenike strangers was exceeding comfortable.

Heathenish (hæðenīʃ), *a.* Also 6 heathnīsh, (etnysh). [OE. *hæðenisc* = OHG. *heidanisc*, -*inisc* (G. *heidnisch*), ON. *heidneskr* (Sw. *hednisk*, Da. *hedensk*). In modern use prob. a new formation: see -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to the heathen. Now *rare*.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* III. iii. § 1: Him man worhte antfeatra, þæt mon mehte þone hæðeniscan plezan þærinne don. 1550 *Bale Image Both Ch. Biji*, All her hetnysh ceremonies, superstitions, and sorceries. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 2 The most eminent part both of Heathenish and Jewish service did consist in sacrifice. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. v. 167 The various Denominations of those Heathenish Deities. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 475 The heathenish temples.

† 2. = HEATHEN *a.* I. [Cf. *Jewish.*] *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE i *Kings Contents*, Salomon displeaseth God with the loue of Heythensh women. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Oros.* 92 b. All nations and people, as well Heathenish, as the Jewes also themselves. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 297 The heathenish philosopher Plutarch. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C. Less Bristol* (1887) I. 239 She was too good a christian to kill herself, as that heathenish Roman did. [1808-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1941 A heathenish slave bought of a heathen.]

3. *transf.* and *fig.* *a.* Heathen-like; unchristian, uncivilized, barbarous; unworthy of a Christian. *b. colloq.* Abominable, disgusting, offensive, 'beastly'. (Cf. CHRISTIAN *sb.* 3.)

1593 NASH *Harvey-Greene Tractates* Wks. (Grosart) II. 206 O Heathenish and Pagan Hexameters. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 313 Most Heathenish, and most grosse. c 1700 T. BROWNE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 147 Tobacco, though it be a heathenish weed. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 3 p. 1, I may not appear a strange, heathenish Creature to the Ladies. 1850 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 218 It was heathenish in the mowers to laugh. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 39 That's a heathenish, Brutus-like sort of thing. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 251 The heathenish noises I now hear from a garden near by us.

Heathenishly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a heathen, unchristian, pagan, or barbarous manner.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 84 A thousand years after the incarnation of Christ, the Byshops began to defile the Lordes supper. . . too heathenishly. 1580 *Ord. of Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Elis.* (1847) 574 The Sabbath days and holy days. . . spent full heathenishly, in taverning, tipping [etc.]. 1611 BRAUM & FL. *King & no K.* i. i. 'Tis heathenishly done of 'em in my conscience. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xv. He was heathenishly inclined to believe in, or to worship the goddess Nemesis. 1836 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 24 Dec. 383 The burial place of the royal family heathenishly styled the 'Pantheon'.

Heathenishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Heathenish quality or condition; barbarity.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 16 Horrible was the heathenishness, when the land that was given for an heritage to God's people did foster ungodly and wicked inhabitants. 1633 PRYNE and Pt. *Histrio-M.* IV. i. (R.) The obscenity. . . heathenishness, and prophaneñesse of most play-booke. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 135 Singing. . . which sounds like the very essence of heathenishness.

Heathenism (hæðeniz'm). [See -ISM.]

1. The religious or moral system of heathens; heathen practice or belief; paganism.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 9 The heresy of the Anthropomorphites. . . and the opinion of Epicurus, answer-

able to the same in heathenism, who supposed the gods to be in human shape. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 152 If we be not lesse zealous in our Christianity, then Plato was in his heathenism. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* Pref. 6 A Relick of Heathenism. a 1719 ADDISON *Chr. Relig.* § 5. 8 (Seager) He brought over multitudes both from heresy and heathenism. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 650 The whole. . . country relapsed into heathenism.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A heathen belief or characteristic.

1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 202 Cast out as a dead heathenism. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 397 Witness the heathenisms in Christianity.

2. *transf.* Unchristian state of things; heathenish condition; unchristian degradation or barbarism.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* (L.). Ay, there is nothing but heathenism to be learned from plays. 1805 MISS MONTRESOR *Into Highways & Hedges* III. ii. (ed. 4) 302 Fitting ornaments for the 'heathenism' of luxury. *Mod.* The practical heathenism of our great cities.

† **Heathenist.** *Obs.* [f. HEATHEN + -IST.] One holding or supporting heathenism.

1551 ASP. BROWNE *Serm. in Harl. Misc.* V. 567 These sorts will turn themselves into several Forms; with the Heathen a Heathenist; with Atheists, an Atheist; with the Jews, a Jew. 1870 DEX *Math. Pref.* 21 Could the Heathenists finde these vses, of these. . . Mighty Corporall Creatures.

Heathenize, v. [f. HEATHEN + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render heathen or heathenish.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 74 Endeavouring to Heathenize the People of God again. 1807 HARE *Guessez* (1859) 84 Till very lately we sent out our colonists, not so much to christianize the Heathens, as to be heathenized by them.

2. *intr.* To practise heathenism; to become heathen or heathenish.

1769 (see below). 1850 S. R. MAITLAND *Erwin* (ed. 2) 174 The Christians, instead of judaizing, began to heathenize. 1861 TRENCH *Ser. Ch. Asia* 74 These. . . do not judaize but heathenize, seeking to throw off every yoke.

Hence **Heathenized ppl. a.**; **Heathenizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.**

1769 W. JONES (of Nayland) *Wks.* (1810) I. 203 By the proud Arian or the heathenizing moralist. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH *Towler's Life & Serm.* (1857) 75 To combat the heathenizing philosophers of Christendom. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* vii. 64 A heathenized Christianity. 1893 E. BULLIS *Mem. Serj. Bellasis* 157 The result. . . must be the heathenizing of the rising generation.

† **Heathenly, a. Obs.** [f. HEATHEN + -LY 1. Cf. OHG. *heidanlich*, MHG. *heidentlich*.] Heathen-like, heathenish, heathen.

1425 HOCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 21 Fro cristen folk to hetheñly couyne. 1579 LYL *Euphues* (Arb.) 176 Which hath made me. . . of an heathenly Pagan a heathenly Protestant. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 158 The manner. . . of this marriage was so streinge and heathenly.

Heathenly, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] After the manner of the heathen; barbarously.

1580 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xv. 2 Do thou not so feersly and heithenly. — *Gal.* ii. 14 If thou, sithen thou ert a Jew, lyuest hetheñli [1388 hetheñlich] and not Jewly. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* l. xxxix. 87 Them that teach with the desperate and damnable Turkes, or that do beleue as his Ienesaries are instructed to loo Heathenly. 1776 W. C. COMBE *Diabolical* 6 note, Mercury. . . is (Heathenly speaking) the presiding Genius of rogues, sharpers, &c.

Heathenness: see HEATHENESS.

† **Heathenous, a. Obs. rare-1.** Heathen.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 715 That huge Heathenous Tract of the unknowne South Continent.

Heathenry (hæðenrī). [f. HEATHEN + -RY.]

1. Heathen belief, practice, or custom; heathen character or quality; heathenism.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 281 In conuerting the Iland from heathenrie to christianitie. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 144 It is all one, as if they had said, bawdrie, hetheñrie, pagannie. 1856 T. A. TROLLOPE *Girih. Cath. de Med.* iii. 46 Aghast on his arrival in Rome at the utter heathenry around him. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 166 Some of our brilliant imitators of Greek poetry seem to pursue it mainly for its heathenry.

2. Heathen people. (Cf. *Irishry*.)

a 1890 R. F. BURTON in *Lady Burton Life* (1893) I. 292 My Goanese boys, being 'Christians' . . will not feed with the heathenry.

† **Heathenship.** *Obs.* or *arch.* [OE. *hæðen-scepe*; f. HEATHEN + -SHIP.]

1. Heathenism, heathendom.

a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 634 For þan hæðenscipe þe hi drugon. c 1000 ALFRED *Hom.* II. 504 Martinus. . . auede his moder of manfullum hæðenscipe. c 1205 LAY. 12114 And summe heo godd wið-soken and to hæðenscipe token. *Ibid.* 14862 Hengestes lajen. . . and his hæðen-scipe þe he hider brohte. [1832 THORPE tr. *Cædmon's Par.* 229 And would not swerve from the Lord of hosts. . . into heathenship.]

2. Gentilism; uncircumcision. *rare literalism.*

1535 COVERDALE i *Cor.* vii. 18 Yf eny man be called beyng Circumcysed let him take no Heythenshippe vpon him. Yf eny man be called in the Heythenshippe let him not be circumcysed.

† **Heatheny, a. Obs. rare.** [f. HEATHEN *sb.* + -Y.] Heathen, heathenish.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* x. ix. Who hast the heath'ney folk destroy'd From out Thy land.

Heather (heðar). Forms: 4, 6 *hathir*, 5 *had(d)yr*, 6 *haddir*, *hædder*, 6-7 *hadder*, 6-8 *hather*, 8 *hethe*, 8- *heather*. [Of uncertain origin: commonly viewed as related to *heath*; but the form *heather* appears first in 18th c., and the

earlier *hadder* seems on several grounds to dis- countenance such a derivation. The word ap- pears to have been originally confined to Scotland (with the contiguous part of the English Border); the northern Engl. equivalent, as in Yorkshire, etc., being *ling*, from Norse. The word *heath*, on the other hand, seems to be native only in Southern and Mid- land counties, and never to have been applied to the Yorkshire or Scottish 'moors'; it is only in com- paratively recent times that the southern English *heath* and the Sc. *hadder*, *hædder*, have been asso- ciated, and the spelling *heather* thence introduced. On the analogy of *adder*, *bladder*, *ladder*, now in Sc. *diher*, *blither*, *riher*, and of Eng. *feather*, *together*, *weather*, we should expect *heather* to go back through *hædder*, *hadder*, to a type *hædder* or *hæddre*.]

1. The Scotch name, now in general use, for the native species of the Linnæan genus *Erica*, called in the north of England, LING; especially *E.* (now *Calluna*) *vulgaris*, Common Heather, and *E. cinerea*, Fine-leaved Heath or Lesser Bell-heather.

Some recent botanical writers have essayed to limit the originally local names *heath*, *ling*, *heather*, to different species; but each of these names is, in its own locality, applied to all the species there found, and pre-eminently to that locally most abundant. On the Yorkshire and Scottish moors, the most abundant is *E. vulgaris*, which is therefore the 'Common Ling' of the one, the 'Common Heather' of the other. But in other localities, esp. in the south-west, *E. cinerea* is the prevalent species, and is there the 'Common Heath'. Scottish distinctions are *Dog-heather*, *Heather* (*E. vulgaris*), *Carlin h.*, *She-heather* (*E. cinerea*).

1335 *Comptus Procuratoris de Norham* (Durham Treas- ury MS.). In strauue et hathir emptis pro coopertura domus molendini. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 300 In heich haddyr Wallace and thai can twyn. *Ibid.* xi. 898 Hadyr and hay bond apon flakys fast. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi. 86 Greit abbais grayth I nill to gather, Bot ane kirk scant couerit with hadder. 1548 Hather [see HEATH 2 bl.]. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 19 With Pettits, with Turuis, and mony turs of Hædder. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xvi. 678 Heath, Hather, and Lyng is called in high and base Al- maigne, Heyden. 1607 NORDEN *Serv. Dial.* (N.). Heath is the generall or common name, whereof there is one kind, called hather, the other ling. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. i. (1651) 546 Those Indian Brachmanni. . . lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the Redshanks do on Hædder. 1833 HART *Dict. Diseases* l. xxvii. 126 In the Northerne. . . places of this Island. . . They dry their malt with ling, or heath, called there hadder. 1874-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 135 *Hadder*, *Heath* or *Ling*. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plague*. They are to give them Hather or Hadder to eat. c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* xiii. (1754) I. 297 The Surface of the Ground is all over Heath, or, as they call it, *Heather*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1991 *Calluna*. The true 'Heather' of Scotland, called also Ling and Common Heath. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thale* 3 Set amid the browns and greens of the heather.

b. phr. To set the heather on fire: to make a disturbance. To take to the heather: to become an outlaw or bandit.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxv. It's partly that whilk has set the heather on fire. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 28 July 1/3 A woman. . . informed against the murderer, who at once 'took to the heather'.

2. Applied with distinctive additions to other plants.

Himalayan Heather, *Andromeda fastigiata* (Miller, 1884); **Monox Heather**, the Crowberry; **Silver or Sponge Heather**, the moss *Polytrichum commune*. (Britten & Holl. *Plant-u.*)

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* Of, pertaining to, con- sisting of, or made from heather, as *heather-ale*, -*bed*, -*beer*, -*besom*, -*bloom*, -*blossom*, -*bras*, -*brake*, -*bush*, -*cow* (Cow *sb.* 2), -*honey*, -*knoll*, -*land*, -*roof*, -*top*, -*tuft*, -*wine*. *b.* Of the colour or ap- pearance of heather: applied to fabrics, etc., of a mixed or speckled hue thought to resemble that of heather, as *heather-mixture*, -*stockings*, -*suit*, -*tweed*, -*wool*. *c.* *heather-clad*, -*covered*, -*mixed*, -*sweet* adjs. *d.* *heather-cat*, a cat living wild and roaming among the heather; hence *fig.* applied to a person; *heather-grass* = *heath-grass*, *Tridolia decumbens*; *heather-owl*, the Short-eared Owl, *Asio accipitrinus*.

1800 SCOTT *Monast.* xxv. Halbert Glendinning. . . expressed himself unwilling to take any liquor stronger than the 'heather ale, which was at that time frequently used at meals. 1724 RAMSAY *Gentil. Sheph.* II. i. And skulk in hidings on the 'heather bras. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* I. 196 Beneath whose shade grew. . . purple 'heather-bushes. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xvi. 153 He's here and awa; here to-day and gone to-morrow; a fair 'heather-cat. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xvi. That daft heather-cat of a cousin of mine. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* II. 12 To climb the 'heather-clad hill. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxix. What good can the poor bird do. . . except pine and die in the first 'heather-cow or whin-bush she can crawl into? 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* (1879) 146 He. . . smelt. . . the wafts of 'heather honey off the grouse moor. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorksh.* 181 A considerable extent of the surface yet remains as 'heatherland. 1882 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xxvi. He changed his 'heather-mixture' for clothes more suitable to Piccadilly. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. 'Heather-roofs are frequently met with in the district of Cowal. 1876 MRS. ALEXANDER *Her Dearest Fox* I. 278 Tom entered, in a bright purple-tinted 'heather suit'. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* II. A head like a 'heather-tap.

Heather-bell. *a.* A name given to *Erica tetralix* (or spec. to its blossom), and sometimes

also to *E. cinerea*. (In quot. 1725 app. = HEATH-BELL 2.)

1725 RAMSEY *Gentl. Sheph.* II. iv. Blue heather-bells Bloom'd bonny on moorland. 1725 BURNS *To W. Simpson* 56 Her moors red-brown w/ heather bells. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Intro. 18 Away hath passed the heather-bell, That bloomed so rich on Needpath-fell.

Heather-bleat. *Sc.* [Perversion, after *heather*, of the OE. name *hæfer-blæte*, goat-bleater, *f. hæfer* goat + *blætan* to bleat: from the noise which it makes in flight, associated in many languages with the bleating of a goat (Newton, *Dict. Birds* 885; Swainson, *Prov. Name Birds* 192). So Ger. *himmelsziege*, Fr. *chèvre-volante*, Gaelic *meannan-adhair* air-kid, *gabhair-adhair* sky- or air-goat, etc.] The Snipe.

[c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 116/41 *Bicoca*, hæferblæte, *vel pur.* *Ibid.* 260/3. c. 1050 *Ag. Gloss.* *Ibid.* 361/17 *Buginn*, hæferblæte.] 1804 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Heather-bleat*, the mire snipe. 1804 CROCKETT *Raiders* xxxvi. The snipe (which is called the heather-bleat). *Ibid.*, Farther off a heatherbleat whinnied.

Heather-bleater. *Sc. and north. dial.* Also -blut(t)er, -blutter, -blooter; corrupted *earn-bleater*, *hammer-bleat*, -er. [as prec., with second element conformed to agent-nouns in -ER.] = prec.

a. 1617 BUREL *Pilgrimage* in Watson *Collect.* (1706) II. 27 (Jam.) The Hobbie and the Hedderbluter. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scoll.*, *Ayrsh.* II. 72 (Jam.) A bird, which the people here call a heather bluter. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* iv. What saw she in the bog, then... forby moor-cocks and heather-blutters? 1802 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Heather-bleater*. It is also called *mire-bleater* and *gutter-snipe*.

Heathered (heðəd), *a.* [f. HEATHER + -ED.] Covered with heather.

1821 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 319 A treeless but high-heathered rock. 1840 AYTON *Lays, Island of Scots* xi. Scotland's high and heathered hills. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 133 A lovely drive with pink heathered hills to the right.

Heathery (hæðəri), *sb.* [f. HEATH + -ERY: cf. *pinery, fernery*.] A collection of heaths; a place in which heaths are grown.

1804 H. C. ANDREWS (*title*) The Heathery, or Monograph of the Genus Erica. 1840 *Beck's Florist* 10, I know from experience that Heaths will thrive as well in a greenhouse... as they would do in a heathery. 1890 *Ibid.* Feb. 33 A skilful disposition of the plants in the Heathery.

Heathery (hæðəri), *a.* Also 6 *hadrie*. [f. HEATH + -Y.] Covered with or abounding in heather; of the nature or appearance of heather.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 340 In craig and cleuche, and mony hadrie hill. 1730 EARL CROMERTIE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 206 The Surface is covered with a heathy, and (as they call it) a heathery Scurf. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 152 Flowers that strangers seem Amid the heathery wild. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. ii. The antlered monarch of the waste Sprung from his heathery couch in haste.

Hence **Heatheriness**.

1806 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* I. 67 The romance of the moor has been recently disturbed, and even the gor-cock has begun to lose the old racy heatheriness.

Heath-hen. *a.* The female of the HEATH-ROCK; the Grey-hen. *b.* Applied in N. America to species of grouse.

1591 *Shuttleworth Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 66 A lade of Alexander Bradshawes w^{ch} broughte hette henes iij. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 5 Wild Fowl there is great store of, as Turkeys, Heath-Hens, Quails. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 609 O'er the trackless waste the heath-hen flutters. 1803 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Heath-cock* and *Heath-hen*, originally names by which... the Black-cock and Grey-hen were called; but on the North American continent... applied to one or more species of grouse.

Heathless, *a. rare*. [f. HEATH + -LESS.] Devoid of heath.

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 247 There on the heathless moss outstretch'd lie broods.

Heathnick, -ical: see HEATHENIC.

Heath-pea (hæpə). Also 8 *pease*. A tuberous-rooted leguminous plant, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus* (*Orobis tuberosus*), called also CARMELE. Also **Heath-peaseling**.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Heath-pease*, or *Wood-pease*, a kind of wild Pease. 1755 JOHNSON, *Heath-peas*, a species of bitter Vetch. 1800 GARNETT *Tour Scott.* I. 337 The *Orobis tuberosus*, or heath-peasling. 1808 *Med. Frn.* XIX. 77 Heath peaseling. The roots, when boiled, are savoury and nutritious. 1803 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Heath-pea*.

Heath-poult. Also -polt, -powt. = HEATH-BIRD; more spec. the female or young.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.*, The Merlin... They fly also Heath-pouts with it. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2263/4 It is His Majesties Will and Pleasure, That no Person do... presume to Hawk at any Heath-Poult, in any year before the 20th day of July. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 422 (He) had the good fortune... to get 16 shots at heath-poult, or black game. 1824 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* II. 33 Heath-poult, the female of black game, fly like a great partridge. 1807 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 5/1 The young heath-poult are at first extremely tender creatures.

Heathwort (hæpəwɜ:t). Lindley's name for a plant of the Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ*. Also *attrib.* 1847 in CRAIG. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 461/1 Shrubby plants belonging to the heathwort order.

Heathy (hæpi), *a.* Also 5 *hethy*. [f. HEATH + -Y.] Abounding in or covered with heath; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of heath; heathery. a. 1460 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 11 The tawny colour

for those waters that ben bethy or morryshe. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compt.* iv. Bvj. Such heathy, waddy and moory ground, as is vnfrutefull for come or pasture. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 525 It is Heathy, Ferry and Furry. 1809 SHIRLEY *Zastrossi* iv. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 18 The wild berries which grew amid the heathy shrubs. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* II. An illimitable prospect of heathy undulations.

Heating (hētiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HEAT + -ING.] The action of the verb HEAT; imparting of heat, warming; becoming hot; *techn.* 'in the iron and steel industry, Getting the steel hot for rolling' (*Labour Comm. Gloss.* 1892).

1308 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xlix. (1495) 263 Bathynge and heetynge whyche dyssolue and departe and melte the matere. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 115 Well seasoned... wyth hetynge and tilyerynge. 1508 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 742 Sicknes, whos attaint Disorder breeds by heating of the blood. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 37 A gradual heating and cooling does anneal or reduce the parts of Glass to a texture that is more loose. 1803 GREENER *Gunnery* 175 The loss of strength by heating or softening. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* 105 There is another cause of heating in field-magnet cores.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *heating apparatus, appliance, power, stove; heating furnace* (see quot.); *heating pan*, a pan in which substances are warmed in various manufacturing processes.

1611 COTGR., *Chaufage*, heating stuffe, or stuffe to heat with. 1811 A. T. THOMPSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xxxviii, Chemical effects... independent of its heating power. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ii. 240 Beyond the red... we have rays possessing a high heating power. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* I. 270 Feed-water Heating Apparatus. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Heating-furnace*, the furnace in which blooms or piles are heated before hammering or rolling.

Heating, *pp. a.* [f. HEAT + -ING.] That heats or makes hot, in various senses.

1591 PERCIVALL *SA. Dict.*, *Caluroso*, hot, heating. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Table, Heating medicines. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Exiles of Diet* 258 Truffles... are heating. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 771/1 To have... his warmth in an argument traced to a heating diet.

b. Heating surface, the total surface of a steam boiler, exposed on one side to the fire, on the other to water; the fire-surface: see quot. *Heating-tube*, a water tube in a boiler surrounded by flame.

1824 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 259 The grate is large in proportion to the consumption of fuel, as well as the heating surface. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* I. 261 The efficient heating surface is obtained by deducting from the total heating surface one-half the area of vertical flues, and one-half the area of horizontal cylindrical flues. 1894 *Times* 23 July 6/4 Boilers, which have an aggregate heating surface of 7,890 square feet, with a grate area of 189.

Hence **Heatingly adv.**, in a heating manner.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 303 Heatingly. Illuminatingly.

Heatless (hētlēs), *a. rare*. [f. HEAT + -LESS.] Destitute of heat.

1596 WILLOBIE *Avis* (1880) 154 This Not-scene Nymph, this heatlesse fire. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* v. iii. The heatless Beams of a departing Sun. 1680 J. CHAMBERLAINE *Birth Christ* 3 My Wife is likewise known, Through heatless age, past hopes to have a Son. 1807 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xii. 243 Bright but heatless sun.

Heat-spot. *a.* A red spot on the skin, a freckle.

b. Physiol. A spot or point of the skin at which the sensation of heat can be produced.

1823-24 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 479 The blushing halo by which they are surrounded, is popularly called a heat-spot. 1807 G. T. LADD *Physiol. Psychol.* xiii. 315 The sense of locality connected with the cold-spots is about twice as fine... as that connected with the heat-spots.

Heat-wave. *a.* A wave of radiant heat; one of those vibrations of the ether that produce heating effects: see HEAT *sb.* 2 *b.* *b.* A 'wave' or access of excessive heat in the atmosphere, esp. when regarded as passing from one place to another.

1878 J. FISKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 35 The summation of motion is ever the same, but its distribution into heat-waves, light-waves, nerve-waves, &c., varies. 1893 R. S. BALL in *The High Heavens* xii. (*heading*) The 'Heat Wave' of 1892. *Ibid.* The culmination of what had been somewhat absurdly designated 'the great heat-wave'. The so-called heat-wave then seems to have travelled eastward.

Heaume (hēm), *Obs. or arch.* [f. *A. F. heaume* (hēm) = OF. *helme*: see HELM *sb.* 1.] A massive helmet, reaching down to the shoulders, worn in the 12th and 13th centuries, sometimes over a smaller close-fitting one.

1578 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 122 Whiche of heraltes is properly called blazon, heaume, and timbre. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. v. (1660) 394. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Heaume* or *Heaume*, a Term in Heraldry for an Helmet or Head-piece. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 186 The great crested helmet or heaume was now [temp. Hen. V] only worn for the tournament. 1808 MORRIS *Near Avalon Poems* 239 Their heaumes are on, whereby, half blind, They pass by many sights.

Heauto- (hēōto), before a vowel heaut-, comb. form of Gr. *ἐαυτοῦ* of oneself, used occas. instead of the more common AUTO-: as in *Heauto-androus* *a.* [Gr. *ἀνδρ-, ἀνρ* man] (see quot.). *Heauto-morphism* [Gr. *μορφή* form] = AUTOMORPHISM. *Heauto-phany* [Gr. *φάνειν*, *f. φαίνω* to show], self-manifestation. *Heauto-phonic* [Gr. *φωνή* sound] = AUTOPHONY.

1837 J. F. PALMER in *Y. Hunter's Wks.* IV. 35 note, Three kinds of hermaphroditism. First, the cryptandrous

... Second, the 'heautoandrous, in which the male organs are developed, but so disposed as to fecundate the ova of the same individual. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 248 The act of self impregnation observable in these heautoandrous hermaphrodites. 1886 SULLY *Handbk. Psychol.*, 'Heauto-morphism, in default of science, is ever the first resource of explanation; i. e. we judge of others by ourselves. a. 1834 COLEBRIDGE *Notes Eng. Divines* (1853) I. 257 If there be one other subject graced by the same total 'heauto-phany, it is in the pouring forth of his [Jeremy Taylor's] profound common sense on the ways and weaknesses of men.

Heave (hēv), *v.* Pa. t. and pp. *heaved* (hēvd), *hove* (hōv). Forms: 1 *hebban*, *hæbban*, 2-4 *hebbe(n)*, 3-5 *hefe(n)*, 3-6 *heve(n)*, 6 *heave*; also 3 *heoven*, (3rd pres. sing. *Ind.* *heft*, *heft*), 4 *heove*, 5 *heff(e)*, 5-6 *Sc.* and *north.* *heive*, 6 *Sc.* *heif*. Pa. t. and pp. see below.

[A Com. Teutonic strong vb.: OE. *hebban* (*hef*), *hōf*, *hafen* (*hafen*) = OFris. *heva*, *hōf*, *heven* (*hevet*), OS. *hebbian* (*heffian*), *hof* (*huof*), *haban* (MLG. *heven*, *hov*, *hafen*, LG. *hefen*, *heffen*, *hōf*, *hafen*, MDu. *heffen*, *hoef* (*hief*, *huof*), *gehaven*, *geheven*, Du. *heffen*, *heff*, *geheven*), OHG. *heffen* (*hevit*), *huob*, *haban* (*hapan*) (MHG. *heben* (*heven*, *hefen*), *huop*, *huoben*, *gehaben*, also *hebbe*, *gehebt*, mod.G. *heben*, *hob*, *gehoben*), ON. *heffja*, *hōf*, *hafsn* (Sw. *håfva*, *hof*, *håfven*, and *håfde*, *håfde*, Da. *heve*, *hæve*, *hæve*, *hæve*, Goth. *hafjan*, *hōf*, *hafans*: -OTeut. **hafjan*, *hōf* (pl. *hōffun*), *habano-*, corresp. to L. *capere*, *capio*, to take. Originally belonging to the same ablaut-series as *shake*, *shave*, but subseq. affected by many changes. The present stem *heff-* had orig. a formative *j* (= L. *-i-* in *cap-i-o*), which caused umlaut of the stem vowel, giving OE. *e*, ME. *e*, lengthened by position to *i*, *ea*. The WGer. gemination of *ff*, giving *bb* in OS. and OE., affected all parts of the present stem, exc. 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. *Ind.* and sing. *Imp.*, giving *hebbe*, *hebbat*, *hebban*, *hebbende*, beside *hefest*, *hefse*, *hefe*. In ME. the *bb* forms were retained (in the south) till 14th c., but were at length everywhere reduced by levelling to *hef* (later *v*). The pa. t. *hef* came down as *hove*; but in ME. this was largely displaced by a type *hef*, *heaf*, *hef*, *heve*, and another *haf*, *have*, both of which survived till 15th c. The OE. pa. pple. *hafen* was by the 12th c. abandoned for *hosen* (later *hoven*, *hove*), with *o* from the pa. t.; there are also traces of *heven* (cf. OFris. and Du.). But, beside these strong inflexions, there appeared also in late OE. (as in some of the other langa.) weak inflexions *hefde*, *hefed*; these gained ground in ME., and esp. in mod. Eng., in which *heaved* is now the general form, though *hove* remains in certain uses. The original sense, as evidenced by various derivatives, as well as by L. *capere*, was 'take', whence, through 'take up', came that of 'lift, raise', already developed in Com. Teut.

The close correspondence to Latin is seen in comparing *capio*, *capis*, *capit*, *capiant* with OTeut. **hafjō*, *hafis*, *hafjō*, *hafjan*, OLG. *hebbin*, *hebis*, *hebtō*, *hebbiāt*, OE. *hebbe*, *hefest*, *hefse*, *hebbat*. Since *heave* is thus certainly cognate with *capere*, it must be originally quite distinct from *have*, if the latter is = L. *habere*. The two verbs however come close together in various forms in most of the langs., and their derivatives have probably influenced each other, so that it is difficult in some instances to know whether these belong to *hafjan* 'heave' or *habēre* 'have'.]

A. Inflexional Forms.
1. Present tense stem (with consonant-exchange).
a. *Beowulf* (Z.) 655 Ic hond and rond hebban mihte. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Uorte hebban up hire preo ungins. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 17 Pat an oþer hit scholde hebbe vn neþe. *Ibid.* 455 Our [= your] herten hebbep vp. c. 1300 *Sir Ferumb.* 1248 Sche gan þo hebbe and pyngre.
b. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxiii. 4 [lxxiv.] 3 Hefe þu þine handa. c. 1200 ORMIN 11865 He wile hemm heffenn up. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Hwon þe preost heftō þu Godes licome. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Pat tu schuldest þin heorte heouen biðward. 13. E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 472 Þy self in heuen ouer hy3 þou beue. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1346 And heuen hit vp al hole. a. 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 65 Hefeth up þoure handes.

2. Past Tense. *a.* 1-5 *hef*, 3- *hove*; (3 pl. *hofen*, *hoven*, *hufen*), 4 *hoif*, *hoef*, 6 *Sc.* *huif*, *huve*. *b.* 2-4 *hef*, 3 *heaf*, *heaf*, *heof*, 4 *heef*, 5 *heve*; *pl.* 3 *heven*, *heffen*, *heouen*, 4-5 *hevyen*. 7. 4-5 *haf*, 4 *have*. 8. 1 *hefde*, 2-5 *heuede*, 4-6 *heved*, (*Sc.* 4 *heuid*, -it, *heywit*, 5 *heyfyt*, 6 *huit*), 6- *heaved*. *c.* 6 *heft*, *e*.
a. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxliii. 1 To þe ic mine eagan hof. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11114 Þis ilk was Ion... þat after-ward hof [v. r.] hoif] ietu crist. *Ibid.* 28240 Childir þat ic houe o funt. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5250 [He] hof vp þis hond. 1706 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 93 The surface hove up into heaps. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 16 His prayerful hands he hove. [See also senses 20-22.]
b. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 He... hef his bonde. c. 1205 LAY. 1014 He... him grimliche heaf [c. 1275 *heof*]. *Ibid.* 16509 Aldolf... heaf [c. 1275 *hefde*] hæþe his sword. *Ibid.* 23195 Heo... heufen hine to kinge. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. l. 2 (Camb. MS.) She heff hyr heued heyre. 13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liii. 262 þen Susan... heef hir hondus on hiz. c. 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 640 þey... hevyen up þe ston. 7. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17913 (Götl.) Quen i haf [v. r.] haue, heef] þat sacles. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 10479 (Laud) She hafe [v. r.]

heef, lift) hir hondes vp. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1570 And Arcita anon his hand vp haf. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Man-hode* iii. i. (1869) 138 She haf it bye to hire tunge. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xlviii. 14 He hefeð þa his swiþran hand ofer Ephraïmes heafod. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 He dranc. and þarfore heuede siden up þat heued. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Katherine* 350 Þane hewid scho wpe bath hir handis. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 544 Þai. Heyffyt wp þar handis. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 392 He heved his handes.

c 15.. *How marchande did his wyffe betray* 42 in Hazl. E. P. P. l. 198 Tho. He heft hyt in hys purs. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. xi. 39 His raging blade he hefte. 1596 *Ibid.* iv. iii. 12 The other halfe. Cambell fiercely refit, And backe at him it heft (*prime clef*).

3. Past Participle. α. 1 hafēn, hæfen. β. 2-4 hofen, 2-9 hoven, 4-5 hovin, -yn, -un, 4 ihove, 4-hove. γ. 3 heven. δ. 1 hefod, 2-5 heved, 3 iheved, (sef), 4 Sc. heywit, 5 hevyd, hewede, 6 heyved; 6-heaved, 7 heft.

α. a 1000 *Christ* 651 He was upp-hafen engla fæðmum. a 1000 *Andreas* 1157 Þa was wop hafēn.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Hie þis dai was hoven in to heuene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17962 (Gödt.) Hoven [*v.rr.* hovyn, hofen] sal he be in from iordane. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 55 (Mätz.) 3yf a man have hove a chylde. 138a WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 63 When he had hoven vp the eyen. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 8 You are so hoven and lifted vp. 1707 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 162 To be hove out of the ground. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* i. (1865) 3 The ship was hoven to.

γ. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xlii. 3 [xlii. 2] When sal mi fa heven over me be?

δ. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 2 Siððon þu ofer þone bist ahefod. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Ure helende þe was þis dai heued on hegh. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 926 And fand þe magdelane. He [high] heywit vpe with angel hand. 138a WYCLIF *Fam. Lett.* i. 10 His eyen heued vp.

B. Signification.

I. Transitive senses.

1. To lift, raise, bear up. (Often with *up*.) α. Formerly in general sense; now only *arch.* or *dial.*

971 *Blüch. Hom.* 149 Hie hofan þa bære. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* i. 516 Þæt hi be healdon, and on heora handum hebban. c 1200 ORMIN 16705 All swa se Moyses Hof upp þe neddre i wesste. c 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 102 (Mätz.) Josep. of þat best þat heo sat on Sotliche haf hire adoun. 138a WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 14 Heue vp thin eyen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 550 Ther nas no dore þat he ne wolde heue of barre. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. iv. He swouned ofte tymes, and syr Lucan. and syr Bedwere oftymes heue hym vp. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 6 b. Heve up thy heed, & be mery. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. viii. 10 His hand was heaved up on high. 1639 E. SPENSER in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. ii. (1888) IV. 75 He heaved vp his sticke with an intent. to haue strooken me. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 197 How could I once look up, or heave the head. 1700 POPE *Dryope* 45 Her trembling hand she heaves To rend her hair. 1718 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 174 Moles. do a great deal of mischief to the young Plants, in heaving the Earth. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygia* x. 63 It pitched him between two walls, so close that he could not heave an arm. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* To Heave the Hand, to bestow charity in mites, amounting to little more than. the mere motion of the hand in the act.

b. In modern use: To lift with exertion (something heavy); to raise with effort or force; to hoist.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* ii. 250 Murmuring they move, as when old Ocean roars, And heaves huge surges to the trembling shores. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 98 Our boat, which the seamen were heaving into the sloop, filled with water. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xv. (1878) 236 For a space they have been heaved nearly on end. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herrow* xix. Who heaved up a long twybill, or double axe.

C. absol.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vii. 23 This shoulder was ordain'd so thicke, to heave. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 390 Of the Mole or Want. When they heave, they do it more for meat than for breath.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To raise. α. In various figurative senses directly related to 1.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 573 Hofon here breatas hlude stefne. c 1200 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xxiv. [xxv.] 1 To ðe ic hæbbe. min mod. c 1205 LAY, 11280 Scottes huuen up muchelne rem. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 314 Man to god wordez schulde heue. a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 552 Hef up þor hertes in-to heuen. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3014 Ser Dary. Heuyd vp a huge ost. 1506 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 290 It is so violent, that it heueth and lyfeth vp the spiryt to god. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 12 The resolution. heaved a load from off my heart. 1851 W. PHILLIPS *Woman's Rights in Speeches* (1863) 28 Strong political excitement. heaves a whole nation on to a higher platform of intellect and morality.

† b. To raise, exalt, lift up, elevate (in feeling, dignity, station, etc.); to extol. *Obs.*

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* xcviij. 9 Hebbad up dryhten god urne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 He hefeð his lichame, and heneð his soule. c 1205 LAY, 23183 We scullen. hebben hine to kinge. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 156 Heo schal. holden hire stille, & so hebben hire self buuen hire suluen. a 1300 K. Horn 1267 þu me to knigt houe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3290 Oure lord. heues him to welthis. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 290 Lorde thou art. heuyed aboute all thynges wythouten ende. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 43 b. Ambition. heaveth those that followe it to the high degree of dignitie and honour. 1596 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 127 Rich men, who. haue bene hoven and lifted vp with their heapes of riches. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vi. For the prevention of growing schisme the Bishop was heav'd above the Presbyter.

† c. To set up, erect, institute. *Obs.*
c 1200 ORMIN 16840 Þe33. hofenn þurh hemm selfenn upp. *Setlnesses.*

† 3. *spec.* To lift (a child) from the font (formerly the duty of a sponsor at baptism); to stand sponsor to; hence *transf.* to baptize, christen. *Obs.* (Ger. *ein kind aus der taufe heben*, med. L. *levare de sacro fonte*.)

c 1200 ORMIN 10881 Whase shall i Cristenndom Beon hofenn upp. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6698 3e þat chyldryn heue, 3e shul nat forþete ne leue, To teche hyt paternoster and crede. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 168 (Fairf.) Of baptist seynt Ioan þat ihesus hofen in fume Iordan. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cron.* 3126 When he was hoven at funtane. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlii. 94 Edelwold. prayd hym to heue a sone of his at fontstone. 1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 781 Wee mon all thrie change our names. Hayif me, and I sall baptize thee. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 39 Hamiltoun he me huif. Ane sorie Surname.

† d. *transf.* To present for confirmation. *Obs.*
c 1375 SHOREHAM 18 Hym selve no man hebbe schel To the bishoppynge. That hi ne hebbe hare o3e child.

† 4. To lift and take away, carry off, remove, convey. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Loftong in Cott. Hom.* 205 Summe tide ich habbe ihued of oðer monnes mid woh and mid unrit. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 153 Flemmynges. were ihoue penes and i-putte to Hauerforde. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 134 Heue me fro hyne. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. xxviii. 31 Poems 1873 II. 72 Thy words. had almost heaved me Quite from my selfe. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. lii. His onely Daughter, whom (through false Pretext) Stephen, Earl of Bulloyn, from the kingdom heaves. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 568 Since thir heaving out the Prelats to heave in themselves, they devise new ways [etc.]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. cclxxvi. To arrogate all Ill, They heave the Peeraage; for that Pale throwne downe In breakes the Herd, to the vnfenced Crowne.

† b. *Thieves' Cant.* To 'lift', to rob. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caval* 84 To heue a bough, to robbe or rife a boweth. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-l.* Cij b. If we heue a booth we cly the lerk. 1673 R. HEAD *Caning Acad.* 39 Heave a booth, to rob a house. *Ibid.* 78 They will not stick to heave a Booth; that is rob a Booth at a Fair. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

c. *Mining and Geol.* To move away or displace (a vein or stratum): said of another vein or stratum intersecting it.

1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 403 The Load is frequently intercepted by the crossing of a Vein of Earth, or Stone. one Part of the Load is moved a considerable Distance to one Side. the Part of the Load which is moved, is, in their Terms, said to be heaved. 1793 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* ix. 157 Guessing. that the lode is heaved, or more properly speaking, started. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 163 North and south veins. always divide tin or copper veins, and generally alter their course; or in the language of the miner, heave them out of their place. 1884 J. FRETWICH *Geol.* i. 318 The 'cross-courses'. are of later date than the veins which they frequently displace or heave.

† d. *fig.* To 'move'; to rouse the feelings of, agitate; to urge, press. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 866a Hit heuet hym hogely of þat hard chaunce. 1593 DRAYTON *Essay Wks.* 1753 II. 676 The king to marry forward still I heave.

6. To cause to swell up or bulge out; to swell.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xlii. (1878) 108 Tom Piper bath hoven and puffed vp cheekes, if cheese be so hoven, make Cisse to seeke creekes. 1611 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. vi. 21 So fried that it may be hoven as with bubbles. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 923 Glittering finny swarms, That heave our friths, and crowd upon our shores. 1808 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVI. p. vii. Cattle hoven or swollen by this disorder. a 1885 FORSYTH *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Hoven*, Cattle are hoven by eating too much green clover in a moist state. Turnips are hoven by rank and rapid growth in a strong wet soil.

7. To cause to rise in repeated efforts.

1611 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1872) *Introd.* 12 The surges up and down did heave us. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* i. 1. O what a doubtful torment heaves my heart! 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* n. xxiii. The death-pangs of long-cherished hope. Convulsive heaved its chequered shroud. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 111 The water was observed. to be heaved up and agitated. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Attemm.* iii. (1852) 83 When pity is heaving his bosom with emotion. 1851 ELIZ. WETHERELL *Old Helmet* xi. 201 The swelling tide of thought and emotion which heaved the whole assembly.

8. To utter (a groan, sigh, or sob; rarely, words) with effort, or with a deep breath which causes the chest to heave; to 'fetch'.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 36 The wretched annimall heau'd forth such groanes. 1605 — *Lear* iv. iii. 27 Once or twice she heaved the name of father Pantingly forth. c 1718 PRIOR *Answ. to Cloe* 6 Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 343 He heaved a deep sigh. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* liii. 'Miss Pratt' heaved the Earl.

intr. for pass. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 166 Thy sigh soon heaves, thy tears soon start.

9. To throw, cast, fling, toss, hurl (esp. something heavy, that is lifted and thrown with effort). Now only *Naut.* and *collog.*

a 1290 GREENE *Orphanion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 68 The Pirats had heaved me ouer board. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 12 The other halfe [of the spear]. Out of his headpeece Cambell fiercely refit, And with such furie backe at him it heft. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 He that doth heave this lead. doth sing fadome by the marke. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 57 There is. so much Stone heaved thereon. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 116 They heave over their grappling in five fathom water. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Heave*, at sea, signifies to throw away, or fling, any thing, over-board. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* xxvi. 248 The Captain. by heaving the Lead found us to be but three Fathom Water. 1828 CRAVEN *Dial.*

Heave, to pour corn from the scuttle before the wind instead of cleansing it by the fan. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv. The body. was hove overboard. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xiv. (1859) 329 With a swing he hove the leathern noose at the skipper and whipped it over his head. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i. (1889) 4 Tom was just hiding behind a wall, to heave half a brick at his horse's legs.

10. *Naut.* To haul up or raise by means of a rope; and, more generally, to haul, pull, draw with a rope or cable; to haul a cable; to weigh (anchor); to unfurl (a flag or sail; also, to *heave out*); to cause (a ship) to move in some direction, as by hauling at a rope (e.g. at the anchor-cable when she is aground, or at the sail-ropes so as to set the sails to the wind).

1606 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Heave out your top-sayles, hawle your sheates. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 95 We heau'd home our Anker. 1690 CAPT. SMITH's *Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 77 To heave out the Flag, is to wrap it about the Staff. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. (1886) 109 With iron poles they heave her off the shores. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161 To Heave, to hale or pull by turning round the Capstan. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. i. 112 The Capstan was so weakly manned, that it was nearly four hours before we hove the cable right up and down. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 365 On the 23d, got a hauser. and hove the vessel off the ground. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Heaving astern*, causing a ship to recede or go backwards, by heaving on a cable or other rope fastened to some fixed point behind her. This more immediately applies to drawing a vessel off a shoal. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 5 The anchor was hove up for good.

absol. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxvii. We hove up [i.e. the anchor] and made sail. 1895 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 176 Poor fellows not yet accustomed to heave together. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Heave and rally*, an encouraging order to the men at the capstan to heave with spirit, with a rush, and thereby force the anchor out of the ground. *Ibid.* *Heaving in*, shortening in the cable.

II. Intransitive senses.

† 11. To remove, shift to another place. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 27490 Þa hæf þæt fih of þan studen þer heo ær fuhten.

† 12. To be moved or agitated in mind; to feel vexation. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 12815 Hir hade leuer haue lost all hir lond hole. Thus heuet þat bynd to hir hede lord. *Ibid.* 13426 Pirrus heivet in hert for his high chaunce, And myche dut hym for deth of his derf graunsen.

13. To rise, mount, come up, spring up. Now *Obs.* exc. in spec. uses: see following senses.

c 1295 *Body & Soul* 250 in *Map's Poems* (Camd.) 243/1 The hed haf up and the swire. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1196 *Dido*, And vp-on courseris. Hire 3onge knyghtis houyn al a-boute. c 1400 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* x. 75 Out of molde er colde eek must hit heuen. 1638 SUCKLING *Goblins* iv. (1646) 38 Pox on that noise, he's earth't, Prethee let's watch him and see Whether hee'll heave agen. 1795 POPE *Odes.* xliiii. 104 The huge trunc rose, and heau'd into the sky. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ii. 238 And temples heave, magnificently great. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 279 This ice seems to heave up slowly against the sky.

b. *Heave and set*: to rise and fall, as a floating object upon the waves.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxi. i. Quadrant it was, and did heve and sette At every storme when the wind was great. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Jurnal* 232 Sometimes the one end. sometimes the other. is mounted-up by the waves; and this is called the heaving and setting of a ship. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. When a ship, being at anchor, rises and falls by the force of the waves, she is also said to *heave and set*. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

14. To rise above the general surface, or expand beyond the ordinary size; to swell up, bulge out.

1609 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 94 Marke how he heaves, as though hee almost scorn'd to tread. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silix Scint.* i. *Rules & Lessons* (1858) 73 True hearts spread and heave Unto their God. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* *Past.* x. 109 Alders, in the Spring, their Boles extend; And heave so fiercely, that their Bark they rend. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 P. 2 Their Petticoats, which began to heave and swell before you left us, are now blown up into a most enormous Concaue. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* iv. That yew-tree's shade, Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap. 1830 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. i. 152 It [cheese] is too strong-tasted, and inclined to heave, or get hollow and full of eyes.

15. To rise with alternate falling, as waves, or an object floating on them, the breast in deep breathing, etc. Also *fig.*

1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships Wks.* (1872) 8 Ships do wallow and heave, and sit upon the sea. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* iii. ii. My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Meth.* 46 His Breast heaving at the same Time, as in the Pangs of Death. 1807-35 WILLIS *Confessional* 3 When heaved the long and sullen sea. 1890 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xi. Dead calm in that noble breast Which heaves but with the heaving deep. 1896 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 124 They actually heave and labour with the fiery convulsions that glow beneath their surface. 1884 *Expositor* Mar. 207 The dangerous forces in a community which heaved with discontent.

16. To draw in the breath with effort; to pant, gasp.

1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* iv. i. While we fantastic dreamers heave and puff. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 756 He heaves for Breath; which, from his Lungs supply'd, And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side. 1821 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 21 And horse and horseman heave for breath.

17. To make an effort to vomit, to retch; *fig.* to feel loathing. Also *trans.*, to heave the gorge.

1601 [see HEAVING *vbl. sb.*]. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 236 Her delicate tenderness will find it selfe abus'd, begin to

heave the gorge, disrelish and abhorre the Moore. 1755 JOHNSON. *Heave* . . . 4, to keck; to feel a tendency to vomit. 1768 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Heave and throw*, to retch and end by vomiting. 1864 MRS. LYNN LANTON *One too Many* I. 120 It makes me heave to hear you.

† 18. To make an effort to lift or move something; to push or press with force; to put forth effort, endeavour, labour, strive. *Heave at*: to aim at, strive after. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1240 (1289) But þer-on was to heuen and to done. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 1248 As sche wolde þe dore to-breke, sche gan þo hebbe and pyngre. c 1428 HOCLEVE *Jerusalem's Wife* 912 The wynd ful sore in the sail blew & haf. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 4 But they them selues wil not heave at them with one of their fyngers. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 121 It asks some time to heave or pend in, before it actually starts. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 399 Souls immortal must for ever heave At something great.

† b. *Heave at* (fig.): to meditate or threaten an attack upon; to take up a position of hostility to; to oppose; to aim at with hostile intent. *Obs.* (Frequent in 17th c.)

1546 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 165 John Frith is a great mote in their eyes, for so turning over their purgatory, and heaving at their most monstrous mass or mammetrous mazzan, which signifieth bread or feeding. 1598 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 152, He was spite blasted, heaved at, and ill spoken of. 1665 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. i. § 22 His adversaries heaved at him, to cast him out of his Bishoprick. 1674 P. WALSH *Quest. com. Oath Alleg. Pref.*, Then they shrewdly heav'd at me again.

19. To pull or haul (at a rope, etc.); to push (at the capstan so as to urge it round and haul in the cable); to move the ship in some direction by such means; of the ship, to move or turn in some direction.

1666 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Break ground or way Anchor, heave a head. 1797-98 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, To heave at the capstan signifies to turn it about. 1749 *Naval Chron.* III. 88 Did you observe her heave up in the wind? 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 338 The chaser heaves about as soon as the vessel be is in pursuit of it on his beam. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 513 Heaving ahead between an iceberg and a heavy field of ice. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Heave about*, to go upon the other tack suddenly. *Ibid.*, *Heaving ahead*, is the act of advancing or drawing a ship forwards by heaving on a cable or rope made fast to some fixed point before her.

transf. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vi. Make the most of it; heave ahead, and pitch into me right and left. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* (1882) 293 Then one great puff of wings, and the swarm heaves away with all its din.

III. Phrases.

20. From senses 10 and 19: To heave a-peak: see *quots.* and A-PEAK. To heave (the ship) in stays: to bring her head to the wind in tacking; also *intr.* of the ship. To heave short: 'to heave in on the cable until the vessel is nearly over her anchor' (Smyth). To heave taut: to heave at the capstan until the cable is taut.

1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 19 Which done, I have apeak on my anchor. 1797-98 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Peck*, The ship being about to weigh, comes over her anchor, so that the cable hangs perpendicularly between the house and the anchor; the bringing of a ship into which position they call *heaving a-peak*. 1760 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Heaving short*. *Ibid.*, *Heaving-taught*. 1795 NELSON 13 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 14 At one PM the Frigate hove in stays and got the Ca Ira round. As soon as our after-guns ceased to bear, the Ship was hove in stays. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xi. The frigate (was) unmoored, and hove 'short stay a-peak'. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xviii. They had laid an anchor out astern, and hove taut. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 88 Towards sundown, the chain was hove short.

b. *Heave down*: to turn (a ship) over on one side by means of purchases attached to the masts, for cleaning, repairing, etc.; to careen. (Also *intr.* of the ship.) The part thus raised above the water is said to be *hove out*.

1745 P. THOMAS *Trml. Anson's Voy.* 271 They could not.. use it as a Help for heaving down by. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* I. v. 55 The Commodore.. ordered the *Trial* to be hove down. *Ibid.* II. iii. 140 There are two coves.. where ships may conveniently heave down. *Ibid.* III. vii. 367 They.. hove out the first course of the *Centurion's* starboard side, and had the satisfaction to find, that her bottom appeared sound and good. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* Uijj, To heave down or careen a ship. 1798 NELSON 7 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* III. 116 The place where large ships heave down. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* liv. The ship had been hove down.

c. *Heave to*: to bring the ship to a standstill by setting the sails so as to counteract each other; to make her lie to. (a) *trans.* with the ship as obj. (b) *intr.* or *absol.*

a. 1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 397 Hove the ship to. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1850) 357 'Shorten sail.. and heave the ship to,' said the Captain. 1884 LADY BRASSY in *Gd. Words* Mar. 163/1 We remained hove to all the next day.

fig. 1897 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* iv, [He] was at last hove-to, all standing, in a hospital.

b. 1791 BLADGEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 337 Soon afterwards we hove-to in order to sound. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy. vi.* 79 This obliged us to heave to. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. § 807 Took in fore and mizen top-sails; hove to under close-reefed main top-sail and spencer. *transf.* 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* iii. We must 'heave-to' in our narrative awhile.

21. *intr.* (from sense 13.) *Heave in sight*: to rise into view, become visible, come in sight, as an

object at sea when approaching or approached; hence (*colloq.*) *transf.* in general sense.

1776 J. SULLIVAN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 205 Those ships were out of sight yesterday morning, but I hear they afterwards hove in sight again. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 24 The Table-mountain heaves in sight. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. ix. (1849) 115 A most tremendous heave hove in sight. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 223 The great Spanish ships heave in sight, and a furious struggle begins. 1876 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 103 They hove in sight of the enemy.. to the west of the promontory of Ecnomus.

Heave (hiv), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. An act of heaving, in various senses; a lift; an effort to lift or move something, a push, shove, pressure; a swelling or rising up; rhythmic rising (and falling), as of waves, the breast, etc.; the utterance of a sigh, etc. with a deep breath; an effort to vomit; a throw, cast. *Heave of the sea*: the force exerted by the swell of the sea in quickening, retarding, or altering a vessel's course.

a 1571 JEWEL *On Thess.* iv. 6 When his heaves renew, the heat increaseth, his heart panteth. 1600 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. i. 1 There's matters in these sighs. These profound heaves You must translate. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xx. viii, Judah was ut a sore heave. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Romants* III. 188 The Gyant.. gave him such twitches, and terrible heaves, that he had.. like to have overthrown him. 1665 BUTLER *Hud.* I. 1. 411 After many strains and heaves, He got up to his Saddle Leaves. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 186 Only to have given it an heave at one end, and set it a little to rights again. 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 59 Divers heaves were made at the Duke of Lauderdale. 1755 JOHNSON, *Heave*. 3. Effort to vomit. 1833 C. STURT *A Exped. S. Australia* II. 164 [A channel] so narrow that we passed over it between the heaves of the lead. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 18 The vessel rolled about on the heave of the sea. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 140 It took them a long pull and a great heave to haul the uncumely lump of marble into its place. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 296 There went through me so great a heave of surprise that I was all shook with it.

† b. *Heave and shove*: fig. great exertion or effort. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xxv. 155 They obtained at length with much heave and shove, that there should be military Tribunes chosen. 1612 DRAVTON *Polyolbion* IV. 56 Mongst Forrests, Hills, and Floods, was ne're such heave and shove Since Albion welded Armes against the sonne of Ioue.

2. *Mining and Geol.* A horizontal displacement or dislocation of a vein or stratum, at a 'fault'.

1801 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 436 The heave of the copper lode is about eighteen or twenty inches to the right, in the language of the Cornish miner. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 30 These heaves.. are sometimes of great extent, occasionally as much as 70 fathoms. 1882 GRIEKE *Text Bk. Geol.* (1885) 514 Sections to show the variation of horizontal displacement or Heave of Faults. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 12 The reefs here have taken a north-west 'heave'.

3. *pl.* A disease of horses, in which the breathing is laborious; broken wind.

1868 WEBSTER, *Heaves*. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 86, I blow like a horse that's got the heaves. 1865 — *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 122 It gave him the heaves.. it made his flanks heave like a blacksmith's bellows.

4. *concr.* A raised place; a swelling, an undulation. *notice-use.*

1882 G. MACDONALD *Warlock & Glenwarlock* (Cent.), Crossing a certain heave of grass.

Heaved (hivd), *pp. a.* [wk. p. pp. of HEAVE v.: see also HOVE.] Lifted, swollen, etc.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 35 Lyke a round heaved, or swelled thing. 1591 GEREKE *Maidens Dreame* 40 With heaved hands she poureth forth these plaints. 1690 DRYDEN *and Pt. Conq. Granada* III. ii. With heaved-up hands. 1696 — *Aurengz.* IV. i. Heard you that sigh? from my heaved heart it past. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* I. 47 With heaved-out tapestry the windows glow. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* LIV. 368 Darkly that high-heav'd grave shall gory Polyxena crimson.

Heave ho, *int.* and *sb.* Formerly also *heave* and *how* (hoe, etc.); *heave-low* (-law, -logh).

[app. the imperative of HEAVE v., (?) with HO *int.* Cf. also HEY HO.] A cry of sailors in heaving the anchor up, etc.; also used as the burden of a song. † *With heave and how* (ho), fig. with force, with might and main (*obs.*). Hence *Heave-ho v. intr.*, to cry 'heave ho!'

13.. *Coer de L.* 252 They rowede hard, and sungge ther too: 'With heuelow and rumbeloo'. 1494 FARYAN VII. 420. a 1500 *Ortus Vocab.*, *Celeuma est clamor nauticus, vel cantus vel heuylaw romylawe* (ed. 1518 ut heue and howe, rombylow). a 1599 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 252 Heue and how rombelow, row the bote, Norman, rowe! 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R.ijj, Heave and how for ioy they sing. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxviii. lxxxix, Though they seeme in punishing but slow, Yet pay they home at last, with heave and how. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* 243 Here enter. 3. maids, singing this song, daunsing: Trip and goe, heave and hoe, Vp and downe, to and fro. 1611 CORRA. s. v. *Cor.* A cor & a cry... by night and maine, with heave and hoe; eagerly, vehemently, seriously. 1803 BIRDIN *Songs* II. 254 To the windlass let us go, With yo heave ho! 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 81 They were heave-hoing, stopping and unstopping, pawling, catting, and fishing, for three hours. 1883 C. F. HOLDEN *Martins Anim. Life* 175 Yells.. snatches of song, and heave-hoys rent the air.

Heaveless (hiv'les), *a.* [f. HEAVE *sb.* or v. + -LESS.] Free from heavings; that does not heave.

1784 JERNINGHAM *Matilda* in Evans *Old Ball.* II. xlii. 252 Yes, Yes! his little life is fled, His heaveless breast is cold. 1853 *Tail's Mag.* XX. 532 The tents that round and far like a heaveless ocean lay.

Heaven (he'v'n), *sb.* Forms: 1 *heben*, *hefen*, *-on*, *heofon*, *-un*, *-en*, *hiofon*, *-un*, *heafen*; *heofene*, *-one*; 2 *heofone*, *hefene*, 2-3 *heofene*, *heouene*, *houene*, 3 *heauene*, *heofne*, *heoffne*, *heffene*, *heouene*, 3-5 *heuene*, 4 *hefen*, *heyuen*, *heuten*, *-in*; 4-5 *hevyn*, *hewyn* (e, -in(e), 4-6 *heven*, *heuin*, 5 *hevon*, *-un*, 6 *heavin*, 6-*heaven*. [OE. *heben*, *hefen*, *-on*, *heofon*, *-un*, str. masc. = OS. *heban*, MLG. *heven* (Schiller-Lüb.), LG. *hëben*, *hëwen*, *hewen*; in late OE. also *heofone* weak fem. (app. after *corbe*, in *heofonan* and *eorban*). The OE. form in *eo* was caused by u-umlaut before the ending *-un*, *-on*. Southern ME. had usually *hevene*, even in nom., perh. from *heofone* fem.; the more northern form in 13-14th c. was *heven*, i.e. *hëven*, whence c 1525 *heaven* with (ē), now shortened as in *bread*. Ulterior etymology unknown: not connected with *haffan* to HEAVE, the e being radical.

The LG. **hebnna*, **hebnna*, was app. an entirely different word from Goth. *himina*, ON. *himinn* (—**himina*), and OHG. *himil* (—**himila*), whence Ger. *himmel*, Du. *hemel*; at least no connexion between them can, in the present state of our knowledge, be assumed. The alleged ON. *hifinn*, sometimes cited as a connecting form, has no existence (see Bugge *Archiv* II. 214). The existence of *himil* beside *heban* in OS. was possibly due to High German missionaries. The mod. Da., Sw., and Norw. *himmel* are also from German.]

1. The expanse in which the sun, moon, and stars, are seen, which has the appearance of a vast vault or canopy overarching the earth, on the 'face' or surface of which the clouds seem to lie or float; the sky, the firmament. Since 17th c. chiefly poetical in the sing., the plural being the ordinary form in prose: see c.

Beowulf (Z.) 1571 Swa of hefene hadre scineð rodores candel. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxi. 77 Hiofones leotes hlutre beorhto. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* I. 8 And God het þa fæstnisse heofenan. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1106 Wæron gesewen twegen monan on þære heofonan. c 1275 LAY. 27455 Ase heauene [c 1205 heouene] wolde falle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22694 Al that es vnder heuin [v. r. heuin]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 89 Pane lyfyt he his ene to heuin. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) l. 94 The heuens iye, which I clepe y' sonne. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 84 Any hathill vnder heuen. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 89 A gounn Rich to behald.. Off ewiry bew under the hevin. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecl.* iii. 1 All that is vnder the heauen. 1565 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* l. vi. 4 The ordinance.. made such a great noyse and thundering that it seemed the heauen would have fallen. 1665 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1702) 187/2 Stars and Constellations; some fixed for the ornament of Heaven. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. Wks. 1808 XII. 63 Heavens high canopy, that covers all. 1796-7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 35 Still burns heav'n with his distended blaze. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 101 A serene heaven stretched overhead.

b. Things of great height are said by hyperbole to reach to heaven; opposite points of the sky are said to be a whole heaven apart. Also fig.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* I. 28 Micle burga and oþ heofon fæste. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Swa behne þet his Rof astige up to heofena. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* I. 28 Greet citees, and in to heuene wallid [1611 walled vp to heauen]. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 147 Advancing you with praises above hills and mountaines, yea to the very heauen. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 59 That.. helps th' ambitious Hill the heav'n to scale. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 100 Trees, As high as heaven. 1884 J. L. DAVIES *Soc. Quest.* 372 There must always remain a whole heaven of difference between the position of those who know nothing of nature.. and that of those who recognise light and guidance.. as coming to men from the living God.

c. The plural *heavens* was formerly used, esp. in Biblical language (transl. Heb. pl. שָׁמַיִם *shamayim*) in the same sense as the sing.; it is now the ordinary prose form for the visible sky. Hence *maps of the heavens*, *planisphere of the heavens*, *globe of the heavens*, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 4 [3] Ic gesie heofenas werc fingra ðinra. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xviii. (1) Heuene tellen out the glorie of God. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* viii. 12 The grounde shal geue hir increase, and the heuene shal geue ther dew. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 67 What obscured light the heuens did grant. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. (1635) 77 The Heuene.. are carryed in 24 hours from East to West. 1822 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* I. i. If, on a clear night, we observe the Heavens, they will appear to undergo a continual change. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 441/2 The *Spectator*.. seemed to think the heavens must fall because the Press questioned the capacity of a judge.

2. By extension (in accordance with Biblical use) the region of the atmosphere in which the clouds float, the winds blow, and the birds fly; as in the more or less poetical expressions, *the clouds*, *winds*, *breath*, *fowls of heaven*.

Rain or dew of heaven, so called as falling (or supposed to fall) from the clouds.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxvii. 28 Sylle þe God of heofenes deawe. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxv. 11 The bestis of the erthe. the fowls of heuene. — *Dan.* vii. 2 Loo! foure wyndis of heuen fowten in the mydl see. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 49 b. The water that cometh from Heaven, in raine. 1590 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. l. 78 The Mountain Pines.. fretted with the gusts of heauen. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 38 The birds of heav'n shall vindicate their grain. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 429 Tears, and the careless rain of heaven, mixt Upon their faces. 1870 — *Windew* 146 Be merry in heaven, O larks, and far away. *Mod.* Exposed to every wind of heaven.

b. In reference to the atmospheric conditions of a country, the clear or cloudy sky, etc., = climate.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 26 Everie... Countrie, by the nature of the place, the climate of the Heaven, and the influence of the starres hath certain vertues. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 44 The clemencie of the hevin, and gentleness of the wethir. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 94 Not tho' beneath the Thracian Cline we freeze; Or Italy's indulgent Heav'n forego. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Prol.* 12 Flowers of all heavens .. Grew side by side.

3. The 'realm' or region of space beyond the clouds or the visible sky, of which the latter is popularly or poetically viewed as the 'floor'. *Esp.* in the collocation *heaven and earth*, as constituting the universe.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen. i.* 1 On anginne gesceop God heofenan and eorþan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 40 In firme bigining, of noȝt Was heuene and erðe samen wroȝt. 1380 WYCLIF *Mark* xiii. 31 Heuene and erthe schal passe, forsothe my wordis schulen not passe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. v.* i. 58 Looke how the floore of heuene Is thicke inlayed with pattens of bright gold. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze .. marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Agnes' Eve* iii. All heaven bursts her starry floors. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xix. (1866) 149 Papa .. would move heaven and earth for her if he could. 1887 *New Antiquary* xix. (1888) II. 97 Nothing in heaven or earth would have stayed her hand now.

b. The plural is sometimes used for the realms or regions of space in which the heavenly bodies move.

1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 683 Lifted up far above the starry heavens. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 95 The Planets and Comets move in the Heavens very freely. 1838 NICHOL (*title*) *Views of the Architecture of the Heavens.* 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* vii. iv. V. 152 The Heavens, for the great vault or void, with all its planets, and stars, and ceaseless march of orbs innumerable.

† c. *transf.* A model showing the motions of the heavenly bodies; an orrery, a planetarium. *Obs.*

1600 NASH *Summer's Last Will* Wks. 1885 VI. 88 Euery man cannot, with Archimedes, make a heauen of brasse. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 52 The heauen of siluer which .. was sent vnto Soliman the great Turke wherein all the planets had their seuerall courses.

4. In the language of earlier cosmography: Each of the 'spheres' or spherical shells, lying above or outside of each other, into which astronomers and cosmographers formerly divided the realms of space around the earth. These generally corresponded to the spaces supposed, according to the Ptolemaic system, to be comprised within the successive orbits of the seven planets (including the sun and moon), the fixed stars, and other spheres. Their number varied according to computation from seven to eleven.

1340 HANPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 1567 Sere heuens God ordaynd for sere thyng .. þese heuens er obouen us heȝhe .. Ane es þat we se sterner heuen calle .. Ane other es þat clerkes calles cristalline [etc.]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. ii. (1495) 296 Heuens ben seuen namyd in this manere Aereum Olympium Igneum Firmamentum Aqueum, Imperium, Celum. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 95 Per ar nyne heuens, oon in erthe, be oper amouenge hem seluyn, ilk oon amonge oper; þe firste & þe souerayne of þe speres, is þe spere couerant, and þanne with-ynne þat þe spere of þe sterrys; after þat þe spere of Saturne, and so to þe spere of þe mone, vnder whom ys þe spere of þe elements, þat er fyre, Eyre, water, and erthe. þe Erthe þanne ys yn þe myddyl stede of þe oper elementz. 1599 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 210 Whatsoeuer is contained within the circuit of the heauen of the Mone. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. l. iii. (ed. 7) 280 What doth the celestial part containe? The eleven Heavens and Spheares. *Ibid.* 281 In ascending orderly upwards .. The first is the Spheare of the Moone .. The fourth, the Spheare of the Sunne .. The seventh, the Spheare of Saturne .. The eighth, the Spheare of the fixed stars, commonly called the firmament. The ninth is called the second movable or Christal heauen. The tenth is called the first movable. And the eleventh is called the Imperial heauen, where God and his Angels are said to dwell. 1783 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xiii. (Brewer), Sometimes she deemed that Mars had from above Left his fifth heauen, the powers of men to prove. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in the S.* 92 Deepening thro' the silent spheres Heaven rose Heaven rose the night.

Fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* Prol. 2 O For a Muse of Fire, that would ascend The brightest Heauen of Invention.

5. The celestial abode of immortal beings; the habitation of God and his angels, and of beatified spirits, usually placed in the realms beyond the sky; the state of the blessed hereafter. Opposed to *hell*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fader ure þu be eart on heofene. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Grið on eorðe and grið on hefene. *Ibid.* 79 Engles in houene. c 1200 ORMIN 3263 To brukkenn heffness blisse. c 1205 LAV. 21442 þu woldest to hæuene. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 24783 (Cott.) He suar be þe kyng of heuen. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 16 To þe I gyff be keys of heuene. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 1236 Scotland he fred, and brocht it off thrillage. And now in hewin he has his heretage. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 100 Sufficience dwells nocht bot in heuin. 1544 *Suppl. to Hen. VIII.* 21 Teache the people to gett heuen with fastynge. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 157 b, Marriages (as they saie) are made in heauen, and are guided by destinie. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. 1825 III. 275 Stirring both heauen and hell to do him mischief. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 263 Better to reign in Hell, then serve in Heav'n. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* v. 9 Heaven lies about us in our infancy. 1855 BROWNING *An Epistle* 141 Heaven opened to a soul while yet on earth, Earth forced on a soul's use while seeing heaven. 1858 SPARS *Athan.* iii. ix.

396 Heaven is not the firmament overhead, but the condition of the redeemed after death, of which the blue serene gives us the appropriate symbol. 1879 CHR. ROSSSETTI *Seek & F.* 22 Heaven is the presence of God: the presence of God, then, is heaven.

b. Also in plural. [In its origin a literalism of transl. = *L. cæli*, Gr. *οὐρανοί*, Heb. שָׁמַיִם *shamayim*: cf. i. c.]

c 990 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fader urer þu aȝð in heofum vel in heofnas [*Vulg.* in cælis]. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 18 Swa hwylce swa ge ge-bindað ofer eorþan þa beoþ gebundene on heofonum. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 42 Heiris and kyngis of þe kyngdom of heuenys. 1548 UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 16a, He .. sitteth and reigneth in high heuens above. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 386 Leiuing the course of this lyfe tha pas to the heuinis. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* iv. 14 Wee haue a great high Priest, that is passed into the heuens.

c. By the Jews (at least in later times) seven heavens were recognized; the highest, called also 'heaven of heavens,' being the abode of God and the most exalted angels. Thence also the seven heavens of Mohammed.

This division was probably of Babylonian origin, and founded on astronomical theories (cf. 4).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Dunt. x.* 14 Heofon and heofuna heofun. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 948 Paule. thoȝt þat he was reuyst euine .. to þe thred heuene, & syne in paradys. 1380 WYCLIF *P. R.* cxiii. [cxv.] 16 The heuene of heuene [c 1430 *MS. S. heuens*] to the Lord; the erthe forsothe he ȝaf to the ones of men. 1582 — 2 *Cor.* xii. 2, I woot a man in Crist .. rauyschid til to the thridde heuene. 1590 BIBLE (Genev.) Ps. cxlviii. 4 Praise ye him heuens of heuens, and waters, that be aboute the heuens. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* viii. 27 The heauen and heauen of heuens cannot containe thee. 1688 *Prior Ode Exod.* iii. 106 The Heauen of Heavens, the high abode. Where Moses places his mysterious God. 1734 SALE *Koran* (1764) II. 178 And we haue created over you seven heavens. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* i. 20 According to the common opinion of the Arabs there are seven Heavens, one above another. 1858 W. MUR *Mahomet* II. 219 From Jerusalem he seemed to mount upwards, and ascend from one Heaven to another.

d. The seat of the celestial deities of heathen mythology.

1380 WYCLIF *Yer.* vii. 18 Thei make sweete cakis to the quen of heuene. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iii. 40 With loue in heauen, or some where else. c 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* i. Wks. 1808 XII. 60 Against beleaguere heauen the Giants move. 1792 COWPER *Liad* xi. 60 Aurora, now on the Olympian height Proclaiming, stood new day to all in heauen. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* i. iv. 169 The heauen of Siwa is in the midst of the eternal snows and glaciers of Keilas, one of the highest and deepest groups of the stupendous summits of Himalaya.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

1810 MONTGOMERY *V. Indies* iii. 23 In the clear heaven of her delightful eye, An angel-guard of loves and graces lie.

6. The power or majesty of heaven; He who dwells above; Providence, God. (With capital H.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 21 Fæder, ic synȝude on heofon, and beforan ðe. c 1380 WYCLIF *Dan.* iv. 23 [26] Aftr that thou knowist that the power is of heuene. 1593 DRYDEN *Esses* Wks. 1753 II. 604 Envy .. Affecting the Supremacy of Heauen. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Romants* i. 3 The heauen takes care of your quiet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 212 The will And high permission of all-ruling Heauen. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euphront's Ess.* 347 Sometimes Heauen ordains, and Nature makes an opposition. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 5 Heauen only knows how dear he was to me whilst he liv'd. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Duvar* iii. 'For Heauen's sake, no', said his companion. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 57 Sweet Heauen, forgive weak thoughts! 1825 EDNA LYALL *In Golden Days* III. xiv. 299 How in heauen's name did you manage it all?

b. Also in plural. The powers above; the gods; God.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letterbk.* (Camden) 62, I hope in the heavens my chin will on day be so favorable and bountifull unto me. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* i. iii, The Heavens forbid your highness such mishap! 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* iv. 26 After that thou shalt haue known that the heuens doe rule. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Romants* i. 174 The heavens .. made me yesterday seek to save you. 17 .. *Siege of Aubigny* 118 Whatever power the Heavens have favoured me with. 1899 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 893 She was ever praying the sweet heavens To save her dear lord whole from any wound.

c. In asseverations: By († through, before, fore) heaven, (heavens). Cf. *By prep.* 2.

The sense in c and d is somewhat indefinite, probably including the place and its Divine Lord or inhabitants: cf. *Matt.* v. 34, xxiii. 22.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 22 Seþe swerað on heofonan [*Lind.* on heofne, *Rusku.* be heofone, *Vulg.* in celo], he sweryð on godes þrymssetle, and on þam þe ofer þæt sitt. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8313, I may not hate hym, by heuyn, þat me in hert tes. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. Wks. (Ritdg.) 240/2 Not I, by heauen. *Ibid.* 241/2 Fore heauen, I scarce can think you are my friend. 1716 ADDISON tr. *Ovid Wks.* 1753 I. 176 By heav'n the story's true. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* viii. iii. II. 187 'By Heavens I' cried Glanville 'there's no bearing this'. 1899 TENNYSON *Merlin & Vivien* 341 By Heaven that hears, I tell you the clean truth. 1897 A. C. GUNTER *Mr. Barnes of N. Y.* xviii. (1888) 135 He commenced to strut and hector about .. and cry, By Heavens.

d. In exclamations expressing surprise, horror, etc. (Also in *pl.*). Often with qualifications, as *good, gracious, great. Also heaven and earth!*

1588 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 559 O Heavens! O Earth! O never-dying Fame! 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 59 O the heavens, What fowle play had we. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 7 Heavens! Is it possible you can live without Remorse? 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* viii. iii. II. 187 Good Heavens! cried Mr. Glanville .. quite out of

patience, I shall go distracted! *Ibid.* ix. i. 209 Oh, heavens! .. this must .. be a very notable adventure. c 1777 DODD *Fanny Melmouth* (1799) 96 'Heaven and earth!' exclaimed Miss Melmouth, 'what will become of me?' 1801 AMELIA OPR *Father & Daughter* (1809) 102 Gracious Heaven! who are you? 1819 MRS. MARCET *Conv. Nat. Phil.* ii. (1851) 36 Heavens, Emily, what an idea! 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* II. iv. 75 Great heaven! What a place to stop at!

7. *fig.* a. A place like or compared to heaven; a place of supreme bliss.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 300 For if heuene be on this erthe .. It is in cloistore or in scole. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 33 They that be in hell, wene there is none other heuen. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 243, I follow thee, and make a heauen of hell. 1660 *Sy. in Ho. Comm.* 14 Nov. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 145 England, that was formerly the heauen, would be now the hell for women. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 254 The mind is its own place, and in it self Can make a Heav'n of Hell, a Hell of Heav'n. 1793 POPE *Odys.* vi. 22 A heav'n of charms divine Nausicaa lay. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. viii, Ere Douglasses, to ruin driven, Were exiled from their native heauen. 1831 CARLYLE *Nibelungen-Lied* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 142 Here for eleven days .. there is a true heauen-on-earth.

b. A state of bliss or supreme felicity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 777 (826) It an heuene was hire voys to here. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 70 Husbundes are in heauen whose wienes scold not. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* 244 What heuens of ioy, then to himselfe he faynes. 1604 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* i. i. (Dalbic) O what a heauen is love! O what a hell! 1635 BACON *Ess.*, *Truth* (Arb.) 501 Certainly, it is Heauen vpon Earth, to haue a Mans Minde Moue in Charitie, Rest in Providence, and Turne vpon the Poles of Truth. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 935 And like an Anchorite, gives over This World for th' Heauen of a Lover? 1799 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 59 The clock .. That faithful monitor, 'twas heauen to hear, When soft it spoke a promised pleasure near.

c. In same senses: *Heaven of heavens, seventh heaven, third heaven.* (*fig.* from 5c.)

1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxvi, He looked upon himself as approaching to the seventh heauen. 1883 RITA *After Long Grief* xxii, Lady Ramsey was in the seventh heauen of delight. 1885 J. H. MCCARTHY *Camila* i. vii. 156 The heauen of heavens into which he presumed, an earthly guest, was the West End of London.

† 8. *transf.* [from 7]. A quintessence. *Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* a Philosophoris clepen þe purest substance of manye corruptible þingis elementid, quinta essentia, þat is to seie, mannys heuene. *Ibid.* 13 How þat 3e may wiþ oure heuene drawe out euery 5 essencia from alle þingis aforesaid.

9. *transf.* [from 1]. A canopy; the covering over a stage. [*F. ciel*, Ger. *himmel*.] In the 19th c. quotes directly *fig.* from sense 1.

1486 *Switzer's Misc.* (1888) 54 In the entre .. shalbe craftely conceyvid a place in maner of a heuen .. under the heven shalbe a world desolaite. 1611 CORRA., *Valerie* .. a place ouer a stage which we call the Heauen. 1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* ii. Dijb, The coverings of the stage, which wee call the heuens .. were Geometrically supported by a Giant-like Atlas. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii. iii. 140 Bright golden globes Of fruit, suspended in their own green heauen. c 1822 — *Two Fragm. Love* ii. 3 Under a heauen of cedar boughs.

10. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple attrib. : in sense 'of heaven'. (Many of the early ME. instances in *hevene* are prob. examples of the genitive case: cf. *Lady-day, Lady-chapel, Bride-well*, etc.).

a 1000 *Phenix* 173 Under heofun-hrofe. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Past. Ep.* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 382 Into his fæzaran heofon-healle. c 1220 *Bestiary* 227 If he leue haue of ure heuen loured. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 101 ðe firmament .. mai ben hoten heuene-Rof. *Ibid.* 281 Al ðe ðingnes. Twen heuene hil and helle dik. *Ibid.* 1547 Heuene dew, and erðes fetthed. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8290 (Gött.) An angel com fra heuen trone. *Ibid.* 18741 (Cott.) þe toþer us come fra heuen ture. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 102 Under the heven cope. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. lvi. 373 (Add. MS.) The loye of heuene life. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 555 Many Heav'n-floods in our Floods do lose. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 52 Ere the Tower Obstruct Heav'n Towers. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Rhapsody of Life's Progr.* viii, On the Heavens-heights of Truth. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 172 We have in the Veda the invocations *dyauṣṭas Mitras* .. and that means .. Heaven-Father! 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* i. 43 God came down in the great heaven-wind and the great heaven-fire.

b. Obj. and obj. gen., as *heaven-climber, worshipper; heaven-assailing, defying, kissing, rending, threatening*, etc. adjs. (Mostly since 1600: their number is practically limitless.)

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 59 Mercurie New lighted on a heauen-kissing hill. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 272 Set forth, against that heauen-threatening Armada. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xi. 60 When that blood pleads, heav'n will not lend an eare If heav'n-engaging Charity be not there. a 1671 MARVELL *Poems, Billborow Hill*, The cliff Of heauen-daring Teneriff. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 418 Perjury, that Heav'n-defying vice. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 284 Giving out a shout most heav'n-rending. 1827 KEEBLE *Chr. Y.* Whitsun Mond., Heav'n-assailing cries. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 252 The whole Alpine .. heaven-climbers.

c. Instrumental and locative, as *heaven-accepted, -begot, -descended, -died, -fallen, -forsaken, -given, -made, -protected, -sprung, -taught*, etc. adjs. (The number of these is unlimited: nearly all since 1600.) Also HEAVEN-BORN, HEAVEN-SENT.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 72 Much is the force of heauen-bred Poesie. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 57 Diuine Aurora full as faire as she, Whose heauen-d'le face the Graces still admire. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*

n. iv. iii. *Magnificence* 386 Words of the Heav'n-prompted stile. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAIN *Phaenomena* iii. iii. (1820) II. 52 The heaven-built pillars of his soul. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 535 All yet left of that revolted Rout Heav'n-fall'n, in station stood. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* Sat. xv. (1697) 374 Prometheus Ghost is sure o'er-joy'd to see His Heav'n-stol'n Fire from such disaster free. 1725-26 POPE *Iliad* ix. 803 The fall of Heaven-protected Troy. 1728 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 314 The Heav'n-instructed Shipman thus replies. 1797-98 THOMSON *Summer* 1010 Who heaven-inspired To love of useful glory rais'd mankind. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 2 Reason, that Heav'n-lighted Lamp in Man. 1777 POTTER *Aschylus* (1779) I. 60 (Jod.) Heav'n-sprung, or mortal? if permitted, say. 1787 BURNS *Verses in Kenmore*, Here poetry might wake her heav'n-taught lyre. 1849 HARR *Par. Sermon* II. 227 In the free heaven-lit atmosphere of the Gospel. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 356 The Heaven-controlled Seer.

d. Adverbial, 'to or toward heaven', as *heaven-afianced*, *aspiring*, *dear*, *devoted*, *erected*, *translated*, etc. e. Similitative, as *heaven-clear*, *sweet*, etc. f. Parasyntetic, as *heaven-hued*, etc. adjs. See also HEAVEN-HIGH, -WIDE, etc.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. 667 Heav'n-bent souls. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 215 The heaven-hued sapphire. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 11. *Babylon* 564 Mong the Heav'n deer spirits. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* Kjb, Then (with that Heav'n-rapt Saint) rapt Muse ascend. a 1712 KEN *Christophili* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 226 A Heav'n-aspiring Mind. a 1721 — *Hymn* *to the Holy Spirit* III. 155 With a Heav'n-erected Look. 1779 W. HODSON *Ded. Temp. Solomon* 19 This Heav'n-devoted Shrine. 1821 LAMB *Leisure*, The heaven-sweet burthen of eternity. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 253 The Heaven-afianced spirit. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & L. Yrns.* II. 126 This heaven-aspiring tower.

II. Special combinations: † *heaven-bow*, rainbow; *heaven-bridge*, bridge of the dead; *heaven-burster* (see quot.); *heaven-gazer*, (a) one who gazes at the sky, who studies the stars, an astrologer; (b) a fish, the star-gazer; so *heaven-gazing*; *heaven-god*, a celestial deity, a god of the heaven or sky; *heaven-plant* = *heaven-tree*; *heaven-send*, something received as sent specially from heaven, a godsend; *heaven-tree*, a mythical tree, which figures in some Malay and Polynesian beliefs, as reaching from the under-world to the earth, or from earth to heaven; *heaven-worshippers*, a Judæo-Christian sect (*Calicols*) of the fourth and fifth centuries. Also HEAVEN-BLISS, etc.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 743 For 'heaven-bouwe is abouten i-bent, Wip alle he bewes pat him beþ i-sent. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* 352 Like the *Heaven-Bridge, the Heaven-Gulf which has to be passed on the way to the Land of Spirits, has a claim to careful discussion. *Ibid.* xii. 349 The Polynesians .. still call foreigners 'heaven-busters', as having broken in from another world outside. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlviii. 13 The 'heaven-gazers' & the beholders of starrs. 1611 CORNAR, *Tapecon*, the Heav'n-gazer; a scale-lesse sea-fish .. bawing .. a great head, on whose top his eyes (wherewith he looks directly upward) are placed. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. 1883-4 IV. 82 Excessive staring, and steadfast 'heaven-gazing. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 235 The Aztec Tlaloc was no doubt originally a *Heaven-god, for he holds the thunder and lightning. 1865 — *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 346 A story .. which contains the episode of the *heaven-plant. 1811 H. MARTYN in *Mem.* III. (1825) 436 This was a *Heaven-send. 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 457 The man who has been away, is a heaven-send in a village. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* 348 note, In the Samoan group .. there was a 'heaven-tree, where people went up and down, and when it fell it stretched some sixty miles.

Heaven, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make heavenly in character, to transport or transform into heaven; also, to bless with heaven, beatify, render supremely happy.

1607-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlviii. 153 They are idle Divines that are not heav'n'd in their lives, above the unsteady man. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 225 Surely I were rich enough, and as well heav'n'd as the best of them, if Christ were my heaven. a 1650 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 194 (D.) He heav'ns himself on earth, and for a little peck cozens himself of bliss. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. Search (1858) 34 He heav'n'd their walks, and with his eyes Made those wild shades a Paradise. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxvi. (1848) 365 Heaven our spirits, Hallow our hearts.

Heaven, obs. form of HAVEN.

† **Heaven-bliss**. *Obs.* [perh. *heaven* was here orig. genitive case.] The bliss of heaven.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2692 (Gött.) Vr lauerd went him to heven blis. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 113 Of heuene-blisse heo beoþ i-flemed. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 Her deities to the Saints dooth luster in heunblisse.

Heaven-born, a.

1. Of celestial birth, of divine origin.

1595 J. WEEVER *Epigr.* IV. xxii. (1599) E vj, Some heaven born goddesses. 1609 MILTON *Nativity* 30 While the Heaven-born child All meanly wrapped in the rude manger lies. 1794 COLERIDGE *Monody on Chatterton* 16, I weep that heaven-born Genius so should fall. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* I. vi, The immortal shoot Of heaven-born virtue.

2. Of such original genius or ability as to seem specially prepared or designed by Heaven for the work. Now often *sarcastic*.

1769 in *Parl. Hist.* XXVII. 1080 (*Ho. Lords* 17 Jan.) The duke (of Chandos) parodying what Mr. Pitt's father had said of General Wolfe, pronounced the present Chancellor of the Exchequer a heaven-born minister. 1769 BURKE *Sp. H. Com.* 6 Feb. Speeches 1816 III. 394 The present minister, be understood, had been called 'a heaven-born minister' in another place. 1887 SCOTT *Yrnl.* 27 Aug., VOL. V.

He is a heaven-born teacher. 1828 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 265 The same Heaven-born amateurs still occupy the bench, and the quality of their judgments cannot but be the same.

Heaven-directed, a.

1. Directed or pointing towards the sky.

1734 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 261 Who taught that heav'n-directed spire to rise?

2. Directed or guided by Heaven; divinely guided. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 214 O sacred weapon! To all but Heav'n-directed hands deny'd. 1823 E. LIVING *Orac. God* 152 The force of heaven-directed will.

Heavenful. [See -FUL.] As many, or as much, as would fill heaven.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* I. xlv. (1675) 96 The blessing of that House-ful or Heaven-ful of Dyvours, shall rest for ever upon him. 1864 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 15 He is a host, an army, a whole heavenful .. of human nature.

Heaven-gate. The gate or portal of heaven. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1620 Her, heuene-gate amongus us. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 269 Pin obedyens schal be bin heuene-keye, pat schal opyne to be heuene-gatys. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerns. Sinner Saved* (1886) 48 To see so vile a one knock at heaven-gates for mercy. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Mourful Mother*, Until ye two give meeting Where the great Heaven-gate is.

Heaven-high, a. and adv. As high as heaven.

A. *adj.* Reaching or piercing the clouds, very lofty. B. *adv.* To the height of heaven, to an immense height.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Dan.* 553 Þæt þu zesawe .. heofon-heanne beam. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy) 13 They songe and daunsed full merely, With awerynge, and starynge heven hye. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Exstasie* Wks. (Grosart) 93 (D.) Their Heav'n-high roofes shal be embattel'd With adamant in gold enuelloped. 1864 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* I, Each from the other heaven-high, hell-deep removed. 1878 — *La Saisias* 382 World-wide heaven-high sea.

Heavenhood, rare. [See -HOOD.] Heavenly quality or character; heavenliness.

1878 G. D. BOARDMAN *Creative Week* 63 (Cent.) Ripe, rich fruits of heavenhood. 1888 MAX MÜLLER *Nat. Relig.* II. (1889) 30 This is the heavenhood of heaven.

† **Heavenish**, a. *Obs.* [See -ISH.] Of or pertaining to heaven; celestial, heavenly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1813 Ful of heuenyssh melodye. c 1374 — *Compl. Mars* 30 Lord a-bove .. by heuenyssh (v. rr. -yssh) reuolucio. c 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 21 This forseide heuenish zodiak is cleped the cerle of the signes. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 964 Ffor thilk flees be it self wete of this heuenyshe dewe. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Hush.* IV. (1586) 180b, Hony dewe, cleaving to the leaves .. losing much of his heauenish Vertue.

Hence † **Heavenishly** *adv.* *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 197 As an Angel heuenysshly she soong.

Heavenize, v. rare. [See -IZE.] *trans.* To render heavenly, imbue with heavenly principles.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* lxxx. O my soul, if thou be once soundly heav'niz'd in thy thoughts and affections, it shall be otherwise with thee.

† **Heaven-king**. *Obs.* King of heaven: applied to God or Christ.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 201 Ic eom heahengel Heofoncynges. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Hwihc wurðin(g) eow hæuð idon þe beouenking. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14921 (Gött.) Þæt for vs gaf iesus, heuene king. c 1440 *Geueydes* 2642 For loue of heuyn kyng, Tell me the trowth. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 105 The Heav'n-King's glorious Prayse.

Heavenless, a. rare. [See -LESS.] Having no portion in heaven.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 22 Write this man .. hopelesse, heavenlesse. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1854) 375 As do idolaters their heavenless gods, We deify the things which we adore.

Heavenlike, a. (*adv.*) [See -LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Like heaven; heavenly, divine.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Arat.* viii. (R.) Menne farre about the common sorte, or as you would saye, heauenlyke felowes. 1650 *Hist. m.* I. 176 The Harmonie of musick is so Heauenlike that I love it with my life. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesman. Man.* (1817) 355 O how heauenlike it is to sit among brethren at the feet of a minister who speaks under the influence of love!

B. *adv.* After the manner of heaven.

1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 1590 Who behold Thee made so heauenlike happy?

Heavenliness (he'v'nlinēs). [f. HEAVENLY a. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being heavenly in origin, nature, or character.

1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Heuynlynesse, celestialet. 1597 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvii. 418 One further marke of the heauenliness of our Scriptures. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 367 By the holiness and heauenliness of his life and conversation. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. i. (1852) 183 The heauenliness of the matter, the efficacy of the doctrine. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. iv. 182 Now we feel that in heauenliness of nature he has gone beyond his former self.

b. As a title: Celestial highness, divinity.

1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* (R.), Goddess of women, with your heauenliness Hath now vouchsaf'd itself to represent To our dim eyes.

Heavenly (he'v'ni), a. (*sb.*) Forms: see HEAVEN *sb.*: in 1-4 -lic, 2-4 -lich, -lik, 4-5 -li, 4- -ly (also 3 heuēliche, 5 heffy). [OE. *heofonlic*: see HEAVEN and -LY.]

1. Of, in, or belonging to heaven, as the abode of God; divine, celestial.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Dæl-nimende þæs heofonlican rices. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Luke* II. 13 Mycelnes heofonlicnes werydes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 We ne mægen habben þene heouen-

lichen eþel. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 638 in O. E. *Misc.* 55 Ye beon byweued of heuēliche myhte. c 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 859 Heuēlyk loy and lestand bliss. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 14 3oure heuēly fadir shal forȝeue to 3ou 3oure trespassis. c 1450 *Golagros & Gorn.* 265 Heuēly god! .. how happy is this thing! 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 1 Takyn on vs the journey to the heuēly Jerusalem. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 3 A shew of heuēly bread. 1713 *Gay Epist.* iii. In her notes the heuēly choir descends. 1840 DR. QUINCY *Style* II. Wks. 1861 X. 247 Under a heuēly affluus.

b. Belonging to the heaven of the heathen gods.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 185/1 Heuēly, celestis. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 84 If two gods should play some heuēly match, And on the wager lay two earthly women. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 645 The heuēly Venus.

2. Of or belonging to the natural heaven or sky; now chiefly in the phrase *heavenly bodies*, i.e. the stars, planets, comets, etc. Formerly also, Coming from the clouds or atmosphere, as 'heavenly dew'.

1297 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 Þe ouer party þerof hatte Celica, þat is, heuēliche and hize, for hize moun-taignes þat beþ þerynne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 34 Lo, first the heuēly figures. The sonne and mone eclipsen both. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlet* 431 The colour of asure, ane heuēliche hewe. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 23 The rosis .. powderit brycht with heuēly beriall droppis. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* viii. 2 The Sonne, the Moone and all the heuēly hooste. 1607-18 BACON *Ess.* *Empire* (Arb.) 308/1 Princes are like the heuēly bodies, which cause good, or evil tymes, and which have much veneration, but noe rest. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 145, 372 Astronomical miles, or 25 Heuēly degrees. 1874 *ESTES Half-hour Recreat.* Ser. I. 96 Of the physical constitution of the heuēly bodies.

3. Having relation to heaven and divine things; divine, sacred, holy, blessed.

c 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 1101 Lang sermonyng Of haly lyf & heuēlyk thing. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 31 She was so enflawmyd with beuēly hete. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* II. 356 A breaking .. Of heuēly oaths, vow'd with integritie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 13 Instructing them by his heuēly preaching. 1814 SOUTHWY *Roderick* xxv. 312 Never man enjoyed a heuēlier peace. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* III. 72 The Sage .. pursues the heuēly way without the slightest deflection.

4. Having the excellence, beauty, or delight that belongs to heaven; of more than earthly or human excellence; divine. Of music: Such as that of the heavenly choirs.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 22 3e schulen haue an beuēly medycyn to cure perflyt by sijnnesse. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 1193 Quhar byrdis blythly sang .. in heuēly armony. 1599 MORVINO *Eoonym.* 94 Quintessence they name to be the chief and the heuēliest power or vertue in any plant, metall, or beast. 1598 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* III. 227 Who sees the heuēly Rosaline That .. Bowes not his vassall head? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 P 1 A graceful Person, an exalted Mien, and Heuēly Voice. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 May, Our journey was delightfully pleasant, the day being heuēly. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 188 The gush of the direct sunlight could add nothing to this heuēly beauty.

5. *absol.* in pl. *The heuēlies*: a literal rendering of Gr. (ἐν) τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις (Eph. i. 3, iii. 10), variously translated 'in the heavenly places' or 'things', in *Rhemish Vers.* 'in the celestials'.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems I. 102 Thy speech is of the Heuēlies. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxi. 7 In him we are made to sit together in the heuēlies. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xii. 138 Against spirits of wickedness in the heuēlies, or aerial regions.

6. *Comb.*, as *heavenly-seeming*, *dew'd* adjs.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. vii. 44 Poems 1873 II. 52 The second sweetly-fenced ward, Her heuēly-dew'd tongue to gard. 1785 BURNS *Vision* II. 2, I view'd the heuēly-seeming Fair.

7. **Heavenly fruit**, the genus *Diospyros*, the Fruit of Jove (London *Encycl. Plants*, 1855, 870).

Heavenly, *adv.* In 1 -lice, 2-5 -liche. [OE. *heofonlice*: see HEAVEN and -LY.]

1. a. From or by heaven. b. In a heavenly manner or degree; divinely; qualifying an *adj.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 239 *Cultus*, heofonlice. c 1280 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 343 Joon lovede Crist more heuēliche. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxii. (1869) 121 Þæt I be a brid, hye raueshed, heuēlich contemplatyf. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha marit Wemen* II. Vnder ane holyn heuēlie grein hewit. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. Introd. iv, O Goddess heuēly bright! 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 135 Oh she was heuēly true. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 297 Oh virtue heuēly fair.

c. Usually hyphenated to adjs. used *attrib.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. ii. 18 Poems 1873 II. 115 Captiuing snares Which heuēly-purest gifts defile. c 1630 MILTON *On Time* 19 Our heuēly-guided soul. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 2 Where heuēly-pensive contemplation dwells. 1830 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxvii, Azure orbits heuēly-wise. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 213 To seem So heuēly-happy in my dream.

2. To the extent of heaven, as in *heavenly wide*, as far apart as the two poles, differing *toto cælo*.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 107 But indeed his Opinion and the Remonstrants Opinion, seem to be heuēly wide.

Heavenly-minded, a. Having the thoughts and affections set on things above; holy, devout.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Soul's Farew. to Earth* ix. (Jod.) They are of the heuēly minded with far greater ardency of spirit affected. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Norfolk* (1840) II. 465 This heuēly-minded man Archbishop Whitgift. 1869 W. P. MACKEY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 211 To be more holy, more Christ-like, more heuēly-minded.

Hence **Heavenly-mindedness.**

1647 *Ward Simp. Cobler* 42 Hope, zeale, heavenly-mindedness. 1835 *Longf. Outw-Mer* Pr. Wks. 1886 I. 205 Many a pure soul, through heavenly-mindedness . . has fled from the temptations of the world to seek . . a closer walk with God.

Heaven-pointing, *a.* [HEAVEN 10d.] Pointing upward to heaven.

1884 *Symonds Shaks. Predec.* ix. 333 One heaven-pointing pyramid.

† **Heaven-queen.** *Obs.* [Orig. two words with *hevene* in genitive.] The, or a, queen of heaven; *spec.* a title of the Virgin Mary.

c 1320 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is heuene cwen and worldes alefnesse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20140 Þe leuedi, þat es heuen quene, hir langed sare hir sun cum to. c 1386 *Chaucer Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 536 Sire oste, in faith, and by þe heven [v.r. heuene] quene, It was anoper Chanon.

† **Heavenric, rich.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 heofon-, 2 heofen-, 2-3 heouen-, 2-5 heuen-, heven- (see HEAVEN); 1-ric, 2-5-riche, 3-5-ryche, 3-4-rike, 4-ryke. [OE. *heofonrice* = OS. *hebanriki*, f. *heofon*, HEAVEN + *rice* kingdom, realm; cf. OS. *himilriki*, OFris. *himelrik*, OHG. *himilrichi*, ON. *himinriki*. (The form in Ags. Gosp. is *heofona rice* kingdom of the heavens.)] The kingdom of heaven; heaven as the place of the blessed.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 Heofonrices duru, belocen standep. a 1000 *Christ* 1259 Bif him bel bilocen, heofonrice ægiefen. c 1200 *Ormin* 3489 To cumenn up Till heofennriches blisse. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 De angel was sedriuen ut of heuene riche for modnesse. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Consc.* 1898 Here lyves nan, under heuene-ryke, þat can telle . . what þe ded es lyke. 13 . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2423 Of alle þyse oþer, vnder heuen-ryche. c 1450 *Hymns Virg.* 119 In erthe and in heuyn-ryche.

Heavens! *int.*: see HEAVEN sb. 4 d.

Heavens, *adv. dial. and colloq.* Employed as an intensive.

1876 *Miss Braddon Open Verd.* xxxviii. 260 'It'll rain 'eavens' and presently.' 1888 D. C. MURRAY *Weaker Vessel* xv, It was raining heavens hard.

Heaven-sent, *a.* Sent from heaven; providentially sent. Cf. *heaven-send*, HEAVEN sb. 9.

a 1640 *Drum. of Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1711) 37 1/2 If you your heaven-sent good could duly prize. 1777 *Potter Eschylus* (1779) I. 52 (Jod.) How relate the heav'n-sent tempest That burst upon my head? 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 341 He is their heaven-sent friend.

Heavenward (he'v'nwɔrd), *adv. and a.* [f. HEAVEN sb. + -WARD.]

A. adv. Towards heaven, in the direction of heaven. Orig. to *heaven-ward*: cf. TOWARD.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3025 Moyses . . warp es vt til heuene-ward. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 102 To heuene-ward he lokod. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 151 How such thing to the hevenward Among the goddes mighte falle. c 1400 *Melayne* 135 He sawe a bryghtenes of a beme Up un-to hevenwarde glyde. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 172 þin herte is raysyd in sorwe in heuene-ward. 1580 *Sidney Arcadia* III. xvi. 2 Poems 1873 II. 130 Your heads to heav'nward heave. 1634 *HABINGTON Castara* (Arb.) 89 When Pelion . . saw, that raine which fell But now from angry Heaven, to Heaven ward swell. 1645 *JENKYN Remora* 28 Shall we run with the swiftness of the Roe earthward, and go a dull Asses trot heavenward? 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* xxxi. 533 They would move . . heavenward. 1764 *COWPER Task* VI. 818 Heav'nward all things tend. 1838 *MARG. FULLER Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 360 Above the heavenward-pointing spire. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xvi. 106 The other summits, without a trace of cloud . . pointed heavenward.

B. adj. Directed towards heaven; tending or conducting towards heaven.

1795 *SOUTHEY Joas of Arcv.* 24 The reverend man . . with heaven-ward eye Call'd on the God of Justice. 1799 *CAMPBELL Pleas. Hope* II. I smile on death, if Heaven-ward Hope remain. 1888 *MOORE If thou'lt be mine* III. Like streams that come from heavenward hills.

Hence **Heavenwardly adv.**, **Heavenwardness.** 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 612 The expansivity and soaring heavenwardness of the gases. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1848) 202 Echoes of Light, reacting heavenwardly.

Heavenwards (he'v'nwɔrdz), *adv.* [f. prec. with advb. gen. -s: see -WARDS.] Towards heaven, in the direction of heaven.

1650 *W. BROUGH Sac. Princ.* To Rdr., Using them . . as . . guides and helps to heaven-wards. 1670 *BROOKS Wks.* (1867) VI. 229 What trade did you drive Christ-wards, and heaven-wards, and holiness-wards? 1860 *PUSKY Min. Proph.* 418 Weighing it down that it should not rise Heavenwards.

† **Heavenware.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 heofonwara, 2 houene-, 2-3 heueneware. [OE. *heofonwara* pl., f. *-wara* 'people'.] The inhabitants of heaven. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 36 Cristes acennednys zegladode heofenwara, and eorðwara, and helwara. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sunnedei blisseð to-gederes houeneware and hordē ware. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 (MSS. T. & C.) Al heuene ware and helle ware.

Heaven-wide, *adv. and a.*

A. adv. By the width of the heavens, as far as the east is from the west.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* XXIII. 299 Hurl'd about This way and that . . all heaven wide of his end. 1857-8 *SEARS Athan.* vii. 62 This principle clears the pneumatology of the Bible heaven-wide of the slough of naturalism.

B. adj. As wide or broad as the heavens.

1883 *J. PARKER Apost. Life* II. 71 This heaven-wide principle. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 3/3 An appearance of heaven-wide difference of opinion.

Heave-offering. In the Levitical law: An offering which was 'heaved' or elevated by the priest when offered; also used of other offerings, e.g. those for the construction of the tabernacle.

The word is used in Tindale's version of the Pentateuch and the Bible of 1611 to render Heb. מִנְחָה *mînâh* (in 1611 also frequently rendered simply 'offering' or 'oblation'), which was taken by some Rabbis to mean 'elevation', from מָנַח *mânâh* to lift up.

1330 *TINDALE Exod.* xxv. 3 This is the heueoffrynge [1611 offering] which ye shall take of them. [Table exp. Words, Heueoffrynge, because they were hoven vp before the Lorde.] — *Numbers* xv. 20 Ye shall geue a cake of the first of youre dowe vnto an heue offrynge: as ye do the heue offrynge of the barne, euen so ye shall heue it. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xxix. 27 Thou shalt sanctifie the brest of the waue-offering, and the shoulder of the heave offering, which is waued, and which is heaued vp of the ramme of the consecration. 1653 *MILTON Heralings* Wks. (1851) 254 He . . passes, by Deed of Gift, this Tenth to the Levite; yet so as offer'd to him first a Heav-offering, and consecrated on his Altar.

Heaver (hē'vɔr). [f. HEAVE v. + -ER 1.]

1. A person who heaves (in various senses: see the verb); *spec.* a labourer employed in landing goods at a dockyard. (See also BALLAST-heaver, COAL-HEAVER.)

1596 *J. HOOKER Giraldo. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 84 1/2 Notwithstanding the pushes giuen against him by secret heauers that enuid his fortune. 1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad.* 69 Padders, Booth-heavers, and the like. 1666 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 96 The heavers of coales from the ships to the lighters. 1844 *Examiner* 70 1/2 Mere heavers of the leg, kickers of the ankle. 1881 *MISS JACKSON Skroph. Word-bk.* s.v. *Helev*, 'The helev's as bad as the heaver; which is analogous to 'The receiver's as bad as the thief'.

2. Something that heaves; an apparatus for heaving or lifting, a lever; *spec.* (*Naut.*) a wooden bar or staff used for twisting or tightening a rope or strap.

1598 *FLORIO, Toladaro*, an instrument, heauer, or engine to mount any piece of ordinance vp into the carriage. 1615 *CROOKER Body of Man* 775 The fourth Muscle is called *Leuator* or the *Heauer*. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Heaver*, a Breast. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Mar.* (1776), *Heaver*, a name given by seamen to a wooden staff, employed by them as a lever on many occasions. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 190 The strap is nippeded, with a heaver, round the block. 1867 *SAVRY Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Heaver*, a wooden bar or staff, sometimes tapered at the ends; it is employed as a lever or purchase.

Heaves, a disease of horses: see HEAVE sb. 3

Heave shoulder. In the Levitical law: The shoulder of an animal 'heaved' or elevated in sacrifice (cf. HEAVE-OFFERING). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1330 *TINDALE Lev.* vii. 34 The wauebrest and the heue-shoulder I haue taken of the childern of Israel . . and heue genen it vnto Aaron the prest and vnto his sonnes; to be a dutie for euer of the childern of Israel. 1647 *Husbandman. Plea agst. Tithe* 38 Then the custome is (in some Parishes) for the Parson to haue a tenth joynt, a heave shoulder, or a shake breast. a 1659 *Br. BROWNING Sermon* (1674) I. xxi. 278 'God', said Gregory, 'requires . . the heave-shoulder and arm of Obedience'.

† **Heave-shouldered**, *a. Obs. rare.* With raised shoulders; high-shouldered.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe in Harl. Misc.* VI. 157 Capitaines that wore a whole antient in a scarf, might make them goe heave-shouldered, it was so boysterous.

Heave thigh, substituted by the Revisers of 1885 for HEAVE SHOULDER in the Bible of 1611.

1885 *BIBLE (R. V.) Lev.* vii. 34 The waue breast and the heave thigh [*marg.* Or, shoulder].

Heavily (he'vili), *adv.* Forms: 1 hefiglice, hefiglece, hefigelice, 3 hefiglike, heud(c)like, *Orm.* hefiglike, 4 hevyliche, 4-6 hevely, hevyly, -li, 5 *Sc.* heuvely, heuvely, 5-6 havelie, 6 hevely, *Sc.* heuville, 6- heavily. [OE. *hefiglice* adv., from *hefig* HEAVY: see -LY 2.]

1. In a heavy manner; with or as with weight, *lit.* and *fig.*; ponderously, massively; burdensomely, oppressively.

c 1350 *Cast. Love* 1671, I-charged with synne so hevyliche. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 209 His fut he set Apon his man weil heuvely. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 802 They did sound a long time upon Trumpets, Cornets, and Flutes, very heuvely. 1622 *MASSE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 188 This . . will light heavillier vpon you then you are aware. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 2 A Gentleman leaning upon me, and very heuvely. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* III. 150 The horses were too heavily laden to travel fast. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 57 On the great house of . . Eadward his hand fell more heuvely. 1886 *MRS. ALEXANDER By Woman's Wit* I. vii. 207 Mrs. Ruthven did not find time hang heavily on her hands.

2. With heavy, laborious, or dragging movement; laboriously, sluggishly; without elasticity or animation.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 15 Hig hefigelice mid eorum gehyrdon. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 63 The humour by nyghte meuyth heuvely. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. lix. 101 1/2 Yf the seruyce be sayd so hauently [*Pyson* hauey] & dedely. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xiv. 25 And broke off their charret wheeles, that they draue them heuvely. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 32883 The . . Fireship sailing very heuvely. 1709 *STEELE Taller* No. 72 ¶ 6 He read his Discourse . . so heuvely, and with so little Air of being convinced himself. 1760 *MILLES in Phil. Trans.* LI. 538 Burn heuvely, leaving a large quantity of brownish ashes. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* lxvii, Breakfast passed very heuvely. 1887

H. ERROLL *Ugly Duckling* III. vii. 122, 'I think I'll be off now', said Lambert getting heavily up.

3. With sorrow, grief, displeasure, or anger; grievously. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xxi. 11 Abraham þa undernam hefiglice þas word. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon* Sel. Wks. II. 26 Jesus . . tok it hevely. 1388 — *Mark* xiv. 4 There weren summe that beren it heuvely with ynne hem self. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terratio* 8 a, I fere me lest my fadyr bere heuvely that yster-day j com not to hym. 1591 *SPENSER Teares Muses* 35 [They] Hearing them so heavily lament, Like heavily lamenting from them went. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* XIII § 124 Berkley . . took this refusal very heuvely. 1777 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 169 Any mistake or neglect of mine is . . heavily taken. 1826 *BYRON Siege* Cor. xix, There he sate all heuvely.

4. With great force or violence; forcibly, violently; intensely, deeply, strongly; severely.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xxiv. 179 Ða weras mon sceal hefigleor and stidleor laran, and Ða wif leothleor. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 53 þa ongunnun . . þa ægleawan hefiglice him ægen standan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8236 He wass . . Bifort þe Romanische king Full hefiglice wryeged. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 235 If ranyt sa hard and heuvely. 1500-80 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxv. 6 Off Fortoun I complenit hevely. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen.* VI. 95 b, Thei had been hevely threatened for the tyme of his absence. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* I. ii. 155 Thou shalt be heuvely punished. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Northampton* (1840) II. 533 Lately the earl of Oxford was hevely fined. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1878) 128 Merchants . . complain heavily of this inconvenience. 1876 *GREEN Stray Stud.* 223 The strong tendency to national unity told heavily against judicial inequality.

5. To a large or heavy amount.

1819 *Scotsman* 30 Jan. 40/3 Oatmeal . . sold heavily at fully more money. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 64 Farm-yard manure is used heavily. 1850 *Ibid.* XI. ii. 613, I stock heavily. 1859 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 164, I have . . corrected so heavily, as almost to have rewritten it. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 271 The county is heavily wooded.

Heaviness (he'viness). Forms: 1 hefignes, (hefignes, heafnis), 3-5 heueneas, -nis, -nys, 3-6 heuiness, 4 *Sc.* heuyness, 4-6 heuynesse, 5 euyneas, 6 heuineas, heueneas, *Sc.* haviiness, 6-7 heuineas(e), 6- heaviness. [OE. *hefignes*: see HEAVY a. and -NESS.] The state or quality of being heavy: in the various senses of the adj.; esp. a. Weightiness, ponderousness; gravity; weight or force of impact.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23235 (Fairf.) Is heueneis of dint . . Als hit ware dintis of a stiþi þat smipþis smitis in þaire smepi. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239 1/2 Heuynesse of wyghte, *ponderositas*. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 126 What heuyness doth in a stripe euermy man by experience can tell. 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* II. 63 Having . . on the one side of their horses a great weight . . to counterpoize the heaviness of their drums on the other side. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Setv.* 153 A perpendicular from the centre of heaviness.

b. Burdensomeness, oppressiveness, severity; † a grievance.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 12 We Ða Ðe beron hefignise Ðæs dages & hæto. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Þe heuiness of hire flesche & flesches unweaues binimed hire hire vluht. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 1800 The harmys and be heuynys hym happit of yow. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen.* VI. 95 The causes and matters of heuiness, declared in articles. *Ibid.* 97 There were caste many heuinesses and sedicious billes, under the names of suche laborers. 1582 *N. LICHTFELD tr. Castanheida's Comq.* E. Ind. lxxiii. 150 b, The heuiness of my losse beeing such. 1638 *ABP. SYMONSON in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. vi. 2 And only lament the heaviness of his sickness.

† c. Enraged feeling, displeasure, anger. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* ¶ 782 He hath swich heuynesse and swich wratthe to vs ward. 1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 279 If any man be at heuynesse with any of his bretheryne. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 291 My sayd Lorde of Glouceter bare heuyness vnto my Lorde of Winchester. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen.* VI. 98 b, Never . . take . . querelles, displeasures or heuinesses . . one against the other. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. v. 6 The instruments of wrath and heuinesses.

d. Oppressed condition of the body, members, or senses; torpor, drowsiness; dullness; want of animation.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Nan hefignes Ðæs lichoman, ne nan unþeaw. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 3if þet tu muhtest wel wakien, he . . leið on þe heuiness. 1388 *WYCLIF Luke* xxii. 45 He fond hem slepinge for heuiness. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* III. xviii. (1495) 65 Callyd defines and . . heuynesse of heringe. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 100 b, The dumpishe heuinesses, that proceeded of Melancholy. 1700 *DRYDEN Sigism. & Guisc.* 204 A welcome heaviness That seiz'd his eyes. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/3 The terrible dryness and heaviness which make themselves manifest on every page.

e. Dejectedness of mind; † sadness, grief.

c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 45 in O. E. *Misc.* 212 Hou dredful is hel . . In þe wyche is heueneas with-out gladnes. c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl.* T. 100 Hire freendes . . Conforten hire in al þat euer they may Al for to make hire leue hire heuynesse. c 1440 *Generydes* 4625 Hir joy was turnyd into hevyness. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 756 He was with great funeral honor and heavynesse of his people . . entered at Windsor. 1620 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 200 Let vs not burthen our remembrances, with a heuiness that's gon. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 215 So much Heaviness had I lost, and so much joy had I received! 1879 *DIXON Windsor* II. viii. 92 Richard, in seeming heaviness of heart, broke up his Court.

Heaving (hē'vin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HEAVE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb HEAVE, q.v., in various senses.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxli(i). 2 Heving of mi hend. a 1320

in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 36 Ne kepte heo non heuyng here. 1253 SKELTON *Gari. Laurel* 250 With heuyngne and shouyngne, haue in and haue oute. 1261 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 62 The sicke heaving of the stomacke. *Ibid.* 277 They shall not be sea-sicke nor giuen to heaving, as commonly they be that are at sea. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 35 'Tis such as you That creepe like shadowes by him, and do sighe At each his needlesse heaving. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 82 ¶ 4 The silent heaving of the Waves. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 391 A reduction of the Lead, which is always attended with a sort of effervescence, and such a considerable heaving, that . . . most of the mixture runs over the crucible. 1808 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 255 The heaving of one vein by another. 1809 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* II. 279 A . . . mode of fishing, called heaving or hauling, is standing in the stream . . . with a bag or net fixed to a kind of frame. . . Whenever a fish strikes against the net, they . . . instantly haul up the mouth of the net above water. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* 101 When thou didst yield thy innocent breath In birdlike heavings unto death.

b. The rustic custom, formerly observed at Easter, of heaving or lifting into the air persons of the opposite sex.

1787 *Public Advertiser* 13 Apr. (Brand), The counties of Shropshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire boast of one (custom) of equal antiquity, which they call Heaving. 1800 F. LEIGHTON *Let. to J. Boucher* 17 Feb. (MS.), With respect to the custom of heaving at Easter . . . The men heave the women on Easter Monday; the women heave the men on the Tuesday. 1806 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 425 Lifting or heaving differs a little in different places. In some parts the person is laid horizontally, in others placed in a sitting position on the bearers' hands. Usually, when the lifting or heaving is within doors, a chair is produced.

c. A name for certain diseases of animals: see quots.

1799 *Med. Jural* I. 116 The pox of swine, called also by the London feeders, the heavings. 1833 *Standard* 19 Apr. 2/3 The disease from which ewes die, about three days after parturition, generally called 'inflammation', or sometimes 'heaving', is due to a disease which is analogous to puerperal fever in women.

† d. *Heaving of the maw*: name of an old game at cards. Obs.

1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* IV. 12 Then thirdly follow'd heaving of the Maw, A game without Civility or Law, An odious play, and yet in Court oft scene, A sawcy knave to trump both King and Queene.

e. With adv. *Heaving-down*, *heaving-to*: see HEAVE v. 20.

1799 NELSON 6 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1843) III. 280 The Emerald, having been on shore and got so much damage as to require heaving down. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* i. (1876) 4 Heaving to was impossible. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. 146 Conveniences for heaving down.

f. *attrib. and Comb.*: *heaving-day* (see quots., and b above); † *heaving-house*, (?) a gambling-house, for dice-play; *heaving-line* (*Naut.*), a line, usually from 5 to 10 fathoms long, used for casting from a vessel to enable a hawser to be hauled ashore or to another vessel; *heaving-net*, a net that is heaved or hauled up: see quot. 1805 in a. 1824 *Order in Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 No Fishermen, Garthmen, Paternmen, shall advance or set up any Weirs, Engines, Heaving Nets, except they be 2 inches in the Mesh. 1799 T. F. *News fr. North* xiv. (1851) Fiv. I call to witness the Theaters, Curtains, Heaving-houses, Rifling booths, Bowling alleys, and such places. 1806 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 425 Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday were known by the name of *heaving day*, because on the former day it was customary for the men to heave and kiss the women, and on the latter day for the women to retaliate on the men. *Ibid.*, The women's heaving-day was the most amusing.

Heaving, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That heaves, in various senses; see the verb.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 106 The performance of our heaving spleenes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 166 The Youthful Charioteers with heaving Heart Rush to the Race. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 103 The heaving tide In wide'n'd circles beats on either side. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* IV. 66 A heaving ocean of upturned faces. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* v. 33 Over the heaving billows the ships of the Teucrans go.

† **Heavysome**, *a. Obs.* or *dia.* Also 5 *heuisum*, *evysum*. [f. HEAVY *a.* + -SOME.] Of heavy mood, doleful, sad; dull, gloomy.

1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* II. vii. 77 Heuisum longyn of his exile me castis downe. c. 1450 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 365 Sory and evysum ye ben alway: Your myrthe is gon. 1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 60 A heausome mistisene is cast before our eyes. 1805 BROCKETT, *Heavysome*, dark, dull, drowsy. So 1808 *Craven Dial.*

Hence † **Heavysomely** *adv.* Obs., sadly.

1788 WYCLIF *Eccles.* vi. 26 Vnderlei thi shulder, and ber it, and ne bere thou heuysumli in the bondis of it.

† **Heaviness**, *Obs.* In 5 *hevyte*, -ee [irreg. f. HEAVY *a.* + -TY.] Heaviness of heart, sorrow.

14. Chaucer's *L. G. W.* 1736 (MS. Fairfax) *Lucres*, And eke the teeres ful of hevyte [i. e. oneste, honeste, -ee, heynesse] Embelysshed hir wifely chastitee. c. 1440 *Partonope* 2466 The french departed wyth grette hevyte.

Heavy (*he-vi*), *a.* ¹ (*sb.*) Forms: 1 *heftz*, *hefes*, (*north. heftz*), 2-3 *hefez*, 2-4 *hevi*, 3 (*Orm.*) *heftz*, (*evi*), 4 *heve*, 4-6 *hevy*, *Sc.* *hewy*, 5-6 (*evy*), *hevy*, 6 *hevey*, (*Sc.* *havy*, -ie, *hawy* (e, *hayvie*), 6-7 *heavie*, -ye, 6- *heavy*. [OE. *heftig* = OS. *heftig* (MDu. *hevich*, Du. *hevig*), OHG. *heftig*, *heftig*, *heftich*, MHG. *hebec*, ON. *höfagr*, *höfgr* :- ÖTent. **habigo*, **habugo*, f. **haf-s*, OE. *hefe* weight, f. **hafjan*, to HEAVE.]

I. In the primary physical sense, and uses connected therewith.

1. Of great weight; weighty, ponderous. The opposite of *light*.

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 4 Hig bindað hefige byrþyna . . . and leceað þa uppán manna exla. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 95 Ic am beui, al so he ðe is imaked of ierþe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17388+99 Who sal vs helpe To remou þat heuy stone? 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 289 þis ax, þat is heue in-nogh. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Diiij. Looke . . . that they be not to beuy ouer hir power to weyr. 1598 TIMME 10 *Eng. Lepers* Civ. b. [A coate] too colde for winter, and too heauie and hote for sommer. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 204 It [the ant] was able to grasp and hold a heavy body, three or four times the bulk and weight of its own body. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 158 Bad tradesmen make this plough heavy and clumsy. 1823 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 24, 1 atom of oxygen will be eight times heavier than 1 atom of hydrogen.

Fig. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 3 þe weght of wickednes þe makis 3oure herts heuyere þan lede. 1340 — *Pr. Cons.* 2868 For syn es swa heuy and swa harde, þat it drawes be saul ay dunwarde. a. 1786 COWPER *Yearly Distr.* iv. Each heart as heavy as a log.

b. To lie, sit heavy upon or at: chiefly *fig.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iii. 118 Let me sit heuy on thy soule to morrow. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (Vol. II.) 32, I have something, I know not what, lies heavy at my heart. 1721 BERKLEY *Prov. Ruin Gl. Brit.* Wks. III. 209 This public calamity that lies so heavy on the nation. c. 1726 A. EVANS *Elegy on Vanbrugh*, Lie heavy on him, earth! for he laid many heavy loads on thee! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 287 These burdens did not lie very heavy on the nation.

c. Weighty because of the quantity present; hence, in large quantity or amount, abundant.

1798 PORE *Dunc.* I. 78 Heavy harvests nod beneath the snow. 1798 *Gentl. Mag.* 320/1 Another sharp frost and heavy snow. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 464/1 The early-sown crops are . . . in general the heaviest. 1837 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xix. 373 Virgin soil does not give such a heavy crop as an old garden.

d. *techn.* Possessing (appreciable) weight. In *Physics*, applied to bodies whose weight may not be disregarded in calculations.

1871 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of a Particle* (ed. 3) iv. Example 46 A heavy particle is projected from a given point with a given velocity.

2. Possessing great weight in proportion to bulk; of great specific gravity.

a. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 266 Eorþe is hefige oðrum gesceaf-tum. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 3 Heuy is the ston, and charious is the grauel. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 20 Heuyve as lede. 1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Heavy as golde is or any thing that wayeth moche, *massif*. 1605 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref. According to the Order of their Gravity those which are heaviest lying deepest in the Earth. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 608 An oil, deeper coloured . . . but equally heavy. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. (1879) 59 Platinum, the heaviest metal.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc.: That has not properly 'risen', and is consequently dense and compact.

1808 WEBSTER, *Heavy*. 25. Not raised by leaven or fermentation; not light; clammy; as heavy bread. 1837-48 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* 17 Kneading . . . is indispensable, or the dough would be in lumps and the bread heavy. 1850 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II. (ed. 5) 208 If the bread turned out heavy. 1887 BARKING-GOULD *Red Spider* xxix. (1888) 218 The pastry is heavy.

3. Great with young; gravid, pregnant. Also *fig.* c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 306 Suppose with barne scho heuy ware. a. 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* Wks. 1835 I. 345 When they are big and heavy with some inward exercise of mind. 1854 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* II. 32 Two of them were heavy in calf.

4. Increased in weight by the addition of something; laden with. Also *fig.*

1628 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. 1825 III. 324 His men heavy and laden with booty. 1796 LEON *Albert's Archit.* I. 65/2 Winds . . . from the West . . . are heaviest at Sun-rise. 1840 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 109 The very air heavy with the rich perfume of the seringas and acacias. 1886 L. MALET *Coms. Perfect.* 63 The words seeming to her heavy with meaning. *Ibid.* 290 This hour, heavy though it was with possible sorrow.

5. Applied technically to classes of goods, manufactured articles, breeds of animals, etc. of more than a defined or usual weight. Hence *b. transf.* Connected or concerned with the manufacture, carriage, etc. of such articles.

1617 MORTON *Itin.* III. 95 They have not heavy luggage. *Ibid.* 95 They have a race of heavy Horses. 1803 MRS. CROKER *Pretty Miss Neville* xiii. (1884) 110 Your heavy baggage—is it all right? 1887 *Daily News* 2 May 2/7 In heavy woollens . . . there is a little more doing. 1893 *Ibid.* 3 Jan. 5/3 Precedence is as usual given to the exhibition of heavy horses, colloquially known as 'shires'.

b. 1808 *Lit. World* 7 Sept. 179/1 The father became a curate in the Heavy Woollen District of Yorkshire. 1894 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 3/7 Those engaged in the heavy steel trades. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 9 July 6/1 The passenger lines have secured gains on increases a year ago, but on some of the 'heavy' lines less satisfactory results are shown.

6. Applied to ordnance of the larger kind.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Artillery*, There was no attacking such a place for want of heavy artillery. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* X. 479, I have not by me the state of the heavy ordnance and stores which were sent. 1828 WEBSTER s. v. *Heavy metal*, in military affairs, signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size, or it is applied to large balls themselves. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 24 Heavy guns were brought up . . . and preparations were made to carry the fort by storm. 1889 *Cent.*

Dict., s. v. *Artillery, Heavy Artillery* [U. S.], all artillery not formed into batteries or equipped for field evolutions.

b. *fig. Heavy metal*: see quot.

1882a OGILVIE s. v., *Heavy metal*, guns or shot of large size; hence, *fig.* ability, mental or bodily; power, influence; as, he is a man of heavy metal; also, a person or persons of great ability or power, mental or bodily; used generally of one who is or is to be another's opponent in any contest; as, we had to do with heavy metal. (Colloq.)

7. *Mil.* Carrying heavy arms or equipments; heavily armed or equipped: said chiefly of soldiers (who are themselves usually specially selected for their height and weight). *Heavy (marching) order*: see quot. 1883. (Cf. B. 1.)

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 389/1 The heavy cavalry in general carry carbines, pistols and swords; and the light cavalry very small carbines, pistols, and sabres. 1838 THIELWALL *Greece* V. 43 To raise an army of 30,000 heavy infantry and 500 cavalry. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 55 To be frequently paraded, and exercised at least once a week in Heavy Marching Order. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 394 The soldier . . . when he marches in time of peace in heavy order, carries his pack, kit, haversack. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms & Phr.*, *Heavy order* or *heavy marching order*, that of a soldier equipped and carrying, besides his arms and ammunition, complete kit, and great coat, amounting altogether to about 60 pounds. 1885 TENNYSON (*title*) *Charge of the Heavy Brigade*.

II. Expressing the action or operation of things physically weighty.

8. Having great momentum; striking or falling with force or violence.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 369 He him-self . . . Sa hard and heuy dynis gave. 1500-80 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 7 With hail, and havy schouris. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 18 The stroke upon his shield so heave lites. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 871 Like feather-bed betwixt a wall and heavy thrust of cannon ball. 1805 in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* (1846) VII. 166 *note*, The Enemy opened a very heavy fire on the Royal Sovereign. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v. They mean heavy play and no mistake. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 5 A heavy sea running outside. 1888 MRS. ALEXANDER *Life Interest* I. x. 198 A heavy thunderstorm came on.

9. Of ground, a road, etc.: That clings or hangs heavily to the spade, feet, wheels, etc., and thus impedes motion or manipulation; soft and tenacious. Also *transf.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 22 b, If you breake up newe ground, yf it be riche, heauie, and prepared for seede, it suffiseth to plowe it once. 1720 S. SEWALL *Diary* 1 Dec. (1879) II. 294 The ways were heavy. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 105 The sand was nowhere so deep and heavy. 1807 WHATELY *Logic* I. III. (1836) 181 Universally what are called heavy soils are specifically the lightest. 1837 *Boston Herald* 3 Jan. 2 Scarcely any of the mail-coaches arrived in London before half-past 8 o'clock, owing to the heavy state of the roads. 1855 THOREAU *Cape Cod* III. (1894) 34 That we should find it very 'heavy' walking in the sand. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 44 The ground was so heavy from recent rains.

10. That weighs upon the stomach; difficult of digestion.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* L ij, Mullets and Barbilles . . . fried . . . are heauie and hard to digest. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The flesh of the males is more strong, dry, and heavy of digestion. 1708 SWIFT *Remarks* Wks. 1883 VIII. 127 It may lie heavy on her stomach, that she will grow too big to get back into her hole. 1848 J. WILSON *Ess.*, *Health* (1856) 172 Bacon is a coarse and heavy food.

11. *Heavy in, on (upon) hand*: said of a horse that bears or hangs on the bit. Also *fig.*

1682a *Land. Gas.* No. 1708/4 A Spring Snaffle, that Commandeth with the greatest ease imaginable, all hard-mouthed Run-away Horses, and those that ride heavy in hand. 1821 JOHNSON *Sporting Cycl.* s. v., A horse is said to be heavy in hand, when from want of spirit he goes sluggishly on, bearing his whole weight upon the bit. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy R.* xi. 106 Poor Bella! how heavy on hand she will find him.

III. Weighty in import, grave, serious.

12. Of great import; weighty, important; serious, grave. Now rare or Obs.

971 *Blickl. Honn.* 101 Eac we mazon geþencean þæt þæt hefige is þæt man [etc.]. c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 23 Ge forleton þa þing þe synt hefegean [c. 1160 *Hattin G.* hefegean], þære æ dom, and mildheortnesse, and geleafan. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 76 For þe seldspeche hire wordes weren heuie, and hefden much mihte. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iii. 66 Some heauie businesse hath my Lord in hand. 1601 — *All's Well* II. v. 49 Trust him not in matter of heauie consequence. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Dec., To make a graver, and, if we may be allowed the adjective, a heavier speech.

13. Grave, severe, deep, profound, intense.

c. 1000 *Ecl. Inst.* xxvii. in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 424 Hwa . . . on swa hefige scyldie gehreose. c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.* in *Anglia* VIII. 320 Wið hefigum synnum. a. 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1106 Dises gearas eac wæron swiðe hefige and sinlice gewinn betwux þam Casere . . . and his sunu. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Ulcne mon . . . þet lið in heuie sunne. c. 1200 *Orm.* 10028 Full of hefig dwile. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. i. § 1 A number of heauie prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 196 *margit*, The hayuie hatred and Inuie of the Pechtes towards the Scottis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 827 A dead march sounded, and heavy silence commanded to be kept through all the campe. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 50 In the sixteenth century we meet with heavy complaints respecting the disuse of the long-bow. 1880 SKELLY *Edinb.* I. 371 The heaviest sin on this side of the Alps! 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 138 You have read in the papers of our heavy English frost.

IV. Having the aspect, effect, sound, etc. of heaviness.

14. Of the sky, clouds, etc.: Overcast with dark clouds; lowering, gloomy.

1583 STANFURD *Ennis* iii. (Arb.) 89 The welken is heavey. 1596 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* Ded. 82 Who so observed our heaveie beuens. 1896 Mrs. ALEXANDER *Her Dearest For I.* 304 A mild, heavy day.

15. Having comparatively much thickness or substance; thick, coarse; also, massive in conformation or outline; wanting in gracefulness, lightness, elegance, or delicacy.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi. The good humour and content which was expressed in their heavy features. *Ibid.* xix. We feel that its appearance is heavy, yet that the effect produced would be destroyed were it lighter or more ornamental. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 54 The church, like most of the purely monastic buildings... is heavy. 1886 F. L. SHAW *Col. Cheswick's Camp* i. x. 217 With heavy renaissance porch and wide spreading flight of granite steps. *Mod.* The heavy lines of the drawing. Make a heavier stroke. His handwriting is heavy and clumsy.

16. Having a sound like that made by a weighty object; loud and deep.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. i. The deep-mouthed blood-hound's heavy bay Resounded up the rocky way. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian* 97 Listen well if you hear not a deep and heavy bell. 1845 *Hawthorne* (1845) i. xxvii. 383 One heavy tramp he could hear close at his side.

17. Of an accent: = GRAVE. *Obs.*

1859 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* ii. vii. (Arb.) 92 To the lowest and most base because it seemed to fall down rather than to rise up, they gave the name of the heavy accent.

V. Having the slow or dull action of what is weighty.

18. Of persons, their qualities, etc.: Ponderous and slow in intellectual processes; wanting in facility, vivacity, or lightness; + slow of understanding, inapprehensive, dull, stupid (*obs.*).

1300 *Cursor M.* 27789 (Cott. Galba) Sleuth... makes a man lath for to lere, And heuy in hert sarmon to here. 1340 *Aenob.* 31 Pe man is zuo heui bet ne loue bote to ligge and resti and slepe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2708 Bot parde, bi providence impossible it semes. A heuy As to be bouyn vp to be sternes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 144 Oh heavy ignorance: thou praisest the worst best. 1667 *Perris Diary* (1877) v. 71 The heaviest man in the country. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* A heavy Fellow, a dull Blockish Slugg. 1700 STEELE *Tatler* No. 123 P. 1 A Set of heavy honest Men, with whom I have passed many Hours with much Indolence. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 259 If there is anything worse... it is a heavy man when he fancies he is being facetious.

19. Acting or moving slowly, clumsily, or with difficulty; wanting in briskness or alacrity; slow, sluggish; unwieldy. a. of material objects.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5572 With heuy hedis and hogs as horses it were. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iii. 79 Of them... we haue our many, wych altyddur make our polyteky body unwieldy and heuy, and, as hyt were, to be greuyd wyth grosse humors. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iii. 43 If that surly spirit melancholy Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heavy, thicke. 1674 N. Cox *Gentil. Recreat.* (1677) 214 More crese than the Lanner, and more heavy and sluggish in her flight. a 1700 DRYDEN *Pyth. Phil.* Wks. 1808 XII. 221 His heels too heavy, and his head too light. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 45, I understand that some of the transports you have with you are heavy sailers. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Brown Rosary* ii. 77 He flapped his heavy wing all brokenly and weak.

b. of abstract things.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 375 The heavy gate [gait] of night. 1595 — *John* iv. i. 47 Still and anon cheer'd up the heavy time. 1600 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* To Rdr., The diversion of some of my idle and heavy Hours. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* xx, Sleepless nights and heavy days. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 30 Sept. 1 The oat trade is heavy, and this grain may be quoted full 1s. per qr. under our last quotation.

c. Time is said to lie or hang heavy, when its passage seems slow and tedious.

1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* v. iii. My time lies heavy on my hands. 1794 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 444 My time does not hang heavy on my hands. 1833 TENNYSON *Clara Vere de Vere* 65 If time be heavy on your hands, Are there no beggars at your gate, Nor any poor about your lands?

20. Of things, esp. artistic or literary productions: Wanting in vivacity; dull; ponderous; tedious, uninteresting.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 533 Polygnatus the Thasian... represented much variety of countenance, far different from the rigorous and heavy look of the visage beforetime. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 61 Without such a force of phantasie the whole labour of their braines will be but a heavy, dull, and life-lesse piece of worke. 1708 SWIFT *Remarks* Wks. 1883 VIII. 111 It may still be a wonder how so heavy a book... should survive to three editions. 1846 WRIGHT *Fss. Mid. Ages* II. xix. 257 The longer poems... of the first half of the fourteenth century are dull and heavy. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 383 This play... has been denominated a 'heavy one', which means that it is not distinguished by various and rapid action, or abrupt and startling incident.

21. In Theatrical phrase: Sober, serious; relating or pertaining to the representation of sombre or tragic parts; as heavy villain, heavy business.

1866 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xii. The regular dramatic performance was thought too heavy a business for the evening. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xii. I played the heavy children when I was eighteen months old. 1868 HELPS *Realism* viii. (1876) 230 As the heavy villain at the Surrey Theatre would say. 1885 W. C. DAV *Behind Footlights* 113 Practising attitudes before the cheval glass we have the heavy gentleman, chronic villain of the footlights.

VI. That weighs or presses hardly or sorely on the senses or feelings.

+ 22. Of persons: Oppressive; troublesome, annoying; angry; severe, violent. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 4 [lv. 3] Onhaldon in mec unrehtwisne and in eorre hefte werun me. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) liv. [lv. 3] Wurdon me þa on yrrre yfele and hefige. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xviii. 5 Nethes for this widowe is heuy [gloss, or discesful] to me, I schal venge hir. 1388 *Ibid.* xi. 7 Nyle thou be heuy to me. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 12320 Eneas with anger was angardly heuy With Antenor the traytor. 1452 in *Paston Lett.* I. Intro. 72, I... am informed that the King, my sovereign lord, is my heavy lord, greatly displeased with me. 1476 Sir J. PASTON *Ibid.* No. 771 III. 153 It is demyd that my lady wolde herafftr be the rather myn heuy lady flor that delyng. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 902 Above all others Fabius Maximus was his heavy Enemy. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 38 You would have been no less heavy to the confederates than we. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 225 Who groan to find their deliverer prove so heavy.

+ b. Heavy friend: a troublesome or evil friend; an enemy. So heavy father. *Obs.*

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Fij, If this locond person would alter his visage, And counterfayt in chere an heavy father sage. 1554 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. xxiii. 193 Sir, I perceive that thou art my heavy friend. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. xiv. 1124 He... was a heavier friend unto Asia than Antiochus had bene. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. § 4 Some... thinke him to haue bene an heavy Father to the Common-wealth. 1681 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* i. iii. 8 This woman while she liued was an heaue friend of mine.

23. Hard to bear, endure, or withstand; oppressive, grievous, sore; distressful.

a 1000 *Laws Alfred* i. c. 49 § 3 (Schmid) Þæt ure zeferan sume... eow hefigran [wisian budan] to healdanne. c 1200 ORMIN 1442 Harrd and hefig pine. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 453 Þe days þat er ille and heuy. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 239/1 Heuy and greuous, *gravis*. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 21 My haueie hap and piteous plicht. 1598 TIMME 10 *Eng. Lepers* Dii, Wherewithall they carie the heaueie vengeance of God. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 143 He... endure Your heaueie Censure. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 103 Who for the shame don to his Father, heard this heaueie curse. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 145 Let. p. 2 [They] hold their own Slaves in the heaviest Bondage. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 46 Universally regarded as a heavy calamity. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barret* i. xl. 349 The world has been very heavy on him.

24. Hard to perform or accomplish; requiring much exertion; laborious, toilsome.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2565 For al þat swinc heui & sor. c 1392 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prolog.*, Curio[us] enditing and hard sentence is ful heuy stones for which a child to lerne. 1577-87 HOLMESHOED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 288 Certain factious persons did beat into their ears, how heaueie a journeie that would be unto them. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xviii. 18 This thing is too heavy for thee; thou art not able to performe it thy selfe alone. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 537 The work, he said, was heavy; but it must be done. 1867 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. v. 170 The day had been a heavy one.

25. Causing or occasioning sorrow; distressing, grievous, saddening; sad, sorrowful.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 12 The glad nyght ys worthe an heuy morowe. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xlii. 492 Your departing is so heuy to me that I trowe I shall dye for sorow. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 626 Where he without great solemnity kept a heaueie Christmasse. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1241 These proved in effect to be unfortunate and heaueie presages [*auspicia tristia*] unto Mancinus. 16... *Cherry Chase* ii. 19 in *Perry's Reliq.* It was a heuy syght to see. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. x, This was a heavy piece of news to my nephew. 1867 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 30 To the great body of mankind this were heavy news.

+ b. Heavy hill: the ascent to Tyburn; the way to the gallows. *Obs.*

1577 GASCOIGNE *Arraignm. Lower in Brit. Bibl.* (1810) I. 76 Thou must go hence to Heavy Hill; And there be hang'd all but the head. 1676 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* iv. i, I saw you follow him up the heavy hill to Tyburn.

26. Oppressive to the bodily sense; overpowering.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 702, And vaknit as of heuy slepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 583 His Eyes with heavy Slumber overcast. 1845 Mrs. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* ii. 9 The heavy smell of the oil. *Mod.* The poppy has a heavy smell.

VII. Weighed down mentally or physically.

27. 'Weighed down' with sorrow or grief; sorrowful, sad, grieved, despondent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12625 Wit heui hert and druppand chere. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 He felt him heuy & ferly seke. c 1400 *Sordone Bab.* 400 Tho sorowed alle the Citesyns And were full heuy than. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7369 Þe bischop semed to be heuy, þe kirke was left sa unsemely. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 87 Consyderyng some persones to be incoude and mery, some sadde and heuy. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 113 Her husband is absent and I think she will be heavy. 1795 POPE *Odys.* ix. 117 With heavy hearts we labour thro' the tyde, To coasts unknown, and oceans yet untry'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1284 For this most gentle maiden's death Right heavy am I. 1863 Fr. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 34 With a heart heavy enough.

b. Expressing or indicative of grief, doleful.

a 1225 *Anor. R.* 342 Heui murnunge. c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 170 in O. E. *Misc.* 216 Poule he weppid with heue chere. 14... *Hocclevis Min. Poems* (1892) 67, I walkid... Besyde a groue in an heuy musynge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 217 Then answered he with heaue chere: alas, alas, am not I here in prison, and at your owne will? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 82 With floods of teares abundantly running down their heaue countenances. 1867 POLLOCK *Cours. T.* ii, Who farther sings, must change the pleasant lyre To heavy notes of woe.

28. 'Weighed down' by sleep, weariness, or some physical depression or incapacity; hence, esp. weary from sleep, sleepy, drowsy.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xviii. 12 The hoodes of Moyses weren heuy. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 885 *Thisbe*, On hire he caste hise heuy dedly eyen. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/1 Heuy a-slepe... *somnolentus*. 1505 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 43 He... founde them aslepe agayne. For there eyes were heuy. 1507 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 152 And stole upon the heaue prince, That slumbering long had byn. 1600 VERNER *Via Recta* v. 86 It will make the head heavy by repeating it with vapors. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 247, I thought I had overslept myself—I am so heavy. 1843 HOOD *Song of Skirt* i, With fingers weary and worn, With eyelids heavy and red.

VIII. Transferred from action to agent.

29. That does what is expressed heavily (in various senses).

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 181 The heavy betters began to quake at this change of things. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 305 To pardon so heavy an offender. 1884 *Sword & Trowel* Jan. 25, I have been a very heavy drinker. 1887 A. C. GUNTER *Mr. Barnes of N. Y.* (1888) 95 Miss Anstruther... returns to the hotel a heavy loser. 1888 *Gardening* 25 Feb. 712/2 A heavy cropper and a good table Potato.

IX. 30. In other specialized uses (chiefly technical from I): heavy-olay, *lit.* (see 9); *fig.* an agricultural labourer; heavy drawer, in coining, a drawer into which coins exceeding the standard weight are dropped; heavy drift-ice, heavy ice (see quot.); heavy-earth = BARYTA; heavy gunner, *fig.* = heavy swell; heavy pine, a name of the *Pinus ponderosa*; heavy-sining, -wood (see quot.); heavy swell *collog.* (with pun on heavy swell in sense 8), a man of showy or impressive appearance; one dressed in the height of fashion.

1869 *Daily News* 8 Sept., These unfortunate 'heavy-clays' never dream of bettering their condition. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* a June 5/1 Should the coin being weighed prove too heavy, the pan into which it falls goes down, and the coin slips into a 'heavy' drawer. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 136 We can always find out and trace our 'heavy gunners'. 1895 Sir J. Ross *Narr. and Voy. Explan.* Terms p. xv, 'Heavy-ice', that which has a great depth in proportion, and not in a state of decay. 1896 *Nature* XXI. 299 Unscrupulous manufacturers introduced the practice of 'heavy-sining'—that is, in plain terms, of substituting cheap mineral substances for cotton. 1896 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 60 The people at Melton... asking 'Who's that 'heavy swell'? 1893 Mrs. CROKER *Pretty Miss Neville* xlii. (1884) 385 You ought to make a good match, you know, and marry some heavy swell with heaps of coin. 1884 MILLER *Plant-m.* *Barosylon rufum*, Red 'Heavy-wood'.

31. Comb., mostly parasynthetic, unlimited in number, as HEAVY-ARMED, -HANDED, etc.; also heavy-blossomed, -browed, + -cheered, -eyed, -faced, -fisted, -footed, -fruited, -heeled, -jawed, -lidded, -limbed, -lipped, -mettled, -mouthed, -paced, -priced, -shotted, -shuttered, -tailed, -winged, -wilted, etc.; also heavy-looking, -seeming.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. a Heuy-chered I 3ede and elyngie in herte. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. ii. 15 Let... heaueie-gated Toades lye in their way. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* iii. vi. 73 He seemed drouisie and heaueie mettled. 1605 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* viii. 116 As fast as our heavy-footed reason can follow our faith. 1632 SHERWOOD, Heaueie-looking, *halbreant*. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 146 What, do ye think that every heavy-heeled professor will have heaven? 1700 VANBRUGH *False Friend* i, The dull, heavy-tailed maukin melts him down with her modesty. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 263 Heavy-mouthed horses. 1884 Miss FERRIER *Inher. xvii.* The great awkward heavy-footed maidservant. 1848 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 163 Droops the heavy-blossom'd bower, hangs the heavy-fruited tree. 1850 — *In Mem. vi.* His heavy-shotted hammock-shroud. 1868 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* iv, A dull, heavy-looking girl.

B. sb. [absolute use of the adj.]

1. pl. Heavies: heavy cavalry; the Dragoon Guards. Rarely in sing.

1841 LEVER C. O'Malley *lviii.* We'd better call out the 'heavies' by turns. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlix, Have you... never happened to be listening to the band of the Heavies at Brighton? 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 86 In the British service there are 7 regiments of heavies, viz. the dragoon guards. The weight the horse of the heavies has to carry is over 19 stone. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5/3 Old soldiers... representing the Household Cavalry, the heavies, Lancers, Hussars.

2. A stage wagon for the conveyance of goods.

1847 DE QUINCY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. VIII. 53 The very few old heavies that had begun to creep along three or four main roads.

3. Short for HEAVY WET. *slang.*

1883 *Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1884) 441 A drop of any thing beyond a pint of heavy. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* ii, Here comes the heavy. Hand it here to take the taste of that fellow's talk out of my mouth.

4. To do the heavy: to swagger, to make a fine show. *slang.*

1884 *Gd. Words* June 399/2 Your ordinary thief, if he have a slice of luck, may 'do the heavy' while the luck lasts. Heavy (*hē-vi*), a. [f. HEAVE sb. 3 + -y.] Of a horse: Suffering from the heaves.

1864 in WEBSTER, and in *mod. Dicts.* Heavy (*hē-vi*), adv. [OE. *hefige* = OHG. *hebigō*, *hevigō*; f. *hefig* HEAVY a.] = HEAVILY.

1. In a heavy manner; with weight, *lit.* & *fig.*; ponderously; massively; burdensomely, oppressively.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lviij. 2 Forþan ðæs wite eft, on eowre handa, hefige geode. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Heo liggeð mid iren heuie iweotered. c 1270 *HENRY Wallace* x. 426 Hewy cled in to plait off mail. 1528 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxviii. 158 b, The Boates went very heave laden with their furniture. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 383 Holding their hands heave over such as shewed themselves repugnant. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xlv. 1 Your carriages were heauie loaden. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 17 Lean heavy upon it. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* 1808 V. 403 The least likely to lean heavy on the active capital employed. 1828 *SOUTHEY Ess.* (1832) II. 231 The mortality . . fell heaviest upon the poor.

2. With laborious movement; slowly, sluggishly; laboriously.

1701 *Land. Gas.* No. 3715/4 Stolen . . a sorrel Gelding . . trots heavy. 1798 *NELSON* 7 Sept. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 116 The Culoden sails so heavy, by having a sail under her bottom in order to stop her leak. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 157 The third (boat), from rowing heavy, did not get up.

3. With displeasure or anger. See also *bear heavy*, *BEAR* v. 16. *Obs.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 359 Many men þenken ful hevy wip þis sentence. 1388 — *Mark* x. 14 Whom whanne Jhesus hadde seyn, he bear heuye. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* v. xxv. (1554) 138 b, Hatefull also to euery creature, And heauy borne of worthy kynnes thre. c 1565 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 38 The king took very heavy with this high contempt.

4. Gravely, seriously. *Obs.*

1563 *WINGET Four Scot. Thre Quest. Wks.* 1888 I. 106 Thai hef falljeit hanelie . . and 3e fer hauri.

5. Now chiefly hyphenated to participles which it qualifies. See also *HEAVY-LADEN*.

1533 *BRENDE Q. Curtius* 133 (R.) Dimichas y^t were footemen, heuye-harnised, but yet rydyng on horsebacke. 1669 *DRYDEN Tyrant. Love* iv. i. Gross, heavy-fed . . And shotted all without. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* i. iv, The pipe's heavy-echoing booming. 1840 *MARRYAT Poor Jack* x. A heavy-pulling boat. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 37 A large, heavy-moulded fellow. 1885 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* (1891) I. i. 45 Lapham's idea of hospitality was . . to bring a heavy-buying customer home to pot-luck.

† *Heavy*, v. *Obs.* Forms: i hefigian, hefe-gian, 3 heuegy, heuegi, 3-4 heulen, 4-6 hevie, -ye, (5 euye), 6 heuye, Sc. hewie. [OE. *hefigian*, *hefe-gian* = OHG. *heufgōn* = OTeut. **hebi-gōjan*, f. **hebi-gō*, OE. *hefig* *HEAVY* a.]

1. *trans.* To make heavy, burdensome, or oppressive.

c 805 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxii. 4 Dezes and nachtes gehefegead is ofer me hond ðin. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* *ibid.*, For over me, bathe dai and night, Heuied es þi hand of might. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/1 Heuyyn, or makyn hevy in wyghte, *gruuo*, *aggrauo*, *pendero*.

2. To weigh down; to burden; to oppress, grieve, distress.

c 897 K. *ELFRID Gregory's Past.* liv. 419 Se hund wile aspiwan ðone mete ðe hine hefigað on his breostum. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxi. [ix.] (1890) 390 Heo was eft hefigad mid þeum sirtum sarum. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 43 Soðlice heora eagan wæron gehefegead. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 þe fule luster heuen þe sowle. 1388 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xiv. 26 Onys in the year he was doddid, for the heere heuyde [1388] greuede him. c 1490 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* i. xlix. (1869) 30 It is not matere of wraithe; it shulde not heuy yow of no thing. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 508 II. 200 They had heuyed the people that dwelle there and that gretly. 1553 *GAU Richt Vay* 62 Cum to me al 3e quihik ar hewit (that is with sine). 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xx. (1887) 88 Darke and cloude aire heauyeth.

3. *intr.* To grow heavy or weighty.

c 897 K. *ELFRID Gregory's Past.* xxi. 163 Hu sio byrðen wæxþ and hefegeap. c 1305 *St. Christopher* 96 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 62 Euerre as he bar þis child: hit gan to heuye faste.

4. To become heavy through weariness or grief.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 956 in *Exeter Bk.* lf. 46 b, Leomu hefe-gedon, sarum gesohte. c 1275 *LAY.* 18408 Nou non hii solle heuegi and suppe hii solle sleape. 1388 *WYCLIF Mark* xiv. 33 He . . bigan for to drede, and to heuye [1388] be anoyed.]

Heavy-armed (he'vi:ɑ:md), a. Bearing heavy armour or arms.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 388/2 The employment of artillery in the field deprived this heavy armed cavalry of all the advantages it possessed over the soldiers who fought on foot. 1843 *LIDDELL & SCOTT Greek Lex.*, *Orkling*, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, man-at-arms, who carried a pike and a large shield. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 74 As the heavy-armed Spartans did at the battle of Plataea.

Heavy-handed, a.

1. a. Having the hands heavy from physical incapacity or weariness. b. 'Clumsy; not active or dextrous' (Webster 1828).

a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 137 If we grow weary (like Moses who was heavy-handed) yet let Aaron and Hur . . lift them up againe. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Hebr.* v. 11 Slow-paced and heavy-handed.

2. Having the hands laden; full-handed.

1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 117 They came back heavy-handed with droves and flocks.

3. Oppressive; overbearing.

1883 *Mrs. CROKER Pretty Miss Neville* xvi. (1884) 143 Some day Nemesis will arrive heavy-handed, in the shape of a couple of pretty grown-up daughters.

Hence **Heavy-handedness**, heaviness of hand; the opposite of lightness of hand.

1898 *Athenaeum* 26 Nov. 736/2 The dialogue gives an impression of heavy-handedness.

Heavyhead, rare. A dull, stupid fellow.

1399 *LANG. Rick. Redeles* iii. 66 A! hicke hevyheed! hard is þy nolle To cacche ony kunnyng.

Heavy-headed, a.

1. Having a heavy or large head.

1684 *Land. Gas.* No. 1910/4 A dark Iron gray Gelding . . heavy headed. 1771 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 8 May, A very civil, heavy-headed man of the Law. . . listened with attentive admiration. 1805 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* ix. 243 Some of the heavy-headed [rams] grow sadly weary. 1886 *Hurst & Hanger* ii. viii. II. 15 The glorious hunters' moon, rising above the heavy-headed elms.

2. Dull, stupid.

1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* v. ii, To dash the heavy-headed Edmund's drift. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 604, I would not be accounted so base minded, or heavy headed. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 191 He stood . . regarding his vulgar, heavy-headed . . brother opposite.

3. Drowsy, sleepy; = *HEAVY* a. 28.

1559 *HULOT; Heuy* headed, *graudinours*. 1560 *ROLLAND Cyt. Venus* Prolog. 31 Heuie heidit, and seindill in game or glew. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 735 (R.) Some that had taken their load of wine, and were heuie-headed and sleepe. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. i. 17 This heavy-headed revel . . Makes us traduced and tax'd of other nations. 1807 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 94/2 No wonder they are heavy-headed, and tired of a morning.

Heavy-hearted, a.

1. Having a heavy heart; grieved, sad, melancholy.

c 1400 *Calo's Mor.* 235 in *Cursor M.* p. 1672 Heuy herted men and stille studious men. 1535 *COVERDALE Neh.* ii. 2 Thou art not sicke, that is not y^e matter, but thou art heuy harted. 1766 *SMOLLETT Trav.* I. v. (Jod.), I am a little heavy-hearted at the prospect. 1888 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Joyce* I. xvi. 304 The old man . . saw nothing as he jogged onward heavy-hearted.

2. Proceeding from or caused by a heavy heart; sad, doleful.

1566 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 151 Lyght purses Make heavy hartes, and heuy harted curses. a 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 210 Sad and heavy-hearted thoughts. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxii. 117 We gave three heavy-hearted cheers.

Hence **Heavy-heartedness**, sadness.

1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 269 Deep was the sleep . . not of heartlessness, but of heavy-heartedness.

† **Heavily**, adv. *Obs.* rare. [f. *heavying*, pr. pple. of *HEAVY* v.] Heavily, severely.

1434 *MISTN Mending Life* (E. E. T. S.) 107 Qwhos cold mynd heuvingly we reпре.

Heavyish (he'vi:ʃ), a. [f. *HEAVY* a. + -ISH.] Somewhat heavy, in various senses.

1736 *BYRON Jern. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. i. 47 A little heavyish, I fancied, with drinking wine. 1784 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 17 Apr. I am only heavyish, not ill. 1876 *SMILES Sc. Natur.* iv. (ed. 4) 280 Having put a heavyish stone at the bottom of the trap.

Heavy-laden, a.

1. Laden or loaded heavily; bearing a heavy burden. Also fig.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxvii. (E. E. T. S.) 236 þou art full of fruyte of vertuy, heuy laden wyth gode werkys. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 287 No tolling Teams from Harvest-labour come So late at Night, so heavy laden home. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 242 He dips his bowl into the weedy ditch, And heavy-laden brings his beverage home. 1899 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 13 One of Pickford's heavy-laden vans.

2. Weighed down with trouble, weariness, etc.; oppressed.

1611 *BIBLE Matt.* xi. 28 Come vnto mee all ye that labour, and are heauie laden. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 47, I was sickly of body and mind, felt heavy-laden, and without any hope.

Hence **Heavy-ladenness**.

1877 A. EDENSHAM in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxvii. 3 The cure of weariness, and the relief of heavy-ladenness, lies in this—to take the cross upon ourselves.

Heavy spar. [transl. of Ger. *Schwerspat*, the name given by Werner in 1774.] The native sulphate of barium, barytes; also improperly applied to barium carbonate, and sometimes to the sulphate and carbonate of strontia (Page *Geol. Terms*).

1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 353 The muriated barytes . . was obtained by the decomposition of the heavy spar. *Ibid.* 356 Heavy spar from the lead mines of Derbyshire. 1805-17 R. JAMKSON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 107 Heavy spar, and actyomite afford examples of the hexahedral prism. 1845 *ATKINSON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 13. 137 It is calc-spar, in a setting of heavy-spar or sulphate of baryta. 1892 *Dana's Min.* 903 The septaria of Durham . . have the veinings lined with brown heavy spar.

Heavy-weight. A person or animal of more than the average weight; *spec.* in sporting phraseology, applied to a rider, jockey, boxer, etc. of more than the average weight, or *transf.* a horse which carries more than the average weight.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iii. 17 The horses he kept were well up to his weight, and he stood A. r. in Jem Hill's estimation, as the best heavy-weight that had come out of Oxford for many a day. 1888 W. DAY *Horse Index* 447 Heavy-weight carrier, how to breed.

b. fig. 'A person of weight or importance; one of much influence' (*Cent. Dict.*). U. S. colloq.

Heavy wet. slang. [See *WET* sb.] Malt liquor.

1881 *EGAN Tom & Jerry* 75 (Farmer) The soldiers and their companions were seen tossing off the heavy wet and spirits. 1883 *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* (1824) 57 One pint of heavy wet was then distributed to every domestic in the establishment. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* I. v, They . . have loved their own appetites, ambitions, their coroneted coaches, tankards of heavy-wet.

Heaw, obs. form of *Haw*.

Heawin, obs. form of *HEAVEN* sb.

Heban, obs. form of *EBON*, ebony.

† **Hebawde**. Sc. *Obs.* rare. [? ad. F. *hibou* owl.] An owl.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. Prolog. 105 Hornit Hebawde, quihik clepe we the nycht owle, Within hir caverne hard I schout and howle.

Hebbe(n), obs. forms of *HEAVE* v.

Hebberman, var. of *EBBERMAN*, *Obs.*

1630 *Ord. Preserv. Brood Fish Thames in Descr. Thames* (1758) 75 No hebberman shall fish for Smelts before the twenty-fourth Day of August. *Ibid.* 76 No Hebberman shall work any higher for Whittings than Dartford Creek. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Hebberman*, a Fisherman below London-bridge, who fishes for Whittings, Smelts, &c. commonly at Ebbing-water, and therefore so called. 1839 -40 *THACKERAY Catherine* xiv, The ferries across the river, and . . the pirates who infest the same—namely tinklermen, petermen, hebbermen, trawlermen.

Hebbing, obs. form of *EBBING*.

1475 *Rolls Parli.* VI. 159/1 Fishgarthes . . Lokkes, Hebb-ynge weeres . . and dyvers other ympedyments dayly been made. 1590 *Cal. St. Papers, Dom. Ser.* 692 Regulations for hooks, lamperne rods, and hebbing nets.

Hebdomad, -ade (he'bdm:əd, -əd). Also 6 ebd-. [ad. L. *hebdomas*, *hebdomad*-, a. Gr. *ἑβδομάς* (-ad-) the number seven, a period of seven days.]

† 1. The number seven viewed collectively; a group composed of seven. *Obs.*

1545 *Jove Exp. Dan.* x. (R. s. v. *Heavy*), I Daniel was so heuey by thre hebdomads of dayes. 1559 *HULOT, Ebdmade*, Vide in number of 7. 1603 *Sir C. HAYDON Jud. Astrol.* 411 (Stanf.), 9 Hebdomades of yeares. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 20. 376 The Tetrad is an arithmetical mediety betwixt the Monad and the Hebdomad. 1837 *SOUTHEY Doctor* IV. Inter-ch. xiv. 57 Like the hebdomad, which profound philosophers have pronounced to be . . a motherless as well as a virgin number.

2. The space of seven days, a week; used particularly in reference to the '70 weeks' of Daniel's prophecy.

1600 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & St.* (1602) 201 (Stanf.) In this Babylonian transmigration Daniels Hebdomades beginning to take their place. 1666 *GLANVILLE Lux Orient.* ii. (1682) 15 Those of creation being concluded within the first Hebdomade. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 413 The Passion was consummated in the time of the seventieth Hebdomad.

3. In some Gnostic systems, a group of seven superhuman beings; also a title of the Demiurge.

1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 223 The intellectual gods . . evolve the intelligible, and at the same time intellectual triads, into intellectual hebdomads. 1853 W. E. TAYLER *Hippolytus* II. iv. 97 Seven powers are supposed to have originated from the First Cause of all, which hebdomad formed, with their author, the first ogdoad . . or root of all existence. 1881 *CHR. WORDSWORTH Ch. Hist.* I. 195 In the next lower sphere [below the Ogdoad, in the system of Basilides] called the Hebdomad, or sphere of seven, is the second Archon, or Ruler.

Hebdomadal (hebdm:ədəl), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *hebdomadal*-, f. *hebdomad*-, see prec. and -AL.]

† 1. Consisting of or lasting seven days. *Obs.*

1613 *SELDEN on Drayton's Polyolb.* xi. (1.), They had their original of later time than this hebdomadal account. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* rv. xii. 212 Hebdomadal periods or weeks. 1645 *BIGGS New Disp.* Pref. 11 When he [God] was about his hebdomadal work of the Hexameron Fabrick.

b. Changing every week; fickle, changeable.

1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 5 Listening to variable, hebdomadal politicians, who run away from their opinions without giving us a month's warning.

2. Meeting, taking place, or appearing once a week; weekly.

Hebdomadal Council: the representative board of the University of Oxford, which meets weekly, and takes the initiative in all matters to be brought before the University; it has taken the place of the earlier Hebdomadal Meeting of Heads of Houses.

1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 17 p. 2 Several of these Hebdomadal Societies. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* iv, His hebdomadal visitants were often divided in their opinion. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 333 In the reign of Elizabeth . . the regent masters were deprived of the initiative in legislative measures in the House of Convocation in Oxford, which was transferred to the hebdomadal meeting of heads of houses. 1849 *Sir J. STEPHEN Eccl. Biogr.* (1850) II. 403 The whole tribe of party writers, diurnal and hebdomadal. 1854 [see COUNCIL II. b]. 1880 *FOWLER Locke* ii. 16 A letter to the Hebdomadal Board from Lord Clarendon, then Chancellor of the University.

B. sb. (ellipt.) A periodical appearing once a week, a 'weekly'. (*poetic* or *humorous*.)

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 637 Accounts . . have occasionally appeared in the journals and hebdomadals. 1838 B. CORNEY *Controversy* 4 Let its appearance be proclaimed in the diurnals, in the hebdomadals, etc. 1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 18 June, A fit contemporary of our Eastern hebdomadals.

Hebdomadally, adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] Once a week; weekly. (*humorous* or *affected*.)

1816 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins. Lond. Rurality* (1872) 318 The secondary Cit. . . From London jogs hebdomadally down And rusticates in London out of town. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 603 He . . is seen hebdomadally in the pulpit. 1890 *Mrs. C. READE Brown Hand & White* I. ii. 60 The leader she hebdomadally supplies to the advanced weekly.

† **Hebdomadar**, -er. Sc. *Obs.* [ad. eccl. L. *hebdomadarius* (see next); cf. *ordinar*, *testamentar*, etc., also F. *hebdomadaire*.] In the Scotch Universities: The name given to one of the superior

members whose weekly turn it was to superintend the discipline of the students; also, in Grammar Schools, the master who took 'duty' for the week.

1700 *Order* 23 Oct. in *Aberdeen Counc. Reg.* (1872) 330 Upon every play day the hebdomader for that week shall goe along with the scholars to the hill when they get the play. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scott.* I. 114 The masters in their turns exercised the office of what was called Hebdomader. His business was to preside and say grace at the college table and to go round and call at every chamber at six o'clock in the morning to see if the students had got up [etc.]. 1840 in *Bulloch Hist. Aberdeen Univ.* (1895) 179 Professor Gordon happened to be the hebdomader.

Hebdomadary (hebdomādāri), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5-6 **ebdomadary**, **-edary**. [ad. eccl. L. *hebdomadarius*, *f. hebdomas* **HEBDOMAD**.]

A. sb. R. C. Ch. A member of a chapter or convent, who took his (or her) weekly turn in the performance of the sacred offices of the Church.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 113 The mansiones also of the ebdomadaries, prestes, and minstres. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 127 Yt ys always sayde of the ebdomadary . . . to whome yt longeth rather to gyue blyssynge then to aske yt in that offyce. 1864 *GREENSHIELD Ann. Lismahagow* 13 While engaged in such services as they performed by weekly turns, monks were called 'Hebdomadaries'. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 90. 1888 'BERNARD' *From World to Cloister* 29 The voice of the Hebdomadary was heard, as he prayed.

B. adj. Hebdomadal, weekly; doing duty for a week.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. (1635) 97 Marriners make six degrees of change in the tides . . . The second Hebdomadary, or weekly. 1631 *DONNE Sermon* lxi. 614 An Hebdomadary righteousness, a Sabbatarian Righteousnesse is no righteousness. 1711 *KEN Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 7 Hebdomadary Priests neglect their turns. 1898 *Speaker* 30 July 141/1 Mr. Pinkerton, of the hebdomadary picnics.

† **Hebdomadic**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἑβδομαδ- **HEBDOMAD** + **-IC**.] Pertaining to the days of the week.

1681 WHARTON *Dominical Lett.* Wks. (1683) 68 Seven Hebdomadic [printed Hebdomack] Letters used be, And those are A. B. C. D. E. F. G.

Hebdomary. Also **ebd-**. A shortened form of **HEBDOMADARY sb.**

1450 *Rules St. Saviour & St. Bridget* xlvii. in Aungier *Syon Monast.*, etc. (1840) 362 The ebdomary is bounde . . . to absteyn thynges that wyke that myght lette her to performe her office. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ebdomadarius* . . . the Ebdomary or Weeks-man, an Officer in Cathedral Churches. 1879 E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 260 The hebdomary, i.e., the canon of the week, who sang the daily High Mass.

† **Hebdomatical**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. late L. *hebdomaticus*, irreg. ad. Gr. ἑβδομαδικός weekly + **-AL**.] Weekly; hebdomadary.

1659 MORTON *Episc. Ch.* (1670) 142 Far from the concept of a Deambulatory, Hebdomatical (or peradventure Ephemerical) Office.

Hebdomically, *adv.* [f. Gr. ἑβδομο- **OS** seventh + **-IC** + **-AL** + **-LY**.] According to the hebdomad or mystical number seven: cf. **HEBDOMAD** 3.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 223 The intellectual gods produce all things hebdomically.

|| **Hebe** (hēbē), [*a. Gr. Ἥβη* youthful prime, puberty; name of the daughter of Zeus and Hera.]

1. The goddess of youth and spring, represented as having been originally the cup-bearer of Olympus; hence applied *fig.* to: *a.* A waitress, a barmaid; *b.* A woman in her early youth.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Magnificence* 86a Here, many a Hebe fair, here more than one Quick-servu Chiron neatly waits vpon The Beds and Boords. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlvii. Shortly after, the same Hebe brought up a plate of beef collops. 1889 Mrs. WALFORD *Stiff-n Generation* I. ii. 35 'Good heavens! what a perfect Hebe!'

2. *Astron.* Name of the sixth of the asteroids. 1858 HERSHEL *Outl. Astron.* (ed. 5) 335 The discovery of Astræa and Hebe by Professor Hencke in 1845 and 1847.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Hebe bloom*; *Hebe-like* adj.; *Hebe's cup*, Heidelberg Punch (*Cassell's Dict. Cookery*); *Hebe vase*, a small vase like a *cotyliscus* of the kind which Hebe is represented as bearing (*Brewer Dict. Phr. & Fable*).

1838 LYTTON *Alice* vi. vi. A certain melancholy in her countenance . . . I am sure not natural to its Hebe-like expression. 1845 TENNYSON *Gard. Dam.* 136 Her violet eyes, and all her Hebe bloom.

Hebe- (hēbē), used as combining form of Gr. Ἥβη youth, also puberty, down of puberty, taken in senses *a.* Pubescence (in botanical terms), as in *Hebeanthous a.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower], having the corolla of the flower pubescent (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). *Hebecarpous a.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having pubescent fruit (ibid.). *Hebecladous* (hēbe-klādos) *a.* [Gr. κλάδος branch], having pubescent branches (ibid.). *Hebegynous* (-e'dgīnos) *a.* [Gr. γυνή female; see -GYNOUS], having pubescent ovaries (ibid.). *Hebepetalous a.*, having pubescent petals (ibid.). *b.* Puberty, as in *Hebephrenia* [Gr. φρεν mind], a form of insanity incident to the age of puberty (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). *Hebephreniac a.* and *sb.*, (a person) affected with hebephrenia.

Heben, Hebeny, -yf, obs. ff. **EBON, EBONY**.

† **Hebenon, Hebon, Hebona**. Names given by Shakspeare and Marlowe to some substance having a poisonous juice.

Commentators have variously identified the word with *ebon, hebane*, and *Ger. eibe, eibenbaum* the yew. Gower has *hebenus* app. in a similar sense.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 103 Of hebenus that slepy tre. c. 1598 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. Wks. (Rldg.) 164/1 In few, the blood of Hydra, Lerna's bane, The juice of hebon, and Cocytus' breath. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 62 Vpon my secure hower thy Vncle stole With iuyce of cursed Hebenon [Obs. hebona] in a Violl. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. *Loves Pl.* III. Brews her black Hebenon, and stealing near, Pours the curst venom in his tortured ear.

† **Hebescate, v. Obs. rare**. [irreg. f. L. *hebescere* to grow dull.] *trans.* To make dull or blunt.

1637 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 570 Such affections . . . as stupifie the senses or hebescate motion.

Hebetant (he'bētānt), *a.* [ad. L. *hebetant-em*, pr. pple. of *hebetāre* to **HEBETATE**.] Making dull.

1803 LAMB *Curious Fragn.* iv. Poems, etc. (1884) 202 Who disallows the use of meat in a morning as gross, fat, hebetant.

Hebetate (he'bētāt), *v.* [f. L. *hebetāt*, ppl. stem of *hebetāre*, *f. hebes, hebet-* blunt, dull. Cf. F. *hébéter* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To make dull or obtuse; to blunt.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 53 To hebetate or dull the memorie. 1604 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* III. 90 It . . . effeminates the soul, and dispirits and hebetates the body. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. viii. (1871) 51 Men's souls were blinded, hebetated. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.*, etc. 118 Desultory reading . . . hebetates the brain.

2. *intr.* To become dull or inert.

1832 *Examiner* 673/2 Allowing it [the clergy] to cram, and surfeit, and pall, and hebetate, with forbidden wealth.

Hence **Hebetated, Hebetating ppl. adjs.**

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 381 Of narrow gust and hebetating sense. 1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. 659 Patients with callous appetites and hebetated tongues. 1864 CARLYLE *Freder. Gr.* IV. 186 The hebetated old gentleman.

Hebetate, a. Bot. [ad. L. *hebetāt-us*, pa. pple. of *hebetāre*; see **prec.**] Having a dull or blunt and soft point (Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* I. Gloss.).

Hebetation (he'bētā'ſhŋn), [ad. late L. *hebetation-em*, n. of action f. *hebetāre* to **HEBETATE**. Cf. 15th c. F. *hebetation*.] The action of making or fact of being made blunt or dull; blunted or dulled condition.

1623 COCKERAM II. *Dulnesse*, hebetude, hebetation. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hebetation*. 1. The act of dulling. 2. The state of being dulled. c. 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 363/1 A hebetation of the senses . . . supervenes.

Hebetative (he'bētā'tiv), *a.* [f. L. *hebetāt*, pa. pple. stem of *hebetāre*; see **-IVE**.] Having the quality of making dull.

1824 *Tait's Mag.* I. 586 Hebetative and instupifying qualities.

Hebete (he'bēt), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *hebes, hebet-* blunt, dull.] Dull, stupid, obtuse.

1743 J. ELLIS *Knowl. Div. Things* (1811) 325 Observe how hebete and dull they are. 1840 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 56, I am becoming more hebete every hour.

† **Hebete, v. Obs. rare**. [a. F. *hébéter* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *hebetāre*; see **HEBETATE**.] *trans.* To make dull.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 53 It hebeteth and maketh grosse the spirits of olde folkes and children.

Hebetin. [? f. L. *hebes, hebet-* + **-IN**.] Anhydrous silicate of zinc, the same as **WILLEMITE**.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 138. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 262.

Hebetize, v. rare. [f. L. *hebes, hebet-* blunt, dull + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To make dull; to blunt.

1845 *Vulgar Errors Adapted* 102 The ignorance of the patient thus hebetizing, as it were, the art of the doctor.

Hebetude (he'bētūd), [ad. L. *hebetūdo*, n. of quality f. *hebes, hebet-* blunt, dull; cf. F. *hébé-tude* (1535 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The condition or state of being blunt or dull; dullness, bluntness, obtuseness, lethargy.

c. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* (1627) 62 Motion as well as health . . . driues away all lassitude, hebetude, and indisposition. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* to According to their grossness or subtilty, activity, or hebetude. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 258 That appearance of hebetude which marked his countenance when living. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* I. iii. 165 A hebetude, if it may be so termed, of the moral sensibilities.

Hebetudinous (he'bētū'dīnos), *a.* [f. L. *hebetūdo*, *-tudin-*; see **prec.** and **-OUS**.] Inclined to hebetude; dull, obtuse.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 37 (1822) I. 291 Dull, uninformed, hebetudinous. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rootwood* III. v. His person was heavy and hebetudinous.

Hence **Hebetudinosity**, dullness, obtuseness.

1824 *St. James's Gas.* 22 Aug. 5/1 [His] intellectuals are clogged in the peculiar manner which constitutes hebetudinosity.

† **Hebolace**; see **HEBBELADE**.

Hebrean (hēbrē'ān). Also 6-8 **Hebrean**. [f. L. *Hebre-us*, *a. Gr. Ἑβραῖος* (see **HEBREW**) + **-AN**.] 1. A Hebrew, a Jew. *Obs.*

1509 PARCLAY *Syp of Folys* (1874) II. 3 Kynge Assuerus . . . Whiche commaundyd all the hebreans to be slayne.

† 2. A Hebrew scholar, Hebraist. *Obs.*

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 466 His father being a great Hebrean, and the man that first brought the knowledge of Hebrew letters to Scotland. c. 1770 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 464 The best Hebrean I ever knew. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 214 The translators of the bible were better Hebreans than Anglicists.

3. One of a school of religionists in Holland, whose system rested on the interpretation of certain hidden truths in the Hebrew language.

1828-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1604 Mysticism entered into various combinations . . . producing, in the 18th century, the Hebreans in Holland, the Hutchinsonians and Junipers in England.

Hebraic (hēbrā'ik), *a.* [ad. late L. *Hebraicus*, *a. Gr. Ἑβραῖος*, *f. a stem Ἑβρα-*; see **HEBREW** + **Cf.** F. *hébraïque* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Pertaining or relating to the Hebrews or their language; having a Hebrew style or quality; Hebrew.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 343 The Ebrayke Iosephus the olde. 1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Hebrayke, belongynge to the countrey, speche of Hebrewe, *Hebraicq.* 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 290 Making merry with our Hebraick friends. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. i. x. 54 Plato affirms . . . that the Hebraic language was the Mother of all Languages. 1730 BOLINGBROKE *Hist. Eng.* I. (1752) 8 (Jod.) Reducing the immense antiquity of the Egyptians within the limits of the Hebraick calculation. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 323 His perception of nature . . . is mystical and Hebraic.

Hebraical, a. Now *rare*. [f. as **prec.** + **-AL**.] = **prec.**

1601 DRACON & WALKER *Antw. Darel* 20 An hebraicall iterating or doubling of one and the selfsame matter, to make it more notorious and expresse apparant. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* II. 55 Cosmological conclusions similar to the doctrines of that Hebraical school.

Hebraically, adv. [f. **prec.** + **-LY**.] In Hebrew fashion; after the manner of the Hebrews or the Hebrew language (e.g. with reference to the fact that Hebrew is written from right to left, or 'backwards').

1720 SWIFT *Adv. Yng. Poet Wks.* 1841 II. 297 The . . . modern device of consulting indexes, which is to read books Hebraically and begin where others usually end. 1826 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. vii. 129 Contingencies and consequences hebraically obscure to my comprehension.

† **Hebraician, Obs.** [f. **HEBRAIO** + **-IAN**, after *physician, logician*, etc.] = **HEBRAIST** 1.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 577 A great Hebraician sayth they were called Hebrewe, quasi travellers, for so the word intends. 1675 T. TULLY *Let. Baxter* 25 Pagnine, Buxtorff &c. are very good Hebraicians. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 216 He himself also was a great Hebraition.

Hebraicism (hēbrā'izis'm), *rare*. [f. as **prec.** + **-ISM**.] = **HEBRAISM** 2.

1852 ROBERTSON *Serm. Ser.* III. xv. 183 What . . . was called Judaism, and in modern times is called Hebraicism.

Hebraicize, v. rare -o. [f. as **prec.** + **-IZE**.] *trans.* = **HEBRAIZE** *v.* 2.

1822 in OGILVIE.

Hebraico, *comb. form* of L. *Hebraicus*, used in sense: Hebraically, Hebrew and —.

1800 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 145 [I] wrote a verse or two of my Hebraico-Hibernian Melody.

Hebraism (hēbrā'iz'm), [*a. F. hébraïsme* (1567 in *Hatz.-Darm.*) or ad. mod. L. *Hebraismus* = late Gr. Ἑβραϊσμός, *f. Ἑβραῖος* to **HEBRAIZE**; see **HEBREW** and **-ISM**.]

1. A phrase or construction characteristic of the Hebrew language; a Hebrew idiom or expression.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 Hebraisme, *hebraismus*. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 237 The New Testament, though . . . originally writt in Greeke, yet hath nothing neer so many Atticisms as Hebraisms, and Syriacisms. 1713 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 405 ¶ 3 Our Language has received innumerable Elegancies and Improvements, from that Infusion of Hebraisms, which are derived to it out of the Poetical Passages in Holy Writ. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. vi. 228 To fill our pages with Hebraisms.

2. A quality or attribute of the Hebrew people; Hebrew character or nature; the Hebrew method of thought or system of religion, Judaism.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 326 The book had been grand, if the Hebraism had been omitted, and the law stated without Gothicism. 1878 CHR. WORDSWORTH *Comm. Rev.* Pref. 149 *note*, The design of the Apocalypse is not to Hebraize Christianity but to Christianize Hebraism. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* III. 12 In Hebraism of feature, and swarthy smoothness of cheek.

b. Applied by Matthew Arnold to that mode of human thought and action of which the ancient Hebrew is taken as the type; the moral, as opposed to the intellectual, theory of life: cf. **HELLENISM**.

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* iv. (1875) 133 Self-conquest, self-devotion, the following not our own individual will, but the will of God, *obedience*, is the fundamental idea of this form, also, of the discipline to which we have attached the general name of Hebraism.

Hebraist (hēbrā'ist), [*f. stem Hebra-* in **HEBRAIC**, **HEBRAIZE**; see **-IST**. Cf. F. *hébraïste*.]

1. One versed in the Hebrew language; a Hebrew scholar.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 55 A very learned man and a great Hebraist. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revis.* viii. 173 The celebrated Hebraist, Gesenius.

2. One who has the qualities of the Hebrew

people; an adherent of the Hebrew system of thought or religion.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 26 St. Paul was a 'Hebraist' in the fullest sense of the word. 1887 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* XXI. 423 This splendid poetic style... what modern criticism would define as that of a natural Hebraist.

3. A Jew of Palestine, who used the Hebrew Scriptures, as opposed to a Hellenistic or Grecian Jew.

1894 G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Four's St. Peter* 62 [The Hellenists] were better prepared than were the Hebraists for the teachings of Jesus.

Hebraistic, *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to Hebraists; marked by Hebraism; of a Hebrew quality, Hebraic.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1856 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* I. xix. 257 Giving a Hebraistic coloring to their habitual mode of expression. 1873 SYMONDS *Crk. Poets* xii. 422 The separation between the Greeks and us is due... principally to the Hebraistic culture we receive in childhood. 1884-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 964/1 In the New Testament... words... are often used with more Hellenic than Hebraistic signification.

Hence **Hebraistical** *a.* = prec.; **Hebraistically** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Hebraistical*. 1864 Kitt's *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II. 105 *Oi ēēn*, those without, which is Hebraistically used in the N. T.

Hebraize (*hēbrā'iz*), *v.* [ad. Gr. *ἑβραΐζειν* to speak Hebrew, to imitate Jews, f. stem *ἑβρα-* in *ἑβραῖος*, etc.: see **HEBREW**. Cf. *F. hebraiser*.]

1. *intr.* To use a Hebrew idiom or manner of speech.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 237 The Evangelist heer Hebraizes. 1699 [see below]. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P. Poems* 1890 II. 329 If they [Puritans] Hebraized a little too much in their speech, they showed remarkable practical sagacity as statesmen and founders.

b. To follow Hebraism as an ideal of mind and conduct. See **HEBRAISM** 2 b.

1860 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* [see **HELLENIZE** 1 b]. *Ibid.* v. We have fostered our Hebraizing instincts, our preference of earnestness of doing to delicacy and flexibility of thinking, too exclusively.

2. *trans.* To make Hebrew; to give a Hebrew character or quality to.

1826 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 292 What they hebraized into Sabaoth was, I believe, no other than the Indian *Seba*. 1869 [see below]. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiv. 276 An attempt to Hebraize a foreign sound.

Hence **Hebraized** *pp. a.*, **Hebraizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Hebraization**, the action of Hebraizing; **Hebraiser**, one who Hebraizes.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 412 We must impeach him not only for Atticizing, but for Hebraizing too. 1869 *Daily News* 1 Feb. A deeply Hebraized Christianity. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* iv. (1882) 143 The Reformation has been often called a Hebraizing revival. 1884 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 256 The stern old Hebraizers—the Hebrews of Hebrews—who taught in the schools of Palestine and Jerusalem. 18.. *N. York Courier-Trib.* (Cent.), The next decade will see a more extensive Hebraization of the wholesale trade of New York than ever.

† **Hebreish**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* In 1 *ebreiso*, (*ebrioso*), 1-2 *hebreiso*, 3 *ebreisich*, *ebriis* (see [f. L. *Hebraeus* (med. L. *Ebrēus*), Gr. *ἑβραῖος* Hebrew: see -ISH.] = **HEBREW**.

c 1000 *Agst. Gosp.* John xix. 30 Hit was awriten ebreisceon stafon, & grecisceon & leden stafon. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 322 Pasca is ebreisc nama & he zetacnað oferfærd. c 1235 *Anscr. R.* 302 Boðe heo speled on an Ebreische ledene. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 73 Dis ik wort in ebrisse wen He witen ðe soðe ðat is sen.

Hebrew (*hēbrū*), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: (1 (*pl.*) *Ebrēas*), 3-6 *Ebreu*, 4 *Ebru*, *Ebrewe*, *Hebru*, *Hebren*, *Sc. Hebrow*, 4-6 *Sc. (pl.) Hebreis*, 4-7 *Ebrew*, 5-7 *Hebrewe*, 6 *Ebrue*, *Hebrien*, 6-7 *Hebrue*, 4- *Hebrew*. [ME. *Ebreu*, a. OF. *Ebreu*, *Ebrien* (nom. *Ebreus*, 12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. med. L. *Ebrūs* for cl. L. *Hebrēus*, a. Gr. *ἑβραῖος*, f. Aramaic *עִבְרַי* *ebrai*, corresp. to Heb. *עִבְרִי* *sibri* 'a Hebrew', lit. 'one from the other side (of the river)'; f. *עֵבֶר* *sāber* the region on the other or opposite side; f. *עָבַר* *sābar* to cross or pass over. Cf. the LXX, *Gen.* xiv. 13 *Ἀβραμ ὁ παρὰ τοῦ ἑβραίου*, 'Abram the passer-over' or 'immigrant', for *עֲבֵרָה* *ḥēbrā* 'Abram the Hebrew'. At the revival of learning the initial H was resumed after cl. L. in French and English. (The OE. *Ebrēas* was immediately from med. L. *Ebrēi*.)

To the Aramaic form on which the Greek word was fashioned is due the stem *ἑβρα-*, *Hebra-*, in *Hebraic*, *Hebraist*, *Hebraise*, etc.]

A. *sb.*
1. A person belonging to the Semitic tribe or nation descended from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; an Israelite, a Jew. (Historically, the term is usually applied to the early Israelites; in modern use it avoids the religious and other associations often attaching to *Jew*.)

[c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xl. 15 For þam þe ic wæs dearnunga forstolen of Ebraea lande.] c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 73 Pare is bot a god but drede, þat of hebreis þe god is. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xliii. 114 Not seruauit, but a veray hebrewe. 1553 *Gau Richt Vay* 35 As it is writine

in the vi chaipitur to the Hebreis. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. xii. 93 Of nature an Hebrew. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. v. 57 If not, thou art an Hebrew, a Jew, and I wot the name of a Christian. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1309 Thou know'st I am an Ebrew. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos. in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 558/1 The difference between the Hebrews and Greeks generally.

† b. Hebrew race or stock. *Obs.*
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 59 A madyne com amange þam all Of hebrew borne In-to þe land. *Ibid.* 65 He of hebrew ves a manne. 1384 WYCLIF *Gen.* xl. 15 Theuelich Yam had away fro the loond of Hebrew [1388 Ebrews].

2. The Semitic language spoken by the Hebrews, and in which most of the books of the Old Testament were written; it became extinct in vernacular use three or four centuries B.C., but survived liturgically, and is still cultivated by educated Jews throughout the world.

(In the New Testament applied to the Aramaic or Syriac, the vernacular language of the Hebrews of the time.)

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 136 Vor ludit on Ebreu is schrift an Englis. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2179 Al men spak bot wit on tong, þat es hebru, al for to sai. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxix. 132 Þai can speke na language bot Ebrew. *Ibid.* All þe Jews... lerez for to speke Hebrew. 1526 TINDALE *John* xix. 17 A place... which is named in hebrue, Golgatha. 1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1851) 345 As if hee knew both Greek and Ebrew. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 732 The Doctor of the highest reputation for learning, who understood Hebrew, Arabic and the Hindoo Language. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 143 Even the language of Numidia is supposed by Gesenius to have been a pure, or nearly pure, Hebrew.

b. *colloq.* Unintelligible speech: cf. *Greek*.

1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* I. ii. Mon. If she did but know what part I take in her sufferings—*Flip*. Mighty obscure! Mon. Well, I say no more: but—*Flip*. All Hebrew! 1816 LADY L. STUART *Let.* 5 Dec. in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 394 Even I... found a great many words absolute Hebrew to me.

B. *adj.* Belonging to the Hebrews; Israelitish, Jewish: *a.* in reference to the nation.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/2 Hebrewe, *hebreus*. 1604 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.* *Hebrew*, from Hebers stock. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achit.* 128 Which Hebrew priests the more unkindly took. 1851 GALLANGHIE *Italy* 123 He is said to be of Hebrew extraction, the son of a converted Jew.

b. in reference to the language; of persons: learned in Hebrew, as a *Hebrew scholar*. (In the New Testament = Aramaic: see A. 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 406 In a dale... þat ebron hatte, in hebru nam. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxiii. 38 His superscription was written over him in greke, latin, and ebrue letters. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 108 Turks Characters, nor Hebrew points to seek. 1611 Bp. HALL *Serm.* iii. Wks. (1837) 50 The Macabbees had four Hebrew letters in their ensign. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 59 For Hebrew roots, altho' they're found To flourish most in barren ground. 1805 W. A. COPINGER in *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* II. ii. 112 Hebrew type is found in a book printed by Fyner, at Esslingen in 1475... but no work was, I believe, wholly printed in this character till 1477.

c. *Hebrew character, Hebrew letter*: collectors' names for a kind of moth and of shell respectively, so called from their markings.

1756 T. AMORY *J. Buncke* (1770) I. xiii. 51 The Hebrew letter, another voluta, is a fine curiosity. 1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* (1858-9) 41 *Semiphora Gothica* (the Hebrew Character)... appears to be double-brooded.

Hence **Hebrew-wise** *adv.*, in Hebrew fashion; in the manner of Hebrew writing, from right to left; backwards.

1609 PRIOR *Ep. to Fleetwood* 61 The God makes not the poet; but The thesis, vice-versa put, Should Hebrew-wise be understood; And means, the Poet makes the God. 1774 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. vii. 102 The opinion of some that the Greek scale and music should be read Hebrew wise.

Hebrewdom. [See -DOM.] The Hebrew community; the spirit or quality of the Hebrew people. 1843 T. PARKER in *J. Weiss Life* I. 214 The culmination of Hebrewdom, the blossom of the nation. 1889 *Advances* (Chicago) 28 Feb. He must have enough of Hebrewdom in him... his spirit and attitude must be sufficiently Hebraic.

Hebrewess (*hēbrē'ss*). [See -ESS.] A female Hebrew, a Jewess.

1535 COVERDALE *Yer.* xxxiv. 9 Enery man shulde let fre go his seruaut and handemayde, Hebrue and Hebruesse [1611 Hebrewesse]. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 749 He was willing to abandon the great Otha, although only for another idol—namely, the young Hebrewess.

Hebrewish (*hēbrē'ish*), *a.* [See -ISH.] + a. = **HEBREW** *a.* (*obs.*). b. Somewhat Hebrew; having something of a Hebrew character.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 136 On Ebreuwsche ledene, Oloferne is be uond, þet maked uet kelf & to wilde, feble & unstrong. a 1655 VINES *Lords Supp.* (1677) 37 The expression is Hebrewish.

Hebrewism. [See -ISM.] = **HEBRAISM**.

1611 FLORIO, *Ebraismo*, an Hebrewisme. 1684 N. S. Crit. *Eng. Edit. Bible* xiv. 137 The Hebrewisms are... more frequent. 1873 Geo. Eliot in *Cross Life* III. 216 This is, to me, pre-eminently true of Hebrewism and Christianity. 1886 A. B. BRUCE *Mirac. Elem. Gosp.* ix. 342 He has discovered the defects of Hebrewism.

Hebrewist, *rare* -o. = **HEBRAIST** I.

In mod. Dicts.

Hebrician (*hēbrī'shān*). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 *Hebreoyon*, *Hebretian*, 6-7 *Hebreocian*, *Hebretian*. [Another form of **HEBRAICIAN**: cf. *algebraician*. (In early form perh. assimilated to *Grecian*.)]

+ 1. A Hebrew. *Obs.*

1548 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxii. (1870) 287 Wherefore the Hebreoyon doth say, 'why doth a man dye?' 1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 108 It is the last letter of twenty-two among the Hebricians. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 19/30 Hebreiane, *hebreicus*.

2. One versed in Hebrew, a Hebrew scholar.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 2 Some Hebreitians interpret it to seek mercy. 1584 G. MARTIN *Disc. Corrupt. Script. Her.* in Fulke *Def.* (1843) 122 The great Grecians and Hebricians of the world. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* III. (1662) 70 He was an excellent Hebrician and well skilled in Cabalistical Learning. 1704 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. i. i. (1852) 254 The third chapter of Isaiah... might therefore have puzzled a very good Hebrician. 1883 C. F. ADAMS *Coll. Felich* 22 Not to make learned Hebricians, but to teach... the Hebrew alphabet.

Hec, *obs.* form of **HECK** *sb.*

Hecatarchy (*he-kā'tarkī*). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἑκατ-ov* hundred + *-αρχία* rule, after *heptarchy*.] Government by a hundred rulers; = **HECATONYARCHY** (with play on **HECATE**).

1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* II. xx. 273 Any other man, of any English era, from Heptarchy to Hecatarchy (that last child of Hecate).

|| **Hecate** (*he-kā'tē*). Also 5 *Ecate*, *Echate*, 7 *Hecat*, *Heccat*. [a. Gr. *Ἑκάτη*, fem. of *ἑκατος* far-darting, an epithet of Apollo. (Always dissyllabic, like *Fr. Hécate*, in Shaks., etc. in one passage (see 1 d); so also once in Milton.)]

1. In ancient Greek mythology, a goddess, said to be of Thracian origin, daughter of Perses and Asteria; in later times more or less identified with several others, esp. with Artemis, and thus (b.) with the moon; also, with Persephone the goddess of the infernal regions, and hence (c.) regarded as presiding over witchcraft and magical rites.

a. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 133 Theagenes... was wont to consult an image of Hecate, which he had ever about him. *Ibid.* 165 Statues of Diana or Hecate, set up at the meeting of three several ways.

b. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xl. 253 But let not Ecate this craft espie [marg. luna].

c. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 141 Yet had I rather serve Hecate than any such. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 391 And we Fairies, that do runne, By the triple Hecates teame, From the presence of the Sunne. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 112 The miseries of Heccat and the night. 1605 — *Macb.* III. v. 1 Enter the three Witches, meeting Hecat. 1. Why how now Hecat, you looke angry? 1624 MILTON *Comus* 135 Stay thy cloudy ebon chair, Wherein thou ridest with Hecat, and befriend Us thy vowed priests. *Ibid.* 535 Doing abhorred rites to Hecate In their obscured haunts.

d. *transf.* Applied vituperatively to a woman: = Hag, witch.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 64, I speake not to that rayling Hecate, But vnto thee Alanson, and the rest. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 169 An old Tartarian Hecate my servant. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* xxi. (1817) IV. 100 (Stanf.) This declaration had its effect upon the withered Hecate.

e. **Hecate supper** (Gr. *Ἑκάτης δείπνον*), a meal set out by rich persons at the foot of the statue of Hecate on the thirtieth of each month, which became a kind of dole for beggars and paupers, in later times of offal or miserable food (Liddell and Scott).

1800 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 429 Lupines, and a Hecate-supper.

2. *Astr.* Name of the 100th asteroid, discovered in 1868.

Hence **Hecatæan** [Gr. *ἑκαταῖος*: see -AN], **Hecatæio** [see -IO], **Hecatæine** [see -INE] *adjs.*, belonging to Hecate, magical.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. ix, 'Twas neither Hecatæan spite, Nor charm below, nor pow'r above. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* 203 From that Operation about the Hecatæine Circle. 1798 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 24 note, Nicéphorus... informs us, that the hecatæic orb is a golden sphere [etc.].

Hecatolite (*he-kā'tolīt*). *Min.* [f. Gr. *Ἑκάτη* as 'the moon'; see **HECATE** I b.] = **MOONSTONE**. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 354.

Hecatologue (*he-kā'tologg*). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἑκατ-ov* hundred + *-λόγος* word, after *decalogue*.] A code of a hundred rules.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 241 Of all offences upon the Sergeant's Hecatologue, mutiny was the most heinous.

Hecatomb (*he-kā'tomb*, -tūm), *sb.* [ad. L. *hecatoμβē*, a. Gr. *ἑκατόμβη*, properly, 'an offering of a hundred oxen' (f. *ἑκατόν* hundred + *βοῦς* ox), but even in Homer meaning simply 'a great public sacrifice' not necessarily confined to oxen. Cf. *F. hecatombe* (15-16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*, 1611 in *Cotgr.*). The first pronunciation is now usual.]

1. A great public sacrifice (properly of a hundred oxen) among the ancient Greeks and Romans, and hence extended to the religious sacrifices of other nations; a large number of animals offered or set apart for a sacrifice.

a 1594 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 391 Augustus had been very liberal in making the great sacrifice called hecatomb. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* II. v. 198 Ile offer to thy shrine, An Hecatomb, of many spotted kine. 1699 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puery* 157 For many Laurel wreaths, the Prince of Rome, The Gods presented with an Hecatomb. 1797 COWPER *Iliad* I. 121 A whole hecatomb in Chrysa bled.

1800 BYRON *Mar. Fat.* i. ii. 231 Great expiations had a hecatomb. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 48 His altars reeked with the blood of human hecatombs in every city of the empire.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A sacrifice of many victims; a great number of persons, animals, or things, presented as an offering, or devoted to destruction; loosely, a large number or quantity, a 'heap'.

1508 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 156 O Hecatomb! O Catas-trophe! From Mydas pompe, to Irus beggary! 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 85 Whole Hecatombes of Tribute Rhimes. 1713 FARNELL *Guardian* No. 66 ¶ 6 A hecatomb of reputations was that day to fall for her pleasure. 1801 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 7 Hecatombs of broken hearts. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xl. 197 Some of us might be offering grateful hecatombs by mistake.

Hence *hecatomb v. trans.*, to furnish with a hecatomb.

1745 SWIFT *Misc. Poems* (1807) 37 Bid a hundred sons be born, To hecatomb the year. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 230 What altars hecatomb'd with Christian gore!

Hecatompēd (hekātōmpēd), *a.* [ad. Gr. *hekātōmpēd-os* of a hundred feet long, f. *hekātōn* hundred + *mpēd* ablaut-grade of *ποῦς*, *pod-* foot.] Measuring a hundred feet in length and breadth; a hundred feet square. So *hecatompēdon* [Gr. *hekātōmpēdon*], a temple of these dimensions, as the Parthenon at Athens; hence *hecatompēdism* (irreg. *hecatompēdism*), applied to the system of exact proportions in architecture.

1703 SAVAGE *Let. Antients* cxlvi. 343 I'll pass over . . the Hecatompēd Temples. 1773 MELMOTH *Cato* 239 (Jod.) The Athenians, after they had completed the building of the temple called the Hecatompēdon, exempted from all future toil those beasts of burden, whose labours had assisted in carrying on that sacred edifice. 1854 COCKBURN *Ess., Pagan or Chr. in Mem.* (1860) 72 Admirers of Grecian Hecatompēdism and the mathematical exactness of a fixed series of Ratios in the proportions of a structure. *Ibid.* 193.

Hecatonstylon (hekātōnstōilōn). [f. Gr. *hekātōn* hundred + *stōilos* column, pillar, app. after F. *hecatostyle*.] A building having a hundred pillars or columns.

1848 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. Hence in mod. Dicts. + **Hecatonstad**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *hekātōntas*, -a group of a hundred.] A hundred.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 147 Sixteen Hecatonstads or Centuries of furlongs.

Hecatonarchy (hekātōntarkhī). [ad. Gr. *hekātōntarchia* the post or command of a centurion, f. *hekātōn* (a) comb. form of *hekātōn* hundred + *-archia*, *-archē* rule, sovereignty.] Government by a hundred rulers.

1660 S. FORD *Loyal Subj. Exhult.* 37 One while we were under a Saxon Heptarchy again . . sometimes under an Hecatonarchy (give me leave to frame a new name for a new thing). 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 202 What would come to pass if the choice of a governor or governors were referred to the thousands and millions of England? Beware a Heptarchy, again beware a hecaton-archy. 1822 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvi. (1856) X. 98 The omnipotent Hecatonarchy named by the partisan feelings of Agesilaus.

+ **Hecatontome**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *hekātōn* hundred + *tōmos* tome, volume.] A collection of a hundred volumes.

1642 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 246 A better confutation of the Pope and Masse than whole Hecatontomes of controversies.

Hecatophyllous (hekātōfīlōs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. Gr. *hekātōn* hundred + *phyllos* leaf + *-ous*.] Having leaves consisting each of a hundred leaflets.

1864 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Heceite, *obs. form of HECCEITY.*

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* XII. 202 The difference of men must be in their heceities, or numerall diversitie of their bodies only. 1644 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 68 All other Doc-trines, that bear the tru mark and heceitie of corruption.

Heche, **Hechele**, *obs. ff. HECK, HATCHEL.*

+ **Hecco**. *Obs.* The woodpecker: cf. HICKWALL. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 206 The sharp-nebd Hecco stabbing at his braine. 1612 — *Poly-obl.* xiii. 215 The laughing Hecco, then the counterfetting Jay.

Heofer, -forde, *obs. ff. HEIFER.*

Hech (hex, hex?), *int. Sc.* [Sc. form of HEIGH.]

An exclamation expressive of various feelings,

chiefly of surprise, sorrow, or fatigue.

1777-1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* I. 113 Hech, sirs! what crowds were gather'd roun'. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xlv. Hech, sirs! guide us a'! to burn the engines? that's a great waste. 1823 W. TENNANT *Cdl. Beaton* 171 (Jam.) Hech, man! is that possible? 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* i. Hech, sirs, but it's a sorry thing to come to this pass.

Hence **Hech v.**, to utter the exclamation *hech*! c. 1750 *Mary Hamilton* xiii. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. vi. clxxiii. 392 Monie a lady fair Siching and crying, Och how I! What need ye hech and how, ladies? What need ye how for me?

Hech, *Sc. var. HIGH a.*

Hech, *obs. form of EACH.*

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 240 Seynt Peter .. tormented hym sore ynou, jat hech hym hym oke.

Heche: see HATCH, HECK.

Hechele, -il, *obs. forms of HATCHEL.*

Hechewal, *obs. form of HICKWALL.*

Hecht, *obs. Sc. form of HIGHT.*

Heck (hek), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

Forms: 1 *heo*, 4-5 *hek*, *hekke*, (5 *heo*, *heke*), 6-*heck* (6 *hekk*, 7 *hecke*, *heake*); other forms, see HATCH *sb.* [OE. *hec* (in *fodder-hec*, Anglia IX. 265), also *hæc*:—WGer. **hakja*: cf. in same sense MLG. *heck*, Du. *hek* fence, rail, gate, in Kilian *hecke*. *Heck* is a northern form, the southern being *hetch*. The OE. variant *hæc* (cf. Sievers *Ag. Gr.*, ed. 3, § 89) gave in southern and midl. Eng. the form HATCH: see also HACH *sb.* 2.]

1. The lower half of a door; also, an inner door; = HATCH *sb.* 1. *north. dial.*

13. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. xxiv. 231 Of paradys he opened the hekke. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 668/4 *Hoc ostium*, hek. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/2 *Hec*, hek, or hette, or a dore. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 106 Good wyff, open the hek. Seys thou not what I bryng? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 181/1 An Heke (A. hekke), *antica.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 54/9 An Heck, hatch, *portella.* 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 36 *The Heck*, the Door. Steck the Heck. *Ibid.* 133 The Hollen is a wall about 24 yards high, used in Dwelling Houses to secure the family from the blasts of wind rushing in when the heck is open. 1703 THORNTON *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Heck*, the heck is ordinarily but half a door, the lower half, 1768 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Heck* .. also the inner or entry-door of a cottage; formerly, in all probability made like a *heck*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Heck*, a door, or rather a door in halves as a top and bottom; especially the lower half-door. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Heck*, *heck-door*, the inner door between the entry or lobby, and the house or kitchen.

b. (See quotes.) *north. dial.*

1805 BROCKETT, *Heck* .. the passage into a house. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Heck*, the division from the side of the fire in the form of a passage in old houses.

2. A grating or frame of parallel bars in a river to obstruct the passage of fish, or other solid bodies, without obstructing the flow of the water: variously applied to an apparatus of this kind used to catch fish at a weir, and in *Sc.* and *north. Eng.*, to the bars or spars of which this is composed, also to a horizontal series of bars laid alongside the top of a dam or weir to prevent salmon from jumping over it, and to a grating of vertical bars set in a mill-race to prevent solid floating substances or fish from passing over or under the mill-wheel; = HATCH *sb.* 1 7.

1294 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I. c. 12 *pat ilk hek of be forsaide cruifs be pre iche wyde as it is requirit in be auld statutis.* 1478 *Act 12 Edw. IV.* c. 7 *Hebbyngwerez, estakez, kideux, hekes ou fodegate.* 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 *title.* *Fisshgarthes, piles, stakes, hekes, and other ingins sett in the Ryver & Water of Ouse & Humber.* c. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 543 *All sic cruives and maskis and heckis thairof, sall have at the leist twa inche in lenth, and thre inche in breidth, swa that the smolt or fry may frelie swim up and down the water.* 1803 *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. ii. 199 Matthew Harland presented for suffering his salmon hecks to stand in the Eskie in unseasonable times. 1724 in Hearne *R. Glouc.* (1724) *Gloss.* s. v. *Heck*. *Grates, sett in Rivers or Waters before Fludgates, which are called Hecks.* 1804 *Act 43 Geo. III.* c. xlv. § 15 *No person shall use any grate heck or other engine or device . . in any fishery . . whereof the bars or staps shall be otherwise than perpendicular and of an oval shape.* 1800 *Aberdeen Jnl.* 2 Aug. (Jam.). To put proper hecks on the tail-races of their canals, to prevent salmon or grise from entering them. 1803 *N. B. Daily Mail* 12 Sept. It is in the power of the Commissioners to order hecks above and below mill-wheels. 1870 *Law Rep.* 5 Com. Pleas 717 Besides the perpendicular hecks placed in the apertures of the weir or dam, there were also a set of horizontal hecks . . along the top of the weir. *Ibid.* 718 This coop was legal in all its parts. . both in the coop-hecks and the weirhecks.

3. A rack made with parallel spars to hold fodder, either fixed in a stable, or movable, so as to be placed in a field, cattle-yard, or sheep-fold (*stand-heck*); = HACH *sb.* 2, HATCH *sb.* 2. *At heck and manger*: in comfortable circumstances, in plenty, 'in clover'. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 448 (Thornton MS.) *Haye hendly, heuyde in hekkis* [v. r. *haches*] on hyghte. 1521 in *Archaeol.* XVII. 203 *A rowm . . which I have orissh with Hek and Manger for xx horse.* 1600 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* ii. 13 The soyle of yong Cattell made in the Winter time by feeding at stand Heakes. 1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, The stables all in order, with heck and manger. 1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 99 The Rack or Heck as the common People call it. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiv. '[He] maintained puir Davie at heck and manger maist feck o' his life.' 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* II. 237 (D.) Six horses . . had been living at heck and manger. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Heck*, a rack for fodder in a stable or field.

4. = HAKE *sb.* 3 1. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1402 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20, j. *cheschek, ijd.* 1611-14 [see CHEESE *sb.* 1 7].

5. (See quotes.) Also *heck-board*, *local.*

1595 BROCKETT, *Heck-board*, a loose board at the back part of a cart. 1806 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 216 One-horse carts, with hecks and shelvings. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Heck* .. the rail or hurdle placed in front and behind a cart, used in housing hay.

6. A 'shuttle' or sluice in a drain; = HATCH *sb.* 1 6. *local.*

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

7. A contrivance in a spinning-wheel, and hence, also, in a warping-mill, by which the yarn or thread is guided to the reel or reels: see quotes.

1824 MACLAGART *Gallowid. Encycl.*, *Heck* .. the toothed thing which guides the spun-thread on to the pirn, in spin-

ning-wheels. 1829 E. IRVING *Tales Times Mart.* in *Anniversary* 283 Her spinning wheel was of the upright construction, having no heck, but a moveable eye which was carried along the pirn by a heart-motion. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms & Phr.*, *Heck* .. an apparatus by which the threads of warps are separated into sets for heddles.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *heck-door*, -*stake* (see sense 1), -*stave*; *heck-board* (see sense 5); *heck-box*, a box used to divide the warp threads into two alternate sets, one for each heddle or heald; *heck-stead*, -*way* (*dial.*), a doorway; *heck-stower*, one of the spars of a heck: see also quot. 1876.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, s. v. *Heck*, The 'heck-box slides vertically on a bar as the reel rotates, and thus disposes the warp spirally on the reel. 1811 ARRON *Agric. Surv. Agrsh.* 115 (Jam.) The cattle . . turning the contrary way by the 'heck-door to the byre or stable. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Heck-doors*, small wooden doors opening into a farmyard. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Hecksteak, the door-stake or night-bar. 1416-17 *Durh. MS. Terr. Roll.*, 'Heckstaues pro ovibus in le Holme. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Heckstead, or Heckway, the doorway. 1401-2 *Durh. MS. Terr. Roll.*, 'Heckstaues pro le Holme. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 121 *Younge trees* . . in lower or five yeares space . . will serve for flayle-hande-staffes, cavinge-rake-shaftes, hecke-stowers [etc.]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Heckstower*, the portable beam across the middle of the hatchway (i.e. the opening through the shop-floor into the cellar) for supporting the lid.

+ **Heck**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare* -1. Short for HECTOR *sb.*

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. iii. 20 Behind these came two Bully Hecks. With feather'd Cock'd up Cordebecks [cf. quot. 1598 s. v. HECTOR *sb.* 1].

Heck, *v.* [Ehoic. Cf. HACH *v.* 1 13.] *intr.*

To cough slightly; to imitate the noise of a cough. 1825 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 44 They had seen me, and they hecked when they came in.

So + **Hecking** *ppl. a.* = HACKING *ppl. a.* 2.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ii. 55 An hecking cough which ever attendeth that disease. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 438 A short, low, hecking, hoarse Cough. 1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 536 A hard cough, which had succeeded to a short hecking cough.

Heckberry, var. HAUBERRY.

Heckel, -ill, *obs. forms of HECKLE.*

Heckfare, -fer, -furth, etc., *obs. ff. HEIFER.*

Heckle (hek'l), *sb.* Also 5-7 *hek*-, *hekk*-, *heok*-, *-el* (1), *-il* (1), *-yl* (1). [A parallel form (:-OE. **hecel*) of HACKLE, q. v. for etymological relations. Another parallel form is HACHEL, with variants *hetchel*, *hitchel*.]

1. An instrument for combing or scutching flax or hemp; = HACHLE *sb.* 2 1.

c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 668/32 *Hec mataxa*, hekylle. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/1 *Hekele* (*Harl.* hekylle), *mat-taxa*. 1485 *Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 372, ij bekels pro lino. a. 1520 SKELTON *El. Runnymng* 295 Som layde to pledge. . . Theyr hekel and theyr rele. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 125/30 An Heckyl, *ecten*. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 135 When your Hemp hath been twice swingled, dried and beaten, you shall then bring it to the heckle. 1808 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 101 To determine . . whether long or short heckles make least refuse in dressing the flax. 1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* II. 197 [Baxter's] machine consists generally of six gradations of heckles.

fig. 1768 BURNS *Ep. to H. Parker* 3 A land unknown to prose or rhyme; Where words ne'er cross the Muse's heckles. 1800 *Rob Roy* xii. in Child *Ballads* VII. cccxy. 246/1 He was a hedge unto his friends, A heckle to his foes, ladie.

2. The long shining feathers on the neck of certain birds, esp. the cock; = HACHLE *sb.* 2 3. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Sir Chanticleer* 58, I beheld your fetheris fair and gent, Your beike, your breist, your Heckill & your Came. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ProL 156 Phebus red fowle. . . Oft striking furth his hekyll, crawand cleir. 1893 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 7/1 For Guildersalsen, January, 1795, the men of the 'Forty Two', were rewarded with 'the glorious red heckle' or vulture plume, which has ever since been the distinctive badge of the Black Watch.

b. To set up (one's) heckle. See HACKLE *sb.* 2 3b. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 79 If . . you begin (like a cowardlie crauen) so soone to set vp the heckle.

3. *Angling*. An artificial fly; = HACHLE *sb.* 2 4. Also *heckle-fly*.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Heckle* . . A fly, for angling, dressed merely with a cock's feather. 1825 BROCKETT, *Heckle*, *Heckle-fly*, an artificial fly for fishing.

4. One who heckles. See HECKLE *v.* 3. *Sc.*

1830 GALT *Laurie* T. IV. xi. (1849) 183 What was the use of argolbargolling with such a heckle?

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *heckle-maker*, -*pin*, *tooth* (sense 1); *heckle-fly* (sense 2); *heckle-headed* adj. To be on the heckle-pins, to be in painful anxiety or uneasiness.

c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Lion & Mouse* 32 His hude of skarlet, bordowrit with silk, In hekle wyss vntill his girdill doun. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 181/1 (MS. A) *Heckyle makere, mat-taxarius*. 1770 in A. N. PALMER *Wrexham* (1893) *Intro.* 11 One heckel-maker. c. 1785 J. THOMPSON's *Man* 15 Crook-backed, heckle-headed . . lap-lugged, ill-haired. 1808-18 JAMIESON s. v. *Heckle v.*, To come o'er the heckle-pins, to be severely examined. 1835 URR *Philos. Manuf.* 205 [They] present their heckle points radially from their axes. 1893 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* II. 198 The short . . fibres . . are taken out by the heckle teeth. *Ibid.*, The bite of the holder is quite close up on the points of the heckle-pins. 1878 C. GIBBON *For the King* xix, The poor lad was on heckle-pins.

Heckle, *dial. var. of HICKWALL.*

Heckle (he-'k'l), *v.* Forms: 5 *hekel*, -ylle, -le, 5-6 *heckel*(l), (*heole*), 6- *heckle*. [*f.* prec. sb.; cf. *HACKLE*, *HACHEL* obs.]

1. *trans.* To dress (flax or hemp) with a heckle, to split and straighten out the fibres; = *HACKLE* *v.* 3. *c. 1440* *Prompt. Parv.* 234/1 *Hekelyn, mataxo.* 1530 *Palsgr.* 582/2 My father was a hoser and my mother dyd heckell flaxe. 1535 [see *HACHEL* *v.* 1 *o.* quot. 1398]. 1616 *SURFL.* & *MARKH. Country Farme* 567 Heckle it through a finer heckle, then spinne it. 1794 *A. Young Agric. Suffolk* (1797) 122 The buyer heckles it [the hemp]. he makes it into two or three sorts: *long strike*, *short strike*, and *full tow*. 1835 *URS Philos. Manus.* 213 A system of machines for scutching and heckling flax was specified by patent in July, 1833.

b. *transf.* To scratch.

1508 *DUNBAR Tua Maritil Wemen* 107 With his hard hurchone skyn sa heklis he my chekis.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To undergo heckling.

1733 *P. LINDSAY Interest Scot.* 153 This Kind of Lint heckles away almost to nothing, and is indeed in Appearance very fine.

3. *trans.* To catechize severely, with a view to discover the weak points of the person interrogated. Long applied in Scotland to the public questioning of parliamentary candidates. Also *absol.*

1808-25 *JAMIESON, To Heckle*, *a.* To tease with questions, to examine severely. 1880 *Punch* 28 Aug., To heckle with questions and bother with Bogeys appear the Fourth Party's preposterous rules. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* 12 Mar. 5/2 The audience proceeded to 'heckle' him in a way dear to Scotch constituencies. 1891 *E. W. Gosse Gossip in Library* xxiii. 298 On the hustings, Lord John Manners was a good deal heckled.

4. *intr.* To wrangle. Cf. *HAGGLE* *v.* 2. *Obs.* 1566 *J. MELVILL Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 302 And ther they heckled on, till all the hous and clos baith hard much of a large hour.

5. *trans.* To 'dress', chastise. *dialect.*

1808 *Craven Dial.* Heckle, to beat, to chastise. 1855 *ROBINSON Whist Gloss.* A Heckling, a scolding under-gone; the ordeal of being 'called over the coals'.

Hence *Heckled ppl. a.*, dressed (as flax) with a heckle; *Heckles' notice-wd.*, one who undergoes heckling or hostile interrogation; *Heckling ppl. a.*, that heckles.

1863 *SIR W. FAIRBAIRN Mills II.* 198 Heckled flax. 1883 *BESANT Herr Paulus I.* 296 'Permit me one more question', this heckling Professor continued. 1893 *STEVENS Catrona* 89 He answered, with a heckling laugh. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 17 July 5/1 As a 'heckler'—if the term be permissible—the Liberal candidate for East Fife leaves little to be desired.

Heckleback. [*f.* *HECKLE* sb.; cf. *HACKLE* sb. 2.] Local name of the fifteen-spined or sea stickleback.

1710 *SIBBALD Fife* (1803) 128 (Jam.) Our fishers call it Stronachie or Heckleback.

† **Heckled**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* *HECKLE* sb. 2.] ? Having a border or fringe like the heckle of a cock.

c. 1450 *HENRYSON Test. Cress.* 244 His hude was reid, heklit atour his crown. *a. 1688* *LICHTOUN Quha doutis dremes* 73 in *Bannatyne MS.* (1887) 201 Ane heklit hud maid of the wyld wode sege Treist weil this pundlar thocht him no manis pege.

Heckler (he-'k'lär). [*f.* *HECKLE* *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. A dresser of flax or hemp.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 234/1 *Hekelare, matatrix.* 1790 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5882/10 Robert Pickering, Heckler. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 306 The hecklers or flax-dressers, can unfold 'a tale of woe' on this subject.

2. One who severely questions another; *spec.* one who catechizes a parliamentary candidate.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Oct. 5/2 A lively bout between .. the Liberal candidate .. and some hecklers whom he encountered at Delph. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov., Mr. Morley's 'heckler', Mr. Laidler, who signs himself 'Bricklayer'.

† **Hecklester**. *Obs. rare.* [See *-STER*.] A dresser of flax or hemp; originally feminine.

c. 1475 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 795/9 Hec matatrix*, a hekyler (printed *hok*). *c. 1481* *CAXTON Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 44/40 Roberte the heklester Hath no more hempe, And hath lost her hekel.

Heckling (he-'klin), *vbl. sb.* The action of *HECKLE* *v.*

1. The splitting and separation of the fibres of flax and hemp.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de Worde) xvii. clx. 708 Wyth moche brakyng, heckelynge (*MS. Bodl. hechelinge*) and robberyng, hardes ben departyd fro the substance of hempe and of flexe. 1618 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 93 To iij women for heckling ix dayes, iij s iij d. 1863 *SIR W. FAIRBAIRN Mills II.* 197 Heckling, consists in effectually completing the process commenced in scutching.

2. Severe catechizing or cross-examination.

1879 *SIR G. CAMPBELL White & Black in U. S.* 245 There was no opposition and no heckling. 1888 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/1 He underwent another severe heckling to-day before a *juge d'instruction*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from sense 1), as *heckling-machine*, -shop, etc.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 349/2 Machinery for spinning tow .. has a different heckling apparatus. 1863 *SIR W. FAIRBAIRN Mills II.* 197 Heckling machines are various, according to the quality of the flax. 1876 *SMILES Sc. Natur.* iii. (ed. 4) 50 The boys were first put into the heckling shop. 1894 *H. SPRIGHT Nidderdale* 304 Many of the old 'heckling-mills' are now .. abandoned.

Heckum-peckum. (See *quot.*)

1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* vi. (1880) 251 The great trout fly VOL. V.

for the lakes, known through all the South of Scotland as the *Heckum Peckum*. 1886 *World* 25 Aug. 9 The 'Zulu' and the 'heckum-peckum' are the only two flies for the loch.

Heckyl(l, obs. forms of *HECKLE* sb.

Heesette, obs. form of *HECCEITY*.

† **Hectare** (he-'k-tär, or as *F.* (h)ektär). Also *hectar*, *hectare*. [*F.*, irregularly *f.* *Gr.* *ἑκατόν* hundred (see *HECTO-*) + *ARE* sb. 3, ad. *L. arēa*.] In the Metric system, a superficial measure containing 100 ares, or 2.471 acres.

1820 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Hectar, square hectometer. 1839 *W. CHAMBERS Tour Belgium* 81/1 The third .. contains 138 mines in an extent of 32,777 hectares. 1881 *DARWIN Veg. Monit.* 159 There must exist 133,000 living worms in a hectare of land.

Hectastyle, *erron.* form of *HEXASTYLE*.

Hectic (he-'tik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 5 *etik*(e, 5-6 *etyk*(e, 6 *etioke*, *ethyke*, *hetique*. *β.* 7 *hectioke*, -ique, 7-8 *hectick*, 7- *hectio*. [*ad.* (through *Fr.*) late *L. hēctic-us*, *a. Gr.* *ἡκτικός* habitual, hectic, consumptive, *f. ἥξις* habit, state of body or mind. The earlier forms *etik*, etc., were *a. OF. étique* (13th c. in *Littre*) = *It.* *Sp. ético*, *Romanic* forms from *hēctic-us*; the later agree with *F. hetique* (*Paré*, 16th c.)].

A. ad.

1. Belonging to or symptomatic of the bodily condition or habit: applied to that kind of fever which accompanies consumption or other wasting diseases, and is attended with flushed cheeks and hot dry skin.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxv. (1495) 248 The feuer etyk hurtyth and greuyth the sadde membres. 1568 *TURNER Herbal* II. 103 a, In consuming agues which are called hectic. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* I. xlix. 71 Such as are fallen into Consumptions and Feuer Hetiques. 1604 *R. Cawdrey Table Alph.*, *Hecticke*, inflaming the hart, and soundest parts of the bodie. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Etique*, Thence is a feuer called Hecticke, when it hath possessed all parts of the bodie, without any alteration in it self. 1719 *QUINCY Phys. Dict.*, *Hectick* .. it is only joined to that kind of Fever which is slow and continual, and ending in a Consumption. 1807-26 *S. COOPER First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 34 Hectic fever is more or less remittent, but never wholly intermittent.

b. Belonging to or symptomatic of this fever.

1648 *ROGERS Naaman* 541 No hectic disposition upon the body so sapes away the strength thereof. 1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* II. v. (R.) The hectic heat Of Oswald's blood doubled their pulses pace. 1807 *CRAWFORD Par.* Reg. III. 923 All the rose to one small spot: withdrew: They all'd it hectic: 'twas a fiery flush. 1831 *BRWSTER Nat. Magic* xiii. (1833) 326 This action on the lungs .. oppresses them with a hectic cough. 1885 *EDNA LYALL Gold. Days* I. x. 283 Like the hectic beauty of one dying of consumption.

c. Affected with hectic fever; consumptive.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 24 All of them in time .. become paralitick and dye hectic. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1820) 100 Thin, puny, yellow, hectic figures. 1850 *KINGSLEY Al. Locke* iv. A pretty, hectic girl of sixteen. 1860 *PIESSE Lab. Chem. Wonders* 54 Many young people with hectic cheeks.

2. *fig. a.* Wasting, consuming. *b.* With reference to the hectic flush.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 495 All enjoyings are not alike. There are some hecticke, faint and languishing ones. 1819 *SHELLEY Ode W. Wind* 4 The leaves .. Yellow, and black, and pale, and hectic red. 1826 *MRS. HEMANS For. Sanct.* II. xii. Day's last hectic blush. 1886 *DOWDEN Shelley* I. iii. 99 Thrill with vehement and hectic feeling.

† 3. In etymological sense: Habitual, constitutional. *Obs.*

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 162 That hectic disposition to evil, the source of all vice. 1654 *H. L. ESTRANGE Chas.* I. (1655) 5 He seemed naturally to affect a majestic carelessness, which was so hectic, so habitual in him as [etc.].

B. sb. (ellipt. use of the adj.) 1. A hectic fever.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. v. (Tollem. MS.), It helpep tisik and etik. *c. 1400* *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 279 Or be patient falle into etikis. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 37 b, He is in an eticke or a consumption. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. iii. 68 Like the Hecticke in my blood he rages, And thou must cure me. 1651 *WITTIE tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* II. 88 In them that have the consumption, the lungs especially are affected, and the whole body in hecticis. 1845 *BUDO Dis. Liver* 237 She had much hectic and sweating.

b. fig.

c. 1490 *LYNG. Æsop* iii. 26 in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXV. 25 With suche false etykes many man is shent. 1647 *Case Kingdom* 2 This heat of Presbytery proved .. an Hectique in the body Politique of Scotland. 1742 *YOUNG Mt. Th.* iv. 77 Wishing, that constant hectic of a fool. 1879 *Geo. Eliot Theo. Such* 30, I have often had the fools' hectic of wishing about the unalterable.

2. A person affected with hectic fever; a consumptive person.

a. 1653 *G. DANIEL Idyll* II. 126 The Hecticke has y' Day To cease in, but drinks Marrow. 1687 *WILLIS Tunbridge in Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 587 As for hecticis, they are commonly of a fine texture of body. *c. 1800* *K. WHITE Time* 102 The hectic, lull'd On Death's lean arm to rest.

3. A hectic flush; *transf.* a flush or heightened colour on the cheek; also *fig.*

1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 17 (Monk Calais), A hectic of a moment pass'd across his cheek. 1847 *DE QUINCEY Sp. Mil. Nun* xvi. (1853) 41 One man's cheek kindled with the hectic of sudden joy. 1890 *W. C. RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* III. xxiii. 193 Overhead the sky had faint into a sickly hectic.

Hectical (he-'tikāl), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-AL*.] = *HECTIC* *a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1614 *WOTTON Let. to Sir E. Bacon* 8 June in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1685) 433, I will keep it from being hectic. 1686 *JACKSON Creed* VIII. xii. § 6 Hectical, pestilential, or other fevers. 1765 *HUXHAM in Phil. Trans.* LV. 8 With the thin, tender, and hectic, it seldom agrees. 1806 *Med. Juris.* XV. 568 The hectic symptoms precluded all hopes .. from the trial of any other means.

Hence *He'ctically* *adv.*

1761 *JOHNSON Ascham Wks.* IV. 635 He was for some years hectically feverish.

† **Hective**, *a. Obs.* [Altered from *HECTIO*, or corresp. *Fr.*, after *adjs.* in *-IVE*, as *COBITIVE*.] = *HECTIO* *a.*

1634 *T. JOHNSON Parey's Chirurg.* x. xxxi. (1678) 261 An hectic Fever (*la fièvre hecticque*) easily follows upon these kinds of Wounds. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* i. ii. 55 Being guilty of no Greek, and being demanded why it was called an hectic fever; because, saith he, of an hecking cough which ever attendeth that disease. 1709 *STEELE Teller* No. 34 ¶ 5 Of a very spare and hectic Constitution.

Hecto-, hect-, a non-etymological contraction of *Gr.* *ἑκατόν* hundred, first used as a combining form in French words, esp. in the Metric system of weights and measures to express a hundred times the unit.

Hectocotyl-, -e (hektokō'til); also in *L.* form *hectocotylus*. *Zool.* [*ad.* mod. *L. Hectocotylus*, name given by Cuvier to what he took for a genus of parasitic worms (see *def. below*), *f.* *HECTO-* + *Gr.* *κοτύλη* small cup, hollow thing (cf. *COTYLE* 2 b).]

A modified arm in male dibranchiate Cephalopods, which serves as a generative organ, and in some species is detached and remains in the pallial cavity of the female; in this position formerly mistaken for a parasite, to which the name *Hectocotylus octopodis* was given by Cuvier.

1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 65 Dr. Albert Kölliker has suggested that the real males .. are the *Hectocotyles*, previously mistaken for parasitic worms. The *Hectocotyle* of *Octopus granulatus* was described by Cuvier, who obtained several specimens from octopods captured in the Mediterranean. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv.* Anom. viii. 538 The male is very much smaller than the female, and gives rise to a Hectocotylus.

Hence *Hectocotylize* *v. trans.*, (*a*) to convert or modify into a hectocotyle; (*b*) to impregnate with a hectocotyle. *Hectocotylization*, the process of hectocotylizing. *Hectocotylism*, the formation of a hectocotyle.

1870 *NICHOLSON Zool.* 272 The arm so affected .. is said to be 'hectocotylized'. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv.* Anom. viii. 530 The male Cephalopods are distinguished .. by the asymmetry of their arms, one or more of which, on one side, are peculiarly modified, or hectocotylized. *Ibid.* 534 There is thus a kind of hectocotylization in the Tetrabranchiata. 1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 327 This 'hectocotylized arm' is not developed, as are the others, by a process of free gemination, but it is formed in a vesicle, from which it is not let loose till it is mature. *Ibid.* 386 Hectocotylism is the cause therefore of a functional adaptation.

Hectogramme, -gram (he-'ktogram). [*ad.* *F. hectogramme* (gkto'gram): see *HECTO-* and *GRAMME*, *GRAM*.] In the Metric system, a weight containing 100 grammes, or 3.52 oz. avoirdupois.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 302 Hectogram = 3 oz. 2 gros. 12.1 gr.

Hectograph (he-'ktograf), *sb.* Also *hekto-*. [*f.* *HECTO-* + *Gr.* *γραφος* writing.] An apparatus for multiplying copies of writing: = *CHROMOGRAPH* 2. Also applied to the process of taking copies by means of this.

1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 43/2 A multiplying process based upon the use of the glue plate .. used in the hectograph and other similar processes. 1882 *Times* 13 Feb. The manner in which the political 'hectograph' manufactures, reproduces, and multiplies 'public opinion'. 1884 *Standard* 6 May. The police discovered the first number of a new Socialist paper .. printed by hectograph.

Hence *He'ctograph v. trans.*, to reproduce by means of the hectograph; *He'ctographia* *a.*, pertaining to, or produced by, the hectograph.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 1/1 The hectographed resolutions of executive committees. *Ibid.* 27 May 7/2 By means of hectographic placards. 1890 *Times* 27 Mar. 5/4 They had helped to hectograph this address to the Russian people.

Hectoid (he-'ktoïd), *a.* [*irreg. f.* *HECT-IO* + *-OID*.] Of a hectic appearance.

1871 *W. A. HAMMOND Nervous Syst.* I. xvi. (Cent.), The skin was red with a hectic flush.

Hectolitre, -liter (he-'ktolītr). [*F. hectolitre* (gkto'lītr): see *HECTO-* and *LITRE*.] In the Metric system, a measure of capacity containing 100 litres, or 3.531 cubic feet, or about 2½ bushels.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Hectolitre = 2.2023 cubic feet. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 69. 448 A hectolitre contains a trifle more than a three-bushel English corn-sack. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 2/3 Russia has usually a crop of about 200 million hectolitres of oats.

Hectometre, -meter (he-'ktomītr). [*F. hectomètre* (gkto'mītr): see *HECTO-* and *METRE*.] In the Metric system, a measure of length containing 100 metres, or 328.089 feet.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Hectometre, 100 M. 1869

ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 24 The multiples of the metre .. are called decametres, hectometres, and kilometres.

Hector (he'ktôr), *sb.* [*L. Hectôr*, Gr. *ἥκτωρ*, son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, 'the prop or stay of Troy'; in origin, as adj. *ἥκτωρ* = holding fast, *f. ἔχω* to have, hold.]

1. Name of a Trojan hero celebrated in the *Iliad*; hence *transf.* A valiant warrior like Hector.

1307 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) II. 255 *3if we wil mene bat þey beep..hardy, we clepeþ hem Hectors.* 1505 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxliii. (R.) Thus he [Duglas] went euer forwarde lyke a hardy Hector. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 164 b. Thys English Hector and marcial flower. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* I. iii. 12 Said I well (bully Hector?). 1601-51 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1676) 18/1 Every Nation hath their Hectors, Scipios, Cæsars and Alexanders.

2. A swaggering fellow; a swash-buckler; a braggart, blusterer, bully.

(Frequent in the second half of the 17th c.; applied *spec.* to a set of disorderly young men who infested the streets of London. Cf. *'Bully Hector'* 1598 in 1.)

1655 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) II. 256 The Earle of Anglesie and his two Hectors upon Sunday morning last fought a duell with Collonel Dillan..and two Irish Captains..His Lordships Hectors had no hurt, and y^e Irish came of untoucht. a 1698 *CLEVELAND To the Hectors* 1 You Hectors! tame Professors of the Sword! 1693 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 2 On Sunday night last 3 hectors came out of a tavern in Holborn, with their swords drawn, and began to break windows. a 1716 *BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) I. 333 Surely this blustering Hector is not one of the Sons of Adam. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 361 The Muns and Tityre Tus had given place to the Hectors, and the Hectors had been recently succeeded by the Scourers.

3. Name of a species of butterfly (*Papilio Hector*). 1863 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 508 The Hector forms a fine contrast to the preceding insect (the *Sarpedon*), its colours being almost wholly black and flaming crimson.

Hence **Hectorian**, *lan a.* [*f. L. Hectōre-us* + *-AN*], belonging to Hector. **Hectorism**, the quality or practice of a hector or bully. **Hectorily a.**, of the nature of a hector, blustering, insolent. **Hectorship**, a trait characteristic of a hector.

1715-20 *Pope's Iliad* xviii. 18 Warm'd to shun Hectorean force in vain. 1673 *O. WALKER Educ.* (1677) 82 Men mislike a vice for a seemingly-like but really-contrary virtue—as hectorism for valour. 1675 *J. SMITH Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 15 A desperate Principle of Hectorism. 1676 *SHADWELL Viriatus* IV. i. Wks. (1720) 375 My wife with a nectorly fellow here! a 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. Wks. 1686 III. xxxi. 356 Presumptuous transgression of God's law, (Hector's profaneness). 1856 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* III. x. (1872) I. 108 His other Hectorships I will forget.

Hector (he'ktôr), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.* (sense 2).]

1. *intr.* To play the hector or bully; to brag, bluster, domineer. Also, to hector *it*.

1660 *HICKERINGILL Jamaica* (1661) 80 For which he needs not venture life nor limb, Nor Hector it, nor list under Sir Hugh. 1681 *— Def. Fullwood's Leges Angliæ* 5 While I hector and rant and call names. 1723 *SWIFT Stella at Wood-Park* 6 Don Carlos made her chief director, That she might o'er the servants hector. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G.* I. (1783) 95 She does now and then hector a little. 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* vi. 145 John not only allows himself to be bamboozled, but .. to be hector'd over. 1882 *MISS BRADDOCK Mt. Royal* III. vii. 141 He blustered and hector'd as of old.

2. *trans.* To intimidate by bluster or threats; to domineer over; to bully; to bring or force out of or into something by threats or insolence.

1664 *PERVY Diary* 22 Feb., Our King did openly say .. that he would not be hector'd out of his right and pre-eminency by the King of France. 1670 *DRYDEN Conq. Granada* II. 1, But (Fortune) she's a drudge, when hector'd by the Brave. 1728 *DE Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 27 You shan't be hector'd by him. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* x. viii, We are .. not to be hector'd, and bullied, and beat into Compliance. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* II. 37, I was hector'd and lectured in my own green-room. 1850 *— Mahomet* xxiii. (1853) 131 But suffers himself to be .. hector'd out of his crafty policy.

Hence **Hectoring** *obl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Hectorer**, one who hectors.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 352 The Hect'ring Kill-Cow Hercules. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 176 Ranting and hectoring atheists. 1788 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1850) II. 443 A mere piece of hectoring to frighten Russia. 1807 *J. F. COOPER Prairie* I. xii. 175 Ah! you are a hectorer with the boys, when need calls! 1840 *C. BRONTE Shirley* i, He grew a little insolent, [and] said rude things in a hectoring tone.

Hectostere (he'ktostîr, Fr. *hctostîr*). [*F. hectostère*: see *HECTO-* and *STERE*.] In the Metric system, a measure of capacity containing 100 steres, or 3531.65 cubic feet. (Little used even in Fr.)

1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Hecup, obs. form of *HICUP*.

Hed, **hedd**(e): see *HEAD*, *HEED*, *HIDE* *v.* 1

Hedder, obs. form of *HEATHER*, *HITHER*.

Heddir, obs. form of *ADDER*.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 97 Def heddir stuppnd her 3eris.

Hedde (he'dl), *sb.* *Weaving*. Also *heddel* (1), *Sc. heidle*, 8-9 *hiddle*, 9 *dialed haddle*. [*app.* —OE. **hefudl*, earlier form of *hefeld*: see *HEALD*.] In *plural*, The small cords (or in recent use, wires) through which the warp is passed in a loom after going through the reed, and by means of which the warp threads are separated into two sets so as to allow the passage of the shuttle bearing the weft.

A leaf of heddles consists of a set of parallel cords of the width of the webs stretched vertically between two horizontal shafts of wood, and forming in their centre loops or eyes through which the warp-threads pass.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VII. i. 29 With subtell slais and hir heidlis (1553 hedeles) sle, Ryche lenze wobbis natly weiffis sche. 1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 791 To weve in the stoule some were full preste. With slais, with tavellis, with hedellis well drest. 1798 *A. ADAM Rom. Antig.* 523 The principal parts of the machinery of a loom, vulgarly called the Caam or Hiddles, composed of eyed or hooked threads, through which the warp passes. 1831 *G. R. PORTER Silk Manuf.* 215 The depression of each treadle will correspondingly influence the position of its heddle. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 979 In every species of weaving, the whole difference of pattern or effect is produced, either by the succession in which the threads of warp are introduced into the heddles, or by the succession in which those heddles are moved in the working.

b. Comb., as heddle-beam, -maker, -thread, -twine, -yarn; heddle-eye, -hook, -lever: see *quots.*

1794 *A. MARTIN Agric. Surv. Renfr.* 257 (Jam.) Heddles .. are made of very strong thread called heddle-twine. 1852 *APPLETON Dict. Mech.* 257 The heddle-beam. 1864 *WEBSTER, Heddle-eye*, the eye or loop formed in each heddle to receive a warp-thread. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Heddle-hook*, a hook used in heddling the warp-threads. 1885 *G. A. GRIERSON Bihar Peas. Life* 74 Heddle-levers .. the upper levers to which the heddles are attached.

Hence **Hedde** *v. trans.*, to draw (warp-threads) through the eyes of a heddle.

1864 *WEBSTER, Hedding*. 1875 [see *b. above*].

Heddre, var. *EDDRE* *Obs.*, bloodvessel, vein.

a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 43 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 50 Hy ne mytte non lengour libe, Bote here heddre were i-take.

† **Hede**. *Obs.* Also *hed*. [*ME. hede*: —OE. type **hēdu* (acc. *hēde*) fem., beside *hād* masc.; corresp. to *MHG. heit* fem., *OHG. hait*, *heit*, m. and f., 'person, order, rank, position', Goth. *haidus*, masc., 'manner, way'. See *HAD* *sb.*, -*HEAD* *suffix*.]

1. Rank, order, condition, quality.

a 1300 *Chor. M.* 2120 [Barnabas] wan vn-to be apostlis hede. *Ibid.* 2100 Suld haf þe preistes hede wit dome. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1103 Blode rede was his stede, His aknone and his oter wede, His cote of the same hede.

2. By entering into combination with qualifying adj., or with *sb.*, it became a suffix, *ME. -hede*, *mod. Eng. -head*, *Sc. -heid*: see *-HEAD*.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 Purh heora druncen hed on an niht for bærnede þa cyrc. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 56 On mit and on godfuld. *Ibid.* 1852 Sicheu tok hire maidenhed. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6940 (Götl.) His some Elyazar was neist, And bar þe state of his fadir hede. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (1494) II. xlvii. The fairhede of angels. 1535 *COVERDALE Zech.* xi. 14 The brotherhede betwixte Iuda and Israel. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 54 Chyldheid.

Hede, obs. form of *HEAD*, *HEED*.

Hedell, **Heden**, obs. ff. *HIDEL*, *HEATHEN*.

Hedenbergite (hedenbergit). *Min.* [Named by Berzelius, 1819, after Ludwig Hedenberg: see *-ITE*.] A black crystalline variety of *PYROXENE*.

1825 *CLEVELAND Min.* 615 Hedenbergite .. occurs in masses composed of shining plates. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 215 Iron-lime pyroxene; hedenbergite.

Hedeous, *-ows*, obs. forms of *HIDEOUS*.

Heder (hēdər), *dial.* Also 6-7 *hiddier*, 8 *heeder*. [*f. Hē + (?) DEER*: cf. *SHEDDER*.] A male sheep; *spec.* one from eight or nine months old till its first shearing.

1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 211 He would haue deuoured both hiddier & shidder *Gloss.* He & she, Male and Female. 1633 *J. FISHER Fumiss Troes* III. ix. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XII. 507 Hiddier, eke, and shidder. 1799 *A. YOUNG Agric. Linc.* 235 (E. D. S.) They are forced to sell their hedders, and joist their shedders in the spring. 1851 *Frost. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 333 A lamb eight or nine months old, and until his first shearing, is called a 'heder' or 'shedder' .. or 'lamb-hog'. *Ibid.* 341 The 'heder' hogs being grazed on the seeds, and the 'shedders' on grass.

Heder, obs. form of *HITHER*.

Hederaceous (hedər'əs), *a.* [*f. L. hederāce-us*, *f. hederā* ivy.] Pertaining or allied to ivy.

1797 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Hederaceous*, of or belonging to ivy. 1795 in *JOHNSON*. Hence in *mod. Dicts.*

Hence **Hederaceously adv.**, after the manner of ivy.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 107 Many several sorts growing up Hederaceously together.

Hederal (he'dəral), *a.* [*f. L. hederā* ivy + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to ivy.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v., The Federal Crown or Garland was given to Poets, and excellent Musicians. 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1721 in *BAILEY*. Hence in *mod. Dicts.*

Hederated (he'dəretəd), *a.* [*f. L. hederāt-us* in same sense (*f. hederā* ivy) + *-ED*.] Adorned or crowned with ivy.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Yorkshire* III. (1662) 207 He [Gower] appeareth there neither laureated nor hederated Poet .. but only roseted, having a Chaplet of four Roses about his head.

Hederic (hēdərɪk), *a. Chem.* [*f. L. hederā* ivy + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to ivy; as in *Hederic acid*. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 138 *Hederic acid*, an acid contained, according to Posselt (Ann. Ch. Pharm. Ixix. 62) in the seeds of ivy (*Hederū helix*). It appears to belong to the family of the tannic acids. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hederic acid* .. consists of colourless bitter crystals, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water and ether.

Hederiferous, *a.* [*f. L. hederā* ivy + *-FEROUS*.] Bearing or producing ivy.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721 in *BAILEY*. In *mod. Dicts.*

Hederiform, *a.* [*ad. medical L. hederiform-is*, *f. hederā* ivy + *forma*: see *-FORM*. Cf. *F. hederiforme*.] Resembling ivy.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, *Hederiform vein*, a certaine veine which passes down along by the sides of the womb. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hederigerent, *a.* [*f. L. hederiger* ivy-bearing + *-ENT*, after *L. gerent-em* bearing.] Bearing or wearing ivy.

1871 *M. COLLINS Myq. & Merch.* III. iii. 96 The hederigerent Maenads of old. a 1876 *— Th. in my Gard.* (1880) I. 269 Nymphs, hederigerant, wine that's refrigerant, These are the joy of the poets and gods.

Hederine (he'dərɪn), *Chem.* [*mod. f. L. hederā* ivy + *-INE*; in *F. hédérine*.] A bitter alkaloid obtained from the seeds of the ivy.

1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 138.

Hence **Hederic** = *Hederic* (acid).

Hederose, *a.* [*ad. L. hederōs-us*, *f. hederā* ivy: see *-OSE*.]

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Hederose*, full of ivy. In *mod. Dicts.*

Hedge (hedʒ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **heog* (*dat. hegge*), 3-6 *hegge*, 4 *hegg*, 5-6 *hege*, 6 *Sc. haige*, 5 *hedche*, 7 *hedg*, 4 *hedge*; *B.* 4-6 *heg*. [*OE. *hegg*, *hegg* str. fem., corresp. to *EFris. hegge*, *MDu. hegghe*, *Du. hegge*, *heg*, *OHG. hegga*, *hecka* (*MHG. hegge*, *hecke*, *Ger. hecke*) — *OTeut. *hagiz*; a deriv. of the same root as *OE. haga* *HAW sb.* 1 and *hege* *HAY sb.* 2 Cf. also *HAW sb.* 2]

1. A row of bushes or low trees (e.g. hawthorn, or privet) planted closely to form a boundary between pieces of land or at the sides of a road: the usual form of fence in England.

A hedge is called *quickset* or *dead* according as it is planted of living or dead plants. (See these adjs.)

105 *Charter in Cart. Sax.* (Birch) I. 339 *æt þære lange hegge ende.* 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 547 *He zetimbrade Bebban burh, sy was ærozt mid hegge be tined.* a 1250 *Orul & Night* 17 *þe nihtegale .. sat up one faire boye .. In ore waste þicke hegge.* 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1754) 211 *Hii come among narwe heggys.* c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16428 *Any lyes or rotes sep. þat senger on heg or on hep.* 1382 *WYCLIF Eccl.* x. 8 *Who scattereth the hegg* (1388 *hegge*). 1382 *— Mark* xii. 1 *A man plantide a vyne-3erd, and puttide aboute an hegge.* c 1440 *Pronch. Part.* 342 *Hedge* (*K.*, *S. hegge*), *sepr.* 1483 *CANTON Reynard* xxx. (Arb.) 75 *The serpent stode in an hedche.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 *Hege, ubi a garthe.* 1508 *DUNBAR Golden Targe* 34 *On every syde the hegies raise on nicht.* 1508 *— Iust. Mariit Wemen* 13 *Thait in haist to the hege so hard I inthrang.* 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 10 b *Two beggars that vnder an hedge sate.* 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 59 *The commyns .. within the realme ryssyd and pullyd up beggys and palyis.* 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 50 b *Columbia .. prefereth the quickset hedge before the deade.* 1633 *WALTON Angler* II. 62 *But turn out of the way .. towards yonder high hedg.* 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 145 *To take shelter in the first tree or hedge that offers.* 1806 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* IV. 73 *Hedge and ditch is the most common mode of fencing property.* 1866-44 *LOUDON Encycl. Agric.* 475 *Dead hedges .. are principally intended for temporary purposes.*

b. Locally or spec. applied to other fences.

1850 *Beck's Florist* 25 *If we examine the stone walls, or, as they are called, 'hedges'.* 1868 *KIRK Chas. Bold* III. v. iii. 428 *The Burgundians erected a palisade, called in the military language of the time a 'hedge'.* 1889 *HALL CAINE Deemster* xvi, *One .. had jumped to the top of the broad turf hedge.*

2. A fishing weir of faggots or of wattle-work.

1633 *WALTON Angler* vi. 135 *They [salmon] will force themselves over the tops of Weirs or Hedges, or stops in the water.* 1714 *Act & Geo. I.* Stat. II. c. 18 § 14 *If any person .. make, erect, oset any bank, dam, hedge or stank, net or nets, cross the said rivers or any part thereof.*

3. *transf.* Said of any line or array of objects forming a barrier, boundary, or partition.

1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxx. 157 *The frenche kynge wolde fayne haue come thider .. but there was a great hedge* [*grand haye*] of archers before hym. 1576 *BANISTER Hist. Man* I. 10 *A [Process], which .. into the nostrils descendyng, constituteth the hedge, or partition of the nose.* 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 95 *These three Countries being an hedge betwene the English Pale, and the North.* 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 183 *Towing in a hedge of hills from Armenia to the furthest part of Indya.* 1808 *SCOTT Mar-mion* VI. xviii, *Flashing on the hedge of spears.* 1855 *Hr. MARTINEAU Autobiog.* (1877) II. 121 *Hedges of police from our little street to the gates of the Abbey.*

4. *transf. and fig.* A barrier, limit, defence; a means of protection or defence.

1340 *Ayeb.* 240 *Hardnesse of liue þet is a strang heg aye þe wyckede bestes.* c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sel. Wks. III. 29 *Pus was Poul constrained to crepe out of his hegge, and holde þe sect of Crist, forsaking þe sect of Pharisees.* 1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 65 *As hedges, or stoppes to lette those thynges that myght hurt perfeccyon.* 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 72 *It might appeare by that hedge which he diligently put to all his answers, that he spake .. only to cleere himselfe.* 1649 *Belfast Presbytery in Milton's Wks.* (1851) II. 550 *Their strong oppositions to Presbyterial Government (the Hedge and Bulwark of Religion).* 1825 *SCOTT Fyrd.* 19 Dec. *He talks of .. making sales of our interest .. which would put a hedge round his finances.* 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 148 *The Pharisees regarded it as the main function of their existence to raise a hedge around the Law.*

5. *spec. Betting.* [*f. HEDGE* *v.* 8.] The act of hedging; a means of hedging.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* III. i. S. That's laying against yourself, Mr. Trapwit. T. I love a hedge, sir. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 To make a hedge; to secure a bet, or wager, laid on one side, by taking the odds on the other. 1805 WINDHAM *Speeches* Parl. 26 Mar. (1812) II. 298 What, in the sporting language was called 'a hedge', the effect of which was, that there was a chance the Right Honourable Gentleman would at all events win. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii. The horse is no use to you. He won't win, but I want him as a hedge.

6. Phrases and proverbs. a. *To hang (be hung) on (in) the hedge*: to be put on one side, to be 'on the shelf'. *To be on the right (better, safer) or wrong side of the hedge*: to be in a right or wrong position. *To take a sheet off a hedge*: to steal openly. *To take hedge*: to depart. *The only stick left in one's hedge*: one's only resource. *By hedge or by stile* (see quot. 1700). *To be on the hedge* = to 'sit on the fence'.

c 1500 *Hickscorn* 17 Ye when my soule hangeth on the hedge cast stones. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* LXIX. Epit. 1246 One who ever loved to be on the better side of the hedge [*secundum fortunam transire*]. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commw.* 27 He durst as well take a sheet of an hedge, as come within the cracke of a pistoll. 1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* IV. ii. They durst not give the souse, And so took hedge. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 64 That much talked of, and employed distinction... of implicate, and explicite, faith... may be hanged on the hedge, for any use it is of. 1644 VICARS *Jehovah-Jireh* 126 Those two Regiments were the only stick they now had left in their hedge. 1653 BAXTER *Worc. Petiti. Def.* 24 If you say, We have too much in any of these particulars; then we are on the safer side the hedge. 1666 *Perrys Diary* 27 Oct. The business of money hangs in the hedge. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, By Hedge or by Stile*, by Hook or by Crook. 1816 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v., To be on the wrong side of the hedge, or mistaken, *hallucinator, erro.*

b. Other locutions of obvious meaning. 1546 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 56 Where the hedge is lowest, men make soonest ouer. 1563 WINGET *Wks.* (1888) II. 54 The serpent sal byte him quha cuttis the haige. 1591 LYLIV *Endym.* III. iii. Some men may better steale a horse, then another looke over the hedge. a 1666 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1666) 223 Men are still apt to climb over the hedge where it is lowest. 1869 HAZLITT *Prov.* 201 Hedges have eyes and walls have ears. 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 3/1 The fog hanging like a heavy pall 'as thick as a hedge'.

7. attrib. and Comb. a. Simple attrib., 'of or for a hedge', as *hedge-bottom*, *cricket*, *fence*, *flower*, *fruit*, *knife*, *plant*, *scissors*, *shears*, *spade*, *stake*, *tree*, *weed*. b. objective and obj. gen., as *hedge-breaker*, *breaking*, *clipper*, *culter*, *cutting*, *maker*. c. instrumental, as *hedge-bound*.

1544 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. xxxvi. (1645) 386 Hares... hide themselves in 'hedge bottoms, or in woods. 1816 AINSWORTH's *Lat. Dict.* s.v., She lays her eggs in hedge bottoms. 1631 *Star Chambr. Cases* (Camden) 62 As 'hedge-breakers or breakers of the peace they put them in the stocks. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 19 Poor people who now destroy all the hedges... will find hedge-breaking a losing trade. 1871 W. H. BEVER *Daily Life Farm* I. 6 Heaps of firewood and 'hedge-clippings. 1801 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 2 He can come no other way but by this 'hedge corner. 1866-44 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* 475 'Hedge fences are of two kinds: either... of dead materials, or... of living plants. a 1774 HARTS *Eulogium* in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* (1810) XVI. 386 Deek'd... With poor 'hedge-flow'ers. 1847 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xv. 27 Those that are hunger-starved are glad to feed upon 'hedge-fruit. 1846 WORCESTER, 'Hedge-knife, an instrument for trimming hedges. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 697/21 *Hic septor*, a 'hedge-maker. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 229 Hill and 'hedge plants. 1807 *Gardening* 10 Dec. 553/2 Laurustinus is used here largely as a hedge plant. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 44 [Pruning instruments] resembling common 'hedge-shears. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parvass.* I. ii. 326 They have some of them beene the old 'hedgestakes of the presse. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 97, I generally have a stout hedge-stake or clothes-prop to try the soundings with. 1611 COTGR. *Marmanx, Arbres mar.*, 'Hedge-trees, wild trees. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Catian's Geomancie* 73 A number of thieves and 'hedge walkers. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1871) II. 473 A small useful implement is the 'hedge-weed-hook... which pulls out the weeds between the hedge-roots. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1064/1 *Sisymbrium officinale*... a common 'hedge-weed.

8. a. Born, brought up, habitually sleeping, sheltering, or plying their trade under hedges, or by the road-side (and hence used generally as an attribute expressing contempt), as *hedge-bantling*, *-brat*, *-chaplain*, *-curate*, *-doctor*, *-lawyer*, *-parson*, *-player*, *-poet*, *-wench*, *-whore*, etc. Also HEDGE-PRIEST. b. Done, performed, produced, worked, under a hedge, in by-ways, or clandestinely, as *hedge-marriage*, *-notes*, *-press*, *-rimes*. c. Of such kind as is met with by the way-side; of mean, inferior, 'common', 'third-rate' quality, and generally as a contemptuous adjunct, as *hedge-alehouse*, *-inn*, *-lodging*, *-tavern*, *-wine*, etc. Also HEDGE-SCHOOL.

c 1530 *Tyl of Breynstford's Test.* 331 A hedge Curat, with as moche wit as a calf. 1546 BALD *Eng. Volaries* II. (1550) Lijj. They... continued vnder the slender name of secular priests or hedge chaplains. 1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 108 A runnagat hedgebrat. 1590 R. W. 3 *Lds. & 3 Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dorley* VI. 421 This blindfold bawdily hedge-wench. 1641 *Bromley Yornal* Crew v. Wks. 1873 III. 435 Hedge-birds said you? Hedge Lady-birds, Hedge Cavaliers, Hedge Souldier, Hedge Lawyer, Hedge Fiddlers, Hedge Poet, Hedge Players, and a Hedge Priest among 'em. 1866 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unt.* § 804. 251 Hee doth not rashly venture upon the cure (as Quack-

salvers, and Hedge-doctors are wont). 1711 SWIFT *Rem. Let.* to 7 *Lds.* Wks. 1814 IV. 196 These hedge-writers (a phrase I unwillingly lend him, because it cost me some pains to invent) seldom speak a word against any of the late ministry. 1738 THYER in *Byrom's Rem.* (1856) II. i. 198, I find your curiosity tempted into a hedge bookseller's in some bye-lane. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxvii. (1779) IV. 34 This hedge inamorata. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxi. She ran out into a horrid description of a hedge-tuffian. 1822 - *Nigel* xvii. A hedge-parson, or buckle-beggar, as that order of priesthood has been irreverently termed. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* (ed. 2) I. 183 Not hedge-lawyers, as Captain Lennox used to call those men in his company who questioned and would know the reason for every order.

b. a 1667 COWLEY *Answ. Verses fr. Jersey* 13 Such Base, Rough, Crabbed, Hedge-Rhimes, as ev'n set the Hearers Ears on Edge. 1679 MULGRAVE *Ess. Sat.* in *Dryden's Wks.* (1821) XIII. 53 When they began to be somewhat better bred... they left these hedge-words for another sort of poem, somewhat polished. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 7 Corrector of a hedge-press in some blind alley about Little Britain. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hedge-marriage*, a secret clandestine marriage. *North.*

c. 1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt. Wks.* 1883-4 III. 267 Hedge wine and leane mutton. 1688 SHADWELL *Spr. Alsatia* I. i. Is not rich generous wine better than your poor Hedge-Wine stum'd? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hedge-Tavern* or *Ale-house*, a Jilting, Sharping, Tavern, or Blind Alehouse. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 203, I was forced to go to a little hedge place for my dinner. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rot. Rand.* (1812) I. 38 A small hedge alehouse. 1816 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 26 Aug. (1894) I. xii. 368 Otterbourne... is an indifferent sort of hedge inn.

d. Hence passing into an *adj.* with sense 'Mean, third-rate, paltry, despicable, rascally'.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. 1883-4 III. 38 Rascally hedge rak't vp termes. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 78 (1740) 643 These are hedge Objections. When nothing can be said against the Matter, they fall upon the Manner, and in Circumstances not material. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), The clergy do much better than a little hedge, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do.

9. Special combs.: *hedge-accantor*, the hedge-sparrow; † *hedge-binding*, something used to bind together the bushes composing a hedge; *hedge-born ppl. a.*, born under a hedge, of low or mean birth; *hedge-brow* (see quot.); *hedge-bush*, a bush used to make a hedge, *spec.* Hawthorn; *hedge-carpenter*, one whose business is to repair fences; so *hedge-carpentering*; *hedge-chafer*, the cockchafer; *hedge-chanter*, chat, the hedge-sparrow; *hedge-croons*, an itinerant quack-doctor: see CROOVS 4; *hedge-fight*, a fight under cover of hedges or other shelters, as opposed to a pitched battle; *hedge-fire*, firing from a hedge; † *hedge-frog*, a toad; *hedge-green*, the green headland in a ploughed field; *hedge-hook*, a bill-hook for trimming hedges; *hedge-planter*, 'a frame for holding plants in order as to distance and position while being set in the furrow prepared for them' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *hedge-popping*, shooting from behind a hedge; *hedge-pulling*, the pulling of firewood out of a hedge; *hedge-rise* (see quot.); *hedge-rustle*, the moth *Luperina Cespitis*; *hedge-shrew*, ? the shrew-mouse; *hedge-warbler*, the hedge-sparrow; *hedge-wise adv.*, in the fashion of a hedge. Also HEDGE-BILL, etc.

a 1805 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Hedge-accantor, the hedge-sparrow. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn.* Pistle II. iv. He came and basted me with a 'hedge-binding. 1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* IV. i. 43 Like a 'Hedge-borne Swaine, That doth presume to boast of Gentle blood. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. i. 37 (E. D. S.) Where bushes, or other trumpery, that grow near hedges, have been grubbed up, which we call 'hedge-brows. 1576 FLEMING *Paraphr. Epist.* 351 The pricking Blackthorne, the 'hedge bushes, the Bryer, the bramble. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 38 The Maple, from its valuable qualities as a hedge-bush. 1888 T. HARVEY *Wessex* T. I. 29 'You may generally tell what a man is by his claws', observed the 'hedge-carpenter, looking at his own hands. 1876 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* at H. iii. 55 'Hedge-carpentering was... a distinct business, followed by one or two men in every locality. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 79 Rooks are fond of the cruce of the 'hedge-chafer. 1882 A. HEPBURN in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 504 The Redbreast and 'Hedgechanter were plentiful. 1881 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 91 No music's heard the fields among; Save where the 'hedge-chats chattering play. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 424 'Hedge crocusses—men who sell corn salve, or 'four pills a penny', to cure anything, and go from house to house in the country. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 213 It was a kind of a 'hedge-fight, for neither army was drawn out in the field. They fought twice through the town... and in the hedges and lanes with exceeding fury. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. viii. v. 372 A 'hedge-fire of musketry was kept up in the rear of the terrified elephants. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Trens. Fr. Tong. Vn verdier*... a kinde of tode or 'hedge frogge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 450 The hedge frog, otherwise called a toad. 1722 W. ELLIS *Gloss. to Pract. Farmer* s.v. *Bancks of grass* (E. D. S.), Those which some call 'hedge-greens; they lie next to the hedges in ploughed fields, and serve to turn the plough-horses on. 1890 *Sale Catal. Suffolk House near Derby*, 'Hedge hook and mittens. 1875 'STONEHENG' *Brit. Sports* I. i. § 5 8 Some 'hedge-popping boy is vagrant to bear the blame. 1887 C. J. R. TURNER *Vagrants & Vagrancy* 205 Six women were in the year 1800 stripped to the waist and flogged... for 'hedge pulling' under the Acts of 1766 and 1768. 1868 *Crooks Dial.*, 'Hedge-rise, underwood for making hedges. 1866 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1874) 207 The 'Hedge Rustic... appears on the wing in August. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* Concl. 12 But winter hastens at summer's end, And fire-fly, 'hedge-shrew, lob-worm, pray,

How fare they? 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 179 'Hedge Warbler. Hedge Sparrow. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden fences*, Rather to be handprun'd with a Knife than clipt or struck up 'Hedgewise with a Hook.

10. In names of plants and fruits growing in hedges, as *hedge-apple*, *-mallow*, *-nut*, *-pear*, *-rose*; *hedge-bedstraw*, the white-flowered species, *Galium Mollugo*; *hedge-bell(s)*, *hedge-bindweed*, the Greater Bindweed, *Convolvulus* (or *Calyptegia*) *sepium*; also *erion*, the Field Bindweed, *C. arvensis*; † *hedge fumitory*, *Corydalis claviculata*; *hedge-garlic*, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (*Alliaria officinalis*), also called garlic mustard, a common cruciferous weed with an odour like garlic; *hedge-laurel*, name of various species of *Pittosporum*, a genus of shrubs or small trees found in Australia and New Zealand; *hedge-maids*, a local name of Ground Ivy = *haymaids*; *hedge-mushroom*, *Agaricus arvensis*; *hedge-mustard*, the cruciferous plant *Sisymbrium officinale*, a common weed with small yellow flowers; also applied to plants of the genus *Erysimum*; *hedge-nettle*, name for labiate plants of the genus *Stachys*, esp. *S. sylvatica*, also called *hedge woundwort*; *hedge-paraley*, common name of the genus *Torilis*, esp. *T. anthriscus*, an umbelliferous weed with finely-divided leaves; also applied to various species of *Casualis*; *hedge-peak*, *-pick*, *-speak*, local names for the wild hep, the fruit of the dog-rose; also for the sloe, esp. a small kind of sloe; *hedge pink*, the Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*; *hedge-taper*, the Great Mullein = *HAG-TAPER*; *hedge-thorn*, a thorn-bush growing in a hedge, esp. the Hawthorn; *hedge-vine* (*hedge-vine*), name given by Turner to *Clematis Vitalba*; *hedge violet*, *Viola sylvatica*; *hedge woundwort*, *Stachys sylvatica*.

1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, 'Hedge-apple... Vilde Crab, or Arbut. 1897 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxvii. (1633) 863 Called in English Bindweed and 'Hedgebels. 1576 LYRK *Dodoens* I. xv. 24 Henfoote or 'hedge Fumeterre... is of the same nature and vertue as the other Fumeterre. 1896 PENNY *Cycl. V.* 251 The common 'hedge mallow. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 399 'Hedge Mustard... opens the Lungs, and cures an old cough. 1670 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, 'Hedge-nettle, *Galeopsis*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* IV. 45 Strong smelling and stinking as hedge nettle. 1600 VERNER *Via Recta* VII. 127 The common 'Hedge, or Hasell-nut. 1830 WITHERING's *Brit. Plants* (1845) 143 *Torilis anthriscus*, Upright 'Hedge-paraley. 1889 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* 159 The broad hedge-paraley leaves, tunnelled by leaf-miners. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), The bullesse, 'hedge-peake, hips, and hawes, and sloes, Attend his appetite where e'er he goes. 1678 E. HOWARD *Man of Neumarket* (N.), I judge it is with men as it is with plants; take one that blossoms too soon, 't will starve a sloe or hedge-peake. a 1728 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 432 The slow, or hedge-peak-bush is apt to die in the hill country. 1609 SIR R. SHIRLEY in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 95 Their victuals... are acorns and 'hedge-pears. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv. Like the wild 'hedge-rose Of a soft winter, possible, not probable. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, 'Hedge-speaks, hips, *Gloss.* 1855 *Househ. Words* X. 172 That's the very bush... it's grow'd to almost a tree, and bears hedge-speakes. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* s.v. *Sloe*, In N. Wilt., at Ruish, *Silens* are large and *Hedge-speaks* small. 1895 LUFTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1601) 2 An hearb called Mullen, some calls it 'Hedge taper. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1026 The Hawthorne is called... Hawthorne or 'Hedgehorne, Whitethorne and May or May-bush. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 81 It may be called in English 'Hegune or Downiune.

Hedge, v. Forms: 4-5 *hedge* (n., -yn, 5 *hedgyn*, 5-6 *hege*, 6- *hedge*. [*f.* HEDGE sb.]

1. *trans.* To surround with a hedge or fence as a boundary, or for purposes of defence. Also with *in*, *about*. *To hedge off*: to fence off with a hedge.

[c 1000 *Rectitud. Sing. Pers.* c. 2 in Schmid *Geestee* 372 On sumon he sceal... bytlian, and burh hegegan.] 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* xxi. 33 An hosebonde man... plauntide a vynyger, and hegeide it aboute. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. vi. 517 Heggis and wardis... for to close and kepe and hege yn. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 180/1 To Hege, *ubi* to close. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 b. Defensed & hedged about with the sacramentes of Chrystes chyrche. 1652 ASHMOLK *Theat. Chem.* 214 Heggyd and dyched to make yt sure and strong. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 37 Pallisades... hedge in at least a Mile of ground. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 233 Till you hedge in the sky, the starlings will fly. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 443 In need of being watered, and of being hedged round. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 14 Jan. 58/3 A portion of the home-park is hedged-off for her particular diversions.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To construct hedges or fences.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 19 Heggen oper harwen . ober swyn oper gees dryue. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 232/2 Hedgyn, or make an hedge... *sepia*. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xx. (1878) 50 No season to hedge. a 1845 HOOD *Lay of Labourer* II. To hedge, or dig the ditch.

3. *trans.* To shape (trees) to form hedges.

1765 EARL HADDINGTON *Forest-trees* 15 The hedging of trees, in my opinion, takes away much of the beauty they have in their natural shape.

b. To arrange so as to form a barrier.

1812 *Examiner* 25 May 331/1 As well... oppose the inundations of the mountain torrent by hedging up piles of chaff. 1868 MENKEN *Infelicia* 15, I know that ye (Philistines) are hedged on the borders of my path.

† 4. *fig.* To bound, limit, define. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 206 The lawe is hedgyd for theme right playn, That they muste be purifyd agayne. 1551 T.

WILSON *Logike* (1567) 74 b. For, this worde [wife] in the firste Proposition, is hedged with her circumstance, that is to saie, adultrie, whiche causeth diuorcement.

5. To surround as with a hedge or fence. Also with *in*, *about*, *around*.

c 1500 *Babes Book* 375 The first cours: brawne, with the bory shed, lying in a felde, hege about with a scriptur, saying on this wyse; Welcombe you bretheren godely in this hall. 1581 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* lxxv, The floure-de-luce... strongly hedg'd of bloudy Lyons' pawes. 1595 SHAKS. *John II.* i. 26 England hedg'd in with the maine, That Water-walled Bulwarke. 1608 — *Ham.* iv. v. 123 There's such Diuinity doth hedge a King. 1639 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 36 note, They would hedge him about with Pearl. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 197 ¶ 3 Hedged in by Logical Terms. 1804 *Nature* 26 July 295 A pursuit which is further hedged about with a formidable and unwieldy terminology.

b. To hem *in*, so as to prevent escape or free movement; to confine, restrict.

1449 LATIMER 1st *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 27, I will hedge strongly thy waye. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2 The Duke... seeing all the country ready set to hedge him in. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 18 If my Father had not scanted me, And hedg'd me by his wit to yeelde my selfe His wife who wins me by that meanes. 1618 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 This excellent grace hedgeth his heart. a 1738 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 77 To hedge you up from courses of sin. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. v. 108 The King was hedged in by the most thorny difficulties. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. x. 66, I found myself so hedged in by fissures [etc.]. 1863 Mrs. RIDDELL *World in Ch.* (1865) 66 'By Jove, I am getting hedged', thought the young man.

† c. In reference to trade; to restrict or confine to one's own use; to monopolize. *Obs.*

1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 110 Persuaded... that by the meer means or ways of monopoly, praemption and exclusion, they could hedge in the herring, code and other sorts of fish, as some of the same stamp... that they can thus not only hedge in their wool, but hinder it or anything like it to grow elsewhere. *Ibid.* 149 They are at least as incapable of hedging in the herring, white, and other sorts of fish, as our ancestors have been. 1838 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 273 The attempt to hedge in gold and silver.

6. To obstruct as with a hedge; also *hedge up*.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xix. 8 He hath hedged up my path. 1600 J. WILKINSON *Courts Lett* 110 If any high-waies or foot-paths to Church, Mill, or Market bee stopped or hedged up. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xiv. 250 The path of the army seemed now entirely hedged up. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stories* 227 The difficulties which hedged all approach.

† b. *Hedge out*: to shut or keep out, to exclude.

1549 LATIMER 4th *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 109 Naye ye be hedged out of that lybertye. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. i. 65 Nay this shall not hedge vs out, wee heare you sing certainly. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1847) 496/2 Lollius Urbicus... drew another wall of turves... to hedge out incursions from the north. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 256 Money... [is] capable of being hedged out, but never of being hedged in, by restraints, coercions, and prohibitions.

† 7. *Hedge in*. a. To secure (a debt), app. usually by including it in a larger one for which better security is obtained. *Obs.*

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iii. i. Some pretty ring or jewel, Of fifty or threescore pound.—Make it a hundred, And hedge in the last forty, that I owe you, And your own price for the ring. c 1600 DONNE *Lett. to Sir H. Goodyere* Wks. VI. 382 You think that you have Hedged in that Debt by a greater, by your Letter in Verse. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 165 To enforce him to hedg in his first Debt by addition of money lent.

† b. To introduce and include within the limits of something else; to thrust in, intrude, insinuate. (Perh. in some later instances associated with *edge in*, *EDGE v.* 1 6 b.) *Obs.*

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* iii. ii. Pox o' these bonds! I must persuade him to take another £1000, and hedge all into one good mortgage. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 163 He could never... have any pretence, to hedge in other Antiquities at his Pleasure. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I pry thee, let me hedge one moment more into thy promise. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman* (1745) 47 When you are sent on an Errand, be sure to hedge in some business of your own. a 1764 LLOYD *Ep. to Colman* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 167 Proud to hedge in my scraps of wit.

8. *trans.* To secure oneself against loss on (a bet or other speculation) by making transactions on the other side so as to compensate more or less for possible loss on the first. Formerly also with *in*, *off*. Also *fig.* (In origin app. related to 7 a.)

1678 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 31 Now, Criticks, do your worst, that here are met; For, like a Rook, I have hedg'd in my Bet. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crav.* *Hedge*, to secure a desperate Bet, Wager or Debt. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 65 (1740) 471 Abetting on one Side or the other, to hedge (as they call it) their own Stake. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 583 He... contrived now-and-then prudently to hedge in a bet, by which means he soon found himself in possession of a sum which placed him above the abject dependence of a waiter. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 4, I kept hedging my bets as I laid them. 1820 *Ibid.* New Ser. VI. 79 This... induced most of the sporting men to hedge off their bets. 1887 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* xi, Backing the horse named and dexterously hedging his other investments.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I, [Some] like cunning Better, sate judiciously hedging, and so ordered their matters that which side soever prevailed, they would be sure to be the Winners. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 397 This rooking trick, to hedge thus, and save stakes, to play fast and loose, to dodge and shuffle with God, God doth not like. 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* v. ii, When one has made a bad bet, it is best to hedge off, you know. 1819 *Sporting*

Mag. IV. 76 No man should venture to bet, who could not hedge well. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 57 Godolphin... began to think... that he had betted too deep on the Revolution, and that it was time to hedge. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. lxxviii. 316 He played for averages... when, therefore, the stakes became high he invariably 'hedged' against all serious loss.

9. *intr.* To go aside from the straight way; to shift, shuffle, dodge; to trim; to avoid committing oneself irrevocably; to leave open a way of retreat or escape.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 26, I, I, I my selfe sometimes, leauing the feare of heauen on the left hand... am faine to shuffle: to hedge, and to lurch. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 158 If you giue way, Or hedge aside from the direct forth right. 1611 COTGRA., *Harceler*, to haggle, hucke, hedge, or pautler long in the buying of a commodity. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life, Bread & Neusch.* (1891) 12 Prophecy as much as you like, but always hedge. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 8 Dec. 623 He has hedged with such dexterity upon this point that his clergy must be sorely puzzled to determine how far they may go in ritualistic observances. 1888 'CUSHING' *Blacksm.* Vol. I. 245 For a while the miller hedged and dodged, but being pressed hard he finally admitted the truth. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 291 It was... natural to him to trim and hedge in politics.

Hedge (e, obs. forms of *EDGE* sb.)

a 1535 MORE *How Sergt. wd. be Frere* 118 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 123 He bare it out, Even unto the harde hedge. 1581 J. PELL *Haddon's Answ. Ocor.* 437 b, Supported to y^e hard hedg.

Hedge-bank. [See *BANK* sb. 1.] The bank or ridge of earth on which a hedge is planted; the slope beneath a hedge by a wayside.

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* ed. (3) III. 362 Woods, mountainous heaths, walls, and hedge banks. 1854 P. J. SELBY *Observ. Waips in Hist. Berwick. Nat. Club* III. 181 [It] makes its nest in hedge-banks.

Hedgeberry, hedge-berry. A 'berry' or fruit growing in a hedge, as the blackberry; *spec.* applied to the haggerberry or bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus*, and the common wild cherry, *P. avium*.

1633 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. ii, Black in mouth, Like boys with eating hedge-berries. 1659 COLES *Adam in Eden* (Britten & Holl.), In Westerland and Lancashire they call it [bird-cherry] the Hedge-berry-tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 572/2 Hedgeberry, *Cerasus avium*.

Hedge-bill. [See *BILL* sb. 1 4.]

1. A bill for lopping and pruning hedges. 1497 *Namal Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 98 Sithes... vj, felling axes... xxiiij, Hedge billes... xxv. 1576 FLEMING *Patrol.* *Epist.* 356 Let us get a hedgebill and fall to repaying broken fences. 1833 SCOTT *Peveril* x, The peasant-boy... with a hedge-bill in his hand.

2. A collector's name of a moth.

1838 J. RENNIE *Conspicuous Butterfl. & Moths* 220 The Hedge Bill [*Ptilotellus subfalcata*, Stephens].

Hedge-bird.

1. Any bird that lives in or frequents hedges.

1884 JEFFRIES in *Chamb. Jrm.* 1 Mar. 130/1 The hedge-sparrows... are early in spring joined by the whitethroats, almost the first hedgebirds to return.

2. *transf.* A person born, brought up, or accustomed to loiter under a hedge; a vagrant; a sturdy vagabond; a footpad. Cf. *gaol-bird*.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. i, Out, you rogue, you hedge-bird, you pimp. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1 6 His garb spoke him rather a Hedge-bird. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* v. i, I know there's some Business a-foot by this Hedge-bird's cackling. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 287 They were highwaymen and hedge-birds.

Hedgebote (hed'g, bōt). Also 6-butt,

-bot, 6-8 -boot. [See *BOOT* sb. 1 5.] = HAYBOTE.

1565 *Lease Manor Pollington, Yorksh.* (MS.), Lessees may take housebutt, henbutt, firebutt, hedgebutt and ploughbutt. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. Diff. Words*, *Haybote* or *Hedgebot* is necessary stuffe to make and mend hedges, which lessee for yerres, or for life, of common right may take upon the ground to him leased. 1716 *Lease of Lands in Brumby in N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, To have... sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot... and Stakeboot yearly. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. (1799) 34 Hay-bote or hedge-bote is wood for repairing of hays, hedges, or fences. 1845 [see HAYBOTE].

† **Hedge-creeper.** *Obs.*

1. 'One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes' (J.); a hedge-bird; a sneaking rogue.

1548 W. PATTEN *Expd. Scott.* in Arb. Garner III. 140 A dozen or twenty of their hedge-creepers, horsemen that lay lurking thereby. 1594 NASHU *Unfort. Trav.* II. 1 A sneaking eavesdropper, a scraping hedge-creeper. 1688 BUNYAN *Serm. Sinner Saved* (1886) 35 These poor, lame, maimed, blind, hedge-creepers and highwaymen, must come in. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Rovers, Ruffian-Rogues, and Hedge-Creepers.

2. A hobgoblin, pixy.

c 1580 J. JEFFREY *Bugsbears* III. iii. 50 Wood-creepers, hedge-creepers, and the whyte and red fearye.

† **Hedge-creeping.** a. *Obs.* That creeps or sneaks by hedges; clandestine, base; cf. *HEDGE* sb. 8.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* B ij, To set up a thousande hyll alters for hedgecreeping Priestes. 1597 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 107 Some base hedge-creeping Collybiest. 1608 F. HERRING *Anat.* 6 The croaking and hedge-creeping Quack-saluer. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* (1662), Like the hedge-creeping light of glo-worms.

Hedged (hed'gd), *pp. a.* [f. *HEDGE* v. or sb. + -ED.] Enclosed with or as with a hedge. Also with *in*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 232/2 Hedgyd (K., S. hegyd), *sepius*. 1625 K. LONG *Tr. Barclay's Argenis* IV. xx. 313 Over ditches and hedged fields. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* (1863) 257 A real cottage... with its hedged-in garden. 1891

ELIZ. R. PENNELL *Stream of Pleas.* 44 Long walks through hedged-in lanes.

Hedgehog (hed'g, hog). Also 5 heyghogge, 6 hediook, 7 hedgehook. [f. *HEDGE* sb. + *HOG*: named from its frequenting hedgerows and from its pig-like snout.]

1. An insectivorous quadruped of the genus *Eri-naceus*, armed above with innumerable spines, and able to roll itself up into a ball with these bristling in every direction; an urchin.

a 1490 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 2 Wen he wenyht hyt be a hare ful often hit ys a heyghogge [1496 hege hogge]. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There shall the hedgehogge buylde, digge, be there at home. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 373 Thou arte... not vnylike vnto the Hedgehogge, who euer more lodgeth in the thornes, because he himselfe is full of prickells. 1656 Bp. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* (1851) 136 The fox knows many pretty wiles, but the hedgehog knows one great one. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 850 The hedgehog underneath the plantain borer. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 1/2 You need a tolerably thick skin when you go to bed with a hedgehog.

fig. 1648 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. iii. 142 In... desire to be delivered of a hedgehog that wounds and teares them in their tender inside. 1808 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* vii. (1879) 108 Her firmness, decision, and confident sagacity... which made her a sort of domestic hedgehog. 1876 ELIZ. WETHERELL *Daisy in Field* xiv. 173 That hedgehog of thoughts began to stir and unfold and come to life.

2. Applied to various animals armed with spines, as (a) the Tenrec of Madagascar (b) the Porcupine Ant-eater of Australia; (c) *Sea-hedgehog*, the Porcupine-fish *Diodon hystrix*; also the Sea-urchin.

1598 FLORIO, *Hechinometri*, a kinde of sea hedgehog. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. 350 The Shells of Sea-hedge-hogs are... call'd Coquecigrues. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 337 The Urchin-Fish or Sea Hedgehog is a good example of the genus *Diodon*, or Two-toothed fishes... remarkable for the tremendous array of spiny points which it bears on its skin.

3. A name for prickly seed-vessels or burs borne by plants, and for the plants which bear them, e.g. *Ranunculus arvensis*, *Medicago Echinus* (*M. intertexta*), *Echinaria capitata*.

1711 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 387 Hard Bur Hedgehogs... The Fruit of this resembles our Xanthium or Lesser Burdock. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 369 Hedgehogs, whose legumes are closely armed with long spines pointing out every way. 1864 H. TRIMMER in *Jrm.* Bot. II. 79 *Ranunculus Arvensis*... called 'Hedgehogs' (I suppose from its mucricated fruit) by the country people. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 572/2 Hedgehog, *Medicago intertexta*. 1880 JEFFRIES *Gl. Estate* 132 The curious prickly seed-vessels of the corn buttercup—the 'hedgehog'—whose spines, however, will not scratch the softest skin.

4. Applied to other things likened to a hedgehog: † a. A disease of sheep. *Obs.* † b. A kind of military firework. *Obs.* c. (See quot. 1794.)

d. A kind of vagrant rabbit. e. A kind of dredging-machine. f. A dish in cookery.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 476 Of the Warts and Cratches of Sheep. This disease is called by the vulgar shepherds the Hedgehog. 1678 T. VENN *Milit. Discipl.* III. iii. xv. 13 To make Hedg-hogs, or balls, you must fill them with the same receipts you do your Arrows and Pikes [etc.]. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., *Hedge Hog*, a leather stuck full of nails, to buckle on the pole with the points upward, to prevent the horses gnawing it. 1846 P. FARLEY *Ann.* VII. 325 The hedgehog is a sort of vagabond rabbit. 1855 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (1863) 480 An *Apple Hedge-Hog*, or *Suldaise*, this dish is formed of apples, pared, cored without being divided, and stewed tolerably tender in a light syrup. 1856 S. C. BREESE *Gloss. Terms*, *Hedgehog*, a machine for removing mud and silt from rivers and streams. It is somewhat similar in shape to a road or garden roller, consisting of a wheel revolving on an axle, to which drawing shafts are fixed. Timber stocks are projected from the cylinder with iron spades bolted thereto, which act upon the bottom of the river, clearing away all obstructions.

† 5. Applied to a person who is regardless of others' feelings; often as a term of obloquy. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rick. III.* i. ii. 102 Do'st grant me Hedge-hogge. 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* III. i. in Bullen O. P. III. 306 My name, sir, is Bow wow. S'hart, what a name's that! the Hedge-hog mocks us. 1660 Mrs. RUMP 2 Thou Dam'd Hedgehook.

6. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.*: Of, belonging to, or resembling a hedgehog.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1660) 135 Unlike to those Hedge-hogge holy-ones whose Sharpe canures... pierce thorow all those who converse with them. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 99 Animals of the Hedge-hog kind. 1891 N. CORN *Lett. & Jrm.* (1897) 461 The tilting hedge-hog, ransom age.

7. a. General Comb., as *hedgehog-hooked* *adj.*, *-hunting*, *-like* *adj.* or *adv.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophis* 74 His hands and arms, and bosom bristled were (Most Hedg-hog-like) with wyer instead of haire. 1878 *Narr. Murder Godfrey* 4 There had been several Soldiers thereabout... a Hedgehog-hunting. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Acad. Chair* Wks. 1812 III. 48 Most hedgehog-like thou bristlest up my hair. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, Hedge-hog-hooked, *Echinato-uncinata* spica. A spike beset with prickles.

b. Special Comb.: *hedgehog cactus*, a plant of the genus *Echinocactus*, globular and spiny; *hedgehog caterpillar* (*U.S.*), see *quot.*; *hedgehog crystal* (see *quot.*); *hedgehog fruit*, the prickly fruit of an Australian tree, *Echinocarpus Australis*; also the tree itself; *hedgehog fungus* = *hedgehog mushroom*; *hedgehog gooseberry*, a variety of gooseberry covered with stiff hairs; *hedgehog*

grass, † (a) a kind of sedge (*Carex flava*) having prickly fruit; (b) name of various grasses of which the spikelets form burs, esp. *Cenchrus tribuloides* of N. America; **hedgehog holly**, a variety of holly with spines on the surface of the leaves (Miller *Gard. Dict.* 1724); **hedgehog liquorice**, name for *Glycyrrhiza echinata*, an Italian plant from which liquorice is made (Gerarde's *Herbal* 1633); **hedgehog medick**, a species of *Medicago* with prickly pods, as *M. Echinus* (*M. intertexta*), *M. maculata*; **hedgehog mushroom**, an edible fungus of the genus *Hydnum*, having prickly hymenium; **hedgehog parsley**, a name for bur-parsley, *Caucalis daucoides*; **hedgehog plant** - sense 3; **hedgehog pudding**, a pudding stuck over with blanched almonds (Cassell's *Dict. Cookery*); **hedgehog rat**, a rodent of the sub-family *Echinomyiinae* (see quot.); **hedgehog shell**, the shell of *Murex erinaceus*, having prickly projections; **hedgehog soup** (see quot., and cf. *hedgehog pudding*); **hedgehog stone**, popular name of a brown iron ore occurring in rock crystals; **hedgehog thistle** = *hedgehog cactus*; **hedgehog trefoil**, ? = *hedgehog medick*.

1873 C. V. RILEY *Noxious Insects* 143 The larva of this insect (*Acetia Isabella*) ... is familiarly known by the name of the "Hedgehog Caterpillar." It is thickly covered with stiff black hairs on each end and with reddish hairs on the middle of the body. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* "Hedgehog-crystals, the globular masses of sodium urate found in the urine, which are provided with points or prickles. 1889 C. F. HOLDER *Lit. Lights* 138 The chantarelle and the "hedgehog fungus are esteemed by many. 1896 WORLIDGE *Cyber* (1891) 229 The "Hedgehog Gooseberry is a large fruit, well tasted, and very hairy. 1897 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xiv. § 1. 15 "Hedgehog grasse hath broade, long and stifflie flaggie leaues ... and at the top of euerie stalk growth certain round and prickling knobs, fashioned like an Hedgehog. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Hedgehog Grass, *Panicum stagninum*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower-Pl.* 11.92 The "Hedge-Hog Medick (*Medicago intertexta*). 1884 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* "Hedgehog Mushroom, common name for the *Hydnum erinaceum*. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, "Hedgehog parsley, from its prickly burs. *Caucalis daucoides*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, "Hedge-hog-plant, *Anthyllis erinacea* and *Echinaria capitata*. 1884 KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* v. 89 The *Echinomyia*, or "Hedge-hog Rats, as they may be collectively termed ... the pelage is usually harsh, or bristly, or even mixed with spines. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* i. 370 The British Woodcock or "Hedgehog Shell ... is a native of our seas ... much smaller than the thorny woodcock. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 6 Blanch a few Jordan almonds ... stick them round the edge of the rolls slantways, then stick them all over the top of the rolls ... when dishd up pour the soup upon the roll ... some French cooks give this soup the name of "hedge-hog soup. 1849 J. NICOT *Min.* 403 [Goethite] occurs enclosed in rock crystal ... the Stachelschweinstein, "Hedgehogstone. 1897 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1177 Of the Melon or "Hedgehog Thistle. 1886 KNIGHT *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* II. 466 *Echinocactus*, a genus of ... Cactaceae ... known by the name of Hedgehog Thistles. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), "Hedge-hog-Trefoil, a kind of Herb.

Hedgehogged, a. [transl. L. *echinatus*, f. *echinus* hedgehog: see -ED 2.] Set with prickles. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, Hedge-hogged Pericarp, *Echinatum pericarpium*.

Hedgehoggy (he'dzhgi), a. [f. HEDGEHOG + -Y.] Of the nature of a hedgehog: externally repellent; difficult to get on with. Hence **He'dge-hogginess**.

1858 MOTLEY in *Corr.* (1889) I. 266 'Why is it that we English, when we meet abroad, are so very friendly, and when we reappear in London are so very hedgehoggy?' I told her that the reason why there was no hedgehogginess on this occasion was because I was not an Englishman. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* (1883) 101 So your hedgehoggy readers roll themselves over and over their Bibles, and declare that whatever sticks to their own spines is Scripture. 1880 SPURGEON in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXII. 163 Get near some of those dear hedgehoggy brethren, and go and make a pillow of them.

Hedge-hyssop. A name given by early herbalists to *Gratiola officinalis*, a scrophulariaceous plant of Central Europe, formerly noted for its medicinal properties; extended to various British plants supposed to resemble this in appearance or properties, e.g. *Scutellaria*, *Lythrum hyssopifolium*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xii. 673 Hedge Hyssop is founde in certayn places of Germanie and Fraunce. It groweth in Hedges, and wilde places. Some do call it in Latine, *Gratia Dei*, howbeit it is nothing like *Gratia Dei*, or *Gratiola*. 1a 1605 MIDDLETON *Witch* iii. iii, Hedge-hyssop too: how near he goes my cuttings! 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 564 (Britten & Holl.) It [*Polygala*] is vulgarly known in Cheapside to the herbe-women by the name of Hedge-Hyssop; for they take it for *Gratiola*, or Hedge-Hyssop, and sell it to such as are ignorant for the same. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xxvii. 220 *Gratiola vulgaris*, true hedge Hyssop. 1873 GRATIOLA *caerulea*, sive *latifolia major*, the greater broad-leaved or blew flowerd hedge Hyssop. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 442 *Lythrum hyssopifolium*. Grasspoly, Small Hedge-hyssop. 1893 McCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 43 The deadly fox-glove, and its less deadly cousin, the hedge hyssop.

Hedgeless (he'dzles), a. [f. HEDGE sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of hedges.

1808 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* (1843) I. 412 The hedgeless sweeps of field. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 164 The endless, treeless, hedgeless German flats.

Hedgeling (he'dglin). [f. as prec. + -LING.] 1. A young or dwarf hedge.

1707 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 103 The hedgeling is defended on one side by a deep ditch.

2. A young hedge-bird. (Cf. *Hedgeling*.)

1833 *AIRD Wks.* (1856) 337 The callow hedgelings chirping through the briar.

Hedgelong, a. [f. as prec. + -long, OE. -lang: cf. ALONG.] Extending alongside of a hedge.

a 1758 DYER *Poems* (1761) 55 (Jod.) On the hedgelong bank Sow frequent sand.

Hedge-pig. 1. = HEDGEHOG.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 2 Once the Hedge-Pigge whin'd. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 2 Hedge pigs are egg eaters, and will also dine off young birds.

2. A corrupt form of *hedge-pick*, *peak*, *-speak*, dial. name of the sloe. See HEDGE sb. 10.

Hedge-priest. [See HEDGE sb. 8a.] An illiterate or uneducated priest of inferior status. (*contemptuous*.)

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* § 167 (1877) 107 In France, the most part of your spiritual men ... be symple persons, hedge priestes not lerned. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 136 Therefore did som of them at Cambrige ... cause hedge priestes fette oute of the contrie to be made fellows in the vniuersitie. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 8 In times of superstition every hedge-priest's blessing was highly esteemed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 1. 116 The whole body of the clergy, from Pope to hedge-priest.

Hedger (he'dzə). [f. HEDGE sb. or v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who makes, repairs, or trims hedges.

c 1515 COCKE *Levell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Hedgers, dykers, and mowers. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 203 The swinkd hedger at his supper sat. 1793 BOSWELL *Johnson* 3 Apr. an. 1776, A pair of large gloves such as hedgers use. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. II. § 1 The hedgers and ditchers, who made the fences necessary for the protection of the crop.

2. One who hedges; a shuffler.

1798 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 401 The Go ons and Non Agnets, too often hedgers and skulkers. a 1845 HOOD *Ode to Rae Wilson* xix, A black-leg saint, a spiritual hedger.

3. One who 'hedges' in betting.

1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., The hedger ... cannot lose, providing his information or judgment lead to the required result.

Hedgerow (he'dzrə). Forms: see HEDGE sb. and Row sb. [OE. *heggerāwe*, -rēwe, f. HEDGE sb. + Row sb. OE. had also *hegerāwe*.]

1. A row of bushes forming a hedge, with the trees, etc. growing in it; a line of hedge.

940 *Charter of Eadmund in Cod. Dipl.* VI. 229 Of Stanforde on Be olde heggerewe on sondermede. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshab's Husb.* II. (1586) 97 Cheremes growing wilde in the Woodes, and Hedgerowes. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 549 Made of apples, here (Gloucester) grown in hedge-rows. 1769 N. NICHOLLS *Corr. v. Gray* (1843) 100 There are many fine trees in the hedge-rows. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 281 Rich corn land and meadow, intersected by green hedgerows.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *hedgerow-bird*, *carpenter*, *-elm*, *-oak*, *-shrub*, *-thief*, *-timber*, *-tree*.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 57 By hedge-row elms, on hillocks green. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 419 Her hedge-row shrubs, a variegated store. 1807 VANDOEUVRE *Agric. Devon* (1813) 115 The common Devonshire plough, made by a hedge-row carpenter. 1876 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 43 The hedges were of great height, woven about the trunks of hedgerow elms. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Tudic.* II. 48 His family tree ... was indeed of the most ordinary hedgerow description.

Hence **Hedgerowed** (he'dzrəud) a., traversed by hedgerows.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 163 That rich and beautifully hedgerowed country.

Hedgery (he'dzəri). [f. HEDGE sb. + -ERY.] Hedges collectively.

1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* xxvi. 175 The kindly tangles of its broken hedgery.

Hedge-school. A school held by a hedge-side or in the open air, as was once common in Ireland; hence, a poor, mean, low-class school.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 53 The lower Irish are sufficiently well taught, even in their hedge-schools. 1807 T. HORNE tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 81 Bristol (has) a few charity-schools, and two hedge-schools with only one master. 1830 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1836) II. 142 The worthy pedagogue selected the first green spot on the sunny side of a quick-set-thorn hedge ... and there ... carried on the work of instruction. From this circumstance the name of Hedge School originated. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 194 The hedge-school, a name of contempt for institutions in which the smatterings of knowledge could only be obtained. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 394/1 The workmen are Irish; taken from common hedge schools.

Hence **Hedge-schoolmaster**.

1830 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1836) II. 248 What was Plato himself but a hedge schoolmaster? 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* vi, Paddy Byrne, the hedge-school-master, took him in hand. **Hedge-side**. The side of a hedge. Also attrib., sometimes with sense of HEDGE sb. 8 c. 1568 GRANTON *Chron.* II. 206 [He] layed him under a hedge side for to refreshen hym. 1881 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 208 By hedge-side coolly led, Brooks curl o'er their sandy bed. 1848 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 175 The commonest hedge-side leaf. 1881 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiii. 135 Maid-of-all-work at a hedge-side hotel.

Hedge-sparrow. A common British and European bird (*Accentor modularis*), belonging to the *Sylviidae*, or Warblers.

1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Hedge sparowe, a byrde. 1869 MAS-SINGER *Picture* II. ii, Soldiers—that, like the foolish hedge

sparrow, To their own ruin, hatch this cuckoo, peace. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlii. 106 Hedge-sparrows frequent sinks and gutters in hard weather, where they pick up crumbs and other sweepings. 1897 *Times* 2 Jan. 8/3 The so-called hedge sparrow is not a sparrow at all, the colour of the upper parts being its only similarity with that bird ... it has nothing whatever in common with true sparrows.

Hedge-wood. † a. Wood for hedge-bote (*obs.*). b. Trees or timber grown in hedgerows.

c. Firewood gathered from hedges. 1608 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 52 The tennor bath ... hedge-wood, and fire-woode belonging to his tearme of common right: and he may cut wood for that purpose. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* I. (1708) 610 Plant timber-trees or Coppice-wood, or Hedge-wood. 1783 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 19 Coals purchased will be cheaper ... than hedge-wood stolen.

Hedging (he'dgin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HEDGE v.]

1. The action of the verb HEDGE; the construction or repair of hedges.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 28 For dichying and hedging, and delvyng of tounes. 1481-93 *Howard Househ. Bks.* Roxb. 366 For woode makynge and hedgyng. 1663 GERBIER *Counsell* (1664) 52 Charges for hedging, forty shillings. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 33 No tithes shall be paid of *syden cadus* employed in hedging, or for fuel.

2. *concr.* Matter forming or made into a hedge.

1517 *Domesday Inq.* (1807) I. 249 One acre of Errable land, with hedgyng and Dikyng. 1801 R. GILL *Tint Quey* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 176 Whilk ... had, by light o' day, Within the hedging made its way.

3. The securing of, or limiting the possible loss on, a debt, bet, or the like: see HEDGE v. 7, 8.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* V. cxxviii. 301 All your Hedgings in of Debt, all your crafty Bargains. c 1770 C. ANSTEV *Hor. Imit.* Wks. (1808) 191 Hedging and odds and bets their theme. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 277 In a manner that will render the practice of hedging off rather precarious. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 172 An affair of bettings, and hedgings, and cheating.

4. Shuffling, dodging.

1722 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 645 Where was a great deal of hedging and political disputing. 1728 *Ibid.* III. 407 The plain shiftings and hedgings I have observed before the committee. 1806 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) I. 352 Persuaded that he shall go to heaven, when his hedging here below is done.

5. attrib. and Comb., as *hedging time*; esp. = used in hedging, as *hedging cuff*, *glove*, *hook*, *money*.

1821 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 565/4, 3 pr. hedging cuffs & gloves (a/c). 1830 PALSGR. 230/1 Hedging glove, *moufle*. 1811 CORN. *Hayson*, hedging time, or, the season to make hedges in. 1887 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 905 With ... his bill-hook and hedging mittens in his hand.

Hedgingly, *adv.* [f. *hedging*, pr. pple. of HEDGE v. + -LY 2.] So as to hedge (see HEDGE v. 8).

1894 *Sat. Rev.* 12 May 488 The contention which the Chancellor of the Exchequer merely hedgingly threw out on the first night of the debate.

Hedging-bill. [BILL sb. 1 4.] A bill with a long handle used in cutting and trimming hedges.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 116 Felling axes ... xxx, Hedgyng billes ... xxiiiij. 1523 FITZGERBERG *Husb.* § 5 An husbunde muste haue an axe, a hatchet, a hedgyngbyll. 1681 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (E. D. S.) A Bill is an edg-tool, at the end of a stale or handle; if short then it is called a *Hand-bill*; if long then a *Hedging-bill*. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blanc's Gardening* 173 Cutting the Palisade with the Hedging-Bill. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder Wks.* 1862 IV. 53 One author contends for a hedging-bill.

Hedgy (he'dgi), a. [f. HEDGE sb. + -Y.] † a. Of or belonging to a hedge (*obs.*). b. Characterized by abundance of hedges.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* III. i, Or search'd the hopeful thicks of hedgy rows, For briery berries, or haws, or sourer sloes. 1643 NICHOLAS *Lett. in Carte Ormonde* (1735) III. 173 Between the rivers of Severne and Avon, in a woodland and hedgy country. 1890 *Times* 10 Sept. 5/4 The hedgy nature of the country rendered it impossible for cavalry to act in force.

Hedious, hedoes, *obs.* forms of *HIDIOUS*.

Hedir(e), *obs.* form of *HITHER*.

† **Hedley medley**. *Obs.* [A riming jingle upon *medley*. Cf. *hugger-mugger*.] A jumble, confusion; an impersonation of confusion.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 7 Strange hedly Medly! who would make his swine Turn grey-bounds, or hunt foxes with his kine?

Hedonic (hídonik), a. and sb. [ad. Gr. *hídōn-ikos* pleasurable, f. *hídōnē* pleasure.]

A *adj.* Of or relating to pleasure. (In first quot. applied to the Cyrenaic school of philosophers: see B. i.)

1605 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 134/1 Aristippus ... Instituted a Sect called Cyrenaick from the place, by some Hedonick, or voluptuous, from the Doctrine. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xi. (1870) 182 'Hedonic knowledge. 1880 *Mind* V. 88 The defects of Mill's Hedonic philosophy.

B. sb. † 1. One who maintains that pleasure is the proper end of action; applied to the ancient Greek school of philosophers (Gr. *ol hídōnikoi*) otherwise called CYRENAICOS. *Obs.*

1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 75 Our Fellow-Atheists, the Hedonicks and Cyrenaicks.

2. *pl.* Hedonists: The doctrine of pleasure; that part of ethics which treats of pleasure.

1805 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* II. (1876) 14 The unideal form of eudæmonics of which I have spoken is *hedonics*, or a science of *indolentia*. a 1866 — *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* II.

(1870) 181 Hedonics, or the science of human pleasure. 1879 *Mill Hill Mag.* June 6 And now one rises to praise John Stuart Mill's hedonics.

Hedonical, *a. rare* - *o.* = HEDONIC *a.*
In recent Dicts.

Hedonism (hē'dōniz'm). [*f.* Gr. *hēdonē* pleasure (see prec.) + *-ism*. Cf. *F. hedonisme* (Littré Suppl.).] The doctrine or theory of ethics in which pleasure is regarded as the chief good, or the proper end of action.

1856 SEELYE tr. *Schwiegler's Hist. Philos.* (1864) 71 Hedonism, the philosophical doctrine of the Cyrenaics that pleasure is the chief good. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 138 As mere hedonism—the simple love of sensual pleasure—grew, so did the songs and the style of Anacreon gain in popularity. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* 151 Distinguishing Hedonism into the two kinds, egoistic and universalistic, according as the happiness sought is that of the actor himself or is that of all. 1897 G. G. FINDLAY in *Expos. Times* Feb., Hedonism, or the pleasure theory of life... is the great heresy in morals.

Hedonist (hē'dōnist). [*f.* as prec. + *-ist*.] One who maintains the doctrine of hedonism; one who regards pleasure as the chief good.

1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (ed. 2) 251 In Professor Wilson's word, 'Gentlemen, I am a Hedonist; and if you must know why I take opium, that's the reason why'. (Note) Professor Wilson coined the English word *Hedonist*. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* I. 390 If a man chances to be a Hedonist, he should show the good temper which is the best virtue of the indolent. 1876 PATER in E. Gosse *Crit. Kit-Kats* (1896) 258, I wish they wouldn't call me 'a hedonist'; it produces such a bad effect on the minds of people who don't know Greek.

attrib. 1876 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 402 This devotion to beauty, to beauty alone... was a kind of hedonist asceticism. 1896 MRS. H. WARD *Sir G. Tressady* 361 George's hedonist temper was almost at the end of his patience.

Hedonistic, *a.* [*f.* prec. + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hedonists, or of the nature of hedonism.

1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 341 Sokrates... inculcates the ordinary duties of life on hedonistic grounds, and recommends them by the ordinary hedonistic inducements. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 30 The Utilitarian or hedonistic mode of speaking. 1894 *Thinker* V. 571.

Hence **Hedonistically** *adv.*, according to hedonism, in reference to hedonism.

1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* II. v. § 4. 156 The moral pain... would be so great as to render the whole remainder of life hedonistically worthless. 1886 — *Outl. Hist. Ethics* iv. § 6. 181 note, Shaftesbury interprets the 'good' of the individual hedonistically, as equivalent to pleasure, satisfaction, delight, enjoyment.

Hedonology, *rare*. [*f.* Gr. *hēdonē* pleasure + *(O)LOGY*.] = HEDONICS.

1866 J. GORTÉ *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xxi. (1870) 345 Hedonics, or hedonology, the science of human pleasure.

Hedonometer, *humorous*. [*f.* as prec. + *-meter*.] An apparatus for measuring pleasure.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1312. 763 Who will construct a hedonometer for us which shall give the exact values in coin... of a '47 signboard and a bottle of '47 port? 1887 *Yus* 6 May 14/2 Who is a competent judge, and where is his 'hedonometer'?

Hedous, *-ly*, obs. forms of HIDEOUS, *-ly*.

Hedral, *a. obs. rare*. [*f.* Gr. *hēdra* seat, base + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the base of a solid.

1890 W. LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 326 The Diametre of the Basial or Hedral ambient Circle of the Hexaedron.

Hedur, *-yr*, obs. forms of HITHER.

Hedus, obs. form of HIDEOUS.

Hedyphane (hē'difēn). *Min.* [Named *Hedyphane* by Breithaupt, 1830, *f.* Gr. *hēdus* sweet + *-phāns* appearing (cf. Gr. *hēdophas* sweet-shining) in reference to its brilliant lustre.] A colourless variety of mimetite, containing calcium; a variety of green lead ore.

1832 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 222 Hedyphane. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Min.* 483 Breithaupt's hedyphane is a massive variety of mimetite.

Hee, obs. form of EYE, HE, HIGH.

Heed (hēd), *v.* Forms: 1 *hēdan*, 2-3 *heden*, 4-5 *hede*, 5 *heede* (heyd), 4- *heed*. *Pa. t.* 1 *hēdde*, 3 *hedde*(s), 5 *heddit*, *-yt*, *-ut*, 6- *heeded*. *Pa. pple.* 4 *hed*, *hedut*, etc. [OE. *hēdan* = OS. *hēdian*, *hūdian* (MDu. *hoeden*, LG. *hōden*, *höen*), OHG. *hūtan* (MHG. *hūten*, Ger. *hüten*):—WGer. **hēdjan*, deriv. of **hēdd*, sb. str. fem., OFris. *hōde*, *hūde*, OHG. *huota*, MHG. *huote*, Ger. *hut* fem., *heed*, guard, care, keeping; not recorded in OE., where its form would have been *hōd*.]

†1. *intr.* (In OE.) To take charge, take possession, take. Const. with *genitive*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 330 Lazarus ne moste... hēdan ðara crumena. *Ibid.* II. 114 We hēdað þara crumena ðas hlafes. c 1000 *Rectitud. Sing. Pers.* c. 5 in Schmid *Gesetz* 376 þonne him forðað gebyrige, hede se hlaford þes he lēfe, bute hwet friges sy.

2. *intr.* To have a care, pay attention, take notice. Const. in OE. and ME. with *genitive*; subseq. with *of*, later *to*, *for*, *arch.* and *dial.*

Beowulf (L.) 2697 Ne hēdde he þes heafolan. c 1000 *Inst. Polity* § 10 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 316 Biscopum gebyred þæt hi... ne hunda ne hawca hēdan to swyðe. a 1300 *Fragm. Sev. Sims* 33 in E. E. P. (1862) 19 Nel he of oþir þing hede. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 2663 Hedis to þat, and puttis of þat purpos. *Ibid.* 11531 Euer hedyng in hert of the hegh treason. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3094 Hefys nott your hert to hye, bott hedes to your ende. 1477 EARL

RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 When I had heeded and loked vpon it. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Paradox agst. Libertie* 800 Much strength and many men unto their hordes to heed. 1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 60 Never heed, the Lord's power is over all weakness and death. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvi, Heed no longer for me, my lord. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s. v., *Never heed*, don't concern yourself, never mind.

3. *trans.* To care for, concern oneself about; to take notice of, give attention to, to mind; to regard. (In Engl. now chiefly literary; in common use in Sc.)

a 1225 *Juliana* 8 As þe þat heh þing hēdde to heden. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3085 (Trin.) Oure lord him 3af his lawe to hede. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 10339 He hēdud no bathell. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 54 (R.) That man should be punished who little heedeth the maintenance of his tillage. 1598 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 48 In the persons two things are to be heeded. 1739 HURD *Retirem.* II. (R.), Which seem to be not perceived, or not heeded, by other men. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 104 Heed not that foolish wretch—go on, go on. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. i. 11 Domineer Over thy Myrmidons; I heed thee not. *Mod. Sc.* Never heed them!

†4. To observe, see, behold, take note of. Also *intr.* To look. (Cf. *F. regarder*.) *Obs.*
c 1205 LAV. 17801 Heo leopen to þan bedde, & þene king hēdden. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 1050 Þe hyge trone þer most 3e hede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 678 He... to be heuyt lokis, Hedis heterly on hys, behelde on a sterne. *Ibid.* 1527 Who so wates for withowte & within hedes.

Heed, *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *hede*, 4-5 *hed*, 4-6 *Sc. heid*, 5 *hedde*, (3ed, -e), 5-6 *heede*, *heade*, 5- *heed*. [*app. f.* HEED *v.*: there is no corresponding OE. sb.: see prec.]

1. Careful attention, care, observation, regard. (Now chiefly literary.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4248 (Gott.) Ioseph held euer his in hede. 1357 *Lay Folke Totech.* 200 Our gastly fadirs that has hede of us. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1597) 54 b, Good hede would be had, that nothing be doubtfully spoken. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 50 With great art and heed... thyther conveyed, and there erected. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 101, I will... teach your eares to list me with more heede. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Swimming so without heed, that some were in apparant danger. 1788 COWPER *Gilpin* 72 Full slowly pacing o'er the stones With caution and good heed. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 701, I look on this account as worthy of his heed.

b. Esp. in phr. to take († *nim*) heed.
c 1305 St. Dunstan 25 in E. E. P. (1862) 35 His freond nome þerto hede. c 1305 St. Swithun 47 *Ibid.* 44 He þogte on þat þe gospel saih, þat me takþ of lute hede. 13... Sir Beues (A.) 1030 Beues of hem nam gode hede. 1340 HAMMOLE *Pr. Conc.* 592 Bot proud man of þis tas na hede. c 1400 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 177 Necessite hath neuere halyday: Tak hede of that. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 279 Of falsnesse non heed he nam, Bot at the last out hit kame. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 368 Tak hede at Aaron. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* IV. 24 Take hede what ye heare. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvii. 37 Kepe innocency, and take hede vnto the thinge that is right. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 6b, Every man toke muche hede to them that daunted. a 1590 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 33 Take heed is a good staff to stay upon. c 1680 *Prior Ode* 13 Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 65 Let us take heed, and be on our guard against deceptions.

c. later, To give, pay heed (to).

1504 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. iii. 197 My sone, geue hede to my wordes. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* I. 4 Nether geue hede to fables. a 1774 PEARCE *Wks.* III. xl. (R.), Every christian is bound to give diligent heed to the reading, and the study of them. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 443 Democritus however paid no heed to their advice. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 423 These unto thee will call to help them, but give thou no heed at all.

†2. That which one heeds. *Obs. rare.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 82 Who dazling so, that eye shall be his heed, And giue him light that it was blinded by.

3. *Comb.*, as *heed-giving*, *heed-taking*.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 53 Companions of shoting, be prouds, good heed giuing, true meatinge, honest comparison. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 152 They fall into this for want of heeding. 1619 W. SLATER *Exp.* I. *Thees.* (1630) 218 Circumspection; diligent heed-taking to our selues.

Heed, obs. form of HEAD.

† **Heedily**, **heedly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* HEED *sb.* + *-ly* 2; but prob. orig. a variant of HEEDILY: cf. *hastely*, *hastly*, *hastily*.] = HEEDILY.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* D iij, Let vs heedly beware lest christ iudge vs by our mouth. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 166 b, The Hennes must be... heedly looked to. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 82 Too the eende in thye traunyl thou mayst the more heedlye be lesound.

Heeder (hē'dax). One who heeds.

1849 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 410 If they found a heeder.

Heeder, obs. form of HEDER.

Heedful (hē'dfūl), *a.* [*f.* HEED *sb.* + *-ful*.] Full of heed; careful, attentive, watchful, mindful.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xi. (R.), God... loueth wakeful & heedful persones. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 40 You must be very heedful in the weeding of it. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Rarrv.* 46 On every side they cast a heedful eye. 1795 POPE *Odys.* I. 307 Heedful of advice. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 142 If use were heedful of incongruities.

Heedfully, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + *-ly* 2.] In a heedful manner; attentively, carefully.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 326 Let vs be heedfully bent to this most earnest thing. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 78 *Pros.* Do'st thou attend me? *Mira.* Sir, most heedfully. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Pary's Chirurg.* xxvi. xviii.

(1678) 640 Cauteries heedfully used, strengthen and dry the part. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 32 Heedfully He guarded it, that none came in.

Heedfulness, [*f.* as prec. + *-ness*.] The quality of being heedful; attentiveness, carefulness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., To moue you to willingness and heedfulness. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1830) I. 130 A circumspect heedfulness not to provoke any man. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Ellis of Car.* xi. 133 Fergus waited upon them both with all the quiet heedfulness of a girl.

† **Heedily**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* HEEDY + *-ly* 2.] Heedfully; with attention.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 114 b, The shape and proportion of the Horse, ought heedily to be considered. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* III. iv. (Arb.) 156 This part in our maker or Poet must be heedily looked vnto. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 23 Writing English heedily, in true Orthography. 1656 W. D. tr. *Clement's Gate* Last. *Unk.* § 501. 147 Heedily receiv information concerning it.

† **Heediness**, *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ness*.] Heedfulness, attentiveness; caution.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 34 By Gods grace, and her good heediness, She was preserved. 1600 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 29 *Prætextu cautionis*, in pretence of heediness.

Heeding, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* HEED *v.* + *-ing* 1.] The action of the verb HEED; attention; care.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1320 Your constant Method of Proceeding, Without the Carnal Means of Heeding. 1699 LISTER *Journ. Paris* 108 With a little heeding 'tis yet very legible.

Heedless (hē'dlēs), *a.* [*f.* HEED *sb.* + *-less*.] Without heed; paying no heed or attention; careless, inattentive, regardless.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 15 Though one fall through heedless hast, Yet is his misse not mickle. 1604 GEE *Foot out of Snare* in Somers *Tracts* (1810) III. 53 To make havock and spoil of the harmlesse and heedlesse flock of Christ. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 161 There in the ruin, heedless of the dead, The shelter-seeking peasant builds his shed. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xiii. 730 Despising unsupported authority, and heedless of tradition.

† Underserving of attention. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gr. Brit.* (1614) 145/1 A man... may well esteem them [certain legendary histories] as heedless as vncertaine.

[Heedlessness, a supposed synonym of heedlessness, which some would read for 'heedless hood', in Spenser *Sheph. Cal.*: see HEADLESS *a.* 1.]

Heedlessly, *adv.* [*f.* HEEDLESS + *-ly* 2.] In a heedless manner; carelessly, inattentively.

1604 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 30 Post not heedlesly on. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 218 ¶ 3 Our Women run so heedlesly in the Fashion, that [etc.]. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* (1885) 24, I think the woman did it heedlessly; not mischievously.

Heedlessness, [*-ness*.] The quality of being heedless; carelessness, inattention, disregard.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 13 b, If through heedlessness you resalute not a friend, he will speake no more to you. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 56. 50 Thro heedlessness, and want of looking before us. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* ix. § 12 What heedlessness is in the case of an unadvised act, rashness is in the case of a misadvised one. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxiv, I tripped on, showing a bold heedlessness of his displeasure.

Heedling, *var. of HEADLING.*

† **Heedy**, *a. obs.* [*f.* HEED *sb.* + *-y*.] Heedful, attentive, careful, cautious.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* Ded., Rather heed than heedy. *Ibid.* A vij, Therefore good reader geue heedly attendance thereto. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1058 Worldly men are more heedy in their affaires of this world. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 237 That we have a careful and a heedy watch to all things that may advance God's glory.

Heef, *obs. pa. t.* of HEAVE.

Heegh, *heeg*, *obs. forms* of HIGH *a.*, HIE *v.*

Hee-haw (hē'hō), *sb.* Also *hiu haw*, *he-haw* (he-hawn *U.S.*). [*Echoic.*]

1. A conventional representation of the bray of a jackass; a name for this.

1813 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 84 note, The chants were interrupted at intervals with an Hiu Hiu, in imitation of the Ass's braying. 1831 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* xvi. (1832) I. 379 An Ass... opened on us with an astounding hee-haw! hee-haw! hee-haw! 1876 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxx, To... estimate applause As just so many asinine he-haws. 1884 C. D. WARNER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 14/2 He-hawn, sire Ass, you sing.

2. A loud unrefined laugh.

1843 THACKERAY *Miss Tichletoby* iii, If to laughter he was minded, out they burst in loud hee-haws. 1879 ANNE THACKERAY *Men's Wives* 402 All the boxes began to roar with great coarse heehaws at Titania hugging Bottom's long ears.

Hence **Hee-haw** *v. intr.*, to bray, as an ass.

1801 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 44 Ass after ass still hee-haws through the town. 1831 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* xvi. (1832) I. 379 Away sprung the jackass... hee-hawing incessantly. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (Ogil.), Suppose thou art making an ass of thyself... are there not people in England who heehaw too? 1884 C. D. WARNER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 14/2 The ass he-hawned, or brayed... The people he-hawned or brayed thrice, in like manner.

Heel (hēl), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 *hēla*, *hēla*, (*hēl*), 3 *heale*, 3-6 *hole*, 4-5 *heill*, 4-7 *heele*, 5-7 *heille*, (5 *hyelle*, 6 *heille*, *hieie*, 7 *eel*), 6-7 *heal*(e), 4- *heel*. [*OE. hēla*, *hēla* wk. masc. = OFris. *hēla* fem., MDu. *hiele* m. and f., Du. *hiel* m.; cf. ON. *hēll* m. (Sw. *hæl*, Da. *hæl*):—**hankil*:—**hankil*, deriv. of **hank*-, in OE. *hōh* hough, heel.]

I. 1. The projecting hinder part of the foot, below the ankle and behind the hollow of the foot.

c 1390 *Loricæ Gloss.* 57 in O. E. Texts 173 *Tales*, helan. *Ibid.* 59 *Calculus*, helum. c 1300 *Ag. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 266/8 *Calx*, helu, hoh nijeward. c 1225 *Anscr. R.* 112 A lutei ihurt i pen eie deruod more pen deð a muchel iðe hele, vor þet flesch is deaðure þere. c 1300 *Havelok* 838 Spared he neyther to se ne heles. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xvi. 596 The gilt spuris, richt by the heill. c 1485 in E. E. Misc. (War-ton Club) 7 Undure my hyelle is that me grevys, Fore at my hart i fele no sowre. c 1599 *Skelton P. Sparrow* Wks. (1843) 86 To se her treade the grounde With heles short and rounde. 1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* 24 A fitt, of an inflamed heale. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. I. 17 A Serpent, a Basilisk, biting the heele, and stinging the face. 1711 *Budgell Spect.* No. 77 p 8 His Stockings are about his Heels. 1842 *Tennyson Morte d'Arthur* 286 Then Francis..drove his heel into the smoulder'd log.

b. The heel armed or fitted with a spur.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6394 Ector..toke his horse with his helis, hastid before. c 1500 Z. *Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) 64 It's time to lend my horse a heele. 1663 *Butler Hud.* i. iii. 484 Then ply'd, With iron heel, his courser's side. 1792 *Osbaldiston Brit. Sportsm.* 395 The word heel is taken for the spur itself; hence they say.. 'he knows the heels; he obeys the heels; he answers the heels; he is very well upon the heels'. 1883 Mrs. KENNARD *Glorious Gallop* 92 She gave Galopard a slight touch of the heel, and trotted briskly on.

c. Put for the foot as a whole.

c 1285 *Juliana* 30 Pat hit urne endelong hire leoffiche bodi dun to be helen. c 1285 Z. *Marher* 13 þe meinde dude swa, leowdard an leodeðe a lutei hire hele. 1286 J. Hooker *Girard.* Irel. Ep. Ded. A ijb in *Holinshead* 111, His bodie hangid by the heels at Corke. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. xii. 46 His looser garment..flow about his heeles in wanton wize. 1637 *Milton Lycidas* 34 Rough Satyrs danced, and Fauns with cloven heel From the glad sound would not be absent long. c 1718 *Prior Hans Carvel* 118 He..was carried off to bed: John held his heels, and Nan his head. 1859 *Gro. Eliot A. Bede* i. xi, For ye're a stirring body in a mornin', an' ye've a light heel.

d. Cribbage, etc. (See quotes.)

1796 *Grass's Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v., To turn up his heels, to turn up the knave of trumps at the game of all-fours. 1850 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* 775 (Cribbage) Should the turn-up card itself be a Knave, the dealer immediately scores two points..which by way of antithesis with 'his nob', are called 'two for his heels'. 1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 9/1 In cribbage parlance, it was one for her nob and two for her heels.

2. In quadrupeds and other vertebrates: a. Anatomically, The part of the hinder limb which is the analogue of the human heel; the calcaneal part of the tarsus, whatever its shape or position; in digitigrade and ungulate quadrupeds, and in birds, this is elevated above the ground, and is popularly called *knee or hock*, also *heel of the hock*.

1792 *Osbaldiston Brit. Sportsm.* 93/2 These are of a wenny nature, and grow on the point of the elbow and the heel of the hock. 1874 *Couers* in Baird, etc. *Hist. N. A. Birds* III. 545 The heel (*calcaneus*) is at the top of the tarsus.

b. popularly. (a) In quadrupeds, the hinder part of the hoof; also, each of the projections on the coffin-bone.

1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 72 Seek for his Slot: If he findes the Heel thick, and the Toe spreading broad, it argues an old Deer. 1797-51 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Heel of a horse*, is the lowest hind part of the foot, comprehended between the quarters, and opposite to the toe. 1831 *Youatt Horse* (1848) 278 On either side [of the coffin-bone]..are projections called the wings, or heels of the coffin-bone.

(b) More commonly applied (in pl.) to the two hind feet. Also, the hoof or whole foot. See 3 a, c.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 346 Wið wambe wraece genim haran helan. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* 386 (Douce MS.) His horse in fyne sanel was trapped to be hele. 1535 *Coverdale Gen.* xlix. 17 Dan shalbe..an edder in the path, and byte the horse in the heles (Wyclif feet). 1577 B. GOODE *Herre-back's Husb.* m. (1586) 152 b, After that, hanging him [Hog] up by the heeles, you shall plucke [etc.]. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 245 They must not be afraid of other Horses..but..rush into the battle, fighting (as is said) with heels and mouth. c 1700 *Dryden Ovid's Met.* XII. Wks. 1808 XII. 170 He falls; and lashing up his heels, his rider throws. 1847 *Tennyson Princ.* ProL 44 She trampled some beneath her horse's heels. c 1875 *MARY JEWRY Every-day Cookery* 128/2 Put two thoroughly clean cow-heels into a stew pan. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 91 The donkey kicks up his heels and brays.

(c) In birds, the hinder toe or hallux, the spur.

1611 *MARKHAM Country. Content.* I. xix. (1668) 82 A sharp heel'd cock, though it be a little false, is much better than the truest cock which hath a dull heel, and hithet seldome. 1792 *Osbaldiston Brit. Sportsm.* 346 His narrow heel, or sharpness of heel, is known no otherwise than by observation in fighting. 1863 *BATES Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 237 Swarms of goatsuckers..descend and settle on a low branch..and then, squatting down on their heels, are difficult to distinguish from the surrounding soil.

3. Pregnant uses in reference to the heel or hind foot of man or beast. a. As the instrument of kicking: hence to raise or lift the heel against, to make a heel.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiii. 18 Seðe brucað mec mið þæt hlaf he ahefð on ægæm mec hel his. c 1225 *Anscr. R.* 136 Mi leof is iwetted..& smit me mid his hele. 1380 *Wyclif John* xiii. 18 He that etith my breed, schal reyse his heele agens me. 1535 *Coverdale Ps.* xl[i]. 9 Yee euen myne owne famillier frende..hath lift vp his hele agaynst me. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* III. i. 15, I should kicke being kicket, and being at that passe, You would keepe from my heeles, and beware of an asse. 1728 *RAMSAY Fables & T.*, *Ass & Brock* 9 Replied the Ass, and made

a heel. 1773 *POPE Ep. Bathurst* 68 With spurning heel. a 1822 *SHELLEY Ode Naples* 112 Fair Milan..lifts her heel To bruise his head.

b. As the instrument of trampling down or crushing.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* XVIII. v. That the lords eie is far better for the land, than his heele. 1809 *SHELLEY Cenci* iv. iv, Our innocence is as an armed heel To trample accusation. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1842) I. x. 440 The green crop had no time to ripen ere it was trodden down under the iron heel of war. 1867 *GOLDW. SMITH Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 218 Too hasty in setting his heel on the agents of tyranny and corruption. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v. II. (1881) 257 Those classes upon whom the iron heel of modern civilization presses.

c. Heels: as the hindmost parts displayed by a fugitive; hence as the means of flight. To have or get the heels of: to outrun.

1593 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cli. 180 Suche as had their horses by them mounted and shewed their horses heles, and theinglyshmen after them in chase. 1893 *STUBBS Anat.* *Abus.* I. (1890) 96 He shows them a faire pair of heeles, and away goeth he. 1893 *STOCKER Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 96 a, The rest, full of lyfe in the heeles, saved them selues. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* III. v. 34 Saying, our Grace is onely in our Heeles, And that we are most loftie Run-awayes. 1612-15 *BP. HALL Contempl.*, O. T. xix. viii, Many a one hath had better counsell from his heeles, then from his elbows. 1647 W. BROWNE *tr. Gomberville's Polixander* II. iv. 127 One aquadron..he routed and put to their heeles. c 1685 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Conf.* Wks. 1705 II. 49 Father, your zeal has got the heels of your Discretion. 1719 *DE FOR CRUSOE* I. xx, Friday..had..the heels of the bear. 1790-6 *BAILEY (folio)* s.v., One Pair of Heels is worth two Pair of Hands, that is, it is better to run for it, than be beaten, where a Man has not the Courage or Force to withstand his Enemy. 1832 *MARRVAT N. Forster* xi, Be smart, my lads, for she has the heels of us.

4. In insects: a. The terminal extremity of the tibia; b. The base of the first tarsal joint, when it is curved to join the tibia; the 'calx' of Kirby, by him limited to the heels of the four posterior tarsi; c. Leach's name for the bristles forming the strigilis (*Century Dict.*).

1806 *KIRBY & SPENCE Introd. Entomol.* III. 386 *Calx* (the Heel). The curving part of the *Planta*..by which it inoculates with the *Tibia*.

5. a. The part of a stocking that covers the heel; b. the thick part of the sole of a boot or shoe which raises the heel.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.*, Irel. III. 89/4 He..bare it awate in the heele of his stocke. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 136 Gabrels pumpe were all vnpinkt i'h heele. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 146 Their shoes..are usually sharpe at the toe..the heeles shod with thin Iron. 1709 *STEELE Tattler* No. 7 p 16 One of his Shoes had lost an Heel. 1714 *GAY Trivia* I. 31 The wooden Heel may raise the dancer's bound. 1753 in *Fairholt Costume* (1860) 304 But mount on French heels when you go to a ball. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 397 She determined..whether his heels must be high or low. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 305/1 Upon the ease with which the heel fits the wearer much of the comfort of the stocking depends. *Mod.* She wears high heels. Slippers have no heels.

6. The heel of Italy: the S.E. extremity of that country (which in shape resembles a leg and foot). 1717 *BREKLEY Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 556 No mountains in the heel of Italy. 1869 *RAWLINSON Anc. Hist.* 335 The heel of Italy (Iapygia).

7. A part of a thing which has the position or shape of the human heel; the hinder end of the base; a protruding hinder or lower extremity.

a. generally. b. The lower or handle end of a pike, violin bow, etc., or of the blade of a sword, etc.; the crook in the head of a golf-club; the top corner of the butt of a gun when in firing-position at the shoulder; the hinder part of a ploughshare. c. *Naut.* The after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of a rudder, mast, or piece of timber. d. *Arch.* 'The lower end or foot of a rafter where it rests on the wall or plate' (*Knights Dict. Mech.*); also, a cyma reversa. e. *Horticulture.* A projecting bit of older wood taken off with a cutting. f. *Silver-smiths' work.* The small projecting part at the back of the bowl of a spoon. g. The vertical timber of a gate which bears the hinges; the harre. h. *Conch.* The part of a bivalve shell which bears the joint or hinge. i. *Heel of the hand:* The lower part of the palm, next the wrist. j. *Heels of a horse-shoe:* The turned up extremities, the calkins.

a. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1708) 256 In Hertfordshire they have a particular Sort of Spade..the Teeth of which being Iron and broad, rakes out the Mould and spreads it; and at the other side there is a kind of heel or knob. b. 1591 *GARRARD Art Warre* 55 The heele and tippe of their pikes would be equally bolden. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 139 The plough heel, comprising the position of the breast behind, and forming, together with the end of the rest, that wedge which fills up the furrow. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 552/1 Two hairs on the heel of it [a razor]. 1856 Mrs. C. CLARKE *tr. Berlioz's Instrument.* 12 With the heel of the [violin] bow. 1859 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 606/2 *Heel*, the crook of the head [of a golf-club] where it joins the shaft. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 11 On the stock [of a rifle] is a..heel. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 432 Most gun-stocks are twisted over, that is to say, the toe of the butt is more out of truth with the barrels than the heel. 1890 *Gloucestershire Gloss.*, *Heel*, the lower part of a scythe blade.

c. 1608 *MASTON Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 Now gestic flawes strook up the very heeles Of our maine mast. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Talon de la quille*, the after-end of the keel, into which the foot of the stern-post is tenented: this is also called the ship's heel. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxx. 107 The tightest ship..will leak more or less round the heel of the bowsprit. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 19 She..went with her heel upon the rocks.

8. 1808 *Garden* 4 Feb. 85/3 [They] propagate readily from cuttings made of ripened wood, taken off with a 'heel'. 1809 *Co-op. News* 6 Apr. 349 The slips [of currant-bush] being about ten inches long, and having a 'heel' if possible.

9. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 413/1 The next operation is stamping upon it the little projection which in trade parlance is called the 'heel', and which seems to indicate the juncture of the bowl with the stem.

g. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 250 The head and heel [of gate], called here the 'har', are usually made of elm. 1893 *Ibid.* Mar. 38 A gate is a rectangular frame consisting of 'heel' and 'head' and top and bottom rails.

h. 1862 *RAY Dissol. World* 115 It seems strange to me that two shells should be so adapted together at the heel as to shoot out to the same extension and the upper and nether valve be of different figure. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 312 The heel of the larger valve deeply notched up to the border of articulation.

i. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* ix. (1738) 222 A hole made in the Heel of each hand. 1807 D. GRAHAM in *Buck Hand-bk. Med. Sc.* IV. 645/1 The heel of the operator's hand will be used for vigorous friction of the palm. 1808 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Heel of the hand*, the part of the hand on which it rests in the act of writing.

j. 1831 *YOUATT Horse* (1848) 421 The heels of the shoe should be examined as to their proper width. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 14/1 The shoes of the horses have neither toes nor heels, which seems to be a peculiarity of Paris farriery.

8. The crust at the bottom (also, sometimes, the top) of a loaf; the rind of a cheese.

1368 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. VII. 181, I nolde yeue for þi pardon one pye hele. 1612 *COTGR., Esquignonneur*, to cut, or break off a lump, cante, crustie heele, or peece from a loafe of bread. c 1774 *FERGUSON Rising of Session* vii, I wat weel They'll stoo the kebbuck to the heel. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xiv, The heel o' the white loaf that came from the baillie's. 1849 *DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xi, The heel of a Dutch cheese. 1899 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Heel*, the top crust of a loaf cut off, or the bottom crust remaining.

9. The latter or concluding part of a period of time; also, of a book or writing; in *Astrol.*, of a zodiacal sign: cf. *HEAD* sb. 19 b.

1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. vii. (1886) 243 That it be not doone in the end, declination, or heele (as they terme it) of the course [of the planet]. 1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* 47 So but seldome should they meete in the heele of the weeke at the best mens tables, vpon Fridayes and Satterdayes. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. vi, I will promise..to giue, in the heel of the Book, some spur and incitement to that which I so reasonably seek. 1758 J. RUTTY *Spir. Diary* (ed. 2) 122 Nine hours spent in bed; it is a great deal in the heel of the evening. 1803 *WELLINGTON in Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 787 The corps..in a close pursuit at the heel of the day, lost many men. 1847 *CALHOUN Wks.* IV. 363 The Senate's resolution—passed at the very heel of the session.

II. Phrases. * With prep. or adv.

10. At, on, upon, + in (one's) heel(s). Close behind; in close pursuit or immediate attendance; also fig. At the hard heels of, at the very heels of: see *HARD* a. 20.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1899 Renaud com..& alle þe rabel in a res, 1937 at his helez. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 18 There bene also somme as men saie, That folwen Simon at heles. c 1555 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 229 It is but a superstition to think that a Pater Noster cannot be well said without an Ave Maria at its heel. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 13 Death preaceth hard at your heeles. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 26 Our auncestours, which pursued vertue at the harde heeles, and shunned vyce. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* I. i. 27 Painter. When comes your Booke forth? *Poet.* Vpon the heeles of my presentment sir. 1646 *TRAPP Comment. Numb.* xxxii. 23 The guilt will haunt you at heels, as a bloodhound. 1650 *CROMWELL Lett.* 30 July in *Carlyle*, I marching in the heel of them with the residue of the army. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* III. (1677) 13 To have your Dog at your heels. c 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* Pref., The Hollanders are at our heels, in the race of Naval Power. 1749 *FILDLING Tom Jones* XVIII. x, Unavailable repentance treads on his heels. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 204 Away went Gilpin, and away Went post-boy at his heels. 1807 *POLLOCK Course T.* v, So swift trode sorrow on the heels of joy! 1833 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Sokrah & R.*, Ruksh, his horse, Follow'd him like a faithful hound at heel. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xvi. 112, I..kept close at his heels.

11. Down at heel (adv. and adj.): a. having the heels of one's boots or shoes quite worn down; taken as a symptom of destitution: cf. 12; b. said of shoes or slippers, when negligently slipped on so that the heel part is crushed down under the foot; also, of persons so wearing their shoes; and fig. slovenly, slipshod.

1772 *Gentl. Instr.* (ed. 10) 212 (D.) Sneak into a corner..down at heels and out at elbows. 1835 *LONGF. Outryr.* *Prose* Wks. 1886 I. 120 Thus the unhappy notary ran gradually down at the heel. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.*, *St. Odille*, Her shoes went down at heel. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 57. 158 Down-at-heel self-neglect. 1875 *TENNYSON Q. Mary* I. i, Fray'd I the knees, and out at elbow..and bursten at the toes, and down at heels. 1880 *World* 8 Dec. 2 Shuffling down-at-heel sentences. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 11/2 If ignorance is bad, assuredly down-at-heel dilettantism is worse.

12. Out at heels (adv. and adj.): with stockings or shoes worn through at the heel; also, of persons wearing such; fig. in unfortunate or decayed circumstances; in trouble or distress.

1553 *WILSON Rhet.* (1567) 82 b, Some riche smudges..go with their hose out at heles. 1588 *FRANCIS Lawyers Log.* I. iv. 27 To affectate such wordes as were quite worne out at heeles and elbows long before the nativite of Geffray Chawcer. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* II. ii. 164 A good mans fortune may grow out at heeles. 1876 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* III. (1735) 74 Go look out the Fellow..that walks with his Sword

and stockings out at heels. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. No. 83. 254 My present Situation being, as I may say, a little out at heels.

13. To heel. Of a dog: close behind, in behind; under rule. Also *fig.*

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 149 They will back, or come to heel, as commanded. 1849 JAMES Woodman xiii. To heel, good dog. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* iii. (1874) 35 Whose passions are trained to come to heel. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* vi. 45 We did so, the dogs, a spaniel and a retriever, keeping to heel.

** With another substantive.

14. Heel and toe. *a. adv.* With proper walking, as opposed to running; also as *adj.* and *sb.* *b.* Of dancing (also *heel over toe*).

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christm. Eve* (1865) 251 Master Simon... was endeavoring to gain credit by the heel and toe, rigadone, and other graces of the ancient school. 1827 T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 277 With that sort of walk, generally called heel and toe, he led his fair partner to her station. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xi. Bravo—heel over toe—cut and shuffle. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* xiv. They returned to college, having done a little over fifteen miles, fair heel and toe walking. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* iii. A curious clamping and shuffling, as if some one were doing a heel-and-toe step on a wooden floor. 1892 A. M. YOSHIMURA *Episode* 33 He spent the best part of the day in a healthy heel-and-toe to Ojigoku.

15. Heels over head. With the heels in the air and the head downmost; upside down; to turn heels over head, to turn a somersault.

13. E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 269 He [Jonas] glydes in by he giles, burz glaymande glette. Ay hele ouer hed hourlande aboute. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 64 (Jam.). I couped Mungo's ale Clean heels o'er head. *Ibid.* 86 (Jam.). Now by this time the house is heels o'er head. 1814 WORDSWORTH. *Excursion* viii. 387 They... An uncouth feat exhibit, and are gone Heels over head. 1864 CARLYLE *French Rev.* G. IV. 523 A total circumscription, summer, or tumble heels-over-head in the Political relations of Europe. 1886 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 60 Y. After 135 Tumble Nature heel o'er head. *attrib.* 1889 *Century Mag.* Nov. 491 What'll happen if you go on in this heels-over-head way?

b. So (*Sc.*) heels over gowdy.

1796 BURNS *Poem on Life* 37 Soon, heels-o'er-gowdy! in he gangs. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 150 Heels-over-gowdie whurlin'.

*** With a verb.

† 16. Cast or throw at... heel(s). To cast under foot, reject with contempt. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fertile Facions* App. 350 Those that... threw not at their heels those things that Moyses had taught them. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 56 Wherein I see, a corps of comely shape... Is cast at heels, by courting al to soone. 1668 PRESTON *Bravest Faith* (1630) 24 They resist it, casting it at their heels. 1699 D. PELL *Impr.* Sea 593 The States of England throw not their dear and costly purchased Victories at their heels.

17. Kick one's heels. To stand waiting idly or impatiently. Cf. *to cool one's heels*, *s. v.* COOL *v.* 5. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. (1781) 51 To let your uncle kick his heels in your hall. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xiii. I'll trouble him [not] to leave me here kicking my heels.

18. Lay, set, slap by the heels. To put in irons or the stocks; to fetter, arrest, or confine; also, *fig.* to overthrow, disgrace. So *to have by the heels*; and, of the person confined, *to lie or be tied by the heels*.

c. 1510 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 170, I will go fetch a pair of gyves, For in good faith he shall be set fast by the heels. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* iii. xv. (1886) 51 One of Q. Maries justices... laid an archer by the heels. 1694 G. GODDARD *Introd. Burton's Diary* (1898) I. 160 When they had seized upon him and clapped him by the heels. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 638 The lord chief justice... will lay the undersheriff by the heels. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug. I supposed you would have finished it [a play] in your last fit of sickness... pray go on with it when you are tied by the heel next. 1805 KINGSLEY *Herren* II. xvi. 274 Tell him Hereward has... half a dozen knights safe by the heels. 1889 *Baltimore* (Md.) *Sun* 19 Nov. The bold offender... would have been quickly set by the heels.

19. Take to one's heels; formerly to (be) take himself to his heels, to take one's heels. To run away. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* I. 127 When this Manes had taken his heels and renne away from his maister. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII.* 49 So deceaving his keepers [he] took him to his heels. 1583 STURGES *Anat. Adv.* II. (1882) 54 They... betake them to their heels as to their best refuge. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 95 Nay, and you will not sir, He take my heels. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiii. xxxvi. 845 The Gauls... turned their backs, took them to their heels, and ran away. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 7 The Tartars... as soon as they... find the Poles advancing, betake themselves to their heels. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* Pref. 1 Let us take our heels and run away. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vii. xi. 1849 440 The rabble incontinently took to their heels. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* ii. 93 The beholders would have... taken to their heels and run for their lives.

20. Trip (kick, strike, throw) up a person's heels. To trip up, upset, or overthrow (him); also *fig.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 225 It is yong Orlando, that tript vp the Wrestlers heels, and your heart, both in an instant. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *King's Majesty* Wks. (1872) 3 Thy Constancy hath tript d Fortune's heel. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 174 It shall go hard but they will throw up his heels. 1706 ANDERSON *Rosamond* vii. Wks. 1721 I. 23 Death has tripped up my heels. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gavrocks* III. 58, I wish it were in my power to kick up his heels.

† 21. Turn one's heels. To run away. *Obs.*

1896 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* xxv. in *Holinshead* III. 191/1

He turneth a faire paire of heeles and runneth awaie. *Ibid.*, *Irel.* 142/1 (They) turned their heeles, forsooke the field, and dispersed themselves into the woods. c. 1600 Z. BOVD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 120 Big looking minions... make hast To turne their heeles.

22. Turn on (upon) one's heel. To turn sharply round, turn back or away.

1797 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 38 L—d V—e... turn'd short on his Heel, telling me he knew nothing of the Matter. 1798 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. 61 Sir Robert... turned upon his heel, and was striding out of the room. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* viii. He turned round on his heels, and marched out of the cabin. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knt.-Errant* xii. 102 Carlo had turned sharply round on his heel and left him without a word.

23. Turn (kick, tumble) up a person's heels.

To knock (him) down; to lay low; to kill. So *to turn (kick, lay, tip, topple) up one's heels*, to die. c. 1500 *Maide Emlyn* (Halliwell). He took a surfeit with a cup, That made hym tourne his heels up. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Irel.* III. 93/2 He strake him with his bullet full in the forehead... and withall turned vp his heels. 1599 NASH *Lenen Stiffe* 13 Of which [sickness], seauen thousand and fifty people toppled vp their heeles there. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 8, I would not for a duckat she had kickt vp her heeles. 1611 COTGR., *Passer outtre*, to tipe vp the heeles, to die. c. 1600 Z. BOVD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 155 Nowe Shechem's gone, he hath laid up his heeles. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 Oftentimes (after a longe declininge and goinge backe) [they] turne up their heeles. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* vi. 17 Our men with one reasonable Cup of Spanish Sacke presently tumbled up their heeles, and left them like swine. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 148 He hath turned up their heeles, and hath given them an everlasting fall. 1845 BROWNING *Flight Duchess* xvii. 33 His heels he'll kick up, Slain by an onslaught fierce of hiccup.

*** Other phrases.

24. † a. To bless the world with one's heels, to be hanged. † b. To cast or lay (one's) heels in one's neck, to leap headlong or recklessly. † c. To run back the heel, run or hunt heel, hunt it by the heel, take it heel, to run back on the scent; to hunt or run counter; also to run heel-way (26 c). d. With the heels foremost or forward, as a corpse is carried.

a. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* 63 The three theues were conueied forth, to blesse the worlde with their heeles.

b. 1599 NASH *Lenen Stiffe* 8 His yeomen bolde cast their heeles in their necke, and friskt it after him. 1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* II. 281 These stones are so slippery I can not stand! I think I were best lay my heels in my neck and tumble down!

c. 1674 N. COX *Gent. Recreat.* (1677) 16 When the Hounds or Beagles hunt it by the Heel, we say, they Hunt Counter. 1701 P. BACKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 148 A fault... which such hounds must of necessity sometimes be guilty of; that is, running back the heel. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 232, I cannot help challenging a stale scent, or, speaking more technically, taking it heel. 18. *Rec. N. Devon Stag-hounds* 45 (Elworthy) The whole pack took it heel, and were stopped before they reached the edge of the covert. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Heel, hounds following the scent in the wrong direction are said to 'be running heel'. 1897 D. H. MADDEN *Diary Silence* 51 He was merely hunting counter (or heel, as it is now called).

d. 1670 G. H. HIST. *Cardinals* II. ii. 147 He was clapt in Prison, and came not out but with his heels forward. 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* IV. ii. Car. How came you hither, Sir! D. Lew. Faith, like a Corpse into Church, Boy, with my Heels foremost.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

25. General, as heel-beam, -catcher, -end, -leather, -loop, -stitch, -strap; heel-sliding, -treading vbl. sbs.; heel-fast, -hurt adjs.

1807 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 242 Others... have added what they denominate "Heel-beam" 18 in. out from the axle or cross-bar... in front of the axle, and next to the draught-bar, to which the horses are put. 1646 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxv. 26 *Calcanearius*, an "heel-catcher, or supplanter. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 119 At the "heel-end [in a drill-plough] of this sole, a perpendicular bar is inserted. 1827 FLO. MARRIAT *Driven to Bay* III. xv. 241 Clinging to the heel end of the spar. 1806 Ch. Times 2 Apr. 403 Rogues who are lying "heel-fast in gaol. 1569 KINGSWILL *Man's Est.* ix. (1580) 45 Wee are but "heele hurted, but he shall be wounded in the head. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 123 A "heel-leather to shelter the legs behind. 1880 TURNER & CO.'S *Catal. Tools* (Sheffield) 66 Common brown Skate Carriage, with "heel loops. 1859 DICKENS *Hunted Ho.* viii. 48 There ensued such toe-and-heeling... and double-shuffling, and "heel-sliding. c. 1740 FIELDING *Ess. Conv.* Wks. (1840) 640 Three dancing-masters... the "heel sophists. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 306/2 Place together the pin holding the "heel stitches and those holding the foot stitches.

26. Special combinations: a. in Shoemaking (see sense 5), as heel-blank (also *blank heel*), a set of 'lifts' built up into a heel for attachment to a shoe; heel-block, a block used in fastening a blank heel or a 'lift' to a shoe; heel-outter, a tool for cutting out the 'lifts' which form the heel of a boot or shoe; heel-fastener (see quot.); heel-iron = HEEL-PLATE 2; heel-lift, one of the pieces of leather, etc., of which the heel of a shoe is built up; heel-maker, one who makes the heels of shoes; heel-quarters, the part of the shoe round the heel, the counter; heel-seat, the part of the sole to which the blank heel is attached; heel-shave, a tool like a spoke-shave, used to shape the heel; heel-tip = HEEL-PLATE 2 (Simmonds

Dict. Trade 1858); heel-trimmer, a machine for trimming and shaping the edges of the 'lifts' or heel-blank.

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 23 Hoe, boy, bring him an "heel-blocke, heers a new-journeymen [shoemaker]. 1666 A. BROME *On Death Josias Shute* 32 He was no whirling lect'r of times, That from a heel-block to a pulpit climbs. 1888 *Penton & Son's Shoe Mercery Catal.*, "Heel Fastener, a Metal Plate for placing between the Sock and Innersole and attaching firmly all round the Seat of Shoe to Wood Heel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1094/2 The "heel-lifts are cut to graduated size, and merely require beveling after attachment. 1660 CHAS. II *Esc. Jr. Worcester in Harl. Misc.* (1744-6) IV. 423/1 A Captain of the Rump, one Broadway, formerly a "Heel-maker. 1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6196/8 Joseph Cook... Heelmaker. 1798 COLERIDGE *Satyrant's Lett.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1817) 252 Countrywomen and servant girls... with slippers without "heel-quarters, tripped along the dirty streets. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 284/2 The crude heel is pressed upon the "heel seat of the shoe.

b. Nautical (see sense 7 c), as heel-brace, 'a piece of iron-work applicable to the lower part of a rudder, in case of casualty to the lower pintles' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); heel-chain, a chain for holding out the jib-boom; heel-jigger, a jigger or light tackle fastened to the heel of a spar to assist in running it in and out; heel-knee, 'the compass-piece which connects the keel with the stern-post' (Smyth); heel-lashing, 'the rope which secures the inner part of a studding-sail-boom to the yard; also, that which secures the jib-boom' (Smyth); heel-tackles, 'the luff purchases for the heels of each sheer previous to taking in masts, or otherwise using them' (Smyth).

1847 A. C. KEY *Recov. H. M. S. Gorgon* 24 The upper purchase was hauled taut, and heel tackles clapped on. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 The heel of the jib-boom has a sheave for the heel rope to reeve through, a score for the heel chain.

c. In other uses: heel-cap, a cap or protective covering for the heel of a shoe or stocking; whence heel-cap *v. trans.*, to put a heel-cap on (a shoe or stocking); heel-clip, a part of a sandal used when a horse has cast a shoe; heel-dog, one that comes or keeps to heel; a retriever; heel-fly, 'a bot-fly, *Hypoderma lineata*, that attacks the heels of cattle in Texas' (Funk); heel-joint (Ornith.), the joint between the *crus* or leg and the tarsometatarsus or shank of a bird, the *suffrago*; † heel-lifter, a runaway; heel-pad, (a) a pad in the heel of a boot; (b) see quot.; heel-ring, the ring securing the blade of a plough (Halliwell 1847-78); that by which the blade of a scythe is fixed on the snathe; heel-string, the *Tendo Achillis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); heel-tool (see quot.); heel-tree, the swingle-tree of a harrow (Halliwell); heel-way *adv.*, backward on the scent (see sense 24 c); heel-wedge, (a) a wedge used to fasten the coultter; (b) a wedge used to tighten the heel-ring of a scythe (Halliwell).

1813 W. BEATTIE *Fruits Time Parings* 34 [He] "heel-caps his hose. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* 8 His heavy shoes... heel-capt and toe-capt. 1831 YOVATT *Horse* (1848) 420 The "heel clips are two clips at the heels of the side bars. 1887 *Field LXX.* 569/3 Any man... would with ease dispose of twenty "heel dogs ere he was asked for one 'Hold up' one. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, "Heel Fly, an insect pest which infests cattle on Western ranches. 1883 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warrens* *Low* C. I. 132 b. Amongst the lustie "heele lifters... a good manie... were driven to returne. 1874 COURTS *Gloss.* in Baird, *etc. Hist. N. A. Birds* III. 545 "Heel-pad, pterna, tuber... The posterior portion of pelma, immediately under the foot-joint, and frequently prominent. (But heel-pad should not be used in this connection, since the heel (*calcaneus*) is at the top of the tarsus, and not at the bottom, where the heel-pad lies.) 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 12 July 3/3 The knees are squeezed in a vice... and heel-pads inserted in the boots. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, "Heel tool, a tool used by turners for roughing out a piece of iron, or turning it to somewhat near the intended size: it has a very acute cutting edge and an angular base or heel. 1873 N. & Q. 4th Ser. XII. 198/1 There is a sporting phrase, to 'run "heel-way', when, after a check, hounds take up the scent in the wrong direction, running back towards the start. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 4 In the setting of the culture: and with the dryinge of his syde wedges, forewedge and "helewedge.

Heel (*hīl*), *sb.* [A later form of *HIELD*, after *HEEL v. 2*] *Naut.* An act of heeling or inclining to one side; the amount of such inclination on the part of a ship.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 252 When the ship takes a heel. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* II. li. She gave a heel, and then a lurch to port. 1882 *Standard* 24 Apr., An average of 2 deg. of deviation for each degree of heel! 1882 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit.* (ed. 2) 151 The Devastation... was made to reach a heel exceeding 7 degrees, by four hundred men running eighteen times across her deck.

Heel (*hīl*), *v.* [f. *HEEL sb.*]

1. *intr.* To move the heel, tap or touch the ground with it in a rhythmical manner in dancing; also *trans.* to perform (a dance) with the heels. Also *to heel it*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 88, I cannot sing, Nor heele the high Laulet. 1808 *Examiner* 679/1 Our English Sailor again toed and heeled, almost as neatly as life. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* iv. 30 [He] performed a most characteristic and animated jig in the dust, covering the buckle—heeling and toeing—whirling his whip. 1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I. 273 The men [negroes]... shuffled

and cut and heeled and buckled to each other with an overwhelming solemnity.

2. *trans.* To furnish with a heel or heel-piece; to add or put a heel to.

1609 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 18 Hendrick the Butcher, cease from heeling Hose. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* i. ii. For want of means... I have been fain to heel my tutor's stockings. 1803 CORNEY GRANT *Autobiog.* 14 One Gibson, who soled and heeled shoes in the world.

b. To arm (a game-cock) with a gaff or spur; hence (*U.S. slang*), to furnish or arm (a person) with something, esp. with a weapon: see HEEL 2. 1755 JOHNSON, *To heel*, v. a., to arm a cock. 1881 LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Nov. 688 We ain't much 'heeled' for chairs. Note, A bird is said to be heeled when his spurs are put on and he is ready for the fight.

3. To catch or take by the heel (*nonce-use*); to fasten or secure by the heels.

a. 1638 MEDER *Wks.* (1672) i. 226 My brother may well be called an Heeler, for he hath heeled me these two times. Now... to come behind a man and take him by the heel was foul play. 1807 N. Y. *Evening Post* 14 Jan. (Cent.), One would heel him (rope him [a calf] by the hind feet), while the other roped him about the neck. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms* s. v., In cowboy vernacular to heel is to lariat or secure an animal by the hind leg.

4. To follow at the heels of, chase by running at the heels; also *absol.* to follow at a person's heels.

18. *Sportsman's Gaz.* 448 (Cent.) See that he [the collie] is staunch on point and charge, heels properly. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 12 The old dog had been heeling him up too, for he was bleeding up to the hocks. 1893 J. A. BARRY S. *Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 197 Cattle-dogs were heeling his horses.

5. a. To urge on with the heel. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* i. 386 So he made towards his steed and mounted and heeled him on. Note, Arabic, 'kicked' him, i. e. with the sharp corner of the shovel-stirrup.

b. *Football*. (*intr.* or *absol.*) To pass the ball out at the back of the scrimmage with the heels, so that it may be picked up.

1892 *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* 18 Nov. 2/2 First get mastery in the scrums, and then you will heel out properly. 1893 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 Oxford were well content to only hold the scrummage, and heeled out quickly.

c. *Golf*. (*trans.*) To strike (the ball) with the 'heel' of the club.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 695/1 When standing too near, the ball is often 'heeled', or struck with that part of the club-head nearest the shaft. 1880 A. LANG *Ballades Blue China*, *Golf* 4 Ye may heel her and send her agee.

6. *Shipbuilding*. (*intr.*) To rest with the heel or lower end on something.

c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 147 The stern-timber... heels upon the end of the transom. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Ship-build.* v. 88 The pillars heeling on the floors and lowest tie plate are 34 inches in diameter.

Heel (*hīl*), *v.* Chiefly *Naut.* [A corruption of earlier *heeld*, *HELD* *v.*, due perh. in part to the final *d* being regarded as the pa. t. suffix. But cf. MDu. and Du. *hellen* for earlier **heltem*, in OS. -*heldian*, LG. *hellen*, in MLG. *helden*, *hellen*, and ON. *halla*, *hella*, Sw. *hälla* (= Da. *hælde*), in which also the dental is merged in prec. l.]

1. *intr.* Of a ship: To incline or lean to one side, as when canted by the wind or unevenly loaded. Also of other things (quot. 1887).

[1830 see *HELD* *v.* 1.] c. 1875 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 33 (MS. reading) The Mary Rose began to heele that is to say leane on the one syde. *Ibid.*, The sayde Mary Rose thus heelynge more and more was drowned. 1659 SOMMER *Saxon Dict.* s. v. *Hylding*, As we say, the ship heeles, when it lies or leanes to one side. 1682 WHEELER *Journal Greece* III. 286 The Wind abated nothing of its force... making the Vessel often heel. 1782 COWPER *Royal George* 7 Eight hundred of the brave... Had made the vessel heel. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15 Our cargo is shifting... I could hear the coals rattle below; and see how stiffly we heel to the larboard. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 18/2 The balloon then heeled over, and... there was a large rent in the silk near the escape valve.

fig. 1825 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. iii. II. 308 Grumkow himself... is now heeling towards England. 1865 *Ibid.* XVIII. ii. VII. 119 The Austrian Battle... has heeled fairly downwards, and is in an ominous way.

2. *trans.* To cause (a ship) to heel; to lay (her) on her side; † to careen. Also *absol.*

1667 *Perry's Diary* 30 June, The Dutch did heele 'the Charles' to get her down. 1804 W. HACKE *Coll. Voy.* (1699) 8 Here we heeled our Ships and scraped them. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 363 At the S.E. end of the Island we heeled and scrubb'd also. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1872 The commodore was determined to heel the ship in our present station. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 461 The Rescue was heeled over considerably by the floes.

Hence *Heeling* *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*, as in *heeling error* (see quot. 1893).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 283 When it doth lean too much on one side; or doth turn too much on each side... Heeling... Rolling. 1705 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 VI. 477 In heeling they are not so subject to take in water as our boats. 1893 *Standard* 15 Mar. 3/5 The error of the compass caused by the heeling of the vessel... Comparatively few compasses are properly adjusted for heeling error.

Heel, heele, obs. forms of **HEAL**, **HELE** *v.* 2

Heel-ball, *sb.*

1. The ball or under part of the heel.

1796 S. DUNSMOOR in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 667 One of these tracks was very large... the proximate breadth behind the toes seven inches, the diameter of the heel-ball five.

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2. A polishing substance, composed principally of hard wax and lamp-black, used by shoemakers to give a shining black surface to the sole-edges of new boots and shoes; used also for taking rubbings of monumental brasses, etc.

1808 R. G. WALLACE *Fifteen Years Ind.* 142 Heel balls, shirts, and nankeen for the use of the soldiers. 1848 *Few Words to Churchmen* (Camb. Camden Soc.) i. 11 There is a way of taking copies of them [brasses] by laying thin paper upon them, and rubbing it over with black lead, or with what is called heel-ball. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 647 What the upholsterers call 'lining paper', and what the shoemakers call 'heelball', form the weapons of a brass-rubber.

Hence *Heel-ball* *v.*, to polish with heel-ball.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 369 The old shoes are to be cobbled up, and the cracks heel-balled over. 1870 *Daily News* 10 Nov., The Prussian troops have heel-balled the eagle on their helmets.

Heel-bone. The bone of the heel; the *calcaneum* or *os calcis*.

1598 FLORIO, *Calce*... the heelebone of a mans leg. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 297 The internal Side of the Heel-bone is hollowed. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 339/2. **Heeld** (*hīld*), *var.* **HEILD** *v.*

Heeled (*hīld*), *pp. a.* [*f.* **HEEL** *sb.* 1, *v.* 1 + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a heel or heel-like projection; esp. in *comb.*, as *long-heeled*.

1568 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* (1867) 134 A hart in a heelde hose, can neuer do weele. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 245 Persian Boots (which are low-heel'd and good cordovan Leather). 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4034/4 A short Negro Man, long Heel'd. 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sackeverell* 3 A pair of Red-heel'd Shoes. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 299 Foot large, heeled.

2. Provided, equipped; armed, esp. with a revolver. *U.S. slang*.

1883 *Leisure Hour* 282/2 The ratio of 'heeled' citizens increased... the meekest-looking individual having one [revolver]. 1887 A. A. HAYAS in *Yesuit's Ring* 227 You fellows would want to go well heeled.

3. *Golf*. Struck or given with the 'heel' of a club.

1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* 63 The tendency of the 'heeled' ball to fly to the right. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 349/1 A heeled tee stroke at this point is sure to lie in tufty grass.

Heeler (*hīlar*), [*f.* **HEEL** *v.* 1 or *sb.* 1 + -ER.]

1. One who puts heels on shoes; cf. *soler*.

1665 *Canterbury Marriage Licences*, George Robinson of Canterbury, heeler. 1834 L. GROUNLD *Co-oper. Commu.* viii. 179 The 'heelers' among the operatives in a shoe-factory.

b. (See quot.: cf. **HEEL** *v.* 2 b).

1831 JOHNSON *Sportsman's Cycl.*, Heeler, is the person who affixes the spur to the heel of a game cock.

2. A fighting cock, that uses his spurs or 'heels'.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/1 A Heeler, or a Bloody-heel Cock, strikes or wounds much with his spurs. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 24 Mark them for steady fighters, good heelers... and deep game.

3. One who has light heels; a quick runner.

1838 *Craven Dial.*, Heeler, a quick runner, active.

4. One who catches by the heels; one who trips up, undermines, or supplants.

a. 1658 [see **HEEL** *v.* 1]. 1850 J. T. WHEELER *Anal. O. Test. Hist.* 14 Jacob signifying a heeler or one who heels or strikes up his adversary.

5. One who follows at the heels of a leader or 'boss'; an unscrupulous or disreputable follower of a professional politician. *U.S.*

a. 1877 N. Y. *Herald* in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1877) s. v., The politician, who has been a heeler about the capital. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* II. iii. lxiii. 451 By degrees he rises to sit on the central committee, having... surrounded himself with a band of adherents, who are called his 'heelers', and whose loyalty... secured by the hope of 'something good', gives weight to his words.

Heeling, *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f.* **HEEL** *v.* 1 + -ING.]

1. The action of **HEEL** *v.* 1, in various senses.

[1691 J. WILSON *Belphégor* iv. iii. One cobbling of old shoes; another heeling of stockings.] 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II. 186 'She'll know nothin' o' narrowin' an' heelin', I warrant.' 1866 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 3/5 There was none of the fashionable heeling-out for your Yorkshire forward.

2. *concr.* a. The heel-piece of a stocking. b.

Naut. The (square) lower end of a mast or spar; the heel.

1891 SPENSER M. *Hubbard* 213 His hose broken high above the heeling. 1794 *Rigging and Seamanship* I. 29 The heeling is to be square. 1893 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, Heeling, the square part left at the lower end of a mast.

3. *attrib.*, as *heeling-machine*, a machine for attaching the heel to a boot or shoe.

1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 There are other varieties of heeling machines, which also attach the heel with one stroke.

Heeling, *vbl. sb.* 2: see under **HEEL** *v.* 2

Heelless (*hīl'less*), *a.* [*f.* **HEEL** *sb.* 1 + -LESS.]

a. Having no heel. b. Not using the heel.

1841 *Tail's Mag.* VIII. 61 Heelless stockings and ragged jerkin. 1857 *Chamb. Jnl.* VIII. 1 Villagers in heelless boots. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 309 The red man... steps on ahead with that easy, light-toed, heelless step which has taken these mountain men up many a smoke-wreathed hill.

Heel-piece, *sb.*

1. The piece forming or covering the heel. a. The part of a shoe, etc. which forms its heel; a piece added to the heel.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 65. 2/2 A pair of Heel-pieces. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 173 Like a Heel-piece to support A cripple with one Foot too short. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict.*

Trade 192/1 Heeling... putting new heel-pieces to boots.

b. Armour for the heel; that part of the soldier which bore the spur.

1808 WEBSTER, citing CHESTERFIELD.

c. The piece forming the heel of a mast or the like.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 27 The heel-piece... coaks on to the heel of the lower tree, and the head-piece to the upper tree.

2. *fig.* The end-piece; the conclusion.

1761 LLOYD *Cobbler Tessington's Let.* 16 And then it griev'd me sore to look Just at the heel-piece of his book. 1766 FRANCIS, *Philanthr.* III. 176 That great furnisher of theatric heel-pieces.

Hence *Heel-piece* *v. trans.* to put a heel-piece on.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vii, Some blamed Mr. Bull for new heelpiecing of her shoes. 1806 MISS MITTFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 442, I don't think he has had so much as a job of heel-piecing to do since [etc.].

Heel-plate.

1. The plate on the butt-end of a gun-stock.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 34 Bring the firelock... to the shoulder, pressing the centre part of the heel-plate... into the hollow of it. 1881 GREENER *Guns* 257 The heel-plates are either of buffalo horn or ebonite.

2. A metal plate protecting the heel of a shoe.

Heel-post. a. The post to which a door or gate is fastened. b. *Ship-building*. The post which supports a propeller shaft at the outer end, nearest the screw (Webster 1864). c. The outer post which supports a stall-partition in a stable.

1846 *Lond. Encycl. Cott. Archit.* Gloss., Heel-posts, to which the stalls of a stable are attached. 1873 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Heel-post... (2) That stile of a gate to which the hinges are attached. (3) The post to which a door or gate is hung. (4) The quoin-post of a lock-gate. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 58 Additional security may be given to the heel-post... by nailing on to it slabs of timber.

Heel-rope, *sb.* A rope attached to the heel of anything: *spec.* a. A rope rove through a sheave at the heel of the bowsprit or jib-boom, in order to haul it out; a rope temporarily attached to the heel of a rudder to move or secure it. b. A rope by which the heels of a horse are fastened so as to prevent kicking.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 172 Heel-rope is to haul out the bowsprits of cutters, etc. 1854 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* II. 115 The halter and the heel-ropes of the fleet courser. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Ship-build.* xiii. 257 Heel-ropes are usually fitted to large iron rudders. 1886 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* Sept. 1895 Heel Ropes, V Shape, with Leather Leg Strap. 1893 W. T. WAUK S. *Sea Islanders* 173, I... rove a heel rope to the main-top-mast.

Hence *Heel-rope* *v.*, to fasten with a heel-rope.

1890 R. KIPLING in *Fortn. Rev.* XLVII. 357 Even the stallion too long heel-roped, forgets how to fight.

Heel-tap, *sb.*

1. One of the thicknesses or 'lifts' of leather (or other material) of which a shoe-heel is made.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 A false quarter shoe... bath one of the Heel Taps cut off. 1797 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Out at Last Wks.* 1812 III. 494 With heel-taps, toe-caps, soles for worn out fame. c. 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 240 The imports of Herat... lemon-juice, and ivory heel-taps.

2. The liquor left at the bottom of a glass after drinking; also, the rag-end of a bottle. *Heel-tap glass*, one without shank or foot.

1780 BANNATYNE *Mirror* No. 76 P. 13 Having, it seems, left a little more than was proper in the bottom of his glass, he was saluted with a call of 'No heel-taps!' 1800-36 [see DAYLIGHT 3]. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxiii, 'Toss it off, don't leave any heel-tap.' 1859 L. OLIPHANT *Earl Elgin's Miss. to China* I. 203 Obliging us to turn over our glasses each time as a security against heel-taps.

attrib. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 158 Old heel-tap glasses with toasts engraved round the rim.

b. *fig.* The last or end part of anything.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perilycross* 75 Her heart was full again, and the heel-tap of a sob would have been behind her words.

Hence *Heel-tap* *v. trans.*, to add a piece of leather to the heel of (a shoe). Also *fig.*

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 38 A great club who sit till break of day to heel-tap the nation; which, they say, is also run out at the toes.

Heelthe, obs. form of **HEALTH**.

Heel-way. Erroneous rendering of *hele-waies* in 'The Grave': see quot. a. 1200 s. v. **HELEWOU**.

1838 LONGP. *The Grave* II, The heel-ways are low, The side-ways unhigh.

Heemantic (*hīēmāntik*), *a.* *Heb. Gram.* In 7 hem-, hæem-. [*f.* Heb. *המנטיק* *he'mantiq* a mnemonic term containing all the letters in question.] Applied to those Hebrew letters which are used in the formation of derivative words and inflexional forms.

a. 1638 MEDER *Wks.* (1672) i. 281 Gog... signifies the very same with Magog, for Mem is but an Heemantic letter. a. 1646 J. GRACORY *Assyr. Mon.* Posthuma (1650) 189 Gir signifying in the Persian tongue an arrow, to which if we add the Heemantic letter Tau, we have the word entire Tiger or Tigris. 1874 BOYLE *Grounds Corpusc. Philos.* 40 Heemantic letters. 1881 H. MORR *Exp. Dan.* 137 The Heemantik n being prefix.

Heeme, *var.* **EME**, *Obs.*, uncle.

Heende, obs. f. **END** *sb.*; *var.* **HEND** *a.* *Obs.*

c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* Prol. 177 Of her lyffe & also of her heende.

Heeng, obs. pa. t. of **HANG** *v.*

Heenge, obs. form of **HINGER** *sb.*

Heep(e, obs. forms of **HEAP**, **HIP**.

Heer (hi-). *Sc.* Also **hier**. [Origin obscure: connexion with *ON. herfaskein* has been suggested.] A measure of linen or woollen yarn containing two cuts, 'the sixth part of a *hep* or hank of yarn, or the twenty-fourth part of a *spynlle*' (Jamieson).

1777 J. ANDERSON *Observ. Nat. Industry in Farmers' Mag.* (1856) Jan. 44 It was so coarse that they could not undertake to draw above 'forty heeres' from a pound of it. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Forfarsh.* IV. 19 (Jam.) A woman could spin at an average only 3½ hiers in a day. — A hier is 240 threads, or rounds of the reel, each .91 inches long.

Heerce, obs. form of **HEARSE** *sb.*

Heerd(e, obs. forms of **HERD** *sb.* 1 and 2.

Heerdes, obs. form of **HARDS**, **HURDS**.

Heer(e, var. HERE *sb.* Obs., host; obs. ff. **HAIR**,

HAIRE *obs.*, **HERE** *adv.*, **HIGHER** *a.*

Heerin(g, -(r)ying, dial. and obs. ff. **HERRING**.

Heern, Heerse, obs. ff. **HERON**, **HEARSE**.

Heest, *Sc.* and north. form of **HIGHEST** *a.*

Heet(e, obs. forms of **HEAT**, **HIGHT** *v.*

Heeze, heize (hiz), *v. Sc.* and north. Forms: 4-6

heis, heze, 6 heisa, heise, 6-9 hease, 8-9 heese,

9 heize. [orig. identical with *hysse, hyse, hyce*,

early forms of *HOISE* *v.*; cf. *Icel. hisa, Da. hisse,*

heise, LG. hiesen, hissen, Du. hyschen; Fr. hisser.]

trans. To hoist, raise, elevate, push or pull up:

generally with the notion of exertion. Also *fig.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 217 Na heis [pu] be for

riches. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xiv. 6 Than all sammyn,

with handis, feit, and kneis, Did heis thar sail. *Ibid.* ix.

viii. 112 All sammyn . . . Hesit togidder abuf thar hedis hie.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 41 The marynals began to heis vp the

sail, cryand, heisau, heisau. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843)

166 To have our hearts heased and our minds lifted vp to

the heavens. 1721 *RAMSAY Anstr. Bourchett* 10 Up to the

stars I'm heez'd. 1780 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* iii. 135 Heeze

up his carcass on a chair. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Heeze,*

..to hoist, to elevate.

Heeze, heize, *sb. Sc.* [f. *HEEZE* *v.*] The

act of hoisting or raising; a lift.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. ii. 120 With mony heis and how.

Ibid. iii. viii. 111 With mony heis and baill. 1790 *SHIRRES*

Poems 77 (Jam.) I'll gie the match a heeze. a 1823 *SCOTT*

in *Lockhart* xvi. As Scott has confessed, 'the popularity of

Marmion gave him such a heeze he had for a moment almost

lost his footing'.

Hence **heezy**, in same sense.

1719 *RAMSAY Anstr. Hamilton's 1st Ep.* iii. When Hamil-

ton . . . lends me a heezy. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xii. If he had

stuck by the way, I would have lent him a heezy. 1824

MAGTAGART Gallovid. Enceyl., Heeze, a mighty lift.

Hef, hefe, heffe, obs. ff. **HEAF**, **HEAVE** *v.*

Hefd, hefed, -et, obs. forms of **HEAD**.

Hefen, heffne, obs. forms of **HEAVEN**.

Heffarth, -forth, heff(er)ker, heffour, -fre,

obs. forms of **HEIFER**.

Hefful, dial. form of **HICKWALL**.

Heft (heft), *sb.* [A late deriv. of **HEAVE** *v.*;

app. anal. cf. *weave, west, thief, theft*,

etc., also *heft* *pa. pple.* = *heaved*. In sense 1, there

was perh. immediate association with *heavy*.]

1. L. Weight, heaviness, ponderousness. *dial.*

and *U.S.*

1558 *PHAR Æneid* vii. Sij b, A swarme of bees beset the

bowes . . . and fast with feete in cluster clung . . . and on the top

with heft they hung. 1567 *TURBERV. in Chalmers Eng.*

Poets II. 583/h Or never crused his head with Helmet's

heft. 1598 *GREENWYKE Tacitus' Ann.* xv. xiii. 240 Weigh-

ing downe with the heft of her bodie. 1655 *MRO. WOR-*

CHESTER Cent. Inv. § 56 That all the Weights . . . shall be per-

petually . . . equal in number and heft to the one side as

the other. 1648 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. i. iv. 135 Con-

stitoounts air handy to help a man in, But arterwards don't

weigh the heft of a pin. 1867 *Pennsylv. School Jnl.* No.

16107 The books have a heft, — a feeling of weight and

solidity, — that the book fancier especially prizes. 1879 *MISS*

JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk. *Heft*, . . . a heavy weight. A

dead heft is a weight that cannot be moved.

fig. 1878 *MRS. STOWE Paganuc P.* iii. 24 Come to a ser-

mon—wal, ain't no gret heft in't.

† b. Force (of falling blows). *Obs.*

1659 *W. CHAMBERLAYNE Pharonnidav.* v. (1820) 98 Each

nimble stroke, quick . . . fell; yet with a heft So full of danger,

most behind them left Their bloody marks.

† 2. *fig.* Stress, pressure of circumstances; 'need,

emergency' (Nares). *Obs.*

1586 *Mirr. Mag., K. Forrex* v, Far apart from vs we

wisdomes left: Forsooke each other at the greatest heft.

3. The bulk, mass, or main part. *U.S. colloq.*

1816 *PICKERING Vocab.* 104 A part of the crop of corn was

good, but the heft of it was bad. 1849 *N. Y. Herald* 5 Feb.

(Bartlett), He's to his shop the heft of his time. a 1884 *Har-*

per's Mag. Oct. 740/1 The heft of Mr. Lane's means was

placed in the boat and the house.

II. † 4. A heave, a strain; a heaving effort. *Obs.*

1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* 7. ii. i. 45 He cracks his gorge, his

sides, With violent Hefts.

5. The act of lifting; a lift. *dial.*

1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell* iii. The sturdy parson seized

the bigger of the two ash staves, and . . . gave the stuck wheel

such a powerful heft, that the whole cart rattled. 1888

'P. CUSHING' *Blacksm. of Voe* i. Prol. 12 Giving a sudden

mighty heft that was intended to do the work. 1895 *E.*

Anglian Gloss., Heft, or lift, a lift or a push.

Heft, *v. 1 dial. and U.S. colloq.* [app. f. **HEFT** *sb.*]

1. To lift, lift up; to remove by lifting.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 106 Hence hefted over into Flanders. 1789 *DAVIDSON Seasons* 3 (Jam.) The eagle . . . to the beetling cliff hefts his prey. 1856 O. W. HOLMES

Aut. Breakf.-t. xii. (1883) 260 The Governor hefted the

crowns. 1883 *JEFFERIES Bevis* III. xvi. 254 With this con-

siderate ease Bevis was to 'heft' his gun to the shoulder.

2. To lift for the purpose of trying the weight.

1816 *PICKERING Vocab.* 104 To heft, . . . to lift any thing in

order to judge of its weight, is not in the dictionaries.

1828 *WEBSTER s.v. Heft* n., We sometimes hear it used as

a verb, as, to heft, to lift for the purpose of feeling or judg-

ing of the weight. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xii.

(1885) 303, I should like to 'heft' it in my own hand. 1894

BLACKMORE Perycross 58 He . . . 'hefted it' (that is to say,

poised it carefully to judge the weight, as one does a letter

for the post).

fig. 1878 *MRS. STOWE Paganuc P.* iii. 24 Come to heft

him, tho', he don't weigh much 'longside' o' Parson Cushing.

3. *intr.* To weigh, have weight.

1851 *S. JUDD Margaret* (1871) 247, I remember the great

hog up in Dunwich, that hefted nigh twenty score.

Heft, *v. 2* Chiefly *Sc.* [prob. a. *ON. hefta* to

bind, fetter, hold back, restrain, f. *haft* handcuff,

fetter; cf. *Ger. heften* to make fast: see **HAFT** *v. 2*

and 3.] To restrain, retain (milk or urine).

1808-25 *JAMIESON, To heft*, to confine nature, to restrain.

A cow's milk is said to be heftit, when it is not drawn off

for some time. . . One is said to be heftit, when, in con-

sequence of long retention, the bladder is painfully distended.

1845 *H. STEPHENS Bk. of Farm* (1849) 522/2 The impro-

privity of *hefting* or holding the milk in cows until the udder

is distended.

Heft, *var.* of **HAFT** *sb.* 1 and 2, *v.* 1 and 3.

Heft, *obs. pa. t. and pple.* of **HEAVE**.

Hefty (hefti), *a. dial. and U.S.* [f. **HEFT** *sb.* + *-y*.]

1. Weighty, heavy; hard, grievous.

1867 *F. H. LUDLOW Fleeing to Tarshish* 167, I reckon I

could forgive him . . . but I'm afeard it'd come heftly on me.

1875 *My Opinions & Betsey Bobbett's* 372, I never looked

well in the saddle any way, being so heftly.

2. Violent. [cf. *Ger. heftig*.]

1886 *MRS. F. H. BURNETT Little Ld. Fauntleroy* xi. (1887)

222 A heftly un she was—a regular tiger-cat.

3. Easy to lift or handle.

1885 *American IX.* 232 It should be hefty, light and of a

form that can be easily held in the hand.

Heg, *obs. form* of **HAG**, **HEDGE**, **HIGH**.

Hegberry, *dial. form* of **HAGBERRY**.

Heg, *obs. form* of **HAY**, **HEDGE**, **HEY**, **HIGH**.

Hegelian (hig'li-an, heg'li-an), *a. and sb.* [f.

the name of the German philosopher Georg Wil-

helm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831).]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or connected with

Hegel or his philosophy.

1838 *Penny Cyc.* XII. 997 The thought . . . independent of

its subject matter, or, in the Hegelian terminology, of all

its contents. 1845 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos. in Encycl.*

Metrop. II. 671 Something which should be a substitute for

the Hegelian system. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. xviii,

The Kantian and Hegelian philosophies.

B. sb. One who holds the philosophical system

of Hegel.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) No. 834. 443 All

these facts . . . are mostly admitted by Hegelians.

Hegel'ianism. [f. *prec.* + *-ism*.] The philo-

sophical system of Hegel.

A system of Absolute Idealism (as distinguished from the

Subjective Idealism of Kant), in which pure being is regarded

as pure thought, the universe as its development, and

philosophy as its dialectical explication.

1860 *MANSER Proleg. Log.* ix. 299 note, [Michelet] pro-

cesses to discover in Aristotle's Metaphysics an anticipation

of Hegelianism. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 214 For this spice

of Hegelianism, or identification of opposites, the British

mind, it might be thought, was hardly prepared.

So **Hegelian**, the language or jargon of Hegel;

Hegelianize *v. trans.*, to render Hegelian; **Heg-**

gelism = **HEGELIANISM**; **Heg'elise** *v. intr.*, to do

like Hegel.

1856 *Mem. F. Perthes* II. xxv. 376 It Hegelized and

Straussized too much. 1864 *WEBSTER, Hegelism*. 1881

Nation (N. Y.) No. 834. 443 Hegelism is . . . essentially

passive, receptive, feminine. 1887 *LOWELL Democr.*, etc.

169 When the obvious meaning of Shakespeare has been

rewritten into Hegelism. 1887 *A. SETH in Mind* Jan. 94

The Hegelianism of Kant may be best illustrated from the

section on the 'Deduction of the Categories'.

† **Hegemoniac**, *Obs.* = **HEGEMONIC** *sb.*

1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 318/2 Profit is a

part of Virtuous, as being the Hegemoniac thereof. *Ibid.*

A virtuous man being the whole, in respect of his Heg-

emoniac, which is profit, is not different from profit.

Hegemonie (hedz'mō-nik, hīg-), *a. and sb.* [ad.

Gr. ἡγεμονικός capable of command, leading, au-

thoritative, ἡγεμονικός, neut. used subst., authori-

tative principle, f. ἡγεμῶν leader, chief.]

A. adj. Ruling, supreme.

Hegemonie functions, the functions of the highest value

in the animal economy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 332/2 The Supreme

or Hegemonick part of the Soul. 1800 *J. JOHNSTONE On*

Madness 2 (T.) All maniacs have a predominant idea,

which . . . is hegemonick in most of their propositions. 1893

HUXLEY Evol. & Ethics 26 The one supreme hegemonie

faculty . . . the pure reason.

B. sb. The ruling or supreme part, the master-

principle.

Heh, obs. form of **HIGH**. **He-haw**, -n, var. of **HEE-HAW**. **Hehte**, **Heicht**, obs. ff. **HIGHT** v., **HEIGHT**. **Heiar**, -ast, obs. ff. **HIGHER**, -EST. **Heicht**, var. **HICHT** Sc. **Heid**(e), Sc. ff. **HEAD**. **Heiduc**, var. **HEYDUCK**. **Heie**, obs. f. **HIGH**. **Hie**, **Heif**, obs. Sc. f. **HEAVE**.

Heifer (he'fai). Forms: a. 1 **heahfore**, **heahfor**, **heahfru**, 4 **hayfre**, (? **heyffer**), 5 **heyfre**, **hayfare**, (**hawgher**), 5-6 **heyghfer**, 6 **heighfer**, **hayfer**, -**farre**, **heyffer**, **heyfar**, **haifer**, -ir, **hafir**, 6-8 **heyfer**, 7 **heifar**, 6- **heifer**. β . 5 **hekfore**, -**ferre**, **hekefeer**, **hekker**, 6 **heffeker**, **effeker**, **heo(k)fare**, -**forde**, -**forthe**, -**furthe**, **hek**-, **heke**-, **hekefar**, 7 **hecker**, **heiofar**, 9 **dial**. **heifker**. γ . 5 **heffre**, 6 **heffour**, **effe**, **heffarth**, -**orth**.

[OE. **heahfore** (prob. **heahfore**), **heahfru**, -**fre**, of obscure etymology; not found outside English.

As to the form, **heahfore** might perh. mean 'high-farer', i.e. high-goer or high-stepper (*fore* unstressed form of -*fare*, fem. of -*farra*, f. *farra* to *fare*, go). But the applicability of such a name is not apparent; and the form **heahfru**, -*fre*, remains without satisfactory explanation. The difficulties of form and sense are increased by connecting, as some suggest, *fare*, *fru*, with OE. *farra*, OHG. *farro* bull.]

1. A young cow, that has not had a calf.
a. c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. iv. (1890) 272 In Scyttisc genemend Inisbofinde, þæt is ealond hwitwe heahfore. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Lev.* iii. 1 Bringe unwenne fear opþe heafre. c. 1000 — *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wülcker 120/29 *Annucula*, *nel vacula*, *heahfore*. *Ibid.* 120/35 *Altitud*, *fat* *heahfore*. c. 1000 *Ag. Voc.* *Ibid.* 274/50 *Antile*, *heahfru*. a. 1200 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 With lowe lacede shon Of an hayfre hude. 1287 *TERVISA* *Higden* iv. 451 An hoyffer [heyffer; v. r. r. heyfre, heffre], enyed a lomb [vitula agnus peperit]. 14. — *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wülcker 624/14 *Hayfare*, *inuenuca*. c. 1483 *CAXTON* *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 10/17 *Fleesh* of moton or of lambe Of an hawgher or of a calfe. 1506 *TINDALE* *Heb.* ix. 13 The asses off an beyfer. 1548 *Will of J. Plume* (Somerset Ho.), A blake bulke othereyse called a Hayfer. 1559 *EDEN* *Decades* 4 Heyghfers and such othe of bothe kinde. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Deut.* xxi. 4 Let the Elders of that cite bring the heifer vnto a stonie valley. 1577 B. COOGE *Herschib's Husb.* iii. (1586) 131 b. Oxen, Kine, and Hayfarres. 1589 *HARRISON* *England* iii. i. (1878) ii. 2 For the steere and heighfer. 1609 *DRYDEN* *Virg. Georg.* iv. 781 Four fair Heifers yet in Yoke untry'd. 1769 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* *People* 232 Two steers, or heifers, may be kept and fatted in the place of one cow. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 121 The Greek philosophers sat on their stools chewing the facts in much the same fashion as heifers chew their grass.

β . 1407 in *Kennett Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 212 De debili vitulo ciusdam hekkore vendito. c. 1445 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 41 A yonge hekker alone leuyng, Lay yn thryssheholde. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/1 Hekfere, beeste. — *Juvenca*. 1510 *Will of Parker* (Somerset Ho.), Yong mete callid Heffekers. 1529 *Acc. Melyngham Coll.* (B. M. Add. MS. 27404), For xx kien and for xx heckforthes. 1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156 One blacke heckforde of two yeres age. 1570 *LEVINS* *Manib.* 20/1 Heckfare, *bucula*. 1572 *Will of R. Gibson* (Somerset Ho.), To Mary Pye, one heckfurthe. 1583 *GOLDING* *Calvin* on *Deut.* cxx. Take a yonge Hekfar from the droue. 1606 in *Maddison Linc. Wills* Ser. ii. 23 To my sister Harrington one heckfer. a. 1825 *FORBY* *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Heiffer*, a heifer. This is the pronunciation of the word, whatever may be its orthography.

γ . 1387 *Heffre* [see in a]. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 210 A heffour in calf. 1552 *HULLER* s.v. *Yonge*, *Yonge cowe* or *heffarth*, *unix*.

b. To plough with one's heifer: derived from the story of Samson (*Judges* xiv. 18).

1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Judg.* xiv. 18 If ye had not plowed with my heiffer, ye had not founde out my riddle. 1655 *SIR E. NICHOLAS* in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 172 If he doe not, wee will plough with his heiffer as well as with others. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 15 Some few which had their own heiffer to plough withal. 1677 *GILPIN* *Demoul.* (1867) 63.

c. *fig.* Wife.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* ii. v. Her, whom I shall choose for my heifar.

2. *Comb.*, as *heifer calf*, *yearling*; † *heifer-bud*, a weaned she-calf of the first year.

1507 *Will of Walter* (Somerset Ho.), *Juvenca* voc. heffer-buddes. 1805 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* vii. 133 Deacon Milne bought the heifer yearling. *Ibid.* 140 The brothers only sell a few heifer calves.

Hence **Heiferhood**, the state or age of a heifer.

1866 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 36 The cows never get a run after they have once grown out of heiferhood.

Heigh (hē, hē), *int.* (sb.). [Cf. also **He** *int.* 1, **HECH**, **HEGH**, **HEH**, **HEY**.] An exclamation used as a call of encouragement.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. i. They'll leap from one thing to another, heigh! dance and do tricks in their discourse. 1610 *SHAKS.* *Temp.* i. i. 6 Heigh my hearts, cheerly, cheerly my hearts. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 2 When Daffodils begin to peere, With heigh the Doxy over the dale. 1750 *WESLEY* *Wks.* (1872) IX. 75 Now, heigh for the Romans! 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 116 Heigh boot and heigh horse, and away with a will.

d. As an expression of inquiry: cf. *eh?*

1848 *THACKERAY* *Van. Fair* (1878) II. xvi. 173 Heigh ha? Run him through the body. Marry somebody else, hay?

e. *Sb.* Used as a name for the exclamation.

1573-80 *BARET* *Ab.* H. 369 An Heigh, or shrill sound, *extensus sonus*. 1575 *LANEHAM* *Let.* (1871) 61 What... with my Spanish sopiores, my French heighes. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 146 Shall he run vp and downe the town, with frisks, and heighs, and fillops, and tricks.

Heigh, obs. form of **HAY**, **HIE** v., **HIGH** a.

Heighday, -go-mad, -pass, -presto, etc.: see **HIE**.

Heighfer, obs. form of **HEIFER**.

Heigh-ho (hē'ho), *int.* (sb., v.). Forms: 6 **heyhow**, -**hough**, **heihow**, **heigh hoe**, **heigh-how**, 7 **hey ho**, **heyho**, **hai-ho**, 6- **heigh ho**, 7- **heigho**, **heigh-ho**. [f. **HIGH**, **HEY** *int.* + **HO**.]

An exclamation usually expressing yawning, sighing, languor, weariness, disappointment.

a. 1553 *UDALL* *Royster D.* ii. i. (Arb.) 33 Ah for these long nightes, heyhow, when will it be day? 1590 *SHAKS.* *Mids.* N. iv. i. 209 Hey ho, Peter Quince? 1599 — *Much Ado* ii. i. 332, I may sit in a corner and cry, heigh ho for a husband. 1609 *BUTTER* *Man in Moon* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 89 Heigh-ho how he sigheth, and beateh his brest. 1633 *MASSINGER* *Guardian* v. ii. We'll talk of that anon.—Heigh ho! (Falls asleep.) 1776 *Maiden Aunt* III. 151 Heigh, ho!—Be merciful on that trying occasion. 1801 *MAR.* *Edgeworth* *Angelina* ii. (1832) 22 Heigh-ho! must I sleep again without seeing my Araminta? 1824 *MIALl* in *Nonconf.* II. 832 Heigho! This is a world of ups and downs. 1871 W. H. BEEVER *Daily Life Farm* 40 Heigh-ho! this dreary day!

b. *Sb.* An utterance of *heigh-ho!*; a loud or audible sigh.

1c. 1600 *Distracted Emp.* iii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 208 Dreames sonnetts to the tune of syghes and heyhos. a. 1616 *BEAUM. & F.* *Bonduca* i. ii, Ay me's I and hearty heyhoes! Are sallads fit for soldiers. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 149, I bid her farewell as a lover, and left her with a low bow and an heigh-ho.

c. v. To utter *heigh-ho!* to sigh audibly.

1824 *GALT* *Rotterdam* III. 241 She began to sob, and wipe her dry eyes, and heighho. 1854 M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medic* I. 11 It was just the sort of house which youthful couples... heigh-ho'd for as they passed. 1868 *ATKINSON* *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Heigh how*, to yawn, as when weary.

Heigre, variant of **HAIRE**, *Obs.*

Height (hēit), **hight** (hēit), *sb.* Forms:

a. 1 **hiepo**, **hēhpu**, **hēahpu**, **hēh**; 3-4 **hejpe**, 3-5 **hejpe**, 4-5 **hejthe**, **heyjthe**, (5 **hekpe**, **heyeth**, **heth**, 5-6 **heygth**, **heyth**(e), 6-9 **height**, (6 **heighth**, **heights**, **hyghth**, **hyethe**, 6-7 **heith**, 6-8 **heighth**, 9 *Glouc. dial.* **heoth**); also 3-4 **hihpe**, **hijpe**, 7-9 **hight** (9 *W. Som. dial.* **urth**). β . 4-5 **hejt**(e), **height**(e), (**heyt**), *Sc.* **heyoht**; 4-5 **heght**, **hejyte**, **heyhte**, (*Sc.* **heocht**); 4-6 **heght**, *Sc.* **heicht**, 5 **heghte**, **heichte**, **hejyte**, **hejghte**, 4- **height** (5-6 **heighte**, **hejght**); also 3-5 **hijt**, (4-5 -**te**), 3-9 **hight**, (4 **hiht**, **hihte**, **hit**, 4-5 **hyjt**(e), 4-6 *Sc.* **hyht**, 4-7 *Sc.* **hicht**, 5 **highte**, **hyghte**, 5-6 **hyght**). [OE. **hiehpo** (also later **hēhpu**) = **OLG.** ***hēhitha** (MDu. *hogede*, *hochte*, *hoochte*, Du. *hoogte*, MLG. *hogede*, LG. *hōgte*), OHG. **hōhida** (MHG. *hoehede*), Goth. *hauhþipa*, f. *hauh-* **HIGH** + *abstr.* ending -*ipa*: see -*TH*. From the 13th c. the final -*th* after -*j*, -*gh* varied with t (cf. *drought*, *drouth*). In ME. the forms in -*t* were predominant in the north, and since 1500 have increasingly prevailed in the literary language; though **height**, **hight** were abundant in southern writers till the 18th c., and are still affected by some. The stem-vowel has generally been *ē*, *ey*, *ei*, though forms in *i* occur from 13th c., esp. in northern writers, **hicht** being the typical Sc. form from 14th c.; in Eng. **hight** is found from 15th c., and was very common in 16th and 17th c.; **height** was also very common in 17th c. and was the form used by Milton. The *hei-* forms come lineally down from OE. (Anglian **hēhpo**); the *hi-* forms are due in the main to later assimilation to **HIGH**. Current usage is a compromise, retaining the spelling **height** (which has been by far the most frequent written form since 1500), with the pronunciation of **hight**.]

1. The quality of being high.

1. Distance or measurement from the base upwards; altitude; stature (of the human body); the elevation of an object above the ground or any recognized level (e.g. the sea).

a. c. 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 266/190 Fram be eorþe heo was op i-houe be heijpe of fet þreo. 1298 *TREVISIA* *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xviii. (1495) 613 A shrub that neuer growyth passyng the heyeth and quantyte of two cubytes. c. 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 33/2 This people ben .xx. Cubettes of heythe. 1548 *HALL* *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 77 The same Trees were... in height from the foote to the toppe .xxxiii. foote of assise. 1570 *DEE* *Math. Pref.*, Poure in water, handsomly, to the heith of your shorter line. 1673 *RAY* *Journ. Low C.* 76 Stakes or Poles of about a mans height. 1756 *BURKE* *Subl.* & B. ii. x. The Medium betwixt an excessive length or height and a short or broken quantity. 1809 *ROLAND* *Fencing* 22 It depends on the person's height. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Heht*, height.

β . a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1419 Of a nellen height þai ware. *Ibid.* 1677 (Gött.) Fifteen [elpe] on .heht. 1388 *WYCLIF* *Gen.* xi. 4 A citee and a towr, whose heigh [1388 *hignesse*] fulli ateyne vnto heuene. a. 1400-50 *Alexander p.* 282 All be housz of þat Cyte were of one height. 1502 *SHAKS.* *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 169, I know she is about my height. 1664 *POWELL* *Exp. Philos.* 108 So the same Cylinder of 29 inches is raised by a Column of the height of the whole Atmosphere it self. 1868 *LOCKYER* *Elem. Astron.* ix. (1879) 323 The average height of the tide round the islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is about 34 feet.

b. *fig.* (Often in reference to Eph. iii. 18.)

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 220 b. What is the length, the brede, the height & depnes of y^r crosse of

Chryst. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* viii. 413 To attaine The highth and depth of thy Eternal wayes. 1678 *HP. PATRICK* *Dev. Chr.* (1676) 258 O the height, the depth, the breadth of thy love in Christ Jesus. 1850 *HARR* *Mission Conf.* Pref. 9 The progressive unfolding of the truth, in its world-embracing highth and depth and breadth and fulness.

2. The quality of being comparatively high; great or considerable altitude or elevation.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1380 (Gött.) Cedir [es] a tre of hit [v. r. r. height, heit], widuten make. 1553 *EDEN* *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 22 The sea in certaine chanelis is of such heighth and depth, that no anker may come to the bottome thereof. 1563 *W. FULKE* *Meteors* (1640) 1 Those bodies... named of their height *Meteors*. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT* *Trav.* 107 But the height did not so amaze us, as the danger of descending. 1796 *H. HUNTER* tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 39 The height and the tumult of those tides of Cook's great River.

3. The elevation of a heavenly body, the pole, etc., above the horizon; = **ALTITUDE** 5.

1551 *ROBINSON* tr. *Moré's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 165 The subleuation or height of the pole in that region. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM* *Cosmog.* *Glasse* 89 A Table of the sonnes height, for every degree of the signes in the Zodiacke. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 352 From the Altitudes and Azimuths observed, and the Height of the Pole.

4. The diameter of a bullet; the bore of a gun.

1588 *E. YORK* *Ord. Marshall in Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxxi. 570/1 Some men... brought hither the name of the Height of the Bullet for the Piece. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH* *Disc. Weapons* 18 b. Bullets for the field being smaller and lower... than the heights of the peeces by a bore. 1669 *STURMY* *Mariner's Mag.* v. 49 How by knowing the weight of one Bullet, to find the weight of another Bullet, the height being given. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4) *Caliber*, in *Gunnery* the height of the bore in any piece of Ordnance.

5. *Geog.* = **LATITUDE**. *Obs.*

(Cf. the expression *high latitude*.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. vi. 35 Situated between the Iles of Samos and Lesbos, about the height of Erithase. 1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* 16 The ignorant suppose this Crosse to be the southerne Pole, for that they see the Navigators take their height thereby. 1628 *PRACHAM* *Compl. Gent.* 208 Spain lyeth... in the same height and parallel with the Azores Islands. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* Intro. (1711) 6 They sailed... until they came to the height of 15 degrees of South Latitude.

6. More generally: Position (at sea) in the parallel of, alongside of, and, hence, off some place. (F. *à la hauteur de*.) *Obs.*

1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* 58 Vasco de Gama, who in the height of Mosambique, met with certaine Mariners. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 751/4 Growing extremely leaky at the height of the Isle of Wight, they were forced yesterday to run her on shoar. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 4911/2 Six... Men of War are cruising off the Height of Lisbon. 1753 *HANWAY* *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxvi. 405 The 20th we reached the height of Gotland.

7. High pitch (of the voice or of a musical note).

1597 *MORLEY* *Intrad. Mus.* 3 Shewing the heighth and lownes of euery note. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Virg. Past.* v. 24 Such is his Voice... in sweetness and in height.

8. Exalted rank, estate, or degree. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* l. 608 God of mycht Preserwynt him till byer hycht. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3584 To put away oure pouerte & pas to 3oure hightes. c. 1600 *SHAKS.* *Sonn.* xxxii, Exceeded by the height of happier men. 1699 *BURNET* 39 *Art.* ii. (1700) 46 To be next to God, seems to be the utmost height, to which even the Diabolical Pride could aspire. a. 1718 *PENN* *Life Wks.* 1796 I. 160 Such by crying down all Height, raise themselves up higher than ever.

9. High degree of any quality. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* II. 276 Suffered to seeth gently and leisuely to the height or consistence of honey. 1660 *DAVENANT* *Albionine* iii. Fiv. It works with high, like new Mighty wine! as if 'twould split the Caske. 1699 *STANLEY* *Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 22 Height of ambition causeth many men to go astray. 1666 *COKAINE* *Ovid* v. ii, I am Become enamour'd on her to that height, That I must marry her or I shall die! 1764 *Gentl. Mag.* 142 To such a height is licentiousness risen. 1770 *GILPIN* *Wye* (1789) 84 A gentleman... raised these mines to their greatest height. 1803 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 138 The fusion is to be raised to the tempering height.

10. Haughtiness; *hauteur*. *Orig. Sc. Obs.* Also sometimes in good sense: Loftiness of mind, magnanimity. *arch.*

c. 1450 *HOLLAND* *Howlat* 965 For my hicht I am hurt, and harmit in haist. 1533 *BELLENDEN* *Loy* iii. (1822) 255 They war instrukt with sa pridelful counsel, that they couth nocht dissimill thare hicht. 1596 *DALRYMPLE* tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 63 This man... of hicht and pryde contemned all creature. 1650 *CROWELL* *Let.* 4 Apr. in *Carlyle* *Let.* cxxx, A very resolute answer, and full of height. 1653 *DOROTHY OSBORNE* *Let.* vii. (1888) 50 The worst of my faults was a height... that was... the humour of my family. 1664 *STILLINGF.* *Orig. Sac.* Ded. 4 If there be any such thing in the World as a true height and magnanimity of spirit. 1800 *LAMB* *Elia* Ser. i. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Yrs. Ago*, With something of the old Roman height about him.

11. Semi-concrete senses.

12. A high point or position.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 33 b, It... negligently letteth them fall from a great height. 1607 *MILTON* *P. L.* i. 92 Into what Pit thou seest From what highth fall'n. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Virg. Georg.* iii. 434 They take their Flight Thro' Plains, and mount the Hills unequal height. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 78 A mass of water... falling from a given height. 1849 *HARR* *Par. Ser.* II. 468 Mounting from strength to strength, from height, to a higher height! 1893 *Bookman* June 85/2 There are critics who reach classical heights and metaphysical depths which he does not attempt.

13. The highest part of anything; the top, summit.

a. a. 1000 *Cardmon's Genesis* 321 Heoldon englas forð heof-onrices hehde. 1388 *WYCLIF* *Dan.* xi. 45 He schal sette his tabernacle... on the noble hil and hool; and the schal

com til to the heigthe (1388 heez) therof. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/2 Heythe (S. heyght, *Pyson* heighte)... culmen, cacumen, sublimitas, summitas. 1517 *TORINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 30 We went vnto the hyethe and tope of thys.. Mounte. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 65 b. On the top and height of the same was set a great Eggle of golde. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 190 He from heav'ns highth All these our motions vain, sees and derides.

B. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus minor* 167 And stablie hym one be maste heycht Of be tempil. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 55 On the hight of Ouse brigg. a 1533 *Ln. BERNERS Huon* cxxxi. 483 And so came to the height of the mountayne. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 15 Phœbus mounting the meridian's hight. 1718-14 *Pope Rape Lock* v. 53 Triumphant Umbriel on a sounce's height Clapp'd his glad wings, and sate to view the fight. 1766 *COWPER On Mrs. Montague's Feather-hangings* 35 Like sunbeams on the golden height Of some tall temple playing bright.

Fig. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 510 Her who bore Scipio the highth of Rome.

12. The highest point, the utmost degree (of something immaterial); extremity; summit; zenith.

a. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* i. (1889) 4 Max soðes gebedes ys hyð soðre lufe. c 1491 *CHAAS. Goddess Chyld.* 61 He that wyll come to the heyth of contemplacion. euermore he must areyse his herte vpwarde. 1611 *B. JONSON Catiline* III. iv. The height of wickednesse. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 370 Now was the height of the Easterly Monsoon. 1704 in *B. Church Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 164 Carrying the Remainder into Captivity in the height of Winter. 1714 *SWIFT Pres. St. Affairs Wks.* 1755 II. i. 210 Those who professed the height of what is called the church principle. 1766 *LEONITT. Albert's Arch.* Pref. 8 The height of Beauty. B. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 508 In-to the takyn that he was set in to the hicht of cheuery. c 1475 *Rauf Coil-sear* 496 Quhill half the baill day may the hicht haue. 1634 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biand's Eromens* 66 God... grant your Majestie the height of felicity. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. 414 The height of the Storm is commonly over when the Corpus Sant is seen aloft. 1718 *Frostbinder* No. 79 F 3 Ceasing to be the Height of Folly, it became the Height of Wickedness. 1766 *FORDYCK Sermon* Yng. Wom. (1767) I. ii. 48 A young lady dressed up to the height of the present fashion. 1841 *MACAULAY Let. to Napier in Trevelyan Life* (1876) II. ix. 130 He was in the height of his popularity.

III. Concrete senses. Something that is high.

† 13. The regions above; the heavens. Obs.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Elene* 1087 Feder selmihtiz, wereda wealdend. halig of hieððo. a 1000 *Guthlac* 796 in *Exeter Bk.* On eorðan ecan lifes hames in heahþu. a 1000 *Christ* 414 *ibid.*, þe in heahþum sie a butan ende ece herenis. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* viii. (1889) 180 Þæne hyðð (celistudo) heofenlic byð opend. a 1400 *PRYMER* (1891) 23 Wonderful is the lord in heyththis. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccius.* xliii. 1 The glory of the heyth, is the fayre and cleare firmament. 1553 *GAU Richt Vay* 48 He is passit wp to the height and led the presoners with him. 1615 *BEDWELL Moham. Imp.* i. § 29 So is God in the height, and in the earth, by Christ his word.

14. A high or lofty rising ground; an eminence.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 52 Thai had... The hicht abovyn thair fayis tane. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 781 Syn lychtyt for to gang Towart a hicht, and led thar hors a quhill. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. xii. 13 b, Caused upon a height... towards the West, a great castle too be builded. 1615 *W. LAWSON Orch. & Gard.* (1626) 5 The wind will blow fatnesse from the heights to the hollowes. 1797 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. i. I stood upon a height about two hundred yards from the shore. 1804 *W. TENNANT Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 390 The country was... diversified with heights and swells. 1807 *C. RANSOME Short Hist. Eng.* VIII. ii. 349 When morning broke, Montcalm... saw the British drawn up on the Heights of Abraham close to Quebec.

† b. = EMINENCE 2 a.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 150 Þe ligament of þe prote is clepid emanence eipir þe heigþe [*MS. B. hekpþe*] of þe epiglote.

15. *Her.* (See quot.)

1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 134 A plume of feathers strictly consists of three... If there be more rows than one they are termed heights.

IV. Phrases.

16. At (.) height. At the height (arch.), † At height (obs.): at the highest point or degree. (Cf. 12.) Now usually at its height.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiii. 713 Kyng robert now was weil at bycht. 1504 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iii. 41, I feare our happinesse is at the height. 1684 *R. H. School Recreat.* 32 Golden Rain, or Streams of Fire, that will when at height, descend in the Air like Rain. 1709 *Mrs. D. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 199 Luxury reigns at the height. 1839 *MARRYAT Phant. Ship* x. The gale was... at its height. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. I. 397 Her military glory was at the height.

† 17. In (.) height. Obs.

a. In height: on high, aloft.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vii. 8 And for that in height [*in altum*] agayn ga. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 109 Plants Elme Trees... and likewise plants Vines, which shoote up in height upon the bodies of those trees.

b. In (Sc. into) height: aloud; openly; in an open or evident manner.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 487 Him thought nocht speidfull for to fuit Till assale hym into the hicht. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 1445 Lof god in hicht, & blaisis hymne with all 3our mycht. 141500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 243/350 Why I say this... I shall tell you one in height.

c. In the height: in the highest degree.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iv. i. 303 Is a not approved in the height a villain?

d. In height, in the (its, etc.) height = 16.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 21 Anthony... Leaving the Fight in height, flies after her. 1666 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* i. iv. § 11 When Learning was in its height in Greece. 1725 *Dr. FOK Plague* (1884) 219, I must... speak of the Plague as in its height.

† 18. On or upon height. Obs.

a. On high, aloft (of position or direction).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13620 'Blisce him', þai said, 'þat wons on high'. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 123 þe tres... sprongen on hispe. c 1475 *Rauf Coil-sear* 37 Among thay Montanis on hicht. 1506 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 428 To Tyburne, where they hange on hyght. 1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* (1549) 90 The crosse... beyng lyfte vp on height.

b. Aloud.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 249 He sad on hicht, þat all mycht heyre: 'pece be till 3ow'. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 926 He... spak this same wordes al on highte. c 1460 *OTTERBOURNE* 34 in *Percy's Relig.* The Skottes they cryde on hyght. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* VI. vi. 24 And with reprochfull words him thus bespake on hight.

† 19. To the height. To the highest or utmost degree; to the extremity; to the utmost. Obs.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 183 Syne he drew him to the hicht, To stynt bettir his fais mycht. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. v.* i. 3 Let vs Feast him to the height. 1613 - *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 214 By day and night Hee's Traytor to th' height. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 136 It is his interest... to improve his ground to the height. 1765 *T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Mass.* I. 57 Carrying antinomianism to the height. 1798 *W. CLARKE Omnium* 114 His Colonel... Goes to the Sergeant, praises to the height.

V. 20. Comb., as height-growth, -increaser; height-board, † (a) ? = height-rule; (b) 'a stair-builders' gage for the risers and treads of a stair-way' (*Cent. Dict.*); † height-rule, a rule for measuring the bores of guns.

1674 *T. VERN Milit. Discip.* III. i. xxi. 51 Furnished with all necessary things for his Artillery... viz... Rammers, Spunges, Worms, Tampions, height-board, Auger-bit [etc.]. 1690 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. iii. 92 A Gunner's Height-Rule of Wood, or Brass. 1889 *Nature* 12 Dec. 122 Different species have a different mode of height-growth... Scotch pine and beech... make the principal height-growth during the first period of their life.

† Height, height, a. Sc. and north. dial. Obs.

Forms: 4-6 heycht, 4-7 hecht, 5-6 hight, 6 heicht, hicht, hycht. [app. a variant form of heich HIGHT.] = HICH: in various senses.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 707 Sum [schippys] wald slyd fra heycht to law. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus* 360 Hyr palace, hecht & square. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 158 A floure, that shalle spryng up fulle hight. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 95 To the hyght aughter... xxi. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* III. 291 The words scharp quhill scho thoct al to hicht. a 1574 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 166 He is heychtar then the heavins. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 155 The Scots are divided into Hechtlandmen and Lawlandmen.

Hence † Heightily, heichtlie adv., highly.

a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 265 Quhairat the lord Seyoun was heichtlie movit.

Height, v. Obs. or arch. Forms: a. 5-6 heycht, 6-9 Sc. hicht, 7- height. B. 6 hayth, e. heyth, 7 heighth, 9 arch. highth. [f. HEIGHT sb.]

1. trans. To make high, heighten; to raise aloft or on high. arch.

1515 *BARCLAY Ecloges* II. (1570) A vj b/2 Strengthening our banks and heighting them agayne, Which were abated with floudes or great rayne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 577/1 I haythe, I lyfte on heythe, fe haucis... Hayth this tester a lytell, haucies ce cil vng pen. 1890 *L. LEWIS Prov. Gennad.* 84 A mightier yet Liveth for us and thee—far highthed above.

2. To raise in amount, degree, quality, or condition; to increase, augment; to elevate, exalt. arch.

1528 *Roy Rede Me* (Arb.) 100 Their farmes are heycht so sore That they are brought into beggery. 1574 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 245 3e hicht yair mailis; yair pleuchs 3e dowbil on yame. 1684 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* II. 18 Heightning with skill his Image to the life. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 439, I am determined, if I get five hundred subscriptions, not to height the price, for all this addition. 1766 *Harvest Rig* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 60 Weel may the shearners now pretend To height their fee! 1845-80 *JAMIESON s.v.*, Provisions are said to be hichted, when the price is raised.

† 3. To bring or come to its height. Obs. rare.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 141 When... that rebellion [was] ripened, and heighted a while with successe.

† Erroneously for HIGHT v. 3, to adorn, confused with this verb.

1495 *Wynkyn de Worde's ed. Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. 183 Heeres... ben made to heychte [*MS. Bodd. hyste*] the hede. 1861-2 *ed. T. Adams' Wks.* I. 400 When we are heighted [*ed. 1630* heighted] with his righteousness, and shining with his jewels. — *Ibid.* I. 421.

Hence Heightening vbl. sb., heightening, increase. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clvi. 145 It stondith at no sertente for heychtyng and lowyng of theyr coynes.

Heighted (hoi'ted), a. [f. HEIGHT sb. + -ED.] Having a (certain) height; as moderately heighted, of a moderate height.

1804 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 428 The range of moderately heighted, delicately varied Carnarvonshire mountains.

Heighten (hoi't'n), v. Forms: a. 6 heythen, 7 highthen, heighten, 7-8 heighthen. B. 6-8 bighthen, 6- heighten. [f. HEIGHT sb. + -EN 5; or perh. extended form of HEIGHT v.: see -EN 5.]

1. trans. To give or add height to; to make high or higher; to elevate.

1530 *PALSGR.* 582/2 This balke is heychtened two foote. 1577 *B. GOOGE Herresbach's Fush.* i. (1586) 42 They may heighten it, or let it downe as they list. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 160 The ditches... should be deepened, and the trenches highthned. 1763 *J. BROWN Poetry & Mus.* vi. 119 The Buskin and Masque... the first highthned the Statute, as the second enlarged the Visage. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm.*

Conq. IV. xviii. 125 That church... had been simply repaired and heightened.

2. To render high or higher in amount or degree; to increase, raise, augment, intensify.

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv. Prol.* That... the owners therof do nat heychten their rentes of their tenants. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* IV. vii. (1647) 180 Men heightened their looking for great matters from him. 1643 *DENHAM Cooper's H.* 48 In whose face Sate Meekness, heightned with Majestick Grace. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 1 P 14 It heightens his alacrity to think in how many places he shall hear what he is now writing. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. L.* ix. (1869) I. 103 It would be necessary to heighten the price. 1853 *SOVER Pantroph.* 93 The leaves of wormwood are used in salad to... heighten the flavour. 1876 *TAIT Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. (ed. 2) 135 The boiling point of water is heightened by pressure.

b. To augment in description.

1731 *SWIFT Answ. Simile* Wks. 1755 IV. 223 Your poets, Chloe's beauty heightning, Compare her radiant eyes to lightning. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 526 A story, somewhat heightened in details.

3. spec. To render (a colour) more luminous: the opposite of to deepen. Also sometimes, to render more intense; to deepen.

1682 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* cxiii. (1634) 127 To heighten or deepen [the shadows] as your body appeareth neerer or farther. 1665 *R. HOOKE Microgr.* 60 The Red is diluted... and the Blue heightned. 1758 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 129 A pink color... is heightened to a crimson. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 382 Shade them with deep ochre, and heighten them with mastick and white. 1844 *FAIRHOLT Dict. Terms Art* s.v., To heighten a tint is to make it lighter and more prominent, by means of touches of light opaque colour, placed upon it.

† 4. To exalt in feeling or condition; to elate, excite. Obs.

1604 *Twelve Patriarchs* 83 The single-hearted man... desireth not shift of apparel, nor heightneth himself long time. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. vi. 23, I rais'd him... who being so heighten'd, He watered his new Plants with dewes of Flattery. a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) 757 Being heightened with this victory he entered the palace. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 793 Satiated at length, And high'tnd as with Wine. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 71 The people of God did glory and heighten it self in the doing of good things. 1694 *O. WALKER Hist. Illustr.* 236 They... made Caracalla Augustus... which so heightned him, that he continually sought to kill his Father.

5. intr. To become high or higher; to increase in height; to rise. Now rare.

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 32 The Balme tree... heightneth neuer above two cubites. 1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 507 The flood hath heightned and carried you off clear. 1832 *J. H. NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) I. 298 As we rode up the carriage-way, the Rock seemed to heighten marvellously.

b. To rise in amount or degree.

1803 [see HEIGHTENING *phl. a.*] 1860 *PURBY Min. Prop.* 238 Obadiah's description heightens as it goes on. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 9 The public anxiety heightened at every stage of the disorder.

Heightened (hoi't'nd), *phl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Raised, elevated, exalted; elated; increased, augmented; intensified.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. § 67 Without mentioning any particular ground for his so heightened Displeasure. 1701 *J. WOODWARD Relig. Soc.* iv. 84 Numerous and heightened enormities. a 1772 *T. BOSTON Crook in Lot* (1805) 80 A humbled spirit is better than a heightened condition. 1873 *M. ARNOLD Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 38 Holiness is but a heightened righteousness.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1873 *BOUTELL & AVELING Heraldry* 159 Heightened, having a decorative accessory or another charge placed above or higher in the field.

Heightener (hoi't'nai), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which heightens or intensifies.

a 1656 *Br. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 121 This disappointment is a just heightner of his grief. 1863 *Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* iii. 65 A heightener of his dramatic and poetical effects.

Heightening (hoi't'nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb HEIGHTEN.

1. Raising, elevation.

1598-9 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 486 For the heightning of the grete Tower. 1631 *WERWER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 428 The heightening of the ground for garden plots. a 1663 *OLDHAM Poems* (1697) 39 (Jod.) You'r low And must some height'ning on the place bestow.

2. *transf. and fig.* Augmentation, increase, intensification; exaggeration. Also with a and *phl.*: An instance of this; sometimes, a means of augmenting.

1609 *DEKKER Lond. Tempe* Wks. 1873 IV. 119 The Dutchmans thunder, and the Spaniards lightning, To whom the sulphures breath giues heate and heightning. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* III. § 5 (1673) 28 A great heightning of the Sin. 1752 *Mrs. LENNOX Fem. Quix.* i. 1, These native charms were improved with all the heightenings of art. 1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* i. (1870) 4 Without the heightenings of the imagination.

b. *spec. in Art:* see HEIGHTEN v. 3. With a and *phl.*: An instance of this; *concr.* the colouring which produces the heightened effect.

1666 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* iv. (R.), Had he performed his heightenings with more tenderness, and come sweetly off with the extremities of his hatchings. 1700 *PARRS in Academy* (1800) 6 Sept. 200/3 To... embellish y^e same with its just Heightenings and Shadowings. 1853 *tr. Labarte's Arts Ind.* Ages iv. 161 A few heightenings of white and gold.

Heightening, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That heightens (*trans.* and *intr.*): see HEIGHTEN v.

1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* II. xl. To joy each heightening charm it can impart. 1803 *JAMK PORTER Thaddeus* II. (1831)

15 The palatine observed the heightening animation of his features.

Heighth, heilpe, heighth, obs. ff. HEIGHT.

Heih, Heil, obs. forms of HIGH a., HEEL.

Heil(e), obs. f. HAIL a. and v.; Sc. var. HEAL.

† **Heild**, v. Sc. Obs. Also 6 held. [Var. of HELE v.², due to phonetic reduction of -ld to -l (cf. HEEL v.²), and consequent writing of -ld for original -l.]

1. *trans.* To cover; to shield, protect; to hide.

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 14, I was heildit with hawthorne, and with heynd leveis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. v. 140 His schulderis heildit with new fallin snaw. *Ibid.* x. xiii. 102 Thai cast dartis thikfald thar lord to held. 1550 LYNDSEAY *Sg. Mel.* 378 Ane quair of gold, to heild his hair.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To take shelter.

1555 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 598 Ane passage wes that tyme quhair he micht heild.

Hence † **Heilding** (heildyne), *vbl. sb.*, covering. 15... *Barbour's Bruce* xvii. 598 Stalwart heildyne aboyne it heild.

Heild: see HEAL, HELE, HIELD, HOLD.

Heilding, variant of HILDING, Obs.

Heildom, *nonce-wd.* [Pseudo-archaic, formed by Scott from *heal*, HALE a. + -DOM.] Health.

a 1506 SCOTT *Contm. Sir Trist.* ii. But never thai no might bring Tristrem.. To heildom ogayn.

Heilesom, obs. var. of HEALSOME.

Heill, Sc. var. HEAL, HELE v.²; obs. f. HEEL.

Heilnesse: see HEALNESS.

† **Heily**, a. Sc. Obs. Also helie, -y, hiely.

[prob. identical with OE. *hælic*: see HIGHLY a.] Haughty, proud.

[a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 294 His engel. Spræc healic word dælice wið drihten sinne.] 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 25 Heilie harlottis on hawtane wyss Come in with mony sindrie gyss. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. xxix. Roboam quihik throw his helie pride, Tint all his leigis hartis. 1513 - *Æneis* ix. x. 13 Rycht proud and hely [1553 hiely] in his breist and hart. 1558 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 63 Thai.. that ar in thair wordis prydful, helie, vaine glorious.

Helly, obs. form of HIGHLY.

Heind, obs. pl. of HAND; var. HEND a. Obs.

Heinous (hē'nos), a. Forms: 4-8 heynous, 5-njous, -nos, heinous, 5-7 haynous(e, 5-9 hainous, 6 h(e)yghnous(e, heighnous, hey-nouse, hanouse, hainus, 6- heinous. [a. F. *haineux*, in OF. *hainos*, *haineus* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), f. *haine* hatred, f. *hai-ir* to hate.]

1. Hateful, odious; highly criminal or wicked; infamous, atrocious: chiefly characterizing offences, crimes, sins, and those who commit them.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1568 (1617) So heynous þat men myghte on it spete. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 215 To kill a man is heinous murder. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 2 Preamble, Felonies.. don in more heynous open & detestable wyse. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 54/1 Worthy to be punished as heighnous traitors. 1520 - *Dyaloge* iii. *Ibid.* 200/5 The more heynousouse, odiousse, & abhominable that the crime is, the more slow should we be to beleue it. 1540 CHERE *Hurt Sedid.* (1641) 52 Set murder aside, it is the heinousouse fault to a private man. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 192 Thei compted none offence more heinous then thefte. 1608 Shorter *Catech. Westminster*. *Assemb.* (1718), Q. 83. Are all Transgressions of the Law equally heinous? A. Some sins in themselves, and by reason of several aggravations, are more heinous in the sight of God than others. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1 The heinous and despihtfull act Of Satan done in Paradise. 1683 Col. Rec. *Pennsylv.* I. 87 A Heynous and Greivous Crime. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 436 The Heinousness of Malefactors. 1779 *Faintus Lett.* lxviii. 357 You are guilty of a heinous aggravation of your offence. 1845 R. JESS in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 710/1 Heinous offenders, whose crimes afford proof of an incorrigibly bad disposition. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 251 A sin of the most heinous dye.

b. *transf.* from crimes or offences to the accusation or charge, or view taken of them.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 167 b. Against whom.. wer laied diverse and heinous articles of high treason. 1555 in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 138 Who had.. just and heynouse matter agaynst theym. 1588 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii. Contraband trade.. is not usually looked upon.. in a very heinous point of view. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 148 The greater and more heinous charges included in the first bill.

† 2. Grievous, grave, severe. Obs.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, To cense the blode of haynous superfluytees. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 54 It shall be a heinous sentence unto them, when he shall say unto them.. 'Go, ye cursed, into everlasting fire'. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 225 These men.. will suffer the worst and heinousness inconveniences to follow. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 200 That the sufferings of Christ have been.. very great and heinous.

† 3. Expressing or denoting hatred; full of hate, malicious. Obs.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 268 [He] said what hym lykyde, Hethely in my halie, wyth heynous wordes. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 92 To wreke their heinous wrath wyth shedyng of my blood. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 264 The heinous and injurious words which he had heard. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 49 Which hee.. tooke in so heinous manner.

Heinously (hē'nosli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. In a heinous manner or degree; hatefully, odiously; atrociously, infamously.

a 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 294 Euen like a theffe heineously. a 1559 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnache* 144 Your brethe.. so haynously doth styneke. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 56 She

answered, that she had rather die, then so haynously transgresse the law. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Dis.* Pref. III. § 5 When God hath been so heinously dishonoured by it.

† 2. Grievously, severely, sorely; esp. in phr. to take heinously: to take in ill part, to be grievously offended at. Obs. b. In late use, as a strong intensive: Very badly, shockingly, dreadfully.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 24 God will plague and most heinously punish them. 1632 BROME *Northern Lass* I. vii. Wks. 1873 III. 19 Tell your Cuz how hainously I take it. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* 43 Lest the Parliament.. might have resented too hainously his doings. 1663 COWLEY *Cutler Coleman* St. iv. vi. I'm hainously mistaken if thou beest not cheated of it within these three Years. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 50 p. 7 Lest you should think your self neglected, which I have Reason to believe you would take heinously ill. 1798 COWPER *Lett.* 10 Mar. I told you.. how heinously I am unprovided with the means of being so. 1806 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. They are heinously impoverished.

Heinousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being heinous; extreme wickedness, infamouness, atrociousness.

1593 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. (1850) 537 Sorrow and grief.. for the heinousness of sin. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* x. 26 The heinousness of Apostacy. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 20 (1751) 112 To extenuate the Hainousness of the Rebellion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 181 The heinousness of offences is apt to depend on accidental circumstances.

† **Heinsby**. Obs. rare. ? = HAYNE sb.¹, mean wretch, niggard.

1546 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 31 Men say also, children and foolcs can not ly. And both man and child saith, he is a heinsby.

Heir (ēir), sb. Forms: a. 3-4 eir(e, 3-5 eyr, ayr, 3-7 air, 4 eler, ere, eeyre, 4-5 eyre, 4-6 ayre, aire, are, 5 ayer, 5-6 eyer. b. 4-7 heire, 4- heir (also 4 hair, 4-5 heyr, hayre, 4-6 haire, here, 4-7 heyre, 5 hoir, heyer, 5-7 heier, 6 heyire, hayer, Sc. hear). [ME. *cir*, *eyr*, etc., a. OF. *cir*, *heir* (central Fr. *oir*, later *hoir*) later Afr. *heyr* (Britton) = Pr. *her*:—late L. *hērēm* (found beside *hērēdem*) from nom. *hērēs* heir.]

1. The person who is entitled by law to succeed another in the enjoyment of property or rank, upon the death of the latter; one who so succeeds; in general use, one who receives or is entitled to receive property of any kind as the legal representative of a former owner.

The word is correctly applied to either a male or a female, although, in the latter sense, HEIRESS has been in general use since 17th c. In Law a person is not called an heir to any property until, through the death of its possessor, he becomes entitled to it (*nemo est heres viventis*). As to the limitations of the word in Common Law and in the Civil Law and systems founded thereon, see QUOTE, 1651, 1861, 1876.

c 1275 LAY. 23115 Þat þe king of Cissile his dead and eyr naueþ he nanne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 469 Henri is eldoste sone, & is eir al so. a 1300 CURSOR M. 2565 He þin ere [v. r. ayr(e)] sal noht be. c 1300 BOKET 24 For the Princes heir heo was. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 52 To marie his here here. *Ibid.* 666 Sende to Sare a soun & an hayre. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 56 Com Edward, Eilred sonne.. Right heyre of þe lond. c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 3483 He ys myn ayr after my ded To broke myn heritage. 1386 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 38 This is the eire; cume 3e, slea we hym. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's* T. 668 Crist whan him lust may sende me an heir [v. r. heire, haire, eyr]. 1417 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 12 Thomas Duffell sonne and ayre unto Richard Duffell Esquier. c 1475 *Partenay* 5554 Discherie shall be your hoires manyfold. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 2 Dame Maude, Emperes, soule daughter and heire to.. Henry the first. c 1500 MORE *Picus* Wks. 9/1 The heyre of his landes he made the poore people of the hospitall of Florence. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 520 The better is jouris. 3our Heiris, and als 3our Successours. 1580-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 200 The aires of the Lord Fleming.. and uthers that were slaine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 23 The onely haire Of a most mighty king. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 133 Fatima, daughter and heire of their greatest Prophet Mahomet. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 128 The Civillians and wee have a different acceptation of the word Heire; for they call him an Heir whom the Testator nominates in his Will: And we him, who is next of Kin to the party deceased, to whom a Fee doth of right belong, after the death of the Ancestor. a 1693 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 95 For this word Heir to the Crown was not heard of till Arbitrary Power began to put forth. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5009/4 Sarah Lewis.. Heir to the said Rebecca Warren. 1756-7 tr. *Kryster's Trav.* (1760) III. 53 The heirs of the founder being, by his will, obliged to have it twice a year carefully cleaned. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 201 An heir.. is he upon whom the law casts the estate immediately on the death of the ancestor. *Ibid.* 208 By law no inheritance can vest, nor can any person be the actual complete heir of another, till the ancestor is previously dead.. Before that time the person who is next in the line of succession is called an heir apparent, or heir presumptive. 1808 J. JEVILL *Corr.* (1804) 177 The prospect.. of Lady Ellenborough presenting him with a heir or a heires. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 29 On failure of heirs, the property of others escheats to the King. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. The term heir does not mean merely the heir-at-law; it means also the heir by destination; nor does it mean the heir in heritage only; it is likewise applied to the person who succeeds to the moveable estate. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. 385 note, The word 'heir' in English law has a sense far more limited than the word 'haeres' in Roman law. The 'heir' is the person on whom the real estate of a deceased intestate devolves. He is opposed to the devisee who is the person to whom real property is left by will, and to the executor or administrator who succeed to the personal estate.

b. With qualifications:

Heir-at-law: the person who succeeds another by right of blood in the enjoyment of his property; in English law confined to one who has such a right in real property, and distinguished from executors or administrators. *Heir of blood*: see QUOTE, 1658. *Heir of the body*: an heir who is a direct descendant: see BODY 12 b. *Heir in capite*: the heir to land held directly of the sovereign. *Heir of conquest* (Sc. Law): the heir of an ancestor who acquired the estate in question by purchase and not by succession (see CONQUEST sb. 6). *Heir by custom*: one who succeeds by virtue of a particular or local custom, e.g. Borough English, under which the youngest son succeeds his father. *Heir by destination* (Sc. Law): 'the person who is entitled to succeed, failing the person to whom an estate is disposed' (Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*). *Heir by devise*: 'he who is made, by will, the testator's heir or devisee, and has no other right or interest than the will gives him' (Wharton *Law Lex.*). *Heir of entail*=*Heir in tail*. *Heir female*: an heiress; also an heir (male or female) whose rights are derived through a female or females. *Heir general*=*Heir-at-law*: used to include heirs female as well as heirs male. *Heir of inheritance*: see QUOTE, 1658 s.v. *heir of blood*. *Heir of inventory* (Sc. Law)=*Beneficiary heir* (see below). *Heir of line* (Sc. Law)=*Heir-at-law*. *Heir male*: an heir who is a male, and who traces his descent from the ancestor in question wholly through males. *Heir portioner* (Sc. Law): see QUOTE. *Heir of provision*=*Heir by destination*. *Heir presumptive*: he who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be his heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born. *Heir special*: (a) =*Heir by custom*; (b) one to whom an estate passes by virtue of letters patent or a deed of entail. *Heir in tail* (Sc. of entail, of tailzie): the person who succeeds or is entitled to succeed to an entailed estate by virtue of the deed of entail; tenant in tail in remainder. See also HEIR-APPARENT.

Beneficiary heir (Sc. Law): an apparent heir in heritage who enters upon his predecessor's estate subject to a formal inventory being made, in order to avoid liability for debts beyond the amount stated in such inventory. *Collateral heir*: see COLLATERAL a. 4. *Conventional heir*: one who is entitled by virtue of a contract. *Forced heir* (Civ. Law): a person who cannot be disinherited. *Last heir*: see QUOTE, 1607. *Right heir*=*heir-at-law*.

1799 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v. *Discent*. If he devise Lands to one who is 'Heir at Law, the Devise is void, and he shall take by Discent. 1858 BRIGHT *Sf. Reform* 27 Oct. If a man received landed property.. as heir-at-law it paid no legacy duty. 1853 *Bonvier's Law Dict.* s.v. 'Beneficiary heirs are those who have accepted the succession, under the benefit of an inventory regularly made. 1658 PHILLIPS, 'Heire of Blood in Common Law, is he who succeedeth by right of blood in any mans Lands or Tenements in fee, but heir of Inheritance is he that cannot be defeated of his inheritance upon any displeasure. 1430 E. E. Wills (1882) 125 And if he die withouten 'heire of his body, then to Rauf his brother, and his issue. a 1606-1788 [see BODY sb. 12 b]. 1803 Wharton's *Law Lex.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Tail*. An estate granted to a man and the heirs of his body should descend to the issue. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 131 The 'heir' in capite', on coming of age was bound to take Knighthood or pay a fine to the King. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 806/4 An 'heir of entail in possession was empowered to disentail the estate. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 227 Ane 'air male or female may enter to his blanch landis at any time. 1611 COTGR., *Heir de quenouille*, an inheritor, heir female, daughter and heire. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 113 Having lately fallen to Heirs Females. 1492 Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 15 She was 'heire general to John Mountagu late Erie of Salesbury. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 232 The younger brother german.. should be servit and retourit heir general or universal to him, and not the elder. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. 458 In England, Spain and Sweden, the heir general did succeed: whereas it was only the heir male in France and Germany. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Jan. an. 1776, My father had declared a predilection for heirs-general, that is, males and females indiscriminately. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xix. v. 31 All parties in the suit.. should know which lands were settled on the heirs male, which on the heirs general. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* (1672), 'Last heyre.. Is he to whom Land comes by Escheat, for want of lawful Heirs, that is, the Lord of whom they held in some cases, but in others the King. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 325 The 'airs of line.. should be first warnit and discussit.. befor the airs of tailzie. 1888 MISS LEE *Imperf. Gentl.* I. 59 John Scudamore, heir of line of that Sir Alan Scudamore.. who married Joan. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 130 3if it fell that his sone davy Deit but [= without] 'air male of his body Gottyng. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 To him and to his eyris male. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 172 He cutt off the entail from the heirs males. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiv. From a romantic idea of not prejudicing this young man's right as heir-male. 1655 in Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 29/2 The 'Airs portioners of umquhile Mr. Zacharie Boyd. 1838 *Erskine's Inst. Law Scotl.* 834 Each heir-portioner has an equal interest in the succession, in so far as it is divisible. 1608 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 334 The souldier.. with a new oath bound himselfe to the 'presumptive heir. 1603 *Brit. Spr.* 272 Apparent or according to the new-coyned Distinction, Presumptive) Heir of the Crown is His Royal Highness James [etc.]. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 302 The duke of Clarence, the heir-presumptive to the throne. [c 1180 GLANVILL IX. i. Recipere homagium recti heredis.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 56 Hardeknoute's broþer on his moder side, 'Right heyre of þe lond. 1411 in E. E. Wills (1882) 20 And for defawte of issue of þe forseyd William, y wille þat þe remaynder be to my ryte heirs. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 8 b. For the benefit and safety of right heirs. 1879 *Spectator* 21 Sept. 1203 *Laisses-faire* management, supineness because of the interest of the 'heir-in-tail. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 325 The 'airs of tailzie may be callit and perseguit in supplement. 1603 Sc. Acts *Jas. VI.* c. 26 It shall not be Lawfull to the Airs of Tailzie to sell annaile or Dispose the said Lands.

2. *transf.* One who possesses, or is entitled at some future time to possess, any gift, endowment, or quality in succession to another. The idea of succession is very often lost, so that the word fre-

quently means little more than one to whom something (e.g. joy, punishment, etc.) is morally due.

a 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 2355 For þai ar ails wit[th] crist.
1266 AUDELEY *Poems* 12 Ayres of heaven blys. 1548-9 (Mar.)
Bk. Com. Prayer, Priv. Bapt., By the lauer of regeneracion
in Baptisme, made the childe of God, and heire of euer-
lasting life. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 63 The Heart-ake,
and the thousand Naturall shokes That Flesh is heyre too.
1703 POPE *Thebais* 31 Thou, great Heir of all thy father's
fame. 1800 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. ii. 314 Such examples
will find heirs. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Alonem.* i. (1852) 19
Before the first born of the human race became the heir of
failure and of its bitter fruits. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley
Hall* 178, I the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of
time. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* vii. v. (1876) 250 Heirs
of a nobility of spirit.

† 3. *fig.* That which is begotten; offspring; pro-
duct. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) i. xv. (1859) 12, I am adressed
lest charyte be dede, withouten heyer, or yssue of hir seed.
1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad. Ded.*, Dedicating my unpolished lines
to your Lordship. But if the first heire of my inuention proue
deformed, I shall be sorry it had so noble a God-Father.

Heir, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To inherit; to
be heir to (a thing or person); to acquire by inheri-
tance or succession.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13483 Þey wonne
þe londas þat we now heyre. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 161
Not one son more To heir his goods. 1639 G. DANIEL
Eccles. xl. 49 His Children shall þat heir him; vnto them
shall be noe Sons. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 544 Two fair daugh-
ters heird his state and throne. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* ii.
xvii. She is the loveliest maid, beside, That euer heird a
crown. 1867 J. B. ROSE *Æneid* 13 Pygmalion, her brother,
heired the throne.

fig. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr. 149 No tongue hath
the Muse's utterance heird. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xvi. 223
The son confes'd his father's heavenly race, And heird his
mother's swiftness in the chase.

Heir, *-e*, obs. *ff.* HAIR, HAIRE, HER *sb.*, HERE
sb., HERE *adv.*, HIGHER.

† **Heirage**, *Sc. Obs.* In 5 herage. Inheri-
tance, succession.

1478 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 15 (Jam.) Only accioun that outhir
of thaim has again othir for herage of landis.

Heir apparent, Formerly also **apparent
heir**. [See APPARENT *a.* 4.] The heir (of one still
alive) whose right is indefeasible, provided he out-
lives his ancestor, at whose death he is *heir-at-law*.

1375, 1404-1721 [see APPARENT *a.* 4]. 1530 PALGR. 230/1
Heire appaunt, *monseür*. 1555 BRADFORD in Strype
Ecc. Mem. (1721) III. App. xiv. 131 Though the Quene...
disheryt the right heires appaunt. 1614 SELDEN *Titles
Hon.* 168 A designation... of the next Appaunt Heire or
successor. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. iv. 223 The prince
of Wales, or heir apparent to the crown. 1844 WILLIAMS
Real Prop. (1877) 96 A man may have an heir apparent, or
an heir presumptive, but until his decease he has no heir.

attrib. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 46 Go hang thy
selfe in thine owne heire-appaunt-Garters.

Hence **Heir-apparency**, **Heir-apparentish** *a.*,
Heir-apparency *nonce-wds.*

1838 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* vii. iv. II. 284 Cannot you
renounce the Heir-Apparency, then? 1888 H. C. MER-
VALE *Faunt of B.* i. iv. To keep him out of his elder's heir-
apparent influence.

Heirby, obs. *Sc.* form of HEREBY *adv.*

Heird (*e*, obs. forms of HERD *sb.*)

Heirdom (*e*-dom). [*f.* HEIR *sb.* + -DOM.]
Succession by right of blood; the state or dignity
of an heir; inheritance; an inheritance.

1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* iv. iii. Or if... Thy wealthy heirdom
thou haue buried. 1645 *Sacred Decretal* 13 [We] wisely
converted the purchase of their blood... even to the heirdome
of Sir Johns. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 30 Whether the heir
per capita gave way when the heirdom *per stirpes* took
place, or the Catholic heir when the Protestant was pre-
ferred. 1831 CRAYONS *fr. Commons* 103 That Duke, the fore-
most of his peers Who draws his heirdom from a thousand
years. 1841 LONGF. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 125 To the
heirdom of heaven be ye welcome.

Heireftir, obs. *Sc.* form of HEREAFTER *adv.*

Heiress (*e*-res). [*f.* HEIR *sb.* + -ESS. Intro-
duced app. in 17th c.] A female heir. Also *fig.*

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 14 The Heiress of the
house of York. *Ibid.* 84 His first wife was the Princesse,
who was heiress to Sexan. 1690 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Dec.,
One Johnson, a knight, was executed at Tyburn for being
an accomplice with Campbell... in stealing a young heiress.
1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. v. [He] would have had us
consider ourselves as highly as if we had been the richest
heiresses. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. xv. 208 Their forcible
abduction and marriage; which is vulgarly called stealing
an heiress. 1876 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* i. iii. Heiress of gifts
interpreted as woe.

b. *Comb.*, as *heiress-hunting*, *-portioner*, etc.
1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. *Executors*, Heiresses-
portioners who succeed *ab intestato* to equal portions... of
the heritable estate. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Crt. Royal* i. vii.
111 He must go about the country heiress-hunting.

Hence **Heiresshood**, *-ship* (*nonce-wds.*), the
state or position of an heiress.

1864 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* i. 78 This heiress-ship was
known to be a very important matter. 1884 MRS. HOUSTON
Caught in Snare II. viii. 98 The fact of her heiresshood.
1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentl.* III. vi. 109 Mab with her
heiress-ship had been thrown at his head.

Heiretrie: see HERETRIX.

Heirfoir, *-fra*, obs. *Sc.* *ff.* HEREFOR, *-FROM* *adv.*

Heirie, *heyre*, var. of AIRE *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* =
AERIE; esp. a swan's breeding-place.

[1250 *Concher Bk. of Selby* (Yorks. Rec. Soc.) i. 267 Unam
haeram cignorum... in stagno suo, viz. duos cignos haerarias
veteres cum sequela sua.] 1554 *Will of Claymonde* (Somer-
set Ho.), The swannes heyres & Singnetts. c 1560 *Order for
Swans in Arch. Inst. Lincoln* (1850) 306 Such ground where
any swan shall heire. *Ibid.* 309 If any Heirie be leyed with
one Swan. *Ibid.*, When they do heire.

Heiriff, dial. var. of HAIRIF.

Heirless (*e*-less), *a.* [*f.* HEIR *sb.* + -LESS.]
Without an heir. a. Of persons: Having no one
to succeed in the enjoyment of property or title.

c 1405 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. ii. 20 Mony by rycht lyne deyde
ayrles. 1845 COSTELLO *Valley of Meuse* 119 Albert of
Mohr, heirless and broken in spirit. 1892 T. A. COOK *Old
Touraine* i. 110 The heirless Duke of Orleans.

b. Of things: Having no one to inherit them on
the death of the present possessor.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 10 Heire-lesse it hath made
my Kingdome. 1799 G. OGLE *Qualth. & Gris.* 54 To feast
on Heirless Crowns with eager Views. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis.
Eng.* 233 Mine, an heirless sceptre: His, an exile life!

Heirloom (*e*-lōm). Forms: see HEIR, LOOM;
also 6 *hære*, *earlome* (*ayrlome*). [*f.* HEIR *sb.* +
LOOM tool, utensil.] A chattel that, under a will,
settlement, or local custom, follows the devolution of
real estate. Hence, Any piece of personal property
that has been in a family for several generations.

1424 E. E. WILLS (1882) 56, I will he haue my grete
maser þe which I call zeile, for þe terme of his life, and so
from heir to heyr lome. 1478 *Wolley Charter* (B. M.) ix.
49 In allowance and recompence of all the heir lomes and of
all other goodes that he demaunded in the right of... his
father. 1513 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 39, I will that my best
standing maser... and my best salt... remayne evermore for
heyerloms to the heire male. 1566 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham
Soc.) i. 21 That my son Thomas haue all heyr lomes that
of right after the custome and usage of the shyre of Chester
belongeth to hym to haue. 1599 *Ibid.* II. 251 One standinge
cuppe of silver... whereupon ys graven this word earlome.

1599 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 1835 309 That the stand-
ing bed in y^e perler wth a trendell bed and a longsetle
shall remayne styll vnto him as ayrlomes. 1608 COKE *On
Litt.* 18 b. In some places chattels as heirloomes (as the
best bed, table, pot, pan, cart, and other dead chattels
moveable) may go to the heire. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.*
ii. xxviii. 427 Heir-looms are such goods and personal
chattels, as, contrary to the nature of chattels, shall go by
special custom to the heir along with the inheritance. 1777
SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iii. iii. Learning that had run in the
family like an heirloom! c 1800 S. ROGERS *Italy, Ginevra*
240 Alone it hangs Over a mouldering heirloom its com-
panion, An oaken-chest half eaten by the worms. 1879
JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 126 A glass cup, called
... 'The Luck of Muncaster'... is carefully preserved as a
precious heirloom, and a harbinger of the family's fortunes.

b. *fig.* Anything inherited from a line of ances-
tors, or handed down from generation to genera-
tion.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xi. (R.), He (Edward the Con-
fessor)... obtain'd by earnest pray'r, This tumour by a king
might cured be alone: Which he an heir-loom left unto the
English throne. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 187 The
name of a town, a village, or hamlet, is an heir-loom
inherited from our ancestors. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.*
III. xxi. 592 Political wisdom is the heirloom of no one
class of society.

Heirolf, obs. *Sc.* form of HEREOF *adv.*

Heirship (*e*-ship). [*f.* HEIR *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The state, condition, or rights of an heir; right
of inheritance; inheritance.

1478 [see 1. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 231 Gif he
hes takin or resavitt airship of any movabill gudis pertening
to his predecessour. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* i. 224 He came
into England, purposely to resign up his Heirship of his Es-
tate at Sherburn. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 56
They are reported to have been... driven from their... legal
Heirship. 1884 CHITTY in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 546 The only
heirship there referred to was the heirship to the Earldom.

b. *fig.* (*Cf. heritage*).

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 210 To set up their
Heirship to any Kingdom they please: when their King
(the Son of God) Commands them. 1816 BYRON *Parisina*
xiii. I could not claim The lawful heirship of thy name.
1833 MEDWIN in *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 33 What is the lot of
man But misery?—'tis the heirship of his birth.

† 2. **Heirship movables, goods** (*Sc. Law*), the best
of certain kinds of movable goods (such as furniture,
horses, cows, farming utensils, etc.), belonging to
his predecessor, which the heir was entitled to
take besides the heritable estate. *Obs.* (The right
was abolished in 1868 by Act 31-2 Vict. c. 101.)

1478 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 15 (Jam.) Only accioun... for herage
of landis, or movable gudis of areship pertening to ane are.
c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 236 Ane bastard may not
be ane air, nor crave airship gudis. a 1646 SIR T. HOPE
Minor Practicks (1734) 538. 1838 *Erskine's Inst. Law
Scotland* 834 The heirship-movables fall also to the eldest
[heir-portioner] alone. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 421
Heirship Movables are the movables to which the heir in
heritage is entitled, in order that he may not succeed to
a house and land completely dismantled.

Heirship, var. of HERSHIP *Obs.*, devastation.

Heise, variant of HEEZE *v.*, to hoist. **Heist**,
obs. *Sc.* *f.* HEST. **Heisugge**, obs. *f.* HAY-
SUCK. **Heit**, obs. *Sc.* *f.* HATE, HEAT, HOT; see

HIGHT *v.* **Heith**, obs. *f.* HEIGHT. **Heithen**,
heipen, obs. *ff.* HEATHEN, HETHEN. **Heithing**,
Heithorne, obs. *ff.* HETHING, HAWTHORN.
Heive, *-en*, obs. *ff.* HEAVE, HEAVEN, HAVEN.
Heivol, obs. *f.* HIGHFUL *a.* **Heit(e)**, obs. *ff.*

HIGHEST. **Heize**: see HEEZE. **Hejalap**: see
JALAP.

Hejira, variant of HEGIRA.

Hek, *hake*, obs. forms of HECK.

† **Hekel**¹. *Obs. rare*—¹. A horse (of some kind).
a 1400 *Morte Arthur* 2284 Hekes and hakkenays and
horses of armes.

† **Hekes**². *Obs. rare*—¹. [*Cf.* HACK *sb.* 1 a and v. 1
2 a.] A chilblain.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 144 Quod fit in talo [h]yeme
maxime propter frigus et dicitur pernio a perniciæ, anglice
heke uel moule.

Hek(e)far, *-feer*, etc., obs. forms of HEIFER.

Hekel, *-ill*, *-elare*, obs. *ff.* HECKLE, HECKLER.

† **Hekemose**. *Obs.* [*Cf.* *heckymal*, *hackmall*
dial. names of the Titmouse.] A bird: prob. the
Titmouse.

14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 585/1 *Fronator*, an hekemose.
[*Ibid.* 640/28 *Hic fronator*, *tytmase*. 700/3 *Hic fronator*,
a sterkyng.]

Hekk: see HECK.

Hekst, obs. *f.* HIGHEST, superl. of HIGH *a.*

Hel, obs. form of HEAL, HELE, HELL.

Heland, obs. form of HIGHLAND.

† **Helas**, *int. Obs.* [*a.* F. *hélas*, the later form
of *ha las*, a *las ALAS*.] An exclamation expressing
grief, sorrow, etc.; alas!

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* iii. xix, Helas for god & for
pyte I praye yow that ye wyll hyde me. a 1509 SKELTON
Col. Cloute 1022 Helas, I say, helas! Howe may this come
to passe. 1610 HOLLAND *Caden's Brit.* i. 300 But if of
Edward King (helas, our Hector wailes the death. 1753
LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 24 June, Helas!—
Lady Plymouth, Lady Archer, &c. are in the neighbour-
hood, and I in my chimney-corner.

Helbow (*e*, obs. forms of ELBOW.

c 1305 *Gloss. W. de Biblism.* in Wright *Voc.* 147 Helbowes,
condes. c 1475 Wr. Wülcker 749/6 *Hic cubitus*, a helbowe.

Heloo, combining form of Gr. *ἔλκος* 'festering
wound, ulcer', used to form technical terms with
sense 'ulcer': as in *Heloid* *a.*, resembling an
ulcer (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Helology**,
the doctrine of, or a treatise on ulcers (Mayne).

|| **Heloma**, an old term for ulceration (*Syd. Soc.
Lex.*). **Helophthalmia**, *-my*, ophthalmia with
ulceration (Mayne). **Heloplasty** [Gr. *ἡλωστ-ός*
formed], the operation of grafting on an ulcer a
piece of healthy skin from another part or person
(Dunglison *Med. Dict.*). || **Helosis** [Gr. *ἡλωσις*],
ulceration. **Helotie** (helo'tik) *a.* [Gr. *ἡλωτικός*
ulcerating], of or belonging to ulceration (Mayne).

1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 283 The doctrine of ulcers
belongs for the most part to special surgery, where helology
has attained to great perfection.

† **Helotic**, *a. Obs.* [*ad.* Gr. *ἡλωτικός* fit for
drawing, *f.* *ἡλωτός*, verbal adj. of *ἡλαιν* to draw,
drag.] That serves to draw, drawing.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 54 Who with I know not
what Helkique Instruments... have removed Cataractonium
out of Yorkshire.

† **Helosym**. *Obs. rare*—^o. [*a.* L. *helysma*, *a.*
Gr. *ἡλυσμα* silver dross.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Helosym*, the froth and filth of
silver; the dross and scum of that metal.

Held (*held*), *ppl. a.* [*pa. pple.* of HOLD *v.*]
Kept in, restrained, detained.

1800 KEATS *Lamia* i. 300 While, like held breath, the stars
drew in their panting fires. a 1850 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Circ.*
ii. (1874) 287 Still whispering under my held breath. 1891
Pall Mall G. 2 Feb. 2/1 The coda with its held notes for
the bass clarinet and bassoon deserves close attention.

† **Held**, *helde*, *sb. Obs.* [*Late OE.* *helde* fem.,
allegiance, fealty: cf. OE. *hyldo*, *hyld* favour, grace,
loyalty, allegiance = OS. *huldi*, OHG. *hulft* (Ger.
huld), Goth. type **hulþei*, *f.* *hulps*, OHG., OS.,
OE. *hold* gracious, kind.]

1. Grace, favour, kindness.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 301 Hyld hæfde his ferlorene.
c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 God... þe se mihte þurh his held
þet ure leue beo ure seold. a 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 37
Y-here thou me nou, hendest in helde.

2. Loyalty to the liege lord, allegiance.

a 1000 *Laus of Edgar* iv. c. 12 (Schmid) For eowrum hyld-
dum, þe ge me symble cyddon. c 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an.
1097 He þær on þæs cynges Willelmes heldtan to cyngre
gesette. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 285 Understonde þe bet
efsome, and hold me þyn helde. a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 397 Þat
be þere al þe helde þat man schal to his louerd zelde.

Held, obs. *erron.* form of YIELD *v.*

† **Helde**. *Herb. Obs.* An old name of Tansy.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 86 Genim... heldan & betonian
colonan. c 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 133/33 *Tana-
ceta*, helde. c 1265 *Names of Plants* in Wr. Wülcker 556/17
Tanacetum, i. *tansie*, i. helde.

Helde, obs. form of HEALD, HIELD, HILD.

Helder, *adv. Obs. exc. dial.* [ME. = ON. comp.
heldr (Sw. *heller*, Da. *heller*).] More; rather.

13... *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 430 And nawþer faltered ne fel þe freke
neuer þe helder. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1016 My couatynge
is elder [v. r. helder] þe sadnes of slike men þan swyftnes
of childir. *Ibid.* 4657 Þat game is gods gud frend & god
neuire þe hildire. 1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 25 *Heldar*,
rather, before. c 1840 in *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*
s.v. [One of 'some masons setting a flag'] It's elder slack
yet. 1857, 1874 [see ELDER *adv.*].

† **Heldest**, *adv.* *Obs.* [superl. of **HELDER**, ON. *helst*.] Most, foremost, soonest.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1855 (Dubl. MS.) In howre-selfe to sitte all þar heldest [v.r. heist]. *Ibid.* 2509 When we hope all þe heldest [v.r. althire-higest] to herye hym with armes.

Heldest, *ast.*, *obs.* forms of **ELDEST**.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Nycholas* 104 His heldest douch-tyre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2310 Heldest child.

Helding, *obs.* form of **HILDING**.

† **Hele**, *v.* (str.) *Obs.* Forms: 1 **helan** (2nd sing. *hilest*, 3rd sing. *hilp*), 2-3 **heole(n)**, 2-4 **hele** (2nd sing. *hilest*), (3 **hele**), 4 **hel**. *Pa. t.* 1 **hælon**, pl. **hælon**, 4 **hal**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **holen** (Bosw.), 3 **holen**, 4 **holn**, **hole**, **hole**. [Com. Teut. str. vb. of ablant series *hel*, *hal*, *hul* (hol-): OE. *helan*, *hæl*, *hælon*, *holen* = OFris. *hela*, OS., OHG. *helan* (MLG., MDu., Du. *helen*, MHG. *heln*, Ger. *hehlen*) to hide, conceal, cover up; Aryan root *kel* in L. *celare* to hide, *oc-cul-ere* to hide, Gr. *καλ-ύπτειν* to hide. (See note below.) The present stem of this strong vb. blended in ME. with that of the derivative OE. *helian* (see next), so that the strong inflexions did not survive the 14th c. Weak inflexions occur beside the strong in MDu. *helen*, and alone in MLG., mod. Ger., and Du.]

trans. To hide, conceal; to keep secret.

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxix. 11 [xl.] 10 Ne hel ic mildheort-nisse ðine. from *hesomunge* micelre. c 893 K. *Ælfred Oros*. vi. xxxiii. § 2 He hit hæl swiþe fæste wið his broðor. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Ne þu nægest for to stele ne nan þef þe for to heole. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 161 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 225 Al sul þar ben þanne cuð þat men lügen her and halen. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 146 3if þi god dede were iholen. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 3if þu wel hiles te under godes wengas. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28135 Ic ha þam holn al wit my pride. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 þe kuedades þat were y-hole and yroted ine þe herte. 13. K. *Alis*. 4203 My coppe thow hast y-stole. And undur thy barn hole.

[Note. The Teutonic ablant-series *hel*, *hal*, *hæl*, *hul* (hol-), has an extensive family of derivatives:

I. From e grade: OE. *helan*, *HELE* v., *HELE* sb.; HELM.

II. From a grade (with umlaut): **haljan*, OE. *helian*, HELM v.; Goth. *halja*, OE. *hæll* (h), HELM sb.

III. From u(o) grade: OE. *hulan*, HULL 'hulk'; OE. *hol*, Sc. *holl*, HOWE 'hollow'; OE. *hol*, HOLE; HOLLOW a, sb., v. IV. From n grade (with umlaut): Goth. *huljan*, OE. **hyllan*, ON. *hyllja*, ME. *hyll*, *hule*, *hile*, HILL v.]

Hele, **heal** (hæl), v. (wk.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **helian**, 2-4 **hele(n)**, 2-5 **hele**, 4-5 **heyle**, Sc. **heille**, 4-7 **heille**, 5 **heele**, Sc. **heill**, 6-9 **heal**, 7 **heale**, 8- **heel**, 9 **hele**. *Pa. t.* 1 -ode, 2-4 -ede, 3-5 -ed, 4 **helled**, **heild**, Sc. **helit**, **heylit**, 4-5 **helet**, 6-9 **healed**. *Pa. pple.* 3 **ihæled**, **ihæoled**, 3-5 (i) **heled**, -id, -yd, **yheled**, 4 Sc. **helit**, 5 -ud, -ut, 6-9 **healed**. [OE. *helian*, a later form of *heljan* (Sievers, ed. 2, § 400. 2) = OS. *bi-helljan*, OHG. *bi-hellen* = **haljan*, f. ablant stem *hal*- of *helan*: see prec. etym. and note.]

† 1. *trans.* To hide, conceal; to keep secret. *Obs.*

c 975 *Canons Edgar* § 47 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 254 Ðæt ænig zehadod man his sceare ne helige. c 1000 *Ælfred Gen.* xxxviii. 15 Heo helode hire nebb. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 þat heued þat he heled. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 410 Mei ich .. helien Abraham þing þet ich þenche uorto donne? 1275 *Barbour Bruce* iv. 373 Syne (þai) it helit weill enuech. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiii. 129 (Harl. MS.) Hele the cors of this dede man in some priue place of thin house. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 989 They made them to swere they schulde be lele. And syr Emers counsell heyle. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 189 b/2 But the preest alway heled his synne. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 35 Heill nor conceit, reset name of thy lowmis. 156. *Bold Burnet's Daw.* ix. in Child *Ballads* II. lii. (1884) 453/2 Although I would heal it neer sae well, Our God above does see.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise concealment, keep a secret, keep silence. *Obs.*

13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 351 No longer hele y nille, Al that soþe tellen y wille. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2522 To hele wel is no foye. c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 1034 The abbot seyde .. that he wolde hele. And ellys he were wode.

2. To cover, cover in. Still in local use, esp. in senses (a) to cover (roots, seeds, etc.) with earth; (b) to cover with slates or tiles, to roof.

a. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Anes kinnes neddes is þe mid hire lichame heled hire heued þane he beð of harme offered. *Ibid.* 197 þat heued þat he heled wið þe deules eginge. c 1205 *LAV.* 18405 Heo leageð i bissen felden ihæled [c 1275 ihæled] in heore telden. 1275 *Barbour Bruce* ix. 128 Snaw had helit all the land. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 52 Derkenes schulle beele þe erbe. 1497 *Will of Dynham* (Somerset Ho.), A Matynsbooke helid with purpil velvet. 1572 *Boswell's Armorie* II. 42 When his (the lion's) necke and shoulders be healed with heare and mayne. 1665 *Ussher Answ. Jesuit* 287 In this Countrie, with them that retaine the ancient language .. to hell the dead, is as much as to cover the dead. 1674 *Ray S. & E. C. Words, Heal*, to cover; *Swes.* As, 'to heal the fire'; 'to heal a house'; 'to heal a person in bed'. 1773 *W. TADMAN* in R. Dossie *Mem. Agric.* (1784) III. 102 [11] destroys the small weeds, lets in the earth, and heels the seeds. 1867 *Fynl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 275 At the time of earthing the potatoes by the double mould-plough, turnip seed is sown, and thus 'heled'. 1884 *Gardener's Chron.* 4 Mar. 295 Lay or 'heel them in' sufficiently deep to cover the naked portion of the stems.

b. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 Brent tyle to hele wiþ hous and cherches. 1393 *LANGL. P. PL. C.* viii. 237 Alle þe houses þer heled .. With no lede, bote with lout. 1458 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 100 It. for lout.

Plomer to hely the batylments for the styple. 1674 [see prec.]. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 275 They Rip, and Heal, and Counter-lath, for 3s. per Square. 1894 [see next].

Hence **Heled** *ppl. a.*, covered, roofed.

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 23 A strete þat þan was cleped þe couerid or þe helid strete. 1578 *LYTTE Dodoens* I. xxxii. 46 Olde tyled, or stone healed houses. 1894 *W. Sussex County Times* 5 May 4/2 For Sale, a Block of Four Freehold Brick-built Slate-healed Modern Cottages.

Hele, *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. **HELE** v., in various senses.] † a. ? Concealment. (OE.) † b. A hiding-place (*obs.*). c. Cover (*dial.*).

a 1000 *Inst. Polity* xii. in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 320 Hi .. mid yfelan helan earme men beswicad. 13. K. *Alis*. 4959 Ac from her frendes by stelen An gon to wode and maken hem helen, And crepen thereinne. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlycross* III. 106 The man .. had gone home .. keeping under hele with his oisikins on.

Hele, *obs.* f. **HALE** a., **HEAL** sb. and v., **HEEL** sb.

Helegug, *obs.* form of **ELIGUG**.

Heleses: see **HEALESSES**.

† **Helena** (he'lnā). *Obs.* [a. L. *Helena*, a. Gr. *Ἑλένη* female proper name. The Greek *Helene* was the sister of Castor and Pollux, the name given to double meteors at sea; but there was perh. association also with Gr. *ἑλένη* torch.] A meteoric light seen about the masts of ships: cf. **CORPUSANT**. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 11 b. Seen on the land, is called. *Ignis fatuus*. That which is seen on the Sea, if it be but one, is named Helena, if it be two, it is called Castor and Pollux. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 18 But if they appear two and two together, they bring comfort with them. as by whose coming, they say, that dreadful, cursed, and threatening meteor called Helena is chased and driven away.

Helen, *var.* **HELEND** *Obs.*, Saviour.

Helen-flower. An anglicized form of **Helenium**, a genus of composite plants.

1834 *MILLER Plant-n.*, *Helenium* .. Dark purple Helen-flower. Autumn Helen-flower or Sneezewort.

Helenge, *var.* **ELENGE** a. *dial.*, lonely.

Helenin (he'lnin). *Chem.* [f. botanical name *Helenium* + -IN.] A colourless crystalline substance (C₆H₆O) obtained from the root of elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 498 When the root of elecampane is distilled, the helenin passes with the water under the form of a yellowish oil. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. According to Valenzuela, helenin is very useful in bronchitis.

Hence **Helene**, a yellow oily hydrocarbon obtained by distilling helenin with phosphoric anhydride (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1865).

Helepole (he'lpōl). *Ancient Hist.* [a. F. *héle-pole*, ad. late L. *helepolis* = Gr. *ἑλεπολις* city-taking, used as fem. sb. = a besieging engine, f. ἑλ- to take + πόλις city.] An ancient besieging engine, a kind of movable tower.

1569 *J. SANFORD tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 33 b. Ye engines called .. tollens, Walking toures, Heliopolis. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) II. 950/1 His engines, called *helepoles*, were a pleasing spectacle to the very towns which he besieged. 1845 *Encycl. Métrop.* XIV. 793 The moveable towers employed by the ancients in their sieges, and which they called *Helepoles*.

Helel, **healer** (hē'laɪ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8-9 **heeler**. [f. **HELE** v.]

1. a. One who covers up or conceals. b. A thing that covers; a cover, covering, coverlet.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.* R. v. vi. (1495) The eye lyddes that ben the helers and couerers of the eyen. *Ibid.* v. viii. A byrde in stede of an eye lydde hath an heeler to couere and kepe the syght. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Saphoph. Word-bk.* s.v. A proverbial saying heard in the neighbourhood of Stoddardes — 'The heeler's as bad as the heaver'. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* 334 *Helel*, a horse-cloth; coverlet. 'Better nit put the haler 'pon th' 'oss'. *Ibid.* 335 'The heeler's so bad as the stealer'.

2. A slater or tiler: = **HELLIER**.

1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* s.v. *Heal*. In the West he that covers a House with slates is called a Healer or Hellier. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 82 Squares of .. Tyling in the Healers, or Bricklayer's Work.

3. The upper half of a drain tile, when made in two semicylindrical parts (the under part being the 'gutter tile').

1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 231, 1300 tiles with heelers, at 5s. per 100.

† **Heleth**. *Obs.* Forms: 1-3 **hælep**, **helep**, 3 **halep**; also 7 **pseudo-arch.** **health**. [OE. *hæleð*, *hæleð* = OSax. *heliþ*, late OHG. *helið*, Ger. *hehl* hero.] A warrior, hero, man.

Beowulf (Z.) 191 Ne mihte snotor hæleð, wean onwendan. c 1205 *LAV.* 1779 þa heledes weren bliðe. *Ibid.* 11089 Hæleð. [1674 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* viii. They under false pretence of amity and cheer, The British Peers invite, the German healths to view At Stonehenge.]

Helewei, -wi, *var.* of **HALEWEI** *Obs.*

† **Helewou**, -wow, -wogh, **helowe-wall**.

Obs. [f. **HELE**, covering + OE. *wāg*, ME. *wog*, *wow*, *WOUGH*, wall.] An end-wall; (? also = roof-wall). a 1200 *Grave* 17 in Thorpe *Anc.* 153 De hele-wages beoð lage, sid-wages unhege. [c 1205 *LAV.* 25887 He nom þare halle wagh [c 1275 hilewogh] and hielden hine to grunde.] a 1300 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1875) 90 Side walls hit hedde to, ac non helewou þer nas; hit was opun at eider ende, to go in al þat wode. c 1325 *Femina* (MS. Trin. Coll. Camb. B. 14. 39 ff. 122 b) Et plus par lever le meisme and more to rere uppe the helewoghes. 1425 in Kennett

Par. Antig. II. 25 Et in solutis eidem dominas proquadam helowe wall unius domus apud Curtlyngton annuam ii. den. 1695 *Ibid.* Gloss. *Helowe-wall*, the hell-wall or end wall that covers and defends the rest of the building.

Helf, **Heli**, *obs.* forms of **HALF** sb., **HOLY**.

Helic (hē'lik), a. [ad. late L. *heliac-us*, a. Gr. *ἡλιακός*, f. *ἥλιος* the sun. Cf. F. *héliaque*.]

1. Pertaining to the sun, solar.

1208 *J. BARLOW Columb.* II. 431 Quito bow'd; and all the heliac zone Felt the same sceptre, and confirm'd the throne. 2. = **HELICAL** 1.

1775 *ASH, Helic*, emerging from the lustre of the sun, falling into the lustre of the sun. 1839 *J. TAYLOR Poems & Transl.* 203 The Helic settings and Helic risings of the constellations.

Helical (hē'likāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. *Astron.* Said of the rising of a star when it first emerges from the sun's rays and becomes visible before sunrise, or of its setting when it is last visible after sunset before being lost in the sun's rays.

1607 *A. BAKER Lingua* III. vi. Setting of stars, chronic, and heliacal. 1631 *Widdowes Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 6 Apparent rising is called Helical which is of stars getting out of the sun beams; and so if the star get into the sun beams at setting. 1798 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* 15 By observing the Helical Risings and Setting of the stars, they found the length of the Solar year. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* vii. 169/2 (U. K. S.) The Egyptian rural year was determined by the heliacal rising of Sirius.

† b. *Helical year*, the year reckoned from the heliacal rising of Sirius, the canicular year; *great heliacal year*, the canicular cycle: see **CANICULAR** 3. 1668 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* I. vi. § 1 In 1461 years, which was the great Heliacal year, it returns to the same beginning.

2. Relating to or produced by the sun, solar. *rare.* 1801 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XII. 224 That the headaches and other symptoms of heliacal injury might not ensue. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* i. 21 Then the whole of your lofty heliacal philosophy is only a blaze of lies.

Helically (hē'likālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the way of heliacal rising or setting: see prec. 1.

1589 *FLEMING Virg. Georg.* I. 8 note, Cosmically not heliacally: for these two, rising and setting are ascribed to the stars. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 222 From the rising of this (the dog-)star, not cosmically, that is, with the Sun, but Heliacally, that is, its emersion from the rays of the Sunne, the Ancients computed their canicular dayes. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* vii. 169/2 (U. K. S.) The age of Hesiod .. may be determined by the fact that he mentions that Arcturus rose heliacally sixty days after the winter solstice.

Helisan (hē'li-sān), a. [f. Gr. *ἡλιαν* + -AN.] Belonging to the *Heliea*, a public hall in ancient Athens, in which was held the chief law-court, before which were tried all offences liable to public prosecution.

1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* I. xxv. 106 Carry him to be tried at the Heliean court. 1830 *tr. Aristoph., Wasps* 119 When you eat the paunch procured by an Heliean old stager.

Helianthaceous (hē'li-æn-thæ-si-əs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *HELIANTHUS* + -ACEOUS.] Allied to the genus *Helianthus* of composite plants.

Helianthoid (hē'li-æn-thōid), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Helianthoidea*, neut. pl. of *Helianthoides*; f. *Helianthus*: see next and -OID.]

A. *adj.* a. Resembling the *Helianthus* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). b. Belonging to the *Helianthoidea*, an order of *Actinoptera*, comprising the sea-anemones. B. sb. One of the *Helianthoidea*. Also **Helianthoidæan** a. and sb.

1865 *H. SPENCER Princ. Biol.* iv. xiii. § 246 (1867) II. 167 Solitary polypes—hydroid or helianthoid—mostly stationary, and when they do move, moving with any side foremost.

|| **Helianthus** (hē'li-æn-thŭs), *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἥλιος* sun + *ἄθος* flower.] The botanical genus including the common sunflower (N.O. *Compositæ*). 1776 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 400 Jerusalem artichoke is also a species of *Helianthus*. 1804 *J. GRAHAM Sabbath* (1839) 9/2 Like helianthus, borne on downy wings To distant realms. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1849) 204 The leaves of a single plant of helianthus three feet high exposed nearly forty feet of surface. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Scalp Hunt.* i. 10 Yonder is golden yellow, where the *helianthus* turns her dial-like face to the sun.

Hence **Helianthio** a., of or belonging to *Helianthus*, as in *helianthic acid*, obtained from sunflower seeds. **Helianthin**, an aniline dye of orange yellow colour.

Heliaet (hē'li-æst). *Gr. Antig.* [ad. Gr. *ἡλιαστής*, f. *ἥλιος* to sit in the court *Ἀθαιαία*.] One of the qualified citizens of ancient Athens chosen to sit as judges in the Heliean court; a dicast.

1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* I. xxxv. 127 Set in the stocks five days and as many nights, if the heliaests so order it.

Heliaestic, a. [ad. Gr. *ἡλιαστικός*, f. *ἥλιος* to sit: see prec.] Of or pertaining to the Heliaests.

1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iv. (1739) 10 They executed their Commission in Circuits, like unto the Athenian Heliaestic or Subdial Court. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* I. xxxv. 125 The heliaestic court alone was to pass sentence upon him.

Helical (hē'likāl), a. [f. L. *helix*, *helic-em* (see **HELIX**) + -AL.] Belonging to or having the form of a helix; screw-shaped; spiral.

1613 *M. RIDLEY Magn. Bodies* 27 A Helical and Spirall

vertue to move on the Cylinder of her Axis in Spirall lines. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* 1. ix. 1648) 57 A helical revolution about a Cylinder. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* 1. 217 The mean helical angles of Archimedean or Water Screws. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 16 For marine chronometers helical springs, in which both ends curve inwards, are universally used.

Helically (he'likáli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a helical manner, spirally.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 543 Such as we sometimes find so helically twisted. 1876 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 594 Turn'd helically like a Snail-shell. 1878 THURSTON *Growth Steam-eng.* 74 Flues helically traversing the masonry setting.

Helicampana, obs. form of **ELECAMPANE**.

Helice (he'list), *Obs.* [a. L. *Helice*, Gr. ἑλίκη lit. 'winding', from its revolution round the pole; mod. F. *Helice*.] A poetical appellation of the constellation *Ursa Major*.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 33 The Cynosura of the purest thought, Faire Helice, by whom the heart is taught. 1831 WIDDOWSON *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 8 Helice the greater Bear hath 27 Stars.

Heliced (he'list), *a. rare.* [f. *HELIX*, pl. *helices*, in F. *helice* + -ED 2.] Adorned with helices.

1875 LEWIS & STREKT in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 411/2 Terminates in a foliated and heliced acroterium.

Helices (he'listz), pl. of **HELIX**.

Helichryse (he'likríz), = next.

1893 SYMONDS in *the Key of Blue* 10 While curling through lush grass one spies Tendrils of honeyed helichryse.

Helichrysium (helikríz'ísm), *Also -os, -on.* [L., *helichrysium*, also *helichrysos* = Gr. ἑλὶχρῦσος, f. ἑλὶχ spiral + χρῦσός gold.]

1. A creeping plant with yellow flowers, so called by the ancients: variously identified as *Gnaphalium stachas* and *Tanacetum annuum*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 1. Cija, The ryght Elichryson groweth in Italy... and it may be called in englysh, flour amor, or yelow flour amor. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 298. 335 A carved cup... surrounded at the rim with a wreath of ivy and helichrysos, beneath with acanthos.

2. *Bot.* A large genus of composite plants, having mostly yellow flowers, of persistent character, whence called *Everlastings* or *Immortelles*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 227 [Plants] least patient of cold... *Balsamum, Helichryson.* 1880 GARDEN 11 Feb. 91/1 Helichrysums are not very particular as to soil.

Heliciform (he'lisifím), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *heliciformis*, f. *helix* **HELIX** see -FORM.] Having the form of the snail's shell; spirally wound (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

Helicin (he'lisín), *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *helix* spiral, also a kind of willow + -IN.]

1. The glycoside of salicylic acid.

1859 FOWNER *Man. Chem.* 444. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 139. 1873 FOWNER *Chem.* (ed. 11) 642 Helicin, C₁₅H₁₆O₇, is a white, crystalline, slightly bitter substance, produced by the action of very dilute nitric acid upon salicin.

2. An oily substance extracted from snails.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Helicin*, name given by Oscar Figuer for a peculiar substance which he discovered in the garden snail. 1861 HULME *Tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 85 An oil with a sulphurous odour... to which he has given the name of Helicine.

Helicine (he'lisín, -ín), *a. Anat.* [f. as *prec.* + -INE.] a. Spiral, coiled; applied to certain small arteries of the penis and clitoris. b. Pertaining to the helix of the ear.

1833 DUNGLISON cited in WORCESTER. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 446/1 Passage of the blood from these helicine arteries.

Helicinian (helisín'nián), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Helicina* (f. *helix*) + -IAN.]

A. adj. Spiral; said of a shell. *B. sb.* One of the *Helicina*, a family of Gastropods in De Férussac's classification.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 106/2 *Helicide*, The fifth order [of gastropods] contains two families:—1st The Helicinians... and The Turbicinians.

Helicite (he'lisit), *Geol.* [f. L. *helix*, *helice* **HELIX** + -ITE.] A fossil snail-shell.

1858 in WEBSTER. 1858 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 7 The same little helices... are found in layers of three or four feet thick as far inland as Turnero.

Helicograph (he'likograf), [f. *helico-*, combining form of Gr. ἑλὶξ **HELIX** + -GRAPH.]

1851 *Dict. Archit.* s.v., An instrument... for describing the volutes and scroll work found in Grecian architecture, and called the screw helicograph.

Helicogyrate (-dʒi'ɔɪt), *a. Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + -GYRATE.] Surrounded by an obliquely placed ring, as some spore-cases. Also said of the ferns.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 595 Fée... includes the helicogyrate ferns also in the general denomination of Polypodiaceæ. 1866 TRIAS *Bot.*, *Helicogyrate*, having a ring or gyrus carried obliquely round it; as in the spore-cases of *Trichomanes*.

Helicoid (he'likoid), *a. and sb.* Also 7-oid. [mod. ad. Gr. ἑλικοειδής of winding or spiral form, f. ἑλὶξ **HELIX** + εἶδος shape; see -OID. Cf. F. *helicoides* (1704 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj.

1. Having the form of a helix; screw-shaped; spiral. Chiefly in *Zool.* of shells, and in *Bot.* of forms of inflorescence, etc. *Helicoid parabola*, in

Geom. a spiral curve formed by twisting the common parabola so that its axis becomes a circle, the ordinates still remaining perpendicular to the axis and in the same plane with it.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Helicoid Parabola*, or the *Parabolic Spiral*, is a Curve which arises from the Supposition of the Axis of the common Apollonian Parabola's being bent round into the Periphery of a Circle. 1706 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Helicoid Parabola*, or the *Parabolic Spiral*. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 324 The cyme... is helicoid or scorpioid. 1849 DANA *Geol. App.* i. (1850) 721 The fusiform helicoid cavity. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 521 The *Unilateral Helicoid Cyme* is a sympodial cyme in which the median plane of each of the successive axes... is always situated on the same side.

2. *Zool.* Belonging to or resembling the *Helicide*, gastropodous molluscs including the snail.

1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 37 Molluscs... with a helicoid shell, similar to that of a small nautilus.

B. sb. †1. Something of a helicoid or spiral form. *Obs. rare.*

1699 GARTH *Dispers.* 80 Shells, Some Helicooids, some Conical appear, These Mites emulate, Those, Turbans are.

2. *Geom.* †a. = Helicoid parabola: see A. 1.

Obs. b. A warped surface generated by a moving straight line which always passes through or touches a fixed helix.

1848 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. 547/1 [This] spiral curve... is the helicoid. 1855 DAVIES & PRICK *Math. Dict.*, *Helicoid*, a warped surface, which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner that each point of it shall have a uniform motion in the direction of a fixed straight line, and at the same time a uniform angular motion about it.

Helicoidal (helikoid'al), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] = **HELICOID** A. 1.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 405 The formation of the right and left-handed helicoidal crystals.

Helicoidly, *adv.* [f. **HELICOID** A. + -LY 2.] In a helicoid manner, spirally.

1849 DANA *Geol. App.* i. (1850) 720 A fusiform chamber helicoidly divided.

Helicometry (helikóm'et'ri), *Geom.* [f. *helico-*, comb. form of Gr. ἑλὶξ **HELIX** + -METRY.] The measurement of spirals.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Helicometry*, or *Helicosophy*, a Mathematical Art, which teaches how to measure or draw all Spiral Lines upon a Plain, and shews their respective Properties. 1811 *Encycl. Londin.* s.v.

Helicon (he'likón), [L. *Helicōn* = Gr. Ἑλικὼν. In sense 2 b there seems to be association with **HELIX**.]

1. (With capital H.) Name of a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, in which rose the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene; by 16th and 17th c. writers often confused with these. Hence used allusively in reference to poetic inspiration.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garneshe* 99, I gaue hym drynke of the sugryd welte Of Elicons waters crystalline. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1860) 28 Eloquence haue I none; I neuer was acquainted with the muses; I neuer tasted of Helycon. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 42 You Virgins, that on Parnasse dwell, Whence floweth *Helicon*, the learned well. 1600 *title* England's Helicon [ed. 2... or the Muses Harmony.] 1631 MILTON *Epit. M'chess Winchester* 56 Here be tears of perfect moan Wept for thee in Helicon. 1652 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* v. Wks. (1875) 481 Poor shallow scoundrels... that never drank any Helicon above a penny a quart. 1806 *Bookman* Nov. 57/1 Any question of his precise place in England's Helicon.

2. a. An ancient acoustical instrument consisting of strings stretched over a resonance-box and capable of being adjusted to different lengths. b. A large brass wind-instrument of a spiral form.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Helicon*, a form of wind-instrument of metal, resembling a French-horn, but having keys and valves.

Heliconian (helikón'nián), *a.* [In sense 1, f. L. *Helicōnius* = Gr. Ἑλικώνιος, f. Ἑλικὼν (see *prec.* and -IAN). In sense 2, f. mod. L. *Helicōnia*, a genus of butterflies.]

1. Pertaining to Helicon, or to the Muses.

1557 GRIMALD in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 107 Th Heliconian Nymphs. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 31 Th' Heliconian maides. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Life T. Parr* Wks. (1872) 17 He... ne'er did taste the Heliconian cup. 1779 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 14 Nov., Your approbation of my last Heliconian present encourages me to send you another. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 224 Shutting reasons up in rhythm, Or Heliconian honey in living words, To make a truth less harsh.

2. *Entom.* Belonging to the genus *Heliconia*, or family *Heliconiidae* of butterflies. Also **Heliconi-deous**, **Heliconine**, **Heliconoid** *adjs.*

1866 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1823) III. xxxv. 645 In several of the Heliconian butterflies the greater part of both wings is transparent. 1867 A. R. WALLACE *Nat. Select.* iii. (1871) 85 Every species of Napeogenes mimics some other Heliconideous butterfly. 1887 - in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 355 The immense variety of the Heliconoid butterflies.

† **Helicosophy**, *Obs.* [f. *helico-*, comb. form of Gr. ἑλὶξ **HELIX**, after *philosophy*.] That part of geometry which treats of spirals.

1570 DAE *Math. Pref.* 34 Helicosophie, is nere Sister to Trochilike. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Helicosophy*, a mathematical Art which demonstrates the designing of all spiral Lines.

Helio, -y, var. **HELY**, **HIGLY** *a. Obs.*

Heling, healing, *vbl. sb.* Also 6- **helling**. Now *dial.* [f. *HELE* v. 1 and 2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of covering; covering up, concealing; the covering in of a house, roofing with slate, tiles, or the like.

a 1200 *Lofnung* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Bi his spotlunge and bufettunge and his heliunge. a 1205 *Anscr. R.* 150 þe heliunge is þe god dedes lif, & halt hit ine strenche. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 222 All wrangwise takyng... hiding or helyng of othir men godes. 1451 *Churchw. Acc. Yalton* (1890) 94 For helyng of Synt Jamys yn Chapell. 1554 *Ibid.* 166 The tyler for y^e helyng of y^e Church. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 6 Fraudfull helying and concealing of treasure. 1669 *Worldw. Syst. Agric.* (1681) 237 Healing with Lead or flat Stone is not to be approved of, by reason of its weight. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 275 For Ripping, and Healing again... Bricklayers reckon 3s. 6d. per Square.

2. *concr.* A covering; a cover, roofing.

13... K. *Alis*. 6188 Above, and bynothe, is heore helyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* v. 11 The heling of thar hevede That vikkit vynynt had thame revede. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 283 Sche hidde hir armes and hir byghes wip dyuers helynges. *Ibid.* III. 273 þe helyng (of the palace) liche to be firmament. 1498 *Will of Whytmore* (Somerset Ho.), My portouse w^t a rede helyng. 1543 *Will of J. Moss* (*Ibid.*), Fetherbedde, a bolster...twoo blankettes a helyng a matres. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 24 A Bed-healing (*Derb.*), a coverlet: it is also called absolutely a Hyling in many places. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 169 Of the weight of this sort of Healing. 1838 Mrs. BRAY *Trad. Devonsh.* I. 306 Slaters with us... are called *heliars* and the slate roof of a house is termed the *helling*. 1853 N. & Q. 1st Ser. VIII. 44 9 Another Devonianism. The Cover of a book is called its healing.

† b. Clothing. *Obs.*

1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 519 Ynow3z for lifode and helyng. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 43 Fode & helyng hauing, wip hem I schal be content.

3. *Comb.* as *heling-coster*, -net, -stone.

1447 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 131 All my... helyng Costurs of hallys. 1558-9 *Act 1 Eliz. c. 17* § 1 No person... shall use any Heling Nett or Trymle Bote. 1608 CARKW *Cornwall* 6b, For covering of houses there are three sorts of Slate, which from that use take the name of *Healing-stones*.

Helio (hē'lio), colloq. abbrev. of **HELIOGRAPH** *sb.* and *v.*

1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inwent*. 30, I used to put my signaller under arrest to prevent him reading the helio-orders. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/4 Messages had to be helio'd under a hot fire at short range.

Helio-, combining form of Gr. ἥλιος sun, occurring in various scientific and other terms, most of which are entered in their alphabetical places; others of rarer occurrence are placed here. **Helio-arkite** *a.* [cf. *ARKITE*], relating to the sun and Noah's ark, as objects of worship. **Helio-cometes** [mod. L., f. Gr. κομήτης comet], an appearance of rays of light extending from the sun like a comet's tail. **Helio-dæmonio** *a.*, relating to the sun and demons. **Helio-electric *a.*, relating to electric force emanating from the sun. **Helio-engraving** = **HELIOGRAVURE**. **Helio-fugal** *a.* [after *centrifugal*; cf. F. *héliofuge*], tending away from the sun. **Helio-later** [Gr. -λατρός worshiping], a worshipper of the sun; so **Helio-latrous** *a.*, worshipping the sun; **Helio-latry** [Gr. λατρεία worship], sun-worship. **Helio-logist**, one versed in heliology; **Helio-logy**, the science of the sun's energy and action. **Helio-philous** *a.* [φίλος loving], fond of or attracted by sunlight. **Helio-phobia** [Gr. -φοβία fear], dread of or shrinking from sunlight, photophobia; so **Helio-phobe** [Gr. -φοβος fearing], one affected with heliophobia; **Helio-phobic *a.*, fearing or shunning sunlight.****

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 314 Seats of the *Helio-arkite superstition. 1828 Mrs. BRAY *Trad. Devonsh.* I. 148 The ceremonies of the Helioarkite procession. 1797-53 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Helio-cometes*, comet of the sun; a phenomenon sometimes observed at the setting of the sun; thus denominated by Sturmius and Pylæus in regard it seems to make a comet of the sun, being a large tail, or column of light, fixed or hung to that luminary, and dragging after it at his setting. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 293 Notions about an arkite idolatry and a *Helio-dæmonic worship. 1884 *Nature* 8 May 47/2 The 'helio-electric' theory of the perturbations of terrestrial magnetism. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/2 The 'helio-engraving' by etching was brought to a high degree of completion by Klic, of Vienna, in 1883. 1885 CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 387 The 'heliofugal' power by which Comets' tails are developed. 1888 WEBSTER, **Helio-later*. *Ibid.*, **Helio-latry*. 1890 GLADSTONE *Impreg. Rock* (1892) 66 According to 'heliologists, the process does not even yet appear to be absolutely completed. 1895 *Spectator* 24 Apr. 545/1 The evolution of 'heliology. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Heliophobe*, one whose eyes suffer from the sun's rays. **Heliophobia*, the fear of the sun's rays on the retina, such as occurs in albinism. 1896 J. RATTAY in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XXXII. 598 A heliophobic spore may often find enough of shade among the rhizoids of other pre-existing weeds.

Helio-centric (hē'liōsēn'trik), *a. (sb.)* [f. **HELIO-**: see **CENTRIC**. Cf. F. *héliocentrique*. Opposed in both senses to **GEOCENTRIC**.]

1. Referred to the sun as centre; considered as viewed from the centre of the sun: as the *helio-centric latitude, longitude, place*, etc. of a planet, i.e. that in which it would appear to an observer placed at the centre of the sun.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1217 It was necessary... to make a Table of 11's Helio-centric places, to which the Parallaxes being applied, give the Geocentric. 1703 GRACIUS *Ibid.* XXIII. 1318 Finding the Helio-centric and Geocentric

places of a Comet. 1796 *Ibid.* LXXVI. 429. I have here given its heliocentric and geocentric longitudes and latitudes. 1833 *HERSCHEL Astron.* v. 270 When we speak of the heliocentric longitudes and latitudes of objects, we suppose the spectator situated in the sun.

2. Having, or taking, the sun as centre: as the *heliocentric* (or Copernican) system of astronomy. (See B.)

1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. Gloss. s.v. *Geocentric* (U. K. S.). The moon's orbit is Geocentric; but the orbits of the other planets, and of the earth itself, are Heliocentric. 1898 *Westcott Gospel of Life* 12 The heliocentric view of our system... is more religious and, in the fullest sense, more scriptural than the geocentric view which it displaced.

Fig. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 285 It [poetry of the Old Testament] is what one might call a heliocentric, as distinguished from a geocentric, representation of life.

† B. sb. One who takes the sun as a centre. *Obs.* 1867 A. NOWELL in *Joselyn Voy. New Eng.* (1674) 48 This assertion is not expugned by Geocentricks... nor oppugned by Heliocentricks.

Hence *Helio-centrism*, the heliocentric theory; *Helio-centrality*, heliocentric quality.

1865 F. HALL in H. H. Wilson tr. *Vishnu Purana* II. 242 note. The heliocentrism taught in this passage... is remarkable. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 163 Our readers who are ignorant of astronomy may as well refuse to acknowledge the heliocentricity of things. 1895 W. W. ROBERTS *Pontif. Decrees* Introd. 21 The Pope said in effect that heliocentrism was a heresy.

Helio-centrism, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = HELIOCENTRIC. Hence *Helio-centrally* adv., as viewed from the centre of the sun.

1866 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* II. i. 122, I have reason to believe the Planetary motions to be Helio-centrally. 1796 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 471 The Earth... when it is in Conjunction with any other Planet Helio-centrally.

Heliochrome (hēliokhrōm). [f. HELIO- + Gr. χρῶμα colour.] A photograph representing an object in its natural colours. (Not yet (1897) obtained in a permanent form by any process.) So *Helio-chromic* a., pertaining to *heliochromy*. *Helio-chromoscope*, a device for superposing three specially prepared photographs of an object so as to produce an image in the natural colours. *Helio-chromotype* = HELIOCHROME. *Heliochromy*, the production of images of objects in the natural colours by a photographic process.

1843 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* xii. 176 The name of *Heliochromes* has been given to these naturally coloured photographs... the colours soon faded. 1855 *LACAN Pref. Népce de St. Victor's Researches* 17 His *heliochromic* investigations. 1898 *Daily News* 4 May 5/5 To reproduce them [the natural colours] to the eyes it is sufficient to superpose the three images, one with red light, one with green, and one with blue violet. This is accomplished in... a device called a *heliochromoscope* about the size of a hand stereoscope. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Heliochromotype*, a sun-picture in the natural colours: long desired, partially obtained, but always fugitive—so far. 1855 tr. *Népce de St. Victor's Researches* 43 *Heliochromy*. 1898 *Daily News* 5 May 6/5 Mr. Fred. E. Ives, of Philadelphia, gave an exhibition... of his 'composite heliochromy', the name of his process of coloured photography.

Heliochryse (hēliokhrōis). [ad. L. *heliokhrŷsos*, -on, a variant form in Pliny for *heliokhrŷsos*, -on (see HELIOCHRYSEUM), app. taken by later writers as derived from Gr. ἥλιος sun + χρῶς gold.] Poetic name for some bright yellow flower: ? a sunflower or marigold. (See also HELIOCHRYSE.)

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Sonn. xcvi. in *Arb. Garner* V. 394 To whom, for need, Parthenophil did lend At Nature's suit, rich Heliochryse, which shined In her fair hair. *Ibid.* xxiii. *Ibid.* 404 In his hand, a wreath of Heliochryse He brought, to beautify those tresses. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 55 The Heliochryse... His Golden Leaves expandeth out of love To Phoebus.

Helio-dæmonic, -electric, etc.: see HELIO-

Heliogram (hēliogram). [f. HELIOGRAPH 4, after *telegram*.] A message transmitted by a heliograph (see next, sense 4).

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 176 The sight of those who receive the heliogram gets... soon fatigued. 1897 L. D. ROBERTS 41 *Yrs. India* II. li. 225 Brigadier-General Massy was informed in reply to his heliogram, that [etc.].

Heliograph (hēliografi), sb. [f. HELIO- + -GRAPH, Gr. -γραφος writing, writer.]

1. Name given to an engraving obtained by a process in which a specially prepared plate is acted on chemically by exposure to light. Also attrib.

The name was originally given to the process invented by Népce de St. Victor in 1826.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* i. 12 Népce... had also succeeded in rendering his Heliographs, when once formed, impervious to the further effects of the solar rays. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 11 Copper plate impressions of this kind have been found amongst the papers left behind by Népce, which he called 'heliographs', as far back as 1826. This method... is still in use... especially in the printing of paper money. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 7/6 Miniature paintings by Fouquet... copied by the heliograph process.

† b. A photograph (Webster, 1864). *Obs.*

2. An apparatus for taking photographs of the sun. 1848 *Tral. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 326 This latter instrument includes a *heliograph* and *heliochronograph*, worked by one and the same clock-movement. 1865 *Reader* 9 Sept. 291/3 The Kew heliograph, in charge of Mr. De La Rue, continues to be worked by a qualified assistant.

3. An instrument for measuring the intensity of sunlight.

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1841 R. HUNT *Photogr.* 210 The number of lines marked on the paper... will furnish a comparative measure of the intensity of solar light... and may be registered as so many degrees of the Heliograph, the name Mr. Jordan has given his instrument.

4. An apparatus for signalling by means of a movable mirror which reflects flashes of sunlight to a distance. Cf. HELIOTROPE 4. Also attrib.

1877 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 8) § 509 *Mance's Heliograph*. The reflection of light from mirrors has been lately applied by Mance in signalling at great distances by means of the sun's light. 1880 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 461 The author claims to have contrived a heliograph, or sun-telegraph, by which the rays of the sun can be directed on any given point with greater ease than by those at present in use. 1880 *Times* 9 Oct. 5/4 On the 27th of August, about 9 a.m., a flash was seen in the far distance. In a moment our heliograph was on, and we found, to our great delight, it was from General Roberts. 1897 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 5 They hope to secure heliograph connection with General Bull's force shortly.

Heliograph, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. To communicate by heliograph: see prec. 4. Also with *obj. clause* and *absol.*

1880 *Standard* 24 Apr. 5/5 General Stewart heliographed an account of the battle to Brigadier Ross. 1888 *Athenum* 7 Jan. 10/2 There were all the means for heliographing at Kort. 1893 R. KIRLING *Many Invent.* 29 We used to heliograph to them.

2. To photograph by heliography.

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 192/1 When the cloth tracings have to be heliographed, raw sienna is also added to the ink.

Heliographer (hēliografiā). [f. prec. + -ER: cf. *photographer*.] One who practises heliography; one who makes or works a heliograph: see the various senses of these words.

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xix. 281 The failure of heliographers, lithographers, and photographers who tried to work by combining the two arts.

Heliographic (hēliografiak), a. [f. HELIO- + -GRAPHIC. Cf. F. *héliographique*.]

1. Pertaining to the description of the sun.

Heliographic latitude or *longitude*: the latitude or longitude of points on the sun's surface, referred to the sun's equator and to a meridian passing through the node of this with the ecliptic. (Cf. *geographic*.)

1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Charts, Heliographic Charts*, Descriptions of the Sun's Body, and of its *Maculae*, or Spots. 1879 *Newcomb & Holden Astron.* 289 The heliographic latitude of the spot, or its angular distance from the solar equator.

2. † a. Belonging to photography; photographic. 1840 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 181 Dr. Patterson exhibited some specimens of the Heliographic Art (Daguerrotype). 1855 tr. *Népce de St. Victor's Researches* i. 44 The heliographic images coloured by its light.

b. Belonging to photographic engraving: see HELIOGRAPH 1, HELIOGRAPHY 3.

1841 R. HUNT *Photography* ix. 107 Producing a better effect than was given by the Heliographic process in several hours. 1855 *LACAN Pref. Népce de St. Victor's Researches* 21 The remarkable works which heliographic engraving has produced. 1858 *Photogr. Notes* III. 260/2 The heliographic image formed by the sensitive varnish acted on by the light. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 12 Printed off from heliographic plates.

3. Pertaining to or obtained by the signalling apparatus called a heliograph (see HELIOGRAPH 4).

1880 *Standard* 8 Apr. 5/3 Hughes's Brigade is in heliographic communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai. 1897 L. D. ROBERTS 41 *Yrs. India* II. liv. 258 The more perfect heliographic apparatus which is now available.

So *Helio-graphical* a. = HELIOGRAPHIC; *Helio-graphically* adv., by means of a HELIOGRAPH (sense 4 in quot.).

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 120 How the relieving force first came heliographically into communication with Candahar.

Heliography (hēliografi). [f. HELIO- + -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *héliographie*.]

1. The description of the sun. (Cf. *geography*.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Heliography*, a Description of the Sun. 1798 C. PALMER (title) A Treatise on the Sublime Science of Heliography satisfactorily demonstrating our great orb of light, the sun, to be absolutely no other than a body of Ice! 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. vii. 712 So much useful work has been done in heliography.

† 2. The process or art of obtaining permanent images of objects by the chemical action of light on prepared surfaces; photography. *Obs.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 113 s.v. *Photogenic Drawings*, Such apparatus is named after its inventor the Daguerrotype, and the process itself either photogeny, photography, or heliography (sun-drawing). 1840 (title) *Handbook of Heliography*.

3. Name of a process of engraving in which a specially prepared plate is acted upon chemically by exposure to light.

1845 *Athenum* 22 Feb. 202 The process by which these pictures were procured, called by its discoverer *Heliography*. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 10 One of the finest applications of photography, that of *heliography*, or the combination of photography with copper-plate printing. 1880 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/2 Heliography, it seems, makes no impression on the paper as types do.

4. The system of signalling by means of the HELIOGRAPH (sense 4).

1889 *Advance* (Chicago) 10 Nov. 718 Heliography is a sort of telegraphic system of communication by means of flashes of sunlight reflected from mirrors.

Heliogravure (hēliogrāviū). [a. F. *héliogravure*, f. HELIO- + *gravure* engraving.] A process of engraving by means of the action of light on a sensitized surface; an engraved plate, or an engraving, thus obtained; photogravure. Also attrib.

1879 *FURNIVALL New Shaks. Soc. Rep.* 7 A heliogravure reproduction by M. Dujardin, of Virtue's engraving. 1881 *Athenum* 16 Apr. 521/2 The medium of reproduction... is besides somewhat antiquated in these days of autotype and heliogravure. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov., Phototype, heliogravure, woodcuts, photo and chromo lithography, have been each used according to need.

Helioid (hēlioid), a. [f. Gr. ἥλιος sun + -OID.] 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Helioid*, resembling the sun. Applied to a body that is round, and has its circumference radiated with hair-like points.

Heliolater, -logy, etc.: see HELIO-

Heliolite (hēliolit). *Min.* [a. F. *heliolite* (1797), f. HELIO- + -LITE.] Sun-stone, a variety of orthoclase containing albite or oligoclase.

Heliometer (hēliomētr). [ad. F. *héliomètre* (1747 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. HELIO- + Gr. μέτρον measure, -METRE.]

1. An astronomical instrument originally devised for measuring the diameter of the sun; now much used in determining the angular distance between two stars.

It consists of a telescope, having the object-glass divided into two parts, each of which can be made to slide past the other and thus superpose the two images produced.

1753 *SHORT in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 165 M. Bouguer had read... in the year 1748, a memoir, in which he describes an *heliometer*; which is an instrument, consisting of two objective glasses, for measuring the diameters of the planets. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 269 An invention of his in 1748, which he calls the *heliometer*, and which is in fact the first *double object glass micrometer*, and was properly so called. 1893 *SIR R. BALL Story of Sun* 334 The *heliometer* of six inches aperture at the Yale Observatory.

† 2. Name given to a complex form of portable sun-dial, used for ascertaining solar time, latitude, length of day, times of sunrise and sunset, etc. *Obs.* 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Heliometric (hēliometrik), a. [f. prec. + -IC: cf. F. *héliométrique*.] Pertaining to, or obtained or made by, the *heliometer*; relating to measurement of the sun. Also *Helio-metric* a.; hence *Helio-metrically* adv.

1881 *Athenum* 4 June 753/2 Heliometric observations of Mars. 1888 *Standard* 9 Dec. 5/4 At Harvard more than eight hundred heliometrical measurements were made. 1893 *Science* I. 94 [They] do not maintain a steady contact together when heliometrically observed. 1886 C. A. YOUNG *Recent Adv. in Solar Astron.* in *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXX. 25 The publication of the photographic and heliometric results is waited for with much interest.

Heliophilous, -phobia, etc.: see HELIO-

Heliopore (hēliopōr). [ad. mod.L. *Heliopora*, f. Gr. ἥλιος sun + πόρος pore: see MADREPORE.] A coral of the genus *Heliopora*; a sun coral.

Heliroscope (hēlioskōp). [a. F. *hélioscope* (1671 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. HELIO- + -SCOPE.] An apparatus for observing the sun without injury to the eye, or a telescope fitted with such an apparatus; the intensity of the light being reduced by smoked or coloured glass, by reflectors, or by other means.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 441 A Description of *Helioscopes* and some other instruments. 1761 *SHORT Ibid.* LII. 178 A reflecting telescope of 18 inches focus, with a *heliroscope* adapted to it. 1869 *PHILSON tr. Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 85 What are called *helioscopes*, which are merely composed of two prisms, or two pieces of glass cut wedge-shaped, one white and transparent and the other black or coloured.

So *Helioscopic* a., belonging to the *heliroscope*, or to observation of the sun; *Helioscopy*, the use of the *heliroscope*, observation of the sun.

1869 *HERSCHEL Astron.* iii. (ed. 10) 75 *Heliocopy*. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 65 Other forms of helioscopic eyepiece.

|| *Heliosis* (hēliōsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. ἡλιόσις exposure to the sun, f. ἡλιόσθαι to be exposed to the sun, also to suffer sunstroke, f. ἥλιος sun.]

1. *Med. a.* = INSOLATION. b. Sunstroke.

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Heliosis*, the warming of the body in the sun's rays; insolation. 1888 *QUAIN Dict. Med.*, *Heliosis*... is also employed as a synonym for the sunstroke.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Heliosis*, a term applied to the spots produced upon leaves by the concentration of the rays of the sun through inequalities of the glass of conservatories, or through drops of water resting upon them.

[*Heliospherical*, in recent Dicts., app. an error for HELIOSPHERICAL.]

Heliostat (hēliostat). Also *heliostata*, -state. [a. mod.L. *heliostata*, F. *héliostat* (1764 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. HELIO- + *statēs* standing.]

An apparatus consisting of a mirror turned by clockwork so as to reflect the light of the sun in a fixed direction. (Also applied to a simpler apparatus worked by hand, properly a *porte-lumière*.)

1747 J. T. DESAGULIERS tr. *Gravesande's Nat. Phil.* II. v. ii. 107 An *Heliostat*, Whereby the Sun's Rays are fix'd. This Machine consists of two principal Parts... The first is a plane metallic Speculum, supported by a Stand, the

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other is a Clock which directs the Speculum. c 1790 IMISON Sch. Art. 1. 271 The *Heliostatica* to take off the inconveniences which arise from the motion of the earth, in making experiments on the solar light. 1803 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 16 For performing this experiment with very great accuracy, a heliostat would be necessary. 1841 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 97 A simple form of the Heliostat, or instrument for throwing a stationary beam of light into a darkened room.

Hence **Heliostatic** *a.*, pertaining to a heliostat. 1881 *Nature* 29 Sept. 514 Phenomena developed by heliostatic star-disks.

Heliothid (hēliō'thid), *sb.* and *a.* Entom. [f. mod.L. *Heliothid*, f. generic name *Heliothis*.]

A. sb. A moth of the family *Heliothidæ*. **B. adj.** Belonging to or having the character of the *Heliothidæ*.

1884 *Science* 11 July 44/2 Even *Agrotis* takes a distinct heliothid tendency in the tuberculate front and heavily armed fore-tibia of the western species.

Heliotrope (hēliō'trop). Forms: *a.* 1 eliotropus, 4 eliotropium, -ius, eliotropia, 6 heliotropium, heliotropion, -ius, 6-7 -ium; see also **HELIOTROPION** *sb.* *B.* 6- heliotrope. [Formerly in Lat. form *heliotropium*, etc., a. Gr. *heliotropion* (also *heliotropos*) a plant which turns its flowers and leaves to the sun, heliotrope; also a green stone streaked with red, bloodstone, and a kind of sundial; f. *hēlios* sun + *-tropos* turning, *τρέπω* to turn. In current form, a. F. *héliotrope* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. A name given to plants of which the flowers turn so as to follow the sun; in early times applied to the sunflower, marigold, etc.; now, a plant of the genus *Heliotropium* (N.O. *Ehretiaceæ* or *Boraginaceæ*), comprising herbs or shrubs with small clustered purple flowers; esp. *H. Peruvianum*, commonly cultivated for its fragrance.

a. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 254 Deos wyrt þe man eliotropus and oðrum naman sigilhwœrfa nemð. 1308 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. liv. (1495) 635 *Elitropium* is a drye herbe and . . . it beeryth and toryneth the leyf abakewyth the meuyng of the sonne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 57 Siklyrk, ther is ane eirb callit helytropium, the quihik the vulgaris callis soucy; it hes the leyus appin as lang as the soune is in our hemisper, and it clois the leyus, quhen the soune passis vndir our orizon. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xvi. 58 Apollo's heliotropion then shall stoop And Venus hyacinth shall vail her top. 1603 B. JONSON *King's Comedies Entertain.* Wks. (Ritg.) 528/2 Her chaplet [was] of Heliotropium, or turnsole.

B. c 1606 *BACON Wks.* (1857) III. 832 Flowers of heliotrope. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 32 The Heliotrope may live with the last Sun. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 215 Star-wort, Heliotrop, French Marigold. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud.* Nat. (1799) II. 89 The French or Peruvian heliotrope. 1801 *WHYTE MELVILLE Good for Nothing* II. 169 The sweet heliotrope exhaled her dying fragrance ere she sank to decay.

attrib. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke's Ibis*, As the Heliotrope flower that keeps its ground, but wrests its Neck in turning after the warm Sun.

b. fig. (Also *attrib.*)

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* iv. v. Good Heliotrope! Is this your honest man? Let him be yours so still; he is my knave. 1669 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 90 With free expansions, and heliotrope conversions to that Eternal light. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 149 Let us all be heliotropes (if I may use the expression) to the Sun of Righteousness.

c. Applied, with qualifying words, to other plants, as **False** or **Summer Heliotrope**, *Tournefortia heliotropioides*; **Winter Heliotrope**, *Nardosmia* (*Petasites*, or *Tussilago*) *fragrans*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 777 *Nardosmia*, a name under which the Winter Heliotrope . . . and some allied Northern species of *Tussilago*, have been separated generically. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, Summer Heliotrope.

d. A shade of purple like that of the flowers of the heliotrope. Also *attrib.*

1881 *World* 21 June 18/1 A white cotton with violet sprig and bonnet of heliotrope. 1886 *Truth* XXI. It is lined with heliotrope satin. 1887 *Daily News* 5 July 5/5 A costume of that peculiar mauve known as heliotrope.

e. A scent imitating that of the heliotrope.

1865 *Public Opinion* 7 Jan. 20 Many scents, however, are imitations—heliotrope, for instance, having no relation to that flower.

2. *Min.* A green variety of quartz, with spots or veins of red jasper; also called **BLOODSTONE**; anciently credited with various 'virtues', as that of stanching blood, rendering the wearer invisible, etc. (As to the origin of the name see quot. 1601.)

a. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 112 There sitten five stones mo. . . Jaspis and eliotropus. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xl. (1495) 566 *Elitropia* is a precyous stone and is grene and spronge wyth red dropes and veynes of colour of blood. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 627 The pretious stone Heliotropium . . . is a deepe green in maner of a leeke . . . garnished with veins of bloud; the reason of the name Heliotropium is this, For that if it be throwne into a pale of water, it changeth the raies of the Sun by way of reuerberation into a bloudie colour. Magicians . . . say, that if a man carrie it about him . . . he shall goe invisible.

B. 1507 *GOLDING tr. Solinus' Polyhistor* (1590) Sijb (Stanf.). The precious stone called Heliotrope. 1740 tr. *Barba's Metals* 120 The Heliotrope in his fine green substance hath Veins of the purest Blood. 1814 *CARY Dante's Inf.* xxiv. 91 Nor hope had they of crevice where to hide, Or heliotrope to charm them out of view. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 215 Chrysoprase, Heliotrope, and Jasper are forms of silica either amorphous, translucent, or opaque.

3. An ancient kind of sun-dial.

1669 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* I. i. vii. 36 Phenicians . . . communicated the knowledge of the Heliotrope taken from Ahaz's dial. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*, *Heliotrope*, *Heliotropium*, among the antients, an instrument or machine, for shewing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the equinoctial line. 1789 *WHITE Selborne* xlv. Two heliotropes; the one for the winter, and the other for the summer solstice. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Heliotrope*. The ancient Greek *polos* or *heliostrophion* was a basin in the middle of which was a perpendicular staff or finger, whose shadow indicated on lines the twelve parts of the day.

4. An apparatus with a movable mirror for reflecting the rays of the sun, used for signalling and other purposes, esp. in geodesic operations: cf. **HELIOGRAPH** *sb.* 4.

1822 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 358 The inventor of the Heliotrope . . . had full proof of the great advantage to be derived from it. 1828 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 145 Of all signals, the heliotrope—a movable mirror, placed so as to be directed by a telescope—is the most perfect.

Heliotroper (hēliō'trōpə), [f. prec. + -ER.] One who manages a **HELIOTROPE** (sense 4).

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1883 *Times* 31 July 10, I was doing service as a heliotroper all alone on the top of Arc Dome. 1887 J. T. WALKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 698/2 Heliotropers were also employed . . . to flash instructions to the signalers.

† **Heliotropian**, *sb.* Obs. Also *heli*, *helli*. [A corruption of *heliostrophion*, **HELIOTROPE** (sense 1), frequent about 1600.] 1. = **HELIOTROPE** 1.

1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 48 As the yron follows the Adamant . . . and the Heliotropian the beames of the sun. 1644 *HEYWOOD Gynaik.* I. 35 The gods . . . changed her into an Heliotropian, which is called the Sun flower, which still inclines to what part soever he makes his progresse. 1649 *LOVELACE Poems* 147 The noble Heliotropian Now turns to her, and knows no Sun.

2. = **HELIOTROPE** 2.

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 22 With Agats, Heliotropians, Jasper.

Heliotropian, *a. rare.* Also 7 *erron.* *heli*. [f. L. *heliotropium* **HELIOTROPE** + -AN.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the heliotrope (1 and 2).

1640 *HOWELL Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 5 Most of her Plants have the Heliotropian quality of the Marigold and Tulip, who follow the motion of the Sunne. 1670 *WALTON Lives* I. 55 He caused . . . figures thus drawn to be engraven very small in Heliotropian Stones.

Heliotropic (hēliō'tropik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *hēlios* sun + *-tropos* turning + -IC; or ad. F. *heliotropique*.] Bending or turning in a particular direction under the influence of light; pertaining to or marked by heliotropism. Said of, or in reference to, growing parts of plants, which may be *positively heliotropic*, i.e. bend towards the light (the most usual case), or *negatively heliotropic* (**APHELIOTROPIC**), i.e. bend away from it, or **DIAHELIOTROPIC**, *q.v.*

1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 676 The fact of heliotropic curvature towards the side which receives the most light. *Ibid.* 677 There are a much smaller number which bend in the opposite direction, i.e. become concave on the shaded side. In order to distinguish between them the former are termed *positively*, the latter *negatively heliotropic*. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 418 Heliotropic movements are determined by the direction of the light.

So **Heliotropical** *a.* (*rare* -°) = prec.; hence **Heliotropically** *adv.*

1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* 676 The observation that leaves, some roots, Fungi . . . etc., curve heliotropically, indicates that their growth is retarded by light. 1891 *Athenæum* 27 June 832/3 The action of light and gravitation on the protoplasm of heliotropically and geotropically curving cells and hyphae.

Heliotropism (hēliō'tropiz'm), *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *hēlios* sun + *-tropos* turning: see -ISM. In F. *heliotropisme* (1832, De Candolle, *Physiol. Végét.* II. 844), mod.L. and Ger. *heliotropismus*.]

The property, exhibited by growing parts of plants, of bending or turning in a particular manner under the influence of light. The most usual case (to which some restrict the term) is that of bending towards the light (*positive heliotropism*); that of bending away from it is distinguished as *negative heliotropism* or **APHELIOTROPISM**; that of taking a direction at right angles to it, as *transverse heliotropism* or **DIAHELIOTROPISM**.

1844 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Heliotropismus*, term for that faculty by which certain plants constantly turn their flowers to the sun: heliotropism. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 677 Both positive and negative heliotropism occur not only in organs containing chlorophyll, but also in those that are colourless. *Ibid.* 775 The positive heliotropism of twining internodes is generally feeble. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 438 The Electric Light . . . produced heliotropism in plants exposed to it. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 Authors speak of positive and negative heliotropism . . . but it is much more convenient to confine the word heliotropism to bending towards the light.

Heliotropy, *rare.* [f. **HELIO** + Gr. *-tropia* turning. Cf. F. *heliotropie*.] = prec.

1883 *Nat. Educ.* XXIV. No. 6. 6 The author applies the name selenotropy to these motions, as contrasted with heliotropy produced by the sun.

Heliotype (hēliō'tēip), [f. **HELIO** + Gr. *-tēpos* impression, print, TYPE.] A picture obtained by printing from a film of gelatine which has been sensitized with bichromate of potash and exposed

to light under a negative; also, the process by which such a picture is produced. Also *attrib.*

1870 *Echo* 4 Nov. Art. presents its readers with four splendid heliotype pictures. 1874 *ARNEY Instr. Photography* xlii. (1886) 297 In the heliotype process a film of gelatine is prepared on a glass plate, from which it is stripped when dry, and printed in the ordinary manner. *Ibid.* 303 The great secret of producing a good heliotype is to have first-rate rollers at command. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 188/2 The most important of the many modifications of the colotype process is the 'heliotype' invented by Ernest Edwards.

So **Heliotyped** *ppl. a.*, produced by the heliotype process; **Heliotypic** (-tē'pik) *a.*, of or belonging to the heliotype process; **Heliotypy** (-tē'ipi), the heliotype process.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 327 Heliotyped Drawings.

Heliozoan (hēliō'zō'an), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [f. mod.L. *Heliozoa* *sb.* pl., f. Gr. *hēlios* sun + (*ζῷον* animal.) *A. adj.* Belonging to the *Heliozoa* or sun-animalcules, a group of marine Radiolarians. *B. sb.* One of the *Heliozoa*.

Heliozoic, *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC] = prec. *A.*

1881 *CARPENTER Micros.* xii. (ed. 6) 595 So does the Heliozoic type seem to culminate in the marine *Radiolaria*.

Helispheric, *a. rare* -°. = next (Webster 1828).

Helispherical (helisfē'rikāl), *a.* [irreg. f. **HELIX** + **SPHERICAL**.] Winding spirally upon a sphere.

Helispherical line: the line traced upon the terrestrial sphere by a ship sailing constantly towards the same point of the compass (other than the four cardinal points), which winds spirally round the pole, continually approaching but never reaching it; otherwise called the *loxodromic curve* or *rumb-line*.

1646 J. GREGOORY *Posthum.* (1650) 285 (T.) They are helispherical lines, as they call them. 1659 *Moxon Tutor Astron.* I. (1686) 9 The Rumbes are neither circles nor straight Lines, but Helispherical or Spiral lines. 1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.*, *Helispherical line* is the Rumb line in Navigation.

Helium (hēli'um), *Chem.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *hēlios* sun, with the termination already used in *selenium*, *tellurium*, etc.] One of the chemical elements, a transparent gas, first actually obtained by Prof. Ramsay in 1895, its existence in the sun's atmosphere having been inferred by Lockyer in 1868 from a certain line (D₃) in the spectrum of the solar prominences. (Cf. **COBONTUM**.) Symbol He.

1878 *NEWCOMB Pop. Astron.* II. ii. 266 This hydrogen is always mixed with another substance, provisionally called helium. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 599 The orange-yellow tint of helium. 1895 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 7/7 As he had anticipated, argon was given off and not nitrogen, but mixed with it he found what appeared to be another gas. This gas is no other than the hypothetical Helium, whose existence has only been inferred up to the present from a line D₃ in the solar spectrum. 1897 *LOCKYER Sun's Place in Nat.* iv. The Discovery of Helium.

Helix (he'lik, hē'lik). Pl. *helices* (he'lisiz), *helixes*. [a. L. *helix*, a. Gr. *ἑλῆξ* anything of spiral form.]

1. Anything of a spiral or coiled form, whether in one plane (like a watch-spring), or advancing around an axis (like a corkscrew), but more usually applied to the latter; a coil, a spiral, as an electromagnetic coil of wire, the thread of a screw, a tendril, etc. In *Geom.*, the curve formed by a straight line traced on a plane when the plane is wrapped round a cylinder; more generally, a curve on any developable surface (e.g. a cone) which becomes a straight line when the surface is unrolled into a plane; distinguished from *spiral*, which is applied only to plane curves.

1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* I. § 17 The lives . . . of men . . . and the whole world, run not upon a Helix that still enlargeth, but on a Circle. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 8 (The butterfly's tongue) being drawn up into an Helix, and retracted into the mouth. 1799 T. TAYLOR *Proculus* I. 134 The helix . . . is described about a sphere or a cone. 1805 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* I. 195 A copper wire, by being rolled round a solid rod, was twisted into a spiral so as to form a helix. 1837 *BREWSTER Magnet.* 156 An electro-magnetic helix enclosing a bar-magnet. 1844 J. SCOFFER in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 195 Take a flat helix of . . . wire. c 1860 *FARADAY Forces Nat.* 189 Three wheels of magnets and two sets of helices. 1880 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 866 The tendrils . . . form a spiral . . . or . . . a helix narrowing conically upwards.

2. *Arch.*, etc. A spiral ornament, a volute; *spec.* applied to the eight smaller volutes under the abacus of the Corinthian capital.

1663 *SHUTE Archit.* D iij b, Helices, the which . . . haue but halfe the height of the other great Helices, or Volutas. 1664 *EVELYN tr. Front's Archit.* 128 At the extremities of the leaves do issue the *Caulis*, and *Codds* breaking from the *Helices*. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 98 The greater one, under the horn of the abacus, is called the volute; the smaller one, under the flower, the helix. 1857 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 5 The development of the helix or ornament of the antefixæ is very remarkable.

3. *Anal.* The curved fold or prominence which forms the rim of the external ear.

1693 *BLANCARD Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Helix*, the Exterior brim of the Ear, so called from its Winding. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1799 The Prominence called *Helix* ends in the Lobe of the Ear, which it constitutes. 1873 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* III. 324-5 The leaf on one side looks just like the helix of a human ear.

4. *Zool.* A genus of molluscs with spiral shells, of which the common snail (*Helix hortensis*) is a typical example.

1880 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 180 Helices, and other genera of Mollusca. 1890 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 384 Terrestrial shells, chiefly helices. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 64 The Helices do not live to a venerable age.

Helixoid (hel'ikoid). *Geom.* [f. prec. (sense 1) + -oid.] = HELICOID *sb.* 2.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kans.* § 106 The developable helixoid... is the surface swept out by the right line tangents of the helix.

Helk, obs. form of **HULK**.

Hell (hel), *sb.* Forms: 1-7 hel, 1- hell, 2-6 helle. [OE. *hēll* (f), obl. cases *helle*, str. fem. = OFris. *helle*, *hille*, OS. *hella*, *hella*, MDu. *helle*, Du. *hel*), OHG. *hella* (MHG. *helle*, mod.G. *hölle*), ON. *hel*, gen. *heljar*, Goth. *halja*:—OTeut. **haljā* str. fem., lit. 'the coverer up or hider', f. *hel-*, *hal-*, *hul-* to hide, conceal, **HELE**. In ON. also the proper name of the goddess of the infernal regions, 'the ogress Hel, the Proserpine of Scandinavian mythology' (Vigfusson).]

1. The abode of the dead; the place of departed spirits; the infernal regions or 'lower world' regarded as a place of existence after death; the grave; **HADES**. a. In Jewish and Christian use.

In the Bible of 1611, translating Heb. *שְׁאוֹל* (*sheol*) (31 times), which is also rendered the *grave* (31 times), the *pit* (3 times); in N.T. rendering Gr. *ᾗδης* (*Hades*) (10 times), as well as *γέεννα* (*gehenna*) (12 times); once (2 Pet. ii. 4) 'cast down to hell' represents *ταρταρος* *pa. pple.*, 'put in Tartarus'. In the Revised Version, in O. T., *hell* has been retained in the prophetic books, with *Sheol* in the margin; elsewhere *Sheol* is substituted in the text, with *grave* in the margin (exc. in Deut. xxxii. 22, Ps. lv. 15, lxxvii. 13, where *pit* is retained in the text, with *Sheol* in the margin); in N. T., **HADES** has everywhere been put for Gr. *ᾗδης*, and *hell* reserved for *γέεννα*.

c. 805 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 16 [lv. 15] Cyme dead offer hie and astigen hie in helle lifende. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxxvii. 35 Ic fare to minnum sunu to helle. a. 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* xv. 10 þou sall noht leue mi saule in hell. 1388 *WYCLIF Gen.* xlii. 38 3e shulen lede down myn hoore heeris with sorwe to helle. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* i. vii. (W. de W. 1506) 68 For before that he styed up in to the heuyns he dyscended in to the helles. 1509 *MORE Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 320/2 *Descendit ad inferna*: that is to say he dyscended down benneth into the lowe places. In stede of which low places y^e english toung hath euer used this word hel. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xiv. 13 O that thou woldest kepe me, and hyde me in the hell, untill thy wrath were stilled. — *Acts* ii. 31 His soule was not left in hell [1888 *R. V. Hades*]. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* iii. Ad § 16. 170 Our Lord descended into hell... that is into the state of separation and common receptacle of spirits. a. 1748 *WATTS Improv. Mind* ii. v. § 2, I will explain the word hell to signify the state of the dead, or the separate state of souls... and... that the soul of Christ existed three days in the state of separation from his body, or was in the invisible world. a. 1848 *R. W. HAMILTON Rev. & Punishm.* iii. (1853) 113 The real conception of hell, is that which is unseen, the invisible state.

b. In Greek and Latin mythology. c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* l. 441 Cybille And Eneas... To helle went for to see His flader Anchyses. a. 1509 *SKELTON P. Sparrowe* 1337 By the feryman of hell, Caron with his beard hore. 1708 *Pope Ode St. Cecilia* 83 He sung, and hell consented To hear the Poet's prayer. a. 1822 *SHELLEY Orpheus* 67 Returning from drear Hell.

c. In Scandinavian mythology. 1770 *PERCY tr. Mallet's North. Antig.* II. 151 The Gods... dispatched messengers throughout the world begging of every thing to weep, in order to deliver Balder from Hell. 1805 *MAX MÜLLER Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 287 To Northern nations Hell was a cold place, a dreary region of snow and frost.

2. The infernal regions regarded as a place of torment; the abode of devils and condemned spirits; the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death.

In N. T. rendering *γέεννα* (*gehenna*): see note to 1. c. 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xv. Swa byrrende swa þæt fyr on þære helle, seo is on þam munte ðe ðe helle. c. 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 36 Na mid ege helle ac mid cristes lufan. c. 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 From hwonne þe engles a-dun fellen in to þe posternesse hellen. a. 1525 *Ancr. R.* 150 Þenne nis hit to noust so god ase to þe fure of helle. 1597 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 506 Thougtes he adde inowe, Leste the deuilen of helle al quic to helle him drowe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 478 Lucifer... þat formost fell, thoru his ouergart in to hell. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) viii. 29 Þe entreez and þe zates of hell. 1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 590 As ferce and as cruel As the fynd of hell. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 230 Within the Gates of Hell sate Sin and Death. 1731 *Pope Ep. Burlington* 148 Who never mentions Hell to ears polite. 1807 *POLLOCK Course T. v.* Leagues, though holy termed, first made In Hell. 1865 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) II. 16 Not fully God's is he who cannot live, Even in hell, and find in hell no hell.

3. a. Represented as a living being: chiefly as a poetical personification.

c. 1000 *Nicodemus* xxvi. Seo hell þa swiþe grymme and swyðe eglesic andswarode. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18025 Helle þæt to satan vnsware. 1388 *WYCLIF Isa.* v. 14 Therefore helle spredde abrad his soule, and opened his [16th c. *vers.* her] mouth with oute any terme.

b. The powers or inhabitants of hell; the wicked spirits; also, the kingdom or power of hell.

1597 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 322 Heuene & helle & ech þyng mot nede hys heste do. 1599 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Clifford* x. Hel haleth thrauntos downe to death amayne. 1593 *SHAKS. a Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 63 In despyght of the duels and hell,

haue through the verie middest of you. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 867 Hell heard th' unsufferable noise, Hell saw Heav'n ruining from Heav'n and would have fled Affrighted. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Rank's Hist. Ref.* III. 193 He had fought against Satan and hell.

c. A hellful, an infernal company, a devilish assembly.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iii. 227 Some tormenting Dreame Affrights thee with a Hell of ugly Demills. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. 111 *Imposture* 71 'Tis that old Python which... doth fire a Hell of Furies in his fell desire. 1652 *Br. HALL Myst. Godl.* § 13 There is now a hell of the spirits of error broken loose into the world.

4. Something regarded as resembling hell; a. A place or state of wickedness, suffering, or misery. (In quot. 1586 applied to a person.)

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Art.* 166 The helle Which suffereth faire Anelyda. a. 1400 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 1034, I am right siker it hathe ben an helle, You for to herken me thus jangle and clappe. 1555 *J. PHILPOT in Foxe A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 541/2 Afterward [he] felt such a hell in his conscience, that hee could scarce refrain from destroying himselfe. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 42 He was called the hell of the world, the plague of the common-weale. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 288 What a hell of witchcraft lies In the small orb of one particular tear! c. 1600 — *Sonn.* cxx, You've pass'd a hell of time. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 78 In the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatening to devour me opens wide, To which the Hell I suffer seems a Heav'n. 1729 *YOUNG Busiris* i. i, I fear no farther hell than that I feel. 1823 *CHALMERS Const. Man* (1835) i. ii. 133 They kindle a hell in the heart of the unhappy owner. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. (1871) i. 207 The prisons were hells on earth. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hell-afloat*, a vessel with a bad name for tyranny.

b. A place of turmoil and wild discord.

1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. lxxix. The hell of waters! where they bowl and hiss, And boil in endless torture.

† c. A yawning depth, an abyss. *Obs.*

c. 1600 *Z. Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) 148 The tossed ship from Hells goes to the skye.

d. A hell of a —, an infernal —: cf. a devil of a — (*DEVIL* 14).

1820 *Morn. Post* 26 June in *Spirit Pub. Frills*. (1811) XIV. 278 They all knew what a hell of a row had been kicked up.

† 5. A part of a building, etc., which for its darkness or discomfort, or for a similar reason, was compared to hell; the name of a part of the old law courts at Westminster, app. used at one time as a record office; also, a place of confinement for debtors; hence, a sponging-house. *Obs.*

1322-3 *Ely Sacrist's Roll* in *Stewart Ely* (1868) 275 Camera in Infirmaria quæ vocatur Helle. 1474 *CANTON CHESSE* III. iii. (1860) 3 Men of the lawe... that longe to the courtes of the chauserie, kynges benche, comyn-place, cheker, ressayt, and helle, and the bagge berars of the same. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. ii. 40 One that before the Judgment carries poore soules to hel. 1598 *FLORIO, Secreta*,... also the name of a place in Venice where all their secret records and ancient evidences be kept, as hell is in westminster hall. 1628 *R. S. Counter-Rat* xxi, Aske any how such newes I tell, Of Wood-strees hole, or Poultryes hell. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* II. (1662) 236 There is no redemption from Hell. There is a place partly under, partly by the Exchequer chamber, commonly called Hell... formerly this place was appointed a prison for the King's debtors, who never were freed thence, untill they had paid their uttermost due demanded of them.

6. The name for the 'den' to which captives are carried in the games Barley-break and Prisoner's Base.

1557, 1608 [see *BARLEY-BREAK*]. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. (1627) 87 The two that in mid place, Hell called, were, Must strue with waiting foot, and watching eye To catch of them, and them to Hell to beare, That they, as well as they, Hell may supplye. a. 1641 *SUCKLING (R.)*, Love, Reason, Hate, did once bespeak Three mates to play at barley-break... Love coupled last, and so it fell That Love and Folly were in hell. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 466/2 s. v. *Barley-Break*, When all had been taken in turn, the last couple was said to be in hell, and the game ended.

7. A place under a tailor's shop-board, in which shreds or pieces of cloth, cut off in the process of cutting out clothes, are thrown, and looked upon as perquisites. (So Ger. *hölle*: see *Grimm*.) Also sometimes applied to a place where refuse type is thrown by printers.

1594 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* (1871) 30 He can cast large shreds of such rich stuff into hell, under his shopboard. 1606 *DAY Ile of Gulls* i. iii. (1881) 15 Like a Taylers hell; it eates up part of euery mans due. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub* iii. (1709) 57 The Taylors Hell is the Type of a Critic's Common-place-book. 1805 *Spirit Pub. Frills*. (1806) IX. 245 note, Hell, a place so termed by the knights of the needle, wherein they stow their cabbage.

8. A gaming-house; a gambling-booth. (= *F. enfer*, *Mercier Tableau de Paris* 1783, cxcviii.)

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 130 A noted gambling-house in Dame-street, Dublin... known by the name of Hell. 1812 *SIR R. WILSON Diary* i. 38 Then to the conversazione, which is no other than a great gambling hall, or hell in classical terms. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xi. xxix, Don Juan... Pursued his path, and drove past some hotels, St. James's Palace and St. James's 'Hells'! 1870 *STEINMETZ Gaming Table* i. v. 102. 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* i. 107 The proprietor of a hell.

9. In imprecations, wishes of evil, and expressions of impatience or irritation: used similarly to *devil* (*DEVIL* 14-20). See also 4 d.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* III. ii. 21 Let Fortune goe to hell for it, not I. 1678 *DRYDEN All for Love* II. i, Hell, death!

this eunuch pandar ruins you, You will not see her? 1691 — *K. Arthur* II. ii, By hell, she sings them back, in my despite. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VI. 142 Gentlemen, you may go to H—ll. 1836 *M. SCOTT Cruise Midge* I. xiii. 72 Sq. good men, go to hell all of you. 1846 *MARRYAT Midsh. Easy* xviii, What the hell are you making such a howling about? 1848 *J. WILSON Ess., Streams* (1856) 39 Not, at least, for mine—no—hell and furies! not for mine!

10. Phrases and Proverbs. (Cf. *DEVIL*.)

1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* Proeme ¶ iij b, They verifie the olde Proverb, which is, That such as were never but in Hell, doo thinke that there is no other Heaven. 1600 *S. NICHOLSON Acolastus* (1876) 38 Before my hell of foule mishap breake loose. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 53 England... is said to be the Hell of Horses, the Purgatory of Servants, and the Paradise of Women. 1632 *HAUSTED Rivall Friends* v. x, Fye, fye, Hell is broke loose upon me. a. 1633 *G. HERBERT Jac. Prud.* (Chandos) 363 Hell is full of good meanings and wishings. 1640 *H. MILL Night's Search* i. 8 He sets out sin (most lively) black as hell. 1678 *DRYDEN Edipus* II. i, Since hell's broke loose, why should not you be mad? 1775 *JOHNSON in Boswell* (1887) II. 360 Sir, Hell is paved with good intentions. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 609 He that will be cheated to the last, Delusions strong as Hell shall bind him fast. 1784 — *Task* v. 862 Fables false as hell... lure down to death The uninformed and heedless souls of men. 1811 *WELLINGTON in Gurr. Desp.* VIII. 235 Unless the design has been altered... we shall have the Emperor in Spain and hell to pay before much time elapses. 1821 *BYRON Vis. Judgm.* lviii, Their... cries... realised the phrase of 'hell broke loose'. 1832-4 *DE QUINCY Cassars Wks.* 1862 IX. 135 Lord Bacon played Hell and Tommy when casually raised to the supreme seat in the council. 1879 *MCCARTHY Donna Quixote* xxxii, I've played hell-and-tommy already with the lot of them. 1892 *R. KIPLING Barrack-r. Ballads, Skillin'* a day ii, When we rode Hell-for-leather Both squadrons together. 1895 *THACKERAY New-comer* I. xxix, I tried every place... and played like hell.

11. attrib. and Comb. a. Simple attrib., as *hell-babe*, *-bond*, *-bound*, *-cauldron*, *-deed*, *-fiend*, *-flame*, *-pain*, *-pot*, *-powers*, *-shout*, *-spell*, *-torment*, *-worm*.

In OE. and early ME. combinations, such as *helle beals*, *helle dæfol*, *helle fyr*, *helle is* the genitive, 'of hell'. OE. had a few real compounds, as *hellcraft*, *helldæfol*, *hellfor*. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* i, 'Open the door of some place where I can lock this screeching "Hell-babe"'. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 644 "Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid Roof. 1740 *E. BAYNARD Health* (ed. 6) 46 Some tell "Hell-Cub. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Comm.* (E. E. T. S.) 90 Thys more then "hell darknesse. 1662 *BENLOWES Theoph.* x. lxxviii. 189 Thou... with "hell-deeds soules to hell dost sink. 1678 *W. DILLINGHAM Serm. Funer. Lady Alston* 25 So fall down like a Log into "Hell-flames. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. iii. 245, I would it were "hell paines for thy sake. a. 1721 *KEN Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 47 "Hell-Pow'rs the Voice shall quiv'ring hear. 1824 *L. RITCHIE Wand. by Seine* 206 There was also the "hell-sauce, composed of pepper. 1813 *PLUNKETT in Ho. Com.* 25 Feb., Assailed by the "Hell-shout of 'No Popery'. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* III. iii. 111. *Law* 752 Think'st... with thy "Hell-spells thus To crosse our Counsels. a. 1603 *A. W. in Farr S. P. Ellis* (1845) II. 452 Me... He... Brought from "hell-torments to the ioyes of heaven.

b. Objective and obj. genitive, as *hell-confounding*, *-deserving*, *-raking* adjs.; *hell-keeper*, *-raker*.

1648 *JOS. BEAUMONT Psyche* 20 (T.) His Lord's almighty name... Of "hell-confounding majestie made up. 1753 *S. HAYWARD Serm.* 21 To rescue "hell-deserving sinners. 1829 *Art Taming Horses* ix. 151 The 'pals' of fighting men and "hell-keepers. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xlii, A' thae "hell-rakers o' dragoons wad be at his whistle in a moment. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 674 Whose "Hell-raking, Nature-shaking Spell.

c. Instrumental and locative, as *hell-assisted*, *-begotten*, *-brewed*, *-engendered*, *-enkindled*, *-girl*, *-governed*, *-hatched*, *-haunted*, *-hired*, *-instructed*, *-kindled*, *-sprung*, *-spun*, *-taught*, etc., adjs.

a. 1711 *KEN Hymnothco* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 378 The Brute... His "Hell-assisted Incantation slights. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xi. 94 A "hell-begotten brat. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 697 And reck'n'st thou thy self with Spirits of Heav'n, "Hell-doom'd. 1581 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* xlviii, Let not mine eyes be "hell-driv'n from that light. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. ii. 67 This good Kings blood, Which his "Hell-gouern'd arme hath butchered. 1600 *ROWLANDS Lett. Humours* Blood 3 For ther's no habite of "hell-hatched sinne, That we delight not to be clothed in. 1691 *DRYDEN K. Arthur* IV. i, Bound to the fate of this "hell-haunted grove. 1647 *TRAPP Marrow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm. Ep.* 610 Hell was long since said by one to be paved with the shaven crowns of those "hell-sprung locusts. 1797 *College* 33 Foul myst'ry drew Around her "hell-spun web.

d. Similitive, 'like or as hell', as *hell-black*, *-dark*, *-deep*, *-hued*, *-red*; also *hell-like*, adjs.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. vii. 60 With such a storme as his bare head, In "Hell-blacke-night indur'd. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy. (N.)*, To guide the ship in the "helle-darke night. 1592 *SYLVESTER Triumph Faith* Ded., "Hell-deepe-founded Monuments. 1632 *MASSINGER Maid of Hon.* IV. iv, So horrid oaths, And hell-deep imprecations. 1733 *E. ESKINSE Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 178 We are become "hell-hued, black like the Ethiopian. 1563 *B. GOODE Eglogs* (Arb.) 83 From whence these "Helllike torments spryng. 1605 *J. PHILLIPS Way to Heaven* 39 That fearful and hell-like torment in Purgatory.

12. Special combs.: *hell-box*, a term for a box for holding damaged or broken type; *hell-broth*, a decoction of infernal character or prepared for an infernal purpose; † *hell-cart*, an early nick-name for a hackney carriage: see *quots.*; *hell-devil*, Satan; also 'the hellgrammite-fly' (*Funk*); *hell-driver* *U.S.*, a grebe; *hell-dog* = *HELL-BOUND*; *hell-door*, the gate or entrance of hell; a place that may lead to hell; *hell-driver*, (a) *slang*,

a coachman (*Dict. Cant. Crew*, a 1700; (b) U.S., the hellgrammite; hell-god, a god of the infernal regions, an infernal deity (so hell-goddess); hell-hag, a diabolical or vile woman, a hell-cat; +hell-hated *a.*, hated or abhorred as hell; hell-hole, -house, the hole or mansion of hell, an infernal hole or house; hell-kite, a kite of hell, a person of hellish cruelty; hell-matter, the broken or battered type in the 'hell-box'; +hell-moth, a term applied to a prostitute; hell-mouth, the mouth or jaws of hell; hell-pit, the pit or abyss of hell, the bottomless pit; hell-receptacle = hell-box; hell-wain, a phantom wagon seen in the sky at night (Halliwell); +hell-ware, the inhabitants of hell.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 19 For a Charme of powrefull trouble. Like a "Hell-broth, boyles and bubble. 1861 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) V. 86 The caldron where the hell-broth of anarchy was brewing. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *A Thief* 52 Wks. ii. 121/1 Then upstart "Hellcat-Coaches were to seeke. A man could scarce see twenty in a weeke. 1634 *Withals' Dict.* 417/1 *Rheda meritoria*, coaches that bee hyred for money. Herein doe the Women that bee called *Meritoria*, such Hyrelings. ride. and therefore they cal them *Hellcats*, such Coaches that bee so employed. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* ii. i. 36 The Ladies in the Hell Caris scream'd out for their Hector. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1835) 179 He could live under water like that notable species of wild-duck, commonly called the "hell-diver. 1825 *Ancr. R.* 290 Sweng hem azean. bene "helle dogge. 1618 SYLVESTER *Panthea* Invoc. iii. in Wks. 1880 II. 343/2 Make these pure Hell-Dogs in their Dens to couch. 1824 SOUTHWY *Roderick* iii. Poet. Wks. 1838 IX. 31 This hell-dog turn'd aside Toward his home. 1800 *Guthlac* 559 in *Exeter Bk.*, Wuldres cempa haliz husul-beam æt "hel-dore. 1800 *Moral Ode* 182 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 225 Brech nafre eft crist helle dure. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iv. i. Ay, that's Hell-door, and my Damnation's in the Inside. 1888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Da polhte he (Orfeus) þæt he wolde xescan "helle godu. 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 52 Much to know is given Unto that Hell-God, by the God of Heaven. 1655 Br. J. RICHARDSON *On O. T.* 281 (T). A corroding disease it (envy) is; an "hell-hag that feeds upon its marrow, bones and strongest parts. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 265 It roused the Hell-Hag. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* v. iii. 147 Backe do I tosse these Treasons to thy head, With the "hell-hated Lye ore-wheleme thy heart. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 223 Hurled in-to "helle-hole. 1888 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 71 Our "Hell-holes", as Cobbett calls our manufacturing towns. 1806 *Tablet* 28 Mar. 490 Vice and cruelty. made of old Goa the hell-hole of India. 1800 *Guthlac* 677 in *Exeter Bk.*, In "helle hus. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 491 In ships which are meer Hell-houses of swearing and prophaneness. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 217 All my pretty ones?.. Oh "Hell-Kite! All? What, All my pretty children? what such hell kites may do. 18... MARK TWAIN *Printer in N. Y. Sun* (Farmer Amer.), I put the good type in his case and the broken ones among the "hell-matter. 1608 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 4 Is there not one appointed for the apprehending of such "hell-moths (harlots and curti-zans), that eat a man out of bodie and soule? 18173 *Coll. Hom.* 239 Wat sceol se wrece don þe. 1823... under him "helle muð open. 1846 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. 1844 I. 453 But after this detestable opinion was invented, this unhappy custom proceedeth out of it, as out of an hell-mouth. 1653 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* iv. ii. Hell-mouth be with thee! 1800 ORMIN 10215 Fort "helle pitt nias nafre full. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 170 Procuring his passe porte to poste it to hell pitt, there to be punished. 1876 J. GOULD *Letter-press Printer* 156 "Hell receptacle, the receptacle for broken or battered letters; the old metal box; the shoe. 1824 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* vii. xv. (1886) 122 They have so fraied us with bull beggers... the man in the oke, the "hell waine, the fier drake... and such other bugs, that we are afraid of our own shadows. 1800 ALFRED *Hom. II.* 362 Ealle gesceafra, heofonwara, eorðwara, þelwara, onbugað... ðam Hælendum Criste. 1800 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 Biforen alle heueneware and herðewara, and ec helleware.

Hell, *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [A by-form of ME. *held*, *HELD* *v.*: cf. *HELL* from *hield*; prob. immediately *a.* ON. *hella*, Sw. *hälla*, Da. *hælde*, to pour, cognate with *HELD* *v.*] To pour. *trans.* and *intr.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. 3 þai drope swetnes in mannys saule and hellis delite in þaire thoghtis. *Ibid.* xxi. 13 As water i. am held. *Ibid.* lxviii. 29 Hell on þaim þi wreth. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3813 As all þe watir of þe werd ware in þaire wambis held. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 182/1 To Helle in, *infundere*. To Helle out, *fundere, effundere*. 1821 *Hartwell* 17 in *Borrowdale Let.* 9 Cash the sickle went into me hand: Down held the bluid. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Helle*, to pour out. [So in Northumberland, Lonsdale, Swaledale Glossaries.]

+**Hell**, *v.* 2 *nonce-wd.* [f. *HELL* *sb.*] *trans.* To place in or as in hell, to cause to have their hell. a 1650 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 231 (D). The dead in sin are held here by the tormenting anguish of an unappeasable conscience.

Hell, *v.* 3 [a. Ger. *hellen* in same sense (see Grimm), f. *hell* clear.] *trans.* To add lustre to, to burnish (gold or silver).

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 99 To Hell Gold, or Gilt Work. Take two ounces of tartar, two ounces of sulphur... and it will give it a fine lustre. *Ibid.* 91 Unwrought gold and silver... undergo several operations, and are heightened by gilding wax, colouring and helling.

Hell, *obs. form* of *HELE* *v.* 2, to conceal, cover.

He'll (*hīl*), colloq. contraction of *he will*.

Hella'dian, *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἑλλάδ*,

stem of *ἑλλάς* *Hellas*, Greece + *-ian*.] *a. adj.* = *HELLENIC*. *b. sb.* A Hellene or Greek.

1811 in *Encycl. Londin.*

Helladic (*hel'adik*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἑλλαδικός* of or from Greece: see -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to Hellas or Greece; Grecian, as opposed to Asiatic. 1801 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 287 The Helladic and the Ionian schools. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 139. 115 Zeuxis, Parrhasius and their followers, under the general name of the Asiatic school, were opposed to the Grecian (Helladic) school.

Hellarne, *obs. form* of *ELDER* *sb.*

Hellbender (*hel'bendər*). *U.S.* [f. *HELL* *sb.* + *BENDER*, one who or that which bends.]

1. The menopome or American salamander, an ugly and repulsive amphibian, from one to two feet in length, of which two species (*Menopoma alleghaniensis*, *M. horrida*) are found in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

1818 B. S. BARTON (*title*) Memoir concerning an Animal of the Class Reptilia or Amphibia, which is known by the name of Alligator and Hellbender. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 185 A large array of names, among which are Tweeg, Hellbender, Mud Devil, and Ground Puppy. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 179 That extraordinary fish lizard... known as the hell-bender from its extreme ugliness.

2. A protracted and reckless debauch or drunken frolic. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*.

Hell-born, *a.* Born of or in hell; of infernal origin.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1519 That jealousy itself could not mistrust. Or blot with hell-born sin such saintlike forms. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 687 Retire, or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born, not to contend with Spirits of Heaven. 1793 YOUNG *Brothers* iv. i. Hell-born impostor! 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. ix. 7 The hell-born spirit of revenge.

Hell-bred, *a.* Bred or engendered in hell.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q. I.* xi. 40 What outrage and what cries... The hell-bred beast [the dragon] threw forth unto the skies. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* ii. v. Wks. 1873 III. 149 Oh thou hell-bred Rascall thou. 1771 KEN *Hymus Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1791 I. 300 His very Temper seem'd on fire With Hell-bred Ire.

Hell-cat. [f. *HELL* *sb.* + *CAT*: possibly suggested by *Heccat*, *HECCATE*.] An evil or spiteful woman; a furious vixen; a witch.

a 1605 MIDDLETON *Witch* ii. ii. The whorson old hellcat would have given me the brain of a cat. 1638 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* iii. ii. We cannot be too bitter, she's a hell-cat. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fend* II. i. (L.). A hell-cat, who hates me as she does the devil.

b. Applied to a man: see *quots.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hell-cat*, a very Lewd Rakehell Fellow. 1845 DISRAELI *Sibyl* vi. vi. The Hell-cats (Chartist agitators) as they call themselves, halt at every town, and offer fifty pounds for a live policeman.

Helleboraster (*hel'bor-aster*). [mod. L., f. *helleborus* + *-aster*.] The Fetid Hellebore or Bear's foot (*Helleborus fetidus*).

1663-4 E. BROWNE in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1848) III. 402, I saw Helleboraster in flower. 1823 *Mechanics' Mag.* No. 11. 175 To try helleboraster, milk-thistle, henbane, etc.

Hellebore (*hel'bo-r*). *Forms*: 5 *el'lebre* (-bur, -byr, -eure), 6-7 *el'lebor* (-e, 6-8 *hellebor*, (7 *helebo-re*, -bour), 6- *hellebo-re*. Also in L. form *helleborus*, -um. [ad. L. *elleborus*, in 14th c. F. *ellebore* (Oresme), a. Gr. *ἑλλεβορος*, more rarely *ἑλλα*. (The native L. equivalent was *veratrum*.) The initial *h* has been restored in Botanical Latin and in Eng. after the prevailing Gr. form.]

1. A name given by the ancients to certain plants having poisonous and medicinal properties, and esp. reputed as specifics for mental disease; identified with species of *Helleborus* and *Veratrum*; now, in botany, applied to the species of *Helleborus*, (N.O. *Ranunculaceae*), including the Christmas Rose and its congeners: a. the plant; b. the drug. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1044 This wormot, and eleure [*eleborus*]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 138/1 Elebre, herbe (K., P. *elebyr*, *eleborus*). 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xix. (1634) 730 *margin*, Anticyra where groweth Hellebor, a good purgation for phrenetic heads. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 30 Plants, which abound less with Rosin, such as Hellebore. 1808 *Garden* 28 Jan. 56/2 Hellebores. are at present almost the only occupants in flower in our outdoor gardens.

b. c 1400 *lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Sle [worms] wip þe ius of calamynete. eiper wip decoction of elebre. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* i. l. 172 As methodist Musus kild with Hellebore. 1658 Br. HALL *Invisible World* ii. i. These errors are more fit for hellebore than for theological conviction. 1698 E. WALKER *Pictet's Mor.* xxxviii. As whether. Hellebore can purge a Mad-man's Head. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 204 Wretches fitter for a course of hellebore than for the stake. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* IV. ii. 165 Such strong hate-philtre as may madden him—madden Against his priest beyond all hellebore.

2. With qualifying word, denoting, a. species of the genus *Helleborus*: Black Hellebore, (a) of the ancients, *H. officinalis*; (b) of some moderns, the Christmas Rose, *H. niger*; Green Hellebore, also called Bastard or Wild Black H., *H. viridis*; Stinking or Fetid Hellebore, *H. fetidus*; Oriental or East Indian Hellebore, *H. orientalis*. b. of the genus *Veratrum* (N.O. *Melanthaceae*), sometimes called *False Hellebore*: White Helle-

bore (of the ancients), *V. album*; Swamp Hellebore, *V. viride*, also called *American* or *Green Hellebore*. c. Winter Hellebore, the Winter Aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 His [Argol's] herbe, which is him betake. Is hote eleborum the blacke. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lv. (1495) 635 Eleborus. the Romayns calle this herbe Veratrum. and therof is two manere of kyndes: whyte and blacke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxiv. 348 White Ellebor vnprepared, and taken out of time and place. is very hurtfull to the body. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 52 Dead sleeping Poppy, and black Hellebore. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 34 In the fit, blow Powder of White Hellebore up the nose. 1778 G. WHITE *Salborne* Let. xli. (1875) 249 *Helleborus fatidus*, stinking hellebore, bear's foot, or setterwort. women give the leaves powdered to children troubled with worms. *Helleborus viridis*, green hellebore. 1856 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 737 White Hellebore (*Veratrum album*), a native of the Alps and Pyrenees, is a violent emetic and cathartic. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 536 Black Hellebore has been used by some as a purgative emmenagogue, but is now very rarely if ever employed.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hellebore-root*.

1798 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsm.* s. v. *Herbes*, They put into a horse's counter a piece of hellebore-root. 1876 tr. Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XVII. 742 Hellebore-poisoning. results from the joint action of the two active principles contained in the plant.

Hence *Hellebora-ceous* *a.*, botanically related or akin to the hellebores (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); *Helleborate* *a.*, mixed or prepared with hellebore; *Hellebore-in*, *Hellebore-resin*, *Hellebore-tin*, and *Helleborin*, chemical principles derived from hellebore: *Helleboric* *a.*, of or pertaining to hellebore; + *Helleborose* *a.*, 'full of hellebore' (Bailey vol. II. 1727); *Helleborous* *a.*, of the nature of hellebore; + *Hellebory* (*elebory*) = *HELLEBORE*.

1807 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 35 Take the roots of white elebory, otherwise called neesing powder. 1609 Br. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 4 An Eleborous purge to make him disgorge the gall of his bitterness. 1633 HART *Diet Discov.* III. xi. 272 His helleborate medicines. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 473 Tuns of helleboric juice. 1878 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 695 *Helleborin*, C₃₈ H₅₀ O₈, and *Helleboretin*, C₃₈ H₄₄ O₁₀, two glucosides existing in the roots of *Helleborus niger* and *H. viridis*. Helleborin... occurs but... sparingly in black, more abundantly in green hellebore. Helleboretin is much more abundant in black than in green hellebore, but occurs in considerably larger quantity than helleborin, even in the latter. By boiling with dilute acids, it is resolved into helleboretin, C₁₄ H₂₀ O₅, which separates as a dark violet-blue precipitate, and glucose. [Helleboretin] is resolved by boiling with dilute acids, or more completely with a concentrated solution of zinc chloride, into glucose and helleboretin, C₃₀ H₃₈ O₁₀. HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 768 The activity of the root is due to two glucosides, helleboretin, and helleborein.

Helleboreine (*hel'borin*). *Bot.* [mod. ad. Gr. *ἑλλεβορίνη* a plant like hellebore: see -*INE*: cf. *F. alleborine*.] An orchidaceous plant of the genus *Epipactis* (formerly called *Serapias*, or of the closely-allied genus *Cephalanthus*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cvl. § 1. 357 Helleboreine is like unto white Hellebore, and for that cause we haue giuen it the name of Helleboreine. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *FL Scot.* (1789) I. 527 *Serapias longifolia* Linn. Marsh Helleboreine. 1778 G. WHITE *Seborne* (1853) II. xl. 266, *Serapias latifolia*, helleboreine. *Mod.* The helleboreines have mostly dull-coloured flowers; three or four species are found in Britain. *attrib.* 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 159 The most elegant Flower of all the helleboreine Tribe.

Helleborism (*hel'boriz'm*). *Med.* [mod. ad. Gr. *ἑλλεβορισμός* a curing by hellebore, f. *ἑλλεβορίζω* to HELLEBORIZE.] a. The treatment of diseases (esp. insanity) by hellebore. b. 'The symptoms produced by the charging of the system by hellebore, or by its too free administration' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). c. A purgative made from hellebore.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. i. iii. That famous Helleborisme of Montanus, which he so often repeats in his consultations and counsells. 1640 CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Erotomania* 160 (T). In vain should the physician attempt, with all his medicines and helleborisms, the cure of those that are sick with love. 1883 J. B. WOOD *Addr. Hahnemann* 5 His public thesis, on the Helleborism of the Ancients.

Helleborize, *v.* [mod. ad. Gr. *ἑλλεβορίζω* to dose with hellebore: see -*IZE*.] *trans.* To treat or dose with hellebore, as for madness.

a 1896 Sir W. HAMILTON (Ogilvie), I am represented... as one who would be helleborized as a madman for harbouring the absurdity.

+**Hellen**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *HELL* *sb.* + *-EN* 4.] Of or belonging to hell; infernal, hellish.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Þis world. is al biset of helle muchares [*MSS. T.*, C. *hellene* mucheres]. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Þat teameð hire in horedom of þe laðe vnwiht, þe hellene schucke. 13... E. E. Allit. P. C. 306 Out of þe hole þou me herde, of hellen wombe I calde, and þou knew myn vncler steuen.

Hellene (*hel'i'n*, *he'lin*). Also 7-8 *Hellen*. [a. Gr. *ἑλλην* a Greek. The pl. occurs first in Homer, as the name of a Thessalian tribe of which Hellen was chief; in the historical period it was the name applied to themselves by all Greeks.] A Greek: a. An ancient Greek, of genuine Grecian race. b. A subject of the modern kingdom of Greece or Hellas. 1664 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacri.* III. iv. § 12 Although the

name of Hellen as last spread its self over all the people of Greece, yet it was at first peculiar to that part of Thessaly called Philotis. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 379 A general congress of the Hellenes. 1896 *Whitaker's Alm.* 550/2 George, second son of the present King of Denmark, elected King of the Hellenes. 1863.

Hence **Hellenedom**, the Grecian realm or world; + **Hellenish** *a.* = HELLENISTIC.

1659-60 JER. TAYLOR in *Evelyn's Diary* (1852) III. 128 The word is used by the Hellenish Jews to signify any place of spiritual and immaterial pleasure. 1891 *Q. Rev.* July 188 Athens, even in the first Christian centuries the Capital of Hellenedom.

Hellenian (hel'niān), *a.* and *sb.* rare. [f. Gr. 'Ελληνι-ος HELLENIC + -AN.]

A. adj. Grecian; + HELLENIC.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* V. 917 The Chaldean Magi, whose pride To vanquish the Hellenian doctrine tried. 1830 tr. *Aristoph.* *Knights* 100 Hellenian Jove, thine is the prize of victory!

B. sb. = HELLENE, in the Homeric sense.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* (1843) I. 11. 69 In Hellade where live the lovely dames, The Myrmidons, Hellenians, and Achives, rob'd of fames.

Hellenio (hel'nik, -e'nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *Hellenicus*, *a.* Gr. 'Ελληνικ-ός: see HELLENE and -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks, ancient or modern; Greek, Grecian.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arh.) 42 So great an injury they then held it to be depriv'd of Hellenick learning. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 63 Before the name and dominion of the Pelasgians had given way to that of the Hellenic race. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* ii. 30 The glamour of Hellenic grace. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 9/1 The Hellenic regular troops round Cana.

B. sb. a. The Greek language. **b. pl.** Writings on Greek subjects.

1847 LANDOR (*title*) *Hellenics*. 1855 (*title*) Xenophon's *Hellenics*, or Grecian History. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer.* Bd. III. i. 11 They repaired to the Greek College in Scio, for the purpose of studying the Modern Hellenic.

Hence **Hellenioise** *v.* to make Greek, to grecize. 1854 BADHAM *Halicut.* 467 Resolved . . to hellenize the name.

Hellenism (hel'leniz'm), [*a.* Gr. 'Ελληνισμ-ός imitation of the Greeks, use of a pure Greek idiom, f. 'Ελληνισ(ε)ν to HELLENIZE: see -ISM.]

1. A peculiarity of the Greek language; esp. a phrase, idiom, or construction used or formed in the Greek manner.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann.* Marcell. Annot. Cij a, Yee must admit here a Synecdoche, the plural for the singular, a usual figure in Hellenisme. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 108 That age, about Alexius his time, generally affected Hellenisme and such words of Greeke as they could get them. 1646 GREGORY *An Order Comm.* *Oriens* 79 This was but an Hebraisme in the old, and but an Hellenisme in the new Testament. 1718 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 9 Virgil is full of the Greek Forms of Speech, which the Critics call Hellenisms. 1771 MACPHERSON *Introd.* *Hist. Gr. Brit.* 244 Their language, though tinged with Hellenisms, is radically different from the Greek. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 128 When Greek was first studied . . it planted many a hellenism in our English.

2. Conformity to Hellenic speech and ideas; imitation or adoption of Greek characteristics, e.g. by the Jews of the Dispersion, by the later Romans, etc.; the principle of hellenizing.

1864 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 34 The Hellenism which Nero vaunted was apostasy from the goddess Roma. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* vii. 126 Hellenist . . means, in the first instance, one who 'Grecises' in language or mode of life. . . Now this Hellenism expressed many shades of difference, and therefore the exact meaning of the word Hellenist varies with the circumstances under which it is used. *Ibid.* 130 That detestation which had once burned in the Jewish heart against Hellenism.

3. The national character or spirit of the Greeks; Grecian culture.

1865 GROTE *Plato* Pref. 12 New foreign centres of rhetoric and literature—Asiatic and Alexandrian Hellenism—were fostered into importance by regal encouragement. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 188 Their exquisite Hellenism of spirit. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 197 A Poet with the intense Hellenism and Autochthonism of Homer. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/3 Hellenism (they say) has educated us and prepared us for the enjoyment of liberty.

b. Applied by Matthew Arnold to that form of culture, or ideal of life, of which the ancient Greek is taken as the type: see quot. 1869, and cf. HEBRAISM.

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* iv. (1875) 136 To get rid of one's ignorance, to see things as they are, and by seeing them as they are to see them in their beauty, is the simple and attractive ideal which Hellenism holds out before human nature; and from the simplicity and charm of this ideal, Hellenism, and human life in the hands of Hellenism, are full of what we call sweetness and light. *Ibid.* 143 As the great movement of Christianity was a triumph of Hebraism and man's moral impulses, so the great movement which goes by the name of the Renaissance, was an up-rising and re-instatement of man's intellectual impulses and of Hellenism. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 150 Mr. Arnold treats of the great rival forces Hebraism and Hellenism which between them divide the world.

4. Greek nationality; the Hellenic race or 'world' as a political entity.

1893 SEELEY *Expans.* Eng. 239 The Macedonians, through their close relationship with the Greeks, brought all Hellenism in their train. 1896 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Jan. 4/7 The Government believes it to be its duty to safeguard Hellenism, whose future is menaced. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 9/1, I shall have the whole of Hellenism on my side.

Hellenist (hel'lenist), [ad. Gr. 'Ελληνιστής a follower of the Greeks in language, etc., one who Hellenizes, f. 'Ελληνισ(ε)ν to HELLENIZE: see -IST.]

1. One who used the Greek language, though not a native Greek. Applied esp. to those Jews of the Dispersion who used the Greek language and were more or less affected by Greek influences.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 137 The Hebrewes and Hellenists often disagreed. 1633 HAMMOND *Annot. Acts* vi. 1 (R.) These Jews understood Greek, and used the Greek Bible, and therefore are called Hellenists. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* vii. 125 It is to these Greek-speaking Jews that the term Hellenist, properly applies. It means one who 'Grecises' in language or mode of life. It is therefore . . the . . antithesis . . to strict 'Hebrews'. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Acts* vi. 1 There arose a murmuring of the Grecian Jews [margin. Hellenists] against the Hebrews.

attrib. 1789 GIBSON *Autobiog.* (1896) 141 The corrupt dialect of the Hellenist Jews.

2. One skilled in the Greek language and literature; a Greek scholar.

1680 DALGARNO *Didascalophus* 126 (T.) But if all this do not satisfy the critical Hellenist, then I must add [etc.]. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. iii. § 3 In Italy . . there were still professors of it [Greek] in the university; but no one Hellenist distinguishes this [17th] century. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 479 An Oxford Hellenist (as we venture to call any person with considerable knowledge of Greek).

3. One of the Byzantine Greeks who contributed to the revival of classical learning in Europe in the 15th century. In mod. Dicts.

Hellenistic (hel'lenistik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Hellenists; using the Greek language and following Greek modes of thought or life. **a.** Applied to the modified form of the Greek language, with many foreign elements, current in Egypt, Syria, and other countries, after the time of Alexander the Great.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hellenistical*, or *Hellenistick*, belonging to Greece. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Salmastius rejects the common opinion of the learned touching the Hellenistic language. 1807 G. S. FABER *Expiatory Sacr.* 111 Through the Hellenistic use of a well-known Hebrew idiom. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1855) II. 373 He [Salmastius] says . . in the last age (i.e. prior to 1643) the very name of Hellenistic was unknown to scholars. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* *Introd.* § 398 The term Hellenistic was coined to denote the language of Greek-speaking Jews.

b. Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks of this later age, when the true Hellenic characteristics were modified by foreign elements; belonging to the school of Greek art after the time of Alexander.

1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* x. 297 Menander, whose essentially refined and social temper belonged more properly to the Platonic than the Hellenistic age.

Hence **Hellenisticism**, the Hellenistic condition or stage of history.

1897 *Daily Chron.* 24 May, This change in the world's history, the change from Hellenism to Hellenisticism, is regarded by the essayist as an almost unmixt blessing.

Hellenistical (hel'lenistikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = HELLENISTIC.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Hellenistical*, pertaining to Greece, or the Grecians. 1661 FELL *Life Hammond* (R.), Into the importance of the hellenistical dialect he had made the exactest search. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 94 This is a merely hellenistical sense of the word.

Hence **Hellenistically** *adv.*, in a Hellenistic manner; in Hellenistic Greek.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* 59 *Shakur* . . is often rendered by the LXX *adonia*, which therefore may bear the same signification Hellenistically in this place. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 348 It bears such a sense Hellenistically.

Hellenization (hel'lenizē'zān), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of hellenizing or condition of being hellenized; the giving of a Greek character to anything.

1873 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. iii. I. 446 In Sicily also the Hellenization of the coast had made progress. 1881 *Athenaeum* 8 Oct. 465/3 The gradual Hellenization of the Byzantine Empire in the language, customs, and the national character.

Hellenize (hel'leniz), *v.* [mod. ad. Gr. 'Ελληνισ(ε)ν to speak Greek, to make Greek, f. 'Ελλην HELLENE.]

1. *intr.* To use the Greek language; to adopt Greek or Hellenistic habits; to become, or live as, a Greek or Hellenist.

1613 [see HELLENIZING *vbl. sb.* below]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 279 Such [of the Jews] as did Hellenize and dispersedly dwell out of Palestine with the Greeks. 1653 HAMMOND *Annot. Acts* vi. 1 (R.) So saith Phavorinus . . to hellenize is to speak Greek, and to have skill in the Greek learning. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 493 In Alexandria . . the Egyptian superstitions . . condescended to hellenize a little. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* ii. 27 There had been . . Hellenistic Jews who Hellenized in matters far more serious than the language which they spoke.

b. nonce-use. To adopt Hellenism (sense 3 b).

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* Pref. (1875) 47 Now and for us, it is a time to Hellenize, and to praise knowing; for we have Hebraised too much, and have over-valued doing.

2. *trans.* To make Greek or Hellenistic in form or character.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 290 Perhaps I shall one day have to hellenize the jargon. 1845 *Blackiv.*

Mag. LVII. 514 To Anglicize Pindar is not the adventure. It is to Hellenize an English reader. a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 274 Why should not Asia be Hellenized?

Hence **Hellenized** *ppl. a.*; **Hellenizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Hellenizer**, one who affects the Greek language and ways.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 137 The Hellenists were so called of hellenizing or vsing the Greeke tongue in their Synagogues. 1844 W. KAY in *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* III. 29 note, Pelagius is only a Hellenized form of Morgan. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 177 There were numbers of hellenizing Jews just in these parts. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Greece & Italy* (ed. 3) 462 Some of the Hellenisers said she was Minerva. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 283 Leontius, the candidate for the throne selected by the Heathenizers, or Hellenizers, for the names have the same import. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 151 Mr. Arnold, a Hellenizer by every instinct of his nature.

|| **Heller** (he'ler). Also 6-7 **haller**. [Ger. *heller*, in MHG. *häller*, *haller*, usually assumed to be named from the imperial city *Schwäbisch-Hall*, where it was first coined" (Kluge).]

A small coin formerly current in Germany, worth half a pfennig; also a coin = $\frac{1}{16}$ of a crown ($\frac{1}{16}$ of a penny) in the new Austrian monetary system.

1575 *Brieff Disc. Tronbl. Franckford* (1642) 134 The summe which they gave growed to so much as thirteene, not Sallers but Hallers or Pennings. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 287 (Stanf.) At Nurnberg . . two haller make one pfenning. 1844 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 102 The sister gave two hellers a day to the workmen. 1895 *Baddeley's Eastern Alps* *Introd.* 11 The new Austrian monetary unit is the Crown (Krone) = 100 Heller. These new coins, however, are still comparatively rare.

Hellespont (he'lespont), [ad. Gr. 'Ελλησποντος; explained as sea (πόντος) of Helle ('Ελλη), daughter of Athamas, said to have been drowned in it.] The ancient name for the Strait of the Dardanelles; hence, in allusion to the story of Leander, something that separates lovers.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 22 & 26 *Val.* Some shallow Storie of deepe loue, How yong Leander crost the Hellespont. . . You are ouer-bootes in loue, And yet you neuer swom the Hellespont. 1657 *Lust's Dominion* II. iii. in Hazl. *Dodslay* XIV. 123 Your wife. . . She's the Hellespont divides my love and me.

Hence **Hellespontiac**, **Hellespontine** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or situated on the Hellespont.

1649 STANLEY *Europa*, etc. 29 Because the Hellespontiac power they slight. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 225 Arridaeus was appointed to the Hellespontine Phrygia.

Hell-fire, **hell fire**. [Orig. two words, *helle* being genitive case; in later use usually hyphenated. In N. T. versions rendering Gr. γέεννα του πυρός lit. gehenna (or hell) of fire, i.e. fiery hell.]

1. The fire of hell. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* viii. 101 Etne . . þæt mon helle fyr hated wide. c 1000 *Agst. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 9 Ascend on helle fyr (1388 Wyclif, fyr of helle; 1526 TINDALE, hell fyre; 1588 *Rhem.* hel of fire). a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Iwurð, buten ende, helle fures fode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2894 Pat 3ee in hell fire for brin. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 22 In daunger of hell fyre. a 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. App. 1 § 34 Devils were not ordained of God for hell-fire, but hell-fire for them. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 316 Neither . . hell-fire, nor ichor . . can get rid of this limp band.

2. A member of a Hell-fire club.

1720 in Malcolm *Mann. & Cust. Lond.* (1808) 149 The Hell-Fires . . fly at Divinity. The third person of the Trinity is what they peculiarly attack . . calling for a Holy-Ghost-pye at the Tavern.

3. *attrib.* **Hell-fire club**, name given to clubs of reckless or abandoned young men, chiefly about the beginning of the eighteenth century. (See N. & Q. 12 May 1860, 27 Aug. 1892, etc.)

1721 (*title*) The Hell Fire Club, kept by a Society of Blasphemers. 1755 *Connaisseur* No. 34 The Mohocks, and the members of the Hell-Fire-Club, the heroes of the last generation . . struck out mighty good jokes from all kinds of violence and blasphemy. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Richter Wks.* (1863) XIII. 124 When a member of the Hell-fire club, he actually tied a poor man to the spit, and, having spitted him, proceeded to roast him. 1825 R. CHAMBERS *Trad. Edinb.* II. 259. 1881 *Haydn's Dict. Dates, Hell-fire clubs*, three of these associations were suppressed 1721.

4. *advb.* In profane use: 'Damned'.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1761) II. i. i. 2 The weather in summer is hell-fire hot, in winter hell-fire cold. Now what sense can the very Devil himself . . make of such contradictions?

Hell-fired, *a.*

1. 'Set on fire of hell' (Jas. iii. 6).

a 1711 KEN *Christophil Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 447 Blasphem'd by ev'ry Hell-fir'd Tongue.

2. As an intensive: 'Damned'. Cf. ALL-FIRED. 1756 W. TOLDEREVY *Two Orphans* III. 157 Sir . . he is a h--ll-fir'd good creature.

Hellful. [f. HELL *sb.* + -FUL.] As many as hell could hold.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 218 Christ bath . . casten the knot so fast that the fingers of the devils and hell-fuls of sins cannot loose it. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 15 A host, an army, a whole . . hellful of human nature.

Hell-gate, *pl.* **hell-gates**. [Orig. two words.] The portal or entrance of hell.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 228 Ure Hæland Crist tobræc helle gatu. c 1260 *Halton Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 18 Helle gate ne mægen on-þean þa. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1341 Helle-gates he al to-breok. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 314 Oure

porter at helle gate is halden so strate. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 25. 1666 SHIRLEY *Brothers* II. i. Mouths, that day and night are open, like hell-gates, to feed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 746 The Portress of Hell Gate.

Hellgrammite, he'grammite. U.S. The larva of a neuropterous insect, *Corydalus cornutus*, the hellgrammite fly, allied to the May-fly, used as a favourite bait for the black bass.

1854 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 156 They are much sought after as fish-bait, having a very tough integument, so that one larva suffices to catch several fish; and they are called by fishermen 'crawlers', 'dobsons', and sometimes, we hope rarely, 'hellgrammites'.

Hellhoffite. Chem. [from the name of the inventor Hellhoff.] An explosive, a solution of a nitrated organic combination (naphthalene, phenol, benzene, etc.), in fuming nitric acid.

1895 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Aug. 9/4 A new explosive... hellhoffite... invented by Hellhoff and Gruson. *Ibid.* A quantity of hellhoffite poured into a bowl could not be exploded by a lighted match. 1895 CUNDILL & TH. *Dict. Explos.* Pref. 42.

Hellhood. Obs. The state or personality of an infernal being; usually as an ironical title.

1665 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* II. ii. We might have done some fine thing to have made thy hell-hood laugh. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* Wks. I. 92/1 To sacrifice themselves... and all that they esteem dearest unto them, to his infernal Hell-hood.

Hell-hound. [Orig. two words, *helle* in genitive case.]

1. Hound or dog of hell; esp. in Greek and Latin mythology, Cerberus, the watch-dog of Hades.

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Booth.* xxv. § 6 þa scooldes cuman þære helle hund, þæs nama... was Cerberus. 1006 *Charter in Cod. Dipl.* III. 350 Sy þe toren of hellehundes to þum on þam egeslicum hellewritum. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 792 3e ben to þe helle-hound hollice i-like, Tri-cerubus þe tenful of wham i tolde haue. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 167 þe helle-hunter, wyth his helle-houndys, com ny. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 630 My Hell-hounds to lick up the draft and filth Which man's polluting Sin with taint hath shed On what was pure. 1847 *SHIRLEY Prometh. Unb.* I. 408 But hark, the hell-hounds clamour.

2. A fiend; a fiendish person; as a term of execration.

c. 1420 *Met. Life St. Kath.* (Halli.) 10 Thou false cursyd Sarasyn... Helle hounde, thou fowle wyghte. a. 1500 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 89 From that hell hounde, That lyeth in cheynes bounde. 1534 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 446/1 Neither Luther, Tyndal, nor Huskin, nor all y^e hel houndes that y^e deuyl hath in hys kenell. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. ii. (1810) 39 Tyronne with his Hell-hounds being not farre from Corke. 1712 *STERLE Spect.* No. 533 P. 2, I am sure these shameless hell-hounds deserved it highly. 1777 EARL CHATHAM *Sq. in Ho. Lords* 18 Nov. These horrible hell-hounds of savage war. 1879 BROWNING *Idem Idem* 208 Hellhounds, we baulk you!

3. attrib. and Comb.

1759 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ix, Villains! hell-hound dogs! 1790 *By-stander* 46 Of the hell-hound breed. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 117 To account and apologise for the hell-hound-hearted mangling fury.

Hellicat, a. and **sc.** [app. a fanciful alteration by Scott of *halokit* (HALOK); perh. with some notion of *hell-cat*.]

A. adj. Lightheaded, giddy, extravagant; romping. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxvii, I dare say now it had been on some hellicat errand or other. 1816 — *Antiq.* xxxix, I want to see what that hellicat quean Jenny Rintherout's doing. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 32 That hellicat... lassie, who had called me a sheep.

B. sb. A wicked creature; cf. **HELL-CAT**. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, Let us but get pur Grace out o' that auld hellicat's clutches. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 268 It's highly possible the hellicat would try and gar me to marry her when he turned up.

Hellick, a. Obs. rare. [OE. had *hel-lic* hellish, infernal, f. *hel* + *-lic* -like. It is not clear whether the 16th c. use was a revival of the OE.] Of or belonging to hell; hellish, infernal.

c. 1000 ALFRIC *Hom.* I. 380 Ða hellican fynd. *Ibid.* II. 78 Scyldig he was to hellicere susle. 1581 J. STUDLEY tr. *Seneca's Hippolytus* 67 b, Who when the hellicke hound From Tartares gresly gates in chaynes he dragd above the ground. *Ibid.* 73 The Hellick Tyrant knowes his perfect tale.

Hellicer (he'lyar). Now dial. Also 5-6 helyer, helier, 5, 9 hillyer. [ME. *helyer*, f. *HELE* v., to cover; cf. *sawyer*, etc.] A slater or tiler.

c. 1450 T. WALSHINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* an. 1381 in Camden *Anglica, Hibernica*, etc. (1602) 252 Ductor... dictus Walterus Helier, vel Tyler. *Ibid.* 265 Walterus Tyler vel vt quidam dicunt Walterus Helyer. 1667 *Ordin. Worcester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 398 Tylers called hillyers. 1668 *Act 5 Elis.* c. 4 § 30 The Art... of a Smith... Bricklayer, Tyler, Slater, Helier, Tyle-maker. 1665 USSHER *Anno. Jesuit* 287 He that covereth the house with tile or slate, is from thence commonly called a hellicer. 1669 S. COLERIDGE in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1009 The most experienced Hellicers (or Coverors with Slats). 1795 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6400/8 Francis Budd, late of Horwood, Hellicer. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Hellicer*, a slater; one who *heles* roofs... A thatcher is never called a *hellicer*. [Hence the surnames *Hellicer*, *Helyer*, *Hillyer*, *Hilliard*, *Helyard*.]

Hellicer, obs. form of **HALYARD**.

Helling, dial. form of **HELING**, covering, roof.

Hellish (he'lish), a. (adv.) [f. **HELL** sb. + -ISH.]

1. Of, belonging or pertaining to hell or the infernal regions; infernal.

1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Hellysshe, belongyng to helle, *tar-tarique*, infernal. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 2 Who, all in

rage... gan threaten hellish paine. 1607 *Death's Vis.* Pref. (1713) 11 The Fury and Hideousness of that Hellish Prince. 1797 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 48 The last is truly called diabolical and hellish magic.

b. Belonging to Hades.

1590 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 30 His musicks might the hellish hound did tame. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 In vain does Hercules boast of all his victories, of his Hydra... and the hellish Cerberus.

2. Of the nature or character of hell and infernal things; befitting or worthy of hell; diabolical, fiendish.

1560 *Commem. Bomer in Shelton's Wks.* (1843) I. Intro. 125 Romishe derision, And hellishe deuision. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 368 To you, Lord Gouernor, Remaines the Censure of this hellish villaine. 1712 *STERLE Spect.* No. 402 P. 3, I sit down and describe my present Disposition with so hellish an Aspect. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. iii, I had done a hellish thing, And it would work 'em woe. 1806 SCOTT *Woodst.* xii, But we heard hellish noises.

b. As an intensive; cf. *infernal*, *devilish*.

1798 *Corrour in Spirit. Pub. Trm.* (1799) II. 307 Why did you ride at such a hellish rate?

B. adv. Infernally; execrably. Sometimes a mere coarse intensive; cf. *devilish*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 481 A mouth O hellish wide. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on Two Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 251 You make a little free with our condition... as, hellish dull, damn'd clever, hellish cold. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 37 You've got a hellish clever trotting mare.

Hellishly (he'lishli), adv. [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.]

In a hellish manner; infernally, devilishly; execrably. Sometimes merely intensive.

c. 1580 J. JEFFERE *Bugbears* I. ii. 50 in *Archiv Stud. New. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 308 Amedeus is so hellishly bent on the muck of this world. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGNM. *Whole Creature* xiii. § 3. 218 The Diuell... horribly yea hellishly disquieting them. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) VI. xxxi. 221 If he had not interposed so hellishly as he did... I had been the husband of Miss Byron in two hours. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 152 A dark Chesnut... gets on hellishly, a remarkable Gift of going.

Hellishness (he'lishnes), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.]

The quality of being hellish; infernal or damnable nature or disposition.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 182, I was... star-cross'd with some hag's hellishness. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiv. 82 Outward seeming and frothy sanctity, and inward hellishness. 1806 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 192 Enough to convince any one of the hellishness of this system! 1854 DUFF in G. Smith *Life* xxi. (1881) 342 Such utter absolute hellishness I never saw surpassed.

Hellite (he'loit), [f. **HELL** sb. + -ITE.]

1. An inhabitant of hell.

1866 D. FORBES *Hindstani Dict.* 45 s.v. اعراف, The poet Sa'di says that 'to those in heaven A'raf would seem hell, but the hellites would call A'raf paradise'.

2. The proprietor of a 'hell' or gaming-house.

1804 *Times* 9 Oct. in *Westm. Rev.* (1820) XI. 319 The hellites at all the 'hells'... resort to every species of cheating. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 355 In all the gaming-houses of any note, there are unprincipled reckless persons in the pay of the hellites. 1870 A. STEINMETZ *Gaming Table* II. iv. 93.

Hell-kettle. A deep black gulf or abyss; a name locally applied to holes or pools popularly supposed to be bottomless.

1577 HARRISON *England* I. xxiv. (1881) III. 164 What the foolish people dreame of the hell kettles, it is not worthe the rehearsal... There are certeine pits, or rather three little pooles, a mile from Darlington... which the people call the kettles of hell, or the diuels kettles. 1634 *Relat. Short Survey* (in *Longstaffe Darlington*). The three... deepe pitts called Hell Kettles, we left boyling by Darlington. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 250 An huge Casm, or Hell-Kettle was left where the Mountain had emptied its self.

Heliness. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. **HELL** sb. + -NESS, after *HIGHNESS*.] A title for a person of diabolical character; = **HELLHOUND**.

1605 SYLVESTER *De Barts* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 1007 There's not a king among ten thousand kings But... gildeth those that glorifie his Folly, That sooth and smooth, and call his Hell-ness holy.

Hello (hélō), int. and sb. [var. of **HALLO**, q.v.]

An exclamation to call attention; also expressing some degree of surprise, as on meeting any one unexpectedly. **A.** as int.

1883 *Breadwinners* 241 Hello, Andy! you asleep. 1888 BLACK *Ado. House-boat* xxiii, Hello—here's more about evolution.

B. as sb.

1807 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 45 The amount of 'Hellos' 'Are you there?' and 'Speak louder, please'... that must at such times be poured out and wasted... before the break (in telephonic connexion) is realised.

Comb. 1895 *Critic* 6 Apr. 263/4 The awful nuisance of the central (telephone) office, and... what is familiarly known as the 'hello-girl'.

Hence **hello v.**, to shout *hello*!

1895 *Critic* 6 Apr. 263/2 There will be no hallowing girl to ask you every minute, 'Have you finished?' while you are straining your ears to hear what the person you are talking to is saying.

Heluaction. Obs. rare = **o**. [ad. L. *helluā-tiō-em* (hél-), n. of action f. *helluāri* to gormandize (see next).] 'A devouring gluttony' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Heluue, v. Obs. rare = **o**. In 6 heluue. [ad. L. *helluāri* (hél-), f. *helluo* (see next).] To gormandize, guzzle.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 59/11 Heluue... *potitare, deglutire*.

Helluo (he'liuō). Also 7 helluoh. [L. *helluo*, *helluo* a gormandizer.]

1. A glutton, gormandizer; transf. and fig. a greedy devourer.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 102 The insatiableness Helluo, the devouringest glutton, or the greediest cormorant that is. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGNM. *Whole Creature* v. 32 They eate like gormundizing Helluohs. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 425 Thereby making him to be a Helluo and Devourer of Gods. a. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* III. vi. § 63 (1740) 470 To let an Helluo loose upon the Revenue, which should be too hard for all Retrenchment. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* VIII. 184 In this ludicrous way the crier treated that helluo.

2. Zool. A genus of beetles belonging to the family *Carybidae*.

Heluuous, a. [irreg. f. *prec.*] Gluttonous.

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 2 Shee, making me the cadaver of her love to feed her helluuous gorge.

Hence **helluosity**, gluttony.

1799 *Public Characters* 101 So voracious and insatiable is his helluosity. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 748 The helluosity of my reading, and omnivorous voracity with which I digest... all manner of languages.

Helward (he'lwōrd), adv. and adj. [f. **HELL** sb. + -WARD; orig. to *hellward*.]

A. adv. Towards hell; **a.** Downward, towards the centre of the earth. **b.** Towards the place of final punishment.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 114 A wenche... Cam walkynge in þe wey, to-helle-ward she loked. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 170 Þe depthe of þi skete of contricion muste be depe in sorwe downward, to helle-ward. 1643 LISLE *Elfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. ¶ 3 We are hoisted sometime to heaven with a billow of presumption, and dung downe againe with abysses of despaire to helward. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 125 Then of the ram and ewe let out the blood Into the pit; their heads to hell-ward place. 1766 W. BROOME *Ep. to Elijah Fenton* 97 Trees... Root hell-ward, and thence flourish to the skies. 1769 BURNS *Ode in Mem. Mrs. Oswald*, Doom'd to share thy fiery fate, She, tardy, hell-ward plies. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, Magician and Wizard to lead us hellward.

B. adj. Directed or conducting to hell.

1809 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 632 Still man thinks that hellward paths can e'er lead up to Heaven.

Hel'wood, he'llwood. A name given to certain plants, noxious as weeds, and difficult to eradicate: **a.** the species of Dodder (*Cuscuta*) parasitic on cultivated plants; **b.** Hedge Bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; **c.** *Ranunculus arvensis*.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 10 *Cuscuta* as it is generally called... is called of the Country people *Hell-weeds*, because they know not how to destroy it. 1670 [see *DEVIL'S-GUTS*]. 1809 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 109 *Cuscuta europæa*, greater dodder, hell weed or devil's guts. 1899 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Hell-weed*, dodder, so called from the trouble and ruin it causes in flax fields.

Helly, a. (adv.) Obs. [f. **HELL** sb. + -Y (or -LY).] Of or belonging to hell; of the nature of hell; hellish, infernal, devilish.

1534 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 423/2, I call heartely to y^e spirite of God to quenche the foule fyrebrand of y^e helly light. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxvi, No worldlie sight More hell then was sight of that hellie fight. 1563 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.*, *How Collingbourne was Executed* (1815) II. 366 Helley haunts, & ranke pernicious ylls. 1583 STANFURD *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 103 His rod... by which from the hellie Bocardo Touzt tost souls he freeth. 1613 *Acc. Anglesia* (Halli.) 39 Authority conferr'd upon him to keep this trade.

B. adv. Hellishly, infernally.

1600 TOURNIEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* lviii, With poyson hellie blacke. a. 1766 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems* (1785) 53 No rake helly gay, Or laughing, because he has nothing to say.

Helm (helm), sb.¹ Forms: 1- helm; also 3 *hælm*, *healm*, 4-7 *helme*, 6 *healme*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *helm* str. masc. = OFris. OS. (LG., MDu., Du.), OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *helm*, ON. *hjalmr* (Sw., Da. *hjelms*), Goth. *hilmis*: = OTeut. **helmo*-2: = pre-Teut. **kelmo*-s, f. root *kel-* to cover, conceal (see **HELE** v.). OF. *helme* (mod.F. *heaume*) masc., It. *elmo*, Sp. *yelmo*, are from OHG. Senses 7 and 8 are prob. from Norse.]

1. That part of the armour which covers the head; a helmet. Now poet. and arch.

c. 785 *Corpus Gloss.* 422 *Cassium*, helm. c. 1000 ALFRIC *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 143/7 *Crista*, helmes camb. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 þa beoð sceold helm and brenie. c. 1205 LAY. 258/3 *Hælm* [c. 1205 *healm*] an his hafre. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cristofore* 549 þane gert þe kinge ane helme tak. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 65 b/2 A helme of brasse on his heed. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* li. 182 There was brought him a good harnes, helme, sheld, & spere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 840 O're Shields and Helmes, and helmed heads he rode. 1715-20 *Pope* *Ilad* v. 5 High on his helm celestial lightnings play. 1890 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 345 Methought I had a helm upon my head Wrought all of gold.

fig. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Habbeð rihte bileue to brunie, and hope to helme. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 17 The helm of helthe in his hed.

b. Her. = **HELMET** 2.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 165 A large helm surmounted by the lion crest.

2. transf. Put for a man in armour. Obs.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5498 Ser Bedwyn þe bald with many brist helmes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. vi, The kynge

of Northgaly's with eyght score helmes. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. V, 47 In the Vaward wer eight thousande Healmes of Knights and Esquiers and foure thousande Archers.

† 3. Christ's crown of thorns. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 252 Mid þynenum helme his beafod befengon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Ure helende . . . befeð uppen his befeð þornene helm. a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 Þorw-out his helm þe harde hat þe þornes in-to his flesch gan crepe.

II. 4. The crown, top, or summit of anything; in OE. *esp.* the leafy top of a tree. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 He onginþ of ðam wyrttrunum and swa upweards grewþ . . . of ðone helm. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 150 His ofr læswode mid treowenum helme. a 1100 *Voc.* in *Wt.*-Wulcker 243/33 *Frondea robora*, gepufe beamas *uel* helmas. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Helme*, the top (crest) or head of a thing. 'Helm o' the hill' . . . a considerable eminence on the old post road a few miles south of Felton.

† 5. The head or cap of an alembic or retort.

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* II. 5 Those glasses which they call bodies . . . fitted to their helmes. 1610 *B. JONSON Alch.* II. 1, She'll mount you up, like quick-silver over the helm. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 102 That its oil or sulphur came over the Helm upon the first heat. 1718 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. § 7 Disill it with a glowing Iron Pot, upon which there is an Iron Helm or Head.

III. † 6. A covering. (Only in OE.) *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddes iv.* 64 (Gr.) Under lyfte helm.

7. A roofed shelter for cattle, etc.; a shed. *north.*

1501 *Searcher's Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 22 For his kds helms upon þe tenement or ground. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 58 The Greate Helme in the Staggarth helde 43 (loads), the Helme in the Foregarth helde 23. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 36 An Helm, a Hovel. 1835 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Helme*, a hovel, an open shed for cattle in a field. 1863 *MRS. TOOGOOD Yorksh. Dial.*, *Helme*, a cart or cattle shed.

8. (Also *helm-cloud*.) The local name in Cumberland and Westmorland of a cloud which forms over a mountain top before or during a storm; esp. that which accompanies the *helm-wind* (also occas. called the *helm*), a violent wind which in certain circumstances rushes down the escarpment of the Pennines near Cross Fell, when a *helm-cloud* lies over the summit. *Helm-bar*, a roll of cloud suspended in the air to the leeward of the *helm-cloud*.

1777 *NICOLSON & BURN Hist. Westm. & Cumb.* I. 7 It is called a Helm-wind. *Ibid.*, A rolling cloud . . . hovers over the mountain tops . . . When this cloud appears, the country people say the helm is up . . . This helm . . . continues in its station, although a violent roaring hurricane comes tumbling down the mountain. 1807 *J. CLARKE Surv. Lakes Intro.* xl, A black streak of cloud . . . continually fed from the white one, which is the real Helm: this is called the Helm-bar, from its being supposed to bar or obstruct the winds that burst upon the vallies beneath as soon as it wholly vanishes. *Ibid.*, Such is the Helm-Wind generated in that enormous cloud, which, like a helmet, covers the summit of Cross-fell. 1801 *COLERIDGE Poems* II. 159 Ancient Skiddaw . . . Thus spake from out his helm of cloud. 1885 *Nature* 23/1 Whenever the helm-wind was blowing, there was an easterly wind. 1886 *Jrnl. R. Meteor. Soc.* 2 On certain occasions, when the wind is from some Easterly point, the Helm suddenly forms . . . Small portions of thin vaporous clouds are seen travelling from the Helm Cloud to the Bar. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 515/2 Here for weeks at a time prevails a kind of cyclone, revolving on a horizontal axis parallel to the escarpment, — the 'helm-wind'. 1888-9 *J. G. GOODCHILD in Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Assoc.* XIV. 44 The Helm Wind descends with greatest force in the neighbourhood of the highest elevation of the Escarpment, being strongest along a zone extending a few miles on each side of Cross Fell, and gradually diminishing in force in proportion to the distance on either side.

IV. 9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *helm-bearing*, *-decked*, *-mover*; *helm-bar*, *helm-cloud*, *helm-wind* (see sense 8); *helm-guard*, 'a chain attaching the helm to the girdle or to the mammetière' (*Cent. Dict.*).

a 1100 *Voc.* in *Wt.*-Wulcker 243/40 *Frondegeris coronis*, *helmeberendum* wuldrobeagum. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* II. 725 Helm-deck'd Hector. *Ibid.* vi. 277 The great helm-mover thus received the authours of his kind.

Helm (helm), *sb.* 2. Forms: 1 *helma*, 4-7 *helme*, (7 *helme*, 8 *Sc.* *hellim*), 6-*helm*. [OE. *helma* wk. masc., corresp. in stem to ON. *hjálm* str. fem. With sense 3, cf. MHG. *helm* handle.]

1. The handle or tiller, in large ships the wheel, by which the rudder is managed; sometimes extended so as to include the whole steering gear.

c 795 *Corpus Gl.* 4 *Clavus*, *helma*. c 1050 *Voc.* in *Wt.*-Wulcker 182/6. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12060 Roberes, helmes, right for to stande. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/1 Helme, or þe rothere of a schyp. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy) 12 Some stered at the helme behynde, Some whysteled after the wynde. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 5 Many times the ships will feeble no helme. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Helme* of the Rudder of a ship, is a handle of wood, put on the Rudder for a man to govern the same, and direct the ship. 1669 *STRUICK Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 The Helme is hard a weather, mind at Helme what is said to you carefully. 1757 *GRAY Bard* II. ii, In gallant trim the gilded Vessel goes; Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm. a 1796 *BURNS* (*Song*), When Guilford good our Pilot stood, An' did our helm him thraw, man. 1806 *H. N. COLERIDGE West Indies* 76 There was no one on deck but the man at the helm and himself.

b. Use or turning of the helm, space through which the helm is turned.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 7/1 Many of the witnesses

disagree as to the amount of helm which was given to the ship. 1894 *Times* 17 Mar. 5/4 Very little helm, three or four spokes either to port or starboard, would have done it.

c. *Phrases.* *Down with the helm*, *Down helm*, the order to place the helm so as to bring the rudder to windward. *Up with the helm*, *Up helm*, the order to place the helm so as to bring the rudder to leeward. See also *ALEE*, *AMIDSHIPS*, *BEAR v.* 37, *EASE v.* 9, *FEEL v.* 12, *OVER*, *PORT*, *STARBOARD*, *WEATHER*.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. *Amidships*, . . . Put the helm amidships, i.e. in the middle. 1833 *M. SCOTT Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 380 Down with the helm and let her come round, said I. 1840 *WILLIS in Longfellow's Life* (1891) I. 371 So I up helm for my sister's house in Brighton. 1859 *GEN. P. THOMPSON And. Alt.* II. xc. 66 See if he does not up helm, and make the best run of it he can. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 215 If caught in a hard sudden squall, down helm at once. A tendency to carry lee helm should be counteracted at once. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 316 *Helm's-a-lee*, the call of the helmsman when his helm is hard down in tacking.

2. a. *fig.* That by which affairs, etc., are guided.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 4 Mid þem helman and mid þem stiorþre his godnesse. a 1559 *SKELTON Bowge of Cr.* 250 Holde up the helme, loke up, and lete God stee. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. 1. 79 You slander The Helmes o' th State. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* v. I. xxxi. (1754) 226 Bishop Laud . . . sits at the Helm of the Church. 1679 *Establ. Test* 2 'Tis dangerous meddling with the Helm of State. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I. 216/1 Fabius came to the helm, when Rome experienced the worst . . . turn of fortune. 1840 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* II. 33 The elderly men, who generally held the tribuneship, now abandoned the helm in despair.

b. *transf.* Any part which is used like a helm.

1660 *MRO. WORCESTER Cent. Inv.* EXACT Def. 15 The [Water-combining] Engine consisteth of the following Particulars . . . 5 A Helm or Stern with Bitt and Reins, wherewith any Child may guide, order, and controul the whole Operation. 1860 *G. H. K. Vac. Tour* 162 Salmon . . . give a series of sharp sculling strokes with their broad helms, which sends them sheer out of the water.

† 8. A handle, helve. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 3729 Like mattokes wer here wepens wrought, With long helmes of yren stoute. 1559 *NASHE Martinus Months Minde* 45 Let them once cut a helme for their hatchet, but of a branch of yew, and they will cut downe all the good handsmoothe. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* v. 312 A great axe . . . In which a fair well-polish'd helm was put.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *helm circle*, the smallest circle in which a ship can be turned; *helm-ooat*; see *COAT sb.* 8; *helm-man* = *HELMSMAN* q.v.; *helm-port* (see quot.); † *helm-stook*, the tiller (cf. *Du. helmstok*).

1884 *West. Morn. News* 2 Aug. 8/1 The diameter of the 'helm circle' of the Defence is . . . 500 yards. c 1890 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 124 'Helm-port', that hole in the counter through which the head of the rudder passes. *Helm port transom*, the piece of timber placed athwart the inside of the counter timbers at the height of the helm-port. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xiv. 62 Our burd hym tekt amyd the flowand se, Rycht all togiddir with the 'helmstok of tre.

Helm, *sb.* 3 *dial.* Also 6 *helme*, 8 *healm*, 9 *dial.* *hjelum*, *elam*, *elm*. [app. related to *HAULM*, OE. *healm*, but the phonology is not clear. In sense 2, *Du.* and *LG.* have also *helm*, in *Holstein helm*, in *Heligoland hallem*; some *Du.* dialects have *helm*, *hellem*, *hellim* in the general sense of *halm*, straw.]

It has been suggested that *helm* might be a special southern development of OE. *healm* *HAULM*.]

1. The stalk of corn; the stalks collectively, straw; *esp.* as made up in bundles or laid straight for thatching. (In this sense perh. confused with *YELM* q.v.)

1437 [see *helm-bote* in 3]. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iv. viii. 461 Barley hath helme or strawe, lyke wheaten strawe. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 238 The best . . . is called Helm, that is, long and stiff Wheat-straw (with the Ears cut off) bound up in bundles unbruis'd. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Worid* 68 *Hauim* or *Helm*, stubble gathered after the corn is innd. a 1722 *LISLE Husb. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Helm*, *halm*, or straw prepared for thatching. [1862 *J. R. WISE New Forest* (1863) 282 [In the New Forest] three elams make a bundle. [In Wiltshire] the measurement is somewhat different, five elams forming a bundle. 1866 *BLACKMORE Craddock Nowell* xxxiii, The wind . . . brought an 'elam' of thatch to shelter her.]

b. = *HAULM sb.* a.

1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Hellum*, the stalk of beans, peas, vetches, potatoes, clover, etc. . . Not . . . straw of any kind. A coarse kind of stalk is implied.

2. A name for the Bent-grass of the sandhills.

? *Obs. or alien.*

1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 1200 The Italians, and Spaniards call it *Sparto* . . . The Dutch *Halm*. And we in English, *Helme*, and *Matweede*. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* June 863 Swarms of rabbits lie out in the 'helm', buckthorn bushes and little dwarf pine copses [in Holland].

3. *Comb.*, as *helm-sheaf*; *helm-bote* (in quot. *-bought*), the right of cutting helm in a common field for thatching.

1437 *Churche. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc. vol. 4) 178 Uno homini locato pro le stubel vocato helmebought falcando hoc pro dicta domo pistrine cooperianda. 1563-97 *FOX A. & M.* (1684) III. 855 Good store of Helme-sheaves.

Helm, *v.* 1 [OE. *helmian*, f. *HELM sb.* 1] *trans.*

To furnish or cover with a helm. (Chiefly poet.) a 1000 *Andreas* 1307 (Gr.) Nih helmade. beorgas steape. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram.* xliii. (Z.) 256 *Galea*, helm. *Galeatus*,

gehelmold. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 544 (593) Maris þe god þat helmyd is of stel. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* (1812) II. clxviii. 472 Anone, they were agayne helmed, and ran togidre. 1691 *DRYDEN Arthur* I. i. (R. Sup.), Now again you helm your hoary head. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* VII. 498 Then from the bank He sprung, and helm'd his head. a 1839 *PRARD Poems* (1864) II. 366 Now saddle my steed and helm my head.

Helm, *v.* 2 [f. *HELM sb.* 2] *trans.* To guide with or as with a helm; to steer. Chiefly *fig.*

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* III. ii. 151 The businesse he hath helmed, must . . . giue him a better proclamation. 1607 *MARSTON What you will* II. i. C ij b, Fate helmeth all. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* I. 613 The steerman gaily helms his course along. 1884 *TENNYSON Becket* I. iii, No forsworn Archbishop Shall helm the Church. 1890 *RIDER HAGGARD & LANG World's Desire* 41 He helmed the ship towards these. *intr. or absol.* 1866 *Long. Gas.* No. 31/4 The Conquerors . . . helmed a weather, and stood for the Southward Cape.

Helm, *v.* 3 *dial.* [f. *HELM sb.* 3; but see *YELM v.*] *trans.* To lay (straw) in order for thatching.

a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1752) 236 Straw is heaped up together in order to be helmed. 1768 *FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LII. 475, I had a woman . . . helming of straw, i.e. laying it straight, for the thatcher.

Helimage, *rare.* [f. *HELM v.* 2 + *-AGE*.] Guidance, direction, management. 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Helm-bar, *-cloud*: see *HELM sb.* 1 8.

Helmed (helmed), *pp.* a. [f. *HELM v.* 1 or *sb.* 1 + *-ED*.] Wearing a helm; helmeted.

c 1205 *LAY. 26744* Ihelmede þeines. 1386 *WYCLIF Esch.* xxxviii. 5 Men of Persis . . . alle sheeldid and helmyd. 1593 *STANVURST Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 In coach runs helmed Achilles. 1609 *MILTON Nativity* 112 The helmed Cherubim, And sworded Seraphim. 1803 *OMAN in Academy* No. 577. 371/3 The helmed Aphrodite of Corinth.

Helmet (helmet), *sb.* Forms: 5- *helmet*, (6 *helmette*, *healmet*, *Sc.* *hewmet*, *hewmond*, *heumont*, 7 *helmit*). [a. obs. *F. healmet*, *helmet*, dim. of *helme* (see *HEAUME* and *HELM sb.* 1).]

1. A defensive cover for the head; a piece of armour, usually made of, or strengthened with, metal, which covers the head wholly or in part.

It has varied greatly in shape and material at different periods; the name is still given to the stiff hat of domed or conical form, made of metal or strengthened with bars of metal, worn by many troops.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* VI. ix. [He] gate hym by the Bauowre of his helmet, and plucked hym doune on his knees. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. vii. 194 Mesapus rich hewmet [ed. 1553 hewmond] schynand brycht. 1567 *WINGET Wks.* (1890) II. 6 For a waipin and a werklike, for a speir or a spade, a heumont or a hemmir. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xi. 22 Upon his head he wore an Helmet light, Made of a dead mans skull, that seemd a ghastly sight. 1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* I. vii. 139 Virtue is . . . a Minerva, armed with helmet, spear, and shield. 1828 *LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 374 The helmet and cuirass worn by cavalry is a cooler dress than might be imagined, the polished metal being a good reflector of heat.

fig. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxvii. lii, The helmet mekenes, and the shelde good fayth. 1526 *TINDALE Eph.* vi. 17 Take the helmet off heath.

† b. *transf.* Put for a man in armour. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 189 Men of armes, to the nombre of foure thousand helmes. *Ibid.* xxx. 225 A houndred helmes of Hongry . . . valyaunt knyghtes & good men of werre.

c. Extended to other (non-military) defensive or protective kinds of head-gear, such as those worn by policemen, firemen, and divers, and the felt or pith hat worn in hot climates.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.*, etc., s.v. *Diving*, A helmet of thin sheet copper, which covers the head of the diver. (1898 *cf. helmet-maker* in 9.) 1886 *OGILVIE s.v.*, Helmets of white felt, with folds of linen wrapped round them, are worn in India and other hot climates as a protection against the sun. The name helmet is also given to a kind of hat worn by policemen. 1885 *Times* 30 Feb. 6/1 Officers and men were attired in red serge tunics . . . sun helmets and puggarees.

2. A representation of a helmet; esp. in *Her.* The figure of a helmet placed above the escutcheon in an achievement and supporting the crest.

1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* IV. xv. (1611) 231 The bearing of Helms after these several manners. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 263 They take to themselves coates of Armes . . . yet not with open Helms, as Gentlemen beare them, but with closed Helms, after the manner used by the Citizens in Germany. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* s.v., Helmets of different forms are placed above shields of arms to denote the rank of the bearers.

3. The upper part of a retort; = *HELM sb.* 1 5.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 25/1 Distille therout a water, with a glasse helmet as we use to distille the stronge waters. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. 64 We took a Glass Helmet or Alembick . . . such as Chymists use in Distillations. 1683 *PETRUS Flota Min.* I. (1686) 121 Put in it fifty pounds of Quicksilver . . . and place an Helmet upon it. 1898 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Helmet*, . . . the upper part of a retort.

4. A kind of fancy pigeon: see quot. 1735.

1676 *COTTON Walton's Angler* iv. 76 Of the tame (pigeons) there be helmits and runts, and carriers, and croppers. 1735 *J. MOORE Columb.* in *Tegetmeier Pigeons* xix. (1867) 164 They are called Helmits, from their heads being covered with a plumage which is distinct in colour from the body, and appears somewhat like a helmet to cover the head. 1833 *R. MUDIE Feathered Tribes Brit. Isles* (1841) I. 74.

5. (in full *helmet-shell*.) The shell of a mollusc of the genus *Cassia*.

1733 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*, *Cassia larvis*, the smooth helmet shell, a name given by Rumphius, though very improperly, to the genus of shells called *dolia* and *concha*

globosa. 1795 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 408 The .. real Conques come next after the Helms. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 290 A Helmet, *Cassia*. 1863 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 381 Cameos .. that are cut from the Horned Helmet-shell are white.

6. A collector's name for a fossil echinoderm, *Galerites albugeris*; cf. *helmet-stone* in 9.

1887 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol.* (ed. 2) 405.
7. Bot. The arched upper part of the corolla (or calyx) in some flowers, esp. labiates and orchids; the galea.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Helmet, Galea*. The upper lip of a ringent corolla. 1866 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* ii. (1885) 59 The whole upper part of the helmet answers to the minute oval bit of membrane to which the caudicle of Orchis is attached. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 335/2 s.v. *Coryanthes*. At the foot of the column are two fleshy feet, from whose toe perpetually distils a clear honey-like fluid, which drops into the hollow of the helmet.

8. An appendage of the stipes of the maxilla of some insects, as the cockroach; the galea.

1868 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 313 A corneous and denatured portion .. covered by another piece of a membranous consistence, and arched, called the *galea* or helmet.

9. attrib. and Comb., as *helmet-bonnet*, -*cone*, -*crown*, -*feather*, -*hat*, -*head*, -*maker*, -*shape*; *helmet-shaped*, -*strewn*, -*tubed* adjs.; *helmet-beetle*, a beetle of the family *Cassididae*, having a dilated thorax forming a kind of helmet covering the head; *helmet-bird*, a bird of the genus *Corythaix*, a turakoo; † *helmet-cherry*, a kind of cherry: cf. *HEALME*; *helmet-lookatoo*, *Callocephalon galeatum*, 'an iron-grey bird with a bright red head' (Newton); *helmet-crab*, a species of King-crab, *Limulus longispinus*; *helmet-flower*, a name for Monkshood or Aconite, and for orchids of the genus *Coryanthes*; *helmet-hornbill*, a species of Hornbill, *Buceros galeatus*; *helmet-quail*, a quail of the American genus *Lophortyx*, having an elegant curved crest; *helmet-shell*: see sense 5; *helmet-stone*: see sense 6.

1794 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 87 p. 6 Still see my 'helmet bonnet unimpaired. 1816 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Nat. Hist. Ins.* iv. 35 The larvae of the genus *Cassida* or 'Helmet Beetle'. 1811 COCHR. *Heulme*, .. the 'Helmet cherrie, Heart-cherrie. 1777 WATSON *Poems* 70 (Jod.) Wearing in death his 'helmet-crown. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iii. The helmet and the 'helmet-leather burn'd like one burning flame together. 1897 GERARD *Herbal* (1633) 972 Blew 'Helmet-floure, or Monks-hood. 1869 PARKINSON *Paradisi* xxvi. 216 The poisonfull Helmet flower. 1893-6 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 434 The 'Helmet-Hornbill, a native of Sumatra and Borneo. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, 'Helmet-maker, a maker of defensive coverings for the head, worn by soldiers, firemen, etc. 1813 SCOTT *Triemr.* II. viii. Steel from spur to 'helmet-plume. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 283 *Melampyrum*. Upper lip 'helmet-shaped, compressed. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 335 If the corolla is very irregular with one petal very large and helmet-shaped, it is sometimes called *cassideoideus*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Galea*, .. a genus of .. sea hedgehogs, whose shape is that of a large elevated helmet. This genus, when fossile, is called in English the 'helmet stone. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, 'Helmet-tubed Petal, *Galeato-tubulatum petalum*.

Hence *He'lmetsful*, as much as a helmet will hold; *He'lmetsless* *a.*, having no helmet.

1863 WYTHE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. xx. (1864) 416 He would give all his share of spoil for a helmetful of water. 1891 R. KIRLING *Light that failed* ii. A helmetless soldier was firing over Dick's head.

Helmet, *v.* [f. *HELMET sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a helmet.

a 1661 FULLER *Workies* (1840) I. 165 Helmeted on their heads and crested like a lark. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* v. 137. I helmeted a brow though white, And took a place in all men's sight. 1839 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 637/2 Rock-panoplied giants .. helmeted with eternal snow.

Helmet-crest.

1. (Also *helmet crest*.) The crest of a helmet.
1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. viii. Upon his first head in his helmet crest. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* (1677) 244 Lycon him hit upon the helmet-crest. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. vi. The honoured pledge you gave .. shall wave upon my helmet-crest.

2. A crested humming-bird of the genus *Oxygogon*.
1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 241 The Helmet-crests are very curious birds, and are at once known by the singular pointed plume which crowns the top of the head.

Helmeted (he'lmēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *HELMET sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Wearing a helmet. In *Bot.* *helmet-shaped*, *galeate*.

1552 HULOET, *Helmeted, galeatus*. 1612 Two Noble K. I. f. Unto the helmeted Bellona use them. 1831 DON *Gard. Dict. Gloss.*, *Galeate*, *helmeted*. 1866 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* vii. They knelt .. on the green sward, bowing all their helmeted heads.

† *Helmetier*, *helmettier*. *Obs. rare.* [see -IER.] A soldier wearing a helmet.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. xxxiii. 1101 He ordained that the helmetiers or morioners [*galeatos*] should stand upon their feet, having their shields upright before them.
Helminth (he'lmīn). [ad. Gr. *ἐλμυς*, *ἐλμυθ-* (comb. form *ἐλμυθο-*) maw-worm, intestinal worm; in mod. f. *helminth*.]

1. A worm, esp. an intestinal worm.
1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 6 Certain Vermes, as the Helminths. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 565 The Fluke belongs to the order *Trematoda*, which signifies that they are internal parasites, suctorial worms or helminths. 1887 F. J. BELL

in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 770 (*Hille*) A Note on the Relations of Helminth Parasites to Grouse Disease.

2. *Min.* A variety of chlorite occurring in felspar and quartz. 1861 in BRISTOW *Gloss. Mining*.

Helminthagogue (helmin'pāgg), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἐλμυθ-* (see prec.) + *ἀγωγός* drawing forth.]

A. adj. 'Having power to expel intestinal worms' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); anthelmintic.
1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

B. sb. A medicine for expelling intestinal worms.
1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Helminthagogues*, or *Helminthicks*, Medicines that drive out Worms, or cause them to be voided.

So *Helminthagogio* (-āgg'dgik), *a.* = prec. *A.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Helminthagogick*, expelling Worms.

Helminthiasis (helmin'pō'asis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἐλμυθία* to suffer from worms, f. *ἐλμυθ-* HELMINTH: see -ASIS.] A diseased condition

characterized by the presence of worms in the body.
1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1865 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* IV. 165 Introducing this parasite (*Bilharzia hamatobia*) and its terrible helminthiasis into this country. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 109 The disposition to helminthiasis.

Helminthio (helmin'pik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἐλμυθ-* HELMINTH + -IC.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to a helminth or intestinal worm.

1755 JOHNSON, *Helminthick*, relating to worms. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 278 An hepatic disease, which gradually changed to violent helminthic symptoms in the stomach.

B. sb. = HELMINTHAGOGUE *sb.*

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1706 in PHILLIPS.

Helminthite. *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.]

'Applied to those long sinuous tracks so common on the surfaces of many flaggy sandstones, and which are usually considered as worm-trails' (Page *Hand-bk. Geol. Terms* 1859).

Helminthoid (helmin'poid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling or of the nature of a helminth; vermiform.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1864 W. AITKEN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 807 Helminthoid Entozoa which have been discovered infesting the human body.

Helmintholite. [f. Gr. *ἐλμυθ-* HELMINTH + -LITE.] † 1. *Palæont.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1846 WORCESTER cites HAMILTON. 1888 OGILVIE, *Helmintholite*, a fossil worm, with or without shell.

2. *Min.* (See quot.)

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 141 *Helmintholite*, a variety of limestone, generally of a dark colour, and distinguished by the beautiful red and green iridescence of the fossil shells which it contains. It is found in Carinthia, at Halle in the Tyrol, and other localities, and is made into a variety of ornamental articles.

Helmintholith. *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *λίθ-* stone.] 'A calcareous concretion produced from an intestinal worm or other entozoon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Helminthology (helmin'pōldgi). [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] That branch of zoology, or of medical science, which treats of helminths.

1819 in *Pantologia*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 265 note. Persons unacquainted with helminthology. 1864 T. S. CORBOLD (*title*) *Entozoa*: an Introduction to the Study of Helminthology, with reference more particularly to the Internal Parasites of Man.

So *Helminthologic*, *Helminthological* adjs., pertaining to helminthology; *Helminthologist*, one versed in helminthology.

1822 J. FLEMING *Philos. Zool.* II. 416 (L.) Few parts of either England or Scotland have been surveyed by the eye of the helminthologist. 1826 WEBSTER, *Helminthologic*, *Helminthological*. 1862 T. S. CORBOLD in *Intell. Observer* No. 1. 25 Our recent helminthological discoveries. 1876 BENDEN'S *Anim. Parasites* *Introd.*, All helminthologists, with few exceptions, looked upon worms in the interior of the body as formed without parents in the same organs which they occupy.

Helminthous (helmin'pōs), *a.* [f. HELMINTH + -OUS.] Infested with intestinal worms; predisposed to helminthic diseases.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Helminthodes*, .. helminthous. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vii. 332 Improper nourishment greatly favours the appearance of the Helminthia. .. It appears also that the nature of the constitution ('helminthous') has great influence.

Helmlless (he'lmles), *a.* † [f. *HELM sb.* + -LESS.] Without a helm or helmet.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. xxvi. Clorinda. helmllesse to the forrestward gan hie. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. xvi. The cloven cuirass, and the helmlless head.

He'lmless, *a.* † [f. *HELM sb.* + -LESS.] Without a helm or steering gear; rudderless. Also fig.

1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. i. 116 The desert-ship, The helmlless dromedary. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iv. My will is bondsman to the dark; I sit within a helmlless bark.

He'lmlet, *nonce-wd.* [f. *HELM sb.* + -LET.] A small helm or helmet.

1883 SWINBURNE *Les Casquettes* xi. in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 18 No touch may loosen the black braced helmlets For the wild elves' heads of the wild waves wrought.

Helmsman (he'lmzmān). Also 7 *helmsman*. [f. *HELM sb.* + MAN.] The man at the helm who steers the ship; a steersman. Also fig.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 84 A good helme man

may be overcome with an imagination, and so mis-take one point for another. 1667 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 12 The Rudder is so turned to and fro as the Helmsman pleaseth. 1798 COLKIDGE *Am. Mar.* v. xi. The helmsman steered, the ship moved on. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 147 The helmsman, and others of the watch.

Hence *He'lmsmanship*, the function of a helmsman. Also *He'lmswoman*, *He'lmgirl* *nonce-wds.*, a woman or girl who steers.

1892 *World* 13 Aug. 28/2 The Squadron .. encouraged amateur helmsmanship. 1870 *Daily News* 17 May, A helms-girl at the stern in a pilot jacket and straw hat.

† *He'lmster*. *Obs. rare* - †. [irreg. f. *HELM sb.* 2] The helm, tiller.

1594 *Knack to Know a Knave* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 571 While I am master of the bark, I mean to keep the helmster in my hand.

Helmsbok: see *HELM sb.* 2 4.

Helmswind: see *HELM sb.* 1 8.

† *He'lo*, *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 7 *he'lo(e)*, *he'law*, 7-9 *halo*, *hala*, 8-9 *he'alo*. [Etymology unknown.] Bashful, modest, shamefaced.

1611 COCHR. s.v. *Coiff.* *Il est né tout coiffé*, .. hee is verie maidenlie, shamefaced, he'loe. *Ibid.*, *Monteux*, shamefast, bashfull, he'lo, modest. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 25 *He'loe* or *He'law*, bashful, a word of common use. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* III. (1720) 57 *Hack* .. Kiss her, I say. *Lof*, I am so *hala*; I am ashamed. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* (1862) 87 *He'alo*, bashful. 1868 *Crofton Dial.*, *Halo*, *He'alo*, bashful, modest.

Helobious (hē'lō'biōs), *a.* *rare* - †. [f. mod. L. *helobius* (f. Gr. *ἕλος* marsh + *-bios* living) + -OUS.]

Living in marshes; palustrine.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Helobius*. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Helocerous (hē'lō'sē-rōs), *a.* *Entom.* [f. Gr. *ἕλος* nail + *κέρας* horn + -OUS.] Having club-shaped antennæ; clavicorn.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Helocerous*, .. applied by Dumeril to a Family .. of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those in which the antennæ represent an oblong mass composed of *laminae*, which seem perforated by a central axis; *helocerous*.

Heloderma (hē'lō'dē-um). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *hē'loderma*, f. Gr. *ἕλος* nail + *δέρμα* skin.] A large and repulsive-looking venomous lizard of the genus *Heloderma*, having its skin studded with warts or tubercles like heads of nails. There are two species, found in Mexico and Arizona.

1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 632 Sir Joseph Fayrer made the subjoined remarks. .. I was present when the Heloderma bit two Guinea-pigs in the hind leg. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 17 Aug. 3/3 Mr. Tyrrell does not think the heloderma's poisonous bite would kill a man unless in exceptional cases.

Hence *Helodermatoid* *a.*, having the form or character of a heloderma; *Helodermatous* *a.*, having a warty skin like a heloderma.

|| *Helodes* (hē'lō'dēz), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐλῶδης* marshy, f. *ἕλος* marsh.]

A. adj. Marshy, marsh-; (of fevers) produced by marsh miasma. *B. sb.* A fever so produced; a marsh-fever.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Helodes*, a particular kind of Fever, accompanied with colliquative Sweats, the Tongue being dry and hard. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Helodes*. In medicine, used as a characteristic epithet in certain fevers. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Helodes*. .. Also, a term for marsh fever.

Helodont (hē'lō'dōnt), *a.* *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *ἕλος* nail + *δόντ* tooth.] Having teeth shaped like a nail or spike; (of a tooth) of this shape.

1886 J. W. DAVIS in *Geol. Mag.* (N.S.) III. 151 A number of small helodont teeth are scattered over some of the pieces of limestone.

|| *Helosis* (hē'lō'sis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἑλ-ειν* to roll.] (See quotes.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Helosis*, a turning back of the Eye-lid. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Helosis*, an eversion or turning up of the eyelids. 1874 in DUNGLISON.

Helot (he'lōt, hē'lōt). Forms: 6 *Hylote*, 6-7 *Ilot*(e), 7 *El(y)ot*, 7- *Helot*, 9 *helot*. [ad. L. *Hēlōtes*, a. Gr. *ἑλωτες* (pl. of *ἑλως*), also *Hilōte* (*Ilōte*, *Livy*), a. Gr. *ἑλωται* (pl. of *ἑλωτής*); traditionally taken as deriv. of *ἑλος* Helos, a town in Laconia whose inhabitants were enslaved. (The capital H is now usual only in the original historical sense; so in the derivatives.)]

Gr. Antiq. (*Helot*) One of a class of serfs in ancient Sparta, intermediate in status between the ordinary slaves and the free Spartan citizens.

Drunken Helot: in allusion to the statement (Plutarch *Lycurg.* xxviii), that Helots were, on certain occasions, compelled to appear in a state of intoxication, in order to excite in the Spartan youth repugnance to drunken habits.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 48 If Lycurgus .. take counsel of Apollo .. he shalbe charged to leaue those precepts to the white lured Hylotes. 1586 T. B. *L. Primand. Fr. Acad.* L. (1589) 194 Well, if yee thinke it good, divide the rest amongst the Ilots. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 100 Like those base Elyots slaved to ebriety. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 166 The Rest Like drunken Helots, either Act the Jest Their Rigours shall impose. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 1 Apr. In that respect he would be like the drunken Helot. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. (1888) II. 291 The Helots .. were Coloni or serfs bound to the soil, who tilled it for the benefit of Spartan proprietors.

b. transf. (*helot*) A serf, a bondsman.

[1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 48, I coulde wishe it in England, that there were greater preferment for the valiant

Spartans, then the sottishe Hylotes.] 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* vi. Slaves of the east, or helots of the west. 1864 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xxiv. 404 The Saxon helot of the Conquest grew into the sturdy English freeman. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* II. 17 God's heroes may be the world's helots.

c. Comb., as *helot-like* adj.

a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 84 The rigid and helot-like slavery to which the native Bithynians were subjected.

Helotage. [f. prec. + -AGE.] = HELOTISM.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iv. heading.

Helotism (he'lɒtɪz'm, hɛ-). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

The condition of a Helot or helot; the system of serfage which prevailed in Sparta; a system under which a class of the community are treated as a permanently inferior order.

1823 BLACKBURN *Mag.* XIV. 533 Lamenting over the Helotism of Ireland. 1846 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. III. (1852) 105 Providing... for the exaltation of a few individuals by the irremediable helotism of the great majority. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vii. (1849) II. 592 The subsequent state of Helotism into which they were reduced.

Helotize (he'lɒtɪz, hɛ-), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

trans. To reduce to the condition of a Helot.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. (1862) II. 140 Helotizing the inhabitants. a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* (1875) 106 Those galling chains of custom and of country which helotize affection, genius, nature herself.

Helotry (he'lɒtri, hɛ-). [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. Helots or serfs collectively; a class of helots.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 174 Down to the poorest hovel in which his helotry are stalled. 1829 MACAULAY *Lays*, *Southey* (1887) 126 The helotry of Mammon are not, in our day, so easily enforced to content themselves as the peasantry of that happy period. 1835 TAIL'S *Mag.* II. 521 The priesthood have been called in to supply to a trampled helotry... the want of natural leaders.

2. The condition of Helots; serfdom; slavery.

1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* xii. 400 Who can forget the stories of Spartan Helotry? 1882 G.D. *Words* 748 The ancient system of slavery and helotry.

Help (help), v. Pa. t. helped (helped), arch. holp (hōlp); pa. pple. helped, arch. holpen (hōlpen, p'n). Forms: 1 helpan, 2-4 helpen, 3-7 helpe, 4- help. (Also 3 halp, healp, holp, elp, 6 healp(e).) Pa. t. and pple.: see below. [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *helpan*, *healp* (*hulpon*), *holpen* = OFris. *helpa*, OS. *helpan* (Du., LG. *helfen*), OHG. *helfan* (Ger. *helfen*), ON. *hjálpa* (Sw. *hjälpa*, Da. *hjælpe*), Goth. *hīlpan*, *hālp* (*hulpum*), *hulpans*: OTeut. ablaut series *help*, *halp*, *hulp*, *holp*.) The expected pre-Teut. form is **hēlp*: a root *hēlp* in same sense appears in Lith. *šelpiti* to help. Of the strong inflexions, the normal ME. pa. t. sing. was *halp*; the pl. was *holpen* (with o of pa. pple.), later *holpe*, which c 1500 was extended also to the sing., and continued in frequent use till 17th c.; it is now a rare archaism. The pa. pple. *holpen*, kept alive by biblical and liturgical use, is still employed by poets and archaists; from 14th to 17th c. it occurs shortened to *holp(e)*. The weak inflexion *helped* is found from c 1300, and has gradually become the usual form. For other points see the Forms below.]

A. Illustrations of Forms of Pa. t. and Pa. pple.

1. Strong past tense. a. 1st and 3rd sing. a. 1 healp, 2-3 hēlp, 5 hūelp. β. 3-5 halp. γ. 6-7 holpe, 6-9 holp.

a. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* v. 45 He... his healp. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A preost... him nauht ne help. a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 761 Ho him rodde and help. c 1420 *Chron.* Eng. 558 In Ritson *Metr. Rom.* He hūelp hire brother.

β. c 1200 ORMIN 1342 Hemm itt halp. c 1305 *Judas* 108 In E. P. (1862) 110 He halp menie man. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xiii. Her blood halpe not the lady. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. xiii. 15 His yongest daughter halp hym.

γ. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxv. 283 The kyng of Cypr helpe them. 1550 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Warwicke* xvii. I lyke wyse hym refused: And holpe vp Henry. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* xv. (1633) 48 Who... holpe the Saxons. 1850 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 45 Lancelot holp To raise the Prince.

b. 2nd sing. 1-3 hulpe, (3 holpe). Subj. 1-3 hulpe.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxv. 20 Donne ðu... hulpe min. c 1200 ORMIN 12033 But iff þatt Godd himm hulpe þær. c 1205 LAY. 8931 Þu me hulpe (c 1275 holpe).

c. plural. a. 1 hulpon. B. 3-4 holpen. γ. 4-7 holpe, 6-7 holp, (4 hylpe). δ. 4 halp. e. 5 heelp.

a, β, γ. a 1000 *Christ* 1353 In *Exeter Bk.* 3e hyra hulpon. c 1000 *Shrine* 162/16 (Bosw.) Ða steortas hulpan ealle ðæs hæfdes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3382 Hise benes hem holpen wel. c 1300 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 922 Anone runne to alle... and hylpe. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. vl. 108 To erie þis halue acre holpyn hym manye. 1380 WYCLIF *Esdras* x. 15 Mosollam, and Sebethai, Leuitus, holpen hem. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. x. 255 Then his feeres and companions holpe to arme the yonge Gentleman. 1605 *Lowd. Prodigal* I. i. These hands of mine holp to wind him. δ. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2217 No his twofold armes halp him nougt. e. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 130/1 All men... heelp them.

2. Strong pa. pple. a. 1-9 holpen, (4-5 -yn(e)). β. 4-7 holpe, (4 hulpe), 6-7 holp.

c 1200 ORMIN 6201 E33þer birþ þurh oþerr beon Hollpenn. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 28 Nede for to be luke to and holpyne by þe. 1380 WYCLIF *Ps. lxxxv* [i] 17 Thou Lord hast holpe me. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1084

Ariadne, He shal ben holpyn. 1386 TINDALE *Luke* i. 54 He... hath holpen his seruaut Israel. 1581 RICH *Pareu. Milit. Prof.* (1846) 14 We have... holpe them at many a pinche. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 120 The Hound must be holp... with the voyce... of the Hunter. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* i. 378 If you have holpen Iove with word or deed. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Avr. Leigh* 24, I who was Entreated thus and holpen.

3. Weak pa. t. and pple. a. 3- helped, (4-5 -id, -yd, -et, -it, -yt), 6-9 helpt. β. 6-7 holpt.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20184 Freindes... me helped. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxviii [i] 7 In him hoped mi hert, and helped [v.r. hulpen] am I. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* i. 553, I would have helpt you once.

β. 1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 52 Downe Menelaus is holpt. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 By drinking asses milk they be holpt.

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To furnish (a person, etc.) with what is serviceable to his efforts or his needs; to aid, assist. a. To add one's own action or effort to that of (another) so as to make it more effectual; to further the action or purpose of. (See also 5 b).

In OE. construed with genitive or dative (as if = to be a helper of, helpful to), of which the former became obs. and the latter ceased to be distinguishable from the accusative.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* v. 44 He nyle... helpan ðæs folces mid ðem þe he [God] his healp. a 1000 *Hymnus* vii. 44 (Gr.) Ðu monegum helpest. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxx. 20 [lxxi. 21] Donne... ðu hulpe min. a 1035 *Laws Cant.* II. c. 68 [69] (Schmid) Helpan a þam raðost, þe helpes betst behofað. a 1067 *Charter Eadweard in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 206 Gode geuf me saule to helpe. c 1205 LAY. 9263 And þe eorl Aruigrug Mid æðele help his broðer. 1380 WYCLIF *Rev.* xii. 16 The erthe helpe the womman. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxxviii. 263 He worshiped halp and mayntened holy chirche and hir mynystres. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* III. vi. Fortune helpeþ bothe the good and euylle folke. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 4/2 They faime... that Jupiter holpe his sonne Hercules, by throwing downe stones from heauen in this battell. 1700 GREGORY in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 322 Machines for the helping and enlarging the sight (as telescopes). 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* § 30 note, A nation in its youth may be helped by laws, as a weak child by backboards.

b. To supply or relieve the wants or necessities of; to succour.

c 950 *Liudif. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 30 Milsa us vel help us sunu dauides. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 442 We sceolon earmra manna helpan. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Per com a prost bi þe weie and him nauht ne help. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Help þe haeleasse. c 1205 LAY. 28304 Heo him holpen At hegere neoden. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3567 Pe saules, þat til purgatory wendes, May be helped thurgh help of frendes. 1576 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 276 Who would haue suffered him rather to perish with hunger an hundred times than that they would haue holpen him in his need. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 111 Helpe me Cassius, or I sinke. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 137 To help who want, to forward who excel.

c. In subj. pres., in invocations and oaths: esp. in *So help me God*, the customary formula in a solemn oath; and in *God help him* (them, etc.), often a parenthetical exclamation of pity for the helpless condition of the person spoken of.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Ah swa me helpe drihten, þe ilke mon þe wule fulien alle his sunne lustes... ne kimeð he nefre inne heoueneriche. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2528 And he ðat ðise lettres wrot, Godd him helpe weli mot, And berge is sowle fro sorge & grot Of helle pine. c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blaunche* 550, I wolde as wys god helpe me soo Amende hyt yif I kan or may. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 159, I hait him with my hert, sa help me our Lord! 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. ii. 59 Now God helpe thee, poore Monk. 1671 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 100, I N. N. swear... that I will... and give my Voice... as God helpe me, [etc.]. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 67, I never knew my father, but she says (God help her) she was wedded to a fool. 1868 *Act* 31-2 *Vict. c. 72* § 2, I... do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To afford aid or assistance; often in *imper.* as a cry for assistance.

(See note to 1 as to OE. constr.) a 1205 *Ansr. R.* 330 Cause is, hwi þu hit dūdest, oðer hulpe þerto. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 44 Help knyghtes, if þe may, I may no ferrer go. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* II. 416 Schir philip... gan cry: 'Help, help! I have the new maid king!' c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 447 Dan Benna halp ryst well þerto. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 176 Yet the goodness of the pasture helpeth much to the goodness of the milke. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 19 Help hands, I haue no lands, Honor is my desire. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. xiv. 4 She fell on her face to the ground, and did obeysance, and said, Helpe, O king. 1821 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 817 Help, Christians, as ye hope for grace!

† 2. *trans.* To benefit, do good to; to be of use or service to, to profit. Obs. (exc. as implied in 1.) c 1000 *Inst. Polity* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 332 Þonne helpe ge wel þam þe ge lerað, gif hi eowrum larum fyligeaþ willað. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 297 Ne mai heom noþer helpen þer i-bede ne almesse. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1439 (Fairf.) Ne must ham help na hal-hede, Attyt to hel þai most nede. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 237 Bot loss our men, it helpis ws rycht noucht. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Mac.* II. 13 What helpeth it vs then to lyue? 1581 PETTIE *Gualdo's Civ. Com.* I. (1586) 2 b, To consider the things that helpe him, and the things that hurt him. 1581 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxv. 9 *margin*, We shal not be helpen by other mens deserts at the day of iudgement. 1648 GAG *West Ind.* vi. 17 Iron, Knives, or such things which may help them in their Wars.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* To be of use or service; to avail. Often quasi-*impersonal*. Obs. (exc. as implied in 1 d.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 134 Wif sefre eft hylpð syndigo marubie to drincanne. c 1205 LAY. 16181 Heo rohten, þat heo inoh hafden, þeh hit lute hulpe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20271 Lat be weping, it helps nougt. c 1386 CHAUCER *Ant.'s T.* 1962 What helpeth it to tarien forth the day? c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 76 b, Appollo... dyde all that he coude but yt halpe not ner profited no thing. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 192 A similitude, whiche beyng dilated helpeth well for amplification. 1747 WATSON *Prim. Physic* (1762) 97 Mustard, and Juice of Scurvy Grass, help in a cold Scurvy. [1756 BURKE *Subl.* § B. II. iv. In reality, a great clearness helps but little towards affecting the passions.]

3. *refl.* To put forth needed effort in one's own behalf; to do of oneself what is needed; to extricate oneself from a difficulty.

a 1205 *Leg. Kath.* 2103 Ha ne mahen nowðer Helpen ham seoluen, Ne heom þat ham seruð. c 1275 LAY. 30390 For niping worpe þe mon þat nele him seolue holpe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16255 If þou wil nougt help bi-self, men halde þe for quede. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 74 b, God will helpe them... if thei helpe themselves. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 247 She is old, and cannot helpe her selfe. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* (1861) 14 He helps himself on each emergency by copying or duplicating his own structure, just so far as the need is. 1873 F. W. ROBINSON *Little Kate Kirby* I. iv. 45, I don't think that I shall require your assistance, or that I shall be unable to help myself. 1881 S. R. GARDINER *Introd. Eng. Hist.* VIII. § 3. 153 He [Cromwell] had no pleasure in ruling by force. But he could not help himself.

† b. with *of* or *with*: To make use of, avail oneself of. Obs. (= F. *se servir de*).

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xx. 133 We have holpen us of the saynges of the boke of Vegece. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 528, I byleve that this devyll helpeth himself wyth som devilyr. 1581 PETTIE *Gualdo's Civ. Com.* II. (1586) 50 b, I judge them meruailous unfortunate that cannot helpe themselves with those qualites they are indued withall, at such time. 1608 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 64 Through... a dishonest desire to helpe himselfe of my being there.

c. with *to*: see 7, 8

4. *trans.* To make (an action, process, condition, etc.) more effectual; to assist in bringing about; to further, promote. See *help forward*, *help on*, in 5.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hen. VI.* xiv. The other sinne, through humours holpe, which god doth highly hate. a 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 364 If you make the Earth narrower at the bottoome than at the Top... it will helpe the Experiment. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 656 Thir armor help'd thir harm. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. India* 355 We were forced to Eat Bacon... Raw, and afterwards help the Digestion of it with Indian Brandy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 6. 90 The troubles of the time helped here as elsewhere the progress of the town.

5. With *infin.* or *clause*:

a. With *infin.* alone. (This may either arise through ellipsis of the object in b, or may be a use of sense 4 with *inf. obj.*)

In this and b the infinitive has normally *to*, which however from 16th c. is often omitted: this is now *dial.* or *vulgar*.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 To seke gan, and þa deden helpen to burie. c 1300 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 922 And hylpe þat precyus body to bere. 1307 *Travisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 135 Theodorus... halp to putte Wilfridus out of his bishopricke. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* I. 104 (Gibbs MS.), I halp to burye hym. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 6 b, To helpe garnishe his mother tongue. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 220 He proved so good a scholler that it holpe to work the destruction of his owne soule and many others. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. (R.), Many helpfull men That... would then helpe beare his mighty seven-fold shield. 1605 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 18 Yet is hee still... bound to helpe maintaine his Minister, if he be in want. 1735 POPE *Ep. Arbuthnot* 248 He help'd to bury whom he help'd to starve. 1823 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* III. 58 All the leaves that helped nourish it. 1882 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* vi. 55 Such thoughts had a dynamic value, and helped to lift me over the rocks.

b. With *obj.* and *inf.* To aid or assist (a person to do something). (See sense 1.)

c 1200 ORMIN 1342 Fort hemm itt halp biðfornn Godd To clennenn hemm off sinne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28363 Or help oþer men to sing. 1360 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. VII. 99 To heren þis half-Acre helpen him ful monye. c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxvi. But who shal helpe me now for to compleyne. a 1539 COVERDALE *Remains* (1846) 575, I wyl helpe synners turne to the. 1604 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 400 The Envoy help'd him to put it on. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 214 Every Ships company made [cannoes] for themselves, but we all helped each other to launch them. 1858 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* I. i, I would fain stay and help thee tend him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XI. 111. 49 The hereditary enemies of his house had helped him to mount a throne.

† c. With *obj. cl.*: To procure or assist in procuring (that something should be done). Obs.

c 1420 HOCCLIVE *Mother of God* 136 Helpith me þat I may my lyf amende. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 1 (Harl. MS.), I woll wite, if þou cowde helpe þat he were dyd by ony Crafte. 15... *Merch. & Son* 49 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 136 Be yowre bettur avyse, Helpe y had a gode maystyr to techte me marchandise.

6. Elliptically with adverbs or prepositions: = to help to proceed, go, come, or 'get' (away, down, forward, in, off, on, out, up, etc.); to, into, out of, etc.). See also 7.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Aris, louerd, and elp me up. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 25390 (Cott. Galba) Askenges seynþ þat helpes vs to be bliis of heuyn. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. III. 38 Trewe charite That most helpeth men to heuene. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* x. 21 Chyldren shall aryse agaynst their fathers & mothers & shall helpe them to deeth. 1586 HOLINSHED *Chron., Irel.* III. 89/2 It was holpen forward by Thomas Canon. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. III. 209 Why dost not comfort me and helpe me out, From this vn-hallow'd and blood-stained hole? 1598 — *Merry W.* III. III. 149 Help mee away. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iv. 179 A Hangman

to help me to bed. *a 1635 NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 54 To help on his Catastrophe. 1761 COWPER *Charity* 522 Strange! how the frequent interjected dash, Quickens a market, and helps off the trash. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* x. 8 Had it helped me to profit or to money. 1886 MISS FOTHERGILL *Borderland* xxix. (1887) 337, I am thankful to be helped forward a bit. 1886 G. T. STOKES *Celtic Ch.* (1888) 349 You can all do something to help on that work.

b. With adverb (or adverbial phrase) followed by *with*: = to help (a person) to put, take, or get something (*on, off, up, down*, etc.); esp. in reference to clothing, e.g. *to help a person on* (or *off*) *with* his coat = to help him to get it on (or off).

c 1300 Havelok 901 Pan men hauden holpen him down With be birpene of his croun. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 170 Helpe me of with my booties and my spurtes. 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 166 He . . . helped the said Holmes on with his mess clothes. 1698 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 258, I did all in my power . . . to help her off with above 400 worth of her books. 1886 F. W. ROBINSON *Court. Mary Smith* vi. 19, If you will help me on with my coat. *Mod.* Help me up the hill with this load.

c. *Help out* or *through*: to afford assistance in completing something; to eke out, supplement. Also *absol.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* i. iii. (1636) 10 Horatius . . . helping out his valour with his wit. *a 1632 FAIRFAX* (J.), Boldest hearts good fortune helpeth out. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59. p. 6 She . . . helps out his Verse, and furnishes him with Rhymes. 1722 DE FOS *Plague* (1756) 125 They have given me a Bag of Bread too, and a Salt Fish and some Flesh; so all helps out. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 194 To expect omnipotence should interpose to help out a bad cause. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv. I will sit w' you . . . and help ye out w' your bottle. 1874 MRS. WALFORD *Mr. Smith* xxx. (1876) 261, I looked to you, and you wouldn't say a word to help me out.

7. *Help* (a person) *to* (also *†with*): to help him to attain to, to aid in obtaining; hence, to furnish, provide, or present with. *Help oneself to*: to provide oneself with, take for oneself; *euphem.* to appropriate (something not one's own), to steal. Also simply *to help oneself*. Cf. next.

c 1280 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 78 Goddis lawe helpeþ hem not her-to. 1458 in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. 43 Gentil Jeffray, That clothed many a pore man to bed and to rige, And hathe holpe to rentis to holde up this waye. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Macc.* viii. 13 Whom they wolde helpe to their kyngdomes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 19 (R.), The emperor's dominions had holpen them with corne. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* ii. 1. 31 b, Desiring him too helpe him with a barrill of fresh water, for that theirs began to stinke. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 87 Helpe me to a Candle, and pen, inke, and paper. 1674 *tr. Schaffer's Lapland* 142, I have not met with any one that could help me to the exact shape of them. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test Wks.* 1755 II. i. 127, I will help you to enough of them. 1868 *Every Boys' Ann.* viii. (Rtdg.) 138 Not quite as bad as the ants, who walked in and helped themselves. 1883 E. BLACKWELL *Booth* iv. 31 They helped themselves freely to the furniture of an uninhabited house.

8. To serve (a person) with food at a meal. *Const. to.*

1688 MISSE *French Dict.* s.v. *Help*, Shall I help you to a piece of Veal? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 p. 4 He will not help himself at Dinner 'till I am served. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 110 So I carv'd it in a Trice, and helped the Ladies. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxiii, I begged to be helped from a piece of beef. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, He did not help himself to any food. 1881 C. GIBSON *Heart's Prob.* xi. (1884) 171 Maurice . . . helped himself to a bumper of sherry.

absol. 1888 BESANT *Fifty Years Ago* vii. 121 The host sat behind the haunch of mutton, and 'helped' with zeal.

b. *transf.* To serve, distribute (food) at a meal. 1505 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* II. 191 A goose . . . which [she] carved and helped to every person that chose to have any of it. 1809 MARRIAT *F. Mildmay* iv, My father . . . was in the very midst of helping his soup. 1876 BESANT & RICK *Gold. Butterfly* II. 53 There's a fate in it . . . it is helped, and must be eaten. 1889 J. K. JEROME *3 Men in Boat* 221, I want a spoon to help the gravy with.

9. To succour in some distress or misfortune (cf. 1 b); hence, to deliver, save, set free, relieve (*from, of*); *spec.* to relieve or cure of a disease, or of some evil condition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1285 Ancr. R. 110 He ne help him suluen in his mucele pine. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 5727 (Gött.) He helpid pain of pair wa. *c 1386 CHAUCER Merch. T.* 1126, I haue yow holpe on bothe youre eyen blynde. — *Frankl. T.* 577 Thanke yow lord and lady myn Venus That me han holpen fro my cares colde. *c 1420 Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 6 This helpith whete From autyns and fro mys. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 15 To use such remedies . . . as have holpen others of like diseases. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 100 Doth not Tryacle as well poyson as helpe, if it be taken out of time? 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 59 To helpe beere that beginneth to soure. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* iii. 647 Some have been help of blindness by the use thereof. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in South* iii, Mother, give me grace To help me of my weary load. 1870 — *Victim* i, Help us from famine And plague and strife!

10. To relieve or cure (a malady, etc.); to remedy, amend. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Mark ix. 24 Ic zelefo, help un-zelefaful-nisse minne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. iii. (1495) 83 The Tysyk and Etyk and other suche euylles may vneth be holpe by socour of medycynes. *c 1410 Hoccleve Mother of God* 33 Helpe my medecyne. 1412-20 LVDG. *Chron.* Troy i. vi, All her ill was holpe and remedied. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 130 b, This helpeth poysoning and comforteth all the members. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 72 How to helpe smoking Chimnies. 1633 *Treat. Hid. Secrets* cv, This soveraigne water helpeth the Toothache. 1733 PORE *Ess.*

Man iii. 51 He only knows, And helps, another creature's wants and woes. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 105 But the jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honour feels.

b. To mend, repair. *Obs.* or *dial.* 1518 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael Spurriergate, York.* For helping ye sacrybell at Mary Mawdland alter. 1597 *Ibid.*, Paid for helping of Sir Henry surples. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Help*, to mend, or repair.

11. To remedy, obviate, prevent, cause to be otherwise. (With *can, cannot*, or some equivalent.) In earlier use usually in passive 'it cannot be helped', later in active with personal subject 'I cannot help it' = I cannot do anything to remedy or prevent it.

1529 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 175 But this last inconvenience may bee holpen, as he teacheth afterward. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 241 Cease to lament for that thou canst not helpe. 1603 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. § 7 Deficient they are no doubt . . . but the deficiency cannot be holpen. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sra* 401 If so bee that ships bee cast away . . . it cannot bee helped. 1668 PERVS *Diary* 18 June, One thing there is . . . which I fear will touch me; but I shall help it, I hope. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 p. 3 If other People are not of our Opinion, we can't help that. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* viii. 87 How can I help it that I am not a man and able to work for my bread? 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* v. 60 You do not believe. Well, we cannot help that.

b. To prevent oneself from, avoid, refrain from, forbear; to do otherwise than. (With *can, cannot*.) Usually with *vbl. sb.* (rarely *infin.*), or *it* = doing it. (For quot. 1804: cf. BUT C. 7 b.)

1607 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 39, I was very unwilling to take a Scotch Schoolmaster if I could have holpen it. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 p. 2, I. cannot help hearing the improper Discourses. 1745 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1799) I. lxxvii. 213 He could not help thinking in verse, whether he would or not. 1757 MRS. E. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 187, I can't help frequently to haunt and revisit these dear scenes. 1779 H. WALPOLE *Last Trills* (1859) I. 38, I thought he should not offend the King if he could help it. 1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIII. 528 No man can help being a coward or a fool. 1866 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gk.* x. iii. III. 238 Not one of us could help laughing. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* II. xvi. 276 He could not help to weep and sigh, but yet himself he would not forget. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 576 A few such blunders as these could scarcely have been helped. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* i. ix. 43 She could not help but plague the lad.

c. Often *erron* with negative omitted (*can* instead of *cannot*).

1866 WHARTLY in *Gd. Words* Aug. 496 In colloquial language it is common to hear persons say, 'I won't do so-and-so more than I can help', meaning, more than I can not help. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 25 Your name shall occur again as little as I can help, in the course of these pages. 1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 250, I did not trouble myself more than I could help. 1885 EDNA LYALL *In Golden Days* III. xv. 316, I do not believe we shall be at the court more than can be helped.

Help (*help*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *help*, *helpe*, 2-*help*, (2-7) *helpe*, 4 *heelp*, *hilp*, *hylp*, 5 (?) *holp*, 6 *healpe*. [OE. *help* = OFris. *helpe*, OS. *helpa* (MDu. and MLG. *helpe*, *help*), OHG. *helfa*, *hilfa* (MHG. *helfe*, *hilfe*), ON. *hjalp* (Sw., Da. *hjelp*): OTeut. **helfa* *sb.* fem.; f. stem of *helfan* to HELP. In OE. the *sb.* was also *str. masc.* or *neut.* (gen. *helfes*) and *weak fem.* (acc. *helfan*). The continental langs. have also a form from the ablaut-grade *hulp*, OHG. *hulfa*, MG. *hulfe*, OLG. *hulpa*, MDu. *hulpe*, *hulp*, Du. *hulp*, Ger. *hilfe*.]

1. The action of helping; the supplementing of action or resources by what makes them more efficient; aid, assistance, succour.

Beowulf (Z.) 1552 Nenne him heaðo-byrne helpe gefremede. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 105 Hwa him to hæle and to helpe and to feorhnere on þas world astaz. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 13 3e me benne cleað and helpes me biddað. *a 1225 Juliana* 33 Habbe ich bin anes help. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 122 Al his weild, or his bok bliu, Wit cristes help I sal ouer-ri. *c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 28 Pou art goon out in heelp of þi folk. *c 1380 Sir Ferumb.* 1030 Wiþ þe bilp of god almiht. *Ibid.* 3208 Hylp on hem nys none. 1477 EARI. RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 By which ye attayne helpe of the holy gost. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. ix. heading, Evander sendis his son . . . in help of Eneas. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 88 Calling out for helpe. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 281 p. 4 By the help of our Glasses [we] discern'd in Millions of little Scars. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope Wks.* IV. 91 He . . . neither went to bed nor rose without help. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. E.* ii. 1. 208 To learn that the princes of the House of Stuart needed his help, and were willing to purchase that help by unbounded subservency.

b. With *a* and *plural*. An act of helping, an aid. (Now *rare*, or merged in sense 2.)

a 1300 Cursor M. 23759 His helpes and vr wittes eke. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 7166 All the Troiens . . . Helit pere hurt men burgh helpis of leches. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Yas.* 37 Let vs distruste oure owne helpes and the helpes of this worlde. 1707 CURRIOS in *Husb. & Gard.* 27 The Helpe we have receiv'd from the Microscope. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 72, I am perfectly sensible of the greatness of the difficulties, and the weakness and fewness of the helps. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* ii. xii, I'll ask you, later on, to give us a help.

† c. *At help*: in the quarter for helping, in (our, etc.) favour.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iii. 46 The Barke is readie, and the winde at helpe.

2. *transf.* Any thing or person that affords help; a source or means of assistance; an aid.

c 893 K. ALFRED Oros. iii. ii(i). § 1 (Sweet) 100 Crist is eadmodegra help and ofermodigra fiell. *c 1230 Hali Meid.*

13 Ha is us swiðe god freond and help. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3586 Four maners of helpes or general. . . Pat es to say, prayer and fastyng. And almus dede and messyng. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 18 It is not good that a man be alone; make we to hym an help lik to hym self. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 53 Some require staies and helpes to clime by, as Hoppes, Lupines, and Pease. 1596 T. B. LA *Primand. Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 453 To give him [Adam] a wife for a faithfull companion . . . and a helpe like unto himselfe. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xli. 1 God is our refuge and strength: a very present helpe in trouble. 1611 — *Acts* xxvii. 17 They vsed helpes, vnder-girding the ship. 1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract. Faith* 73 He looks at a meet help as a portion promised from God. 1722 DE FOS *Relig. Courtsh.* (1840) 187 A husband will be a sorry help to a wife, if he is not a helpe in the religious part of her life. 1843 G. BUCKLE in *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* II. 80 *note*, Their business is . . . only to be a decent help to their own sex. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* i Books are no doubt very useful helps to knowledge.

3. A person, or company of persons, whose office it is to render help. † a. *gen.* Assistant; adjutant.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3405 And taste him. . . Vnder him helpes offere don. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 475 To put all thare gudis and cariage togidder under ane helpe.

† b. An ally; pl. allies, auxiliary troops. *Obs.*

c 1400 Destr. Troy 10803 For hope þat he hade of a helpe sone. *c 1450 Merlin* 113 Fro hens-forth the hym deffien and his helpes. *c 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn* iii. 197 Wold Subyon or not, & all his helpes, the noble lady . . . was taken oute of his power. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* ii. 178 Now if the helpe of Norfolk, and my selfe. . . Will but amount to fwe and twenty thousand.

c. A person employed to give assistance in household or other manual work; in U.S., a hired labourer or servant, esp. a domestic servant.

In U.S. app. originally a person giving temporary or occasional assistance: cf. J. R. LOWELL *Among my Books* Series i. (1870) 251.

Lady help, a lady engaged as assistant and companion to the mistress of a house. *Mother's help*, a young woman employed to help in the nursery, but in a position reckoned superior to that of a nurse-maid.

1645 *Mass. Col. Rec.* II. 139 (Bartlett) Such of his servants and helps as have been employed about y^e attendance of y^e court. 1844 *Examiner* 200^a The hiring of 'a help', *anglicized* a servant, — a word rejected in America. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* vii. iii. (1849) 322 At this moment . . . the help, or maiden servant, came. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. (1862) 38 Fourteen postillions, nineteen hostlers, thirteen helps. 1883 *New Eng. Jnl. Educ.* XVII. 54 The Boston 'help' reads Dante while she prepares the succulent pork and beans. *Mod. Advertisements*. Wanted, Lady Help. Wanted, Two superior domestic helps to undertake the duties of cook and housemaid. Wanted, young girl, as useful help. Mother's Help wanted immediately, to assist with two children and housework.

d. The labour of hired persons; *collect.* the body of servants belonging to a farm or household. U.S.

1817 J. BRADY *Trav. Amer.* 318 Ask one of them the reason, he replies, 'I want help.' 1820 LYELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 303 The lady's sister . . . was obliged to milk the cow such way, the scarcity of 'help'. 1880 BAYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xciv. 316 How simply the rooms are furnished, and how little 'help' . . . is kept. 1868 HOWELLS *Impr. & Exp.* 204 We were seven hundred and fifty at table, and the help who served us were three hundred and fifty.

† 4. Avail, boot, good, use. *Obs. rare.*

1566 PILKINGTON *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 30 There is no help to be disobedient and strive against him, for he will have the victory.

† 5. Relief, cure, remedy. *Obs. exc.* as in b. *c 1200 Sax. Leechd.* II. 262 3if has fultumas ne syn helpe, let blod þonne. *c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 44 Sindry ofir, at war leile, Thro his shadow gat helpe and heile. 1521 PETTIC *Guzazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 3 Not Aesculapius himself . . . can . . . give you the least helpe . . . so long as [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *Wind. T.* iii. ii. 223 What's gone, and what's past helpe Should be past greefe. 1674 *tr. Schaffer's Lapland* 8 Thir only help aginst these [winds] is to convey themselves into dens and caves.

b. Means of obviating or avoiding something; in phr. *there is no help for it* = it cannot be helped (see *HELP* v. 11).

1584 PETTIC *Guzazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 26 There is no helpe in it, but you must settle your selfe to like of such men with their imperfections. 1669 HOLDER *Speech* (J.), There is no help for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with that faulty way of writing. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 162 It is their way and there is no help for it. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* II. v. 112, I was really sorry to dispel my old friend's illusion; but there was no help for it.

6. A portion of food served; a 'helping'.

1809 MALKIN *tr. Gil Blas* x. iii, Between every succeeding help my servants . . . filled our large glasses . . . with wine. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Wks.* (1891) I. 124 He asked her for a second help of cold pie at luncheon.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *help-giver*, *-work*; † *help-ale* [see *ALE* 3], a rustic festival or merry-making in celebration of the completion of some work (e.g. haymaking) done with the help of neighbours (*obs.*).

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) I. 233 The superfluous numbers of idle wakes, guilds, fraternities, church-ales, 'helpe-ales, and soule-ales. 1643 WITHER *Campo Muss* 42 Yea, baser then our Countrey Help-Ales are. 1675 R. FARR *Lett.* 19 Apr. (MS.), Going to every feast and help ale within five miles round. *c 1586 CRESS PEMBORKE Ps.* LXXI. iii, O my God, my sole 'help-giver. 1855 BROWNING *Saul* vii, Then I played the 'help-tune of our reapers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 207¹ John Chinaman is in force here, as everywhere, for all 'help-work.

Helpable (*he'lpəb'l*), *a. rare*. [f. *HELP* v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being helped or aided. Hence **helpability**, capacity of being helped.

1887 E. Goss in *Daily News* 10 Mar. 3/3 The first thing to be done was to distinguish the helpless from the unhelpable author. 1891 *Charity Organist*. Rev. Aug. 334 The main question was helpability. *Ibid.* To use the refugees for helpable cases.

Help-ale: see **HELP sb.** 7.

+ Helpend. *Obs.* Also 4 -*inds*. [Substantival form of **OE.** pres. pple. of **HELP v.**] A helper.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 103 Ealra gasta Nergend, and ealra saula Helpend. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 556 'God', he seyd, 'be mine helpende!'

Helper (he'lpai). [*f.* **HELP v.** + **-ER** ¹.]

1. One who (or that which) helps or assists; an auxiliary. (Also with adverbs, as *helper-off*.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxix. 11 [xxx. 10] Laverd mi helper made es he. 138a *Wyclif Gen.* ii. 20 To Adam forsothe was not founden an helper like hym. 1404 *FABIAN Chron.* i. xcix. (R.), Wherefore the kynge sayd after in game, that seynt Martyn was a good helper at nede. 1598 *BARRETT Theor. Warres* iv. iii. 110 He hath all the officers of the regiment for helpers. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. iv. 21 It hath fated her to be my motiue And helper to a husband. 1670-98 *LASSERUS Voy. Italy* i. 104 Gilding, mosaic work, and such like helpers, off of bare walls. 1844 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 145 *Must* is sometimes called in for a helper, and denotes necessity: as, 'We must speak the truth'. 1890 *LITTS Hymns*, 'Abide with me' i, When other helpers fail, and comforts flee, Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

2. A person employed to assist in some kind of work; an assistant; *spec.* a groom's assistant in a stable.

1686 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* v. (ed. 3) 94 You must have two or three Helpers, and . . . see that they . . . rub him dry all over. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 955 One of the helpers in the king's stables. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* ix. Two sleepy helpers put the wrong harness on the wrong horses. 1841 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.*, *Helper up*, a lad employed to assist the barrowman out of a dip place. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Helpers*, the persons in the blast furnace industry who help the keeper to mould the beds, run the metal in, and generally assist at the front of the furnace.

b. An assistant minister: among the early Methodists, and in Scottish churches. Now *colloq.*

1760 *WESLEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 232 You seem not well to have considered the Rules of a Helper, or the rise of Methodism. 1791 — *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 309 Q. 25, What is the office of a Helper? A. In the absence of a Minister, to feed and guide the flock. 1849 *MRS. OLIPHANT Marg. Maitland* xii. On that particular Sabbath I can scarce say I got much more from Mr. Wallace himself, the helper.

3. *Hop-growing*. (See *quod*.)

1750 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husb.* IV. iii. 60 (E. D. S.) The common number of [hop] poles to each hill are three, but . . . some add a fourth, called a *helper*: this *helper* is a larger pole than the rest.

Hence **Helper v. trans.** (*Hop-growing*), to support with a 'helper' (see 3); **Helperess** (*nonce-ud.*), a female helper; **Helpership**, the office or position of a helper.

1881 *WHITEHEAD Hops* 35 The plants are 'helped' by short, slight pieces of old poles up which the vines are trained to go. 1886 *H. F. LESTER Under two Fig Trees* 196 [To] act as a sort of lay helperess. 1893 *W. WALLACE Scott. Yesterday* 178 His successor in the 'helpership' had no objection to his 'veestings'.

+ Helpfellow. *Obs.* A companion who renders help: a helpmate.

1549 *COVERDALE Erasmod. Par.* i. *Thess.* iii. 4 A tried minister of God and a helpe fellowe of our office. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 25 As helpfellowes unto God.

Helpful (he'lpfŭl), *a.* [*f.* **HELP sb.** + **-FUL**.] Full of help; having the quality of rendering or affording help; useful, serviceable, profitable. *a.* of persons; *b.* of things.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14395 (Trin.) Her owne lord ful of blis Dat so helpful [earlier MSS. helpend] was to his. 138a *Wyclif i. Macc.* ii. 21 God be helpful to us. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xiii. (R.), But Alax Telemonius, had many helpfull men. 1796 *BURKE Corr.* IV. 404 My friend and kinsman, Nagle, who has indeed been very helpful to me. 1858 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 353 Charlotte is much kinder and helpfuller than Anne was.

b. 138a *Wyclif i. Macc.* iv. 56 Helpful thingis of heryngis. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 177, I holde it helpfull that on of us with 30w be had. 1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Gram.* 21 Called *Verbum auxiliarium*, a helpfull verbe. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 39 Heavens make our presence and our practises Pleasant and helpfull to him. a 1779 *WARBURTON Wks.* IX. iii. (R.), A pursuit or an abhorrence of what is helpful or hurtful. 1883 *Congregationalist* Sept. 729 One of the ablest, helpfulllest books on the subject.

Helpfully (he'lpfŭli), *adv.* [*f.* **HELP sb.** + **-LY** ².] In a helpful manner; so as to help.

1832 *FRASER'S Mag.* VI. 271 Two maidens caught her helpfully in their arms. 1868 *GEO. ELIOT Sp. Gipsy* v. 358 Grave white-turbaned Moors Move helpfully.

Helpfulness (he'lpfŭlns), [*f.* as **prec.** + **-NESS**.] The quality or condition of being helpful.

1643 *MILTON Divorce* ii. xvii. (1851) 107 A disability of future helpfulness, or loyalty, or loving agreement. a 1791 *WESLEY Husb. & Wives* iii. 1 Wks. 1811 IX. 62 The Effects of Nuptial Love are three, Pleasingness, Faithfulness, Helpfulness. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. 430 In a spirit of mutual helpfulness, encouragement, and goodwill.

Helping (he'lpɪŋ), *vb.* *s.* [*f.* **HELP sb.** + **-ING** ¹.]

1. The action of the verb **HELP**; help, aid, assistance, succour.

c 1205 *LAY.* 23748 Pe heze beueneliche king stonde me an helping. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5304 (Gött.) Thanck him of his gret helping. 138a *Wyclif i. Cor.* xii. 28 Afterward vertues,

afterward graces of heelingis, helpingis. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxxxix. 347 [He] wolde make . . . greater warre then euer he had done before, with the helpynge of the bastarde Henry. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 473 But such sweet Apples . . . stand not in need of hauing any sowre Apples mixt with them, to the helping of them to make good Cider. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xiii. (1862) 241 The law of all true helping.

† *b.* Use, service, function. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 26 Per ben bre helpingis of be arteries. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* ii. (1888) 18 The Bone . . . hath diuers formes . . . for the diuersitie of helpingis.

† 2. A means of help, an aid; an ally. *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3242 Perfore ne woude bou no-þing Nout for him no his helping. c 1380 *Sir Perum.* 1283 Pou for me schalt don a þyng . . . And ther-to ben myn helping. 1555 *L. SAUNDERS in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 205 Yea howe all thynges haue bene holpynges vnto vs.

3. The action of serving food at a meal; *concr.* a portion of food served at one time (= **HELP sb.** 6).

1844 *LAMB Elia Ser.* ii. *Capt. Jackson*, Carving could not lessen, nor helping diminish it. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xxiv. 286 There was some little trouble as to the helping of the fish. 1883 *BESANT All in Card. Fair* ii. i, A pretty fair slice, a large helping. 1893 *Q. [COUCH] Delict. Duchy* 286 Holding out his plate for a second helping of the pasty.

Helping, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as **prec.** + **-ING** ².] That helps; rendering assistance; helpful; auxiliary. (Chiefly in *phr.* a *helping hand*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29303 *Pe* sext [case of cursing] es þaa men . . . þat helpand es to sarazines Gain cristen men. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 *Pe* forsaid bretherhede shul be helpyng aþeins þe rebel & vnþohum. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. xlv. 115 It is some amending, when it pleais þe to put to an helping honde. 1590 *Records, etc., Gr. Arter* (1640) 370 When time shall fall fit . . . you shall not want my helping hand. 1705 *STANHOPE Pamphr.* I. 58 All lend their helping hand. 1844 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 100 Auxiliary or helping Verbs, are those by the help of which the English verbs are principally conjugated. 1883 *S. C. HALL Retro-spect* II. 31 Ready to hold out a helping hand to those whose struggles for fame were just beginning. 1892 *DAVIDSON Heb. Gr.* 50 The helping vowel between the stem and the suffix seems in all cases traceable to *i* or *a*.

Hence **Helpingly** *adv. rare.*

1611 *COTGR.*, *Subsidiarement*, subsidiarily, helpingly. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 263/1 Saints . . . who . . . watch over and guard helpingly sinful men on earth.

Helpless (he'lples), *a.* [*f.* **HELP sb.** + **-LESS**.] 1. Destitute of help; having no assistance from others; needy. (Of persons, their condition, etc.)

c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 120 Drihten alsede þene wrechan . . . þe wæ 21 helpeles. c 1200 *Vices & Virtutes* (1888) 23 Dat þu naked wære and helpeles. c 1400 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 182, I will not leif you all helpeles, as men withoutten freynd. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. i. 158 Helpelesse and helpelesse doth Egeon wend. 1694 *KETTLEWELL Comp. Persecuted* 141 Helper of the Helpless . . . be thou my Fortress. 1715-20 *Pope Iliad* vi. 513 A widow I, an helpless orphan he. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* I. 379 Even to their families when they have left them in a helpless condition.

† *b.* Destitute (of). *Obs.*

1364 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. viii. 83 Olde men and hore, þat helpeles beop of strengþe. a 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.), Helpless of all that human wants require.

2. Having no resources in oneself; unable to help oneself; shiftless. (The ordinary current sense.)

1680 *QUARLES Div. Poems, Jonah*, This naked portraiture before thine Eye is wretched, helpless man, born to die. 1686 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* cxxx, One dire shot . . . Close by the board the Prince's main-mast bore . . . All three now helpless by each other lie. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* i. 655 Strange names our rustics give To helpless infants. 1845 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvi. 111. 631 Tyrcannel looked on in helpless despair. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* xvii. 18 Helpless as alder Lies, new-fell'd in a ditch.

3. Affording no help; unavailing, unprofitable. (The opposite of *helpful*.) Now *rare*.

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* ii. i. 39 Thou . . . With vrging helpelesse patience would releuee me. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 604 As those poor birds that helpless berries saw. 1732 *POPE Ess. Max* ii. 154 A sharp accuser, but a helpless friend. 1848 *CARLYLE Frith. Gl.* vii. ii. 11. 242 Incondite dateless helpless Prussian Books.

† 4. Admitting no remedy; that cannot be helped. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 49 Helplesse hap it booteth not to mone. *Ibid.* vii. 39 Such helpless harmes yts better hidden keep.

Helplessly (he'lplesli), *adv.* [*f.* **prec.** + **-LY** ².] In a helpless manner; without help or remedy; without being able to help oneself.

1594 *KYD Sp. Trag.* iii. H. 2, But if he be thus helplessly [later *edd.* haplessly] distract. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1845 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) I. 404 They all stood looking at it helplessly. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 71 The king was helplessly in debt.

Helplessness (he'lplesnəs), [*f.* as **prec.** + **-NESS**.] The state or condition of being helpless; want of aid or resource; inability to help oneself.

1731 *BAILEY vol. II*, *Helplessness*, destituteness of help. 1742 *WARBURTON Note Pope's Ess. Man* iii. 225 (Jod.) From their helplessness in distress. 1799-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Milton Wks.* II. 167 The mind sinks under them in passive helplessness. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* ii. ii, He was in one of his most wretched moments of conscious helplessness.

† **Helply**, *a. Obs.* Also 3-5 -*lioh*, 4-6 *Sc.* -*lyk* (e, 6 *Sc.* -*like*). [*f.* **HELP sb.** + **-LY** ¹.] Affording help; helpful, serviceable.

a 1300 *Sarmus* i. in *E. E. P.* (1862) i Soch wirkes to wirche þat helþich to ure soules be. c 1350 *Mad. MS. in Archæol.* XXX. 396 It is helþy to the body ageyn vnyem and poyson. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* I. 27 God be helþich

to me þat am synful. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxii. 81 The armes of a man ben the moost helpely members. c 1500 *Auchinleck Chron.* (Asloan MS.) 56 Ane richt gud man and helplyk to the place. 1533 *BELDENEN Livy* i. (1822) 36 The favour of Goddis appetit to thame sa supportabil and helpie in all their besines. 1553 *Q. KENNEDY in Wedr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 148 Helplyke to men.

Helpmate (he'lpmeɪt), [*f.* **HELP sb.** or *v.* + **MATE**; prob. influenced in origin by *next*.] A companion who is a help, or who renders help; an assistant, coadjutor, partner, consort. Chiefly applied to a wife or husband.

1715 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* I. 278 The Jesuits . . . notable Helpmates to the Monks in that kind of Forgery. 1728 *De For. Relig. Courtsh.* ii. l. (1840) 187 A woman is to be a helpmate, and a man is to be the same. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) I. 57 In Minorca the ass and the hog are common help-mates, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R. xlv*, She next addressed her amiable help-mate. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii, A waiting woman was generally considered as the most suitable helpmate for a parson.

Helpmeet (he'lpmeɪt), [A compound absurdly formed by taking the two words *help meet* in *Gen.* ii. 18, 20 ('an help meet for him', i.e. a help (**HELP sb.** 2) suitable for him) as one word.

Already in the 17th c. the Scripture phrase is found with the two words improperly hyphenated; which led the way to the use of *help-meet*, *helpmeet*, without 'for him'. But its recognition as a 'word' is chiefly of the 19th c.: it is unknown to Johnson, Todd, Richardson, and to Webster 1832. In the 17th c. they used more grammatically *help-meet-help*: cf. *sweet heart*, *sweetheart*.]

A fitting or suitable helper; a helpmate: usually applied to a wife or husband.

138a *Wyclif Gen.* ii. 18 Make we to hym help like hym [1388 an help lijk to hym silf]. *Ibid.* 20 an helper like hym. 1535 *COVERD.* *Ibid.* an helpe, to beare him company. 1611 *BIBLE* *ibid.* I will make him an helpe meet for him (marg. *Hebr.* as before him). 1883 (R.V.) an help meet for (or answering to) him.]

1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la M.* iv. i, If ever woman was a help-meet for man, my Spouse is so. 1696 *Feltham's Resolves, etc. On Eccl.* 322 An help-meet for man [ed. 1661 an help meet for man.]. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 15 ¶ 6 Socrates had the like Number of Helpmeets; and Athenesius concludes it was no Scandal in those Times. 1739 *R. BULL tr. Dede-kind's Grobianus* 174 Or on your Help-meet let the Blame recoil. 1766 *FORDYCE Sermon. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 142 What . . . if, hoping to find a help meet, we should wed our ruin? 1805 *E. DE ACTON Nuns of Desart* I. 22 Much more passed on this subject between Selwyn and his helpmeet. 1849 *CLOUGH Amonrs de Voy.* i. vii. 150 But for Adam there is not found an help-meet for him. 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* i. 31 His piteous anguish to his help-meet in crime—'Oh, full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!' 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 716 No help-meet for him is found. 1873 *SMILES Huguenots Fr.* ii. ii. (1881) 363 A true helpmeet for him, young, beautiful, rich, and withal virtuous. 1881 *LADY HERBERT Edith* 19 Mrs. Murray was the model of all that is contained in the old-fashioned word of 'help-meet' to her husband.

transf. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 249/2 Gutta percha . . . has . . . sufficient specialities to render it a valuable help-meet to its elder brother (caoutchouc).

Helpship, *nonce-ud.* The function or position of a 'help' (see **HELP sb.** 3 c).

1715 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* I. 297 *Botal*, Helpship. 1849 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1872) VII. 93 The state of American helpship.

† **Helpster**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* **HELP sb.** + **-Y**; if not an error for *helply*.] Helpful.

a 1400 *Prynner* (1891) 113 Godes moder marye . . . be to me synful wreche a meekie helpster in alle pynges.

† **Help-tire**. *Obs. rare* ¹. [*f.* **HELP v.**] Something that helps one who is tired.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* v. 253 My powers are yet entire And scorn the help-tire of a horse.

Helpworthy (he'lpwɜrði), *a. rare.* Worthy or deserving of help.

1889 *MACKAY-SMITH in Harper's Mag.* Jan. 213/2 Our preaching . . . fails in helpfulness to helpworthy people.

† **Helpy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f.* **HELP sb.** + **-Y**; if not an error for *helply*.] Helpful.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcii. 420 (Add. MS.) 'Blessyd be god', he saide, 'and þis helpy lady'. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lad.* 78 Yf ye calle vpon thys moste helpy name Marye . . . the fende flyeth a waye fro hym.

Helre (n), *obs. forms of ELDER sb.* ¹

Helsum, *obs. form of HEALSOME a.*

Helt, *obs.* 3 sing. pres. and pa. t. and pple. of **HIEL v.** **Helt** (e, *obs. forms of HILT*.

Helter, -*ir*, -*yr*, *obs. forms of HALTER sb.*

Helter-skelter (he'ltaɪskel'tai), *adv. adj., sb., and v. colloq.* [A jingling expression vaguely imitating the hurried clatter of feet rapidly and irregularly moved, or of many running feet.

In its form it resembles *hurry-scurry*; but the latter is a jingle upon the intelligible *hurry*, while no satisfactory explanation of *helter* (other than its echoic suggestiveness) has been offered. Cf. also *harnum-scarum*.]

A. adv. In disordered haste; confusedly, tumultuously, pell-mell.

1593 *NASHE 4 Lett. Confut.* 27 Helter skelter, feare no colours, course him, trounce him. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 98 Helter-skelter haue I rode to thee, and tydings do I bring. 1598 *FLORIO, Alla rinfusa*, pell-mell, helterskelter. 1668 *R. L'ESTRANGE Vis. Querc.* (1708) 210 All running helter-skelter, to and again, like mad. a 1704 *T. BROWN Declam. Adverts* Wks. 1730 I. 40 Neither diligently enough, nor carefully . . . but helter skelter, slap-dash, confusedly. 1873 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* xvii. 294 Away we all went, helter skelter, through the dry grass.

B. attrib. or adj. Characterized by disorderly haste or headlong confusion.

1785 *Span. Rivals* 25 'Tis a helter-skelter journey we have taken. 1798 COLERIDGE *Poems, Mad Ox* xv. 89 This helter-skelter crowd. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, A wild helter-skelter sort of fellow. 1894 *Albion Citizen* (Michigan) 290 Something can be done on the harem-scarem helter-skelter plan.

C. sb. A helter-skelter run or flight.

1713 CRESS WINCHLESEA *Misc. Poems* 57 Dost think . . . That, when he proffers Aid and Shelter, Will rudely fall to Helter-Skelter? 1821 LONGV. *Gold. Leg. v. Foot of Alps*, Such a helter-skelter of prayers and sins! 1887 T. A. TROU-LORE *What I remember* I. xiii. 266 The helter-skelter that ensued. . . furnished Paris with laughter for days afterwards.

† **D. vb. trans.** To throw away or off, in disordered haste. *Obs.*

1600 *Look About You* xvii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 436 Here are two crack'd groats To helter-skelter at some vaulting house. 1782 Mrs. E. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 116 He has helter-skeltered off his horseman's coat, palmer's weeds, or what not.

Helter-skelteriness, rare. [*f.* **helter-skeltery* + *-ness*.] Random hastiness.

a 1849 *Poe Marginalia* *Intro.*, While the picturesqueness of the numerous pencil-sketches arrested my attention, their helter-skelteriness of commentary amused me.

Helthe, obs. form of **HEALTH**.

Helue, -uation: see **HELLUE**, -uation.

Helve (helv), *sb.* Forms: 1 *helf*, *helfe*, 3 *Orm*. *helfe*, 4-5 *helve*, 6 *heolve*, 4- *helve*. [*OE. hylfe* (*hylfe*, *helfe*) masc. or neut. : -**halþjo-*, corresp. in stem to MDu. *helf* n., *helve* n. and fem., MLG. *helf*, *helve* n., OHG. *halb*, *halp* masc., MHG. *halp*, pl. *helbe* : -*OTent* type **halþi-neut*, from a root which appears also in **HALTER**.]

1. A handle of a weapon or tool, as an ax, chisel, hammer, etc.

c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* xxi. 166 *xiif* . . . sio 2008 ðonne awint of ðem helle. c 1000 *ALFRED* *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 142/1 *Manubrium*, hæft and helfe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 99/8 *Patt bulaxess* helfe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 4655 A mayl of Ire . . . þe hilles lengþe was viij fet. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1836) 117 Halberdes with blak helves. 1574 *R. SCOT* *Hop Gard.* (1578) 27 Made with a rounde hole to receive a helue like to the helue of a Mattock. 1598 *BARRET* *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134 These iron tooles are to haue handles, and heales. 1609 *F. GREVIL* *Musapha* III. ii, Vile Caine! that (like the Axe) do'st goe about, To cut thy selfe an helve to weare thee out. 1705 *H. MARSHALL* in *Darlington Mem.* (1849) 544 By twisting a wither of Hickory round the stone, they make a helve, and so cut and bruised the bark round the trees. 1831 *J. HOLLAND* *Manuf. Metal* I. 85 The shaft or helve is nine feet in length.

b. Phrases. To throw the helve after the hatchet: after losing or risking so much, to risk all that is left; to go the whole length regardless of loss or damage. Also, by confusion, to throw the hatchet after the helve. To put the ax in the helve: see **AX** sb. 1 5.

1546 *J. Heywood Prov.* (1867) 80 Here I sende thaxe after the helue awaie. 1577-8 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) IV. 338 Rather throw the helve after the hatchet, and leave your ruines to be repaired by your prince. a 1610 *HEALEY* *Theophrastus* (1636) 59 Wel come on, hatchet after helve, He even loose this too. 1688 *COTTON* tr. *Montaigne* (1711) 222, I abandon myself through despair . . . and as the saying is, throw the Helve after the Hatchet. 1804 *SCOTT* *St. Roman's* xxvi, Monsieur Martigny will be too much hemmed to make further fight, but will e'en throw helve after hatchet.

2. (Also *helve-hammer*.) A tilt-hammer, the helve of which oscillates on bearings, so that it is raised by a cam carried by a revolving shaft, and falls by its own weight.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Helve-hammer*. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 410 Before the introduction of Nasmyth's patent, the only assistance which steam had given to human labour in forging was the helve or tilt-hammer. . . It is . . . a lever of the first order. 1882 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Helve*, a lift-hammer for forging blooms. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 422 The helve-hammer and the trip-hammer are essentially the same—each consists of a heavy head attached to a beam mounted on gudgeons, which is lifted at . . . intervals by a cam carried by a revolving shaft.

Helve, *v.* Now rare. [*f.* prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish or fit with a helve.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/1 *Helvyn*, or heftyn, *manubrio*. 1542 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For helving the mattock *jd.* 1633 *T. JAMES Voy.* 66 The 2 hatchets to be new helu'd. 1861 *LOWELL P. & S. Rebell* *Prose Wks.* 1890 V. 78 To edge it with plan and helve it with direction.

Helve, obs. form of **HALF** sb.

† **Helvenac**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. helvenacus* pale yellow, yellowish, *f. helvus* light bay.] Applied to a kind of grape (obs. *f. helvenaque* Cotgr.).

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 154 The wines made of the Heluene grapes.

Helvendel, var. of **HALFENDEAL**, *Obs.*

Helver (hel'vər), [*f.* **HELVE**.] 'In mining, the handle or helve of a tool' (Annandale).

Helvetian (helv'fān), *a. and sb.* [*f. Helvētia* (sc. *terra*) ancient name of Switzerland, *f. L. Helvētiūs* pertaining to the Helvēti, a people of the ancient Gallia Lugdunensis. Cf. *f. Helvētiē*.]

A. adj. a. Pertaining to the ancient Helvetii.

b. Pertaining to Helvetia or Switzerland; Swiss.

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 57 *margin*, Hel-

vetian miles. 1591 *SYLVESTER* *Jory* 375 Th' Helvetian Bands alone, Loth to disgrace their ancient valour known. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 345 Some embracing the Waldensian . . . and some the Helvetian confession. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 427/2 The 21st legion . . . appropriated to its own use certain moneys destined to pay the Helvetian garrison.

B. sb. a. One of the ancient Helvetii. **b.** An inhabitant of Helvetia or Switzerland; a Swiss.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 308 He came from Friburgum, an Helvetian. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 427/2 The Helvetians appear for the first time in history about 110 B. C.

Helvetio (hel'vetik), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. Helvētic-us*, *f. Helvētia* (see prec.). Cf. *f. Helvētique*.]

A. adj. Helvetian, Swiss.

1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4399/2 The whole Helvetick Body think fit to stand upon their Guard on this Occasion. 1713 *C. M. Lett. to Curat* 71 The Church of Geneva and the Helvetick Church. 1727-31 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., The Helvetio body comprehends the republic of Switzerland, consisting of thirteen cantons, which make so many particular commonwealths. 17 . . . HOPKINS in *Bancroft Hist. U. S.* (1876) V. ii. 351 The German body votes by states; so does the Helvetio; so does the Belgic.

B. sb. a. A Swiss Protestant; a Zwinglian.

Helvidian, [*f. Helvidius*, who lived in Rome in the fourth century.] One of a sect who denied the perpetual virginity of the mother of Jesus.

1727-31 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., The Helvidians are called, by the Greeks, Antidicomarianites.

Helvin, -ine (hel'vin), *Min.* [*mod.* (Werner, 1817) *f. L. helvus* light bay + *-in*.] A honey-yellow or greenish silicate of glucinum and manganese, occurring in regular tetrahedral crystals.

1818 *T. THOMSON Ann. Philos.* XII. 311 Helvin . . . was discovered in . . . Saxony. 1849 *J. NICOL Min.* 234 Helvine occurs at Schwarzenberg . . . in beds in gneiss. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 141 Helvin affords the only known example of a native compound of a silicate with a sulphide.

† **Helvine**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 *erron*. *helvian*.

[*ad. L. helvinus* yellowish (*helvinum vinum* Pliny) *f. helvus* light bay.] Applied to some kind of wine: cf. **HELVENAC**.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 411 The Eugenic Vines, and the smaller Helvine. 1803 *COCKERAM, Helvian wine*, Claret wine.

Helvite (hel'voit), *Min.* [*f.* as **HELVIN** + *-ite*.] = **HELVIN**.

1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 264 Helvite. 1877 *WATTS Founes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 394 This somewhat rare metal (beryllium) occurs as a silicate. . . in beryl, emerald, euclase, leucophane, helvite, and several varieties of gadolinite.

Hely, obs. form of **HIGHLY**, **HOLY**.

Helynge, var. **ELENOR** *a. Obs.*, tedious, dreary.

Hem (hem), *sb.* 1 Also 4 *hemm*, *hemn*, 4-5 *heme*, 4-7 *hemme*, 6 *hembe*. [*OE. hem(m)*, recorded in one vocabulary, and not found in the other older Teutonic langs.; but *NFr.* has *hem* 'hem, edge, border', and *Fris.* a dim. *hämel*. App. from the same root as **HAM** sb. 2, and **NorthGer. hamm** enclosure; the radical sense being 'border'.]

1. The border or edging of a piece of cloth or article of apparel. In earlier times including a fringe or other marginal trimming.

c 1000 *ALFRED Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 125/13 *Limbus*, stemming, *sel hem*. a 1200 *Cursor M.* 213/6 *Qua rin* moht tiste on his hemm [*Trim*, who mygte furste touche his hem]. 13 . . . *Guy Warr.* (A) 364 Men mygt wade ure þe scho hem in þe blod þat of hem kem. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*, Sel. Wks. I. 59 *If y touch þe hemm of þe cote of Jesus*. 1380 — *Dent.* xxii. 12 *Liitl cordis in the hemmes thow shalt make bi foure corners of thi mantil*. — *Matt.* xxiii. 5 *Thei alargen her filateries . . . and magnifye hemmys*. 1483 *Calc. Act.* 182/2 *Hem* (A. hemmes), *limbra, limbus, limbutus, lacinia, ora*. c 1513 *Cocke* *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 2 As sone as the hemme is tore The sho is lost for euer more. 1553 *EVERE Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 *Ye hemme or edge of his cloke is beset with all manner of Jewelles*. 1833 *H. T. MARTINEAU* 3 *Agas* iii. 85 The country was chalky, and whitened the hems of her petticoats. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* vii. (1862) 194 This hem, or blue fringe on the borders of the garment, was put there by divine command.

† **b.** By extension: the skirt of a tunic or gown.

c 1205 *LAV.* 4995 *Heo nom* hire on anne curtel. Hire hem heo up i-tæh. c 1275 *Luue Ron* 167 in *O. E. Misc.* 98 *þe hwile þu hyne [mayden-hod] witest vnder þine hemme þu ert swettore þan eny spis*. 14 . . . *Nom.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 679/8 *Hoc gremium*, a heme.

2. *spec.* (in current use). A border made on a piece of cloth by doubling or turning in the edge itself, and sewing it down, so as to strengthen it or prevent ravelling, as in a handkerchief or a tablecloth; a piece of hemming.

1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 141 The upper side of the leaf, that by a kind of hem or doubling of the leaf appears on this side. 1758 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 201, I took the Hem of a Piece of . . . Linen. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 13 *þu Molly* asked me the other day whether Ireland was in France, and was ordered by her mother to mend her hem. 1842 *Father Oswald* 145, I . . . wear Spectacles . . . only when I am doing open hem by candlelight. 1877 *BRYANT Poems, Song of Sower* v, By whom the busy thread, Along the garment's even hem And winding seam is led.

† **3.** The edge, border, rim, margin of anything.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 *Swo dieliche [he] hit al dihte þat on elche feinge is hem onseme*. 13 . . . *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1000 *Iasper hy3t þe fyrst gemme* . . . He glente grene in þe displaced hemme. 14 *1400* *Morte Arth.* 1648 *Hovande one þe hye waye by þe holte hemmes*. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* v. iv.

66 *Timon* is dead, Entomb'd vpon the very hemme o' th' Sea. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Seib.* 82 Imagine we now two Angels . . . over against each other, in the hem or rim of the world.

Fig. 1649 *G. DANIEL* *Trinarch.* *Hem* IV. cccxxxvii. The Refractions of his Spirit Gild Only the Hemme of Life. 1876 *BROWNING La Saisias* 39 Knowledge stands on my experience: all outside its narrow hem, Free surmise may sport and welcome!

4. In technical uses: † **a.** A socket at the head of a still or the end of a length of pipe, etc., which serves to receive the end of a tube or pipe. *Obs.*

b. The partition which divides the hearth from the fireplace in a reverberatory furnace; the fire-bridge. **c.** The outer edge of a millstone. **d.**

Archit. See quot. 1823.

1559 *MORWYNG Eponym.* 53 A blynde limbek is that which hath no nose nor beake, nor limbe or hembe. 1693 *G. POOLEY in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 676 A Hearth . . . divided from the Oven it self by a Hem or Partition made open at the top. 1710 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Hem*, The Ovens wherein . . . Calamine is baked, have . . . a Partition open at the Top, by which the Flame passes over, and so . . . bakes the Calamine. This partition is called the Hem. 1712 *J. JAMES* tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 105 The Joint [of a pipe] which is made with a Hem, or Collar is secured with Mastick and Hemp. 1808 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 275 Each millstone is . . . eleven inches thick in the hem, and thirteen at the eye. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 586 Hem, the projecting and spiral parts of the Ionic capital.

Hem (h'm, hem), *int.* and *sb.* 2 Also 6-7 *hemme*. 8 *hemm*, 9 *h'm*. [A vocalized representation of the sound made in clearing the throat with a slight effort, consisting in a guttural or glottal aspiration followed by nasal murmur with the lips closed, more closely represented by *hm* or *h'm*. In spontaneous utterance, the actual sound is used; but, in reading, even the interjection is usually pronounced *hem*, as the *sb.* and *vb.* regularly are. See also **AHEM**, **HUM**.]

A. int. An interjectional utterance like a slight half cough, used to attract attention, give warning, or express doubt or hesitation. Also used to represent the slight clearing of the throat of a hesitating or non-plussed speaker.

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 213 *Hem*, syr, yet beware of Had I wyste! a 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* Bjb, Now forward now mume now hem. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 260 When he mette his frendes, than would he saye but, hem. 1558 *HUOERT, Hemme*, a note of blamyng, disdeynynge, maruyllynge, shewynge, or of taciturnitye. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* I. iii. 20 *Cd.* Hem them away. *Ros.* I would try if I could cry hem, and haue him. 1614 *BAUM & FL. Wit at Sea. Weap.* I. ii, *Old.* Sed quod est tibi nomen? *Pris.* Hem, hem. *Witty.* He's dry; he hems; On quickly. 1763 *C. JOHNSTON* *Reverie* II. 151 Hem! hem! In the first place, said he, clearing his voice. 1823 *DICKENS* *Dorrit* I. viii, Gardens are—hem—are not accessible to me.

B. sb. The utterance of this sound; the sound itself as a fact.

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* lxxi. 20 After every sygh make an hem, or cough after it, and use myrth and mery company. 1658 *Sir R. TEMPLE in 5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 172/1 My friend heard them all give a general hemme after Goffe's speech in token of satisfaction. 1679 *JONES in Trials Green, etc. Murder Sir E. Godfrey* 10 Whenever a man should come before and make an hem, it should be a sign to Berry to open the Gate. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 269 *P. 3* My friend . . . is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning hemms. 1824 *MRS. FRASER Inher.* vii, Lord R.'s air, looks, manners, hems, all portended a story. 1848 *C. BRONTE Y. Eyre* xviii, I heard a hem close at my elbow.

† **Hem, em** (ēm), *pers. pron., 3rd pl., dat.-acc.* Forms: see below. [Originally *OE. him, him, heom*, dat. pl. in all genders of *Hx*, = *OFris. him* (*hiem*), MDu. *hem, him, hom*, dat.; *hem, him, acc.* (Cf. Goth., OHG., OS. *im* in same sense.) 2. In 10th c. *him, heom* began in north midl. dial. to be substituted for the acc. pl. *Hi, hia*, etc.; by 1150 the dative had quite supplanted the accusative in midl. dial., and was encroaching on it in south., and by 1350 *hem* had supplanted *hi* in south. also, the dative and accusative being thus identified under the form *hem*. (Cf. the history of **HIM**, **ME**.) 3. In 10th c. we see *þem* dat. pl. of the demonstrative **THAT**, **THE**, sometimes used in the north instead of *him, heom* (perhaps as more emphatic); by 1200 we find *þeym, þeym* (from ON. *þeim* = *OE. þem, þam*) beside *hemmi* in Ormin (north midl.); and *þaim, thaim*, was the regular northern ME. form. In 15th c. *theym* and *hem* are both used by Caxton, as more and less emphatic. After 1500 *them* is the standard form, *hem* (usually written 'em') surviving only as a subordinate weak form, chiefly colloquial, in which capacity it is still used in the south (see 'EM'). In the 13th c. *hem* was sometimes combined as *-m* with another pronoun, as *hem = he 'em*, *him = hi hem*; and in 14th c. was appended to *vbs.* as *sendem*, identical with modern *send 'em*. In some s.w. dialects, *them* has not yet displaced *hem, 'em*; but in the north no trace of *hem* has been left for 700 years. See also **HEMEN**.]

A. Forms.

a. 1 him, hiom, 1-4 heom, hym, 3-4 him. *β*. 2-5 hom. *γ*. 2-5 ham, (3-4 *jam*). *δ*. 2-7 hem, (3 *Orm*. hemm, 6-7 'hem). *ε*. 3-4 huem. *ζ*. 3-7 am, 3-5 -am, 7- em, 'em (um).

a. *c885 Vesp. Psalter* cvi[1]. 5 Sawul beara in him asprong. *a900 O. E. Chron.* an. 866 Hie him friþ namon [*Laud MS.* hi heom wið frið xenamon]. *c1000 Psalms* (Cott.) l. 57 (Gr.) Pæt hio cerrende Criste herdon and biom lif mid þe langsum begeton. *c1000 Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 29 Ða andswarode se hælend hym [*Lindisf. him, Rasku.* to heom, *Hatt.* heom]. *c1000 Nicodemus* xii. Ða com he to hym þær þær hig heora gesomunga hæfdon and cwæþ to hym. Hu come ge hyder? *a1050 O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1016 Hi gislas him betwun sealdon [*Laud MS.* (1123) heom betwunan]. *Ibid.* an. 1020 Maneta bisceopas mid heom. *a1250 Owl & Night.* 1517 Mid heom þu holdest, and heom biwerest. *1258 Proclam. Hen. III.* Alle oþer þe moare dæl of heom. *c1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1470 Coryneus...meintened hym [v.r. þam] in pes & were. *c1340 Cursor M.* 2734 (Trin.) Abraham led him [v.r. þam, þaim, ham] inwey. *Ibid.* 16810 (Laud.) They comyn as he hym [v.r. þam, þaim, ham] bad. *c1380 Sir Ferumb.* 4995 þus barous by-gunne hym þanne to dote.

β. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 77 þet hwile ne studeð hom nauht. *c1205 LAV.* 2177 Nu fusen we hom to [*c1275* to heom]. *c1440 in Housh. Ord.* (1790) 425 Take raw 30lkes of eyren and bete hom wel. *1c1475 Hunt. Hare* 82 Sum of hom had no tayl.

γ. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 44 Ic ham 3eue reste. *c1275 LAV.* 1980 Neþ him he 3am [*c1205 heom*] lende. *c1315 SORHIM* 135 Manye of ham. *c1380 Sir Ferumb.* 2650 Somme of. *c1425 Seven Sag.* (P.) 310 Saye that I ham gretynge sende.

δ. *c1131 O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Ða bed se cyng heom þæt hi scolden cessen hem merce bisceop. *c1200 ORMIN* 150 Itt turneþ hemm till sinne. *c1386 CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 379 A Cook they hadde with hem. *c1400 Apol. Loll.* 11 If monkey or sum oþer þing be 3euen to hem. *1579 SPENSER* *Sheph. Cal.* May 27 Tho to the greene Wood they speeden hem all. *1598 B. Jonson* *Ev. Man. in Hum. Prolog.* Except we make 'hem such. *1616-61 HOLYDAY* *Persius* 323 To stuff Thy swelling cheeks, to break 'hem with a puff. *1661 MARVELL* *Corr.* xxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 70 The mayor and alderman or any six of hem.

ε. *c1300 Prov. Hending* xxxv. in *Salomon & S.*, etc. (1848) 279 Of þi soule huem ys eþe. *a1210 in Wright* *Lyric P.* 106 Me knelede huem by fore. *a1277 Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 The devel huem afretye! *a1400 Geste K. Horn* 54 in *Ritson* *Metz. Rom.* (Mätzl), Huem was ful wo.

ζ. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Er þanne he hem forlete, and shewe em his prest. *c1275 LAV.* 11549 [þe] king am [*c1205 heom*] axede read. *c1340 Cursor M.* 5758 (Fairf.), I am pine eldres god. For I am [v.r. þam, þaim, ham] led. *c1380 Sir Ferumb.* 3065 þan þus doþþeres of fraunce torndem to þat ferde. *Ibid.* 3098 Per na ascapedem non. *c1430 Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Take Rys, and washem clene. *1605 CHAPMAN* *All Fools* *Plays* 1873 I. 136 Goe Dame, conduct-am in. *1685 in Bagford* *Labl.* (1878) App. They having Money, she'd ease 'em. *1692 WASHINGTON* *Milton's Def. Pop.* M's. Wks. 1738 I. 485 You have deserved well of 'em. *1711 J. Greenwood* *Eng. Gram.* 67 Q. Have all Languages the Articles? A. No: For the Latin is without 'em. *1825 TENNYSON* *Death of Old Year* ii. The New-year will take 'em away. *1863 BARNES* *Dorset Dial.* 23 'Da seem to em, that we be under em.

B. Signification.

1. *Dative.* (To) them. (Lat. *eis*, Ger. *ihnen*.)

a885 O. E. Chron. an. 755 Ða cweðdon hie þæt him [*Laud MS.* heom] nanig mæg leofra nære þonne hiera hlaford. *a1154 Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140 Æfre þe mare he iaf heom, þe wære hi wæron him. *a1200 Moral Ode* 388 Wel hem is. *c1340 Cursor M.* 26 (Fairf.) þe þinges þat ham likes best. *1387 Trevisa* *Higden* (Rolls) l. 235 Hem semede þat þe legges were to feble. *c1400 Chron. Vilod.* 359 Forseeve hem þat gret mysdede. *Ibid.* 905 He forþaþ hit hom. *1460 CAPGRAVE* *Chron.* 122 He accorded with them to pay hem 3erly x thousand pound. *1599* [see 'em].

b. Governed by *prep.* Them. (With many prepositions the dative is original, but in others it answers to an OE. accusative, as in 2, with which it is now classed as a simple objective.)

c900 Juliana 81 in *Exeter Bk.*, Ic are æt him æfre finde. *a1175 Cott. Hom.* 219 Ða be-com godes grama of ham alle. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Midheorte is ure loued. *103enes* heom. *c1300 Harrow. Hell* 132 Moni of hem. *c1340 Cursor M.* 8118 (Trin.) He helde hem to hem for to kis. *1417 E. E. Wills* (1882) 27 Atte þe value of xx. li. amonge hame. *1466 AUDELEY* *Poems* 1 Fore hom that here serven the fynd. *1485 CAXTON* *Paris & V.* 12 For eyther of hem mayntened. *1661* [see A. *δ*]. *1672-750* [see 'em].

2. *Accusative.* Them. (L. *eos*, *eas*, *ea*, Ger. *sie*.) *c975 Rasku. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 8 Sendende heom [*Ag. G.* hi, *Hatt.* hie] to bethlem. *Ibid.* xx. 32 And cliopade heom [*Lindisf.* ceigde hia; *Ag. G.* clypode hig; *Hatt.* clypode hio]. *a1131 O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 And brohton hom to þone kinge. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 17 Hit is riht þet me hem spillæ. *a1205 Ancr. R.* 8 Eueriche mon ham mot nede holden. *c1340 Cursor M.* 3968 (Fairf.) He dalt ham [v.r. þam, þaim, ham] in twyn. *c1394 P. Pl. Crede* 66 Let hem forþ pasen. *c1430 Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 37 Take Perys & seþe ham, & Pike ham & stampe ham, & draw hem þowr a straynoure. *1477 Paston Lett.* No. 807 III. 211 Ye chal not leke wel þe them when ye see hem. *1605 MARSTON*, etc. *Eastw. Ho* iii. ii. They goe forth on holidayes and gather 'hem by the Sea-shore. *1702-1868* [see 'em].

3. *Reflexive and Reciprocal* *Pro.* (dat. and acc.) Themselves, to themselves; (to) each other.

c1000 Ags. Gosp. Mark i. 27 Hi betwux him cweðdon [*c950 Lindisf.* bituð him. *c1160 Hatton* hio be-tweoxe heom cweðen]. *a1175 Cott. Hom.* 225 Ða cweðen hi betwux ham þat hi wolcan. *c1200 ORMIN* 13736 þe33 baþe hemm hidden. *c1280 WYCLIF* *Sel. Wks.* III. 121 Men þat ben yporitis hyen hom in holynes. *c1430 Fremasonury* 7 A wonsel togeder they couth the hem take. *c1450 Merlin* 149 Yef thei sholde hem arnie. *1579* [see A. *δ*].

Hence, †*Hems* (i.e. *them's*: 80 MDu. *hems* = *have, haer*) = their, their own. *Obs. rare.*

c1410 Love Bonavent. Mirr. lviii. lf. 113 (Gibbs MS.) To putte away fro here hertes alle manere...of mysbeleue to boþe hems [v.r. thayre, theyrs] and oure grette profyte.

Hem, v.1 Also 5 *hemne*, 5-7 *hemme*, *hemm*, 7 *hemb*. [*f. HEM sb.*1 Not known before 15th c. Sense 3 is usually taken to be the same word, though this is not certain. Quot. 1583 approaches the sense of Ger. *hemmen*.]

1. *trans.* To edge or border (a garment or cloth); to decorate with a border, fringe, or the like.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 235/2 Hemmyng garmentys, *limbo, finbro.* 24...*Voc.* in Wylcker 599/25 *Orare*, to hemny. *1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. Dja.* Here folowis an odir cros hemyt or borderit. *c1540 Pilgr. T.* 175 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1805) App. l. 82 With a blak fryng hemyd al about. *1548 UDALL* *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. (R.), Walkyng vp and downe in hys habite garded or hemmed with hys brode phylacteries. *1590 SPENSER* *F. Q.* ii. iii. 26 All the skirt about Was hemd with golden fringe. *1666 J. DAVIES* *Hist. Caribby Isles* 114 The ends of the sleeves...and the bottom of it are hemm'd in with a very thin black skin.

2. To turn in and sew down the edge of (a piece of stuff). *intr.* To do the particular kind of sewing which is used in this operation.

1530 PALSGR. 583/1, I hemme a shyrtte or a smocke...Hemme my kercher, I praye you. *1758 JOHNSON* *Idler* No. 15 ¶ 2 She is...hemming a towel. *1775* — in *Boswell* 14 Apr., A man would not submit to learn to hem a ruffe, of his wife, or his wife's maid. *a1845 Hood* *I'm not a single Man* iv. One used to stitch a collar then, Another hemmed a frill. *1875 Plain Needlework* 13 These pieces should be hemmed on each side, thus making twelve yards of hemming.

intr. *1867 TROLOPE* *Chron. Barset* l. xxiii. 194 [She] sat...hemming diligently at certain articles of clothing. *fig.* *1663 J. SPENCER* *Prodigies* (1665) 202 The contexture of this Discourse will...be the less subject to ravel out, if I hem it with the Speech of our learned...Annotator.

3. To confine or bound by an environment of any kind; to enclose, shut in, limit, restrain, imprison. Now rarely without advb. extension, most usually *in*, also *about*, *round*, *up*; *hem out*, to shut out.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 23 A Creeke of Salt Water...hemmyth in a peace of Mr. Reskymers Parke. *1580 SIDNEY* *Ps. v.* Thy work it is such men safe in to hemm With kindest care. *1583 STANFURD* *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 135 The northern frosty gale hemd the river. *1594 MARLOWE & NASHE* *Dido* ii. 1. His band of Myrmidons...which hemm'd me about. *1640 G. SANDYS* *Christ's Pass.* III. 259 Late hem'd with Auditors whose store Incumbred the too-narrow Shore. *1667 MILTON* *P. L.* iv. 979 Th' Angelic Squadron...began to hemm him round With ported Spears. *1677 DRYDEN* *Æneid* iv. 55 On ev'ry side...hemm'd with warlike Foes. *1788 COWPER* *Chron.* (1824) II. 150 You will find it pleasant...at least not to be hemmed around by business. *1840 DICKENS* *Barn. Rudge* xlii. The angle of the wall into which I had hemmed him back. *1876 R. F. BURTON* *Gorilla* l. I. 166 The tall black trees which hem in the village. *1876 Bosw. SMITH* *Carthage* 133 The Carthaginians were...hemmed up in the north-western corner of the island.

Hem, v.2 [*f. HEM int.*]

1. *intr.* To utter the sound described under *HEM int.*; to give a short sharp cough as a signal, etc.; to clear the throat; to stammer or hesitate in speech; to express disapproval of a speaker by factitious coughing.

1470-85 [see *HEMMING vbl. sb.*]. *1530 PALSGR.* 583/1, I hemme, I coughe, *je toussé*. When you here me hemme, than come. *1553 T. WILSON* *Rhet.* 62 Hackyng and hemmyng as though our wittes and our senses were a woll gathering. *1605 SHAKS.* *Ham.* iv. v. 5 She speaks much of her father...and hems and beats her heart. *a1612 HARRINGTON* *Epigr.* II. xxv. (R.), His tongue so vainly did and idly chatter, The people nought but hem, and cough, and spatter. *1679 Trials* *Green, etc. Murder* *Sir E. Godfrey* 19 Some body hem'd, and that was the Sign. *1720 ADDISON* *Tatler* No. 155 ¶ 2, I heard some body at a Distance hemming after me. *1748 RICHARDSON* *Clarissa* (1811) I. 103, I arose; the man hemming up for a speech, rising, and beginning to set his splay feet...in an approaching posture. *1848 C. BRONTE* *J. Eyre* xx, Jane, if any one is about, come to the foot of the stairs and hem.

b. In combination, as *hem and hawk*, *hem and haw*, *hem and ha*. Cf. *hum and haw*, *Hum v.*

1280 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 61 Wee gape and we yawne, we hem and we hawke. *1604* [see *HA v.*]. *1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY* *Lett.* 16 Oct. I hemmed and hawed — but the Queen stopped reading. *1833 MARRVAT* *P. Simple* lxi, You would have done better, to have hemmed or hawed, so as to let your officers know that you were present. *1855 THACKERAY* *Newcomes* II. 285 The old Colonel...hems and haws, and repeats himself a good deal.

† 2. *trans.* To utter or read out or over with frequent hems or coughs. *Hem in*: to throw in or interject with a hem. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 117 b, Some coughes at euery woorde. Some hemmes it out. *1569 R. EDWARDS* *Damon & Pythias* in *Harl. Dadsley* IV. 69 Then folow me, and hem in a word now and then. *a1693 Urquhart* *Rabelais* III. xv. 128 Their Matines were hem'd over with three Lessons. 3. To remove, clear away with a hem or cough.

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. i. iii. 19 *Ros.* These burs are in my heart. *Cel.* Hem them hem them. *1800 Mrs. HERVEY* *Mourtray Fam.* III. 201 Emma...tried in vain to hem away a rising sigh.

Hence *Hemming ppl.* a. *1606 Choice, Chance*, etc. in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 559 note, Made him with a hemming sigh, illaunouredly sing the ballad.

Hem, obs. by-form of *HOME*; var. *HIM* *pron.*

Hem, Sc. var. *HAME* 2.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hem*, a horse-collar. *1847 S. H. MILLER* *First Impr.* v. 73 Not a piece of hem-mounting or trace-chain, not a cart-axle or wheel-rim, was secure.

Hema, *Hemato*-, variant spelling of *HÆMA*, *HÆMATO*-, q.v.: common in U.S., less frequent in Great Britain, exc. in the commercial spelling of *Hematite* (see *HÆMATITE*).

Hemantick, -ik, obs. forms of *HEMANTIC*.

Hematist, obs. var. of *AMETHYST*.

1638 Sir T. HERBERT Trav. (ed. 2) 108 Calcedons, Hematists. Pearl.

Hemble: see *HEMEL*.

† *Heme*, sb. *Obs. rare.* [perh. a deriv. of OE. *hām* *HOME*; cf. next.] ? A man; ? a householder.

a1250 Owl & Night. 1115 For children gromes heme and hine Hiþencheþalle of þire pine. *a1277 Pol. Songs* (Camden) 156 An heme in a herygoud with bonginde eleven.

† *Heme*, a. *Obs. rare.* [? *f. hām* *HOME*.] ? Fitting, suitable, agreeable.

a1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 32 In rude were roo with hem roun, That he mihte henten ase him were heme.

So *Hemely adv.*, ? fittingly, fitly.

13. Gaus. & Gr. Knt. 1852 While he hit hade hemely halched aboute.

Hemel, *hemmel* (he'm'l). *north. dial.* Also 8-9 *hemble*. [Etymol. uncertain: possibly a dim. formation from root of *HAM sb.* 2. (Cf. also *HELM sb.* 1 7.)] A cow-shed; a close for cattle, partly covered.

1717 in N. Riding Rec. VII. 284 A messuage or dwelling house with a stable, a barn, a hemble or cowhouse, on the backside of the said messuage. *1806 R. KERR* *Agric. Surv. Berwick* 503 (Jam.) Sheds are named hemmels. *1805 BROCKETT*, *Hemmel*, a shed or covering for cattle. *1850 Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. l. 30 Cattle hemels...are highly favourable to health.

Hemelytrum: see *HEMELYTRUM*.

† *Hemen*, *hymen*, -yn, *pron.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

[A form of the 3rd person pronoun dative-accusative plural, found in s.w. before 1400 (many instances in *Sir Ferumbas*). It appears to have been formed from the dat.-acc. pl. *HEM*, *hym* (perh. for its clearer differentiation from 3 sing. masc. *him*, *hym*), by addition of the southern pl. ending -en (-yn); cf. the double plurals *childr-en*, *breithr-en*, *ky-en*, *hyme*, also of southern origin; and the analogous mod.Ger. dat. pl. *ihn-en*, from MHG. *ihn*, OHG. *im*, *in*, differentiated from the acc. sing. *ihn* by the same suffix. Already in 14th c. the metre shows that it was often reduced in pronunciation and combination to 'men', 'myn', which, with the spelling *min*, *myn*, is still characteristic of Devonshire dialect.] = *THEM*.

1. *Dative.* To them.

c1380 Sir Ferumb. 1395 Ryche garnymenz forþ sche drow, & by-tok hymen [= 'men'] for to were. *Ibid.* 1963 So þow schalt hymen alle schewe, þat þay buþ al mys-went.

b. after preposition. Them.

c1380 Sir Ferumb. 1567 A cryede to hymen wel an heþ, & þus he hymen grette. *Ibid.* 1672 Euerich of hymen þan tok an hed. *Ibid.* 1749 With hymen schalt þou al byng fynde þat þow hast to ous y-said. *1866 'N. Hogg' Poems* Ser. II. 6 An zlayp'd way bothe aw-min under tha close.

2. *Accusative.* Them.

c1380 Sir Ferumb. 3542 To holde hymen [= 'men'] þo with-inne. *Ibid.* 4239 Ðan clepede he hemen þat were most worthiest. *Ibid.* 4261 Ylefte hymen murye, & in god aray. *1746 Exmoor Scolding* 270 (E. D. S.) If e'er tha comst to Hewn only to zey men. *Ibid.* 419 Twenty Nobles a Year and a Puss to put min in. *1866 'N. Hogg' Poems* Ser. II. 3 Ma spurrit...Zeth 'Doant put min into mine.' *Ibid.* 6 Hur'd car'd min upstairs.

3. *refl.* Themselves, to themselves.

c1380 Sir Ferumb. 2476 Pe amerel & is host...armede hymen ecchon. *Ibid.* 3022 Ac hymen duste don on þe fon.

|| *Hemera*. *Obs.* Pl. -es; in 6 *erron. hæmeræo*, 7 *hæmere*. = *EPHEMERA* 1 (q.v.).

c1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 124 The flies hæmeræe...take life with the sun and die with the dew. *1614 Scon. Venus* (1876) 21 As the flies Hæmere we do see To leane their breath their life being scarce begunne.

Hemeragie, obs. form of *HÆMORRHAGY*.

|| *Hemeralopia* (he-mērālō-piā). *Path.* [mod. L., a Gr. type *ἡμεράλωπια*, *f. ἡμεράλωπ*, *f. ἡμέρ-a day + ἄλω-ós blind + ὥπ eye*; cf. *NYCTALOPIA*. (In mod.F. *héméralopie*.) The Gr. *ἡμεράλωπ* appears in Galen as the contrary of *νυκτάλωπ*, i.e. *ὁ τῆς νυκτὸς ἀλῶς* that is blind by night.]

'Day-blindness'; a visual defect in which the eyes see indistinctly, or not at all, by daylight, but tolerably well by night or artificial light. (But used by many in the sense of 'night-blindness', *NYCTALOPIA*.)

'Day-blindness' is the etymological meaning of the word, and the sense in which *ἡμεράλωπ*, as the contrary of *νυκτάλωπ*, was used by Galen. But, as *NYCTALOPIA* was, from an early date, taken by some in the opposite sense, these also reversed the etymological sense of *hemeralopia*, and used it as = 'night-blindness', 'day-sight', as if the word were *hemeropia*. 'With the exception of Copland and Henry Power, all or most modern authors...have used the term in the sense of *night-blindness*. The Royal College of Physicians of London have reverted to the true meaning of the word in their "Nomenclature of Diseases" (Syncl.

Soc. Lex.) But the *Medical Dictionary* of F. P. Foster, New York, 1891, continues the non-etymological sense of 'day-vision, night-blindness'. The word was rightly used by Paré in 16th c.: (*Œuvres* xv. 3 (Littre) Le contraire est quand on voit mieux de nuit que de jour, et se peut dire hemeralopia en grec, c'est de chat en français.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hemeralopia*, a Faculty when one sees clearer in the Night than in the Day. 1814 R. W. BAMPFIELD in *Med. Chirurg. Trans.* V. 32 (title) A Practical Essay on Hemeralopia, or Night Blindness, commonly called Nyctalopia. 1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 144 The confusion which has taken place among earlier writers in distinguishing the disease by two directly opposite terms, nyctalopia and hemeralopia. *Ibid.* 145 It [hemeralopia] is the *lucitas* of Beer; the day-blindness of various other writers. 1836 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* II. 896 One terming night-blindness nyctalopia, and another hemeralopia, while day-blindness has been equally designated by both terms. 1876 *tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 205 Hemeralopia and scurvy have been very frequently found existing in the same person.

Hence **Hemeralopio** *a.*, affected with or subject to hemeralopia.

1876 *tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 205 Usually the scurvy is developed first, the patients subsequently becoming hemeralopic. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 757 [He] was the first of the family known to be hemeralopic; his children... were all affected with night-blindness.

Hemerine (he-mér-in), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *hēmerin-ōs*, *f. hēmera* day.] Of or belonging to a day; daily; applied to a fever = quotidian.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hemerobaptist (he-mēr-ō-baptist), *Eccl.* [ad. eccl. L. *Hēmerobaptista*, pl. -æ, *a. Gr. hēmerobaptistai* (Eusebius), *f. hēmera* day + *βαπτιστής* BAPTIST.]

A Jewish sect which practised daily baptism as a spiritual means of cleansing from sin; also an early obscure Christian sect who followed the same practice. Also *attrib.*

1577 HANMER *Ant. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 556 The Hemerobaptists were Jewes in all points. 1580 FULKE *Retent.*, etc. 314 A great number of the old heresies, in which the papists consent with the ancient heretics; the Valentinians, in their cross; the hemerobaptists, in their holy water. 1600 O. E. *Reply to Libel* II. iii. 46 The Hemerobaptists for these continual washings... are by Epiphanius numbed in the catalogue of Jewish heretics. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* 1895 *Bible Soc. Rec.* (N. Y.) Nov. 167/1 The interesting little community of the Sabæans, the descendants of the Hemerobaptists of the first centuries. 1897 *Expositor* Aug. 145 The spread of Hemerobaptist principles had developed widely after the destruction of the temple and the Jewish polity.

So **Hemerobaptism**, + **Hemerobaptization**, the practice of daily baptism.

1653 R. BAILLE *Disputas. Vind.* (1655) 81 This... was enough for any Hemerobaptization, and more. 1897 *Expositor* Aug. 147 There appear to be no clear intimations of Hemerobaptism in the Ignatian epistles.

Hemerobian (hemēr-ō-bi-ān), *a. and sb. Zool.* [*f. mod. L. Hemerobius*, a genus of neuropterous insects, *a. Gr. hēmerōbios*, *f. hēmera* day + *-bios* living.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the genus *Hemerobius* or the family *Hemerobiidae* of neuropterous insects. **B. sb.** An insect of this genus or family; a day-fly.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Hemerobian*.

Hemerocallis. [*Gr. hēmerokallās* a kind of lily that blooms but for a day, *f. hēmera* day + *κάλλος* beauty.] The Day Lily, a genus of Liliaceous plants chiefly natives of temperate Asia and Eastern Europe.

a 1646 Bp. HALL *Wks.* (1837-9) VIII. 183 (D.) The hemerocallis is the least esteemed, because one day ends its beauty. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 May. Flowers in Prime... yellow Hemerocallis, striped Jacinth, early Bulbous Iris.

+ **Hemerology** (hemēr-ō-lō-jī), *Obs. rare -o*, [ad. L. *hēmerologium*, *a. Gr. hēmerolōgion*, *f. hēmera* day + *λόγος* account.] (See quotes.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hemerologe* (*hemerologium*), a Kalendar or Register declaring what is done every day, a Day-book. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Hemerology*, a Calender, or Book wherein are registered the passages of every day.

Hem-fell, *v.* = **FELL** *v.* 6.

1880 *Plain Hints* 20 Two hems crossing each other (which is the case if gathers are hemmed in and hem-felled), must result in a twisted appearance of the belt.

Hemi- (he-mi-, hē-mi-), *prefix*. [*a. Gr. hēmi-*, combining element, from earlier **sām-* = L. *sēmi-*, Skr. *sāmi-*, OTeut. **sāmi-*, OE. *sam-*, all meaning 'half'. Several Gr. words containing this element were in use as technical terms in later L., e.g. *hēmiacyclium*, *hēmina*, *hēmisphaerium*, *hēmistichium*. In the modern langs. they are very numerous, not only in terms adopted or adapted from Gr. (directly or through L.), but in new formations, scientific or technical, from Greek, or on Greek analogies. Words formed from Latin have the corresponding prefix *SEMI-*; but there are instances of hybridism in the use of both prefixes.]

Half-; one half, the half, pertaining to or affecting one half; *esp. in Anat., Biol., and Path.* Pertaining to one of the two halves (right and left) of the body, or of any of its symmetrical organs.

b. In *Crystallography*, denoting that a crystal has only half the number of faces which belong to the corresponding holohedral or perfect form;

hemisymmetrical; as *hemi forms*, *hemi-icositetrahedron*, *octahedron* (hence *octahedral* adj.), *scalenoedron*, *trisoctahedron*, **HEMIHEDRON**, etc. (See also **HEMIDOME**, **-PRISM**, **-PYRAMID**.)

c. In *Chemistry*, formerly applied to binary compounds in which the combining proportion of the electro-negative or chlorous radical, was supposed to be one half that of the electro-positive or basylous radical, as in 'hemichloride of copper', Cu_2Cl (now Cu^+Cl or Cu_2Cl_2 , cuprous chloride), 'hemioxide of copper', Cu_2O (now Cu_2O , cuprous oxide). These were called *hemi-compounds*. So *hemi-hydrate*, a compound of one molecule of hydroxyl (HO) with two molecules of an element or radical. Now frequently used to form the name of a derivative body, in which some constituent is present in half the proportion, or in a smaller proportion, than in other members of the group, as in *hemibromhydrin*, $2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_3 + \text{HBr} = 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (compared with *monobromhydrin*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_3 + \text{HBr} = \text{H}_2\text{O}$), or which forms one of the two substances into which a body may be split up, as in *hemi-albumin*, *hemicollin*.

The following are compounds of *hemi-* in less general use; words of greater importance follow in their alphabetic places.

|| Hemialbumin *Path.* [see **ABLEPSY**] = **HEMI-ANOPSIA**. **Hemialbumin** *Chem.*, a substance thought to be one of the two original constituents of ordinary albumin; it is converted on digestion into *Hemialbumose*, which is probably an antecedent of *hemipeptone*. **|| Hemialgia** *Path.*, unilateral pain. **Hemiam-b**, *-iambus* *Pros.*, an iambic dimeter catalectic. **|| Hemianesthesia** *Path.* [*ANÆSTHESIA*], loss of sensation in one side of the body; hence **Hemianesthetic** *a.* **|| Hemianalgesia** *Path.* [*ANALGESIA*], insensibility to pain on one side of the body (*Quain's Dict. Med.*, 1883). **Hemiana-tropous** *a. Bot.* [*ANATROPOUS*], half-anatropous; = **HEMITROPOUS**. **Hemiataxy** *Path.* [*ATAXY* 2], ataxy of a limb on one side of the body. **Hemiatrophy** *Path.* [*ATROPHY*], atrophy of one side of the body or an organ.

Hemioctalepsy *Path.*, catalepsy affecting one side of the body. **Hemioentral** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to the *hemicentrum*, one of the pair of lateral elements which compose the *centrum* of a vertebra. **Hemiocephalic** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to the *hemicephalum* or sinciput (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hemioerebral** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to a *hemicerebrum*, i.e. either of the two CEREBRAL hemispheres. **Hemiochordate** *a. Biol.*, partly or imperfectly chordate, as the anomalous genus *Balanoglossus*; *sb.*, a hemichordate animal.

|| Hemiochorea *Path.*, chorea affecting one side of the body. **Hemioocillin** *Chem.* [*COLLIN*], a peptone-like body formed along with semiglutin, when a solution of gelatin is boiled for a long time.

Hemioctalline *a.*, half or incompletely crystalline. **Hemidemi-semiquaver** *Mus.*, a note of half the length of a demisemiquaver, also the symbol for this note, resembling a quaver, but with four hooks.

Hemidiapente *Anc. Mus.* [*DIAPENTE*], a diminished or imperfect fifth. **Hemiditone** *Anc. Mus.* [*DITONE*], a minor third.

Hemidrachm (hemidram) [*hēmidrachmon*], an ancient Greek coin, a half-drachma. **Hemi-elliptic**, *adj.*, half-elliptic; 'applied to the recess of the vestibule of the external ear'.

Hemi-encephalic *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to a *hemienkephalon*, or lateral half of the ENCEPHALON or brain. **Hemi-epilepsy** *Path.*, an epilepsy producing convulsions on one side of the body only.

Hemifacial *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to one side of the face. **Hemigamous** *a. Bot.* [*γᾶμος* marriage], said of grasses, having one of the two florets of a spicule neuter, and the other unisexual.

Hemigeometer *Entom.*, a caterpillar of the *Noctuidæ*, which in its mode of progression resembles the true geometer caterpillars. **Hemiglyph** (he-miglyf) *Arch.*, the half-glyph or -groove at the edge of the triglyph in the Doric entablature.

Hemignathous *a. Ornith.* [*γνάθος* jaw], having one mandible much shorter than the other, as in the genus *Hemignathus* of sun-birds. **Hemiholohedral** *a. Cryst.*, having half the number of planes in all the octants; sometimes said of the parallel hemihedral forms of the isometric system.

Hemihydrate *Chem.*: see *c* above. **Hemimelitic** *Chem.*, a crystalline tri-basic acid $\text{C}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}_5$; see *c* above, and **MELLITIC**. **Hemiligulate** *a. Bot.*, half-ligulate: said of the irregular corolla of a composite flower, when it has only one lip of

the limb. **Hemiobole**, *-obo-lion* *Numism.* [*ἡμι-βόλιον*], an ancient Greek coin, half an obol.

Hemioctahedron *Cryst.*, a tetrahedron considered as to its relation to the octahedron: see *b* above; hence **Hemioctahedral** *a.* **Hemioctagamous** *Bot.*: see *quot.* **Hemione** *Zool.* [ad. L. *hemionus*, Gr. *ἡμιονος*, *f. ὄνος* ass], the dziggetai.

Hemiorrhotype *a. Cryst.* [*ORTHOTYPE*] = monoclinic. **Hemipalmate** *a. Biol.* [*PALMATE*], half- or partially webbed, semipalmate (*Mayne*, 1854).

|| Hemiparaplegia *Path.* [*παρωληγία* stroke on one side], paralysis of one lower limb. **|| Hemiparesis** *Path.* [*πάρεσις* slackening], paresis or impairment of muscular strength affecting one side of the body; hence **Hemiparetic** *a.* **Hemipeptone** *Chem.*, a variety of peptone derived from hemialbumose by a continuance of the digestive process: see *Hemialbumin*. **Hemipetalous** *a. Bot.*, applied to a state intermediate between monopetalous and polypetalous, in which the petals have partly coalesced.

Hemiphase *Mus.*, a half-phase, usually occupying only one measure. **Hemiptic** *a. Chem.*, in *h. acid*, a dibasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6$, formed by the decomposition of *Opianic acid*, $2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6$.

Hemipinnate *a. Bot.*, half or partly pinnate. **Hemiplane** *Geom.*, half a plane. **Hemiprotein** *Chem.*: see *quot.* 1878 under *Hemialbumin*. **Hemirhamphine** *a. Ichth.*, (a fish) having the upper jaw very short in comparison with the lower, as in the genus *Hemirhamphus*, or half-bills. **Hemiseptal** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to a *hemiseptum*, or lateral half of a septum or partition, as those in the heart and brain. **Hemisoma** *Biol.* [*σῶμα* body], one half of the body of an animal.

Hemisperm *Path.*, a spasm affecting one side only of the body. **Hemitrichous** *a. Bot.* [*τρίχης* hair], half clothed with hairs (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Hemitriglyph** *Arch.*, a half triglyph (*Gwilt Arch.*).

Hemitype, a half-type, that which is hemitypic. **Hemitypic** *a. Zool.*, partially typical of a given group, of an intermediate type.

1876 *tr. P. Schützenberger's Ferment.* 145 The hemiprotein or 'hemialbumin' formed by the action of boiling dilute sulphuric acid on albumin. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 365 When albumin is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid for a few hours it gives two kinds of syntonin, one of which he names hemiprotein... the other he terms hemialbumin.

1883 FOSTER *Phys. App.* (ed. 4) 719 The 'hemialbumose' was isolated by Meissner; it is apparently the body called by him A-peptone. 1844 BECK & FELTON *tr. Munk's Metres* 272 Many Anacreontic poems which are written in 'hemiambas'. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 100 'Hemianesthesia' is quite marked. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* xxv. 547 In many cases of Hemianesthesia, the viscera remain at least as tender as ever under firm pressure.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* i. ii. 130 Another condition is... the *amphitropous* or *heterotropous*, or 'hemianatropous', intermediate between orthotropous and anatropous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 579/2 *Hemianatropous*, an ovule which is anatropal, with half the raphe free. 1886 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* i. 299 'Hemiatrophy of the Tongue'.

1885 *Athenæum* 28 Nov. 704/2 A species of *Balanoglossus* obtained... at Herm, Channel Islands, being the first recorded instance of the occurrence of this 'hemichordate' in any part of the British seas. 1881 PRITCHARD *tr. Eder's Emuls. Photogr.* 44 Semi-glutin, by standing, reduces silver nitrate without precipitating it, while 'hemi-colline' causes a flaky precipitate of the same. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* i. 669 'Hemi-Compounds' are often called *di-compounds*.

1894 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 391/2 He... describes the principal igneous rocks in groups under the three heads, Holocrystalline, 'Hemicrystalline', and Highly Glassy Rocks. 1853 SHELTON *Recl. St. Baroloph's* ii. 22 Many a 'hemi-demi-semi-quaver'. 1873 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, 'Hemidiapente', an imperfect fifth. 1774 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* i. 30 (Jod.) The chromatic proceeded by two successive semitones and a 'hemiditone', or minor third.

1841 H. H. WILSON *Ariana Antiqua* 268 'Hemidrachm. Head of king, with fillet, to the right. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 530 The hemispherical and 'hemi-elliptical' depressions are separated by a ridge or pyramidal eminence. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 200/1 Let us suppose two diagonal lines to be drawn through opposite angles, and crossing each other on the faces of the Cube. It may be observed... that the solid angles at the extremities of all these diagonals are truncated to produce the octahedron; but it sometimes happens that the solid angles at the extremities of only one of those diagonals on one plane, and a transverse diagonal on a parallel plane, are truncated, producing a four instead of an eight-sided secondary figure; these are termed 'hemi forms, from their presenting only half the number of planes which might be expected from the symmetry of the primary crystal. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., 'Hemigamous'. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxii. 286 Other 'hemigeometers'... have only six prolegs. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 180 The 'hemi-icositetrahedron, or tetrahedrid pyramidion'... called also the trigonal dodecahedron, or twelve-icosohedron. 1873 Fournes' *Chem.* (ed. 11) 833 Mellophanic acid undergoes similar transformations, resulting in the formation of 'Hemimellic' and Phthalic acids. 1877 WATTS *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 554 Hemimellic acid... crystallises in colourless needles somewhat sparingly soluble in water. 1837 DANA *Min. i.* (1844) 40 The resulting form is a tetrahedron or 'hemi-octahedron. 1868 *Ibid.* Introd. (ed. 5) 27 *Monoclinic System*... The octahedral planes are all hemioctahedral. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., 'Hemilogamous', a term employed in speaking of grasses when in the same spikelet one of two florets is

neuter, and the other hermaphrodite, as in several species of *Panicum*. 1883 FOSTER *Phys. App.* (ed. 4) 718 In normal peptic and tryptic digestion... *Hemipeptone [is preceded] by a hemi-albumose. 1873 FOSTER *Chem.* (ed. 11) 739 *Hemipinic Acid is also produced by oxidation of opianic acid and of narcotine. 1894 G. B. HALSTED *Elem. Synth. Geom.* 5 Any straight line in a plane cuts it into two parts called *hemiplanes. 1876 tr. P. SCHÜTTLER *Verhandl. 65* *Hemi-protein is also soluble in dilute alkalis, and precipitated by acids. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 273 Of the *hemiscalenohedron, instances are met with on certain crystals of phenakite, diopside, and ilmenite. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Phys.* (ed. 5) I. xcv. 184 The phenomena of *hemispasm—of convulsions limited to the limbs of one side. 1883 C. H. FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (1886) I. 534 Hemispasm—the 'mobile counterpart' of hemiplegia.

|| **Hemianopsia**. *Path.* [mod.L., f. HEMI- + Gr. *ἀν-priv.* + *ὄψις* sight.] Half-blindness, being a loss of perception of one half the field of vision.

1883 STIRLING tr. *Landolt's Hum. Phys.* II. 786 When it is spoken of as paralysis of one-half of the retina, the term *hemipia* is applied to it; when, with reference to the field of vision, the term *hemianopsia* is used. 1891 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* II. 303 Persisting vertical hemianopsia. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 18 Nov. 1107/1 There was... complete blindness of one eye and diminished vision, but no hemianopsia of the other.

Hemibranch (hemibranjk). *Zool.* [f. HEMI- + Gr. *βράγχια* gills.] a. An incomplete gill. b. A fish of the order *Hemibranchii*, having the branchial apparatus incomplete. Hence **Hemibranchiate** (brānjkīāt) a., half-gilled; sb., a hemibranch.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VII. 437 The hemibranchiates... have imperfect gills or branchiae. 1895 *Nature* 17 Sept. 483/2 The spiracular gill of Elasmobranchs should be described as the hyoid hemibranch, and the opercular gill of the higher fishes as the first branchial hemibranch.

† **Hemicade**. *Obs. rare*—o. [ad. L. *hemicadum*, Gr. *ἡμικάδιον*, f. *κάδος* cadus, CADRE.] 'A half Hog'shead' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hemicarp. *Bot.* [f. HEMI- + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] A half-fruit; one of the two carpels which constitute the fruit of the *Umbelliferae*.

1894 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 312 Each half-fruit is termed a hemicarp or mericarp.

Hemicentral, -cæbral, etc.: see HEMI-

Hemicircle. *Obs. or arch.* [f. HEMI- + CIRCLE sb.] A half circle, semicircle.

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Exstasie* 25 Wks. (Grosart) I. 89 Her browes two hemi-circles did enclose Of Rubies. 1665 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. (1635) 106 Every oblique Horizon will divide the Equator into two equal hemicircles. 1875 J. H. BENNETT *Winter Medit.* II. xi. (ed. 5) 358 A hemi-circle of the majestic granite mountains.

So **Hemioctoular** a., semicircular. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hemioctoular*, halfe round. 1895 LUNN *How to visit Italy* 92 Two grand hemi-circular colonnades.

† **Hemicrane**. *Obs.* Also 6 -cran, 7 -crain, -cranie, -y. [a. obs. F. *hemicrane* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *hemicranīa*, a. Gr. *ἡμικρανία*, f. *ἡμι-* HEMI- + *κρανίον* skull. *Hemicranie* is an adaptation of the L.] = next.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Civ. Hyera hermetis purgeth the hemican. *Ibid.* D.J. Oyle of fystikes healeth the hemican and watchynges. 1600 VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 87 Here-hence springs the Head-ache... which last we call the Hemicanry or Megrim, possessing but the one side of the Head. 1651 BAKTER *Inf. Bapt.* 135 Cephalalgies, Hemicanries, Phthises. 1897 *Physical Dict.*, *Hemicrania*, or *hemicanrie*, a kind of head-ach, when but one side of the head is grieved.

|| **Hemicrania** (hemikrānīā). *Path.* [L.: see prec.] 1. Headache confined to one side of the head; megrim.

1657 [see prec.] 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 152 The bones help the Hemicrania. a 1801 W. HERBERT *Comm.* xvii. (1806) 93 The hemicanria, or pain of one half of the head. 1879 GEO. ELIOT in J. W. CROSS *Life* III. 157, 'I am... struggling with hemicanria and malaise.'

2. 'Also a term used in Teratology to denote imperfect development or total defect of one side of the brain and its coverings' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hemicrania, a. [ad. L. *hemicranīcus* = Gr. *ἡμικρανικός*.] Pertaining or subject to hemicanria. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hemicranic*... subject to the sickness called Megrim or Hemicrain. 1894 in MAYNE.

Hemicycle (hemisīkīl). Also 7 -oiole. [a. F. *hémicycle* (1557 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *hémicyclelium*, a. Gr. *ἡμικύκλιον*, f. *ἡμι-* HEMI- + *κύκλος* circle.] A half circle, semicircle; a semicircular structure, as an orchestra or apse-like recess.

1603 B. JONSON *King's Coron. Entertain.* Wks. (Rldg.) 531/2 Upon the right hand of her... in a hemicycle was seated Esychia, or Quiet. 1698 SIR T. HERBERT *Treat.* (ed. 2) 170 The scaberd of his sword was red... the blade formed like a hemi-cicle. c 1790 COWPER *Notes P. L.* I. 616 Thus forming themselves into a hemicycle or half moon figure, that all might hear him. 1861 BERNER. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 191/4 C. 155 Earlier and larger churches seem to have been contented with the single hemicycle.

Hemicyclic (hemisīkīk), a. *Bot.* [ad. F. *hémicyclique* (Littre), ad. Gr. *ἡμικυκλικός*, f. *ἡμι-* HEMI- + *κύκλος* (see prec.).] Applied to flowers which have the parts arranged spirally in such a manner that the transition from one series to another (e.g. from petals to stamens) occurs at the completion

of a turn of the spiral; also to those which have some parts arranged spirally (*acyclic*) and others in whorls (*cyclic*).

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 533 In hemicyclic flowers those members at least which are arranged in whorls may possibly be distributed symmetrically.

Hemicylindrical, a. Having the form of half a cylinder, divided in the direction of its axis.

1894 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) V. 771 The articular surface of the condyles is hemicylindrical. 1883 BUCHAN & STEWART in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 162/2 By means of a hemicylindrical lens.

Hemidactyl, a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. HEMI- + Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger.]

A. *adj.* Having an oval disk at the base of the toes, as in the saurian genus *Hemidactylus* (Webster 1864). B. *sb.* A saurian of this genus; a gecko. Hence **Hemidactylous** a. = A. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 72 The Spotted Gecko, or Spotted Hemidactyle, a rather pretty species of Gecko.

Hemidemisquaver, etc.: see HEMI-

Hemidome (hemidōm). *Cryst.* [f. HEMI- + DOME sb. 5 b.] A pair of parallel and equal faces, parallel to the orthodiagonal in the monoclinic (or monosymmetrical) system (in which two such pairs constitute a dome). Hence **Hemidomatio** a., of or pertaining to a hemidome.

1868 DANA *Min. Intro.* (ed. 5) 27 *Monoclinic System*... The domes parallel to the orthodiagonal are hemidomes, the planes in front at top being unlike in inclination those in front below, each being a hemidome. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 88 When the light falls obliquely either on the basal plane... or the hemidome of a monoclinic felspar.

|| **Hemelytrum** (hemielītrūm). Pl. -a. *Zool.* Also *erron.* hemelytrum. [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἡμι-* HEMI- + *ἐλντρον* ELYTRUM, sheath.]

The fore wing of an insect, which is coriaceous at the base and membranous at the end, as in the *Hemiptera* and *Heteroptera*.

1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlvii. 387 Wings covered by Hemelytra or Tegmina. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 210 In some of the Hemiptera... the apices [of the anterior wings] remain membranous, and to these the term 'hemelytra' is applied. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 500 The fore wings may be converted into wing covers... as in the hemi-elytra of *Dermoptera* and elytra of *Coleoptera*.

Hence **Hemi-elytral** a., pertaining to or of the nature of a hemielytrum.

Hemigamous, -gnathous: see HEMI-

Hemihedral (hemihīdrāl, -he-drāl), a. *Cryst.* Also hemiedral. [f. HEMI- c + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base + -AL.] Of a crystal: Having half the number of planes required by the highest degree of symmetry belonging to its system; thus, a tetrahedron is the hemihedral form corresponding to the holohedral octahedron.

1837 [see HEMIHEDRON]. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 806; Triple phosphate... generally occurs in hemihedral six-sided prisms. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 264 All the crystals... were alike hemiedral... that is, half of their similar planes or angles were modified independently of the other half. 1876 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 39 When the crystal has dissimilar faces at the two ends of the same axis of symmetry, the form to which those faces belong is called *hemihedral*.

Hence **Hemihe'drally** *adv.*

1837 DANA *Min.* II. 19 Minerals, whose crystals are hemihedrally modified, are invariably thus modified, if the secondary planes occur, in which the hemihedrism may take place.

Hemihedron (hemihīdrōn, -he-drōn). *Cryst.* [f. HEMI- c + Gr. *ἕδρα* after *hexahedron*, etc. Cf. F. *hémihèdre*.] A form or crystal of a hemihedral type.

1837 DANA *Min.* II. 19 This species of hemihedral Crystal has been called the *inclined hemihedron*. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 137 A form of the hemi-symmetrical kind will be termed a semiform or a hemihedron. *Ibid.* § 176 Holo-systematic haplohedron forms; or holotesseral hemihedra.

So **Hemihe'drism**, **Hemihe'dry** (cf. F. *hémihèdrie*), the property or quality of crystallization in hemihedral forms.

1837 DANA *Min.* II. 19 The first species of hemihedrism gives rise to solids, whose opposite planes are not parallel. *Ibid.*, Examples of the first kind of hemihedrism, in which half the angles of the cube are modified. 1864-78 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 143 This kind of hemihedry is strikingly exhibited in apatite. 1883 *Nature* 1 Feb. 317/4 Some remarks on hemihedry in crystals.

Hemilogous, a. *Chem.* [f. HEMI- + *ανα-* *logous*.] (See quot.)

1865-78 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 141 *Hemilogous Series*, a name applied by Shiel... to series of organic compounds, the terms of which differ from one another by nCH.

|| **Hemimetabola** (hemimītrēbōlā), sb. pl. *Entom.* [mod.L. neut. pl. (sc. *insecta*), f. Gr. *ἡμι-* HEMI- + *μετάβολος* changeable.] A division of Insects comprising those which undergo incomplete metamorphosis.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 241 Insects are divided into sections, called respectively *Ametabola*, *Hemimetabola*, and *Holometabola*. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 508 In the *Hemimetabola*, the larva may differ notably from the adult in the structure of the antennæ, eyes, mouth-parts... as well as in the absence of wings.

Hence **Hemimetabolio**, **Hemimetabolous** *adjs.*, of the nature of the *Hemimetabola*; undergoing incomplete metamorphosis. **Hemimetaboly**, incomplete metamorphosis.

1870 ROLLISTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 113 The adult insect, whilst gaining certain organs which the larva does not possess, such as wings, loses certain others, which the larva does possess, such as the provisional structures making up the 'mask' of the *Libellulidae*... Such insects are called 'Hemimetabolous'. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 281 In the hemimetabolous insects there is a metamorphosis, which consists of 3 stages.

Hemimetamorphic, a. *Biol.* [f. HEMI- + METAMORPHIC.] = HEMIMETABOLIC. Hence **Hemimetamorphosis**, incomplete or partial metamorphosis; hemimetaboly.

1880 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. Intro. 91 In some pelagic forms Hemimetamorphosis may occur, or very considerable alterations in their growth and development.

Hemimorphic (hemimōrfik), a. *Cryst.* [f. HEMI- + Gr. *μορφή* shape + -IC.] Of a crystal: Having unlike planes or modifications at the ends of the same axis. So **Hemimorph**, a hemimorphic crystal. **Hemimorphism**, the property of being hemimorphic. **Hemimorphite** *Min.*, Kenngott's name (1853) for hydrous silicate of zinc, the crystals of which are hemimorphic. **Hemimorphous** a. = HEMIMORPHIC. **Hemimorphy** = HEMIMORPHISM.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hemimorphic*. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 407 Calamine... Orthorhombic; hemimorphic-hemihedral. 1876 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 32 Tourmaline is Rhombohedral, eminently hemi-morphous. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 138 The crystals when heated and freely suspended, exhibit polar electricity, a phenomenon which usually accompanies hemimorphism. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hemimorphy*. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 140 *Hemimorphism* is the term for a particular case of haplohedron mero-symmetry. One-half or, it may be, one-fourth of the faces of the original form are present in the hemimorphic form: but these all lie on one side of a systematic plane, the symmetrical character of which is in abeyance. *Ibid.* § 272 Hemimorphous forms are not rare in the Hexagonal system, but they occur most often as hemimorphs of hemisymmetrical types of crystal.

|| **Hemina** (hēmīnā). Also (anglicized or as F.) 7 hemine, 8 emine, (esine). [L. *hēmīna*, a. Gr. *ἡμίνα*, f. *ἡμι-* half-. Cf. F. *emine*, *hemine* 'a measure that contains three Possons; and comes to, in weight, about seven and a half of our moderne ounces' (Cotgr.).] A liquid measure (orig. ancient Sicilian) of about half a pint; also, a measure for corn (see above, and quot. 1756).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. xix. Five heads of the Poppy being soddin in three hemines of wine. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 3 The Ephemeræ fever is cured by 3 drops taken from an Asses ears... in two hemina's of water. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 377 note. The hemina of wine allowed by St. Bennet. 1756 R. ROLT *Dict. Trade & Comm.*, *Hemina*, *Emine*, or *Esimine*, is a great corn measure... At Marseilles the hemina of corn weighs 75 lb. ... and in Barbary it is computed equal to 9 bushels.

Heming, var. of **HEMMING** sb. *Obs.*

Hemioctahedron, etc.: see HEMI-

|| **Hemiolia** (hemīōliā). *Mus.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 hemiola, 7 hemiolion, hemolios, 8 hemiolius. [med.L. *hemiolia*, a. Gr. *ἡμιολία* (sc. *διότασις* interval, in Plato), fem. of *ἡμιόλιος* 'in the ratio of one and a half to one', f. *ἡμι-* HEMI- + *δύο* whole.] In medieval music. a. A perfect fifth, so called because produced by shortening a string to two-thirds of its length. b. Three notes in the place of two; a triplet.

1597 MORLEY *Intro. Mus.* 30 That proportion which the musitions falselie termed *Hemiola*, when in deede it is nothing else but a round *Tripla*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1358 (Stanf.) The proportion of the Musike or Symphonie Diatessaron, is Epitritos or Sesquialterial, that is to say, the whole and a third part over: of Diapente, Hemolios or Sesquialterall... the whole and halfe as much more. 1651 J. [REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 182 Harmony contains three consents in tune, Diapason, Hemiolion, Diatessaron. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 727.

|| **Hemiopia**, **Hemiopsia**. *Path.* Also (anglicized) hemiopy, -opsy. [mod.L., f. HEMI- + Gr. *ὄψις*, *ὀπ-* eye, *ὄψις* sight.] = HEMIANOPSIA.

1811 HOOVER *Med. Dict.*, *Hemiopsia*, a defect of vision, in which the person sees the half, but not the whole of an object. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. x. 230 The curious disease of hemiopy, or amaurosis dimidiata, in which the patient sees with each eye only half of an object, being blind to the other half. 1896 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 114/2 *Hemiopia*. 1894 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hemiopia*, *Hemiopsia*. hemiopy; hemiopsy. 1864-70 T. HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (1883) II. viii. 77 Transient hemiopsia is often an initial symptom of megrim.

Hemipalmate, -phrase, etc.: see HEMI-

Hemiplegic, a. *Path.* [f. HEMI- + Gr. *πληγικός* of a striking kind.] = HEMIPLEGIC.

1891 in F. P. FOSTER *Med. Dict.*

|| **Hemiplegia** (hemiplēgiā). *Path.* [Late L., a. Gr. *ἡμιπληγία* (rare, for *ἡμιπληγία*), f. *ἡμι-* HEMI- + *πληγή* stroke, f. stem of *πλῆσσειν* to strike.] Paralysis of one side of the body; usually caused by a lesion in the opposite side of the brain.

1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* xli. xvi. 1105 The Consul... fell downe

in a fit of Apoplexie: which turned into an *Hemiplegia* or dead palsy all the one side of his body. 1754 CHESTERF. in *World No. 92* ¶ 5 Though they have not yet lost one half of themselves by a hemiplegia. a 1754 MEAD *Wks.* 481 (Jod.) On dissection of the bodies of apoplecticks who had been seized with an hemiplegia, he always found the cause of the disease in the opposite side of the brain. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 291 In old Hemiplegias the epidermis is often dry, rough, and scaly.

Hence *Hemiplegia* a., affected with or subject to hemiplegia; sb., one so affected. *Hemiplegian* a. = prec.

1762 W. HERBERDEN *Comm.* lxi. (1806) 352 In one hemiplegic the motion of the parts began to return. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 805/1 In hemiplegic subjects. 1842 SYD. SMITH *Lett. Locking in Railw.* Wks. 1859 II. 324/1 Most absurd... is this hemiplegic law—an act... to protect one side of the body and not the other.

Hemiplegic (hemip'edjik, -plī-), a. *Path.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Pertaining to or characterized by hemiplegia; affected with or subject to hemiplegia.

1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 478 Hemiplegic palsy. *Ibid.* 480 The jaundice affecting the hemiplegic side alone. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 602 The convulsion is hemiplegic. 1876 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 419 note, A hemiplegic person has the will to move the paralysed limbs, but not the power.

Hemiplegic (hemip'edjik), rare. Also hemiplegic. [ad. late L. *hemiplegia* (see above). (In mod. F. *hémiplegie*, 1752).] = HEMIPLEGIA.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1802 *Med. Trul.* VIII. 312 To ascertain, whether in hemiplegies the primitive cause continues to act in the brain. 1864 *Gd. Words* 723/1 A twist or a hemiplegic of the reasoning faculty.

† **Hemiplexy**. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *hēmiplēxia*, a. Gr. *ἡμιπληξία* a stroke on one side, f. *ἡμι-* HEMI- + *πληγή* stroke.] = HEMIPLEGIA.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 161 b, It prevayleth against the palse of the members, left after an Apoplexie, or Hemiplexie. 1666 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Hemiplexy*.

Hemipod, -pode (hemip'od, -pōd), [ad. mod. L. *hemipodius* (Temminck's generic name), f. Gr. *ἡμι-* HEMI- + *πούς*, *pod-* foot.] A member of the genus *Hemipodius*, or *Turnix*, of three-toed quail-like birds; a bush-quail, ortygan.

1862 *Trans. Zool. Soc.* V. 149 Certain border-groups... the Sand-Grouse, the Hemipodes, and the Tinamous. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 147 One species, *Turnix sylvatica*, inhabits Barbary and southern Spain, and under the name of Andalusian Hemipode has been included... among British Birds as a reputed straggler. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Hemipode*, a recognized English rendering of Temminck's generic name *Hemipodius* (1815)... for a small group of birds some of which Anglo-Indians often call 'Bustard-Quails' or 'Button-Quails'.

So **Hemipodine** a., allied to the Hemipodes. 1862 *Trans. Zool. Soc.* V. 189 The Galline, Columbine, or Hemipodine types.

Hemiprism (hemipriz'm), *Cryst.* [HEMI-] A pair of parallel faces, parallel to the vertical axis of the crystal in the triclinic system (in which two such pairs constitute a prism).

1864 DANA in Webster, *Hemiprism*, a form, in the monoclinic and triclinic systems of crystallization, that comprises but one face of a prism and its opposite. 1882 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* (ed. 3) 70 The prisms will be Hemiprisms.

Hence **Hemiprismatic** a., of the nature of a hemiprism.

1837 DANA *Min.* (1844) 324 Hemi-prismatic Kouphone-Spar. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 87 In both systems there are hemiprismatic cleavages.

Hemipter (hēmi'ptēr), [ad. F. *hémiptère*, f. L. *hēmiptera*: see next.] One of the *Hemiptera*.

1828 WEBSTER s.v., The hemipters form an order of insects with the upper wings usually half crustaceous and half membranaceous, and incumbent on each other. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 420 Hemipters have the outer wings coriaceous for about half their length only.

|| **Hemiptera** (hēmi'ptērā), sb. pl. *Entom.* Rarely in sing. **Hemipteron**. [mod. L., neut. pl. of *hēmipterus*, f. *hēmi-*, *ἡμι-* HEMI- + *πτερόν* wing, in reference to the structure of the wings.] A large order of Insects, comprising a wide variety of different kinds, characterized by a suctorial mouth, and in the largest group (the *Heteroptera*), by wings coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip. Also called *Rhynchota*. Well-known examples are bugs, lice, and plant-lice.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* Hemiptera. 1834 McMURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 403 These Hemiptera, also called pseudo-aphides, live on the trees and plants from which they derive their nourishment. 1883 H. O. FORBES *East. Archipelago* viii. 251 A singular case of ants milking a winged Hemipteron, which of course could not be kept in captivity.

Hence **Hemipteral** a., hemipterous. **Hemipteran** adj., hemipterous; sb., one of the *Hemiptera*.

Hemipterist, a student or collector of *Hemiptera*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Hemipteral*. 1865 DOUGLAS & SCOTT *Brit. Hemiptera* 6 The instruments of capture used by the Coleopterist will be those wanted by the Hemipterist. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Two Anim.* vii. 424 The absence of palps... suggesting that the Hemipteran mouth is the extreme term of a series of modifications. 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 512 That terrible microscopic hemipteran, the chinch-bug.

Hemipterous (hēmi'ptērās), a. *Entom.* [f. HEMIPTERA + -ous.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Hemiptera*.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 257 The hemipterous order of insects. 1880 *Athenum* 30 Oct. 574/1 Specimens of... an Hemipterous insect supposed to be damaging the hops grown near Canterbury.

Hemipyramid. *Cryst.* [HEMI-] A figure consisting of two pairs of parallel faces intersecting all three axes in the monosymmetric system (in which four such pairs constitute a pyramid). Hence **Hemipyramidal** a., of or pertaining to a hemipyramid.

1844 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hemipyramidal*.. *Hemirhombohedral*.

Hemirhamphine, etc.: see HEMI-

Hemisect, v. [f. HEMI- + L. *sect-*, ppl. stem of *secare* to cut.] *trans.* To bisect, esp. longitudinally, or into the right and left halves. So **Hemisectio**, the action or process of thus bisecting.

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. v. § 3. 487 In the frog, after hemisection of the cord below the brachial plexus. 1885 *Science* 11 Sept. 223/1 A hemisected skeleton showing the variation in size of the neural and hæmal cavities. 1895 *Athenum* 30 Mar. 412/1 The Changes in Movement and Sensation produced by Hemisection of the Spinal Cord in the Cat.

Hemispherical, a. rare. [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a hemisphere.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxix. (1854) 475 The great galactic line of life which parts the hemispherical palm of Heaven.

Hemisphere (hemisf'ēr), Forms: a. 4-5 hemy-, hēmi-, -spherie, -ye, 4-6 emy-, emi-, (emy-)spherie, -ry, 6 hemispherie, -ye, β. 5 hemy-, spherie, 6 emispherie, hemispher, 6-7 -spherie, 7-8 hemispher(e), 6- hemispherie. [In form *hemispherie*, etc., ad. late L. *hēmisphærium*, a. Gr. *ἡμισφαῖριον*, f. *ἡμι-* HEMI- + *σφαῖρα* SPHERE; in form *hemisphere*, through OF. *emisphère*, -sphere (13-14th c.), mod. F. *hémisphère*.]

1. *generally*. A half sphere; one of the halves of a sphere or globe formed by a plane passing through the centre.

1802 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xviii. 51 Al made of very clear glasse... in forme of a rounde Hemisphere. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 In one of our Critical Observations, I could see more then a hemisphere of the eye at once. 1796 HUTTON *Dict. Math.* s.v., The centre of gravity of a Hemisphere, is five-eighths of the radius distant from the vertex. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 331 A hemisphere of the cocoa-nut shell is used as a lamp to burn its own oil. 1805 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallizer* § 325 The sphere of projection is divided into hemispheres by a single symmetrical plane.

b. *Magdeburg hemispheres*, a contrivance invented by Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg to demonstrate the pressure of the air.

It consists of two strong hollow nicely-fitting brass hemispheres, each of which is furnished with a handle, and one with a cock to be adjusted to an air-pump. When they are fitted together and the air has been exhausted, great force is required to separate them.

1815 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 179 Two of the strongest men will be unable to tear the hemispheres asunder, provided they are of moderate magnitude, owing to the amount of the pressure with which they are held together.

2. *spec.* Half of the celestial sphere; in early quot., esp. that half of the heavens seen above the horizon, the sky above us; in *Astron.*, usually, one of the halves into which the celestial globe is divided by the equinoctial or by the ecliptic. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

a. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1390 (1439) (Harl. MS.) Ther god... þe for thyn haste... So fast ay to our hemysperie [v. rr. emesperie, hemy-sperie] bynde! c 1392 *Astrol.* I. § 18 The cercle þat deuydeth the two Emysperies, þat is, the partie of the heuene a-boue the Erthe & the partie be-neith. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 90 We schuld hafe sene all þe roundness of þe firmament, þat es to say bathe be emysperies, þe vppermare and þe nedermare. 1472-80 *Lyng. Chron. Troy* I. v. With the brightnes of his beames merve for to reioyce all our Hemisperie. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. x. When cleare Dyana... Gan for to ryse, lightnyng our emysperie.

β. [Cf. quot. c 1374 in a.] a 1532 *Lyng. Goodly Balade* 27 (Skeat, *Chaucerian Pices* 406) The rude night, that... shadoweth our emysperie [v. rr. der]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The sternis & planetis... durst nocht be sene in oure hemisperie. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Hemisphere*, halfe of the compasse of heuene, that we see. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* Dij b, Fa'n to rest beneath our Hemysphere. 1793 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shepherd*, The Sun keeps on the Left Hand of the Hemisphere. 1802 R. S. BALL *In Starry Realm* xxi. 304 The number of stars in the northern hemisphere alone is upwards of three hundred thousand. We may assume that the southern hemisphere has an equally numerous star-population.

3. One of the halves of the terrestrial globe, esp. as divided by the equator (*Northern* and *Southern hemispheres*). Also the halves containing Europe, Asia, and Africa (*Eastern hemisphere*), and America (*Western hemisphere*), respectively.

a. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 280 No generall eclipse, whiche should extende to all the worlde, namely for that hemysperie. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 51 Neyther dydde any... trauesse the Equinoctial line to thinfierour hemisperie or halfe globe of the earthe and sea. 1561 *Arte Nauig.* I. xiv. 14 b. Also called y^e Hemisphere.

β. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 125 A Card, for halfe the face of th' Earth whiche... wyl conveniently serve for our Hemisphere. 1624 DODD *Serm.* xvii. 167 The Western Hemisphere the land of Gold and Treasure;

The Eastern Hemisphere the Land of Spices and Perfumes. 1633 G. HERRBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* vii, These drops... A Balsome are for both the Hemispheres. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vii. 312 The ancient Cosmographers doe place the division of the East and Western Hemisphere, that is the first terme of longitude in the Canary or fortunate Islands. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 99 ¶ 9 When Columbus had engaged king Ferdinand in the discovery of the other hemisphere. 1833 HERSCHTEL *Astron.* (1858) 186 It is a fact... that London occupies nearly the centre of the terrestrial hemisphere.

b. *Hemisphere of vision*, *H. of illumination*.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxiii. 241 The illuminated hemisphere, called, for distinction, the Hemisphere of *Illumination*. *Ibid.* 242 The hemisphere which he sees, called the Hemisphere of *Vision*.

4. A map or projection of half the terrestrial globe or the celestial globe.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. The Maps or Prints of the Heavens pasted on Boards or Cloth are also sometimes call'd *Hemispheres*, but more commonly *Planispheres*. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Truls.* (1872) I. 25 There was a map—a hemisphere of the world—which his father had drawn.

5. *Anat.* Each of the halves of the cerebrum of the brain. (See CEREBRUM.)

1804 ASHERNETHY *Surge. Obs.* 188 Inflammation operating probably chiefly on the left hemisphere of the brain. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 409 This surface of the brain has been regarded... as formed of several distinct regions, which they have named Lobes, and which occupy the base of the hemispheres. 1846 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vertebr.* viii. 181 note, Influenced by the inapplicability of the term 'hemispheres' to parts which are more commonly spheres or spheroids. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 366 A very deep fissure running from before backwards, and dividing the visible part of the brain into two lateral halves termed *hemispheres*.

6. *transf. and fig.* A realm or region of action, life, or thought; = 'sphere'. In earlier quot. directly *fig.* from 2.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiv. (Arb.) 66 It may well glad thyn emysperie. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 38 b, When... the starre of merit shal appeer within the compasse of their Hemisphere, and offer presents. 1699 GARTH *Diaphan.* II. 16 To guild, by turns, the Gallick Hemisphere. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 265 To surmise the possibility, as beyond the hemisphere of my knowledge. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iii. 75 He is a cheering... gleam coming across the dark hemisphere of treachery, mistrust, and unkindness.

Hemisphered, a. rare. [f. prec. + -ED 2.]

1. Formed as a hemisphere.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 178 The eyes of Crabs... are Hemisphere'd, almost in the same manner as these of Flies. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1854) 106 The hemisphered abysses here.

2. Having a cerebral hemisphere (of such a kind). 1871 HUXLEY in Darwin *Desc. Man* vii. (1883) 203 The Lemaring, short hemisphered brain.

Hemispheric, a. [f. HEMISPHERE + -IC. Cf. F. *hémisphérique* (16th c.).]

1. = HEMISPHERICAL 1: chiefly in technical use.

1802 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xxi. 58 Great bodies of building round and strongly set up vawtwise in form of the Hemispherike. a 1798 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherick figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. 1774 C. WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 197 In about ten or twelve days is formed an hemispheric nest. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 239 Mimosa, with hemispheric tops. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 355.

2. = HEMISPHERICAL 2.

1829 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Feb., Corrupt legislation, which at times makes our State and National capitals a hemispheric stench. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 5/2 The Olney doctrine of the Hemispheric Sovereignty of the United States.

Hemispherical (hemisferikāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a hemisphere; of the form of or resembling a hemisphere.

1644 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1672) 32 Hemispherical Vaults... be... the securest. 1665 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* ix. 114 A hollow vessel... of an almost Hemispherical figure. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 194 The capsule is... covered with a hemispherical lid. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxix. 325, I have proposed to use a hemispherical lens. 1879 CASSELL's *Techn.* Educ. I. 186 The seeds... are hemispherical, with one side convex and the other flat.

2. Of or belonging to one hemisphere of the earth; extending over a hemisphere.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* I. x. 334, I suppose we are getting over our hemispherical provincialism. 1884 (U. S. Senator) in *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 1/2 The American idea is hemispherical rather than continental.

Hence **Hemispherically** adv., with a hemispherical form.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 524 Hemispherically shrubby-cespitose.

Hemispherico-, combining form of HEMI-SPHERIC a., joined adverbially with adjectives, as **Hemispherico-conical**, -conoid adjs., conical, etc. but with an approach to the hemispheric form.

1831 DON *Gard. Dict. Gloss.*, *Hemispherico-conical*, a shape between a globe and a cone. 1851 LEIGHTON *Brit. Lichens* 23 The slightly raised hemispherico-conoid black apex only visible.

Hemispheroid (hemisf'ērōid). [f. HEMI- + SPHEROID, or f. HEMISPHERE + -OID. Cf. F. *hémisphéroïde* (1732 in HATZ-DARM.).] The half of a spheroid; a figure approaching a hemisphere.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hemispheroidal*, The cacao opens, when yellow and ripe, into two large hemispheroids.

1758 BEVIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 397 The hemispheroid of the earth formed by the section... of the circle of declination. 1833 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Ann.* 209 The shape of his pontons... was an oblong hemispheroid.

Hemispheroidal, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Having the form of a hemispheroid.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. ii. 21 A large hemispheroidal carbuncle.

Hemispherule, *Obs.* A half spherule; a small hemispherical lens.

1696 W. S. GRAY in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 281, I was wont to Grind them [glasses] and Polish them on a brass Plane, and so reduce them to Hemispherules. 1796 AMORY *J. Bunce* (1770) II. 81 They have them [microscopes] of all kinds, of one and more hemispherules.

Hemistich (he-mist'ik). *Pros.* Also 7 hemistichue, -estique, 7-8 hemistioch, 8 -estioch; 7-8 in L. form hemistichium. [ad. late L. *hemistichium*, ad. Gr. *ἡμιστίχιον*, f. *ἡμι-* HEMI- + *στίχος* row, line, verse. Cf. F. *hémistiche* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *hémistiche* in Cotgr.] The half or section of a line of verse, as divided by the cæsura or the like; also, a line of less than the usual length.

1773 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 40 In the skro vndergrauen... iz thear a proper wood, an hemistich, well squaring with al the rest... Lac, Casus infans. 1609 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* ix. 4 x. 88 The first hemistich, or former part of the verse. 1661 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 1. ii. According to that hemistichium of Petronius, *primus in orbe deos fecit timor*. 1635-36 COWLEY *Davidicis* I. 14th Note, I am far from their opinion, who think that Virgil himself intended to have filled up these broken Hemistiches. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 39 P. 5, I do not dislike the Speeches in our English Tragedy that close with an Hemistich or Half Verse. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) II. 169 The occasional hemistich and redundant syllables break the monotony of the measure.

Hence **Hemistichical**, *a.*, pertaining to a hemistich. 1864 WARTON's *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. 15 note, The reader will observe the constant return of the hemistichal point, which I have been careful to preserve.

Hemisymmetry, *Cryst.* [HEMI- b.] Same as HEMIHERISM. Hence **Hemisymmetrical**, *a.*, hemihedral.

1881 THUDICHUM *Ann. Chem. Med.* II, Hemisymmetry in the Chemical Constitution of Gelatin. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 271 A few forms exhibit, in the defalcation of their alternate faces, the gyroidal hemi-symmetry, which, however, must be held really to dominate the structure of the entire crystal. *Ibid.* § 280 Hemi-symmetrical crystals afford abundant examples of twin-structure.

Hemisystematic, *a.*, *Cryst.* [HEMI- b.] (See quot.)

1876 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 54 A hemisystematic form. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 139 A hemi-systematic form is a form in which only half the origin-planes or normals are extant, the correlative half being absent.

Hemiterity, *Path.* [ad. mod. L. *hemiteria*, F. *hémistérie*, f. HEMI- + Gr. *τέρας* monster.] A general term for a malformation that does not amount to monstrosity.

1799 tr. De Quatrefages' *Hum. Spec.* 252 With man, as with animals, varieties have appeared at times which may be classed among hemiterity.

Hemitone, *Mus. Obs.* [ad. L. *hēmitionium*, ad. Gr. *ἡμιτόνιον*, f. HEMI- + *τόνος* TONE.] Half-tone, SEMITONE.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 71 In the Chromatic the Degrees were Hemitones and Trithmitones. 1760 STILES *Ibid.* LI. 74 But, should we admit more tones than these, as they do, who augment their excesses by hemitones, the mesos of two tones must be applied to the place of one sound.

Hemitriphous, -triglyph, etc.: see HEMI-.

Hemitriton, *a.*, *Obs.* [f. late L. *hēmistratus*, ad. Gr. *ἡμιστράτος* (Hippocrates) semi-tercian, f. *ἡμι-* HEMI- + *τρίαιον* on the third day, lasting three days, f. *τρίτος* third: see -AN. Cf. F. *hémistrille*.]

Semi-tercian: said of an intermittent fever that combines the symptoms of a quotidian and a tertian fever, consisting of a paroxysm occurring every day with a second stronger one every other day.

1651 J. FREAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 374 It will cure the Hemitritean Fever. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 259, I leave out the names of Feavers Hemitritean.

Hemitropial (hēmi trōp'āl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] = HEMITROPOUS 2.

1864 in WORCESTER (citing A. GRAY). 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 581/1 *Hemitropial*, a slight modification of the anatropal ovule, in which the axis of the nucleus is more curved.

Hemitrope (he-mitrop'), *a.* and *sb.* *Cryst.* [ad. F. *hemitrope* (1801 Haiy), f. HEMI- + Gr. *τροπος* turning.] *A. adj.* = HEMITROPIC.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 225 *Hemitrope*... that is, one-half turned round, when it is composed of two halves of one and the same crystal, of which the one-half appears to be turned upon the other one-half of the circumference. Example, Twin-crystal of feldspar. 1823 H. J. BROOKER *Introd. Crystallogr.* 89 A hemitrope crystal... resembling one of the varieties of the common spinelle. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 159 In the hemitrope position... one pair of the faces forms a re-entrant angle.

B. sb. A hemitropic crystal.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 176 Haiy has given to these reversed crystals the name hemi-tropes, denoting one half reversed. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 157 Repetition of the twinning on similar twin-faces may indeed occur. Such crystals are triple, quadruple, &c. hemi-tropes (or triplings, fourlings, &c.).

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So **Hemitropism**, **Hemitropy**, hemitropic crystallization.

1845 *Encycl. Métrop.* IV. 578 A variety of cases of hemitropy. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 92 Due to hemitropy or a half revolution of one of the halves of the crystal. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 163 It results from the law of hemitropy that each pair of corresponding faces on the two crystals lies in one zone with the twin-plane and that the faces make equal angles with it.

Hemitropic (hemitrop'ik), *a.*, *Cryst.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Said of a composite or twin crystal: see QUOTA.

1886 F. W. RUDLER in *Geol. Mag.* III. 267 The edges of the hemitropic lamellæ are too blurred to allow the exact angles to be taken. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 154 Two crystals are said to be hemitropic or twinned when, presenting identical forms, they are united together in such a way that, if we conceive one of them as being turned through half a revolution round a particular line which will be termed the twin-axis, corresponding faces and edges in the two crystals would become parallel. *Ibid.* § 159 In the case of two hemitropic diploheral crystals, the twin plane becomes in a crystallographic sense a plane of symmetry to the twin-structure; but... each crystal in the hemitropic group retains its individuality, notwithstanding the mutual interpenetration of the crystals.

Hemitropous, *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. *Cryst.* = HEMITROPIC (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).

2. *Bot.* Said of an ovule having a form intermediate between the anatropous and orthotropous, so that the hilum lies halfway between the base and the apex.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing A. GRAY).

Hemitype, -typic: see HEMI-.

Hemlock (hem'lok). *Forms:* *a.* 1 hymlice, hymlio, hemlio, 3 hemeluo, 5 hem(e)lok, 6 hemlake, 6-7 hemlooke, 7 hemloc, hemblock, 6-hemlock. *β.* 5 humlok(e), humblok, homeluk, -lok, 6 humlooke, homlo(k)ke, -lock(e), 5-9 (dial.) humlook. [OE. *hymlice* weak fem., *hymlic*, *hemlic*, str. masc.; of obscure origin: no cognate word is found in the other langs.]

The form *hym-* is app. the original, that in *hem-* being Kentish. The later *hym-, hom-*, probably come from *hym-*; the ordinary form in mod. Sc. is *humlo*.]

1. The common name of *Conium maculatum*, a poisonous umbelliferous plant, having a stout branched stem with purplish spots, finely divided leaves, and small white flowers; it is used medicinally as a powerful sedative. *B.* Also in rural use applied to the large *Umbellifera* generally: in south of Scotland esp. to *Angelica sylvestris*, and to *Heraclium Sphondylium*, 'Hairy Humlo'.

It is not clear how far back these uses go. The OE. *hymlice* was a medicinal plant (prob. *Conium*); but in ME. the plant is chiefly referred to as a weed; the definite references to it as poisonous appear to begin with the 16th c. herbalists.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 185 *Cicuta*, *hymlice* [*a* 800 *Erfurt Huymlice*]. *c* 795 *Corpus Gloss.* 463 *Cicuta*, *hymlice*. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136/1 *Cicuta*, *hemlic*. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 18 Do to hymlican and efor botan. *Ibid.* II. 74 Nim weax & hemlic, getrifula. *Ibid.* III. 50 Wyll in buteran nyocerwardne hymlic. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/3 *Herba benedicta*, *i.* herbe beneit, *i.* hemeluc. *c* 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xiv. 65 It es gude to sawe in humbloks and nettles and swilk o'er wedes. *14.. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 571/34 *Cecula*, *hemlok*. *c* 1425 *Voc.* *ibid.* 645/31 *Hic tipus*, *hemlock*. *c* 1450 *Alphita* 40/1 *Cicula*... *angl.* *hemlock* *uol* hornwistel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 191/2 An *Humlok*, *cicula*, *harba benedicta*, *intubus*. *a* 1500 *Songs & Carols* (1847) 10 (Mätz.) When brome wyll apples bere, And humloke hony in feere, Than sek rest in lond. 1540 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* iii. (R.), What is it elles than the poison of humlocke myxed with wyne? 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Kiv. In sum places men vse to eate the yong stalkes of homlokes in sallates. 1573 TUSSEY *Flaub.* xxiii. (1878) 74 Thy garden twifallow, Stroy hemlock and mallow. 1576 LYTE *Dadoens* iii. xxiv. 452 Hemlocke is very euyl, dangerous, hurtful, and venomous. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 904 (Britten & H.) The leaues shoote forth of the joints and branches like unto wilde Homlokes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 44 Her fallow Leas, The Darrell, Hemlock, and ranke Femetary, Doth root vpon. 1605 *— Mach.* iv. i. 25 Roote of Hemlocke, digg'd i' th' darke. 1623 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 266 Hemlock... is meat to storks, and poyson to men. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* n. (1700) 14 Baneful Hemlock, and cold Aconite. 1728 J. G. COOPER *Apot. Aristippus* (R.), Deadly hemlock's pois'nous weed. *c* 1800 *Vag. Travels* iv. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* Their oaten pipes blew wondrous shrill, The hemlock small blew clear; And louder notes from hemlock large, And bog-reed, struck the ear.

b. With qualifying words, applied to various other umbelliferous plants with finely-divided leaves, as **Bastard Hemlock**, *Anthriscus sylvestris* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Lesser H.**, *Fool's Parsley*, *Ethusa Cynapium*; **Mountain H.**, *Levisticum officinale* (*Miller Plant-n.*); **Water H.**, various species of *Cicuta* and *Cenanthe*.

1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Cicuta-Aquatica*, long-leaved water hemlock, a poisonous plant... growing in many meadows and watery places. 1788 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 273 *Cicuta*, *Water Hemlock*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 231 The waters afford other poisonous herbs as *Water Hemlock*. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 305 *Fool's Parsley*, or *Cicely*, *Lesser Hemlock*.

2. A North American tree, *Abies canadensis*, more fully *Hemlock Fir*, *H. Spruce*, 'so called

from the resemblance of its branches in tenuity and position to the leaves of the common hemlock'.

1776 C. CARROLL *Jrnl. Miss. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mém.* (1845) 49 Several rocky islands appear in the lake [George, N. Y.], covered with a species of cedar here called hemlock. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* xiv. (1847) 197 Forests of spruce-fir and hemlock, a kind of fir somewhat resembling our yew in foliage. 1843-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nature Wks.* (Bohn) I. 224 The stems of pines, hemlocks, and oaks, almost gleam like iron on the excited eye. 1847 LONGF. *Po.* Prel. 1 The murmuring pines and the hemlocks, Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight. 1896 BRYANT *Poems, Catterskill Falls* iv, The long dark boughs of the hemlock fir. 1898 GARDEN 27 Aug. 200 One came upon finely-developed specimens of the Hemlock Spruce... the Indian Cedar... and such-like ornamental trees.

b. **Ground Hemlock**: a Canadian species or variety of Yew (*Treus. Bot.* 1866).

3. A poisonous potion obtained from the common hemlock. (Believed to have been the poison by which Socrates was put to death.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 235 The... law of the Athenians, whereby malefactors... were forced to drink that odious potion of Hemlock. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 643 The Death that is most without Paine, hath beene noted to be vpon the Taking of the Potion of Hemlock. 1800 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 2 A drowsy numbness pains My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 21 Plato was twenty-nine years old when Socrates drank the hemlock.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hemlock draught*, *-drinker*; *hemlock-like* adj.; (sense 2) *hemlock forest*, *lumber*, etc.; also *hemlock cherwil*, *Torilis Anthriscus*; *hemlock dropwort*: see *Dropwort* 2; *hemlock parsley*, a North American umbelliferous plant resembling hemlock, but not poisonous; there are two species *Conioselinum Canadense* and *C. Fischeri*; *hemlock pitch*, the resinous exudation of the Hemlock spruce; *hemlock stork's-bill*, *Erodium cicutarium*; *hemlock tree* = sense 2.

1761 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 91 This plant is called, by... Mr. Ray, Small 'hemlock-cherwil with rough seeds. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* v. § 3. 138 Architecture... being especially dependent... on the warmth of the true life, is also peculiarly sensible of the 'hemlock cold of the false. 1897-8 R. P. HALL *Sat.* iv. (1824) 38 Socrates sits poison'd 'hemlock draught. 1894 BYRON *Def. Transf.* i. i. 228 Be air, thou 'hemlock-drinker! 1896 OLSMISTED *Slave States* 155 An agreeable resinous odor, resembling that of a 'hemlock forest. 1866 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* v. 306 A... liquid, having... a penetrating 'hemlock-like odour. *Ibid.* Two priests ate 'hemlock-root by mistake; they became raving mad. 1833 HOGG *Witch of Fife* vii, Mine [steed] was made of ane 'humloke schaw, An a stout stallion was he. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 45 *Erodium cicutarium* ('Hemlock Stork's-bill).

Hemmed (hemd), *pp. a.* [f. HEM v.1 + -ED.]

Furnished with a hem or border; sewed with a hem. *Hemmed in*: shut in, confined, imprisoned.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 311 With thare hemmyd shoyne. Alle this must be done. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 339 The young Men... wore a hemm'd Gown. 1804 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, I ken him by his hemmed cravat. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 7/1 With a mere hemmed-in Sierra Leone (and Egypt) to represent its once wide dominions.

Hemmel: see HEMEL.

Hemmer (hem'mau). [f. HEM v.1 + -ER.] One who hems; in earlier times, one who makes or trims borders of garments.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 182/2 An Hemmer, *limbator*. 1598 FLORIO, *Orlatrice*, a seame-stresse, a welter, a hemmer. 1894 MISS MITFORD *Recoll.* I. 301 The hemmer of flounces... seemed flurried and fatigued.

b. An 'attachment' to a sewing-machine for doing hemming (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Hemming, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. ON. *heminger* (*hemmyng*) 'the skin of the shanks of a hide', f. *hemi* shank.] The skin or hide of a deer's shank; a rough shoe or brogue made from this.

c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 468/31 *Pero*, hemming *i.* ruh 500. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 476 Þe heminges swiþe on est He schar and layd bi side. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxix. 274 At sa gret myscheff he wes, That hys Knychtis weryd Rewylynys Of Hydis, or of Hart Hemmyngs.

Hemming (hem'ing), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. HEM v.1 + -ING.] The action of the vb. HEM1; the making or providing of a firm neat border to any article of clothing, upholstery, or the like; that which is hemmed; a fringe, the border of a garment.

German hemming, a substitute for top-sewing (Caulfield & Seward *Dict. Needlework* 1882).

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xlv. 14 (xlv. 13) Doghtres of kinges... In glitter and gilted hemmings. 1609 *Privy Purse Exp. Ellis of York* (1830) 7 Payed for the hemmyng of a kertelle of the Quenes of damaske iijjd. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Hemmyng or hemme of a garment, *orelloire*. 1609 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ix. 23 Many favours which God giveth us ravell out for want of hemming. 1888 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 Apr. 384/1 The exquisitely fine hemming and stitching shown at Lord Aberdeen's house.

Hemming, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. HEM v.2 + -ING.] The action of the verb HEM2; coughing, clearing of the throat.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. viii. She coughed soo lowde that syre launcelot awakned and he knew her hemmyng. 1553 BACON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 263b, It might chance to be cast out by spitting or hemmyng. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Hem, hem. A pox on

your hemmings, do you think we care for your hemmings? 1766 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Oct., At length a prodigious hemming showed the preparation in the Colonel for a speech. 1896 in Sir A. Otway *Pref. to Autobiog. Ld. Clarence Paget* 5 With his 'hemming' and 'hawing', and other tokens of oratorical imperfection.

Hemmir, obs. Sc. form of **HAMMER**.

Hemmorhoid(e), obs. forms of **HÆMORRHOID**.

Hemo, variant spelling of **HÆMO**, usual in U.S., and not unfrequent in Great Britain in words of more general use, as *hemorrhage*, *hemorrhoid*.

Hemp (hemp), sb. Forms: 1 *hænep*, *henep*, 4-hemp, (4-7 hemp, 6 hemppe). [OE. *hænep*, *hænep* = OLG. **hanap*, **hanip*, MDu. and Du. *hennep*, LG. *hemp*, OHG. *hanaf*, -if, -uf (MHG. *hanef*, Ger. *hanf*), ON. *hanpr* (Sw. *hampa*, Da. *hamp*); -O Teut. **hanp-s*, **hanap-s*, cogn. with Gr. *kárvaβis*, L. *cannabis*: cf. also Lith. *kanapės*, OSlav. *konoplja*, Pers. *kanab*. The word is perh. not Aryan, but adopted in Greek, Germanic, etc. from some common source.]

1. An annual herbaceous plant, *Cannabis sativa*, N.O. *Urticaceæ*, a native of Western and Central Asia, cultivated for its valuable fibre.

It is a dioecious plant, of which the female is more vigorous and long-lived than the male, whence the sexes were popularly mistaken, and the female called *Carl* or *Winter H.*, the male *Fimble* (i. e. female), *Barren*, or *Summer H.*: see **CARL HEMP** and **FIMBLE**.

(The quotations from the *Saxon Leechdoms* appear to refer to some wild British plant, perh. the *Wild Hemp* of 5.) a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker *Voc.* 198/12 *Cannabum*, *hænep*. *Ibid.* 198/15 *Cannabin*, *hænep*. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 16 *Herba chamæpitys* þæt is hænep [v. r. *hænep*]. *Ibid.* 228 Deos wyrt þe man cannane silfatica, & oþrum naman hænep nemneþ. c. 1325 [implied in *HEMPSEED*]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/4 *Hempe*, *canabum*. 1593 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 146 In Marche is tyme to sowe flaxe & hempe. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. H j b, Hempe. is profitable for many thynges. . . and specially to make stronge cables, and roopes of. 1578 *LYTTE Dodoens* i. l. 72 Hempe is called in Greeke *kárvaβis*. . . in English *Hemp*, *Neckeweede*, and *Gallow-grasse*. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 456 Hemp has a five parted calyx in the flowers which bear stamens, but in the pistilliferous ones it is one-leaved, entire and gaping on the side. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 715/2 Land that will grow hemp will grow anything.

b. 1523, etc. [see **CARL HEMP**], 1577, etc. [see **FIMBLE**]. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. ccxxviii. (1633) 709 The male is called *Charles Hemp* and *Winter Hemp*. The female *Barren Hemp*, and *Sommer Hemp*. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., The male Hemp, or summer Hemp, which bears no seeds, and is called by the farmers *Fimble-hemp*, will have its stalks turn white in July. *Ibid.*, The remaining plants, which are the female Hemp, called by the farmer *Karl-hemp*, are to be left till Michaelmas.

2. The cortical fibre of this plant, used for making cordage, and woven into stout fabrics.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 782 Hemp to maken of gode lines And stronge ropes to his netes. 1a 1366 *CHAUCEUR Rom. Rose* 1233 A sukkenye, That not of hempe ne (? *hempe*) heerd is was. 1404 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 22, xlv. strykes de hempe, iiij. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 1139 Newe halters of hemppe. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 105 Long, deepe prams, sowed together with hempe and cord. 1662-3 *Perrys Diary* 18 Feb., Casting up. . . accounts of 500 tons of hemp brought from Riga. 1728 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* vii. (1795) II. 10 Committed to Bridewell and required to beat hemp. 1881 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 2/8 Tows and hems move off very freely.

3. In allusion to a rope for hanging.

† *Stretchhemp*, a person worthy of the gallows. † *To wag hemp*, to be hanged. 1530 *MOORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 715/1 To mocke the sacrament the blessed body of god, and ful like a stretch hempe, call it but cake bred. *Ibid.*, Tindall. . . feareth not (like one y^e would at length wagge hempe in the winde) to mocke at all such miracles. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. vi. 45 Let not Hempe his Wind-pipe suffocate. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zoologia* 60 Of no small use to purge a Common-wealth, without the expence of Hemp. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* xxviii, If his people catch me, I shall taste hemp. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 56 [He] express[ed] a desire for instant hemp rather than listen to any more ghostly consolations.

b. (See quot.) Cf. **HEMPY sb.** 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T. s. v.*, *Young hemp*, an appellation for a graceless boy.

4. A narcotic drug obtained from the resinous exudation of the Indian hemp; *bang*; *hashish*.

1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 195 Hemp is employed in other forms besides *churrus* as a narcotic. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 108/1 Its votaries have taken to opium and hemp, the latter of which Sir Lepel Griffin says is far more injurious than tobacco.

5. With qualifying words, applied to numerous other plants yielding a useful fibre, or otherwise resembling hemp: as **African Hemp**, (a) = *bow-string hemp* (a); (b) *Spartannia africana* (Miller *Plant-nam.*); **American False H.**, *Datisca hirta* (Miller *Ibid.*); **Bastard H.**, name given to the British plants *Hemp-nettle* and *Hemp Agrimony* (Britten & Holland); **Bengal H.**, *Bombay H.*, *Madras H.*, *Crotalaria juncea* (Miller); **Bow-string H.**, (a) a plant of the genus *Sansevieria*, esp. *S. guineensis*, a liliaceous plant of tropical Africa, the leaf-fibres of which are used by the natives for bowstrings and for making ropes; (b) in India, *S. Roxburghiana*; also *Calatropis gigantea* (N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*); **Brown Indian H.**,

Hibiscus cannabinus (Miller). **Canada or Indian H.**, *Apocynum cannabinum*, a N. American perennial (J. Smith *Dict. Econ. Pl.*); **Oretan H.**, *Datisca cannabina* (Miller); **Holy H.**, an old name for *Galeopsis Ladanum* (Miller); **Indian H.**, a tropical variety of Common Hemp, *Cannabis indica*; **Jute or Plant H.**, *Corchoris capsularis* (Encycl. Brit.); **Kentucky H.**, *Urtica (Laportea) Canadensis* and *U. cannabina* (Miller); **Manilla H.**, the fibre of *Musa textilis*, of the Banana family; **Mountain H.**, *Hyoscyamus insanus* (Syd. Soc. Lex.); **Nettle H.** = **HEMP-NETTLE**; **Peruvian H.**, *Bonaparte juncea*; **Queensland H.**, the tropical weed *Sida rhombifolia* (N.O. *Malvaceæ*), called also *Paddy* or *Native Lucerne*, and *Jelly Leaf*; **Ramie H.**, *Bahmeria nivea*; **Sisal H.**, the fibre of species of *Agave*, esp. *A. Sisalana*; **Virginian H.**, *Willow H.*, *Acnida cannabina*, an amaran-taceous marsh plant, native of eastern U.S.; **Water H.**, a name given to *Eupatorium cannabinum* and *Bidens tripartita*, in U.S. to *Acnida cannabina*; **Wild H.**, *Eupatorium cannabinum* (Gerarde), and *Galeopsis Tetrahit* (Britten & Holland).

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. ccxxviii. 573 This wilde Hempe called *Cannabis spuria*, and also *Cannabina Spuria*, or *bastarde Hempe*. *Ibid.*, In English wilde hempe, Nettle hempe, *bastard hempe*. *Ibid.* ii. ccxxix. 574 The *bastarde* or *wilde Hempes*, especially those of the water, are called commonly *Hepatorium cannabinum*. . . in English, water Hempe, *bastard* and *water Agrimony*. 1611 *COTGR. Chaucere sauage*, *Bastard Hempe*, *wild Hempe*, *Nettle Hempe*. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* ii. 72/2 The *bastard Hemp* is with several Burs, or hairy Knots at a distance on the stalk. 1744 *J. WILSON Synops. Brit. Pl.* 95 *Lanum cannabinum folio vulgare*. . . Nettle Hemp, or rather Hemp-leav'd dead Nettle. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3). *Bidens tripartita*, Trifid Doubletooth, Water Hemp, Water Agrimony. 1866 *Tras. Bot.* 350/2 *Crotalaria juncea*. . . This plant is extensively cultivated in India, on account of the valuable fibre yielded by its inner bark, which is known by the names of *Sunn-hemp*, *Bombay Hemp*, *Madras Hemp*, *Brown Hemp*, etc. *Ibid.* 1015/2 The *Bowstring Hemps* are stemless perennial plants. 1897 *MORRIS Austral Engl.* 195 *Queensland Hemp*. . . is not endemic in Australia.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. *attrib.* Of hemp; made of hemp, hempen. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2224 Oure pepill. . . Halis vj hemp cordis. 1540 *Privy Council Acts* II. 349/1 Hemp ropes, m^l weight. 1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 243 A pair of hempe shetes. 1630 *B. JONSON New Inn* i. iii, He may, perhaps, take a degree at Tiburne. . . And so goe forth a Laureat in hempe circle! 1662-3 *Perrys Diary* 24 Feb., Capt. Cocke and I upon his hemp accounts till 9 at night. 1668 *T. THOMSON Eng. Rogue* ii. i, You have no remedy against a hemp halter I hope. 1875 *R. F. MARTIN tr. Heavens Winding Mach.* 32 The wires. . . in each strand must be twisted round a hemp core. 1893 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 5/4 Inquiry. . . into the trade in all preparations of hemp drugs in Bengal.

b. *Comb.*, as *hemp-close*, *-cock*, *-garth*, *-hammer*, *-harvest*, *-harvester*, *-heckle*, *-knocker*, *-plant*, *-plot*, *-ridge*, *-seller*, *-smoker*, *-spinner*, *-stalk*, *-top*; *hemp-leaved*, *-like*, *-packed*, *-producing* adjs.; *hemp-beater*, a person employed in beating the rotted stems of hemp, so as to detach the fibre; an instrument used in doing this; *hemp-brake*, an instrument for bruising or breaking hemp; *hemp-buah*, an Australian Malvaceous plant, *Plagianthus pulchellus*, yielding a hemp-like fibre; *hemp-oake*, the residue of crushed hempseed, after extraction of the oil; *hemp-dike*, *-dub*, *-pit* (*dial.*), a small pond for steeping greenhemp; *hemp-hard*, *-hurds*: see **HARDS**; *hemp-hatcheler*, *-heckler* = **HEMP-DRESSER**; *hemp-oil*, the oil pressed out of hempseed; *hemp-palm*, a palm, *Chamerops excelsa*, of China and Japan, the fibres of which are made into cordage; *hemp-roll* (see quot.); *hemp-sioka*. (cf. **HEMPEN** i b, quot. 1785); *hemppwort*, any plant of the Hemp family; *hemp-yard*, a piece of ground on which hemp is grown, a *hemp-garth* or *hemp-close*.

1615 *E. S. Brit. Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 653 Will convert. . . our vagabonds. . . into lusty 'hempbeaters'. 1785 *VANBR. Prov. Wife* iv. iii, That fist of her's will make an admirable hemp-beater [in Bridewell]. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Hempbeaters, carders, and spinners. . . suffer from dust arising from the material. 1873 *BOUTELL & AVELING Heraldry Gloss.*, 'Hemp-brake or Hackle, an instrument for bruising hemp. 1876 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 364 'Hemp cake is chiefly used for adulterating linseed cake. 1698 *FROGER Voy.* 58 The Fields. . . are like those of our 'Hemp-Closes'. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* xii. (1681) 250 Stick them on the tops of 'Hemp-cocks or Wheat-sheaves. 1877-89 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, 'Hemp-croft, -garth, -yard, the gardens attached to old cottages commonly went by one of these names, as they were in former days used mainly for growing hemp. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.*, 'Hemp dub, a small pond used for steeping green hemp. 1607 *Merlon Reg.* II. 296 Unum 'Hempegar simul cum libertate communi. 1663 *MS. Indent. of Barby* (Yorksh.), An orchard, a hemp-garth, two gardens. 1637 *NABBS Microcosm.* v, The shrieks of tormented ghosts [are] nothing to the noise of 'hemp-hammers. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* v. xi, 120 'Tis a very great help to the Poor; the 'Hemp-harvest coming after the other Harvest. 1744-7 *RAMSAY Tra-t. Misc.*, *Bob of Dumbland*, Lend me your braw 'hemp heckle. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 300 Apply it with 'Hemp-burds to the heate of the Liuer and stomach. 1506 *Praise of Mus.*

76 That petie and counterfait Musick which. . . 'hemp-knockers [make] w^t their beetles. 1744 'Hemp-leaved [see sense 5]. 1778 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 158 The burnt Oil they make use of in 'Hemp-Oil. 1839 *R. S. ROBINSON Naut. Steam Eng.* 39 This kind. . . keeps steam-tight with far less friction than the 'hemp-packed piston. 16. . . *Add.* *MS.* 31028 lf. 7 (N. W. Linc. Gloss.) Drowned in a 'hempe pitt near a little sink of hempe. 1832 *G. A. HERRLITS tr. Cust. Moosulm. India Gloss.*, *Ganja*, the leaves or young leaf-buds of the 'hemp plant. 1878 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. ii. 43 Like Thieves that in a 'Hemp-plot lie Secur'd against the Hue and Cry. 1884 *MACTAGGART Gallovid. Encycl.*, 'Hemp-riggs, ridges of fat land whereon hemp was sown in the olden time. 1896 *J. F. Merchant's Ware-ho.* 23 The next. . . Linnen, is called 'Hemp Roles, it is always brought into England brown, and is a strong coarse Linnen. . . and. . . when whited very good for Sheets for Poor People. 1785 *Life Miss Davis* 5 He. . . was convicted and hanged. . . and her 'hemp-sick husband laid in the earth. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1099/2 'Hemp-stalks are beaten to remove the bark and cellular pith from the fiber. 1853-5 *Cassell's Pop. Educ.* IV. 29/1 *Cannabaceæ* or 'Hempworts. 1378 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, In plumbo emptio pro uno aqueducto in le 'Hempyard. 1785 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hemp*, Pigeons dung is good for Hemp Yards.

Hence **Hemp v. trans.** (rare), to halter, to hang. a 1659 *CLEVELAND Leuten Library* ii. i, That if it please thee to assist Our Agitators and their List, And Hemp them with a gentle twist.

Hemp-agrimony, *Herb.* A book-name for *Eupatorium cannabinum*, a composite plant with dull red flowers; also extended to other species. b. *Water Hemp-agrimony*, a book-name for *Bidens* or *Bur-Marigold*.

1776 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* (1789) 461 *Bidens*, *Water-hemp-agrimony*, or *Bur-marygold*. *Ibid.* 464 *Eupatorium cannabinum*, *Hemp-agrimony*, *Dutch-agrimony*. 1893 *E. H. BARKER Wand. by South. Waters* 268 *Hemp-agrimony* made the bees sing a drowsy song.

Hemp-dresser, One who hackles hemp. a 1659 *CLEVELAND Times* 81 No zealous Hemp-dresser yet dipp'd me in The Laver of Adoption from my Sin. 1793 *Lon. Gas. No. 6171* 10 Benjamin Bellamy. . . Hempdresser. b. *pl.* The name of a kind of country-dance.

1795 *AMORY J. Bunce* (1770) II. 25 We. . . had the hemp-dressers one night, which is, you know. . . the most difficult, and laborious of all the country dances. 1807 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 122, I have 'footed it' away in Sir Roger de Coverley, the hemp-dressers, &c.

Hempen (he'mpen), a. (sb.) Also 4-5 *hempen* (e), -pene, (6-7 *hempton*, 7 *hemton*), 6-8 *hemping*. [f. **HEMP sb.** + **EN**. Not recorded in OE.; but cf. OHG. *hanafin* (Ger. *hänfen*), LG. *hempen*.]

1. Made of hemp; of or pertaining to hemp.

Hempen homespun, homespun cloth made of hemp; hence, one clad in such cloth, one of rustic and coarse manners. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 360 He gert sym of the ledows. . . Of hempen rapis ledders ma. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De Pl.* R. xix. lxii. (1495) 898 The weke is made of hempen threde. c. 1440 [see **HEMPY a.** 1]. 1353 *LATIMER Serm. Insurr.* in *North* (1844) 29 It is no knot of an hempton girdle. 1558 *PHAER Æneid* v. 552 But [he] hyt the hempen corde, and of the knot the bands he brast. 1590 *SHAKS. Midw. N.* iii. i. 79 What hempen homespuns haue we swaggering here? 1651 *Miller of Mansf.* 8 Good browne hempton sheetes. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 44 A very great succour to the poor, the Hempen Harvest coming after other Harvests. 1703 *Wakes Colne, Essex, Overseers' Acc.* (MS.), 6 yards of hempen cloth for two shifts for Susan Beets. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. l. x. ii.* (1809) I. 128 Weavers of linen and hempen cloth. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* ii. 236 Hempen cords cast over its neck. fig. 1675 *COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 297 Coarse hempen Trash is sooner read Than Poems of a finer Thread.

b. In humorous phrases and locutions, referring to the hangman's halter.

a 1420 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 454 Ware hem of hempen lane! For stelhie is meeded with a chokelewe bane. a 1509 *SKELTON Agst. Garneshe* 162 Stop a tyd, and be welle ware Ye be nat cawte in an hempen snare. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 95 Ye shall haue a hempen Caudle then, and the help of hatchet. 1594 *NASH Unfort. Trave.* 67, I. . . scapde dauncing in a hempen circle. 1606 *DRAKER Ser. Sinnes* vii. (Arb.) 44 Lamentable hempen Tragedies acted at Tiburne. 1632 *RANDOLPH Zealous Lovers* (N.), Shall not we be suspected for the murder, And choke with a hempen squincey? a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Hempen-widow*, one whose Husband was Hang'd. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T. s. v.*, A man who was hang'd is said to have died of a hempen fever. 1837 *SIR F. B. HEAD Narrative* viii. (1839) 208 What could they be worth to him but a hempen neck-cloth?

2. Resembling hemp.

1651 *J. FREAKR Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 100 It makes a Hempen colour. 1778-84 *COOK Voy.* IX. iv. iii. (R.) Made of the bark of a pine-tree beat into a hempen state.

b. *sb.* Hempen cloth.

1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 255 They found Balboa. . . wearing coarse hempen used only by the meanest peasants.

† **Hempenly**, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. **prec.** + **-LY**.] Relating to or connected with hemp.

1609 *PAUL Life Abp. Whitgift* 40 A choise broker for such southerly wares, and in regard of his hempenly trade, a fit person to cherish up Martins birds.

Hemph, obs. var. **HUMPH int.** **Hemphle**: see **HEMPY**. **Hemping**: see **HEMPEN**.

Hempland, Land appropriated to the growth of hemp; a piece of land formerly so applied.

1506 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Rec. for ferme of hempland iiij. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 93 A couple of apple-trees, a brood of ducklings, a hempland, and as much pasture as is just able to summer a cow. 1735 *N. Riding Rec.* IX. 131 The other closes and parcels of

ground called Hemplands. 1846 E. SPURDENS *E. Anglian Words* (E. D. S.), *Pightle*, the little man's little field: called in Suffolk a *hempland*, without respect to the produce.

† **Hempling**, a. Obs. Also 6-lyne. [f. *HEMP*: cf. *hempling* = *HEMPEN*.] Of hemp, hempen.

1499 *Churchw. Acc. Walberswick, Suffolk* (Nichols 1797) 190 Two hempling towels. 1594 in *Archaeol.* XLVIII. 136 Item v hemplingne square clothes.

Hemp-nettle. *Herb.* A name for the genus *Galeopsis* (N. O. *Labiatae*), and esp. the common species *G. Tetrahit*; cf. *Nettle-hemp* in *HEMP* 5.

1801 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 4). 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 251 Another lipped flower is the hemp-nettle. 1863 *Baring-Gould Iceland* 242 In the grass grew the common hempenettle.

Hempseed (he'mpsid). The seed of hemp.

A caudle of hempseed = 'hempen caudle' (*HEMPEN* 1 b).

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biberw.* in *Wright Voc.* 156 *Canoyes*, hempseed. c 1532 *Draughts Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 915 *Hempe sede, canubise.* 1598 *Margr. Epist.* (Arb.) 17 He hath procured you to have deserved a caudle of Hempseed.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 36 Of a grey colour, and a convex figure, like the half of an Hempseed. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week Thursday* 31 This hempseed with my virgin hand I sow, Who shall my true-love be, the crop shall mow. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 429 Oil of Hempseed is obtained by expression from the seeds of hemp.

b. A gallows-bird.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* II. i. 64 Do, do thou Rogue: Do thou Hempseed.

c. *attrib.*, as *hempseeded bird*, a bird fed on hempseed; *hempseed calculus* (*Path.*), name given by Wollaston to some varieties of the mulberry-calculus.

1611 *CORVAT Cruditates* 15 Many gold Finches, with other birds which are such as our hempseeded birds in England. 1864-70 T. HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (1883) III. 237 The dumb-bell crystals often unite into a mass and form the nucleus of a concretion called the hemp-seed calculus. *Ibid.* 246 The small, smooth, globular 'hemp-seed calculus'.

Hempstretch, *nonce-wd.* A person hanged.

Cf. *stretch-hemp*, *HEMP* 3.

1843 *SOUTHEY Comm. pt. Bk. I.* 369 One of the men who were hanging, asked him... to cut the rope. He did so, and Hempstretch fell on his feet.

Hempstring. *lit.* String or cord made of hemp. Hence *transf.*, one who deserves the halter.

1566 *GASCOIGNE Supposes* IV. ii. If I come neere you, hempstring, I will teach you to sing so fa. 1606 *CHAPMAN Mous. D'Oliver* plays 1873 I. 241 A perfect yong hempstring. *Van. Peace*, least he overheare you! 1885 *HOWELLS S. Lapham* I. 40 He cut the heavy hemp-string with his penknife.

† **Hemptery**. *Obs.* Also *hemptre*, -*teren*. [*for hempery, hempry*.] Hempen fabric.

1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156, I beqweeth to my dawghter Jone... one payer of shetes of hemptery... to my dawghter Anne... one payer of shetes of hemptery... to John Kanam my sonne... one payer of shetes of hemptery.

Hempton, *obs.* form of *HEMPEN*.

† **Hemp-tree**. *Obs.* An old name of the Chaste Tree, *Vitex Agnus-castus*.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* G viij b, Vitex is... a tree and bath leaves lyke Hemp... Wherefore it may be called in englishe Hemp tree, or Chast-tree, or Agnus tree. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* (1633) 1388. 1611 *COTGR., Amerine*, *Agnus castus*, chast or hempe tree.

Hempweed.

† 1. Some kind of sea-weed; ? = *DULSE*. *Obs.*

1610 *MARKHAM Fawne. Husb.* III. 28 You shall gather from the bottome of the Rocks (where the seyde of the Sea continually beateh) a certaine blacke weede, which they call Hemp-weede, hauing great broad leaues.

2. = *HEMP-AGRIMONY*, and other species of *Eupatorium*.

1756 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 707 *Eupatorium cannabinum*, Hemp Agrimony, Dutch Agrimony, Water Agrimony, Water Hemp, Common Hempweed. 1806 *ANDER Channel Isl.* (1865) 177 The hemp-weed or hem-agrimony, a common plant enough. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.*, Aromatic hempweed, *Eupatorium aromaticum*. Round-leaved Hempweed, *Eupatorium rotundifolium*.

Hempy, hempie (he'mpi), a. and sb. [f. *HEMP* sb. + *y*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Made of, like, or of the nature of hemp; hempen; having or producing hemp.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 *Hempeyne*, or *hempey*, *canabens*. 1574 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10 b, Such [euill ayre] as commeth of Hempe grounds, as in Holland. 1611 *COTGR., Channreux*, Hempen, Hempie, of Hempe. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II. 54 'Twixt the rind and the Tree there is a Cotton, or hempy kind of Moss, which they wear for their Clothing.

2. *Sc. and north.* Worthy of the hangman's halter; usually jocular, meaning merely Mischievous, giddy, often in scrapes.

1826 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xlii. I was a daft hempie lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't. 1885 *BROCKETT, Hempy*, mischievous—having the qualities likely to suffer by cat o' nine tails, or by the halter. Applied jocularly to giddy young people of both sexes. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Skippers & Sh.* 110 Noted as the most 'hempy' boy in the district.

B. *sb.* One who deserves to be hanged; one for whom hemp grows. Usually jocular: A mischievous giddy boy or girl.

1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* III. xviii. He had gather'd seven or eight Wild hempies stout and strang. 1828 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* I. 'Where did you get the book, ye little hempie?' said Mrs. Butler. 1864 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 181 This hempie of a bird has taken to colonis-

ing. 1893 *CROCKETT Stickit Minister* (1894) 259 She had been a big-boned 'hempie' at the Kirkland School.

Hemrod, -roid, *obs.* ff. *Hæmorrhoid*, *EMEROD*. **Hemselve**(n), -self(e), themselves: see *SELF*.

Hem-stitch, v. [f. *HEM* sb. 1 + *STITCH* v.] *trans.* To hem with an ornamental stitch of a particular kind, giving the effect of a row of stitching (see quot. 1882); to ornament with this stitch.

1839 *Mrs. PAPENDIER Cr. Q. Charlotte* (1887) I. i. 28 The tucks and hems being hem-stitched with Valenciennes lace. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xv. A hemstitched pocket-handkerchief. 1874 *Mrs. H. Wood Mast. Greylands* xvii. 196 Half-a-dozen handkerchiefs... that Mrs. Castlemaine had given to her to hem-stitch. *Ibid.* xxii. 254 Diligently pursuing the hem-stitching of the handkerchief. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework, Hem-stitch*, a term in needlework, designating the mode of producing a delicate kind of open-work, by drawing together certain threads in the material of the stuff, to be sewn in small successive clusters.

Hence **Hem-stitch sb.**, ornamental needlework of this kind.

1853 *Mrs. BROWNING Let. Dec. in Pall Mall G.* (1892) 15 Aug. 2/3 You give the facts, as facts, without using them as the confirmatory hemstitch of a preconceived theory. 1874 *Mrs. H. Wood Mast. Greylands* xix. 220 The work is really beautiful: it is the broad hem-stitch... four or five rows of it.

Hemton, *obs.* form of *HEMPEN*.

† **Hemule**, *hemuse*. **Venerary**. *Obs.* [A word of uncertain form. The Bk. of St. Albans has *hemule*; the 16-17th c. and later writers (whose information seems to be entirely derived from the Bk. of St. Albans) have *hemuse*: an *f* and a 'long s' are easily confused in 15th c. writing. No etymology is known.] A roebuck of the third year.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eiv b, The Roobucke... The first yere... is a kyde... The third yere an hemule loke ye hym call. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 143 The fawne of a Rowe is called the first yere a kiddle: the second a gyrlle: the third year an hemuse. 1598 *MANWOOD Leaves Forest* iv. 85 (1615) 44/2 A Roe is called... The third yere, a Hemuse. 1660 *HOWELL Parly Beasts* 62 (D.) Those pretty fawns, prickets, sorrells, hemuses, and girls, whereof some are mine.

Hemward, toward them: see *HEM* *prgm.* and -*ward*.

Hen (hen), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hen(n)*, *hæn(n)*, 2-5 *henn*, 3-7 *henne*, (5 *hene*), 3-*hen*. [OE. *henn* str. f., corresp. to OLG. **henna* (MDu. *henne*, Du. *hen*), OHG. *henna* (Ger. *henne*): -WGer. **hannja*, deriv. of *hano*, OE. *hana* cock.]

1. The female of the common domestic or barn-door fowl, the male of which is the COCK.

As in the domestic state the females greatly exceed in number the cocks kept, and their economic importance is more prominent, the word *hens* is also used in some conceptions as 'domestic fowls' without regard to sex.

c 990 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 37 Sum *henne* somnizaz cicceno hire under februm. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *Ibid.*, Swa seo *henn* hyre ciccenu under hyre fyberu gædædæd. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 40 Wip þon ilcan zenim hæne rysele. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 309 Oft seo brodige *henn* beah heo sarlice cloddige. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 66 þe *hen* hwon heo hæuð illeð, ne con buten kakelen. c 1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 199 Gees no *hen* nad ic noyt. 1340 *Aynb.* 38 þe little þyeues þat steleþ... hire capons, *henn*en, frut of hire gardins. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 280 As a cock among the *hennes*. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 14 Take Conynge, Hen, or Mawlard. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 170 b, *Fesantes*... are better to bee brought up under a Henne. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* x. lvi. (R.), A man shall know a good and kindly hen by her comb, when it is straight and upright. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* III. III. ii. (R.), A common hen, if moderately fed, will lay above a hundred eggs from the beginning of spring to the latter end of autumn. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* v. 318 'Boys' I shriek'd the old king, but vainlier than a hen To her false daughters in the pool.

b. Proverbial and other expressions.

1508 *DUNBAR Tua marit Wemen* 269 That hurtis 3ow nought worth a hen. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223, I knewe a Prieste that was as nice as a Nonnes Henne, when he would saie Masse. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* Ep. to Vespas., As the proverbothe, looke to drinke there or else no where a good draught of hens milke. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xii, I'll warrant we'll never see him sell his hen of a rainy day.

2. With qualifying words: † *Hen of grease*, fat hen: see *GREASE*. † *Hen of Guinea*: the Guinea hen. † *Our Lady's hen*: a name formerly given to the wren and the lark. † *Pharaoh's hen*: the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*). † *Port Egmont hen*: the Great Skua of the Falkland Isles. † *Sea hen*: a name of the *Uria Troile*, Foolish Guillemot (Pennant *Brit. Zool.* 1768 II. 410).

1552 *HULOT, Hennes* of Genny, *meleagrides*. 1604 *DRAYTON Owl Wks.* (1793) 565/2 The Hedge Sparrow, and her compeer the Wren, (Which simple people call our Lady's Hen). c 1896 *Helps Study Bible* 185 *Gier Eagle* (Lev. xi. 18), the 'Egyptian vulture' or 'Pharaoh's hen'. 1878 *L. ECKY Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 28 The lark was known as Our Lady's hen.

3. The female of various other birds; in a wider sense, of any bird = *hen-bird*. See also 7.

† c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 168 Partridge, *sesant henne* ant *fesant cooke*. c 1400, c 1475 (see *Cock sb.* 9). 1540 *HYRDE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. vii. (R.), I my selfe... haue seene the cooke swan kill his hen, because she followed another cooke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 167 Turkey Cocks... the *Hennes* may compare with either the goose, or the Pehen. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* IV. i. 151 More

jealous... then a Barbary cocke-pidgeon ouer his hen. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) I. 267 The hen (of the blackcock) lays seldom more than six or seven eggs. 1879 J. A. TAYLOR *Mount. & Moor* 219 An old blackcock crowing on a birch-tree with a dozen hens below it.

b. Forming the second element in the name of female birds of various species, as GUINEA HEN, GREY-HEN, HEATH-HEN, MOOR-HEN, PEA-HEN, WATER-HEN, etc. q.v.

In some of these the name of the male is in -*cock*, as *heath-cock*, *peacock*, etc.

4. A female fish or crustacean.

a 1855 G. JOHNSTON *Fishes Berwicksh.* (in Yarell), The Cock and Hen Paide spaw toward the end of March and in April. At that season the Hen... deposits her spawn among the rocks. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 5/3 A splendid salmon... The fish (a hen) was taken with a net.

5. *fig.* Of persons. a. Used for wife, woman, female. *humorous* or *low colloq.* b. A hen-hearted person of either sex.

c 1606 *Dick of Devon.* IV. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 79 One of the soldiers... says thare dainty Hennes. 1632 *BROWNE North. Lass* I. v. Wks. 1873 III. 10 Are you the Cock-bawd to the Hen was here? 1885 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 474 She is the Cock and I am the Hen. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T.* *Hen*, a woman. A cock and hen club; a club composed of men and women. c 1880 G. MEREDITH *Old Chartist in Daily News* (1897) 21 Sept. 6/1 But if I go and say to my old hen I'll mend the gentry's boots, and keep discreet. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 650 The Krumen are silly hens not to go and wipe out Liberia on shore.

6. A kind of bivalve shell-fish, *Venus mercenaria*.

Also locally, A fresh-water mussel. Cf. *HEN-OLAM*. 1603 *OWEN Pembroke* (1892) 126 Perywinkles, hens and diuerse other shell fish (still in local use [Editor's note]). 1663 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 9 Lobsters, Crabs, Muskels, Hens, and other varieties of Shellfish. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 178 Their black Money... is made of the shell of a Fish, which the English call Hens, but the Indians Poquaubock. 1864 *THOREAU Cape Cod* v. (1894) 100 The sea-clam, or hen, was not easily obtained.

7. *attrib.* in sense of 'female': a. of birds.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 92 Nim þonne þa corn and gewurp to sumum *henfugule*. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1131 *Þær æfter swulten þa henne fugeles*. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farmer* xxi. 85 The Henne Partridge is so fruitful that [etc.]. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. Wks.* 1772 I. 97 Soon after we got a hen-sparrow. 1760 *EDWARDS in Phil. Trans.* LI. 835 The whole upper side nearly resembles that of a hen-pheasant. 1773 *BARRINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 264 It is for the same reason that no hen-bird sings. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* III. 1020 The hen-dove shall not hatch Her ready eggs.

b. of fishes, crustacea, etc.

1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* xiii. (1873) 266 There are the cock and hen lobster. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 21 The hen crab is known from the male by her much wider waistcoat.

8. *Comb.*, as *hen-court*, *dam*, *hutch*, *keep*, *killer*, *loft*, *trough*; *hen-feathered*, *footed*, *tailed*, *hen-like* *adjs.*; *hen-balk*, a hen-roost; *hen-blindness*, nyctalopia; *hen-corn* (see quots.); *hen-driver*, the hen-harrier; *hen-flah*, † (a) a kind of shell-fish: see sense 6; (b) a local name of the bib or pout; *hen-flesh*, the roughness of the skin arising from chilliness or shivering, goose-flesh; *hen-frigate*, 'a ship wherein the captain's wife interfered in the duty or regulations' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867): cf. *HEN-PECKED* b; † *hen-harm*, the hen-harrier; *hen-party*, a gathering consisting only of women; *hen-plant*, a name for two common species of Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, *P. major*); † *hen's bill*, an old name of Sainfoin (Gerarde *Herbal* 1597, Index).

1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 135 *Hen bewks*, a Hen Roost, from the Bawks of which it consists. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Hen-bawk*, *balk*, *bawk*, a hen roost. 1894-94 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 148 Hens... cannot see to pick up small grains in the dusk of the evening, and so employ this time in going to roost; on which account the disease is sometimes called 'hen-blindness'. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts*, etc. VII. 32 Wheat sown too long on the same spot, without changing the seed, will generally become smutt and 'hen-corn'. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss. Supp.*, *Hen corn*, poor, thin, ill-fed wheat; corn which is not round and plump. 'It will grow nothing but hen corn'. 1853 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 244 A perfectly empty 'hen-court'. 1878 T. JONES *Heart & Right Sov.* 201 No more than duck-chickens [hear] their 'hen-dam', recalling them from their connatural element. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 161 Of inferior sort are these... The Forked Kite and bold Buzzard, The 'Hen-driver', &c. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* I. 253 This bird... has begot both 'hen-feathered and male-feathered offspring. 1603 *OWEN tr. Hor. Sat.* II. iv. in *Pembroke* (1892) 125 'Henfish best are in Lucrina Lake. 1835-35 *Yarell's Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 541 The Bib or Pout... is brought to Belfast Market... under the name of *Henfish*. c 1425 *Voc.* in *W. Wulker 662/3 Caro gallinacia*, 'henflesch'. 1894 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, *Hen-flesh*. 1892 D. JORDAN ('Son of the Marshes') *Within Hour Lond.* (ed. 2) 153 They know all the fowl, web-footed and 'hen-footed'. 1765 *GROSE Vulg. T.* s.v., 'Hen frigate'... a sea phrase... applied to a ship, the captain of which had his wife on board, supposed to command him. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Jan le blanc*, a 'Hen-harme', or white Kite. 1866 *CARLYLE Lett.* (1888) I. 41 All the farm-produce that he should need, horse-keep and 'hen-keep' [etc.]. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Adventurier*, An idle... rogue; a hedge-creep, 'henne-killer'. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* I. 252 Several of these 'hen-like sub-breeds having been long propagated. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 191 Wings outspread after a protective, hen-like fashion. 1892 *NASHE P. Penitence* (1842) 68 Haunting no roome for his 'hen-loft but the tester of his bed. 1897 W.

WESTALL *Her two Millions* xxvii. It was a 'hen party' to which his wife had gone. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 2/1 Eulogistic accounts of his 'hen-run and his kitchen-garden. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. 252 A 'hen-tailed sub-breed of Hamburgs was recently much esteemed. 1701 J. CUNNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1207 A small frame about 3 or 4 foot long not much larger than a 'Hen-trough.

† **Hen, henne, adv. Obs.** Forms: a. 1 *hionane, heonane, -one, 2-3 heonene, 3 hinene, hennene, hinne, heonne, honne, 3-4 hunne, 3-5 henne, (4 hanne). B. 1 *hinan, hionan, heonan, -on, -un, 2 *heonen, (honen, honen), 2-3 henen, (3 hennen, heonnen, honnen, hunnen). γ. 1 (-hina), hiona, heona, 2-3 heone, 4-5 hene, hen. δ. 4-6 HYNE, q.v. [OE. *hionane, hionan = OS. and OHG. *hianana*, *hianan*, MDu. *hennin*, MHG. *hinnen*, *hinne*, Ger. *hinnen*; cf. also OHG. *hina*, MHG. *hine*, *hin*, Ger. *hin*, M.L.G. *hen*, MDu. *hene*, *hin*, Du. *heen*; adverbial formations from root *hi-* 'this', of HE pron. The various OE. types gave a great number of forms in ME., all which are now obsolete, leaving only the later extended form *hence* -s, *hen-s*, *HENCE*, and the Sc. *HYNE*] = HENCE: of place, time, or inference.

a. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 791 Nu þu hie grimman meath heonane xehyan. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 20 Gyt . . . 35 cwædon to þissum munte far heonone [*Lindisf. G.* heona, *Rushw. G.* heonan, *Haltan G.* heonen]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 We moten heonene feren. c 1205 *LAV.* 7122 Uncwæde leoden. . . beoð idryen hennene. *Ibid.* 19119 þenne mæzen we . . . heonene [c 1275 *hinne*] iwenden. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1393 Ear we faren henne. a 1250 *Out & Night.* 66 Alle ho the drieth honne. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 226/238 Pat is hunne meni a myle. *Ibid.* 236/584 'Wend heonne', heo seiden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 476 Wende we henne anon. a 1300 *St. Michael* 98 in *Treat. Science* (1841) 134 More. Than hit beo hunne to the mone. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1237 Beues, þow most hanne To Brademond. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1218 (1246) þat day is not fer henne. c 1440 *Partonope* 173 But two yere henne and one half a yere.

β. a 805 *Vesp. Psalter* xciiij. 2 Hionan from weorulde. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 Gað heonun [*Haltan G.* Gað heonun]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Seðen hie henen wenden. c 1205 *LAV.* 822 3if we hennen [c 1275 *hinne*] fareð þus. 1218. 5968 Heonnen [c 1275 *hinne*] he wile buzen in to Bruttæine.

γ. a 800 *Leiden Gloss.* 255 in O. E. Texts 117 *Citra*, *bihina*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 9 Asend ðeh heona aduna [*Rushw. G.* hiona of dune]. c 1240 *Cursor M.* 1808c (Fairf.) Do now go hen for me sathon. *Ibid.* 20388 (Fairf.), I was farrer hen. ferre out in anoper lond. c 1385 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 113, I pray you spede vs heythen [*Camb. hene*] that ye may. 1256 AUDELEY *Poems* 9 And bryng this lyf to good endyng, here and hen.

Hence † **Hen-, henneth, -forth, -ward** (s, for-ward adv., henceforth, henceforward. † **Hen(en)-sith sb.**, departure hence, death. † **Henward, heoneward adv.**, away from here, hence.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* viii. 21 Nelle ic nateshown awircean þa corþan heonon forþ for mannum. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic nelle heonon forð mancyn mid watere adrenche. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2099 Him we kennið. heonne forðwardes. 13. *Guy Warr.* (A.) 593 Henne forward ne reche y me Of mi lif whare it be. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 170 To be hise frendis from henneth. 1380 — *Phil.* iii. 1 Henne forthward, my britheren, haue 3e ioye in the Lord. 14. *Tundale's Vis.* 2292 Fro syn hennethward thou the absteyne. c 1410 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xliii. lf. 93 (Gibbs MS.) Now henne forwarde be plesede and welwylled to hem for my loue.

a 1000 *Cod. Exon.* (Th.) 450 Heofona hyrde, æfter heonan sibe, godum dædum. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Soreful is ure bider cume, and sorlich ure henen sið. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 115 þæt þeos world is scynde and heoneward. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1915 Me longeð heoneward. a 1225 *ANCR.* R. 98 Aris up; hie be heoneward.

† **Henad.** Obs. [ad. Gr. *ἐνάς*, *ἐνάδ*-unit, f. *ἐν* one.] A unit, monad (in the Platonic philosophy).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 556 One Goodness, Many Goodnesses, and one Vnity or Henade, Many Henades. *Ibid.* 626 That there must be a single Monad or Henad, standing alone by itself. 1792 J. TAYLOR tr. *Proclus* II. 267 There must be an order of Henades prior to that of intellects. Hence † **Henedial a.**, relating to a henad.

1678 CUDWORTH *Int. S.* 556 Henadical (or Monadical) Gods. **Hen and chickens.** (Beside the literal sense, this has the following transferred uses.)

1. A name for the Pleiades.

1535 COVERD. *Job* ix. 9 note. Some call these seven starrs, the clock henne with hir chickens. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 68 That Constellation, called by the vulgar, the Hen and chickens, and of the learned Pleiades.

2. A name for several plants. a. **Hen-and-Chicken(s)** *Daisy*: a cultivated variety or monstrous form of the daisy, in which smaller flower-heads grow from the edge of the main flower-head. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. 163 The main flower is surrounded by a set of very small ones. . . as in the Hen and Chicken Daisy. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 81 Proliferous or Hen-and-Chicken Daisies. 1884 V. STUART *Egypt* 164 The curious compound daisy called Hen-and-chickens.

b. A name for a variety of Polyanthus; also for a species of Houseleek (*Semprevivum globiferum*); also (locally) for Ground Ivy, London Pride, Columbine, Bird's-foot Trefoil, and Daffodil. (See Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*)

Henatrice. *nonce-ud.* A humorous feminine of COCKATRICE.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cc. (1847) VI. 366 It is affirmed

that there is no female Basilisk, that is, no Henatrice, the Cock laying only male eggs.

Henbane (he'nbe'n). Also 3 *hennebon*, 4 *henebon*, 5 *henneban* (e, *henban*, (hen(n)es-bane), 6 *henbayne*. [f. *HEN sb.* + *BANE*. Cf. *HENBELL*.]

1. The common name of the annual plant *Hyoscyamus niger*, a native of Europe and northern Asia, growing on waste ground, having dull yellow flowers streaked with purple, viscid stem and leaves, unpleasant smell, and narcotic and poisonous properties; also extended to the genus as a whole.

c 1265 *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 559/9 *Iusquiamus*. i. *hennebone*. 1308 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxvii. (Tollem. MS.), Aristotel. . . seyeþ þat be seed of hen bane is poysoun. 14. *Rel. Ant.* I. 55 For the goute. . . tak leues of the henbane. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xxiii. 448 Of Henbane are three kinde. . . that is, the blacke, the yellowe, and the white. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hennepsed* Wks. iii. 68/2 No cockle, darnell, henbane, tare or nettle Neere where it is can prosper spring or settle. 1796 COLERIDGE *To Friend writing no more Poetry* 33 In the outskirts, where pollutions grow, Pick the rank henbane. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 213 Henbane. . . a viscid weed of waste places about villages, with dingy, purple-veined, yellow flowers.

2. The drug extracted from this plant.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix. The prospect of finding anybody out in anything would have kept Miss Miggs awake under the influence of henbane. 1890 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 3 The henbane I took in despair last night.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxiii. (1495) 433 The sparrowe clyth venomous thynges wyth hote growinge henban seed. 1607 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 1081 Henbane juice to swell them till they burst. 1866 *Sowerby's E. Bot.* VI. 108 The baneful effects of the Henbane exhalations.

† **Henbell.** Obs. In 1-5 *henne-belle*. [f. *HEN sb.* + *BELL sb.*]; from the bell-shaped calyx.] Earlier name of HENBANE.

c 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 124/5 *Simphoniaca*, *henne-belle*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 94 ðeos wyrt þe . . . sume menne-belle hatað. a 1500 *Sloane MS.* 5. 6/2 *Cassialago*, *simphoniaca*, *insquiamus*. . . [Anglice] *hennebelle*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App. to Table.

† **Henbit.** Obs. A kind of fishing net (or the cable belonging to it).

1630 *Ord. Preserv. Brood Fish Thames in Descr. Thames* (1758) 74 That every Trinck Cable be no more than twenty Fathom long at the most; or any Henbit above twenty-two Fathom long.

Henbit (henbit). [f. *HEN sb.* + *BIT sb.*]; app. a 16th c. transl. of the Low German name: see quot. 1578.] Name given to two common weeds. † a. Ivy-leaved Speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*); also distinguished as *Small Henbit*. Obs.

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxxv. 51 The fourth kinde [of Chick-weed] (called of the base Almagres Hoenderbeet) that is to say Henbit, hath many rounde and hearie stemmes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clxxxii. § 3. 492 Iuie Chickweede or small Henbit. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (J.). In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small henbit.

b. A species of Dead-nettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*), with irregularly cut or incised-crenate leaves; formerly distinguished as *Greater Henbit*. Also *Henbit Nettle*, *H. Dead-nettle*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clxxxii. 492 The great Henbit hath feeble stalkes leaning towards the ground, whereon do growe. . . leaues like those of the dead Nettell. 1776 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) i. 309 *Lamium amplexicaule*. . . Great Henbit. . . In cultivated ground, frequent. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 229 The example given. . . is the. . . henbit, or dead-nettle.

Hence (hens), *adv.* Forms: 3-4 *heonnes*, 3-5 *hennes*, (3 *hinnes*, *hunnas*, 4 *hennus*, *hennys*, 4-5 *hennys*, -is); 4-6 *hens*, (5 *hense*, *henes*, -us, 6 *Sc. hensas*, *ynce*); 6- *henoe*. [ME. *hennes*, etc., f. the earlier *henne*, *HEN adv.*, with adverbial genitive suffix -s, -is, as in -ward, -wards, etc. The spelling *hence* is phonetic, to retain the breath sound denoted in the earlier spelling by *s*, as in *once*, *twice*, *mice*, *pence*, *defence*, etc.]

I. Of place. 1. (Away) from here, from this place; to a distance.

c 1275 *LAV.* 1581 Are we hinnes [c 1205 *heonne*] wende. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 41/231 Ich iu wolle hennas lede. c 1300 *Becket* 998 Go hunnas. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 1656a To Cornewaille þey fledden hennas. 1380 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 15 3e shulen not goon hens, to the tyme that 3oure leest brother come. c 1400 *Sordone Bab.* 1922 Elles come we nevere hennys oute. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 3 High you hense. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Suffolk* xii. In wit and learning matches hence to Grece. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 57 Thairfor go hens in haist. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. ii. 60 How churlishly, I chid Lucetta hence. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 214 Hence our journey led us homewards in five dayes sayle. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xxiii. Hence might they see the full array of either host.

b. At a distance from here; away.

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 328 (B. M. MS.). I was fer hens atte my preching. 1393 LAMPL. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 80 Lyf-holynesse and loue, han ben longe hennas. 1565 J. HEYWOOD *From. & Epigr.* (1867) 177 Ye haue tarid longe hence. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 22 Whilset thou hense. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 86, I haue a Kinsman not past three quarters of a mile hence.

c. with redundant from († *fro*).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1264 (Trin.) Pi gate Fro hennas to para-

dis gate. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 15 3e schulen not go fro hennus. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 146 Socrates was . . . boren in a ferre Contre from hens. 1506 TINDALE *Luke* iv. 10 Cast thy silfe doune from hens. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iii. iii. 6 Richard, not farre from hence, hath hid his head. 1704 ADDISON *Italy Wks.* 1804 V. 149 We sailed from hence directly for Genoa. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 489 It being impossible to prescribe them from hence. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 171 From hence I was conducted up a staircase to a suite of apartments.

2. with ellipsis of vb. of motion, chiefly as a command: *Hence!* go hence, depart. *Hence with:* go away with, take away.

1573-80 BARET *Adv. H.* 392 Hence, away, *apage* *le*. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 66 Let vs hence. 1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 382, I pray you hence, and leave me here alone. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 474 Hence: hang not on my garments. 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. iii. 67 Hence with her, out o'dore. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 18 Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* 12 Hence, away, 'tis holy ground! 1855 BROWNING *Gram. Funeral* 112 Hence with life's pale lure!

3. *spec.* From this world, from this life.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 83 That no fend us ne schende Nou, ne wanne the tyme comthe Thet we scholle hennas wende. c 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. F.) 121 And for the saules that hennas be past. 1523 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 86 When God shall call them hence to himself. 1611 BIALS *Pl.* xxxix. 13 Before I goe hence, and be no more. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 443 They go from hence into the other world.

† b. Elsewhere (than in this world); in the next world. Obs.

1486 AUDELEY *Poems* 11 Hit schal be ponyshed here or hennus euer trespass. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 89 This must be answerd either heere or hence. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. ii. 232 Both heere, and hence, pursue me lasting strife, If once a Widdow, euer I be Wife.

II. Of time.

4. From this time onward, henceforward, henceforth. Also with *from* († *fro*). *arch. and poet.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 17 From hens bigan Jesus to preche. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 194 Fro hennas in to domes day. 1506 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 826 Hence euer then, my heart is in thy brest. 1604 — *Oth.* iii. iii. 379 From hence Ie loue no Friend, sith Loue breeds such offence. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. lxxxviii. Hence mayst thou freely play. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* ix. xvi. That the rule of men was over now, And hence, the subject world to woman's will must bow.

† b. (At some time in the past reckoned) from now; in quot. 1393 = since, ago. Obs. *rare.*

1393 LAMPL. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 35 Whanne ich 3ong was. . . meny 3er hennas. 1610 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 738 But you leape backe. . . from hence to the Apostles times.

c. (At some time in the future) from now.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. i. 122 Ie meet you at that place some houre hence. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.). Let not posterity a thousand years hence look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. 1805 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Oct. 5/1 We have to. . . think of what our position will be five years hence.

III. Of issue, result, consequence, etc.

5. From this, as a source or origin.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 110 Controversy hence a question takes, Whether the horse by him became his deed, Or he his manage by the well-doing steed. a 1641 Suckling *Love's World* 15 *Poems* (1648) 11 My Flora was my Sun. . . All other faces borrowed hence Their light and grace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 366 Hence [from the sun] the Morning Planet guilds his horns.

b. *From* († *of*) *hence*: from this world.

1380 WYCLIF *John* xviii. 36 Now forsothe my kyngdom is not of hennis [TINDALE and 1611 from hence].

6. (As a result) from this fact or circumstance. Also with *from*.

1608 D. T. Ess. *Pol. & Mor.* 107 Hence proceeded that pleasant Motto of the Gracian Courtian. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 Hence it is, saith R. Moses, that the Law of Moses forbiddeth these rites. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 252 Learn courage hence! 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 280 From hence he has been accused, by historians, of avarice. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 46 You have fallen out, and hence your thoughts are sad.

7. (As an inference) from this fact or circumstance; from these premisses or data; for this reason; therefore.

1586 YOUNG *Guasso's Civ. Conv.* iv. 226 From hence, saide Lord John, we may know, that if [etc.]. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* (1714) 27 *Coroll.* Hence, All right-lined figures of the same species have the sum of their angles equal. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const.* Eng. 77, I grant it; but what do you infer from hence? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 253 From hence, therefore, we may conclude, that the size in these animals is not sufficient to make a distinction among them. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 210 Hence, the surface of the entire sphere is equal to the surface of the entire cylinder. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 167 *Rule.* Both Contraries may be false, but both cannot be true. Hence, to posit A is to sublate E; to posit E is to sublate A. *Mod.* It is so with men generally, and hence we assume it to be so with you.

IV. 8. *Comb.* a. with *sb.*, as *hence-departure*, *-going*; b. with *pa. ppl.*, as *hence-brought*, *-got*, etc.; *hence-meant*, intended, purposed, or planned from this place. Obs. or *arch.*

a. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. ii. 65 From our hence-going, And our returne. — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 450 My people did expect my hence departure Two dayes agoe.

b. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxiii. As if by miracle preseru'd by Fortaines long From hence-meat Treasons. 1602 *Ibid.* xiii. lxxxix. Much have we done, hence-outed. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 122 Even building the Capitoll up with hence-got spoiles. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 37 That Rhine with hence-brought beams his bosom warms.

† **Hence**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] *a. trans.* To order hence or away. *b. intr.* To go hence, depart. 1580 SIDNEY *Arctida* (1622) 95 With that his dog he henc'd his flocke he curst. 1614 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1281 Here-with the Angell henc'd, and bent his flight Tow'rds Our Sad Citie.

† **Hence-along**, *adv. Obs.* [See **ALONG** a.1] 'Along of' or because of this; for this reason.

1590 NASH in *Smith's Wks.* (1866-7) I. 17 Hence-along did it proceed that thou wast such a plausible pulpit man.

Henceforth (hɛnsfɔːrð, hɛnsfɔːrð), *adv.* [f. **HENCE** *adv.* + **FOR**TH] From this time forth; from now onwards.

c. 1330 *Will. Palerne* 1050 3e may mete eft demli hennest-forþ eche day. c. 1380 CHAUCER *Spr.* 7. 650 But hennest-forþ I wol my proces holde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 17 Or why should ever I henceforth desyre To see faire heavens face? 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1165 I'll make him henceforth to beware And tempt my fury, if he dare. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i. (1757) 59 Henceforth let no man trust the first false step Of guilt. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 2. 478 A power had at last risen up in the Commons with which the Monarchy was henceforth to reckon.

b. With from (+fro). arch.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 35 Make covenant wip him to leve oure synne from hennest-forþ. c. 1450 *Martin* 22 They have from hennest-forþ loste ther trauayle. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* IV. 8 From henceforth is layde yppe for me a croune of rightewesnes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 150 From henceforth beare his name Whose forme thou bearest. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* I. 72 And to destroy us from henceforth for-beare.

† **Henceforth-on**, *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + **FOR**TH ON.] Henceforth, henceforward.

c. 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* II. 39 Ye shall now here & vnderstande from the hennest-forth a terrible and a pytyous songe. *Ibid.* XIV. 350 We shall have peas in Fraunce from hennest-forth. c. 1500 *Melusine* I. 17 From hennest-forth I wil bigynne & shew the trouth of thystory.

† **Henceforthward**, *adv. Obs. rare.* = next. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 1 From hennest-forthward, I wol clepe the heythe of any thing pat is taken by thy rewle, the altitude.

Henceforward, *adv.* [f. **HENCE** *adv.* + **FOR**WARD.] From this time forward; henceforth.

1380 WYCLIF *Phil.* III. i. Hennis forward, my britheren, haue 3e ioye in the lord. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 50 Ye aught hennys forward kepe you welle from falling in suche perille. 1590 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* IV. iv. 22 Henceforward I am euer rul'd by you. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 128 Henceforward he will not make so many awkward jests upon Lexicons and Dictionaries. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 4 Henceforward we must consider them as a kind of privileged persons. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* I. 19 They were friends henceforward as long as Guido's life lasted.

b. with from (+fro). arch.

1272 *Presentm. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 If he do so from hennestforward. 1542-3 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 90 Bestow them therefore from hence forward vpon the trew image of Christe. 1684 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. vi. (R.), Let us from hennestforward beware of them. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 421 From henceforward for 1500 verses . . . we hear nothing further of this second person.

† **Henceforwards**, *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + **FOR**WARD.] = prec.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7304 Yhe, sir, from hens forwardis. 1643 in Caryl *Sacr. Conf.* 28 He may be enabled to overcome that temptation from henceforwards. c. 1705 VANBRUGH *Mistake* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 444/2 Henceforwards all your interest shall be mine. c. 1773 CHESTERF. (Mason), My letters will henceforwards be principally calculated for that Meridian.

† **Hence-from**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [An inversion of *from hence*: cf. *herefrom*, *hitherto*.] From this (place, source, or fact).

1666 J. J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 131 Hence-from all the spirits of a man are enlivened. *Ibid.* 183, I find no Translator to vary hencefrom but some few into Vulgar Tongues.

Hench, *Sc. form of HAUNCH* sb.1 and v.3

† **Hench-boy**, *Obs.* Also *hinch-boy*. [f. *hench* - in **HENCHMAN** + **BOY**.] A page of honour, a boy attendant.

In the 17th c. they ran on foot beside the mayor, sheriffs, etc. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. i. You'd have it for a hench-boy, you shall. 1616 B. JONSON *Masque Christmas Wks.* (Rldg.) 602/1 He said grace as prettily as any of the sheriff's hench-boys, forsooth. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VIII. 420, I will match my Lord Mayor's horse, make jockeys of his hench-boys, and run 'em through Cheapside. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact.*, *Univ. Beadle* (1860) 70 Much of kin to those hinch-boys, who on my lord mayor's day at London, were wont to run before my lady marie in velvet caps. c. 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 64 When in Solemn State he pleas'd to ride, Poor Scepter'd Slaves ran Henchboys by his side.

Hench, *Sc. form of HAUNCH*.

Henchman (hɛnʃmən), *Pl. men.* Forms: *a.* 4 (**hengestmannus**), **henxt**, 4-5 **henxt**, 4-7 **henx**, **hensman**, 5 **henxe**, **heyns**, **heynce**, 5-6 **hense**, 6 **henoe**, **henxoeman**. *β.* 5-6 **henchoe**, 6 **henah** (e), 6-7, 9 **henchoaman**. *γ.* 5 **hansemane**, (*pl.*) **aneshamen**, 6 **hauns**, **hansh**, **haunch**, 8 **hanchman**. [A compound of the word which appears in OE. as *hengest*, *hengst* (in Layamon *hengest*: see **HENGEST**), OHG. *hengist*, MHG. *hengest*, Ger. *hengst*, OFris. *hengst*, MLG. *hengest*, *hingest*, *hinxt*, MDu. *henxt*, *heynst*, *henst*, LG. and mod. Fris. *hingst*, Du. *hengst* 'male horse' (at different periods, and in the various langs. =

'stallion', 'gelding', and 'horse' generally) + **MAN**; but it is not clear how or whence the compound made its appearance in the 14th c.

The latinized *hengestmannus* in 1360, suggests immediate formation from OE. *hengest*; but there is the difficulty that no trace of the latter appears after c. 1205 (exc. as an element of proper names, where OE. *hengestas* became *Hinx*, *Hinks*, *Hinches* in accordance with the normal phonetic change of OE. *eng* to later *ing*). On the other hand though *hengest* was also MLG., and *henst*, *heynst*, *henst* the MDu. forms, and Hans Wynsele in quot. 1377 was evidently of 'Dutch' or German nativity, no example of the compound *hengestman*, or *henxtman*, is found in these languages. (Mod.G. *hengstmann*, 'groom of a stallion', is recent and technical.) As to the original sense, the *Promp. Parv.* renders *heynce*mann by med.L. *gerolictista*; a contemporary L.-E. glossary, Wv.-Wulker 586/21, has *gerolictista*, sompterman (cf. also 582/11 'Falerarius, a somptehors; falerator, a sompterman'). *Gerolictista* (in Du Cange also *gerulasista*) was app. a deriv. of L. *gerulus* 'carrier, porter', also 'sumpter-horse': cf. *Promp. Parv.*, 'Male horse (OF. *maly*, F. *malle* trunk), *gerulus*, *somarius*'; 'somer hors, *gerulus*, *somarius*, *summarius*'. These equivalents seem to point to the sense 'attendant on a sumpter-horse'; perh. the original meaning was simply 'attendant on a horse', 'groom', which might rise to be an honourable title, as in the current 'Groom-in-waiting', 'Groom-of-the-chamber'; cf. also the history of *marshal*, originally 'horse-servant', 'groom'. The *hengestmannus*, Mustard and Garleke, of 1360, the 'harlotter and hensemene' in *Morte Arthur*, and the 'henxmen and lackies' of P. Holland (x b), were apparently of the rank of ordinary grooms; but in connexion with the English court, the word came to connote a position of honour, and the royal henchmen of the 15-16th c. were usually young men of rank. In its historical sense, the word appears to have become obs. by 1650 (see sense 1); for the modern use see sense 2. (See the discussion of this word in *N. & Q.* 7th s. II, III, 8th s. III, etc.; also Skeat, *Student's Pastime*, several articles.)

1. *a.* ? A groom. *b.* A squire, or page of honour to a prince or great man, who walked or rode beside him in processions, progresses, marches, etc.; also, one who, on occasion, fulfilled the same office to a queen or princess. In later 16th c. use, app. = **HENCH-BOY**. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) since 17th c.

Henry, Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV, had in his retinue, in his Expedition to Prussia and Palestine 1392-3, 'two henxmen', to whom there are many references in the Accounts (edited by Miss L. Toulmin Smith for Camd. Soc.), cited in quot. 1392. In 1402, two 'henxmen' accompanied Henry's daughter Blanche from Cologne to the parts of Almaine, whither she went as a bride. From the 14th cent., henxmen or henchmen formed part of the regular household or suite of English kings and queens, their number rising from three under Henry VI to seven under Edward IV and Richard III, under the command of the Master of the Horse. At the coronation of Richard III in 1483, his queen had also five henchmen riding on 'womens saddles'. In 15-16th c. nobles and knights also had their henchmen, usually three. The royal henchmen or 'chylidren of honor' were abolished by Queen Elizabeth in 1565 (see quot.); and the word, though still frequent in transferred and analogical uses c. 1600, app. became obs. in English use by 1650. (Cf. also **HENCH-BOY**, which continued in practical use to c. 1675.)

1360 *Isne Roll* 224 (34 Ed. III Easter) Memb. 20 Mustardo Garlek et duobus sociis suis hengestmannis domini Regis. . . cuilibet eorum, vi. s. viij. d. per breve de privato sigillo. 1377-80 *Roll of Liveries* by Wardr. Keeper, 1-3 Rich. II, memb. 23 (*Accts. Excheq.* Q. R., Bundle 400 No. 4) Hans Wynsele, henxstman domini regis pro vestura et apparatu suis. 1390 *Earl Derby's Expedition* (Camden) 163 Diuersis hominibus pro tribus equis ab ipsis conductis pro equitatione domini et ij henksmen apud Dansk. *Ibid.* 280 Pro panno. . . empto ibidem pro ij henksmen. . . Item pro factura ij gonnarum pro dictis hensem. 1420 *Morte Arth.* (Thornton MS. c. 1425) 2662 Tak heede to his hensemene, pat he no horse blaue. *Ibid.* 2743 Pat is fully to fewe to feight with theme alle, flore harlottez and hensemene sale helpe bott littille. 1400 *Roll of Expenses* for P'cess Blanche (Q. R., Bundle 404 No. 11) Alberto Blike et Petro Stake, henxmen domine cantibul cum domina de Colonia versus partes Alman. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233 2 *Heyncemman* (H. henchemanne), *gerolictista*, *duorum generum*. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 648 Robyn Redbreast nocht ran, Bot raid as a hensem. 1463 *Manu. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 234 Payd for iij. bowys for the heynsmen of my lordys of Norfolk, ij. s. 1463-4 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 505/2 Provided also, that Hensem, Herawdes, Furcyvautes, Swerdeberers to Mayers, Messyngers and Mynstrelles. . . be not comprised in this Acte (regulating apparel). 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 167 John Cheyne Squire for the Body of oure said Souverain Lorde the King and Maister of his Henxmen for th' apparell of the saide Maister and vij of the Kinges Henxmen ayent the feste of Midsumer. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 431 Item, for making of ij. gownes of tawney for the said anshemen, price ij. s. viij. d. 1483 *Wardr. Accs. Coronation Rich. III* (Grose *Antiq. Reprints* 1779, II. 254) To vij of our sayde Souverain Lorde the Kyngs henxmen, that is to wit, The Lorde Morley, Thomas Dane [etc.] for their apparell agensnt the day of the grete solemnpnitee. . . vij doublets. *Ibid.* 258 To v henxmen of our saide Souverain Lady the Quene, ryding in the said v womens saddles covered in crymysyn cloth of gold. 1488 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 114* For liverayis to vij Hensem of be Kingis. c. 1500 *Flower & Leaf* xxxvi, And every Knight had after him riding Three henchmen on him awaiting. 1530 *Palsgr.* 230/2 Henchman. *paige d'homme, enfant d'homme*. 1538 LELAND *Itin* IV. 17 Turwith now being yn the Courte a late a haunchman hath married the Heir Generale of the Eldest House of the Oxenbridges. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xi. lf. 180 The solemne pompe, passing the pompe of any worldly prince, of such as go before the Bishop, of his hensem, of Trumpettes of sundry tunes [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV*, 190 h, So nere pursued, that certain of his henxmen or folowers were taken [1568 GRAFTON *Henchmen and folowers*]. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII*, 9 The chylidren of honor called the Henchemen, whiche were freshly disguised, and daunced a morice before

the king. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 256 Clement Adams scole mayster to the Queens hensemene. 1565 F. ALLEN *Let. to Earl Sherrisbury* 11 Dec. in Lodge *Illustr. Hist.* (1791) I. 358 Her highnes bath of late, wherast some doo moche marvel, dissolved the ancient office of the henchmen. 1578 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 138 There attended upon him three henchmen in white and greene. 1587 FLEMING *Conty. Holinshed* III. 1049/2 Behind him rode sir John Dudleie maister of hir horses, leading hir spare horse trapped in rich tissue downe to the ground; after them followed henxmen and pages of honor. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. II. i. 121, I do but beg a little changeling boy, To be my Henchman. 1602 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 337 Profound tounge'd Master Puffe, hee that hath a perpetuette of complement, hee whose phrases are as neatly deckt as my Lord Maiors hensemene. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Henchman* or *Heinsman*, is a German word. . . It is vsed with vs for one that runneth on foote attending vpon a man of honour or worship. [So in Blount 1656.] 1616 J. BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.*, *Henchman*, a page of honour, neere attendant to a Prince, or other great personage. c. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 17 Nobles to attend the Court; which was well imitated by our Train of Henchmen, if they were of the Nobler sort.

b. transf. (Rendering L. *minister*, *agaso*, *acensus*, *armiger*, *ministrator*.)

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. v. 1150 To send presents. . . two bard horses with their benxmen and lackies [*agasonibus*]. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 540 Prince Clytus. . . hasting to a battell, calling vnto his squire or henxman for his helmet. 1606 — *Sueton*, 238 He served Caius as his henxman at a chariot running.

c. fig.

1594 J. DICKINSON *Arisbas* (1878) 34 Rough Boreas winters Hench-man. . . scourged the plaines with a troupe of tempests. c. 1590 GREENE *Orpharion*, *Orpheus' Song* Wks. (Rldg.) 316/2 Of Hesper, henchman to the day and night.

2. The personal attendant, 'right-hand man', or chief gillie of a Highland chief; hence, generally, a trusty follower or attendant who stands by the side of his chief or leader, and supports him in every case of need.

This sense begins app. with Burt, who spells *hanchman*, and explains it as derived from *hanch*, i. e. HAUNCH; hence Scott (who edited Burt) has *hanchman* in *Waverley*, but elsewhere, in the same sense, uses *henchman*, thus identifying Burt's and his own 'hanchman' with the obsolete Eng. 'henchman'; the rest of the world has taken the word from Scott. It does not appear whence or how Burt got the word: there is no term corresponding to 'hanchman' in Gaelic (Burt himself, a few sentences on, calls the same individual simply *gilly*), and it is uncertain whether he himself invented the term, or really found the obs. Eng. *henchman* retained in a modified sense in some part of the Highlands. In any case, association between *henchman* and *haunchman* was very natural: *haunch* in Scotch is pronounced *hainch*, *hench* (see HAUNCH sb.1, v.3), 'haunchman', if it existed, would be pronounced *hainchman* or *henchman*, and the Eng. 'henchman', if in any way known, would be there naturally taken as = 'man at the hench or haunch'.

c. 1730 BURT *Letts. N. Scotl.* (1754) II. xxi. 157 The Foster-brother, having the same Education as the young Chief, may besides that. . . become his *Hanchman*. . . This Officer is a Sort of Secretary, and is to be ready upon all Occasions, to venture his Life in Defence of his Master; and at Drinking-bouts he stands behind his Seat, at his Haunch, from whence his Title is derived, and watches the Conversation. *Ibid.*, A Youth who was *Hanchman*, not understanding one Word of English, imagin'd his Chief was insulted, and thereupon drew his Pistol. . . and snap'd it at the Officer's Head. 1824 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, He counted upon his fingers the several officers of his chief's retinue. . . there is his *hanchman* or right-hand man; then his *gillie* or poet; then his *bladier* or orator, . . then his *gilly-more* or armour-bearer. . . then his *gilly-cashtick* [etc.].

1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxv, 'Malise, what ho!'—his henchman came. 1823 BYRON *Yvan* XI. xiii, And roar'd out. . . Unto his nearest follower or henchman. 1821 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* II, I have been his henchman, and can vouch for it. 1823 LYTTON *Rienai* II. i, A page, who. . . was the special henchman of the Lord of the Castle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIII. III. 335 The henchman was an excellent orderly; the hereditary piper and his sons formed the band; and the clan became at once a regiment. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* July 119 One Jacobus Battus, a faithful brother-scholar, and henchman. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 272 He could still make a good cast over the river. . . and aided by his henchman land a salmon.

fig. 1811 SCOTT *Pam. Lett.* 14 Aug. (1894) I. 227, I have the Tweed for my henchman for about a mile.

b. A stout political supporter or partisan; *esp.* in U.S. 'A mercenary adherent; a venal follower; one who holds himself at the bidding of another' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1839 *Morn. Herald* 2 Sept. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 446 Such Liberals as Lord John Russell, and his henchman, Mr. Hawes. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 196 Horsley, the leading political bishop of the day, and a sort of ecclesiastical henchman of Pitt. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 127 A henchman of his, who had a place on the police force, being arraigned before the Commissioners. 1880 *St. James' Gas.* 11 Oct, The excuses made for him by the scribes who are his henchmen. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 768/2 It is contended by the Government henchmen that there is. . . a strong Romanist and Nationalist. . . party in Ulster. 1891 *Boston (Mass.) J'nal.* 28 Nov. 2/3 These charges are the result of a conspiracy among Hill's henchmen in Syracuse.

Henchwoman, *nonce-nd.* [after **HENCHMAN**.] A female attendant, a waiting-woman.

1889 *Mod. Society* 24 Aug. 1031/2 She told her faithful hench-woman and scribe to tear up the letter.

Hen-clam, [f. **HEN** sb. 6 + **CLAM**.] The name given on the Atlantic coast of North America to two large species of clam, *Macra* (or *Spisula*) *so-*

lidissima and *M. ovalis*. On the Pacific coast, the name is transferred to *Pachyderma crassatelloides*.

1884-5 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* I. 278 *Macrura solidissima* and the closely allied *M. ovalis* are known along our northern coasts as hen-clam, sea-clam, and surf-clam.

Hen-coop (hēn'kūp). A coop or pen of basket-work, wire-work, or the like, in which poultry are kept.

1697-1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* 1676 (R.) With provision chests, hen-coops and parrot cages, our ships were full of lumber. 1831 TRELAUNY *Adv. Younger Son* (1890) 49 Grill a hen-coop full of fowls. 1899 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. xv, She stooped down to put the soaked bread under the hen-coop.

Hen-cote. Now *dial.* [f. HEN sb. + COTE sb.] A place for keeping fowls; a hen-house.

c 1495 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/35 *Hoc gallinarium*, hen-cote. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 129 Exploring some secret recess of the hen-cote. 1893 *Morn. Post* 23 Oct. 3/2 People... asserted their right to a common by formally destroying a hen-cote and shippin, which the owner... declined to remove.

† **Hen-cub, -cubb.** Obs. [See CUB sb.2] = HEN-COOP.

1699 J. DICKENSON *Yrnl. Trav.* 4 Some of which [Sea-Birds] were, by force of Wind, blown into and under our Hen-Cubbs.

† **Hend, hende, a.** and *adv.* Obs. Forms: (1) *gehende*, 3-6 *hende*, (3) *ende*, 4 *heind*, 4-5 *heende*, *hind* (e, 4-6 *hend*, *hynd* (e, 5-6 *heynd* (e, [app. an aphetic form of OE. *gehende* adj. (and *adv.*), near, convenient, lit. at hand, handy, corresp. to OHG., MHG. *gehende*, *gehente*:-WGer. type **gahandja*-z, f. *hand*-HAND. Cf. also ON. *hendir*, -handed (in comb.).] A. *adj.* 1. Near, at hand. (In ME. only predicative, and thus not easily distinguishable from the adverb; see B. 1, where all the quotes. are placed.)

[c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xix. 20 Nu ys her gehende an gehwæde burh.] c 1290 *Gen.* 4 Ex. 3370 Amalec, ysmalec sune, was þor hende rafadim wune. c 1300 *Havelok* 359 Rabe he sende After prestes for an hende. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wase* (Rolls) 8844 He scorned þem on his langage, 'So fer for stones to make passage... For þey no stones hender fond'. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3616 'Ihesu lord'... 'bat syttest on þy maieste, And seest boþe fer & hende'. 1496 *Paston Lett.* No. 284 I. 390 Devyle seyde ye were hender the londes at the begynning of your sute thanne ye be now. 1507 *Communyc.* (W. de W.) Bii, That houndes of hell come me not hende.

2. Ready to hand, convenient, handy. *rare*.

[c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oras.* III. vii. § 6 (1883) 116 Þæt hie þær gehendaste wæren on gehwælc lond þonan to winnane.] 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 14, I was heildit with hawthorne, and with heynd leveis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xii. 113 Follow the counsaile is maist ganand and hend, That agit Nautes gaif the, thi trefrend. *Ibid.* vii. iii. 40 For to remane heyr is oure cuntre heynd.

3. Ready or skilful with the hand, dexterous; expert, skilful, clever.

c 1205 LAY. 18707 An ald man swuðe hende... muhe wisdom we mid him. c 1300 *Havelok* 2688 Robert saw þat dint so hende. 13... *Gny Warw.* (A.) 173 He was hende and wele y-taust, Gij to lern forþat he nauht. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* 6 Thorough that conynge and parfye memorye Of thynges taken when I was yonge and hynde. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 191 Dame Hamelynes... That hardy was, and hende in archery. c 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. x, Ane hasty hensure, callit Hary, Quha was ane archer heynd.

4. Pleasant in dealing with others; courteous, gracious; kind, gentle, 'nice'. (Of persons; less commonly of speech, action, etc.).

A conventional epithet of praise, very frequent in Middle English poetry.

c 1205 LAY. 14357 Rouwenne þe hende sat bi þan kinge. c 1290 *Hymn to God* 25 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 259 þat bred of hele & of lif, ihesu crist þe hende. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 967 O-mang pine oper werkes hend [v. r. hende] O þi winning giue me þe tend. *Ibid.* 2337 For he was theful bath and hind [v. r. hende, hend] Vr laured him hild his priue freind. c 1386 CHAUCER *Priar's Pro.* 22 A sire ye sholde be hende And curteis as a man of youre estaat. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 475 So hardy, so hynd in hall for to se. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4448 Pou hase a hende hert. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 4655 One thi hoegest mercy ihesu curteis & hende. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 53 So is his mercy heynd (rime feynd). 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Pref. 456 I say na mair, bot gentill redaris hend, Lat all my faltis with this offence pas by. 1522 *World & Child* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 250 Now I am dubbed a knight hend. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Hend* (obs.), gentle. c 1765 *Sir Caroline xxxvi.* in *Child Ballads* III, 'But away, away!' sayd the hend soldan, 'Thou tarryest mee here all day!'

5. Pleasing to the sight; comely, fair, 'nice'.

c 1205 LAY. 3559 Metes and drinches, and hende clades. c 1305 *Judas Inc.* 39 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 þo be se3 hit fair and hende: he let hit nemne ludas. Hit nis noht al god þat is fair. c 1350 *Mad. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 371 Von it growyth comely hende Be twyn veye as men wend. 14... *Stac. Rome* 366 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 126 In þat mynster þat ys so hende. c 1450 *Holland Howlat* 893 The fairest foule of the firth, and hendest of hewes.

6. *absol.* or as *sb.* Gentle, courteous, or gracious one or ones (see 4); applied conventionally, chiefly to ladies or persons of noble rank. (Cf. similar use of *bright*, *fair*, etc.).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 18751 Til his disciplis badd þat heind [v. r. hende] Fra iursalem þat suld nocht weind. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3851 For the helpe of these hende, & hertely of other. *Ibid.* 8380 In a halle þat was hoge, þere þe hend lay. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 970 His wyfe wald he nocht forget... He send efter that hende. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 32 Alkin hewis under hewin, that ony heynd knew. c 1540 *Murning Maidin* 57 in *Lancham's Let.* (1871) Intro. 151 In hy fyir that heynd I 3eyd, And in my armes could hir hent.

B. *adv.* 1. Near, at hand. (When used after the verb to be, or similarly, this may be considered a predicative adjective: see A. 1.)

[c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xix. 20 Nu ys her gehende an gehwæde burh.] c 1290 *Gen.* 4 Ex. 3370 Amalec, ysmalec sune, was þor hende rafadim wune. c 1300 *Havelok* 359 Rabe he sende After prestes for an hende. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wase* (Rolls) 8844 He scorned þem on his langage, 'So fer for stones to make passage... For þey no stones hender fond'. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3616 'Ihesu lord'... 'bat syttest on þy maieste, And seest boþe fer & hende'. 1496 *Paston Lett.* No. 284 I. 390 Devyle seyde ye were hender the londes at the begynning of your sute thanne ye be now. 1507 *Communyc.* (W. de W.) Bii, That houndes of hell come me not hende.

2. Courteously, kindly; gently. (Sometimes used merely for the sake of rime or alliteration.)

c 1240 *Cursor M.* 9134 (Trin.) Of salomon now we ende þat regned forty wyntur hende. c 1250 *Will. Palerne* 2713 Of þis hert and þis hinde hende now listenes. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 212 Bot wil þe herken hende, now sall þe here. c 1450 *Holland Howlat* 477 He gart hallowe the hart, and syne couth it hyng, About his hals full hende, and on his awne hart.

† **Hend, v.** Obs. [perh. shortened from OE. *gehendan* to handle, take hold of, f. HAND; perh. directly from the corresp. ON. *henda* (Sw. *hända*, Da. *hende*); cf. OFris. *henda* in same sense.] *trans.* To lay hold of, seize; to take; to grasp, hold.

c 1295 LAY. 21365 And Colgrim 3am hende [c 1205 hente] and fulde þe Brutus. 13... *Coer de L.* 4033 They... toke the temple of Apolyn. They felde it down, and hende Mahoun. c 1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 192 That bondis of helle can me nat hende. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* v. xi. 27 As if that it she would in peeces rend, Or reave out of the hand that did it hende.

Hende (e, obs. pl. of HAND; obs. f. END; obs. Sc. f. HIND a.

Hendeca-, before a vowel *hendeco-*; sometimes *erron. endeca-*. Combining form of Gr. *ἑνδεκα* eleven, occurring in scientific or technical words, as *Hendecachord* (hendekäkärd) *Mus.* [after *tetrachord*, *hexachord*], a series or scale of eleven notes; hence *Hendecachordal* a., relating to such a scale. *Hendecacoëtic* a. *Pros.*, consisting of eleven cola (see COLON 2 1). *Hendecagynous* (hendekægynous) a. *Bot.* [see -GYNOUS], having eleven pistils. *Hendecakhedron* *Geom.* [Gr. *ἑνδεκα* *scat*, base], a solid figure contained by eleven faces. *Hendecandrous* a. *Bot.* [see -ANDROUS], having eleven stamens. *Hendecaphyllous* (-fyllous) a. *Bot.*, (of a leaf) consisting of eleven leaflets. *Hendecarchy* (-ärki) [after *heptarchy*], government by eleven persons. *Hendecasmic* (-s'mik) a. *Pros.* [cf. DISEMIC], of the value of eleven moræ or units of time.

1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 771 Two other suppositions, viz. that either the 'hendecachord or diadiapason was here meant. 1842-3 Smith's *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* 646 A 'hendecachordal system, consisting of three tetrachords. 1847 CRAIG, *Endecagynous*. *Ibid.*, *Endecaphyllous*. 1863 *Flagellum*, or O. Cronwell (1672) 164 England being now canted under this 'Hendecarchy.

Hendecagon (hendekägön). Also *erron. en-* [f. Gr. *ἑνδεκα* - (see prec.) + *-γων*, f. *γωνία* angle.] a. *Geom.* A plane figure having eleven sides and eleven angles. † b. *Fortif.* A fort with eleven bastions (obs.).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Endecagon*, a plane figure in Geometry of eleven Sides and Angles. *Ibid.*, *Hendecagon*. *Ibid.*, *Hendecagon*, in Fortification, 'tis taken for a Place defended by 11 Bastions.

Hence **Hendecagonal** (hendekägönäl) a., of the form of, or relating to, a hendecagon.

Hendecasyllabic (hendekäsyläbik), a. and sb. *Pros.* Also *erron. en-*. [f. as next: see also SYLLABIC.] A. *adj.* Of a 'verse' or line of poetry: Consisting of eleven syllables.

1757-58 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Sapphic and Phalæcic verses are, *hendecasyllabic*, or *hendecasyllabic*. 1819-20 R. WATT *Bibliogr. Brit.* I. 136 f, Spanish poetry owes to him [Boscan] the introduction of the hendecasyllabic verse. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 448 Specimens of the Italian Endecasyllabic verse. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 818 Amand Daniel invented the Hendecasyllabic metre, which was chosen by Dante for his earlier compositions.

B. *sb.* A hendecasyllabic verse. (Usually in pl.) 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 373 How greatly more noble and more sonorous are those hendecasyllabics commencing the Scollion on Harmodius and Aristogiton. 1873 WAGNER *Tr. Teufel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 128 Martial... frequently uses hendecasyllabics and choliambics.

Hendecasyllable (hendekäsyläb'l). *Pros.* Also *erron. en-*. [f. L. *hendecasyllabus*, a. Gr. *ἑνδεκασύνλλαβος*, after SYLLABLE.] A 'verse' or line of eleven syllables; = prec. B.

1746 MRLMOTH *Pliny* IV. xiv. (R.), I design to give these trifles the title of hendecasyllables. 1775 TYRWHITT *Ess. Versif.* Chaucer III. § 7 note in Chaucer's Wks., As the French Alexandrin may be composed of twelve or thirteen syllables, and the Italian Hendecasyllable of ten, eleven, or even twelve. 1823 *Tr. Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. viii. 264 The verses, thus interlinked, are all endecasyllables. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* Pref. xiii, Had Sir Philip Sidney written... every hendecasyllable like 'Where sweet graces erect the stately banner'.

† **Hendelak.** Obs. *north. dial.* [f. *hende*, HEND a. + *-IAIK* suffix = ON. *-leikr* action, function.] Courtesy, civility.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2793 And brouthen hire, þat... ne hauede per, Of hende-leik, fer ne ner. 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 860 Harlotez with his hendelak he hoped to chaste. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 2715 (Ashm.), I haue herd of þi hendlake [Dubl. hynlake]. *Ibid.* 2718 (Dubl.) Qwat bounte þow schewys, What curtesy and hyndlake [Ashm. kyndlake].

Hendely, Hendeness: see HENDLY, -NESS.

† **Henden, adv.** Obs. Also *enden*. [f. *hende*, HEND *adj.* and *adv.*, with *advb.* suffix as in *aboven*, etc.] Near; = HEND *adv.* 1.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Ne mihte no man for stenche cumen him enden. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3361 It was a stede henden þor-bi.

|| **Hendiadys** (hendai'adis). *Gram.* [Late or med. L. *hendiadys*, f. the Gr. phrase *ἑν δὲ δύοιν* 'one by means of two'.

The Gr. phrase is app. not found in Gr. grammarians, but is frequent in Servius on Virgil; in late MSS. of Servius, it appears latinized as *endydias*, *endydys*; Papias (12-13th c.) has *endiadys*.]

A figure of speech in which a single complex idea is expressed by two words connected by a conjunction; e.g. by two substantives with *and* instead of an adjective and substantive.

1596 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 Hendiadys, when one thing of it selfe intire, is diuersly laid open, as to say, On iron and bit he champt, for on the iron bit he champt. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 188 Another manner of speech when ye will seeme to make two of one... which therefore we call the figure of Twynnes, the Greekes Endiadys. 1601 T. BEDFORD *Sinne unto Death* 21 Whether we... make it an Endiadys, with Bullinger [etc.]. 1891 *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* II. v. § 215 Hendiadys. 1897 CLARK & WRIGHT *Hamlet* 123 *Law and heraldry*, a kind of hendiadys, meaning 'heraldic law', 'jus fetiale'.

Hendry, obs. Sc. form of HINDER.

† **Hendly, a.** Obs. [f. HEND a. + *-LY* 1.] = HEND a. 4.

c 1205 LAY. 8169 I-seh he enne hendlicne mon. *Ibid.* 25942 Mid hendelicne worden. c 1450 *Gologros & Gaw.* 358 It hynderis neuer for to be heyndly of speche.

† **Hendly, hendly, hendly, adv.** Obs. Forms: see HEND a., HENDY. [f. HEND a., HENDY a. + *-LY* 2.]

1. Courteously, kindly, gently, graciously.

c 1205 LAY. 1227 Heo... hendeliche hire bond on his hened leide. c 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 334 Ansuare him wel hendeliche. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 7396 And haled hendli [v. r. hendly, hendly] þat prophete. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sol. Wks. II. 53 Crist hendly reprovede Jewis. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. iv. 30 Mede hendeliche by-hyht hem þe same. 1410 *Morte Arth.* 15 Herkynes me heyndly and holdys 3ow stylye. c 1450 *Chron. Vilod.* 285 Mekelyche and hendlyche, as y 3ow sayde. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xlix. 33 Conan Meridok thanked him hendly.

2. Finely, neatly, gracefully; nicely.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 187 Hondes hendly wrought, helplich, sweete. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 883 Heraudis on hege hors hendly a-rayed.

† **Hendness, hendeness, hendiness.**

Obs. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] Courtesy, gentleness.

c 1300 *Thrusk & Night.* 101 in *Hazl. E. P.* I. 54 Hote hendinese and curteis. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx. 144 And helde holynesse a iape and hendeness a wastour [C. xxiii. 145 hendynesse]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iii. 81 Mede ys y-mariet more for hure richesse þan for holynesse oper hendeness. c 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. xv, Conning, Kyndnes, Heyndnes, and Honestie.

† **Hendship.** Obs. [f. HEND a. + *-SHIP*.] Courtesy, kindness.

c 1300 *St. Margaret* 189 Maide for þin hendschipe þu haue merci of me. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 277 Hapel, for þin hendschipe haue vs exkused.

† **Hendwale.** Obs. [f. HEN sb. + DWALE sb.2 2.] = HENBANE.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 30 *Canicula, insequiamus*... henbane uel hennedwale. *Ibid.* 84 Hennemedwale.

† **Hendy, a.** Obs. Also 3 *hendy*. [f. HEND a. + *-Y*. (OE. had -hendig in *list-hendig* skilful-handed.)] = HEND a. (with various shades of meaning).

c 1205 LAY. 4833 An ofer stret he makede swiðe hendy. c 1225 *Aucr.* R. 186 Peonne beo 3e his hendi children þet cussed þe 3erden þet he haueð ou mid iðrosschen. c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 289 in O. E. Misc. 155 He is curteis and hendy. c 1375 *Sir Beues* (E.) (1886) 181/1 When losyan saw3 þat hendy knyzt, In here herte sche wax full lyst.

b. *absol.* or as *sb.*

c 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 27 He haveth me to hede this hendy a-non.

† **Hene, v.** Obs. [OE. *hēnan*, f. *hān* stone, HONE.] *trans.* To stone.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John x. 32-3 For hwylcum þæra weorca, wylle 3e me hēnan?... Ne hēne we þe for godum weorce. c 1160 *Haltun* G. *ibid.*, For hwilcen þære weorcen wille 3e me stānen?... Ne hēne we þe for goden weorcan. c 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 40 Our giewes him ladde wiþþoute þe toun, and hēnde [v. r. stened] him wiþ stenes.

Henebon, obs. form of HENBANE.

Hen-egg. Forms: see EGG. [In OE. two words, with *henne* in genitive; later treated as a compound; in mod. Eng. *hen's egg* is more commonly used.] The egg of a hen.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 38 Hēne eges 3eolocan. 13... *Coer de L.* 2841 For an hen. Men gaff oft penyis fiften schil- lings. For an hen-ay penes unlevne. 1387 *TREVISIA* *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 75 Oon hen ey. 1600 *VENERER* *Via Recta* v. 83 Neither must this be vnderstood of all kinds of Egges, but of Hen-Egges onely. 1641 *FRENCH* *Distill.* i. (1651) 39 Take Hen-eggs boyled hard. 1666 *BOYLE* *New Exp. Phys. Mach.*

Wks. 1772 I. 57 We likewise conveyed hens eggs into the receiver. 1763 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 2 Nov. (1827) III. 150 Some of the hail-stones were larger than hen-eggs. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 149 The albumen of a duck-egg coagulates with less heat than that of the hen-egg.

Henen, obs. var. of **HEN**, hence.

Henequen (hen'ken). Also **quin**, **henequen**. [ad. Sp. *jeniquen*, *geniquen*, from the native name.] The fibrous product known as *Sisal hemp*, obtained from the leaves of species of *Agave*, esp. *Agave Ixtli* of Yucatan; also, the plant itself.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX. 777 The henequen plant, from which is prepared Sisal hemp. 1884 F. A. OBER *Trav. Mexico* 28 (Stanf.) The road passes through the henequen plantations. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 758 The chief cultivated plants [in Yucatan] are maize, the sugarcane, and especially henequen. It is, used chiefly for the manufacture of coarse sackcloth, cordage, and hammocks.

Henes, obs. form of **HENCE**, **HIGHNESS**.

Henforth, -forward: see **HEN** *adv.*

Heng, ME. inflexion of **HANG** *v.*

Henge, **hange** (hendz, hændz). Now *dial.* [An early form of **HINGE** *sb.* q.v., f. *hang* *vb.*] The 'pluck' (heart, liver, etc.) of an animal.

1469 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 96 Every sheepe to be brought in whole, except the hedde and the henge. 1787 *Grose Provenc. Gloss.*, *hanje*, or *Hange*, the head, heart, liver and lights of any animal, called in Somersetshire the purnance. 1880 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Hange*, the pluck, i.e. the liver, lungs, and heart of any animal. In dressing sheep, the head is usually left attached by the windpipe; this is always called a 'sheep's head and hange'.

Henge, obs. f. **HINGE**; obs. inflexion of **HANG** *v.*

† **Hengest**, *Obs.* Also **henogest**, **hengst**, **hengst**, **hengst**. [OE. *hengest*, *hengst* = OFris. *hengst*, *hingst*, *hangst*, MDu. *henghest*, *henxt*, etc. (Du. *hengst*), OHG. *hengist* (mod.G. *hengst*), LG. (Sw., Da.) *hingst*. (See also **HENCHMAN**.) The sense has varied in different langs. and at different periods, as stallion, gelding, and horse generally.] A male horse; usually a gelding.

(Also the proper name of the reputed founder of the Saxon or Jutish kingdom of Kent; and in various place-names, as OE. *Hengesleah*, *Hengestegast*, *Hengestahofod*, *Hengesteige*, now *Hinsbrook*, *Hinsgate*, *Hinshead*, *Hinsky*.) a 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 274/8 *Caballus*, *hengest*. c 1000 *Ælfric Voc. Ibid.* 119/37 *Canterius*, *hengst*. 1008 in *Dipl. Angl. Ævi Sax.* (Th.) 548 An hundred wildra horsa, and xvi. tame hengestas. c 1200 *Lav.* 3546 Ich bi-tache be anne hengest, godna and strongna.

Hengle, obs. form of **HINGLE**, **hinge**.

Hengwite, var. **HANGWITE**, *Obs.*

Hen-harrier. *Ornith.* Also 6-7-harrow (or. [f. **HEN** *sb.* + **HARRIER** in reference to its preying on poultry.] A European bird of prey, *Circus cyaneus*, also called Blue Hawk, Blue Kite.

The female is known as the Ring-tailed Hawk. 1549-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Rubelarius*, a kinde of haukes called an henne harroer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 236/1 A Henharrow, or Henharrier, is the Male of a Ring-tail. 1691 *RAY Collect. Words* Pref. (E. D. S.) 3 There is a sort of puttock called a hen-harrier, from chasing, preying upon, and destroying of poultry. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xl. 101 Hen-harriers breed on the ground, and seem never to settle on trees. 1849 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 309/1 The Hen-Harrier feeds on birds and reptiles.

Hen-hawk. *Ornith.* A name given in U.S. to various species of hawks or buzzards, esp. to the Red-tailed and Red-shouldered hawks, *Buteo borealis* and *B. lineatus*. *Blue hen-hawk*, the adult American goshawk.

1855 *LOWE Hist.* xiv. 116 Crane and hen-hawk, And the comorant. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Hen-hawk* (*Falco lineatus*), the popular name of the Red-shouldered Hawk of naturalists. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* iv. The American goshawk is the dreaded blue hen hawk of New England.

Hen-heart. One who has the heart of a hen; a chicken-heart, coward.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 198 A! henne-harte!

Hen-hearted, *a.* Timorous or cowardly; faint-hearted, chicken-hearted, pusillanimous.

1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 164 They kepe them in theyr holdes, Lyke henhearted cokoldes. 1638 H. RIDER tr. *Horace's Epodes* xvi. The hen-hearted and despairing wretch. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. lxvi. (1737) 272 The Hen-hearted Rascal is so cowardly. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xxviii. Are you turned hen-hearted, Jack?

Henhood. *nonce-wd.* The condition of a hen. 1809 *SOUTHEY Pilgr. Compost.* Poet. Wks. VII. 265 From which two milk-white chicken To Cock and Henhood grew.

Hen-house. A small house or shed in which poultry are shut up for the night.

1512-13 *Durham M.S. Cell. Roll*, Eidem pro . . bordyng lez henhouse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 162 b. Let the front of your Henne house stande alwaies towards the East. 1816 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 17 Your Henne-house, and roones for other Fowles, fashioned four-square like a tower. 1740 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 120 You'll find me as errant a country Joan as ever frequented a hen-house or dairy. 1887 *ADRIEN SERGEANT Jacob's Wife* III. vi. 85 A little deserted building which had once been used as a hen-house.

Henism (he'niz'm). [f. Gr. *ēn*, *ēn*-one + *-ism*.] The doctrine that there is but one kind of substance, whether mind or matter; = **MONISM**. Cf. **DUALISM**. 1881 *MAX MÜLLER Kant's Pure Reason* I. 187 We have seen how the unreconciled and irreconcilable elements in the Cartesian dualism ended in leading by a double road to

Henism, according to which either matter or mind . . had the right to existence alone conceded to it. 1888 *Mind* Apr. 281 One would enter a wild protest against the new term, Henism.

Henleau (hen'li:ān), *a.* *Anat.* [f. *Henle*, a German anatomist and pathologist (1809-85): see **-AN**.] In *Henleau membrane*, the elastic fenestrated membrane forming the outer layer of the innermost coat of an artery. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Henmost, *Sc.* form of **HINDMOST**.

Hen-mould. *local.* A kind of soil or earth: see *quot.*

1712 *MORTON Northampton* i. 1. § 25. 37 *Hen-mould* . . is of a much like Constitution to the Moory-Land above described. 'Tis a black, hollow, spongy, and mouldering Earth, which is usually found . . at and nigh the Bottoms of Hills. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Hen-mould Soil*.

Henna (he'nā). Also **7 hena**, **hanna**, **hina**, **8-9 hinna** (h, 9 hennah. [a. Arab. *هنا* *hennā*. See also **ALCANNA**.] The Egyptian Privet, *Lawsonia inermis* (N O. *Lythraceae*); the shoots and leaves of this plant used, esp. by eastern nations, as a dye for parts of the body, or made into a cosmetic with catechu.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 22 They have no oyle of olives, but of another kinde which they call Hena . . in colour it is as beautiful as gold. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 637 Their women . . with a certain colour in their hand called Hanna, which will staine. 1676 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* (1684) I. i. 44 (Stanf.) Another sort of Water with which they dye their Hands and Nails red, which they squeeze out of a certaine Root call'd Hina. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 570 Called Henna, or Albenna, and, by Corruption, Alkanna. 1791 *NEWTE Tour Eng. & Scotl.* 50 A large quantity of the herb hinna is sent by the bride-groom to the house of the bride. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* i. 3 The henna grows in considerable quantities on the left bank of the river.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *henna-scented* *adj.*

1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* i. iii. 137 (Stanf.) Sprigs of the henna-tree. 1858 *CARPENTER Veg. Phys.* § 369 The Henna-juice . . is a very permanent brown dye. 1885 *BIBLE* (R. V.) *Song Sol.* i. 14 My beloved is unto me as a cluster of henna-flowers.

Henne, obs. form of **HEN** *sb.*, *adv.*

Hennery. [f. **HEN** *sb.* + **-ERY**.] An establishment or place for rearing poultry; a place where hens are kept: cf. *rookery*.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 125 Why not establish extensive henneries, hatch by steam? 1877 E. G. SQUIER *Peru* (1878) 45 Sometimes the roofs are used as grand henneries. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* vi. I was soon covering the hennery with my gun.

Hennes, obs. form of **HENCE**.

|| **Hennin** (he'nin). *Hist.* [a. obs. F. *hennin* (see *Godefroi*).] A head-dress worn by women in France in the 15th century, of high and conical shape, with a muslin veil depending from it.

1854 *JAMES Agnes Sorrel* I. 51 An elderly woman in an extravagantly high hennin . . the head dress of the times. 1885 *Mag. of Art Sept.* 480/1 Ladies' head-dresses grew so prodigious as to bear comparison with the hennins of the Fifteenth Century.

Hennish, *a. rare.* [f. **HEN** *sb.* + **-ISH**.] Of or pertaining to a hen.

1595 *SOUTHWELL St. Peter's Compl.* 12 Well might a Cocke correct me with a crowe, Whom hennish cackling first did ouer-throwe.

Hennus, -ys, obs. forms of **HENUS**.

Henny (he'ni), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **HEN** *sb.* + **-Y**.]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to a hen; hen-like; having the plumage or figure of a hen: said of the males of some breeds of fowls.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 644 There is a tendency towards the assumption of the female plumage by the males, and distinct breeds of 'henny' Game [fowls] are known.

b. sb. A hen-like male fowl.

1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* I. 252 Males in certain sub-breeds have lost some of their secondary masculine characters, and from their close resemblance in plumage to the females, are often called hennies. 1884 *St. James' Gas.* 27 Nov. 5/2 Some males are known as 'hennies'.

|| **Henopeia**. *Obs.* [a. Gr. type **hēnopeia*, f. *hēnopeiv*, f. *ēn*, *ēn*-one + *peiv* to make.] A figure of speech by which a number of things are considered as one.

1865 H. MORE *Illustr.* 75 The whole succession . . being looked upon but as one Beast, by a Prophetick Henopeia whatever befell any particular King is referred to the Beast.

So || **Henopeotic**, || **Henopeotical**, *adjs.* [Gr. type **hēnopeutikós*, involving *henopeia*?, unifying. 1864 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.*, etc. 210 Henopeotick Types of a Multitude collected into one Government. *Ibid.* 322 To him that considers how Collective and Henopeotical, as I may so speak, the Prophetick Types are.

Henotheism (he'nōthiz'm). [f. Gr. *ēn*, *ēn*-one + *the-ōs* god + *-ism*.] The belief in one god as the deity of the individual, family, or tribe, without asserting that he is the only God: considered as a stage of religious belief between polytheism and monotheism. See *quots.*

1860 *MAX MÜLLER Semitic Monotheism in Sci. Ess.* (1887) II. 415 The latter form of faith, the belief in One God, is properly called monotheism, whereas the term of henotheism would best express the faith in a single god. 1879 P. LE PAGE RANOUR *Lect. Orig. Relig.* 217 The nature of Henotheism as distinct from Monotheism was explained in

last year's lectures as a phase of religious thought in which the individual gods invoked are not conceived as limited by the power of others. 1888 *GLADSTONE in 19th Cent.* No. 38. 721 Henotheism, the affirmative belief in one God, without the sharply-defined exclusive line which makes it a belief in Him as the only God. 1886 *TRELL in Encycl. Brit.* XX. 367/1 From this primitive naturism sprang . . *henotheism*, not the henotheism of Max Müller, or of Hartmann, or of Asmus, but a practical henotheism, i.e. the adoration of one God above others as the specific tribal god or as the lord over a particular people, a national or relative monotheism.

So **Henotheist**, one who worships according to henotheism. **Henotheistic** *a.*

1880 *GLADSTONE in 19th Cent.* No. 38. 721 The region of ideas, in which . . Iris had been born, was the henotheistic region. 1888 *MAX MÜLLER India* 182 If the Veda had taught us nothing else but this henotheistic phase. 1884 *Athenaeum* 22 Nov. 653/2 The Moquis would probably be claimed as 'Henotheists' by the person who believes in 'Henotheism'. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 225 The worshipper of one out of a number of gods; the Henotheist of Prof. Max Müller.

Henotic (hen'otik), *a.* [a. Gr. *ἐνωτικός* serving to unite, f. *ἐνωσις* unification, f. *ἐν* one. Cf. F. *henotique*.] Tending to make one; unifying; reconciling, harmonizing.

1876 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) III. 226 Nor, I believe, has any country produced a greater number of Henotic writers; the theological peacemakers, who . . have striven . . to close the breaches of Christendom.

Hen-peck, *v. colloq.* [A back-formation from **HEN-PECKED** in its participial use.] *trans.* Of a wife: To domineer over or rule (the husband).

1688 *Loyal Litaney* iii. in 3rd Collect. *Poems* (1689) 30/2 From being Hen-peck'd worse at home . . *Liberty nos.* 1753 *MURPHY Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 52 P 3 An uxorious Gentleman, who is sometimes a little Hen-pecked by his Wife. 1819 *BYRON Juan* i. xxii. But—oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual . . have they not hen-peck'd you all? 1854 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. vii. That my lady was jealous and henpecked my lord.

Hen-peck, *sb. rare* [f. *prec.*]

† 1. A wife who domineers over her husband. *Obs.* c 1801 T. SELWYN *Warn. to Bachelors* ix. (MS.), Their Mac Tabs and their Henpecks may prate as they please.

2. = **Hen-pecking**, the domineering of a wife.

1833 *CARLYLE Diderot in Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 23 Dying of heartbreak coupled with henpeck.

So **Hen-peckery**, the state or condition of being henpecked.

1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxxvii. He had fallen . . to the lowest depth of the most snubbed hen-peckery.

Hen-pecked (he'n'pekt), *ppl. a. colloq.* [lit. pecked by a hen or hens: alluding to the plucking of some of the feathers of the domestic cock by his hens.] Domineered over by, or subject to the rule of, a wife.

a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 104 The henpeck Man rides behind his Wife, and lets her wear the Spurs and govern the Reins. 1690 *DRYDEN Amphitryon* II. ii. Was ever poor deity so hen-pecked as I am! 1699 — *Virg. Past.* III. 49 A Step-dame too I have, a cursed She Who rules my hen-peck'd Sir and orders me. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 479 P 5 Socrates, who is by all Accounts the undoubted Head of the Sect of the Hen-peck'd. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 59 An obedient henpecked husband.

b. transf. Cf. *hen-frigate* in **HEN** *sb.* 8.

1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* IV. xiii. I believe he that marries you will go to Sea in a Hen-peck'd Frigate.

Hen-plant: see **HEN** *sb.* 8.

Henrician (hen'ri:an), *a.* and *sb.* *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med.L. *Henricianus*, f. *Henricus* Henry.]

a. adj. 1. Pertaining to Henry VIII of England or the ecclesiastical measures of his reign.

1893 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xv. III. 39 The chief articles of the Henrician settlement of religion.

2. Of or pertaining to the Henricians (B. 1).

1894 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 317 Many of the citizens had embraced the Henrician heresy.

b. sb. 1. One of the followers (in Switzerland and Southern France) of Henry of Lausanne, a religious and moral reformer of the 12th century.

1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 115 Petrobrusians, and Henricians, that denied the body of Christ to be consecrated, and given by the priestes, as it was by Christe him selfe. 1889 S. J. EALES *St. Bernard* I. 61 The zeal of Bernard . . was exercised chiefly against the heresy of the Henricians.

2. A supporter of the opinion and practice of the Emperor Henry IV of Germany, in opposition to Pope Gregory VII.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* (1886) 183/2 *note*.

Hen-roost. [f. **HEN** *sb.* + **ROOST** *sb.*] A place where domestic fowls roost at night.

a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 262 3e eac henna hroost. 1621 *CORRA, Poulailleur*, a Henne-house, or Henne-roost. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 120 Walkers by night to steale . . Hennes from Henrouse, or any other thing. 1721 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 130 P 1 If a Man prosecutes them [Gipsies] with Severity, his Hen-roost is sure to pay for it. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 150 A boy who had robbed a hen-roost.

Henry: see **GOOD HENRY**. **Henry-sophister**:

see **HARRY-SOPH**. **Hen's-bill**: see **HEN** *sb.* 8.

Hens (e, henns, obs. forms of **HENCE**.

Hen's-foot. Also 6 henfoote, 7 hens-feet. [From the supposed resemblance of the divided leaves to a hen's claws.] Name given to two different

plants: † a. [tr. L. *pes gallinaceus* (Pliny).] The Climbing Fumitory, *Corydalis claviculata*. Obs.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xv. 24 Called. Hedge Fumeterre, and Hennes foot. . . Henfoote or hedge Fumeterre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 236 The first Capnos, which in Latine is commonly called *Peles Gallinacei*, i. hens feet.

b. [L. *pes pulli*.] Bur-parsley, *Caucalis daucoides*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccciii. (1633) 1023 In English bastard Parsley or Hennes foot. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 289 *Tordylium Anthriscus*. . . Hedge Parsley or Hens-foot. . . Horses are extremely fond of it.

Henslovian (henslōvian). Bot. [f. *Henslow*, an English botanist (1796-1861).] In *Henslovian membrane*, the cuticle of plants, discovered by Henslow (1796-1861).

Hensman, obs. form of **HENCHMAN**.

† **Hensour**. Sc. Obs. Also 6 **hensure**. [Origin unknown: see conjectures in Jamieson. The form of the word suggests OFr. derivation.] 'Perhaps a giddy young fellow' (Jam.); perh. = henchman.

(The sense was app. obscure to Henry Charters in 1602.) 15.. *Christis K. on Gr. x*. Ane haisty hensure callit Hary Quha was ane archer heynd. 1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre of Thie Estaitis* (Bann. MS.) 2651 Thir juglars, jestouris and ydill bousouris Thir carouris and thir quynthe sensouris [E. E. T. S. 2605 from ed. 1602, Thir jugglars, jestars, and idill cutchours, Thir carriers, and thir quintacensours].

† **Hent**, v. Obs. exc. arch. or dial. Forms: 1 **hentan**, 3-6 **hente(n)**, 4-9 **hent**; 4-5 **hint**, 5 **hynt(e)**. Pa. t. 3-6 **hente**, 4-9 **hent**; 4-6 **hint**, **hynt**. Pa. pple. 3-4 **yhent**, 3-7 **hent**, 4-5 **hente**, 5 **hent**; 4-6 **hint**, 5 **hynt**, **hyntyd**, 6 **Sc. hyntit**. [OE. *hentan* (also *gehentan*), of obscure formation. It is probably related to Gothic *hinhjan* to seize. Its resemblance, both in form and sense to **HEND** v. is also noteworthy. But in both cases the phonological relations are difficult.]

1. **trans.** To lay hold of, seize, grasp; to take or hold in one's hand; to catch. arch.

(In OE. *intrans.* with *genitive* or *prep.*)

a 1000 *Laus Edward & Guthrum* vi. § 6 (Schmid) Beo he þonne utlah, and his hente mid bearme ælc þara þe riht wille. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 De sinfulle hant led grune me to hente. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 185 3yf he nadde wyþ þe selde somdel þe dunt yhent Syker he hym adde aslawe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3841 Abute hir hals þan be hir hent [v. r. hint]. *Ibid.* 21624 A wessel . . . Sett vnder þat cure to hint. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 41 Alle about þei robbed, & tok þat þei mot hent. 14.. HOOCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 71 Pat in the feedes net we be nat hent. c 1450 *Merlin* 101 He hente the swerde be the hiltes and drough it oute. 1530 PALSGR. 583/r, I hente, I take by violence or to catche, *je happe*. This terme is nat utterly comen. 1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* II. 355 Scho hint his hors be the renysis. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 195 His harnful Hatchet he hent in hand. 1622 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 133 log-on, log-on, the foot-path way, And merrily hent the stile-a. 1651 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodley XII.* 311 Hent him, for dem love hent him. [1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 77 Then he hent in hand two stones.]

absl. 1a 1500 *Chesler Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 263 Hent on! and hould that thou hase! 1566 DRANT *Horace A iii.* When hantle nil houldre or hente.

2. To lay hold of and take away, lift, or move in some way; to snatch, carry off; to take (away, off, out, up, etc.). put (on).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13236 Þis bodi vte of erth þai hint [v. r. hent]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 983 Þe lorde. . . Hent hegly of his hode, and on a spere henged. c 1400 Rowland & O. 1194 Ane Actone one he hent. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 77 Lord god! . . . þat. . . wolde. . . hendly hente me oute of hell. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 169 Dido nis dead, but into heauen hent. 1589 PERLE *Tale of Troy Wks.* (Rldg.) 553/r Her heart was from her body hent. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. iii. vii. For a time into high heauen hent.

b. *fig.* To lift up, pluck up (heart). (Cf. also 5.) c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9739 Therefore hent vp your hert & your high wille. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4484 Right so þi frendes als faste Heny hertis sall hente.

3. a. To get at with a blow; to strike, hit. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2715 Moyses . . . hente ðe cherl wið hise wond, And he fel dun in dedes bond. 13.. *Corr de L.* 6783 That other he hint upon the hood.

b. To get to, arrive at, reach, occupy. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 39 Two outlandes kynges on þis lond hauens hent. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 139 The furste hauny that ever they hente. c 1475 *Partenay* 5272 When of lusignen the faire Cite hent. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. vi. 14 The generous, and grauest Citizens Haue hent the gates.

4. To seize, affect (as an influence or condition). 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 141 The vanite of pride him hente. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1730 Therwithalle such colde me hente. c 1547 *Surrey in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 8 There might I se how Ver had eury blossom hent. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. Men, whose watchfull eyes no slumber hent.

5. To get, take, receive, obtain, gain, meet with; to experience, suffer, 'catch' (harm, etc.); to 'take' (courage, etc.); to apprehend, perceive.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 204 Uerste he was sore adrad. . . And nabeles he hente herte. a 1330 *Otuel* 1195 Pou ne schalt hente no vileinie, Of no man of king charles lond. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 301 Al þat he myghte of his freendes hente, On bookes and his lernynge he it spente. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1412 Of some man. the Baptisme of watere he hent. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 122 So that I no harmes hent. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* I. Then thought I straight such friends are seldom hent.

b. To hent upon (or in) hand: to take in hand, undertake. To hent one's way: to take one's way.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7969 To hent vpon hand soche a hegh charge. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij. b. Ayen the water his way euuen iff he hent. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 61 Great labour fondly hast thou hent in hand.

6. *intr.* To take one's way, go. *pseudo-archaism*.

1579 *Poor Knt's Pal.* Giv. To seas he hent, whose washing waves did cause him to returne. 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* xlv, Strait without Word or Answer forth he hent.

7. *dial.* (See *quots.*) [perh. not this word.]

1677 (See HENTING 2). a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hint*, to lay up; to put together. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills in Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., A barn process, well hinted—well secured. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hent*, to plow up the bottom of the furrow.

† **Hent**, sb. Obs. Also 6 **hint**. [f. **HENT** v.]

1. The act of seizing; a clutch, grasp.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 88 Scho was so cleverous of hir cluk. . . Scho held thame at a hint.

2. *fig.* That which is grasped or conceived in the mind; conception, intention, design.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xiv. 557 So [they] put the Consul out of his hint (*consilia ducit disiecit*).

¶ It is doubtful whether in the following we have sense 1 or 2, or whether *hent* is for *hint* in this Shaksperian sense.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 88 Vp Sword, and know thou a more horrid hent When he is drunke asleepe: or in his Rage.

† **Hent**, prep. and conj. adv. Obs. [? f. **HEN** adv. hence + To, corresp. to OFris. *hent*, MHG. *hin* ze, *hins*, LG. *hento*, *hente*.] Till, until.

a. prep. (also *hent to*, *hento*.)

1456 AUDLEY *Poems* 14 He kepis not to restore That he takys amys to no maner mon, Hent his endynge. *Ibid.* 74 Thenke theron and thenke not erke, Hent to the last endynge. 1573 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 232 The brother did put him of warke hento suche tyme as he brought answer from that wyfe.

B. conj. adv.

14.. *Cast. Love* (Hal.) 1479 [They] nere never i-wyst ne holden Hent [*early MS.* er] he himselvyn come wolde. 1456 AUDLEY *Poems* 15 We were put in paradise to have wile withoutyn woo, Hent we had unblest brokyn the commandmentis of our kyng.

Hent, obs. form of **HINT**.

† **Henter**. Obs. [f. **HENT** v. + **-ER** 1.] One who seizes, a grasper.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 7 (Camb. MS.) Rauneres and henteres of fowles thinges.

Henting, vbl. sb. [f. as *prec.* + **-ING** 1.]

1. The action of the verb **HENT**; laying hold, seizing; grasp, apprehension.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 581 Cahchyngne, or hentyngne. . . *apprehensio*. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ix. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 174 These of our Secretts have som hentyng. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying W. Kennedy* 8 Hell sould nocht hyd thair harnis fra harnis hentyng.

2. *Agric.* (See *quots.*) [perh. a different word.]

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 246 They have also a way of sowing in the Chiltern Country, which is called sowing Hentings, which is done before the Plough, the Corn being cast in a straight line just where the plough must come, and is presently ploughed in. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* (ed. 2) xi. 116 They call the top of a Ridge, a Veering; they call the two Furrows that are turn'd from each other at the Bottom, between two Ridges, a Henting, i. e. an Ending.

Henus, obs. form of **HENCE**.

Henware (henwē-). Sc. Also **hens-ware**. [app. f. **HEN** sb. + **WARE** sb.] The edible seaweed *Alaria esculenta*, also called **badderlocks**.

1608-18 JAMIESON, *Hens-ware*, *Henware*. 1865 GOSS *Land & Sea* (1874) 63 The henware . . . a large plant, much resembling the oar-weed, but of paler colour.

Henwife. Chiefly Sc.

1. A woman who has charge of fowls; sometimes applied contemptuously to a man.

a 1500 *Colkeltie Sow* 844 He. . . chaireit some his hen-wyfe to do hir cure And mak thame fruct; than to set them [eggs] scho fure. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* v. 24 Scho. . . wes our Ladyis hen wif: And held Sanct Petir at styrye, Ay quibill scho wes in hevyn. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii. A half-witted lad. . . who had a kind of charge of the poultry under the old henwife. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 138 A single 'henwife' . . . being found quite enough for the business. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* 108, I am the hen-wife here.

† 2. *Venus' hen-wife*, a bawd. Obs.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 188 With Venus henvifis quhat wyse may I fite?

† **Henwife**. Sc. Obs. [app. f. **HEN** sb. + **WIFE**.] A petty or contemptible wife or stratagem.

a 1666 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 80 (Jam.) Their old unhappy and unprofitable way of hen-wives. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 55 (Jam.) Seeks out raw shifts, and poor hen wives. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* Pref. (ed. 3) 23 Jurants sitting at the Head . . . as if they were to communicate, using that Hen-wife to the Tables full.

Henwoodite (benwudait). Min. [f. the name of W. J. Henwood, of Penzance (1805-1875); see -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and copper, of bright blue colour, found in Cornwall.

1878 in *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. (Supp.). 1887 DANA *Man. Min.* 200.

Henys, obs. form of **HENCE**.

† **Heo**, dial. *hoo*, pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., nom. Obs. exc. *diao*. Forms: see below. [OE. *hiu*, *hio*, *heo*, fem. of **HE**; = OFris. *hiu*. In Goth., OS., and OHG., the fem. of the parallel pronominal stem *i-s*, *i-r*, was lost and supplied by a form *st*, *stu*, Ger. *sie*. A like substitution took place later in Fris. and Eng.; in the latter, the northern and e. midl. dialects about the 12th c.

exchanged *hio*, *heo*, *hyo*, *þho*, *þhe* for the forms, northern *sco*, *scho*, *sho*, e. midl. *scæ*, *sæ*, *sche*, **SHÆ**. But *heo* in various forms survived in the south and w. midl. as a literary word till the 15th c., and is still vernacular from Lancashire to Devon and Sussex, under the forms *hoo*, *hüh* (the latter often mistaken for the objective *her*), *ñh*, *ñ*.]

The original feminine pronoun corresponding to *he*; the place of which is now taken by **SHÆ**. Used of women, and of animals or things grammatically feminine.

a. 1 **hiu**, **hiuu**, **hio**, **heo**, 2 **hio**, 2-5 **heo**, 2 **hyo**; 2-3 **þho**, 3 **þeo**, 30, 30e.

825 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 718 Hio was for-gifen Norþan hymbra cýnyge. c 910 *Ibid.* an. 910 Heo gehergade swide micel on þem norð here. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 27 Soð hiu cwæð [c 975 *Rushw. G.*, & hiu cwæð; c 1000 *Ag. G.*, & a cwæð heo; c 1150 *Halton G.*, & a cwæð hyol. c 990 — Mark x. 6 Hee and hiuu. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 Hio slepæð [Ag. G. heo slepæð; *Halton G.* hyo slepæð]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Heo hi wernað wið drakenesse. c 1205 *Lay.* 182 He was king and heo quen. c 1300 *Beket* 24 The Prince heir heo was. c 1330 *King of Tara* 76 To god heo made hire preyra. 1368 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* II. 5 'Loke on þe lufthond', quod heo. c 1450 *Myrc* 396 That heo a-vow no maner bynge.

c 1200 *Ormin* 2037 Þe laffid Marge þho barr child Wiþþi-tenn weddedd macche. c 1275 *Lay.* 1149 3eo was cweue [c 1205 heo was quen] of alle wodes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 436 3eo was worpy to be ycluped, Mold þe god quene Vor al þe godenesse, þat 3eo dude her to Engeland. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 81 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 Al hir loi was 240, þo 3o him sei dei in rode. . . þat del, neuer such nas þer none . . . as 3ho makid an seint Jon.

B. 1 **hio**, 1 **hio**, 2-3 **hie**, 3-4 **þhe**, 3e, **hye**.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 23 Forlet hie forþon þe hie cægeþ æfter us. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 822 Þa sprac Eue eft, idesa sciencost, wifa wilegost, hie was geweorc godes. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Hie is þe heuenliches kinges dohter. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2626 3he kepte it wel in fostre wune, 3he knew it for hire owen sune. c 1250 *Old Kent Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 29 Hye spac to þo serganz þet seruede of þo wyne. a 1275 *Prov. Elfrid* 292 *Ibid.* 121 Swo hie ne þochte. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 82 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 For to wep 3e nad no mo bot iiii bitter teris of blode. c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 114 That hie nol, no hie ne schal. c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 572 3he said anon right 3he had i-waked al this night.

7. 1 **hi**, 2-4 **hi**, 4-5 **hy**.

a 1000 *Crist* 559 in *Exeter Bk.*, Hafað nu se halga helle bireafod ealles þæs gafoles þe hi gear-dagum . . . unryhte swealg. a 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Hi is mra libbinde moder. *Ibid.* 227 Hi. . . warð mid cydle. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 32 Me hi halt lophich and fule. 1340 *Ayeb.* 26 Peruore is hy dohter of prede. *Ibid.* 28 Hi ys contrarious to be holy goste. c 1260 *Laufsal* 352 Sche badd hym aryse anoon; Hy seyde to hym, Syr gantyl knyght.

8. 2-5 **he**, 4 **hey**, 5 **heo**.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Þa ofer sunne [is] forliger . . . þet is iþaten fornicatio. He buleð þene mon. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 Lusted nu wich maiden. . . and hwat he hatte, and hwate he was fet. a 1200 *St. Michael* 203 in *Treat. Science*, etc. (1841) 136 The sonne. . . sent a-doun hire hete. . . and of fersc water he draweth up the beth. c 1250 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 413 Crist askid þo woman waitir to drinke, and 3itte he was an alien, for he was a Samaritan.

a 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 229 Hey endetz shameliche Hey draweþ drefullich. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 1119 And thongede hurr hegyelyche. . . þat hee had delyverd hym. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 584 Ther-for he dude on a Russet cote. . . And made heire self þo a Nonne.

c. 3-4 **ha**, a.

c 1205 *Lay.* 28219 Þa wile a [the quen] beoð alize. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 136 Pus hwil ha [v. r. a] wiste here. 1287 *TREvisa MS. Coll. Vesp.* D. vii. 29 b. He. . . prayede hys wyf þat hue wolde helpe. . . bote a dude þe contrary.

9. 2-5 **ho**, 3-5 **hoo**.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Þe sunne streonþ þe lome þet ho spret in to al þis wide worlde. c 1205 *Lay.* 42 He hoe [hoc] 3ef þare æðelen Ælienor. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 13 Ho wende from al hire kyn. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1001 Þe olde auncian wyf hegest ho sytze. c 1400 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxvi, Ho kussitte hur lurd. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 376 In yche werk þa hoe wrouzt.

7. 4-5 **hue**.

1297 *Elegy Edw. I.* iv, Ich biquethe myn herte ariht . . . Over the see that hue be diht. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 562 While hue luede alse. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* II. 10 Icha was afeard of hure face, thaun hue faire were.

8. 5-9 **hoo**.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 686 Natheles hoo was wel paid. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 26 *Hoo*, *he*, in the Northwest parts of England most frequently used for *she*. c 1815 *Lancash. Ballads & Songs* 169 *Hoo* says *hoo* can tell when *hoo's* hurt. 1867 E. WAUGH *Oud Blauket* 72 Th' mistress said *hoo* thought *hoo'd* suit 'em.

b. Opposed to *he*: female, feminine.

c 950-1000: see **HE** 7. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 337 Ay þou meng with þe malez þe mete ho-bestez.

He-oak: see **HE** *prom.* 8 b. **Heold**, obs. pa. t. of **HOLD** v. **Heole**, variant of **HELE** v. 1 Obs.

Heom, var. **HEM** *prom.*, Obs. (= them); obs. f. **HOME**. **Heonene**, **heonne(n)**, **Heonnes**, obs. ff. **HEN** *adv.*, **HENCE**. **Heore**, obs. forms of **HEB** *prom.* **Heou**, **heow**, obs. ff. **HUE**.

Heoven, obs. inf. and pa. t. of **HEAVE**; obs. f. **HEAVEN**.

Hep, variant form of **HIP** sb.², the fruit of the rose-tree.

Hep, obs. form of **HEAF**, **HIP** sb.¹

|| **Hepar** (hī-pai). *Chem. and Med.* [med.L., a. Gr. *ἥπαρ* liver, in reference to its colour.]

1. An old name for a metallic sulphide, having a reddish-brown or liver colour. Also, for compounds of sulphur with other substances. (Cf. **HEPATULE**.) 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 321 Molybdenous Acid takes Sulphur from its Hepar. 1799 *Geol. Ess.* 397 Glauber is found frequently in the state of a hepar. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 149 [Sulphurets] have, for the most part, a reddish brown or liver colour; and hence were formerly called *hepars*, or *livers* of sulphur.

2. Also more fully, *hepar sulphuris* or *hepar sulphur*: a. (*H. s. kalinum*) Old name for *potassa sulphurata*. b. (*H. s. calcareum*) The name commonly given in homoeopathy to calcium sulphide.

a. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1715) 436/1 Le Febure makes this Hepar Sulphuris thus: Of the best Sulphur in fine Powder 5iv. Salt of Tartar very dry, as much: Mix them together. Till all be reduced to a Mass, which is called the Liver of Sulphur. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 73 That sort of *Hepar*, formed by the Union of the Caustic Salt with the Sulphur of the Ashes of the Glass-wort. 1873 *Fournes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 327 Liver of sulphur, or hepar sulphuris, is a name given to a brownish substance, made by fusing together potassium carbonate and sulphur.

b. 1866 *Allshorn's Handy-bk. Homoeop. Pract.* 22 Hepar Sulphuris, Sulphuret of Lime, Proto-Sulphuret of Calcium, or Liver of Sulphur, is prepared by trituration. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 6's Patti, I am told, puts a great deal of dependence upon hepar-sulphur. 1887 *Homoeop. World* 11 Nov. 503 If the patient has been already dosed with Mercury, Hepar is the remedy.

Hepat-, before a vowel = **HEPATO-**, comb. form of Gr. *ἥπαρ*, *ἥπαρ* liver: as in *Hepatalgia*, pain affecting the liver, neuralgia of the liver (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811); hence *Hepatalgia* a., or of belonging to hepatalgia (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). *Hepatempne* (Gr. *ἥπαρ* stoppage), obstruction of the liver (Craig 1847); hence *Hepatempne* a. (Mayne 1854).

† **Hepatarian**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *hēpatari-us*, f. *hepat-*: see prec. and -AN.] Of or pertaining to the liver, hepatical (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hepatic (hēp'etik), a. and sb. Also 4-8 ep- [ad. L. *hēpatic-us*, a. Gr. *ἥπατικός* of or belonging to the liver.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the liver. e. g. *Hepatic artery*, *ducts*, *plexus*, *vein*; *hepatic apoplexy*, *colic*, *disorder*, *disease*, *flux*.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkorn's Bk. Physike* 178/1 Phlebotomise... in his right Arme, the Hepaticke or Liverwayne. 1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. l. iii. iv. Melancholy, which Laurentius subdivides into three parts... Hepaticke, Splenaticke, Meseriack. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* *Hepatic Flux*, is a bilious Looseness, occasioned by overflowing of Choler. 1748 EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 32 A Discharge of Bile... is but thin and diluted, and such as in other Animals is usually called Hepatic Bile. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 604 His lordship's bilious and hepatic complaints. 1806 *Med. Jural* XV. 577 The hepatic artery being very small, comparatively with the size of the liver. 1807 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 60 Hepatic disorder may disturb the sensorium. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 479 The original filaments... follow the pyloric artery, to cast themselves into the hepatic plexus. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. (1872) 118 The hepatic duct, which conveys away the bile brought to it... from the liver. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 140 *Hepatic colic*... where a biliary calculus or gall stone passes down from the gall bladder into the intestine.

† 2. Affected with liver complaint. *Obs.* 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. viii. (Tollem. MS.), Licoure pat it is sodde inne helpeþ and socoureþ frenetik men, and epatic.

3. Acting on the liver, good for the liver. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. Mountain-mint... is Pectoral and Hepatic. 1819 *REES Cycl.* s.v. *Tabella*, We have cordial, stomachic... and hepatic tablets.

4. Liver-coloured, dark brownish-red; as in *Hepatic aloes*, *hepatic tanager*.

Hepatic cinnabar, cinnabar mixed with idriolite, carbon, and earthy matter. *Hepatic pyrites*, decomposed liver-brown tessular crystals of iron pyrites (Bristow *Gloss. Min.*). c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 361 With aloes tweyne vncls epaticke. 1599 *Cogan Haven Health* (1636) 92 Take... of Aloes Epaticke, of white Sugar-Candie, of each the weight of two pence. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 388 Compact Brown Iron Stone or Hepatic Iron Ore. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 21 The Cape aloes have a... more disagreeable odour than the Socotrine and Hepatic.

5. Of or pertaining to a hepar; sulphurous. † *Hepatic air* or gas, sulphuretted hydrogen.

1651 *Bices New Disp.* p. 165 This balsamick hepatic salt. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 118 Hepatic Air is that species of permanently elastic fluid which is obtained from combinations of sulphur with various substances, as alkalis, earths, metals, etc. 1798 *Ibid.* LXXVII. 384 If nitrous air be mixed with hepatic air volatile alkali will be formed. 1799 *Ibid.* LXXX. 67 Upon applying heat to the sulphur thus blackened, I have perceived an hepatic smell. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. xii. 500 Inflammable air possesses the property of dissolving sulphur, in which case it contracts a very fetid smell, and forms hepatic air. *Ibid.* 497 Hepatic gas. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 365 [It] exhales a hepatic odour capable of altering the splendor of silver.

† 6. *Hepatic moss*, a liverwort: see **HEPATICA** 2. 1804 GREVILLE *Flora Edin.* Introd. 15 Hepaticæ, Liverworts, Hepatic Mosses. Most of the plants of this order have a considerable affinity with the true mosses.

B. *sb.* A medicine that acts on the liver and increases the secretion of bile.

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1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, Yeue hir epatike with the flesh of a chycon. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xv. 358 You must use cooling Hepaticks. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 419 The Bitters are Hepatics. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Hepatica** (hēp'etikā). *Bot.* [med.L., fem. (quasi *herba hepatica*) of *hepatic-us*: see prec.]

1. A subgenus or section of the genus *Anemone*; esp. the common spring-flowering *Anemone* (*Hepatica*) *triloba*, a native of continental Europe, cultivated in Britain, the three-lobed leaves of which were fancied to resemble the liver.

1576 LYVE *Dodoens* i. xl. 58 The leaves of *Hepatica* are broad, and divided into three partes. Amongst the leaves growth fayre azure or blew flowers, every one growing vpon a single stemme. *Ibid.* 59 [It] may be called in English *Hepatica*, Noble Agrimonia, or Three leafe Lyuerwurt. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1793) 192 January... Flowers in Prime. *Hepatica*, Primrose, Laurus-tinus. 1809 J. ANACONIM *Ev. Man Oum Gard.* 668/1 *Hepaticas*, single white, single blue, single red, Double red, Double Blue. 1886 *Garden* 11 Mar. 155/1 The fine single blue American *Hepatica*... is a stronger and more vigorous species.

2. The old name in the herbalists for Common Liverwort, *Marchantia polymorpha*, a lichen-like plant which creeps over wet rocks and damp ground, rooting from the lower surface of the leaf. Hence pl. *Hepatica*, a group of Cryptogams allied to the Mosses, containing plants which have no operculum, and as a rule possess elaters; of which the Common Liverwort is an example.

The group was proposed and named by the French botanist Adanson (*Familles des Plantes*, 1763).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 48 Lichen is called in englishe Lyuerwurt, in duche Steintilberkraut, in french Hepatique, the Potiarics call it Hepatica. 1576 LYVE *Dodoens* iii. lxx. 411 This herbe is called in Greeke *Λιχην*: in Latine *Lichen*: in Shoppes *Hepatica*. in Englishe Lyuerwurt and Stone Lyuerwort. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 349 The Cryptogama Class... may be divided into the following orders or assemblages.—1. Miscellaneous; 2. Filices; 3. Musci; 4. Hepaticæ; 5. Algæ; 6. Fungi. *Ibid.* 363 Hepaticæ... Female fructifications inclosed in a veil which splits open at the top, and discharges the capsule. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. i. 308 The little group of *Hepaticæ* or Liverworts which is intermediate between Lichens and Mosses. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 273 His vast collection of mosses and hepaticæ from the valley of the Amazons.

† **Hepatical**, a. *Obs.* [f. as **HEPATIO** + -AL.] = **HEPATIO** a. 1.

1611 COTTER, *Hepatique*, hepaticall. 1651 BEDELL in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 74 He dropt into an Hepaticall flux. 1739 ABBOTTH *Rules of Diet* 323 They degenerate into Hepatical Fevers. *Ibid.* 342 The hepatical Artery and the Vena Porta, carry the Blood into the Liver.

B. *sb.* = **HEPATIO** B.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xv. 357 Hepaticals are such Medicines as are dedicated to the Liver.

Hepaticologist. A botanist who devotes his attention to the *Hepaticæ* or Liverworts.

1895 *Naturalist* 111 Work... performed by the distinguished hepaticologist, Dr. Richard Spruce.

Hepaticous, a. [f. as **HEPATIO** + -OUS.] a.

Of a liver colour. b. Lobed like the liver.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Hepatite** (hēp'aitē). *Obs.* Also 4 epetite. [ad. L. *hepatitis*, a. Gr. *ἥπατις*.] An early name for a precious stone (*hepatitis gemma* Pliny) said to resemble the liver in some respect.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 94 in E. E. P. (1862) 158 Chalcedun and epetite. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* li. 630 Some (stones) there be which bear the names of certain members of the body; as for example, Hepatices, of the liuer. 1796 PHILLIPS, *Hepatices*, a precious Stone of the shape of the Liver.

Hepatite 2. *Min.* [Named by Karsten, 1800 (*Hepatit*), from the older name *lapis hepaticus*.] A name applied to varieties of Barytes emitting a fetid, sulphurous, or hepatic odour when rubbed or heated; liver-stone.

1808-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 145 They form cavities... filled up with a dun hepatic of the spath kind. 1816 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 488 It is named hepaticite from the disagreeable sulphurous odour it exhales when rubbed.

|| **Hepatitis** (hēp'aitis). *Path.* [a. Gr. *ἥπατις* adj., of or pertaining to the liver: see -ITIS.] 'Inflammation of the substance of the liver' (S. S. *Lex.*)

1797-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The hepatitis bears a near resemblance to the pleurisy. 1798 J. C. SWYNN in *Med. Commun.* II. 173 Phrenitis, Pleuritis, Hepatitis, Nephritis. 1819 B. E. O'NEARA *Expos. Trans. St. Helena* 28 Hepatitis, with its usual train of distressing symptoms, followed.

Hepatisation (hēp'aitiz[ən]). [f. **HEPATIZE**.]

† 1. *Chem.* Impregnation with sulphuretted hydrogen. (See **HEPATIO** 5.) *Obs.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 455 These [expedients] were Torrefaction, Sulphurization, Hepatization.

2. *Path.* Consolidation of the lung tissue, so that it becomes solid and friable somewhat like liver, being first of a red and afterwards of a grey colour.

Applied also to the state of any texture which has been converted into a liver-like substance (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

1808-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 130 In the second stage (of Pneumonia) or that of hepatization, the crepitous stage is entirely lost. 1866 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lung* 249 The third [stage] that of grey hepatization, or diffused sup-
puration of the pulmonary tissue. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 161 In the second stage, usually called the stage

of red hepatization... The solidified lung is of a brownish-red color, non-crepitant, and presents an appearance not unlike that of the liver, whence the name hepatization.

Hepatize (hēp'aitiz), v. [f. Gr. *ἥπαρ*, *ἥπαρ* liver + -IZE: corresp. in form to Gr. *ἡπαρίζω* to be like the liver, to be liver-coloured.] Hence **Hepatized** (hēp'aitizd), *ppl. a.*

trans. † a. *Chem.* To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen. *Obs.* b. *Path.* To convert (the lungs) by engorgement and effusion into a substance resembling liver.

1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 142 Hepatized water in a well closed vessel effects a solution of iron in a few days. 1808-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 377 Some form of hepatized ammonia being employed. *Ibid.* II. 134 Sometimes the hepatized portions are exactly circumscribed by a lobule.

Hepato-, repr. Gr. *ἥπαρ*, combining form of *ἥπαρ* liver; as in **Hepatocoele** (hēp'atōsēl) [Gr. *κῆλη* tumour], hernia of the liver. **Hepato-colic** (-kō'lik) a. [Gr. *κόλον* COLON], relating to the liver and the colon (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hepatocystic** (-sist'ik) a. [see **CYST**], pertaining to the liver and the gall-bladder, or uniting the two (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hepatoduodenal** (-dō'nāl) a., pertaining to the liver and the duodenum. **Hepato-enteric** (hēp'atō'enter'ik) a., pertaining jointly to the liver and the intestine. **Hepatogastric** (-gā'str'ik) a., pertaining to both the liver and the stomach (Craig 1847). **Hepatogenic** (-džen'ik), **Hepatogenous** (hēp'atō'dzēnos) *adjs.* [see -GEN], originating from the liver. **Hepato-graphy** [see -GRAPHY], the description of the liver, its attachments and functions (Dunglison). **Hepatolith** [Gr. *λίθος* stone], a gall-stone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Hepatolithia** a., of the nature of a gall-stone. **Hepatolithiasis** (-lithō'i'asis), the formation of stone-like concretions in the liver (Craig 1847).

Hepato-logy [see -LOGY], that part of medical science which treats of the liver (Dunglison 1833-46); hence **Hepato-logist**, a student of hepatology; **Hepatological** a., of or belonging to hepatology (Mayne). **Hepatopancreas** (hēp'atō'pānkrē'ās) *Biol.*, Klaus's name for the glandular organ, called the liver in Invertebrates, in reference to its two-fold functions of secretion and digestion. **Hepato-pathy** [Gr. *πάθος* suffering], disease of the liver (Mayne). **Hepato-portal** a. [see **PORTAL**], of or pertaining to the hepatic portal system, as distinguished from *renisportal*. **Hepato-renal** a. [see **RENAL**], relating to the liver and kidneys. **Hepato-rhoea** [Gr. *ροία* a flow], a flow or discharge from the liver. **Hepato-scopsy** [Gr. *σκόπη* inspection], inspection of the liver; divination by inspection of the liver of an animal. **Hepato-tomy** [Gr. *τομή* cutting], dissection of the liver (Mayne). **Hepato-umbilical** a. [L. *umbilicus* navel], connecting the liver and the navel.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hepatocoele*, an hernia in which a portion of the liver protrudes through the abdominal parietes. 1738 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 322 *Hepatocystic Ducts*. 1766 HUNTER *Ibid.* LVI. 309 The hepatocystic ducts... enter the gall-bladder at its anterior end or fundus. 1880 J. W. LEOG *Bile* 89 Schiff... tied all the structures in the 'hepato-duodenal ligament, save the hepatic artery. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 351 *Hepatogenic Icterus* in the duodenum. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hepatogenic icterus*, jaundice produced by the absorption of bile already formed in the liver. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 109 That the icterus is not really 'hepatogenic, but haemic in origin. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 400 True hepatogenous jaundice, with bile pigment in the urine and decoloration of the faeces. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hepatolithiasis*, of or belonging to a 'hepatolith', 'hepatolithic'. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* LVIII. 98 Dr. Harley, the English 'hepatologist and nephrologist. 1884 SANDWICK tr. *Class's Zool.* I. 59 In the Invertebrata the secretions of many glands, which are generally called 'liver', but which would be more appropriately termed 'hepatopancreas'. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hepato-renal ligament*, a reflection of the peritoneum extending from the transverse fissure of the liver to the kidney. 1797-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Divination*, *Hepatoscopy*, or the consideration of the liver.

Hepatoid, a. [ad. Gr. *ἥπαροειδής* liver-shaped: see **HEPATO-** and -OID.] 'Like to the liver in colour or in function' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

† **Hepe**. *Obs. rare.* [Identical with **MHG.**, **MLG.** *hepe*, early mod.Du. *heepe*, Du. *heep* sickle-shaped pruning-knife or bill; other forms of which are **MHG.**, **MLG.** *heppe*, mod.Ger. *heppe*, *happe*, *OHG.* *habba*, *happa*, *heppa*: -*happja*:-*OTeut.* **hadjōn*, f. pre-*Teut.* root *hop-*, whence *pro*. Gr. *κῆπος* chopper, cleaver, broad curved knife. As there is no cognate word in OE, its appearance in Gower, and this app. in a proverbial phrase (cf. 'by hook or by crook' under **HOOK**), is not easy to account for.] A curved pruning-knife.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 223 So what with hepe and what with crok(e) They make her maisteften winne.

Hepe, *obs.* form of **HEAP**, **HIP**.

|| **Hephæstus** (hēf'istās). Romanized spelling of Gr. *Ἥφαistos* the god of fire, identified by the

Romans with Vulcan. Hence *Hephæstian* *a.*, of, or belonging to, or made by Hephæstus. *Hephæstia* *a.*, relating to fire; also, relating to the forge or use of the smith's hammer.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Hephæstian* mountains, certain burning mountains in Lycia. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece & Italy* (ed. 3) 434 Arranged in Hephæstian armour. 1869 LAUREL I. 427 Cases of hemiplegia among Sheffield smiths were described... as due to the use of the hammer, and termed... 'hephæstic hemiplegia'.

Hepthemimer (hep'thimi-mēr). *Anc. Pros.* [ad. late L. *hepthemimeris* (-is) (Diomedes, Servius), *a. Gr.* ἑπθήμερος 'containing seven halves', *f.* ἑπθίμη half + μέρος part, -μερος partitive. So mod. *F. hepthémimère*. Also commonly used in the Latin form; sometimes contracted *hepthemim.*] A group or catalectic colon of seven half-feet; the part of a hexameter line preceding the cæsure when this occurs in the middle of the fourth foot, as in

'Inferretque deos Latio genus unde Latinum'.

Hence **Hepthemimeral** *a.*, of or pertaining to a hepthemimeris, as in *hepthemimeral cæsure*: see the example above.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hepthemimeris*. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hepthemimeris*, in the Greek and Latin poetry, a sort of verse consisting of three feet and a syllable; that is, of seven half feet. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 226. 464-5 Next in power to the penthemimeral is the hepthemimeral or semipentemimeral cæsure. *Ibid.*, In this verse, *Quid faciat | iactas | segestes | quo videre terram...* the principal pause is at the hepthemimeris. *Ibid.* § 232. 470 Trochaic Hepthemimer.

Hepper. A local name of a smolt, or young salmon of the second year.

1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109* § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, salmon... pink, last spring, hepper, last brood, gravelling... or by any other local name. 1885 *F. Day Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 69 From one to two years old before it... has gone to the sea it is known as a... skegger, gravelling, hepper... in Wales.

Hepta-, before a vowel **Hept-**, combining form of *Gr.* ἑπτά seven, occurring as the first element of many compounds in Greek, some of which have descended through Latin into the modern langs., while many more have been taken directly from Greek, or formed on Greek analogies. Normally, *hepta-* is combined with elements of Greek origin, but in some instances (chiefly on account of the inconvenience of *L. septem*) it is combined with *L.* or other elements, as *heptangular*, *heptavalent*. In *Chem.* it indicates the presence of seven atoms of an element, as *heptacarbon* (see below), *heptachloride*, *heptoxide*, *heptachlorotoluene*, etc.

Heptacapsular *a. Bot.* [*L. capsula* CAPSULE], having seven capsules, cells, or cavities (Bailey 1730-6). **Heptacarbon** *a. Chem.*, containing seven carbon atoms, as in *heptacarbon compounds*, series: cf. **HEPTANE**. + **Heptacene** (hep'tāsē) *Cryst.* [*Gr.* ἑπτά point], a summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of seven faces (Kirkman). **Heptachronous** (hep'tā-kronōs) *a.* [late *L. heptachronus*, *a. Gr.* ἑπτάχρονος, *f.* χρόνος time], in ancient prosody = *heptasemic*. **Heptacolorio** *a.* [*Gr.* ἑπτάχρω-ος of seven verses or members, *f.* χῶλον COLOR], in ancient prosody: of seven cola or members, as 'a heptacolic period'. **Hepta-compound**, *Chem.*, a compound containing seven atoms of any element or radical; esp. a heptacarbon compound. **Heptahexahedral** *a. Cryst.*, having seven ranges of six faces each. **Heptahydrate**, *Chem.*, a compound containing seven molecules of water (7H₂O).

|| **Heptameron** [*Gr.* ἑπτάμερον, neut. -ον, of seven days, *f.* ἡμέρα day], a seven days' work; title of a collection of stories, represented (after the pattern of the Decameron of Boccaccio) to have been told on seven successive days, made by Queen Margaret of Navarre, a 1549. **Heptameter** *Pros.* [late *L. heptameterum*, *a. Gr.* ἑπτάμετρον, *f.* μέτρον measure], a verse consisting of seven feet or measures; cf. *heptapody*. **Heptametrical** *a.*, consisting of seven feet or measures. **Heptapetalous** *a. Bot.*, having seven petals. + **Heptaphony** [*f. Gr.* ἑπτάφων-ος seven-voiced, having a sevenfold echo], the union of seven sounds (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). **Heptaphyllous** *a. Bot.* [*Gr.* ἑπτάφυλλ-ος seven-leaved], having seven leaves or calyx sepals (Webster 1828). **Heptapodio** (-pōdīk) *a. Pros.* [*Gr.* -ποδός -footed], consisting of or containing seven metrical feet; so **Heptapody**, a measure or verse consisting of seven feet. **Heptasemic** (-sē'mik) *a.* [late *L. heptasēm-ος*, *a. Gr.* ἑπτάσημ-ος of seven times], in ancient prosody: containing seven units of time or more. **Heptasepalous** (-se-pā-lōs) *a. Bot.*, having seven sepals. **Heptasepimous** *a. Bot.* [*Gr.* σπείμα seed], bearing seven seeds.

Heptastich (hep'tāstīk) *Pros.* [*Gr.* στίχος line], *sb.*, a group of seven lines of verse; *a.*, seven lines long. **Heptastichous** (-stīkōs) *a. Bot.*, having seven leaves in the spiral row. **Heptastrophio** (-strophik) *a. Pros.* [*Gr.* στροφή turning, STROPHE], consisting of seven strophes or stanzas. + **Heptatechnist** [*Gr.* τέχνη art], a professor of the Seven Arts (cf. ART 7), a Master of Arts. **Heptatomio** *a. Chem.* [ATOMIC], containing or equivalent to seven atoms. **Heptatonio** (-tōnik) *a. Mus.* [*Gr.* ἑπτάτον-ος seven-toned], consisting of seven notes. **Heptavalent** (-vālēt) *a. Chem.* [*L. valēt-em* having power or value], combining with or capable of replacing seven atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 109 *Heptacarbon compounds such as the benzoic residue of hippuric acid. 1880 W. A. MILLER'S *Elem. Chem.* III. (ed. 5) 317 A small quantity of... *heptachlorotoluene. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 66 *Heptacarbon compounds, including oil of bitter almonds, and the benzoic, salicylic, and gallic acids. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 A crystal is *hepta-hexahedral, when its surface consists of seven ranges of planes, disposed six and six above each other. 1874 GUTHRIE in *Proc. Phys. Soc. Lond.* I. 67 On cooling such a solution... the *heptahydrate crystallizes out. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Heptameron... is chiefly used as a title... The Heptameron of Margaret de Valois... is a very ingenious piece, in the manner of Boccaccio's Decameron. 1804 H. H. GIBBS (title) Colloquy on Currency: a Heptameron. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 84 It revived the old long verse, which he calls the *heptametrical seven-footed line. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Heptangular Figure is that which consists of seven Angles. 1775 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 203 (Jod.) The middle of the body heptangular. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants Gloss.*, *Heptaphyllous. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 216 *Heptasepalous. 1803-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1945 Of *heptastichs there is only one example [Prov. xxiii. 6-8]. From this heptastich... we see that the proverb of two lines can expand itself to the dimensions of seven and eight lines. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (1892) 375 Several pentastichs and hexastichs, a heptastich and an octastich also occur. 1680 T. LAWSON (title) A Mite in the Treasury, being a Word to Artists, especially *Heptatechnists, the Professors of the Seven Liberal Arts. 1886 CROOKES in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 573 Fluorine mon- and *heptatomic. 1890 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 24/1 A *heptatonic scale [in Java], consisting of semitones, three-quarter tones, and minor thirds. 1892 *Ibid.* 23 Dec. 890/3 A certain series of notes... chosen to form the chromatic, heptatonic, pentatonic, or whatever sequential basis may be required. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 235 This substance is Manganese *Heptoxide.

Heptachord (hep'tākōrd), *a.* and *sb. Mus.* [*ad. Gr.* ἑπτάχορδ-ος seven-stringed, *f.* ἑπτά seven + χορδή string, CHORD. Cf. *F. heptacorde*]. + *A. adj.* Seven-stringed. *Obs.*

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the ancient poetry, Heptachord verses were those sung or played on seven chords; that is, in seven different notes, or tones; and probably on an instrument with seven strings.

B. sb. a. A musical instrument of seven strings. **b.** A series of seven notes, formed of two conjunct tetrachords. **c.** The interval of a seventh.

1706 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Heptachord*,... was applied to the lyre, when it had but seven strings. 1775 ASH, *Heptachord*, a musical instrument of seven strings, a poetical composition played or sung on seven chords or notes. 1774 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* I. 35 Forming then the whole system of the octachord, or heptachord. *Ibid.* 205 If these two strings were tuned fourths to each other, they would furnish that series of sounds which the ancients called a heptachord, consisting of two conjunct tetrachords. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xxii. 197 If... these two heptachords should harmonize into a double octave.

Heptad (hep'tād), [*ad. Gr.* ἑπτάς, *ἑπτάδ*-, the number seven collectively.]

1. The sum or number of seven; a group of seven.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 383/2 The Heptad was so called, *quod septuaginta octo* worthy of veneration. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 521 The heptad of wandering animals. 1850 J. BROWN *Disc. Our Lord* (1851) I. iv. 351 This prayer contains a sacred heptad of petitions.

b. spec. A group of seven days, a week; = **HEBDOMAD**.

1876 tr. *Keil & Delitzsch's Ezek.* II. 336 A feast of heptads of days or weeks of days. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Sermon*. II. 83 The months are divided into heptads.

2. *Chem.* An atom or molecule whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen, i. e. which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen.

3. *Mus.* A scheme of seven tones in the duodenal system of analysis, containing all the notes from which consonant triads may be formed with the tonic.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc. XXIII.* 11 The Harmonic Heptad or Unit of Chord-relationship. The heptad also contains all triads, consisting of three tones, two of which are consonant with C but dissonant with each other.

Heptadecad (hep'tādekād). *Mus.* [*f.* HEPTA- + DECAD.] A scheme of twenty-four tones formed by the combination of seven decads, in the duodenal system of analysis.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc. XXIII.* 14 The Harmonic Heptadecad or Unit of Modulation (or Decadation) consists of seven interwoven decads, which are constructed on the seven tones of a heptad as tonics, and contains 24 tones.

Heptaglot, *a.* and *sb.* [*f. Gr.* ἑπτά HEPTA- + γλῶττα tongue, -γλωττος -tongued: cf. POLYGLOT.] *a. adj.* Using or written in seven languages. *b. sb.* A book in seven languages.

1684 N. S. Crit. *Enq. Edit. Bible* xxvii. 245 They are indeed much inferior to the Parisian Heptaglots in the largeness and goodness of the Paper. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 417 It was in connexion with this polyglott that E. Castle produced his famous *Heptaglott Lexicon*.

So + **Heptaglottology**. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1618 E. RIVE (title) An Heptaglottologie, that is, a Treatise concerning Seven Languages.

Heptagon (hep'tāgōn). [*ad. Gr.* ἑπτάγωνον, neut. of ἑπτάγωνος seven-cornered. Cf. *F. heptagone* (1542 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. *Geom.* A plane figure having seven angles and seven sides.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxxii. 42 In an heptagon, from one angle may be drawne lines to foure opposite angles. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* IV. xi. Schol., The side of a Heptagone. 1803 LEUDSDORF *Cremone's Proj. Geom.* 187 Suppose it is required to inscribe in the conic a heptagon.

b. Fortif. A place strengthened with seven bastions for its defence.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

2. *attrib. or adj.* = **HEPTAGONAL**.

1775 R. PUTNAM in *Romans Florida* 335 It [a fort] was built of a heptagon figure, with one side fronting the river.

Heptagonal (hep'tāgōnāl), *a. (sb.)* [*f.* HEPTAGON + -AL: cf. *F. heptagonal* (1633 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Having seven angles and seven sides.

Heptagonal numbers, the series of POLYGONAL numbers 1, 7, 19, 34, 51, etc. formed by continuous summation of the arithmetical series 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, etc.

1613 SELDEN in *Drayton's Polyb.* xi. (R.), In a circle describe an heptagonal and equilateral figure, from whose every side shall fall equilateral triangles. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curr. Math.* 279 It is called a Heptagonal Pyramid. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., One property... of these Heptagonal numbers is, that if any one of them be multiplied by 40, and to the product add 9, the sum will be a square number. 1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 398 Body heptagonal, yellowish brown, variegated with narrow transverse deep brown bars. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 14. 37 We have therefore, externally a heptagonal apse.

b. sb. A heptagonal number.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., The Heptagonals are formed by adding continually the terms of the arithmeticals.

|| **Heptagynia** (hep'tāgīniā). *Bot.* [mod. *L.* (Linnæus 1735), *f.* HEPTA- + *Gr.* γυνή woman, wife, female, taken in the sense of female organ, pistil.] An order in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having seven pistils. So **Heptagyn**, a plant of this order. **Heptagynian**, **Heptagynious** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to this order. **Heptagynous** *a.*, having seven pistils.

1768 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 103 Heptandria... Order IV. *Heptagynia*, containing such plants as have seven Styles. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Septas*. 1808 WEBSTER, *Heptagyn*, *Heptagynian*. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heptagynious*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Heptagynous*.

Heptahedron (-hē'drōn, -hē'drōn). Also **heptaedron**. [*f.* HEPTA- + *Gr.* ἔδρα seat, base.] A solid figure having seven faces. So **Heptahedral**, + **Heptahedral** *adjs.*, seven-sided, seven-faced. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Heptahedral*, having seven sides. 1696 *Ibid.*, *Heptahedral Figure*, or *Heptaedron*. 1793 BOBBLER *Cornwall* ii. § 17. 141 A heptahedral cuspis of brass-coloured Mucic. 1804 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 310 note, Hexahedral and pentahedral prisms are most abundant; then the tetrahedral, the trihedral, heptahedral, and octahedral.

Heptal, *a.* [irreg. *f.* *Gr.* ἑπτά seven + -AL.] = **HEBDOMADAL**.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 208 *Cycle*, *Hebdomadal* or *Heptal*. A period of seven days, or years, which according to some, either in its multiple or sub-multiple, governs an immense number of phenomena of animal life.

Heptameron (hep'tēmēros), *a.* [*f.* HEPTA- + *Gr.* μέρος part + -OUS.] Consisting of seven members or parts. So **Heptameres** (see quot.).

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *Ess. Imitat. Arts* (T.), The heptamere of M. Sauveur could express an interval so small as the seventh part of what is called a comma. 1854 WEBSTER (citing ASA GRAY), *Heptameron*.

|| **Heptandria**. *Bot.* [mod. *L.* (Linnæus 1735), *f.* *Gr.* type ἑπτάδρος, mod. *L.* heptandr-us, *f.* HEPTA- + δρόσ- stem of δρόσ man, male: cf. DIANDRIA.] The seventh class in the Sexual System of Linnæus, containing plants having seven stamens. So **Heptander**, a member of the class Heptandria (Webster 1828). **Heptandrian** *a.*, of or belonging to Heptandria (Webster 1828). **Heptandrous** *a.*, having seven stamens.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Heptandria*... of this class are the horse-chestnut, etc. 1794 MARTYN *Rousséan's Bot.* ix. 88 The flowers of the class heptandria should have seven stamens. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 246 A flower having seven stamens is Heptandrous.

Heptane (hep'tān). *Chem.* [*f.* HEPTA- + -ANE, formative of the names of paraffins.] The paraffin of the heptacarbon series, having the formula C₇H₁₆. 'Of these hydrocarbons nine are possible and four are known' (*Fownes' Chem.* 1877).

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 49 *Normal heptane*, CH₃-(CH₂)₅-CH₃, is contained in Pennsylvanian petroleum, and in the light oils of Boghead and Cannel coal.

1880 W. A. Miller's *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) 196 Of the heptylene from normal heptane... somewhat less than one half combines with cold hydrochloric acid, producing a heptylic chloride.

So **Heptene** (he'ptin) [see -ENE], the olefine of the heptacarbon series (C_7H_{14}), also called **Heptylene**, homologous and polymeric with ethene (C_2H_4); it is known to exist in three isomeric forms. **Heptine** (he'ptin) [see -INE], the hydrocarbon of the same series (C_7H_{12}), homologous with acetylene or ethine. **Heptoio a.**, applied to fatty acids, aldehydes, etc. belonging to the heptacarbon series, as **heptoic acid**, $C_7H_{12}O_2$. **Heptyl** (he'ptil) [see -YL], the hydrocarbon radical (C_7H_{15}), of heptylic or cenanthylic alcohol and its derivatives; hence **Heptylio a.**; **Heptylamine** (see AMINE).

1877 WATTS *Found's Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 59 *Heptene, or Heptylene, also called *cenanthylene*... occurs in the light oils from Boghead and Cannel tar. 1880 W. A. Miller's *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) 196 When the isomeric paraffins, normal heptene, ethyl-isoamyl... are treated with chlorine, monochlorinated paraffins are produced. 1877 WATTS *Found's Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 64 *Heptine, or cenanthidene, is formed by the action of potash on cenanthidene dibromide. *Ibid.* 295 Of these acids, one only is accurately known, viz. *Normal Heptoic or Cenanthylic acid*. 1865-78 — *Dict. Chem.* (1882) III. 144 Chloride of heptyl ($C_7H_{15}Cl$) is a colourless liquid having an agreeable fruity odour, and burning with a smoky green-bordered flame. *Ibid.* 145 Preparation of Heptylic alcohol from Castor-oil. *Ibid.* 147 When distilled with caustic potash, it yields *heptylamine ($C_7H_{17}N$) as a light oily liquid, having an ammoniacal aromatic odour. *Ibid.* 148 *Heptylene is a colourless mobile liquid, having a peculiar alliaceous odour. 1873 *Found's Chem.* (ed. 11) 607 Another heptyl alcohol was separated from fusel oil.

Heptanesian (-nī'siān, -nī'fān), *a.* [f. Gr. ἑπτανησος Heptanesus, lit. 'the Seven Isles', the Ionian Isles.] Of or pertaining to the Ionian Isles.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 205-6 Since 1863 the whole Heptanesian territory has been incorporated with the kingdom of Greece.

Heptarch (he'ptark). [f. HEPTA- + Gr. -αρχος ruling, ruler: cf. next and *tetrarch*.] A ruler of one of seven divisions of a country; one of the rulers of the Heptarchy.

1863 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 410 Ere yet the bloody Heptarch had contrived, Or yet Northumbria knew the Saxon's power. 1853 LAMOND *Poetry* xi. 33.

† **b.** A seventh king: with reference to Rev. xvii. 9-11. *Obs.*

1679 HARRY *Key Script.* II. 27 The secular successive Heptarch of the Apostasy of Antichrist.

So **Heptarohal**, **Heptarohio**, **Heptarohical** *adj.*, of or pertaining to a heptarchy, esp. to the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy. † **Heptarohist** = HEPTAROH.

1780 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* (1783) 48 In 752, the Saxon heptarchists, Cuthred and Ethelbald, fought a desperate battle at Beorgford, or Burford. *Ibid.* 69 The Saxons practised this mode of fixing the several extents of their heptarchic empire. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 152 We should return to the heptarchic regime of local self-government. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 7 Many of the heptarchal kings... exchanging the crown for the cowl. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 171 The heptarchic king was as much stronger than the tribal king, as the king of united England was stronger than the heptarchic king.

Heptarchy (he'ptarki). [ad. mod.L. *heptarchia*, f. Gr. ἑπτά HEPTA- + -αρχία sovereignty, empire, after *tetrarchy*.] A government by seven rulers; an aggregate of seven districts or petty kingdoms, each under its own ruler; *spec.* the seven kingdoms reckoned to have been established by the Angles and Saxons in Britain.

The term appears to have been introduced by 16th c. historians, in accordance with their notion that there were seven Angle and Saxon kingdoms so related that one of their rulers had always the supreme position of King of the Angle-kin (*Rex gentis Anglorum*), so that in the Heptarchy itself there seems always to have been a Monarchy (Camden). The correctness and propriety of the designation have been often called in question, but its practical convenience has preserved it in use. See, besides the authors quoted, HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1878) II. viii. 1. 270, 354-6; Sir J. MACKINTOSH *England* (1846) I. ii. 31; *Penny Cycl.* IX. 406; FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. ii. 22; STUBBS *Const. Hist.* Eng. I. vii. 169; EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* II. § 2.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 1 The exposition of this Map of the English Heptarchie, or seven Kingdomes. *Ibid.* 5. [1586 CAMDEN *Britannia* 48 (*marg.*) Monarchia semper in Anglorum Heptarchia] Postquam enim in Britannia possessione pedem firmasset, in septem regna distribuerunt, Heptarchiamque constituerunt... tamen... ut Monarchiam in ipsa Heptarchia semper fuisse videatur. (See quot. 1610.) 1592 Stow *Annales of Eng.* 63 Vntill the time that this Heptarchie, or Gouvernement of seven, was reduced to a Monarchie, or regiment of one. 1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 360 The Saxon Heptarchie or their seven Kingdomes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 135 After that these nations above said, had now gotten sure footing in the possession of Britain, they diuided it into seven kingdomes, and established an Heptarchie. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 30 In that Heptarchie of our Saxons, usually six of the Kings were but as subjects to the supreme. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 308 Almeyda in despite of her united Heptarchie landed here [Ceylon] Anno Dom. 1506. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 53 Hee ought to suspect a Hierarchy to bee as dangerous and derogatory from his Crown as a Tetrarchy or a Heptarchy. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* III. 291 The next returning planetary hour Of Mars, who shared the heptarchy of power. 1774

WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. 5 The inhabitants of Cornwall... remained partly in a state of independence during the Saxon heptarchy. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iii. v. 195 Ceawlin... changed the Saxon octarchy into a temporary heptarchy. 1812 CANNING *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 3 Feb. (Hansard ser. I. XXI. 530) Repeal the Union! Restore the Heptarchy as soon! the measure itself is simply impossible. 1834 PEELE *Ibid.* 25 Apr. (ser. III. XXIII. 69). 1851 KELLY tr. *Cambrensis Eboracensis* III. 301 In England there was a heptarchy, but in Ireland a pentarchy. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 12 Australia is now only waiting for an Enabling Bill in order to form a Federal Council, the inevitable germ of an Australian heptarchy.

Heptasyllabic (heptāsīlā'bik), *a.* (sb.) [f. Gr. ἑπτασύλλαβος of seven syllables (f. ἑπτά HEPTA- + συλλαβή SYLLABLE) + -IC.] Containing or consisting of seven syllables. *b.* sb. A verse or metrical line of seven syllables.

a 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 256 With Heptasyllabics mixed at pleasure. 1883 Sir P. FERRING *Hard Knocks* 78 What is admitted in a decasyllabic line, must be admitted in a heptasyllabic. 1889 SWINBURNE *B. Jonson* 56 His use of the sweet and simple heptasyllabic metre.

So **Heptasyllable** (*rare*), a word or metrical line of seven syllables.

1758 BORLASE *Cornwall* 206 It is the Trochaic Heptasyllable, otherwise called the Trochaic Diameter Catalectic.

Heptateuch (he'ptātiūk). [ad. Gr. ἑπτατεύχος, f. ἑπτά seven + τεύχος a book.] A volume consisting of seven books; a name sometimes given to the first seven books of the Bible, treated as a section having some historical unity; on the analogy of *Pentateuch*, the recognized name of the first five books.

1678 *Lively Orac.* IV. xxi. 291 Let her learn... the Heptateuch, or books of Moses, Joshua, and Judges. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Heptateuch*, in matters of literature, a volume, or work consisting of seven books. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 217 The Anglo-Saxon Heptateuch published by Thwaites, at Oxford, in 1698. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 71 Some one was to read aloud, from the Collations of Cassian, the lives of the Fathers, or some other edifying book, but not the Heptateuch, nor the other historical books of the Old Testament.

Heptene, **Heptine**, **Heptoio**, **Heptyl**, -ylic, etc. *Chem.*: see under HEPTANE.

Heptoxide: see HEPTA-. **Hep-tree**: see HIP2.

† **Her**, **here**, **se**, *poetic. Obs.* Forms: 1 *hearra*, *herra*, *herra*, 3 *herre*, *hærra*, *north*, and *Sc.* 4-5 *her*, 5-6 *here*, (5 *heere*, *hery*, 6 *hair*, *heir*, *heyr*). [OE. *herra*, *hearra*, corresp. to OFris. *herra*, OS. *herro* (MDu. *herre*, *hēr(r)e*, Du. *heer*), OHG. *herra* (MHG. *herra*, *herre*, Ger. *herr*), ON. *harri*, *herra* (Sw., Da. *herre*). In OHG. and OS., a subst. use of the comparative degree *hēr(o)* of the adj. *hēr* 'old', hence 'venerable, august', mod. Ger. *hehr* 'sublime, elevated, august, holy', identical with OE. *hār* hoary, grey, ON. *harr*: -OTEUT. **hairo*-prob. 'hoary with age, venerable'; supposed to have been first used as a form of address to superiors: cf. the Romanic use of *L. senior*, in It. *signore*, Sp. *señor*, F. *seigneur* 'lord', orig. 'older, elder'. Both in OE. and ON. adopted from OLG.; in OE. found orig. in the parts of the 'Cædmon' poems which are translated from an OS. original; also in later OE. and ME. poetry, and in Sc. to 16th c. Apparently only in poetical use.] Lord, chief, master; man of high position or rank; sometimes more generally = Man.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 321 Þe sende waldend god þin hearra þæs helpe of heofonrice. *Ibid.* 678 Nu hæbbe ic his her on handa, herra se goda; gife ic hit þe georne. c 1007 *Poem in O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1066 Se in alle tid hyrde holdlice hærran sinum. c 1205 LAV. 5420 For þu ært ure hærra. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 102 Þis lond ich habbe here so fre, þat to non herre yschal abuye. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1920 All þe bathils & þe heris & þe biþe maistris. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 10146 Antenor in angur angardly stroke, Vnherstet the here, hade hym to ground. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 41 Arnwlff... Off South hantoun, that huge hie her and lord. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 29, I sa ane heir in bed oppressit ly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* v. vi. 8 Thidder the heir [Æneas] with mony thowsand gan hy. *Ibid.* xii. 70 Ane of the eldest herys stude about, Clepit Nautes. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Pap.* 338 Thov arte bot kyng of bone, Frome tyme thyne hereis hartis bene from ye gone. Hence † *Here-man*, lord, master.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4938 A! A! happy haly here man. **Her** (hāi, hāi), *pers. prom., 3rd sing. fem., dat. accus.* Forms: 1-5 *hire*, (1 *hir*), 2-5 *hyre*, (3 *heore*), 3-5 *here*, (5 *heer*), 3-6 *hir*, 4-5 *hure*, 5 *hurre*, 5-6 *hyr*, 5-8 (*dial.*) *hur*, (6 *hare*, *harre*), 4- *her*. [OE. *hire*, dative case of *hlo*, HEO 'she', cogn. with OFris. *hiri*, MDu. *hare*, *haer*, *hore*, Du. *haar*; cf. also the parallel OS. *iru*, OHG. *iru*, *iro* (mod. G. *ihir*), Goth. *izai*. The dative began in 10th c. to be used instead of the original accusative *hle*, *hl*, *hlz*, *hy*, and now as indirect and direct objective represents both cases, as in 'we met *her* and gave *her* the book to take with *her*'.]

1. The female being in question: the objective case of SHE.

a. *Dative or indirect object.*
a 1000 *Eneis* 963 (Z.) Gode þancode... þæs hire se willa

gelamp. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 7 Þa behet he mid aþe hyre [Lindisf. *hir*, *Rushw.* *hire*, *Hatton* *hire*] to sylle. a 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1140 P 8 [Hi] brohten hire into Oxenford, and lauen hire þe burch. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Se aengel cydde hyre þat godes sunne sceolde beon accenned of hire. c 1205 LAV. 3998 Þa deaðe [sune] heore was leouere, þe quike here was leobere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 30 Þe fader... bad hire vnderstode, To whom heo wolde y married be. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 562 Hure was lecherie luf. 1368 LANGL. P. Pl. A. II. 1 Yit kneled I on my knees and cried hire of grace. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 395 Hure was lever to her maytoynesse and masse. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 74 Full weil was hir that day that sho was fre. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 498 To goe and doe as her listeth. 1718-14 *Pope Rape Lock* IV. 130 'Give her the hair'—he spoke, and rapp'd his box. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 77 O Swallow... tell her, tell her, what I tell to thee. 1870 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel*, Her seemed she scarce had been a day One of Gods choristers.

b. Governed by *preposition*.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xx. 16 Da cwæð se hælend to hyre [Lindisf. *hir*, *Hatton* *hire*], maria. a 1075 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1035 [He] let niman of hyre ealle þa betstan gærsuma... þe Cunt cing ahte. c 1300 *Becket* 25 Of hire he hadde lute blisse. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 107 With hir went many a knyght. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2459 If thou myght Atteyne of hire to have a sight. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 11006 When he neighed hur negh. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 70 He had ij childehen by harre. *Ibid.* 72 The fayryst lady that she hade wyth hare... was stolne away from hare. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 264 I'll speak to her And she shall be my queen. 1718-14 *Pope Rape Lock* II. 6 But ev'ry eye was fix'd on her alone. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 474 And others laugh'd at her and Philip too.

c. *Accusative or direct object.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. I. 25 And ne groette hire [Ag. G. he ne grette hi]. *Ibid.* xxii. 28 Alle hæfdun hire [Lindisf. *ða ilca*, Ag. *hið*, *Hatton* *hy*]. a 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127 He... sende hire siððen to Normandi; and mid hire ferde hire broðer Rotbert eorl of Gloucestre. a 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 P 8 Þe king... beset hire in þe tur; and me let hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. c 1275 LAV. 1146 Þe deouel hire [c 1205 heo] louede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 12 Yseue here þe to þi wyf. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 39 If ani of prestis... leuiþ not heer þat he holdiþ. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 10976 He gird hir to ground, and greuit hir yll. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 72 Dyvers lordes and ladys browte hare on hare way. 1681 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* v. He observed her; He sent for... dainty Myrrh. 1735 *Pope Ep. Lady* 137 Offend her, and she knows not to forgive; Oblige her, and she'll hate you while you live. 1824 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Arrival* IV, He stoops—to kiss her—on his knee.

2. For names of things grammatically feminine, or (in later use) feminine by personification.

c 805 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiii. 1 Earde... and alle ða eardið in hire. c 1000 *Ælfric Manual of Astron.* (Wrt.) 18 Þære lyfte gecyrd is þæt heo 570 ælce weatan up to hyre. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Al þet þe licome lueoð, þet þa saule hetoð, and wa is hire þer fore. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 312/449 Al so þe sonne, þat heo mouwe schyne a-boute eche on, For alle habbez list of hire, and with-out hire nouzt on. c 1300 *Cast. Love* 96 Þe corpe... And al þat euer in hire bi-lyp. c 1304 P. Pl. *Crede* 668 And syþen þe sely soule slen & senden hyre to helle! a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1308 Bretens down all þe bild... Drenches hire in þe hize see & drawis hire on hepis. 1538 *Starkey England* I. iii. 78 Our mother the ground... wyl sufficiencynt nurysh... al bestys, fischys, and foulis, wych are brede and brought vp upon hyr. 1598 W. PHILIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 187 They pray likewise to the New Moore... and salute her with great Devotion. 1738 *Pope Epit. Sat.* I. 143-4 Vice is undone, if she forgets her Birth... tis the Fall degrades her to a Whore; Let Greatness own her, and she's mean no more. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, SS. *Simon & Jude* i, The widowed Church is fain to rove... Make haste and take her home.

b. Represented as used by Welsh or Gaelic speakers for *he*, *him*, or for the speaker himself.

1506 *Hundr. Merry T.* xcii. (1866) 150 By cottes blut and her nayle, quod the welchman, if her [a cock] be not ynough now her wyll be ynough anone for her hath a good fyre vnder her. 1657 H. CROWCH *Welsh Trav.* 3 Bid her, and other such like men. 1671 *Welsh Trav.* 31 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 339 Poor Taffie fell immediately into a great deep pit. Had not a shepherd stood his friend, and helpt hur quickly out, Hur surely there had made an end, Hur makes no other doubt. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxxiii, 'No offence meant', said the Highlander; 'but her own self comes to buy an armour.' 'Her own self's bare shanks may trot hence with her', answered Henry. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 163 It will be made by a bogle and her wanting ta heid upon his body.

3. *Reflexive*: = herself; to herself. (Now *poetic*.) c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxi. 16 Heo... sæt hire feortan. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 23 Hæbbe hire þæt heo hafap. c 1200 ORMIN 1655 3ho ras hire upp. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Hie brohte þæt child mid hire in to þe temple. c 1200 *Bestiary* 241 Ðe mire... reateð hire seldum. 1340 *Ayenb.* 260 Hy hyre aseyweb ine alle þe oþre boges. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 56 He preyde her to haste her for his sake. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 765 And badde her heyeze, and make hur' all redy. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xxi. 16 She went and sate her downe ouer against him. 1664 GERRIER *Princ.* 8 She... had no time to shift her. 1666-7 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxcvii, Like some shepherdess... Who sate to bathe her by a river's side. 1838 KINGSLEY *Sappho* 20 Then peevishly she flung her on her face.

4. For the *nominative*; esp. in *predicate* after *be*, etc. = she. (Considered incorrect: cf. HIM, ME.)

1608 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iv, But if it prove her, all that's Woman in me shall be employ'd to destroy her. 1840-1 DICKENS *Humphrey's Clock*, 'There was him and her a sitting by the fire. *Mod. dial. and colloq.* I am sure it was her that told me. No! it could not be her. Which is her? Her with the hat. Is that her coming?

5. *Her one* = Sc. *her lane*: see ONE, LONE.

6. *quasi-sb.*: cf. SHE.
1646 CRASHAW *Poems* 137 Now, if time knows That her,

whose radiant brows Weave them a garland of my vows. 1860 WHITTIER in *Westm. Gaz.* (1895) 2 Jan. 8/2, 'I have lost him. But I can never lose a her; the women are more pertinacious than the men'.

Her (hā, hā), *poss. pron., 3rd sing. fem.* Forms: 1 *hiere, hyre, (hya)*, 1-5 *hire*, 3-5 *hyre, hure, hyr*, (3-4 *yr*), 4-5 *hur*, (5 *hurro*, here), 4-6 *hir*, 6 *hare*, (are), 4- *her*. [OE. *hiere*, *hire*, genitive of *hio*, *hio* 'she', cognate with OFris. *hiri*, MDu. *hare*, Du. *haar*. (Analogous to OS. *ira*, *iro*, *iru*, *ire*; OHG. *ira*, *iro*, MHG. *ire*, *ir*, Ger. *ihr*; Goth. *ids*.) In OE. used both as an objective and possessive genitive: the former use became obs. in ME., and *hire* remained a possessive genitive, indistinguishable in use from a possessive adj., and is thus included in the same class with *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, *your*, *their*. Like these, it has developed an absolute form *HERA*, for which *HERN* was also used in late ME., and still exists in some dialects.]

1. as *gen. case of pers. pron.*: Of her; of the feminine being or thing in question.

890 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 878 Him to com þær ongen Sumor sæte alle . . . ond Hamtun scir se dæl se hiere beþinon sæ was. a 1285 St. Mark. 2 Ha iherde on euch half hire, hu me droh to deaðe cristes icorne. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 113 Y wolde nemne hyre to day, ant y dorste hire munne.

2. *Poss. adj. pron.* (orig. *poss. gen.*): Of or belonging to her; that woman's, that female's; also *refl.* of or belonging to herself, her own.

890 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 888 Hire lic lip set Pafan. c 1000 *Ibid.* (MS. D.) an. 917 Þær wæron eac ofalægene hyre þærga feower. a 1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1036 Þæt Ælfifu Hardacutes modor sæte on Winceastre mid þæs cynges huscarlum hyra suna. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo nomen þe assa and hire colt. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 370 Mold yr name was. 1364 LANGL. P. Pl. A. 1. 10 Ich was a-ferd of hire face. 1384 Wyclif *Luke* ii. 51 His modir kepte to gidere alle these wordis, beringe to gidere in hir herte. c 1400 Chron. *Vilod.* 298 Þis hard hayre he wered hurte body next. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 3 (Harl. MS.) My wif. wolle hyde his body by hire beddis syde. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi. 27 She drewe theym to her part. 1556 Chron. *Gr. Priars* (Camden) 72 Shee went hare wayes. *Ibid.* 86 The qwenes grace came . . . are owne persone, with hare cepter in hare honde. 1569 J. Rogers *Gl. Godly Love* 181 As ritch as hir husband. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* i. 19 Belinda still her downy pillow prest Her guardian Sylph prolong'd the balmy rest. 1808 Scott *Marm.* ii. iii, Her hopes, her fears, her joys, were all Bounded within the cloister wall. *Mod.* Her sister offered her services.

† b. Used of things whose names were grammatically feminine, e.g. sun, soul, book, shire, love. *Obs.* c. Of things personified or spoken of as female; esp. the earth, the moon, countries, cities, ships, the Church, a university, a school, the arts, sciences, passions, virtues, vices.

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii [1]. 19 Sunne oncnæw setgong hire [c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.), Sunne hire setgang sweetule healded]. 1384 *etc.* [see CHURCH *sb.* 8]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. vii. 61 Thenne ganne this fayre grene apple tree to shaken hyr leues. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 21 A ryver. . . I beleve verely that in al christendome is not her lyke. 1508 in *Arnolds's Chron.* (1811) 223 That the chartur aforaid in alle & euerich her theyr, 1534 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 34 Salt is good but yf salt have luste hyr saltines what shall be seasoned ther with? 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* v. 7 The prestres broughte the Arke . . . vnto hir place. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasie* 142 In whose mynde knowledge have once builded her Bowre. *Ibid.* 140 The moone is xviij. daies old, the time of hir shining is x. houres. *Ibid.* 205 Englands, and hir principall cities. 1586 T. B. La *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 612 There is nothing more common than the Sun, which imparteth of hir light to all the celestia bodies. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. iii. 93 The Shippe boaring the Moone with her maine Mast. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* (1653) 9 The Earth. . . and the principall causes of her Barrenness. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* ii. 595 The ruined house that falls And intercepts her lord betwixt the walls. 1801 SHELLEY *Epphysch.* 376 The Moon will veil her horn In thy last smiles. 1895 *Fall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 1/3 England. . . has tried her best to head him off.

d. Of animals regarded as feminine, irrespectively of sex; e.g. a cat, hare, rabbit, mouse, etc.

c 1200 *Bertrary* 242 De mire . . . feched hire fode. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 634 The bisy lark messenger of day Salueth in hir song the morwe gray. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 412 [With] be wose of þe wede hire wengis anyontis. 1535 COVERDALE *Psal.* vi. 6 Go to the Emmet (thou slogarde) considre hir wayes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 210 The Weasill . . . hangeth fast upon her throat, and will not lose her hold, run the Hare never so fast. *Ibid.* 398 If a male Mouse be dead all over, or her tail cut off; or if her leg be bound to a post in the house, or a bell be hung about her neck, and so turned going, she will drive away all her fellows. 1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 97 The Bezor. . . knowing by instinct what it is she is hunted for (not her skin, but her stone).

3. After a *sb.*, a substitute for the genitive inflexion. Cf. the similar use of *HIS*, *THEIR*.

c 893 K. ELFRID *Oras.* i. i. § 9 Nilus seo ea hire æwielme is neþ þæm clyfe. c 1435 *Chaucer's Wife's T.* (MS. Camb. Gg. 4. 27) *healing*. Here begynneth [the] wyf of bathe hire tale. 1546 *State Papers* (1800) i. 889 Elizabeth Holland her howse, newlie made in Suffolk. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 94 Curio. . . haunted Lucilla hir company. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. i. § 5 Presuming on the Queen her private practice. 1669 H. L'ESTRAUNDE *Alliance Div. Off.* 455 The Excellency of our Church her burial office. [1873] F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 355 *note*, In England, to this day, the

vulgar write, in their Bibles, Prayer-books, and elsewhere, 'John Crane his book', 'Esther Hodges her book', etc.]

† 4. *absol.* = *HERA* (= Ger. *der*, *die*, *das* *ihre*).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Duue . . . fedeð briddes þeþ hie ne ben noht hire. a 1285 *Ancre. R.* 46 Al is hire þet holi chirche redeð oþer singed.

† **Her**, *poss. pron., 3rd pl. Obs.* Forms: see below. [OE. *hiara*, *hira*; *hyra*, *hiara*, *hiara*, *heora*, gen. pl., in all genders, of *HE*; cognate with OFris. *hiara*, *hira*, MDu. *hare* (*haerre*, *haer*), *hore*, *heur*, Du. *haar*; parallel in inflexion to OS. *iro*, *ira*, *ire*, era, OHG. *iro* (MHG. *ire*, *ir*, Ger. *ihr*, *ihrer*), Goth. *isr*, *isd*. In ME. (like the gen. sing. *his*, *hire*), treated as a possessive adj., though with fewer traces of inflexion than *his*. It also developed the absolute forms *heoren*, *heren*, *HERN*, and *hires*, *heres*, *HERS* (now both *obs.*). Already in Ormin, the use of *heore*, *here*, was encroached upon by that of *þegge* from Old Norse, which, in the form *thair*, the northern texts of Cursor Mundi, Hampole, etc. have exclusively; Chaucer and other southern and south-midland writers retained *her*; Caxton, like Ormin, had both *her* and *their*; but *their* appears to have prevailed before 1500, and *her* has long disappeared even from the dialects which retain the cognate dat.-accus. *hem*, *em*.]

A. Forms.

a. 1 *hiara*, *hira*, *hiara*, *hiara*, *heara*, 1-2 *hyra*, *heora*, 2 *hera*.

c 893 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 449 On *hiara* dagum Hengest and Horsa. . . gesohton Bretenne. c 898 *Ibid.* an. 894 *Hiara* cyning was xewundod. *Ibid.* an. 896 Þa Deniscan hæfdon *hira* wif befeast. a 990 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 48 In *hiara* zimersvne gifeaiga. c 990 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 5 Onfengon mearde heara [Rushw. *heora* lean, *Ag.* *hyra* mede, *Halton* *heore* mede]. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* iv. 6 Hig þe on *hyra* heodum beron. a 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 1090 [Hi] agefon *heara* castelas him to hearme. a 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1125 *Heora* liman, þæt was he elces riht hand and heora stanen benedæn. c 1160 *Halton Gosp. Matt.* iv. 6 On *heara* hande. c 1205 *LAV.* 420 He *heora* monreude mid monscipe onfeng.

β. 1-5 *heore*, *here*, 2-3 *hore*, 2-4 *hare*, 3-5 *hire*, *hure*, (3 *huere*, 4-5 *hyre*).

a 1100 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 979 *Heore* rædas syndon nahtlice ongan Godes kepaht. a 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1123 72 Hi. . . wæron æfre to gænes munoces and here zegl. a 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 225 Þine breo sunes . . . and here þreo wif. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 *Hore* looking, here blowing, here smelling, *heore* feeling was all tistret. c 1200 Ormin *Des.* 86 Acc noht þær skill, acc. all þær skill, & all þær þegge sinne; & unne birt biddenn Godd tatt he Forgive hem here sinne. *Ibid.* 407, & shullenn habbenn *heore* læn For *heore* rihtwinesse. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 *Hure* riht time þenne man fasten shal. c 1205 *LAV.* 2243 Þa wifmen. . . kærud of hire nose [c 1275 *hure* nose]. a 1285 *Ancre. R.* 70 Hit is *hore* meister. a 1300 *Geste K. Horn* 9 in *Rison* *Meir. Rom.* ii. 91 *Hure* one hichte Horn. a 1300 *Assump. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 713 *Boþe* here feet & here handes *þere* bounde with stronge bandes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 *Mam* þæt habbeþ onworþ to lene of hire hand ac hi doþ lene hare sergons oþer oþre men of hire pans. 1364 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ProL 41 Til *heor* Bagges and *heore* Bailes weren bratful i-crommet. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2277 *Hure* helmes þæt duden oppon *hure* hod. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 138 (Fairf.) This was hire [v. rr. here, her, hir, theyr, thair] song, 'the foweler we defyce'. 1397 TREVISIA *Higden* (Morris *Spec. E.* 338) Chyidern in soles. . . þup compelled for to leve here oune longeage, & for to construe here lessons & here þingis a Freynsch. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 69 Ye Danys. . . chesen *hure* place Rygt at *hure* owne wyll. *Ibid.* 871 Rygt at *hure* wyll. *Ibid.* 1059 *Herre* song þæt lafton and songon nomore. 1406 AUDELEY *Poems* 17 The lust of *hore* lycam. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) Whenne the seruautis hirde hire lord crye. 1488 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 15 Lyke as they deserue here in this world by here luyng.

β2. (Y) Inflected forms.

1 a 1123 O. E. Chron. an. 1101 For *heoran* agenan mycelan ungetrywðan. *Ibid.* an. 1119 Þa tvegen cyngas innan Normandige mid *heoran* folcan coman to gædere. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Heo setteð *heoran* handan ofer ifulþede men.

γ. 2-4 *heor*, 2-5 *her*, *har*, (3 *ar*), 3-5 *hor*, *hur*, (5 *hurr*), 4-5 *hir*, *hyr*.

a 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1135 Þa tocan þa oðre and helden her castles agenes him. *Ibid.* an. 1140 77 [Hi] treuthes fæston ðæt her nouþer sculde besuiken oþer. a 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 227 *Har* non neste wat oðer cweð. *Ibid.*, *Pa...* com se deofol to har anlicnesse. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 *Hur* eider alund þe se. c 1250 *Meid Margrethe* xiii, De sergaunz deden ar ernde. c 1275 *St. Patrick's Purg.* 168 in Horstm. *Allegri. Leg.* (1875) 31f þu wolt leue on hor lore. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 308 Hii, þæt myzte ofscapye, sone her red nome. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Kolls) 5046 He. . . loude ascried þem on har cry. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 24 Of hem silfe and of hir sugettis. 1364 LANGL. P. Pl. A. 1. 97 David. . . Dude hem swere on *heor* sward to serue treupe euer. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* iii. 153 To spoyle hor tenautis and hor neighboris. c 1386 CHAUCER *ProL* 32 I was of hir [v. rr. here, her] felawshippe anon. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 12 To wex þe Bretones for hurt synne. c 1460 *Lanval* 232 *Har* kerteles wer of Inde sandel. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cckli. (1482) 270 *Hyre* armure. . . and al was whyte hertes with crounes aboute hyr nekkes. 1485 — *St. Wenefr.* 3 Her fader & moder cam & sawe how her daughter was biheded.

B. Signification and uses.

1. *Genitive case of Pers. and Refl. pron.*: Of them (l. *eorum*): of themselves. (In quot. a 1225 with of.) c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 10 [9] Forðon nis in muðe heara

soðfestnis; heorte heara idel is. a 900 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 875 Ælfred cyning. . . *hiara* an gefeng, ond þa oþru zefliemde. *Ibid.* an. 895 Þa burgware hie zefliemde, ond *hira* moniz hund oflogon. a 1123 *Ibid.* an. 1123 74 Þæt hit were here unþancas. c 1200 Ormin 471 Whillec here sholde serrfenn firrst. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 *Ure* drihten. . . lokede gif here ani understoden. *Ibid.* 213 Þesse wise biswiked her aider oðer. a 1285 *Ancre. R.* 176 31f nouder of hore nere sec.

2. *Possessive adj. pron.* (orig. *possess. genitive*): Belonging to them; their; also *refl.* belonging to themselves, their own (l. *suis*).

917 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 917 And ahreddon. . . eac *hira* horsa and *hira* wæpna micelne dæl. a 1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1016 79 Swa *heora* gewuna wæs. a 1121 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1119 Manega . . . mid *heora* castelan. a 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 221 Þæt ece fer þe þam gearcod was fer hare prede. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 *Ure* helende com to helen men of *heore* symounden. 1384 Wyclif *Matt.* vi. 5 Trewly y say to þou, thei han resseyued her meede. c 1386 CHAUCER *ProL* 11 So priketh hem nature in hir corages. 1488 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 865 III. 293 They withholde her catell and hem selfe bothe from the coorte.

b. Construction with *All*, *both*: *her aller*, *her bother*, *her beyre*, etc.: see ALL D. 4, BOTH 4 b, Bo a. c.

3. After a *sb.*, as substitute for genitive inflexion. c 893 K. ELFRID *Oras.* i. i. § 4 Africa and Asia *hiara* landgemircu onginnad of Alexandria.

4. *Absolutely*. Afterwards expressed by *HERS* 2, and now by *THEIRS*. (F. *le leur*, Ger. *der ihrige*). c 897 K. ELFRID *Greg. Past.* xlv. 319 Ða ðe *hiara* mild-heortlice sellað. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* v. 10 *Hyra* [Halt. *heora*] ys heofonan rice. a 1285 *Ancre. R.* 78 [He] folowede ham, ase hore, hwuder so heo euer wolden. 1340 *Ayenb.* 144 Þe kingdom of heuene is hare.

Her, *obs. form of HAIR*, *HERE*, *ERE*, *HIGHER*.

Heracleon (heräklän), a. [f. L. *Hēracles*, also *-clius*, a. Gr. Ἡράκλειος, f. Ἡρακλῆς (see *HERCULES*): see -AN.] Pertaining to Heracles. *Heracleon stone* (*lapis Heracleus*, λίθος Ἡρακλεία): the magnet, so called from its great attractive power.

1893 G. CHRYSTAL in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 219/1 This name (magnet) is said by Plato to have been given to it by Euripides, and he adds that most call it the Heracleon stone. 1895 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 157 All ordinary architectural lion sculpture is derived from the Heracleon.

Heracleid, -id (he-räklaid, -id). Also *Heraklide*. [ad. Gr. Ἡρακλίδης (pl. -αι), L. *Heraklides* (pl. -es), a descendant of Ἡρακλῆς or Hercules.] One of the descendants of Heracles from whom the Dorian aristocracy of the Peloponnesus claimed descent. (Chiefly in pl.)

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vii. I. 273 *heading*, Return of the Heracleids. a 1873 LYVTON *Pausanias* 203 The heart of the Heracleid beats under the robe of the Mede. 1892 *Athenæum* 16 July 92/1 An ode composed by a Theban in honour of a Heracleid.

b. A 'strong man', *humorous nonce-use*.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. i. 17 The Heraklide showed symptoms of becoming confidential. Hence *Heracleid* a., of or pertaining to a Heracleid.

1881 BYRON *Juan* III. *Isles of Greece* xiii, And there, perhaps, some seed is sown, The Heracleidan blood might own.

Heracleonite (heräklänit), a. (*sb.*) [f. L. *Hēracles* + -AN]. Of, pertaining to, or of the style of Heracitus of Ephesus, a Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C. (called the 'weeping philosopher'), or his physical or other theories.

a 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 424 They do follow the old superstition of the Heracleonites. 1797-5 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Heracleonites, after the example of their master, annulled all the ancient prophecies; holding, that St. John was really the voice that proclaimed and pointed out the Messiah. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 789 Irenæus simply says that the Heracleonites, a Gnostic sect, anointed the dying with a mixture of oil and water.

Heracletean (he-räklaitän), a. (*sb.*) [f. L. *Hēracles* + -AN]. Of, pertaining to, or of the style of Heracitus of Ephesus, a Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C. (called the 'weeping philosopher'), or his physical or other theories.

1864 *Reader* No. 105, 824/1 Full of their Heracletean fire. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 456 Beginning with the mysteries of the Heracletean alternation of opposites.

b. *Sb.* A disciple of Heracitus.

1882 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 784/2 The extreme Heracleteans, as Cratylus, rejected the proposition, or combination of words, as expressing a unity and permanence not to be found in things.

Hence *Heracleteanism*.

1885 PATER *Marius* I. 133 Heracleteanism had grown to be almost identical with the famous doctrine of the sophist Protagoras.

Heracletic (heräklitik), a. and *sb.* [f. *Hēracles* + -ITIC (see prec.) + -IC]. a. *adj.* = HERACLETEAN. b. *sb.* A follower of Heracitus. So *Heracleticism* a.; *Heracletism* = HERACLETEANISM.

1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 28, 133 That even the Zenonian and Heracletic Deity it self, was no other than such a plastic nature. *Ibid.* iv. § 31, 287 Singular and Sensible Things, which, as the Heracletics rightly affirmed, do indeed all flow. a 1688 — *Etern. Morality* ii. § 1 (1731) 45 The true meaning of the Heracletic Philosophy was plainly this, That there is no other being in the World besides Individual Body or Matter. 1798 *Chambers's Cyclop.* *Heracletism* . . . the philosophy of Heracitus. . . The funda-

mental doctrine... was, that fire is the principle of all things. 188a R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 784/2 The Elastic doctrine that only unity has real being, the Heraclitic counter-doctrine that only in change, in the many, is truth to be found.

Herald (he'ráld), *sb.* Forms: (3) hyraudus, 4-5 heraud, -e, herowd, -e, herode, (4) herrod, herhaud, 5 herrowd, heroud, herowde, her- rold, har(r)awd, -e, harood, -ud, -ott, -owed, harrote, harrold, 5-6 herawde, herald(e, har- ralde, harhalde, 5-7 herault, harrot, 5-8 her- auld, -e, 6 her(e)hault, herehaut, herehaught(e, haraude, -aulde, -ald, -rald, -olde, -rolde, -rould, harhodde, harad, -at, -et, -rat, -ratt, -otte, 6-7 harolde, heralde, 7 heralt, -aute, -old, heralt; (5-6) 7-herald. [ME. *heraud*, *herault*, etc., re- presenting OF. *heraut*, *herault*, med.L. *heraldus*, *heraldus*, It. *araldo*, Sp. *haraldo*, *heraldo*, OSp. *farate*; a word of uncertain origin, generally con- jectured to be from Teutonic. Diez suggested as a possible source an OGer. **hariwald*, **heriwald*, 'wielder' or 'commander of an army', citing the proper names *Charivaldus*, OS. *Hariolt*, ON. *Harald*; but this seems to fail to explain the sense. Others have suggested a possible derivation from OHG. *harên*, *herên* to cry, call, which suits the sense better, but involves other difficulties. See Markel, *German. elem. in französisch* (1887) 62.]

1. An officer having the special duty of making royal or state proclamations, and of bearing ceremonial messages between princes or sovereign powers. Also, b, employed in the tourney to make proclamations, convey challenges, and marshal the combatants. Hence, c, having the function of arranging public processions, funerals, and other state ceremonials; of regulating the use of armorial bearings (cf. DISCLAIM v. 7); of settling questions of precedence in processions or at court; and, in process of time, of recording the names and pedi- grees of those entitled to armorial bearings: see *Heralds' College* in f.

13. Gny Warrm. (A.) 3323 At an heraud þan asked he, 'This armed folk, what may [his] be?' 13. *Coeur de L.* 128 He comanded hastily Herodes for to make cry, And every man for to wende Home. 1375 BARBOUR *Brave* xii. 371 Throu-out the hoost... gett thai ga Herodis for till mak ane crye. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1675 An herowd [v. rr. heraud(e, herald)] on a scaffold made a boe... And þen he saw þe pepul of noyse all stille Thus scowid he þe mighty dukis wille. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 3013 An hawraude hys be-fore, the best of the lordes. 14100-50 *Alexander* 883 Heraudis [Dobl. Harraides] on hege hors hendly a-ayed. c. 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (1856) 46 He... sente heroudis to the toun [Rouen] and bad thaim yelde it to the kyng of Englonde. c. 1485 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 303 Thus departed the herawde from the coost of Charlemagne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enviis* v. 3 With ane harrauldis lowde voce. 1515 in Turner *Select. Re.* Oxf. 316 Wyne for the Quenes Haroldes. *Ibid.*, The Quenes harrodes. 1555-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Caducator*,... an ambassador or harold sent to intreat of peace. 1570 LEVING *Manif.* 15/46 An herald for peace, *caducator*. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 59 Take a Trumpet Herald, Ride thou vnto the Horsemen on yond hill. 1604 R. CANNON *Table Alph.*, *Herault*, kings messenger. 1606 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Harold, Herald or Herald. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 518 The sounding Alchymie By Haralds voice explain'd. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. § 245 His Majesty... sent it likewise by Garter, Herald and King at Arms. 1707-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. In the army, drums and trumpets have succeeded to the function of heralds, being sent by the generals on the same errands; and... enjoying the same rights and privileges. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiii. 11. 161 A herald came to demand an armistice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 121 Need we hire the herald, or shall I proclaim the result?

b. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 16 Faith... cryde a fili daniel! As doth an Herode of armes when [launtrous] cometh to iustes. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 159 By here Cote Armures and by hir gere The heraudes knewe hem best in special. 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1109 At morne when day sprange, Gentyl men to haruds thrange. 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 341 Heraudis he dyd go and Ride Another turnamente for to Crye. 1485 CANTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 7 [He] sente his heraudis... to announce that the jousts shold be halden. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 63 The har- raldes cryd, 'God schaw the rycht,' Syne bad thame go to- gidder. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 6 (Stage dir.) Enter King... and others. Then Mowbray in Armor, and Harrold. *Ibid.* 25 Tucket. Enter Hereford, and Harold. 1880 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* viii, The Prince... gave signal to the heralds to pro- claim the laws of the tournament.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 321 Purservantes and her- auldes That crien ryche folkes laudes... Had on him throwen a vesture Whiche that men clepen a cote armure. 1500 *Sir Reues* (Pynson) 3453 Euery syde Armes were hanged fayre and wyde, Herodes gan the armes escrye. 1530 PALSGR. 456/2 He can blase armes as well as any herault... in Eng- lande. 1566 LEIGH *Armorie* Pref. (1597) A ij, They... are named ancient Herehaughtes, who haue made distinction be- tween the gentle and the vngentle. 1574 N. ROSCARROCKE *Prelim. Verses to Bossewell's Armorie*, Ye perfitt skill Of Herehaughts art. 1594 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 27 a, Buying Armes of the Herald, who gives them the Lyon without tongue, tayle, or talents. 1594 GRENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 217 The heralle to blason their de- scende from an old house. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* in *Hunn.* i. iii, The first red herring that was broil'd in Adam and Eve's kitchen, doe I fetch my pedigree from by the Harrots bookes. 1663 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 480 (Burial of Archbp. Juxon) Persons that came to attend the corps,

whereof Garter King at armes was one and four more heralds. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind. & P.* iii. 156 Do you not know that for a little coin Herald's can foist a name into the line? 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 26 The six heralds are Windsor, Chester, Lancaster, York, Richmond, and Somerset, who take place according to seniority in office. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. iv, The heralds they pay to paint their carriages.

† d. Formerly called, with reference to some functions of the office, *herald of (at) arms*.

1377 [see bl. c. 1435 Torr. *Portugal* 2465 Harroldys of armes cryed on high, The prynce and that other knyght No more juste shall thay. c. 1530 L.D. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 34 Than was it cryed by an haraude of armes, yt eche of them shold do theyr best. 1565 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 50 There was made a proclamacyon with dyvers harhoddes of armes and purservantes in their cote armures. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 134 Gervyn to the haret of armes... xxv. 1566 Br. MAXWELL *Burd. Issack* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 296 The Lords of the Council... sent a Gentleman... with an Herald at Arms, to... dissolve their Meeting. 1707-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Herald, or heralds at arms.

† e. *King herald*, *Lyon herald*: ancient names of Garter king-of-arms and Lyon king-of-arms: see KING-OF-ARMS.

[c. 1076 in Spelman *Gloss.* (1664) s.v. *Heraldus*, Petrus Rex Hyraudorum citra aquam de Trent ex parte boreali. 13... *Statuta Armorum* Stat. Realm (1810) I. 231 E qe nul Roy des Haraunz ne Menestralz portent privez armez.] c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1035 A herowd of Armes as gret a dygnyte has, Specially kyngre harrowd must have þe principale place. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 140 The King of Scottis... in haist directes Lyon harrat King of armes to the Inglis King. *Ibid.* 142 The king... his lettres delyuirs to Lyon Harraitt, wrytne in verie sour and proud wordes.

f. *Heralds' College*, or *College of Arms*: a royal corporation, founded 1483, consisting of the Earl Marshal, kings-of-arms, heralds, and pursuivants, exercising jurisdiction in matters armorial, and now recording proved pedigrees, and granting armorial bearings. *Heralds' Office*, the office of this corpora- tion.

1588 THYNNE *Let. Ld. Burghley in Animado*, Introd. 91 The whoole college of heraudes. a. 1655 in Colgrave *Treas. Wit & Lang.*, *Her.* 126 He is at the Herald's Office yondir. What, Has he purchas'd Arms then? a. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 153 If it was his assigned and not hereditary coat, it will be long enough ere herald's office grant another. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 11 P. 4, I shall give you my Genealogy, as a Kinsman of ours has sent it me from the Herald's Office. 1865 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* I. 32 a parvenu pays the Herald's College for a pedigree.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. One who proclaims or an- nounces the message of another; a messenger, envoy. Hence, a frequent title of newspapers, as *The Morning Herald*, *Glasgow Herald*, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 247 þus haue I [Abraham] ben his heraud here and in helle. 1467 Sir J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 570 II. 301, I always schall be your herault bothe her, if sche com hydder, and at home when I come hom. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 97 Their Herald is a pretty knaushif Page: That well by heart hath con'd his embas- sage. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 301 His tongue, the Herald of his imagination, is a busie Officer. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 230, I finde our very enemies Prophets to foretell, and Heraldus to declare it, for us. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 136 A herald of God's love to pagan lands. 1826 EMERSON *Nature, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 149 Beauty in nature is not ultimate. It is the herald of inward and eternal beauty.

b. A person (or thing) that precedes and an- nounces the approach of another; a forerunner, precursor.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 6 It was the Lark the Herald of the Morn. c. 1600 - *Sonn.* i, Only heraud to the gaudy spring. 1759 DILWORTH *Poem* 76 One of the most active heralds to his rising fame. 1806 Wordsw. *To the small Celandine* viii, Herald of a mighty band, Of a joyous train ensuing. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 197 Earth- quakes are often the heralds of volcanic eruptions. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 295 The Flower, botanically, is the herald of the Fruit.

3. One skilled in heraldry; a heraldist.

1881 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, 'With neck regardant,' said the herald. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* xii. 126 A print-collector, an ex-librist, and a herald.

4. (In full, *Herald-moth*). Name of one of the noctuid moths, *Gonoptera libatrix*.

1838 J. REMME *Butterfly & Moths* 82 The Herald... appears in April and end of July. 1843 DUNCAN in *Nat. Libr.* XL. 231 The Herald-moth... is... found plentifully in October, whence Aurelians have called it the Herald, from an idea that its appearance gave indication of the approach of winter.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *herald angel*, *star*, etc.; *herald-vouched* adj.; *herald-crab* = *heraldic crab*; *herald-moth*: see sense 4; *herald-painter* (see quot. 1688).

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 45, I neither boast, nor Skorne, a faire descent, Noble, and Herald-vouched Ancient. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* n. 279 Now the herald lark Left his ground-nest, high towering to descry The Morn's approach. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 147/2 A Herald Painter is such as Paints Coats of Arms on Escobions, Shields, Tables, Penons, Standarts, and such like. 1798 PORS *Dwnc.* ii. 18 The Queen, to glad her sons, proclaims By herald Hawks, high heroic Games. 1793 WHITFIELD *Hymn*, Hark, the herald Angels sing, Glory to the new- born King. 1771 GRAY *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 127 Jean Froissart, son of Thomas, by profession a herald painter. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. xiv, The Herald-lard [Sir David

Lyndesay, Lyon-King and poet]. 1890 TAYLOR in *Mem.* xxxviii, The herald melodies of spring. 1896 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* iv. I. 137 No herald star announced my birth.

Hence *Her-audess*, a female herald. † *Her-audet*, a petty herald. *Her-audship*, the office or dignity of a herald.

1881 J. M. RODWELL *Isa.* 98 Zion, heraldess of joy, get thee up into a high mountain. 1890 G. A. SMITH *Isaiah* II. v. 85 The verses from *Behold your God*, to the end of the Prologue are the song of the heraldess. 1893 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* iv. i, *Fil.* Her grace's herald? *Alm.* No herald yet, a heraldet. 1613 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-ob.* iii, [Woden], being by name president of ways, and by his office of heraldship Pacifex, i.e. Peacemaker.

Herald, *v.* Forms: see sb.; also 4-5 *hiraude*, *hyraude*. [a. OF. *herauder*, *heraulder*, *hirauder*, f. *heraut*, *hiraute* HERALD sb.]

1. *trans.* To proclaim, to announce, as at hand or drawing nigh; to usher in, introduce.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 486 His clarioun With which he woude is to hiraude [v. rr. herawde, heraud, hyraude] Hem that me list preised be. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iii. 102 Wee are sent, To gine thee from our Royall Master thanks, Only to harrold thee into his sight, Not pay thee. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* xv. § 3. 261 She must be... Heralded, proclaimed, Trumpetted, as the only Pa-ragon of her Sexe. 1830 SOUTHEY *Kehama* vii. v, The Orient... Kindles as it receives the rising ray, And heralding his way, Proclaims the presence of the Power divine. 1855 LONGF. *Hiam.* ix. 156 And the heron... Herald the hero's coming. 1869 PHILLIPS *Verses* iii. 46 Six months of con- tinued earthquakes... heralded the eruption. 1866 F. W. ROBINSON *Courtier Mary Smith* II. 292 The new young day which the chimes of Coalsby had heralded in a few minutes ago.

† 2. *intr.* To act as herald. *Obs. rare* -o. 1530 PALSGR. 583/1, I herawde, I expresse the offyce of an herawde, je heraudes.

Hence *Her-auding* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1814 CARY Dante, *Paradise* xxvi. 42 [St. John] who chief proclaim'st E'en at the outset of thy heralding... the mystery of heaven. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 211 The tempest... I heard its heralding roar in the gullies of the mountains.

Herald, corrupt form of **HERALD**.

Heraldic (he're'ldik), *a.* [f. **HERALD** sb., prob. after F. *heraldique* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Of or pertaining to heraldry. Also *fig.*

1772 WARTON *Life Sir T. Pope* 199 (T.) Heraldic surcoats of arms. 1774 - *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. 336 The pompous circumstances of which these heraldic narratives consisted, and the minute prolixity with which they were displayed. 1847 GLOSS. *Heraldry* 10 The distinction between the heraldic antelope and the natural. 1867 MISS BRADDOCK *Links & Un- like* i, Rich in the heraldic history of aristocratic alliances.

2. *Heraldic crab*: a Japanese crab, *Hemionia heral- dica*, one of the *Maiaide*: see quot.

1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 568 The Heraldic Crab, so called because the shape of its carapace presents a fanciful resemblance to the shield and mantle employed by heraldic painters in depicting coat armour.

Heraldical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL] = **HERALDIC**.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xvi. (1660) 201 Whose great study and travail in this Heraldical Art, hath... been suf- ficiently manifest. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 491 High notions of the importance of heraldical studies.

Heraldically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a heraldic manner; according to the rules of heraldry.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. vi. 299 note, The armorial bearings of Scotland, most heraldically displayed. 1879 J. C. COX *Ch. Dorisby* IV. 236 The church was heraldically visited... by Sir William Dugdale.

Heraldist (he'ráldist), [f. **HERALD** sb. + -IST.] One who is versed in heraldry.

1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 492 [The] excesses of his pen... show the insensibility of the mere heraldist to the nobler genius of the historian. 1866 BOOKSELLER'S *Catal.*, The result of... most painstaking labour of the celebrated Heraldist and Archaeologist.

† **Her-audize**, *v. Obs.* [f. **HERALD** sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To emblazon.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Quarrel betw. Tower Hill & Tyburn*, These arms for thee my muse hath heraldized. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* III. 339 The opportunity... of raising a fortune, and heraldizing a name. 1764 *New Spectator* III. 5/1.

Herald-like, *a.* and *adv.* Like or after the manner of a herald.

c. 1470 HENRY Wallace VIII. 1653 In Scotland some he cummy n is onon, Bot harrold lyk he sekis his presens. 1853 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iv. ii. 238 A certain souldier... attired Herald-like. 1770 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* II. 179 (Jod.) According to nice heraldlike ceremony, the son... ought to take the wall of the father.

Heraldrist, *rare.* [f. **HERALDRY** + -IST: cf. *symmetrist*.] One who is versed in heraldry.

1875 M. A. LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) I. v. 89 The late celebrated heraldrist, Nicholas John Philipson of New- castle-upon-Tyne.

Heraldry (he'ráldri). Forms: see **HERALD**. [f. **HERALD** sb. + -RY: cf. *poetry*, *pedantry*.]

1. The art or science of a herald; now, esp. the art or science of blazoning armorial bearings and of settling the right of persons to bear arms or cer- tain bearings; in connexion with which it deals with the tracing and recording of pedigrees, and deciding of questions of precedence.

Canting Heraldry, that which deals with canting arms: see *CANTING* *ppl. a.* 3.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* Ded., Such one was of late specially in this kinde of Herehauly a very fruteful and worthy writer, master Gerard Leigh. 1663 GERBINE *Counsel*

E vilja, The Antiquity and Origine of Heraldry. a 1668 DENHAM *Progr. Learn.* 183 'Twas no false heraldry when Madness drew Her pedigree from those who too much knew. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. 49 You may look back... to an illustrious pedigree, in which heraldry has not left a single good quality upon record. 1830 MACAULAY *Ess.* Byron (1887) 160 Is poetry, like heraldry, mere matter of arbitrary regulation? 1878 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 47 The most brilliant, and... most practically effective of the arts—Heraldry.

fig. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Ansv.* vi. 88 As for the Heraldry in blazoning Aerials for an heretick... We referre to former answers. a 1658 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 70 All those discourses which have been written of the soul's heraldry, will not blazon it so well to us as itself will do. *Ibid.* ix. 410 Titles of worldly honour in heaven's heraldry are but only *tituli nominales*. 1803 in *Joanna Baillie's Collect. Poems* 263 Wait, who in heraldry of science ranks With those to whom men owe high meed of thanks.

† b. Heraldic practice or regulation. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 87 Hamlet... Did slay this Fortinbras: who by a Seal'd Compact, Well ratified by Law, and Heraldrie, Did forfeite (with his life) all those his Lands.

† c. Heraldic title, rank, or precedence. Hence, 'An old and obsolete abuse of buying and selling precedence in the paper of causes for hearing' (*Wharton's Law Lex.* 1883). *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 280 You are more sawcie with Lordes and honorable personages, then the Commission of your birth and vertue gives you Heraldry. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* i. 435 Nothing sat heavier upon his spirits than a great arrear of business... for he knew well that from thence there sprang up a trade in the register's office, called heraldry, that is, buying and selling precedence in the paper of causes.

2. A heraldic emblazonment or device; a collection of heraldic devices; armorial bearings; heraldic symbolism. Also *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 64 This Heraldry in Lucrece face was seeme, Argued by Beauties red and Vertues white. 1608 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 478 Pyrrhus... Hath now this dread and blacke Complexion smear'd With Heraldry more dismall. c 1708 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 93 The ballads... high in order plac'd, describe The heraldry of ev'ry tribe. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 37 Known by the bucklers blazon'd heraldry, Salisbury lay dead. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 76 A series of panels filled alternately with heraldry and figures. 1889 *Century Mag.* Dec. 237/2 Nature soon covers the work of man in wood or stone with a carpet of moss and her own heraldry of lichens.

3. The office of herald or official messenger.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. i. xv. § 1 The law of Heraldry in war is positive. 1834 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xix, Fulfilling the heraldry of God, to each Star he appointed the duty and the charge. 1835 — *Riensi* iii. i, I trust my next heraldry will be to a more friendly court.

4. The action of announcing and ushering in with pomp and ceremony; heraldic pomp.

1630 MILTON *Circumcision* 10 He who with all Heaven's heraldry whilere Entered the world, now bleeds to give us ease. 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* ii, He would proclaim it far and wide, With trump and solemn heraldry. 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* (1875) I. 427 A writer... announced, with all the pomp and heraldry of triumphant genius, a discovery.

† **Heraldry.** *Obs.* [f. HERALD sb. + -Y. With quots. 1390, 1747 cf. OF. *heraudie* cassock, long cloak.] = HERALD 1, 2.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 173 (Fairf. MS.) Yet wole he [detraction] iangle nocht forthi, As he which hath the heraldie OF hem that usen for to lye. 1625 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 355 He hath Heraldry enough to place every man by his Armes. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 5 She Makes pearl and planets humble heraldry. 1738 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XL 51 Red, expressed by the lines thus [||] as in Heraldry. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* No. 73 p. 7 With his Bib under his Chin, his motly Coat, like a Heraldry on his Shoulders.

Herald, *obs.* form of HERALD sb.

Herald(e, *obs.* forms of ERRAND.

Heraopathite (he-rä-pä-ōit). *Chem.* [f. *Hera-path*, an English analyst (1795-1868).] Iodo-sulphate of quinine in its crystalline form.

1805-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 149. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 61 Crystals of Heraopathite separate, in the form of right-angled quadrilateral rhombic leaves. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 185 Heraopathite... possesses optical properties similar to those of tourmaline.

Heraud, -aught, -ault, -aut, etc., *obs.* ff. HERALD, etc.

Herb (hərb), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 erbe, 3-7 herbe, 4 eerbe, 6 earbe, heerbe, Sc. hairb, 6-7 hearbe, 6- herb; also 5-6 yerbe, 9 dial. yerb, yarb, yirb. [In ME. usually *erbe*, a. OF. *erbe* (11th c. in Littré), mod. F. *herbe* (= It. *erba*, Sp. *yerba*, Pg. *herva*):—L. *herba* grass, green crops, herbage, herb. In OF. and ME. occasionally spelt with *h* after Lat.; regularly so since c 1475, but the *h* was mute until the 19th c., and is still so treated by many: see H (the letter).]

1. A plant of which the stem does not become woody and persistent (as in a *shrub* or a *tree*), but remains more or less soft and succulent, and dies down to the ground (or entirely) after flowering.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 221/41 Of treon and herbes, pikke... bi-set in eche side. c 1325 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Pro.* 109 To speke of gomme or erbe or tre. 1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 257 Hilles and woodes... habundante in yerbes and pastures and mony wilde bestes. 1506 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 32 When it is growne it is the greatest among yerbes. a 1631 DONNE *Epiqr.* (1652) 92 An Hearb thou [Tobacco] art, but useless. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iii. § 64 Strewing Flowers and Herbs in the ways as they pass'd. 1880

GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 50 Herbs are plants in which the stem does not become woody and persistent, but dies annually or after flowering, down to the ground.

2. *spec.* Applied to plants of which the leaves, or stem and leaves, are used for food or medicine, or in some way for their scent or flavour.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 18/58 A fair herbe, bat men cleopier letuse. In hire mouth heo pulte barof a lef. c 1325 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 28 Erbis of vertue bat growen in hem. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 246 And herbes (v. r. erbis) koude I telle eek many oon As Egremoyne Valerian and lunarie And other swiche if that me liste tarie. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 371 He toke an erbe, and robbed Charlemagnes noose & his lippes wyth it. 1577 B. GOUGE *Herbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 38 b, Flaxe and Hempe... be not to be received in the number of Come nor Pulse, Fodder nor Hearbes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple Sunday* vi, Those Who want herbes for their wound. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 3 If the leaves are of chief use to us, we call them herbs: as sage, mint, thyme. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 530 Fumigations with aromatic substances, woods, herbs, and resins. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 55/1 Broth, made with fish and wild herbs.

3. *collect.* Herbage. Also *fig.* (quot. 1677).

1325 WYCLIF *Feb.* vi. 7 The erthe drynkynge reyn... and bryngynge forth couenable erbe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvi(i). 2 Cut downe like y^e grasse, and... wythered enen as y^e grene herbe. 1577 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 208 Rich men... are deservedly stilled the Herbe of Drones, which they devour. 1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 597 On the flow'ry herb... he lay. 1830 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcv, Underfoot the herb was dry.

4. The leafy part of a (herbaceous) plant; esp. as distinct from the root.

1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 314 The herb and seed of Wermé. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* i. 26 The herb and flowers of the arnica are... most conveniently given in simple infusion.

† b. *In the herb*: green, not yet ripe. *Obs.* (Cf. in the blade, in leaf; F. *en herbe*).

1658 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 365 Since our harvest is but in the herb.

† 5. = HERBA, q.v. *Obs.*

6. General Combs., as herb-bed, -eater, -flower, -garden, -gatherer, -juice, -locust, -market, -plot, -seller, etc.; herb-eating, -like adjs.

1608 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 78/2 You get fine healthy young plants... to form a good 'herb-bed. c 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 5 Patrycke penyasse 'heerb-eter. 1621-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* ii. x. (R.), His little garden made for... the feasting of a few Pythagorean herb-eaters. 1726 SWIFT *I cannot rain*, etc. Wks. 1755 III. 1. 135 The new sect of herb-eaters (vegetarians). 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 215 'Herb-eating Animals. 1783 STANFURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 40 Senting delicate 'herbflowers. 1735 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xxi. 2 Geue me thy vynyarde, I wyl make me an 'herbgarden therof. 1750 LEVINS *Manip.* 34/11 'Herbe-garth, *herbarium, olearium*. 1552 HULOT, 'Herbe gatherer, *herbarius*. 1885 TUCKER *Old Lond. Cries* 32 The simplers, or herb-gatherers... supplied the herb-shops in Covent Garden. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xxvi. 351 Flowers... of a greene or 'herbelike colour. 1658 ROWLAND *Maget's Theat. Ins.* 997 Either the Bruchus, or the little 'Herb-locust, *Grasshopper*, or *Kricket*. 1552 HULOT, 'Herbe market, *lachnopolium*. 1735 LEVI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 82 The Herb-Market, now called *Montanara*. 1611 FLORIO *Herbario*, an 'herbe-plot where herbes grow. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 'Herbe seller. 1708 S. PEGGE *Curr. Misc.* 45 At Coronations the ground is strewed with flowers by a person... called the 'Herbstrewer.

7. Special Combs.: † herb-bane, name invented by Parkinson for the parasitic genus *Orobanch* or broom-rape; herb beer, a beverage prepared from herbs; herb-tea, herb-water, a medicinal infusion of herbs. See also HERB-MAN, -WIFE, -WOMAN. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 136a *Orobanch*... Kill herbe or 'herbe bane. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/5 The proprietor insists that his 'herb beer is... a medicine. In the end 'herb beer' was declared to be a refreshment. 1744 BERKELEY *Siriv* § 75 When... 'herb-teas shall be found to have little... effect. 1841 EMERSON *Lect.* *Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 274 Swallowing pills and herb-tea. 1886 Mrs. HUNGERFORD *Lady Branksome* II. xxxiii. 230, I hope... you took the 'herb-water I prescribed.

b. In various names of plants, as herb St. Barbara († herb St. Barbe, herb Barbara), a name for Winter-cress, *Barbarea*; herb carpenter, *Prunella vulgaris* = Carpenter's herb (CARPENTER sb. 5) (Britten & Holl.); herb of the crosses, a name for Vervain, *Verbena officinalis* (see quot.); † herb fluellin = FLUELLIN; herb frankincense, an aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Laserpitium latifolium* (Miller *Plant-n.*); herb of friendship, a species of Stonecrop, *Sedum Anacampseros* (Miller); herb Gerard, Goutweed, *Agopodium Podagraria*; herb-Henry [med. L. *malus Henricus*, Ger. *böser Heinrich*], Dog's Mercury; † herb impious [tr. L. *herba impia*], old name of *Filago germanica* (see quot.); herb-lily, a florist's name for plants of the genus *Alstrameria* (N.O. *Amariyllidaceæ*), natives of South America; herb-Louisa, the Lemon-scented Verbena, *Aloysia citrodora* (Miller); herb Margaret, 'the daisy, *Bellis perennis*' (Prior); herb of St. Martin, *Sauvagesia erecta*, a native of tropical America and the West Indies; herb Mary, St. Mary's herb = COSTMARY; † herb paralyse, an old name for the cowslip; † herb Peter, 'the cowslip, from its resemblance to St.

Peter's badge, a bunch of keys' (Prior); herb-royal [F. *herbe royale*] southernwood; herb Sophia, a name for *Sisymbrium Sophia*; † herb terrible, an old name for the shrub *Daphne Tartaronra*; † herb of vine, an old name for Squinancywort, *Asperula cynanchica*; † herb William, a name for Bishop's-weed, *Ammi majus*; † herb willow, name given by Turner to the Yellow Loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*); extended by Gerard to the Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*), and various species of Willow-herb (*Epilobium*). See also Herb ALOE, H. BENNET, H. BIFOIL, H. CHRISTOPHER, H. FIVELEAF, H. GIT, H. MASTIC, H. PATIENCE, H. of REPENTANCE, H. SQUINANTIC, H. TREFOIL, H. TRINITY, H. TRUELOVE, H. TWO-PENCE, under ALOE, etc.; also HERB-GRACE, HERB IVE, HERB JOHN, HERB PARIS, HERB ROBERT.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxi. 626 'Herbe S. Barbe is a good herbe for salade. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. viii. § 5. 188 Winter Cresses, or herbe Saint Barbara. 1889 THRELTON *Dyer Folklore* Pl. xix. 259 In Brittany, vervain is popularly termed the 'herb of the cross'. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xvii. 26 Paules Betony, 'Herbe Fluellin, or Speedwell. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, 'Herb-frankincense, *Libanotis*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. cix. 300 Now called *Herba Gerard*... that is to say, 'Herbe Gerard. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 943 Wee in English Goutwort or herbe Gerard after the Brabanters, and of some in our Land Aisweede, or Aze-weede. 1807 T. FORSTER *Encycl. Nat. Phn.* 101 *Herb Gerard*... so called from St. Gerard, who is celebrated April 23d, and who used to be invoked against the gout. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 60 Black Hellebore, Aconitum, or Wolf-bane... 'herb Henry, and others. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxcv. § 9. 518 Those flowers... that come after growe higher, as children seeking to... ouertop their parents... for which cause it hath bene called *Herba Impia*, that is, the Wicked Herbe, or 'Herbe Impious. 1868 *Treas. Bot.* 1026/1 *Sauvagesia erecta*, the 'Herb of St. Martin... has been used in Brazil for complaints in the eyes, in Peru for disorders of the bowels, and in the West Indies as a diuretic. 1880 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants*, *Herb of St. Martin*... Its leaves are... eaten as spinach. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 68 The priest... put thereunto frankincense, 'herbmary, and fire. 1526 GRETE *Herball* cxxii, 'Herbe paralyse that some call artetyke... is principally good for palsy artetyke and gowty folke. 1552 COLPLAND *Bk. Prop. Herbes*, Cristofer female... hath lues lyke 'Herbe Peter, but they be nat in all so whyte. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) Suppl., Herbe Peter, Cowslip. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 'Herbe royall. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxxiii. § 1. 408 'Herbe terrible is a small shrub two or three cubits high. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 112 Smooth hard dry leaves; bearing a blew flower like that of Scabious... 'Herb terrible. 1590 GRETE *Herball* cxx, 'Herbe or grasse of vyne is otherwise called herbe squynantye. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1037 Of some, 'Herbe-William, Bull-wort, and Bishops-weed. 1624 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. Ameos, Comin royal, is a Herb of some called *Bulwort*, *Bishops-weed*, or *Herb-william*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* E ij, *Lysimachia* is of two sortes. The one... hath a yealowe floure... it may be called in englishe... 'herbe Wylowe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 268 Herb Willow giueth the hair of the head a yellow colour.

Herb, v. *rare*. [f. prec.] a. To herb it: to crop herbage, to graze. b. *intr.* To gather herbs. 1660 HOWELL *Party of Beasts* 113, I [a boar] am going to herb it among that tuft of Trees. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 788/2 Been herbin' again?

|| **Herba.** *Obs.* Also 6 yerua. [Ital. *herba*, Pg. *herua* grass. Called *panni d'herba* by the Venetian merchant Cesare Federici in 1563.] A sort of grass-cloth imported formerly from India.

1525 R. FITCH in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 389 In this place [Orizá] is... great store of cloth which is made of grasse, which they call Yerva, it is like a silke. a 1608 SIR H. POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 98 Muslins, Persian Silks, Herba Taffaties, Herba Longees, Japan Ware. 1701 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3737/4 Stuffs mixed with Silk or Herba. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 397 Of Herba (a Sort of tough Grass) they make Gingham, Pinascos, and several other goods for exportation. 1813 MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* II. 221 Piece-goods form the staple commodity of Bengal... The following are the kinds imported... with the number of pieces allotted to a ton... Herba Taffaties 800.

Herbaceous (hərb-ě-ſəs), a. [f. L. *herbaceus* grassy, f. *herba* HERB: see -ACEOUS. Cf. F. *herbacé* (16th c. in Hatzl-Darm...)]

1. Of the nature of a herb. a. Applied to plants which do not develop wood in the stem or branches, but die down every year, after flowering (opp. to *arborescent*); also to the soft succulent stems of such plants (opp. to *ligneous*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 97 Ginger is the root of neither tree nor shrub, but of an herbaceous plant. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 254 The Alcyonium is of a middle nature betwixt the herbaceous and horny sub-marines. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 347 The stem is simple, herbaceous, and procumbent. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1878) 245 Two plants, one being woody and the other herbaceous. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 13/2 Horticulturists generally apply the term herbaceous in a more limited sense—that is, to those plants which die down annually, as the pæony and Michaelmas daisy.

b. Of the texture and colour of an ordinary leaf; applied esp. to green flowers or floral organs.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. 168 The flowers [of Lady's Mantle]... having no corolla... are only green, or what botanists call herbaceous. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 307 Polygonæ... sepals 3-6, petaloid or herbaceous.

† 2. Composed of or containing herbs. *Obs. rare.* 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Salley*, One of the most agreeable of all the boil'd Herbaceous dishes.

† 3. Feeding on herbs, herbivorous. *Obs. rare.*
1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. xi. (1786) I. 257 The herbaceous eaters, for instance, are many, and devour much. *Ibid.* (J.). Their teeth are fitted to their food... the herbaceous to gathering and comminution of vegetables.

Hence **Herbaceously** *adv.*, in a herbaceous manner; in quot., With a flavouring of herbs.

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. iv. 112 To have caught a chub in the Avon, and learned how to cook it spicily and herbaceously... would have been a better result.

Herbage, -gerie, -ry, var. **HARBERGAGE**, -GERT, *Obs.*

Herbage (hɜːbədʒ). Also 4-6 **erbage**, 5-6 (sense 3) **arbage**. [a. F. *herbage*, earlier *erbage* (12th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *herbaticum* 'herba in prati succisa', f. *herba* **HERB**: see -AGE.]

1. Herbs collectively; herbaceous growth or vegetation; usually applied to grass and other low-growing plants covering a large extent of ground, esp. as used for pasture.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 326 She... let her wimpel falle Nigh to the wel upon herbage. 1419 *Surreys Misc.* (1888) 14 The whilke sall kytte the herbage that grewys upon the mote. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 188 To renewe the herbage for kyne and other beastes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xiv. 68 He that selleth Land, is understood to transerre the Herbage, and whatsoever grows upon it. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 11 A pretty good Garden, that furnishes the Governor's Table with Herbage and Fruits. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1879) 118 From a coarse herbage we passed on to a carpet of fine green verdure. 1896 SIR B. BROWNE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 4 Steep and lofty chalk hills, covered by a scanty herbage.

† b. *Cookery*. ? Herbs for garnishing a dish. *Obs.*
1594 FASBYN *Chron.* (1559) II. 402/2 Brawne and mustarde .. Pyke in erbage.

2. The green succulent parts of herbaceous plants; the stem and leaves: = **HERB** 4.

1701 GREW *Cosmo. Sacra* iv. vii. (R.). Which comprehended, with the herbage of plants, their roots, and fruits. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 17 A wholesome food; such as, the herbage of the Water-cress, the cabbage [etc.]. 1879 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 212 The herbage of Boraginæ is often very coarse and hispid.

3. *Law*. The natural herbage or pasture of any land as a species of property distinct from the land itself; hence 'a liberty that a man hath to feede his catell in another mans ground, as in the forest.' (Cowell *Interpr.* 1607.)

c 1450 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 180 Graunts made .. of estate of enheritaunce terme of lyf or terme of yeres or att wylle, of any herbage or pannage. 1490 Plumpton *Corr.* (Camden) 94 Sir, afor the arbage, dout yt not; for sir Henry Wentforth, nor yet none other, can have it. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 5 Tharbage of which parke... is common to the tenants, and inhabitants of the townshippes nexte adioynynge. 1611 COTGR., *Droit d'herbage*, herbage; or the libertie some haue to graze their cattell in other men's woods. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 46 The Herbage and Pannage: Fee 11. o. o. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Ire.* 307 Herbage would have acted as a premium upon tillage, by being a tax upon pasturage. 1838 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 302 The herbage or vesture of land may be granted by copy. In a modern case it was resolved, that a person might hold the *prima iussum* of land by copy, while another might have the soil, and every other beneficial enjoyment of it, as freehold.

4. *attrib.*, as *herbage crop*, *plant*.

1866 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) Gloss. 1244 Herbage plants, forage plants, such as clover and other plants cultivated chiefly for the herb, to be used either green or made into hay. 1875 WILSON & THORNTON in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 370/2 Herbage and forage crops... grown expressly for the sake of the cattle food yielded by their leaves and stems.

Hence **Herbaged** *a.*, covered or overgrown with herbage; † **Herbager**, an animal that feeds on herbage; † **Herbagious** *a.* [= F. *herbageux* (Cotgr.)], abounding in herbage.

1797-46 THOMSON *Summer* 475 Or stream full-flowing, that his swelling sides Laves, as he floats along the herbage brink. 1863 *Pilgrim. Prairies* I. 265 In the more thickly herbage bottom. 1999 NASH *Leten Stufe* 25 What an aduantageable creature shee (the cow) is beyonde all the foure footed rablement of herbagers and grasse champers. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* 506 Now having scene .. Herbagious fields.

Herbal (hɜːbəl), *sb.* [perh. repr. a med. or early mod.L. **herbale* or **herbālis* (sc. *liber*), f. *herbālis* adj. (see next); cf. med.L. *nominalis* name-book, *manuale* hand-book, also *diurnal*, *missal*, *ordinal*, *ritual*, etc., as names of books.]

1. A book containing the names and descriptions of herbs, or of plants in general, with their properties and virtues; a treatise on plants. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
1516 (title) The Grete Herbal. 1551 TURNER (title) A new Herbal; wherein are conteyned the names of Herbes in Greke, Latin, Englysh, Duch, Frenche, and in the Potecaries and Herbaries Latin. 1578 LYTE *Dodons Ded.*, Having newly translated into English this Herbal or Historie of Plantes. 1999 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Fijj, Two kinds of Sage, not named in our Herbals. 1668 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 540 To George Peren, Barber-Surgeon, my yearball knowne by the name of Gerard's yearball. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 211 *Herbarium Mauritanicum*. — 'The Mauritanian Herbal': by P. R. Willemet. The herbal before us is the fruit of a journey to India. 1866 WRIGHT *Bacon's Ess.* Pref. 23 Consulting the old herbals of Lyte, Gerarde, and Parkinson.

† 2. A collection of herbs or plants; esp. a collection of botanical specimens; = **HERBARIUM** 1.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vn *Herbier*, an Herbal. 1594 PLAT *Yewell-ho.* II. 33 He may .. lay it being drie in his herball. 1665 *Præp. Diary* 5 Nov., Leaves... of several plants, kept dry; which preserve colour, however, and look very finely, better than any herball. 1728 STEELE *Spect.* No. 455 ¶ 2 To collect in voluminous Herbals all the several Leaves of some one Tree. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 171 Who saw what ferns and palms were pressed .. In the safe herbal of the coal?

† b. (See quot.) *nonce-use*.

1666 CHAPMAN *Gentil. Usher Plays* 1873 I. 278 These verdant herbs cleeped Broome Do pierce and enter euerie Ladies room.

Herbal (hɜːbəl), *a.* [f. L. *herbālis* (in med.L.): cf. obs. F. *herbal* (opposed to *mineral*) Godef.]

1. Belonging to, consisting of, or made from herbs.
1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.). Calling of me to that herball dinner and leane repast. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* IV. 267 All the herbal fragrance of the Field. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 4 Sept. 5/1 A specific herbal remedy for the treatment of this disease.

† 2. Of the nature of a herb, herbaceous. *Obs.*
a 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 28 The least of herbal Plants, which arise unto such a proportion.

† **Herbalism**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ISM.] The science of herbs or plants; botany.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 47 The old quarry in Herbalism, which is the least of Seeds. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Orig. Physick* 46 Those Pieces of Herbalism and Tillage, writ by Cato, Varro, Columella.

Herbalist (hɜːbəlɪst), [f. **HERBAL** *sb.* (or its source) + -IST.]

1. One versed in the knowledge of herbs or plants; a collector of or writer on plants; a botanist. Now used of the early botanical writers.

1594 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 50 M^r Gherardt, the chirurgeon and herbalist. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. iii. (1631) 331, I am no herbalist, not curious about flowers and weeds. 1678 Medel's *Wks.* Life 5 He was a curious Florist, an accurate Herbalist, thoroughly vers'd in the Book of Nature. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 233 It is the *Eryngium maritimum* of Herbalists. 1840 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* (1844) 291 We learn from the herbalists that this plant was much in vogue as a medicine.

2. A dealer in medicinal herbs or simples; one who prepares or administers herbal remedies.

1599 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218, I thought them to be some herbalistes, or some apothecaries. 1611 FLORIO, *Herbalis*, a Simpler, an Herbalist. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxv. He left an old man, a herbalist, who was supposed to understand a little of medicine, to attend Waverley. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 197 These bunches are afterwards hung up in the herbalists' shops.

Herbalize, *v. arch.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To collect (medicinal) herbs. Hence **Herbalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 131, I went and herbalized in the downes and woods with the gardner of the medicine garden. 1767 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 89/1 At the herbalizing feast of the company of apothecaries Mr. Latham recommended the Lamium Album or white nettle to the notice of his brethren. 1769 *Lloyd's Evening Post* 12-14 July 45 Yesterday the Apothecaries Company held their Herbalizing feast, at the Assembly-house on Blackheath. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Solit. Wand.* II. 93 Of the fruits of her herbalizing. 1835 *Gentl. Mag.* July 3 The Briseis of the tent, with her handmaids, was sent to herbalize on the banks of the river for some fresh and cooling diaphoretic.

Herbar(e), *obs. var.* **ARBOUR**: see **HERBER**.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 46 The rooffe hereof was arched over head, And deckt with flowers and herbars daintly.

† **Herbarian**. *Obs.* [f. L. *herbāria* (sc. *ars*) botany, or *herbāri-us* botanist + -AN.] One skilled in the knowledge of herbs, a herbalist.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. ii. (1878) II. 14 As Pena the French herbarian hath also noted in the varie end of his herball. 1578 LYTE *Dodons Ded.*, This Herball... by the traualye of sundry skylfull Herbarians into diuers other languages translated. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 82 A little pulse or grayne, called of the Herbarians Fasoili.

† **Herbarism**. *Obs.* [f. as next + -ISM.] The knowledge of herbs; = **HERBALISM**.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxiv. § 6 (1633) 35 Curious in herbarisme. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 204 The professors of Herbarisme or Herbarists there. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor I.* 240 The very pith and marrow of herbarism.

† **Herbarist**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 herberist. See also **HERBORIST**. [f. L. *herbāria* **HERBARY**, botany + -IST.] One skilled in herbs; a herbalist.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1878) I. 329 Carolus Clusius, the noble herbarist. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 Gerard, with other Herbarists. 1640 (title) *Theatrum Botanicum*: The Theater of Plants... by John Parkinson Apothecary of London, and the Kings Herbarist. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* x. i. 454 Their seed hath been discovered by the industry of the ingenious Herbarist, Mr. Sam. Doody. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* viii. 77 The science which distinguishes the true botanist from the mere herbarist or nomenclator.

Herbarium (hæbərɪəm). [Late L. (Cassiodorus c 550): the neuter of an adj., f. *herba* **HERB**, which gave also *herbārius* botanist, *herbāria* (sc. *ars*) botany, both in Pliny. See -ARIUM.] A collection of dried plants systematically arranged; a *hortus siccus*. Also, a book or case contrived for keeping such a collection; the room or building in which it is kept.

1790-19 TOURNEFORT *Instit. rei Herb.* I. 671 Herbarium sive Hortum siccum appellat collectionem plantarum exsiccatarum quæ in codicibus vel capsis asservantur. 1793 LINNÆUS *Philos. Botan.*, Herbarium præstat omni iconi,

necessarium omni Botanico.] 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 35 An Approved Method of Preparing Plants for an Herbarium. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* viii. 77 A *hortus siccus*, or herbarium, by which Latin terms we call a collection of dried plants. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* x. 41 No plants are so easy to prepare for the herbarium as Mosses.

Fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 323 Relegated to that herbarium of Billingsgate gathered by the elder Disraeli. 1883 MRS. HOLMDEN tr. *Pressensé's Study Orig.* 321 Language is a tissue of metaphors... an herbarium in which the plants are withered.

Herbarize, *v. arch.* [f. as **HERBARIST** + -IZE: cf. *botanize*.] = **HERBALIZE**, **HERBORIZE**. Hence **Herbarizing**, **Herbarisation**.

1670 *Lex Talionis* 24 Having a laudable Custom once a Year... to go a Herbarizing. 1774 J. SOAME *Anal. Hampstead Water* 27 (R.) The Apothecaries Company very seldom miss coming to Hampstead every spring, and here have their herbarizing feast. 1768 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 8). *Herbarize*, to go abroad in the fields in quest of different or new herbs or plants. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 60 To enable you, after some months herbarization, to render the air, port, or habit of each plant familiar to you. 1845 A. WHITE in *Life Jas. Hamilton* (1870) 257 Excuse the familiarity of one who has herbarized.

Herbarwe, -barow, etc., *obs. ff.* **HARBOR**.

Herbary (hɜːbəri), *sb.* [Strictly, three different words: ad. L. *herbārius* botanist, herbarist; *herbārium*, in late L. sense 'collection of dried plants', F. *herbier*, and med.L. sense, 'collection of living herbs, place where herbs abound', OF. *erbiar*; L. *herbāria* (OF. *herberie*, *erberie* 13th c. in Godef.) botany. See **HERBARIUM**.]

I. † 1. One skilled in herbs, a herbalist. *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 1 The commune names that Herbaries and Apotecaries use. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cucumis silvestris*,... called of herbaries *Asininus*. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 80 The Herbaries of our time saye that they are hote and dry.

II. 2. A collection of dried plants, a herbarium.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Erbolario*, an herbarie, *herbarium*. 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 681 Books filled with plants for our herbarie.

3. A place where herbs are grown; a garden of herbs or vegetables.

1634 JACKSON *Cread VII. Christ's Answ.* § 87 Wks. VI. 478 The sweetest flowers that grow either in the prophetic or evangelical herbarie. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxviii. (1840) II. 413 note, An Herbarie, for furnishing domestic medicines, always made a part of our ancient gardens. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* III. (1813) 41 Let not pot herbs be forgot, but provide a general herbarie in that part of the garden which is most contiguous to the kitchen.

4. A treatise on herbs; a herbal. (*nonce-use*.)

1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* I. iii. 40 The earliest verified Bestiary, which is also a Volucrary, a Herbarie, and a Lapidary.

III. † 5. The science of herbs; botany. *rare.*

1667 HAKEWELL *Apol.* III. viii. § 1 (1630) 246 The two legges of Physicke are Anatomie and Herbarie.

† **Herbary**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *herbāria* (ars): see **HERBARIUM**.] Relating to herbs; botanical. *Herbary art*, botany.

1647 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* To Rdr., This Herbarie Art hath since groaned under the defects of many unworthy Authors.

Herbage, -gerie, -ger(e), -geour: see **HARBERGAGE**, -GERT, **HARBINGER**.

Herbegi, *obs. or etton.* f. *herberi*, **HARBOURY**.
a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 167 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 12 Loued 3if vs ur herbegi, a3e to helle, let us neuer go.

† **Herbelade**. *Cookery. Obs.* Also *hebolaoe*, (h)erbelade, hayrblad. [cf. It. *herbolata* 'a kinde of tarte made of yong herbes: greene sance' (Florio) = OF. *herbole* 'medicine prepared with herbes' (Godef.). Cf. also med.L. *herbolasta* 'panificium herbis factum & conditum' (Du Cange).] A kind of pork-sausage mixed with herbs and baked in a crust.

1300 *Form of Cury* 13 *Hebolaoe*. Take Oynons and erbes and hewe hem small and do perto gode broth, and aray it as þu didest caboch. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 54 *Herbelade*. Take Buttes of Porke [etc.]. c 1450 *Ibid.* 76 Take a litul of þe broth þat þe porke was soden yn, and drawe hit þorgh a streynour, and caste to the erbelade, and yef hit a boyle. 14... *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 58 To mak hairblad opyne.

Herbengar, -er, *obs.* forms of **HARBINGER**.

Herber(e), -eir, -our, common ME. forms of **ARBOUR**, esp. in its earlier senses, Green plot, herb- or flower-garden, orchard.

Herber(e), -age, *obs. ff.* **HARBOR**, -AGE.

Herberewe, -rezen, *obs. ff.* **HARBOR** *sb.* and *v.*

Herbergage: see **HARBERGAGE**.

Herberger(e), -geour, -jour, etc., *obs. ff.* **HARBINGER**. **Herbergery**: see **HARBERGERY**.

Herbergh, -berz, -berw(e), etc., ME. forms of **HARBOR** *sb.* and *v.* **Herberi**, -y(e), *obs. var.* **HARBOURY** *sb.*, **HARBRY** *v.*

† **Herberie**, *erberie*. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *erberie*, *herberie*, a collection of herbs, a herb-market, 'herbes; increase, provision, or store of herbes' (Cotgr.), f. *herbe* **HERB**: see -ERY.] Herbs collectively, 'store' of herbs; herbage.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 8 Of erbus and of erberi [r. r.

erbage), so auenautliche I-dih. *Ibid.* 11 Of Erberi and Ales. Of alle Maner of trees.

Herbrough, -rowe, -berrowe, -beruh: see HARBOUR *sb.* and *v.*

Herbescient (hæb'scent), *a.* [f. *L. herba* HERB + -ESCENT.] Growing like a herb; becoming or tending to become herbaceous.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Herbescient*, growing to an herb. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Herbescient*, growing into a herb or in the form of one.

Herb Eve: see HERB EVE.

Herb-grace, herb of grace. Also herb-a-grace, and corruptly herbgrass, herby-grass. [app. of English origin: supposed to have arisen like the synonym, *Herb of Repentance*, out of the formal coincidence of the name RUE with RUE *v.* and *sb.* repent, repentance. See QUOTE. 1592-3, 1602. (But Parkinson, *Theatr. Bot.* 134 says 'from the many good properties wherunto it serveth'.) Notwithstanding Turner, not known in French.]

1. An old name for the herb RUE, *Ruta graveolens*. (Now Obs. or dial.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Ruta* is called... in englishe and frenche, Rue and herbe grace, in dutch, Ruten. 1577 B. GOGG *Herbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 122 b, Take of Garlike heedes, seven ounces, of hearbegrace three handfuls. 1592 GREENE *Uplst. Courtier* (1871) 4 Some of them smiled and said 'rue was called herb grace' which though they scorned in their youth, they might wear in their age, and it was never too late to say *miserere*. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iv. 105 Iet see a Banke of Rew, sower Herbe of Grace: Rue, eu'n for ruth, heree shortly shall be scene, In the remembrance of a Weeping Queene. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. v. 182 'Ther's Rew for you, and heree's some for me. Wee may call it Herbe-Grace a Sundales. 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* 24 *Angelica* is but a rotten root, Herbe-grace in scorne, I trample vnder-foot. 1665 R. HOOKER *Microgr.* 141 The surface of Rue, or Herbgreece, is polish'd. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyarduan's Theat. World* I. 27 Rue, or as we call it, Herb of Grace. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Frml. N. York* (1860) 44 The vertue of Rue or Herb-a-grace. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 39 Shakspeare's 'herb o' grace' is sadly corrupted, and hardly recognizable under the form 'herby-grass'.

2. In general sense: a herb of virtue or valuable properties.

1866 *Tras. Bot. s.v. Verbena*, Vervain has ever been held to be 'an herb of grace', and so highly was it esteemed, etc.]

3. (*Herb of grace*) *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 18 Indeed sir she was the sweete Margerom of the sallet, or rather the hearbe of grace. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv, Mercy, that herb-of-grace, Flowers now but seldom.

Herbicarnivorous, a. [f. *herbi-*, combining f. *L. herba* HERB + *carnivorous*.] 'Living on both vegetable and animal food' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Herbiculous (hæbi'k'ulous), *a.* [f. *L. herba* GRASS + *-cola* inhabiting + *-OUS*.] Growing on herbaceous plants, as a fungus.

1863 BEKKERLEY *Ontl. Brit. Fungology*. Gloss. *Herbiculous*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Herbiculous*, living on herbs.

Herbid (hæ'bid), *a.* *rare*. ? Obs. [ad. *L. herb-ide-us*, f. *herba*: see -ID. In obs. *F. herbide* (Godef.).] Grassy, grass-like.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 349 It beares an herbid and patulous umbell. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Herbid*, full of grass or herbs.

Herbiferous (hæbi'fēras), *a.* [f. *L. herbifer* GRASS-BEARING + *-OUS*.] Bearing or producing herbs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Herbiferous*, bringing forth herbs or grass. 1731-32 in MILLER *Gard. Dict.* 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 208 Modern artists have none of the herbiferous taste of the Greeks.

Herbigage, -big, -binge, -binger: see HARBERGAGE, -BINGE, -BINGER.

† **Herbish, a. Obs.** [f. HERB + -ISH.] Resembling a herb; greenish.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 70 b, Out of the which come furth flowers, without of an herbishe color. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxiv. 688 Small white or yellowish knoppes, the whiche do open into flowers of an herbish colour.

† **Herbist, Obs.** [f. HERB + -IST, after *F. herbiste*.] = HERBALIST.

1611 COTGR., *Herbiste*, an Herbist, or Herbalist... that vnderstands the nature, and temper of hearbes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Herbalist* or *Herbist*.

† **Herbister, Sc. Obs.** [f. as prec. + -ER: cf. *barrister, chorister*.] = prec.

1663 *Kings of Scot. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 463 A good medicinar and herbister.

† **Herb Iue, Obs.** Also herb Ivy, herb Eve. [a. Or. *herbe iue*, f. *ive*, *Ajuga Chamepitys*; supposed by Darmesteter to be a fem. deriv. of *if yew*.]

a. A name for Ground Pine, *Ajuga Chamepitys*. b. Buck's-horn Plantain, *Plantago Coronopus*. c. Buck's-horn or Swine's Cress, *Senebiera Coronopus*. [c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wt. Wülcker 558/21 *Ostragium*, i. herbeye, i. lipewurt.] c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 146 Of herbe yue growyng in oure yeerd ther mery is. a. 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 17 *Cornu cervi*, i. herbive. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Coronopus*... is called in Cambraye, herbe Iue... it groweth muche aboute Shene aboue London. 1551 — *Herbal* I. Mij, *Coronopus*... is called in Englyshe herbe Iue or Crowfoote plant[ay]ne. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xviii. 28 Called in English... Ground Pyne, Herbe Iue, Forget me not, and field Cypres. 1591 PERCIVALL *S. Dict.*, *Yua*, ground pine, herbe Iue. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xcvi. § 2. 347 Buckes horne is called... of many herbe Iue,

or herbe Eue. 1611 COTGR., *Iue arthritique*, Hearbe Iue, ground Pine, field Cypres, Forget-me-not.

† **Herbivora** (hæbi'vōrā), *sb. pl.* Zool. [neut. pl. (sc. *animalia*) of *L. herbivorus* herb-eating.] A general name for animals, esp. mammals, that feed on herbage or plants. *spec.* The name of a division of Marsupials, including the kangaroos; and of a division of Cetacea.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 152 They serve to attest the continuity of land inhabited by large *herbivora*. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 18 There will also be carnivora destroying the herbivora.

Herbivore (hæbi'vōrē), [a. *F. herbivore* (1748 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. *L. herbivorus* HERBIVOROUS.] A herbivorous animal; one of the Herbivora.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat.* I. 254 The herbivore... is, in Australia, a leaping animal. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* II. 17 That the carnivore may live herbivores must die.

Herbivory (hæbi'vōriti), *rare*. [f. mod. *L. herbivorus* + -ITY.] Herbivorous nature.

1859 R. OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 159/2 The form of the molar teeth of one jaw is recognisable, but the herbivory of the fossil is not thereby determined.

Herbivorous (hæbi'vōras), *a.* [f. mod. *L. herbivorus* + -OUS.] Herb-eating; applied to those animals that feed naturally on herbage or the leaves of plants.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds, which are... herbivorous, eating grasse or plants. 1794 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 409 If the bones were those of carnivorous animals and herbivorous. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 33 The large herbivorous quadrupeds, such as the ox. 1860 tr. *Hartwig's Sea & Wand.* xiii. 240 The sea-snails are either predaceous or herbivorous.

† **Herb John, Obs.** [transl. med. *L. herba Johannis*, *F. herbe de Saint-Jean*, in sense 1.]

1. St. John's-wort, *Hypericum perforatum*. [c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wt. Wülcker 557/18 *Ybis*, herbe Johan, uelderde. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140/2 Erbe Ion, or Seynt Iony's wort, *perforata*, *fuga demonum*, *ypericon*. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bl. Nurture* 992 Walle wort, herbe Iohn, Sentory, rybbewort, & camamelle.

2. App. a name for some tasteless herb of neutral qualities; hence applied, in proverbial phrases, to something inert or indifferent.

[Cotgrave has: *Herbe de S. Jean*, thin-leaved Mugwort; some also call *Clarie* so.]

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Baquet* 307 Balme, with the destitution of Gods blessing, doth as much good, as a branch of hearbe-Iohn in our Pottage. 1660 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. i, As for that parcell of the testimonie it is a Herbe-Iohn in the pot to the purpose of my allegation. 1668 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. ii. (1669) 12/5 Like Herbe-Iohn in the pot, that does neither much good nor hurt. 1679 *Hist. Jeter.* 33 The Bishop of Lausanne, being a Flagmatick and heavy piece, moved slowly, and was herbe Iohn in the whole proceeding.

Herbless (hæ'blēs), *a.* [f. HERB *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of herbs or herbage.

1602 TATE *Ab.* & *Achit.* II. 1108 His bed the herbless ground. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii, Where the birds dare not build, nor insect's wing Flit o'er the herbless granite. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 84 An herbless waste of stone.

Herblet (hæ'blēt), [f. as prec. + -LET. Cf. obs. *F. herblette*.] A little herb.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 287 You were as Flowres, now wither'd: euen so These Herblets shall, which we vpon you strew. 1814 CARY *Dante Purg.* XXIX. 86 The flowers and the fresh herblets. 1842 G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 7 The forget-me-not, the ranunculus, and other semi-aquatic herblets.

† **Herbling, Obs.** [f. as prec. + -LING. Cf. *shrubling*.] = prec.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 34 *Lepidium* y^t Pliny describeth is no herbling but a long and a great herbe.

Herb-man. A man who deals in herbs.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vn verdurier ou verturier*, an herbe man or woman which furnissheth a house with hearbes, bowes, and like greene things. 1598 FLORIO, *Herbaie*, an herbe man, a simpler, an herbarist.

Herb of grace: see HERB-GRACE.

Herbor(e), -bour(e), -bory, -borough, -borow, -borwe, etc., ME. ff. HARBOUR sb. 1, v. **Herborgerie, -borgere, -borous, -bory:** see HARBERGERY, -BINGER, -BOROUS, -BRY.

Herborist (hæ'bōrist), [a. *F. herboriste* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm., who also cite *herboliste* 1530), 'derived from *herbe* by confusion with the radical of *L. arbor*' (Darmesteter): cf. the more etymological synonyms HERBALIST, HERBARIST, also the history of ARBOUR *sb.*] One skilled in herbs, a herbalist.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lvii. 398 Some Herboristes of Fraunce do cal it *Solanum lignosum*. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, Dial. lxxiv, For so our Herboristes hane truly told. 1658 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1659) 61 All the most curious Herborists in Europe. 1821 J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I. 503 Some of our best herborists.

Herborisation. [n. of action f. HERBORIZE: so *F. herborisation*.]

1. The action of herborizing; a botanizing excursion.

1658 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 385 The Book... is divided into Six Herborisations, each of which contains the Plants he met with in the Course of the Walk. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 302 Jussieu... announced excursions in the fields, or herborizations, and appointed his rendezvous near one of

the barriers at eight o'clock. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 490 We made a long herborization in a thick forest.

† 2. By confusion for ARBOHIZATION.

1778 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 110/1 Agates and jaspers containing curious spots, shades, and herborizations. 1785 MATY in *New Review* Oct. 269 Mr. Daubenton gives an account of three different kinds of herborizations... amongst which are those found on agats.

Herborize (hæ'bōraiz), *v.* [a. *F. herboriser* (1611 in Cotgr.), 'derived from *herbe* by confusion with the radical of *L. arbor* tree: cf. *arboriser*' (Darmesteter). Cf. the more etymological *herbarize, herbalize*.]

1. *intr.* To tend herbs or plants; to garden. *rare*.

1664 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii. 109 Little Mattocks, Pickaxes... Pruning-knives, and other instruments requisite for herborising [1653 gardening].

2. To gather herbs; to botanize.

1749 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 52 They herborized together in Catalonia. 1825 tr. *C'est De Genlis' Mem.* V. 38, I went with my little companion to herborize in the woods. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 134. 11/1 To herborize on the slopes of Parnassus.

Hence **Herboriser**, one who herborizes; **Herborising vbl. sb.** and *pp. a.*

1749 COXE *Trav. Switz.* I. ix. 91 Haller, whom he accompanied in his herborising excursions. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 50 Herborizing never ceased... to be the scholar's chief delight. 1886 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Sept. 295, I am not as Jean Jaques was, a 'herboriser', I only study 'pot herbs'.

Herborized, ppl. a. [see HERBORIZATION 2.]

Used by confusion for *arborized*: see ARBORIZE.

1788 tr. *Fouquier's Nat. Hist. & Chem.* I. 275 M. Daubenton has shewn... that herborized stones contain very fine mosses.

Herbose (hæ'bōs), *a.* [ad. *L. herbōs-us*, f. *herba*: see -OSE.] Abounding in herbs or herbage.

1721 BAILEY, *Herbose*, Grassy, full of Grass or Herbs. a. 1763 BYRON *Crit. Rem., Hor. Odes* III. xviii. in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* XV. 239 Now in December, if we reason close, Are fields poetically call'd *herbose*? 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 42 In the Phœnician traditions, where they speak of a herbose or gelatinous sea, situated beyond the Pillars of Hercules.

Hence **Herbosity, rare**.

1731-32 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Herbosity*, grassiness, abundance of herbs.

Herbour, obs. var. ARBOUR; see HERBER.

Herbour, -bough, -bourough, -bowt(e), obs. ff. HARBOUR sb. and v.

1486 *Bl. St. Albans* F vij b, Ye shall say thus: An hert Herbourghith.

Herbous (hæ'bōs), *a.* [ad. *L. herbōs-us*: see prec. and cf. *F. herbeux, -euse*.] Belonging to or of the nature of a herb; herbaceous.

1712 H. MORRIS *Enthus. Tri.* Schol. 52, I had usually sweet Herbous Scents in my Nostrils. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Jujube*, The Flowers are pale and herbous, consisting of five Leaves, standing Rosewise. 1893 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* XIII. 324/1 Tall, herbous vegetation.

Herb Paris, [ad. med. *L. herba paris*; in *Fr. herbe à Paris, parisette*. The origin of the name is obscure; some explain *paris* as the genitive of *L. par* 'equal, a mate, a pair', in reference to the regularity of its leaves and flowers (see quot. 1864); others refer it to the Trojan Paris.]

A general book-name for *Paris quadrifolia* (N.O. *Trilliaceae*), also called True-love, a dictyogenous plant found in moist woods, bearing a single greenish flower at the top of the stem, and just beneath it four large ovate leaves in the form of a cross.

1558 MATTHIOLUS in *Discoaridem* 539 Plantam quam herbariorum vulgus Herbam Paris appellat. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* I. 19 (not in ed. 1551) V^e same herbe is called of y^e Barbarus writers *Herba paris*.]

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxvii. 425 Herbe Paris hath a smoth round stalke... vponn the whiche growe foure leaues. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxv. § 7. 329 Herbe Paris... is proued to repress the force of poison. 1664 *Prior Plant-m.* (1870) 111 *Herb Paris*, incorrectly so spelt... being... *Herba paris*. Herb of a pair, of a betrothed couple, in reference to its four leaves being set upon the stalk like a trulove-knot, the emblem of an engagement, whence its synonym, *Herb Trulove*. a. 1888 MARY HOWITT *Autobiog.* (1889) I. 41 In other spots flourished... the rare four-leaved Herb Paris, bearing its berry-like flower at the central angles of its four leaves.

Herbreoure, var. of HERBRYOUR, Obs.

Herbri, var. HARBOURY sb. and HARBRY v., Obs.

Herb Robert. [ad. med. *L. herba Roberti*. The name has been variously supposed to refer to Robert Duke of Normandy, to St. Robert, and to St. Rupert.]

The English name for a common wild species of Crane's-bill or Geranium (*G. Robertianum*), with divided leaves and light reddish purple flowers.

c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wt. Wülcker 558/6 *Herba Roberti*, herbe Robert, charneulle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183 v. Herbe Robert, herba Roberti. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 126. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxiii. 47 The fourth kinde (of Geranium) is called... in English Herbe Robert. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 311 Herbe Robert... stauncheth blood of greene wounds brused and applied. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 77 Drink Decoction of Herb Robert. 1866 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hom.* (1846) II. 364 The herb Robert blooms about the 29th of April, the day of St. Robert founder of the Carthusians.

Herbrough, obs. form of HARBOUR sb. and v. **Herbry, var. HARBOURY sb. and HARBRY v., Obs.**

† **Herbryage**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *herbry*, HARBOURY sb. or HARRY v. + -AGE.] Entertainment, lodging. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace iv. 118 Bot he was than zeit still at herbryage.

† **Herbryour**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *herbre*-, *herbrey*-, *herbri*-. [f. *herbry*, *herbery*, HARBOURY: cf. *HARBINGER* and *HARBOURER*.] One sent on before to secure lodgings for an army or company; in *pl.* an advance company sent to procure lodgings or a camping-ground; = *herberger*, *HARBINGER* 2.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 465 The dowglass with thame ferd, That had that herbreyouris (E. herbryouris) all slayne. *Ibid.* xviii. 334 Thai .. saw thair herbreyouris then Cum reboytit on that maneir.

† **Herburent**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *herba*: cf. *turbulentus*, f. *turba*.] = *HERBOSM*.

1695 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Herburent (*herbulentus*), full of grass or hearbs.

Herbure-, **burgh**(e), **burh**(e), etc., *obs. ff.* HARBOUR sb. and v. **Herburgage**-, **burger**: see *HARBERGAGE*, *HARBINGER*.

Herb-wife. = next.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 111 There is a certeine herb-wife, Of whom if you do buye. 1631 *Act Com. Council Lond.* 1 Oyster wines, Herbe wines, Tripe wines, and the like. 1825 JAMIESON, *Yirb-wife*, an old woman, who pretends to be acquainted with the medicinal qualities of herbs. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Epidemics Brit.* 483 Herb-wives and gardeners also prospered.

Herb-woman. A woman who sells herbs. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. iv. vi. 92* Why, your herb-woman; she that sets seeds and roots of shame and iniquity. 1642 *Ordin. & Declar. Lords & Com.*, *Lords Day 3* Any Fruiters or Hearbe-women. 1790 CHESTER. *Lett.* (1792) 111. cxxix. 40 Even the herb-women at Athens were correct judges of it. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) 11. 472 Euripides the son of the herb-woman.

Herby (hē'zbi), *a.* [f. *HERB* sb. + -Y.]

1. Full of or abounding in herbs; grassy. 1552 HULOET, *Herby*, or full of herbs, or hauynge herbes, *herbidus*. 1611 COTGR. *Herbageus*, grassie, hearbie. c. 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 39 An herby seat on broad Scamander's shore. 1673 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 720 Columbus.. After many dayes.. encountered with that Herbie Sea. 1889 C. EDWARDS *Sardinia* 210 The herby slope.

2. Of the nature of a herb, herbaceous; pertaining to or characteristic of herbs.

1552 HULOET, *Herby*, or pertaynyng to herbes, *herbarius*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xxxv. 367 The flowers.. of a white greene or herby colour. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 180 Maudlinwort, or the herby part of the wilde Dasy. 1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 73/2 The Bean Caper is an herby, not a woody stalk. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 114 The stem is herbaceous or of a herby nature. 1884 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales*, *Interlopers* (1889) 171 The herby breath of cows.

Herbyage-, **bynger**-, **byrge**: see *HARBERGAGE*-, *BINGER*-, *BOUR*.

Herc, **Heroe**, *obs. forms* of *HARK*, *HEARSE*.

Hercogamy (hark'gami). *Bot.* Also *herk*-. [f. Gr. *ἥρκος* fence, barrier + *γάμος*, *γάμα* marriage.] The prevention of self-fertilization in flowers by means of structural obstacles. So **Hercogamio**, **Hercogamous** *adjs.*, unable to be self-fertilized: see *quot.* 1880.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) I. 414/2 *Hercogamous* (-us), Said of hermaphrodite flowers when some structural obstacle prevents autogamy. 1883 D. W. THOMPSON tr. *Müller's Fertil. Flowers* 20 Axell considers that a further advance is shown in passing from dichogamic to hercogamic flowers. 1887 H. M. WARD tr. *Sachs' Phys. Plants* 799 All the marvellous adaptations of Dichogamy, Heterostylism, Hercogamy.. may be looked upon in this sense.

† **Hercotectonic**, *a. Obs. rare* -l. [f. Gr. *ἥρκος* wall, barrier + *τεκτονικός* TECTONIC.] Of or pertaining to the construction of walls or fortifications.

1672 SIR S. MORLAND (*title*) The Count of Pagan's Method of Delineating.. Fortifications.. Reduced to English Measure, and converted into Hercotectonick-Lines.

† **Herculanean**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *Herculaneus*, f. *Hercules*: see -AN.] = *HEROULEAN*; in *quot.*, humorously, 'very strong'.

1604 DEKKER 1st Pt. *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 28 Here's most Herculanian tobacco.

Herculanian (hē'kuliān), *a.* [f. L. *Herculaneus* belonging to *Herculaneum* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Herculaneum, a town in Campania, which was buried with Pompeii in the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D., and has in modern times been partly excavated.

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 398 Models of Herculanian pots and pans. 1859 WORDSW. *September* 1819, ix. O ye, who patiently explore The wreck of Herculanian lore.

Herculean (hark'liān), *a.* [f. L. *Herculeus*, f. *Hercules* (see below) + -AN. Cf. F. *Herculten*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Hercules.

Herculean pillars, *strait*: see *HERCULES* 1 c. 1610 *Chester's Tri.* (Chetham Soc.) Particulars 2 Bearing Herculan Clubbes in their hands. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 233 The Arabike tongue. It is now the most universal in the world.. from the Herculan Pillars to the Moluccas. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* xlviii. (1754) 354 You have knocked him down with a kind of Herculan Club. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 33. 141 That the Mediterranean Sea forced open that passage of the Herculan Straits. 1803 BARDON *Hygeia* ix. 17 It (epilepsy) was likewise called the Herculan complaint, an appellation which medical etymologists are puzzled to explain.

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2. Like Hercules, esp. in strength, courage, or labours; prodigiously powerful or vigorous; gigantic. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 116 The more than Herculean fury he was in. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1060 The Danite strong, Herculean Samson. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1750 (1831) I. 201 Addison's style.. though comparatively weak, when opposed to Johnson's Herculean vigour. 1824 BYRON *Corair* i. ix. Robust but not Herculean—to the sight No giant frame sets forth his common height. 1891 *Spectator* 18 Sept., His labours in the cause of science were herculean.

b. *transf.* Of things: Strong, powerful, violent. 1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 100 Let mine out-woe me: mine's Herculean woe. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 135 The first (which is the main and Herculean-Argument). 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxv, The four Herculean Medicines, Opium, The Bark, Steel, and most of the Preparations of Quicksilver. Herculean indeed! Far too strong for common Men to grapple with.

3. Of a labour or task: Difficult or hard to accomplish as Hercules' labours were; requiring the strength of a Hercules; excessive, immense.

1617 MORVSON *Ilin.* To Rdr. P. v. The adding of these several values in each daies journey, had been an Herculean labour. 1722 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 1 Acquiring true knowledge, that Herculean labour. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 13 An herculean task, to which not one life but many needs be devoted.

Hercules (hē'kuliāz). [L., ad. Gr. *Ἡρακλῆς* (-κλῆς), f. *Ἥρα*, Hera, wife of Zeus + *κλῆος* glory, renown, lit. 'having or showing the glory of Hera'.]

1. A celebrated hero of Greek and Roman mythology, who after death was ranked among the gods and received divine honours. He is represented as possessed of prodigious strength, whereby he was enabled to perform twelve extraordinary tasks or 'labours' imposed upon him by Hera, to which, and to his club, there are many allusions in literature. In Greek and Latin his name is used in exclamations and asseverations.

c. 1369 CHAUCER *Delethe Blanche* 1058 Thogh I had hadde.. al the strengthe of Ercules. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 74 b, A tale of one, whose carte stode fast in the mire, whiche man.. cried to Hercules for helpe. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 21 A travel and charge farre greater than the twelve labors of Hercules. a 1598 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. (Rldg.) 259/1 'Not Hercules against two the proverb is. 1678 DRYDEN *Alf for Love* ii. 1, O Hercules! Why should a Man like this.. Be all the care of heav'n? *Ibid.*, By Hercules, the Writing of Octavius!

b. A representation of Hercules or a strong man. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 164 (He) was taken with nothing so much as with a little Hercules standing upon the table. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xciii. 427 The arms of the house of Brandenburg, supported by two hercules.

c. *Pillars of Hercules*, *Hercules' Pillars*: the rocks Calpé (now Gibraltar) and Abyla (Ceuta), on either side of the Strait of Gibraltar, thought by the ancients to be the supports of the western boundary of the world, and to have been set up by Hercules; so *Straits of Hercules*. Hence *fig.*, an ultimate limit, the *ne plus ultra*.

1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 298 To be see Gaditanus, here Hercules his pilers stonde. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 87 We must laie before us the noble devise of Charles the fifth, to wit, the pillars of Hercules, and to dispose ourselves to goe beyond them. 1644 MILTON *Arcep.* (Arb.) 64 A parochiall Minister, who has his reward, and is at his Hercules pillars in a warm benefice. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii, The Mediterranean squadron.. was vainly struggling to pass the pillars of Hercules.

2. One who resembles Hercules in strength; a man of prodigious strength; a big man.

1597 TRIALL *Trans.* (1850) 11 Where is now that valiant Hercules! For all his bragges, he is nowe runne away. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) 11. 561 Others there are, who can be satisfied with nothing less than heroism in self-denial; they must be.. Herculeses to subdue all monsters. 1828 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xlii. 163 The teakettle was brought in by a black Hercules.

3. A fanciful name given to powerful machines: a. A heavy weight used like the ram or 'monkey' in a pile-driving machine. b. A kind of machine for cleansing the streets.

1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 80 The Hercules is used for setting straight the shank, welding.. the arms to the shank of large anchors. It consists of a weight of about 400 lb. faced with steel, and a long iron shank. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 425/1 The 'Hercules', a ponderous mass of iron attached to a vertical guide rod, which was lifted originally by a gang of men with ropes, but afterwards by steam power, and allowed to fall by its own weight. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/3 This new contrivance is called the 'Hercules' machine—an apt name for the Augean stable of London.. This new Hercules can scrape thoroughly clean, in sixty minutes, half a mile in length by nearly thirty feet in width of the dirtiest street space in London.

4. *Entom.* (In full, *Hercules Beetle*). A gigantic lamellicorn beetle, *Dynastes* (or *Megasoma*) *Hercules*, about five inches in length.

1816 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Nat. Hist. Insects* iv. 28 The largest of this genus is called the Hercules, and is a Native of South America. 1840 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Insects* 232 Turn to.. the Hercules beetle.. it cannot for a moment be doubted that this gigantic insect is completely arboreal.

5. *Bot.* = *Hercules' club*.

1795 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1780) 189 Zanthoxylum.. Prickly Yellow-wood, or yellow Hercules.

6. *Astron.* A name of one of the northern constellations, figured as a man kneeling on his right

knee; known to the earlier Greek and Roman writers as *Ἡρόκλῆς* (v), *genitivus*, *ingenic(u)sus*, the 'kneeler'.

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 212 *Engonasis*.. some will have it to be Hercules, that mighty Conqueror. 1797-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The stars in the constellation Hercules, in Ptolemy's catalogue, are 29. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 148 *Hercules*, one of the old constellations, called *Ἡρόκλῆς* by Aratus, Hyginus, and Ptolemy, and described by the first as 'a figure like that of a man in sorrow'. (Hyginus *Poet. Astron.* (b.c. 10) *has En Gonasin*. Hunc Eratosthenes Herculeum dicit.)

7. Comb. *Hercules-like* *adj.*; *Heroules'* all-heal, a perennial umbelliferous plant, *Opopanax Chironium*; *Heroules braid* (see *quot.*); *Heroules knot*, a kind of knot, attributed to Hercules, very difficult to undo; *Heroules powder*, a powerful explosive used in mining operations.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 890 'Hercules Alheale or Wound-wort. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, 'Hercules Braid', a thick corded worsted braid, which is employed for trimmings. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 11. 305 As for greene wounds, it is wonderfull how soon they will be healed, in case they be bound vp and tied with a 'Hercules knot. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 265 The true lovers knot.. had perhaps its original from *Nodus Herculanus*, or that which was called Hercules his knot. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) 11. 304 All the other gods and goddesses, 'Hercules-like, are cloyed with such cholerick clubbess. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, 'Hercules powder. 1882 *Cope Amer. Mining Code* 101 The principal explosives used in mining are.. rend-rock, Hercules.. and other powders.

Hercules' club. [From the club which Hercules is represented as bearing; see *prec.*, sense 1.] a. The name of a plant, *Xanthoxylon Clava-Herculis*; also, *Aralia spinosa* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). b. A kind of firework. c. 'A stick of unusual size and formidable appearance' (Brewer).

1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2362/3 Rockets.. Reporters, Hercules Club.. with all manner of other Fire-works were discharged. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants*, *Hercules' Club*.. of the Bean Caper family.. Its wood is yellow, and is a useful timber.

Herculite. [f. *HERCUL*-ES + -ITE.] A kind of explosive: see *quot.*

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 7/1 Herculite, a new French explosive, is a yellowish-grey powder, composed of sawdust, camphor, nitrate of potash, and several substances that are kept secret.

Hercynian (hē'si-niān), *a.* [f. L. *Hercynia* (sc. *silva*) = Gr. *Ἡρκύνιος δρυμὸς* the Hercynian forest (see below and -AN).] Applied by and after the ancient writers to the wooded mountain-system of Middle Germany, or to portions of it; esp. in more recent times to the Erzgebirge, whence *Hercynian gneiss*.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Descr. Germanie* iv. 266 The Hercynian forest doth containe the Catti, and is the bounds of their territory. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 276 Bohemia.. is incompassed with great Mountains and the Hercynian woods. 1885 GRIEKE *Text Bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 641 Grey gneiss, containing white or grey felspar, and abundant dark magnesia-mica.. (termed the Hercynian gneiss).

Hercynite (hē'si-niōt). *Min.* Also *hercyn*-, *hyrcin*-. [Named (1839) *Hercynit*, f. L. *Hercynia* (see *prec.*).] Aluminate of iron, found in black octahedral crystals in the Bohemian Forest.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 251 *Hercynite*. 1887 DANA *Man. Min.* 215 *Hercynite*, a spinel affording on analysis alumina and iron protoxide, with only 2-9 per cent. of magnesia.

Herd (hærd), *sb.* Forms: 1 heord, hiord, 2-3 heorde, (3 hierde), 3-herd; also 3-5 hird, 4-hyrde, 4-6 herde, 5-6 heerd, 6-7 heard. [Com. Teut.: OE. *herd* str. fem. = OLG. **herda* (MLG. *herde*), OHG. *herza* (MHG. *herre* (Ger. *herde*), ON. *hýrð* (Sw., Da. *hjord*), Goth. *hairda*:-OTeut. **herdā* = pre-Teut. **herdhā*: cf. Skr. *śardha*-s troop, Oslav. *ěrdā* herd, flock.]

1. A company of domestic animals of one kind, kept together under the charge of one or more persons. (The notion of a keeper is now little present, and the sense is scarcely distinct from 2.)

a 1000 *Agg. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 274/18 *Armentum*, hiord. c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 31 *Purh þez hyrdes sleze byð seo heord todræfed.* c. 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* iii. 1 He draf his heorde to innewardum ðam westene. 1284 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iii. vi. The wulf whiche is enemy of thy heerd. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 11 Ther was there nye vnto the mountayns a grete heerd of swyne fedinge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 3 b, My hearde of cattel lowing hard by me. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* 1 Wks. 1808 XII. 90 With this he did a herd of goats controul. 1750 GRAY *Elleg* i, The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* vii. 134 A well-known breeder has a herd of shorthorns.

b. As contrasted with *flock* (see *FLOCK* sb. 1 3), esp. in the phrase *herds and flocks*, *herd* is restricted to cattle or bovine domestic animals.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 5 But the tame.. do naturally liue in flockes and hearde. 1596 Bf. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 16 Hearde and flockes of cattel and sheepe perish. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 32 Concerning the tithe of the herd, or of the flock. 1740 C. PITT *Æneid* iii. (R.), Our flocks to slaughter, and our herds destroy. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 99 Multitudinous as our flocks and herds have become.

† *g. fig.* A spiritual flock: cf. *FLOCK* sb. 1 4. *Obs.* c. 1000 *Inst. Polity* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 304 *þæt he sy.. rihtwis hyrde ofer cristene beorde.* c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.*

95 Erest he scal hine seolfe wið sunnan isteoran and seodðan his heorde. 1618 *Two Noble K.* i. iv. The impartial gods, who from the mounted heavens view their mortal herd, behold who err.

2. A company of animals of any kind, feeding or travelling in company; a school (of whales, porpoises, etc.).

c 1205 LAY. 305 Heo funden ane heorde of heorten. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2988 And gnatte hird ðor ðicke up-wond. c 1325 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1212 *Dido*, The hilde of hertis is I-founde a-non. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 236/2 Heerde, or flock of beestys, what so euyr they be, *folia*. c 1470 in *Horr. Shepe* & G. etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 30 An Herde of swannys, An Herde of cranyas, An Herde of wrennyas, An Herde of alle dere. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vii. 1 An Hynd forth singled from the heard. 1675 *Tronche Diary* (1825) 7 The porpuses com in heards on boath syds the ship. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 21 Herds of howling wolves that stun the sailors ears. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 324 The grisly Boar is singled from his Herd. 1830 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 20 The groups, herds, or 'schools', which are formed by the sperm whale, are of two kinds. c 1847 in *Knowledge* (1883) 188/2 Herds of the *Actinia bellis* in prime condition. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 118 We came upon the tracks of a herd of Chamois. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 682 Herds of elephants. 1897 *Daily News* 15 July 5/5 We have ascertained that the seal herd is not in danger of extinction.

b. To break herd: to break away from or leave the herd; hence, to take an independent course.

1768 *Woman of Honor* l. 151 They dare not break herd, afraid of the ridicule of idiots for not resembling them.

3. A large company of people; a multitude, host. Now always in a disparaging sense: cf. b.

a 1400 *St. Alexius* (Vernon MS.) 182 Sittinge in a chierche-zerde Among pore men an herde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. vi. An Herde of harlottys. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 7 He retir'd in the noonday, and in the face of that Rebelious Herd from Wells to Somerton. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Where one Cato shines, Count a degenerate herd of Catilines. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 290 A herd of parasites and sycophants. a 1865 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsy* II. ii. (1858) 247 Herds of ragged children playing in the lanes.

b. The herd: the multitude, the common people, the rabble. Often qualified by *common*, *vulgar*, etc. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 266 When he perceiv'd the common Herd was glad he refus'd the Crowne. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* p. vii. For the good opinion of the rash and inconsiderate Herd of mankind. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 63 Will you now run with the Herd, and cry, God made Millions to damn them? 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. 30 Fear, shame, and want the thoughtless herd pursue. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. The legitimate chief was distinguished from the vulgar herd... by his robust frame. 1894 GLADSTONE *tr. Horace's Odes* III. ii. 30 Neglected, Jove oft smites good men Mixed with the guilty herd.

c. Of things: A great number, a mass.

1618 J. TAYLOR (Waker P.) *Wks.* (1872) Intro. 18 Seeing the herd of hireling coaches are more than the wherries on the Thames. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes Wks.* (1841) 143 We are now to descend to the common herd of attributives, such as *black* and *white*.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *herd-breed*, *-bull*, *-driver*, *-flock*, *-stall*, *-swarm*; *herd-abandoned* adj.

1308 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xiv. (1495) 774 The hyrde dryuer rulyth the oxen to drawe euyne. 1583 STANYMURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 31 Clustred in heerdswarne Feaze away thee drone bees with sting, from maunger or biuecot. *Ibid.* 35 From their region with prede too gather an heard-flock. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 183 To provide Goats for herd-breed and profit. 1811 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxxiii. A herd-abandoned deer. a 1839 MILMAN *Deborah's Hymn* Wks. 1839 II. 357 Why satt'st thou idle, Reuben, 'mid thy herd-stalls?

Hence *herdlike* a.; *herdwise* adv., like a herd. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 189 Herd-wise hieing through the moss and through the heather.

Herd, sb.² Forms: 1-2 *hierde*, 1 *hierde*, *hyrde*, 1-3 *hierde*, 1-6 *hirde*, 3-5 *hurde*, 3-6 *herde*, 4-5 *hyrde*, *hierde*, *heirde*, (*herthe*), 4-6 *heerde*; 4-6 *hyrd*, 4-6 (*Sc.* -9) *hird*, (4 *hered*, 5 *hirid*, 3 *erd*, 6 *hierd*, *heird*, *hurde*, *heard*); 4-*herd*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hirde*, *hierde*, etc. = OS. *hirdi*, *herdi* (MDu. *hirde*, *herde*, MLG. *herde*), OHG. *hirti* (MHG. and mod. Ger. *hirt*), ON. *hirdir* (Sw. *herde*, Da. *hyrde*), Goth. *hairdeis*: - OTeut. **herdjo-z*, f. *herda*- HERD sb.¹]

1. A keeper of a herd or flock of domestic animals; a herdsman. Now usually with word prefixed, as *cowherd*, *swineherd*, but in Scotland and north of England still a common word for *shepherd*.

c 795 *Corpus Gloss.* 313 *Bobolcus*, hriðhiorde. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 109 Ure ealdan fædras wæron ceapes hierdas. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 32 Swa swa se hyrde [*Lindisf. & Rushw.* hiorde; *Haltun* heorde] asyndraþ ða scep fram tyccenum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Amos het a reoþer heorde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 ðe engel cudde þe herdes... þat þe helende was þerinne iboren. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 456 He was hirde wittere and wal. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1059 (Cott.) Þis aþel was a hird for fee. *Ibid.* 10488 (Gott.) Sua dos þe heirdes þat er gode. c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prolog.* 603 Ther nas baillif ne hierde [*v. r.* herde] nor oother hyne That he [ne] knew his sleighte and his couyne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* x. 267 Hoow I hurde I wher is þyn hounde? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 91 Herkyn, hyrdes, awake! 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 227 b/2 He founde a heerde or keeper of Camels. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prolog. 7 Hornyt Lady, pail Cynthia, nocht brycht... That slepand kith the hird Endymione. 1653-7 FORD *A. & M.* (1684) III. 571 Mr. Tyrels Servant... being his Herd at a Farm of his. 1791 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 90 As sheep without their herd. 1799 *Mem. St. Giles, Durh.* (Surtees) 17 Paid more to the herd for mendinge certayn gapes in the more dyke. 1796 SPENSER

F. Q. vi. ix. 4 Whereas the Heardes were keeping of their neat. 1837-90 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 451 When I was a young lad I was a herd, and kepted the Sisters of the Sheines sheep. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. x. 74 The Herd sounding a Horn along the Streets, the Swine run from all Parts of the Town, to join and follow him. 1806 *Gazetteer Scott.* (ed. 2) 384 They are obliged to employ herds to their cattle. 1885 BROCKETT, *Herd*, a keeper of cattle. 1876 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* (1878) 26 Unpolluted meads, where never herd Drives his white flock.

† 2. fig. A spiritual shepherd, a pastor. In ME. often applied to Christ. Obs.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 Þanc ic do, Crist þu goda hyrde. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 43 ðe gastliche hierdes, ðe sculen boðe lokin and stieren. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Ure louerd ihesu crist is alre herdene herde. c 1200 ORMIN 6841 For Crist iss... Hirde, þatt us fedeþþ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10384 Þat hirdes war o crist scepce. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 363 Crist was þe beste herd and so he puttide his lyf for his sheep. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 92 (Harl. MS.) Neuertheles þe herde, scil. a prechour, comyth often tyme. 1499-6a STERNHOLD & H. Ps. lxxx. Thou Herde that Israell doost keepe.

† 3. trans. A keeper, guardian. Obs.

Beowulf (Z.) 610 zehyrde on beowulfe folces hyrde fæst-rædne gepoht. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 177 Þa he bebyrgd was, settan him hyrdas to. a 1000 *Cadmon's Genesis* 1007 (Gr.) Ne ic hyrde was broder mines. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 61 Hire agenes huses hirde. *Ibid.* xxvi. 16 Þiodd aldror... rices hirde. c 1200 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wt.* Wulker 163/42 *Paedagogus*, cilda hyrde uel laeow. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in *O. E. Misc.* 102 Ælured englene hurde [*v. r.* herde] Englene durling. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. Therle of Fyffe a fyers man and a sterne herde. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 61 Keip weill thy taill, gude Phillip, I am hird The to award from buffetis.

4. *Curling*. A guard-stone.

1790 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 166 (Jam.) Gib o' the Glen, a noble herd Behind the winner ladd. *Ibid.* But miss'd his aim, and 'gainst the herd, Dang frae his clint a flaw.

5. Comb., as † *herd-flock*, a company of shepherds; *herd-girl*, -laddie, -lassie, -maid, -maiden, a girl, etc. who assists, or acts as, a herd; *herd's purse* = SHEPHERD'S-PURSE; † *herd-work* (-werch), see quot. 1706. Also HERD-BOY, -MAN, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 3372 All þatt 'hirdfloc' hemm sahh and herde whatt te33 sungenn. a 1265 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsy* II. viii. (1858) 352 Where she had plucked berries, a little 'herd-girl, on the banks of the Auldgrande. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* vi. 174 He was with the Doctor at thirteen, and then became a 'herd laddie. 1889 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 871/1 For many years James Wyllie (the 'herd-laddie' was the acknowledged [draughts] Champion of the world. 1897 *Lyricks*, etc. in *Arb. Garner* II. 76, I sit and watch a 'herd-maid gay. 1166 *Regist. Eccl. Christi Cant.* MS. (Cowell), Pro opere quod Anglice 'Herdwerch dicitur. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Herdwerch*, or *Herdwerch* (Sax.), Herdsman's Work or Labour, formerly done by Shepherds, Herdsman, and other inferior Tenants at the Will of their Lord.

Herd (hārd), v.¹ Also (4 *herdeye*), 6-7 *heard*. [f. HERD sb.¹]

1. intr. To go in a herd; to form a herd or herds. Said also contemptuously of men: to congregate or live together as beasts. Constr. *together*, *with*.

1303 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xiv. 148 Maules drowen hem to maules... And femles to femles herdeyed [*v. r.* herdyede, herdeide, herdyng, herde] and drow. 1380 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 31 They are but sheep which alwaies heard together. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 12 Like swine feeding, eating and promiscuously herding together. 1661 J. DAVIES *Mandala's Triv.* 127 Females, which... suffer themselves to be led up and down, till some of the wild Elephants herd with them. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Steph. Moth.* II. ii. Stoop to the meanest Arts which catch the Vulgar? Herd with 'em, fawn upon 'em, and caress 'em? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 108 These animals are in general fond of herding and grazing in company. 1886 EMILY LAWLESS *Hurrikat* v. 57 It was a palace in comparison with the foul hovel in which he and his brother had herded together.

b. Of things: To come together, assemble; to be assembled or associated. *rare*.

1704 SWIFT *T. Twb Wks.* 1760 I. 100 All its properties and adjuncts will herd under this short definition. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 71 Away towards the north and west... they [clouds] appear to be herding together.

2. To join oneself to any band or company; to become one of any faction or party; to associate as one of the 'common herd' or crowd, to go in company *with*.

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1010 Ffor-thy hurdez he here, to owtraye hys pople. 1641 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. i. xvi. Here greedy Creditors their Debtors chase, Who scape by herding in th' indebted Throng. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 1188 The wretch... spurring forward, herds among his Friends. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xl. 463 Hector... Remounts his car, and herds amidst the crowd. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Jan., 'Tis now a cause of humanity... and I will not herd with those who think otherwise. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 100 Ethel herded not with the children of her own age.

3. trans. To place in or among a herd; to associate. Also fig.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 370 The stag is hearded; come, my Lord, Shall we to horse, and single him againe? 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 276/1 The rest, However great we are, honest, and valiant, Are hearded with the vulgar. a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 43, I can allow myself to be... applicable to my company, but not... to herd myself in every troop. 1691 SWIFT *Atthanian Soc.* 81 Wks. 1841 I. 509/2 Our good brethren... Must e'en all herd us with their kindred fools.

4. To collect into a herd. Also fig. To amass. 1615 TOMKIS *Albion* III. v. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XI. 366

In all the years of my yeomanry, I could never yoke two crowns, and now I have herded ten fair twenty-shilling pieces. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xi. (1862) 106 Our mules had scattered far and wide... and several hours elapsed before they could be herded and got into traveling order.

Hence *Herded ppl. a.*, gathered or placed in a herd; *Herding vbl. sb.*, association in herds, congregation; also *comb.*, as *herding-place*; *Herding ppl. a.*, gathering in herds, gregarious.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclviii. The most in fields like herded beasts lie down. 1711 SHAPTESA. *Charac.* (1737) I. 110 If eating and drinking be natural, herding is so too. c 1740 FIELDING *Ess. Conuers.* (R.), The tamer and gentler, the herding and flocking parts of the creation. 1805 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* xiii. (1806) 195 Man, who is a herding, and not a solitary animal. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 235 Among the herded deer. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 211 The herding places of vast numbers of amphibious animals.

Herd, v.² Also 5-6 *hurd*, *hird*. [f. HERD sb.²]

1. trans. To take care of or tend (sheep or cattle). c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 106 ðe patriarkis. herdid beestis. 1768 ROSS *Helmore* 14 (Jam.) When they were able now to herd the ewes. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* iv. The very least boy that can herd a cow. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 283 Cattle, sheep, goats... are all herded by boys or women. fig. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* iv. ii. 293 God, who herds the stars of heaven As sheep within his shepherfold.

b. To lead or conduct as a shepherd. *rare*.

1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 72/1 It is also very picturesque to see... the girls... herding the geese and ducks homeward at sundown.

c. intr. To act as a herd, to tend cattle or sheep. 1768 ROSS *Helmore* 31 (Jam.) I had na use to gang Unto the glen to herd this mony a lang. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 315 It was long before I was hearted to herd again in the woods by myself.

† 2. fig. (trans.) To keep safe, shelter, harbour. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlix. [L.] 19 Þi tunge herded swike-domes ma. *Ibid.* lviii. 3 [lviii. 2] Un-rightwisnes herdes youre hand. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* III. 469 And [=if] he hurdit sic schrewis Within Ingland quhilk wes his mortal fa. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xv. 21 My lady, lord, thow gaif me for to herd, Within myne armes I nurreiss on the nycht.

Hence *Herding vbl. sb.*, the tending of sheep and cattle.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 37 In the Summer we must be at the Expence of Herding, to save our Grass from being destroyed by our Neighbours Beasts. 1808 FINLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 195 (Jam.) The principles of herding are, to allocate to each particular flock, separate walks upon the farm for each season of the year. 1871 *Daily News* 27 Feb. Single whales often broke away... and required a good deal of herding to prevent their escape into the sound. 1893 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 215 The Mongols have much solitary travelling and herding.

Herd, obs. f. *heard*, pa. t. and pple. of *HEAR* v.

Herd-book. [f. HERD sb.¹ + *BOOK*.] A book containing the pedigree and other particulars of a breed of cattle or pigs: corresponding to the *stud-book* for horses, and the *flock-book* for sheep.

1802 COATES (title) The General Short-Horned Herd-Book, containing the Pedigrees of Short-Horned Bulls, Cows, etc. of the Improved Durham Breed. 1864 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* 66 In 1822, the very year that England began her Shorthorn Herd-Book. 1882 SHELTON *Dairy Farming* 3/1 Long and respectable pedigrees in their owners' herd-books.

Herd-boy. [orig. f. HERD sb.² + *BOY*; but in later use app. understood as from HERD sb.¹, whence the bad form *herd's-boy*, and prob. sense 2. See HERDSMAN.]

1. A boy who acts as a herd or assists a herd.

1799 WORDSW. *Danish Boy* 19 Nor piping shepherd shall he be, Nor herd-boy of the wood. 1885 J. BANIM *Tales O'Hara Fam., Fetch*, The herdsboy's whistle faintly echoed. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 162 Ossian began life as a herd-boy in Glen Shin.

2. A man or 'boy' engaged in tending a herd of cattle, a cow-boy. *U.S.* and *colonial Eng.*

1876 J. MACDONALD *Food from Far West* vi. 45 The herd-boys—men on horseback—go through the ranges and gather the cattle into 'pens'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 5/1 Cattle have been captured and fourteen herdboys killed. The defenders have formed a laager.

Herdel (l, obs. forms of *HURDLE*.

Herden, variant of *HARDEN*, *HURDEN*.

Herd(e)s, obs. forms of *HARDS*, *HURDS*.

Herder (hārdə), Chiefly *U.S.* Also 7 *hearder*.

[f. HERD v.² + -ER. Cf. mod. Du. and LG. *herder*, also OFris. *herdere*: - OTeut. type **herdario-z*.] One who herds; a herdsman. Also fig.

1635 T. ODRL. *Isaac's Pilgr.* title-p. The strife that Isaac had with his heard-men... shadowing out the strife which Christ our Lord had with his hearers. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Monthly Rev.* 1877 *Black Green Past.* xiii. He was an imperious master with his herders. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 770/6 The herder, or 'cow-boy', dominates the town.

Herderite (hārdərit). *Min.* [Named (1828) after Baron S. A. W. von Herder.] A fluo-phosphate of glucinum and calcium, found in brilliant transparent crystals.

1868 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. II. IV. 1, I propose the name of Herderite for the species. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.*, *Herderite*, a very rare mineral, resembling Asparagus-stone... Colour several shades of yellowish- and greenish-white.

Herdess (hārdəs). [f. HERD sb.² + -ESS.] A female herd; a shepherdess.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* l. 653 An hierdesse, Wech that clepyde was senowe Wrot in a compleynt of hire beuynesse.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* lix. 111 Poems 1873 II. 152 She is the headesse faire that shines in darke. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. The lovely Headesse of the Deil.

† **Herdful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. **HERD** sb.¹ + **-FUL**.] Rich in herds of cattle.

1618 CHAPMAN *Heriod* I. 15 With Labour Men become Herd-full and rich.

Herd-grass, herd's-grass. U.S. [f. **HERD** sb.¹ + **GRASS**.] A name for various grasses grown for hay or pasture; esp. Timothy, *Phleum pratense*, and Redtop, *Agrostis vulgaris*.

1747 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 II. 81, I sowed nearly thirty acres with herd-grass and clover. 1767 M. CUTLER in *Life Frats. & Corr.* (1888) I. 288 They begin, however, to sow some quantity of herd's-grass seed, which they call Timothy. 1834 *Low Pract. Agric.* (1847) 521 It [*Phleum pratense*] is called herd-grass in America, and is greatly valued there as an herbage and forage plant. 1856 OLNEY *Slave States* 41 Herd's-grass (red-top), sometimes taking the place of the clover, or being grown with it for hay.

† **Herd-groom.** *Obs.* [f. **HERD** sb.² + **GROOM**.] A shepherd-lad; a herdsman, shepherd.

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 135 As han thise lytel herde gromes That kepen bestis in the bromes. c. 1440 *Complaynt* 418 in *Temple Glas* (E. E. T. S.) 64 On banks by a-mong the bromys, Wher as thes lyttyle herdegromys floutyn al the longe day. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 35 So loytinge lue you little herd-gromes, Keeping your besties in the budded bromes. 1619 DRAYTON *Past.* ix. (R.) But he forsakes the herd-groom and his flocks, Nor of his bagpipe takes at all no keep. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. lxviii, Upon his shield that cruel herd-groom played.

Herdio (hē'diok). U.S. Also **herdick**. [Named from the inventor, Peter Herdic of Pennsylvania.] A two- or sometimes four-wheeled cab or carriage having a low-hung body with the entrance at the back and seats at the sides. Also **herdic-phacton**.

1808 T. S. HUDSON *Scamper thro' Amer.* 74 Taking a herdick (small one-horse 'bus named after the inventor) we drove to the White House. 1803 E. M. BACON *Dict. Boston, Mass.* 207 The herdic-phacton, or herdicks as they are universally called. of recent introduction (in 1881). 1884 *Boston Herald* 6 Oct. 1/6 Inquiry among the herdic drivers of this city yesterday failed to elicit any information.

Herdle, *obs.* form of **HURDLE**.

Herdless, *a. rare.* [OE. *hierde*, *hyrde-lēas*, f. *hierde* **HERD** sb.² + *lēas*, **-LESS**.] Without a herd or shepherd.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 382 Ne beoð hi hyrdeleas þonne hi ðe habbað. c. 1380 R. BROWNE *Medit.* 452 Þey renne aboute as herdles shepe. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyff of Folyis* (1874) I. 46 As a herdles flocke strayth in Jeparidy.

† **Herdman.** *Obs.* Forms: see **HERD** sb.² [f. **HERD** sb.² + **MAN**.] A man who herds cattle, sheep, or other animals; a herdsman.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xiii. 7 Þurh þone intingan sacu betwux Abramæs hyrdemannum and Lothes. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2395 He weren hirde-men. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28306 Myn hird-men and also oþer maa Haf i þaire seruis halden fra c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 Þai . . . ware made hird-men and depers of bestes. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 236/2 Heerd mann, *pastor*, *agras*. 1503 FITZGER. *House* 123 The herdman wyll haue for enery best .ii. d. a quarter. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xl. 11 He shal fede his flock like an herdman. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Commyng*, *Glas* 66 Plow-men, Herdmen, and Shepheards. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiii. 7 There was a strife betwene the herdmen of Abramæ cattell, and the herdmen of Lot's cattell. 1635-36 COWLEY *Davidis* iii. 217 In vain the Herdman calls his pack.

b. *fig. and transf.* esp. A spiritual pastor.

c. 1300 *Cast. Love* 587 Þenne nis þer such an herde-mon non Ne non so myhtful lord as he is on. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 71 b. We wyll that thou be our pastour or herdman. 1553 *Primer in Liturg. & Doc. Edw. VI* (1844) 457 Shepherd, and Herdman of our souls.

† **Herdness.** *Obs.* [OE. *hierd*, *hyrdnys*, f. *hierde*, *hirde* **HERD** sb.² + **-NESS**.]

1. Guard, keeping, custody. Only OE.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlii. 17 He betæhte hig þa þri dægas to hirdnysse. — *Exod.* xxii. 7 Ȝif hwa befæst his feoh to hyrdnysse.

2. A collective term for herds or flocks; 'stock'. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1664 Laban bi-tæhte him, siðen to sen, His hirdnesse ȝat it wel ben. *Ibid.* 2771 Moyses was numen an sel in ðe deserð depe sumdel, for te loken hirdnesse fare.

Herdship. *Obs. or dial.* [f. **HERD** sb.² + **-SHIP**.] a. The office or charge of a keeper of cattle. b. The herd of beasts under his charge.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 19 Could the motions of men craue leaue, and enter into a whole herdship of Swine?

Herdsmān (hē'dz,mæn). [app. an alteration of the earlier **HERDMAN** (after *craftsman*, *kinsman*, etc.), introduced when **HERD** 2 went out of English use, so that the word was referred to **HERD** 1, as = man of a herd. The word is not vernacular in the north, where **HERD** 2 remains in use.]

1. A keeper of domestic animals which go in herds, esp. of cattle.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 133 Who yet with their wives and children, as herdsmen, wander up and downe the country. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 168 An herdsmān in Turkey hath as much right to order his heard, as an herdsmān in Christendome. 1764 COWPER *Task* I. 168 Our favourite elms, That screen the herdsmān's solitary hut. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 631/1 Plain simple herdsmen and warriors.

2. A name in Orkney for the Common Skua.

1805 SWAINSON *Brit. Birds* 210 Common Skua. . . Herdsman

(Orkney Isles): Because it is believed to protect the young lambs from the attacks of the eagle.

So **Herdsmaiden** (for **Herd-maiden**), **Herds-woman**, a maiden or woman who tends cattle.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii. Her juvenile exercise as a herds-woman had put 'life and mettle' in her heels. 1809 J. STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) I. 25 The popular prediction . . . was now to be fulfilled by her daughter, the poor herds-maiden. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 1/3 The home of the herds-women, who . . . tend the cattle in the heights.

Herdwick (hē'dwɪk). [f. **HERD** sb.² + **WICK**: cf. *bailiwick*, *bailiffwick*.]

† 1. The tract of land under the charge of a 'herd' or shepherd employed by the owner or lord of the manor: see quot. 1537; a pasture-ground, a sheep-farm. *Obs.*

[c. 1086 *Domesday, Gloc.* ff. 162 a. In Wales sunt iii hard-wices Lamecare & poteschiv & Dinan.] c. 1190 in Dugdale *Mon. Angl.* (1661) 39/2 (*Grant for foundation of a cell at Bredon*), Vigniti solidos de Molendino de Crakemero. . . et quadraginta solidos in soca de Stapelfordia; et unam Herdewicam in Hethcote, juxta Hertedona, in Pecco. 1537 *Certif. Recen. Furness Abbey* in Beck *Ann. Furness* (1844) App. 64 Pastures with Agistament and brusyng . . . occupied to the use of the said late Monastery for the sustentacyon of ther cattell, and . . . devyded into sundry herdwyks and shepe cots. c. 1537 SIR J. LAMPLUGH *ibid.*, note, Erlighecote haythe always beyn a hyrdwyke or pasture ground for the schepe of thabbottes of Furness . . . and euer in their possessyoun; and who soeuer inhabytyd therapone haythe alwayes beyn the Abbottes hyrde, and remouable at their pleasures, and not tenants by any custome. 1564 *Decree* in West *Antig. Furness* (1774) App. ix, Those parcels following, that is to say, the herdwick called Waterside Parke. . . the herdwick called Lawson Parke. . . the herdwick called Plumers.

2. (In full **Herdwick sheep**): A hardy breed of mountain sheep in Cumberland and Westmorland.

Supposed to have originated on the herdwicks of the Abbey of Furness. They still usually belong to the landlord of a fell-side farm, along with which they are leased to the tenant.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 223/2 A peculiar breed of sheep, called Herdwicks, from their being farmed out to herds at a yearly sum, is met with on the mountains, at the head of the Duddon and Esk rivers. 1868 A. CRAIG GIBSON *Joe & the Geologist in Folk-Sp. Cumbd.* (1880) 2 Yan wad ha' sworn he was summit akin tul a Herdwick tip. 1898 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Herdwicks*, the mountain sheep of the west of Cumberland. . . let out in herds or flocks with the farms. 1897 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. ii, Auld Mr. Ritson's them herdwicks.

† **Here**, *s. Obs.* Forms: 1-5 here, 3 hære, 4 her, 4-5 heere. [Com. Teut.: OE. *here* masc., gen. *herges*, *heriges*, *heras* = OFris. *here*, *hiri*, OS. *heri* m. and n. (MDu. *here*, Du. *heir*, *heer* n., LG. *her* n.), OHG. *hari*, *heri* (MLG. *heer*, Ger. *heer* n.), ON. *herr* m., gen. *herjar* (Sw. *här*, Da. *her*), Goth. *harjis* m. = OTeut. **harjo-*, **harjom* (in proper names of Roman age *chario*) = OPruss. *karjis* host. App. a deriv. (adj.) from a radical *har*, pre-Teut. *kar*, *kor*, in sense 'war': cf. OSlav. *kara* contention, strife, Lith. *kāras* war. Hence HARRY v., HARBOUR, HERIOT sbs.]

An armed host, an army. Also, more generally: A host; a multitude, a great company.

In the O. E. Chron. the usual word applied to the 'host' of the Danish invaders.

c. 895 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 837 Þy ilcan year e zeafeat Ælhelme dux wip Deniscne here. c. 890 *Ibid.* an. 872 Her for se here to lunden byrig from Readingum. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 7 Ða se cnyng. . . sende hys here. c. 1000 *Ormin* 3880 An here off Goddes enngless. c. 1205 LAY. 3830 Morgan lode mucle here. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21840 (Edin.) Be ur scheld eke and ure spere Bituixun and helles here [Cott. her, other MSS. here]. 13. . . K. Alis. 3265 Tygres, olyfaunz, and beres Comen flyng with grete here. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4800 So hard þai hampard oure here & herd oure erles. 1450-70 *Gollagus & Gaw.* 1147 The tothir knightis maid care of Arthurs here. 1873 ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 137 Over 35 men (or 3 x 12) constituted a *here* by In's laws.]

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as here-burne, a coat of mail; here-dring, a warrior; here-feng, booty; here-gang, an invasion by an army; here-gume, here-kempe, a warrior; here-marke, a standard, ensign; here-sorud (*-shroud*), here-weeds, armour, martial accoutrements; (all only OE. and early ME.). Also herefare, a military expedition (in 17th c. legal antiquaries). See also HEREGELD, HERETOGA, HEREYELD.

Beowulf (Z.) 1443 Scoldæ *here-byrne bondum ze-broden. c. 1205 LAY. 23066 Þe helm an his hæuedæ, and his hereburne. *Ibid.* 8601 Ȝif here is sei 'theredring. *Ibid.* 11716 Heo funden *here-feng inoh. 20. . . tr. *Bada's Hist.* I. xi. [xiv.] (MS. B), To wiðscufanne swa reðum *heregange. c. 1205 LAY. 18104 In þan hire-geonge inne Walisc londe. c. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1191 Ich wot of hunger, of heregonge. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4094 Here is comand to this lond Gret hunger, and here gong. c. 1205 LAY. 14534 Þus he comen. . . hæðene *here-gumen. *Ibid.* 28284 Sixti þusende here-kempen harde. *Ibid.* 27469 Feollen *here-marken [c. 1275 hire markes]. *Ibid.* 28546 Heo. . . heuen here-marken. *Ibid.* 5065 Leie a-dun þin *here-scrud. *Beowulf* (Z.) 1897 Sæ-geap naca hladen *here-wædum. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1010 Al to heuy to be hildid in any here wedis.

1606 SPELMAN *Gloss.*, Herefare, *profectio militaris*. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Herefare. 1673 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v. *Subsidy*, Burgbote, Brigbote, Herefare, Heregeld, etc.

† **Here**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *hōra*, *hýre*: cf. ON. *hyrr* sweet, smiling, mild; also OS. and OHG.

unhiuri dreadful, MHG. *gehiure* gentle.] Gentle, mild, pleasant.

Beowulf (Z.) 1372 Nis þæt heoru stow. c. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 1467 Oð þæt heo (culufre) rumgal restestowe fægere funde and þa fotum stop on beam hyre. c. 1205 LAY. 25867 Ða aside þæt wif here [c. 1275 ore]. c. 1400 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 16 And how they were guode & here.

Here (hi:), *adv.* Forms: 1 *hēr*, 2-5 *her*, 4-7 *heer* (e, 2- here; also (1 *hēr*, 2 *heren*, *hur*), 3-5 *hier*, 4 *hir* (e, *Kent*, *hyer*, 4-6 *Sc. heyr*, 4-7 *Sc. heir* (e, 5 *hiere*, 6-7 *hear* (e. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hēr* = OFris. *hēr*, OS. *hēr*, *hēr* (MDu., Du. *hier*), OHG. *hiar*, *hear*, *hier* (MHG., mod.G. *hier*), ON. *hēr* (Sw. *här*, Da. *her*), Goth. *hēr*: app. from the pronominal stem *hi-* 'this' (see *Hiz*); the nature of the formation is obscure.]

1. In this place; in the place (country, region, etc.) where the person speaking is, or places himself.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxix. 14 Her eardung. . . ic ȝeceaas hie. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 17 Nabbas we her buta fif hialum. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 6 Nys he her, he aras. . . swa swa he sæde (1398 *Wyclif*, He is not here, sothli he roos, as he seide). c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Here he is and honen he nis. c. 1205 *Ancre.* R. 236 Ertu, cweð he, ȝet her? c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3906 Mi heres dun þeir did i lal. 1388 *Wyclif* 1 *Kings* xix. 9 What dost thou here, Helyas? c. 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 272 Heere wyne I no thyng vp-on cariage. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* I. 305 Thi modyr and thow rycht heir with me sall bide. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 6, I here hier that reynard is sore complayned on. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 1 b. Let him be here for the space of sixe daies. 1617 MORISON *Itin.* II. 186 We here in the Campe. . . have not had much to doe. 1668 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1804) 121, I am doing all I can to gett him a rich wife heere. 1690 LADY M. BERTIE in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 All beare as well. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 289 That load which pressed most heavily on . . . the great continental states was here scarcely felt.

b. With ellipsis of *I am* (or *we are*), in answer to a call or summons, or to attract attention; esp. in answer to a roll-call: = Present, *adsum*.

c. 970 *Anno Hist. S. Eadmundi* in *Surius Vita SS.* (1618) IV. 443 Patria lingua dicens: Her, her, her; quod interpretatum Latinus sermo exprimit, Hic, hic, hic. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 324 Hwer eart þu nu gefera? And him and-wyrde þæt heafod, Hēr, hēr, hēr. c. 1330 R. BROWNE *Chron.* (1810) 22 Up and doun in þe fælde þei souht it aboute. . . Tille þe hede him self said, here, here, here. c. 1486 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 796 Here, lord, here! qwat wol ȝe? 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 45 Quin. Francis Flute the Bellows-mender. Flu. Heere, Peter Quince. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 2 Master. Bote-swaine. Botes. Heere, Master. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv, Answer to your names, gentlemen, that you may be sworn', said the gentleman in black. 'Richard Upwith'. 'Here', said the green-grocer.

c. Placed after the name of a person or thing to whose presence attention is called: = Who or which is here, whom you see here.

1596 SHAKS. *March V.* III. iv. 29 Only attended by Nettissa here. 1634 [see d]. 1673 DRYDEN *Ambony* II. i, In the mean time, hear my worthy friend here company. 1751 tr. *Female Foundling* II. 4 My Daughter here wants Linen. *Mod.* 'My brother, here, is ready to give information.'

d. Used for the sake of emphasis after a sb. qualified by *this*, *these*, or after these demonstratives themselves when used absolutely; *dialectally* or *vulgarly* appended to *this*, *these*, when used adjectively. (Cf. F. *ce livre-ci, ceci, celui-ci*.)

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 137 The best wyse that we may hast vs out of this here. 1556 *Arctilo & Isab.* (1608) Hviii. Now what experience will he have greter than this here? 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxii. xv. 213 note. But this here seemeth to be venomous. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 672 And first behold this cordial julep here. 1760 FOOTE *Orators* II. Wks. 1799 I. 210, I should be glad to know how my client can be tried in this here manner. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, Are you, cried he, the bearer of this here letter? 1776 MISS BURNEY *Evellina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 243, I wouldn't wish for better sport than to swing her round this here pond! 1828 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxi, 'Now, with regard to this here robbery, master', said Blathers. 'What are the circumstances?' 1878 *Punch* 31 Aug. 92/2 'It is no use a trying on these here games with us'.

2. In weakened sense, more or less directly indicating something present to the sight or the mind. Chiefly with verb *to be* (sometimes with ellipsis). *Here* is calls attention to what the speaker has, brings, offers, or discovers; = there is here, see or behold here. (F. *voici*.)

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 66 And therto here my hand. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 33 There's Honour for you: here's no vanity. 1609 — *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 107 Here's a change indeed in the Commonwealth. 1616 *Marlowe's Faintus Wks.* (Rldg.) 126/2 What's here? an ambush to betray my life! 1624 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i. Here's no gross flattery! Will she swallow this? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 136 O frightful, thought I; here's an avowal of the matter at once. 1804 W. C. SMITH *Kil-drostan* 65 Here is half the summer past, and still I'm at the chimney nook. 1809 MRS. ALEXANDER *Crooked Path* vi, I says, 'here's your tea, sir', but he made no answer.

b. *Here's* to (elliptical for *Here's a health* to), a formula used in drinking healths.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 119 Heere's to my Loue. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 209 Well then, here's to you Coridon; and now for my Song. 1728 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 143 Come, Madam; here's a Health to our Friends, and hang the rest of our Kin. 1777 SMERIDAN *Sc. Scand.* III. 80 — 2

(Song), Here's to the maiden of blushing fifteen, Now to the widow of fifty. Let the toast pass, drink to the lass. 188a Scott *Pirate* xiv, Drink about, Master Yellowley. Here's to you, Master Yellowley.

8. Of a point or period of time: *To be here*, to be present, to have arrived.

1891 E. PRACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 13 The Easter recess will be here in a day or two.

4. In this world; in this life; on earth. Also *here below* (+ *beneath*, *down*). Cf. F. *ici bas*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Pa hwile þe we lifstah her on worlde. c1000 *Eccles. Inst.* in Thorpe *Ang. Laws* II. 394 Her gehyrð drihten þe þe hine biddað. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Pet me her on hisse lise for his saule biddo. a1225 *Ancre. R.* 94 1240 *Aeneid*. 234 Holy cherche þis is hier beneþe. 1280 *Wyclif Heb.* xiii. 14 Sothli we han not here a citee dwellinge [TINDALE] For here have we no continyunge citee. 1303 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* vii. 238 Thow wolt hongy heye þe-for her oper in helle. 1500-10 *Dunbar Poems* lx. 7 Wnto wardlie prince hier downe. 1506 J. SANFORD *Gard. Pleas.* 138 Among us heere beneth. 1608 *Shaks. Ham.* iii. ii. 232 Both heere, and hence, pursue me lasting strife. 1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 81 Experience teacheth us, that the influence of . . . planets are true . . . here below, which none can denie. 1766 *Golds. Hermit* viii. Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. 1844 *Montgomery Hymn*, 'Friend after friend departs', There is no union here of hearts, That finds not here an end.

5. At this point or period in action, speech, or thought; at this juncture; in this passage (of something written): freq. referring to what immediately precedes or follows.

871-89 *Charter of Ælfred* in O. E. Texts 452 Her sindon ðara manna naman awritene ðe ðeosse wisan gewæton sindon. a 900 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 871 Her cuom se here to Readingum. c1200 *Ormin* 241 Her endenn twa Goddspellles þuss. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1627 heading, Her begins at noe þe lele þe toþer world right for to del. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 An ober poynt is her putt. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 79 b, Here Zenophon saied never a woorde. 1644 *Milton Arcop.* (Arb.) 33 Examples, which to set heer would be superfluous. 1666 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Pr.* Rubric, In Quieres and Places where they sing, here followeth the Anthem. 1793 *Bridges Calculus*, etc. 212 Here are some experiments and reasons, upon which their theory of respiration is founded. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 296 Here Adeimantus interposed a question.

6. In the matter before us or in question; in this case; in this particular.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Her me ah to understonden for-why hit seð all quic and noht all ded. c1386 *Chaucer Merch.* T. 86 Heere may ye se and heer-by may ye preue That wyf is mannes helpe and his confort. 1586 *Young Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 205 b, And here Ladie Caterine and Cavallero had the honour. 1590 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 41 Here I hit it right. Our Romeo hath not bene in bed to night. 1624 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 1099 Here was his sin; An over-reaching of his commission. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 76 P. 4 Here can then be no Injustice, where no one is injured. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 575 Certainly there is as much reason to adjudge the heir in by descent here, as there is to adjudge an heir in by descent where a recovery was had against the ancestor. 1876 *Morley Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. Carlyle 199 Here more than anywhere else you need to give the tools to him who can handle them.

7. With verbs of coming and bringing: To or towards this place; now, in ordinary use, taking the place of *HITHER*. Look here: see *LOOK*.

Beowulf (Z.) 376 Is his ealforan nu heard her cumen. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He is iblesed þe þe her cumet on drihtenes nome. c1305 *St. Swithun* in E. E. P. (1862) 43 Sibbe hit was þat seint berin her bi weste wende. 1508 *Dunbar Flying w. Kennedy* 218 Heir cumis our awin quier Clerk! 1583 *Hollyband Campo di Fior* 127 See them, Looke here, Here they be. 1603 *Shaks. Meas. for M.* v. i. 384 Returne him here againe. 1770 *Golds. Des. Vill.* 96, I still had hopes. Here to return—and die at home at last. 1814 *Byron Corsair* i. xvii, Call Pedro here! 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 292 The adverbs *here*, *there*, *where*, are often improperly applied to verbs signifying motion, instead of the adverbs *hither*, *thither*, *whither*: as 'He came here hastily' . . . should be, 'He came hither'. Mod. Bring them here at once.

b. Hence, by extension, after *belong* = to this place. *collog.*

Mod. I'm a stranger, I don't belong here.

8. Used elliptically in calling an attendant, etc. (Cf. Goth. *hirs!* come here!) Hence, to call attention to or introduce a command: = Gr. *δὲ*, L. *age*, F. *tiens*, *tenes*.

1576 J. SANFORD *Gard. Pleas.* 52 She reaching him forth to him, added moreover, Holde here, for I will give him to thee. 1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 18 Here, take these hundred crownes. 1778 *Swift Polite Convers.* 211 Here, take away the Tea-table, and bring up Candles. 1872 *Black Pr. Thule* xi, Here, come out to the fresh air. Mod. John! here! quick.

9. *Here and there*. a. In this place and in that; in various places; in some scattered places; at intervals of space: sometimes = *now and then*. Also, in same sense, with notion of constant or very frequent recurrence, *every* (+ *ever*) *here and there*. (So, formerly, + *here and yonder*.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 13981 Iesus preched hir and þar. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3821 But William as a wod man was euer here & þere. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ix. 112 A lyttill Village, and Houses a brood here and there. 1418-20 *Lydc. Chron.* *Troy* iii. xxvii, He shulde on peces hewen be a sonder Roper the playne dismembred here & yonder. 1513 *Morley Rich. III* (1883) 43 Yet began there, here and there about, some manner of muttering amonge the people. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Pet.* i. 1 Peter an Apostle of Iesu Christ, to them that dwell here and there as straungers thorow

out Pontus, Galacia, Capadocia. 1597 R. HOVENDEM in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 217 They be dispersed here and there in hedgerowis. 1608 *Shaks. Ham.* i. i. 97 Young Fortinbras. . . hath in the skirts of Norway, heere and there, Sharked vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. 1711 *Adisson Spect.* No. 50 P. 6 Able to understand but here and there a Word of what they said. 1845 *Lond. Jral.* I. 189 Every here and there are seen dark pits and vaulted caverns. 1874 *Micklethwaite Mod. Par. Churches* 326 A good picture may here and there be found in our churches. 1879 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XXIX. 391/2 Her style is a curious medley, every here and there, of the ambitious and the slovenly.

b. To this place and to that: hither and thither; in various directions; to and fro.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 378 Þe kyng hem sende her and þer aboute in Engelond. 1340 *Aeneid*. 66 Ase þe wyzte þet ualþ ine hot weter, þet kest hyer and þer. 1500-10 *Dunbar Poems* lxxii. 20 In yre thait hurlit him heir and thair. 1591 *Spenser M. Hubbert* 1357 Th' Ape. . . fled here and there, and euerie corner sought. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 24 Be attentive, turning not thine eyes here and there. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* i. 78 The brute. . . was caught, and taken here and there for sale.

c. This way and that way; with shifts or evasions. *Obs.* Also *attrib.* ? Shifting, evasive.

c1300 *Becket* 42 Tho Gilbert ihurde this; he stod in grete thoht, And feignede his word her and ther, and ne grantede noht. 1711 J. DISTAFF *Char. Don Sackereville* 11 Thou canting, whining, here and there Villain.

d. Hence *Here-and-therean* (*humorous nonce-words*), one who moves about from place to place.

1701 *Cibber Love makes Man* iv. iv, I am a kind of a—what d'ye call 'um—a Sort of a Here-and-therean; I am Stranger no where.

10. *Here . . . there*. In one place . . . in another place; = L. *hic . . . illic*, *alibi . . . alibi*.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 101 Þai er few, here a hare and here a hare. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xviii. 4, I hyd an hundreth of the Lordes prophetes here fiftye, and there fiftye in the caves. 1599 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 1 Borrowing here of the french, there of the Italian, every where of the Latine. 1650 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 12 Here, barrells fliote, there packs, not yet through-wet.

11. *Here, there, and everywhere*. In every place, indicated or not indicated. (Also formerly *here and everywhere*; *here, there, all where*.)

c1590 MARLOWE *Faust*. iv. 67 That I may be here and there and everywhere. 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* i. i. 138 An extratragant, and wheeling Stranger, Of here, and every where. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 26. 1634 *Lithgow Trav.* 327 Like yong maidens, and youths together, Run here and there, alwhere, and none know whether. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 97 [He] must go round the corn field and cake pieces . . . he must be here and there and everywhere. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* i. 16 We were soon scattered here, there, and everywhere.

12. *Neither here nor there*. Of no account either one way or the other; of no matter or consequence; unimportant.

1283 *Golding Calvin on Deut.* xcii. 570 True it is that our so dooing is neither here nor there (as they say) in respect of God. 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* iv. iii. 59 'Tis neyther heere, nor there. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* ix. vi, But if he does, that is neither here nor there. 1819 *Byron Juan* i. li, But what I say is neither here nor there. 1844 *Dickens Mart. Chus.* xiv, You'll find him a little too much for your gravity. However, that's neither here nor there.

13. *Here goes!* An exclamation declaring one's resolution or resignation to perform some act, usually of a bold or rash character. *collog.*

1829 J. H. NEWMAN *Corr.* (1891) I. 209, I do not expect to finish this by post-time; but here goes. 1866 THACKERAY *Wks.* (1872) X. 218 Since it must be done, here goes! 1889 *Browning Asolando, Ponte dell' Angelo* xxi, Sparespeech! I'm resigned: Here goes! roared the goblin.

14. *Here we (you) are*. Here is what we (you) want. *collog.*

1850 *Smedley F. Fairleigh* vi, Hum! ha! now let's see, here we are—the 'G-i-a-o-u-r'—that's a nice word to talk about.

15. *Here* was formerly often placed before vbl. sbs. and nouns of action. This is now rare.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 Þe crueðliche herbiwist and þe wunderliche heðen sð of ure lower. 1815 *Hure* þer wunenge is swiðe reulich. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 141 It semeth nouȝt þat 3e shulle Hauē heuene in 3owre here beyng and heuene her after. 1506 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 60 To continue my here-being to some profitable purpose. 1603 *Shaks. Macb.* iv. iii. 148 Which often since my heere remaine in England, I haue seene him do.

16. *Here-* in combination with adverbs and prepositions.

[These originated, as in the other Teutonic langs., in the juxtaposition of *here* and another adv. qualifying the same verb. Thus, in *HEREBEFORE*, 1st quot. *hēr beforan*=here (in this document), before (i.e. at an earlier place). Cf. *hereinbefore*, *hereinafter*, in which *herein* is similarly used. But as many advs. were identical in form with prepositions, and there was little or no practical difference between 'here' at an earlier place and 'before' or at an earlier place than this', the adv. came to be felt as a prep. governing *here* (=this place); and, on the analogy of this, new combinations were freely formed of *here* (*here, where*) with prepositions which had never been adverbs, as *herefor*, *hereto*, *hereon*, *herewith*.]

a. with adverbs: as *here-above*, *here-beneath*, *here-within*, *here-without*; *herewith*, *heretofore*, *heretoward* in this direction or this way; *here-next*, next to this, immediately after this. Also *HEREAWAY*, *HERE-*

UNDER, etc. b. with prepositions = this, this place, this matter, etc.: as *here-above*, *here-among*, *here-beside*, *hereinto*, *here-within*, *here-without*; + *here-afore* = *HEREBEFORE*; + *hereintill* (Sc.), herein; + *hermid*, herewith; + *heresover*, in addition to this; + *hertogetines*, against this, on the other hand. Also *HEREABOUT*, *HEREWITH*, etc., etc.

871-89 *Charter of Ælfred* in O. E. Texts 452 Pas gewriotu þe *herbeufan awreotene stondað. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 32 As hath been said here above. 1890 C. E. NORTON *Daniel's Par.* xxviii. 185 He who saw it hereabove disclosed it to him. 1844 *Southey Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 224, I have told you *hereafore. 1640 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Prince* 180 To the end he might be able *here-among to undertake greater matters. c1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 320 *Her bisyde es a well. 1530 *Palagr.* 819/1 Here bysyde, *icy pres.* c1305 *St. Christopher* 94 in E. E. P. (1862) 62 Þat child him bad þar charite þat he him ouer bere; 3e com *herforþ, quab Cristofre, y nuste wher þu were. c1386 *Chaucer Wife's T.* 144 Heer forth ne lith no wey. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas.* IV. c. 14 Officiaris þat beis negligent *herintill. c1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 49 The Schirf . . . is on na wayis Judge competent herintill. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* i. i. § 3 Our first entrance *hereinto. 1608 *Carew Cornwall* (1811) 188 A near friend. looked hereinto with an indifferent and unprejudicating eye. c1505 *Lav.* 535 *Her mid we sculled heom bicharan. a1300 *Cursor M.* 147 (Gött.) *Here neist sal be siben told Hu Joseph was bath boght and seild. 1612 26138 (Cott.), I sal þe tel her nest to quam þou sal be shruie. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* ii. ii. (1495) 97 *Here ouer angels kinde passyth a bodily kynde in subtilite of his essencia. a1225 *Ancre. R.* 268 He eft seð riht *her to 3eines—ne let u. . . þine meiden no gult to 3ines. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 3ie maisterlinges *her-winnen opened 3iure gaten. a1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* clv. 593 We haue . . . chambers garnysed and ordeyned as ye haue seue herewith-in. 1530 *Palagr.* 819/1 *Here without, *icy dehors*.

B. as sb. (*nonce-uses*): = This place; also, the present; the present life.

1605 *Shaks. Lear* i. i. 264 Thou loosest here a better where to finde. 1829 *Carlyle Misc.* (1857) II. 76 With Him it is a universal Here and Now. 1855 *Longf. Hiaw.* Introd. 113 Full of all the tender pathos Of the Here and the Hereafter. 1857-8 *Sears Athan.* 19 [Motion] requires a here and a there.

Here, obs. f. HAIR, HEAR, EAR; var. HAIRE, HER sb., HER *pron. pers.* and *poss.*

Hereabout (hērābaut), adv. [f. *HERE* adv. 16 + *ABOUT*.]

1. About or concerning this (thing, etc.). *Obs.*

a1225 *Ancre. R.* 46 Scheawed ofte ine scrifte ouer 3eme-leaste her abuten. c1386 *Chaucer Miller's T.* 376 Go now thy wey and speed thee heer aboute. 1583 *Hollyband Campo di Fior* 343 We may remember, that which this maister hath tolde us hereabout. 1644 *Huntton Vind. Treat. Monarchy* vi. 49 Reade what I haue said here-about.

2. About or near this place; somewhere in this neighbourhood.

a1300 *K. Horn* 343 3ef horn were her abute. . . Wip him 3e wolden pleie. c1400 *Warres of Jewes* in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* x. (1840) II. 106 Prophecie, they sayde, Which man her aboute [bolloed] the laste. 1590 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 43 He hide me here about. 1633 *Waltton Angler* ii. 47 There is not a likely place for a Trout here-about. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 234, I think it must lie somewhere hereabout. 1875 *Tennyson Q. Mary* iii. v, There haunt some Papist ruffians hereabout.

b. About this point of action, time, etc.

1675 S. SEWALL *Diary* 31 July I. 11 Herabout I waked.

Hereabouts, adv. [f. *prec.* + adverbial -s.]

1. = *prec.* 2.

1590 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 38 And here abouts dwells. 1617 *Moryson Itin.* ii. 130, I thinke it fittest to stay hereabouts a while. 1732 *Fielding Mock Doctor* iv. Wks. 1882 IX. 256 Is there no physician hereabouts famous for curing dumbness? 1866 *Trollope Orley F.* i, The land hereabouts ceases to be fertile.

2. = *prec.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xvi. iii. (1886) 400 He re-ceived some trouble himselfe hereabouts. 1649 *Roberts Clavis Bibl.* 381 The dissenting Opinions of learned writers hereabouts.

+ *Here a days*, adv. *Sc. Obs.* Nowadays.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 186 Quhillk will be found na fault now heir a days.

Hereafter (hērāfta), adv. (a., sb.) [OE. *hēræfter*, f. *hēr* *HERE* adv. 16 + *AFTER*: cf. *Da. herefter*, *Sw. härfter*.]

1. After, in this writing, book, or place; in the sequel; after this in order or position; sometimes = next in order, immediately after.

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xxii. (xxx.) (1890) 250 Swa swa we eft heræfter secgaþ. c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.* in *Anglia* VIII. 317/37 Heræfter we wyllað þisne circul amearkian. a1225 *Ancre. R.* 112 Lo hwuch on asaumple her efter. a1300 *Cursor M.* 27380, I sal þam recken siben on rau, Wit þair springes her efter neist, Quen i ha tald þe office o preist. c1315 *Shoreham* 164 Ase ich her after telle may. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 128 Of other sterres how they fare, I thinke here after to declare. 1508 *Dunbar (Stille)* The flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy heir efter followis. 1601 *Chester Love's Martyr* 165 (for 160) Hereafter folowv diuerse Poeticall Essays. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 233 In consequence of the statute 32 Hen. VIII. c. 28 which will be stated hereafter.

2. After this in time; at a future time; in time to come.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1135 Men . . . sæden ð[at] micel þing sculde cumen her efter. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Herefter iseh paul hwer . . . iiii. deoflen ledden an meiden. a1300 *Cursor M.* 6568 (Gött.) Here efter it sal sare rew þou.

1388 Wyclif Gal. vi. 17 Hereafter no man be heuy to me, for Y here in my bodi the tokens of oure Lorde Jhesu Crist. c. 1477 Caxton Jason 42, [1] wolde that I were there, where I shall be v. honderd yere here after. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terrentio* 16 b, I am so gladd that no thyng ereafter may make me sorry. 1576 Fleming *Panophl. Epist.* 68 So would I have you thinke mee to be, at this present, and for ever hereafter to remaine. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* ii. vi. 20 More of this hereafter. 1718 Hearn *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 497, I shall send the rest hereafter. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 180 We cannot . . . anticipate the details which will hereafter be needed.

3. In a future state; in the world to come.

[1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 363 We hope have be lif þat come schal her after.] 1618 Bp. Hall *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1837 V. 102 To learn so to be happy here, that it [a Christian's heart] may be more happy hereafter. 1736 Butler *Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 i. 40 The general doctrine of religion, that God will reward and punish men for their actions hereafter. 1858 Gladstone *Hom.* III. 515 What we are as men here depends very much on our conception of what we are hereafter to be.

† 4. After or in accordance with this. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 358 3if it were a trewe sentence, God mygte move men hereafter.

B. as *adj.* To come, future. Now *rare.*

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. 10 That hereafter Ages may behold What ruine happened in reuenge of him. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) 3 May his Hereafter Torments be never ending! 1799 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) V. 269 Claims . . . to hereafter compensation. 1881 F. E. Warren *Celtic Liturgy* 103 Requesting the prayers of their hereafter readers.

C. *sb.* 1. Time to come; the future; futurity.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 67 An auditeur of a meane wit, Maie soone accompt, though hereafter come not yit. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 408 Distrustful fears in reference to hereafter. 1689 W. Sherlock *Death* iii. § 6 (1731) 143 The Reason . . . will serve for all hereafter, but will never serve for any Time present. 1807-8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1859 II. 145/2 Leave hereafter to the spirit and the wisdom of hereafter. 1883 in J. G. Butler *Bible-Work* II. 768 To read the story of our own hereafter.

2. A future life; the world to come.

1708 Rowe *Tamerl.* i. 405 Wretches that are doubtful of Hereafter. 1713 Addison *Cato* v. i. 'Tis heaven it self, that points out an Hereafter. 1744 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 26 What, if there be an hereafter, a judgment to come? 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* vi. 65 For he sang of . . . life undying . . . In the land of the Hereafter.

† Hereafterward, *adv.* *Obs.* Also -wards. [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + AFTERWARD *adv.*] Hereafter.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15375 Her efterward yeit sal yee se. c. 1380 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 217 Thou shalt hereafterwards my brother deere Come there nedeth nat of me to leere. 14. . . Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 580/12 *Imposterum*, hereafterward. 1530 Whittier *Werke for Househ.* D. iii. Shal cause the persones . . . hereafterward to bless you & pray for you. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Setv.* 201 Not one age only, but ages time out of mind, and hereafterward.

† Here-again, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + AGAIN *prep.* Cf. Ger. *hiergegen.*] = next.

a. 1300 *Vices & Virtues* 105 Hier ageyn sæde ðe profiete [etc.]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 798 Her again [vrr. here ageyne, ageyn] mai naman sai. *Ibid.* 17034 And es naman . . . þat agh sai her again. c. 1380 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2181 (Harl.) And here ageyn no creature . . . awayleþ for to stryue. 1303 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 109 If kynde witt carpe her-agen.

† Here-against, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + AGAINST.] Against this; in opposition, contradiction, or contrast to this; in comparison with this.

a. 1225 *Anscr. R.* 94 Euerich worldlich gledunge is unward her ageines. c. 1380 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2181 (Ellesm.) And here ageyns no creature on lyue Of no degree auailleth for to stryue. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf-Manhode* i. lxiii. (1869) 42 The witt of heeringe conliche enformeth the vnderstondinge more than thilke of taaste doth her ayens. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xvi. 593 Now hereagainst a man might reply: I had leauer [etc.]. 1654 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. ii. § 3 (1634) 587 Such as would speak here-against.

Hereanent, *adv.* Chiefly *Sc. arch.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + ANENT *prep.*] Concerning this.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 12 Nullich heronont buhen þe nawiht. c. 1375 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 278 To compeir within ane schort day in the Kingis court, to answer heiranent. 1591 in De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scot.* Add. 58 The Lawes of the Realme . . . and Constitution of our Kirk are clear hereanent. 1643 Drum. of Hawth. *Declarat.*, etc. Wks. (1711) 211 The declaration of the commissioners of the general Assembly made hereanent.

Hereat (hēræ't), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + AT.]

† 1. At this place; here. *Obs.*

a. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8421 Lengys here at a litill, lystyn my wordes. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt.* Eng. l. xxv. (1739) 43 All Free-holders were bound to present themselves hereat. a. 1650 *Purke & Gawin* 109 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 94, I wold not longer be hereate.

2. At this; as a result of this.

a. 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 11 Heirat was mony hurt with hagbutts. 1586 Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 204 b. Heerat the Ladies objected. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. i. (1647) 44 All admired hereat. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1679) 64 Heerat the young flyaway for fear. 1860 Rawlinson & Wilkinson *Herodotus* ix. lxxvii. IV. 449 Greatly distressed hereat, they declared themselves to deserve a fine as laggards. 1877 Bryant *Poems, Sella* 149 Hereat broke in the mother.

Hereaway (hērāwē'), *adv.* Now *dial.* and *U.S.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + AWAY *adv.*]

1. Away in this direction; in this quarter or neighbourhood, whereabouts.

14. . . Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 590/41 *Istac*, heraway. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 184/1 Heraway (*A. heraway*), *hac, istac*. 1613

PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 95 Minnagara, which Ortelius in his Map placeth here-away. a. 1718 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 203 The above was read . . . to the most eminent of Friends heraway. 1855 Whittier *Lines on Fugit. Slave Act* vi, Heraway The fell lycanthrope finds no prey. 1894 Crockett *Lilac Sunbonnet* 11 This is the first time you have been heraway?

† b. In this present life. *Sc. Obs.*

a. 1661 Rutherford *Lett.* (1765) II. ii. (Jam.), That light is not heraway in any clay-body.

2. To this quarter or neighbourhood; hither. *Hereaway thereaway* (*Sc.*), hither and thither, to and fro in every direction.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Brasm. Par. Phil.* 2 The more they are holden vnder and turnoyed heraways and thereaway, so much more they come forwarde. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* 94 Follow me in this way, or heraway. 1793 Burns *Wandering Willie*, Hereawa, thereawa, wandering Willie, Hereawa, thereawa, haud awa hame! *Mod. Sc.* They were all running heraway thereaway.

Hereaways. Now *dial.* = prec.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. x. (1614) 162 Here-awaies lived a people called 'Dogzjim', which others called Pagans. *Ibid.* v. xiv. 520 It should be sought here-a-waies, or found nowhere. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* s.v., I hevnt seen him hereaways sin June.

† Herebefore. *Obs.* Forms: see BEFORE. [OE. *hēr beforan*, f. *hēr* HERE *adv.* 16 + BEFORE *adv.*: cf. MDu. *hierbevoeren*, MLG. *hierbevoeren*.]

1. Earlier in this document; herein before.

805-31 *Charter of Oswulf* in O. E. Texts 444 Deara saula ðe hæf beforan hiora namon aauritene siondon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 59 Ase we rede hyerbeure. 1395 E. E. Wills (1882) 8 That this be performed as hit is written herbefore.

2. Before this time; before now; in time past.

c. 1200 *Trim. Coll. Hom.* 63 Beten for þat we haue agilt her biforen. c. 1300 *Cast. Love* 1329 Alle he laddre herbefore after his wille. c. 1380 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 726 As I ful ofte haue seyd thes heer biforn. 1486 *Swisses Misc.* (1888) 53 Kinges herbefore resorting unto the cite. 1577 B. Googe *Hereshack's Hunt.* I. (1586) 8 Our fathers herbefore observed the same. 1613 W. Browne *Sheph. Pipe* i. (R.), Some pryvy thing now causeth this riches, As did the ring herbefore I gesse.

Hereberze, -boroghe, etc., *obs.* ff. HARBOUR.

[Herebode, -bote: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Hereby (hērbi), hērbi, *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* + BY *prep.* Cf. MDu. *hierbi*, MLG. *hierbi*, Du. *hierbij*, MHG. *hierbt*, Ger. *hierbei*. The stress shifts with the position of the word; cf. 'I hereby promise', 'I promise hereby'.]

† 1. (hereby) By or near this place; in this neighbourhood; close by. *Obs.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3572 Quat losse to moysi, 'Ic wene he fisten dun her-bi'. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 13 Or he be borne in burgh hereby. a. 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* lxiii. 218 Sende fyrst to an abbay that is here by. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. 1. 9 Hereby vpon the edge of yonder Coppice. 1613 *Wever Anc. Fun. Mon.* 588 Hereby was a religious House for preaching Friars. 1645 J. JENNINGS tr. *Ellis* 30 A Tenants daughter of mine, a Gentleman here by.

† b. Pa. this place. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6300, I wole nomore of this thing seyne, If I may passen me hereby. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 277 The pepill that passis hereby.

† 2. In connexion with this. *Obs.*

c. 1250 *Hali Meid.* 23 Loke þenne her bi hwa se of hire meidenhad lited in to wedlac. a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 127 Her-bi men seggeþ a bispel.

3. By, through, or from this fact or circumstance; as a result of this; by this means.

c. 1300 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 67 Here by þou mayst lere þat of dysshe þey etyn yn fere. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 39 Hereby schuld it seme þat haly writte were noȝt trewe. 1560 TINDALE i. *John* ii. 3 And hereby we knowe that we have knowen him. 1594 Shaks. *Rich.* III. i. iv. 94, I will not reason what is meant hereby. 1665 Hooker *Microg.* Table 247 A multitude of Phenomena explicable hereby. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 105 Hereby, we detect the errors of those who evaporate . . . waters. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* xi, I hereby promise to mend the whole in the most scientific manner. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 157 Hereby you may know that I am right.

† Here-daction. *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. L. type

**hērēdāre* (f. *hērēd-em* heir): cf. *exhērēdāre* to disinheritor.] The action of inheriting; inheritance.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xix. (1833) F. ij b, The Iewes doe comprise all titular rights vnder one of three: acquisition, like Abrahams (in the conquest of the cause, Gen. 23) Heredation, like Isaacs (succeeding thereto) lucrifaction, like Jacobs.

Here-dipety (hēr'dip'ti). [f. L. *hērēdipet-a* legacy-hunter (f. *hērēdium* legacy + *pētere* to seek)]

+ -Y (as in *colloquy*, etc.) Legacy-hunting.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* i. ii. (1864) I. 91 Here-dipety or legacy hunting is inveighed against, in the clergy especially, as by the older Satirists. *Ibid.* iii. v. II. 29 Already here-dipety, seeking inheritances by undue means, is branded as an ecclesiastical vice.

So Here-dipetous a, legacy-hunting.

1866 F. HALL in *Lyndesay's Monarchie* 245 marg., To the parrot came the magpie, here-dipetous, and the raven and the kite, ready to help heavenward.

Here-ditability (hēr'ditāb'il-iti). [f. next + -ITY.] = HERITABILITY.

a. 1837 Sir E. BRYDGES (cited in Worcester, 1846). 1885 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVI. 107 After the hereditability of the royal office has been accepted. 1895 *Ibid.* July 304 Teratological abnormalities resemble neuropathies . . . in their origin and the characteristics of their hereditability.

Hereditable (hēr'ditāb'l), *a.* [a. obs. F. *héréditable*, ad. L. type **hērēditābilis*, f. *hērēditāre* to inherit, f. *hērēs*, *hērēd-em* heir.]

1. Of things: That may be inherited; subject to inheritance; heritable.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 675 A prouerbe amonge the Frenshemen. (Principibus obsequi hereditarium non esse) the whiche is to meane, the seruyce of prynces is not hereditable. 1644 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. v. 107 Dropsies, Goutts . . . and most diseases are as hereditable from our Parents, as their estates. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. ix. § 103 Adam, being neither monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy hereditable. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 125 These people . . . are admitted . . . to have a hereditale and transferable interest in it. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 399.

† 2. Of persons: Capable of inheriting; having a right of inheritance; = HERITABLE 3. *Obs.*

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 97 Declaring some of his issues legitimate and hereditably to the Crowne, others not. 1655 M. CARTER *Hom. Rediv.* (1660) 87 The making any men hereditale.

Here-ditably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By way of inheritance; heritably.

1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 34 Preamble, The first begotten sonnes of hym and of hys heires. . . in the realme of Englonde hereditably to succede. c. 1630 RUSDON *Surre. Devon* (1714) II. 343 Which Land from that Family is Hereditably descended to Devia. a. 1800 TOOKER *Russ. Encycl.* (Webster 1828), The one-house-owners belong hereditably to no private persons.

† Here-dital, *a.* *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *hérédital* (15th c. in Godefroi), ad. med. L. *hērēditāl-is*, f. *hērēditas* HEREDITY.] = HEREDITARY.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 72 The succession is vnto hym due of ryghte heredytalle and by veraye destynacye to my deth. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow.* Things 13 As not only hereditall sicknesses doth shew, but also deformed persons doth proue.

Hereditament (hēr'ditāmēt, hēr'ditā-). Also 7 hēr-. [ad. med. L. *hērēditamentum*, f. late L. *hērēditāre* to inherit, f. *hērēd-em* heir.]

1. *Law.* Any kind of property that can be inherited; any thing, corporeal or incorporeal, that in the absence of testamentary disposition descended to the heir at common law, and now (Act 60 & 61 Vict. c. 65) to the 'real representative'; real property.

1475 Statute in Campbell *Lives Chancellors* (1857) I. xxii. 320 The said John [Fortescue] shuld . . . forfeit to you, souerayn lord and your heires, all the castelles, maneres . . . seruices, fees, aduousons, hereditamentes and possessions. 1483 Plumpton *Corr.* xci, Rents, seruices, reuersions, & hereditaments. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 650 [A] parliament, at the whiche y^e duke of Alensone was iuged to lose his hede, & his hereditamentys to be forfaytyd vnto y^e Kyng. 1571 Act 13 *Elis.* c. 10. § 2 Tythes tenements or other hereditaments. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 6a, *Hereditament* is the largest word in all in that kind, for whatsoever may be inherited is an hereditament, be it corporeal or incorporeal, real or personal or mixt. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 13 An incorporeal hereditament is a right issuing out of a thing corporeal . . . or concerning, or annexed to, or exercisable within, the same. 1838 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xiii. 372 A corporeal hereditament is the thing itself which is the subject of the right, an incorporeal hereditament is not the subject of the right but the right itself. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 540 The representation of Westmoreland was almost as much one of the hereditaments of the Lowther family as Lowther Hall.

Fig. 1795 J. S. HOBART in *J. Jay's Corr.* (1893) IV. 196 This power ought to be exercised by the spiritual or the civil rulers solely: it is an hereditament of which they cannot be seized as tenants in common. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* vii. (1861) 178 A kind of hereditament in the family.

2. Heirship, inheritance.

1599-10 Act 1 *Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Preamble, The . . . Kyng . . . restored and habled your said Suppliant . . . in name state degree blode and Hereditament. 1804 MARY HENNESS *Social Syst.* 50 The natural head of the community was the family father; then the son; and this natural hereditament continued as long as the direct line was maintained.

† Here-distance. *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. late L. *hērēdit-āre* (see prec.) + -ANCE.] Inheritance, heirship.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ. Warrens Eng.* i. i-v. 107 In successions, hereditance, and last wills and Testaments.

Hereditarian (hēr'ditē-ri-ān). [f. L. *hērēdit-āri-us* HEREDITARY + -AN.] One who holds the biological doctrine of heredity.

1881 J. OWEN *Even. with Sceptics* I. v. 446 The modern hereditarian regards himself as the offspring, mentally as well as physically, of a long succession of ancestors going back as far as the anthropoid ape. 1896 E. A. FAY in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* June 233 Some of the most eminent hereditarians believe that acquired characteristics are never transmitted.

Here-ditarily, *adv.* [f. HEREDITARY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a hereditary manner; by way of (an) inheritance.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* Ded. 2, With her Realmes and Dominions, the best parts and gifts that were in her be likewise hereditarily descended upon your roial person. 1638 T. WHITTAKER *Blood of Graft* 50 Children, which are hereditarily subject to the stone. 1796 RUSSELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 26 The collyria they apply are secret compositions, which pass hereditarily from father to son. 1807 KNIGHT *Ibid.* XCIII. 241 The acquired habits of the parents being transferred hereditarily to the offspring.

Here-ditariness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being hereditary; capability of being inherited, or transmitted from parent to offspring.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vii. (1867) 181 First, for the hereditariness of it [a leprosy], it is a successive disease.

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 243 The unalterable Hereditariness of the Monarchy. 1861 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 372 His paper about hereditariness beats everything. 1887 SMILES *Life & Lab.* 188 The hereditariness of family features appeared... in the configuration of the head.

† **Hereditarius**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. hereditarius* (see next) + -OUS.] = HEREDITARY.

1507 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt* (1589) 257 Some sicknesses are hereditarius, and comme from the father to the sonne.

Hereditary (hæ'red-it-ā-ri), *a.* Also *erron.* 7 hæ-r-. [ad. *L. hereditarius*, f. *hereditas* HEREDITY. Cf. *F. héréditaire* (15-16th c.). The *L. herēs, herēd-em*, and its derivatives were till recently often written *her-*, a spelling formerly also frequent in the English representatives of the family.]

1. *Law and Hist.* Descending by inheritance from generation to generation; that has been or may be transmitted according to definite rules of descent; legally vesting, upon the death of the holder, in the person designated by the law as his heir.

Hereditary countries (of the Austrian German emperors): those which were the original inheritance of the Archdukes of Austria, or were subsequently acquired by marriage, i.e. Upper and Lower Austria, Moravia, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bohemia, Silesia.

1601 DENT *Pathv. Heaven* (1831) 4 [We] have inherited his foul corruptions, as it were by hereditary right. c. 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Memo.* (1735) 63 He lost the Kingdom of Denmark, pretending to make it hereditary, whereas it was elective. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis in. note* 33 There was always some hereditary Bowl with which they made their Libations to the Gods, and entertained Strangers. 1675 *London Gas.* No. 1049/2 From Vienna they write, that... great preparations were making in all the Hereditary Countreys. 1705 *Pope's Odyssey* l. 248 To revisit your imperial dome, An old hereditary guest, I come. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. l. 42 All new grants of hereditary offices were prohibited. 1806 STANLEY *Yew. Ch. l.* vii. 134 An hereditary priesthood... in the family of Aaron.

2. Transmitted in a line of progeny; passing naturally from parents to offspring. *a. esp. in Biol., Pathol., etc.,* of physical and mental characteristics, diseases, instincts, etc., that are or may be transmitted from generation to generation.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 163 The fault which like unto a hereditary leprose in a mans bodie is incurable. 1699 'MISANTHROP' *Hom. of God in Hart. Misc.* (1809) II. 46, I have heard you confess that yours is an hereditary gout. 1806 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (ed. 2) ix. i. § 3 II. 537 All original or connate peculiarities of body are hereditary. *Ibid.* 544 Now it appears that such spontaneous tendencies are alone hereditary. 1806 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xxiii. 369 The hereditary instincts of forest life. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 825 Two different sets of hereditary characters are combined in a hybrid, and there is hence a strong tendency towards the formation of new characters which may be more or less hereditary.

b. in Theology. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 495 We shoulde seeme thereby to affirme, that sinne is *ex traduce* or hereditarie. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* viii. xvi. This Sin of Kind, not personal. But real, and hereditary was. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 64 Branded... by God for... their owne wicked assuming of hereditary holiness.

c. In general sense: Coming to one from one's precursors in national or physical life; identical with or similar to what was possessed by one's parents, so that it might be conceived as having been bequeathed by or inherited from them.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 47 It hath been their hereditarie practise, to stande upon their guard, to prevent their enemies. 1644 NVE *Gunnery Ded.* The Patronage of Arts being hereditary to your noble Ancestors. 1754 YOUNG *Brothers* i. l. Long burnt a fixt hereditary hate, Between the crowns of Macedon and Thrace. c. 1806 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsey* II. xv. (1809) 483 His actual beliefs appeared to be very considerably at variance with his hereditary creed.

3. Of persons: Holding their position by inheritance.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xix. 98 If he have Right to appoint his Successor, he is no more Elective but Hereditary. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., That Romulus was no hereditary prince. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxvi. Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not Who would be free themselves must strike the blow? 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 561 The great possessors of land were now being organized into an hereditary aristocracy.

4. Of, pertaining to, or relating to inheritance. 1790 BURKE *Rev.* 30 It was still a line of hereditary descent; still an hereditary descent in the same blood, though an hereditary descent qualified with protestantism. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 507 In whatever way the peerage be considered, said the enemies of the hereditary principle, the law of descent will be found to be useless. 1879 KHORV *Princ. Med.* 4 Abnormal structures are the most obvious instances of hereditary transmission.

Hereditation (hæ'red-it-ā-shən). *Biol.* [n. of action f. late *L. hereditare* to inherit (in Vulgate), in med. *L.* also to invest with an inheritance: cf. 15th c. *F. (h)ereditation* succession, inheritance.] The action or operation of heredity.

1883 *Amer. J. Med. Sc.* Jan. 74 Hereditation as a cause may exist oftener than appears. 1895 P. BROOKS *Myst. Inq.*, etc. v. 87 It has its own despair already in itself, this hopeless struggle with hereditation, which... is... so literally a wrestling against flesh and blood. 1896 *Expositor* Dec. 416 We preserve hereditary good: we originate good hereditations.

Heredity (hæ'red-it-ē-m). [f. HEREDITY + -ISM.] The principle or doctrine of the hereditary transmission of characteristics, etc.

1884 *Edin. Rev.* July 229 Mr. Galton, the apostle of hereditism. 1890 *Nature* 9 Oct. 580 The doctrine of hereditism. 1897 *Genealog. Mag.* Oct. 341 Evidence that hereditism is not confined to flocks and herds.

So **Hereditist**, one who holds the doctrine that all individuality is determined by inheritance.

1895 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/5 The new theory of the hereditists, headed by Professor Lombroso, to the effect that genius is merely one of the manifestations of brain disease.

Heredity. *Biol. rare.* [f. **hereditivus* (f. HEREDITY + -IVUS) + -ITY.] (See quot.)

1876 LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. viii. 176 Hereditivity is the power of transmission, the capability of organisms to transfer their peculiarities to their descendants by propagation.

Heredity (hæ'red-it-ē). [a. *F. hérédité* (11th c. in Littré) the quality of being heir, heritage, ad. *L. hereditat-em* heirship, inheritance, f. *herēs, herēd-em* heir: see -ITY.]

† **Hereditary succession**; inheritance; *concr.* that which is inherited; an inheritance. *Obs.*

c. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 252 This Richard was a manne... well worthie the princelie hereditie of his father which hee soberlie governed. *Ibid.* 294 His promise... made to the duke concerninge the hereditie of the kingdom.

2. *Law.* Hereditary character, quality, or condition; the fact of being hereditary or heritable.

1784 LAFAYETTE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 61 If it is found that the hereditie endangers the true principles of democracy, I am... ready... to renounce it. 1880 *Athenaeum* 30 Dec. 896/2 The hereditie and independence of the fiefs can be shown to have commenced in... the tenth century.

3. *Biol.* The property of organic beings, in virtue of which offspring inherit the nature and characteristics of parents and ancestors generally; the tendency of like to beget like. (Often spoken of as a law of nature.)

1802 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 80 Some naturalists seem to entertain a vague belief, that the law of Hereditie applies only to main characters of structure, and not to details. *Ibid.* § 82 Some of the best illustrations of functional hereditie are furnished by the mental characteristics of the human race. 1869 F. GALTON *Heredit. Genius* 334, I was desirous of obtaining facts bearing on hereditie from China. 1889 POULTON tr. *Weismann's Ess. Hereditie* 72 The word hereditie in its common acceptance, means that property of an organism by which its peculiar nature is transmitted to its descendants. attrib. 1894 *Daily News* 12 July 6/2 Hereditie philosophers should be interested in the portraits of Mr. Edison's parents.

Here-dring, -fare, -feng: see HERE sb.

† **Herefor, -fore, -adv.** *Obs. exc. Sc.* [f. HERE adv. 16 + FOR prep.: cf. *therefore*; Du. *hiervoort*, Ger. *hierfür*, Da. *herfor*.]

1. For this: instead or in consideration of this, with a view to this. Still in occas. Sc. use, written *herefor*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17506 (Götl.) Pir guiftes her for [Cott. par-for] giue we 3u. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sci. Wks.* III. 343 He was taught to strive not herfore. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* Sija, Herefore haue I obtained the mercy of god. *Mod. Sc.* For the sum of twenty pounds, being the consideration herefor given.

† 2. For this reason, on this account, therefore.

c. 1300 *Vices & Virtues* 5 Hierfore ic am neðer and unmiht. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 149 Herfor kyng Richard wrathes him. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 66 Here-for be gospel of Mathew seys þat crist bad vs pray thus. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. 35 Saynt albone suffred his martirdome before that saynt edmond was martyrd and herfor saynt albone is callyd the fyrst martir of Englynd. 1501 PETTIE *Gnasio's Cir. Conv.* I. (1586) 2, I will not herefore commend you so much. c. 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 13 Hierfoer, for distinctions of both sound and symbol, I wald commend the symbol and name of i and u to the vould sound. 1697 DALLAS *Stiles* I. 84 Herefore I beseech your Lordships, that ye woulde... ordain the said Director... to grant... Precepts.

Herefrom, adv. Now rare. Also 6 *Sc.* *heir-fra*. [f. as prec. + FROM prep. Cf. Da. *herfra*.]

1. From this place; hence. Also, from this state or condition.

1506 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 33 The boundes [L. *trajectus*] heirfra till Irland is only xvi. myles. 1679 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. viii. 222 Shall we never be redeemed herefrom? 1829 J. ROGERS *Antipathet.* xii. § 6. 278 Power to deliver hereto, and to deliver herefrom. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 247 Over the mountain-passes that men see Herefrom, a town there is.

2. From this thing, fact, or circumstance; from this source.

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. to Rdr. 3 The profite and commodity that issueth herefrom is great. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* II. (1811) 248 Others... may (perhaps) take some light herefrom to do the like. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 472 Herefrom, possibly, the... proportional distances of the fixed stars may be essayed at.

† **Hereft, adv.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. as prec. + EFT adv.] Hereafter.

c. 1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 1007 Gud lordschip I sall gyff the hereft. *Ibid.* 1212 Tithandis off hym ye sall se son hereft.

Heregeld (hæ're-geld). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 heresgeld, -gild, -gylde, -geld, -geold, 7- heresgeld, -gild. [OE. *heresgeld*, f. *hære* host, the

(Danish) army + *geld*, *gylde*, *gild* payment, tribute, tax = OS. *geld*, OHG. *gelt*, ON. *gjalde*, Goth. *gild*, tribute, payment. The OE. word did not survive into ME., exc. in Scotland, where it regularly came down in the forms HERBYELD, herield, etc. But legal antiquaries and historical writers, from the 17th c., have written of the Old English tax under the form heresgeld, -gild. Cf. DANEGELD.]

O. E. Hist. The tribute paid to the Danish host; the tax collected to subsidize the Danes; Danegeld.

1018 *Charter of Cnut* in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl.* (1865) 307 Swa fela syðe swa menn gylðað heresgild oððe to scripgyld [Orig. Lat. Ut quotiens populus universus persolvit censum Danis, vel ad naves]. c. 1050 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) anno 1040 Her was þet heresgild [MS. F. heresgild] gelaest þet wæron xxi busend punda and xcix punda. *Ibid.* (MS. D.) an. 1052 On þan ylcan geare alode Eadward cnyng þet heresgild þet Ælfræd cnyng ær æstealde, þet gylde gedrehte ealle Engla þeode on swa langum fyrste. 12... *Charter Eadw. Conf.* (later copy) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 224 Ic kiðe ihu... ðat seynt Eadmund inlaed is scoffre fram heresgeld and fram ilk oðer godel.

1606 SPELMAN *Gloss.* 347 *Heresgeld*, Pecunia, seu tributum alendo exercitui collatum. 1629 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 267 There intervened 99 years from the beginning of this Tribute (which they call *heresgeld*, that is, a Military or Naval Tribute) to that abolishing of it by King Edward. 1679 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Heresgeld* is a Tribute or Tax levied for the Maintenance of an Army. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 123 (ed. 3) The war-tax or heresgeld was no longer exacted. *Ibid.* 124 note, The heresgeld is a tax for the maintenance of the *heres* or standing army as distinguished from the *fyrð* or militia.

Herehau(gh)t(e), -hault, *obs. ff. HERALD.*

† **Here-hence, adv.** *Obs. or dial.* Also 6, 9 *dial. herence*. [f. HERE adv. 16 + HENCE: cf. THEREHENCE, dial. *therence*; also Da. *herken*, Ger. *hierhin* 'this way, in this direction'.]

1. From this source; from this fact or circumstance; as a result of this.

1506 TINDALE *Jas.* iv. 1 From whence cometh warre and fightynge amonge you? come they not here hence? even off youre voluptuousnes. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 195 Herehence flow good works. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Expos. Jas.* 53 Hereence is it that God saith by his Prophet, I will loue thee freely. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* App. 693 Another observation I gather herehence.

2. From this point forward; from henceforth.

1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* in Hazl. *Dodley* V. 13 Here-hence the fight was eagerly renew'd. 1626 CHAPMAN *Hymne to Hermes* 59 But Hermes herehence having his content Cared for no more.

3. Away from here; hence.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 20 We will have him before we go here-hence. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Hence, hence, West.*

Herein (hî'r-in), *adv.* [orig. *hēr inne*, f. *hēr* HERE adv. 16 + *innan*, *inne*, *adv.*, subseq. *In*, *adv.* and *prep.* Cf. MDu. *hierinne*, -in, Du. *hierin*, MHG. *hier inne*, Ger. *hierinne*, -in, Du. *herind(e)*, *heri*, Sw. *härinne*, -in, *här*.]

1. Here within, in here; in this place; in this passage, book, etc.; also, into this place.

a. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 312 Se ylca is herinne ðe giu ær ahrædde ðe gelyfðan cnihitas. c. 1205 *Ancr. R.* 290 Ame dogge... hwat wultu nu herinne? c. 1450 *Merlin* 138 He resteth in my chamber here-ynne.

b. c. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 Þe king of blisse wile faren herin. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18434 Till adam... Be comen wit his folk here-in. 1506 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 136 Of which this letter herein inclosed shall beare sufficient testimony. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 286 Heerin were many vaulted or arched walks hewn out of the Rock. 1805 WOOD *Homes without H.* I. 20 The animal... scoops out a burrow... Herein it lies asleep all day.

2. In this thing, matter, or case; in this fact, circumstance, or condition; in this particular.

a. c. 1205 *Ancr. R.* 12 Herinne is religion, & nouit iþe wide hod. c. 1306 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2215 Wher moost sorwe is her inne Ther wol we first amenden and bigynne.

b. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21396 A titel sagh he [on þe cros] li, 'Her-in sal þou ha wictori'. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyf. & Up-londysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlviii, Now judge, Coridon, if herein be pleasour. 1556 TINDALE *John* xv. 8 Here in is my father glorified. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 86 Heerein you warre against your reputation. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 59 Herein consists the knowledge of nature. 1897 LEADAM in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 153 He insists strongly that the king can be sued, herein opposing Bracton.

† 3. quasi-sb. This place. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Ipomydon* 1877, I am, he said, lorde of hereinne.

Herein above, herein after, herein before = above, after, before, in this document, statute, etc. (cf. HERE adv. 16), are often written as one word.

1590 WEBER *Trav.* (Arb.) 22 The city of Ierusalem, where part of the olde Temple is yet standing... as herein after shall be shewed. 1607 *Pennsylvania Archives* I. 101 All and singular the premises hereinbefore mentioned. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 413 The illustrations hereinbefore attempted of several important scripture doctrines. 1808-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 104 The several species of makeshift evidence hereinabove brought to view. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xv. 350 In the way hereinafter prescribed. 1875 *Poste Gains* II. § 115 The requisitions hereinbefore explained.

Hereintil, Hereinto, Heremid: see HERE adv. 16.

† **Herely, heirly, a. and adv.** *Sc. Obs.* [perh. = OE. *herlic*, *herlic* noble, ? praiseworthy,

Boeth. Metr. ix. 18 (Gr.)] a. adj. ? Noble, stately. b. adv. ? Nobly, gloriously, splendidly.

c 1490 *HOLLAND Howlat* 411 Part of the feld Was siluer, set with ane hert, heirlie and hie. *Ibid.* 846 All thus thir hathillis in hall heirlie remanit. With all welthis at wiss, and worshippe to vale. 898 Thus was the Howlat in herde herely at hicht, Flour of all fowlis, throw fedderis so fair.

Heremelt, -mit, -myt(e, obs. ff. HERMIT.

|| **Herenach** (he'renax). *Anglo-Irish*. Also 7 herenagh, herinach, 9 erenach. [Corruption of Irish *airchinneach*, OIr. *airchinnich* chief man, principal, prince, leader, f. ar-, air- over + *ceann*, ceann head; cogn. with Welsh *arbenig* (:Proto-Celtic **(p)arai-gennikos*, Stokes).]

In the ancient Irish Church, A lay superintendent of church lands; the hereditary warden of the church.

1607 DAVIES 1st *Let. to Earl Salib.* (1787) 250 For the Herinach, there are few parishes of any compass in extent, where there is not an Herinach. *Ibid.* 251 The founder gave the land to some clerk not being in orders, and to his heirs for ever, with this intent; that he should keep the church clean and well repaired, keep hospitality, and give alms to the poor for the soul's health of the founder. This man and his heirs had the name of *Erenach*. 1609 in Reeves *Ecccl. Antiq.* (1847) 209 The Corbe. hath sometime under him several herenaghes. 1797 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Heremach*, an Archdeacon. 1848-51 O'DONOVAN *Four Masters* A.D. 601 note, Irish *Airchinneach*, i.e. the hereditary warden of the church, usually anglicised *Erenach* or *Herenagh*. 1864 McLAUCHLAN *Early Scot. Ch.* xx. (1885) 292 The lands were usually farmed to a certain individual or family of the kin who were called herenachs.

Hence **Heremachy**, the office of a herenach.

1609 in Reeves *Ecccl. Antiq.* (1847) 161 But hold their herenaghie free for ever.

Hereness (hi'mēs). *rare*. [f. *HER* adv. + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being here.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Built & Selv.* 11 The herenesses and therenesses of ghosts. *Ibid.* 45 A thing is only there, to me, in behalf of my being here, and not there; for when I am there, the thing is clothed with hereness. 1891 E. B. BAX *Outlooks fr. New Standp.* iii. 167 But the thinsness, the hereness and newness is the illogical and irrational element in all Reality.

Herof (hi'rov). [f. *HER* adv. 16 + *OF* prep.: cf. *Da. heraf*, Sw. *härav*.]

1. Of this; concerning this.

c 1090 *Byrhtferth's Handbock in Anglia* VIII. 317/39 Dehe sum ping herof undergyte. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Her of seid seint Iohan . . in apocalipsi. a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 64 We schulen pauh some her after speken herof more. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 691 What sholde I mo ensamples her of sayn? 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* iii. viii. (1495) 54 To pursyewe the dystynocyon herof. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* Ep. (1580) A iij. The Printer herof . . provoked me first hereunto. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 206 The Spaniards, departed . . on Tuesday the 16 herof. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridge* (1840) 223 The twigs herof are physic [etc.]. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 140 P 2 Upon the Receipt herof. 1870 MYERS *Poems* (1875) 47 Thinking herof I wot not.

2. From this; from here. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Seint iohan . . com into his wreche world. her-offe at this ende wurpliche wende. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 265 As bys kyng herof awoc. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 260 What prest shulde not be paid herof? 1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* iii. vi. 177 A more harde questyon. . . dependeth here of. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 86 Herof. . . began the first occasion of the order of the Garter. 1597 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 3 What will reasonable issue herof?

Hereon (hi'ron), *adv.* Now *rare*. [f. *HER* adv. 16 + *ON* prep. Cf. MDu. *hierane*, -aen, MHG. and Ger. *hieran*.]

1. Herein. *Obs.*

c 1000 in *Cod. Dipl.* (Kemble) V. 248 Manexa oðre freolasas heron gewriten synd. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 6 Yf courtoys had any parte hieron. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cardo*, Hereon consisteth the whole matter.

2. a. Of position: On this place, etc. † b. Of motion: To this place (*obs.*).

c 1205 LAT. 1948 Pis lond was ihatan Albion, Pa Brutus cum her on. c 1315 SHOREHAM 3 This. laddre is charite. . . Her-on Jhesus stawe uppe. . . for to teche ous steyze.

3. On this subject, matter, etc.; on this basis.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Her on ic wille ligen a bet ic beo ealdre. a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 262 3if heo benched wel heron. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 438 Penke we heronne ny3t & day. 1568 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 72 Hereon I conclude the priest is not bound to minister. 1864 POWERS *Exp. Philos.* 61, I will not say, that our discourse hereon, shall pass for . . authentick Truth. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* vi. viii. Index, With the Perfection of Will. . . And of Happiness grounded hereon.

4. On (the occurrence of) this; = *HEREUPON* 2. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 315 Hereon . . our Foyens took heart at grass. 1865 SINGLTON *Virgil* I. 272 Hereon the Ithacan, with vast ado, Calches the seer drags forth.

Hereout (hi'out), *adv.* In 3 herut, 4 here ute. [f. *HER* adv. 16 + *OUT* adv. Cf. MDu. *hierut*, *hierut*, -nut, Du. *hieruit*, MLG. *hirút*, Ger. *hieraus*, -ausen, Da. *herud*, Sw. *härut*.]

1. Out of this place. (Of motion and position.)

a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 290 Ame dogge go herut. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9073 (Cott.) Pi fader slepand. . . Ligges here-oute, com se bou sall. *Ibid.* 2567 (Gott.) Pu cum here ute. c 1485 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 145: Here-oute I hym herde, And cam out to cleppn hym inne. 1591 SPENSER *Viv. Bellay* 146 A Bird. . . Hereout . . did fle. 1599 A. M. Tr. *Gabelouer's Bh. Physique* 49:1 Distille hereout a water. 1899 J. ROBERTS

Antipope xii. iii. 273 The sinner. . . being in purgatory, or the priest. . . bringing him hereout.

2. From this source; hence. *Obs.*

1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* ii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 79 Hereout also bring they the doctrine of repentance. a 1568 — *Hope Faithf.* xxv. (1574) 177 Hereout now it followeth, that the soules are possible.

Here-right, *adv.* *Obs. exc. dial.* In 5 her ríht. [f. *HERE* adv. 16 + *RIGHT* adv.] Here on the spot; straightway, immediately.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2738 Her ríht ich be diffye. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* ii. vi. Pray read it me here-right. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, s.v. No I let's settle it here-right. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Here-right*. (1) Of time: on the spot, immediately. (2) Of place: this very spot.

† **Here-sian**. [f. as *HERESY* + *AN*.] A heretic. 1675-83 EVERYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 182 note, That grand heresian, Simon Magus.

Heresiarch (he'resi,ark, h'ri-si,ark). Also 7 her-. [ad. late L. *heresiarcha*, ad. Gr. *alpeis* *αἰσῆς* leader of a school, chief of a sect, f. *alpeis* *HERESY* + *αἰσῆς* ruler. Cf. F. *hérésiarche* (16th c. in Littré), perh. the immediate source.] A leader or founder of a heresy. Also *transf.*

1664 BR. HALL *Wks.* Ded. to Jas. I, it was a madde conceit of that old Heresiarch. 1640 — *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 29/1 It is one thing to be a heretic, another thing to be an heresiarch. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* p. xiii, I was not ingag'd in this Controversie, by any Ambition of appearing in Print an Heresiarch in Philosophy, by being the Author of a strange Doctrine. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 2 Jargon and austerities are the weapons that best serve the purposes of heresiarchs and innovators. 1888 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iv. 78 The later strife between Courtenay as Archbishop and Wycliffe as principal heresiarch.

So † **Heresiarchy**, the founding of a heresy; in quot. *erron.* a chief or arch-heresy.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. a.) 255 The rest of the Book consists of Heresiarchies against our blessed Saviour.

† **Heresiastic**, a. *Obs. rare*. [Irreg. f. *HERESY* (or its source), after *ecclesiastic*, *enthusiastic*.] Prone to heresy; heretical.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* B iij b, I would go without being inrolled among Heresiastic Seekers.

Heresimach (-mek). *rare*. [f. Gr. *alpeis* *HERESY* + *μαχος* fighting: cf. Gr. *alpeisomachos*.] One who fights against heresy.

1824 THIRLWALL 29 Nov. in *Lett.* (1881) I. 81 More of the spirit of charity than commonly breathed through the disputations of the old Heresimach (Tertullian).

Heresiography (he'resi,grafi). [mod. f. Gr. *alpeis* *HERESY* + *-OGRAPHY*; cf. *Christianography*, an earlier formation of Pagitt's. So mod. f. *heresiographic*.] A description of, or treatise on, heresy or heresies. (The title of a work by E. Pagitt.) So **Heresiographer**, one who treats of heresies.

1645 PAGITT (*title*) *Heresiography*: or A description of the Hereticks and Sectaries of these latter Times. *Ibid.* B iv b, These sad considerations made me . . write an *Heresiography*. 1888 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 10 [Their] names have escaped the notice of our English heresiographers.

Heresiologist (he'resi,olodgist). [f. as *prec.* + *-(O)LOGIST*.] One who treats of heresy or heresies. So **Heresiologer** in same sense; **Heresiology**, the study of, or a treatise on, heresies.

1720 W. HUME *Sacr. Success* 164 You may hear of his fame . . from the ancient Heresiologists. 1865 *Lit. Churchman* II. 471 Heresiologies . . printed early in the sixteenth century. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 184 For obtaining a complete acquaintance with heresiology. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 285 Heresiologists distinguished four main forms of heresy in the pre-Christian world. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 976/7 The principal heresiologists of the early church are Justin Martyr. Tertullian. Clement.

Heresy (he'resi). Forms: 3-5 *eresie*, 3-8 *heresie*, 4-5 *eresye*, 4-6 (*h*)*erysye* (e, *herisale*, *heresye*, 5 *erelsye*, 6 (*h*)*erysye*, er(r)yase, -ee, -ye, *hearsye*, *Sc. arrosie*), 6-7 *heresie*, 4-*heresy*. [a. OF. *eresie*, *heresie* (12th c.), mod. f. *hérésie*, ad. L. type **heresia* (whence also It. *eresia*, Pg. *heresia*), for L. *heresis* school of thought, philosophical sect, in eccl. writers, theological heresy, a. Gr. *alpeis* taking, choosing, choice, course taken, course of action or thought, 'school' of thought, philosophic principle or set of principles, philosophical or religious sect; f. *alpeiv* to take, middle voice *alpeisōu* to take for oneself, choose.

The Gr. word occurs several times in N.T., viz. Acts v. 17, xv. 5, xxiv. 5, xxvi. 5, xxviii. 22, where Eng. versions from Tindale render 'sect' (i.e. of the Sadducees, Pharisees, Nazarenes or Christians, considered as sects of the Jews); Acts xxiv. 14, where all versions from Wyclif to 1611 have 'heresy', R.V. 'a sect (or heresy)'; in 1 Cor. xi. 19 Wyclif, Genév., Rhem., and 1611 have 'heresies', Tind. and Cranm. 'sects', R.V. 'heresies (or factions)'; in Gal. v. 20, Wyclif, Tind., Cranm., Rhem. have 'sects', Genév. and 1611 'heresies', R.V. 'heresies (or parties)'; in 2 Peter ii. 1 Wyclif, Tind., Cranm., Rhem. have 'sects', Genév. and 1611 'heresies', R.V. 'heresies (or sects)'. The earlier sense development from 'religious sect, party, or faction' to 'doctrine at variance with the catholic faith', lies outside English.]

1. Theological or religious opinion or doctrine maintained in opposition, or held to be contrary, to the 'catholic' or orthodox doctrine of the Christian Church, or, by extension, to that of any church, creed, or religious system, considered as orthodox.

a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 82 *Eresie*, God beo Moncked, ne rixle8 nout in Engeland. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 270/36 Swuch manere fals bi-leue: Men cleopenen heresie. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 35 *Ayens* his eresie shulde trewe preestis crye fast. 1388 — *Act* xxiv. 14 After the secte which thei seien eresie, so y serve to God the fadir. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* iv. lxxix. 48 He fell into the heresy called Aryannys heresy. 1535 STEWART *Crow. Scot.* II. 300 Full arose. . . That he leift fra kirkmen of the Britis. 1563 WINSTON *Four Scot. Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 71 All heresie that euil hes bene in the Kirk. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 903 What late was Truth, now turn'd to Heresie. 1609 tr. *Lod's 1st Let. on Toleration* 61 Use, which is the Supreme Law in the matter of Language, has determined that Heresie relates to Errors in Faith, and Schism to those in Worship or Discipline. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* I. xxxiv. (R.), Deluded people! that do not consider that the greatest heresie in the world is a wicked life. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. v. (1864) II. 2 Heresy, or dissent from the dominant religion . . had been introduced into the criminal jurisdiction. 1866 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 186 There are always theologians keen-sighted to see heresy in the simplest orthodoxy. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Such Protestants as are in good faith and sincerely desirous of knowing the truth are not heretics in the formal sense. . . Their heresy is material only—i.e. their tenets are in themselves heretical, but they are not formal heretics: i.e. they do not incur the guilt of heresy.

b. with a and pl. An instance of this; a heretical opinion or doctrine. (For N. T. use, see note to etymology.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9671 Pan ys a wykkede erysye. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 17 Errours and herysyes. 1479 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 417 Heresies and errors, clepid openly lollardries. 1566 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 Pecocke that was byshoppe of Chechester . . was apched of dyvers poynttes of eryses. 1557 N. T. (Genév.) 2 *Pet.* ii. 1 There shalbe false teachers among you: which pruely shal bryng in damnable heresies [Wycl. sectes of perdition, TIND., CRANM. damnable sectes, R. V. destructive heresies (or sects of perdition)], even denying the Lord, that hath bought them. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture . . is . . a Physions-shop . . of preservations against poisoned heresies. 1854 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. xii. 143 Cardinal Farnese declared there were seven heresies in it.

2. By extension, Opinion or doctrine in philosophy, politics, science, art, etc., at variance with those generally accepted as authoritative. Also with a and pl.

c 1305 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 330 (Fairf.) That is an heresye ageyns my lawe. 1549 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 66 Bycause I will not have you to erre with Poetes . . I will take the more diligence to drive this Heresie out of your head. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. i. Against the received heresy That England bears no dukes. 1721 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 40 P 5 All the heresies in politics profusely scattered by the partizans of the late administration. 1843 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. x. 176, I. prefer Bristol to Bath. . . which I suppose, is a great heresy. 1877 E. R. COMDER *Bas. Faith* v. 209 The doctrines of Evolution . . which it is intellectual heresy . . to question.

3. In sense of Gr. *alpeis* (see etym.): Opinion or doctrine characterizing particular individuals or parties; a school of thought; a sect.

1380 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xi. 19 It bihoueth heristes for to be. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 359 Aristotle gadrede meny disciples into his heresie (*in suam heresim*). 1611 *Bible* 1 *Cor.* xi. 19 For there must bee also heresies [TINDALE, CRANM. sectes; R. V. *margin*, factions] among you. 1679 HOBBS *Behemoth* (1840) 174 Heresy is a word which, when it is used without passion, signifies a private opinion. So the different sects of the old philosophers, Academians, Peripatetics, Epicureans, Stoics, &c., were called heresies. 1870 W. GRAHAM *Lect. Eph.* 230 The word heresies was the common name for the different philosophical sects, as the Stoics, the Epicureans [etc.].

4. attrib. and Comb., as *heresy-ferret*, -hunt, -hunting, -monger, -mongering; *heresy-stained* adj.

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 533 Mad. Genils, and other heresy ferrets, are here censured. 1879 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxiii. 15 If the consciences of heresy-mongers were not seared. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 140 One of the earliest instances. of heresy-hunting. 1891 FROUDE *Divorce of Cath.* 186 More's chancellorship had been distinguished by heresy-prosecutions. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 2/1 The heresy hunt of Mr. Smith . . was one of the most protracted and determined of modern times.

Heretab, -tage, obs. ff. HERITABLE, -TAG.

† **Herethrough**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *HER* adv. 16 + *THROUGH* prep.: cf. Du. *hierdoor*, Ger. *hierdurch*.] Through this; by this means; hereby.

c 1200 ORMIN 12710 Herpurth mazz mann sen full wel. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lx. (1893) 141 Here þuruz it happenit þat. . . I se clerly what I owe to do. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 287 Quha wan the gret Jre. . . of al the Douglasses heirthrouch. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* 42, Her Highnesse shipping should herethrough be defrauded of often supplies.

Heretic (he'retik), *sō. (a.)* Forms: 4 *eretik* (e, 4-6 *heretyk* (e, 4-7 -like, 6-7 *heretique*, -loke, 6-8 -lok, 7- *heretio*; also 5 *heretok*, *eretyke*, 5-6 *herretyk*, *herytik* (e, *heretokyo*, *eretyke*, 6 *eret*, *eretyke*, *heretyque*, *herytyke*, -yoke, *heretik*, -lok (e, 7 -ique. [a. F. *hérétique* (14th c.) ad. eccl. L. *hereticus*, a. Gr. *alpeis* able to choose, f. *alpeisōu* to choose; subseq. in eccl. writers (after *alpeis*) heretical, heretic. OF. had the popularly formed *herège*, also *herite* (see *ERBON*, *ERITE*). To French derivation is due the position of the stress, as differing from words immed. from Gr. or L. such as *ascetic*, *theoretic*: cf. *catholic*.]

1. One who maintains theological or religious

opinions at variance with the 'catholic' or orthodox doctrine of the Christian Church, or, by extension, that of any church or religious system, considered as orthodox. Also *transf.* with reference to non-Christian religions.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 320 Þe kyng said & did crie, þe pape was heretike. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 1 Heretikes & fals breþer. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 73 If I be ane heretyc .. þan es all heresy þat here es writen. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 11 Thys yere was .. an erytyke brentte in Smythfelde for eryse. 1563 WINGET *Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks.* 1888 I. 71 Gif 3e heifor haldis ws Catholikis to be heretikis. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 Heretikes they call vs by the same right that they call themselves Catholikes, both being wrong. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 251 The Persian Religion at this day varies not from the Turks in any particle of the Alcoran; and yet they account one the other Hereticks. 1795 WATTS *Logic* i. iv. § 8 When a papist uses the word heretics, he generally means the protestants. a 1896 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ix. (1857) 357 Every form of faith has its heretics. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 430 'The League rejected Henry's claims as those of a heretic.

2. By extension, One who maintains opinions upon any subject at variance with those generally received or considered authoritative.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 236 Thou wast euer an obstinate heretique in the despite of Beautie. c 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* i. vii. § 8 My antagonist .. began that I was becum an heretik, and the doctour sperring how, answered that I denyed quho to be spelled with a w, but with qu.

3. Comb., as *heretic-burning*, *-hunting*, *-taker*. 1565-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1861) VII. i. 47 Pashur was .. the chief heretic-taker. 1895 J. J. RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk* 163 Gardiner and Bonner .. were heretic-hunting and heretic-burning.

B. attrib. or adj. = HERETICAL. *rare*. 1388 WYCLIF *Titus* iii. 10 Schonye thou a man heretyk [1388 eretik] aftr oon and the secunde coreccoun. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 2 That our said Sovereigne Lord the King .. and whole Commonalltie of the Realme of England .. were heretique. 1688 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 189 That they may be dispensed with in their obedience to an heretic prince. 1839 *Morn. Herald* in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 391 He must consider it heretic and sinful to 'search the Scriptures'. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* x. II. 63 To deprive the heretic Queen .. both of throne and life.

Hence + *Heretico* (-ykel) *adv.*, as a heretic. 1538 WRIGHTSLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 90 Foure persons of the Anabaptistes heretikelly bare fagottes the same daye at Paules Crosse.

Heretical (hɛrɪˈtɪkəl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *heretikal-is*, f. *hereticus* = HERETIC; see -AL.] Of or pertaining to heresy or heretics; of the nature of heresy.

1538 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 346/2 Al that in the while both bought and solde of those heretical bokes. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 Diverse heretical erroneous and dangerous opinions and doctrines. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 104 Masse bookes .. appertayninge to the heretical service. 1608 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 40 They [the Turks] and the Persians, the one seeming heretical to the other, are in continual warre. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 318 To prove that Christians are not to tolerate .. Heretical Kings. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. (1852) 71 To bring heterodox, and it may be heretical persons into their communion. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 246 No one likes to be called 'heretical', but neither is it a term of unmixed eulogy to be called 'orthodox'.

Hence *Heretically* *adv.*, in a heretical manner. **Hereticism**, heretical quality or character.

1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* n. xxx. 54 If any Minister Preach or Pray .. Heretically, to the Danger of the Peoples Souls. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 291 Multitudes who, because of their supposed Hereticism, lay dead, useless and unactive. 1701 STAYNE *Aylmer* (R.), He ignorantly and heretically held against the bishop, that the soul of man was of the substance of God.

+ *Hereticaster*. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. HERETIC: see -ASTER.] A petty or contemptible heretic.

a 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 10 A Remnant who the Gaps of Schism shall close .. Hereticasters anathematised.

Hereticate (hɛrɪˈtɪkət), *v.* [f. med.L. *hereticāt-*, ppl. stem of *hereticāre*, f. *hereticus* = HERETIC.] 1. *trans.* To pronounce heretical.

1609 BR. HALL *Answ. Urban's Inurb.* 9 The Pope hath not power (that I may vse his owne word) to hereticate any Proposition. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. iii. (1852) 512 Arbitrary and hereticating anathemas. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 19 note, Let no one be minded, on the score of my *noterism*, to hereticate me, as threatening to abet some new-fangled form of religious heterodoxy.

2. To make a heretic of: applied (by opponents) to the ceremony of death-bed inauguration (*Consolamentum*) reported to have been practised by the Albigenes in the 12th c.

1731 S. CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* I. i. viii. 54 'Is reported of Petrus Sanci, that being called to hereticate a certain sick Woman, she was not then hereticated; because he did not think it proper upon Account of her not being weak enough. And afterwards .. Petrus Sanci did not hereticate her, because she recovered. 1838 S. R. MAITLAND *Albigenses & Wald.* xii. 459 Could Peter Auterius really believe that he saved the souls of those whom he hereticated? 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Mar. 404/1.

Hence *Heretication* [med.L. *hereticatio*], the action of hereticating (in both senses); esp. that attributed to the Albigenes. **Hereticator**, one who hereticates or denounces heresy.

1685 BAXTER *Parnaphr.* N. T. Heb. i. Annot., The Hereticators will quarrel with it. 1731 S. CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* I. i. viii. 53 Others [Albigenses] only enter'd into a Covenant with these perfect ones .. that at the End of Life they would be received into their Sect. This Reception is often called *Heretication* .. This Admission .. was called Spiritual Baptism, The Consolation, The Reception, and Good End. 1838 S. R. MAITLAND *Albigenses & Wald.* ix. 232 note, Their absolution was general, and performed by the imposition of hands, in the ceremony of *heretication*. 1860 *Guardian* 21 Apr. 520 The right of excommunication was instanced in the heretication of the Arctonites, a sort of premature Arians. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Mar. 404/1 They [Albigenses] adopted .. a ceremony of imposition of hands, variously designated *consolamentum*, or 'heretication', followed by the *Endura* or fasting to death.

Hereticide, [error. f. HERETIC + -CIDE 2.] The putting of a heretic to death.

1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. iv. (1852) 525 Nor do I look upon hereticide as an evangelical way for the extinguishing of heresies.

Hereticise, *v.* [f. HERETIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To pronounce heretical.

1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 194 [It] was forthwith arbitrarily cried down, hereticized, and destroyed. *Ibid.* 310 The despised and hereticized Pietists.

Here-till, *adv.* Sc. [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + TILL: cf. *Da. hertil*, Sw. *härtil*.] = HERETO.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 241 Quhen her-till all assentit war. *Ibid.* ix. 144 Her-till thair Athis can thair ma.

Hereto (hɛrɪˈtəʊ), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + TO *prep.* Cf. MDu., Du. *hier toe*, Ger. *hierzu*.]

+ 1. To this place, hither. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 25321 Her to he wule leden kinges. 1596 R. BERNARD tr. *Terrence, Andria* i. i. (1629) 9/2 Being hereto driuen through very poverty.

2. To this matter, subject, etc.; with reference to or in regard to this point.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Ne þenche 3e her to. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 388 Her to ualleð a tale. c 1306 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 325 Heer-to accordeth Seint Paul to the Apostle. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 1125 Will ye her to accord? 1526 TINDALE 2 Cor. viii. 10 And I geve counsell hereto. 1688 NORRIS *Heroicles* 9 Agreeable hereto are the words of the Oracle.

3. (Annexed) to this document, etc.

1599 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 152 An open sheet, whiche must here to be annexed. 1806 *Act* 59-60 *Vict.* c. 13 § 1 The acts enumerated in the schedule hereto.

+ 4. In addition to this. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 45/2 Hauing no skill in warlike discipline, and heereto being naked without furniture of armour.

+ 5. Up to this time, hitherto. *Obs.*

1599 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 39 For the better understanding such things as hereto are spoken. 1598 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxix. 159 b, Heereto he had bene a friend to the King of Calicut. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. ii. 64 If he remember a kinder value of the People, then he hath hereto priz'd them at.

+ Hence *Heretobefore*, *adv.* *Obs.* Heretofore. 1667 CHAMBERLAINE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. Introd. (1684) 3 To endeavour the restauration of what was heretobetter better and the abolition of what is worse.

+ **Heretochy**, *obs. rare*. [f. *heretoch* = HERETO, after *county, duchy*, etc.] The territory ruled by a heretoga.

1577-87 HARRISON *England* i. vii. in *Holinshed* 16 Kent .. was made an earldome or Heretochie .. Athelstone his sonne, being the first Earle or Heretoch of the same. *Ibid.*, Northumberland was onlie governed by earls as Heretoches, as an Heretochy.

Heretofore (hɛrɪˈtəʊə), *adv.* (a., sb.) Also 4-5 heretofore (e.). [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + TOFORE, OE. *isforan*; cf. MDu. *hier tevooren*, Ger. *hiersuvoor*.]

A. *adv.* Before this time; before now; in time past; formerly.

c 1330 *Will. Palerne* 1216 For here-to-fore of hardnesse hadestow neuer. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. viii. (Skeat) l. 113 Will of rightfulnessse is the like same rightfulnessse as here tofore is shewed. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 87 Where ben þese worþi þat were here-to-for? 1553 EDEN *Decades* 214 The lyke hath not heretofore byn known. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) I. 126 The Pagans heretofore Did their own Handyworks adore. 1738 BRERKELEY *Alciph.* n. § 11 The political writings of such as have heretofore passed for wise men. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. iii. 244, I tried the methods heretofore pursued.

B. *adj.* Former, previous.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.*, c. 22 § 3 Annuities graunted .. by .. Piers Courteney somtyme Bisshope of Excestre or by any othere heretoforn Bisshope there. 1656-7 R. VENNING *Mercies Memorial* 17 Heretofore-mercies are grounds to look for hereafter-mercies. 1839 MRS. PAPENDIEK *Crt. & Priv. Life O. Charlotte* (1887) II. xv. 94 But he felt the loss, for them, of his heretofore allowances. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 22 In his heretofore voyages.

C. *sb.* Time past; the past.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* vi. vi. The same sort of being that he has been in the heretofore. 1876 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* (1877) 230 The relation of his Now to a heretofore and a hereafter.

Heretoforetime, *adv. rare*. [f. prec. after *afore*, before-time.] = prec.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 67, I haue yet here to fore tyme gyuen to you many a good counsel and prouffitable. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 158 Though by the way we pass, we haue not passed heretoforetime.

Heretoga (hɛrɪˈtəʊgə), **heretoch**, **-togh**. Forms: 1 heretoga, 2 heretoch, 3 here-, heretoch, *Hist.* 6-9 heretoch, 8-9 -togh, -toga. [OE. *heretoga* = OFris. *heretoga*, -toga, OS. *heritogo*

(MDu. *heretoge*, -togh, -tich, Du. *heretog*), OHG. *heritogo* (MHG. *heretoge*, G. *herzog*), ON. *heritogi* (Sw. *hertig*, Da. *herzog*); f. *heri*, here HERE sb. army + OE. -toga, OLG. -togo, OHG. -togo agent-noun, f. weak grade *tug-*, *tog-* of **teuhan*, OE. **tōhan*, *tōn* to lead: see TER v. (cognate with L. *duc-ere*, *dux*). The *Hist.* forms *heretoch*, *-togh* represent med.L. *heretochius*.]

O.E. *Hist.* The leader of an army; the commander of the militia of a shire or district. As it was rendered by L. *dux*, and was the same word as Ger. *herzog*, it was taken by 17th and 18th c. writers as = Duke.

c 900 tr. *Buda's Hist.* l. xii. [xv.] (1890) 52 Wæron ða ærest heora latteowas and heretozan twezgen zebroðra Hengest and Horsa. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xii. 1 Moises se mæra heretoga. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Se þe geð into fihite wið-ute heretoches. c 1204 LAY. 10268 Seauras we heora hæra-toge. 1577-87 [see HERETOCHY]. 1641 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 48 Lieutenants of counties (anciently known by the name of Heretoch). 1643 HERLE *Answer to Ferne* 24 The ancient Governours of the Militia of the Realme, both by sea and land ca'd Heretochs, which Lambard likens to the High Constables of France. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 92 note, The heretogs or dukes, and the sheriffs, were chosen by the freeholders in the folknote. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 408 In the time of our Saxon ancestors .. the military force of this kingdom was in the hands of the dukes or heretochs. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vi. vi. If thou wert as frank in the grim land of thy heretogh. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 66 In a. d. 449, under two heretogas, Hengist and Horsa, the strangers came.

Heretrix: see HERITRIX.

Hereunder (hɛrɪˈvndə), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + UNDER *prep.* Cf. Du. *hieronder*, Ger. *hierunter*, Da. *herunder*, Sw. *härunder*.] Under this.

1. Subsequently (mentioned or set down) in this document, book, etc.

1425 E. E. WILLS (1882) 65 þis here-vnder written ys my last will. 1506 T. B. La *Primard. Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 101 The effects hereunder mentioned of this first vertue. 1693 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 257 Wee whose names are hereunder written. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 241 The result is appended hereunder.

2. Under or beneath this surface or appearance.

1639 T. BUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 201 There must needs lie hereunder some falsity and deceipt.

3. Under this title, heading, etc.

1596 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 95 Whatsoever containeth any special request, is hereunder included.

4. Under the authority of this (statute or the like).

1880 *Mississippi Code* § 1114 No indictment hereunder shall be quashed for want of form.

Hereunto (hɛrɪˈvntu), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + UNTO *prep.*] Unto or to this place; to this thing, matter, subject, etc.; to this document.

1509 FISHER *Fen. Serm.* *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 299 Herevnto his ryghthysnes also sholde enclyne hym. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. (1586) 12 b, Hereunto is also ioynd my Larder. 1596 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 40 In witness whereof they have hereunto set their names. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 18 All the schooles are not admitted here vnto. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 p. 2 We whose Names are hereunto subscribed. 1803 *Med. Juml.* IX. 253 Adjoining hereunto on the east, is a ward, eighty feet front.

Hereupon (hɛrɪˈvnpn), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + UPON *prep.*]

1. Upon this thing, point, subject, or matter.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Her uppon heo þencheð mucchele mare þen uppon godalmihtin. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 123 It behoues .. to resolute first hereupon. a 1666 BACON *New Atli.* (1631) 2 Consulting hereupon amongst our Selves. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxvi. 226 Hereupon a question may be asked.

2. Immediately following upon this (in time or consequence).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4945 (Fairf.) Her a-pon þai stale my þinge. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1643 *Hyppis*. And herupon, at night they mette y-fere. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 73 Hereupon the kinges messengers were put in prison. 1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. x. § 1 What other effect could hereupon ensue. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Ecccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iii. xviii. 261 Hereupon there was a great murmur. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 34, I hereupon had to explain to them [etc.].

Herewde, *obs. form* of HERALD.

Herewith (hɛrɪˈwið), *adv.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + WITH *prep.* Cf. *Da. herved*.]

1. With this; along with or together with this.

1017-23 in Earle *Land Charters* 236 þis was zedon be þysse witenas gewytnesse þe herwið nyðan awritene standað. c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age* Ch. p. xxiii, Her wiþ acordijþ Carnosensis. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xlviii. 93 The abstracts whereof we send unto your highness herewith. 1641 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 34 You shal receave herewith a paquet from his Majestie. 1753 G. WASHINGTON *Let.* *Writ.* 1880 I. 145, I herewith send you a small map of the back country.

+ 2. At the same time with this; upon this; with these words, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24479 (Cott.) Her-wit come me son succur. c 1340 *Ibid.* 11895 (Trin.) Herwip þei let þe heed down And vp þe feet of þat feloun. 1546 J. HIRWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 61 Well (quoth she) still soone, fare ye well .. Out at doores went she herewith.

3. By means of this; hereby.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Mal.* iii. 10 Proue me now herewith, sayeth the Lord of hostes, if [etc.]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. xix. § 5 The weak are offended herewith. 1893 M. S. TERRY in Barrows *Parl. Relig.* I. 698 Herewith we worship thee.

Herewithal (hēr-wiðl̥), *adv. arch.* [f. **HERE** *adv.* 16 + **WITHAL**.] = **HEREWITH**.

c 1234 **CHAUCER** *H. Fame* III. 516 Herewithal ther come anon Another huge companye. 1501 **Plumpton Corr.** (Camden) 154, I copied them, as your worship shall see, & receive herewithal closed. 1586 **ABP. SANDYS** *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 201 The eyes even of the wise are blinded herewithal. 1642 **FULLER** *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 184 Herewithal Doctour Whitaker was much delighted. 1701 **GREW** *Cosm. Sacra* IV. (L.), Professing that herewithal he owed, and offered up himself body and soul, unto God.

† **Hereword**. *Obs.* [OE., f. stem of *herian* to praise + **WORD**.] Word of praise; praise, renown, glory.

a 1100 **O. E. Chron.** (MS. F.) an. 1009 (Earle) 142 note, Da wolde Brihtic gearnian him here word. c 1175 **Lamb. Hom.** 137 Penne he biȝetȝ hereword here mide. c 1205 **LAY.** 11017 Heo hæfde al þat here-word [c 1275 here-word] of þan maiden of his ærd. a 1225 **Aucr. R.** 148 þeo þet forleoseð & aspileð al hore god þurh wilnunge of hereword.

† **Hereworth**, *a. Obs.* In 3 herewurð. [See *prec.*] Worthy of praise; to be praised.

a 1225 **Juliana** 33 Herewurð healeat.

† **Hereyeld, herield**. *Old Sc. Law*. Forms: 6 herzejld, 7 herzejld, (herzejld), herield, hyr-ald, -eild, 7 herzejld(e), 9 herzejld, (erren, heriseld). [The same word as OE. *herzegeld*, **HERZEGELD**, used in Scotland in sense of **HERIOT**.]

The render to the superior of the best living animal of a deceased vassal; at an early date commuted for a fixed money payment, and now practically obsolete: see *quot.* 1861; corresponding to **ENG. HERIOT**.

a 1200 **Leg. Quat. Burg. Scot.** c. 17 In burgh sall nocht be herde bludewyt na ȝit stocidyt na merchet na herzejde [nec merchet nec herieth] na nane suilk maner of thyng. [1508 in **D. Black Hist. Brechin** (1867) II. 31 A horse as the Herzejld of . . . John Carnegie his father.] 1535 **LYNDESEY** *Satyre* 1986 Our gude gray meir was baitand on the feild And our Land's laird tuk hir, for his hyreild. c 1575 **Balfour's Practicks** (1754) 200 Na herzejld shud be paid. 1597 **SKENE** *De Verb. Sign.*, *Herzejde*, is the best aucht, oxe, kowe, or vther best quhilk ane husband-man. hes in his possession, the time of his decease, quhilk aucht and suld be given to his Landis-lorde. 1633 **STAIR** *Inst.* (ed. 2) II. 111 § 80 The Herzejld was found due to the [Laird] Liferenter, though the Defunct had the Room in Steelbow. 1861 **W. BELL** *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v., This exaction has been long unknown in practice. . . Sometimes, in striking a composition, the value of the herzejld is stated against the vassal in money at a low conversion.

attrib. 1535 **LYNDESEY** *Satyre* 3904 From thine-furth thay sall want thair hyr-ald-hors. 1552 — *Monarchie* 1734 Than cumis the Landis Lorde, perfors, And cleiks tyll hym ane herield hors.

Hereye-sterday. *Sc. ? Obs.* [app. a corruption of *ereyesterday*, OE. **ērygstrandag*, f. **ERE** before + **YESTERDAY**: cf. **Du. eergisteren**, OHG. *ērgestern*, Ger. *ehgestern*, in same sense.] The day before yesterday.

a 1664 **R. BAILLIE** *Let.* (1775) II. 73 (Jam.) Always hereyesterday, when we were at the very end of it.

Heriet (e), *obs.* forms of **HABVEST**.

Herguluter, var. **ABGOLETIER**, **HARGULATER**.

Herhaud, -hault, *obs.* ff. **HERBALD sb.**

Hericano, *obs.* form of **HURRICANE**.

† **Hericide**. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. **L. (h)eris** master + **-CID** 2.] The murder of a lord or master.

1627-77 **FELTHAM** *Resolves* II. xlv. 250 That punish Treachery, Perfidiousness, and Hericide with smart and ignominy.

Herio, **herier**, **heriful**: see **HERY v. Obs.**, to praise. **Herield**, **-izeld**, var. **HERIEYELD**, *Obs.* **Herif**, *obs.* form of **HAIRIF**.

† **Herigant**. *Obs.* Also 4 **herygoud**, (8 **herigald**). [a. OF. *herigant*, *hergant*, *hargant*, pl. *-gans* (14th c. in **Godefroi**), med. L. *herigaldus*.] An upper garment or cloak worn by men and women in the 13th and 14th centuries.

1297 **R. GLOUC.** (Rolls) 11391 Mani on . . . bor armes awei caste & chaungede hom vor herigaus [v.r. hergaus]. c 1325 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 156 An heme in a herygoud with hongide slevyn. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 148 Hoper þou I be a heriot þi erigaut to pruyse? [1797 **Covell's Interpr.**, *Herigald*, a Sort of garment so called.]

Herile (he-ril), *a. rare*. [ad. L. (*h*)*eril-is*, f. (*h*)*eris* master.] Of or pertaining to a master.

1644 **H. PARKER** *ſus Pop.* 36 The power of Masters or Lords from the Greek we terme Despotical, from the Latine Herile. 1656 **STANLEY** *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 265/2 The Government of a Family . . . is partly Paternal, partly Nuptial, partly Herile, partly Acquisitive. [1837-9 **HALLAM** *Hist. Lit.* (1855) IV. 177 In the sixth book we have disquisitions on matrimony . . . on paternal, and on herile power.]

So † **Herility** [ad. med. L. (*h*)*erilitas*], 'master-ship' (**Blount Glossogr.** 1656).

Herinacious, var. of **ERINACEOUS**.

1790 **BRUCK** *Trav.* V. 143 Long herinacious hairs which, like small thorns, grow about his back.

Hering, *obs.* form of **HERRING**.

Heriot (he-ri-ot). Forms: 1 herzeatu, here-zeatwa, -we, 3-4 heriet, 6 her(r)iotte, haryotte, (aryott), 6-7 har(r)iot, 7 herriott, 7-8 herriot, 3-4, 7- heriot. [OE. *herizeatwa*, -we, f. *here* HERE *sb.* army, host + *geatwa*, *geatwe* trappings, equipments, ornaments, armour.]

VOL. V.

† 1. Military equipments. (Only in OE.)

c 888 **K. ALFRED** *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 1 Mid gyldenum hylt swordum, and mid manizfealdum herizeatwum gehyrste. c 993 *Battle of Maldon* 48 Hi willað eow to gafele garas syllan, ættre ore and ealda swurd, ða herizeatwa ðe eow æt hilde ne deað.

2. **Eng. Law**. A feudal service, originally consisting of weapons, horses, and other military equipments, restored to a lord on the death of his tenant; afterwards a render of the best live beast or dead chattel of a deceased tenant due by legal custom to the lord of whom he held; the corresponding payment in Sc. Law was the **HERIOT**.

At an early period this render was commuted in many cases for a fixed money payment. The heriot is now an incident of manorial tenures only. In some exceptional cases, it is also due on a change of tenants, and even on the entry of a new lord. *Swit heriot*: see *quot.* 1822.

c 950 **Dipl. Angl.** *Ævi Sax.* (Th.) 499 And þam cinge minne herizeatwa, fower sword, and fower spæra, and fower scyldas. a 1035 *Laws of Canut* II. c. 71 (72) (Schmid) And beon þa here-geata [v.r. herizeate, herizeata] swa hit mæðlic is. Forles . . . eahtra hors, fower zesadelode and fower ungesadelode, and fower helmas and fower byrnan and ehta spæra and eall swa feala scylda and fower swurd and twa hund mancus godes. *Ibid.* c. 78 (79) Se man þe on þam fyrdunge ætforan his hlaford fealle. . . beon þa here-geata forgytene. c 1290 **S. Eng. Leg.** I. 445/480 On of is pouere Men wende of lif-dawe, And is beste beste to heriet men brouȝte him, ase it was lawe. 1343 in **Kennett Par. Antiq.** (1818) II. 83 Juliana Hardy. . . diem clausit extremam, et accidit domino nova heriota II. boves pret. xvi s. c 1500 in **W. Denton** *Eng. 15th Cent.* (1888) 319 note, Now your farmor takes in & lettes at hys wylle with owt fyne or aryott to yowe. 1523 **FITZHERB.** *Swyr.* xii. (1539) 29 There be two maner of heriottes. 1612 **COTGR.** s.v. *Ample*, For a Heriot whereof the Landlord takes his deceased tenants best horse. 1641 **BROME** *Jovial Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 356 What Harlots have you tane from forlorne Widows? 1647 **FULLER** *Gd. Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 128 There accrueeth to the land-lord a fine and heriot from his tenant taking a farther estate in his lease. 1767 **BLACKSTONE** *Comm.* II. vi. (1809) 97 Heriots . . . are a render of the best beast or other good (as the custom may be) to the lord on the death of the tenant. 1861 **PEARSON** *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 426 The heriot conveyed the acknowledgement of former vassalage, and from analogy, one was claimed by the church at the death of every believer. 1874 **STRUBBS** *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 24 note, The warhorse and spear were the gift of the *princeps* and the origin of the later heriot. *Ibid.* ix. 261 The change of the heriot to the relief implies a suspension of ownership, and carries with it the custom of livery of seisin. 1875 **MAINE** *Hist. Inst.* vi. 162 The Heriot of English Copyhold tenure . . . has been explained as an acknowledgment of the Lord's ownership of the cattle with which he originally stocked the land of his vassals. 1882 **A. BROWN** *Scriven's Copyholds* vi. § 1 (ed. 6) 213 A heriot reserved on lease, or *suit heriot*, partakes strictly of the nature of rent, so that the lord cannot seize, but must either distrain . . . or bring an action.

b. *transf.* Applied to analogous payments in other countries.

1642 **FULLER** *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 430 The petty-Land-lords of the times, to whom rich fines and heriots would accrue upon every exchange . . . took part with Andronicus. c 1645 **HOWELL** *Let.* I. i. xxxviii, He is contented with a white Mule, and Purse of Pistols about the neck, which he receives evry year for a heriot or homage. 1705 **BOSMAN** *Guinea* 448 The eldest Son is sole Heir, but is obliged to present a Slave by way of Heriot to the King.

c. *fig.*

a 1670 **HACKET** *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 228 His body was interred . . . in Llangeday, the heriot which every son of Adam must pay to the Lord of the Mannor of the whole Earth. 1680 **CROWNE** *Mis. Civ. War* II. 19 Cruelly sworn; But yet such oaths are heriots, which widows To custom always pay, when a life falls.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *heriot-land*; heriot

custom, heriot service (see *quot.* 1767).

1008 in **Earle Land Charters** (1888) 220 Dæt herizeatland æt Suttune. 1531 **Dial. on Laws Eng.** II. ix. (1638) 75 For heriot service the Lord shall distraine. a 1676 **HALE** *Anal. Law* xxvii. (1739) 71 This Acquisition by Act in Law may be . . . 4. By Custom as in the Case of Heriot Custom. 1767 **BLACKSTONE** *Comm.* II. xxviii. (1799) 422 Heriot-service, and heriot-custom. The former are . . . due upon a special reservation in a grant or lease of lands, and therefore amount to little more than a mere rent: the latter arise upon no special reservation whatsoever, but depend merely upon immemorial usage and custom. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 6/6 In the Court of Appeal yesterday . . . Sir Thomas claimed that either by heriot custom or heriot service he was entitled to a heriot of the best beast of the deceased tenant.

Hence † **Heriotage** *Obs.* (see *quot.*)

1611 **COTGR.**, *Droit de meilleur Cattel*, heriotage; the best chattel a tenant hath when he dies, due vnto his Land-lord.

Heriotable (he-ri-ot-ə-bəl), *a.* [See **-ABLE**.]

Subject or liable to the payment of heriots.

1598 **KITCHIN** *Courts Let.* (1675) 269 The Husband and Wife and their Son purchase Lands jointly Harriotable. 1607 **NORDEN** *Surv. Dial.* 102 It behoveth the Lord to know, who be the tenants . . . belonging to an heriotable tenement, because every part continueth heriotable. 1777 **NICOLSON** & **BURN** *Hist. Westm. & Comb.* I. 174 The tenants are chiefly customary and heriotable. 1889 **JESSOP** *Coming of Friars* v. 225 Richard . . . protested that his land was not heriotable.

Herisipelas, *obs.* form of **ERYSIPELAS**.

Herisson (he-ri-sən). [a. F. *hérisson*, OF. *herison*, *-ichon* (12th c. in **Littre**) :—late L. **hericōnem* **URCHIN**, augmentative of *hericius*, *ericius*.]

† 1. A hedgehog, urchin. *Obs.*

1594 **BLUNDEVIL** *Exerc.* v. xii. (ed. 7) 555 He . . . hath the feet of a Herison. c 1600 **BUREL** *Pilgr.* in **J. Watson** *Coll.*

Poems (1706) II. 56 (Jam.) The Houlet and the Herison Out of the air Septentrion Come with an feirfull voce.

2. **Fortif.** A barrier, consisting of a revolving beam, armed with iron spikes.

1704 in **J. HARRIS** *Lex. Techn.* 1797-41 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl.* s.v., Herissons are frequently placed before gates. 1833 **STOCQUER** *Milit. Encycl.*, *Herisson*, a formidable hedge or chevaux-de-frise, made of one stout beam fenced by a number of iron spikes . . . which being fixed upon a pivot, revolves in every direction upon being touched, always presenting a front of pikes.

3. 'A sort of wooden horse set with spikes or points, formerly used as a military punishment, the culprit being mounted upon it' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Herit**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **heryt**. [a. OF. *heriter* (12th c. in **Littre**):—L. *hereditare*.] *trans.* To inherit.

a 1533 **Ld. BERNERS** *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ffijj, He that lyueth, heriyeth death. 1640 **ROBERTS** *Clavis Bibl.* 155 And make . . . them herit Glory's throne.

† **Herit**, *sb. Obs.* [71. *prec.*] Inheritance.

c 1475 **Partenay** 38 In riches herite was not in þe best, But of good lyuyng was in-deed and set.

Heritability. [f. next + **-ITY**.] The quality of being heritable, or capable of being inherited.

1832 **FRASER** *Mag.* V. 45 This tax, thus securing the heritability of offices, was not perpetual. 1882 **A. GRAY** in *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts XVII.* 449 The importance of heritability, which is an essential part of Darwinism, would seem to have had a significant illustration in the person of its great expounder. 1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 15 May, Did you ever think about the heritability of such qualities?

Heritable (he-ri-tə-bəl), *a. (sb.)* Also 4-8 **here-**. [a. F. *héritable* (1206 in **Godef.**), f. *heriter*: see **HERIT v.**]

1. Capable of being inherited, inheritable; in *Sc. and Civil Law*, said esp. of property, or rights pertaining thereto, that pass by inheritance to heirs-at-law, as distinguished from *movable* property or rights, which do not so descend.

Heritable jurisdictions, grants of criminal jurisdiction bestowed on some of the Scottish nobility with a view to the more easy and prompt administration of justice. Abolished 1747 by Act 20 Geo. II. c. 43.

c 1375 **Sc. Leg. Saints**, *Macbor* 92 He gaf of heretabill rycht to godis seruice al þat ton. 1523 **Ld. BERNERS** *Provis.* I. xiv. 14 The kyng. . . dyd gyue hym cccc. markis sterlingis of rent heritable, to hold of hym in fee. 1622 **LITGOW** *Trav.* 62 Ithaca . . . was the heretabill Kingdome of the worthy Ulysses. 1687 *Royal Proclam.* in *Land. Gaz.* No. 2221/4 No Law, Custom or Constitution . . . can . . . Restrain Us from conferring Heretabill Rights and Priviledges upon them. 1689 *Proc. Convnt. Est. Scotl.* in *Somers Tracts* II. 387 Imposing them where there were heritable Offices and Jurisdictions. 1746-7 Act 20 Geo. II. c. 43 § 1 All Heretabill Jurisdictions of Justiciary, and all Regalities and Heretabill Bailleries . . . shall be . . . abrogated, taken away, and totally dissolved and extinguished. 1766 **W. GORDON** *Gen. Counting-ho.* 465 Inventory of the moveable and heretabill estate. 1832 **AUSTIN** *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xiv. 392 The rights descendible to heirs as distinguished from those descendible to executors or administrators are in the law of Scotland denoted by the appropriate term heritable. 1848 **MILL** *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. § 7 Other examples of property which ought not to have been created, are properties in public trusts; such as . . . the heritable jurisdictions.

b. *Sc. Law*. Pertaining to or connected with heritable property.

Heritable bond, a bond for a sum of money, to which is joined, for the creditor's further security, a conveyance of land or of heritage, to be held by the creditor in security of the debt. *Heritable security*, security either constituted by infestment in favour of the creditor, or depending on the force of a condition qualifying the right of property (**Bell Dict. Law Scotl.**).

c 1575 **Balfour's Practicks** (1754) 221 The executouris may not be callit . . . to warrant ony heritabill infestment or disposition maid be the deid befor his deceis. 1801 *Hist. Envoys in Ann. Reg.* 134/2 The value of what, in that part of the Island, is called heritable security. *Mod.* (Title of Company, Edin.), Heritable Securities and Mortgage Investment Association Limited.

2. Naturally transmissible or transmitted from parent to offspring; hereditary.

1570 **BUCHANAN** *Ans. Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 32 Arrogance, crueltye, dissimulation, and heretabill tressoun. 1571 **GOLDING** *Calvin on Ps.* II. 7 Sinne floweth by infection into the offspring, and is as it were heritable. 1784 **Dr LOLLIE** *Eng. Const.* I. iii. (ed. 4) 40 Heritable forms of devotions and creeds. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 45 No heritable disease in the family.

3. Of persons: Capable of inheriting or taking by descent; succeeding by right of inheritance.

c 1575 **Balfour's Practicks** (1754) 289 The heritabill proprietar of the saidis landis. a 1661 **FULLER** *Worthies, Worc.* III. (1662) 171 His wife . . . being a Double Inheretrix . . . indented with Husband, that her Heritable Issue should assume her Surname. 1770 *J. Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. ii. 202 The Earl of Cassilis is Heritable Bailiff of Carrick. 1886 **J. SMALL** in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 496/1 Heritable officers who had fought against the prince were only suspended, not deposed.

b. *sb. pl. (Sc. Law)*. Heritable possessions; lands and other property that passes to the heirs-at-law.

1801 **A. RANKEN** *Hist. France* I. 278 The peaceable possession of . . . heritables or immovables. 1883 **J. WILLIAMS** in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 574/1 Except where there has been vicious intromission in movables, and in *gestio pro herede* and some other cases in heritables.

Heritably (he-ri-tə-bəl), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + **-LY** 2.] By way of inheritance, by right of inheritance or succession; by heritable property.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxlviii. The erle of Flaunders shulde heretabill haue the sayd profyte. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scott.* in Skene *Celtic Scott.* (1880) III. App. 424 It pertainis heretabill to ane Barron callit the Laird of Challow. 1619 SIR J. SEMMILL *Sacrisage Handl.* 37 An action heretabill descended. 1727 J. Chamberlayne's *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iv. 376 This office of Chamberlainry was possessed heretabill of late by the Dukes of Lenox. 1842 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) XIV. xcv. § 54. 132 The mass of mortgages or debts heretabill secured in France on the land is eleven milliards of francs.

Heritage (he'ritidz), *sb.* Also 3-5 eri-, 4-6 ery-, hery-, 5-6 heretage (4 hary-, 6 hæretage, heri-, heiritage). [a. OF. *eritage*, *heritage* (= Pr. *heretage*, OSP. *eredage*, It. *ereditaggio*, med.L. *hereditagium*), f. *hériter*: see HERIT v. and -AGE.]

1. That which has been or may be inherited; any property, and esp. land, which devolves by right of inheritance.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 83. I be heritage and i be herd þæt com of hire burde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 523 Richard is brother Underueng the eritage, vor he naddé eir non other... The eridom of Penbroc, & al is other eritage. 1382a WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxi. 3 Merciful be to me the Lord, that i syue not the heritage of my fadres to thee. c 1440 *Generydes* 462 My fader hath geve hym half his eritage. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 17 In the same hæritage like hes rycheouslie from age to age succedid till vther. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 129 (Globe) It was... part of my heritage, Which my dead father did bequeath to me. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxix. Lord of a barren heritage. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 134 In early life he attended his father in a duel about a heritage.

b. *spec. Sc. Law.* Land and similar property which devolves by law upon the heir and not on executors or administrators; heritable estate, realty.

As distinguished from *conquest*: land inherited and not purchased.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit Wemen* 344 Mi euidenis of heritages. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 224 All conquest should ascend anes, and thairfeir may na mair ascend; bot should descend as heritage. 1845 W. BURGESS in *Encycl. Metrop.* 848/1 Where a middle brother or sister (or their issue) dies, leaving younger or elder brothers or uncles. The younger brother (or uncle) and his issue take the heritages; the elder and his issue, the conquest. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 37 The distinction between fees of conquest and fees of heritage is hereby abolished.

c. *transf. and fig.* The 'portion' allotted to or reserved for any one; e.g. that of the righteous or the wicked in the world to come.

a 1300 *Anscr. R.* 302 To... bruken buten ende be eritage of beouene. c 1320 *Hali Meid.* 25 þu schuldest þin berte heouen biward as tin heritage is. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 14 It sall haf hale heritage in blisse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 364 Which hath his heritage in helle. 1738 WESLEY *Ps. xlviii.* iv. God our Heritage shall prove. Give us all a Lot of Love. a 1842 A. CUNNINGHAM *Wet Sheet & Flowing Sea*, The hollow oak our palace is, Our heritage the sea.

† 2. The fact of inheriting; inheritance, hereditary succession. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 609 [God] gaf it him als in heritage. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14203 He left hit til lweyn in heritage. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints.* Clement 640 þat Ihesu cristis patronage succed should be harytage. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 þis es þe land þat es hight til vs in heritage. 1423 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242 b/2 These ben the thynges that I leue to yow to possede by ryghtfull herytage. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K viij. This goode that they have lefte me be heritage.

3. Anything given or received to be a proper and legally held possession.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 348 If... þi kyng... worschipid þee myche & hit þee greet eritage to be at hijs retenu & serue hym treuly. 1382a — *Ps. cxxvii.* 3 Lo! the eritage of the Lord the sones. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, Lo, children are an heritage of the Lord.

b. The people chosen by God as his peculiar possession; the ancient Israelites; the Church of God.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 12 Make safe þi folke lord & blesse þin heritage. 1382a WYCLIF *Micah* vii. 18 That... berist ouer the synne of the relikis of thin eritage. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Te Deum*, O Lorde... blesse thyne heritage. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* v. 3 Neither as being lords ouer God's heritage. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 7 That people were more peculiarly called the lines and heritage of the Lord. 1881 N. T. *Eph.* i. 11 In whom also we were made a heritage.

4. That which comes from the circumstances of birth; an inherited lot or portion; the condition or state transmitted from ancestors.

a 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theodoret* v. i. The people's charity was your heritage, and I would see which of you deserves his birthright. 1630 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 46 The only glory of obeying her as their mother was the fairest lot in their heritage. 1814 BYRON *Lara* i. ii. Lord of himself;—that heritage of woe. c 1872 MAURICE *Friendship Bk.* i. (1874) 22 To earn bread by the sweat of the brow is the common heritage of the sons of Adam.

† 5. Heirs collectively; lineage. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 74 They graunten him a lusty mede... To him and to his heritage.

† **Heritage**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. (*herita*)-*ger* (in both senses), f. (*herita*)-*ge*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To inherit.

1382a WYCLIF *Ps. xxxvii.* 11 The debonere forsothe shuln eritagen the erthe. — *Eccles.* iv. 14 Who holden it, shuln eritagen [1388 enherite] lif.

2. To give for an inheritance.

1382a WYCLIF *Eccles.* xvii. 9 The lawe of lif be eritagede them [1388 He enheritide hem with the lawe of lijf].

† **Heritagely**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. HERITAGE *sb.* + -LY 2.] By inheritance, as a heritage.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 251 þe whilk I hold, & sille þorgh right Clayme to hald, at alle my myght, Heritagelik of þe, & of þin heires þat after þe be.

Heritance (herit'ans), *arch.* [a. OF. *heritance*, f. *hériter* to inherit: see HERIT v.] Inheritance; heirship. Also *fig.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 159 Esau, for a lytill Potage solde the ryght of his herytaunce. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 404 A prysoner, by whom I shall have peas, and all myn herytaunce agayne. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierem.* in FARR S. P. *Elis.* (1845) II. 417 Our heritance is cut of quyte. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 23 Our Common-Law, which is the heritage of the Kingdome. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. (D.). These were my heritance, O God! thy gifts were these. 1896 MISS MACLEOD *Sea-Eater* Ded. The beauty of the world, the pathos of life, the gloom, the spiritual glamour... the heritage of the Gael.

Heritor (herit'it). Forms: 5 heriter, 5-6 heryter, 6 hery-, here-, heritor, 7-8 heretor, 6- heritor. [ME., a. AF. *heriter* = OF. *heritier*, earlier *eritier*, *eritier* = Pr. (*heretier*, Sp. *heredero* :—late L. *hereditarius*—um (from *hereditarius* adj. HEREDITARY), which took the place of *hereditarius* heir. In 16th c. erroneously conformed to agent-nouns in -our, -or: cf. BACHELOR, and see -OR.]

1. One who inherits; an heir or heiress. a. by law.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 4 King Edward the third, first heritor to the said Roynume of Fraunce. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxiv. Hys cosyn germaine, the vicount of Chateau Bein, who is the heryter. *Ibid.* xliii. (R.). They sholde take his daughter... who was as then þat fyue yerres of age, for herytoure of y^e roynale of Portyngale. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 230 The heritorius and airis may be followit at the zeiris end. 1879 T. P. O'CONNOR *Ld. Beaconsfield* 74 The heritor of the Duke's title and land.

b. by nature or acquisition.

c 1554 *Interl. Youth* in Hazl. *Dodley* II. 8 And thou shalt be an heritor of blisse. 1863 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 327 The fierce heritors of his renown. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* xlii. 123 Our days are heritors of days gone by.

2. *Sc. Law.* The proprietor of a heritable subject; 'in connexion with parochial law, the term is confined to such proprietors of land or houses as are liable in payment of public burdens' (Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*).

Heritor's court, the court of a subject superior held within the bounds of his own fee and heritage.

1597 MONIFRYE *Chron.* in Somers *Tracts* (1816) III. 395 An land, which is not divided by any haven or port of the sea, but by the severall lordships of the heritours thereof. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 217 O that Christ were restored to be a freeholder and a landed heritor in Scotland. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 17 Their Parliament lodged the power of Election in the Heritors and Elders of each Parish. 1697 DALLAS *Stiles* 736 A Heretor of Salmoud-fishing within the Territory of the Burgh. 1746-7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II.* c. 50 § 21 No tenant... liable to perform any services whatsoever to his heretor or landlord. 1824 *Brit. Mus.* I. iv. 83 In Scotland no law exists by which repair [of a road] can be enforced; provided the heritors of a parish can show that their statute labour has been expended.

Heritress. [f. prec. + -RESS. (*Herytes* in 1533 prob. an error.)] An heiress, an inheritress.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Houn* cxxiii. 642, I wyll neuer consent that a newe founde damoyzell should be herytes of suche a realme. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 752 She was the sole heritress of her father's thousands. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Jan. 91 Stern rustic heritress Of Cato and Fabricius.

Heritrix, *heretrix* (he'ritriks). Also 7 heretrix, (*erron.* *heiretrix*, *heiritrix*). [A fem. of HERITOR formed in imitation of feminines in L. -trix and F. -trice, from masculines in L. -tor, F. -teur.] A female heir or heritor; an heiress.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 232 Ane heretrix being in ward and keeping of hir over-lord, may be disherishit, and forfeit hir heritage. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 38 The Warde and Mariage of Wemen Heretrixes. *Ibid.* Na woman being ane heretrix of land, may be lawfullie married, without consent of her over-lord. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. § 8 Isabell, Heiretrix of Ailmar Earle of Angoulisme. 1644 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* Contents, Marriage of the Princess an Heretrix to the Crown. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 90 Elizabeth Kennedy, heretrix of the said croft.

Herke, *herke*, -ien, *obs.* forms of HARK v.

Herken, -in, *obs.* forms of HEARKEN.

Herl, *sb.* Also 4-6 herle. [Cognate with MLG. *herle*, *harle*, LG. *harl* fibre, filament, hair of flax or hemp: see HARL.]

† 1. A fibre or filament; a hair. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 190 þe mane of þat mayn hors... Ay a herle of þe here, an ober of golde.

2. A barb or fibre of the shaft of a feather, esp. of the peacock or ostrich, used in making artificial flies for angling. Also HARL, q.v.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 35 The body of grene wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of the peocks tayle. 1611 MARKHAM *Conten.* i. xiii. (1668) 68 The herle of a Peacock's tayl. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 295 Peacock's herl alone, or interchanged with ostrich herl. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* 269 Tie on peacock or ostrich herl at the same place. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* June 179.

b. An artificial fly, of which a peacock herl is the distinctive feature.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 301 Dark-blue-herl. The body, black rabbit's scut.

Herle. *Sc.* A local name of the heron.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit Wemen* 382, I thocht my self a papingay, and him a plukit herle. 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v. Herle is still the common name in Angus.

Herling, *hirling*, *local.* The name, on the Scottish shore of the Solway Firth, for the fish *Salmo albus*.

1684 R. SIBBALD *Scotia Illustr.* III. vi. 24 Trachurus. Hunc esse suspicor, qui Dumfriensibus nostris *Hirling* dicitur. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Holywood* I. 19 (Jam.) The Cluden abounds in fine burn trouts, some salmon, some sea trout, and herlings. 1793 *Ibid.*, *Dumfries* V. 132 (Jam.) The river Nith produces salmon, trouts, flounders, pike, eels, and a species somewhat larger than herlings, called hirlings. 1834 JARDINE in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 51 This fish I consider to be the *Salmo albus* of Fleming, the Herling or Hirling of the Scotch side of the Solway Firth, the Whiting of the English side. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names... yellow fin, sprod, herling, whiting... or by any other local name. 1880-4 *Day Brit. Fishes* II. 85.

b. *Comb.*, as *herling-house*, -net, etc.

1834 JARDINE in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 51 They are caught... by the stake-nets of small mesh, or, as they are called, herling-houses. 1893 *Scot. Leader* 10 July 4 Ten men were arrested... on a charge of poaching, herling and small-meshed herling nets being found in their possession.

Herlot, *obs.* form of HARLOT.

Herlys, *obs.* form of ARLES.

1487 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols 1797) 87 Joh. Writh, on herlys for on worke xiii.

† **Herm** (*Obs.*), || **Herma** (hē'mā). [L. *Hermā*, pl. -æ, a latinized form of *Hermēs*, a Gr. *Ἑρμῆς* Mercury, applied also at Athens to 'any four-cornered pillar surmounted by a head or bust'.]

A statue composed of a head, usually that of the god Hermes, placed on the top of a quadrangular pillar, of the proportions of the human body: such statues were exceedingly numerous in ancient Athens, where they were used as boundary-marks, mile-stones, sign-posts, pillars, pilasters, etc.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 450 By throwing down and mangling of the Herms (to say, the images of Mercury). *Ibid.* (1631) 496 Three Herms of stone (which are four square pillars) upon the tops of which they set vp heads of Mercurie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 401 (Stanf.) They portrayed those Herms, that is to say, the statues of Mercurie, in yerres, without either hands or feet. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 165 *Hermæ* were stone statues of Mercury. 1796 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (1797) II. lvii. 332 *Aspasia*, as a *Hermā*: which means only the head on a pillar, that, from its base, gradually extends itself. 1850 GROTE *Greece* VII. 227 The mutilation of the *Hermæ*, one of the most extraordinary events in all Grecian history. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 345. 412 The isolated statue was historically developed from the pillar; the *Hermā* remained as an intermediate step, inasmuch as it placed a human head on a pillar having the proportions of the human form.

Hermæan (hærm'ean), a. [f. L. *Hermæ-us*, a. Gr. *Ἑρμαῖος* of or pertaining to *Hermēs* + -AN.] Of *Hermēs*; applied to ancient statues consisting of a block or pillar surmounted by a head: see prec.

1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Youn.* 663 It was a small many-breasted figure, hermæan in the lower extremities, or, with the legs and feet not cut out. 1816 J. DALLAWAY *Stat. & Sculpt.* 7 In a short time artists arose who ventured to engrave a head upon these blocks, and to distinguish by features the one from the other, that description of statue was called 'terminal', or 'Hermæan'.

Hermæic (hærm'æik), a. (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *Ἑρμαῖος* -ūs of or like *HERMēs*.]

1. Of or belonging to *Hermēs Trismegistus*; = HERMETIC a. 1.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 18. 320 All the Hermæic or Trismegistic books that are now extant. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 287 Speculations contained in the Hermæic writings. 1874 W. MATTHEWS *Getting on in World* ix. (1873) 132 To distinguish between the 'me' and the 'non-me' with more than Hermæic subtlety.

b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) The writings attributed to *Hermēs Trismegistus*.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 18. 325 Those Books which Porphyrius saith he met withal, (namely the Hermæicks, and those Writings of Chæremon).

2. = HERMÆAN.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. xxviii. He compared them to the Hermæic statues, so common in their streets. 1876 A. WILDER in R. P. Knight *Symbol. Lang. Anc. Art* 63 note, Four-square, like the Hermæic pillars.

Hermæical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 18. 319 The least part of the Hermæical Institutions. *Ibid.* 324 The Books called *Hermæ's* or Hermæical.

|| **Hermandad** (ermanda'd). [Sp. = brotherhood, fraternity, f. *hermano* brother: cf. L. *fraternitas*.] In Spain, originally the name of popular combinations formed chiefly to resist the exactions and robberies of the nobles, to which were subsequently given general police functions; in 1476 was formed the *Santa Hermandad* or Holy Brotherhood, a voluntary organization embracing the whole country, which was afterwards reorganized as a regular national police.

1760-71 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 98 The officers and soldiers of the garrisons, the alcaides in office and of the hermandad, and the town clerk. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 40 To this end, the principal cities and communities of Aragon had recently adopted the institution

of the hermandad. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 41 (Stanf.) The Miquelites are the modern 'Hermandad', the brotherhood which formed the rural police of Spain.

† **Hermaphroditey**. *Obs. rare* -1. [irreg. f. HERMAPHRODITE, after such words as *corporeity*.] The state of being hermaphrodite.

1650 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. iii. The one [sulphur]... Supplying the place of male, The other [mercury] of the female, in all metalls. Some doe beleuee hermaphrodite That both doe act, and suffer.

Hermaphroditism (hərməfrɒdɪz'm). *Biol.* [a. F. *hermaphroditisme* (1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), irreg. f. *hermaphrodite*: see -ISM.] = HERMAPHRODITISM.

1808 WEBSTER cites *Dict. Nat. Hist.* 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 700 The Conchifera... possess what has been called sufficient hermaphroditism. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 67 There is some reason to suspect that hermaphroditism was the primitive condition of the sexual apparatus.

Hermaphrodisy. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. med. L. *hermaphrodisia* (obs. F. *hermaphrodisie*, *hermofrodisie*), f. Gr. *ἡρμαφρόδιτος*, after *ἡρμαφρόδιτα*, deriv. of *ἡρμαφρόδιτῃ*.] Hermaphrodite state or quality.

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 8 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 295 The revolting hermaphrodisy of the 'blue stocking'.

Hermaphroditical (-dəi'täl), *a. rare*. [f. as next + -AL.] = HERMAPHRODITIC.

1803 *Examiner* 59/2 There is... in this popular artist's male figures a certain lack either of masculine proportion or energy, a look hermaphroditical. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 367 The animal magnetists... supposed it possible to restore for a time man and woman to an hermaphroditical state.

Hermaphrodite (hərməfrɒdɪt), *sb.* and *a.* Also (*erron.*) 5-6 *hermofrodite*. [ad. L. *hermaphroditus*, a. Gr. *ἡρμαφρόδιτος*, orig. proper name of *Ἠρμαφρόδιτος* son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus), who, according to the myth, grew together with the nymph Salmacis, while bathing in her fountain, and thus combined male and female characters.]

A. sb. 1. A human being, or one of the higher animals, in which parts characteristic of both sexes are to some extent (really or apparently) combined. (Formerly supposed to occur normally in some races of men and beasts; but now regarded only as a monstrosity.)

1598 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. li. (1495) 811 In hermofrodite is founde bothe sexes male and female: but alway vnperfyte. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 5 Cap. ix Of hermofrodite, pat is to seye, bat hath be schappe of man & womman. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 50, I am in dede a dame, Or at the least, a right Hermaphrodite. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* xxxi. xii. 780 Another likewise was found of sixteen yeeres of age, a very Hermaphrodite of doubtfull sex between both. 1668 COCKE *On Litt.* 3 a, An hermaphrodite may purchase according to that sexe which prevailleth. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 624 An Exact Narrative of an Hermaphrodite now in London. 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 474 Indeed, we are not told here, that angels are hermaphrodites. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 38 The monstrosity known as hermaphrodite does exist, but is excessively rare.

b. An effeminate man or virile woman. **c.** A catamite.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) H iij, Sardanapalus... burnt himself, by which act he delivred his subjects from a monstrous Hermaphrodite who was neither true man, nor true woman, being in sexe a man, & in heart a woman. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Jas. I. Wks.* (1711) 9 The womanish decking of the persons of some hermaphrodites. 1756 ADDISON *Drummer* iv. i, He is one of your Hermaphrodites, as they call them.

2. Zool. An animal in which the male and female sexual organs are (normally) present in the same individual, as in various molluscs and worms.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Divers of the insect and reptile kind are also hermaphrodites; particularly, worms, snails, etc. 1748 H. BAKER *Microsc.* ii. xxi. 180 Lice are not Hermaphrodites, as has erroneously been imagined. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 100 On the land there are some hermaphrodites, as land-molluscs and earth-worms. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 25 Some hermaphrodites, however, are self-impregnating, such as *Cestoda*, and *Trematoda*.

3. Bot. A plant or flower in which the stamens and pistils (or equivalent organs) are present in the same flower, as in the majority of flowering plants.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The latest botanists... make a division of plants, which they call hermaphrodites; as having... the stamina and pistil in the same flower. 1806 J. GALPIN *Brit. Bot.* 365 *Tussilago*. female flowers numerous: hermaphrodites very few. 1866 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* Introd. i No Hermaphrodite fertilizes itself for a perpetuity of generations.

4. fig. A person or thing in which any two opposite attributes or qualities are combined.

1859 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharomida* i. i. (1820) 14 'Twas the short journey twixt the day and night, The calm fresh evening, time's hermaphrodite. 1687 *Good Advice* 38 Henry the Eighth, was a kind of Hermaphrodite in Religion, or in the Language of the times, a Trimer. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 116 He acts the Hermaphrodite of Good and Ill, But God detests his double Tongue and Will. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 4. 2/2 In the new comedy—I mean dramatic hermaphrodite—of *Reparation*. 1837 HARE *Guesses* Ser. i. (1873) 10 A race of moral hermaphrodites.

b. Naut. A sailing vessel that combines the characters of two kinds of craft; now esp. one that is square-rigged like a brig forward, and schooner-rigged aft. Also called *hermaphrodite brig*: see B. 4.

1794 *Rigging & Seemannship* I. 220 An *Hermaphrodite* is a vessel so constructed as to be, occasionally, a snow, and sometimes a brig. It has therefore two mastsails; a boom mainsail, when a brig; and a square mainsail when a snow. 1831 TRELAUNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 177 She was rigged as a hermaphrodite. 1833 M. SCOTT *Town Cringle* v. (1859) 209 A very taught-rigged hermaphrodite, or brig forward and schooner aft.

B. adj. 1. Of men or beasts: Having parts belonging to both sexes (really or apparently) combined in the same individual.

1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 263 Nero did shew certain Hermaphrodite Mares, wherewithal his Chariot was drawn. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 18 Their hermaphrodite natures. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idolatry* II. 487 That astronomical hermaphrodite deity.

2. Zool. a. Of an animal: Having the male and female generative organs present in the same individual. b. Applied to organs which combine the characters of both sexes.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The common earth-worms easily shew their Hermaphrodite nature. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 186 This worm is hermaphrodite. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 38 The generative glands of all Vertebrata appear to be hermaphrodite at certain periods of fetal life. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 113 (Edible Snail) The hermaphrodite gland or ovotestis is lodged [etc.]. *Ibid.*, From the gland a convoluted hermaphrodite duct passes.

3. Bot. a. Of a flower: Containing both stamens and pistils. b. Of a plant: Bearing both stamens and pistils in every flower.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 31 Numerous monopetalous hermaphrodite flowers. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) I. 460 Common Carline Thistle... the florets are all hermaphrodite. 1844 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnl.* i. vi. 157 This plant is occasionally hermaphrodite in Sikkin. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* Introd. i Linnaeus... divided them into hermaphrodite, monœcious, dioecious, and polygamous species.

4. transf. and fig. a. Consisting of, or combining the characteristics of, both sexes. b. More generally, combining two opposite qualities or attributes.

1593 NASH *Strange News* Bivb, With these two Hermaphrodite phrases, being halfe Latin and halfe English. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 602 What could that Hermaphrodite-armie doe, wherein were five and twenty thousand armed women? 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc. Pref.*, Hermaphrodite opinions of morall Philosophers, partly right and comely, partly brutall and wilde. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Linc.* ii. (1662) 154 Episcopes, and Hermaphrodite Convents, wherein Monks and Nuns lived together. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 358, I beg of you, to discourage this hermaphrodite mode of dress. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* i. 158 The Hermaphrodite waggon is formed by uniting two carts, corresponding with the fore and hind parts of a waggon, by bolting them together. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 22 A small hermaphrodite brig. 1888 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 350 It was only by inventing elaborate series of hermaphrodite pairs of moons or emanations that they could imagine any communication of God's will to man.

Hence **Hermaphroditized** *pa. pples.*, united in one person. (*nonce-wd.*)

c 1643 A. BROME *Death Jos. Skute* 47 Divinity and art were so united, As if in him both were hermaphroditized.

Hermaphroditic (-dit'ik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἡρμαφρόδιτ-ος* HERMAPHRODITE + -IC.] Belonging to or of the nature of a hermaphrodite (*lit.* and *fig.*); combining male and female characteristics.

1605 B. JONSON *Satire of N. I.* i. Looke on me, and with all thine eyes, Male, female, yea hermaphroditic eyes. 1701 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 264 If the flowers of these plants be hermaphroditic. 1806 *Intell. Observer*. No. i. 31 Nearly all the flukes are hermaphroditic.

b. In a more general sense: Combining any two opposite attributes or qualities.

1881 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 222 The detestable as well as debatable land of pseudo-poetic rhapsody in hermaphroditic prose.

Hermaphroditical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iii. 112 Ye have also scene in the aforesaid salt a hermaphroditical nature—male and female, fixed and volatil. 1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 ¶ 15 The riding habit, which some have not injudiciously called the Hermaphroditical, by reason of its masculine and feminine composition. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 152/2 Every variety of so-called hermaphroditical malformation is referrible to an abnormal condition.

Hence **Hermaphroditically** *adv.*

1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 31 Unite not the Vices of both Sexes in one; be not... Hermaphroditically Vicious. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 736/2 Both twins were hermaphroditically formed in their sexual organs.

Hermaphroditish, *a. rare*. [f. HERMAPHRODITE + -ISH.] = HERMAPHRODITIC.

1764 T. BAYDRES *Home Travest.* (1797) I. 325 To them the Amazons succeed, A strange hermaphroditish breed. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Ch. iii. vi. I. 178 A monstrous, frightful, hermaphroditish, neither secular nor spiritual constitution.

Hermaphroditism (hərməfrɒdɪtɪz'm). *Biol.* [f. HERMAPHRODITE + -ISM.] The condition of a hermaphrodite; coexistence or combination (real or apparent) of male and female organs in the same individual organism, or in the same flower.

1808 REEKE *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Vagina* (Jod.), This appearance constitutes a species of hermaphroditism. 1808 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 381 Among the oviparous fishes, hermaphroditism was long considered as a rare and accidental circumstance. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* x. 410 The relationship between hermaphroditism and fertilisation by means of insects is likewise to a certain extent intelligible. 1888

ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 25 The testis may ripen at a different time to the ovary, a phenomenon known as successive hermaphroditism.

Hermaphroditize, *v. rare*. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make a hermaphrodite of; *fig.* to render effeminate.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 4 Such as Hermaphroditize these poore times With wicked scald iests, extreame gullerie. 1650 E. BLOUNT *Horw. Subsec.* 426 These mens minds be truly Hermaphroditized.

Her-mele: see *hair-meal* s.v. *HAIR sb.* 10.

Hermeline, *obs.* form of *ERMELIN*.

Hermenaut (hə'mniūt), *rare*. [mod. f. Gr. *ἡρμηνεύτης* interpreter, agent-n. f. *ἡρμηνεύειν* to interpret, f. *ἡρμηνεύς* interpreter, considered to be a derivative of *Ἑρμῆς* Hermes in his character of tutelary deity of speech, writing, and traffic.]

An interpreter; *spec.* one of those employed in the early Church to interpret the service to worshippers who used a different language.

In mod. Dicts.

Hermenautic (hə'mniūt'ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἡρμηνευτικός*, f. *ἡρμηνεύτης*: see prec.] Belonging to or concerned with interpretation; esp. as distinguished from exegesis or practical exposition.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 507 In his apprenticeship to the hermeneutic muse. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss' Hist. Canon* v. 90 The hermeneutic method of the profound and hidden meaning.

Hermenautical, *a.* [as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 510 Aggravated with uncandid hermeneutical dexterity. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. iii. § 67 The Lutherans extol Gerhard, and especially Glass, author of the *Philologia Sacra*, in hermeneutical theology. 1864 *Reader* 21 May 50 The edition [of Shakespeare] being chiefly hermeneutical, the publishers are preparing an exegetical commentary as a companion to it.

Hence **Hermenautically** *adv.*, according to the principles of interpretation.

1808 WEBSTER cites M. STUART.

Hermenautics. [f. HERMENAUTIC a.: see -ICS. Also in form *hermeneutic*. Cf. Gr. *ἡρμηνευτική* (sc. *τέχνη*), L. *hermeneutica*, F. *herméneutique*.] The art or science of interpretation, esp. of Scripture. Commonly distinguished from *exegesis* or practical exposition.

1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed. 2) 315 Taking such liberties with sacred Writ, as are by no means allowable upon any known rules of just and sober hermeneutics. 1839 LONGER *Hyperion* iv. vii. Here... I kept my papers and my great work on Biblical Hermeneutics. 1843 S. DAVIDSON *Sacr. Hermeneut.* i. (L.), The meaning of all language, written or spoken, is developed by the application of general laws, usually termed Hermeneutics. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 287 No legend... is safe from the hermeneutics of a thorough-going mythologic theorist.

Hermenautist, *rare*. [f. Gr. *ἡρμηνευτής* HERMENEUT + -IST.] 'One versed in hermeneutics; an interpreter' (Ogilvie 1882).

Hermes (hə'mɪz). [L. *Hermēs*, Gr. *Ἑρμῆς*.]

1. In Greek mythology, a deity, the son of Zeus and Maia, represented as the messenger of the gods, the god of science, commerce, eloquence, and many of the arts of life; commonly figured as a youth, with the *caduceus* or rod, *pelias* or brimmed hat, and *talaria* or winged shoes. Identified by the Romans with Mercury. Hence **b.** A statue of Hermes = *HERMA*.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Athens abounded more than any other place in hermes's.

† 2. Used for the metal Mercury. *Obs.*

1607 MILTON *P. L.* III. 603 Though by thir powerful Art they binde Volatill Hermes, and call up unbound In various shapes old Proteus from the Sea.

3. *Hermes Trismegistus* (Gr. *Ἑρμῆς τρις μέγιστος*, L. *Hermes ter-maximus*, *Hermes thrice-greatest*), the name given by the Neo-platonists and the devotees of mysticism and alchemy to the Egyptian god Thoth, regarded as more or less identified with the Grecian Hermes, and as the author of all mysterious doctrines, and especially of the secrets of alchemy. Hence *hermetic*, *hermetically*, and the following expressions:

† a. *Hermes' seal*: = *Hermetic seal*: see *HERMETIC* A. 2 b. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 192 *Hermes seale*... take the red hote tonges, and therewith wring or nippe the toppe close together; whereby it shall be so closed as if it had no vent before. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 119 Closed up... in a glazen womb sealed with *Hermes seales*. 1666 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 75 Let the neck be shut with a *Hermes Seal*, by the melting of the glasse in the same place. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Hermetical Seal*, With a pair of pincers twisting it close together, which is called putting on *Hermes's seal*.

† b. *Hermes' fire*: = *CORPUSANT*; also, a will-o'-the-wisp. Also *St. Hermes' fire* (? by confusion with *St. Elmo's fire*). *Obs.*

1611 COTGRE., *Ardans*, S. *Hermes fires*; the flittering, or going fiers... or flames, which be seen by night, and neere unto waters. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xii. 45, I send St. Hermes fire (Jack in a lantern) to the marches. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 11 The Greeks call'd them *Castor* and *Pollux*... which some call *Hermes fire*; Saint Elmo others.

Hermesian (hæm'ē-siān), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* proper name *Hermes* (see below) + *-IAN*.]

A. adj. Pertaining to *Georg Hermes* (1775-1831), a Roman Catholic priest, and professor of theology at Bonn, who propounded doctrines on the relation of reason to faith, which were afterwards condemned by the Pope. **B. sb.** A follower of *Georg Hermes*. Hence **Hermesianism**, the doctrine of *Georg Hermes*.

1868 *Chambers' Encycl. Supp.* s.v. *Hermes*. The Hermesian method of investigation... discards... all principle of authority. 1868-3 *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 980 A strong reaction set in against the Hermesians... In a short time the movement died out, or was suppressed. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., *Hermesianism* is now extinct.

Hermet, -ett, obs. forms of HERMIT.

Hermetic (hæm'et'ik), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. med.* or *mod. L. hermeticus*, irreg. *f. Hermes* (*Trismegistus*): see *HERMES* 3. (Apparently formed in imitation of *magnētus, magnētus-us*.)]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to *Hermes Trismegistus*, and the philosophical, theosophical, and other writings ascribed to him: see *HERMES* 3.

1876 *Newton in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 397 If there should be any verity in the Hermetic writers. 1878 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 321 There may very well be some Hermetic or Trismegistic books genuine, though all of them be not such. 1793 *T. Taylor Proclus* II. 29 His familiarity with the Hermetic Pan.

2. Hence, Relating to or dealing with occult science, esp. alchemy; magical; alchemical. *Hermetic art, philosophy, science*: names for alchemy or chemistry.

a 1637 *B. Jonson Underwoods* lxii. 77 With the Chimera of the Rosie Crosse, their Charms, their Characters, Hermetick Rings. 1642 *French Distill.* v. (1651) 160, I extracted thence three drams of pure nitrous Hermetick Salt. 1651 *Bacon New Disp.* p. 65 But warm'd at the Hermetick fire. 1652 *Ashmole Theat. Chem. Prol.* 5 A Particular account of the Hermetick Science. 1663 *Butler Hud.* I. ii. 225 By his side a pouch he wore, Replete with strange hermetic powder. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 426 P. 2 Basilus Valentinus was a person who had arrived at the utmost Perfection in the Hermetick Art. 1790 *Burke Fr. Rev.* 338 As the dream of the philosopher's stone induces dupes, under the more plausible delusion of the hermetic art, to neglect all rational means of improving their fortunes. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 447 The hermetic or philosophical fire... is a perfectly invisible and universal essence.

b. Hermetic seal, sealing: air-tight closure of a vessel, esp. a glass vessel, by fusion, soldering, or welding; also applied in *Surg.* to a method of dressing wounds (see *quot.* 1886). Also *fig.* Hence *hermetically* for 'hermetically sealed'.

1663 *Jer. Taylor Fun. Serm.* Ld. *Primate Wks.* 1831 IV. 53 Not nature, but grace and glory, with an hermetic seal, give us a new signature. 1705 *C. Purnhall Mech. Macrocosm* 140 Boyle has observed Water to Dilate, and contract itself... by an Hermetic Glass Bubble. 1803 *Bentham Ind. resp. Ld. Eldon* 47 The same hand... has... as if by an hermetic seal, closed all such crannies. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Hermetic sealing*... Also, a mode of treatment of penetrating wounds of the chest or abdomen by closing them externally with collodion and scraps of lint.

3. Pertaining to the god *Hermes*. **b. Of or pertaining to a Herma**: as a *hermetic column* = *HERMES* 1 b. In *mod. Dicts.*

¶ *Erron.* for *HERMETIC*, *q.v.*

B. sb. 1. One skilled in hermetic art or science; an alchemist or chemist.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* ix. 319 Prepared Vitriol... alone to several Hermeticks may seem sufficient to furnish an Apothecaries shop.

2. *pl.* Hermetic philosophy; alchemy.

1865 *tr. Hugo's Hunchback of Notre Dame* II. vii. 95 Hermetics, that sophia of all sophias.

Hermetical, a. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-AL*.]

1. = *HERMETIC* *a.* 1, 2.

1605 *Timme Quersit.* i. xi. 46 The Hermetical Philosophers deny that there is a quintessence, because there are not fewer elements. 1659 *Howell Vocab.* To Rdr., Here he shall know the dark terms of Chymistry or the Hermetical Art. 1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.*, *Hermetical Physick*, is that Hypothesis... which refers the Cause of all Diseases to Salt, Sulphur and Mercury. 1837 *Sir F. Palgrave Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 11 He composed a treatise on Alchemical Science... It has been thrice published... by... collectors of hermetical mysteries.

2. = *HERMETIC* *a.* 2 b.

1664 *Boyle Wks.* (1772) II. 489 (*title*) Discourse, containing some new Observations about the Deficiencies of Weather-Glasses, together with some Considerations touching the New or Hermetical Thermometers. 1797-41 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Hermetical Seal*, a manner of stopping or closing glass vessels... by heating the neck of the vessel... and then, with a pair of pinchers twisting it close together. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 645 Air will here indeed find its way... unless opposed by an hermetical seal. *Ibid.* III. 289 *note*, Sir David Barry recommends the hermetical sealing of the vessels.

¶ *Erron.* used for *HERMETICAL*, *q.v.*

Hermetically (hæm'et'ikālī), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a hermetical manner.

1. Used to denote a method of sealing or closing a tube or vessel by fusing it at the opening, or by soldering or welding; hence, by any mode which renders it absolutely air-tight. See *HERMETIC* *a.* 2 b.

1605 *Timme Quersit.* II. v. 123 A smal cappe or cover, with

his receiver, strongly and well luted, hermetically closed rounde about. 1692 *Bentley Boyle Lect.* iv. 134 When he suffered those things to putrefie in Hermetically sealed glasses... no living thing was ever produced there. 1799 *G. Smith Laboratory* I. 132 Hermetically closed up to prevent any water coming to them. 1877 *W. Thomson Voy. Challenger* I. I. 24 The receiver is now hermetically sealed at the upper contraction.

b. Surg. Used of a method of dressing gunshot wounds; see *HERMETIC* *a.* 2 b *quot.* 1886.

1870 *T. Holmes Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) II. 203 A plan of treating gun-shot wounds of the chest by hermetically sealing their external orifices, was introduced during the late war in America. The record of the results... are sufficiently ample to warrant an unqualified condemnation of the practice.

c. fig. Closely, tightly; absolutely (closed).

1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India & P.* 40 Were not the Mouth of that Grand Impostor Hermetically sealed up, where Christianity is spread. 1780 *Cowper Let.* 2 July, If you trust me with a secret, I am hermetically sealed. 1855 *Prescott Philip II*, Pref. (1857) 4 The Archives which have held the secrets of the Spanish monarchy hermetically sealed for ages. 1883 *H. Drummond Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 71 The passage from the Natural World to the Spiritual World is hermetically sealed on the Natural Side.

† 2. By the method of alchemy. *Obs.*

1664 *J. Wilson Cheats* III. i. *Jol. Pray*, sir, proceed; and disclose this son of gold. *Mod. Hermetically*, I shall.

Hermetico-, combining form of *HERMETIC* *a.* (sense 1), as in *Hermetico-poetical a.*, dealing with Hermetic philosophy in poetical form.

1678 (*title*) *Ripley Reviv'd*: or an Exposition upon Sir George Ripley's Hermetico-Poetical Works.

Hermetist (hæ'met'ist), [*f.* as *HERMETIC* + *-IST*.] A Hermetic philosopher.

1807-48 *Hare Guesses* Ser. II. (1867) 467 The Cabbalists and Hermetists who assumed the Universality of Sensation. 1877 *H. P. Blavatsky Isis* Pref. 21 What the Hindu initiates and the Hermetists taught before him.

Hermit, herewith: see *HERE* *adv.* 16.

Hermin, -yn, obs. forms of ERMINE.

Hermit (hæ'mit), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3 *armite*, 4-5 *ermyt(e)*, 4-6 *armyte*, *armet*, 4-7 *ermyte*, 7 *ermit*. *b.* 4-6 *hermyte*, 4-8 *mite*, (5-*mett*), 6-*hermit*. *γ.* 3-7 *heremite*, 4-5 *-myt(e)*, 6 *Sc. -mett*, 6-7 *-mit*. See also *EREMITE*. [*ME. hermite*, *ermyte*, *a.* OF. (*h*)*ermite*, *L. eremita* (med. *L.* also *heremita*), *ad. Gr. ἐρημίτης*, *f. ἐρημίτης* desert. Beside the forms immed. from French, *ME.* had *heremite* after med. *L.*; *mod. Eng.* has also *EREMITE*, *q.v.*]

1. One who from religious motives has retired into solitary life; esp. one of the early Christian recluses. See *EREMITE* 1.

a. a 1505 *LAV.* 18800 Sone be armite [c. 1575 *heremite*] com in. a 1500 *Cursor M.* 8135 (Göt.) An armyte [v. rr. heremite, ermyte] bar þai fand at hame In þat montayn, was halt and lame. c 1500 *St. Brandan* 60 The ermite that was so old ægen hem com gon. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 141/2 Ermyte. *heremita*. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* II. 704 Into that yle. Ane halie armet duelland war the dais. 1681 *Burton Anat. Med.* I. II. I. 11. S. Hierome in the life of Paul the Ermit tells a story. 1681 *Jer. Taylor Holy Dying* I. § 3 (1727) 21 To be spent in the cottage of a frugal person, or to feed an Ermit.

b. a 1500 *Cursor M.* 17900 (Göt.) A man come þan widuten lite, Pat semed wele haue bene hermite [v. rr. eremite, ermyte, Ermyte]. 1566 *Langl. P. Pl. A. Prol.* 3 In Habite of an Hermite [B. Heremite, C. Ermitte] vn-holy of werkes. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) vii. 24 A haly hermit mette. a beste forschapen. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* I. v. 22 The other gaf it [their treasure] away and... wente as hermytes. 1508 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 242 A withered Hermite, fuescore winters worne, Might shake off fiftie, looking in her eye. 1703 *MAUNDEV. Journ. Ferrus.* (1732) 80 Hermits retiring hither for Penance and Mortification. 1847 *Emerson Repr. Men, Goethe Wks.* I. 384 There is much to be said by the hermit or monk in defence of his life of thought and prayer. *γ.* c 1275 *LAV.* 18804 Pan heremite he isch come. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 812 A preste... Pat fled þe world as heremyt. 1497 *Br. Alcock Mons Perfect.* D iij b, An heremyte cam to saynt Anthony. 1500-80 *DUNBAR Poems* xxv. 9 O! þe heremiteis and hankersaidilis, That takis your pennance at your tablis. 1600 *J. Pory tr. Leo's Africa* II. 154 The rule of heremites, the professors... whereof inhabit woods and solitarie places.

b. transf. A person living in solitude.

1799 *Campbell Pleas. Hope* II. 38 The world was sad... And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled. 1841 *Emerson Addr., Lit. Ethics Wks.* (Bohn) II. 213 The poets who have lived in cities have been hermits still. 1849 *Robertson Sermon* Ser. I. viii. (1866) 138 A solitary man who... led a hermit's life... for hermit... he was.

2. In senses immediately derived from 1. *a.* In the formal designation of certain monastic orders: e.g. *Hermits of St. Augustine*: see *EREMITE* 2.

1577-89 [see *EREMITE*]. 1706 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xi. 449 The Augustinians produced one [new branch] that of the Hermits of St. Augustin.

b. A quasi-religious mendicant; a vagabond; in Gypsy slang, a highwayman.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 3 Every vagabounde heremyte or begger able to labre. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 118 Peter Wakefelde... an Hermite, an idle gadder about, and a prating merchant. 1840 *Longf. Sp. Stud.* III. v. And you, by the pole with the hermit's head upon it.

† *c.* A beadsman. Also *fig. Obs.*

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* III. ii. 41 As perfect As begging Hermits in their holy prayers. 1605 *Macb.* I. vi. 20 For those [honours] of old, and the late Dignities, Heap'd vp to them, we rest your Ermites. 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* III. 190/1 Begging Heremits first began to propagate here in England.

3. Applied to various animals of solitary habits, as the hermit-crab, the hermit-bird; see 4 b.

1661 *WALTON Angler* I. (ed. 3) 33 There is a fish called a Hermit, that at a certain age gets into a dead fishes shell, and like a Hermite dwells there alone. 1677 *N. Cox Genil. Recreat.* IV. (ed. 2) 5. 1866 *Wood Nat. Hist.* II. 239 All the Hermits build a very curious and beautiful nest. *Ibid.* (1865) III. 603 If two Hermits be removed from their houses, and put into a rock pool... the combats which take place... are as fierce and determined as any.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hermit-seat*; *hermit-fancied*, *-haunted* *adjs.*; *hermit-like* *adj.* and *adv.*, like a hermit.

c 1500 *Melusine* lvii. 336 He dide doo make many hermyte habytes. 1709 *Watts Horw. Lyr.* II. *To Discontented*, Sylvia... Flies to the woods; a hermit saint! 1727-46 *Thomson Summer* 15 Come Inspiration! from thy hermit seat, By mortal seldom found. 1783 *BURNS Vision* I. xx, Near many a hermit-fancy'd cove. a 1800 *COWPER Snail*, Hermit-like, his life he leads. 1854 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* xxiv, Within which lurked the hermit-frog. 1878 *Prodigal Son* IV. in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* II. 109 Many other hermitlike fools.

b. In names of various animals of solitary habits: *hermit-bird*, (*a*) a humming-bird of genus *Phaethornis*; (*b*) a South American Halcyonide bird of genus *Monasa*, a nun-bird; *hermit-crab*, † *hermit-fish*, *hermit-lobster*, a crab of the family *Paguridae*, which has the habit of taking up its abode in a cast-off molluscan shell for the sake of protecting its soft shell-less hinder parts; *hermit-ow*, a name of the chough; *hermit-thrush*, a migratory thrush, *Turdus solitarius*, common in most parts of North America, and celebrated for its song; *hermit-warbler*, the western warbler, *Dendroica occidentalis*, of the Pacific slope of North America.

1837 *SWAINSON Nat. Hist. Birds* 154 The 'hermit birds... frequently rise up perpendicularly in the air, make a swoop, and return again to their former station. 1735 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 115 The 'Hermit-Crabs are generally found in great Plenty under these Trees. 1863 *Wood Nat. Hist.* III. 603 Like all its race, the Hermit-crab inhabits the shell of some mollusc. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. v. 401 The 'Hermit-fish... that builds him a defence 'Gainst Weather's rigour and Warr's insolence. 1890 *JOHNSTON Conchol.* 81 The other tribe are the soldier or 'hermit lobsters (Paguri). 1840 *SWAINSON Nat. Hist. Insects* 106 'Hermit moths... extraordinary moths hitherto found only in New Holland. 1831 — in *Fauna Bor. Amer.* II. 185 The food of the 'Hermit Thrush consists chiefly of berries. 1884 *Rox Nat. Ser. Story* VII. The chief musician of the American forests, the hermit-thrush.

Hence *Hermit, Hermitize* *obs. intr.*, to live as a hermit. *Hermitism, Hermitry*, the mode of life of a hermit.

1620 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Tri. after Death* xlv, When with us hermiting in lowe degree, He washt his flocks in Jordan's spotlesse tide. 1896 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 5/1 'Hermitism' is a rule of life for the middle-aged in India. 1805 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 286 He starved and hermitized at Hesseleborough. 1844 *W. H. MAXWELL Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xii. (1855) 117 On this isolated... isle, the Duke was left to hermitize. 1886 *H. C. MERIVALE Faucil of B.* II. vi, Hermitry must be such a bore if persevered in, the essence of life being variety.

Hermitage (hæ'mit'edj), Forms: 3-4 *ermitage*, 4-5 *er-*, *her-*, *heremitage*, 5 *armitage*, (6 *heremet-*, 7 *heremitage*), 4- *hermitage*. See also *EREMITAGE*. [*a.* OF. *hermitage* = *Pr. ermitage*, *It. eremitaggio*, med. *L. (h)er(e)mitagium*, *f. L. eremita*, med. *L. heremita*: see *prec.* and *-AGE*.]

1. The habitation of a hermit.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 128/131 To be Ermitage of Semplingham. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8161 Right vnto þat hermitage, [v. rr. ermit, ermy, hermitage] þe king com to and his barnage. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13989 Til heremytages and til abbeyes, Per men holy bodies leyes. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xi. 46 Pare er also many kirkes and chapelles and hermytages. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 330 Ech seven yerres mote of usage, Visite the heavenly armitage. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* III. xix. 106 They doe not dwell in Hermitages solitarie. 1639 *MILTON Penseroso* 168 May at last my weary age Find out the peaceful hermitage, The hairy gown and mossy cell. 1669 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* II. xxxiii. 220 It being only an Hermitage. 1796 *NUGENT Gr. Tour* IV. 265 Near the city [Nants] is a famous hermitage, situated on a rock. 1839 *G. DOWNES Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 124 The other contains a habitation (formerly, I believe, a hermitage).

b. transf. A solitary or secluded dwelling-place. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* (1700) 159 My urgent Occasions... will recall me to morrow Morning to my own Western Hermitage. 1649 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 119 Mines innocent and quiet take That [prison] for an hermitage. 1781 *FLETCHER Lett. Wks.* 1795 VII. 235, I am not without hope of seeing you in London before you see your future hermitage. 1807 *POLLOCK Course* T. v, Vesper looked forth From out her western hermitage, and smiled.

c. The condition of a hermit. *rare.*

1586 *N. T. (Rhem.) Luke* xxi. 1 *marg.*, Solitarinesse or heremitage. is a goodly thing. 1803 *P. WHITE Hist. Clare* 10 [There he] lived his lonely life of hermitage.

2. Name of a French wine produced from vineyards on a hill near Valence: so called from a ruin on the summit supposed to have been a hermit's cell. 1880 *SHADWELL Woman Capt.* I. 5 (Stanf.) *Vin de Bon, Vin Celestine, and Hermitage*, and all the Wines upon the fruitful Rhone. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 131 P. 7 Two more [drops] of the same Kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc: From thence it passed into a florid Hermitage. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour* IV. 36 Hermitage for those who can

bear a strong wine, at three lives a bottle. 1815 M. BIRKBECK *Journ. France* 43 We approach Tournon, from whence comes the famous Hermitage wine. 1888 *Magic Lantern* 9, I thought his white hermitage better than his claret.

Hermitan, obs. form of **HARMATTAN**.

1688 J. HILLIER *Lett. fr. Cape Corse in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 305 We had a dry North and North-Easterly Wind, call'd an Hermitan, and it overcame the Sea-Brize.

Hermitary, sb. rare. [ad. med.L. *heremitarium*, f. (*h*)*eremita* HERMIT: see ARY¹ B. 2. (Cf. OF. *hermiterie*.)] A hermit's cell; a hermitage.

1754 *Howell's Lett.* II. lxvii. 406 Monasteries, Hermitaries [ad. 1655, 1713 Hermitages], and other religious Houses.

Hermitary, a. rare. [ad. med.L. (*h*)*eremitaris*, f. (*h*)*eremita* HERMIT: see ARY¹. Also EREMITARY, q.v.] Of or pertaining to a hermit.

[1491 *Heremityary*: see EREMITARY.] 1633 *Castile Whore* v. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. A heremetary life is better then a kingdom, So my Valencia beare me company.

Hermitess (*h*ermit'is), a. A female hermit. 1633 A. H. *Parthen. Sacra* 38 The Violet is truly the Hermitess of flowers. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. lxix. Spiritual Attresses, kind Hermitesses, Women that have a plaguy deal of Religion. 1797 *COLERIDGE Christabel* i. Concl. Like a youthful hermitess, Beauteous in a wilderness. 1836 Miss MITFORD in *Gd. Words* June (1895) 382 A young creature... living in London like a hermitess.

Hermitic (*h*ermit'ik), a. In 7-8 *eriton*. hermetio. [Altered, after *hermit*, from earlier (*h*)*eremitic*, a. OF. *heremittique*: cf. EREMITIC.] = next.

[1483 *Heremityke*: see EREMITIC.] 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Obs. Journ.* Naples 228 The Heremittic State. 1790 W. WRIGHT *Grotesque Archit.* 3 An hermetic retreat, to be composed of roots and irregular branches of trees. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIII. 344/2 Mallarmé has withdrawn into a hermitic seclusion.

Hermitical, a. See also EREMITICAL. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a hermit.

1586 D. ROWLAND tr. *Jean de Luna's Lasarillo* (1672) U iv. A Some notion of the Hermitical life. 1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 26 The melancholly man... lives an Hermitical, solitary life. 1715 *BENTLEY Serm.* x. 350 Instead of the old Hermitical Poverty they had drain'd the Riches of Kingdoms. 1888-3 A. F. MITCHELL in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 580 (The Culdees) seem at times (in 7th century) to have formed 'hermitical establishments'.

Hence **Hermitically** adv.

1845 J. MACKINTOSH *Lett. in Life* (1854) 47 Hermitically inclined I fancied myself.

Hermitish, a. rare. [f. HERMIT sb. + -ISH: cf. EREMITISH.] Like, or like that of, a hermit.

1818 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 471 A hermit's life, not much less hermitish than yours.

† **Hermitress**, Obs. [a. obs. F. *hermitresse* (Godef. Cotgr.), irreg. f. *hermite* HERMIT, after words etymologically in -*resse*.] = HERMITESS.

1611 *COTGR.* *Hermitresse*, an Hermitresse; a woman Hermit. 1616 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Sonn.* 50 Among these pines, Sweet hermitress, she did alone repair. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 221 He allows Hazlitt unreluctantly to parade such words as 'Hermitress'.

Hermitship (*h*ermit'ship), [f. HERMIT + -SHIP.] The condition or mode of life of a hermit.

1845 *LYTTON Falkland* 7 Your jests at my hermitship and hermitage. 1845 *CARLYLE Lett.* 27 Oct. in *Pall Mall G.* (1891) 23 May 3/2 Emerson does not yet go into vegetables, into rural Hermitship; and we hope never will.

Hermo-, combining form of **HERMES**, as in **Herzoglyphic**, **Herzoglyphist** [cf. Gr. *ἐρμολυφικός* pertaining to a statuary, f. *ἐρμολυφής* a carver of *Hermē*, a statuary] (see QUOTS.). **Her-mokopid** [ad. Gr. *ἐρμωκοπίδης*], a mutilator of *Hermē*: in quot. used attrib.

1653 *COCKERAM*, *Herzoglyphick*, a grauer of Images. 1880 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. cxvi, Sophroniscus is somewhere mentioned by Lucian as an herzoglyphist; a person, whose business it was to engrave inscriptions on marble, or rather on the Hermaic statues. 1849 *GROTE Greece* II. lvi. (1862) V. 173 The facts disclosed indicated the band of Hermozopid conspirators to be numerous.

Hermodactyl, shortened form of next.

1678 *SALMON Lond. Disp.* 47/2 Colchicum... is of the nature of the Hermodactyl. 1693-*Bates Disp.* (1713) 631/2 Poudre of Hermodactyl compound.

Hermodactyl (*h*ermodak'til). Obs. exc. Hist. Also 4 *ermodattile*, 5 *hermodactule*, 6 -ill, 6-8 -ill(e, 8 -yle. [ad. med.L. *hermodactylus*, a. Gr. *ἐρμωδάκτυλος* lit. *Hermēs' finger*.]

1. A bulbous root, probably that of a species of *Colchicum*, formerly imported from the East and used in medicine. Also, the plant itself.

1730 *Med. MS. in Archæol.* XXX. 380 Medelyd w^t rosalgere And ermodattilis of on jere. 1740 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 236 Also take... hermodactylis wth sugre & coold watir. 1750 *LLOYD Treas. Health* (1855) Q vi. A plaster made of the rote of wallwort and Hermodactiles stampet wth Hogges grese. 1616 J. BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Hermodactiles*, little roots white, and round, sold by Apothecaries, etc. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Hermodactile*, or mercuries finger, white and red. 1787 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Head ach*, [To clear the Brain] you may take two Drams of Hermodactyl, with some Betony and Pimpernel-Leaves. 1847 E. J. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 90 It was found... that this plant existed in Greek physic under the name of hermodactylis.

2. Applied by Lyte to the Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; and later to the Snake's-head Iris, *Iris tuberosa* (*Hermodactylus tuberosus*), which was supposed to be the source of the drug.

1798 *LYTE Dodoens* III. xxxv. 366 Of Hermodactyl or Mede Saffron. 1664 *EVELYN Nat. Hort.* (1719) 199 March... Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting, *Chelidonium* small with double Flowers, *Hermodactylus*, Tuberous Iris. 1768 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (ed. 8), *Hermodactylus*, ... by some botanic writers... supposed the true Hermodactyl, but what has been long used in Europe for that is the root of a Colchicum.

Hermyn, obs. form of **EREMINE**.

Hern, *hira* (*h*ām), sb. Chiefly Sc. (in form *hira*, *hyrn*) or *dial.* after 1500. Forms: 1-6, 9 *dial.* *hyrne*, 3-5 (also 9 *dial.*) *hurne*, *herne*, 3-6 *hirne*, (3 *huyrne*, 4 *huyr(e)ne*, *heorne*, 5 *hierne*, *hyerne*, *heerne*, *h(e)yrone*, *heryn*, 5-6 *hyrn*, 5-8 *hira*. [OE. *hyrne* wk. fem. = OFris. *herne*, ON. *hyrna* (Da. *hjørne*) corner, angle, nook:—OTeut. **hurnjōn*, f. stem of *HORN* sb.] A corner, nook, hiding-place.

1697 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxii. 168 Aho hie... on ða feower hyrnan ðeere earce. 1700 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 5 Standende on ðe-somnungum and stræta hyrnun. 1700 *ORMIN* 1677 lcc seigde þatt itt [þatt wajheriff] wass þær hengged i þatt hirme. 1750 *Becket* 691 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 126 Þo i-saiþ he þis holi man In one huyrne [v.r. hurne] stonde. 1797 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7343 þat he ne soolde abbe... an herne to wite him Inne. 17340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxvii. 21 Þe stane þat þe edificand reþround here it is made in heuyd of hyrne. 1764 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. II. 209 And alle fledden for fere and flouen in-to hurnes [C. III. 249 herne]. 1786 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 105 Lurkyng in herne [v.r. hurne] and in lanes blynde. 1787 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 Laborintus, Dedalus hous, þat many halkes and hurnes. 17400 *Destr. Troy* 8390 In four hyernes of the house. 17400 *Chrom. Vilod.* I. 3577 Þe sexsten... sey hem in an hyron. 17400 *Ibid.* I. 3986 Standing in an heyrone here. 17450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2101 My teching was nocht in hurnes nor pryuitie. 1745 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 43 Ever I rene fro herne to herne. 1713 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. iv. 8 Out of the quiet hymns the rowt wpatstis Of thai birdis. 1750 R. BRUCE *Serm. Sacram.* (1843) 109 The maist secret hirme of the conscience. 17640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1893) I. 33 The harmony... with all the hermes, that is the Nookes and Corners thereof. 1796 C. KESTEN *Farmer's Hra* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 32 To ilka hira he taks his route. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.* *Hyrne*, a corner, the portion of the village situated in an angle or corner.

b. Comb. + *hira*-stone, corner-stone.

1700 *ÆLFRED Hom.* (Th.) I. 106 He is se hyrn-stan þe xefegð þa tweegen weallas togadere. 1700 *ORMIN* 13358 Crist iss ec þatt hirstan þatt bindeþ þwægenn wayness.

Hern, *herne*, arch. and *dial.* forms of **HERON** (q.v.), frequent in literary use.

Hern, obs. pl. of **EAR** sb.¹

1700 *Cursor M.* 8080 Lang and side þair brues wern, And hinged all a-bout þair hern [v.r. eres, ern, eren].

Hern, poss. pron.¹ Obs. exc. south and midl. *dial.* Also 4 *hiren*, 5 *huron*. [f. HER poss. pron.¹, apparently by form-association with the ME. pairs *mi*, *nir*, *thi*, *thin* (where the derivative form arose not by adding, but by dropping n). Cf. *Hirn*, *ourn*, *journ*, *theirn*.] = **HERS**.

1740 *Ayeb.* 111 Yblissed by þe guode wyfman þet of hiren þet flour þer to dede. 1740 *Cursor M.* 20016 (Trin.) Þouze I be vnworþi mon, Hiren am I al þat I kon. 1788 *WYCLIF 2 Kings* viii. 6 Restore thou to hir alle thingis þat ben hern [1788 hyres]. 17400 *Chrom. Vilod.* I. 2628 Alle his clothus and huron weron wete also. 1790 *CHAPMAN Hum. Day's Mirth* Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 98 What shall I do at the sight of her and hern? 1745 *Hood Huggins & Dug-gins*, How often I should stand and turn, To get a pat from hands like hern. 1796 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* xvi. 135 It won't fall on his head, but on hern.

† **Hern**, poss. pron.² Obs. Forms: 4 *heoren*, *heron*, *hiren*, 5 *hern*. [f. HER poss. pron.²; formed as prec.] = **THEIRS**.

1740 *Ayeb.* 38 Hi... beþencheþ hou hi moze habbe of hiren. 17... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 1145-9 Heoren is þe loye euerlastonde... 'Blessed beo þe pore in spirit ay, for heoren is þe kyndom þer as dwelleþ God and Mon'. 1740 *Cursor M.* 6155 (Trin.) Lafte þei not þat heren was Sheepe ne cow oc ne as. 17449 *Pecock Repr.* v. i. 479 The vnwisdom of hem schal be knowe to alle men, as hern was.

Hernant (*h*er'nant). (See QUOTS.).

1658 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Hernant-seeds*, a commercial name for the seeds of the *Hernandia ovigera*, imported into Liverpool from India for tanning purposes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 585/2 *Hernant seeds*, used for dyeing.

Herne, obs. form of **IBON**.

Herner, *hernery*: see **HERONER**, **HERONBY**.

Hernesew (e, -shaw, obs. ff. **HERONSEW**.

† **Hernet**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. **HERN**, **HERON** + -ET.] A young heron.

1615 *SIR R. BOWLE Diary* (1886) I. 72 Paying me... 2 couple of fatt capons, 2 hernets.

|| **Hernia** (*h*er'miä). Path. Pl. *herniæ*, *hernias*. Also 4-5 *hiraia*, -ya, *hyrnya*, 6 (*Anglicized*) *herny*, -ie. [L. = rupture. Cf. F. *hernie*.]

A tumour formed by the displacement and resulting protrusion of a part of an organ through an aperture, natural or accidental, in the walls of its containing cavity; rupture.

1786 *CHAUCER Parv.* T. 349 Horrible swollen membes that semeth lik the maladie of Hirma. 17400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 273 If hernia be watir, þis is signe þerof. 1747 *BOORDE Brv. Health* clxxv. 62 b. There be three kindes named... a waterye herny, a wyndy herny, a fleshely herny. 1798 *LYTE Dodoens* I. lx. 87 Hernies, Ruptures, or burstings. 1805 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v. That I had Nestor's hernia thou wouldest think. 1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Hernia's are often occasioned by blows, violent concussions, over-stretching in vomiting [etc.]. 1798 T.

BRYANT Pract. Surg. I. 644 Abdominal hernia or rupture signifies the protrusion of any viscus through an opening in the parietes of the abdominal cavity.

b. attrib., as *hernia knife*, *truss*.

1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 663 With a hernia knife, or herniotome, the stricture should then be divided.

Hernial (*h*er'miäl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to hernia; chiefly in *hernial sac*.

1736 *AMYAND in Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 330 The Abscess formed in the Hernial Bag occasionally. 1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.* s.v. *Hernia*, When the hernial contents... admit of being readily put back into the abdomen, it is termed a reducible hernia. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 645 A hernial tumour... is composed of a sac with its contents and the soft parts covering it.

Herniary (*h*er'miäri), a. [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to hernia or its surgical treatment.

1751 *STACK in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 325 A rupture with a double herniary sack. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 19 Mr. Arnaud may indeed be considered a herniary surgeon. 1876 *BARTHOLOW Mat. Med.* (1879) 313 Herniary protrusion and adhesion of the iris are prevented by dilating the pupil.

Herniated (*h*er'miät'ed), a. [f. **HERNIA** + -ATE³ + -ED.] Affected with hernia.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 345 The herniated portion affected but a small part of the testis at its lower part. 1884 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 566 The herniated bowel.

Hernio-, comb. form of **HERNIA**, as in **Herniology**, that part of pathology which treats of hernia, a treatise on hernia. **Herniolapatomy** [Gr. *λαπάρα* the flank + *-τομία* cutting], 'the division of the abdominal walls in order to reach a strangulated hernia which has been returned en masse, so that the constricting part may be divided' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Herniopuncture**, 'the puncture of a hernia by means of a capillary trocar to diminish its size and so facilitate its reduction' (*ibid.*).

Herniotome (*h*er'miöt'om), Surg. [f. **HERNIO-** + Gr. *-τομός* cutting.] A knife used in herniotomy.

1878 [see **HERNIA** b]. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 368 The stricture having been divided with herniotome.

Herniotomy (*h*er'miöt'omi), Surg. [f. as prec. + Gr. *-τομία* cutting.] The operation of cutting for strangulated hernia. So **Herniotomist**, one who practises herniotomy.

1811 in *HOOPER Dict. Med.* 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 670 Herniotomy or Kelotomy is to be performed. 1884 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 566 Herniotomy was performed, the sac being opened. 1897 W. ANDERSON *yn. Ardena* 7 Lithotomists, herniotomists, oculists, and others.

† **Hernious**, a. Obs. [ad. med.L. *herniosus*, f. *hernia*.] Affected with hernia.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* VII. lv. (1495) 270 Hernious men that ben soo broke. 1643 *COCKERAM Hernious*, a... broken person. (a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life Wks.* (1886) 192 He was burst in the body as we call it, or hernious.)

Hernsew, -shaw, -show: see **HERONSEW**.

Hero (*h*ēr'o), sb. Pl. *heroes* (*h*ēr'otuz).

Forms: 6-7 *heros*, *heroē*, 6-8 *heroe*, 7- *hero*; pl. 4-7 *heroēs*, 7- *heroes* (7 *hero's*). [Ultimately ad. L. *hērō-s*, pl. *hērō-es*, a. Gr. *ἥρως*, pl. *ἥρω-es*. In early use the L. or Gr. singular *hērōs* and pl. *hērō-es* appear unchanged (cf. F. *héros* sing. from 14th c.); beside them is also found a sing. *hero-e* like obs. F. *heroe* (Cotgr.), It. *eroe*, Sp. *heroe*; this became later *he-roe*, and finally *hero*. The pl. *heroes* is now disyllabic.]

1. *Antiq.* A name given (as in Homer) to men of superhuman strength, courage, or ability, favoured by the gods; at a later time regarded as intermediate between gods and men, and immortal.

The later notion included men of renown supposed to be deified on account of great and noble deeds, for which they were also venerated generally or locally; also demigods, said to be the offspring of a god or goddess and a human being; the two classes being to a great extent coincident.

Verses of heroes, the hexameter.

1397 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 401 [Sibylla Erythraea] wroot moche of Criste, and þat openliche, as in þis vers of heroes. 1555 *EDEN Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 Goddess made of men whom the antiquitie cauled Heroes. 1591 *SPENSER Virg. Gnat* 480 And you beside the honourable band Of great Heroēs doo in order stand. 1740 *Ibid.* 593 Here manie other like Heroēs bee. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv. So by Heroēs were we led of yore. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odyss.* iv. 420 And what, my young Ulyssian heroē, Provoked thee on the broad back of the sea, To visit Lacedaemon the divine? 1611 *BURTON Anat. Met.* I. II. I. II. (1651) 45 Plato... made nine kinds of [spirits], 4 Arch-Angels, 5 Angels, 6 Devils, 7 Heroes. 1611 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 83 Whom when the Heroes saw to hard rocks chained... He would have thought her marble. 1634 *Heywood 1st Pt. Iron Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 111. 266 Great Laomedon Denied the Heroe, both the meede propos'd. 1681 H. MONK *Exp. Dam.* II. 57 The Vision of that Divine Heroe on the white Horse. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 220 Mighty men of old, or hero's. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 56 Resembling Heroes, whose Ethereal Root Is Jove himself. 1715 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 417 ¶ 6 Homer is in his Province, when he is describing... a Heroe or a God. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* IV. 42 A Chief sings some great Action of a God or Heroe. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* IV. 225 The Hero seeking earnest on all sides Machaon. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. 199 He continued... to receive marks of public reverence approaching to the worship of a hero.

2. A man distinguished by extraordinary valour and martial achievements; one who does brave or noble deeds; an illustrious warrior.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iii. xvi. 63 After silence short, The Brutaine Heroes valled, and did answer in this sort. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadence* ix. v. (1602) 305 All the heroes, nobles and gentles of these northern Isles. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. i. 40 Nobles, Heroes; my sword and yours are kinne. 1604 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 155 He is Master of all the Gallantry of Antient Hero's. 1747-48 THOMSON *Summer* 1501 Raleigh... whose breast with all The sage, the patriot, and the hero burn'd. 1747 MORELL *Joshua* Chorus. See, the conquering hero comes. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 302 The hero must, to give meaning to a meaningless phrase, fight for an idea... There is very little room for heroes in wars carried on to settle successions, to rectify frontiers, or to maintain the balance of power. 1883 EDNA LYALL *In Golden Days* i. v. 160 For already Sydney had become his hero of heroes.

3. A man who exhibits extraordinary bravery, firmness, fortitude, or greatness of soul, in any course of action, or in connexion with any pursuit, work, or enterprise; a man admired and venerated for his achievements and noble qualities.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogmatizing* xxiv. 240 The sole Instances of those illustrious Heroes Cartes, Gassendus, Galilæo, Tycho [etc.] will strike dead the opinion of the worlds decay. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* i. i. Who would not be the hero of an age? 1707 *Lond. Gas.* No. 433/1 Some other Protestant Hero like your Majesty. 1764 FOOTER *Patron* ii. Wks. 1799 i. 340 No man is a hero to his valet de chambre. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 245 Shakespeare has no heroes; his scenes are occupied only by men, who act and speak as the reader thinks that he should himself have spoken or acted on the same occasion. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* iii. 44 David no doubt became a hero in the eyes of the men and the virgins of Israel.

4. The man who forms the subject of an epic; the chief male personage in a poem, play, or story; he in whom the interest of the story or plot is centred.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Life* (1721) i. 62 His Hero falls into an ill-tim'd Deliberation. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 P 5 The Youth, who is the Hero of my Story. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxviii. 188 The pomp of a mock tragedy, where... even the sufferings of the hero are calculated for derision. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hind. Ind.* i. iv. 175 The great Hindú heroic poem, the 'Mahā Bhārata', of which Crishna is, in fact, the hero. 1866 TROLLOPE *Claverings* xxviii. Perhaps no terms have been so injurious to the profession of the novelist as those two words, hero and heroine. In spite of the latitude which is allowed to the writer in putting his own interpretation upon these words, something heroic is still expected; whereas, if he attempt to paint from Nature, how little that is heroic should he describe!

5. attrib. and Comb. a. appositive, as *hero-child*, *hero-son*, *hero-king*, *hero-leader*, *hero-martyr*, *hero-saint*, *hero-son*, *hero-soul*, *hero-woman*; b. attributive, as *hero-air*, *hero-apartment*, *hero-dust*, *hero-form*, *hero-race*, *hero-saga*; c. objective, as *hero-nurser*; d. similitive, as *hero-like* adj.; e. *Hero-errant* [after *knight-errant*], a hero wandering in quest of adventures. Also *HERO-WORSHIP*. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 306 In the 'hero-apartment, as it is called, besides the old Saxon warriors... are to be seen the portraits of all the generals employed by king Augustus. 1871 TYLER *Prim. Cult.* II. Index 417 'Hero-children suckled by beasts. 1824 BYRON *Ode to Napoleon* xii. 'Hero dust is vile as vulgar clay. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 147 If Persia be subdued, our 'hero-errant must seek adventures at the Ganges. 1776 MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusid* 329 That 'hero-form the Lusian standard rears. 1866 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* i. iii. 68 The 'hero-founder Nimrod. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 266 Alexander's genuine successor, the 'hero-king of the race of Achilles. 1670 DRYDEN *Grenada* (Jod.). Thence 'herolike with torches by my side... my love I'll guide. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* ii. To W. Blackburn v. But there's a heavenly art t' elude the grave, And with the 'hero race immortal kindred claim. 1862 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xiii. 291, I thought I could hear our 'hero-saint saying, 'I give my sword to the slave'. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. 1. 6 Then the 'hero-son of Atreus rose. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *in Life* (1885) II. 244 An almost unique presentation of a 'hero-woman.

Hence (chiefly nonce-wds.), *Hero v. trans.*, to make a hero of; to honour as a hero. *Hero-archy* [after *hierarchy*], rule or government of heroes. *Hero-head*, *hood*, *ship*, the state, position, or character of a hero. *Hero-latry* [after *idolatry*], hero-worship. *Hero-less a.*, without a hero. *Heroogony* [cf. *theogony*], generation of heroes. *Heroologial a.*, pertaining to the history of heroes. *Heroologist*, one who writes or discourses of heroes. *Heroology* (also *herology*), a history of or treatise on heroes. *Herotheism* [Gr. *θεός* god]: see quot.

1882 Mrs. MITCHELL *Hist. Anc. Script.* 212 Statues... not of gods, but 'herod mortals. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1858) 193 All dignities of rank, on which human association rests, are what we may call a 'Heroarchy (Government of Heroes). 1805 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 284/3 The dim past, before the Olympian divinities had come southwards to absorb their predecessors and degrade... their godhead to 'herohead. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. vii. All his 'herohood and insight. 1864 SKEAT *Ukand's Poems* 71, I was not nourished For lofty hero-hood. 1866 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 487 The distinction between 'herolatry and theolatri, or the sacred rites of heroes and the sacred rites of Gods, was perfectly well known in Greece. 1883 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 329/3 The history of Ireland is also almost—if we may use the term—'heroless. 1880 J. DAVIES *in Encycl. Brit.* XI. 777/2 A brief and abruptly terminated 'heroogony, or generation of heroes by immortal sires from mortal mothers. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 32. 510 Eusebius... was of opinion that those poetick fables were at first only historical and 'herological. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlvii. III. 195 Holland the 'herologist. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 14. 257 A certain Mixture of Physiology and 'Hero-

logy or History blended together. 1880 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* xv. i. 366 We may conclude that all the Teutonic races had a pretty fully developed Heroology. 1784 COWPER *Tasit* iv. 644 His three years of 'heroship expired. 1801 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 'Herotheism, or the worship of deified men.

Herocane, obs. form of **HURRICANE**.

Herocism: see **HEROISM**.

Herodian (*hērōd'ian*), a. and sb.¹ [ad. L. *Herōdian-us*, a. Gk. *Ἡρώδιαν-ός* of or pertaining to Herod, subst. pl. followers of Herod: see **-IAN**.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Herod, king of Judæa (B.C. 38-4), or to members of his family of the same name; built by Herod. *Herodian disease*: phthiriasis or other loathsome skin disease, like that of which Herod Agrippa died (Acts xii. 23).

1633 EARL MARCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 153 We may not wash our hands of crying, and from bloody sins, and hug in our bosoms beloved, and Herodian sinnes, sinnes of higher tincture. 1650 WELDON *Crit. Jas.* i. 13 He dyed opportunely... to leave a mark of ignominy on himself by that Herodian disease. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 644 For the Herodian period of Jerusalem the chief, or rather only, authority is Josephus.

2. Blustering, grandiose, magniloquent; after the style attributed to Herod in the miracle-plays. (Cf. **OUT-HEROD**.)

1886 F. YORK POWELL *in Academy* 15 May 337/2 The plain sensible style of this book is pleasantly in contrast with the Herodian vein of many local histories.

B. sb. pl. A Jewish party, mainly political, who were partisans of the Herodian or Idumæan dynasty (chiefly under Herod Antipas, B.C. 4-A.D. 39), and lax in their adherence to Judaism. Hence *transf.* as a term of reproach.

[c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Mark xii. 13 Some of phariseum and herodianum.] 1386 WYCLIF *ibid.*, Summe of the Farisees and Erodians. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 56 Prelats not preaching are raper pilats than prelati, ... herodians of Heroud, not heyris of Crist. 1598 H. SMITH *Serm.* 451 They jumpe with Caesar, like the Herodians. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. F. Hardouin will have the Herodians and Sadduces to have been the same thing. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 163/1 The Herodians are not mentioned either by Philo or by Josephus in his enumeration of the Jewish sects.

Herodian (*hērōd'ian*), sb.² [In sense 1, irreg. f. Gr. *Ἡρώδης* heron, heronshaw + **-AN**. In sense 2, f. mod.L. *herōdi-us*, repr. Gr. *Ἡρώδης*.]

1. A heron. Obs.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xi. 19 The herodian, and the charadion according to his kind.

2. Ornith. One of an order of birds, *Herodii* or *Herodiones*, comprising the herons, storks, ibises, and spoonbills.

+ **HEROES**. Obs. Also 7 heroisse. [f. **HERO** + **-ESS**. Cf. rare Gr. *Ἡρώσσα*.] = **HEROINE**.

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martins* 48 That Heroisse [Q. Elizabeth] being departed. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xi. 445 All th' heroesses in Pluto's house. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 4 July an. 1654, A Heroess so matchless in all degrees of Praise and masculine Renown. 1715 tr. *Cicero's D'Amoy's Wks.* 6, I then forgot all that Romances had taught me concerning the Disdain and Pride of their Heroesses.

Herohead, **hood**: see **HERO**.

Heroic (*hērō'ik*), a. and sb.¹ [ad. L. *hērōic-us*, Gr. *Ἡρώϊκος* pertaining to heroes, f. *ἦρως* HERO. Cf. F. *héroïque* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a hero or heroes; characteristic of, or suitable to the character of a hero; of a bravery, virtue, or nobleness of character, exalted above that of ordinary men. a. Of actions, qualities, etc.

1540 *Compl. Scot.* 2 Jour heroyque vertu is of mair admiration, nor vas of valeria the doctir of the prudent consul publicola. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 1 But evermore some of the virtuous race Rose up, inspired with heroyke heat. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 75 Requested... his death might be given him, by such a Heroicke hand as his, rather then perish by the rascall multitude. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1711 Samson hath quit himself Like Samson, and heroically hath finish'd A life heroic. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 20 P 4 There is something sublime and heroick in true meekness and humility. 1804 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'Milton! thou shouldst be living', The heroic wealth of hall and bower. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 153 The choir of the cathedral... is rich in heroic dust. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. i. 167 The heroic death of his father.

b. Of persons, etc.: Of the nature of a hero.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 78 Whereas hee, From John of Gaunt doth bring his Pedigree, Being but fourth of that Heroick Lyne. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 84 To exceed the patterne of heroicke Ancestry. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 67 The Decans turn back, leaving their heroick Captaine Godege slaine in the field. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 105 So noble and heroick a Bird. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 36 This would be to act over again the scene of the criminals condemned to the galleys, and their heroick deliverer. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. *Carlyle* 196 The distinction between the truly heroic ruler of the stamp of Cromwell, and the arbitrary enthusiast for external order, like Frederick.

2. Of or pertaining to the heroes of antiquity. *Heroic age or time*: that during which the ancient heroes existed; the period of Grecian history preceding the return from Troy.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 577 The Giant brood Of Phlegra with th' Heroic Race... That fought at Theb's and Ilium. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. ii. 27 The ancient Mythologic,

containing fabulous narrations of the ancient Heroic times. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 881 Here found they Teucer's old heroic race. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* i. v. 123 The period included between the first appearance of the Hellenes in Thessaly, and the return of the Greeks from Troy, is commonly known by the name of the heroic age, or ages. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 410. 553 The heroic-ideal is expressed with highest force in Hercules... pre-eminently an Hellenic national hero. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 124 The simple hereditary monarchy of the heroic times.

3. Relating to or describing the deeds of heroes; of a poem or poetry = epic; so *heroic poet*.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 The most notable [denominations of poesie] bee the Heroick, Lirick, Tragick [etc.]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xi. (Arb.) 40 Such therefore as gaue themselves to write long histories of the noble gests of kings and great Princes entermidding the dealings of the gods, halfe gods or Heroes... they called Poets Heroick, whereof Homer was chief and most ancient among the Greeks, Virgill among the Latines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 25 This Subject for Heroic Song. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 26 An Heroique Poem is certainly the greatest Work of Human Nature. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Poetry E. Nations* 185 In comparing Homer with the heroic poets who have succeeded him. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) i. vi. 100 The old heroic lays of Rome.

b. Of verse or metre: Used in heroic poetry. In Greek and Latin poetry it was the hexameter; in English, German, and Italian, the iambic of five feet or ten syllables; in French, the Alexandrine of twelve syllables.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 1. 91 Andrew Morosini, who wrote the History of his time in Heroique Verse. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 88 The English Verse, which we call Heroique, consists of no more than Ten Syllables. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 267 In English we could commonly render one Greek heroic line in a line and a half of our common heroic metre. 1861 F. HALL *in Yrnl. Amer. Orient. Soc.* VII. 23 The third hemistich of the heroic measure.

c. Of the style or language used in heroic poetry; magniloquent, grand; hence, high-flown, exaggerated.

1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 431 Whose living praises in heroick style, It is my chiefe profession to compile. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1845) 21 The Style of his Georgicks, as well Noble (if not strictly Heroick) as that of his Æneids. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 109 One dedicates in high heroic prose, And ridicules beyond a hundred foes. 1888 F. M. PEARD *His Cousin Betty* i. v. 106 John's prowess was painted in heroic colours. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 26 Aug. 3/1 We publish this... because it expresses in inflated and heroic language a theory which... is becoming quite undeservedly popular among a certain class of politicians.

4. Having recourse to bold, daring, or extreme measures; boldly experimental; attempting great things.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 191 'Tis a Noble resolution to begin there where all the world has ended; and an Heroick attempt to solve those difficulties. 1836 GULLY *Magrind's Formul.* 117 Dr. Andrew Buchanan... has... shown how iodine may be given in most heroic doses without producing any of the disagreeable effects... on the digestive mucous membrane. 1860 Mc-CARTHY *Omn Times* IV. lviii. 257 The country was in a temper to try heroic remedies. 1897 GOLDW. SMITH *in Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Dec. 7/2 Common-place reforms, which heroic legislation has overlooked.

5. In statuary: Of a size between life and colossal.

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 76 But in Haliartus there is... an heroic monument of Cecrops, the son of Pandion.

6. *humorously*. Unusually large or powerful.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvii. 240 The men shaved themselves elaborately, cultivating heroic whiskers. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. iii. 20 His usual allowance was sixteen cups [of tea], all of heroic strength.

7. *Comb.* (parasynt.), as *heroic-built*, *-minded* adjs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 485 Her Husband... of limb Heroic built, though of terrestrial mould. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 1372 Condemn'd to whipping, but declin'd it, By being more heroic-minded.

B. sb. + 1. A man of heroic nature, a hero; esp. a personage of the heroic age, a demigod. b. Applied to a cavalier or royalist. Obs.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. xi. § 3 Many other particular circumstances of his [Homer's] gods assisting the ancient heroics. 1665 *Ibid.* v. xxi. § 4 Offering of sacrifices to the ancient heroics of Greece. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 143 O Lord... raise up the spirit of the Nehemiah and such other Heroicks. 1686 Mrs. BEHN *Round-heads* i. 4 *Gill*. Heavens, Madam, I'll warrant they were Heroicks. *Lady L. Heroicks*! *Gill*. Cavaliers, Madam, of the Royal Party.

2. Heroic verse: chiefly in plural.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 4 When he was but yet a fresh-man in Cambridge, he... sent his accounts to his father in those iouling Heroicks [Hexameters]. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 82, I would prefer the Verse of Ten Syllables, which we call the English Heroique, to that of Eight. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. ii. 82 When this Heroicks only deigns to praise, Sharp Satire that, and that Pindaric lays. 1799-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 118 In heroicks, that may be admitted which ennobles, though it does not illustrate. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esquiella's Lett.* i. 3 Some new Cervantes... to write a mock heroic. 1814 L. HUNT *Feast Poets*, etc. Pref. (1815) 14 The various and legitimate harmony of the English heroic.

b. *pl.* Sarcastically applied to high-flown or bombastic language, or sentiments thereby expressed.

1700 FARQUHAR *Const. Couple* v. i, This is the first whore in heroicks that I have met with. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) i. xiv. 82 Miss Barnevelt took a tilt in heroicks. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 64 In mock heroics stranger than our own. 1862 'SHIRLEY' *Nugæ Crit.* vii. 308 Women, it is said, can write powerfully, but they cannot write moderately. They are always in hysterics or heroics. 1879

FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 83 He [Cæsar] had no sentimental passion about him; no Byronic mock heroics.

† 8. A heroic poet. *Obs.*

1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) l. 172 Virgil .. To whom th' Heroics ever since Have sworn Allegiance as their Prince. Hence † *Heroic* v. *nonce-ud.*, in to heroic it, to write in heroic verse; *Heroicism*, *Heroicity*, *Heroioness*, heroic character or quality = *HEROISM*; *Heroicize* v. *trans.*, to make heroic; to exalt to the position of a hero; *Heroically* adv. = *HEROICALLY*.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 23 Homer of rats and frogs hath heroit it. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* l. xiv. § 3. 190 There is more happiness in the one, but more Heroicness in the other. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Olla Sacra* (1879) 148 Things to whet, not try Thine own Heroicism by. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1710 And heroically hath finished A life heroic, on his enemies Fully revenged. 1673 *Rem. Humours Town* 59 You throw away your glorious Precepts, whilst you talk of Heroickness, to an impertinent and groveling Generation. 1847 FABER *Life St. Rose of Lima* p. xi. [A work] which treats of heroic virtue and what constitutes its heroicity. 1897 *Folk-Lore* Mar. 49 At times, as in the case of Arthur .. it has become wholly heroised, and the semi-divine child has to conform to the heroic standard.

Heroical (*hērō'ikāl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

† 1. = *HEROIC* *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 50 The heroicall factes of the Spaniards of these dayes deserve so greates prayse. 1643 PARNER *Sov. Power Parl.* Ded. A11b, One person of the exquisit judgement, Heroicallist Spirit. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. Wks. (Globe) 490 Though you have courage in a heroicall degree. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man ii. iii. 319 The Bulk of Mankind are at a Loss to believe the Possibility of very heroicall, generous, pious Actions. 1803 E. HAY *Insurr. Wexf.* Introd. 19 He manifested a most heroicall disposition at the battles of Ross and Fooks's Mill. 1824 Mrs. J. WEST *Alida de Lacy* l. 83 She would imitate such heroicall subjection of personal desires.

† 2. Of persons: = *HEROIC* *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* ii. iv. 59 His Mountaine Sire .. Saw his Heroicall Seed, and smil'd to see him Mangle the Worke of Nature. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 16 That Heroicall Woman, Elizabeth late Queene of England. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* ii. 4 Luther, that Heroicall Reformer, was Excommunicated by the Pope. 1743 in *Entick London* (1766) 417 To the memory of this most heroicall person. 1804 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1826) l. 390 Mezentius, the most heroicall of all the characters in that poem.

† 3. Grand, magnificent. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) 1. 116 Magnificent apparell both of stuffe and fashion exquisite and heroicall. 1804 R. CAWDEY *Table Alph.*, *Heroicall*, beseeching a noble man, or magnificent. 1883 EVLYN *Diary* 16 June, Verrio's invention is admirable, his ordnance full and flowing, antique and heroicall.

2. = *HEROIC* *a.* 2.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Ded. (Arb.) 5 Howe excellently the Poet Homere had set forth his heroicall factes. 1694 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M's Wks. 1738 l. 519 The fourth sort he makes of such as reigned in the Heroicall days. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) l. 1 When we read the history of heroicall times and heroicall men. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxviii. 92 Altar of heroes Troy, Troy of heroicall acts.

3. = *HEROIC* *a.* 3.

1524 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshe* (Percy Soc.) p. lxxvii. They count them poetes hye & heroicall. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 Xenophon .. made therein [in *Cyropædia*] an absolute heroicall Poem. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 416 This division of the play — the heroicall — is conceived in the very highest spirit of chivalry.

† 4. = *HEROIC* *a.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* l. viii. 17 a, Heroicall meter is so called of the valiant dedes of armes of noble men that be contained in it. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 377 To write in heroicall Verses. 1599 HAKLUT *Voy.* II. i. 30 He .. handled the same Argument in Heroicall verse.

4. = *HEROIC* *a.* 5.

1770 J. BARRETT *Yourn. Lond. to Genoa* II. iv. 287 These statues are of that size that sculptors call heroicall. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. bk.* (1872) 249 We have set up in our hearts a grand image of him endowed with wit .. and enormous heroicall stature.

Heroically (*hērō'ikālī*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. In a heroic manner; after the way of heroes; with exalted bravery and fortitude.

1586 SIDNEY (J.), Not heroically in killing his tyrannical cousin. 1891-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1712) III. 238 They represent it .. as something heroically excellent, the top and height of the Christian profession. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) l. lxxx. 285, I will bear this misfortune as heroically as I can. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. (1889) II. 445 The Jacobites .. represented him .. as a martyr who had heroically laid down his life for the banished King and the persecuted Church.

2. In the manner of heroic poetry.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 447 Whose Muse .. Doth like himselfe Heroically sound. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ded., Some .. if they were to write in blank verse, Sir, I ask your pardon, would think it sounded more heroically to write, Sir, I your pardon ask.

3. With 'heroic' medical or surgical treatment.

1829 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xiii. (ed. 4) 94 She was the prototype of all the Ladies Bountiful in the neighbourhood, so that the doctors were afraid to treat her heroically.

Heroicalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Heroic character or quality.

1648 DIGBY (cited by Ogilvie). 1689 *Answ. a Papers* 38 The Heroicalness of his Temper, and Nobleness of his Soul. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 121 In violent pain, that with all your heroicalness would make you mad.

Heroi-comic, *a.* [f. Gr. *ἥρως* HERO + *κωμικός* COMIC.] That combines the heroic with the comic; of the nature of a burlesque on the heroic. So **Heroi-comical** *a.*

1712-14 POPE (*title*) *The Rape of the Lock*. An Heroi-comical Poem. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) l. iv. 211 An heroi-comic poem may therefore be justly esteemed as the most excellent kind of satire. 1826 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 241 The Heroi-comic Poem of *Il Malmantile Racquistato*. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* x. 135 As to the heroi-comical poem .. it appears to have perished.

Heroid (*hērō'id*). [ad. L. *Heroides*, the title of the Epistles of Ovid, according to Priscian, a. Gr. *ἥρωιδες*, plur. of *ἥρως* heroine.] A poem in epistolary form, expressive of the sentiments of some hero or heroine: from the *Heroides* of Ovid, which take the form of letters to heroes from their wives or sweethearts.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVI. 166 The most important pieces in the first volume .. are Heroids, or heroic epistles; a form of composition probably invented by Ovid.

Heroify (*hērō'ifī*), *v.* [f. L. *hērō-em* HERO + *-FY*: cf. *deify*.] To make a hero of; to exalt to the position of a hero. Hence **Heroified** *ppl. a.*

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 577/2 Lord Wellington was heroified in a similar manner. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1854) l. 552 Representing both gods and heroes as having been mere earthborn men .. deified or heroified after death as a recompense for services or striking exploits. 1880 WALDESTEIN *Pythag. Aegleion* 13 [That statue] of a heroified pugilist, Euthymos.

† **Heroinal**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *hērōina* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a heroine.

1652 URQUHART *Yewell Wks.* (1834) 242 Her mellifluent and heroinal breast.

Heroine (*hērō'in*), *sb. (a.)*. Also 7 heroines, 8 heroins. [ad. L. *hērōina*, -īnē, a. Gr. *ἥρωιν*, fem. of *ἥρως* HERO: see -INE. Cf. *f. héroïne* (16th c.). The Lat. form was also in Eng. use in 17th c.] A female hero.

1. In ancient mythology, a female intermediate between a woman and a goddess; a demi-goddess. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Mt. Ida* v. Next Pallas that brave Heroine came. 1745 POPE *Odys.* xi. Argf., He sees the shades of the ancient heroines. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* l. v. 149 Medea seems .. to have descended .. from the rank of a goddess into that of a heroine.

2. A woman distinguished by exalted courage, fortitude, or noble achievements.

1666 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 61 A Sardonix which he cut, representing the head of that famous Heroine [Queen Elizabeth]. 1697 tr. *C'est d'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 85 To distinguish herself from among the Heroines of the most famous Ages. 1700 LOND. GAS. No. 3796/12 Providence .. raised an English Heroine to dissipate the Designs of an Universal Monarchy. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 475 The greatest heroines have but one life. 1859 MASSON *Milton* l. 667 Over Scotland .. there were Presbyterian heroines very many, and Presbyterian furies not a few.

3. The principal female character in a poem, story, or play; the woman in whom the interest of the piece centres.

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Ess. Paint.* 106 The other Saints have regard only to the Heroine of the Picture. 1780 V. KNOX *Ess. cxxi.* (R.). They .. forget the hero and the heroine, the poet and the poem. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 217 'Take Lilia, then, for heroine, clamour'd he, 'And make her some great Princess, six feet high'.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Heroine-like, heroic.

1700 LOND. GAS. No. 3810/a A Soul truly Great and Heroine.

5. *Comb.*, as *heroine-like*.

1804 *Something Odd* l. 168 Without screaming, or fainting, or practising any other of the heroine-like graces.

Hence **Heroine** v. *nonce-ud.*, in to heroine it, to act or play the heroine; **Heroineship**, **Heroism**, the condition or position of a heroine; **Heroinize** v. *trans.*, to make into a heroine.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) l. xviii. 71 She could not heroine it into so violent .. an extreme as one in her situation might have wished. 1778 *Hist. Eliza Warwick* II. 29 A noble effort of heroism. 1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* III. 174, I therefore heroineized and Heloised myself as much as possible. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 290 The heroineship of the book has passed to one of the daughters of Lady Juliana. 1887 *Graphic* 16 Apr. 414 Both qualifications for heroism are combined by Rhona Lascelles. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* l. xi. 210 Her sense of heroineship.

Heroism (*hērō'izm*). [ad. F. *héroïsme* (17th c.), f. *héros* HERO.] The action and qualities of a hero; exalted courage, intrepidity, or boldness; heroic conduct.

[1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 158 A stain to their Honour, and an abatement to their Heroicisms.]

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Sarah Chiswell* 1 Apr., Admire the heroism in the heart of your friend. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xii. § 27 note, Acts of heroism are in the very essence of them but rare: for if they were common they would not be acts of heroism. 1827 HARRIS *Glosses* (1859) 289 Heroism is active genius; genius, contemplative heroism. Heroism is the self-devotion of genius manifesting itself in action. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Greatness* Wks. (Bohn) III. 270 No way has been found for making heroism easy, even for the scholar.

6. with *ppl.* A heroic action or trait.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* l. v. 94 To call forth many evil tempers from the selfish, and many heroisms from the sympathetic. 1891 *Daily News* 18 June 5/2 The Sepoy revolt, the history of which is rich in heroisms of women.

Heroistic *a.* Of heroizing character.

1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) 18 Aug. 141 (Cent.) Agreeably .. to the heroistic account of her, not only was she not Ursa, but [etc.].

Heroize (*hērō'iz*), *v.* [f. HERO + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make a hero of; to treat or represent as a hero.

1778 WEDDELL *Voy. up Thames* 52 He was glad to escape the trouble of heroizing them. 1883 'H. A. PAGE' *Vers de Societè* 122 Did Mr. Elliott bear in mind how he was heroised in Edinburgh?

2. *spec.* To exalt into a mythological hero.

1891 W. M. RAMSAY in *Athenum* 15 Aug. 233/2 A heroized representation of the chief who was buried beneath the tumulus. 1894 *Q. Rev.* July 128 The deceased seated on thrones as heroised ancestors in Hades. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 450 Ancestor worship .. regards the dead man as heroised or even deified.

2. To make or render heroic.

1886 *West. Daily Press* 15 Dec. 3 The Laureate should heroise the nation which he represents, and inspire it with noble and radiant thoughts.

3. *intr.* To play the hero.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 2369 Heroize And speechify and sing-song.

Hence **Heroised** *ppl. a.*; **Heroising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Heroisation**, exaltation to the position of a hero.

1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 521 No .. heroization of a probably crazy or worthless individual. 1860 A. S. WINDSOR *Ethica* ii. 105 Heroizing is the radical vice of the day. 1891-7 [see *HEROIZE* v. 1 b].

Heroless, -logical, -logist: see under HERO.

Heromancy, *obs.* form of *AEROMANCY*.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. xviii. 33 a, Heromancie that is a kinde of prophesying by the Ayre.

Heron, *hern* (*hēr'on*, *hām*). *Forms:* *a.* 4 heiron, 4-5 heroun, 4-6 heyron, -one, -oun, -un(e), (5) haron, 6 heeron, (heron), 6-7 hearon, 4- heron. *B.* 4-7 herne, (5) heern, 5-7 hearne, 7 hearn, 5- herne. [ME. *heiron*, *heyron*, *a. OF. hairon* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), mod. F. *héron* = Pr. *aigron*, Fr. dial. *égron*, Sp. *airon*, It. *aghirone* :-late pop. L. **hāgiron-em*, deriv. of **hāgiron-us* (Sp. *agro*), ad. OHG. **haiger*, *heiger* a heron.

The form *hern* is archaic, poet., and dial.; but the word is often so pronounced, even when spelt *heron*.

A diminutive from the Romanic form appears in F. *aigrette*. OHG. *heiger* appears to be a by-form of **reiger* (MHG. *reiger*, Ger. *reiter*, MDu. *reiger*, Du. *reiger*) cogn. with OE. *hrædra* (-**hraigron*-), *heron*.]

1. The name of a large natural group of long-necked long-legged wading birds, belonging to the genus *Ardea* or family *Ardeidae*; especially and primarily, the Common or Grey Heron of Europe, *A. cinerea*.

a. 1300 *Regist. Whetnastede* (Rolls) II. App. D. 330 [Pro] heyrone bet he drayp uorþ his uader and his moder huanne hi byep ealde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 469 These flauconers .. That with hir haukes han the heron [v.rr. heyrone, herowne, heroun] slayn. c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 29 Po heroun is rosted .. And eton with gynger as his kynde is. 14 .. *Nom.* in Wt. Wulcker 700/33 *Hec ardia*, a heron. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Provs.* l. cccvi. (R.). They toke their horses .. and went into the felde and founde plentie of heyrone to flye at. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The heyrone gaif ane vyild skreche. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Isopes frogges to whom .. Iupiter sent a heron to picke them in the hedes. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 87 A kind of Herons of an admirable whiteness, about the bigness of a Pigeon. 1769 WORDSW. *Even. Walk* 285 And heron, as resounds the trodden shore, Shoots upward, darting his long neck before. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Asholme* 65 The common heron may still be seen standing motionless, near ditches and pools of water.

β. 13 .. *Coer de L.* 2272 The pavilion with the golden herne. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 439 Craunes and Herns shall be armed with larde. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 237/1 Heern, byrde [v.rr. heryn, herne], *ardea*. 1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Herne a foule, *heron*. 1604 DRAYTON *Owls* 71 The Herne, by soaring shewes tempestuous showres. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iii. n. i. (1651) 609 As an Hearn when she fishes, still and prying on all sides. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 146 Loud shrieks the soaring bern. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. c.* The brook shall babble down the plain .. And flood the haunts of bern and crane. 1855 — *Brook* 23, I come from haunts of coot and hern.

b. With defining epithet, applied to other species of the genus *Ardea* and allied genera.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.*, Scot. vi. (1808) V. 10 A great store of soland geese (not vnlike to those which Plinie calleth water eagles, or (as we saie) sea herons). 1611 CORGR. *Aigrette*, a fowle very like a Heron, but White; a crieil Heron, or dwaffe Heron. 1664 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 171 Many sorts of Fowles, as the gray and white Hearne. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 279 Lesser Ash-coloured Heron. A name for Night Heron, *Nycticorax Gardani*. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Asholme* 65 The egret and the night heron are, I believe, entirely extinct. 1845 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* (ed. 2) II. 519 The Great White Heron (*Ardea alba*) can only be considered as an accidental visitor. *Ibid.* 531 The Squacco Heron feeds on small fishes, mollusca, and insects. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 416 Schlegel retained all in the genus *Ardea*, dividing it into eight sections, the names of which may perhaps be Englished—Great Herons, Small Herons, Egrets, Semi-egrets, Rail-like Herons, Little Bitterns, Bitterns, and Night-Herons. *Ibid.* 418 Large as is the common Heron of Europe, it is exceeded in size by the Great Blue Heron of America, *Ardea herodias* .. The Purple Heron, *A. purpurea*, as a well-known European species .. also deserves mention here. *Ibid.* 419 note, *Ardea ralloides*

.. is the 'Squacco-Heron' of modern British authors—the distinctive name, given 'Squacco' by Willughby and Ray from Aldrovandus, having been misspelt by Latham.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *heron-crest*, -*plume*; *heron- (hern-)hawking*; *heron-like*, -*topped* adjs.; also *heron-bluter*, Sc. name of the snipe (Jam.); *heron- (hern)-dog*, a dog used in heron-hawking. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R. Veiled Proph.* iii. Chiefs of th' Uzbek race, Waving their 'heron crests with martial grace. a 1613 OVERBURY *News, Country News* Wks. (1856) 174 That a courtier never attains his self-knowledge, but by report. That his best emblem is a 'hearn-dog. 1709 *Land. Gas.* No. 4539/1 Their Majesties came to this Place, to see the Diversion of 'Heron-hawking. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) I. 422 Heron-hawking being so favourite a diversion of our ancestors. 1611 COTGR., *Haironnier*, of or belonging to, a heron; also, 'heron-like. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 772 These heronlike falcons are distributed over the greater part of Africa. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. vii. His cap. was graced With the proud 'heron-plume.

† *Heroner*. *Obs.* Also 4 *heroneer*, 6 -*eyr*, *hearoner*, 7 *herner*. [a. F. *héronnier* (OF. also *haironnier*) adj., in *faucon héronnier*, f. *hairon*, *héron*, HERON. Treated in Eng. as a sb. in apposition to *falcon*, and thence used alone.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron; also, *falcon heroner*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 385 (413) Ech for his vertu holden is for dere, Bope heroner, and faukon for ryuere. c 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1120 *Dido*. Ne gentil hawtein faukon heroner. 1575 TURBRY *Falconrie* 29 The facon gentle... is a very good heroner. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 39 But this 'heroner', is an especial hawke... of moore accompte then other hawkes are, because the flighte of the Herone ys moore daungerous then of other fowles. 1611 COTGR., *Faucon haironnier*, a herner, a falcon made onely to the heron.

Heronry, hernery (he'rənri, hē'məri). [f. HERON, HERN + -RY.] A place where herons breed.

a. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farnie* 671 To provide therefore for a Heronry or place to breed herons in. 1633-3 in SIMPKINSON *Washingtons* (1860) App. 41 Cutting the greete tree in the heronrow. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxiii. (1853) 94 Send me word... whether the heronry consists of a whole grove or wood, or only a few trees. 1873 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 25 It contains two or three wooded islets, upon one of which was a heronry.

β. 1605-4 *Act 1 Jas. I.* c. 27 § 6 So that hee or they shall not shoote in anye... Gunne, within sixe hundred paces of any Hermerie. 1766 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumbl.* (1808) II. xix. 76 The screams of a hernery (the wildest notes in nature).

Heron's-bill. ? *Obs.* A book-name applied by Lyte to the British species of *Erodium* and *Geranium*; usually called *Stork's-bill* and *Crane's-bill*.

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxxii. 45 There is found in this contrey diuers sortes of herbes, whose seedes be long and sharpe like to a Hearnos beake or byl, the which for the self same cause, are all comprehended under the name and kindes of Hearnos bill. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Aiguille*, Storkes bil, Cranes bill, Hearnos bill, Pinkneedle. 1864 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Heron's Bill*, from the shape of the seed vessel.

Heronsew, -shew, -shaw. Now somewhat arch. or dial. Forms: a. 4-6, 9 dial. *heron-sew*, -e (also 5 *heroun*, *heiroun*, *heyroun*, *heryn-sew* (e, *heronseu*, 6 *heronsew*, 8 *herrensew*, 8-9 *heronsue*, -*seugh*, *corrupt*, *herrin*, *heringsue*). β. 5- *hernsew*, (5-6 *herneseu*, -e, 6 *hearnsew*, 7 *hernseu*, 9 dial. *hernser*, -*sey*, *harnsa*, -*ser*, -*sey*). γ. 6-9 *heronshaw*, (6-*hearnshaw*, 7 *heronshoe*, -*showe*, 9 dial. -*shough*, -*shuf*). δ. 5-7 *hernshaw*, *herneshewe*, (6 *hernshoe*, *hearnshaw*, 7 *hearneshoe*, 9 dial. *herrinshaw*). ε. 7- *heronshaw*. ζ. 6- *hernshaw*, (6 *hearne*, 6-7 *hernse*, 7 *harnshaw* (e). [ME. *heronsew*, etc., a. OF. *heronseu* (Palsgr.), earlier *heroncel*, pl. -*casax* (Godef.), dim. of *heron*. The ending -*sew* for F. -*seau* has in some dialects come down as -*sue*, -*sey*, -*ser*; but it also passed in 16th c. into -*shaw*, afterwards popularly made into -*shoe*, -*show*, and -*shaw*. In the last of these forms it was erroneously taken by Cotgr. for *shaw* = wood. In coast dialects *heron* or *hern* is now frequently corrupted to *herrin*, *herring*, the shoals of which fish are said to be followed by herons.]

lit. A little or young heron; but in current use = HERON.

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 60, I wol nat tellen... of hir swannes nor of hir heronsewes [v.r. *heirounsewis*]. 1409 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, In iij heronseus emp., xv d. 1541 BOORDE *Dyetary* xv. (1870) 270 A yonge heronsew is lyghter of dygestyon than a crane. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Home Travest.* (1797) II. 381 When to their view Appeared a long-legged heron-sue. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 30 Nivver did hullet, heronseu, or miredrum, mak sic a noise before. 1796 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Herrinsew*, 1825 BROCKETT, *Heronsew*, *Heronseugh*. 1825 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'As thin as a herring-sue', a tall lanky person. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 111 We got... two butterbumps and a heronsew.

β. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 450 Pygge rosted... and heronsewes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 88 The heron or hearnsew is called Ardea for mounting aloft. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* viii. § 2 (1643) 392 The Heron or Hearnsew is a fowl that liveth about waters. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Harnsey*, a heron. 1885 SWAINSON *Names Birds* 144 *Harnser* (Suffolk)... *Hernsew*, *Heronseugh* (Yorkshire).

γ. 1563 B. GOODE *Eglogy* viii. (Arb.) 68 The Hearnshaw mountes above the clouds, Ye Crowes ech other do cry; All this shewes rayn. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* i. l. iii. (1635) 12 If HERNES or Heronshoes cry much in their flying. 1680 VERNER *Via Recta* iii. 64 The young Heronshoes are with some accounted a very dainty dish. 1805

SCOTT *Last Minstr.* vi. vi. Capon, heron-shew, and crane. 1803 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Heronseugh*, *heronseugh*, *heronshuf*, *heronsyueff*, *heerinseugh*, a heron.

δ. 1575 E. HAKE *News out of Powles Churchyd.* D ij b, Both Capon, Swan, and Hearnshoe good. 1575 LANHAM *Let.* (1871) 8 Wyre cagez... in them, liue Bitters, Curluz, Shouelaz, Hearnshewz... and such like deinty Byrds. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v. Upon whose tops the Hearnshew bred her young.

ε. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 277 The common Heron or Heronshaw. Thence 1768 in PENNANT *Zool.* II. 339.

ζ. 1530 PALSGR. 187 *Heronseu*, an heronshaw. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 91 a, A Hearnshaw (a whole afternoone together) sate on the top of S. Peters Church in Cornhill. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. vii. 9 As when a cast of Faulcons make their flight At an Hearnshaw, that lyes aloft on wing. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 146 The Islands... the English call Silly... all about with Conies, Cranes, Swannes, Hearnshawes, and other Sea birds. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 147 The only time I ever saw a heronshaw ('herrin-shouw' the Annandalers call it) actually fishing.

† b. *Criel-Heronshaw* = *CRYAL heron*, the Egret or Lesser White Heron. *Obs.*

1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 176 All the Heronshaws, namely, the black, white, Criel-Heronshaw, and the Mire-dromble.

c. Phrase. To know a hawk from a heronshaw.

Conjectural emendation of the Shaksperian 'I know a Hawke from a Handsaw', proposed by Hamner (1744), who, being a Suffolk man, founded this on the East Anglian dialectal *harnsey*, *harnsa*, *harnser* (see β). Hence in later writers: see HANDSAW.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 11 Not to know the Hawk from the Heronshaw, was an old proverb taken originally from this diversion [heron-hawking]; but, in course of time, served to express great ignorance in any science. 1838 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerr.* (1842) IV. 315 What claim I have to your attention as one that knows a hawk from a heronshaw, it is for yourselves to settle. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, Gl. xxi. v. X. 94 The clever Elliot, who knew a hawk from a heronshaw, never floundered into that platitude.

¶ Erroneously explained by Cotgr. from SHAW a wood; whence in Kersey and later Dictionaries; but app. never really so used.

1611 COTGR., *Haironniere*, a herons nest, or ayrie; a heronshaw, or shaw of wood, wherein herons breed. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. See wood), *Hernshaw*, *heronry*, a Place where Hearn breed. 1755 JOHNSON, *Heronry*, *Heronshaw*, a place where herons breed. 1866 J. THOMPSON *Etymons Eng. Words*, *Hernshaw*, a heronry. [So in later Dicts.]

Heroogony, -ologist, -ology, -ship, -theism: see under HERO. *Heros*, obs. f. HERO.

Heroun, -e, obs. forms of HERON.

Hero-worship. The worship or adoration of heroes: a. of the deified heroes of antiquity and mythology; b. of heroic men generally.

1774 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* I. 207 (Jod.) To the adoration of these [sun, moon, and stars] succeeded hero-worship in the deification of dead kings and legislators. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 778 Can it then be really true that hero-worship is a rational sort of idolatry? c 1830 S. ROGERS *Italy*, *Meillerie* 62 Records of the past that prompt to hero-worship. 1840 CARLYLE (title) *On Heroes*, *Hero-worship* and the heroic in History.

So *Hero-worship v.* (nonce-wd.) trans., to worship as a hero; *Hero-worshipper*.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii. He marched down to the School-house, a hero-worshipper, who would have satisfied the soul of Thomas Carlyle himself. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 278, I have seldom seen a foolish hero-worshipper. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xxii. (1889) 184 Tell him... that you hero-worship Sir Michael Cunningham, the statesman of the age.

¶ *Herpes* (hə'pɪz). Also 7 *hirpes*, 8 *harpes*. [L. a. Gr. ἑρπης (ἐρπηρ-) shingles, lit. a creeping, f. ἔρπειν to creep.]

1. A disease of the skin (or sometimes of a mucous membrane) characterized by the appearance of patches of distinct vesicles. (Applied widely to a number of cutaneous affections.)

1396 TRIVISA *Barth.* D. P. R. vii. lxi. (1495) 277 This euyl is callyd Herpes. *Ibid.* lxiii. 278 Suche a scabbie highte Herpes Cingula. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 111 The herbe fyue leue... stayeth and holdeth back creeping sores called Herpetas. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 391 Any sore that runneth on still and corode as it goeth. [margin] Which also is called Herpes: as the shingles, wilde fire, and wolfe. 1643 J. STREER tr. *Exper. Chyrurg.* v. 14 Hirpes or wilde fire had invaded his whole legge. 1771 MACKENZIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 17 A gentleman's son... with a herpes round the neck, which had proved extremely obstinate. 1842 T. H. BURGESS *Man. Dis.* *Skin* 81 The formation of vesicles in groups upon an inflamed base, is always sufficient to distinguish herpes from other vesicular affections.

2. *Entom.* A genus of Coleoptera of the family *Curculionidae* (weevils).

Herpetio (hə'pɛtiək), a. [f. Gr. ἐρπηρ- (see prec.) + -IO. Cf. F. *herpétique*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of herpes; affected with herpes.

1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 193 Herpetic spots and blotches. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 97 Those herpetic affections which so frequently appear among the children of the poor. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 375 We saw the herpetic eruptions round their mouths.

So *Herpetical a.*, of the nature of herpes.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 38 A pruriginous, herpetic, and incurable eruption of pustules.

Herpetio, a. 2 nonce-wd. [f. Gr. ἑρπερ-βν reptile + -IO.] Crawling, reptilian.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser.* i. Poems 1890 II. 63 An abject and herpetic Public Opinion is the Pope, the Anti-Christ, for us to protest against.

Herpetiform (hə'pɛtɪfɔrm), a. *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *herpētiformis*, f. *herpēs*, *herpēt*-HERPES.] Presenting the form or appearance of herpes.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1894 M. MORRIS *Dis. Skin* vi. 102 The vesicles are arranged in herpeticiform groups.

Herpetism (hə'pɛtɪz'm), *Path.* [a. F. *herpétisme*, f. L. *herpēt*-HERPES: see -ISM.] A constitutional tendency to herpes or similar diseases.

1856 in THOMAS *Med. Dict.* 1891 W. A. JAMIESON *Dis. Skin* x. (ed. 3) 144 French authors speak much of herpetism.

Herpetography (hə'pɛtɪ'grəfi). [f. Gr. ἑρπερ-βν creeping thing, reptile, f. ἔρπειν to creep, crawl + -GRAPHY.] (See quot.)

1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Herpetography*... a Description of creeping Things. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Herpetography 2. [f. Gr. ἐρπηρ- HERPES + -GRAPHY.] A description of the disease herpes.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Hence *Herpetographical a.*

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Herpetographical*... of or belonging to herpetography: herpetographical.

Herpetoid, a. Zool. [f. Gr. ἑρπερ-βν creeping thing, reptile + -OID.] Reptiliform; sauroid.

1809 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The archæopteryx is a herpetoid bird.

Herpetology (hə'pɛtɪ'lɔdʒi). [f. as HERPETOGRAPHY 1: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *herpétologie*.] That part of zoology which treats of reptiles.

1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit.* III. *Subjects*, *Herpetology*. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 333 *Reptiles*, This department of Natural History is frequently treated of under the general title of Herpetology. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 30/2 Indian reptiles... omitted in general works on Herpetology.

Hence *Herpetologic*, *Herpetological* adjs., pertaining to herpetology; *Herpetologically adv.*, in relation to herpetology; *Herpetologist*, one versed in herpetology.

1828 WEBSTER, *Herpetologic*, *Herpetological*, *Herpetologist*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xliii. 442 The dragon of modern Herpetologists. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* v. (1874) 80 One of the links with the Saurians which establish its herpetological relationship. 1863 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 250 The most distinguished herpetologist in this country. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 320 Dr. Günther considers that herpetologically Egypt must be included in the Palearctic region.

Herpetology 2. [f. as HERPETOGRAPHY 2 + -LOGY.] That part of pathology which treats of herpes; a description of herpes.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 460 *Herpetography*... a description of the different forms of herpes, as *Herpetology*, *Herpetologia*, is a treatise on the same. 1893 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* V. No. 17. 88 No. clxviii [of *Catechism of Surgery*] (title) *Herpetology*.

Herpetotomy. [f. Gr. ἑρπερ-βν reptile + -TOMIA cutting.] The dissection of reptiles; the anatomy of reptiles. So *Herpetotomist*, a dissector of reptiles. In mod. Dicts.

Herple, variant of HIRPLE v.

Herpolhode (hə'pɒlhəʊd). *Geom.* [f. Gr. ἑρπ-βν to creep + πῶλος pole + ὁδὸς way, path.] A plane curve described by the point of contact of an ellipsoid with a fixed plane, the centre of the ellipsoid being fixed while the ellipsoid rolls upon the plane.

1806 E. J. ROUTH *Rigid Dynam.* 399 The point of contact of the ellipsoid with the plane on which it rolls traces out two curves, one on the surface of the ellipsoid, and one on the plane... the second... is called the *herpolhode*.

Herrald (e, obs. forms of HERALD) sb.

Herre, obs. f. HAIRE; var. *HABRE*, *HER sb.*, *Obs.*

Herrezeid (a, -zeide, var. *HERREYELD*, *Obs.*

Herrie, Sc. form of HARRY v.

Herriment. Sc. [f. *herry*, Sc. form of HARRY v. + -MENT.] Harrying, ravaging, devastation.

1766 BURNS *Brigs Ayr* 171 The herrymint and ruin of the country. 1836 *Tail's Mag.* III. 426 It was... the scene of continual spreaths, liftings, reavings, and herriments.

Herring (hɛrɪŋ). Forms: a. 1 *hæring*, -*ino*, -*ingo*, -*inog*, 1-7 *hering*, 4-6 *haryng* (e, 5-6 *heeryng*, 6 *hearyng* (e, 6-7 (8-9 dial.) *hearing*, (5 *heirreng*, *hearyng*, 6 *heyring*, 7 *hearring*); β. 5 *herryng* (e, 6-7 *herring*, 6-*herring*. [OE. *hæring*, *hæring* = OFris. *hæring*, EFris. *hæring*, -*ink*, MLG. *harink*, *herink*, LG. *hering*, MDu. *harinc*, *herinc*, Du. *haring*, OHG. *hāring*, MHG. *hæring*, G. *hāring*, *hering*. The Romanic names, F. *hareng*, It. *aringa*, etc. are from OHG.

(The ulterior derivation of the WGer. *hāring* is uncertain: one conjecture is, ad. L. *hālec*, changed by popular etymology (Diez). Kluge thinks the OHG. and MHG. variant with short vowel, *herring*, was influenced by popular association with OHG. *hæri* 'host', as if 'the fish that comes in hosts'; but the shortening of the e in later Eng. (rare before 16th c.) appears to be merely phonetic. The vowel is still long in various dialects.)

1. A well-known sea fish, *Clupea harengus*, inhabiting the North Atlantic Ocean, and coming near the coast at certain seasons in enormous shoals to spawn. It is an important article of food, and is the object of extensive fisheries on the British, Dutch, and Norwegian coasts. Also applied to other species of *Clupea*.

Battle of the Herrings (F. *bataille des harengs*), popular name of the battle at Rouvrai, 12 Feb. 1429, fought in defence of a convoy of provisions: see quot. 1548.

a. *a 700 Epinal Gloss.* 910 *Sardinas*, heringas. *c 1000 ÆLFRIC Colloquy* in Wr. Wülcker 94/13 Heringas and leaxas, mereswyn and stritan. *a 1200 Ags. Voc. ibid.* 319/13 *Taricus, nel allec*, herinc. *1211 Charter of Alfwig* (dated 1060-66) in *Cod. Dipl. IV.* 172, vi. merswin and .xxx. p. senda heringys selce eare. *c 1300 Hauvlok* 758 Keling he tok, and tumberel, Hering, and the makeler. *a 1400 Eng. Gilds* (1870) 354 Every seller of hering in be lente. *c 1440 Promp. Part.* 237/1 Heerynge, fische. *1477 in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 27 Heirreng for iiii a penny. *1511 Nottingham Rec.* III. 340 He sold his heyring at his pleasure. *1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Fisher men . . vse commonly to conducte and conuey their hearing sprottes and other fyshe to . . Kyngstone. *1548 HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 106 This conflict (because the most part of the cariage was hering and lenter stuffe) the Frenchmen cal, the . . battail of herynges. *1617 Morvson Itin.* II. 206 Two hearings every fish day. *1624 Capt. Smith Virginia* I. to All Herings in abundance. *c 1700 LADY NAINES Song 'Callier Herrin'*, 'Who'll buy my caller herrin' [Sc. hairin']? They're no brought here without brave darin' [other rimas farin', despairin']. *1808 Craven Dial.*, *Herring, Hearing.*

b. With qualifications, expressing the condition of the fish, or the way in which it is cured.

Black herring, a kind of cured herring. **Kipperd h.**, = **KIPPER**, q.v. **Masy h.**, the highest brand of herring, which are full of roe. **Red h.**, a herring having a red colour from being cured by smoking; also *fig.*: see **RED HERRING**. **Round shore-h.**, herring salted just as they come from the water. **Spilt h.**, gutted herring cured and packed for the market. **White h.** (a) fresh herring; (b) herring salted but not smoked. **White-salted h.**, herring cured according to the French method by gutting and packing in a thick brine, in which they stand until they are finally packed in fresh lime and salt. (See also **BLOATED H.**) *a 1 CORVED, CRUX, FULL a. i. e. GREEN a. SHOTTEN a.* *c 1200 Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 Cover by white hering . . . ben cover red hering and set abufe. *1469 Househ. Ord.* (1790) 102 White herringes a laste, that is to say xij barrells. *1538 BALE Thre Leaves* 1566 They loue no pese porrage not yet reade heringys in lent. *1603 SHAKS. Lear* III. vi. 32 Hopdane cries in Tom's belly for two white herring. *1617 Morvson Itin.* III. 148 The English export into Italy great quantity of red Herrings. *1700 Lond. Gas.* No. 6040/1 Salt used in the curing and making of White-Herrings. *1821 SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 397, I begged him to give orders to send me some barrells of red herrings, caught and cured in Scotland. *1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 72 Cured fish of various kinds—Black Herrings, Red Herrings, Kippers, Bloaters. *1888 Argosy* 278 Fresh or white herrings, as they are called on the Norfolk coast, should be broiled.

c. Applied, with qualifications, to other fishes of the family *Clupeidae*, or resembling them.

Branch herring, the alewife, *Clupea vernalis*. **California h.**, a species inhabiting the North Pacific, *C. mirabilis*. **Crake h.**, the scad. **Fall h.**, *C. medius*. **Fresh-water h.**, the pollan, a variety of whitefish found in the lochs of Ireland, *Coregonus pollan*. **Garvie-h.**: see **GARVIE**. **Lake h.**, the cisco, *Coregonus hoyi*, which abounds in Lake Ontario. **Ohio h.**, the skipjack, *Clupea chrysocloris*. **Rock h.**, a species of shad, *Alosa fixta*. **Round h.**, *Etrumeus sadina*. **Toothed h.**, the moon-eye, *Hyodon clodatus*. Also **King of the herrings**, *Chimarra monstrosa*; also a species of ribbon-fish, *Regalecus glesne*. **Mother or Queen of the herrings**, the alise-shad, *Alosa vulgaris*. *1886 RAY & WILLUGHBY Hist. Pisc.* IX. ix. § 9 *Clupea* . . *Angl.* A Shad, the Mother of the Herrings. *1836 VARELL Brit. Fishes* II. 364 Northern Chimarra. King of the Herrings . . is generally taken when in pursuit of shoals of Herrings. *1861 COUCH Brit. Fishes* II. 138 Crake Herring, Scad (North of Ireland) *Trichurus vulgaris*. *1865 Ibid.* IV. 292 An attempt to obtain examples of the Pollan in Ireland was met with the reply that no fish was known by that name, although . . it was discovered that the Fresh-water Herring was familiarly known to every one.

2. Proverbial phrases. **Neither (no) barrel better herring, never a barrel the (a) better h.**: i.e. never one better than another, nothing to choose between them: see **BABBL 4**. **Neither fish, flesh, nor good red h.**: see **FISH sb.** 4 c. **Dead as a h.**: see **DEAD a.** 32 b. **I like not barrel or h.**: I dislike the whole of it. **Every h. should hang by its own head**: every one should stand on his own merits. Also **thick as herrings** (i.e. in shoals); **like herrings in a barrel**; **as thin as a herring**.

1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov. (1867) 84 A foule olde riche widowe, whether wed would ye, Or a yonge fayre mayde, beyng poore as ye be? In neither barrell better hearyng (quoth hee). *1803 STANYHURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 For a full reckning, I lyk not barrel or hearing. *1674 tr. Martiniers's Voy. N. Countries* 127 There was never a Barrel better Herring, one as rich and ill favoured as the other. *1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Pindarianas Wks.* 1812 IV. 234 Virtues thick as Herrings in their souls. *1818 Scott Rob Roy* xxvi. 'Na, na! let every herring hing by its ain head.' *1864 CARLYLE in Froude Life* (1882) I. 262 It is the law in Yarmouth that every herring hang by its own head. *1891 N. GOULD Double Event* 117 (Farmer) People jammed inside like herrings in a barrel.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General combs.: as **herring-barrel**, **-boat**, **-cutter**, **fisher**, **fishery**, **fleet**, **fry**, **harvest**, **lugger**, **monger**, **net**, **-pic**, **-scale**, **-season**, **-spaum**, **-time**, **-tub**; **herring-sized** adj. VOL. V.

1400 Inv. in Linc. Chapt. Acc. Bk. A. 2. 30. If. 69, ad *heringbarells. *1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 466 And the Mast was one Cane as bigge as a Herring-Barrell. *1818 Scott Rob Roy* xxvii, He wadna for a' the herring-barrells in Glasgow [etc.]. *a 1856 H. MILLER Cruise Betsy* vi. (1858) 99 A fleet of 'herring-boats' lay moored beside them. *1615 E. S. Brit. Buss* in Arb. Garner III. 625 The charge of one hundred Last of 'herring casks or barrels. *1828 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Herring-cutter, a gutter and salter of herrings. *1765 J. BROWN Chr. Trul.* (1814) 206 No 'herring-drove, but a storm approacheth. *1704 Lond. Gas.* No. 4058/5 The Sorlings went off to the 'Herring-Fishers. *1615 E. S. Brit. Buss* in Arb. Garner III. 625 Upon conference with some experienced in this 'herring fishery. *1838 Penny Cycl.* X. 286/2 The principal herring-fishery off the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk commences in September and ends in the beginning of December. *1820 EDNA LYALL Hardy Norseman* iv. 39 We shall have the 'herring-fleet back from Iceland before many days. *1891 PERCIVALL St. Dict.*, *Ankoma*, 'herring frie, kalecula. *1865 H. H. DIXON Field & Fern* iv. 65 Even the mild porpoise . . is busy chasing the herring-fry. *1890 NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 54, Backe returned the Caterer . . and powdered downe the 'herring merchant his hundred ducats. *1614 Eng. way to Wealth in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 242 The 'herring-mongers of Yarmouth. *1535 Aberdeen Reg. V.* 15 (Jan.) Ane 'harein nett. *1615 E. S. Brit. Buss* in Arb. Garner III. 625 The particulars of her herring-nets, and of the warptopes and other ropes, cords, and lines. *1890 NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 71 Every year about Lent-tide, the sherifes of Norwich take certayne 'herring pies . . and send them as a homage. *1798 Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Norwich*, The sheriffs are obliged by their charter to present the King with 12 herring-pies yearly. *1899 in Earle Land-charters* 207 And hae'de hit him wel neh twelf monad and twegen 'herringe timan.

b. Special combs.: **herring-brook** = **HERRING-POND**; **herring-cooper**: see *quot.*; **herring-drift**: see **DRIFT** 11 b; **herring-gull**, a species of gull, *Larus argentatus*, which follows herring-shoals and preys upon them; **herring-gutted a.**, having a narrow, thin body like a herring; **† herring-hang**, a building in which herrings are hung to cure; **herring-hog** (*dia.*), the gram-pus; **herring-king** = **King of the herrings** (see 1 c); **herring-man**, a man engaged in the herring-fishery; **herring-pike**, a fish of the group *Clupeoides*; **herring-salmon**, a name of N. American species of *Coregonus*; **herring-silver** (see *quot.*); **herring-wife**, a woman who sells herrings; **herring-work**, herring-bone work (Ogilvie).

1820 Naval Chron. XXIV. 451 Unknown on this side the 'herring-brook. *1890 Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Herring Coopers, who make the casks in which herrings are packed. *1851 Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* II. 514 *Herring-drift, 18 feet deep, 11 fathoms long. *1859 Chambers's Inform.* I. 709/1 Arctic gulls, whose plumage differs from that of the 'herring-gull. *1892 Daily News* 13 Dec. 4/8 The herring-gull—the pirate of the sea. *1796 ARBUTHNOT Diss. Dumpling* 9 Meagre, *Herring-gutted Wretches. *1811 Sporting Mag.* 38 Lank-jawed, herring-gutted plebeians. *1684 J. COLLINS Salt & Fishery* 106 They are hanged up in the 'Herring-Hangs, or Red-Herring Houses. *c 1640 J. SMYTH Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Sturgeon, Porpoise, Thornpole . . the 'herring hogge. *1674 JOSSELYN Voy. New Eng.* 10 We saw many Grandpiscos or Herring-hogs, hunting the shoales of Herrings. *1884 DAY in Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* II. 165 The genus *Chimarra* . . as it makes raids upon the Herrings, it is called the 'Herring King'. *a 1568 ASCHAM Scholem* (Arb.) 152 Not much unlike the fisher men of Rye, and *Hering men of Yarmouth. *1633 AMES Agst. Cerem.* Pref. 28 Its a hard world, when herring men revile fisher-men. *1836 RICHARDSON Fishes* 180 The 'Herring salmon forms its [the namaycush's] principal food in Lake Huron. *1706 PHILLIPS 'Herring-silver*, Money formerly paid as an Equivalent for the Custom of giving a certain Quantity of Herrings for the Provision of a Religious House. *1611 CORRA, Harengiera*, a *Herring-wife; a woman that cries, or sells Herrings.

Hence **Herring v. trans.**, to manure with herring. *1880 GOODE & ATWATER Hist. Menhaden* 249 (Cent.) In Maine they talk of land that has been herringed to death.

Herring-bone, sb. (a.)

1. The bone of a herring.

1652 Season. Exp. Netherl. 8, I was pleased to hear so rich a Towne . . could be Founded on Herring-Bones. *1857 Chambers's Inform.* I. 709/1 The popular saying of being founded on herring-bones is as applicable to the thriving town of Wick, as Amsterdam.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Resembling in appearance the bones of a herring. a. *Seuing*. **Herring-bone stitch**, a kind of stitch in which the threads are set obliquely at equal angles on opposite sides of a line, or crossing each other: hence **herring-bone seam**, **thread**. Also *absol.* = **herring-bone stitch**, etc. *1669 TORRIANO, A-spina pesce* . . the hearing-bone stitch. *1707 GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 453 That kind of stitch called by sempstresses the herring-bone or a flat seam. *1866 R. CHAMBERS Ess.* Ser. I. 198 Causes your clothes to be . . embroidered in the herring-bone fashion. *1880 Plain Hints* 24 Herring-bone, called 'cat's teeth' in the West of England, is the name of the stitch used for flannel work.

b. *Arch.* Applied to a kind of masonry and of paving in which the stones or tiles are set obliquely in alternate rows so as to form a zigzag pattern: as **herring-bone ashlar**, **balk**, **bond**, **work**, etc.

1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc. 238 They make a good Pavement, and . . [it] looks handsomely, especially if laid Herring-bone fashion. *1836 PARKER Gloss. Archit.* s.v. The interior, or backing, of Roman walls is often of irregular herring-bone work. *1848 Rickman's Archit.* App. 36 Rude and wide jointed rag-work, with some herring-bone. *1853*

Archæol. XXXV. 384 The walls to this room were 3 feet thick, with herring-bone masonry. *1865 LUBBOCK Prev. Times* v. (1869) 157 Urns . . decorated by . . incised patterns in which the chevron or herring-bone constantly recurs.

c. *Weaving and Clothmaking*. Applied to stuffs in which a zigzag pattern (as in b) is worked: as **herring-bone twill**, **weaving**. Also *absol.* A stuff having a herring-bone pattern.

1860 All Year Round No. 53. 63 Barragons and fustians, herringbones, thicksets . . dimities and velveteens, for which Bolton was famous. *1883 CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, *Herringbone-twill*, a name by which a soft slight dress material is known. *1887 Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 697/1 With an interwoven corded stripe, with chevron or herring-bone weaving between.

d. *Carpentry*. **Herring-bone bridging**, so *absol.* **herring-bone**, 'strutting-pieces between thin joists, diagonally from the top of one to the bottom of another, to prevent lateral deflection' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Herring-bone, v. [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To work with a herring-bone stitch. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1707 MRS. TRIMMER Econ. Charity 79 Plain linen Caps, with binders herring-boned with coloured Cruel. *1873 Miss BROUGHTON Nancy* II. 101 She has been teaching me how to herring-bone. *1880 Plain Hints* 25 The raw edge should be herring-boned down about four or six threads deep.

2. *trans.* To mark with a herring-bone pattern.

1887 T. HARDY Woodlanders III. v. 101 A sanded floor, herring-boned with a broom. *Ibid.* xv. 307 The herring-boned sand of the floor.

Herring-buss. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. Du. *haring-buis*: see **BUSS sb.** 1] A two- or three-masted vessel used in the herring-fishery.

1615 E. S. Brit. Buss in Arb. Garner III. 636 To seek out the said Herring Busses, and to buy of them their herrings. *1691 Lond. Gas.* No. 2684/2, 7 or 8 French Frigats and Privateers . . fell in with our Herring-Busses. *1796 ADAM SMITH W. N.* IV. v. (1869) II. 93 The tonnage bounty upon the herring-buss fishery. *1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res.* II. v. The common fleet of herring-busses and whalers.

† **Herring-cob**. *Obs.* [See **COB sb.** 1 8.] The head of a herring; *fig.* a stupid head: cf. **CODE-HEAD**. (In *Dicts.* from Littleton onward, erroneously given as 'a young herring'.)

1594, 1632 [see **COB sb.** 1 8]. *1678 LITTLETON Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Cob*, A herring-cob, *Halacula*. *1706 PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Herring-cob*, a young Herring. *1719 D'URFAY Pil to Purge Melanch.*, The rubbish and outcast of your herringcobs invention.

Herringer (*hering*). [f. **HERRING** + **-ER**.]

a. One who goes herring-fishing. b. A boat used in herring-fishing.

1857 KINGSLAY Two Y. Ago xiv, A lot of long-shore merchant-skippers and herringers, who went about calling themselves captains. *1887 Pall Mall G.* 2 May 11/2 We are not going to ride to a mile and a half of netting, like a herringer of the Minch.

Herring-pond. *humorous*. The sea or ocean, esp. the North Atlantic ocean.

1686 J. DUNTON Lett. fr. New-Eng. (1867) 19 I'll send an account of the wonders I meet on the Great Herring-Pond. *1689 in Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 603/1 My sometime Friends and Allies on the other Side the Herring-pond. *1799 GAY Polly* I. Wks. (1772) 146 How little are our Customs known on this side the herring pond. *1804 New Monthly Mag.* X. 498 We hired a boat to cross the herring pond which intersects great Britain and fair France. *1861 MRS. H. WOOD E. Lynne* I. II. (1888) 157 I'd send them over the herring-pond if I could.

|| **Herrnhuter** (*hermhüter*). Also 8 **Herren**, **Hern**, 8-9 **-hutter**. [f. *Herrnhut* (lit. the Lord's keeping), the name of their first German settlement on the estate of Count von Zinzendorf in Saxony. See *quot.* 1753.] One of the sect of 'United Brethren' or Moravians.

1748 Whitehall Evening-Post No. 449 An Edict is published against the Moravian Brethren, or . . Herrnhutters. *1753 Scots Mag.* May 212/1 Between the wood and the town or village is an hill called Huthberg, i.e. *Townward Hill*. This gave occasion to the colonists to call themselves *Huth des Herrn*, and afterwards *Herrnhuth*, i.e. the guard or protection of the Lord.] *1834 MARY HOWITT St. Nat. Hist.*, *Swallow* iv, Thou hast heard the lowing heifers On some good Herrnhutter's farm [in S. Africa]. *1879 BARING-GOULD Germany* II. 189 His spiritual songs . . now stand in the hymn-book of the Herrnhutters.

Hence **Herrnhutism**, **Herrnhutism**, **Herrnhutianism**, **Moravianism**.

1753 Scots Mag. May 212/1 Herrnhutism does indeed . . appear to be . . essentially evil. *1879 BARING-GOULD Germany* II. 188 Pietism of mystic tendency culminated in Count. Zinzendorf . . and Herrnhutism. *1883 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1604 Mysticism entered into various combinations with Pietism, Herrnhutianism [etc.].

Herrod, -old, -owd, *obs.* ff. **HERALD sb.**

Herry, -ye, *Sc.* forms of **HARRY v.**

Herrylle, *obs.* form of **EARL**.

Hers (*hāiz*), *poss. pron.* 1. Forms: 3-5 **hirs**, **hiris**, 4-5 **hires**, 5 **heres**, -is, **heerys**, **hyres**, 5-6 **hyrs**, 5- **hers**. [In form, a double possessive, f. *poss. pron.* **hire**, **HER**, thus **hires**, **her's**, **hers** (cf. *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*), app. by association with the possessive case in such phrases as 'a friend of John's', whence 'a friend of her's', formerly 'a friend of her (*hire*)'. Of northern origin; the midland and southern equivalent being **HERN**.]

The absolute form of the possessive pronoun **HER**, used when no noun follows: = Her one, her ones; that or those pertaining to her. (= *F. le sien, la sienne, les siens*, Ger. *der, die, das ihrige*.)

13. *Cursor M.* 8608 (Gott.) Fra hir fere scho stal hir barn, And laid bi hir hirs [*Trin.* And leide hiren here] so for-farn. *Ibid.* 20016 (Cott.) Hirs [*v.rr.* hirs, hiren] am i wit all pat i can. 1388 *Wyclif Job* xxxix. 16 She is maad hard to hir sones, as thoz thei be not hirs. c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 221 For this was his desir and hire [*Petw.* *M.S.* hers] also. — *Man of Law's T.* 129, I moot been hires [*v.rr.* hers, hirs], I may noon oother chese. c1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) i To our lordys wurschip and his holy moders and hyres. 1458 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.*, 219 [She] registered her selfe and hers, as persones there privileged. 1498 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 59 As mine on hers, so hers is set on mine. 1681 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 164 Shee was forced to confesse her's was the fault. 1841 *MILLALL in Nonconf.* I. 257 They must be hers of her own right.

b. *Of hers* = belonging to her.
1476 *J. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 812 III. 219 Aftyr the dyssease of a steppe modyr of hyrs. 1488 *Monk of Evycham* (Arb.) 70 A. neybour of herys [*printed* bernis]. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 321 b/2 This lady..buried them secretly in a felde of heerys. c1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 293 (1810) 302 These her eleemosynary acts of hers are almost vanished. *Mod.* She mentioned the matter to a friend of hers.

† c. Formerly used for the first of two possessives followed by a substantive, as *hers and my father*, now *her father and mine*.

1681 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 186 Hers and mine Adultery. 1707 in *London Gas.* No. 4356/4 Her Majesty..is very sensible of their Zeal for Her's and the Publick Service.

† **Hers**, *poss. pron.* ² *Obs.* Also 4 *heoris*, 4-5 *heres*, *heris*. [Formed in same way as *prec.* on **HER** 'their'; supplanted by **THEIRS** before 1500. A southern equivalent was **HERN**². The earlier form was *herre*, *hirc*, etc.] = **THEIRS**.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 2507 (*Trin.*) þei helde heres [*v.rr.* þairs, þaires] was þe lond, For þei hadde þe ouer bond. *Ibid.* 22578 And þo to hores [*v.rr.* heris] vche a burne. c1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 300 Þore men..þat hauen greet neede for hem & heoris. c1380 *Antecrist* in *Todd Three Treat.* *Wyclif* (1851) 133 Crist forsok his wille; þei seken hers be it rist or wronge. c1449 *Prock Repr.* 397 If Y..consente not for me and my Successours in my name and heris for to fulfille [etc.]

Hers(e), *Sc. forms of HOARSE*.

Hersale, *obs. var. of HIRSEL*, flock.

† **Hersall**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* A Spenserian shortening of **REHARSAL**. Cf. **HESSING**.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. xi. 18 With this sad hersall of his heavy stresse The warlike Damzell was empassiond sore.

Herschel (hɜːʃəl) *Astron.* A name proposed (and to some extent *astron.*) for the planet now called **Uranus**, after its discoverer, Sir William Herschel in 1781.

1819 *Pantologia*, **Herschel**, the name by which several astronomers call the primary planet discovered by Dr. Herschel in March 1781. 1878 *Newcombs Pop. Astron.* 355 Herschel proposed to call the new planet *Georgium Sidus*..Lalande thought the most appropriate name of the planet was that of its discoverer, and therefore proposed to call it **Herschel**.

Herschelian (hɜːʃəl-i-ən), *a. (sb.)* [f. proper name **Herschel** + **-IAN**.]

Of or pertaining to the astronomer Sir William Herschel (1738-1822), or his son Sir John Herschel (1792-1871). **Herschelian** (telescope), a form of reflecting telescope having a concave mirror slightly inclined to the axis. **Herschelian rays**, the ultra-red heat rays of the spectrum, the existence of which was first proved by Sir W. Herschel.

1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 310, I looked at the planet with an Herschelian four and seven-feet reflector. 1837 *GORDON & PATCHARD Microgr.* 155 The Newtonian and Herschelian telescopes having very small angles of aperture, will admit of concave metals with spherical figures. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 58 A seven feet Herschelian.

So **Hershelite** *a.* = *prec.*

1874 *FISKE Cosmic Philos.* i. 19 Beyond the red..lie the so-called Herschelite rays, of least refrangibility.

Herschelite (hɜːʃəl-i-t) *Min.* [Named 1825 after Sir John Herschel: see **-ITE**.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, now considered a variety of *chabazite*.

1825 *T. THOMSON Ann. Philos.* Ser. II. X. 262 Dr. Wollaston..has examined chemically a small quantity of *Herschelite*. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 437 *Herschelite*..accompanies *phillipsite* in a lava at *Ací Castello*.

Herse (hɜːs), *sb.* Also 5 *hierche*, 6 *herse*, 6-7 *hearse*. [a. *F. herse* (12th c. in *Littre*) harrow:—*L. hirpex, hirpic-em*, large rake used as a harrow. The same word which, in a different group of senses, has now the form **HEARSE**.]

† 1. A harrow, for agricultural use. Also b. A harrow used for a cheval-de-frise, and laid in the way or in breaches with the points upward to obstruct the enemy. *Obs.*

1454 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 555/1, a new hercise aive canill @ 8.] 1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xiii. xv, He kembyd his heer w^t an hierche in stede of a combe. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Herse* is also a harrow, which the besieged, for want of *chevaux de frise*, lay either in the way, or in breaches, with the points up, to incommode the march as well of the horse, as the infantry.

c. A portcullis grated and spiked. *Hist.*
1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.*, *Herse*, in Fortification, is a

Lattice in the form of a Harrow, and beset with many Iron Spikes. It is usually hung..that the herse may fall, and stop up the Passage..or other Entrance of a Fortress. 1841 *Archæologia* XXIX. 62 The..absence of the Herse is very unusual, and can only be explained, under the supposition that there was one at the porch of entrance, now fallen.

d. *Her*. A charge representing a portcullis or a harrow.

1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. clxxi. (clxxvii.) 501 The deuyse in y^e Standerde was a Herse golde, standing on a bed goulde.

† 2. *Mil.* A form of battle array. Cf. **HARROW** sb.¹ 3. *Obs.*

The actual arrangement is much controverted.
1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxx. 156 The archers..stode in maner of a herse, and the men of armes in the botome of the batayle. *Ibid.* clx. 195 Men of armes afote and archers afore them, in maner of a herse. 1581 *STYWARD Mart. Discipl.* i. 92 To place the like number in an hearse or square Battaille. *Ibid.* 93 Sometime by reason of the ground it is necessary to bring such a number into an hearse or twofolde battaille which maie be more available then the quadrant battaille. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. conc. Weapons* 30-33. 1635 *BARRIFFE Mil. Discipl.* xciv. (1643) 300 The Herse Battell..is when the depth doth manifold exceed the length, thrice at the least. 1824 *R. F. BURTON Bk. of the Sword* 245 The Phalanx or oblong herse was irresistible during the compact advance. 1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 432, etc.

3. A frame on which skins are dried: see *quot.*
1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 513 They [skins] must be set to dry in such a way as to prevent their puckering, and to render them easily worked. The small manufacturers make use of hoops for this purpose, but the greater employ a herse, or stout wooden frame.

Hence **Herse** *a.*, drawn up in the military formation called a herse.

1795 *SOUTHEY Joans of Arc* II. 88 From his herse bowmen bow the arrows flew thick as the snow-flakes.

† **Herse**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OE. type **hersian*, related to *herian* **HERY**, as *HALSE* *v.* 1 is to *HAIL* *v.* 2] *trans.* To glorify or extol.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 2200 Mast hize 3e ere hersid & berid of ȝoure strenthe. *Ibid.* 2498 þe hize 1 here him enhansed & herside his name.

Herself (hɜːsɛlf), *pron.* [OE. *hire self*, *selfre*, f. *hire* **HER**, *dat.-acc. pers. pron.* + **SELF**. *Self* was in OE. an adj. which could be inflected in concord with any case of the pronoun; e.g. *hēo self*, *hire selfre*, *hie selfe*; the dative form is the source of the modern use. For the history of the constructions see **SELF**.]

1. Emphatic use. = Very her, very she, that very woman, etc. = *L. ipsa*.

1. As *dativ* and (later) general objective.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 [ȝaie] nemmede hire cun to more and hire sulif to gerde. a1400-50 *Alexander* 347 Pan suld he say to hire-selfe sadly þire wordis. 1599 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* *Glasie* i. Men did more earnestly..seke Vertu for hire selfe. *Mod.* She was told that it was meant for herself.

2. Standing in apposition with the nominative pronoun, or with a sb. in nominative or objective.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Heo wæð hire self waschen of hire fule sunnen. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 98 And Iulia her selfe did giue it me. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 60 Envyr her self at last..Shall giue her Hands. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xviii. 7 to He..went in pursuit of Hansi herself. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* V. 43 Sparta herself forming the first. 1864 *BYRNE Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1872) 98 The Saracen wasted the Mediterranean coasts, and sacked Rome herself. *Mod.* I heard it from a lady who herself was present.

3. Taking the place of the nominative pronoun.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 10822 (Gott.) Of þat elde hir self was in [Cott. þat scoo was in]. a1400-50 *Alexander* 266 Sone as hire selfe it sawe. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4642 Hir seluyn is wrothe, And has wroght vs þis wedur. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. 1. 81 The ielous or-worne Widdow, and her selfe..Are mighty Gossips. 1808 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 112 A determination..that herself and her allies will demand from Great Britain no renunciation of her maritime principles. 1814 *BYRON Lara* ii. xxv, Herself would..seat her down upon some linden's root.

b. Used alone in predicate after *be*, *become*, etc., and in adverbial extensions = by herself. *To be herself*: to be in her normal condition of mind and body, to be in full possession of her faculties: see **SELF**.

c1300 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 453 Oure lady wente here seluyn alone. c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 408 There sche travaylyd of a chylde, Hysselfe allone, withowtyn moo. 1636 *MASSINGER Gl. Dk. Flor.* iv. ii, Being herself, then, She must exceed his praise. a1700 *DRYDEN (J.)*, The more she looks, the more her fears increase At nearer sight; and she's herself the less.

c. By Welsh or Gaelic speakers (or in ridicule of their speech) *herself*, *her own self* (*her nain sel'*) is used in the same way as **HER pers. pron.** 2 b.

c1707 in *Scot. Antiq.* (1808) XII. 105 Her name sell does not well farstand tese Nice Points. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxix, It was either to muckle Sunday herself, or to little government Sunday. 1826 [see **HER pers. pron.** 2 b].

II. Reflexive use. = *L. sibi*, *se*; Ger. *sich*.

4. Dative, and objective with preposition.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Heo hæfde hire sylfre geworht þæt mæste wite. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Ha nauer nawt free of hire seluen. a1300 *Cursor M.* 19790 Bi hir self sco satt vp-right. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xvii. 67 As a woman desperat and from herselfe. 1531 *TINDALE Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 7 The scripture abyethd pure in herselfe. 1690 *London Gas.* No. 2581/4 Much inclined to talk to her self. 1864 *TENNISON*

Aylmer's F. 304 Made her..Swerve from her duty to her-self and us.

5. Accusative or direct object.

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. pr. i. 2 (Camb. *MS.*) She constreynede and shronk hyr seluen. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 30 She about her white swere It did, and henge hir selven there. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xvi. 62 She hath habandonned herselfe..to receyue the false enee. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iv. Prol. 256 Syne for disdene alee! her selfin slew. 1598 *GRENEWEY Tacitus' Ann.* i. xiv. (1622) 27 He had been taken by the enemy, if the first legion had not opposed her selfe. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 216 She supported herself..with a greatness of soul altogether incredible. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's F.* 303 You have..Perplexed her, made her half forget herself.

III. From the 14th c. probably, as in the corresponding *his self*, there has been a tendency to treat *her* as the possessive pronoun, and *self* as sb., whence such expressions as *her very self*, *her own self*, *her good*, *dear*, *sweet self*, and the like. See **MYSELF**, **SELF**.

(The formal identity of *her* personal pron. and *her* possessive (cf. c1200 in 1) conceals the difference which is manifest in the parallel *himself*, *his very self*.)

Hership (hɜːʃɪp), *Sc. arch. or Hist.* Forms: 4-7 *heir*, 5-6 *her*, 6 *hir*, *hayr*, *hear* (heirst-), *heiri*, *herry*, 6-7 *hair*, -*schip* (e), -*schyp* (e), (-*schelp*), 6- *herahip*. [f. **HERE** army, host, or stem of OE. *hergan*, ON. *herja*, to **HARRY** + **-SHIP**: cf. ON. *herkap-r* 'warfare, harrying,' which may be the actual source.]

1. Harrying, pillage, plundering, devastation; a warlike incursion, or foray; harrying of cattle.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 298 [The king] heryt thame on sic maneir, That..neir fifty zheir, Men menynt the heirschip of bouchane. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 942 On Inglismen full gret herschipe thai maid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 23 Maist extreme violent spulgee and hairschip of ther mouabil gudis. 1574 *Compl. Inhab. Eldon in Northumb.* Gloss. s. v. *Har*, Night refes and hearschips by the thieves of Easte and West Tividall. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* III. 60 The paine of slauchter, reif, destructions and heirschippis..It is statute that na man vse any..heirschippis, birning, Reif, slauchter, in time to come. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xv, The committing of diuers thefts, reifs, and herships, upon the bonest men of the Low Country. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xlii. *note*, *Her'ship*, a Scottish word which may be said to be now obsolete; because, fortunately, the practice of 'plundering by armed force', which is its meaning, does not require to be commonly spoken of.

2. A harried condition; hence, ruin, distress, famine, caused by robbery with violence or the like.

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* xi. xi. (Jam.), The landwart pepyll be thir waris war brocht to sic pouerte and heirschip, that thair land was left vnswain and vnlabourit. 1566 *LAUDER Tractate* 109 Bryngand thame to pouerte, To bounger, hirscheip, and rewynge. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Will.* 8 Trubland Gods people with skarnes, povertie, and outer hairschip.

3. Booty, plunder; esp. cattle forcibly driven off.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 117 All the heirschip, tane was of befor, To euerik steid tha gart agane restoir. 1768 *ROSS Helms* 46 (Jam.) The track at last he found, Of the ca'd hership on the mossy ground.

|| **Hersillon**, *Obs.* [f. *hersillon*, f. *herse*.]

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.*, *Hersillon*, in Fortification, is a Plank stuck with Iron Spikes, for the same use as the *Herse*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hersillon*, a Plank Ten or Twelve Foot long stuck full of Nails, with the points up.

Hersing, *Obs.*, shortened f. **REHARSING**.

c1400 *Anturs of Arth.* li. With-outun any hersing [other *MS.* more lettyng]. There dyte was thayre saytenyng.

† **Hersoun**, *v. Obs. rare.* [app. for *herse*, extended form of **HERSE** *v.*: cf. *halsoun*, *HALSEN* *v.* similarly formed.] *trans.* To glorify, do honour to.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1600 Bowes hym downe..And hersouns þat haly name þat he byheld written.

Hersute, *obs. form of HIRSUITE*.

Hert(e), *obs. ff. HART, HEART, HURT*.

Hert, *obs. f. art*, inflection of **BE** *v.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 20219 Sun þou hert [*v. r.* *ert*] of heuen king.

Herte-bren, *obs. form of HEARTBURN*.

† **Herten**, *a. Obs.* [f. *M.E. hert*, **HART** + **-EN**⁴.] Made of the skin of a hart.

13.. *Horn Childe* xxix. in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* (1802) III. 293 Thewrth herten gloves to, Swiche was the maner tho.

Hertfordshire (hɜːtɜːdʃə), Formerly **Hart-**. [Name of an Eng. county.] In phrase *Hertfordshire kindness*: see *quots.*

a1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1811) I. 427 'Hertfordshire kindness.' This is generally taken in a good and grateful sense, for the mutual return of favours received. a1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hartfordshire-kindness*, Drinking to the same Man again. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* ii. *Lord Sm.* Tom, my service to you. *Net.* My Lord, this moment I did myself the honour to drink to your Lordship. *Lord Sm.* Why, then, that's Hertfordshire kindness. 1767 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Hartfordshire kindness*. That is, any one drinking back to his right-hand man; i.e. the person who immediately before drank to him.

Hert(h), *obs. ff. HEARTH, EARTH. Hertpeny*, -*ston*, *obs. ff. HEARTH-PENNY, -STONE. Hertog*, -*jeines*, in opposition to this: see **HERE** *adv.* 16.

Herust, *heruest*, -*vist*, *obs. ff. HARVEST*.

Her-ward, originally to *her-ward*, towards her: see **-WARD**.

c1477 *CAXTON Jason* 113 b, To redresse Jason and Argos to herward. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 68 But the Lion..

bent his race to her-ward. 1661 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 108 Amphilanthus... was then looking from her-ward, careless of her.

† **Hery**, *v.* Obs. Forms: a. 1 herian, herian, herzan, 2-4 herien, 3 herien, heryhe, 3-5 herye, 4 herize, (heyre), 4-6 herie, herry, 4-7 hery. β. [1 herep, herede], 3 heren, huren, heoren, 4 here. [OE. *herian*, *herian*: -WGer. **harjan*, **herjan*, Goth. *hasjan* to praise, glorify, extol: cf. OHG. *harēn*, OS. *harēn* to cry, shout. In OE., *herian* (*herzan*, *herigan*) was conjugated, pres. *herie* (*herize*, *herze*), herest, hered, heriad, pa. *herede*, pa. ppl. *hered*; thence in ME. arose two types, *hery*, *heriest*, *herieþ*, *heriede*, etc., and *here*, *herest*, *hered*, *herede*, etc.; the latter coincided in form to some extent with *HEAR*, with which it was app. sometimes confused: see the quots. from Layamon.]

trans. To praise, glorify, exalt, honour, worship. a. 1355 *Cadmon's Hymn* i in O. E. Texts 149 Nu scylun berzan hefaenraes uard [later vers. in *Bada's Hist.* iv. xxv. Nu sculun berzan heofonraes weard]. c. 1385 *Vesp. Psalter* cl. 2 Herye þou bi God. 1385 *Wyclif* *Wisd.* xi. 16 Summe errede heriden [1388 worshipiden] dounbe edderes. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 560 God they thanke and berye. 1388 *Wyclif Ps.* cxlviii. 3 Summe and moone, herie þe hym, alle steris and list, herie þe hym. c. 1450 *Mirour Salucionis* 2130 Nowe honours it king and prince & heries the glorious name. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 10 Nor fan to herye, nor with love to playe. 1590 *F. Q.* ii. xii. 13 For Apolloes temple highly heried. 1623 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xxiv. (1748) 364 And Thanet... even to this age doth herie Her Mildred.

β. c. 897 *K. ALFRED Greg. Past.* xlviii. 373 Dæt ðæt... mon hered. 971 *Blick. Hom.* 13 Heo drihten herede. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Pus ha hine hereden. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 He herede him oere alle men. c. 1205 *LAY.* 2380 He wolde... his godd hure [c. 1205 herie]. *Ibid.* 13900 þa we... hered beom mid michte. *Ibid.* 16281 God icht wille heren [c. 1205 herie]. c. 1250 *Hymn in Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Iherd jebod þin holl nome. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1634 þe lorde forto here. c. 1400 *St. Alexius* (Trin.) 250 He herede god, and made him glad.

Hence † **Heried** (*hered*) *ppl. a.*, praised, glorified, exalted. Also † **Heryer** (OE. *heriere*), worshipper. † **Heryful** *a.*, praiseworthy.

a. 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 124 Pette... ðv hæbbe hergas [laudatores]. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 94 If ony be heriere of God hem he hereþ. 1385 — 2 *Kings* x. 19 That he distruye alle the herieris [1388 worships] of Baal. 1385 — *Dan.* iii. 25 Blessid art thou, Lord God of our fadir, and heriful [1388 worshi to be heried] or worthi to be preyside. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1637 þe hered haly name. 1583 *STANFORD Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 54 With Gods heried order kendled.

Hery, obs. form of **EBBIE**.

Herycano, obs. form of **HURRICANE**.

† **Herying**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. Forms: a. 1 herung, -ing, 2-unge, -inge. β. 2 herizinge, 3 heriung, 3-4 hering, 4 herying (e, -yng, 4-5 heriung(e), 5 hereyunge. [OE. *herung*, *hering*, f. *herian* **HERY** *v.* + -ING 1.] Praising, praise; glorification. With a (and pl.) A song of praise.

a. c. 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* lvi. 435 On ðære heringe ðæs eadgan weres. c. 1000 *ALFRED Hom.* i. 60 For manna herunge. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Biuoren him sungun þisse lofsong hehliche to heringe.

β. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Him to lue and herizinge. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 148 A windes puf of wordes hereword; of monnes heriunge. 1385 *Wyclif Mat.* xxvi. 30 An ympne, or heriunge, seid, thei wenten out in to the mount of Olyuete. c. 1450 *Chrom. Viled.* st. 617 To monnes hele and his hereyng.

Herytes, Obs.: see **HERITRESS**.

Herywater, var. **HARRY-WATER**, Obs.

Hes, *pers. pron.* her, them: see **HISE**.

Hes, var. *Es* Obs., carrion; north. f. *has* (see **HAVE** *v.*); obs. f. *is* (see **BE** *v.*).

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19422 (Edin.) 'Queþir hes þis... soþe opir nan.'

Hesitance (*he'zitāns*). [f. L. *hesitantia* (see next and -ANCE).] Hesitation.

1601 Br. W. BARLOW *Defence* 44 Yet there may be, in faith, haesitance and waveringe. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iii. (1863) 55, I know not how any could preach consistently, and without hesitance and regret. 1849 D. G. MITCHELL *Bath Summ.* (1852) 167.

Hesitancy (*he'zitānsi*). Also 7 *hms.* [ad. L. *hesitantia* stammering, f. pres. ppl. of *hesitare* to **HESITATE**: see -ANCY.] The quality or condition of hesitating; indecision, vacillation; an instance of this.

1617 J. HALES *Serm.* i It brought... a preservation against all doubt and hesitancy. 1656 HEYLIN *Serv. France* 155 Without the least demure or haesitancy. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) i. 69 Such hesitancies as these are weeds of the richest soils. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* i. xii. 219 That perpetual hesitancy which belongs to people whose intelligence and temperance are at variance.

Hesitant (*he'zitānt*), *a.* [ad. L. *hesitant-em*, pres. ppl. of *hesitare* to **HESITATE**. Cf. F. *hésitant*.] Hesitating; irresolute, undecided; stammering.

1647 TRAPP *Comment.* 2 Cor. v. 6 Not haesitant, or halting, as Hadrian the Emperour was. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 278 Are you not here hesitant also? 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* (1709) 16 The delivery of Achilles was rough, harsh, and hesitant. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) i. iii. i. 52 The hesitant and conflicting conjectures of Philo.

Hesitantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a hesitant manner; hesitatingly.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref. 4 Rather doubtfully, or hesitantly, then resolutely. 1688 — *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 78 We may rationally believe more, and speak less hesitantly. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 953/1 He added, hesitantly: 'I'm afraid it bodes no good.'

Hesitate (*he'zitēt*), *v.* [f. L. *hesitāt-*, ppl. stem of *hesitare* to stick fast, stammer in speech, be undecided, freq. of *hætere* (pa. ppl. *hæse-um*) to stick, adhere, hold fast. Cf. F. *hésiter*.]

1. *intr.* To hold back in doubt or indecision; to show, or speak with, indecision; to find difficulty in deciding; to scruple.

1663 COCKERAM, *Hesitate*, to doubt. 1709 SHAPTESB. *Moralist* ii. i. in *Charac.* (1711) II. 237 It must needs become a Sceptic above all Men to hesitate in Matters of Exchange. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 343 The citizens of London hesitated on the demand. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 149. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 11. 179 note, He may pause, but he must not hesitate.

b. with *infin.* or *clause*. (Rarely with *vbl. sb.*) 1755 WARBURTON *Serm.* xviii. Wks. 1811 X. 3 [They] could never hesitate a moment to conclude [etc.]. 1761 EARL HARCOURT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 440 There was no room to hesitate one moment whether I was to accept such a distinction. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* iii. (1770) 69 Admiral Watson, apprehensive he might be reflected on... hesitated signing. 1808 MILNE in *Med. Jnl.* (1804) XII. 452, I have... never hesitated to inoculate every person that has been brought to me.

c. To be uncertain, be in doubt *that*. Obs. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 193 It was no longer possible to hesitate that this acid was composed of carbon and oxygen.

2. To stammer or falter in speech.

1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Hesitate*, to stammer or falter, to hum and haw.

3. *trans.* To express or say with hesitation.

1735 POPE *Profr. Sat.* 204 Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* i. 6, I hesitated a confused and irresolute answer. 1807 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxxviii, He humbly hesitated, that he could not safely honour it [a bill]. 1886 LOWELL *Orat. Harvard* 8 Nov. Wks. 1890 VI. 160, I choose rather to hesitate my opinion than to assert it roundly.

Hesitator. Also -tor. [f. prec. + -ER 1; the form in -or follows L. analogies.] One who hesitates, wavers, or is irresolute; a waverer.

1854 LYTTON *My Novel* xii. xxv, 'Hear, hear', from the hundred and fifty hesitators. 1881 *Q. Rev.* July 8 Conscience made him not a coward but a hesitator.

Hesitating (*he'zitēting*), *ppl. a.* [f. **HESITATE** *v.* + -ING 2.] That hesitates: see the verb.

1663 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. 1825 III. 494 In speech he was slow, and in some measure hesitating. 1728 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5001/3, Somewhat hesitating in his speech. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 208 After this... James made his first hesitating and ungracious advances towards the Puritans. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xiv. 80 The bolder the better; hesitating cavalry are defeated cavalry.

Hence **Hesitatingly** *adv.*, in a hesitating manner; **Hesitatingness**, hesitating manner or quality.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 194 'Nothing serious is the matter, upon my honour', answered he, hesitatingly. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan., The hesitatingness of the one European, and the decisiveness of the other.

Hesitation (*he'zitēshn*). Also 7-8 *hms.* [ad. L. *hesitation-em*, n. of action f. *hesitare* to **HESITATE**. Cf. F. *hésitation* (c. 1400 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. The action of hesitating; a pausing or delaying in deciding or acting, due to irresolution; the condition of doubt in relation to action.

1663 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. 1825 III. 297 He did sadly and constantly, without hesitation or varying... stand to that he had said. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 90 Without the least demur or haesitation. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 378 She rejected it without hesitation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 33 We have no hesitation in determining what is right and wrong.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this.

1665 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref., The Difficulties and Hesitations of every one.

2. Embarrassed halting in utterance; stammering. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 p. 2, I heard him send his Man of an Errand Yesterday without any Manner of Hesitation. 1790 SWIFT *Wks.* (1778) X. 15 Many clergymen... write in so diminutive a manner... that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations or extemporary expletives.

† **Hesitations**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by hesitation.

1657 EARL MORN. tr. *Paruta's Polit. Disc.* 194 If a powerful and vain-glorious Prince... would make use of haesitations counsels, [etc.].

Hesitative (*he'zitētiv*), *a.* [f. L. *hesitāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *hesitare* to **HESITATE**: see -IVE.] Shewing, or given to, hesitation.

1795 *Montford Castle* II. 150 He stood hesitative and confused. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser's Gl.* xviii. xiv. VIII. 86 For four days more, he hung about the place, minatory, hesitative; but attempted nothing feasible. 1882 MOZLEY *Remin. Oriol* I. 152 His hesitative manner of speaking.

Hence **Hesitatively** *adv.*, in a hesitating manner. 1881 R. A. KING *Love the Debt* xix, 'I think I'd try giving

her notice again, first', hesitatively suggested his feeble fellow-bachelor.

Hesitatory (*he'zitētori*), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] = **HESITATIVE**.

a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 596 Being... cautious, and not soon determined, but hesitatory at unusual Occurrences in his Office. 1849 CARLYLE *Reminis. Irish Journ.* 2 July (1882) 31 Voice thin, creaky, querulous-hesitatory.

† **Hesitude**, Obs. rare -o. In 7 *hms.* [f. L. *hes-*, ppl. stem of *hætere* to stick + -TUD-]

1663 COCKERAM II, Doubtfulness, *Hesitude*.

Hesp, Sc. and north. form of **HASP** *sb.*

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, A tangled hesp to wind.

Hespe, obs. form of **ASP** 1.

c. 1425 Wt.-Wülcker 646/36 *Hec tremulus*, a hespetre.

Hesper (*he'spə*), *poet.* [ad. L. **HESPERUS**, q.v.] The evening star; = **HESPERUS**.

1663 COCKERAM, *Hesper*, the evening star. 1696 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 178/1 A Phosphor 'mongst the Living, late wert thou, But Shin' at among the Dead a Hesper now. 1761 BEATTIE *Pastoral* x. 124 Lo beamy Hesper gilds the western sky. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxi, Sad Hesper o'er the buried sun And ready, thou, to die with him.

Hesper-, stem of **HESPERUS**, used in the same sense as **HESPERID-**, as the radical part of several chemical terms, as **Hesperio**, **Hesperito**, **Hesperinio**, **Hesperio** *adjs.*, denominating acids. **Hesperetin**, -etol: see quots.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1029 *Hesperetic acid*, C₁₀H₁₀O₄, is likewise formed by the action of alkalis on hesperidin. *Ibid.* 1028 *Hesperidin* is a glucoside, and is resolved by dilute acids into glucose and hesperetin C₁₅H₁₄O₆. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hesperetol* C₁₅H₁₀O₂, a yellowish oil that stiffens in a crystalline manner, obtained by the dry distillation of lime hesperetinate. *Ibid.*, *Hesperinic acid*, C₈H₈O₃, .. obtained by the action of nitric acid on Hesperidene. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 684 *Hesperic acid*, C₂₂H₂₂O₇, an acid which may be extracted by alcohol from orange peel in water, a product of the decomposition of hesperidin.

Hesperian (*hespē'riān*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Hesperius*, Gr. *ἑσπεῖος* or situated towards the west, western, L. *Hesperia*, Gr. *Ἑσπερία* (poetical) the land of the west, applied by the Greeks to Italy, by the Romans to Spain or regions beyond; f. **HESPERUS** the evening star: see -AN.]

A. adj. 1. Western, of or pertaining to the land of the west, or where the sun sets. *poet.*

a. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* iv. 463 My dear son, Whom I defraud of the Hesperian crown. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 520 Who with Saturn old Fled over Adria to th' Hesperian Fields. 1679 *Establ. Test* 4 This Hesperian Garden of England. a. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Poems* (1776) 75 (Jod.) Th' utmost bound Hesperian, Calpe, by Alcides fixt. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. xiii, The gathering waves rent the Hesperian gate Of mountains. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. v. (1864) II. 285 When Ireland is described as a kind of Hesperian Elysium of peace and piety.

2. Of or pertaining to the **HESPERIDES**. *poet.*

1663 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* iv. iii. D's Wks. 1873 IV. 73 Bury in Oblivion your fair'd Hesperian Orchards. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 393 But Beauty like the fair Hesperian tree Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard Of dragon-watch. 1667 — *P. L.* iii. 568 Happy Isles, Like those Hesperian Gardens fam'd of old. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 33 (Jod.) Whose breath Nurtures the orange and the citron groves, Hesperian fruits. 1830 MACAULAY *Moore's Byron* Ess. (1887) 159 The forests shining with Hesperian fruit and with the plumage of gorgeous birds.

3. *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the family of butterflies called *Hesperidae* or *Skippers*.

1840 SWAINSON & SHUCKARD *Nat. Hist. Insects* 65 The enormous head of the Hesperian caterpillars. *Ibid.*, The Hesperian butterflies being the last of the *Papiliones*.

B. sb. 1. An inhabitant of a western land.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 148 And five daies sailing from it, appeare the desarts of the Ethiopian Hesperians. a. 1812 J. BARLOW, cited in WEBSTER (1828).

2. A Hesperian butterfly; a Skipper.

Hesperio: see **HESPER-**.

Hesperid (*he'spērid*). [ad. L. *Hesperid-es*: see below.] One of the **HESPERIDES** (nymphs).

1876 P. ROBINSON *In my Ind. Gard.* ii. 105 The damsels of the land... stand about in a rural manner, much as did the Hesperids.

Hesperid-, Gr. *ἑσπεῖδ-* stem of *Ἑσπεῖδ-es* Hesperides, forming technical terms of Botany and Chemistry, in the sense 'of or derived from the orange and its congeners': see **HESPERIDES** 2.

Hence a. *Bot.* **Hesperidate**, **Hesperideous** *adjs.*, of the structure of the orange; of the orange kind. || **Hesperidium**, a fruit of the structure of the orange, a many-celled superior indehiscent fruit, pulpy within and covered by a separable rind. b. *Chem.* **Hesperidene**, **Hesperidin**, **Hesperidine**, chemical products obtained from the hesperideous fruits. See also **HESPER-**.

a. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 666 Fruit *hesperidate, with a hard rind. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hesperideous*, of, or belonging to, or having, an arrangement of parts, as in the orange. 1866 *Tras. Bot.* 586/1 **Hesperidium*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 539 Closely resembling the berry is the fruit of the various species of Citrus, sometimes called Hesperidium, the pericarp of which consists of a leathery outer layer and a pithy inner layer. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 299 The *Hesperidium* (orange, lemon, and lime)... is a mere variety of the berry.

b. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 644 **Hesperidene*, the

terpene of essential oil of orange-peel. 1886 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Hesperidene*, C₁₀H₁₆, the oil of Seville orange. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* Bodies 764 Of *Hesperidin*. This substance was discovered by M. Lebreton, in 1828, in the unripe fruits of different species of orange and lemon trees. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 438/1 In the white portion of the peel [of lemon]... a bitter principle called **hesperidine* has been found.

|| **Hesperides** (hes-per'idiz), *sb. pl.* [*L. Hesperides*, a. Gr. Ἑσπερίδες, pl. of Ἑσπερίς 'western', 'a daughter of the west' or 'land of the sunset', f. Ἑσπερος evening, the evening star: see HESPERUS.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* The nymphs (variously reckoned as three, four, and seven), daughters of Hesperus, who were fabled to guard, with the aid of a watchful dragon, the garden in which golden apples grew in the Isles of the Blest, at the western extremity of the earth.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hesperides*, the daughters of Hesperus. They had Gardens, that bore golden fruit. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 357 Nymphs of Diana's train. And ladies of the Hesperides, that seem'd fairer than feign'd of old. 1866 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. x. § 8. 307 The Hesperides... are four. Their names are, Egle, Brightness; Erytheia, Blushing; Hestia, the (spirit of the) Hearth; Arethusa, the Ministering.

b. *transf.* (In quot. 1608 as *sing.*)

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 27 Before thee stands this fair Hesperides, With golden fruit, but dangerous to be touch'd. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 85 Some souls are the Hesperides Heaven sends to guard the golden age.

c. Hence, the garden watched by these nymphs; also, the 'Fortunate Islands' or 'Isles of the Blest' (αἱ Μακάρον νῆσοι), beyond the Pillars of Hercules, at the western extremity of the ancient world, in which the garden was supposed to be situated.

c. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 82 The fearful dragon held his seat That watch'd the garden call'd Hesperides. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 Isles of Cape de Verde... some thinke, these were the Hesperides, so famous for the Garden of golden Apples. 1836 J. MONTGOMERY *Voy. round World* 53 The West Indies I behold, Like th' Hesperides of old... Trees of life with fruits of gold!

2. *Bot.* The name given by Endlicher to one of his classes of plants, containing the orange family (*Aurantaceae*) and some related orders.

The name *Hesperides* was given by Linnæus to one of his natural orders, containing the genus *Citrus* and some others. Based on an identification of the orange, citron, etc. with the golden apples of the mythical Hesperides.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 211 Endlicher's System... Cl[ass] 51. Hesperides [containing] Humiraceae, Olacineae, Aurantiaceae, Meliaceae, and Cedrelaceae. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 186/1.

Hesperidian, -ean, *a.* Of or pertaining to the gardens of the Hesperides.

1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 621 A Hesperidian tree entwined by a serpent (symbol of a blessedness veiled in darkness and terrors). 1885 PATRICK *Marius* II. 52 Some vanished or delusive golden fleece, or Hesperidean fruit-trees.

Hesperidin, -ine, -ium: see HESPERID.

Hesperinic, -isic: see HESPER.

|| **Hesperis** (hes-péris). *Bot.* [*L. hesperis*, Gr. Ἑσπερίς of evening or the west (see HESPERIDES); also as *sb.* 'the night-scented gilly-flower'.] A genus of cruciferous plants including the Rockets and Dame's Violet.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 May... Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... Cowslips, Hesperis, Antirrhinum [etc.]. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 115 The fragrant hesperis of the shore.

|| **Hesperornis** (hes-pér'nis). *Palæont.* [*f. Gr. Ἑσπερός* western + ὄρνις bird.] The name of a genus of fossil birds of the western hemisphere.

1871 O. C. MARSH *Leit.* 29 Nov. in *Amer. Frol. Sci. & Art* (1872) Jan. 57, I shall fully describe this unique fossil under the name *Hesperornis regalis*. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 406 The *Hesperornis*, described by Marsh in 1872 as a carnivorous swimming ostrich; provided with teeth; which he considers a character inherited from some reptilian ancestor. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 290 Still more reptilian in some particulars is the *Hesperornis*.

|| **Hesperus** (hes-pér'us). [*L. hesperus*, a. Gr. Ἑσπερος adj. of the evening, western; *sb.* the evening star.] The evening star.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. metr. v. 22 (Camb. MS.) De eue sterre hesperus. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 28 Quhen Hesperus to schaw his face began. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 51 The Sonne is gone to rest, and Hesperus do shewe in the West verie bright. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 49 The Sun was sunk, and after him the Star Of Hesperus, whose Office is to bring Twilight upon the Earth. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab.* I. 259 Some shed a mild and silver beam Like Hesperus o'er the western sea.

Hespie, var. form of ESPYNE *Obs.*

Hesse, *Sc. f. hoase*, HOARSE *a.*

Hessian (hes'i-án), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. Hesse*, a grand duchy of Germany + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Hesse in Germany. **Hessian bellows**, a kind of bellows with the fan inside to furnish the blast; **Hessian bit**, a peculiar kind of jointed bit for bridles (Ogilvie); **Hessian boot**, a kind of high boot, with tassels in front at the top, first worn by the Hessian troops, and fashionable early in the 19th century; **Hessian crucible** (see quot. 1874); **Hessian fly**, a fly or midge (*Cecidomyia destructor*), of which the larva is very destructive to wheat; so named, because it was erroneously supposed to have been carried into America by the Hessian troops, during the War of Independence.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 250 He hath discovered also the mystery of the Hessian wares. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1992 A Furnace, to which the Hessian Bellows will be very useful. 1767 M. CUTLER in *Life & Trav.* & *Corr.* (1888) I. 246 Here I saw the Hessian fly, as it is called, which has done immense injury to wheat. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 92 Their method of proceeding was to apply a violent heat to the earths, which were surrounded with charcoal in a Hessian crucible. 1816 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* (1856) 26 In 1788 an alarm was excited in this country by the probability of importing, in cargoes of wheat from North America, the insect known by the name of the Hessian fly. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* i. (1863) 5 A man... dressed in blue cotton-net pantaloons and Hessian boots. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 652/1 Hessian crucibles are made of the best fire-clay and coarse sand... They are used in this country [United States] in all experiments where fluxes are needed. 1890 MISS ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 79 The year 1886 was memorable, agriculturally, for the appearance of the Hessian fly as a pest of the Wheat and Barley in Great Britain. 1897 SIR A. WEST in *19th Cent.* Apr. 640 In the early days of Her Majesty's reign... Hessian boots were common: the last man to wear them was Mr. Stephenson, a Commissioner of Excise... who wore them to the day of his death in 1858.

B. sb. 1. A native of Hesse in Germany; a soldier of or from that country.

1878 C. GIBSON *For the King* xi, Everything depended on the whim of the dragoons and Hessians.

2. In U.S., A military or political hireling, a mercenary.

From the employment of Hessian troops by the British government in the American War of Independence. During the War of Secession, it was again used in the South as a term of obloquy for the Federal soldiers.

1877 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*

3. (*hessians*.) Short for *Hessian boots* (see A).

1806 LAMB *Mr. H.*—i. Wks. 578 Blank Dr. to Zedkiel Spanish for one pair of best hessians. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 1 June 5: Plain blue surout, the buckskins and hessians... of Wellington at Waterloo.

4. A strong coarse cloth, made of a mixture of hemp and jute, employed for the packing of bales (*Dict. Needlework* 1882).

1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* 366 A piece of strong canvas or hessian should be tacked to the edges of the board. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 3/5 The demand for hessians has fallen off a little.

Hessian (hes'i-án), *sb. 2 Math.* [Named after Dr. Otto Hesse of Königsberg, who showed (in 1844) the importance of this covariant.] The Jacobian of the first derivatives of a function.

1856 CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 636 The Hessian is the determinant formed with the second differential coefficients or derived functions of the quantic with respect to the several facients. 1880 R. F. SCOTT *Theory Determin.* 143 Jacobians and Hessians belong to that class of functions known as covariants. 1895 ELLIOTT *Algebra of Quantics* 14.

Hessite (hes'sit). *Min.* [Named 1843, after G. H. Hess, of St. Petersburg: see -ITE.] Telluride of silver, occurring in grey, scitile masses.

1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 477 Hessite... occurs massive and granular. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 51.

Hest (hest), *sb. arch.* Forms: *a.* 1 hēs, 2 hes, 2-3 hēs, 3 heas, 3-4 has. *b.* hean. *γ.* 2-6 heste, 3- hest, (3 heste, 3, 5-7 heast, 4-5 heost, (6, 5-6 heaste, 6 Sc. heist). [*OE. hēs* fem. (inflected *hēse*) was the regular repr. of OTeut. **hait-ti-*, abstr. *sb.* from *haitan* 'to call upon by name', *OE. hātan*: see HIGHT *v.*; thence early ME. *hēs* (*has*), *heas*, *hes* (infl. -e), altered to *heste*, *hest*, by assimilation to *sbs.* in ME. -te:—*OE. -t*, as *ishefte*, *wiste*, *OE. gesceaft*, *wist*, from *sciþpan*, *wesan*. The early pl. of this was *hesten*. In 12th c., there was also a deriv. in -n, *hesn*, inflected *hesne*.]

1. Bidding, command, injunction, behest. *arch.*

a. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxiii. (Z.) 210 On ðisum and swylcum is gebed and na hēs. — *Gen.* xxiv. 10 Be his hialofdes hēse. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 292 Nout of godes bode ne of godes hēse [*v.r.* hease]. *Ibid.* 345 Pe narewe is godes hes [*v.r.* has]. c. 1200 ORMIN 3537 Purh þat Kaseress hēse. *b.* c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 To techen þe folke godes hesne to done, þe lewede godes hesne for to heren. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 He 3estilde windes mid his hesne.

γ. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Pa ilke þa haldet cristes heste. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Peos. beoð Godes hesten. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 48 [He] sende heast & bode, se wide se þe lond was. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. II. 82 Vnboxome and bolde to breke þe ten hestes. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 465 Teching the doctrines and the hestis of men. 1609 SIR R. SHIRLEY in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 93 Perform those heasts, which the great Persian... hath imposed upon thy integrity. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 43 O my Father, I haue broke your hest to say so. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* II. 11 They stand round about the Lord... and execute his imposed hests like ready servants. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xv, Christian or heathen, you shall swear to do my hest. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick*. *Gl. v.* VI. II. 110 Standing like a hackney-coach... at the hest of a discerning public and its shilling.

2. Vow, promise. Cf. BEHEST. *Obs.*

a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 242 Pa þe gode bihten heste and nolden hit ileste. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6453 Þis ys þe heste [*v.r.* hete] þat y þe bight. c. 1350 *Leg. Road* (1871) 74 To be land of hest þat was bight. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 477 Whanne heest and deede... varie, They doom a gret contrarie. a. 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2243 Fy! what? a lorde breke his heste or bonde? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. [X.] 84 Thī modis heist on na wis nedis the dout. 1567 TURBERV. tr. *Orid's Ep.* (1576) 141 She thought it best to stand unto her former plighted hest. 1590 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II. 46 To thee sweet Rose, by hest is this homage more than dewe.

† 3. Will, purpose, determination. *Obs.*

(App. arising from an imperfect comprehension of sense 1.) 1900-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 30 He... handlit hir as he had hest. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 In one heast hee stieflie remayned. — *Pz.* I. 2 (Arb.) 126 But in the sound law of the lord His mynd, or heast is resiaunt. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* VIII. (1871) IV. 80 Swallowing in silence as his hest was.

† **Hest**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. HEST sb.* Cf. BEHEST *v.*]

1. *trans.* To promise.

14... *Cast. Love* (Halliwell) 411 Tho thu to him thy hest bestyst [*earlier MS. hīstest*], Thorgh sothe then deth to him thou bestyst. c. 1490 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 92 Ther hested I, as myn hert thought, To serve my God with hertly love.

2. To bid, command.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 106 He persisting too doo what Iuppiter heasted, Sturd not an eye.

3. *calatr.* To grant (a wish).

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 98 Thy long wish is hested [*habes, tota quod mente petisti*].

Hence **Heating** *vbl. sb.*, purpose, design. (Cf. **HEST sb.** 3.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 This guest ful slylye did offer Hym self for captiue, thearby too coompas his heating.

Hest, *obs. form of EAST.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Thomas 441 In hest ynde.

† **Hestcorn**, *Obs.* [*f. HEST sb.* + CORN.] (See quot. 1848.)

a. 1537 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1661) II. 367/2 Quasdam avenas, vulgariter dictas Hestcorn, percipiendas de dominis & Ecclesiis in illis partibus, quas Ministri dictæ Ecclesie, usque in præsens percipiunt pacifice & quiete. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Hest-corn*, vowed or devoted corn.

† **Hestern**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. hesternus*]. Of yesterday, yester-.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.*, *Irel.* H v/2 (N.) Exploites that were enterprised, but hestern day. 1708 MONTAIGNE *Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 Those who supervis'd it not Hestern.

Hesternall (hest'ernāl), *a.* [*f. L. hesternus* (see prec.) + -AL.] Of yesterday; of yesterday's standing or date.

1649 BR. HALL *Confirm.* (1651) 67 Some hesternall teachers that refuse and disallow of it. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius Sat.* III. 106 (1795) 93 But him the hesternall Romans [*Quirites hesterni*], with cover'd head, sustained. 1807 LYTTON *Pelham* IV. (D.), In enervating slumbers from the hesternall dissipation or debauch.

Hesthogenous (hes-thō'jē-nēs), *a. Ornith.* [Badly formed from Gr. ἑσθής dress, clothing + -γενής born, produced + -OUS.] Of birds: Hatched with a clothing of down; ptilopædic: opposed to *gymnogenous*.

1850 NEWMAN in *Zoologist* VIII. 2780 Hesthogenous Birds. In these, immediately the shell is broken the chick makes its appearance in a state of adolescence rather than infancy. 1885 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 31 Hesthogenous—a word so vicious in formation as to be incapable of amendment, but intended to signify those [birds] that were hatched with a clothing of down.

Hestre, var. ESTRE, *Obs.*

Hestunye, *obs. form of ASTONY v.*

c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 21 The seruantis so yn soule he-stunyd and with grete feer affrayed.

Hesy, *obs. form of EASY.*

Hesyachast (hes'ikæst). *Ecl. Hist.* [*ad. med. L. hēsychasta*, *ad. eccl. Gr. ἡσυχαστής* quietist, hermit, f. ἡσυχάζειν to be still, keep quiet, f. ἡσυχος still, quiet.] One of a school of quietists which arose among the monks of Mount Athos in the 14th century. Also *attrib.* So **Hesyachasm** (hes'ikæzm), the doctrine or practice of Hesyachasts.

1835 WADDINGTON *Hist. Church* (ed. 2) III. 214 These enthusiasts were originally called Hesyachasts, or, in Latin, Quietists. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s.v., The well-known Light Theory of Dionysius was adopted by the Hesyachasts... The Hesyachast notion seems to have been a perversion of Dionysius' spiritual perception into a sensuous perception. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 782 In the time of Justinian the word Hesyachast was applied to monks in general simply as descriptive of the quiet and contemplative character of their pursuits. *Ibid.*, About the year 1337 this Hesyachasm... attracted the attention of the learned and versatile Barlaam.

Hesyachastic (hes'ikæst'ik), *a.* [*ad. Gr. ἡσυχαστικός*, f. ἡσυχάζειν or ἡσυχαστής (see prec.).]

1. Appeasing, quieting. In ancient Greek music applied to a style of melody which tends to appease the mind.

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 151 The First of these [Keys] is call'd by the Greeks *Diataltic*, Dilating; the Second, *Systaltic*, Contracting; the Last, *Hesyachastic*, Appeasing.

2. *Ecl. Hist.* Pertaining to the Hesyachasts.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 782/2 The supposed reward of Hesyachastic contemplation.

Het (het), *pp. a.* Now *dial.* [In 1, *pa. pple.* of **HEAT v.** (cf. *lead*, *led*, etc.); in 2, *app.* the same word substituted for earlier *Sc. hait*, *hate*:—*OE. hāt*, *Hort.* (But, possibly, shortened from *hate*.)]

1. *participle.* Heated. Now *dial.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 113 He tuk a culter hat glowand That het wes in a fyre byrnyand. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 693 For þai sa Increly war hete. 1517 TORNINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 36 The watir was het to wassh the fete. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 86/17 Hete, *calcfactus*. 1860 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 260 Don't you get het. 1893 ZINCKE *Wharstead* 261 In East Anglia, an ironing-flat and

a kettle of water are not heated, but 'het'. *Mod. Sc.* 'Could kill het ower again'.

2. *adj.* Hot. *Sc. and north dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Bertholomeus* 35 Bundyne . . With het cheneis, as fyre brynnand. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* xii. v. 84 Of the hevy birding sa mait and het. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) l. 15 The hetter weir oft syis the sonner peis. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slac* 1253 He hit the yron guhyle it was het. 1706 *BURNS Earnest Cry* xx, But gie him 't het, my hearty cocks! 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxx, I'll put this het gad down her throat.

Het: see HATE sb.¹, HEAT sb. and v., HIGHT.

|| **Hetēra** (hē'ti-rā), **hetaira** (hē'tai-rā). PL. **hetērās** (-rī), **hetairai** (-rai). [Gr. *hetaira*, fem. of *hetairōs* companion.] (In ancient Greece, and hence *transf.*) A female companion or paramour, a mistress, a concubine; a courtesan, harlot.

'In Attic mostly opposed to a *lawful wife*, and so with various shades of meaning, from a concubine (who might be a wife in all but the legal qualification of citizenship) down to a courtesan' (Liddell & Scott).

1820 *W. TOOKER tr. Lucian* l. 727 note, Finding no word in the dictionaries that completely answers to the Greek hetēra, as the term courtesan . . I thought it, all things well considered, best to employ the word hetēra as a Grecian technical term. 1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* 363 A present to a hetaira. 1861 *Illustr. Times* 6 July 10 Certain naughty ones, who used to be called 'hetērās', and are now known as 'horsebreakers'. 1868 *TENNISON Lucretius* 52 Girls, Hetairai, curious in their art, Hired animalisms. 1874 *MAHAFFY Soc. Life Greece* vii. 200 There is no evidence of a society of cultivated hetairai at Athens in Pericles' day. 1885 *E. PEACOCK in Acad.* 31 Oct. 287/1 The hetairai about the court [of Chas. II.]. 1888 *LOWELL Heartsease & Rue* 54 Mine and hetaira getting equal weight With him whose toils heroic saved the State.

Hence **Hetērō** a., of or belonging to hetēra.

1868 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 568 Faithful to the lady of his original choice—usually of the heteric class.

|| **Heterio** (hē'ti-riō). Bot. Also *erron. etario*. [mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. *hetairōs* associate.] A fruit consisting of a collection of indehiscent carpels, either dry or succulent, upon a common receptacle; as that of the buttercup, strawberry, raspberry, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 471/2 **Etario** . . such a kind of aggregate fruit as that of the *Kanunculus* or strawberry. 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 308 In the Raspberry and Bramble we have a kind of eterio formed of a number of little drupes, or drupels.

Heterism (hē'ti-riz'm), **hetairism** (hetai-riz'm). [a. Gr. *hetairōs*, f. *hetairōs* to be a courtesan, f. *hetaira* HETĒRA: see -ISM.]

1. Open concubinage.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 417/2 It is said that hetairism, with its Phrynes and Aspasias, is so far becoming a recognised institution. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 9/2 Beginning to recognize the existence of hetairism, not only as a fact, but as a thing to be talked about in drawing-rooms.

2. *Anthropol.* Applied by Sir J. Lubbock to a supposed primitive form of the sexual relations: communal marriage in a tribe.

1870 *Lubbock Orig. Civiliz.* iii. 67 The primitive condition of man socially was one of pure Hetairism . . or, as we may for convenience call it, Communal marriage where every man and woman . . were . . equally married to one another. 1876 *H. SPENCER Princ. Sociol.* (1877) l. 662 Thought by several writers to imply that the primitive condition was one of unqualified hetairism.

Hence **Hetairist**, -istia a.

1876 *Athenaeum* 11 Nov. 627/1.

Heterocracy (hē'ti-ōkrā'si), **hetair-**. [f. Gr. *hetairōs* companion, fellow, or *hetaira* HETĒRA + -CRACY.] a. The rule of fellows (of a college). b. The rule of courtesans.

1845 *MOZLEY B. White Ess.* 1878 II. 100 The 'hetairocracy' of Oriel Common Room stuck in his mind. 1860 *HOOK Lives Abps.* I. vi. 346 The government . . had become what has been aptly styled an Heterocracy, and was in the hands of women, illustrious by their birth, but the licentiousness of whose lives surpasses belief.

Hetary (hē'ti-ri). Gr. Hist. [ad. Gr. *hetaira*, -ia, companionship.] An oligarchical club in ancient Athens for political and judicial purposes.

1849 *Grote Greece* II. li. vi. 392 These clubs, or Hetairies, must without doubt have played a most important part in the practical working of Athenian politics. *Ibid.* 393 note, Having thus organised the hetairies, and brought them into cooperation for his revolutionary objects.

† **Hetch**. Obs. rare -o. Also *heach*, *heche*. A shortened form of *hetchel*, *HATCHEL*.

1598 *FLORIO, Pettine*, . . a cure to dresse flaxe or hempe, called a heche, or a hatchell. 1611 *Ibid.* (ed. 2), *Pettine*, . . a hetch or hatchell to dresse flax. 1611 *COTGR., Seran*, a hatchell, or heach; the yron combe whereon flax is dressed.

Hetch (e), obs. forms of **HATCH** sb.¹ and v.¹

Hetchel, early form of **HATCH** sb. and v.

† **Hetchill**. Obs. by-form of **HUCKLE**: perh. influenced by *aitch*-bone.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 313 A suffumigation made with the fat taken from the hetchill peece or loines.

† **Hete**. Obs. [By-form of **HOTE**, **HIGHT** sb.¹, conformed to the verbal inflexion *hete* of **HIGHT** v.: cf. **BEHETE** sb.] Command, promise.

1300 *Cursor M.* 6872 (Gött.) As godd had hight him in his hete. *Ibid.* 11897 Pai haf halden him far hete [Cott. haitel] Par-in pai hang him be pe fete. 13 . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1245 3e, pat ar so cortays & coyuit of your hetes. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 345 Lere me to som man . . that . . halt Godes hetes [Royal MS. hestys]. c 1400 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 440 Weyte thou be large of pey and hete.

Hete: see **EAT**, **HATE**, **HEAT**, **HIGHT**, **HOT**, **HOTE**.

† **Hetefaste**, *adv.* Obs. Also 3 **heteueste**, -feste. [app. f. OE. *hete* hatred, etc. (cf. *hetelice* violently, vehemently) + *feste* firmly, **FAST**.] Firmly, securely, fast.

a 1225 *Juliana* 36 Bind him hetefeste (v. r. heteueste). a 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 His twa bonden to his . . cneon heteueste ibunden. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 34 (MS. Cott.) Haldeð him hetefeste. *Ibid.* 378 Ure Louerd was . . ine a stonene bruh biclosed heteueste.

Hetelich, -like, obs. ff. **HATELY**, **HOTLY** *adv.*

Heter-, the form of the combining element **HETERO-** used before vowels.

† **Heter**, **hetter**, a. Obs. Forms: 3-5 **heter**, **hetter**, **hatter**, 5 **hatir**, **hetire**, **hetur**, **hattir**, **hettur**, **hitter**, **hittur**. [cf. **MLG.** *hetter*; app. a deriv. of *hatian* to **HATE**, cf. *hete* sb. hate.]

Rough; fierce, violent, cruel; severe; keen, eager. 13 . . *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 373 Heter hayrez þay hent þat asperly bited. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 406 þe sunne mai be derkid heter bi fumes þat shal cleer þe erþe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 520 And hent sall [he] a full hetire deth. *Ibid.* 702 Behald ouer þi hede and se my hatter werdis. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words*, *Hetter*, eager, earnest, keen.

† **Heteric** (hē'terik), a. Obs. [f. Gr. *heteros* other, different + -ic.] Applied by some phonetists to non-phonetic spelling, in which different symbols are used for the same sound, and different sounds expressed by the same symbol, as in current English. So **Heterically** *adv.*, **Hetericism**, **Hetericist**.

1848 A. J. *ELLIS Plea Phonetic Spelling* (ed. 2), Hetericism is a bar to education. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 418 This they call Phonetic spelling; the old system is branded as the Heteric. *Ibid.* 419 Mr. Ellis is particularly severe on such a piece of hetericism. *Ibid.* 423 The hetericist still faithful to his allegiance. *Ibid.* 424 Does Mr. Ellis intend that people should begin by writing one word in a thousand phonetically, and the rest heterically?

Heterize (hē'teriz), v. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *heteros* other, different + -ize.] *trans.* To make different; to turn into another form. Hence **Heterization**, turning into a different form.

1865 J. H. *STIRLING Secr. Hegel* I. 126 The universe is but a materialisation, but an externalisation, but a heterisation of certain thoughts. *Ibid.* 128 Externalised, materialised, or, better, heterised thoughts (i.e.) thoughts in another form or mode. 1883 R. B. *MUKHARJI tr. Renan's Phil. Dial.* 79 note, Matter is the heterization of thought.

† **Heterly**, **hetterly**, *adv.* (adj.) Obs. Forms: see **HETER**; also 5 **heterlynge**. [f. **HETER** + -LY², -LY¹.] Roughly, fiercely, violently, cruelly, severely, sternly, keenly, eagerly.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2108 þe king . . Biheold hire heterliche, And bigon to bretain hire. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Hot him ut heterliche—þe fule kur dogge. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 638 *Cleopatra*, And heterly hiretlynn al atonys. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5826 He hit hym so hetterly on behn on the shild. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5322 Hitterly on ilk side his heued he declines. a 1461 *How Gd. Wif taught hir Dau.* 28 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 182 Mekely hym answer, and noght to heterlynge.

B. adj. = **HETER**. *rare*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5781 Nestor . . hard hastid to helpe with heturly wille.

Hetero- (hetēro), before a vowel **heter-**, combining form of Gr. *heteros* the other of two, other, different; a formative of many scientific and other terms, often in opposition to *homo-*, sometimes to *auto-*, *homoa-*, *iso-*, *ortho-*, *syn-*. The more important of these, with their derivatives, will be found in their alphabetical places; others, of less importance or frequency, are entered here.

Heteracanth (-ækənþ) a. *Ichth.* [Gr. *hetera* thorn, spine], having the spines of the dorsal and anal fins alternately broader on one side than the other; opp. to *homacanth*. **Heteraomy** (-ækmi) Bot. [Gr. *heteros* point, culmination, *akme*], the ripening of the stamens and pistils of a flower at different times, including *proterandry* and *proterogyny*; opp. to *synacmy*. **Heteradenio** (-ādēnik) a. *Anat.* [Gr. *heteros* gland], of glandular structure, but occurring in a part normally devoid of glands (Ogilvie, 1882).

Heterandrous (-ændrōs) a. Bot. [see -ANDROUS], having stamens or anthers of different forms (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). † **Heterarchy**, the rule of an alien. **Heteratomio** (-ātōmik) a., consisting of atoms of different kinds; opp. to *homatomic*. || **Heterauxesis** (-ēksē'sis) Bot. [Gr. *heteros* growth], growth at unequal rates, irregular or unsymmetrical growth. **Heterobiography** *nonce-wd.*, biography written by another person; opp. to *autobiography*; so **Heterobiographical** a.

Heteroblastic (-blēstik) a. *Biol.* [Gr. *heteros* germ], arising from cells of a different kind; opp. to *homoblastic*. **Heterobranchiate** (-bræŋkiāt) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *heteros* gills], having gills of diversified forms; applied in various classifications to a division of fishes, crustacea, gastropods, etc. **Heterocarpian**, -carpous *adjs.* Bot.

[Gr. *καρπός* fruit], producing fruit of different kinds; so **Heterocarpism** (see quot.). **Heterocellular** (-se'liŋlār) a. *Biol.*, composed of cells of different kinds (as most organisms); opp. to *isocellular*. **Heterocephalous** (-se'fālōs) a. Bot.

[Gr. *κεφαλή* head], applied to a composite plant bearing flower-heads of different kinds, male and female. **Heterochiral** (-kai'ērāl) a. [Gr. *heteros* hand], of identical form but with lateral inversion, as the right and left hands; opp. to *homochiral*; hence **Heterochirally** *adv.* † **Heterochresious** (erron. -chresious) a. Obs. [Gr. *heteros* use], relating to different commodities or uses; opp. to *homochresious*. **Heterochromous** (-krō'mōs) a.

[Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], of different colours, as the florets of some *Compositae*, e.g. the daisy and asters. **Heterocline** (-klēin) a. Bot. [Gr. *heteros* bed; cf. *DICLINOUS*], having male and female flower-heads on separate receptacles, heterocephalous. **Heterocyst** (-sist) *Biol.* [Gr. *κύστις* bladder, *CYST*], a cell of exceptional structure or form found in certain algae and fungi. **Heterodactyl** (-dæ'ktīl), -dactylous *adjs.* *Zool.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger or toe], having the toes, or one of them, irregular or abnormal, as certain families of birds (Ogilvie, 1882).

Heterodermatous (-dē'mātōs) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *heteros* skin], having the skin or integument of different structure in different parts, as certain fishes and serpents; opp. to *homodermatous*. **Heterodogmatize** v. *nonce-wd.* [see **DOGMATIZE**], *infr.* to hold or pronounce an opinion differing from that generally held. **Heteroecious** (-fē'siōs) a. Bot.

[Gr. *oikia* house], applied to fungi which at different stages of development are parasitic on different plants; opp. to *autocious*. **Heteroecism** (-fē'siz'm), the condition of being heteroecious; hence **Heteroecismal** a. = *heteroecious*. **Heteroepy** (-ē'pī) *nonce-wd.* [after *orthoepey*], pronunciation differing from the standard; so **Heteroepic** (-ōi'epik) a., involving heteroepy. **Heteroganglionic** (-gæŋgliāt) a. *Zool.*, having the ganglia of the nervous system unsymmetrically arranged, as most molluscs; opp. to *homoganglionic*. **Heterognathous** (-pē'gnāthōs) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *heteros* jaw], having differently-shaped jaws' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Heterogynal (-pē'djīnāl), **Heterogynous** (-pē'djīnōs) *adjs.* *Zool.* [Gr. *heteros* woman, female], applied to species of animals in which the females are of two kinds, perfect or fertile, and imperfect or 'neuter', as in bees, ants, etc. † **Heterokinesis** (also -ohinesie) Obs. [ad. Gr. *heterokinesis*], motion caused by an external agent; opp. to *autokinesis*. **Heterolobous** (-pē'lōbōs) a. [Gr. *heteros* lobe], having unequal lobes.

Heteromalous (-pē'mālōs) a. Bot. [Gr. *heteros* even, level], applied to mosses which have the leaves or branches turned in different directions: opp. to *homomalous*. **Heteromastigata** (-mæ'stigāt) a. *Biol.* [Gr. *heteros* whip], having flagella of different kinds, as an infusorian; opp. to *isomastigata*. **Heteromaton** (-pē'mātōn) *nonce-wd.* [after **AUTOMATON**], a thing that is moved by something else.

Heteronemous (-nē'miōs), **Heteronemous** (-nē'miōs) *adjs.* Bot. [Gr. *heteros* thread, filament] (see quot.). **Heteropetalous** (-pē'tālōs) a. Bot., 'having dissimilar or unequal petals' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).

Heterophthalmic (-pē'pē'thalmi) [Gr. *heteros* eye], the condition in which the eyes are different in colour or direction. **Heterophyadial** (-fē'i'edik) a. Bot. [late Gr. *heteros* shoot, sucker], producing two kinds of stems, one bearing the fructification, the other the vegetative branches, as in the genus *Equisetum*. **Heteropolar** a. [POLAR], having polar correspondence to something different from itself; having dissimilar poles, as in the figures called *Stauraxonia heteropola* (*Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 843).

Heteroporal (-pē'rōrāl) a. *Zool.* [L. *prora* prow], having unequal or dissimilar prorae, as a pterocymba in sponges; opp. to *homoporal*. **Heteropsychological** a. (see quot.). **Heteroptics** *nonce-wd.* [see **OPTICS**] (see quot.). **Heterorhinal** (-rō'rīāl) a. Bot. [Gr. *heteros* root], applied to the roots of cryptogamous plants (see quot.). **Heterosomatous** (-sō'mātōs) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *heteros* body], having a body deviating from the normal type; said esp. of flat fishes, which have the two sides of the body asymmetrical; so **Heterosoma** (-sō'ma), a flat-fish; **Heterosomous** a. = *heterosomatous*.

Heterosoterio (-sō'terik) a. [Gr. *heteros* salvation], relating to salvation by another. **Heterosporous** (-pē'spōrōs) a. Bot. [Gr. *heteros* seed], producing two different kinds of spores; opp. to *homosporous* or *isosporous*. **Heterostaural** (-stō'rāl) a. [Gr. *heteros* cross], having an irregular polygon as the

base of the pyramid; said of a heteropolar stauroaxial figure; opp. to *homostaural*. **Heterostemonous** (-stēmōnos) *a. Bot.* [Gr. στῆμων warp, thread, taken in sense 'stamen'], 'having dissimilar stamens' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Heterothermal** (-pēmāl) *a. Biol.* [Gr. θερμός heat], having a temperature which varies with that of the surroundings, as plants and cold-blooded animals; opp. to *homothermal* or *homothermous* (Syd. Soc. *Lex.* 1886). **Heterotoneous** *a.* [Gr. τόνος tone], having different or unlike tones. Hence **Heterotoneously** *adv.* **Heterotrichal** (-trikāl), **Heterotrichous** *adjs.* *Biol.* [Gr. τριχ- hair], belonging to the order *Heterotricha* of ciliate infusorians, in which the cilia of the oral region differ in size and arrangement from those of the rest of the body; also said of these cilia. **Heterotrophy** (-trōfī) *Bot.* [Gr. τροφή nourishment], an abnormal mode of nutrition observed by Frank in some plants, as those of the N.O. *Cupulifera*, which have no root-hairs, their function being discharged by a fungus which closely surrounds the roots. **Heterozonal** (-zōnāl) *a. Cryst.*, said of faces (or poles) of a crystallographic system which lie in different zones (or zone-circles): opp. to *tautozonal*.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 41 If the spines are asymmetrical, alternately broader on one side than on the other, the fish is called 'heteracanth'. **1870** *Nature* II. 482 The phenomena of Protandry and Protogyny forming together that of 'Heteracmy'. **a 1866** BR. HALL *Serm. Christ & Caesar* Wks. 1837 V. 281 Next to Anarchy is 'Heterarchy'. **1886** VINES *Physiol. Plants* xvi. 376 Spontaneous variations in the relative rate of growth of opposite sides of the organ, or to express it in a single word, spontaneous 'heteracmy'. **1884** J. W. HALEY *Notes & Ess. Shaks.* 7 We see no reason to take the words in any non-natural or 'heterobiographical' sense. **1885** *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 78 That superior charm... which autobiography possesses (if we must speak Greek) over 'heterobiography'. **1888** *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 450/1 Heterobiography... a word required for the process of having your biography written for you by some other person without your permission, and to your own amazement. **1888** H. GADOW in *Nature* 13 Dec. 150/2 This new cartilage is either homoblastic or heteroblastic. **1884** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Heteroblastic'. **1881** LUBBOCK in *Proc. R. Inst.* IX. 625 'Heterocarpism, if I may term it so, or the power of producing two kinds of reproductive bodies'. **1880** GRAY *Bot. Text-bk. Gloss.*, 'Heterocarpous, producing more than one kind of fruit'. **1884** BRANDE *Dict. Sci., etc.*, 'Heterocarpalous'. **1879** THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 97 The similarity of a right-hand and a left-hand is called 'heterochiral': that of two right-hands, homochiral. Any object and its image in a plane mirror are 'heterochirally similar'. **1818** STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 69 'Heterocresious, are inventions which produce different mechanic works, warres and commodities. So milning and shipping are two Heterocresious inventions, because the worke of the one is meale or flower, and the worke of the other is carriage or transportage'. **1848** BRANDE *Dict. Sci., etc.*, 'Heterochromous'. **1850** HOOKER & ARMOTT *Brit. Flora* (ed. 5) 197 When the ray is of a different colour from the disk, they are heterochromous (as in *Bellis*). **1880** GRAY *Bot. Text-bk. Gloss.*, 'Heterochline, nearly same as Heterocephalous, on separate receptacles'. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 215 Thus the whole unite into a single curved Nostoc-filament. Individual cells, apparently without any definite law, become 'heterocysts'. **1886** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 245 It is only in the higher forms that a few larger cells of a different colour—termed Heterocysts—are intercalated among the otherwise similar cells of a filament. **1884** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Those in which the external toe is versatile: 'heterodactylous'. **1885** KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 369 While in the woodpeckers the first and fourth [toes] are directed backwards, in the trogons the first and second take that position; hence they are said to be heterodactylous. **1851** BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 52 Physicians, who have 'heterodogmatiz'd, and deviated from the ancient beaten path of clear reason and experience. **1886** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 332 In others the various reproductive forms are developed upon different forms, for example, the æcidium-fruits of *Æcidium Berberidis* occur only on the leaves of *Berberis vulgaris*, whilst the uredospores and the teleutospores are formed only upon Grasses. Such forms as these are said to be 'heterocious (metocious), to distinguish them from those... which inhabit the same host throughout their whole life (autocious). **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 246 *Puccinia graminis*... shows... the 'heterocism which occurs also in some other Fungi. **1887** *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 184/3 De Bary discovered and demonstrated the wonderful fact of heterocism, showing that a fungus on the wheat produces an entirely different fungus on the barberry. **1884** *Ibid.* 29 Mar. 414/1 He demonstrates it to be a true 'heterocismal uredine'. **1873** M. COLLINS *Sg. Silchester* I. 1. 21 The proper way to begin is to teach them a 'heteroëpic abracadabra'. **1836** *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 742 His vile and barbarous Scotch orthoëpy, or rather 'heteroëpy'. **1839** 47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 365/1 The 'heteroganglionic type of the nervous system... is established in the Mollusks. **1855** OWEN *Invertebr. Anim.* (ed. 2) 470 The scattered centres of the nervous system, disposed according to the Heteroganglionic type of that dominant system of organs. **1884** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Heterogynous... heterogynous'. **1886** Syd. Soc. *Lex.*, 'Heterogynous, applied to those insects, such as ants, in which each species comprises males, females, and neuters. **1866** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 38. 47 Body hath no other Action belonging to it but that of Local Motion, which Local Motion as such, is Essentially 'Heterokinesis'. *Ibid.* I. v. 668 Plato rightly determined that cogitation, which is self-activity or autochinesie, was, in order of nature, before the local motion of body, which is heterochinesie. **1884** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Heterolobous, having unequal lobes... heterolobous. **18** HARK *Gosses* (1859) 182 Is not man the only automaton upon earth? The things usually called so are in fact 'hetero-

matous. **1884** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Heteronemous (Bot.) applied by Fries to nemous, vegetables in which the sporidia are lengthened by germination into filaments which unite to produce a heterogeneous body, as happens in the fungi and mosses: 'heteronemous'. (*Ibid.*, 'Heteronemous (Bot.)', having unequal filaments, as those of the stamens of the *Epacris heteronema*.) **1886** Syd. Soc. *Lex.*, 'Heteronemous, applied to those plants the stamens of which are unequal in the length of their filaments. **1884** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Heterophthalmia, term for the eyes being of different colour from each other: 'heterophthalmia'. **1886** Syd. Soc. *Lex.*, 'Heterophthalmia, the condition in which the eyes are of a different colour, or are different in direction. **1887** SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418 (*Sponges*) The paws may be similar (homoporal) or dissimilar ('heteroporal'). **1885** J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. The.* II. i. ii. 65 The chief 'heteropsychological theories of ethics... are all founded on an attempted identification of the moral sentiments with some other function of our nature. **1911** *Spectator* No. 250 P. 7 This Irregularity in Vision... must be put in the Class of 'Heteropticks'. **1874** R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 135 In ferns and Equisetaceæ the root and stem are strikingly different... the root springs from any part of the spore, and hence to the roots of this great division has been given the name 'Heterorhizal'. **1884** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. Those [fishes] in which the right and the left sides of the body are dissimilar: 'heterosomatous. **1884** A. B. BRUCE *St. Paul's Concept. Christ.* 403 The doctrine of Jesus was autostotic, that of Paul was 'hetero-stotic'. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 805 In Phanerogams the embryo-sac corresponds to the large, the pollen-grain to the small spore of 'heterosporous Vascular Cryptogams'. **1881** *Nature* XXIV. 474 Professor Williamson divides coals into Isoeoporous and Heterosporous coals. *Ibid.* 607 They further consider that some of his Calamariæ... were heterosporous. **1886** *Athenæum* 10 Apr. 491/2 Mr. Bennett has made use of the term Megasporengia in describing the heterosporous vascular cryptogams. **1888** 34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 194 The same sound... is consequently heard, not homotonously, or in like tones, but 'heterotonously, or in separate and unlike. **1885** E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 863/1 'Heterotrichal band circular. *Ibid.*, 'The heterotrichous band.

Heterocero (hetērosērō), *sb.* and *a. Ichthyol.* Also -*cœrque*. [*f.* HETERO- + Gr. κέρω = tail.] *a. sb.* A heterocercal fish. *b. adj.* = next.

1876 PAGE *Text-bk. Geol.* ix. 184 All the fishes of the palæozoic periods being heterocercs. **1886** OGILVIE, *Heterocerc.* **Heterocercal** (-sērōkāl), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -AL.] Having the lobes of the tail unequal. Opp. to *homocercal*.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 191/1 *Heterocercal*, the term chosen by M. Agassiz... to express a peculiar form of the tails of fishes... The tail is... unequally bilobate, as in the shark... The peculiarity of the Heterocercal fishes is that the vertebral column runs along the upper caudal lobe. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 133 The heterocercal character of the tail.

Hence **Heterocercosity**, **Heterocercy** (-sērōsi), the condition of being heterocercal.

1884 *Science* 3 Oct. 341/2 Whenever heterocercality manifests itself, there is degeneration of the caudal end of the chordal axis.

Heteroceros (hetērsērōs), *a. Entom.* [*f.* mod.L. *Heterocera* neut. pl., *f.* HETERO- + Gr. κέρω horn.] Belonging to the sub-order of lepidopterous insects *Heterocera* (Moths); so called from the diversified forms of the antennæ, which are not clubbed as in the *Rhopalocera* (Butterflies).

1881 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 268/2 New Genera and Species of Heteroceros Lepidoptera from Japan.

Heterochronic (-krōnik), *a. Biol. and Path.* [*f.* HETERO- + Gr. χρόνος time, χρονικός of or concerning time.] *a.* 'Occurring at different times; irregular; intermittent: applied to the pulse' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). *b.* Occurring or developed at an abnormal time. So || **Heterochronia** (-krōniā), **Heterochronism** (-p'krōniz'm), **Heterochrony**, the occurrence of a process, or development of a tissue, organ, or organic form, at an abnormal time; **Heterochronistic**, **Heterochronous** *adjs.* = HETEROCHRONIC.

1884 MAYNE, *Heterochronicus, Heterochronous*... heterochronic: heterochronous: applied to the pulse. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 5 We may... designate the general morbid processes as Heterochronic and Heterotopic. *Ibid.* 355 They are developed at a time when their presence is an abnormality (Heterochronia). **1876** H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1879) I. 502 Entire organs which, during the serial genesis of the type, came comparatively late, come in the evolving individual comparatively soon. This Prof. Haeckel has called heterochrony. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 13 Kenogenetic 'displacements in time', or 'Heterochronisms'. *Ibid.*, By heterochrony the sequence in position is vitiated; by heterochrony the sequence in time is vitiated.

† **Heterochronal**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* L. *heterochron-* (see next) + -AL.] = next 2.

1893 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Suppl.* 75 As good forbear an irregular fool as beare a fooler hetero-clitall. **1846** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 385 Sinnes heteroclitall, and such as want either name or president. **1873** 4 CREW *Anat. Trunks* I. ii. § 8 If there be any Heteroclitall Plants, wherein they are found otherwise.

Heteroclit (hetēroklīt), *a.* and *sb.* [*a.* F. *heteroclit* (16th c. in sense 2, 14th c. *etrolite*), *a.* L. *heteroclit-us*, *a.* Gr. ἑτερόκλιτος, irregularly inflected, *f.* ἑτερο- HETERO- + κλίτος, verbal adj. from κλίν-ειν to bend, inflect.] *A. adj.*

1. Gram. Irregularly or anomalously declined or inflected: chiefly of nouns.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Heteroclit*, that is declined otherwise than common Nouns are. **1741** WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. vii. § 1 The heteroclit nouns of the Latin tongue.

2. fig. Deviating from the ordinary rule or standard; irregular, exceptional, abnormal, anomalous, eccentric. Said of persons and things. (Very common in 17th and 18th centuries; now rare.)

1598 FLORIO, *Buschissano cervella*, a fantastical, heteroclit wit. **1600** *Hosp. Incur. Fools* 94 Heteroclit, reuerse, thwart and headstrong Fools. **1638** FEATLY *Strict. in Lyndom*, i. 170 Who will not attribute more to the uniform practise of the primitive Church, then to the heteroclyte practise of later Churches? **1688** BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 194 This heteroclit animal [the bat]. **a 1763** SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1768) II. 225 Mortification... may be given him by fools or heteroclit characters. **1807** *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 265 From its peculiar characters, which led Fallas to call it *Tetrao paradoxus*, it has received the somewhat pedantic name of *Heteroclit Grouse*. **1893** F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVII. 229/3 Nor need I dilate on the heteroclit address, fallacious, reminiscence.

B. sb. [absol. use of A.] **1. Gram.** A word irregularly inflected; *esp.* a noun which deviates from the regular declension.

1880 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Examples of all the conjugations declined at length through all moods and tenses, with the Heteroclitics. **1818** BRINSLEY *Poe. Paris* (1869) 97 What mean you by *Heteroclit*? Nouns... declined otherwise than the ordinary manner. **1760** (title) Lily's Rules Construed; whereunto are added T. Robinson's Heteroclitics. **1870** MARCH *Ag. Gram.* § 100 Nouns... [that] vary in Case-endings (Heteroclitics).

2. fig. A thing or person that deviates from the ordinary rule; an 'anomaly'. (Very common in 17th c.; now rare or obs.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 3. 8 A substantiall and seuer Collection of the Heteroclitics, or Irregulars of Nature... I find not. **c 1645** HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xxv. (1655) I. 83 There are strange Heteroclitics in Religion now adays. **1767** H. BROOKER *Pool of Qual.* (1792) II. xii. 189 Our Parliament would affect to be an heteroclit to all other parliaments. **1780** T. DAVIES *Life Garrick* II. xl. 141 The doctor was a perfect Heteroclit, an inexplicable existence in creation.

So † **Heteroclitical**, † **Heteroclitically**, † **Heteroclitous** *adjs.* = HETEROCLITIC *a.*

1632 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iv. (ed. 4) 377 Loathsome and fulsome filthy potions, Heteroclitical pills, horse medicines. **1648** PETTY *Adv. to Hartlib* 23 Parrot-like repeating heteroclitous nouns and verbs. **1665** EARL *Monm. Adv. fr. Parnass.* 449 Employing... for soldiers, those heteroclitical dispositions, who by reason of their restless natures, 'twas thought were likely to do worse. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 5/1 Every portion of Marlowe's work is stamped with mutiny and revolt, with love for unblended speculation and interest in heteroclitical offence.

Heterodont (hetērodōnt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [*mod. f.* HETERO- + Gr. δόων, δόντω- tooth. In *mod. f.* *heterodon*.]

A. adj. Having teeth of different kinds or forms (incisors, canines, and molars), as most mammals. Also said of the teeth. Opp. to *homodont*.

1877 TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 232/2 In the majority of the Mammalia, the teeth in the same jaw vary in size, form, and structure, and they are therefore called Heterodont. **1886** *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 471/1 Existing toothed whales have what appears to be a homodont and not a heterodont dentition, but a heterodont dentition has been observed in the foetus of an existing whale.

B. sb. **1.** A heterodont animal.

2. A snake of the N. American genus *Heterodon*. **Heterodox** (hetēródōks), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. Gr.* ἑτερόδοξ- of another opinion, holding opinions other than the right, *f.* ἑτερο- HETERO- + δόξα opinion.]

A. adj. **1.** Of doctrines, opinions, etc.: Not in accordance with established doctrines or opinions, or those generally recognized as right or 'orthodox': *a. orig.* in religion and theology.

1637 40 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 354 Christ's local descending to hell, and divers others heterodoxe doctrines. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 204, I shall first shew you the Heterodox Opinion, And then that which I take to be the Orthodox. **1886** R. PARR *Life of Usher* 15 Articles. Heterodox to the Doctrine and Articles of the Church of England. **1885** MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1887) 2 Some of the heterodox opinions which he avows... particularly his Arrianism.

Hence **b. generally**.

1644 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 210 That the name of any other Author, or Philosophy, seemeth Heterodoxe without examination. **1700** T. BROWN tr. *Freney's Annus. Ser. & Com.* 24 Some call it Over-witting those they deal with, but that's generally denied as a Heterodox Definition. **1859** W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 6 The Major held some strangely heterodox opinions on the modern education of girls.

2. Of persons: Holding opinions not in accord with some acknowledged standard: *a.* in theology; *b.* in other matters of belief or opinion.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 18 Whosoever should dare to swarve from these [Galen and Aristotle]... being looked upon as Heterodox, was the object of scorn and derision. **1723** J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 20 The Eastern Sages... teach the Heterodox a Lesson of Humility. **1848** FUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 96 We cannot treat the Orthodox Greek Church, at once as orthodox and heterodox. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 177 Admissions which recommended him to neither the orthodox nor the heterodox.

† **B. sb. Obs.** **1.** An opinion not in accord with that which is generally accepted as true or correct; a heterodox opinion.

1619 Balcagnal's *Lett. fr. Syn. of Dort* in Hales' *Rem.*

(1673) 524 Upon Tuesday... the Canons of the first and second Article... were approved, except the last of the second Article... and the second heterodox in that same Article. *Ibid.* On Thursday morning... it was reasoned whether that last heterodox should be retained. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 66 Not only a simple Heterodox, but a very hard Paradox, it will seem, and of great absurdity unto obstinate ears. 1691 W. NICHOLLS *Anst. Naked Gospel* 105 These and many more are the Heterodoxes of his Books.

2. A heterodox person. *rare*.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 18 Heretics, then, and heterodoxes are not good honest men, as the vulgar counts them. Hence *Heterodoxly adv.*, in a heterodox way; *Heterodoxness*, heterodox quality or character.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 501 What Error or Heterodoxness in avowing it perfectly Celestial and *Ethereal*? *Ibid.* 523 The speaking of two persons thus in Christ... seemed to administer some scruple of Heterodoxness to some. 1674 C. ELLIS *Vanity of Scoffing* 9 A thing so heterodoxly yet so magisterially asserted. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 10 These who have either unthinkingly, or Heterodoxly imbibed his notions.

† *Heterodoxal*, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of heterodox character; heterodox.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iv. xv. (1754) 466 This new Piece of Philosophy... tho' heterodoxal and cross-grained to the old Philosophers. 1661 Sir Harry Vane's *Politics* 11 Most of those Hearers... grew most Heterodoxal Rabbits. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 217 Dr. Reynolds calls the Lambeth Articles Orthodoxal: no one intimated that they were Heterodoxal.

† *Heterodoxical*, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1641 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 214 Not only simply heterodoxical, but a very rough-hewn paradoxical asseveration. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 23 In... other parts... similar heterodoxical passages may be found.

† *Heterodoxous*, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1690 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 28, I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous, Heterodoxous, Incongruous.

Heterodoxy (het'érôdôksi). [ad. Gr. *heterodoxia* error of opinion, f. *heterodoxos* HETEROBOX.]

1. The quality or character of being heterodox; deviation from what is considered to be orthodox.

1669 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 317 That preamble, which the daring Heterodoxy of some modern writers put me upon. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 32 No Man's Shoe wrings him the more because of the Heterodoxy, or the tipping of his Shoe-maker. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. ii. Does the reader inquire... what the difference between Orthodoxy or *My-dox* and Heterodoxy or *Thy-dox* might here be? 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 519 The establishment of Christianity as the State Religion... turned the attention of the rulers... to minute questions of heterodoxy and orthodoxy.

2. With *a* and *pl.* An opinion or doctrine at variance with that generally received as true or right; a heterodox opinion.

1658-60 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr. (1674) A ijb/t The Anarchy and licentiousness of Heterodoxies and confused Opinions. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* i. l. § 31. 39 Another heterodoxy of his, concerning the resurrection. 1755 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* IV. 501 Charging him with Popery, Arminianism, and other heterodoxies. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Milford* I. vi. 197, I know that I have great potential authorities against me in this heterodoxy.

Heterodromous (het'érôdrômas), *a.* [f. mod. L. *heterodromus*, f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-dromos* running + -OUS. In mod. F. *hétérodrome*.]

Running in different directions: opp. to *homodromous*. † *a. Mech.* Applied to levers of the first order, in which the power and the weight move in opposite directions (*obs.*). *b. Bot.* Turning in opposite directions on the main stem and on a branch, as the generating spiral of a phyllotaxis.

1720 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (ed. 2) II. s.v., The Wheel, Windlass, Capstan, Crane, &c. are perpetual Heterodromous Levers. [1797-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Heterodromous Vetus*, in mechanics, a lever wherein the fulcrum, or point of suspension, is between the weight and the power.] 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 2) iii. § 3. 140 The successive leaves form a spiral round the axis... In the majority of cases, the direction in both the stem and branches is the same, and it is then said to be *homodromous*; but instances... occur in which the direction is different, when it is called *heterodromous*. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 190.

So *Heterodromy Bot.*, heterodromous condition. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterodromy*, term applied... when the axial shoot of the stem coils from right to left, whilst that of the branch twists from left to right, or vice versa.

Heterogamous (het'érôgâmos), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *gâmos* marriage + -OUS: in mod. F. *hétérogame* (De Candolle).]

1. *Bot.* Various applied to conditions in which stamens and pistils are not regularly present in each flower or floret.

Applied *a. orig.* by De Candolle to plants having flowers monocious, dioecious, or polygamous; *b.* by Lessing to composites whose capitula or flower-heads contain florets differing in sex; *c.* by Trinius to grasses in which the arrangement of the sexes is different in different spikelets.

1842 in BRANDE. 1866 *Treat. Bot.*, *Heterogamous*, when in a capitulum the florets of the ray are either neuter or female, and those of the disk male. 1870 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 106 If all the florets of a flower-head (*capitulum*) be perfect, the flower-heads are *homogamous* (Dandelion); if part of them be imperfect, the heads are *heterogamous* (Daisy).

2. *Biol.* Characterized by the alternation of differently organized generations, as of a parthenogenetic and a sexual generation.

1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1031 Certain species [of Nematelminthes] possess what is known as the 'free rhabditic form' and are heterogamous.

3. Of or pertaining to irregular marriage.

1860 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 159 Besides these he may have had other heterogamous connexions.

Heterogamy (het'érôgâmi). [f. as prec. + -Y.] The quality or condition of being heterogamous.

1. *Bot.* Mediate or indirect fertilization of plants.

1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* ix. 418 These circuitous methods of fertilisation may be called *Heterogamy*, or 'crooked fertilisation,' in contradistinction to the typical and orthodox method, which may be styled *Orthogamy*, or direct ('straight') fertilisation.

2. *Biol.* The succession of differently organized generations of animals or plants, as where sexual generation alternates with parthenogenesis.

1864 A. SEDGWICK tr. *Class. Zool.* I. 543 Chermes affords an example of heterogamy in that two different oviparous generations follow one another: a slender and winged summer generation, and an apterous generation which is found in autumn and spring and lives through the winter. 1866 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Intro. 31 Alternation of Generations... whether in the form known as metagenesis, i.e. the alternation of asexual and sexual individuals, or as heterogamy, i.e. the alternation of parthenogenetic and sexual races. *Ibid.* 508 [In Insects] Alternation of Generations is coupled with parthenogenesis, and is known in this case as Heterogamy. 1880 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* xv. 307 A sexless fern-plant forms special reproductive cells (spores), which develop parthenogenetically into a sexual prothallus, from the fertilised egg-cell of which the fern-plant arises... [this] is called by zoologists, in reference to flukes for instance, *heterogamy*.

Heterogene (het'érôdžin), *a. ? Obs.* [ad. Gr. *heterogenês* of different kinds, f. *hetero-* HETERO- + *gênês*, *gênê-* kind: cf. F. *hétérogène* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] = HETEROGENEOUS.

1841 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Therefore they be called [he]terogenes that is to say of dyuers natures. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. v. Know you the sapor pontick? sapor stipstick? Or, what is homogene, or heterogene? 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 1318 A strange Chimera of Beasts and Men Made up of pieces Heterogene. 1709-29 V. MANDEV *Syst. Math. Geom.* 143 Homogene Figures, are of the same kind, as to the number of Sides: Heterogene the contrary. 1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 42 From a Heterogen medicine, The strife is intestine. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 10 The diction, similes, and metaphors... are somewhat motley and heterogene. 1830 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. ix. 394 A soil and nature foreign and heterogene.

Heterogeneous (het'érôdžinál), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare*. Also 7 *erron.* -ial (1. [f. Scholastic L. *heterogeneus* (f. Gr. *heterogenês*, *heterogene-*: see HETEROGENE) + -AL.]

A. adj. = HETEROGENEOUS.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xl. 48 Separated from the others, which are heterogenial, or of another kinde. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bakes* ii. (1669) 9 Such water as is free from any heterogenous mixture. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 108 A Parliament is a politick body, compounded of heterogenial or dissimilar parts, viz. the King, the Lords, spiritual and temporal, in one distinct house, and of a house of Commons another distinct house. 1674 S. JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 5 Numbers Heterogeneous are mixt Numbers of Whole and Broken, Abstract and Contract. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Heterogeneous Nouns* in Grammar, are such as have one Gender in the Singular... and another in the Plural. *Ibid.*, *Heterogeneous Surds*, are such as have different Radical Signs: As \sqrt{aa} and \sqrt{bb} . 1805 E. DAVES *Wks.* 299 An heterogenous color, orange, for instance... viewed through a prism, will disappear, being resolved into the two homogenous colors... red and yellow. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 304 A system which admitted of such tyrannical action... was a heterogenous thing.

B. sb. A heterogeneous person or substance.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. iii. (1739) 16 By congregating Heterogeneousals, and severing Heterogeneousals. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 260 Whether this mixture of heterogeneousals do not pollute the ordinances.

Hence *Heterogeneousness*, heterogeneity.

† *Heterogeneous*, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = HETEROGENEOUS.

1601 NASHE *Quaternio* (1634) 44 All the parts both homogenous and heterogeneous of the dead corps. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1638) 385 *Corpus heterogenes*, in terra coalescens: A Heterogeneous body encreasing in the earth. 1835 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2. (1643) 170 When they consist of Heterogeneous parts, or parts of a divers kind.

Heterogeneity (het'érôdžin'iti). [ad. med. L. *heterogeneitās* (etherogeneitās 14th c.), f. *heterogeneus*: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *heterogénéité* (1641 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The quality or condition of being heterogeneous: *a.* Difference or diversity in kind from other things; *b.* Composition from diverse elements or parts; multifarious composition.

Hence *Heterogeneity*, *v.* (1651) 109 In the artificial processe of manifesting the heterogeneity of water. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 304 To multiply Simple Surdes observe their Homogeneity or Heterogeneity. 1779 RAMSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 421 The advantage... of not being disturbed by the heterogeneity of light. 1784 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 111 As to the Chinese... its great Heterogeneity in respect of other Languages. 1866 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xvii. § 145 (1875) 396 Evolution is an integration of matter... during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity, to a definite, coherent heterogeneity. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* vii. (1870) 194 In the members of the Olympian court itself we discern every kind of heterogeneity.

c. With *a* and *pl.* A heterogeneous element or constituent.

1631 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 19 In their crudities, heterogeneity & impurities. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 414 Mica, iron ore, and other heterogeneities are more frequent in it. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. So many heterogeneities cast together into the fermenting-vat.

d. Law of Heterogeneity (Logic): see quot.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 91 About the second principle, the Law of Heterogeneity, there is no dispute. According to this law, things the most similar must, in some respects, be dissimilar or heterogeneous; and, consequently, any Concept, however large its Intension may be, may still have that Intension increased, without thereby descending to individuals.

Heterogeneous (het'érôdžin'is), *a.* [f. Scholastic L. *heterogeneus* (see HETEROGENEAL) + -OUS.] The opposite of *homogeneous*.

The earlier word, and the more usual, esp. in technical expressions, till c. 1725, was *heterogenous*.

1. Of one body in respect of another, or of various bodies in respect of each other: Diverse in kind or nature, of completely different characters; incongruous; foreign.

1664 F. WHITE *Reply to Fisher* 243 The question... is heterogeneous to this disputation. 1660 GOUGE *Chr. Direct.* ii. (1831) 21 Labour... to drive out all wandering heterogeneous thoughts that come to disturb thee. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 25 Chusing two heterogeneous fluids, such as Water and Oyl. 1699 LO. TARBUT in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 195 Though it be heterogeneous from this subject. 1775 DRAAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 35 Its heat proceeds from a mixture of heterogeneous Bodies. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brev.* II. (ed. 2) 112 Which is perfectly heterogeneous to the true Management of the Hop. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 199 Things utterly heterogeneous can have no inter-communion. 1820 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 58 The National Church is absolutely heterogeneous to the Apostolical or Anglo-Catholic party of 1833. 1866 MILL *Utilit.* 16 Pain is always heterogeneous with pleasure. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* ii. (1875) 44 A large collection of heterogeneous writings. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon*, viii. 180 We do not suppose that the two worlds, visible and invisible, are absolutely different and heterogeneous in fundamental structure.

b. loosely. Extraordinary, anomalous, abnormal.

1757 [see HETEROGENEOUS]. 1768 W. DONALDSON *Life & Adv.* Sir B. Sapskull I. 58 Men of fashion are strange heterogeneous monsters. 1765 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscret.* (1786) V. 242 Lady Belvoir and her two daughters are actual characters, however heterogeneous some people may think them.

2. Of a body in respect of its elements: Composed of diverse elements or constituents; consisting of parts of different kinds; not homogeneous.

1630 PLYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 182 The members of a heterogeneous body... are discrepant and various in themselves. 1630 FULLER *Holy War* v. xix. (1647) 261 The armie will be very heterogeneous, patched up of different people. 1649 A. ROSS *Life in Mahomet Alcoran* 405 He... found at his doore an Heterogeneous Beast, called Elborach, half Asse, half Mule, but much swifter then either. 1701 Dr. Fox *True-born Eng.* i. 280 Thus from a Mixture of all Kinds began, That Heterogeneous Thing, An Englishman. 1796 H. BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 245 All sorts of light... simple and homogeneous, or heterogeneous and compounded. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* li. This heterogeneous mass of wild and desperate men. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxi. 52 Good is of a character exceedingly diversified and heterogeneous. 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. vii. 419 In so vast and heterogeneous an Empire as the Persian.

3. *Math.* *a.* Of different kinds, so as to be incommensurable. *b.* Of different dimensions or degrees; non-homogeneous. *Heterogeneous Surds*: see quot. 1796. (The later nomenclature is that of *like and unlike surds*.)

1656 HOBBS *Six Less. Wks.* 1845 VII. 199 Of these two sorts of angles the quantities are heterogeneous. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. xvi. Schol., Heterogeneous quantities are not compared together. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Heterogeneous Surds*. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Heterogeneous Quantities*... are those which cannot have proportion, or be compared together as to greater and less... As lines, surfaces, and solids in geometry. *Heterogeneous Surds*, are such as have different radical signs; as \sqrt{a} and $\sqrt[3]{b}$; or $\sqrt[3]{10}$ and $\sqrt[3]{20}$.

4. In various connexions:

Heterogeneous attraction, attraction between atoms different in kind, chemical attraction; also that between the different kinds of electricity and magnetism. *Heterogeneous bodies*, 'such as have their parts of unequal density' (Hutton *Math. Dict.* 1796). *Heterogeneous nouns*, nouns of different genders in the singular and plural. *Heterogeneous numbers*, 'mixed numbers consisting of integers and fractions' (Hutton). 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Heterogeneous bodies are such, whose gravities in different parts are not proportionable to the bulk thereof. *Ibid.*, *Heterogeneous Nouns*, *Heterogeneous Numbers*. 1866-34 Good's *Bk. Nat.* (ed. 3) I. 93 The heterogeneous attraction, or that between the two different substances, is stronger than the common force of gravity.

Hence *Heterogeneously adv.*, in a heterogeneous manner; *Heterogeneousness*, the quality or condition of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1665) 129 The Heterogeneousness of the Exposition of the First Day's Creation. 1768 JOHNSON *Gen. Obs. Shaks.*, 3 *Hen. VI.* Dissimilitude of style, and heterogeneousness of sentiment, may sufficiently show that a work does not really belong to the reputed author. 1775 — *Journ. to West. Isl.*, *Outing in Sky Wks.* X. 439 The rooms are very heterogeneously filled. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 105 The heterogeneousness of two fluids. 1864 PUSLEY *Lect. Dan.* vii. 435 Unauthentic tradition is wont to connect things heterogeneously.

Heterogenesis (het'érôdžin'sis), *Biol.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *gênêsis* birth, generation.]

†1. Abnormal or irregular organic development: see quot. *Obs.* (So *F. heterogénisic.*)

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heterogenesis*, name given by Brieschet to a Class of organic deviations comprehending those in which there exists a relative anomaly, whether from the situation or from the colour of organs, the number or the situation of the fetuses belonging to the same gestation, the situation or the number of organs in particular.

†2. Applied to sexual reproduction from two different germs, male and female. *Obs.*

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 398 The process by which new individuals are produced is called *Heterogenesis*. In this process, two different cells are concerned... germ-cells and sperm-cells.

3. The birth or origination of a living being otherwise than from a parent of the same kind.

1864 *Q. J. Sci.* Jan. 17 *Heterogenesis* is a term employed to express the creation or birth of living beings in an abnormal manner. *Ibid.*, At present the evidence which we possess... is rather adverse to the doctrine of 'heterogenesis' in any form. 1870 HUXLEY in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* p. lxxvii, The living parent was supposed to give rise to offspring which passed through a totally different series of states from those exhibited by the parent, and did not return into the cycle of the parent; this is what ought to be called *Heterogenesis*, the offspring being altogether, and permanently, unlike the parent.

b. *esp.* The generation of animals or vegetables of low organization from inorganic matter; abiogenesis; spontaneous generation.

1876 TYNDALL in *19th Cent.* III. 23 The notion of heterogenesis or spontaneous generation.

c. Alternation of generations.

1863 H. SEWEN *Biol.* I. II. vii. 211 Where propagation is carried on by heterogenesis, or is characterized by unlikeness of the successive generations, there is always asexual genesis with occasionally recurring sexual genesis. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 169 When the species is composed of a regular alternation of variously constituted generations and individuals. This particular sort of reversion is termed Alternate Generation, or Heterogenesis.

Heterogenetic, *a.* [f. prec.: cf. *genetic.*]

1. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, heterogenesis or heterogeny.

1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXIII. 709 All the related heterogenetic phenomena. 1877 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1041 Giles holds that *A. duodenalis* may become sexually mature while outside the body and in the free state; in other words, that it is heterogenetic.

2. *Philos.* Relating to external origination.

1876 WHITTAKER in *Mind* XII. 289 Prof. Wundt calls his own theory of the will 'the autogenetic theory', opposing it to 'the ordinary or heterogenetic theory'.

Heterogenist, [f. *HETEROGENY* + *-IST*: cf. mod. *F. hétérogéniste.*] An upholder of the hypothesis of heterogeny or spontaneous generation.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiii. 304 The English heterogenist was far bolder. 1876 — in *19th Cent.* Mar. 501 While no discovery of the age would bear comparison with this 'new birth of living particles', it is a mere commonplace occurrence to our fortunate heterogenist.

† **Heterogenize**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *gignē* *HETEROGENE* + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To act in a manner heterogeneous or foreign to his own character.

1890 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 110 Never Artist so licentiously heterogenized or so extravagantly exceeded his prescribed limits as Ambition or Covetice.

† **Heterogeneous**, *a.* *Obs.* A less correct form of *HETEROGENEOUS*.

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 62 Heterogeneous Quantities cannot be compared alternately. 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 260, I am afraid I shall carry but a very heterogeneous dress along with me. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 303/1 Of the most opposite and heterogeneous kind.

Heterogeny (*hetēro'gēni*). [mod. *f.* Gr. type **heterogēneia*, abstr. sb. from *heterogēnēs* *HETEROGENE*; or, in 3, from *HETERO-* + *-gēneia* birth.]

†1. Heterogeneousness. *Obs.*

1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 67 There is no heterogeny or disparitie in the matter.

2. *concr.* A heterogeneous assemblage. *rare.*

1836 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 158 Sometimes he would put up a heterogeny of articles in a lot... and knock them all down, perhaps for nimpence.

II. 3. *Biol.* Production of living beings from substances organic or inorganic without germs or ovaules; spontaneous generation.

1863 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 20, I have written a letter... to say, under the cloak of attacking Heterogeny, a word in my own defence. 1871 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 313 No better case has ever been made out for heterogeny than by Charlton Bastian. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterogeny*,... also the production of a living being from the substance of a living being of some other kind; as in the supposed development of maggots from the substance of putrefying flesh.

Heterogone (*hetēro'gōn*), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *gonos* offspring, race, -*gonos* generating.] = *HETEROGONOUS* 1.

1877 GRAY in *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. III. XIII. 82, I propose the... term of heterogone (or heterogonous) for these flowers. 1880 — *Bot. Text-bk.* 1. 235 The nature of heterogone dimorphism may well be understood from a single example. The most familiar one is that of *Houstonia*.

Heterogonous (*-gōnōs*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.]

1. *Bot.* Having incongruous reproductive organs; applied by Asa Gray to flowers in which cross-

fertilization is secured by the stamens and pistils being dimorphic or trimorphic.

1877 [see *HETEROGONE*]. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4. 225 They may be classed into those without and those with dimorphism of stamens and pistils, or, in other words, those with Homogonous and those with Heterogonous flowers. 1880 — *Bot. Text-bk.* 1. 236 Heterogonous trimorphism is known in certain species...; and the complication may have certain conceivable advantages over dimorphism.

2. *Biol.* Exhibiting irregular reproduction; producing offspring dissimilar to the parent.

1863 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digenesis*, *heterogonous*, the form of digenesis in which the buds produce animals differing in appearance from their progenitors. 1866 *Ibid.*, *Heterogonous*, being of, or produced by, irregular generation.

So **Heterogonism**, **Heterogony**, the condition of being heterogonous (in either sense).

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 126 A series of phenomena... which has been spoken of as 'Digenesis with Heterogony'. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterogonism*, the production of dissimilar offspring from similar parentage, as in Gymnoblaster where dissimilar gonosomes may arise from similar trophosomes.

Heterography (*-p'grāfi*). [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *graphein* writing. Opposed to *orthography*.]

1. Spelling that differs from that which is correct according to current usage; 'incorrect' spelling.

1765 S. PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII. 390 Neoteric affectations of Archaism and Heterography. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 667 His orthography, or rather heterography, has been a subject of keen animadversion; and he has been charged with misspelling his own name. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xiv, I corrected his heterography.

2. Irregular or inconsistent spelling (as the current spelling of English).

1847 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 162 All climates alike groan under heterography.

So **Heterographer**, one who practises heterography; **Heterographic** *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by heterography.

1864 *Realist* 20 Apr. 7 Mr. Landor... records, in heterographic hexameters, Porson's opinion. 1865 H. B. WHEATLEY in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* (title) Notes on some English Heterographers. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms & Phrases*, *Heterographic*, using the same combinations of written letters to express different sounds, as English spelling does.

Heteroideous (*hetēroi'dēs*), *a.* *rare.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *eidōs* form + *-OUS*.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 587/1 *Heteroideous*, diversified in form.

† **Heterological**, *a.* *Math. Obs.* [f. as next + *-AL*.] Applied to those terms in two or more ratios or fractions which do not correspond, as the antecedent or numerator of one, and the consequent or denominator of the other: opp. to *homological*.

1874 J. RAKE *Arith.* (1896) 48 The new Fraction... will not be in its least terms, unless such Heterological terms be first abbreviated to their lowest.

Heterologous (*-p'logōs*), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *logos* ratio, relation, etc. + *-OUS*.] Having a different relation, or consisting of different elements; not corresponding: opp. to *HOMOLOGOUS*. *spec. a.* *Path.* Of a different formation from that of the normal tissue of the part.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 578 note, One of the heterologous formations, as they are termed by Professor Carswell. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 25 New formations are homologous (epidermic, pigmentary, dermic), or heterologous (pseudoplasms, neoplasms). 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 96 The same kind of tumour may be, under certain circumstances, homologous, and under other circumstances heterologous.

b. *Chem.* (See quot. 1886.) 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VI. 609 His *Précis de Chimie Organique*, in which he (Gerhardt) sketches the idea of 'Homologous and Heterologous Series'. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterologous* series, Gerhardt's term for bodies derived from each other by definite chemical metamorphoses, in contradistinction to *Homologous* series.

Heterology (*-p'lodgi*). [f. as prec. + *-Y*; in sense 2, f. Gr. *hetero-* + *logia* discourse.]

1. The condition of being heterologous: opp. to *HOMOLOGY*.

1844 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (1873) 105 Any deviation from the type of the parent tissue constitutes heterology. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) I. 96 Tissues normal in themselves appear under the form of a tumour, sometimes in regions where this tissue normally exists, sometimes in places where it does not exist in the normal state of things. In the first case I speak of it as *homology*, in the second as *heterology*.

2. *nonce-use.* Vocabulary of different names.

1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 28 Let the old drainer christen it, for my heterology is exhausted.

Heteromeran, *Entom.* [f. mod. *L. Heteromera* neut. pl. (Latreille, f. Gr. *hetero-* + *meros* part).] A beetle belonging to the *Heteromera*, a division of *Coleoptera* in which the two anterior pairs of legs have five tarsal joints, but the third pair only four.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Heteromerans*, *Heteromera*.

Heteromerous (*hetēro'mēras*), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *meros* part + *-OUS*.] Having or consisting of parts differing in character, number, or other respect.

1. *Entom.* Having legs differing in the number

of their tarsal joints; *spec.* belonging to the division *Heteromera* of coleopterous insects (see prec.).

1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 683 The term *heteromerous* properly belongs to all insects in which the different pairs of tarsi vary inter se in the number of their joints. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1873) 98 Numerous *Lamellicorn* and *Heteromerous* insects.

2. *Bot. a.* Applied to lichens in which the gonidia are arranged in one or more distinct layers within the thallus: opp. to *homomerous*. b. Applied to flowers in which the members differ in number in the different whorls: opp. to *isomerous*.

1873 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 265 The gonidia are crowded into one layer, by which the hyphal tissue is at the same time separated according to circumstances into an outer and inner or an upper and under layer; the thallus-tissue is then stratified, and such Lichens are termed *Heteromerous*. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 601 When the number of members is the same in each whorl (of a flower) they are said to be *isomerous*, when this is not the case *heteromerous*.

3. *Chem.* Unrelated as to chemical composition, as in certain cases of isomorphism.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Heteromorphic (*hetēro'mōr'fik*), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *morphē* form + *-IC*.]

1. Of different or dissimilar forms. *spec. a.* *Entom.* Existing in different forms at different stages of life: said of insects which undergo complete metamorphosis (*Heteromorpha*).

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 6 The Homomorphic insects do not pass through such striking changes of form as the Heteromorphic.

b. *Bot.* Applied to flowers or plants which occur in forms differing in the relative length of the stamens and pistils (including *dimorphic* and *trimorphic*).

1874 in R. BROWN *Man. Bot. Gloss.* 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Pl.* i. 24, I formerly applied the term 'heteromorphic' to the legitimate unions; and 'homomorphic' to the illegitimate unions; but after discovering the existence of trimorphic plants, these two terms ceased to be applicable.

2. Deviating in form from the standard or type; of abnormal form: = *HETEROMORPHOUS* 1.

In mod. Dicts.

Heteromorphism (*-mōr'fiz'm*). [f. as prec. + *-ISM*.] The condition or property of being heteromorphic; diversity of form.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 699 The various portraits of her majesty astonish by their perplexing *poly-* or *heteromorphism*. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 150 *Heteromorphism*, the property, sometimes observed in compounds, of crystallising in different forms, though containing equal numbers of atoms similarly grouped. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* ii. 36 Nor are these... the only cases of Heteromorphism now known. 1881 *J. Bot.* X. 86 All we have to suppose is a peculiar heteromorphism.

Heteromorphite (*-mōr'fizit*). *Min.* [f. as prec. + *-ITE*.] A variety of JAMESONITE.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 151 *Heteromorphite*, Feather ore, a sulphantimonite of lead... which occurs in capillary forms resembling a cobweb; also massive. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 91.

Heteromorphous, *a.* [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.]

1. Of abnormal or irregular form.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 139/2 Various animals... from exhibiting no uniform or regular shape, have been entitled... heteromorphous. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heteromorphous*, differing in form, shape, or external appearance, as compared with the normal.

2. *Entom.* = *HETEROMORPHIC* 1.

1855 OWEN *Invertebr. Anim.* 437 The differences of the larvæ which are distinguished by the entomological terms, *Heteromorphous*, *Homomorphous*, *Capitate*, &c., essentially depend upon their quitting the egg to enter into active life at different periods of development.

Heteromorphy. [f. as prec. + *-Y*; after Gr. sbs. in *-mōr'fiz*.] = *HETEROMORPHISM*.

1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 600 Deviations from ordinary forms, comprising... heteromorphy (deformities, polymorphy, alteration of colours).

Heteronomic (*-nō'mik*), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *nomos* law + *-IC*: cf. Gr. *nomos* of or pertaining to law.] Showing a different law or mode of operation.

1. 'Of unlike or opposite polarity: applied to contact of parts of the human body in experiments on animal magnetism: opp. to *isomonic*.'

18... *Amer. J. Phil. Psychol.* I. 502 (Cent.) *Heteronomic* [contact] is hyperesthetic and increases it [muscular energy].

2. *Optics.* Affected by spherical aberration so as not to converge to one focus; divergent.

1880 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 167 The diminution of the astigmatism of the heteronomic pencils.

Heteronomous (*-nō'mōs*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.]

1. Subject to different laws, involving different principles.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV. 254 If two inconsistent principles of valuation be employed, then the table will be vicious because heteronomous [error. -*onymous*].

2. *Biol.* Having different laws or modes of growth; applied to parts or members differentiated from the same primitive type.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 104 *Arthropoda*.

Animals consisting of a series of more or less heteronomous segments. *Ibid.* 78 The development of wings and the differentiation of the body into three great heteronomous divisions, the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. 1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 238 The limitation of the number of the appendages . . . concurrently with the greater development of heteronomous metameres.

3. Subject to an external law: opp. to *autonomous*.

1804 *Forum* (U. S.) July 572 Man has been . . . a thrall, owning obedience to a law conceived to be external . . . and other than the expression of his own nature. In a word he has been heteronomous.

Heteronomy (-p'nomi). [f. as prec. + -Y: after Gr. derivatives in -νομία.]

1. Presence of a different law or principle: see quot. 1824.

1824 *DE QUINCY Templars' Dial. Wks.* IV. 205 He has certainly not vitiated the purity of this principle by the usual heteronomy (if you will allow me a learned word)—i. e., by the introduction of the other and opposite law. 1868-70 *W. TAYLOR Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 12 note, Heteroclitical phraseology is the first step to Heteronomy of apperception, and insanity is nothing more.

2. *Moral Philos.* Subjection to the rule of another being or power (e. g. of the will to the passions); subjection to external law. Opp. to *autonomy*.

1855 *MISS COBBE Ess. Intuit. Mor.* 146 It would not be Free Self-legislation (autonomy), but (heteronomy) subservience of the Pure Will to a lower faculty. 1888 *J. MARTINEAU Study Relig.* II. iii. li. 282 So far as they obtain sway over him, he is under a heteronomy.

3. *Biol.* The condition of being heteronomous; differentiation from a common primitive type.

1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 115 The degree to which heteronomy or differentiation is carried out in the various regions of the body (in *Copepoda*).

Heteronym (het'eronim). [f. as next, after *synonym*.]

1. A word having the same spelling as another, but a different sound and meaning: opp. to *homonym* and *synonym*. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. A name of a thing in one language which is a translation of the name in another language.

1885 *B. G. WILDER Jour. Nerv. Dis.* xii. (Cent.), Vernacular names which are more or less precise translations of Latin names, or of names in any other language, may be called heteronyms.

Heteronymous (het'eronimós), *a.* [f. Gr. *heterónymos* (f. *HETERO-* + *ónoma* name) + *-OUS*.]

1. Having different names, as a pair of correlatives, e. g. *husband, wife*: opp. to *synonymous*.

1734 *WATTS Ontology* vii, Synonymous Relatives or of the same Name. . . Heteronymous or of a different Name. 1829 *JAS. MILL Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 22 The second class [of relative terms] were called by the ancient logicians heteronymous; we may call them more intelligibly, double-worded relatives.

2. *Optics.* Applied to the two images of one object seen in looking at a point beyond it, when the left image is that seen by the right eye and *vice versa*: opp. to *homonymous*.

1881 *LE CONTE Monoc. Vision* 95 When we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is so doubled that the left image belongs to the right eye and the right image to the left eye, the images are said to be *heteronymous*, i. e., of a different name. *Ibid.* 245 Phenomena illustrating the heteronymous Shifting of the two Fields of View.

3. 'Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a heteronym' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence *Heteronymously adv.* (see 2).

1881 *LE CONTE Monoc. Vision* 120 When we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is doubled heteronymously; when we look at the nearer finger, the farther one is doubled homonymously.

Heterousian, heterousian (het'ero'usian), *a.* and *sb.* *Theol.* Also *heterousian*. [f. Gr. *heteroúsios*, *heteroúsios*, f. *hetero-* *HETERO-* + *ousia* essence, substance. Opp. to *homousian* and *homousian*.]

A. adj. Of different essence or substance.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 612 The Homousian Trinity of the orthodox went exactly in the middle, betwixt that Monousian Trinity of Sabellius . . . and that other Heterousian Trinity of Arius. 1790 *PORSON Lett. to Arch. Travis* ix. 221 The word *one* is applied, 1. to things homousian . . . 2. to things heterousian, where there is a sameness of persons, but a difference of natures.

B. sb. One who held the Father and the Son to be different in essence or substance; an Arian.

1874 *J. H. BLUNT Dict. Sects, Heterousians*, a name given to the extreme Arians.

So **Heterousianist** (heterou'sianst, heteru'sianst) = *B.*; **Heterousianous** (heterou'sianous) = *A.*

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 579 Neither a Trinity of Words only . . . nor yet a Jumbled Confusion of God and Creature (Things Heterousianous) together. 1880-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 33 Aetius . . . the apostle of a new Church, representing the widest going section of the Arian party. . . His adherents were called Anomoeans, Heterousians, or Exukontians.

Heteropathic (-pæ'tik), *a.* [f. as next + *-IC*.]

1. *Med.* = *ALLOPATHIC*.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 First stands the homopathic . . . Then the allopathic or heteropathic . . . the . . . method which hopes to cure disease by exciting some dissimilar affection.

2. Of different operation; differing in their effect. 1843 *MILL Logic* I. iii. vi. 403 Though there be laws which, VOL. V.

like those of chemistry and physiology, owe their existence to a breach of the principle of the Composition of Causes, it does not follow that those peculiar, or, as they might be termed, *heteropathic* laws, are not capable of composition with one another. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* xxix. 252 It is distinguished by Mr. Mill from cases of the heterogeneous or as he says the heteropathic intermixture of effects.

Heteropathy (-p'api). [f. Gr. *hetero-* *HETERO-* + *πάθεια*, f. *páthos* suffering.]

1. *Med.* = *ALLOPATHY*: opp. to *homopathy*.

1847 *CRAIG, Heteropathy*, the method of attempting to remove one disease by inducing a different one.

2. *Path.* (See quot.)

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heteropathy*. Berthold's term for the form of idiosyncrasy in which the organic susceptibility behaves itself in a different fashion to the normal in the presence of any irritation.

3. Antipathy or aversion excited by suffering: opp. to *sympathy*. (*nonce-use*.)

1874 *MISS COBBE in Theol. Rev.* Jan. 74 At the sight of pain animals generally feel an impulse to destroy rather than to help. This emotion will be indicated by the term *Heteropathy*. 1881 — *Duties Wom.* iv. 118 It is astonishing and horrible to witness how the deep-seated frightful human passion, which I have elsewhere named *Heteropathy*, develops itself in such circumstances.

Heterophasia (-fē'ziā). *Path.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* *HETERO-* + *φασία*, f. *phásis* speech.] = *HETERO-PHEMY* (as a result of mental disease).

1877 *GOULBURN Bateman's Darwinism* 115 Perversion of language to which the name of *Heterophasia* has been given. 1882 *tr. Ribot's Dis. Mem.* 152 Sometimes the patient retains an extensive vocabulary of vocal . . . signs, but cannot use it correctly (cases of *heterophasia*).

Hence **Heterophasiac**, 'one who is affected with heterophasia' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Heterophemy (-fē'mi). [f. Gr. *hetero-* *HETERO-* + *φήμη*, f. *phēmē*, *phēmos* voice, speech.]

The saying or writing of one word or phrase when another is meant.

1875 *R. G. WHITE in Galaxy* Nov. 693 The assertion made is most often not merely something that the speaker or writer does not mean to say, but its very reverse, or at least something notably at variance with his purpose. For this reason I have called it heterophemy, which means merely the speaking otherwise. 1885 — *Stud. Shaks.* 33 As to the writing twice of Verona instead of Milan, it seems plainly a mere case of heterophemy. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Mar. 212/2 We are forced in charity to credit the bishop with a kind of 'heterophemy'.

So **Heterophemism**, an instance or result of heterophemy. **Heterophemist**, one who says something else than he means to say (whence **Heterophemistia** *a.*). **Heterophemise** *v. intr.*, to say something different from what one means to say.

1875 *R. G. WHITE in Galaxy* XX. 697 (Cent.) Henry Ward Beecher appears among the heterophemists. . . He heterophemizes in a very striking manner. *Ibid.* 698 (Cent.) Examples in which creditor is used for debtor—perhaps the most common of all heterophemisms.

Heterophyllous (-fī'les), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* *HETERO-* + *φύλλον* leaf + *-OUS*. In *F. heterophylla*.]

1. *Bot.* Bearing leaves of different forms upon the same plant.

1828 *WEBSTER cites Jyml. Sci.* 1871-2 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 110 Examples of heterophyllous and dimorphic plants, in which there is a very considerable difference in form in the same organs, not only at different times, but even simultaneously. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 467 The leaves of the heterophyllous species which have them arranged in four rows, possess stomata on their inner surface.

2. *Zool.* Belonging to the group *Heterophylli* of cephalopods.

Heterophylly. *Bot.* [f. as prec. + *-Y*: in mod. *F. heterophylla*.] The condition of being heterophyllous.

1874 in *R. BROWN Man. Bot. Gloss.* 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 619/1 (*Rodrigues*) Variability of species and heterophylly are characteristic of the flora to quite an unusual degree.

Heteroplasia (het'ērdplā'ziā). *Path.* Also anglicized as **heteroplasia** (-p'lāsi). [f. Gr. *hetero-* *HETERO-* + *πλάσις* moulding, formation: *F. hétéroplasia*.] The formation of a tissue different from the normal tissue of the part in which it occurs.

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Heteroplasia, Heteroplasia*, terms for abnormal organic formation: heteroplasia. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 354 The so-called *Heteroplasia*, Heterologous new-formations, that is to say, tissues which bear little resemblance to normal tissues.

Heteroplasm. *Path.* [f. as prec. + *Gr. πλάσμα* anything moulded, a figure: *F. hétéroplasma*.] A tissue formed in a part where it does not normally occur.

1878 *R. DRUITT Surg. Vade M.* (ed. 11) 84 As Virchow showed, there is no such thing as heteroplasm. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heteroplasm*, Burdach's term for a morbid tissue foreign to the economy.

Heteroplastic (-plæ'stik), *a.* [f. as prec. + *Gr. πλαστικός* fit for moulding: *F. hétéroplastique*.]

1. *Path.* Of or belonging to heteroplasia; of the nature of a heteroplasm.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 270 Tubercle, carcinoma, and other heteroplastic new-formations.

2. *Biol.* Dissimilar in formation or structure, as the different tissues of the body.

Heteroplastide (-plæ'stoid), *Biol.* [f. as prec. + *Gr. πλαστός* moulded, formed + *-IDE*.] An organism composed of tissues of different kinds, as most animals and plants: opp. to *homoplastide*.

1880 *VINES in Nature* 24 Oct. 621 Death is . . . a characteristic feature of differentiated multicellular organisms (heteroplastides). *Ibid.* 622 How the mortal heteroplastides can have been evolved from the immortal monoplastides or homoplastides.

Heteropod (het'ērdpōd), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. next.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to the *Heteropoda*.

b. sb. One of the *Heteropoda*.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 301 The animal of the *Heteropoda* having a proboscis and only two tentacles. 1882 *GEIKIE Text Bk. Geol.* (1885) 649 The heteropod genus so characteristic of Palaeozoic time, *Beiletherophon*.

Heteropoda (het'ērdpōdā), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod. *L.*, f. *Gr. hetero-* *HETERO-* + *πούς*, *pod-* foot.]

a. A group of Crustacea including forms with 14 feet, some of which are adapted for swimming.

b. An order or subclass of Gastropods, having the foot modified into a swimming organ. *c.* A group of Echinoderms.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 24/2. 1838 *Ibid.* XI. 92/2 Forakal places all the *Heteropoda* of Cuvier under his genus *Pterotrachea*. 1872 *NICHOLSON Paleont.* 245 Both families of the *Heteropoda* are represented by fossil forms. 1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 324 The foot of the *Heteropoda* is differentiated into a more independent organ.

Hence **Heteropodan** = *HETEROPOD sb.*; **Heteropodous** *a.* = *HETEROPOD a.*

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 24/2 *A* genus of the heteropodous mollusca of Lamarck.

Heteropter (het'ērdptēr), *Entom.* One of the *Heteroptera*. 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Heteroptera (het'ērdptērā), *sb. pl.* *Entom.* [mod. *L.*, f. *Gr. hetero-* *HETERO-* + *πτερόν* wing.]

A suborder of *HEMIPTERA*, comprising those insects whose wings consist of dissimilar parts, being coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip; the true bugs. Opp. to *Homoptera*.

1866 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* xlviii. (1828) IV. 385 He designated the first of the sections *Heteroptera*. 1874 *LUNBCK Orig. & Met. Ins.* I. 25 The *Heteroptera* cannot exactly be said either to sting or bite.

Hence **Heteropterian** = *HETEROPTER*; **Heteropterous** *a.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Heteroptera*.

1845 *BRANDT Dict. Sci. etc., Heteropterans, Heteroptera*, the name of a section of Hemipterans, comprehending those in which the hemelytra terminate abruptly by a membranous appendage. 1894 *Naturalist* 213 Mr. Mason recorded 132 out of about 420 heteropterous hemiptera known to inhabit the British Islands.

Heterosclian (het'ērd'shian), *sb.* and *a.* [f. med. *L. heterosclius* (usually in nom. pl. used subst.), *a.* *Gr. heterósios* diversely-shadowed (f. *hetero-* *HETERO-* + *σνιά* shadow) + *-AN*.]

A. sb. A name applied to the people of the two temperate zones in reference to the fact that, in the two zones, noon-shadows always fall in opposite directions. (*Cf. Amphiscian, Periscian*.) Usually in *pl.*; the Lat. pl. *heterosclii* is also frequent.

Heterosclii, in strictness, and according to the origin and reason of the word, is a term of relation, and denotes those inhabitants which, during the whole year, have their noon-tide shadows projected different ways from each other. Thus, we . . . are *heterosclii* with regard to those who inhabit the southern temperate zone: and they are *heterosclii* with respect to us. (*Chambers Cycl.*)

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog. Glasse* 68 Of the diversity of shadows, ther ar . . . divers distinct habitations of people found, . . . Amphiscii, Heterosclii, Periscii, and we want apt English terms for them. 1816 *BULLOCKAR Eng. Expos., Heterosclians*, any people dwelling vnder a temperate zone: so called because their shadows at noon bend still but one way. 1852 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 259 Which to withhold from them, whether Periscians, Heterosclians, or Amphiscians, would prove very absurd. 1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.* I. 596 *Heterosclii*, in Geography, are such inhabitants of the earth as have their shadows at noon projected always the same way with regard to themselves, or always contrary ways with respect to each other.]

B. adj. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of noon-shadows in the temperate zones.

a. 1646 *J. GREGORY Posthuma, Terrest. Globe* (1650) 300 Of Oxford the Sign-Regent is Capricorn, the Noon-shadows are *Heterosclian*.

Heterosis (het'ērd'sis), *Rhet.* [Late *Gr. heterosis* alteration, f. *heteros* different.] 'A figure of speech by which one form of a noun, verb, or pronoun, and the like, is used for another' (*Webster*, 1864).

Heterostatic (-stæt'ik), *a.* *Electr.* [f. *HE-* *TETRO-* + *STATIC*.] Applied to electrostatic instruments in which there is electrification independent of that to be tested.

1867 *SIR W. THOMSON in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 501 The electric system here described is heterostatic, there being an independent electrification besides that whose difference of potential is to be measured. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* I. 200 This method of using an auxiliary electrification besides the electrification to be measured is called the *Heterostatic* method in opposition to the *Idiostatic* method, in which the whole effect is produced by the electrification to be measured.

Heterostrophic (-str'fik), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-strophos* turning + -IC: cf. Gr. *strophos*.]

1. Turning or winding in another direction; *spec.* in *Conch.* applied to univalve shells in which the usual direction of the spire is reversed, as in a 'reversed' whelk.

2. *Gr.* and *Lat. Pros.* 'Consisting of two systems of different metrical form: as, a heterostrophic song or choric passage' (*Cent. Dict.*).

So **Heterostrophous** *a.* = *prec.* 1; **Heterostrophe**, **Heterostrophy**, the condition of being heterostrophic.

1844 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Heterostrophus** (*Conchol.*), applied to a spirivalve shell in which the terminal border is to the left side of the animal, as in the *Physa heterostrophus*: heterostrophous. 1884 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, **Heterostrophe**, the reversal of the direction in which the spire of a shell turns.

Heterostyled (het'ëro,stoil'd), *a.* *Bot.* [f. HETERO- + *STYLE* + -ED².] Having the styles or pistils of different individual plants of different lengths relatively to their stamens; the same as *heteromorphous* or *heterogynous*.

1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1892) 311 The nature of heterostyled plants may be illustrated in the primrose. 1877 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Ser. III. 83 Mr. Darwin's term [*dimorphism*] has the disadvantage of not indicating what parts of the blossom are *dimorphic*. This has been supplied by Hildebrand, in Germany, who has introduced (*Bot. Zeit.* 1871) the term *heterostyled* and the counterpart *homostyled*.

So **Heterostylism**, **Heterostyly**, the condition of having the styles of different lengths relatively to the stamens; *heteromorphism*, *heterogony*.

Heterostylous *a.* = HETEROSTYLED.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sacks' Bot.* III. vi. 809 Another contrivance for the mutual fertilisation of different individuals of plants with hermaphrodite flowers.—*Dimorphism* (or *Heterostylism*)... In one individual the flowers all have a long style and short filaments, while in another individual all the flowers have a short style and long filaments. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1892) 53 This account was published before I had discovered the meaning of heterostylism. 1887 WARD tr. *Sacks' Phys. Plants* 792 The same principle is also employed in the case of heterostylous flowers. 1887 GOSSEL *Morphol. Plants* 405 A further method for securing the mutual fertilisation of different plants of the same species is heterogony (*heterostyly*).

Heterotactous (-tæ'ktas), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-tactos* ordered, arranged + -OUS.] Characterized by heterotaxy. *a.* *Anat.* and *Bot.* Having organs abnormally placed or arranged. *b.* *Geol.* Without regularity of stratification.

a 1889 G. K. GILBERT in *Worcester's Suppl.*, **Heterotactous** mountain mass.

Heterotaxy (-tæksi). [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-taxis*, f. *taxis* arrangement.]

1. *Anat.* and *Bot.* Aberrant or abnormal disposition of organs or parts.

1844 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Heterotaxia**, applied by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to those complex anomalies, which, while they are of anatomical importance, do not hinder the performance of any function, and are not apparent externally: heterotaxy. 1884 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 78, I believe this case might be reported... as partial heterotaxy. 1897 *Brit. Med. J.* 28 Aug. 34 The anomaly known as heterotaxy, or *transpositio viscerum totalis*.

2. *Geol.* Want of uniformity in stratification (*Worcester Suppl.* 1889).

Heterotomic (-t'omik), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-tomos* cut + -IC: cf. Gr. *tomos* of or for cutting.] = next, sense 1.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Heterotomic**, applied to a calyx or a corolla in which the alternate divisions are dissimilar.

Heterotomous (-t'omôs), *a.* [as *prec.* + -OUS.] 1. *Bot.* Applied to a perianth having unequal or dissimilar divisions. 1847 in CRAIG.

2. *Min.* Having cleavage different from the ordinary. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Heterotopy (het'ëro,t'opi). *Phys.* [ad. mod. L. *heterotopia* (also in Engl. use), f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-topia*, f. *topos* place.] Displacement in position, misplacement; *a.* *Path.* The occurrence of a tumour in a part where the elements of which it is composed do not normally exist. *b.* *Biol.* (See quot. 1879.)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 355 Tumors are abnormal only because they occur in a locality in which their elements do not normally exist (*Heterotopia*). 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 12 The kenogenetic vitiations of the original paligenetic incidents of evolution depend in great measure on a gradually occurring displacement of the phenomena... by adaptation to the changed conditions of embryonic existence.—This displacement may affect either the place or the time of the phenomena.—If the former, it is called *Heterotopy*; if the latter, *Heterochrony*. *Ibid.* 13 Displacement of position, or heterotopy, especially affects the cells or elementary parts which compose the organs; but it also affects the organs themselves.

Hence **Heterotopio**, **Heterotopous** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of heterotopy; **Heterotopism** = HETEROTOPY.

1876 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 45 The different position occupied by visual organs forbids us to suppose that they have had a common hereditary origin, and is in favour of these heterotopic organs having been independently dif-

ferentiated from an indifferent apparatus. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 13 An analogous heterotopism affects the primitive kidneys in the higher Vertebrates.

Heterotropical (-tr'ôp'al), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* HETERO- + *-tropos* turning + -AL.] = HETEROTROPOUS.

1844 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Heterotropical**, a term applied to the embryo of a seed when the former lies across the latter; that is to say, neither pointing to its base nor apex. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 588/1 **Heterotropical**, lying parallel with the hilum. A term applied only to the embryo.

Heterotropic (-tr'ôp'ik), *a.* *Physics.* [f. as *prec.* + -IC: cf. Gr. *τροπικός* of or pertaining to turning.] = ANISOTROPIC, *ÆOLOTROPIC*.

1883 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 203 These ratios... have a determinate value at every point in a heterotropic medium, but may vary from point to point.

Heterotropous (-tr'ôp'os), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + -OUS.] = HETEROTROPOUS.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 209 Embryo supposed by Von Martius to be heterotropous (that is, to have its radicle not turned towards the hilum). *Ibid.* 229 In *Rhinanthaceae* it must be anisotropous or heterotropous. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 240 Another condition [of the ovule] is more rarely met with, the *amphitropous* or *heterotropous* or *hemianatropous*, intermediate between orthotropous and anatropous.

Heterousian, etc.: see HETEROUSIAN.

Hetfull, obs. f. **HEATFUL** *a.*, passionate.

c 1470 *Henry Wallace* II. 91 A hetfull man the stwart was of blude.

Heth(e, hep, obs. forms of HEATH, HEIGHT.

† **Hethe**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 3 *Orm.* hæpenn. [a. ON. *hæða* to mock, scoff at, f. *hðð* scoffing, mocking.] To mock, scorn.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 13682 And alle þa þatt... hæpenn uppenn oþre menn þurh here modigness. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* x. 37 Y-here thou me nou, hendest in helde, Navy the none harnes to heth.

† **Hethely**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 hæpeli, heythlik, hethli, 4 hepeliche, hetheli, -y. [a. ON. *hæðiligr* adj., ludicrous, contemptible, *hæðiliga* scornfully, mockingly, f. *hðð*: see *prec.*]

A. adj. Ludicrous, to be held in derision.

c 1350 *Sir Tristr.* 2897 To wile on our kinde Hepeliche holdeþ he.

B. adv. Scornfully, derisively, contemptuously; esp. in early ME. phrase *hetheli leten* to think scornfully of, to scorn: see *LET* *v.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 7408 þa þatt lætenn hæpeli Off Godess hallghe lare. *Ibid.* 13722 þatt he ne let noht hæpeli Hiss 3unngre fort to folghenn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2606 (Cott.) Agar was... heythlik lete of hir lauedi. *Ibid.* 14669 (Gött.) Hethli [*Trin.* scornfully] þai bihted him. c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 43 Forthi he schroudes his bodi And lates of pouer men hetheli. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 268 His senatour has sommonde me, and said what hym lykide, Hetheli in my halle, wyth heynous wordes.

† **Hethen**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 heþen, 3-5 heþen, hethen, (3 heoþen, heþenn, 4 heden, heþen, -in, heythen, oþen, hipen, 4-5 hethin, -yn, -ene, 5 hethinne, -un, hithinne). [Early ME., a. ON. *heþan* (Sw. *hæden*, Da. *heden*), f. root of *HE* pron.] = HENCE.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Heþen to fare to siker wuni-enge. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15570 Gab till, and bereþþ heþenn ut Whattlike þise þingess. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1644 Hu fer ist heþen to laban? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7578 (Cott.) I red betime þou hethen [*Fairf.* heythen] fle. 13... *Ibid.* 8229 (Gött.) 'Sal nan', he said, 'þaim heden [*Cott.* heþen] stir'. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 After nyen and twenty 3ere þe dede him hipen nam. c 1304 *P. Pl. Crede* 408 'Fare well.. for y mot heþen fonden'. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2542 þat sho was likly hethin to pas. 1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 56 Or I hethen wyn This cote shalþe myne b. With from.

a 1300 *E. Psalter* cxlii. (cxv.) 18 Fra hethen, and in to world þat isse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22678 Right vn(t) to be abime fra heþen. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Cons.* 6007 And swa sely may be alle þas, þat fra hethen in charite gas.

Hence † **Hethenforth**, -**forthward**, -**forward** *advs.* = HENEFORTH, etc. † **Hethensith**, *depar-*ture, decease. † **Hethenward** *adv.*, away from here, hence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 65 Doð giwer lichame heþenforð to hersumiende clenness. a 1300 *E. Psalter* cxlii. (i.) 2 Fra heþen forth into world þat isse. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11695 (Fairf.) Fra now heþen forwarde. c 1410 N. LOVE *Bona-vent. Mirr.* I. 105 (Gibbs MS.), I schal neuer heþen forth-wardþe fele oght of hem.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 þe wunderliche heþen sið of ure louerd seint iohan baptiste. *Ibid.* 141 Hwu wunderlich was his hider-cume... and hwu siker his heðensið. c 1200 *ORMIN* 5490 A33 hemm langeþþ heþennwarð, And upp till heoffness blisse. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 734 Hy þe hethen-ward [*Dubl.* hyneward], þou hathill.

Hethen, **heþen**, **heþen**, obs. ff. **HEATHEN**. **Hethenese**, **heþenese**, -**inense**, obs. ff. **HEATHENESSE**. **Hether**, -**most**, obs. ff. **HITHER**, etc. † **Hether**, corrupt f. **HELDER** *adv.*, rather.

c 1250 *LATIMER Serm.* (1562) 245 b, I will hether spend the time in exhorting you... then curiously to recite [etc.].

† **Hething**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* hæþing, 3-4 heþing, 4 -yng, hethinge, eth-yinge, 3-6 hething, (Sc. 5 heithing, -ding, heyden, -din, hathing). [a. ON. *hæðing* scoffing, mocking, derision, f. *hæða* HETHE *v.*] Scoffing, derision, mockery; scorn, contempt; dishonour. c 1200 *ORMIN* 240 þatt icc ne beo mang wimmannkinn Till

hæþing butenn childre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15881 þe feluns logh him til hething. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 190 Allas, quod Iohn, the day that I was born; Now are we dryve til hething and til scorn. c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 10 At the last shee saide halfe in hathing. c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 236 Both on earnest and on hething. 1a 1500 *Peebles to l'lay xi.* Ane young man stert upon his feit, And he began to lauche For heydin. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 265 The Scottis men... Bot scorne and hething send to him agane. c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 388 in Thynne *Animadv.* 88 Abjurdy, and to hething scornyd.

D. An object or cause of scorn or derision.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15412 Hald yee it na hething. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxvii. 7 Comm., Swa makis he me his hethyng. c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 174 What, dewille, wille he be there? This hold I great hethyng.

Hence † **Hethingful** *a.*, scornful, contemptuous. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3953 Bourdful among byarnes, blithe of his wordis, Hethyngfull to habels, but it harmyt not.

Hethinne, var. **HETHEN** *adv.*, *Obs.* **Hethnes**, -**nesse**, obs. ff. **HEATHENESSE**. **Hethnical**: see **HEATHENIC**. **Hethon**, -**un**, -**yn**, var. ff. **HEATHEN**, **HETHEN**.

Hetien, **heting**, -**yng**, obs. ff. **HATE** *v.*, **HIGHT** *v.*, -**ing**. **Hetique**, obs. f. **HETIC**.

Hetire, var. **HETER** *a.*, *Obs.*

|| **Hetman** (het'män). Also 8 **hettman**, 9 **attaman**. [Polish *hetman* captain, commander = Boh. *hejman*, Little Russ. *hetman* (Russ. *ataman*). Believed to be derived from Ger. *hauptmann* captain, app. through early mod. G. *heubtmann* and Boh. *hejtmann*.]

A captain or military commander in Poland and countries formerly united or subject to it; whence still retained as a title among the Cossacks.

Under the suzerainty of Poland, 1592-1654, 'the hetman of the Cossacks' was a semi-independent prince or viceroy. His title and authority were at first continued after the acceptance of Russian suzerainty by the Cossacks in 1654; but the power and privileges of the office were gradually curtailed and abolished. At present the title 'Hetman (*ataman*) of all the Cossacks' is an appanage of the Czarévitch, who is represented by a 'hetman' by delegation, for each of the territorial divisions. Subordinate Cossack chiefs have also the title (*ataman*).

1710 *WHITWORTH Acc. Russia* (1758) 29 Every town is like a little common-wealth, and has it's own *Hetman*, or Captain, chosen yearly. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vi. lxxxii. 374 His brother... is now Hetman of the Cossacks in the Ukraine... This is a kind of viceroyalty, and is... the most lucrative of any employment in the empire. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 400 This submission [to Russia] took place in the year 1654 under the hetman Bogdan Chmelnitzki. *Ibid.* 403 The insignia of the hetman are, the truncheon, the national standard, the horse-tail, kettle-drums, and the national signet. 1818 *BYRON Maseppa* iii, The Ukraine's hetman, calm and bold. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 791 In 1592, Stephen Bathory, the king of [Poland]... appointed an Attaman or Hetman as chief over them [Cossacks]. 1864 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 5/3 The Czar's Body Regiment of Cossacks... received a congratulatory telegram from the Czar... 'I drink with your hetman (the Czarévitch) the health of the regiment'.

Hence **Hetmanate**, **Hetmanship**.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 6/1 During the hetmanate it had fortifications of which traces are still extant. 1881 *Athenaeum* 30 July 147/1 Kostomarov... has completed an extensive monograph upon the Hetmanship of Mazepa.

Hett(e, obs. ff. HEAT *sb.*, **HEAT** *v.* (inf. and pa. t. and pple.), **HET**. **Hetten**: see **HIGHT** *v.* **Hetter**, **Hetur**, var. **HETER** *a.*, *Obs.* **Hettrand**, -**rent**, -**ret**, obs. Sc. ff. **HATRED**.

Heu, obs. form of **HEW**, **HUE**.

Heuch, **hooch** (hiuχ), *int. dial.* An exclamation of excitement; the cry of a dancer of the Highland fling. Hence **Heuch** *v. intr.*, to utter this cry. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xxx, They flung about with might and main, and deafening 'hoochs' that would have served for a war dance. 1896 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 43 Lads and lasses lap and skirled Cried 'Heuch!' like warlocks driven Clean gyte. *Ibid.* 137 They danced, they snappit, an' heuched awa'.

Heuch, var. of **HEUGH**, obs. Sc. pa. t. of **HEW**. **Heue**, obs. f. **HEAVE**, **HEW**, **HIVE**. **Heued**, obs. f. **HEAD**. **Heuene**, obs. f. **EVEN** *adv.*, **HEAVEN**. **Heu-frasy**, obs. f. **EUPHRASY**. **Heug**, obs. f. **HUGE**. **Heu-gase**, *phrase*. The view-halloo in otter-hunting; used *interjectionally* and as *sb.*

1807 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 104 Mr. Treby's Harriers... un-hoovered an otter. 'Heu gase! heu gase!' was vociferated from the lungs of many a tough one. 1808 *Ibid.* XXI. 306 The heugase, heugase (the view screech of the otter-hunter) is heard poured forth with joyful yell. [*Heu gase!* The cry is still used in North Wales and Shropshire... It is certainly the present customary cry with the Hawkstone Otter Hounds. F. T. Elworthy.]

Heugh, **heuch** (hiuχ), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 hogh, 5 hough, 5-6 hewoh, (5 huwe, 6 hew, hewoche, heucho, hucho), 5- heuch, 7- heugh, (9 *dial.* heuf). [Sc. (and north Eng.) repr. of ME. *hōgh*, OE. *hōh*, f. ablaut grade *hank-* of *HANG* *v.* (cf. Goth. *faurahh* curtain). Cf. *HOE* *sb.* 1, *How* *sb.* 2; also, for form, *CLEUGH*, *CLOUGH*; and, for later phonology, Sc. *beuch*, *beu* = *BOUGH*.]

1. A precipitous or hanging descent; a craggy or rugged steep; a precipice, cliff, or scarp; most commonly, one overhanging a river or the sea. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15826 (Gött.) And rugged him varekinli

bath ouer hil and hough [Cott. ogh, Fairf. scogh, Trin. slowze; rime wogh]. *Ibid.* 2200 (Cott.) Ouer hough to lepe his hals to brek [50 Goll., altered in others]. c1445 Wynroun *Cron.* vii. iv. 93 The Kyng. Oure a Hewch gert cast hym downe, Doggis til ete his caryowne. *Ibid.* viii. xxxviii. 92 Sum fiede downe oure þa Hwe. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5549 Him thought þat abouen þat hough he and his men lay sure ynogh. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. iv. 13 To se the hewis on ather hand is wondir. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 39 Vndir ane hingand heuch I herd mony hurils of stannirs ande stannis that tumilt doune. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 37 Euery blome on branche and bewch...hang their heidis out our the hewch. 1609 SKENE tr. *Quon. Attach.* c. 48 § 10 (Jam.) Gif an wyldie or head strang horse caries ane man, over ane craig, or heuch. a1790 BURNS *Song, 'Simmer's a Pleasant Time'*, The water rins o'er the heugh. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxvi. From the top of a heugh or broken bank, [he] enjoyed the scene much more to his satisfaction. 1876 *Whitby Gloss, Heuf, or Heugh*, a steep hill-side. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 39 The most part of us were out on the heuchs, looking to seaward.

2. A glen or ravine with steep overhanging braes or sides; a cleft.

c1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 27 Then was hee blyth, and in ane heuch him hid. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 40 Al. cryit... as it hed bene ecco in ane huch. 1753 Stewart's *Trial* 203 At the foot of the heugh (or deep hollow place) of Corrynaigh in Kailifnacoon, he heard a whistle. 1801 LEYDEN *Gloss. to Compl. Scot.*

3. The steep face of a quarry or other excavation (*quarry heugh*); an excavation for coal, originally open; a coal-pit; *fig.* a pit.

1590 [see COAL-HEUGH]. 1590 *Early Rec. Min. Scot.* (1878) 65 That his graces subjectis might have a securitie to tak their hewis. 1760 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* iii. Tho' yon lowin heugh's thy hame, Thou travels far. 1808-9 in JAMIESON.

4. Comb. heughman, a miner, collier.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 11 The Dysart heughmen left their places 'o' darkness now, and wash't their faces.

Heugh, int. Also 7 heuk. An exclamation of surprise; hullo! (Cf. HEUGH, HEW.)

1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if She Could* ii. ii. Heuk! sly girl and madcap, to 'em, to 'em, boys, alou! 1850 W. ANDERSON *Expos. Popery* (1878) 128 Heugh! Cardinal! revealed at last! 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister!* 176 Heugh! What a fellow I am! I never asked her what she was doing here!

Heul, Heuid, Heuine, obs. ff. HEAVY, HEAD, HEAVEN. **Heuk**, var. HEUGH int., HUK Obs.

Heulandite (hiu'lændait). *Min.* [Named 1822 after H. Heuland, an English mineralogist: see -ITE.] A mineral of the Zeolite group; a hydrated silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in crystals of various colours with pearly lustre.

1822 *Edin. Phil. Trans.* VI. 112 The Silbrite and the Heulandite. 1850 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 439 Heulandite belongs to the anorthic system. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 445 Heulandite occurs principally in amygdaloidal rocks.

Heumat, -met, -mont, obs. Sc. ff. HELMET.

Heureka, the proper spelling of EUREKA, 'I have found (it)', q. v.

1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 28 The Syracusan's voice did not exclaim The grand Heureka with more rapturous joy.

Heurctic (hiure'tik), *sb.* rare. [ad. Gr. *εὐρητικός* inventive, ingenious, f. *εὐρίσκω* to find.] The branch of logic which treats of the art of discovery or invention.

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic App.* (1866) II. 230 That which treats of those conditions of knowledge which lie in the nature, not of thought itself, but of that which we think about... has been called *Heurctic*, in so far as it expounds the rules of Invention or Discovery.

Heuristie (hiuri'stik), *a.* (*sb.*) [irreg. f. Gr. *εὐρίσκω* (stem *εὔρε-*) to find, app. after words in -istic from vbs. in -εύω, -ίζω; cf. Ger. *heuristik*, -isch.] Serving to find out or discover.

1860 WHEWELL in *Todhunter's Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 418 If you will not let me treat the Art of Discovery as a kind of Logic, I must take a new name for it, Heuristie, for example. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. xix. 662 The ideas of reason are heuristie not ostensive: they enable us to ask a question, not to give the answer. 1890 J. F. SMITH tr. *Pfeiderer's Devel. Theol.* iv. 1. 321 Its proper place as an heuristie principle in practical sociology.

B. sb. = HEURETIC.

1860 ASP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 35 (ed. 5) 56 Logic may be regarded as Heuristie, or the Art of Discovering truth.

Heurt(e), var. HURT, roundel.

Heurtleberry, variant of HURTLEBERRY.

Heve, obs. inf. and pa. t. of HEAVE, obs. f. HIVE *sb.* **Heved**, obs. pa. t. and pple. of HEAVE; obs. f. HEAD.

Heveone (hē'vi:n). *Chem.* [f. *Hevea* name of the S. American genus of plants yielding caoutchouc + -ONE.] An oily hydrocarbon, C₈H₈, of amber-yellow colour; the least volatile product of the dry distillation of caoutchouc and gutta-percha. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 701 Heveone is an oily body. 1855 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1867) III. 656.

Heveld-bed. *Obs. rare.* [With *heveld* cf. MHG. *hevelte* vault of the sky, *hemelte* vault of an arch, vaulted roof, OHG. *himilzi*, *himilze*, ceiling, canopy.] ? A canopied bed, a tent-bed.

c1530 *Hali Meid.* 21 þat wedlakes heueld bed nawt ham ne ihte.

Heven, v. 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hafenian*, 4 *heusenon*. [OE. *hafenian* = OHG. *hebindn*, *hefe-*

nbn, early MHG. *hebenon*:—O Teut. type **habind-jan*, *habandjan*, f. **habano*, pa. pple. of **haffjan* to take, take up, lift: see HEAVE.] *trans.* To raise, lift up, exalt. *lit.* and *fig.*

Beowulf (Z.) 1574 Wæpen hafenede, heard be hiltum. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 349 Such an askyng is heuened so hyge in your sale. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 24 As he heuened 3st happe & hygt hem her medez. *Ibid.* 506 Bot Noe... heuened vp an auter & halged hit fayre. *Ibid.* 920 Owre fader hatz...hizly heuened þi hele fro hem þat arn combed.

Heven, v. 2. *Obs.* Also 4 *heuin*, *heyuen*. [a. ON. *hefna* (Da. *heune*, Sw. *hämna*).] *a. trans.* To avenge. *b. intr.* To take vengeance.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 4326 Reu his res þan sal he sare, Or heuen (v. r. venge) his harm wit foli mare. *Ibid.* 11802 His wranges godd on him sal heuen. c1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 283 But þou put þe, priam, to so proude auter, for to heuyen on þi harme in a hegh yre.

Hence **Heuening** [ON. *hefning*], vengeance, judgement, punishment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9763 But God, that forseth noþyng, He sente þarfore grete heuening.

Heven, -in, -yn, obs. ff. HEAVE v., HEAVEN, HEAVEN. **Hevese**, obs. f. EAVES. **Hevi**, -vy, obs. ff. HEAVY. **Hevid**, -od, obs. ff. HEAD. **Heviur**, var. of HAVIER, gelded deer.

Hew (hi:z), v. Pa. t. *hewed* (hi:z); pa. pple. *hewn* (hi:n), *hewed*. Forms: 1 *héawan*, 3 *hæwen*, 3-5 *hewen*, (5 -yn); 3-6 *hewe*, (6-7 *heaw*), 4-*hew*. Pa. t. and pple.: see below. [A Com. Teut. vb.; originally reduplicated. OE. *hæwan* = OFris. *hawa*, *houa*, OS. *hauuan*, *hauwan* (MLG. *houwen*, *hoben*, *hogen*, MDu. *hauwen*, *houwen*, Du. *houwen*); OHG. *houwan* (MHG. *houwen*, Ger. *hauen*), ON. *högva* (Sw. *hugga*, Da. *hugge*), Goth. **haggwan* (not recorded); Pa. t., OE. *hæw*, pl. *hæwon* = OS. *heu*, pl. *heuwun* (MDu. *hieu* (v), (hau), *houwen*), OHG. *hio*, *hiu*, pl. *hiuwn*, *hiuwn* (MHG. *hiu*, *hie*, pl. *hiuwn*, *hiuwn*, Ger. *hie*, -en), ON. *hjd*, pl. *hjoggun*; Pa. pple., OE. (ge) *hæwen* = OS. *ghouwan* (MDu. *gehouwen*), OHG. *gihouwan* (MHG. *gehouwen*, Ger. *gehauen*), ON. *högg(v)inn*; O Teut. type **hauw*, pa. t. *hehaw*, pple. *hauwan*:—pre-Teut. **kou*, **kou*: cf. O Slav. *koup*, *kovati*, to forge, Lith. *kūju* (*kūsti*) to strike, forge, *kovū* battle. The original reduplicated pret. appeared in OE. as *hæw*. In ME., this fell together with the pres. stem *hæw*, under the form *hew*. But a weak pa. t. *heuede* appeared in the 14th c., and by 1500 superseded the strong form. A weak pa. pple. *hewed* also occurs from the 14th c., but has never been so common as the strong *hewen*, *hewm*. (The weak pa. t. and pple. found in MHG., MLG., and MDu. are from the parallel weak vb. OHG. *houwen* (some refer the weak tenses in Eng. to a wk. OE. **heauwan*.) Derivatives from the same root are HAG v. 1, HAG sb. 3, sb. 4, HAY sb. 1.]

A. Illustration of Forms of Pa. t. and Pa. pple.

1. *Pa. t.* a. *strong*. 1-3 *heow*, 3 *heuw*, *heou*, *heu*, 3-6 *hew*, -e, (4 *heew* (e, 4-5 *hewj*, *hu3*, 5 *hue*, *heuh*).

a900 *Judith* 304 Linde beowon. c1205 *Lav.* 7480 Hardliche heo hewen. *Ibid.* 7966 Heo. hardliche heuwn.

c1300 *Havelok* 2729 He grop þe sword. And heu on haue-

lok, ful god won. a1350 *Ornel* 456 Eiper hu3 on ofer faste.

1380 *Wyclif* 1 Sam. xi. 7 Either oxe he hew3 into gobetis.

c1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 7681 (He) hue hym to deche. c1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xlv. On helms thai heuen. 1430-40 *Lvdo.*

Bochas iii. viii. (1554) 80a, They his right [hand] hugh of by y^r wrist. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* x. xxx. Thus they...hewe

on helmes and hawberkes.

B. weak. 4-*hewed*, (4 *heud*, *hewid* (e, 5-6 *Sc. hewit*, 6-8 *hewd*).

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2497 (Gott.) Sua lang þai heud [Cott. heu,

Trin. heu] on helm and schild. c1400 *Wynne & Gaw.* 641 (Mätz.) Al to peccas thai hewed thair sheldes. c1470 *Henry Wallace* v. 845 He...Hewyt on hard with dyntia. 1535 *Coverd.* *Isa.* xxxviii. 12 He hewed me of. 1715 [see B. 4 c].

2. Pa. pple. a. *strong*. 1 *héawan*, 3-7 *hewen*, (3 *Orm. hæwenn*, *heuen*, *heun*, 4 *hewun*, *hewe*, 6 *heawen*, *hewin*, 6-7 -yn, 7 *hewghen*); 7-*hewn*.

c1200 *Orm* [see B. 4 b]. a1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. xxxix. 110 He hath hewe...a burthen of brece. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 210 þe grayn...of golde hewen. 1380 *Wyclif* Gen. vi. 14 Trees hewun and planed. a1533 *Ld. Berners Hon.* xlv. 153, I had rather be hewyn al to peccas. 1615 *W. Law.* son *Orch. & Gard.* (1626) 10 This forme which I have...rough hewen. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 111 An oratory hewn out of the rock. 1853 [see B. 2].

B. weak. 4-*hewed*, (4-5 *hewyt*, 5-6 *Sc. -it*, 6-7 *hewde*, 7 *hued*).

1340 *Hampole Pr. Cons.* 371 Lymmes...þat er hewed fra þe body. 1380 *Wyclif* Gen. xxii. 3 Whanne he had hewid his wode. 1563, 1634 [see B. 7].

B. Signification.

I. intr. 1. To strike, or deal blows, with a cutting weapon.

In later use often an absolute or elliptical use of some of the special trans. senses.

c993 *Battle of Maldon* 324 Swa he on ðam folce fyrmest code, heow and hynde oð ðæt he on hilde gæcranc. c1205 *Lav.* 8031 He bigon to hewene hardlice swiðe. c1300

[see A. 1 a]. c1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 3341 Ech on oper gan to hewen. c1400 *Maunde.* (Roxb.) xxi. 94 Men hewes with a hachet aboute þe fote of þe tree. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxiii. 14 Masouns, lyand vpon the land, And schip-wrichtis hewand vpon the strand. 1565 *Sylvestre Du Bartas* ii. iii. 1. 313 Then with their swords about them keenly hew. 1607 *Rowlands Guy, Earl Warw.* 42 Guy hews upon him with his blade. 1697 *Dryden Æneid* ii. 659 He hews apace: the double bars at length Yeld to his axe. 1808 *Scott F. M. Perth* xxxiv. The front lines, hewing at each other with their long swords. 1809 *Southey Sir T. More* i. 285 He hewed among the Moors to the right and left.

b. fig.

c1430 *Lvdo. Chichev. & Byn.* in *Dodsley O. P.* XII. 334 For alweys atte the cowntre taile Theyr tunge clappith & doth hewe. 1710 *Addison Whig Exam.* No. 2 P 9 Hacking and hewing in Satyr.

C. Proverb.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 91 þat hewis ouer his heued, þe chip fallis in his ine. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. ix. (Skeat) l. 50 He that heweth to hie, with chippes he maie lese his sight. 1546 J. HAYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 67 But this prouerbe preacheth to men haute or hye, Hewe not to hie, lest the chips fall in thine iye. 1597 *Montgomery Cherrie & Slae* 183 To late I knaw, quha hewis to hie, The spail sall fall into his eie.

II. trans. 2. To strike forcibly with a cutting tool; to cut with swinging strokes of a sharp instrument, as an ax or sword; to chop, hack, gash.

975 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 937 Ymbe Brunnan burh bord weal clufan, heowan heanbolinde hamora lafan. c993 *Battle of Maldon* 181 ða hine heowon hæðene scealcas. c1000 *Ælfric On O. & N. Test.* (Gr.) 18/22 Iohannes þa heow þæt hors mid þam spuram. c1205 *Lav.* 30406 To-gadere gunnen resen þeines riche, beowen beje helmes, scenden þe brunies. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 305 He wald ane mine heud of smite. Oþer hewe me wiþ swerdes kene. 1450-70 *Goldroos & Gaw.* 702 Helms of hard steel thai hatterit and heuch. 1576 *Fleming Panoph. Epist.* 159 To bee hacket and hewen in the fiele with the edged weapons. 1596 *Sprenger F. Q.* vi. l. 37 They hew'd their helmes, and plates asunder brake. 1784 *Cowper Tirocinium* 303 The bench... Though mangled, hacked, and hewed, not yet destroyed. 1853 *Kingsley Hypatia* xiii. His casque and armour...were hewn and battered by a hundred blows.

3. To cut with blows so as to shape, smooth, trim, reduce in size, or the like; to shape with cutting blows of ax, hammer and chisel, etc. Now often with extension defining the result in shape or size. *Rough hew*: see ROUGH-HEW v.

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xiv. [xi.] (1890) 296 ða heowon heo bone stan, swa swyðe swa heo meahdon. c1205 *Lav.* 16066 Men þat cufen hæwen stane. 1328 *Revisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxlii. (MS. Bodl.) Tables & bordes...araied and hewe and planed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 142 The free mason setteth his prentise first longe tyme to lerne to hewe stones. 1573-80 *Baret Adv.* H 413 To cut out grossely: to hew rough. 1617 *Moryson Itin.* ii. 297 His successors...should polish the stones which he had only rough hewed. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 29. 36 When a rude and Unpolish'd Stone is hewen into a beautiful Statue. 1719 *Dr Fox Crusoe* i. iv. If I wanted a board, I had...to cut down a tree...and hew it flat on either side with my axe. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 104 The breast is dressed smooth, and hewn to an exact arch of a circle. 1850 *Prescott Peru* II. 145 The mountain was hewn into steps. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib.* 964 On account of the great size...they had to be hewn down considerably before they could be sawed. *Mod. Masons hewing stones for the building.*

4. To cut with an ax or the like so as to throw or bring down; to fell or cut wood either for destruction or use; to cut coal from the seam.

c1000 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 12 (Schmid) Gif mon oðres wudu hærneð oðre heaweð unaliefedne. a1310 [see A. 2 c]. c1340 *Cursor M.* 1724 (Fairf.) Now...saw noe...hew þe timbre þat sulde þerto. 1380 *Wyclif Josh.* ix. 21 That thai hewe trees and bere watris in to the vsis of al the multitude. 1518 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 4 To cutte and to hew heth in any mannes Grounde. 1611 *Bible 1 Kings* v. 6 Command thou, that they hew me Cedar trees out of Lebanon. 1794 *Mrs. Radcliffe Myst. Udolpho* xv. Even the groves of mulberry-trees had been hewn by the enemy to light fires. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 218 The liberty of the chase, of fishing, and of hewing wood. 1865 *Hurst Johnian* vii. 418 We each took a pick and hewed a small portion [of coal]. 1893 *NEASHAM N. C. Sketches* 28 Seven men hewed 86 score at 13d. per score.

b. esp. with down, to the ground, and the like.

Also to hew up, to cut up by the root.

c1200 *Orm* 9285 Ille an treo...Shall bi þe grund beon hæwenn upp. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 245/160 And hewe a-down þat treo. a1300 *Cursor M.* 8807 Son þe tre was heun [Cott. heuen, Fairf. hewen] dun. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. iii. 59 A grete tre was hewen doune for to be made a beme. 1526 *Tindale Luke* iii. 9 Euery tre therfore which bringeth not forth good frute shalbe hewen doune and caste in to the fyre. 1584 *Powell Lloyd's Cambria* 221 (He) caused the woodes to be hewen downe. 1865 *STANLEY Jeru. Ch.* (1877) i. xv. 301 Like a common woodcutter, he hewed down a bough, and threw it over his shoulder.

c. To cut down or bring to the ground, etc. (a man or beast) with blows of the sword or battle-ax; to slay with cutting blows.

c1400 *Song Roland* 274, I shall bet hys men and hew hym to ground. *Ibid.* 748 He hewethe down bethyn men full many. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* III. 214 The Gyants...cut and hewed down all before them. 1715-20 *Pope* *Iliad* vi. 10 And hewd the enormous giant to the ground. 1794 R. FALCONER *Poy.* (1760) 25 You must...hew them [wild Hogs] down with your Cutlasses. 1847 *Mrs. A. Kerr Hist. Servia* 176 The defenders fled into the streets, where they were hewn down by the swords of their enemies.

d. To sever (a part from the whole) by a cutting blow; now with away, off, out, from, or similar extension.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. xxi. 8 Sume heowun þæra treowa bogas and strowedun on þone wez. c 1300 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 592 The gardiner... Hew awai the bough. 1340 [see A. 2 B.] a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3433 Pan bad he bernas þaim to bynd... & hewe of þaire hedis. c 1489 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xliii. 165 He smote & hewe bothe legges & armes from the bodies. 1589 *Warner Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. (1612) 137 Many Spurres hewen off the heeles. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 410 Hewen out of the deepe quarries. 1849 *Freeman Archil.* i. i. v. 91 The fragment of rock left when the rest is hewn away. 1855 *Kingsley Heroes, Theseus* ii. 226 The man who... hews off their hands and feet.

Fig. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 209 Dis harlott þat has hewed owre hartis fro oure brestis. 1526 *Tindale Rom.* xi. 22 Els thou shalt be hewen of.

8. To divide with cutting blows; to chop into pieces. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

138a *Wyclif Job* xl. 25 Frendis shul hewen [*Vulg.* coincident; 1388 *kerue*] hym, marchaundis shul deuyden hym? 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 263 She... hew the flesshe, as doth a coke. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 6 Pyke owt þe bonys, an þan hewe it, an grynd it smal in a mortar. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 160 a/2 They hewe the cordes of the shyppe and anone the shyppe began to breke by the force of the see.

b. esp. with *asunder*, in or to pieces, small, or other extension, expressing the resulting state.

13... *Coer de L.* 1305 The Duke Renaud was hewe smale Al to peys. 138a *Wyclif 1 Sam.* xv. 33 Samuel hewide hym into gobbetis before the Lord. c 1400 *Maunde.* (Roxb.) xxiv. 153 þe prestez... hwez þe body all in smale peeces. c 1400 *Melayne* 1332, I sall, by myghtfull god... Hewe thi bakke in two. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* iii. 391 Harnes and bedis he hew in sonderys fast. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 339 They cut of his armes and legges, and then hewed his body all to peeces. 1611 *Bible 1 Sam.* xi. 7 He tooke a yoke of oxen and hewed them in peeces. a 1661 *Fuller Worthies, Essex* (1840) I. 528 Thomas Barret... was from these bayled forth, and lamentably hewyn a-peeces. 1773-83 *Hooke Ork. Fur.* xv. (R.), Him in a hundred parts Astolpho hews. 1841 *James Brigand* iv, They think that we are hewed into mince-meat.

7. To make, form, or produce by hewing (with obj. expressing the product).

To hew one's way, to make a way for oneself by hewing down obstacles. To hew out, to excavate a hollow passage, etc. by hewing.

a 1100 *Geoffa* in *Anglia* IX. 262 Wingard settan, dician, deorheze heawan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6643 (Cott.) 'Heu þe suilk tables', he said 'Als i þe forwit had puruaid'. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 244 Ac hew fyre at a flynte. 138a *Wyclif Isa.* xxii. 16 Thou hewe out to thee heer a sepulchre. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) ii. 11 Theron was hewen in grete letters in this wyse [etc.]. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Per. Idol.* iii. (1640) 46 Carved, graven, hewde or otherwise formed. 1694 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 25 Their Canoes or Boats are hewed out of one tree. 1697 *Dryden Æneid* ix. 43 While I... hew a passage through the sleeping foe. 1705 *Addison Italy* Wks. 1811 II. 179 A long valley that seems hewed out on purpose to give its waters a passage. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. xi. 78, I hewed sixty steps upon this slope. 1871 *L. Stephen Playgr.* Eur. xiii. (1894) 328 The ingenious natives have hewed a tunnel into the ice.

Fig. 1566 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. Ep. Ded., This Platonical Academie and schoole of moral philosophy... hewen out of the choicest timber of all countries. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xiii. (1687) 674 Nor is it so proper to hew out religious Reformation by the sword. 1828 R. G. WALLACE 15 *Yrs. India* 78 He determined to hew a way for himself to distinction through the ranks.

† 8. Of a horse or man: To strike (one foot against the other): cf. CUT v. 27. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 319 When a horse trots so narrow that he hews one leg upon another. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* III. 74 You may make him ouerreach, or hew one foote ouer another. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 177 By hewing one legge against the other. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, Hew, to knock one ancle against another.

Hence Hewed ppl. a., cut or hacked; hewn or dressed, as stone. Hewing ppl. a., that hews.

1551 *Bible 1 Kings* vi. 36 (R.) Wyth thre rowes of hewed stone. c 1570 *Turberv. To Rayling Route Sycoph.* (R.), To yelde his hewed head to bloes. 1576-1600 *EDWARDES Paradise Dainty Devices* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) III. 19 Hewing axe y^e oke doth waste. 1632 *SHERWOOD*, Hewed or hewen, hacked.

† Hew, sb. *Obs.* [f. HEW v.] An act of hewing; a swinging stroke with an ax or other sharp-edged instrument; hacking, slaughter; a cut or gash produced by hewing.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. viii. 49 Of whom he makes such haucke and such hew, That swarms of damned soules to hell he sends. 1999 A. M. tr. *Gabelkover's Bk. Physicke* Contents, All manner of woundes... ether through hewes or thrustes, through the shottes, or falles. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Merry-Werry-Ferry Voy.* Wks. (1872) 32 And if that King did strike so many blows, As hawks and hews upon one pillar shows.

Hew, obs. form of EWE, HUE, YEW. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 758 *Hec verbera*, a hew. *Heccerna*, a hewlamb.

Hewable (hiū'āb'l), a. rare. [f. HEW v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being hewn.

1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 139 Building stones... of a hewable kind. *Ibid.* iv. (1878) 46 Quartz-rock, which is no longer hewable, like ordinary sandstone.

Hewar, var. HUEB, *Obs.* Hewch, obs. f. HEUGH.

† Hewe. *Obs.* Also 1 pl. hiwan, 2 pl. hiwun, 2-3 heowe, 4 hewen. [OE. *htwan* pl. (of **htwa*), members of a household, domestics, ME. *hiwen*, *heowen*, *heowes* and *hewes* pl.; also (later) *heoue* sing. = ON. *hji*, *hjun*, OHG. *htwun*, *htun*, man and wife, members of the household, domestics, MDu. *huwen* domestics (OHG. sing. *htwo*

husband, *htwa* wife); deriv. of *htw*, Goth. *htwa*-household (in *htwafranja*, Mk. xiv. 14, *okode-owōrrs*, master of the household, 'good-man of the house'. Cf. HEWEN, HIDE sb., HIND sb., HIRD).

The Teut. *htwa* is thought by some to be coradicate with L. *civis* citizen.]

A domestic, a servant.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 757 Hine of slozon his hiwan. c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Mark v. 19 Ga to þinum huse to þinum hiwun [c 1160 *Hattin G.* heowen]. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ga inn seðen mid þine hiwun. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xlii. 114 Mury hit ys in hyre tour, wyth hatheles ant wyth heowes. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. v. 550 He ne with-halt non hewe [A. vi. 42 non hyne] his hire þat he ne bath it at euen. *Ibid.* xiv. 3, I have an houswyf hewen and children. c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 541 O seruaut tray-tour, false hoonly hewe. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 173 This fals envious hewe... torneth preising into blame.

Hewe, obs. f. HEAVE v.; erron. f. HOVE v.

Hewel, -ell: see HICKWALL.

† Hewen. *Obs.* In i hiwen, 3 hewenn. [OE. *htwen* neut., deriv. of *htw*-family: see HEWE.] Family, household.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xlii. 33 Nimað þa þing þe eowre hiwenu beþurfon. c 1200 *ORMIN* 594. *Ibid.* 608 Þatt hird was þatt time þeahatenn Ytamaress hus, and Ytamaress hewenn.

Hewer (hiū'ər). [f. HEW v. + -ER.] One who hews. a. One who cuts wood or stone; spec. one who shapes and dresses stone for building. Cf. HARBHEWER. b. In *Lumbering*, 'One who uses a heavy broad-ax in squaring timber' (*Cent. Dict.*).

138a *Wyclif 1 Esdras* iii. 7 Thei zeue money to heweris of stonys, and to leieris. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 238/2 Hewar, seclator. 1530 *PALSGR.* 231/1 Hewer of stonys, *tailleur de pierres*. 1671 H. M. tr. *Colloq. Erasmus* 298 The hewers down of timber. 1789 *BURNS To Capt. Riddel*, Our friends the Reviewers, those chippers and hewers. 1801 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Hewers*, those who follow that branch of the masonry trade which consists in the cutting or dressing of the stone previous to its being placed on the walls.

c. In a colliery, the man who cuts the coal from the seam.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 35 To agree with your Hewers of Coals or Miners, by the Score of Corves. 1867 in W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 232 The hewer that keeps his safety lamp in the best order. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 176/1 The plaintiff... a coal hewer or miner.

d. *Hewers of wood and drawers of water*: labourers of the lowest kind; drudges. (From *Joshua* ix. 21.)

[c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Deut.* xxix. 11 Buton wuduheawerum and þam þe wæter derap. 138a *Wyclif Deut.* xxix. 11 Out taak the hewers of trees, and hem that beren watris.] 1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* ix. 21 Let them lyue, that they maye be hewers of wodd and bearers of water for the whole congregation. 1755 *MAN* No. 25. 2 Even hewers of wood and drawers of water are men in a lower degree. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxvi, Being but a hewer of wood and drawer of water, she is rheumatic.

Hewer, variant of HUEB; obs. f. EWER.

1461 in *P. Lett.* No. 429 II. 75, ij. bassanes and ij. hewers.

Hewgag (hiū'gæg). U.S. [Of recent origin.

It has been suggested that it is 'prob. based on *gewgaw*, a jew's harp']

A toy musical instrument for children, consisting of a wooden tube with a hole near one end, and the other closed by a piece of parchment, the vibration of which produces a wailing sound. (Humorously referred to as a sound of jubilation.)

1858 S. BOWLES in *Merriam Life* (1885) I. 295 To-day Hanscombe sends a letter 'all about it', setting it out with the accompanying 'sound of hew-gag'. 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 21 Nov., When a leading paper... sounds the hewgag, other papers... take up the cry, and repeat it.

Hewgh, int. An imitation of the sound of whistling; = HEUGH, WHEW.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 93 O well flowne Bird: i' th' clout, i' th' clout: Hewgh. Give the word.

Hewhall, hew-hole: see HICKWALL.

Hewin, obs. form of HEAVEN sb.

Hewing (hiū'ing), vbl. sb. [f. HEW v. + -ING.]

The action of the verb HEW, in various senses.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 239/1 Hewyng (or hakyng), *seccio*. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 324 For hewyng & sawyng of an Ankere Stoke — vij*l*d. 1573 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 174 Item for hewing, marking, felling... and carriage. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* 41 How cometh the farcin... by enter-firing, and hewing, and lastly by spur-galling. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 67 He falls to hacking and hewing, as if he would make all fly into shivers. 1863 *MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece* II. xii. 30 Blocks of marble in progress of hewing.

b. Comb., as *hewing-knife*, -pick, -stone, etc.

1404 *Durham MS. Sac. Roll*, j hewyng knyffe. 1611 *COTGR.* *Marletine*, a small hewing pick. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 269 [He] brought his hewing stone... from one of the quarries of Moray.

Hewk (ə, var. HUK Obs.), a cloak.

Hewles, obs. f. HUELESS. Hewmat, -met, -mond, -mont, obs. Sc. ff. HELMET.

Hewn (hiūn), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of HEW v.]

1. Fashioned by hewing with a chisel, ax, or other tool; made by or resulting from hewing.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 789 Harde hewen stone. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 168 Made of smoothe and hewen stones. 1713 *BERKELEY Guardian* No. 70 p. 2 Small inequalities in

the surface of the hewn stone. 1854 *ROMALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 63 The hewn logs are arranged with their sharp edges towards the stake. a 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsy* x. (1858) 165 Having seen similar markings on the hewn-work of ancient castles. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* viii. 485 From the hewn stump, which has vitality, a strong tree will shoot forth.

2. Excavated or hollowed out by hewing.

138a *Wyclif Luke* xxiii. 53 He... puttide him in a graue hewun. 1526 *TINDALE Ibid.*, He... layed it in an heauen tombe.

† Hewster¹. *Obs.* [f. HEW v. + -STER.] One

who hews or hacks.

1587 *TURBERV. Trag. T.* viii. (1837) 214 Those hewsters

dreave the horses back.

† Hewster². *Obs.* [f. hew, HUE sb. + -STER.]

A colourer, a dyer.

1600 *Chester Pl.*, *Banes* (E. E. T. S.) 8 And then you, diers and hewsters, Antechrist bringe out.

† Hewt. *Obs.* [prob.:—OE. *hiewet* hewing, cutting (*Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 253), and thus corresponding in sense to OF. *copeis*, CORSE.] ? A

copse; a grove.

1575 *TURBERV. Venerie* 75 He muste take good heede that he come not too earely into the springs and hewtes where he thinketh that the harte doth feede. [So 1677 in N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* 71; 1795 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*.] *Ibid.* 82 Now the huntsman should go to seeke an harte in small groues or hewtes. 1593 *STANHYURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 A tumb to Troytowne, and mouldy tempil ancereth

Vowd to the godly Ceres; a ciper by the churche seat abyeth From diuise corners to that hewt wee wyl make assembly. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Hewte*, a little copse or groue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 188/1 Hewts, or Springs [are] the places where the Deer feeds; taken for the small Groves or Copies; and the Springs the greater Groves.

Hewy, obs. Sc. f. HEAVY. Hewyd, obs. f. HUED.

Hewyn, obs. form of EVEN sb.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 801/14 *Hic esperes*, hewynsterre. *Ibid.* 42 *Hoc crepusculum*... a hewyntide. *Ibid.* 44 *Hoc vesperum*, a hewynsongtyde.

Hewyn, -yne, -ynn, obs. forms of HEAVEN.

Hex- (heks), Gr. ξξ six, not used in comb. in Greek, exc. as standing for ξξα- HEXA- before a vowel, but used as a combining element in modern formations, chiefly in *Chem.* (where HEXA- is more regular), in sense 'containing six atoms or molecules of the radical or substance'; as *hexbenzoate*, *hexbromide*, *hexdecyl* (= HEXADECYL), *hexfluoride*, *hexhydric* adj. (containing six hydroxyl molecules).

1873 *Fournet Chem.* (ed. 11) 500 Chromium forms a hex-fluoride. *Ibid.* 561 A crystalline mass, consisting of quin-tone hexbromide. *Ibid.* 629 With benzoic acid, it forms a dibenzoate and hexbenzoate. *Ibid.* 803 Quinone treated with chloring yields, as final product, hexchlorobenzene. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 160 Hexdecyl or Cetyl Alcohol. 1878 *KINGSTON Anim. Chem.* 402 Hexhydric alcohol of the general formula C₆H₁₂O₆-(OH)₆.

Hexa- (heksā), before a vowel hex-, combining form of Gr. ξξ six, freely used in Greek, and forming the initial element in various modern technical words, some adopted from Greek, others formed from Greek elements or on Greek analogies. In *Chem.* it indicates the presence of six atoms of some element, as in *hexacarbon*, *hexacompound* (see below), *hexabromide*, *hexachloride*, etc. *Hexabasis* (-bā'sik) a. *Chem.*, having six atoms of a base, or of replaceable hydrogen. *Hexacanth*, *Hexacanthous* adjs. *Biol.* [Gr. *ἑκάνθα* thorn], having six spines, rays, or hooks. *Hexacapsular* a. *Bot.*, having six capsules. *Hexacarbon* a. *Chem.*, containing six atoms of carbon: cf. HEXANE. || *Hex-ace* (he'ksäse) *Crysl.* [Gr. *ἑξάκων* point], the summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of six faces. *Hexaeto-* *Chem.*, in combination, containing six molecules of acetic acid or acetyl.

Hexachetous (heksäki'təs) a. *Entom.* [Gr. *χαίτη* long loose flowing hair], pertaining to the *Hexachetæ*, a division of the brachycerous Diptera, containing those two-winged flies which have a proboscis composed of six pieces. *Hexachronous* a. *Pros.* [Gr. *ἑξάχρονος* time], consisting of six months; hexasemic. *Hexacollo* a. *Pros.* [Gr. *ἑξάκων* COLON²], consisting of six cola. *Hexa-compound*, a chemical compound of the hexacarbon series: see HEXANE. *Hexacoralan*, -coralline *Zool.* a. [CORAL], pertaining to the *Hexacorallia*, a chief division of the *Coralligena* or corals in which the fundamental number of intermesenteric chambers of the body cavity and of the tentacles is six; sb., one of these corals. *Hexactine*, *Hexactinal*, -actinal a. *Zool.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς*, *ἀκτίν-ος* ray], having six rays, as a sponge-spicule. *Hexactinian* a. *Zool.* [as prec.], pertaining to the *Hexactiniae*, a group of *Actiniaria* having septa in pairs, in number six or a multiple of six. *Hexacyclo* a. *Bot.* [Gr. *κύκλος* circle], applied to flowers having six divisions of the floral cycle. *Hexadactyl* a., *Hexadactylous* a. *Anat.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger, toe], having six fingers or six toes; so *Hexadactylism*, hexadactylous condition. *Hexa-*

drachm Numism. [DRACHM], a coin of the value of six drachmas. **Hexafoli** [FOIL sb.], a pattern having six leaf-like divisions or lobes. **Hexaglot** a. [Gr. ἡξαγλωττα tongue], written or composed in six languages. **Hexa-icosane Chem.**, one of the higher paraffins, $C_{26}H_{54}$. **Hexaldehyde Chem.** = CAPROIC or HEXYL aldehyde, $C_6H_{12}O$. **Hexalogy** [see -LOGY], a treatise on six subjects. **Hexanemous a. Zool.** [Gr. ἡξα thread], having six threads (see quot.). **Hexapartite a.** [L. *partitus* divided], divided into six parts. **Hexapetaloid a. Bot.** [see PETAL and -OID], having six divisions which have the appearance of petals; so **Hexapetaloidaeous a.** (see quot.). **Hexapetalous a. Bot.** [PETAL], having six petals. **Hexaphyllous a. Bot.** [Gr. φύλλον leaf], applied to a calyx having six sepals or to a leaf consisting of six leaflets. **Hexaprostyle a. Arch.** [PROSTYLE], having a portico of six columns in front: cf. **HEXASTYLE**. **Hexapterous a.** [Gr. πτερόν wing], provided with six wings or wing-like appendages. **Hexaptote** [Gr. πτωτός, from πτώσις case], 'a noun declined with six cases' (Phillips 1658). **Hexarchy** [Gr. ἡξία rule], a group of six states. **Hexasemio (-sē'mik) a. Pros.** [Gr. ἡξάσημος], containing six units of time or more. **Hexasepalous a. Bot.** [SEPAL], having six sepals. **Hexaspermous a. Bot.** [Gr. σπέρμα seed], six-seeded (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hexastemonous a. Bot.** [Gr. στήμον stamen], having six stamens (Mayne). **Hexaster (-sē'stər) Zool.** [Gr. ἀστήρ star], in sponges, a star or stellate spicule with six (usually equal) rays. **Hexasterophorous (-sē'stər'fōrəs) a. Zool.** [Gr. -φόρος bearing], provided with hexasters, as the tribe *Hexasterophora* of silicious sponges. **Hexastichous a. Bot.** [cf. **HEXASTICH**], arranged in six rows (Mayne 1854). **Hexastigm** [Gr. στίγμα prick, mark], a figure determined by six points: cf. **HEXAGRAM**. **Hexasyllabic a.** [Gr. ἡξασύλλαβος: see SYLLABIC], consisting of six syllables. **Hexatetrahedron** = **HEXAKISTETRAHEDRON**. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 101 Stadelers .. constructed upon them the theory of bilirubin as a 'hexabasic acid'. 1880 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. i. (ed. 6) 300 The 'hexabromide $C_6H_6Br_6$ ' can readily be obtained. 1870 ROBERTSON *Anim. Life* 251 The .. 'hexacanth embryo' .. has become greatly distended. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1008 The embryo of the cestodes is provided with six hooklets (hence the term 'hexacanth'). 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Hexacanthus** .. having six rays .. six-rayed: 'hexacanthous'. 1875 ASH, **Hexacapsular**, having six seed vessels. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 109 'Hexacarbon compounds such as amido-caproic acid or leucine'. 1886 SYD. Soc. *Lex.*, **Hexacetodextrin**, a substance obtained when starch is heated to 160° C. with acetic anhydride. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atoms* The 233 The 'hexachloride of ruthenium is unknown. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 66 'Hexacompounds, including caproic acid, leucine, and grape sugar. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 105 Another tabulate coral, *Pocillopora*, is a true 'Hexacoralan'. 1897 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417 Modifications of the triaxon 'hexactine type. 1877 *Athenaeum* 1 Dec. 703/1 Of 'hexactinian corals. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 554 Polycarpae. Flowers pentacyclic or 'hexacyclic. 1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 213 The descendants of four grandparents of whom one only was 'hexadactylic. 1888 WEBSTER, **Hexadactylous**, having six toes. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Graeca* v. xxvi. 548 Pentadactyls and 'hexadactyls. 1868 S. KENS. *Spec. Exhib.* vi. 58 A vertical central stem rising from a wide 'hexafoil-shaped base. 1895 *Athenaeum* 13 Apr. 480/3 A small mediæval paten .. sunk in hexafoil. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2299 The 'hexaglot edition of the Psalter published at Rostock, 1643. 1807 W. A. MILLER *Chem.* (ed. 4) III. 325 'Hexaglyceric bromhydrin. 1889 Watts' *Dict. Chem.*, **Hexa-icosane** .. a soft waxy substance found among the products of the distillation of cerotic acid. 1880 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 751 Normal primary 'hexaldehyde .. obtained by the distillation of a mixture of calcic normal hexyle and calcic formate. 1881 *Athenaeum* 22 Jan. 134/3 Mr. Scott's 'hexalogy closes with what we may call a satiric chapter on cubic determinants. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Hexanemus** .. Having six threads .. six-armed: 'hexanemous. 1839 *Pantologia*, **Hexapetaloid corol**, in botany, divided so near to the base as to have the appearance of a six-petalled corol, but in reality one-petalled, as in agapanthus. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 129 Flowers hexapetaloid, irregular. 1830 — *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 252 Some of them have both the calyx and corolla equally formed, and coloured so as to be undistinguishable, unless by the manner in which those parts originate: these constitute the 'hexapetaloidous form. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, **Hexapetalous**, composed of 6 leaves, as the *Filix*, *Pulsatilla*, etc. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Hemerocallis*, The flower is hexapetalous. 1775 ASH, **Hexaphyllous**. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 411 The propylæum .. as applied to the Acropolis .. consists of a Doric 'hexaprostyle portico internally. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Hexapterus (Bot.)**, provided with six wings, as the capsule of the *Fritillaria imperialis*. (Entomol.), applied to the *Phalana hexaptera* because the male seems to have a third pair of small wings .. six-winged: 'hexapterous. 1799 1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iii. vii. 206 [Ethelfrith] converted the Saxon States in England into an 'hexarchy. 1808 F. H. HILL *G. Canning* xxiii. 217 The Concert of Europe .. a despotic hexarchy of States. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 216 A polysepalous calyx may consist of two or more parts .. 'hexasepalous of six. 1863 'Hexastigm [see **HEXAGRAM** 2]. 1896 *Academy* 28 Mar. 201/3 To render the Alcaic metre .. by two decasyllabic, one 'hexasyllabic, and one octosyllabic line.

Hexachord (heksákōrd). *Mus.* [ad. late Gr. ἡξαχόρδος, f. ἡξα- HEXA- + χορδή string, CHORD. Cf. F. *hexacorde*.]

1. A diatonic series or scale of six notes, having a semitone between the third and fourth.

Adopted instead of the ancient TETRACHORD as the unit of analysis, in the scheme attributed to Guido d'Arezzo (11th c.), in which all recognized notes were distributed among seven hexachords; see GAMUT.

1730 KPMUSCH *Treat. Harmony* 76 It is by Canons and Fugues that we may be sensible of the Error of those, that reject the Hexachords as Useless. 1854 BUSHMAN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) I. 289/2 A plaintive melody, consisting of an ascending and descending scale of the hexachord. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 735 We look down upon his [Guido's] Hexachords from the perfection of the Octave. He looked up to them from the shortcomings of the Tetrachord.

† 2. The interval of a sixth. *Obs.*

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* viii. (1731) 146 Hexachord, major and minor. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Hexachord**, in the ancient music, a concord commonly called, by the moderns, a sixth. The hexachord is two-fold, greater and lesser.

3. 'A musical instrument with six strings' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Hexactinellid (heksæktinē'id), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Hexactinellidae* (f. Gr. ἥξ six + δαίς (δαίω-) ray + L. dim. -ell-): see -ID.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Hexactinellidae*, a family of siliceous sponges.

1865 DAWSON in *Relics Prim. Life* viii. (1897) 201 Spicules of sponges, some simple and others hexactinellid. 1879 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* (ed. 2) I. 147 At the present day we find an abundance of Hexactinellid sponges.

B. *sb.* A sponge of this family.

1879 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* I. 147 In the Tertiary period comparatively few Hexactinellids make their appearance.

So **Hexactinelline a.** = prec. A. (*Cent. D.*)

Hexad (heksæd). [ad. Gr. ἡξάς, -ad- a group of six, f. ἥξ six.]

1. The number six (in the Pythagorean System); a series of six numbers.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. x. (1687) 528/1 The Pythagoreans held the number Six to be perfect .. The names of the Hexad are these.

2. A group of six.

1879 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* vi. (ed. 3) 234 The following two groups of hexads of bitangents. *Ibid.*, These 1008 and 5040 hexads have been studied by Hesse as bitangents whose twelve points of contact lie on a proper cubic.

3. *Chem.* An element or radical that has the combining power of six units, i.e. of six atoms of hydrogen. Chiefly *attrib.* or *adj.*

1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 187 Six molecules of water in which half of the hydrogen is replaced by a hexad group. 1877 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* I. (ed. 5) 34 Hexads or Elements, each atom of which in combining may represent six atoms of Hydrogen.

Hence **Hexadio a.**, of the nature of a hexad (sense 3).

1873 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 251 Sulphur has .. lately been shown to form certain organic compounds in which it is tetradic, and others in which it appears to be hexadic.

Hexadecane (heksædēkē'n). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. ἡξα- HEXA- + δέκα ten (for Gr. ἡκαδέκα sixteen) + -ANE.] The paraffin of the 16-carbon series, also called CETANE. So **Hexadecol a.**

Hexadecyl, the radical $C_{16}H_{33}$, also called CETYL. 1878 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. **Hexadecyl**. 1880 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. i. (ed. 6) 163 Hexadecane Derivatives. 1889 WATTS' *Dict. Chem.*, **Hexadecic Acid**.

|| **Hexameron** (heksā'mērŏn). Also **hexameron**. [Late L. *hexameron* (the title of a work by Ambrose) = Gr. ἡξαήμερον, neut. of ἡξαήμερος or in six days, f. ἥξ six + ἡμέρα day; ἡ ἡξαήμερος was the title of a work by Basil.] The six days of the creation; a history of the creation, as contained in Genesis; or a treatise thereon, as the works of Basil the Great and Ambrose.

a 1593 HARRISON *MS. Chronol.* II. title (in *Descr. Engl.* 1871 i. App. i. p. xlvii). The hexameron or worke done in those six daies wherein the worlde was created. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 11 His hebdomadal work of the Hexameron Fabrick. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iii. (1722) 259 In the first Constitution of the Expansum or Firmament on the 2^d Day of the Hexameron there would be Clouds. 1852 C. WORDSWORTH *Occas. Sermon* Ser. III. 19 Let us not allow our souls to dwell in a sabbath-less Hexameron of earthly care and toil. 1886 W. R. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 125/2 The older account of the creation in Gen. ii. .. does not recognize the hexameron, and it is doubtful whether the original sketch of Gen. i. distributed creation over six days.

Hence **Hexamerio** (heksā'mērĭk) a., pertaining to the six days of the creation.

1895 *Athenaeum* 19 Oct. 535/2 The hexamerio work of creation.

Hexagon (heksāgŏn). [ad. late L. *hexagŏnum*, a. Gr. ἡξάγων-ov, neut. sing. of ἡξάγωνος six-cornered, f. ἥξ six + -γωνος, f. stem of γῶνία angle. Cf. F. *hexagone*.]

1. *Geom.* A plane figure having six sides and six angles. (Loosely said of bodies of hexagonal section.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. xvi. 124 We may in a Hexagon geuen either describe or circumscribe a circle. 1571

DIGGES *Pantom.* III. viii. R ja, By the rules giuen in Planimetra, yee shall finde the area of the lesser Hexagonum.] 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (R.), The space about any point may be filled up either by six equilateral triangles, or four squares, or three hexagons. 1708 REID *Act. Powers* III. ii. (R.), Bees .. make their cells regular hexagons. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* I. 13 The waxen hexagon of the bee.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = **HEXAGONAL**.

1754 Bp. POPOCKE *Trav.* (1889) II. 72 Two hexagon towers. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 765 Hexagon and octagon Gothic fonts.

2. *Fortif.* A fort with six bastions.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 5 Let the Fort be an Hexagon, that is, of six Bastions. 1797-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Hence **Hexagonise v.** [cf. Gr. ἡξάγωνι-ειν], *trans.* to make into a hexagon, to render hexagonal.

1885 J. M. COWPER *Owr Parish Bks.* II. 42 Some .. churchwarden .. seems to have endeavoured to 'hexagonise' the font by chipping off some of its corners.

Hexagonal (heksægŏnāl), a. (sb.) Also 7 *erron. exagonal*. [f. **HEXAGON** + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a hexagon; of the shape of a hexagon; having six sides and six angles.

1591 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. v. V iij b, The Diameter of the circle described within a Pentagonum is equal to the sides hexagonal and decagonal of the comprehending circle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 49 Poppy Seeds .. are like an Hony-Comb on the Surface, with regular Sides and Angles, making all of them pentagonal and hexagonal areola's. 1868 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* viii. 67 Nature, prodigal of beauty, rains down her hexagonal ice-stars year by year.

b. **Hexagonal numbers**, the series of POLYGONAL numbers 1, 6, 15, 28, 45, 66, 91, etc., formed by continuous summation of the arithmetical series 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, etc.

(If any one of these be multiplied by 32 and 4 added to the product the result will be a square number.)

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. **Polygonal number**. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 468/2 If that common difference .. be 4, the series will be hexagonal numbers or hexagons.

2. Of solids: Whose section is a hexagon; constructed on a hexagon as base.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 As for the figure of crystall .. it is for the most part hexagonal or six cornered. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 101 Each cell is like that of the bee, hexagonal. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 447 Quartz .. When crystallized in hexagonal pyramids .. is called mountain crystal. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xii. 357 When silica crystallises, we have formed these hexagonal prisms capped at the ends by pyramids.

3. *Cryst.* Denominating one of the principal systems of crystallization, which is referred to three lateral axes, normally inclined to each other at 60°, and a vertical axis at right angles to these and differing from them in length. Also, Of or belonging to this system.

1837 DANA *Min.* II. (1844) 35 **Hexagonal System**. The vertical solid angles of the rhombohedron are formed by the meeting of three equal planes. 1878 GURNEY *Crystalllogr.* 38 The line of intersection of six symmetrical planes is an axis of hexagonal symmetry. 1895 STORV-MARKELYN *Crystalllogr.* Index, Hexagonal axes.

B. *sb.* A hexagonal number.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 258/2 The angles .. of the hexagonals [are] six.

Hence **Hexagonally adv.**, in a hexagonal manner; in the form of a hexagon; according to the hexagonal system of crystallization. **Hexagonalise v. trans.**, to form into hexagons.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, **Hexagonally**. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi. 233 Its sides are flat, and from its base, hexagonally divided. 1837 DANA *Min.* (1844) 67 A hexagonally prismatic crystal of white lead. 1870 *Athenaeum* 2 Apr. 454 With a small hexagonalized map in his pocket, the traveller .. could always tell his distance to a nicety.

† **Hexagonal, a. Obs. rare.** [f. late L. *hexagŏnium* **HEXAGON** + -AL.] = **HEXAGONAL**.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 104 Each hexagonal bottom of one side, answereth three third parts of the hexagonal Bases of three contiguous Cells on the other side. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 158 The Bees .. in framing their combs and hexagonal cells. 1775 ASH, *Exagonal*.

So † **Hexagonalian a. Obs.** = prec.

1598 R. HAYDOCK tr. *Lomazzo* I. 111 Their ouale .. temples; as also their circular, pentagonal, hexagonal, octagonal, square, and crosse ones.

† **Hexagonalical, a. Obs. rare.** [f. **HEXAGON** + -IC + -AL.] = **HEXAGONAL**.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 71 Each hexagonal bottom of one side, answereth to three third parts of the hexagonal basis of three contiguous cells on the other side. 1679 M. RUSDEN *Disc. Bees* 9 Their several Combs, and hexagonal Cells.

Hexagonous (heksægŏnəs), a. *Bot.* [f. **HEXAGON** + -OUS.] Having six edges; hexagonal in section. (Often written *6-gonous*.)

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 350 *Stratiotes aloides*.. Fruit .. flagon-shaped, 6-gonous, green.

† **Hexagonry. Obs. rare**—1. [ad. late L. *hexagŏnium* (Ambrose), by-form of *hexagŏnum* **HEXAGON**.] A hexagonal structure, as the cell of a bee.

1655 BRAMHALL *Disc. agr. Hobbes* III. Wks. 1844 IV. 52 When I read in St. Ambrose of their [bees'] 'hexagonies' or sexangular cells.

Hexagram (heksāgrēm). [f. **HEXA**- + Gr. γράμμα line, letter.]

1. A figure formed by two intersecting equilateral

triangles, each side of the one being parallel to a side of the other, and the six angular points coinciding with those of a hexagon.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 256 Paracelsus ascribes a similar degree of virtue to the hexagram.

2. *Geom.* A figure of six lines.

The term is spec. applied to: (a) *Pascal's mystic hexagram*, which is formed by lines joining six points on a conic, and has the property that the intersections of the first and fourth, the second and fifth, and the third and sixth of these lines lie on one straight line; (b) *Brianchon's hexagram*, which is a six-sided figure circumscribed about a conic, and has the property that the three lines joining opposite angles intersect in one point.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 145 In a hexastigm or hexagram every triangle determined by three points or lines is said to be the opposite of that determined by the remaining three. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 338 He (Pascal) established the famous theorem that the intersections of the three pairs of opposite sides of a hexagon inscribed in a conic are collinear. This proposition, which he called the mystic hexagram, he made the keystone of his theory.

3. In Chinese literature, one of the sixty-four figures, consisting each of six parallel (whole or divided) lines, which form the basis of the 'Yih-king' or 'book of changes'.

1888 R. K. DOUGLAS *China* xix. 359 Following each hexagram occur a few sentences of the original text. 1888 *Athenaeum* 2 Sept. 296/3 The 'Yi King', or 'Book of Changes', consists of sixty-four hexagrams, the component parts of which are whole or divided lines, placed one over the other in a certain fanciful order, and called by a name which in its turn suggests an explanation found in the text.

|| *Hexagynia* (heksǎdgi-niǎ). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L., f. HEXA- + Gr. γυνή woman, female, taken in sense of 'female organ, pistil'.] In the Sexual System of Linnaeus, an order of plants having six pistils. Hence *Hexagyna*, a plant of this order. *Hexagynian*, *Hexagynious* *adjs.*, belonging to this order. *Hexagynous* (heksæ'dgi-nəs) *a.*, having six pistils.

1796 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 211 Enneandria, Hexagynia, *Butomus*. 1868 WEBSTER, *Hexagynia*.. Hexagynian. 1864 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hexagynious.

Hexahedral (heksǎh-drāl, -he'drāl), *a. Geom.* and *Cryst.* Also *hexaedral*. [f. next + -AL.] Of the form of a hexahedron; having six faces.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 381 A salt crystallized in long hexahedral laminae. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 206 Amphihexahedral [crystal], i.e. hexahedral in two senses, because by viewing the planes in two different directions, we obtain two six-sided surfaces. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 325 Steatite, crystallized in hexahedral prisms. 1868 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 483 The Hexahedral or tessular form. So + *Hexahedric* *adjs.* (in same sense).

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Like the Chrystals of Salt-petre, long and Hexahedral. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 103 If a Hexahedral Bit be employed it will make the cavity almost as cylindrical as can be desired.

Hexahedron (heksǎh-drŏn, -he'drŏn). *Geom.* and *Cryst.* Also 6-7 *hexaedron*, 7-8 -um. [neut. sing. of Gr. ἑξαέδρος, f. ἕξ six + ἑδρα seat, base. Cf. F. *hexaèdre*.] A solid figure having six faces; esp. the regular hexahedron or cube.

1571 DIOGES *Pantom.* IV. Def. xiv. T ij a, *Hexaedron* or *Cubus* is a solide figure, enclosed with six equall squares. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 122 Sal Armoniac [shooting] into Hexaedrums. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 209 The Side of the Hexaedron. 1805 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 168 The square hexahedron or crystallographic cube.

Hexakis, Gr. ἑξάκις six times, forming an initial element in some crystallographical terms. *Hexakisoctahedron*, a solid figure contained by forty-eight scalene triangles. *Hexakistetrahedron*, a solid figure contained by twenty-four scalene triangles, being the hemihedral form of the hexakisoctahedron.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 121 Two trapezohedrons joined together produce the hexakisoctahedron. 1876 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 90 This form may be called indifferently the hexakisoctahedron or the octakisheptahedron. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 187 The forty-eight scalenohedron or hexakisoctahedron occurs as a self-existent form only in the diamond. *Ibid.* § 189 Of the hexakistetrahedron, the minerals blende and fahlore offer the prominent examples.

Hexamer, *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Consisting of six parts or divisions.

1879 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* (ed. 2) I. 182 A 'hexamer' arrangement of the septa.

Hexamerous (heksæ'mērəs), *a.* [f. HEXA- + Gr. μέρος part + -OUS.] *a. Bot.* Having the parts of the flower-whorl six in number. (Often written 6-merous.) *b. Zool.* Having the radiating parts or organs six in number, as an actinoid zoophyte. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 405 *Melanthaceae*.. Herbs with regular 6-merous and 6-androus flowers. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 159 The finally hexamerous Anthozoon passes through a tetramerous and an octomerous stage. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 2. 176 In Monocotyledons, so-called hexamerous blossoms are really trimerous, the sixes being double sets of three.

Hexameter (heksæ'mītrə), *a.* and *sb.* Also (4) *exametron* (e-, -oun, -ytron), 6-7 *hexametre*, *exameter*. [a. L. *hexameter* *adj.* and (*sc. versus*) *sb.*, ad. Gr. ἑξαμέτρος, f. ἕξα- HEXA- + μέτρον measure, metre. Cf. F. *hexamètre* (1511).]

A. adj. (Now only as attrib. use of sb.)

1. *Pros.* Consisting of six metrical feet; esp. of the form of the dactylic hexameter.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. viii. 16 a, A songe of Exametre Verses. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 189 The heroick or hexametre verse we acknowledge to haue come first from the Oracle of Pythius Apollo. 1611 FLORIO, *Hexametro*, an exametre verse. 1787-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Some of the French and English poets have attempted to compose in hexameter verses, but without success. 1796-83 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (Mason), In hexameter and pentameter verse.

b. Composing or writing hexameters.

1837 SVD. SMITH *Lett. to Singleton Wks.* 1859 II. 289/1 A vast receptacle for hexameter and pentameter boys.

† 2. *humorously* of an insect: Having six feet.

1652 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1859) 11 Embrodered all over with such hexameter poudred ermins (or vermin) as are called lice in England.

B. sb. A 'verse' or line of six metrical feet; esp. the dactylic hexameter (*catalectic*), which in the typical form consists of five dactyls and a trochee, or (in Latin poets) more commonly a spondee; for any or all of the first four dactyls spondees may be substituted, but in the fifth foot a spondee is admitted only for special effect.

In English and German hexameters, stress is substituted for length in the first syllable of each foot; but it is often sought to combine with this an observance of quantity.

1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 91 They ben versified communely Of vi. feet which men clepen Exametron [v. rr. exametroun, examytoun, exametroune]. 1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. May*, Emblem, These Emblemes make one whole Hexametre. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. iv. 77 These 6 notes, Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, .. are all comprehended in this Exametre. 'Ut Relevet Miserum Fatum Solitque Labores'. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ to We have already tried and rejected the hexameter of the ancients. a. 1834 COLEBRIDGE *Ovidian Elegiac Metre* Wks. 1877 II. 344 In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column. In the pentameter aye falling in melody back. — *Note* Poet. Wks. (1893) 614/2 The following verse from the Psalms is a rare instance of a perfect hexameter .. in the English language:—God came | op with ā | sbout : oŭr | Lord with the | sound of ā | trumpēt. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 11 Fancy-borne perhaps upon the rise And long roll of the hexameter. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 272 The feeble and tuneless form of metre called hexameters in English.

b. Comb.

1599 NASH *Lenten Stuffs* 4 Such a niging Hexameter-founder as he [Homer] was.

Hexametral, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the hexameter.

1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illust.* (ed. 2) 376 He could not employ the hexametral structure. *Ibid.* 442 [Italian] heroic verses have not the advantage of the hexametral length.

Hexametric (heksǎmetrik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a hexameter; consisting of six metrical feet; composed in hexameters.

1765 WARTON *Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems* (T.), That Ovid among the Latin poets was Milton's favourite, appears not only from his elegiac but his hexametric poetry. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 164 The verses are faultless, are English, are hexametric.

So *Hexametric* *adjs.* = prec.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lix. (1840) III. 370 His version of Naogeorgus's hexametrical poem. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Apr. 423/1 The intricacies of the hexametrical cesura.

Hexametrist (heksæ'mītrist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who composes or writes hexameters.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* III. 338 That the English dialect .. will be found inferior to the German for the purposes of the hexametrist. 1845 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. 434 Claudian, and even .. Merobaudes, stand higher in purity, as in life and poetry, than all the Christian hexametrists.

Hexametrize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *a. intr.* To compose or write hexameters. *b. trans.* To put in hexametrical form; to celebrate in hexameters.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* III. 338 If .. to hexametrize should become an amusement of our poets. 1799 SOUTHEY in *Robbers Mem. W. Taylor* I. 301 A little practice has enabled me to hexametrize with facility. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 249 The poet stands by hexametrizing his success.

Hexametro-, stem of Gr. ἑξαμέτρος HEXAMETER used as formative element and comb. form, as in *Hexametrographer* [see -GRAPHER], a writer of hexameters, a hexametrist. *Hexametromania*, a mania for writing hexameters.

1865 *Lond. Rev.* 24 June 672/2 Homer is the quintain of most hexametropographers. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Dec. 736 Distaste for the new hexametro-mania had predisposed English instincts to enjoy a wholesome native metre, by way of antidote.

|| *Hexandria* (heksǎndriǎ). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus 1735), f. Gr. ἕξ six + ἀνδρ-, stem of ἀνὴρ man, male, in sense of 'male organ, stamen'.] A class of plants in the Sexual System of Linnaeus having six (equal) stamens.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hexandria*, in botany .. Plants of this class are garlic, hyacinth, etc. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 88 The sixth class, hexandria, whose beautiful flowers have six stamens.

Hence *Hexander*, a plant of the class *Hexandria*. *Hexandrian*, -ious *adjs.*, of or pertaining to that class. *Hexandrie*, *Hexandrous* *adjs.*, having six (equal) stamens.

1868 WEBSTER, *Hexander*, in botany, a plant having six stamens. *Hexandrian*, having six stamens. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 228 There is a tendency .. to become pentandrous, or even hexandrous. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hexandrous, or hexandrous. 1879 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. v. 51 Daffodil has .. stamens epiphyllous, hexandrous. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hexandric* .. *Hexandrous*.

Hexane (he'ksǎn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ἕξ six + -ANE.] The paraffin of the hexacarbon series, C₆H₁₄; of this there are five forms. So *Hexene* (he'ksǎn), the olefine of the hexacarbon series (C₆H₁₂), also called *hexylene*, homologous and polymeric with ethene; it exists in numerous metameric forms. *Hexine* (he'ksǎn), the hydrocarbon C₆H₁₀ of the same series. *Hexoic acid*, C₆H₁₂O₂, the same as caproic acid. *Hexoylene*, one of the isomeric forms of hexene.

1877 WATTS *Fountain's Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 48 Normal 'Hexane' or Dipropyl occurs in the light oils of Boghead and Cannel coal, and abundantly in Pennsylvanian petroleum. 1897 REMSON *Theoret. Chem.* (ed. 5) 208 Five hexanes are possible according to the theory, and all of them are known .. Normal hexane is formed when normal propyl iodide is heated with sodium. 1877 WATTS *Fountain's Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 59 **Hexene* or *Hexylene*, C₆H₁₂. Two hydrocarbons of this composition have been obtained, one from secondary, the other from tertiary, hexyl alcohol. *Ibid.* 177 *Hexene Glycols*, C₆H₁₂(OH)₂. *Ibid.* 64 **Hexines*, C₆H₁₀, *Hexoylene*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hexine* C₆H₁₀ .. a mobile liquid obtained by Berthelot by acting on allyl iodide with sodium .. also called *Diallyl*. 1877 WATTS *Fountain's Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 594 **Hexoic* or *Caproic* acids, C₆H₁₂O₂ .. There are eight possible forms of these acids, analogous to the eight pentyl alcohols. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hexoylene*, C₆H₁₀, Caventou's term for the hexine of petroleum oil formed in the preparation of hexylic alcohol.

† *Hexangle*. *Obs.* [A hybrid formation f. HEX(A- + ANGLE) = HEXAGON. Also attrib. = HEXAGONAL.]

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* Ded. 3 The fabrick of her hexangle Combs. *Ibid.* 69 The wise Bee is not ignorant of Geometrical inventions, all her cells are hexangles.

Hexangular (heksǎnggi-lār), *a.* [f. prec., after *angular*.] Having six angles; hexagonal. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 88 Hexangular prismatic bodies. a. 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 120 The Bees who in their secret Hive, Mansions Hexangular contrive. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. v. 66 In strict accordance with this hexangular type.

Hence *Hexangularly* *adv.*

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Hexaped, Also *erron. hexi-*, *hexoped*. [A hybrid formation f. HEX(A- + L. *pēs*, *ped-* foot.)

† 1. A measure of six feet. *Obs. rare* = 9.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hexaped*, a fathome.

2. A creature with six feet, a hexapod. (In quot.

1865, *humorously*, a six-wheeled locomotive.) 1868 WEBSTER, *Hexaped*, an animal having six feet. (Ray, and Johnson after him, write this *hexaped*; but it is better to pursue uniformity, as in *quadruped*, *centiped*.) 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 7 The terrible hexiped of the fiery eyes.

|| *Hexapla* (he'ksǎplǎ). Also Anglicized *hexaple*. [a. Gr. (ῥᾶ) ἑξαπλά (the title of Origen's work), neut. pl. of ἑξαπλούς, -πλούς sixfold, f. ἕξ six (HEXA-) + -πλούς -fold.]

A sixfold text in parallel arrangement, as that made by Origen of the Old Testament, and that of the New published by Bagster.

1608 WILLER (title) *Hexapla* in Genesin: that is, sixfold commentarie vpon Genesin. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 179 Of all these Origen furnished his *Hexapla*. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xviii. 178 He maintains that the Tetraples and Hexaples of Origen were not so call'd from the four or six Columns, but that they were call'd Tetraples, because they contain'd a fourfold Version; Hexaples because they comprehended six Versions. 1842 (title) The English *Hexapla*, exhibiting the six important English translations of the New Testament Scriptures. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Hexaple*, the combination of six versions of the Old Testament by Origen is so called: viz., the Septuagint, Aquila, Theodotion, Symmachus, one found at Jericho, and another at Nicopolis.

Hence *Hexaplar*, *Hexaplarian*, *Hexaplaric* *adjs.*, of the form or character of a hexapla.

1868 WEBSTER, *Hexaplar*, sextuple. 1845 S. DAVIDSON in *Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II. 733/1 His [Origen's] recension is called the Hexaplarian text. 1886-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Reliq. Knowl.* III. 2286 The hexaplar version of sundry portions of the Old Testament, made by Paul of Telle, A.D. 616. 1894 *Athenaeum* 26 May 681/2 The papyrus [of Ezekiel] .. contains Hexaplaric critical signs.

Hexapod (he'ksǎppd), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. ἑξαπόδ-, six-footed, f. ἕξ six (HEXA-) + ποῦς foot.]

A. sb. An animal having six feet, an insect; in early use, chiefly applied to insect larvae.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 115 Strait Beetle producing hexapod. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 354 The Hexapods from which the greater sort of Beetles come. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 65 Their first appearance is an hexapode (an ill-shapen grub) with six feet. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 70 Larvæ which in this tribe are usually Hexapods. 1875 A. SWINBOURNE *Picture Logic* xiv. 94 A flea, madam, may be defined as an apterous hexapod.

B. adj. Having six feet; belonging to the class *Hexapoda* or *Insecta*, hexapodous.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Horven's Zool.* I. 308 Diptera.—Hexapod Insects with two wings, and two posers. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 100 The thoracic legs of hexapod Insects.

Hence *Hexapodal*, *Hexapodous* *adjs.*, having

six feet, belonging to the class *Hexapoda*. **Hexapoda** *a.* and *sb.* = **HEXAPOD** *a.* and *sb.*

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 24 The Insecta, or hexapodal articulate animals, have... six articulated feet. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 854/1 Insects... may be characterized as a class of hexapodous animals.

Hexapody (heksæpōdī). *Pros.* [ad. Gr. type *ἑξαπόδιον*, f. *ἑξαπόδ-* of six feet, f. *ἑξ* six (**HEXA-**) + *πόδιον*, foot. Cf. *dipody*, *monopody*.] A line or 'verse' consisting of six feet.

1844 Beck & Felton tr. *Munk's Metres* 16 A series of one foot is called a monopody... of six, a hexapody. 1868 JESS *Ajar* Intro. 62 In Period I, each of the two verses is a hexapody. 1879 J. W. WHITE tr. *Schmidt's Rhythmic Class. Lang.* 64 The hexapody commonly called 'Alexandrine Verse', most used by the French in their tragedies. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 1870/2 Hundreds [of folk-songs] in Hungarian music consisting of dipodies, tetrapodies, tripodies, pentapodies, and hexapodies.

Hexarch, *erron.* form of **EXARCH**.

Hexastich (heksástik). Also 6-7 **hexastichon**, 7 **exastichon**, 7-8 **hexastichon**. [ad. mod. L. *hexastichon*, a. Gr. *ἑξαстиχόν*, neut. of *ἑξαστιχος* 'of six rows, of six verses', f. *ἑξα-* **HEXA-** + *στιχος* row, line of verse.] A group of six lines of verse.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1237/1 As appeareth by this hexastichon, which I find among the said John Leland's written epigrams. 1611 DRAUGHT *Poly-bib.* I. Notes 19 His request to Diana in a Hexastich. 1661 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1807) 23 He gave me this insuing hexastichon. 1749 AMES *Typog. Antiq.* (1785) 301 Then follows a distich, and an hexastich by the expositor. 1800 MALONE *Dryden* (R.), *Dryden*... furnished Tonsou with a well-known hexastich, which has ever since generally accompanied the engraved portraits of Milton. 1891 [see *Hexastich* s.v. **HEPTA-**].

Hence **Hexastichon** *a.*, of six metrical lines.

1890 *Athenaeum* 22 Nov. 700/3 There are hexastichic strophes throughout Prov. xxx.

Hexastyle (heksástail). *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 *erron.* **hectastyle**. [ad. Gr. *ἑξαστύλος*, f. *ἑξ* six (**HEXA-**) + *στύλος* pillar. Cf. *F. hexastyle*.]

A. adj. Having six columns; applied to a portico or to the façade of a temple.

1748 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* II. 301 (D.) One of the largest hexastyle porticoes in the kingdom. 1807 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV. II. 607/1 The hexastyle temple at Pæstum. 1832 W. WILKINS in *Philol. Museum* I. 541 We have two examples of hexastyle peripteral temples.

B. sb. A portico or façade having six columns.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Hexastyle*, an Ancient Building which had six Columns in the Face before, and six also behind. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The temple of Honour and Virtue at Rome... was a hexastyle. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 140 Behind the Doric hexastyle was a magnificent hall 60 feet broad.

Hence **Hexasty-lar** *a.* = **HEXASTYLE** *a.*

Hexateuch (heksátēuk). [mod. f. Gr. *ἑξά τεύχος* (HEXA-) + *τεύχος* book, after *pentateuch*. In Ger. (Wellhausen) 1876.] The first six books of the Old Testament, the Pentateuch with the book of Joshua.

1876 COLSEN (title) Wellhausen on the composition of the Hexateuch critically examined. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1149 A fabulous history of the events of the Hexateuch. 1895 *Athenaeum* 14 Nov. 621/3 The Pentateuch, or rather the Hexateuch, now called the five books of Moses and the book of Joshua. 1891 DRIVER *Introduct. Lit. O. T.* 109 Our analysis of the Hexateuch is completed.

Hence **Hexateuchal** *a.*, pertaining to the hexateuch.

1889 *Yale Univ. Catal.* 108 Hexateuchal Analysis. 1892 HUXLEY in *Times* 11 Feb. 14/4 That component of the Hexateuchal compilation to which Genesis i-iii. 4 belongs.

Hexatomic (heksätōmik), *a. Chem.* [f. **HEXA-** + **ATOMIC**.] Containing or consisting of six atoms of some substance; having six replaceable hydrogen atoms; also = **HEXA-VALENT**.

1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 290 No definite pentatomic hydrate is known, but of hexatomic hydrates there are several noteworthy examples. 1877 WATTS *Formic Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 187 Hexatomic Alcohols and Ethers: this class of compounds includes most of the saccharine substances found in plants. 1879 *Academy* 27 Dec. 467 Iron, manganese, chromium, and aluminium being regarded as hexatomic.

Hexavalent (heksævālēt), *a. Chem.* [f. **HEXA-** + *valēt-em* having power or value.] Combining with or capable of replacing six atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.)

Hexeity, *obs.* form of **HEXOEITY**.

Hexene, **Hexine**, *Chem.*: see under **HEXANE**.

Hexiology (heksiolōjī). *erron.* **hexicology**. [f. Gr. *ἑξ* habit + (-) **LOGY**.] That branch of science which treats of the development and behaviour of a living creature as affected by its environment. Hence **Hexiolo-gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to hexiology.

1880 MIVANT in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 606 The inter-relations of living creatures, as enemies, as rivals, and as involuntary helpers, constitute a third department of Hexicology. 1881 — *Cat* 494 The science of Hexicology is the study of all these more or less complex relations.

Hexiradiate (heksirādīāt), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ἑξ* six + *ῥαδία* rayed, **RADIATE**.] Having six rays, as the spicules of a glass-sponge; sexiradiate. 1882 CARPENTER *Microsc.* xiii. (ed. 6) 608 Framework...

fundamentally consisting of an arrangement of six-rayed spicules... hence the group is distinguished as *hexiradiate*.

Hexist, *obs.* form of **HIGHEST**.

Hexoctahedron. *Geom. and Cryst.* [f. **HEX(A)-** + **OCTAHEDRON**.] **† a.** The critical form of the **CUBO-octahedron**. **b.** = **HEXAKISOCTAHEDRON**.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* App. 459 An Exoctahedron is a solid figure contained of six equal squares, and eight equilateral and equal triangles. 1827 DANA *Min.* i. (1844) 39 Hexoctahedron... Here for each face of the octahedron, is substituted a low six-sided pyramid.

Hexode (heksōd), *a. Electr. Telegr.* [f. Gr. *ἑξ* six + *ὁδός* way, path.] *lit.* Of six ways: applied to a mode of multiplex telegraphy, whereby six messages can be transmitted simultaneously.

1894 *PRECE in Times* 27 Jan. 4/3 The multiplex system of working of Mr. Delany, by which, with 'hexode' working, six messages could be transmitted simultaneously.

Hexoic acid, **Hexoylene**: see under **HEXANE**.

Hexapartite, *a.* [Hybrid formation, f. Gr. *ἑξ* six + *ἁρτί*-us divided.] Consisting of six divisions; sexpartite, sextipartite.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1490 ff. Hexapartite vaulting, where the ribs spring from the angles, and two others from a shaft placed in the middle of each long side, thus making six divisions... Examples of hexapartite vaulting are scarce in England.

Hext, *obs.* form of **HIGHEST**.

Hexyl (heksil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἑξ* six + *ὕλη*, -yl, substance.] The hydrocarbon radical C_6H_{13} . It may exist in various forms, of which normal *hexyl* is also called caproyl. *attrib.* as in *hexyl alcohol*, *aldehyde*; *comb.* as in *hexylamine*.

1859 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 323 Hexyl and heptyl alcohols are found in certain fermented liquors. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hexylamine* $C_6H_{13}NH_2$. An oily liquid obtained by treating hexyl chloride with an alcoholic solution of ammonia.

Hence **Hexylene**, an earlier name of **HEXENE**.

Hexylic *a.*, of or pertaining to hexyl, as *hexylic acid*, *aldehyde*, etc.

1873 *Fournes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 606 Hexylene hydrate is produced from mannite, a saccharine body. 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* (1875) 314 Our common kerosene is chiefly a mixture of hexylic and heptylic hydride. 1880 MILLER'S *Elem. Chem.* III. i. (ed. 6) 452 A mixture of this alcohol with primary hexylic alcohol is obtained from normal hexane.

Hey (hē, hē), *int.* (*sb.*) Forms: 3-4 *hei*, 4-8 *hay*, 7 *haye*, 5- *hey*. [ME. *hei*: cf. Du. and Ger. *hei*, Sw. *hej*, in sense i. Cf. also **HEIGH**.]

1. A call to attract attention; also, an exclamation expressing exultation, incitement, surprise, etc.; sometimes used in the burden of a song with no definite meaning; sometimes as an interrogative (= *eh?*).

a 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 570 *Hei!* hwuch wis read of se icudd keiser! c 1305 *St. Kath.* 137 in E. E. P. (1862) 93 *Hei* traitours, quab þemperour, beo þe icome herto! 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1445 Ande þay halowed hyghe ful hye and hay! hay! cryed. 14. *Christm. Carol* 3 (Mätz.) *Hey, hey, hey, hey, The borrys hed is armyd gay.* a 1500 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 168 *Hey, dogge, hay, Hau* these hogges away! 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 256 *Hey Mountaine, hey.* 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 42 Our Musick play'd, *Hey Boys up go we!* and all manner of noisy paltrey Tunes. c 1745 in *Ritson Scot. Songs* (1794) II. 84 (Jam.) *Hey, Johnny Coup, are ye wakin' yet?* 1794 *Sheridan's Duenna* II. iii. Well, and you were astonished at her beauty, hey? 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 232 *Hey, Solomon, my friend?* 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xv. You are looking round for Estella? *Hey?*

b. *Hey for* —: an utterance of applause or exultant appreciation of some person or thing (cf. *Hurrah for*), or of some place which one resolves to reach.

1809 PRIOR *Ep. to F. Shepherd*, Then hey for praise and panegyric. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 30 We must make a dash at the spoons and forks, and then hey for the money. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* II. (1864) 89 Then hey for boot and horse, lad, and round the world away. 1881 JAS. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 42 Breakfast at nine, and then—hey for the covers!

c. as *sb.* A cry of 'hey!'

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1158 Þe hindez were halden in, with hay & war. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 36 And halsing gan the land with hey and haill. a 1607 MIDDLETON *Microcynicon* Wks. (Dyce) V. 489 With nailed shoes, and whip-staff in his hand, Who with a hey and ree the beasts command. 1790 A. WILSON *Wks.* (1876) II. 100 Our hechs an' heys are by.

2. In combination with various interjections or other words. (See also next and **HEY-DAY**.)

1519 *Four Elements* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 20 Sing, frisky jolly, with hey trolly lolly, For I see well it is but a folly For to have a sad mind. a 1590 SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coystrovne* 30 Rumblyl downe, tumblyl downe, hey go, now, now! a 1546 COVERDALE *Goostly Psalmes*, Unto Christen Rdr., They shuld be better occupied, then with hey nony nony, hey trolly lolly, & soch lyke fantasies. c 1560 T. PRYSTON *Cambyses* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 236 They can play a new dance called *Hey-diddle-diddle*. 1608 PHAER *Æneid* ix. Aa ij, Here is our enemy lo, heyhagh, loud clamours than they throw. 1644 *Gn'd & Godly Ball.* 204 Hay trix, tryme go trix, vnder the grene wod tre. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 71 Conuerting all your sounds of woe, Into hey nony nony. 1608 *Narcissus* (1893) 74 The world, hey dery diddle, goes round without a fiddle. 1606 *Choice, Chance* etc. (1881) 19 The ploughman... putting vp into... the market, with *haye Ree*, and *who* to his horse. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 407 Then, hay tosse and laugh all night. 1679 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal*

v. (Arb.) 129 *Hey down, dery down.* 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iv. xiii, Hey toss! What's the matter now? 1709 STERLE *Tatler* No. 2 P 2 Hey! Hoop! d'ye hear my damnd obstreperous Spouse? 1711 SWIFT *Wks.* (1778) XIII. 380 Hey dazy, will you never have done? 1807 J. KAN INGLEW *Poems, Warblings of Blackbirds* iv, With a wild sweet cry of pleasure, And a 'Hey down derry, let's be merry! little girl and boy!'

3. In phrases, sometimes treated as words.

a. **† Hey go-bet**. The int. *hey* followed by the phrase *go bet* (see **BET** *adv.*), which was app., among other things, a call in hunting, and the name of a song and dance; used by Nashe as *sb.*, ? 'one to whom "hey go bet" is said', perh. a person ready at one's bidding. *Obs.*

c 1305 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1213 *Dido*, The beorde of herthes founden ys anon With hay goo bet, prik thou, lat goon, lat goon. a 1550 *Frere & Boye* 300 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 73 Ye hath made me daunce, maugre my hede Amonge the thornes, hey go bette. 1589 NASHE *Martinus Minde* 11 Those whom he counteth his enemies (the worst better than the best of his hey gobetts). ... *Hunting Song* in *Halliwells*, But when my lips are very well wet, Then I can sing with the, Heigh, go bet!

b. **Hey-go-mad**. A phrase expressive of boisterous excitement; sometimes used as *adj.* *dial.*

1750 STERN *Tr. Skandy* I. 2 Away they go clattering like hey-go mad. 1808 CRADEN *Dial.*, *Hey-go-mad*, to be highly enraged. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. vi, Yo was hey-go-mad about her, but an hour sin. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Hey-go-mad*, said of a person who betrays excessively high spirits.

c. **Hey-pass**. An exclamation of jugglers commanding an article to move: often joined with *re-pass*. Hence as a name for the command, and an appellation of a juggler. ? *Obs.*

c 1550 MARLOWE *Faust*. xi. 58 Do you hear? you heypass, where's your master? 1893 NASHE *Letter. Stuff* 31 Whereof the onely Circes Heypasse and Repasse was that it drew a thousand ships to Troy to fetch her backe with a pestilence. 1641 MILTON *Animado*. (1851) 210 You wanted but *Hey-passe* to have made your transition like a mystical man of Sturbridge. 1797 GAY *Fables* xlii. 35 (Jod.) Heigh! pass! 'tis gone. a 1834 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. To Wordsw. 161 Autumn hath foregone its moralities; they are 'hey-pass repass', as in a show-box.

d. **Hey presto**. A phrase of command by conjurers and jugglers; hence *transf.* used to connote an instantaneous or magical transformation, or some surprisingly sudden performance; also *sb.* as a name for the command.

1731 FIELDING *Lottery* III. Wks. 1882 VIII. 481 The hammer goes down, Hey Presto! be gone! And up comes the twenty pound. 1761 GARRICK *Epil. to Hecuba*, Hey!—Presto!—I'm in Greece a maiden slain—Now!—stranger still!—a maid, in Drury-Lane! 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o' It* 55 Like some magician come to lift everyone out of the Slough of Despond, with a sort of 'Hey Presto!' 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 677 Heigh, presto! the thing is done. 1891 A. LYNCH *Mod. Amos* 133 The melodramatic situations, the surprises, hi-prestos, climaxes.

Hey, *obs.* form of **EYE**, **HAY**, **HE** *pron.*, **HEO** *pron.*, **HI** *pron.*, **HIE**, **HIGH**.

Hey-day, **heyday** (hē'dē), *int.* Forms: 6-7 *heyda*, (6 *hoighdagh*, *hoy day*, 6-7 *hoyda*, *hoyday*, 7 *hoida*), 6-8 *hey day*, (7 *hay da*, *ha day*, 8 *heigh-day*), 7- *hey-day*, 8- *heyday*. See also **HIGH-DAY**. [app. a compound of **HEY** *int.*; the second element is of doubtful origin, but at length identified with *day*. The early *heyda* agrees in form, but less in sense, with Ger. *hei-da*, *heidar* = hey there!: cf. also Ger. *heidat*, *heidt*.] An exclamation denoting frolicsomeness, gaiety, surprise, wonder, etc.

1506 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 757 Courtly Abasyon, Ratty bully, ioly rutterkyn, heyda! 1550 HULOT, Heyda or hey, *enact.* a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 48 Hoighdagh, If faire fine mistresse Custance save you now. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Mas in Hum.* iv. ii, Hoyday, here is stuffe! 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Wks.* 1874 II. 11 Hoida; come up. 1608 B. JONSON *Masque Augures*, Hey-da! what Hans Flutterkin is this? what Dutchman doe's build or frame castles in the aire? 1679 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* II. iv. (Arb.) 61 Hey day, hey day! I know not what to do, nor what to say. 1709 STERLE *Tatler* No. 171 P 3, I go no further than, Say you so, Sir? Indeed! Heyday! 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 67 Hey-day, why so nimble, and whither so fast? said she. 1780 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 164 Heigh-day! What has this to do here? 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vii, Heyday! Pray, what does he want with me? 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theodos* II. (1856) 184 Hey-day, we are all masters here.

Hey-day, **heyday** (hē'dē), *sb.* (a.) Also 6 *hayday*, 8 *hay day*. [Of uncertain origin; perh. connected with *prec.* The second element does not seem to have been the word *day*, though in later use often identified with it: see sense 2.]

1. State of exaltation or excitement of the spirits or passions.

c 1590 Sir Thomas More (1844) 41 To be greate... when the thred of hayday is once spoun, A bottom great woond vpp greatly vndoun. 1600 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 66 At your age, The hey-day in the blood is tame, it's humble. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* IV. iii, Must your hot itch and pluriety of lust, The heyday of your luxury, be fed up to a surfeit? 1783 BURGYNNE *Ld. of Manor* I. i. (D.), A merry peal puts my spirits quite in a hey-day. 1794 SOUTHWELL *Wat Tyler* I. i, Ay, we were young, No cares had quell'd the heyday of the blood. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day* etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 423 Checked in these souls the turbulent heyday.

2. The stage or period when excited feeling is at its height; the height, zenith, or acme of anything which excites the feelings; the flush or full bloom, or stage of fullest vigour, of youth, enjoyment, prosperity, or the like. Often associated with day, and taken as the most flourishing or exalted time.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxviii. 221 Our imperious youth... was now in the heyday of his blood. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 86 (*Hotel at Paris*), I was interrupted in the hey-day of this soliloquy, with a voice. *Ibid.* 135 (*Maria, Moutines*) To travel it through the sweetest part of France—in the hey-day of the vintage. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 143 In the good old times that saw my aunt in the hey-day of youth. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* iii. In his heyday he had a small estate, which he had spent like a gentleman. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 38 In the flush and heyday of youth, of gaiety, and loveliness. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* iv. ii. The heyday of life is over with him. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* vii. 232 In the bloom and heyday of the young world's prime. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiv. 346 He was no more than thirty-six, in the hey-day of his powers.

b. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to the hey-day of youth; *erron.* belonging to a festive or gala day.

1730 CIBBER *Apol.* i. 14 All the hey-day expenses of a modish Man of Fortune. 1792 *Fortn. Ramble* viii. 44 A man with his heyday dress... is passing over the bridge.

Hey-day guise, hey-de-gay: see HAY sb. 4. 2.

|| Heyduck (haiduk, haiduk). Forms: 7 heyduque, 7- -duke, -duck, 9 heyduo, heiduo, -duok, haiduk, hayduk. [a. Boh., Pol., Serv., Roman. *hajduk*, Magyar *hajdú* pl. *hajdúk*, in Bulg. *hajdutin*, mod.Gr. *χαϊδούτης* = *chaidoutes*, Turkish *haidüd* robber, brigand.]

A term app. meaning originally 'robber, marauder, brigand' (a sense still retained in Servia and adjacent countries), which in Hungary became the name of a special body of foot-soldiers (to whom the rank of nobility and a territory were given in 1605), and in Poland of the liveried personal followers or attendants of the nobles.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 87 Like the Hungarian Heyducks their wrath is prone to mischief, and their amity is worth nothing. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 54 First Marched five Companies of Heyduques. 1685 *London Gaz.* No. 2072/1 The Heydukes of Cattaro had made an incursion towards Goza, and had destroyed all that Country. 1759 *Brice's Weekly Jvnl.* (Exeter) 16 May 3 A Dwarf... is to attend on his Royal Highness in the Dress of a Heyduke. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 82* Two Heyducks who were behind the coach, bravely exposed their lives to save the King [of Poland]. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 13 The richly costumed heydukes and chassours of the Hungarian lords. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 49 Such as refused to appear before the Kadi... fled into the forests and turned Heyducs or robbers. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* vi. iii. II. 158 Carried by two shining particoloured creatures, heyducs so-called... in a sublime sedan. 1889 *Athenaeum* 15 June 768/1 One of that extinct species of servants, the heyducs, holds the horse of the fat monarch.

Heye, obs. f. AWE, HIE. Heyer, -eer, var. HAIRE, Obs. Heyeth: see HEIGHT. Heyf, Heyfar, -fer, etc., obs. ff. HEAVE, HEIFER. Heygh, hey3, obs. ff. HIGH. Heygth, hey3te, hey3the: see HEIGHT.

Heyghne, heyne, obs. ff. HAIN v. 2, to raise.

1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 61 She heynd the stepul and new rofyd it. 1550 *LEVER Serm.* (Arb.) 34 By takyn of fynes, heyghnyng of rentes. 1635 *RUTTER Sheph. Holiday* (N.). And on the turkie table with the best Of lambs in all their flocks shall heyne the feast.

Hey-ho, hey ho (hē'ho), *int.* Forms: 5-6 hay ho(e), hey(e) how(e), 6 heigho, 7 heigh ho, heigh-ho, hi ho, 6-hey ho. An utterance, app. of nautical origin, and marking the rhythm of movement in heaving or hauling (cf. HEAVE HO, *hale and how*, *HALE sb.* 1); often used in the burdens of songs, with various emotional expression, according to intonation. In some later quotes. blending with HEIGH-HO.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 157 Hay hoe, careaway, lat the cup go rounde. 1475 *Sgr. louse Degre* in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 179 Your maryners shall synge arowe Hey how and runby lowe. 15. *Peables to Play v.* With hey and how rumbelow, The young folk were full bauld. 1550 *Frere & Boye* 50 in Hazl. *E. P.* P. III. 62 The lytell boye... Of no man had he no care, But sung, hey howe, awaye the mare, And made ioye ynough. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 54 It fell vpon a holly eue, hey ho hollidaye. *Ibid.* 78 As the bonilasse passed bye, hey ho bonilasse. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* 16 Let him be the Falanta downe diddle of Ryme, the Hay ho halliday of Prose. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 180 Heigh ho, sing heigh ho, vnto the greene holly. 1605 — *Lear* III. ii. 75 With heigh-ho, the Winde and the Raine. 1614 *Eng. Helicon* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) III. 188, I knowe a simple countrie hinde, Heigh hoe, sillie swaine. 1659 *Pol. Ballads* (Percy Soc.) III. 147 Sing, hi ho, Wil. Lenthall, who shall our generall be? 1848 DICKENS *Dombey v.* [He] whistled 'With a hey ho chevy' all through.

Heyhoe: see HICKWALL. Heyhove, Heyhte, Heykyle, obs. ff. HAYHOVE, HEIGHT, HECKLE. Heyl, -e, obs. ff. AIL, HAIL, HEAL, HELE. Heylander, obs. f. HIGHLANDER. Heyld, obs. f. FIELD v. Heyler: see HILLER. Heylis, obs. f. HALSE sb. Heylle, var. HAIL sb. 2, Obs. Heyn(e), var. HAIN, HINE, HYNÉ, HOINE. Heynd, var. ENDE Obs., a duck. Heynd, -e,

var. HEND a., Obs. Heyne: see HEYGHNE. Heynne, var. HYNÉ adv. Obs., hence.

† Heyr. Obs. (See quot.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 Heyrs, young Timber-trees that are usually left for Standills in the felling of Coppes. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3).

Heyr, -e, obs. ff. HAIR, HAIRE, HEIR, HER sb. † Heyrat(t). Obs. An American quadruped; app. the Kinkajou (*Cercopithecus caudivolutus*).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 84 We may hereunto add the beast which is bred in America, called Heyrat, spoken of by Theuetus: which name signifieth a beast of Hony... for it will climb the trees, and coming to the caves of Bees... take out the Hony with their nails... It is about the bigness of a Cat, and of a Chesse-nut colour. 1677 G. CHARLETON *Exercit. Anim.* (ed. 2) 18 Heyrat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 183/1 The Heyrat a beast in America, as big as a Cat... a great climber of Trees.

Heyron(e, -oun, -un(e), obs. ff. HERON. Heysoge, heysugge, obs. ff. HAYSUGGE. Heyt, obs. f. EAT, HAIT, HEAT, HEIGHT; obs. Sc. f. HATE, HOT. Heyte, obs. f. AIT 1. Heyth, obs. f. HEATH, HEIGHT. Heypen, obs. f. HEATHEN; var. HETHEN. Heyty-titey, obs. var. HIGHTY-TIGHTY. Heyuen, obs. f. HEAVEN. Heyved, heywit, obs. pa. pple. of HEAVE. Heyward, obs. f. HAYWARD.

† Hi, hy, pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. acc. Obs.

Forms: 1 hia, hea, hie, hie, (hie), 1-2 hie, 1-3 heo, 1-4 hi, hē, 2 hie, hio, 2-3 ha, hoe. [OE. *hie*, etc., acc. of *hie*, *hie*, *hie*, fem. of *he*, corresp. to OFris. *hie*; cf. Goth. *ija*, the form corresp. to which was already lost in OHG. and OS., and supplied by *sia*, mod. Ger. *sie*, from stem *si*, *Se*. In late OE. the originally distinct nom. and acc. began to be confounded under the forms *hie*, *hi*, *hig*, *hie*, *heo*; and in later times, though *heo* was the typical nom. and *hi*, *hy* the acc., the two cases were hardly distinct. Following the example of *me*, *thee*, *us*, and *you*, and like the other OE. accusatives of the 3rd pers., *hie* began in the 10th c., in north-midl. dial., to be supplanted by the dative *hire*, *HER*. In the east-midl. dial. of the OE. Chronicle, this substitution was fully established by 1125; but the original acc. *hi*, *hy* remained longer in the west and south, being found in Layamon after 1200, and in Shoreham (Kentish) in the first quarter of the 14th c. During its obsolescence, another acc. form, *hes*, *His*, made its appearance in the south.]

= HER (acc.); also refl. herself. Used of females, and with nouns grammatically feminine: cf. *HEO*.

1845 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxix. 13 Da ðe soecad sawle mine ðæt hie alhren hie. 825 *Kentish Charter* in O. E. Texts 147 31f min wiif ðonne hia nylle mid clennisse swæ gehaldan. a 900 *Martyrology* *Ibid.* 178 Se casere hio heht gemartyrian. c 995 O. E. Chron. an. 919 [He] beget þa burg and him cirdon to most ealle þa burgware be hie ær budon. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. i. 19, & nalde hie gebrenge... an he walde deilige forleitta hea [c 975 *Rushw. G.*, & ne walde hie... wolde degullice forleten hio]. *Ibid.* ix. 18 Onsett [þin] hond ofer hia... þæt hio lifige [Rushw. gesette hond þin ofer heo, & heo leofað; c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.*, Sete þine hand uppan hig, and heo lyfað; c 1160 *Hatt. G.*, Sete þine hand up on hio, and hie lefeð]. c 950 *Lindisf. G.* Matt. xiv. 4 Ne is geleafed ðe to habbanne hia [Rushw. hire]. *Ibid.* xv. 23 Forlet hia, forðon [hiu] cliopas æfter usiz [Rushw. Forlet hie, forþon þe hie cægep æfter us]. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 170 Gif he hy [geoniam] mid him hafað. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 4 Nys þe alyft hi [v. r. hit] to wife to hæbbenne [c 1160 *Hatt. G.*, hy to wife to hæbbenne]. *Ibid.* xv. 23 Forlet hio, forþan hio clypað æfter us. c 1050 O. E. Chron. (MS. C) an. 1037 Baldwine eorl hi [Elfyg] ðær wel underfeng, and hig þær gehæold. *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048 P 4 Se cyng... betæhte hy his swyster to Hwerwillon. a 1200 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1075 Se cyng hi let bryngan to Westmynstre... and læzde hi wið Eadward kyng hire hlaforde. *Ibid.* an. 1100 Se arcebiſcop Ansealm hi him bewæddade and siððan to cwene gehalgode. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Adam hi nemmede eua. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Unbendeð heo [þe asse] and leadeð heo to me. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 215 Pa þe godes milce secheð he iwis mei ha finden. c 1205 *LAV.* 42 He hoe [þe boc] 3ef þære æðelen Elienor. *Ibid.* 158 He hoe wolde habben. *Ibid.* 3186 Ich hoe [c 1275 hire, i. e. Cordelia] wulle þe biwiten & senden ha [c 1275 hire] þe in anesceipe. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 29 Pe nihtegale hi isez and hi biheold and oversez. *Ibid.* 939 And sat sum del and heo bihohte. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 435 in O. E. Misc. 10 Pe rode... He ber heo on his schuldre. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 102 Senne hys [i. e. is] swete and lyketh, Wanne a man hi deth. *Ibid.* 136 To healde hy [þe erthe] op hyt nys no ned.

† Hi, hy, pers. pron., 3rd pl. nom. and acc. Obs.

Forms: see below. [OE. *hie*, *hie*, etc., the original plural, nom. and acc., in all genders, of *he*, *heo*, *hit* (see *HE*), corresp. to OFris. *hie*; cf. Goth. nom. pl. *eis*, *ijds*, *ija*, acc. *ins*, *ijds*, *ija*, the forms corresp. to which were already lost in OS. and OHG. and supplied by *sia*, and *sie*, *sio*, *sia*, mod. Ger. *sie*, from stem *si*, *Se*. Since OE. times, a like fate has befallen this pronominal form in Eng. Already in 10th c. the northern dial. occasionally used, as equivalent to *hie*, the demonstrative *þa*, *tha*, plural of *the*, *that*; before 1200, the cognate form *þe33*, *THEY*, adopted from Norse, had quite superseded

hi, *hie*, nominative, in north-midl. (Ormin); the corresponding northern form was *þai*, *thai*. By 1300, *þei*, *thai*, *they*, had become the standard Nominative form in midland English generally; though *her*, *hem*, were retained in the possessive and objective till the 15th c. Before 1400, *thai*, *thai* are seen side by side with *hi*, *hy*, even in s.w.; and before 1500, *hi*, already confounded in form with its sing. *he*, *hee*, disappeared from literature; although in the reduced form *ð* it still lingers in s.w. dialect. The Accusative *hi* was lost sooner than the nominative; in the 10th c., in north-midl. dial., it began, like the other accusatives *hine*, and *hi* sing. fem., and on the analogy of the original accusative pronouns of the first and second persons, to be supplanted by its own dative *heom*, *hem* (see *HEM* *pron.*); in the east-midl. dial. of the OE. Chronicle, *hem* had quite superseded *hi* before 1125; but in the west the acc. was used by Layamon after 1200, and in Kentish it was still Shoreham's form c 1315. When it disappeared in the south, it gave place, as in the fem. sing., to a form *hes*, *His*, q.v.; elsewhere it was succeeded by *HEM*, which itself in course of time was displaced by *THEM*. Thus, *they*, *them* are the present sense-equivalents of *hi* nom. and acc.]

I. 1. Nominative case. = THEY.

a. 1 hie, hia, (hea), hie, 2 hie, 2-3 hie. 805-31 *Kentish Charter* in O. E. Texts 444 ðe ic bebede minum æfterfylgendum... ðæt hie simle ymb xii monað... gezeorwien ten hund hlafa. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxi. 18 Hie soðlice sceawedun and gelocodon me. c 855 O. E. Chron. an. 755 Pa cuedon hie þæt hie hie þæs ne onmunden. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 354 ðonne hit tocyrd ðæt hie hit sprecan sculon. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 5 Þæt hie hie sie gesene [c 975 *Rushw. G.*, þæt hie hie sie gesene]. c 975 O. E. Chron. an. 951 Þæt hie woldan eal þæt he wolde. c 1160 *Hatt. G.* Matt. ix. 24 Hie teldan hine. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Efter þan þe hie weren wunende in ierusalem. þo hie forleten godes lore. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 33 Hie answerden and seyde, Lord [etc.].

B. 1 hio, heo, 2 hio, hio, 2-4 heo.

871-89 *Surrey Charter* in O. E. Texts 452 Þonne ageofen hio þa ilcan elmessan to cristes cirican. a 900 *CYNEWULF Elene* 166 (Gr.) Hio him andsware ænige ne meanton agifan. c 937 O. E. Chron. an. 937 Þæt heo [MSS. A., B. hie, C., D. hie] beaduweorca beteran wurdon. 971 *Blick. Hom.* 199 Heo næfre swylc wundor ne gesawon. *Ibid.* 249 Hio wæron gefeonde mycle gefean. c 1000 *ALFRED* *Gen.* iii. 7 Hig oncneowon þa þæt hig nacode wæron. c 1160 *Hatt. G.* Matt. x. 1 Þæt hio adriæn hio ut [Ag. G. hig, hie]. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Nare hio blinde gesceapene. c 1205 *LAV.* 183 He wes king and heo quen, & kine-lond heo welden. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* Þe treowpe þæt heo vs ozen. c 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 282 Þenne þe segen Ihesu crist in þæt ilke foorme, þæt heo segen him... whon heo furst comen.

γ. 1 hi, hy, hie, 2-4 hi (i, y), 3-4 hii, 4 hy.

889 O. E. Chron. an. 887 And hi cuedon þæt hie þæt... healdan sceoldan. 971 *Blick. Hom.* 123 Pa hy þa up on þone heofon æfter urum Drihtne locodon. c 993 *Battle of Maldon* 19 Byrhtnōð... tæhte hu hi sceoldon standan. a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 993 And hy bone caldorman þær ofloscon. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 Hi [v. r. hig] tældon hyne. *Ibid.* 32 Hig brohton him dumbne man. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 Hi hadden him manred maked & athes suoren. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 To chiesien zief y wolden hare sceapende lufie. *Ibid.* 223 I mu3on gecmowen ei3er god and euyl. *Ibid.* 225 Pa cweden hi betwex ham þæt hi woldan weren ane burch. c 1205 *LAV.* 2230, I funden [c 1275 hii funde] þa þreo maidenes. c 1275 *Ibid.* 3610 Hii [c 1205 heo] verde to one borwe. *Ibid.* 10314 Hii flouren for rihtes, þat i comen to þan Peutes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 369 Hii rerde abbeyes & priories vor her synnes. c 1215 *SHOREHAM* 47 Ere hy thys ordre have, Me schel hy wel assaye OF that hy redeth that hy wel Ham conne aneye. a 1297 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 214 To the kyng Edward hi fasten buere fay. 1340 *Aenb.* 16 Hi byep heaued of alle kuede... be hy dyadliche, be hy uenial. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl.* B. i. 189 Aren no men auarouser þan hij Whan þe ben auauanced. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 104 Sory wer þey for hi ne mi3t hure pruwesse fulfille þore. *Ibid.* 2380 Y not how þay schul ascape þen, þat hy ne goþ to dede. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 110 Hy kepeþ here reule.

δ. 2-5 he, (4 hey), 5 hee.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hi wolde mid modinesse beon betere þonne he zescapene were. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Pa þæt lond heiden he hit sealden. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 For þæt þe he ne wunod on hem, ne he on him. c 1200 *Bestiary* 351 Alle he [heres] arm off one mode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 16 To wyte, weþer he [they] wolde pes, oþer heo nolde non. c 1200 *Havelok* 152 He wunene hondes, and wepen sore. c 1205 *Song Passion* 24 in O. E. Misc. 198 Ne cupen hey him not cnowe. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 471 But oþer cures of Cristen þei coveten nou3t to haue, But þere as wynnynge lijþ he lokeþ none oþer. c 1410 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 33 Schep he heden ase hors gret. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 59 To the child her seruice profren he [prime vanytel]. c 1450 *LONELICH* *Grail* xlii. 76 And whanne they syen he Wolde not so... Of here vyandes thanne 3oven hee.

ε. 2-4 ho.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A mon... fol imong þoues, ho him bireuden and ho him ferwunden. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 98 Nabbeð hi naping forgeten of al þæt ho isezen. *Ibid.* 100 Al ho habbeð in hore write þæt we misduiden here. *Ibid.* 105 Hwi weren ho bi3eten, to whon were ho iborene? a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 66 And alle heo [Cott. MS. ho] þe driueþ heonne. c 1250 *Meid Margrete* xx. Ho liden honden hire upon. c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 136 O. E. Misc. 76 Peos playdurs... Ho schule... In helle habben teone. c 1375 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 239 For esye he comun al, esye ho sula wende.

3-4 ha, 4 a.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 5. Pus ha hine hereden. c 1205 *LAV.* 5365 Ha [c 1275 hii] loopen on heore feire hors. a 1225 *Anst. R.* 44. Ower graces. . . also ha beoð iwrten ou. c 1225 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy) xlv. Loke that ha fare wel Hors & eke man. 1275 *TREVISIA Higden* 1. lix. (in Morris *Spec.* 340) Þe kynges of Engeland woneþ alwey fer fram þat contray . . . & ȝef a goþ to þe norþ contray, a goþ wiþ gret help & strengthe.

7. 3-4 huy, 4 hui, hue.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 10/315 Þe croiz. . . deope under eorþe huy caste. c 1290 *St. Brendan* 669 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 238 An ester eue huy come. a 1200 *K. Horn* (Ritson) 1486 Hue gurdun huem with suerde, Hue eoden. . . Towart the castele. a 1277 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 214 That hue ne shulden aȝeyn him go. a 1230 *Childh. Jesus* 50 Ne dwelden huy nouzt after ful longue Huy togeth with beom þat need was. c 1275 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 230 Þe zates of parais. . . Aȝein hui beoþ noupe open.

II. 2. Accusative case. = THRM.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvi. 13 Aris, dryhten, forecym hie and forcer hie. a 825 *O. E. Chron.* an. 787 Se ȝerefa þærto rad, and hie wolde drifan to þæs cyninges tune. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* x. 1. Pætte hia forðfrie ða lico and hea ȝeȝeme all un-bælo. *Ibid.* x. 26 Ne forðon ondræd ȝe hia vel ða. c 975 *Rushew. Gosp. ibid.*, Ne forðon ondræd ȝeow hie. c 975 *O. E. Chron.* an. 964 And [Eadgar cyng] sette þy mid nuuncas. c 1000 *Agst. Gosp. Matt.* xx. 25 Þa clypode se hælend hig to him [c 1260 *Hattun G.*], þa clypode se hælend hio to hym. *Ibid.* xxiii. 5 Ealle heora weorc hix doð þæt menn hi ȝeseon. c 1260 *Hattun G. ibid.*, Ealle heore weorc hio doð þæt men hio ȝeseon. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi ledde ofer se mid dreie fote. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Pah ure an heofode idon eower alre sunne and he walde gan to scrifte and bi-reussien ha and foreleten ha a mare. *Ibid.* 23 Þu scoldest heo biwiten al swa clenliche swa crist ha þe bitahte. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Þe king. . . sende hie in to babilonie to þraishipe. . . and þat lond folc hem ouersette mid felefelde pine. c 1205 *LAV.* 309 To his sune he þeo [c 1275 *ham*] draf. a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1518 Overswithe þu hi herest. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Ha sente hi into his wynyard. c 1235 *Shoreham* 14 He with-stent hi alle. *Ibid.* 16 The foend fondeth hy so.

3. Reflexive and Reciprocal. Themselves; each other.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxii. 27 Ða aftrað hie from ðe for-weorðað. c 825 *O. E. Chron.* an. 540 And steorran hie ætweodon. c 1000 *Ibid.* (MS. D.) an. 925 Æþelstan. . . and Sihtic. . . heo ȝesamodonæt Tame weorðige. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xviii. 7 Hig gretton hig ȝesybsum wordum. c 1000 *Agst. Gosp. Matt.* ii. 11 Hi [o. r. hix] æðenedon hi [o. r. hix], & hi to him ȝebædon. c 1260 *Hattun Gosp. ibid.*, Hio æþenedon hio, & hio to hym ȝebædon.

Hi *pron.*, occasional variant of HE, HEO.

Hi (hōi), *int.* [A parallel form to HEY.] An exclamation used to call attention.

c 1275 *Hunt. Hare* 136 Thei cryed, 'Hy, hy!' all at ones 'Kyll! kyll! for kockes bownes!' 1277 *Gentl. Mag.* 39 Hold, hold, 'tis a double; hark ye! bowler hye! If a thousand gainsay it, a thousand shall lye. 1247 *ALS. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* xxx. (1879) 267 'Hi!' cried the brigand, giving the mule a bang with the butt-end of his musket. 'Hi!' 1806 *FENN This Man's Wife* ii. ii. It was not a thrilling word. . . it was only a summons—an arrest. Hi! 1894 — *In Alpine Valley* I. 47 Here, hi! have a cigar? 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 3/3 A good lunch, and then hi! for the Crystal Palace.

Hiacinth, obs. form of HYACINTH.

Hiant (hōi'ant), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *hiant-em*, pr. pple. of *hiare* to gape.] Gaping; having a wide aperture. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*)

1800 *HURDIS Fav. Village* 17 E'er he pours into the distant deep, Through the wide fauces of yon hiant cliffs. 1848 *HARDY in Proc. Beru. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 335 Maxillæ rather broad. . . the lobes hiant.

Hiar, obs. form of HIGHER.

Hiate (hōi'et), *v. rare.* [f. L. *hiat-*, ppl. stem of *hiare* to gape.] *intr.* To gape; to cause a hiatus. Hence *hiating* ppl. *a.* So *hiation*, gaping.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Parud. Ep.* m. xxi. 162 The continual hiation, or holding open its mouth [on the part of the chameleon], which men observing conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air. 1876 *R. ELLIS Comm. Catullus* (1889) p. xiv, Latin. . . to which the hiating vowels & i are comparatively strange.

Hiatus (hōi'z-tōs). Pl. *hiatus*, *hiatuses*. [a. L. *hiatus* gaping, gap, opening, f. *hiare* to gape.]

1. A break in the continuity of a material object; a gaping chasm; an opening or aperture. Now *rare*. 1562 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 17 b. These holes called *hiatus*, differ from wide gapings, in nothing, but that they be lesse, and therefore seeme. . . deepe pits or holes, and not. . . gaping. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* xiii. 44 Hades was below, and Abraham's bosome was above, and betweene them both a great huge *hiatus*. 1675 *R. BURTHOGGE Causa Dei* 319 He saw two Openings or *hiatus* in the Earth. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. l. 117 The Water of this orb communicates with that of the Ocean, by means of certain *hiatus*'s or Chasmes passing betwixt it and the bottom of the Ocean. 1737 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks.* 1840 VI. 5 Those *hiatuses* at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below opens into it and communicates with it. 1825 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 3/3 One side of the mountain was rent into a large *hiatus* about 200 yards square.

|| b. *Anat.* An opening or foramen.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hiatus Fallopii*, a foramen situated on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone leading to the aqueduct of Fallopius.

c. *humorously.* A rent or hole in a garment.

1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* IV. xxvii. The hiatus in Phutatorius's breeches was sufficiently wide to receive the chesnut.

2. A gap or interruption of continuity in a chronological or other series; a lacuna which de-

stroys the completeness of a sentence, account, writing, etc.; a missing link in a chain of events, etc.

1613 *JACKSON Creed* II. xix. § 6 To forewarn the Reader of the hiatus in our aduersaries collections. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 17 A Dunce-Monk, being to make his Epitaph. . . at Night left the Verse thus gaping, *hic sunt in fossa Bedæ* — *even*, till he had consulted with his Pillow, to fill up the *hiatus*. 1696 *W. HUBBARD Happiness of P.* 57 When there are such Chasmes and hiatus's in the superiour or inferiour parts of a state, they are sad Omens, portending ruine. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 264 It was printed in the usual Greek characters, with all the *hiatus* filled up by conjecture. 1844 *H. ROGERS Ess.* I. ii. 59 In 1671. . . there is another hiatus in his correspondence. It extends over three years. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 1 A Material Instrument, whose function it is to bridge over the hiatus between the individual Consciousness and the External World.

b. *Logic.* A step wanting in a chain of proof; a gap in reasoning or evidence.

a 1850 *CALHOUN Wks.* (1874) II. 269 Where is that hiatus . . . between the premises and the conclusion?

3. *Gram. and Pros.* The break between two vowels coming together without an intervening consonant in successive words or syllables.

The break or interval of silence is necessary in order that the two vowels may be separately heard, when there is no intervening consonant to mark the division between them.

1706 *Pope Let. to Walsh* 22 Oct., The *hiatus* which has the worst effect, is, when one Word ends with the same Vowel that begins the following. 1875 *LOWELL Spenser* *Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 309 note, He [Milton] also shuns a hiatus which does not seem to have been generally displeasing to Spenser's ear. *Mod.* The article *an* has been reduced to *a*, except before vowels, where hiatus would result.

† *Hibber-gibber.* *Obs.* [Reduplicated derivative of GIBBER.] A confused repetition or babble of talking; gibberish.

1594 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* 24 One madde knaue with his awke hibber-gibber is able to put down twenty of your snugged artificial men that sinper it so nicely.

Hibernacle (hōi'bōn'cl), *Also hy-*. [ad. L. *hibernacul-um*; see below. So in *mod.F.*] A winter retreat; a hibernaculum.

1708 *MORTEUX Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 The Legions on their *Hibernacles* think. 1791 *E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.* II. 17 note, What is in common language called a bulbous root, is by Linneus termed the *Hibernacle* or winter-lodge, of the young plant. 1828 *BLACKW. Mag.* XI. 736 All the other snug and airless depositories and hibernacles of life in the city of cities.

Hibernacular, *a.* [f. L. *hibernacul-um* (see next) + *-AR*.] Of or pertaining to a hibernacle. 1834 *SELBY in Proc. Beru. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 35 Those insect tribes. . . had. . . quitted their hibernacular retreats.

|| *Hibernaculum* (hōi'bōn'cul'm). *Also hy-*. Pl. *-a*. [L. *hibernaculum* winter residence, usually in pl. *hibernacula* winter huts of soldiery, winter quarters, f. *hibern-us* wintry; see *-OULE*.]

1. A greenhouse for wintering plants. *Obs.*

1699 *EVELYN Acetaria Plan.* Of Orangeries. . . *Hibernacula*, Stoves, and Conservatories.

2. *Zool.* The winter quarters or place of retirement of a hibernating animal.

1729 *G. WHITE Selborne* xxvii. (1853) 108 Hedgehogs make a deep and warm hibernaculum with leaves and moss. 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1843) II. 348 It shall seek out appropriate hibernacula or winter quarters and in them fall into a profound sleep. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* iv. 135 This it lines with leaves, retires to its hibernaculum and closes the aperture of the shell.

3. *Bot.* A part of a plant adapted to protect an embryonic organ during the winter, as a bulb or special bud.

1760 *JAS. LEE Introd. Bot.* (1788) Gloss. 418 *Hibernaculum*, Winter-lodge, the Part of a Plant that incloses and secures the Embryo from external Injuries. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* I. 25 note, He [Linneus] names them *Hibernacula*, winter germs or buds, into which the whole plant retires during the winter season. 1850 *TYAS Wild Fl.* 31 [Butterwort] There are formed small round leafy buds or hibernacula, about half an inch in diameter.

4. *Zool. a.* An encysted winter-bud of a polyzoan, which germinates in the following spring.

1825 *E. R. LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 433/1 The only approach to a differentiation of the polyptides in *Paludicella* is in the arrest of growth of some of the buds of a colony in autumn, which, instead of advancing to maturity, become conical and invested with a dark-coloured cuticle. They are termed *hibernacula*.

b. The epiphragm or false operculum of a snail. 1898 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.* 273 It is no uncommon thing to find, during the warm season, individuals [snails] to the exterior of whose shells there adhere one or more (often a great number) of. . . hibernacula, cast off by their fellows on emerging from the dormant state. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 108 When the snail hibernates it closes the aperture of its shell by a whitish disc, the hibernaculum or epiphragma.

Hibernal (hōi'bō'nāl), *a.* Also *hy-*. [ad. L. *hibernal-is* wintry, f. *hibern-us* wintry.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or proper to winter; appearing in winter.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Parud. Ep.* iv. xlii. 225 [The dog-star] should rather manifest its warming power in the winter, when it remains conjoined with the Sun in its Hybernall conversion. 1799 *Spirit Pub. Yrals.* (1800) III. 129 To sleep away the hibernal months. 1819 *MONTGOMERY Reign of Spring in Greenland*, etc. (ed. 2) 211 They meet the pale hibernal sun. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 365 *Leucojum aestivum*; leaves hibernal.

2. *fig.* Pertaining to the winter of life; late.

a 1606 *BP. ANDREWS Serm.* (1856) I. 356 We have lost our regard so even of judgements and all, as neither vernal nor hibernal repentance we bring forth.

Hibernant (hōi'bān'ant), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *hibernant-em*, pr. pple. of *hibernare* (see next). So in *F.*] Hibernating.

1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 766/1 In the hibernant. . . condition. 1842 *M. HALL Gult. Lect.* 15 The deep and long-continued sleep of the hibernant animal.

Hibernare (hōi'bān'e't), *v.* Also *hy-*. [f. L. *hibernāt-*, ppl. stem of *hibernare* to winter, f. *hiberna* winter quarters, *hibernus* wintry.]

1. *intr.* To winter; to spend the winter in some special state suited to resist it; said esp. of animals that pass the winter in a state of torpor. *transf.* Of persons: To winter in a milder locality.

a 1808 *E. DARWIN* cited in *WEBSTER* (1828). 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1843) II. 349 It is probable that some insects of almost every order hibernate in the egg state. 1827 *Butterfly Collector's Vade-M.* 115 This species hibernates in the perfect state and sometimes survives the winter. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 10 There are now positively no places on the shores of the Mediterranean where invalids can hibernate cheaply and comfortably.

2. *fig. a.* Of persons: To remain in a torpid or inactive state. b. Of things: To lie dormant.

1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* I. 39 Inclination would lead me to hibernate during half the year. 1866 *M. HOPKINS Hawaii* 305 The unsettled questions are hibernating, probably to bud and burgeon again at some future season. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 94 The public institution in which he hibernated (so to speak) during the other three hundred and sixty-four days of the year.

Hence *hibernating* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *hibernator*, an animal that hibernates.

1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 766/2 In the sleep of the hibernating animal, the respiration is. . . impaired. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 395 Propagated by budding from marginal clefts, and by autumnal hibernating bulbils. 1863 *Sunday Mag.* 674 The Faunde is really one of the hibernators, like our own hedgehog. 1868 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 262 'Hibernating gland', a gland found in many Rodentia, Chiroptera, and Insectivora.

Hibernation (hōi'bān'at-jōn). *Also hy-*. [ad. L. *hibernatiō-em*, n. of action f. *hibernare*; see *prec.*]

1. The action of wintering, or passing the winter, esp. in some suitable place or condition.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.*, *New Conserv.* (R.). The several plants that were to pass their hibernation in the green-house. 1687-1700 *SIR P. RYCAUT Coun. Knoll's Hist. Turks* 1462 (L.) The next day. . . the vizier [marched] to Diarbecir, for his hibernation. 1808 *SOUTHEY Let.* 13 Sept. in C. C. Southey *Life & Corr.* III. xiv. 169, I am. . . laying in health and exercise for the next season of hibernation. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 8 Apr. 1/3 My experiences may be of use next season to those who are in doubt about their next year's quarters for hibernation.

2. *Nat. Hist.* The dormant condition into which many animals and plants pass when the temperature falls below certain limits; esp. the winter sleep of some warm-blooded animals, as the dormouse, hedgehog, badger, bear, bat, etc.

a 1808 *E. DARWIN* cited in *WEBSTER* (1828). 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1843) II. 349 Their hibernation in these circumstances has little or nothing analogous to that of larger animals. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 221 This state of hibernation. . . is better displayed in the Dormouse, than in any other warm-blooded animal of our own country, except the Bats. 1856 *DOVE Logic Chr. Faith* iv. ii. § 5. 221 [A plant] prepares itself for the period of hibernation. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sea vi. § 325 The great serpents and reptiles have buried themselves for hibernation.

3. *fig.* Any condition or period of dormancy or suspended activity.

1829 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 176, I know scarcely any one that walks and this. . . has reduced me to a sort of hibernation. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 1/1 With the revival of the Guild of Literature revive a number of questions which during its hibernation were put upon one side. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 394/1 The long interval of half a century seems to be the period of hibernation during which the telescopic mind rests from its labours.

Hibernatory (hōi'bō'mātōrī). [f. L. *hibernare* (see *HIBERNATE*): after *conservatory*.] A place for keeping plants in during the winter.

1825 *Beck's Florist* Oct. 225 This frame is to be employed for. . . propagating plants from cuttings, and lastly, to be used as a hibernatory.

Hibernian (hōi'bō'miān), *a. and sb.* Also *hy-*. [f. L. *Hibernia*, a corrupted form of *Iverna* (*Iu-erna*, *Iuerna*, *Iuberna*) = Gr. Ἰφέρνη, Ἰφέρνη = O'celtic *Iveriu* (acc. **Iverionem*, abl. **Iverione*), whence Ir. *Erin*, acc. *Éirinn*, *Erinn* Erin, later M'ir. nom. and acc. *Éri* (whence OE. *Yra*, *Iraland*) Ireland. See *-AN*.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Ireland; Irish.

1624 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 436 The conacionable carriage of the Hybernian Clergy. 1712 *Pope Let. to Z. C.* 15 June, What he observes at the Bottom of Page 20th. . . was objected to by yourself. 'Tis right Hibernian, and I confess it what the English call a Bull in the Expression. 1773 *BRYDON Sicily* xliii. (1809) 207, I suppose your Hibernian squabbles. . . would soon have an end. 1867 *F. HALL in Nation* (N. Y.) 19 The truly Hibernian predicament of being notoriously unknown. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, Hibernian embroidery. . . with Satin and Buttonhole Stitches upon velvet, silk, or net foundations, with coloured silks or filloesels.

B. sb. A native of Ireland; an Irishman.
 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 35 ¶ 2 The Native Hibernians, who are reckoned not much unlike the ancient Boeotians.
 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 288 This was not lost on the shrewd quick-eared Hibernian.

Hence **Hibernianism**, Irish character or nationality; an Irish characteristic, trait, or idiom. **Hibernianly adv.**, in a Hibernian manner.

1833 FRASER'S *Mag.* VIII. 620 He altered the family name from Macowen . . . to O'wenson, and thereby destroyed its Hibernianism. 1873 HARPER'S *Mag.* 485 New scenes . . . new sea landscapes as Mrs. Trollope Hibernianly calls them. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM to Yrs. *Police Judge* xii. 81 A prevailing disposition of the constabulary to let Hibernianism revel and rollic on the anniversary of its patron saint. 1894 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LIX. 9/1 A colloquial Hibernianism.

Hibernically (həib'nikālī), *adv.* [f. med. or mod. L. *Hibernicus* Irish (f. *Hibernia*) + -AL + -LY²; after L. *Hibernice*.] In an Irish manner; esp. in reference to speech: With something of an Irish bull, with an obvious contradiction or ludicrous inconsistency in terms.

1885 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVIII. 727 Hibernically speaking, we have but one mode of complimentary reverence for the great. 1886 TIMES 28 Dec. 10/1 To make known to us something of what might be called, hibernically, solar geology.

Hibernican (həib'nikān), *a. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -AN: after *Anglican*.] Of or pertaining to Ireland, or, esp., the Irish Church.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 405 The other Hibernican prelates held their peace.

Hibernicism (həib'nisiz'm), [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. *Anglicism*, *Scotticism*, etc.]

1. An idiom or expression characteristic of or currently attributed to Irish speech; esp. an Irish bull (see *BULL* sb. 2).

1798 MONTHLY *Rev.* 342 As it stands, it reads somewhat like an Hibernicism. 1799 SYLPH I. 240 That is the greatest trifle (to use a Hibernicism) of all. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 107 Mrs. Dowling had always, to use an Hibernicism, 'enjoyed' very delicate health. 1879 TEMPLE *Bar Mag.* Jan. 5 They would, to use a Hibernicism, only have noticed it if it had left off.

2. The condition of being Irish; Irish nationality. 1807 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 81/2 The defendant has pleaded that the deceased was an Irishman . . . and upon the proof of Hibernicism, acquittal followed of course.

Hibernicize (həib'nisəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make or render Irish in form or character.

1818 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* (1839) 40 note, This causes him . . . to Hibernicize the rest of the poem. 1821 FRASER'S *Mag.* III. 67 He has Hibernicized the whole realm of fairy. 1821 ATHENSUM 12 Sept. 350/2 Several of the Anglo-Norman families settled in Ireland became so thoroughly Hibernicized that they assumed surnames with the prefix *Mac*.

Hibernize (həib'nisəiz), *v. rare*. [f. L. type **Hibernus* Irish (f. *Hibernia*) + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* = HIBERNICIZE.

1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gl. Brit.* 66 The proper terms . . . being Latin words hibernized. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reformer* xxxv. Not yet having sufficiently Hibernized my taste to luxuriate on Raleigh's root.

2. *intr.* To act as an Irishman. 1779 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 234 If you do not Hibernize, you might at least Bentinckize.

Hence **Hibernization**, a making Irish.

1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Diss.* (1845) II. 268 This word likewise escapes Sir William's hibernization. 1894 FORUM (U.S.) Apr. 193 The usual Hibernization of the police force and the city departments promptly followed.

Hiberno-, formative element f. L. type **Hibernus* Hibernian, Irish, as in **Hiberno-Celtic**, Celtic of Ireland.

1868 WEBSTER, *Hiberno-Celtic*, the native language of the Irish.

Hibernology. [f. L. type **Hibernus* Irish + -(O)LOGY.] The study of Irish antiquities and history. Hence **Hibernologist**, a student of or authority on Hibernology.

a 1869 LD. STRANGFORD in *Lett. & Papers* (1878) 231 (D.) We may fairly contrast his Hibernology with that of the Hibernologists of the present generation.

Hibernophobia, *nonce-wd.* One who has a dread of or antipathy to the Irish.

1889 TEMPLE *Bar Mag.* Dec. 533 It was long enough to demonstrate even to Protestant Hibernophobes that his system was the right one.

Hibiscus (hibi'skŭs). *Bot.* [Lat., a. Gr. *ἵβισκος* some malvaceous plant (identified by Dioscorides with *δαδαία*.) A large genus of malvaceous plants (herbs, shrubs, and trees), mostly from tropical countries; the Rose-mallows.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hibiscum* or *Hibiscus*, the Herb Marshmallows, of known Virtue against the Stone and Gravel. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 104 The orange flowered Hibiscus is also conspicuously beautiful. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 72 Nets made of the fine strong fibres of the hibiscus which grows abundantly in all moist places. *attrib.* 1875 MISS BRID *Hawaii* 134 Hats made from canetops, and trimmed with hibiscus blossoms.

Hybrid (e, obs. forms of **HYBRID**).

Hic (hik), *int.* An imitation of the sound of a hiccup, esp. as an interruption in the speech of a drunken person.

1898 PUNCH 29 Jan. 41/2 What's (*hic*) Cuba to him, or he to (*hic*) Cuba?

Hiccatee, hiccatee (hikātē). Also **hccatee**. [app. ad. native name.] A fresh-water tortoise, *Chrysemis rugosa*, found in the Antilles.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 102 There are 3 or 4 sorts of these Creatures in the West Indies. One is called by the Spaniards, Hccatee. 1796 P. BROWN *Jamaica* (1789) 466 The Hiccatee, or Land Turtle. This species is a native of the main-land, but frequently imported to Jamaica.

Hiccius doctus (hik'siŭs dŏk'tŭs). Also **7 Hixius Doxtius**, **Hictius Dootius**, **Hlocius-Dooksius**, **8 hiccus-doxius**, **hicksius doxtius**, **hixious doxtious**, **hiccus-dootius**. [Conjectured to be a corruption of the Lat. phrase *hicce est doctus* 'this or here is the learned man', if not merely a nonsense formula simulating Latin.]

A formula used by jugglers in performing their feats; hence, 'a cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose' (J.). Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1696 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. 22, I shall stand here till one of 'em has whipt away my Mistris about business, with a *Hixius Doxtius*. 1698 QUACKS *Acad.* 5 All the use you are to make of such Terms, is the same Jugglers do of *Hictius Dootius* and *Presto*. 1698 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 580 An Old dull Sot; wh' had told the Clock. At Westminster, and Hickses Hall, And Hiccus-Dooksius play'd in all. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphit.* v. i. Here is nothing, and here is nothing; and then hiccus doctus, and they are both here again. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. (1740) 211 The Author with his Hiccus-doxius Dexterity, can slur this on one Side, by a Word or two. 1794 SPORTING *Mag.* III. 163 Our jugglers hixious doxtious Shall distance all the Greeks.

Hicory, variant of **HICKORY**.

Hiccup (hik'ŭp), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 **hioke up**, **hikup**, 6-7 **hickop**, 7 **hickhop**, **hecup**, 7-8 **hiccop**, 7-9 **hickup**, **hick-up**, 7- **hiccoup**; β. 7- **hiccough**. See also **HICKET**, **HICKOCK**. [*Hiccup*, appears, from its date, to be a variation of the earlier *hickock*, **HICKET** q.v. *Hiccough* was a later spelling, app. under the erroneous impression that the second syllable was *cough*, which has not affected the received pronunciation, and ought to be abandoned as a mere error.]

An involuntary spasm of the respiratory organs, consisting in a quick inspiratory movement of the diaphragm checked suddenly by closure of the glottis, and accompanied by a characteristic sound. Also, the affection consisting in a succession of such spasms.

a. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Le hoquet*, the hiccup, yexing. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* x. (1887) 57 For the hiccup. 1601 BURTON *Anat. Med.* III. ii. vi. ii. (1651) 553 By some false accusation, as they do to such as have the hiccup, to make them forget it. 1625 BRATHWAIT *Arcaid. Pr.* 124 In the afternoon I am ever taken with a dry hiccup. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xviii. 375 If the Hiccup come after taking it. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. You must in the very instant that the Hiccup seizes the Party pull his Ring-Fingery and it will go off. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap-Jack* 2. II. 190 Constitutional and chronic fits of hiccups. β. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 686 It hath bene observed by the Ancients, that Sneezing doth cease the Hiccough. 1744 BIRCH *Life Boyle in Boyle's Wks.* I. 83 (R.) Some are freed from the hiccough, by being told of some feigned ill news or even of some other things, that but excites a great attention of mind. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 33 Seized with most violent convulsions of her limbs, with outrageous hiccough. 1876 POSTER *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 356 Hiccough.

† b. *trans.* A spasmodic affection of some other organ. *Obs.*

1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Lanc. Witches* I. H's Wks. 1874 IV. 184 O my hart has got the hiccup, and all looks greene about me.

Hence **Hiccupy** a., marked by hiccups.

1895 DU MAURIER *Trilby* 165 He sang with a very cracked and hiccupy voice.

Hiccup (hik'ŭp), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make the sound of a hiccup; to be affected with hiccup.

a. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Hoqueter*, to hiccup. 1624 tr. *Bonai's Merc. Compil.* xvl. 564 A Boy ten years old, Hiccupped day and night for 8 dayes. 1798 ELLIS in *Anti-Jacobin* xiii. (1852) 58 He spoke; and to the left and right, Norfolk hiccupped with delight. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liv. 315 He hiccupped and spluttered at almost every word.

β. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 97 Sneezing, Hiccoughing, Vomiting. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxv. As if a passing fairy had hiccupped.

2. *trans.* To utter or bring out with interruption of hiccups, as a drunken person.

1788 DIBDIN *Musical Tour* vi. 30 Convivial lords . . . hiccup out *non nobis domina*. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* I (1876) 155 [They] hiccupped Church and State with fervour. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 222 An idle word hiccupped out when they were drunk.

Hence **Hiccupping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1748 [see i β]. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygieia* ix. 23 Sobbing and hiccupping . . . accompany epileptic fits. 1859 SAT. *Rev.* VII. 426/2 The dull apologies, the hiccupping excuses.

Hich, *Sc. form of HIGH*; obs. var. of **HITCH**.

† **Hichcock**, *Obs.* [app. f. some sense of **HITCH** v. + **COCK** sb.; or related to **HICK** sb. 1] 'A simpleton' (Nares).

1607 PEELE'S *Jests Wks.* (Rldg.) 618/1 Among whom this hichcock missed his rapier; at which all the company were in a maze.

Hichooke, hichecock, var. **HICKOCK** *Obs.*

Hichel (l, obs. ff. *hetchel*, var. **HATCHEL**).

Hicht, obs. *Sc. f. HEIGHT* sb. and a., **HIGHT**.

† **Hichty**, a. *Sc. Obs.* [app. f. *hicht* **HEIGHT** + -Y: cf. *mighty*.] High, lofty; fig. haughty.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. viii. 21 Wythin tha hychty boundis Turnus rycht Lay styll at rest amyddis the dirk nycht. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* III. 121 So hichtie than into his mynd wes he. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 214 Hichtie hardines and corageous spirit.

Hence † **Hichtiness**, haughtiness.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 96 Of this cumis thair pryd and hichtines, and bosting of thair nobilitie.

† **Hic jacet** (hik dʒɛt), [Lat. = 'here lies'.] The first two words of a Latin epitaph; hence, an epitaph or monumental inscription.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 66, I would haue that drumme or another, or *hic jacet*. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 416 Many . . . that, as to their dust, and Monuments, want a *hic jacet*. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivian* 751 Among the knightly brasses of the graves, And by the cold Hic jacets of the dead. 1885 A. DORSON *At Sign of Lyre* 55 (Stanf.) He let his human-nature rust—Write his *Hic Jacet* in the dust.

† **Hick**, sb. 1. *Obs.* [A familiar by-form of the personal name *Richard*: cf. *Dick*, and *Hob* = *Robert*, *Hodge* = *Roger*.] An ignorant countryman; a silly fellow, booby.

1595 HARDING in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 529 Be it that Hicke, Hob, and Hans, of your Sects haue impudentlie accused him. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hick*, any Person of whom any Prey can be made . . . also a silly Country Fellow. 1702 STEELE *Grief A-la-Mode* iv. i. Richard Bumpkin! Ha! A perfect Country Hick. 1713 *Acad. Compl.* 204 (N. s.v. *Hycke-scorner*), That not one hick spares. *Ibid.*, That can bulke any hick.

Hick, sb. 2. *rare*. Also **hio**. [See **HICKET**.]

1. a. A hiccup. b. A hesitation in speech.

1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World Wonders* i. xiv. 70 To pronounce them with their right accents . . . without either hicke or hem. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 218 *Hiccup*.—The orthography of this word is very unsettled; some writing as here; others, *Hiccough*, *Hick*, *Hickok*, and *Hicket*. 1825 JAMIESON *Hick*, the act of hiccupping. 1847 J. CRAWFORD in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scott. Songs) (1890) II. 237 Monie hicks an' hums Ye've war'd owre purtith's antrin dauds.

2. *Comb.* † **hick-yex**, hiccup.

1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 99 Most of them had all the hickeyex which brought with it a strong convulsion.

Hick, *v. rare*. Also **hio**. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To hiccup. Hence **Hickingly** *adv.*, in the manner of a hiccup; with short spasmodic efforts.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 294 He would cough, and cannot but hickingly, as though he had eaten small bones. 1825 JAMIESON, *Hick*, to hiccup.

Hickell, obs. form of **HECKLE** sb.

Hickery-pickery, vulgar perversion of **HIERA** **PICRA**.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. The ledly cured me w' some hickery-pickery. 1887 J. SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* 280 How to use hickery pykerie and rue.

† **Hicket**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **hickot**, **hykot**, 6-7 **hicket**, 7 **hi(c)quet**, **hickett**, **hykotet**. [One of the earlier forms of *hiccup*, the other being *hickock*, both app. with a dim. formative -et, -ock. The echoic stem *hick* appears also in MDu. *hick*, Du. *hik*, LG. *hick*, Da. *hik*, Sw. *hicka* hiccup, MDu. *hicken*, Du. *hikken*, Da. *hicke*, Sw. *hicka* to hiccup; also Bret. *hok*, *hik* (Littre), F. *hoquet* (15th c.), Walloon *hikette*, med.L. *hoquetus* (Du Cange), hiccup, F. *hoqueter* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.) to hiccup. The Eng. *hicket* corresponds in formation to the Fr., and is identical with the Walloon. Assuming this to be the earliest form, we have the series *hicket*, *hickot*, *hickock*, *hickop*, *hiccup* (*hiccough*).] Early form of **HICUP** sb.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) E viij. a. It is good to cast colde water in the face of him that hath the hicket. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrrh Mankynde* III. iii. (1634) 173 Against Yexing or the Hyckot. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xii. xiii. (1886) 195 The hicket is cured with sudden feare or strange newes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 442 Proceeding from excessive yexing or hiccquets. 1684 R. JOHNSON *Man. Physick* III. iv. 153 The causes of the Hicket are either internal or external.

b. = **HICUP** sb. b.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 54 b, When the hart is weake or in a great hicket.

† **Hicket**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **hickot**. [f. prec. Cf. F. *hoqueter*, Walloon *hiketer*.] Early form of **HICUP** v.

1524 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xi. xv. (1886) 164 Some will hold fast their left thombe in their right hand when they hicket. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxii. xxxvii. (1678) 520 Repletion helps that hicketting that proceeds from inanition.

Hickis taper, variant of **HAG-TAPER**.

Hick-joint, *Masonry*. (See quot.)

1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Hick-joint* Pointing, that species of pointing in which, after the joints are raked out, a portion of superior mortar is inserted between the courses, and made perfectly smooth with the surface.

Hickle, dial. f. **HECKLE**; var. **HICKWALL**.

Hickety-pickety: see **HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY**.

† **Hickock**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: a. 6 **hycock**, 7 **hickock**, **hickcock**, **hic(c)ock**, **hick-hock**, (**hick-hoe**). β. 6 **hitchcock**, **hythcooke**, (**hitoh**

ough), hichooke, -koke, hicheoook(e). [A parallel form to HICKERY, the difference being either that of two diminutive suffixes, or merely phonetic, as in the later *hickop*, *hiccup*. The explanation of the variant form in *hich*, *hich*-, is not clear; it is perh. to be sought in the dial. equivalence of *ch* and *k*.] An earlier form of HICUPP *sb*.

1. 1538 BALE *Thre Latwes* 524. Thre syppes are for the hickock. And vi more for the chykock. 1621 Woodball *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 190 Against vomiting, and the Hickock. 1660 Howell *Partly Beasts* 78 (D.) Go to the stomach, it hath . . . singultus or the hickock. 1690 COVEL *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 140 A jerky motion like those who have a strong Hickock. 1696 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Hick*, the Hick-hock.

2. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Cj. The brothe . . . dryeth awaye the hychoke. *Ibid.* Cvj b. Dyll . . . swageth y^e hichkoke. 1561 *Ibid.* n. 24 Mynt . . . stancheth perbrekyng and the hich cough. 1598 FLORIO, *Singhiossari*, yeaxings, hichcocks.

† **Hickock**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec.] An early form of HICUPP *v*.

1598 FLORIO, *Singhiossari*, to sob, to throb . . . to yexe, to hichcocke. 1611 COTGR., *Sanglotter*, to yex or hickock.

Hickol, dial. form of HICKWALL.

Hickory (hi'kōrī). Forms: 7 hiquery, 7-9 hickery, 8-erie, -ary, heokarry, 8- hicoory, hickory. [Shortened from *poickerry*, recorded as the native Virginian name in 17th c.]

1. A North American tree of the genus *Carya*, closely allied to the walnut, with tough heavy wood, and bearing drupes (mostly with a hard woody rind or husk) inclosing 'nuts', the kernels of which in several species are edible. Also *hickory-tree*.

There are about a dozen species, all natives of N. America, the commonest in the Eastern U. S. being the Shell-bark, Scaly-bark, or Shag-bark H. (*C. alba*); others are the Peccan or Illinois-nut H. (*C. oliviformis*), common in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the Bitter-nut or Swamp H. (*C. amara*), and the Pig-nut, Hog-nut, or Broom H. (*C. porcinata*). [1653] J. FERRAR *Reformed Virginia Silk Worm* (Cent.), Poplar, Plum, Crab, Oak, and Apple tree, Yea, Cherry, and tree called Poickerry. 1681 T. A. Carolina 7 The Wild Walnut, or Hiquery Tree. 1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) i. 62 Many hickory-trees which bear a bad kind of walnut. 1748 Phil. Trans. XLV. 543 Hickory, the most common Tree in their Woods. 1807 P. GASS *Yrnl.* 14 Here the soil is good, with cotton wood, sycamore, hickory, oak, and white walnut. 1849 BRYANT *Fountain* 23 The hoary trunks Of oak, and plane, and hickory, o'er these held A mighty canopy. *Ibid.* 75 Indian maidens . . . That gather from the nestling heaps of leaves The hickory's white nuts.

b. In Australia, transf. to various trees whose wood is similarly used to that of the American tree; the Native Hickory of N. S. Wales is *Acacia leprosa* and *A. Melanoxylon*, of Tasmania *Eriostemon squameus* (Morris).

1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melb. Mem.* v. 35 The beautiful umbrageous blackwood [*Acacia Melanoxylon*], or native hickory, one of the handsomest trees in Australia.

2. The wood of the American hickory.

1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 There is also another sort of Timber called Hickory, that is harder than any Oak. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. (1815) 234 Her earrings consisted of two pieces of hickory, of the size and shape of drumsticks. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 160/1 Hickory is very tough and elastic.

b. A rod, stick, or the like, made of this wood. 1805 D. WEBSTER *Let.* 4 May in *Priv. Cor.* (1857) I. 206, I have only to take my hickory and walk. 1813 A. Wilson *Forresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 220 Grant this, ye powers! to dominions distrest, Their sharp-tailed hickories will do the rest. 1857 Wm. Boyd *Oakw. Old* ii, Let him sport his bound and hickory.

c. *Old Hickory*, a nickname of Andrew Jackson, President of U. S. 1829-37.

3. The nut of the American hickory.

1866 Treas. Bot. 228/2 These nuts [those of *Carya alba*] stand second in point of flavour among the hickories. 1880 Garden 11 Nov. 433/3 The Hickory is a fine nut.

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *simple attrib.* Adapted to the growth of hickory; made or consisting of the wood of hickory; resembling this wood, very hard or tough (also *fig.*).

1741 P. TAILOR, etc. *Narr. Georgia* 97 The Proportion of Pine Barren to either good Swamp or Oak and Hickory Land, is at least six to one. 1800 Med. Yrnl. III. 119 The sparks which were discharged from an hickory fire. 1809 W. Iving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 369 As to the old general [Jackson], with all his hickory characteristics, I suspect he has good stuff in him [see 2 c]. 1850 LVELL and VINT *U. S.* II. 22 The soil of the 'hickory grounds' is derived from the disintegration of granitic rocks.

b. *Comb. hickory-asocia* = Native Hickory of N. S. Wales, i b; hickory-elm, an American elm (*Ulmus racemosa*); hickory-eucalyptus, an Australian tree, *Eucalyptus punctata*, with very hard tough wood; hickory-girdler (also *hickory twig girdler*), a longicorn beetle, *Oncideres cingulatus*, of the United States; hickory-horned a., having very tough or hard horns; applied to a kind of caterpillar (see quot.); hickory-nut, the nut of the hickory; hickory-pine, N. American species of pine, *Pinus Balfouriana*, var. *aristata*, and *P. pungens*; hickory-shirt (U.S.), 'a coarse and durable shirt worn by laborers, made of heavy

twilled cotton with a narrow blue stripe or a check' (*Cent. Dict.*); hickory-tree (see 1).

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1828) II. 235 This caterpillar (*Ceracampa regalis*) is called in Virginia the 'hickory-horned devil'. 1883 PENN *Let.* 5 July in *Gentlem. Mag.* (1834) CIV. 1. 42 Here is a 'hickory nut tree, mighty large, and more tough than our ash. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Cult. Fruit Trees* xxi. (1824) 298 The Hickory Nut from North America. 1886 Pop. Sci. Monthly XXX. 71 (Cent.) The shell-barks, the hickory-nuts par excellence. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer. s.v.*, Colloquially hickory has been employed as a nickname for persons and objects partaking of the qualities of the wood of this tree, so 'hickory shirts' for their strength. 1891 B. HARTE *Fam. Tasajara* I. 16 Fumbling in the breast pocket of his hickory shirt. 1882 Garden 27 May 370/2 The 'Hickory twig girdler' . . . gnawing deep grooves round the shoots and small branches.

† **Hickscorner**. *Obs.* [See HICK *sb.* 1] The name of a character in an allegorical interlude of the same title printed by Wynkyn de Worde, represented as a travelled libertine who scoffs at religion; hence, a scoffer in general.

1530 Hickscorner in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 160 *Freewill*. Yea, but where is Hickscorner now? 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* Pref. **, Zeno . . . used to call Socrates the scoffer, or the Hicke scorne of the citee of Athenes. 1560-4 BECON *Supplic. Prayers*, etc. (Parker Soc.) 232 The papists deck themselves like hickscorners in game-players' garments. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 12 b, Here you play hickscorner concerning the reformation of our manners. 1622 AILESBURY *Serm.* (1623) 49 Methinks I foresee the Hickscorners of this age knocking at Heauengate.

Hicksite (hi'ksit). [f. proper name Hicks + -ITE.] A member of a seceding body of American Quakers, founded by Elias Hicks in 1827, and upholding Socinian doctrines. Also *attrib.*

1839 MARKVAT *Diary Amer. Ser.* I. III. 95 The Friends . . . have been separated into Orthodox and Hicksite. 1874 WHITTIER *Anti-Slavery* *Comment.* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 178 A few spectators, mostly of the Hicksite division of Friends, were present, in broad brims and plain bonnets.

Hickup, *obs.* form of HICUPP.

Hickwall (hi'kwōl). *local.* Forms: a. 5 hyghwhele, 6 highwale, hucholl, hewhall, 6-7 hewel(l), 7- haw-hole. b. 7 highw(e), heighwaw, heyhoe, hiho, 7-8 high-hoe, 9 haihow, 9 heighhold. (Cf. HIGH-HOLE, HECCO.) 7. 6 heche-wall, 6- hickwall; also 6 hioyaw, 7 hioyaw, 7-8 hickway. (Cf. WITWALL.) 8. 9 hickel, hickol, heckle, iokwell, iokle, eokle, eadle, esqual, ecall, eikle, eekle. (Cf. YUCKLE.) 8. 8 hufil, 9 hefful. (Cf. YAFFLE.) [A word of comparatively late appearance in writing, of which the original form and derivation are difficult to determine amid the variety of spellings in which it is found from the 16th c. onwards. It is probable that all these go back to imitations of the 'loud laughing note' of the bird, of which the early form *hyghwhele* (? = *hūxwel*) may be an imitation (already perhaps modified so as to make it articulate). Closely allied to this are the series *hueholl*, *hewhole*, and *heighwaw*, *high-hoe*, *high-hole*, accommodated by popular etymology to the habits of the bird. The series *hickwall*, *hioyaw*, *hickway* may easily have arisen from an earlier (*hūxwel*), by the hardening of *gh* to *k* (as in *heahfore*, *heyghfer*, *hehfer*, *heckfer* (HEIFER), and the words *hest*, *next*), although the second element takes the appearance of being = OE. *wag*, ME. *wagh*, and mod. *wall*, and the first has been explained as a derivative form of *hack* vb., quasi 'that which hacks walls'. From *hickwaw* Drayton's *hecco*, and the modern *hickle*, *ickle* series, are obvious phonetic descendants. Finally, *hefful*, *hufil*, show *f* for earlier *gh* (*χ*), and thus attach themselves likewise to (*hūxwel*). There is perh. some attraction between some of these forms and the names YUCKLE, YAFFLE, which appear to represent an earlier **youchel*, **yawchel*, parallel to (*hūxwel*); and there may have been similar mutual influence between *hickwall* and WITWALL, the latter prob. orig. = ME. *wodewale*, WOODWALL.] The Green Woodpecker.

a. 14. MS. *Arnold* 249 If go Hyghwhele, picus. c 1530 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 917 The highwale, *leche*. 1560 TURNER *Herbal* II. 25 Like unto y^e ende of the tongue of an hueholl or wodspike. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 13/41 Hewhall, *vireo*. *Ibid.* 56/13 Hewell, bird, *vireo*. a 1678 MARVELL *Appleton House* 558 Yet that worm triumphs not long But serves to feed the bewell's young. 1678 RAY *Wild Ingby's Ornith.* 135 The green Woodpecker, or Woodspite, called also the Rain-fowl, High-hoe, and Hew-hole. 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 276 *heawing*, The Green Woodpecker . . . Hew-hole.

b. 1611 COTGR., *Epiche*, a Speight . . . Wood-pecker, or Highwaw. *Ibid.*, *Prinard*, a Heighwaw, or Wood-pecker. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words* 84 (Halliwell) *Heyhoe*, the green woodpecker. 1678 [see a]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xiii. 308/2 Woodspite, Hickwall, Witwall, Hiho, Red Sparrow. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Haikow*, . . . the Green Woodpecker.—*Bridgeforth*.

γ. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. xvii. 30 b, The Hechewal, if a wedge be driuen into the whole of her nest . . . compelleth it to fall out with an herbe that she knoweth. 1573-80 BARET *Alto*. H 416 An Hickwall, or witwall, *vireo*.

1580 HOLLYBRAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Pic.* . . . a birde called a Speicht or Hicwaw. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 351 The Wri-neck or Hickway, with some few others, haue two [toes] before and other two behind. 1611 FLORIO, *Picchio*, . . . a bird called a wood hacker, a wood wall, a wood pecker, a tree jobber, a hickway. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* *Introd.*, The woodpecker . . . nutjobber . . . witwal, hickwall . . . creeper. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxiii. (1737) 254 This same Herb your Hickways, alias Woodpeckers use. 1804 CARY tr. *Aristoph. Birds* III. i. 109 Those carpenter fowls, the hickwalls, Who with their beaks did hack the gates out workmanly. 1890 Gloucestersh. Gloss., *Hickwall*, the green woodpecker.

δ. 1876 S. Warricksh. Gloss., *Hickle*, the green woodpecker. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Ecall*, . . . the Green Woodpecker. 1882 W. Wors. Gloss., *Eadle*, the Woodpecker. 1884 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 99 Green Woodpecker . . . Eccle (Oxfordshire). Icwell (Northants). Esqual or Ecall (Salop). Yuckel (Wilts). Yockel (Salop). 1890 Gloucestersh. Gloss., *Heckle*, the green woodpecker (Heref.).

ε. 1708 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hufil*, . . . woodpecker. 1808 CRAWEN *Dial.*, *Hefful*, a wood-pecker, a heigh-hold.

Hicra pira, vulgar perversion of HIERA PICRA. 1857 Sat. Rev. III. 239/a A drug known by a familiar name, *hicra pira*.

Hicwaw, *Hicway*, var. of HICKWALL.

Hid (hid), *ppl. a.* Forms: see under HIDE *v*. Hidden, concealed, secret.

a 1205 Ancr. R. 172 Semei bitocneð þe utward ancre—nout Hester þe ihudde. c 1325 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 299 Pharisees . . . þat ben hid monuments. 1382 — i Cor. iv. 5 þe hid thingis of derknessis. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 45 Hid malyce and dyspyte. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm.* Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) I. 379 He will seirche . . . to the hiddest hirmes of thy hart. 1628 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* ix. and x. 44 Such things as they can come by: which is called hid food. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 54 Like the hid scent in an unbudged rose.

† b. In phr. *In hid* (*hiditis*), a literal transl. of *L. in oculo, in abscondito*. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 9 He hild me . . . in the hid [*L. in abscondito*] of his tabernakile. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 104 No man doip out in hiddis and 3it he castip to be in apert. c 1400 Apol. *Loll.* 104 Pingis þat þei don in hid.

Hidage (haidədg), *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med. Anglo-L. *hidagium*, f. *hida* HIDE *sb.* 2: see -AGE.]

1. A tax payable to the royal exchequer, assessed at a certain quota for each hide of land.

a 1195 Charter *Hen. I* in *Wetherall Reg.* (1897) 29 Terræ . . . quiete de placitis . . . et geldis et danegeldis et hidagis et assisis. 1425 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* II. 249 Cum hidagio hoc anno. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 21 Hidage, talliage for hydes of londre. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Hidage*. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 136 (D.) All the king's supplies made from the very beginning of his reign . . . Carucage, Hydage, Escuage, Escheates, Amercements, and such like. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 270 The Aides taken in the infancy of the Norman State here was *Hydage*. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 310 Of the same nature with scutages upon knights-fees were the assessments of hydage upon a^l other lands, and of talliage upon cities and burghs.

2. The assessed value or measurement of lands, on which this tax was levied; cf. HIDATION.

1862 Collect. *Archæol.* I. 12 In many cases the manors are found to have retained their reputed hidage. 1883 F. SEEBORN *Eng. Vill. Commun.* 38 The estimate thus given of the hidage of a manor.

|| **Hidalgo** (hidə'lgō). Also 7 *huydalgo*. [Sp. *hidalgo*, OSp. and Pg. *fidalgo*, formerly also *hijo dalgo* (pl. *hijos dalgo*), i.e. *hijo* (filho) *de algo*, son of something, 'the son of a man of some worth' (Minsheu). See Diez; and cf. FIDALGO.]

In Spain: One of the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth.

No one who was not a hidalgo was formerly entitled to the appellative *Don*.

1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* (1616) 220 These haue large liberties and exemptions, as in Spaine those Gentlemen who are called Hidalgos. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commun.* 267 The Dons of Spaine, the Monsiers of France . . . the Hidalgos of Portugal . . . and the younger Brethren in England, make a very poore company. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 116 Beaten off by fifty Huydalgos. 1808 SCOTT *Let. to T. Scott* 20 June in *Lockhart*, There may be some hidalgo amongst the mountains of Asturias with all the spirit of the Cid. 1819 BYRON *Yuan I.* ix, A true Hidalgo, free from every stain Of Moor or Hebrew blood. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. vii. (1864) V. 314 An outburst of reprobation . . . from all the nobles and hidalgos of the kingdom.

b. *transf.* One like a hidalgo.

1806 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 81 In order to . . . defeat those ingenious hidalgos the monkeys. 1867 MISS YONGE *Six Cushions* xi. 90 [He] was a ready-made hidalgo, as he well knew.

c. *attrib.*

1838 LYTTON *Caldron* vi, Those hidalgo titles of which your father is so proud. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 82 The old hidalgo idea.

Hence *Hidalgoish* a., resembling or characteristic of a hidalgo. *Hidalgoism* (*hidalgism*), the practice or manners of a hidalgo.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xvi, A hat a little too hidalgoish, but quite new. 1897 *Westm. Rev.* 1045 Petty princedom and effeminate hidalgoism. 1897 A. MOREL-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 358/1 His [Cervantes'] main purpose was . . . to show by an example pushed to absurdity the danger of hidalgoism, of all those deplorable prejudices of pure blood and noble race . . . which . . . were destined to bring Spain to ruin.

Hidated, *ppl. a.* [f. med.L. type *hidāt-us*, f. *hida* HIDE *sb.* 2.] Made or measured according to hidles.

1889 *Athenaeum* 28 Sept. 421/2 An elaborate hidated survey... identified as belonging to the reign of Stephen. 1898 *Ibid.* 12 Feb. 211 The German hidated village is not a creation of the State.

Hidation (haid'zən). The fixing of the number of hides; mensuration or assessment by hides.

1878 R. W. EYTON *Key to Domesday* 3 The older system [of mensuration in Domesday]... in that its basis was the Saxon hide, we may venture to call the System of Hidation. 1880 *Academy* 2 Oct. 234 There are frequent instances of a low hidation in Saxon times being increased... by the Conqueror's officers.

Hidelles, var. **HIDELS** Obs.

Hidden (hid'n), *ppl. a.* [See **HIDE v.**]

1. Concealed, secret, occult, etc.: see **HIDE v.** 1847 *SURREY 'Good Ladies, ye that' etc.* in *Tottel Misc.* (Arb.) 19 That vnneth may I finde Some hidden place. 1888 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor. iv.* 5 Who... wil lighten the hidden things of darkenes. 1885-6 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1139 We entered into a very fair nook, and in the hiddest corner of it. 1718 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 179 Discovering part of the hidden Treasure. 1817 *COLERIDGE Sibyll. Leaves* Poems (1862) 87 A noise like of a hidden brook In the leafy month of June. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 267 Hidden meanings or remote allusions.

2. *Mus.* Applied to the consecutive fifths or octaves suggested between two parts when they move in similar motion to the interval of a fifth or octave.

1865 *OUSELEY Counterp.* ii. 8 These imaginary octaves or fifths are called 'hidden consecutives'. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* iv. § 102 If two parts go by similar motion to octaves or perfect fifths, such progressions are called 'hidden' octaves or fifths. These octaves and fifths, being passed over, instead of sounded, are said to be hidden.

3. *Comb.*, as **hidden-veined**, -*working* adjs.

1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 144 In succulent plants, the leaves are termed hidden-veined.

Hiddenite (hi'denit). *Min.* [Named 1881, after W. E. HIDDEN.] A variety of spodumene, found in transparent emerald-green crystals, and sometimes cut as a gem.

1881 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Ser. III. XXI. 130. 1881 *Athenaeum* 16 Apr. 530/3 Dr. Lawrence Smith has proposed the name of 'Hiddenite' for the new mineral discovered by Dr. HIDDEN in North Carolina, which is known in the gem market as 'lithia-emerald'.

Hiddenly (hid'nli), *adv.* [f. **HIDDEN ppl. a.** + **-LY**.] In a hidden manner; so as not to be evident to the sight or understanding; secretly.

1880 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. En cachette*, privily, closely, hiddenly. 1648 T. GOODWIN *Heart of Christ in Heaven* 74 This marriage of Adam was ordained hiddenly, to represent and signify Christ's marriage with his Church. 1781 R. KEITH *Tr. à Kempis Solit. Soul* xiii. 207 Why therefore is it that thou withdrawest thy self sometimes so hiddenly from the Soul? 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* vii. (1862) 197 note, The figure of all those who would do good hiddenly.

Hiddenmost (hi'd'nmost), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-MOST**; after *inmost*, etc.] Most hidden or secret. 1890 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag.* Apr., Describe, express, interpret, the hiddenmost nature of man.

Hiddenness (hi'd'nnes). [f. as prec. + **-NESS**.] The condition or state of being hidden; secrecy.

1880 *WYCLIF Agat. Begging Friars* xliii. Sel. Wks. III. 397 He spake openly to go world, and in hiddenness noþing. 1631 *GODGE God's Arrows* iv. v. 380 The Philistines use it... for the hiddenness or secrecy of a cause. 1758 *LAW Spirit of Love* II. (1816) 27 Had not the Christ of God laid in a state of hiddenness in every son of man. 1885 *PATER Martin* I. 95 The hiddenness of perfect things.

Hidden, -*ir*, var. of **HIDER**; Sc. ff. **HITHER**.

Hidill, -*ils*, var. **HIDEL**, -*els*. **Hiddlin'**: see **HIDLINGS**. **Hiddous**, -*owus*, obs. ff. **HIDEIOUS**.

† **Hiddy**, *a.* [? var. of **HEADY a.**] Lofty, towering.

1638 *VICARS Æneid* II. 39 The hiddie [arduous] horse standing within our town, Hath armed men disgorg'd.

Hiddy-giddy (hi'di'gidi), *a.* and *adv.* Sc. [A riming jingle: cf. **HEADY a.** 2 b. and **GIDDY**.] *A. adj.* Giddy, whirling. *B. adv.* In a giddy whirl; in confusion; topsy-turvy.

1450-70 *HOLLAND Howlat* 821 In came twa flytand fulis... and 3eid hiddy giddy. 1535 *LYNDESAV Satyre* 4151 It gart my heid rin hiddie giddie. 1689 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 295 He fell to his hiddygiddy veneration of his country Deity... with antique dances. 1859 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 205 The Main-kirk rang wi' slaps and smites: Pell-mell, thwack! hiddie-giddie!

Hide (haid), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *hfd*, 3 *hude* (*ü*), *huide*, 3-4 *hid*, 3-8 *hyde*, 4 *hidd*, 4-5 *huyde*, 4-6 *hyd*, 6 *hydd*, 4- *hide*. [OE. *hūd* str. fem. = OFris. *hūd*, OS. *hūt* (MDu. *hut*, *huut* (*d*), Du. *huid*), OHG., MHG. *hūt*, Ger. *haut*, ON. *hið*, Goth. **hūps* = OTeut. **hūdi-z* = pre-Teut. **hūti's*: cf. L. *cutis*, Gr. *κόρυς*.]

1. The skin of an animal, raw or dressed: more particularly applied to the skins of the larger beasts and such as may be tanned into leather.

a 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 891 Se bat was geworht of briddan healfre hyde be hi on foron. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Pe nedre... crieped nedlinge þurh nerewe hole, and bileoed hire hude baften hire. c 1200 *Bestiary* 144 Danne be nedre is of his hid naked. c 1230 *Halt Meid.* 37 Seod þe cat at þe fliche & te hund at te hude. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 116 Po carf he a bole hyde smale al to a pong. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7315 Teren the wolf out of his hide. 1469 in *Eng. Gilds* 396 That they do not shave flesh, skynnes, or huydes, but above the Brugge. 1495-7 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 229 For half an Oxe hyde all Redie coryed and Tanned. 1579

SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 223 Fast by the hyde the Wolfe Lowder caught. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 140 They put on a garment made of hides. 1787 *SWIFT Desire & Possess.* 57 Strip his Hyde, and pick his Bones, Regardless of his dying Groans. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (1778) 51 An ox's hide, used on board for sifting powder, and called a gunner's hide. 1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning*, etc. 146 Hides... comprise the skins of oxen, horses, cows, bulls, and buffaloes, and are employed for thick sole leather.

b. In collocation with *hair*, esp. in phr. (*Is*) *hide and hair*: wholly, entirely; neither hide nor hair: nothing whatever. (So Du. *huid en haar*.)

c 1330 [see 2]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Adrian* 514 Wnuem-myt in hyd ore bare. 1450-70 *HOLLAND Howlat* 950 This Howlat hidowis of hair and of hyde. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 523 He sall exhibite the samin... catell, in hyde and hair, at ane certane day and place. 1847 *HOLLAND Bay Path* xxv. 303, I havn't seen hide nor hair of the piece ever since.

2. The human skin. (Since 17th c. contemptuous or jocular.)

a 1000 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 70 (Schmid) Gif mon oðrum rib forleae binnan gehæle hyde, gesellad x scill. to bote; gif sio hyd sie tobrocen... geselle xv scill. to bote. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3661 þou wat mi hid es smith and bar, And esau es rugh wit bar. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14904 He sey neuere er, So faire childe of huyde ne her. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 224 Alle rent is thi hyde. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lii, He was fairer of visage and hide, than was any lady of the world. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1851) 372 Who could have beleevd so much insolence durst vent it self from out the hide of a varlet? 1781 *COWPER Expost.* 486 He found thee savage... Taught thee to clothe thy pink'd and painted hide. 1848 *ORDERSON Crod.* x. 106 One who... tanned the hide of a poor pigmy. a 1873 *LYTTON Pausanias* 138 The poor fellow meant only to save his own hide.

† b. In alliterative collocation with *hue* (colour, complexion, countenance). Obs.

c 1330 *King of Tars* (Rison) 752 Hit hedde bothe lymes and face... Huyde and heuh, bon and fel, and everi lyme. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1230 Full fayre of hewe & hyde. c 1480 *Avantyr of Arth.* 108 (Douce MS.) But on hide ne on huwe, no heling hit hadde. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 305 His awin deir sone... Of hyde and hew baith plesand wes and fair. a 1549 *Murning Maidin* xii. in *Lancham's Let.* (1871) Intro. 151 Ye ar so hail of hew and hyd. 1885-86 *JAMIESON & V. Hyd.* 'It's sae dirty, it'll never come to hyd or hew.' *Loth.*

3. As a material for clothing, shoes, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 935 God mad þam kyrtels þan of hide. *Ibid.* 2250 Þar-for most þai þam hide Bath wit hors and camel hide. 1807 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 232 Pieces of cane bound round with... slips of raw hide. 1860 *LONGF. Wayside Inn, K. Olaf* xix. x, Eric severed the cables of hide. 1865 *KINGSLY Herew.* x, They wore short jackets of hide.

4. A whip made of a beast's hide. Cf. **COW-HIDE** 3.

1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* xxiii, Pork and pipe-clay, accompanied with a too liberal allowance of the 'hide'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hide-beating*, -*curing*, -*dresser*, -*ing*, -*factory*, -*fair*, -*knob*, -*merchant*, -*net*, -*plate*, -*seller*, -*thong*, -*whip*; *hide-blown a.*, bloated; *hide-drogher* [**DROGHER**], a coasting vessel trading in hides; the master of such a vessel; hence *hide-droghing*, trading with such a vessel; *hide-factor*, a dealer in hides who supplies tanners; *hide-handler*, a machine or vat in which hides are treated with the liquor used in tanning them; *hide-mill*, a machine for softening dried hides; *hide-money* (transl. of Gr. *δερματικόν*): see quot.; *hide-rope*, a rope made of plaited cowhide (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *hide-scraper*, -*stretcher*, -*worker*, appliances used in preparing hides for leather.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 150 Beat his hide, or make him to fear a 'hide-beating'. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR 1st Pt. *Artevelde* I. iii. (D.), Slothful, 'hide-blown, gormandizing niggards. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/5 A Free Trade demonstration of the tanners and 'hide-dressers... in Paris... A thousand men who used to be employed in tanning and 'hide dressing. 1841 *EMERSON Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 239 It is the sailor, the 'hide-drogher, the butcher. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 602 The beach where Dana once loaded his hides in his 'hide drogher'. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 41 A large ship... as rusty and worn as two years' 'hide-droghing' could make her. 1894 *Daily News* 1 May 8/3 'Hide fairs were things common enough in many districts of rural England in old days. 1853 PRATT in C. MORFIT *Tanning*, etc. 321 Three 'hide-mills, for softening the dry Spanish hides. 1846 *GROTE Greece* II. vi. (1849) II. 475 note, The 'hide-money (*δερματικόν*) arising from the numerous victims offered at public sacrifices at Athens, is accounted for as a special item of the public revenue. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* I. i, There succeeds a thievish, loud 'hide-seller. 1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* II, Raw 'hide-thongs were looped about our wrists and ankles. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 274/2 A blunted piece of iron, known as a 'hide-worker', easily removes the hair after the hide is taken from the water where it was 'dumped' after the liming.

Hide, *sb.* 2. Obs. exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 *hizid*, *hizd*, *hid*, *hfd*, 1-9 *hyde*, 1- *hide*. [OE. *hid* str. fem., earlier *hizid*, app. from **htwid*, deriv. of *htw*, *hig*, household, family: cf. *Hewz*. The suffix is obscure.

In the Latin text of Bede, and elsewhere, expressed by *familia*, for which in the OE. transl. *htwisc* and *htwiscpe*, derivatives of *htw* family, interchange with *hid*.]

1. A measure of land in Old English times, continued also for some time after the Norman Conquest, varying in extent with the nature of the ground,

etc.: primarily, the amount considered adequate for the support of one free family with its dependants; at an early date defined as being as much land as could be tilled with one plough in a year. See **CARUCATE**.

The question of the extent of the *hide* has been much controverted. The general conclusion appears to be that it was normally = 120 acres; but the size of the acre itself varied. See Maitland, *Domesday and Beyond*.

848 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 122 Ego berchtwulf cuning sile forðre minum ðegne nixen higida lond in wudotune. 869 in *Birch Cartular. Sax.* (1885) 524 Eac wudulond all hit is gemæne para fif & tuentiz higida. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xviii. [xvi] (1890) 306 Is þæs ilcan ealondes gemet æfter Ongolcynnes eahte twelf hund hida (*Est autem mensura ejusdem insule [Vectis] juxta estimationem Anglorum, mille ducentarum familiarum*). a 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* in Schmid *Gesetze* 242 And scoete man æghwilec hide pæniz oððe pæniges weorð, and bringe man þæt to cirican. c 1000 *Wergilde* c. 2 § 7 *Ibid.* App. vii. 396 Gif Wilisc man zeþeo, þæt he hæbbe hiwisc landes (*Laws of Ine* c. 32 Gif Wylic man hæbbe hie landes) and mæge cuninges gafol forðbrigan, þonne bið his wer-gild cxx scill. And gif he ne zeþeo buton to healfre hida, þonne si his wer lxxx scill. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* in Kennett *Par. Antig.* (1818) I. 88 Idem Rotbertus tenet Berneceste... Ibi sunt 15 hidæ et dim. Terra 23 car. a 1200 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1008 Her bebed se cyng þæt man sceolde ofer eall Angel cynn scypp feastlice wirecan þæt is þonne [of] byrm hund hidum, and of x. hidan ænne scegð, and of viii. hidum helm and byrnan. *Ibid.* an. 1086 Næs an hid landes innan Engle lande þæt he nyste hwa heo hæfde. c 1154 HENRY OF HUNTINGDON vi. 360 (Du Cange) Hida Anglice vocatur terra unius aratri culturæ sufficiens per annum. c 1175 *Dialog. de Scacc.* I. xvii, Quid Hida... secundum vulgarem opinionem. Ruricolæ melius hoc norunt; verum sicut ab ipsis accepimus, hida a primitiva institutione ex centum acris constat.] c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 52/185 An hondret hidene of guod lond with hire he 3af þer. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 434 Of ech hyde of Engeland þre ssyl-lynges he nom þo. 13... K. *Alis.* 458 When corne ripeþ in heruest tyde Mery it is in feld & hyde. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxxii. 246 So an hyde of lande conteyneth... xx. acres. 1593 *Norden Spec. Brit.* M^{re} l. 5 The vsuall account of lande at this day in Englande is by acres, yarges, carewes, hydes, knightes fees, cantreds, baronies and counties. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Rom.* 273 By their account ccxii. acres made a Hyde. 1788 R. KELHAM *Domesday Bk.* (L.), The just value of a hide, that might fit the whole kingdom... was ever of an uncertain quantity. 1805 *POLLOCK & MAITLAND Eng. Law* I. 347 In the north of England this unit appears as the carucate... In the south the hide appears in place of the carucate, and the hide is generally regarded as made up of four, but it may well be of six virgates. 1897 *MAITLAND Domesday & Beyond* 510 They know but one temental unit. It is the *hincis*, the *terra unius familie*, the *terra unius manentis*, the manse, the hida.

b. *Hide and Gain* [OF. *gaigne, gaigne* arable land, 'terre labourable' (Godefroy)].

These words appear to be given originally as synonyms of arable land. But later compilers took them as a phrase. 1347 in *Fitzherb. Abbridg. tit. Admeasurement* 8 fol. 15 La terre a qe le comen est claim appendant] fuit auncient terre hide & geign. 1668 *COKE On Litt.* 85 b, And the Common Law giueth errable land (which anciently is called Hyde & gaigne) the preheminiencie and precedence before meadows [etc.]. 1668 *PHILLIPS, Hide and Gain*, arable Land, or the same as gaigne. 1796 *Termes de la Ley* 383 Hide and Gayne did anciently signifie arable Land.

2. *nonce-use*. (Associated with **HIDE sb.** 1.) As much land as could be measured by a thong cut out of a hide. (In quot. referring to the story of Dido's purchase of the site of Carthage, Virg. *Æn.* I. 368.) 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* iv. ii, She crav'd a hide of ground to build a town.

Hide, *sb.* 3. [f. **HIDE v.**]

† I. 1. (In ME. use.) The action or an act of hiding; concealment. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10713 Quen ioseph sagh na hide ne dught, Nedings forth his wand he broght. *Ibid.* 26115 O mans hart an opening wide, þat man can scheu wit-ven hide. a 1320 in *Wright Lyric P.* viii. 3 A stythe stunte hire sturne stryð, that ys in heuene hert in hyde.

II. 2. (In modern use.) A hiding-place; a cache. 1649 T. WODENOTE *Hermes Theol.* viii. 13 Hunted by an Orthodox Divine... who can easily ferret them out of all their hides and holds. 1864 'MANHATTAN' *Marion* I. 20 [He] would... go early to his hide, and conceal himself, with the barrels of his duck gun loaded with buck-shot. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 301/2 A nice little 'hide', containing not only the articles he was in search of, but also other stolen property.

Hide (haid), *v.* 1. Pa. t. *hid*; pa. pple. *hid*, *hidden* (hid'n). Forms: 1 *hfdan*, (3rd sing. *hft*), *hidan*, 3-4 *hude* (*ü*), (3rd sing. *hitt*, *hut*, *hit*), 3-5 *huide*, *huyde*, 3- *hide*, (4-5 *hid* (*d*, *hyd*, 6 *hyed*). Pa. t. a. 1 *hfdde*, *hfdde*, 2-4 *hude*, 3-6 *hidge*, etc., (5 *hude*), 4- *hid*. B. 5 *hidded*, 5-7 *hided*. Pa. pple. a. 1 *hfded*, *hidd*, 2-4 *ihud* (*de*, 4-5 *yhud* (*de*, *hid* (*de*, *y*) *hed* (*de*, 1-*hid*, *hydd*, *hud*, 4-6 *hidd* (*de*, etc., 4- *hid*. B. 6 *hyden*, 6- *hidden*. [OE. *hfdan* = MDu. *hiden* (*huyden*, *huden*), MLG. *hiden* to hide, LG. (*ver*) *hüen* = OTeut. **hūdan*, variously referred to the root of OE. *hfd*, **HIDE sb.** 1, and to a pre-Teut. **keudh*, *kudh*-, seen in Gr. *κεύειν* to hide, cover up, conceal. The late pa. pple. *hidden* is after strong vbs., e.g. *ride*, *ridden*.]

1. *trans.* To put or keep out of sight; to conceal intentionally from the view or notice of others; to conceal from discovery, to secrete.

c 897 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. xvi. 184 Swæ se læce hyt his isern wið ðone mon þe he snidan wile. *c 1132 O. E. Chron.* an. 963 [He] fand þa hidde in þa calde wealle writes þæt Headda abb heafde ær gewriton. *a 1200 Moral Ode* 28 Al to muclich ich habbe ispent, to lieti ihud in horde. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 352 Do gunen he same sriden, And limes in leues hidde. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 3677 (Cott.) Wit a rugk skin sco hidd his hals. *c 1340 Ibid.* 910 (Trin.) Pou wommon . . . shalt haue euer þi heed hid. *1485 Bk. St. Albans* E iv b, In moore or in moos he hidyth hem fast. *1490 Caxton Eneydas* xiv. 89 She hidded the swerde. *1600 J. Powy tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 32, I had no leisure to hide away my coine from them. *1646 FULLER Wounded Consc.* (1841) 339 Our English proverb saith, he that hath hid can find. *1770 Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 177 Retire, then, and hide your blushes from the world. *1875 EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Elog.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 190 Mothers hid their sons, and wives their husbands. . . lest they should be led by his eloquence to join the monastery.

† b. To conceal so as to shield or protect. *Obs.*
a 1300 E. E. Psalter xxx. 21 [xxxi. 20] (Malt.) Pou salt am hide Fra forðrovinges of men. *1385 Wyclif Ps.* xxvii. 5 He hidde me in his tabernacle in the day of euels. *1335 COVERDALE Ps.* lxxii. 2 Hyde me from the gatheringe together of y^e frowarde. *1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 422 Many . . . having nothing but a cote of thatch to hide them from heauen.

c. To hide one's face: (a) in Biblical language, to turn away or withdraw one's eyes, take no heed. (Also to hide one's ear, oneself.) (b) = d (b).

1385 Wyclif Job xiii. 24 Why thi face thou hidist, and demest me thin enemy? *1560 Bible (Genev.) Ps.* xxx. 7 Thou didest hide thy face, and I was troubled. — *Isa.* i. 15 When you shal stretch out your hands, I wil hide mine eyes from you. *1621 Bible Lam.* iii. 36 Hide not thine ear at my breathing, at my cry. *1780 Cowper Table T.* 422 When Avarice starves (and never hides his face) Two or three millions of the human race.

d. To hide one's head: (a) to protect one's head, to shelter oneself, take shelter; (b) to keep out of sight, keep from shame or discomfiture.

c 1400 Ahol. Loll. 40 Pore He was, for He had not were to hid his heuid. *a 1599 SKELTON Howe the douty Duke* 185 Crepe into your causes Your heedes for to hyde. *1563 W. Fulke Meteors* (1640) 57 Some Rivers there be, that hide their heads under the Earth, and . . . far off, breake out againe. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* i. ii. 18 But yet I warne thee now . . . hide thy head. *1593 SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. 6 Richard, not farre from hence, hath hid his head. *1667, 1840 [see DIMINISHED 5].* *1778 A. HAMILTON Wks.* (1886) VII. 539, I believe it [a faction] unmasked its batteries too soon, and begins to hide its head.

† e. All hid: the signal cry in hide-and-seek; hence, an early name of the game itself. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. iv. iii. 78 All hid, all hid, an old infant play. *1606 DEKKER Satirom.* (N.), Cries all hid, as boys do. *1607 Tournour Rev. Trag.* iii. v. Wks. 1878 II. 82 A lady can At such all-hid beguile a wiser man. *1632 SHERWOOD, All hidde, few, on vn se cache pour estre trouue des autres.*

2. refl. and intr. a. refl. To put or keep oneself out of sight, or to conceal oneself.

c 897 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. xv. 88 Ge fleoð, & hydað eow. *c 1000 Ag. Ps.* (Th.) ciii. 21 Hi on holum hydaþ bi georne. *c 1200 ORMIN* 13736 Þe 33 babe hemm hiddenn sone anan. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3410 Þey naddo no tome for to fle, Ne place to hydden hem priue. *c 1386 CHAUCER Sqr.'s T.* 504 Right as a serpent hit hym vnder floures Til he may seen his tyme for to byte. *1489 Caxton Faytes of A.* ii. iii. 94 They hidde hem self within the thykke bushes. *1548 HALL Chron., Hen. IV.* 13 b, Lurking and hiding him selfe in priuy places. *1639 T. BRUGIS tr. Camus' Mor. Relat.* 255 The blade hides it selfe in the handle. *1879 F. POLLOCK Short Brit. Burma* I. 116 Tigers have a wonderful knack of hiding themselves.

b. intr. To conceal oneself. Also with up. *Hide fox and all after:* a cry formerly uttered in the game of hide-and-seek, when one player hides and the rest seek him. Cf. 1 c.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 8864 On heþ and hilles to hyde in hulk. *c 1340 Cursor M.* 16742 (Trin.) Þe fyt bigan to hyde. *c 1400 Chron. Vilod.* st. 808 Where ever he sette, stode, or hude. *1608 SHAKS. Ham.* iv. ii. 32 Hide Fox, and all after [cf. HIDE-AND-SEEK 1]. *1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 159 The recesses in which she ultimately hides. *1872 J. E. TAYLOR Half Hours in Green Lanes* (1877) 108 The slightest sound would cause them to hide up.

3. trans. To keep (a fact or matter) from the knowledge or observation of others; to keep close or secret.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 199 We hudeð liðere sinnen on us. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 1107 Þis ded had euer i-wis ben hidd, If god him-self ne had it kydd. *1385 Wyclif Prov.* x. 14 Wise men hidden kunnyng. *c 1430 Life St. Kath.* (1884) 61 The place of hir sepulture was hydde from knowleche of cristen puple an hundred yere and thyrtyty. *a 1533 Ld. BERNERS Huon* lxxxiii. 261 He coude haue no power to hyde or couer the trouth. *1690 Gt. Scanderbeg* 92 The Sultan . . . being defeated, hidde Ariannissa's condition. *1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 130 Protect my mother; hide from her the condition I am reduced to. *1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vii, He that has a secret should not only hide it, but hide that he has it to hide.

4. To keep from view (without implication of intention); to prevent from being seen; to obstruct the view of; to cover up.

c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. iii. metr. viii. 64 (Camb. MS.) The cauernes of the see l-hyd in fodes. *1398 TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 103 Heer wyl dysposyd . . . hydith and defendyth the hede. *c 1400 Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 487 Vndir cloude yhid the mone. *1577 B. GOOGE Herrschach's Husb.* i. (1586) 43 Where the Grasse would so soone growe, as it woulde hide a staffe in a day. *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 86 The luy which had hid my princely Trunck. *1705 BERKE-*

LEY Th. Vision § 79 His thumb, with which he might hide a tower, or hinder its being seen. *1820 VINCE Elem. Astron.* xxi. 229 A few seconds before the sun was totally hid. *1856 KANE Arct. Expl.* I. v. 48 Littleton Island is before us, hiding Cape Hatherton.

Hide, v. 2 [f. HIDE sb.¹]

1. trans. To remove the hide from; to flay. *rare.* *1757 W. THOMPSON R. N. Advoc.* 41 They are neither sufficiently blooded, nor dressed in any tolerable manner more than hiding.

2. To beat the hide or skin of; to flog, thrash. (See also HIDING vbl. sb.²) *slang or colloq.*

1825 BROCKETT, Hide, to beat. 'I'll hide your jacket.' *a 1825 FORSY Voc. E. Anglia, Hide,* to thrash; to curry the hide. *1875 BUCKLAND Log-bk.* 165 The cause of my being hidde and flogged so often at school.

† **Hide, v. 3** *Obs. rare.* [f. HIDE sb.²] trans.

1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. I. 400 The land belonging to this towne was never hidde.

Hide-all, a. That hides or covers up everything.

1837 COTTE Remin. (1847) 48 [He] refused to wear the hide-all sable gown.

Hide-and-peep. A child's game: hiding the face and peeping out again; bo-peep.

1832 W. STEPHENSON Gateshead Local Poems 27 Some children play'd at hide and peep, Beneath their mother's apron.

Hide-and-seek. Also 9 hide-and-go-seek.

1. A children's game, in which one or more of the players hide, and the rest, at a given signal, set out to find them.

The earlier name was *All hid*: see HIDE v. 1 c; but *hide-and-seek* must have been well known before 1672: cf. 2. *1766-7 SWIFT Gulliver* i. iii, The boys and girls would venture to come and play at hide-and-seek in my hair. *1735 PEGGE Kentisms, Hide-and-seek* [cf. HIDE v. 1 b], hide-and-seek. *1838 DICKENS O. Twist* v, The ragged boys . . . played a noisy game at hide-and-seek among the tombstones. *1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xvii, The children . . . play hide-and-seek, and look for nests in the gorse-bushes.

2. trans. and fig. Applied to action in which one person or thing evades or appears to evade another. Also attrib.

1679 DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode iii. ii, 'Sdeath, I begin to be weary of this hide and seek. *1706 FARQUHAR Recruit. Officer* ii. i, Our armies did nothing but play at prison bars, and hide and seek with the enemy. *1828 CHA. WORDSW. K. Chas. I, John Basilide* 31 All these hide-and-seek devices, all this child's play. *1861 SALA Dutch Pict.* xviii. 288 The treacherous sun . . . has been playing a game of hide-and-seek with me all day. *1870 MISS BRIDGMAN R. Lynn* i. xvii, 298 Rose . . . could not have put her thoughts in any consecutive words—they seemed to be playing at hide-and-go-seek in her mind.

So **Hide and seek** v., to play at hide-and-seek. *1830 TENNYSON Mermaid* iii, We would run to and fro, and hide and seek, On the broad sea-wolds in the crimson shells. *1847 — Princ.* ii. 435 Some hid and sought In the orange thickets.

Hideaway (hoid'āwā), sb. and a.

a. sb. One who hides himself away; a fugitive.

(cf. runaway, stowaway.)

1871 Echo 5 Jan., The hideaways were soon killed or taken prisoners. *1883 G. ALLEN in Col. Clout's Calendar* 33 Compelled the hide-aways to reveal themselves.

b. adj. That hides or is hidden away.

1876 Mrs. WHITNEY Sights & Ins. xvii. 177 Still little hideaway nooks. *1891 ATKINSON Last Giant-Killers* 3 In those deep hide-away valleys or dales.

Hidebind (hoid'baund), v. [f. HIDE sb.¹ + BIND v., after hide-bound.] trans. To render hidebound; to confine, constrict.

1642 ROGERS Naaman 149 Selfe hath hidebound thee and straited thee in thine owne bowells. *1840 DE QUINCEY Style* i. Wks. XI. 177 Some scaly leprosy or elephantiasis, barking and hide-binding the fine natural pulses of the elastic flesh.

† **Hidebinding.** *Obs.* [f. HIDE sb.¹ + BINDING vbl. sb. 2.] The disease HIDEBOUND: see next, B. *1748 tr. Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 241 What the Country People call Hide-Binding is a mischievous Plague to Cattle of the Ox-kind.

Hidebound (hoid'baund), a. (sb.) [f. HIDE sb.¹ in locative relation + BOUND ppl. a.²: cf. tongue-tied.]

1. Of cattle: Having the skin clinging closely to the back and ribs so that it cannot be loosened or raised with the fingers, as a result of bad feeding and consequent emaciation.

1559 [see B.]. *1600 HOLLAND Livy* xxi. xl. 415 Their horses, no other than lame jades and poor hide-bound hildings. *1681 OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* v. i, I had rather my Ox should graze in a field of my own, than live hide-bound upon the common. *1876 T. HARDY Ethelberta* (1877) 362 A hide-bound bull is going to be killed.

2. Of human beings: Having the skin tight and incapable of extension.

1599 Broughton's Let. v. 17 An Archilochus leane and hidebound with hart-fretting enuie. *1644 QUARLES Div. Poems, Job* (1717) 196 My bones are hide-bound. *1708 MOTTREUX Rabelais* iv. liii. (1737) 209 This did not make me . . . Hide-bound and Costive. *1805 W. WRIGHT Palmyra & Zemoia* iii. 21 They [the children] had not the hide-bound, hunger-pinched appearance of the children of Yabroud.

1861 OVERBURY A Wife (1638) 113 And till he eat a schooleman, he is hide-bound. *a 1641 SUCKLING Poems* (1646) 8 His Muse was hydebound. *1863 Mrs. GASKELL*

Sylvia's L. I. 55 Always ease an uneasy heart, and never let it get hidebound.

3. Of trees, etc.: Having the bark so closely adherent and unyielding as to impede growth.

1606 BACON Sylva § 545 If Trees be Hide-bound, they wax lesse Fruitfull, and gather Mosse. *1797 POPE Macer* 11 Like stunted hide-bound Trees, that just have got Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *1807 STUART Planter's G.* (1828) 27 No part of it appears stunted or hidebound.

Fig. a 1661 FULLER Worthies (1840) III. 306 Hitherto the English pale had been hide-bound in the growth thereof, having not gained one foot of ground in more than two hundred years.

4. trans. and fig. Of persons, their minds, etc.: Restricted in view or scope; narrow; cramped; hence, bigoted, obstinately set in opinion.

1603 H. CROSSL Vertues Commw. (1878) 82 [To] intrinsicate into the maior of the matter, with such hide-bound reasons. *1644 MILTON Artop.* (Arb.) 57 To blot or alter what precisely accords not with the hidebound humor which he calls his judgement. *1678 BUTLER Hud.* iii. i. 21 And still the harsher and hide-bounder The Damself prove, become the fonder. *1724 R. WELTON Subst. Chr. Faith* 27 No narrow hide-bound mind that can only love and seek its own self. *1886 STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll* iii. (ed. 2) 31 An excellent fellow . . . but a hide-bound pedant for all that.

† b. Close-fisted, stingy, niggardly. *Obs.*

1597-8 Br. Hall Sat. v. iv, The neighbours praisen Villio's hidebound son. *1616 BRAUN & FL. Scornf. Lady* iii. ii, There's nothing in that hide-bound usurer. *1683 Situation of Paradise* 73 (T.) Cares and sleepless nights tormented with continual lashings a hidebound miser.

II. 5. Having an edging or binding of hide.

1858 W. ELLIS 3 Vis. Madagascar xii. 336 The hard-wooded and hide-bound shields of the attacking party afforded no protection.

† B. sb. The diseases affecting cattle and trees, described above in 1, 3. *Obs.*

1559 COOPER Thesaurus, Coriagus, the sicknesse of cattall when they are cloungie, that their skynnes four cleve fast to their bodies, hyde bounde. *1607 TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 61 Oxen are also much troubled with a disease called the Hide-bound. *1630 T. DE GREY Compl. Horsem.* 132. *1676 PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Hide-bound* . . . is a disease whereunto Trees . . . by the cleaving of the Bark, are subject. *1707 BRADLEY Fam. Dict., Hide-Bound,* a Disease in Horses, when the Skin sticks so fast to their Backs and Ribs, that you cannot pull it from the Flesh with your Hands.

† **Hidebound, a.** *Obs.* = HIDEBOUND a. 4 b.

1633 MASSINGER Guardian i. i, They are Hide-bound money-mongers.

Hided (hoid'ed), a. [f. HIDE sb.¹ + -ED².]

1. Having a hide (esp. of a specified kind).

15140 Morte Arth. 1001 He has a kyrtile one. . . It es hydede alle with bare. *c 1440 York Myst.* xxxi. 51, I am full tenderly hydid. *1576 NEWTON Lemmie's Complex.* (1633) 99 Rough skinned, or thick leathery hided, such as . . . are the Beaver and the Otter. *1830 Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 237 These are flesh and blood, hided and hairy.

2. Made of twisted hide.

1807 Naval Chron. XXIII. 189 To which was fastened a hided rope.

† **Hidegeld, -gild** ¹. *O.E. Law. Obs.* [OE. *hidgield*, -gild hide-payment: see HIDE sb.²] A tax paid on every hide of land; hidage.

a 1087 in Dipl. Angl. Evi Sax. (Th.) 430 Wiðutan þam hidgelde þe nan man wiðutan Gode anum atellan ne mæz. *1670 BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. *Hidage*, That Tax which was also called Hyde-gyld. *1706 PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hidage* or *Hide-gild*.

† **Hidegild** ², **hydegild**. *O.E. Law. Obs.* [OE. *hydgiel*, -gild, f. *hyd* HIDE sb.¹, skin: see Schmid *Gesetze der Angels.*, Glossar 615.] A fine paid in lieu of a flogging.

a 1000 Laws of Eadward & Guthrum c. 7 § 1 (Schmid) þeowman þolie his hyde oððe hyd-xyldes. *1708 TERNES de la Ley* 391 *Hydegild*, is a price or ransom to be paid for the saving of his skin from being beaten.

† **Hidel.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 *hidel*, 4 *hidil*, 5 *hydle*, *hydell*, *hedell*, 6 *hidelle*, *hidle*, *hydel*, *hiddill*. [f. HIDEELS, -s being mistaken for the plural inflexion: cf. *burial*, *riddle*.] Hiding-place; = HIDEELS. In *hidel*, in concealment, in secret; but *hidel*, without any concealment, openly.

a 1300 E. E. Psalter xxvii. 5 He hiled me in hidel of his telde ai. *a 1340 HAMFOLDE Psalter* Cant. 511 Him þat deuours þe pore in hidil. *1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye* 265 The same sowle . . . kepte close in the hydel of her deadly body. *1485 Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 6 § 2 Beyng in sentwarie or in hedell for youre querell and title. *1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 36 Preamble, Sir Edward kept his hym in such hidelles and other places fraunchesed. *1508 DUNBAR Test. Kennedy* 53, I callit my Lord my heid, but hiddill. *1594 Jas. VI Let.* in J. Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 320 The retreat of our rebelles to corners and hiddilles. *1607 COWELL Interpr., Hidel* seemeth to signifie a place of protection, as a Sanctuary.

Hideland (hoid'elænd). *Hist.* [f. HIDE sb.² + LAND.] = HIDE sb.² 1.

1577 HARRISON England ii. xvii. (1877) 1. 293 Etheldred made a law that everie man holding 310 hidelands, should find a ship. *1656 J. HARRINGTON Oceana* (1700) 65 The proportion of a Hide Land, otherwise called *Caruca*, or a Plow Land, is difficult to be understood, because it was not certain. *1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* IV. 61 A 'hyde land' or its synonyms being applied to sixty, eighty, an hundred, an hundred and twelve, or an hundred and fifty acres.

Hideless (hoid'elēs), a. [f. HIDE sb.¹ + -LESS.] Without a hide or skin.

1854 H. H. WILSON tr. Rig-veda II. 109 From a hideless [cow] you have formed a living one.

Hideling (hoid'lin), *a.* and *sb. dial.* [In A. app. a derived use of HIDINGS, the ending being confused with that of ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs. in -ing. In B. the suffix is identified with that in *changeling*: see -LING.]

A. adj. Given to hiding or concealment.

1864 T. Bell's *Brit. Quadrup.* 143 From their obscure and hiding habits, the Shrews are difficult of observation. 1867 DIMOCK in *Girald. Cambr.* (Rolls) V. 57 margin, Hares more hiding in their habits.

B. sb. A person or thing given to hiding itself. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 511/2 You would get a sight of that hiding the landrail.

† **Hidel-like**, *adv.* Obs. [f. HIDE + -LIKE = ON. -liga, *advb.* suffix.] Secretly.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 288/2 Du art min oral, ðat hidel-like min lond vt-stal.

† **Hidels**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 hýdels, 3 hudyels, 4 hyd-, hidd-, huydels, hiddils, hyddillia, hydils, 4-5 hiddles, -lis, -els, -ils, 5 hid-, hydeles, 5-6 hydles, 6 hiddelles. [OE. *hýdels*, f. *hýd-an* to HIDE + -els: cf. RIDDLE.] Hiding-place.

c 975 *Rukw. Gosp.* Mark xi. 17 Cofa vel hydels ðeafana. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 30 He sittis in waitis with the rich in hidels that he sla the innocent. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) I. 199 Saturnus hid hymself in þat lond... and cleped þe lond Latium, þat is Saturnus huydels. *Ibid.* V. 117 [Hercules] brak out of his hydels. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xv. 83 Where is þe lurkyng hydels of glory & worship? [1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 116/17 Hydels, *latibra*.]

b. In hidels, in a hiding-place; hence, in hiding, in secret.

a 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* c. 4 § 6 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 226 Gif hit on hydelse funden sy. c 1205 *LAV.* 1817 Heo... iþon wilderne an hudeles wunden. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 7953 þe sin þat þou in hiddels dide. 1388 *WYCLIF Matt.* vi. 4 That thi almes be in hidils, and thi fadir that seeth in hidils [1388 hiddils] shal selde to thee. 1481 *CAXTON Godefray* cxxx. 194 Many... cam and solde it in the toun by nyght in hydels. 1517 in *Pleas. Duchy Lancast.* (1896) I. 70, [60 others, who remained] in Hiddelles [near the said tenement].

† **Hide-money**, *Obs.* = HIDE-GELD.

1563-67 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 186/2 The Kings officers gathered of euerie one hide monie through the realm.

Hideosity (hid'jous'ti), [*f.* HIDEOUS + -ITY, after *curiosity*, etc. ME. had *hidouste*, OF. *hideusell*.] Hideousness; *concr.* an embodiment of hideousness, a very ugly object.

1826 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Oct. 359/1 Trafalgar-square, that place of monstrosities and hideosities. 1884 *Yankee* in *Yank* xv. 243 Mere grotesque hideosity of carving. 1897 *United Serv. Mag.* 277 Laying bare, in spite of its repulsive hideosity... the whitened sepulchre.

Hideous (hid'jus), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 4-5 hideous(e), (hid-, hyd-, -ous(e), -ows(e), -owes, -oys, -us, -ws, hedous, -oes, -eows, hiddowus, hudous, idous, ydous, *Sc.* hid-, hyd-, -wis(e), -wys(e), hiddowis, hydowus), 4-6 hydous(e), 5-8 hiddous, 6 hiddous, hiddous(e), hydeous, -ious, -youse, hedious, idyous, *Sc.* hiddowis, -dowis, heiddoyous, 6- hideous. [ME. *hidous*, a. AF. *hidous* = OF. *hidus*, -eus, earlier (11th c.) *hisdos*, f. *hise*, *hide* horror, fear. The alteration of -ous to -eous belongs to 16th c.: cf. *courteous*, *despiteous*, *pileous*, and see -OUS.]

(As to origin of the Fr. word, see Diez, Littré, Brachet. Some think *hidus* immediately represented L. **hispidus* (formerly attributed to Catullus), f. *hispidus* rough, shaggy, bristly, and that the sb. *hide* was a back-formation from the adj. But this presents numerous difficulties.)

1. Frightful, dreadful, terrible, horrible; hence, horribly ugly or unpleasant, repulsive, revolting. In the original sense the notion was that of 'causing dread or horror'; this has gradually passed into that of 'revolting to the senses or feelings'.

a 1300 [implied in HIDEOUSLY]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10216 Of þat syȝt he gan him grys, For þat syȝt was hydous And dreful and perylous. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 4772 It sal be hydus til mans heryng. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4435 Pe Sarsyn was an hudous man, By-twynye ys to browen was a span largeliche of brede. 1388 *WYCLIF Wisd.* x. 16 He stood aȝens hidouse [1388 grisful] kyngis. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 258 Aferd that war with hidwis noyis and dyne. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* II. 864 Wofully cruciat with peynes hiduous. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 46 Hurlid headlong... With hideous ruine and combustion down to bottomless perdition. 1798 *POPE Dunci.* III. 166 Silence, ye Wolves! while Ralph to Cynthia howls, And makes Night hideous. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 233 Resembling a baboon in size, strength of body, and an hideous wrinkled visage. 1763 *WATSON Philip III* (1839) 235 More than a hundred thousand men, women, and children, suffered death in its most hideous forms. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* ix. Lanes and alleys hideous with filth and poverty. 1896 *DR. ARGYLE Philos. Belief* Pref. 13 The hideous noises made by the rude machinery of the first steamboat.

b. Terrific on account of size; tremendously or monstrously large; huge, immense. ? *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 326 Pe kyng did mak right ȝare an hidous engyn. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxx. 110 (Harl. MS.) He saw at the fote of the tree an hidowse pitte, ande ane orible dragone þere in. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/4 Hydows (*K. hiddowus*), *immanis*, *immensus*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* III. vi. 137 Als grete, wele nere, As bene ane heiddowus huddoun, or a quahle. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. xii. 15 Of stature huge and hideous he was, Like to a Giant for his monstrous height. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 7 This hideous Cataract [waterspout], as I conceive, is exhaled by the Suns powerfull Attract. 1700 S. L. tr.

Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 105 The Elephant... tumbled down backwards into the River, with a most hideous plunge. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 146 The great precipice below, which hangs over the sea, is so hideous.

2. Terrible, distressing, or revolting to the moral sense; abominable, detestable; odious.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14268 Perfore þe bataille was merueillous, & þe slaughter more hydeous. 1388 *WYCLIF Jer.* xi. 15 Doth many hidous giltus [1388 greet trespassis]. c 1475 *MYRC 679* (Douce MS.) Thou shalt pronounce this idous thing With crosse & candell and bell knylling. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. i. 153 In thy best consideration checke This hideous rashnesse. 1698 *DRYDEN St. Eumemont's Ess.* 351 We shall find them composed of a hideous Melancholy that makes up all Man-haters. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* II. iv. Hard speech between those who have loved is hideous in the memory.

3. absol. A frightful person or object.

c 1320 *Auntys of Arth.* 131 Who þat myȝte þat hedows see. How hir cholle chatrede, hyr chafits and hir chynne! † **B. adv.** = HIDEOUSLY. *Obs.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 206 Nor less hideous joyn'd The horrid shock. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* 273 Here are... Snakes; some whereof are hideous great.

Hideously (hi'di'usli), *adv.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a hideous manner: see the adj. The sense ranges from 'horribly, dreadfully, fearfully', in earlier use, to 'revoltingly' in later. It is sometimes misused as an intensive, intended to be stronger than 'awfully, terribly, dreadfully', when these have become too familiar.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16767 & 88 Ful hideously þen con it [þe erthe] quake. 1340 *Ayene* 2 Pe ilke þet zereþ hideousliche be god oþer by his halȝen. 1388 *WYCLIF Num.* xxii. 27 The asse... felle down vndir the feet of the siter, the which more hydowly wrooth, bette with a staf the sides of hir. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 843 The brighte swerdes wente to and fro so hideously. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7522 Paris. Hurt hym so hideously, þat he his horse leuyt. c 1440 *Partonope* 2394 Alle aboute the lystes wyde He hym chased so hideously. 1591 *SPENSER Tears of Muses* 553 Heaps of huge words up-hoarded hideously, With horrid sound though having little sense. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 15 Both men and women hideously cut and slash their flesh in sundry formes. 1650 *FULLER Piſgah* II. vi. 15 The word desert sounds hideously to English eares. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 142 Those that are wounded show vast fury, roar hideously. 1883 *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* II. ix. 173 There is a calmness about your life which makes me hideously envious.

Hideousness (hi'di'usness), [*as prec.* + -NESS.]

1. objectively. The quality of being hideous: dreadfulness; horrible repulsiveness. (See the adj.)

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 9487 þe hydousnes Of payne and sorrow þat in helle es. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 378 Waryngis of hydousnes & perille of his synne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 231/1 Hydiousnesse, *hideusell*. 1599 *SHAKS Much Ado* v. i. 96 Fashion-monging boyes, That... Goe antiquely, and show outward hideousnesse. 1632 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* iv. 10 He that hath wounded the lion at the heart, shall never fear the hideousness of his roaring. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 114 That natural wonder at Castle-ton, which is from its hideousness named the Devil's Arse. 1895 *Law Times* LXXIX. 132/2 Unsavory scandals... exhibited in all their native hideousness.

† **2. subjectively.** Horror, terror, dread. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF Gen.* xv. 12 Whanne the sunne was gon doun, drede felde on Abram, and a greet hideousnesse [1388 grisnesse] and derk asaylide him. — *Job* iv. 15 The heiris of my fleisch hadden hideousnesse. — *Ezek.* xxxii. 10 The kyngis... shulen drede with greet hideousnesse on thee [1388 with ful myche orour shulen be agast vpon thee].

† **Hideousness**, *Obs.* [f. HIDEOUS + -SHIP: cf. *hardship*, *worship*.] Horror, dread.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxix. (1869) 124 Gret hideousshipe and gret drede ye doon me.

Hider (hoid'er), [*f.* HIDE v.1 + -ER¹.] One who hides (in various senses of the vb.).

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. i. 117 (Camb. MS.) The hidere of the gold. 14... *Voc.* in *Wt. Wilcker 575/19 Constator*, an hydere. 1440 *COVERDALE Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 366 An hider of the scriptures from the unlearned. 1631 *Star Chambr. Cases* (Camden) 86 Woe to hidere of corne. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* I. 5 Many a treasure is thus lost from the accidental death of the hider. 1869 W. C. HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.* 204 Hiders are good finders.

Hider, *obs.* form of HITHER.

Hiding (hoid'in), *vbl. sb.*1 [*f.* HIDE v.1 + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. HIDE¹, *lit.* and *fig.*; the condition of being hidden; concealment. (Often in phr. *in hiding*, *Sc.* *under hiding*.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Iþisse word, Hester, beoð hudge & heinesse boðe iueied togederes. c 1290 *Beket* 1355 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 145 In hydunge ase þei it were. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6712 Sothfastnesse wole none hidyngis. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Hab.* iii. 4 There was the hiding of his power. 1656 *Br. HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 47 If our light be seen, it matters not for our hiding. 1814 *SCOTT War.* lxxii, A gentleman who was 'in hiding' after the battle of Culloden. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* viii. (1857) 116 When under hiding, word was brought him that she lay sick of a fever. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 612 The Popish priests, indeed, were in exile, in hiding, or in prison. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* II. 27 A man... who has to go away into hiding every month or so.

2. Something that hides; a means of concealment; a hiding-place.

1388 *WYCLIF Heb.* ix. 3 After the veil, or hydying, the secunde tabernacle. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. lxvii. (1869) 160, I... seche hydenges and corneres. 1611 *BIBLE Deut.* xxxiii. 38 Let them rise up... and be your protection [margin, an hiding for you]. 1859 G. W. DASENT *Tales fr. Norse* 94 Then he rode off with it to the hiding, where he kept the other two.

† **3.** Something hidden; *pl.* secrets. *Obs. rare.* a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 23 [xlv. 21] He knewe þe hidynges of þe hert.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *hiding-hole*; † *hiding-cloth*, a curtain or veil. Also HIDING-PLACE. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 480 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 þat hiding-cloþ to-delde in þe temple a to. 1611 *COTGR.* *Cacke*,... a hiding hole, hidden corner. c 1731 *SWIFT Storm* 69 Else some hiding hole he seeks. 1853 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. The more drawers and closets there were, the more hiding-holes could Dinah make.

Hiding, *vbl. sb.*2 *slang* or *collog.* [*f.* HIDE v.2] A flogging, thrashing, beating.

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 95 As complete a hiding as the greatest glutton... would wish to take. 1817 *SCOTT Search after Happiness* xiii. Some tumours... Gave indication of a recent hiding. 1823 *BREWICK Mem.* 118 Giving him a severe beating, or, what was called, a 'hiding'.

Hiding, *ppl. a.* [*f.* HIDE v.1 + -ING².] That hides: see the verb.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 185/2 Hydyng, *occultans*, *abscondens*. 1705 *ELIZ. WEST Mem.* (1865) 222 Not altogether a hiding God. 1874 J. P. MORRIS *Princ. Relig.* xiii. (1878) 42 Freed from most of these hiding veils.

Hence † **Hidingly**, *adv.*, secretly, privily. 1388 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xii. 12 Forsothe thou didist hidyngli. — *Wisd.* xviii. 9 Hididly [1388 priuili] forsothe the riȝtwis childer of goode men sacrificen.

Hiding-place, [*f.* HIDING *vbl. sb.*1] A place in which one hides or conceals oneself.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/2 Hydyng place, *latibulum*, *latebra*. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Isa.* xxxii. 2 That man shalbe as an hiding place from the winde. 1611 — *Ps.* cxix. 114 Thou art my hiding place and my shield. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1790) VII. 278 (Jod.) They seldom therefore seek for hiding-places before the fall of the leaf. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 641 The Protestants every where came forth from their hiding-places.

Hidir, *obs.* form of HITHER.

Hide, **Hidles**, -is, var. HIDE¹, HIDE², *Obs.*

Hidlings, *adv.* and *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *erron.* -lands = -lins. [*f.* HID *ppl. a.* + -LING, -LINGS, adverbial formative: cf. *backling*, -s, etc.]

A. adv. In hidden wise, secretly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 He mei hine unmunnele aworpen [i.e. hidlings casten]. 1808-18 in JAMESON. a 1853 JOANNA BAILLIE (Ogilvie), An' she's to come to you here, hidlings, as it war. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Hidlands*, secretly.

b. More usually in *hidlings* (as if *sb.*): in secret, secretly.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E.E.T.S.) 171 The hardy or the manful in hidlynges he nendeynyth [= n'endeynyth] not any-thinge to do. 1563 *WINSET Wks.* (1890) II. 33 It is a grete temptatioun... the samin man... suld inbring in hidlings pestilent erroris. 1795 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* II. i. And skulk in hidlings on the hether braes. 1801 in FERGUSON & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 259 To sell in open market, or in hidlings. 1807 *HALL CAINE Deemster* xxiii. 146 It's been a quarrel and maybe a fight... and he's been in hidlings.

B. app. taken as *sb. pl. a.* Hiding-places, secret places. **b.** Secret or clandestine operations.

1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 764 Thair is no boundis, bot I haif bene, Nor hidlings fra me hid. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Tales* 36 (Jam.) The hills look white, the woods look blue, Nae hidlings for a hungry ewe, They're sae beset wi' drift. 1823 *ELIZA LOGAN St. Johnston* III. 19 (Jam.) I dinna ken what a' this hidlings is about. 1846-60 R. EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (1883) lxx. xiv. 166 One was shunted into hidlands, T'other laid upon the shelf.

Hidlings, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *g* hiddlin'. [The same word as prec. used as adj., and then often with final -s dropped: cf. *DARKLING*.]

Hidden, secret, underhand, clandestine.

a 1810 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 75 He ne'er kept up a hidlins plack, To spend ahint a comrade's back. 1818 *MARRIAGE II.* 127, I wud nae count mysel married i' the hidlins way they gang about it noo. 1824 — *Inher.* lxxiv. Carrying on this hidlin' courtship. 1897 J. SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* v. 31 His hidlin' kind of ways.

† **Hidly**, *adv.* *Obs.* = HIDDENLY.

1388 *WYCLIF Jer.* xxxvii. 16 Sedechie... askide hym in his hous hidli [1388 priuili]. 1549 *LATIMER 5th Sermon* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 151 It was... hidlye and covertly done.

† **Hidness**, *Obs.* [cf. OE. *gehýdnes* security.] Secrecy, HIDDENNESS.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 77 Saynt Cuthberte's clerkes in hidnes euer ȝede. a 1598 *ROLLOCK Sermon* Wks. 1849 I. 366 They use to be commended fra their secrecie and hidnes. *Ibid.* 373 This is ane mervellous hidnes.

Hidos (e), **hidous**, etc., *obs.* ff. HIDEOUS.

† **Hidour**, *Obs.* In 4 *hidour*, 4-5 *hydour*, 5 *hydoure*. [a. OF. *hidour*, *hidor*, in 14th c. *hisdur*, f. *hise* horror, fear (see HIDEOUS) + -eur, L. -ōrem, as in *terreur*, *horreur*, and Eng. *dreadour*.] **a.** Horror, terror, dread. **b.** Hideousness, terribleness.

c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 33 Thou ættest habbe more hydour Of thyne oȝene unȝyȝt. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 367 Such a hidor hem hent and a hatel drede. 1428 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E.E.T.S.) 216 Olyfantes... benne horribill hugely and berryth gretly hydoure. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* clixxxvi. He opened his mouth toward Wales and made it quake thurgh the hydour of his mouth.

† **Hidous**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 4 *hydowse*. [*f.* *hidous* HIDEOUS. OF. had *hidre*, *hider* to feel terror; also *hidusable* frightful, terrible, as if from a vb. *hiduser*.] **a. intr.** To feel terror. **b. trans.** To feel terror at, dread, abhor.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* I. 269 A man kyndeli hidousaþ

derkness and is gladid bi list. *Ibid.* III. 54 Pou, to take mankynde for to deluyere it, hidoustist not be virgyns wombe. 1388 — *Dan.* vii. 15 My spirit hidoustide.

† **Hidousty.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *hidouset, *hidouset* (Palsgr.), f. *hidoux*, -eus: see -ry.] Hideousness. c 1420 *Wyclif's 2 Mac.* vi. 12 (*Gloss* to dreden not) Nether haue hidoustee [11 MSS. either haue not hidoustee].

Hidro-: see HYDRO-.

Hidrotic (hidrptik), a. and sb. *Med.* [ad. med. L. *hidrotic-us*, a. Gr. *hidrotik-ós*, f. *hidros*, -wros sweat. Cf. F. *hidrotique*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to sweat; causing sweat; sudorific; diaphoretic.

1797-98 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Carduus benedictus* .. angelica, etc. are of the name of hidrotics, or hidrotic medicines. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Hidrotic acid* .. believed formerly to exist in sweat. *H. fever*, Blundell's term for those cases of puerperal fever in which profuse perspiration is a marked symptom.

B. sb. A medicinal agent causing perspiration. 1705 *ARBUOTHNOT Coins* (T.). He seems to have been the first who divided purges into hydroticks and purgers of bile. **Hidur**, obs. form of **HITHER**.

Hidus, hiduous, hidwis, etc., obs. ff. **HIDEIOUS**.

† **Hidy**, a. *Obs. rare.* In 6 hydie. [f. *HIDE* sb. + -y.] Of or pertaining to hides.

1552 *HULOET*, Hydie, or of a hyde or skynne, *pellicanus*.

Hie (hai), v. Now arch. or poet. Pa. t. and ppl. **hied**; pr. ppl. **hying**. Forms: a. 1 *higian*, 2 *hijzen*, *Orm.* *hijhenn*, 3 *hihe*, 3-5 *hi3e*, *highe*, 4 *hi3ie*, (*he3e*), 4-5 *hy3(e)*, *hyghe*, *he3(e)*, *hey3e*, *heyghe*, *he3e*, 4-7 *heighe*, 4-8 *high*, 5 *hyhe*, 5-6 *hygh*. B. 3-8 *hye*, 4 *hi*, 4-5 *hi3*, (*he3*), 4-7 *hy*, 6 *Sc. he*, 3- *hie*. *Pa. t.* *hi3ode*, 3-4 *hi3ede*, etc., 3-5 *hiede*, *hyede*, 4- *hied*, (4-7 *hyde*, 5 *hiet*, *hide*, *hit*, etc.). [OE. *higian* (and ? *higian*) to strive, be intent or eager, pant; cf. MDu. *higen*, Du. *hijgen* to pant, breathe with difficulty, *MLG.* *higen*, *hichen*, Ger. *heichen*.]

† **I. intr.** To strive, exert oneself, pant. *Obs.*

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxx. § 1 *Higab* calle mægne ðæt he wold. 1260n. c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xxii. 160 He sceal simle higian ðæt he worpe .. geedniwad. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 20 Pa be he gesehyt to Gode higian. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2723 Forþa birp us higian þen to cwe menn Crist o life. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 92 3e schulen gostliche isen be blissen of heuene, uor to ontenden our heorte to hien toward heom.

2. To hasten, speed, go quickly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 *Pider* we sculen hijzen. c 1205 *LAV.* 2317 Alle heo hijden to. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (1724) 544 So quic so he myhte hie. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21278 þe queles ar draun diuerse wise, þe first it gas, þe toþer it hise [v. r. hys]. c 1320 R. *BRUNNE Medit.* 623 She ran þan þurgh hem, and hastly hyde. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 33 Hy3 not to heuen in hatere to-torne. 1388 *Wyclif Gen.* xviii. 6 Abraham hyede [1388 *hastide*] into the tabernacle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3893 [Was] neuer hatfull to hym to hygh into batell. c 1400 *Chron. Vilad.* st. 474 Aryse up my collour my friend, and heye3. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 254 (Harl. MS.). They sesyd of wepyng, and hijd to the castell. 1563 B. *Goocx Elogys*, etc. (Arb.) 115 Into the Hall with haste he hys. 1598 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 138 Hie to your Chamber, He find Romeo To comfort you. 1659 R. *BROUGH Pres. Schism* 519 We must hie away as we love our souls. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 1055 Thither .. Accurst, and in a cursed hour, he [Satan] hies. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* Pro. 37 I'le hie with Glee To Court. 1787 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 2 Feb., He shook his head at me .. and hied downstairs. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* v. The locksmith .. hied with all speed [to Southwark]. 1871 R. *ELLIS Catullus* lxiii. 19 Thither hie ye thither away to the Phrygian home.

† **b.** To hasten, make haste, use diligence or dispatch (to do something, or that something be done); to betake oneself quickly (to something). c 1290 *Meid Margrete* lxiii. To don ham to depe he hiede bileue. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1584 To henge þe harlotes he heyed luf ofte. c 1295 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1916 Hye that they were dyght. c 1290 *MYRC* 98 Tecne the mydwyt that scho hie For to vndo hyre wyth a kyfe. 1664 *Flooden F.* viii. 73 To handy stroaks they hyed apace.

† **c.** To advance or come on quickly, hasten on; to 'get on', make progress; to speed, prosper.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1485 Of þat feste nel ich namor telle, For to hize wip our spelle. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4700 (Trin.) So þe wo bigon þy hye. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (Tollem. MS.), He wexep feble .. and elde hyep wel faste. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 1075 Whereof sum fruit wol targe and sum wol hie. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 95 Fayr falle thi growne, welle has thou hyde. 1581 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* (ed. 2) Aug. 195 The night higheth [1579 nigheth] fast. 1608 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* iii. iii. Wks. 1878 II. 74 O sir destruction hies.

† **d.** To hie it. *Obs.*

1619 *Br. J. WILLIAMS Serm. Apparell* (1620) 11 To heighe it abroad, to visit and to see.

3. *refl.* = sense 2.

The *refl.* pron. was orig. a dative, as in OE. *hi eodon heom* they went them, *hi floop him* they flee them, *heo sat hire* she sat her.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 258/59 Leoue sire, hi3e þe hom. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10771 (Edin.) And bad to þaim he suld him hii, Bot no3t þai talde him resun qui. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3245 [Pai] hit hom into haunyn, as hom hap shope. 1509 *GOLDING De Moray* xix. (1617) 335 We must hie vs thither. 1599 *SHAKS. Pass. Pilgr.* xii. 0, sweet shepherd, hie thee, For methinks thou stay'st too long. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. (1851) 59 Certainly we ought to hie us from evil like a torrent. 1773 *WARDER True Amazons* (ed. 2) 124 The Bees .. high them home as fast as they can. 1844 *PATMORE Angel in Ho. I.* ii. ix. (1879) 225 The foolish hie them post haste through.

† **b.** = sense 2 b. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15772 Pat þou sal do, þar-to nu hij þou þe. c 1289 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 559 Now, lordes, hyghe you of that ye haue to doo. c 1286 C-TESS *PEMBROKE Ps.* lxx. i, Lord, hie thee, me to save. 1649 R. *HODGES Plain. Direct.* 10 Thou hyst thee about thy work.

† **c.** = sense 2 c. *Obs.*

1531 *ELVOT Gov.* i. viii, That I haue well hyed me, to make of a noble man a mason or peynter. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* cv. 704 When men come before a judge they thinke they haue hyed them well, if they may deceiue him.

† **4. trans.** To cause to hasten; to hasten, urge on, bring quickly; to drive away. *Obs.*

c 1300 R. *BRUNNE Medit.* 573 Pey hie hym, and ho gob withoutyn any stryfe. 1388 *Wyclif Esther* ii. 9 He shulde hegen the wyymen enournyng. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7326 Than gan he fast mercy crye, But [Clarionas] wold his deth hie. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 65 Anon they haue hym hyed Unto the temple. 1563 *WINGET Wks.* (1890) II. 76 That quihik we neulie inuentit, suld be expodit, and hyt away. 1575 J. *STILL Gamm. Gurlon* ii. iii. in *Hazl. Dodley* III. 204 A man is well hied to trust to thee.

5. with advb. accusative; usually to hie one's way.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5000 (Cott.) And hijd þam þar wai [Cott. hied þam in þair way] ful suith. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L. I.* x, On the hunter hied his way. 1853 G. *JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 18 It hies its way down the valley.

† **Hie, hy**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 3 *hih*, *hi3*, 4 *hi*, *hi1*, *hi3*, *hi3e*, *hiy*, (*hey*), (*hegh*), 4-5 *hie*, *high* (e), 4-6 *hy*, *hye*, 5 *hygh*. [f. *HIE* v.: cf. *haste* vb. and sb. *Obs.* in *Eng. bef.* 1500, in *Sc.* soon after 1600.] *Haste*, speed. Chiefly in phr. *in hie*, in haste, with haste, quickly, soon: often added merely for rime's sake.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 2686 Iitt se3þ þat Sannte Mar3e for Wip mikell hih þatt we33e. c 1275 *Al Pains Hell* 209 in O. E. *Misc.* 230 Aftur schal Mihel lede him in hi3 To paradys to opur holi. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1275 Quedir þat I sal haue it in hi3 [v. r. hye, hey; rime metri]. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* i. 1 He .. þat has swa grete hegh on his way. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9532 'Sir', he said, 'I haue grete high, Toward Ynde I most nedo'. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* xxvii. i, Wherefore he wente vnto Ragan in hye. c 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 577 Of his harmes in hy he hynt. 1574 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 323 With speid they ran in hye. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* iii. 46 The quihik but dowt wil be my deid in hy.

Hence + **Hiefal** a., speedy, hasty, quick, prompt. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 302 Schrif schal beon .. ofte imaked, hihful, edmod.

Hie, high, int. *Sc. and north. dial.* [Cf. *Hi int.*] The call to a horse to turn to the left: the opposite of *hup*.

1845 *JAMIESON, Hie Wo*, a phrase addressed to horses when the driver wishes them to incline to the left. *Roxb.* 1851 H. *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 160/1 (Language to horses) *To come towards you.* *Hie* is used in all the border counties of England and Scotland; *Hie here, come ather*, are common in the midland counties of Scotland. 1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 148 To right, *Hup*; To left, *Hie*.

Hence **Hie v.2 trans.** to direct a horse to the left (by this call).

1841 H. *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 181/2 *Hupping* the horses constantly from you, until about half the division is ploughed, and then *hieving* them towards you. *Ibid.* I. 177/2 By *hieving* the horses towards him.

Hie: see **HE**, **HEO**, **HI** *prons.* **Hie**, obs. f. **HIGH** a. and v. **Hied**, obs. f. **HIDE** v.

† **Hielaman** (hi-lä-män). *Australia.* Also **hie-le**, **heela**. [Corruption of native Australian name *elimang*, e-le-mong, *hielaman*.] The narrow shield of the Australian aborigines, made of bark or wood (Morris *Austral Eng.*).

[1798 D. *COLLINS Acc. N. S. Wales* 612 *E-le-mong*, shield made of bark.] 1829 T. L. *MITCHELL 3 Exp. E. Austral.* II. 349 There is much originality in the shield or hielaman of these people. 1854 *MUNDY Antipodes* iv. (1855) 102 The hielaman or shield is a piece of wood, about two and a half feet long, tapering to the ends, with a bevelled face not more than four inches wide at the broadest part. 1873 J. B. *STEPHENS Black Gin* etc. 26 No faint far hearing of the waddies banging, Of club and hielaman together clanging.

b. Comb. Hielaman-tree, the Bats-wing Coral, *Erythrina vespertilio*, used by the Australian aborigines for making their shields (Morris).

Hieland, obs. and *Sc.* var. **HIGHLAND**.

Hield, heeld, heald (hi:ld), v. *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 *hieldan*, *hyldan*, *heldan*, (1-4 3rd s. *hylt*, *helt*), 2-5 *helden*, *3 helden*, *helden*, 4 *heyld*, (*heill*), 4-5 *held*, *heelde*, *hilde*, 4-6 *heild*, *held(e)*, *hyld(e)*, 5-7 *heeld*, 9 *dial. heald*.

See also **HEEL** v.2, **HELL** v.1. *Pa. t.* 1 *hyld(e)*, 3 *heolde*, *hæld(e)*, *halde*, 4 *held(e)*, *helte*, *hild(e)*, 5 (9 *Sc.*) *held*; also *held-*, *heilded(e)*, etc. *Pa. ppl.* 1 *hylded*, 4 *helded*, *held*, etc. [OE. *hieldan*, late WS. *hyldan*, Kentish *hieldan*, Angl. *heldan* = OS. *hieldian* (af-hieldian to decline), MDu. *MLG.* *helden*, Du. *hellen* to slope, overhang, OHG. *hieldan* (= *haldjan*), MHG. *helden* to incline, lean, = O-Tent. type **halpan*, f. **halpo-*, OHG. *hald*, OE. *heald*, ON. *halir* inclined, sloping, bent to one side.]

I. Intransitive uses.

1. To bend downwards or to one side; to lean, incline, slope. *Obs.* or *dial.* (See also **HEEL** v.2 1.)

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxiii. § 4 Heo ne helt on nane healf. c 1205 *LAV.* 29642 Austin a cneowe heolde Adun to þere uolde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24407 Pan lete he dun his heued heild. c 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxv, A cyte sette vpon an hylle holdinge to the southe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/2 *To Heilde* .. to bowe. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hom.* iii. ix, This gudely carrell .. Now sank scho low, now hie to heuin vpheldit. 1530 *PALSGR.* 585/1, I hyld(e), I leane on the one syde, as a bote or shyp or any other vessell. *Ibid.*, Sytte fast .. for the bote begynneth to hyld(e). 1559 *MORWYN Evonym.* 351 Let it be laid in a dish holding toward the one syde. 1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xi. 53 We say a Ship doth heeld on Star-board or Larboard, that is, to that side shee doth leane most. 1676 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Heeld* [so ed. 1696; ed. Kersey 1706 *heel*], a term in Navigation, a Ship heelds .. that is, leans most to that side. 1825 *BROCKETT, Heald*, to incline, to bend laterally.

† **b.** To bow, submit. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22235 All folk to rome suld heild, And truage als til hefd yeild. 13.. *Coer de L.* 791 If ever I stope or heild, I hope never to be scheld! a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1622 Nouthire haylsid I him ne hildid him nouthire.

† **2.** To sink, droop, decline, fall; to come or go down (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 3915 Suddæn he adun halde. *Ibid.* 16478 Heo smiten a þan hædene þæt heo adun helden. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 12 [cii. 11] Mine dælds als schadwe helded þai. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6431 (Fairf.) Be þe sunne be-gan to helde Wip israël was left þe felde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3201 Down he hildis all to heuyn þaire handis be-wene. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 4444 Ismael so Generides smet .. That Generides began to helde; Weligh he had goon to ground.

† **3.** To bend one's course, turn in a particular direction; to take one's way; to go or come. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 6115 He to scipe wende And fram þan londe held(e). *Ibid.* 20186 Arður halde after Mid britti þusend cnihten. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 39 Pen þe harlot with haste helded to þe table. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 1922 Penne þay helden to home.

† **4.** To turn away or aside (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 8878 A-weird he halde, and nolde hit iheren. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlii. 3 Alde helded þai samen ai. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 83 Schel helded sone to synfull layke. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xiii. 4 All þat heldid, to gidere thai ere made vnprofitable.

5. To incline to; to be of the party of, take up with, favour. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17462 All þat wit him beilled or held. *Ibid.* 19805 Þar was a man heldad to right, Cornelius to nam he hight. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 80 If thou wilt to my langyng heelde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 353 It [valour] wald till hardyment hald [v. r. heylde, heill] haly, With-thi away war the foly. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Heald*, to be favourable to, 'he healds au to yan side'.

II. Transitive uses.

† **6.** To cause to take a downward or sloping position; to incline, bow, bend down. *Obs.*

Brownliff (Z.) 687 Hyld(e) hine þa heap-deor. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 5 Pa hig adredon, and hyra andwitan on eorþan hyldun. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvi. 6 Helde þine ere to me. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 11 He heldid heuens and he lighthid down. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/2 *Heldyn*, or bowyn, *inclino, flecto, deflecto*.

7. To pour out (liquor) by sloping or tilting the vessel that contains it; hence *gen.* to pour, shed (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* or *dial.* See also **HELL** v.1

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 To drinken, þat he sholde spellen wrecche men, oþer raþer helden hit u þene men þermide fordruchen. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 428 Me schal helden eoli and win beoðe ien wunden. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 13 As watere i am held. 1388 *Wyclif Lam.* ii. 4 [He] heeldide [1388 *schedde*] out as fyr his indignacioun. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iii. viii. 323 In this dai venom is hildid into the chirche of God. 1674 *KAY M. C. Words* 24 *To Heald*, as when you pour out of a Pot. 1809 J. *STRAC Poems* 11 Some they held it [drink] down sea fast, They suid cud hardly stan.

Hence **Hie-lded ppl. a.**, inclined, tilted; **Hie-ld-ing vbl. sb.**, sloping, declension, pouring out; **Hie-lding ppl. a.**, leaning, inclining (*lit.* and *fig.*). a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxi. 4 [lxii. 3] Ale a heldeand wagh mai be. And a staller wall doune-put. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xiii. 4 With that heldyng that ere made vnprofitable. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Clement* 397 Pe mone .. In heldyne was of Martis house. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 23 Pat y be no þing hildande To loue uerill þe worldis wele. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/2 *Heldyng*, or bowyng .. *inclinacio*. 1607-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. xxxvi. 367 Pleasure .. is at best but a hilded vessel.

† **Hield, heeld, heald**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 1-5 *helde*, 2 *hulde* (ii), 4-5 *held*, 6 *heild*, 9 *heald*. [OE. **hield(e)*, *hyld(e)*, *hilde*, wk. fem. f. *hieldan*: see **HIELD** v. But in later use perh. formed anew from the vb. stem.]

1. A slope, incline, declivity.

943 *Charter* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 418 Donne and-lang ðere dic oð ðæs clifis norð hyldan. a 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 205/36 *Clinium*, f. *discinum*, helde, burh-steal. a 1200 *Morri Ode* 343 Hi muwen lihtliche gon, mid ðere nuðer hulde. in-to ane bare felde. c 1250 *Hymn to God* 22 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 258 In heldes and in hulle. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3442 Pe narwe pape bi-twen the held. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 22 Neepis loueth helde. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. Pro. 48 Montayne toppis sleikit wyth snaw our heildis.

b. On held: in a bent or stooping posture.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 154 So I bobyly alle on held That unethes may I walk for eld.

2. *fig.* Inclination; declension, decline.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1520 As vchon hade hym in helde he haled of þe cuppe. 1599 *NASH Lenten Stuf* Ep. Ded. (1871) 14 His purse is on the held.

3. *Naut.* = **HEEL** sb.2

1867 *Smith's Sailor's Word-book*, *Heald*, the heel over of a grounded ship.

Hield, obs. pa. t. of *HOLD* v.

Hielding, see *HIELD* v.; var. *HILDING*.

Hielmite (hye-lmait), *Min.* [Named 1860 (*Hjelmit*), after the Swedish chemist P. J. Hjelrn (1746-1813).] A black stannio-tantalate of iron and other bases, found as a massive mineral.

1861 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. III*. XXXI. 362 Hielmite. a new tantalate found at Kararfshol, in Sweden. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 519 Hielmite.

Hielly, var. *HEILY* a. *Sc.*, *Obs.*, haughty.

Hiemal (høi-mäl), a. Now rare. Also hy-

[ad. L. *hiemälis*, f. *hiem-s* winter. Cf. F. *hiemal*.]

Of or belonging to winter; winter-

Hiemal line (quot. 1635), the tropic of Capricorn, at which the sun arrives at the winter solstice.

c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xiv. 18 Or sound of lark about be reverend fowls, And somersday the nightis hie-mall. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* iii. i. xl. (ed. 7) 296 Some [Signs are called] Hymall or Brumall, as *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, and *Pisces*. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch*. iii. 126 Betwixt th' Antartick and the Hymal lines. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 2 Awakening and germinating from their Hymal repose. 1888 *Scot. Leader* 16 May 4 The first minister...delighted in the hymal sport.

Hiemate (høi-mät), v. rare. Also hy-

[f. L. *hiemät*-, ppl. stem of *hiemäre* to winter, f. *hiem-s* winter.] *intr.* To winter, hibernate.

1633 COCKERAM, *Hymate*, to winter at a place. 1770 C. SMART *Hop Gard.* (R. Supp.), Whistling Eurios comes, With all his world of insects, in thy lands To hymate. 1799 B. S. BARTON (cited in *Cent. Dict.*).

† **Hiematical**, a. *Obs.*, rare -1. [irreg. f. L.

hiem-s + *-ATIO* + *-AL*.] = *HIEMAL*.

1631 *Celestina* xiv. 159 O yee hieymaticall and winterly months!

† **Hiemation**. *Obs.*, rare. Also hy-

[ad. L. *hiematiō-em*, n. of action f. *hiemäre* to *HIEMATE*.]

The spending of the winter, wintering.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hymation*, a wintering. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xx. (1776) 413 Setting it in cases in our Conservatories of Hymation. 1692 - *Let. to Pepys* Aug. in *Pepys's Diary* (1880) IX. 365, I hope, however, to get home .. about the end of October to my hymation in Dover-street.

† **Hiemis** (høi-emz), *Obs.*, Also 5 yemps, 6 hieimps.

[L. = winter.] Winter; esp. in poet. personification.

c1450 LYDC. *Secreys* 1456 Yemps endith the ende of February. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 24 Now Hiemps heapes the dyke with snow and shewes her frostie face. 1608 *Tryall Chev.* ii. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 293 Where frosty Hyems with an ycie Mace Strikes dead all living things.

Hiena, obs. form of *HYAENA*.

Hind, *Hienes* (se, obs. ff. *HIND*, *HIGHNESS*.

Hier, obs. form of *HIER* sb. and v.

Hieracite (høi-erä-sit), *Ecl. Hist.* [ad. med.

L. *Hieracita* followers of Hierax (see below).] A

follower of Hierax, an Egyptian ascetic (c. 300 A.D.),

who denied the resurrection of the body, and taught

that celibacy is required for Christian perfection, etc.

1595-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 154 The Hieracites, who

have a phantasy, that no children departing this life before

they come unto years of discretion and knowledge shall be

saved. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 70 A subtle

heretic of the sect of the Hieracites.

† **Hieracium** (høi-erä-šüm), *Bot.* [Lat., a Gr.

lépákov name of a plant, f. *lépa* hawk.] A large

genus of Composite plants, mostly with yellow

flowers; called in Eng., Hawkweed.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1790) 209 June. Flowers in

Prime .. Geranium .. Hieracium. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece*

ii. iii. 361 Columbine, and Hieracium, a 1806 CHARLOTTE

SMITH *Flora's Horologe* vi. See Hieracium's various tribe.

Hieracoo, combining form of Gr. *lépa*, -*aios*,

hawk, as in *Hieracosphinx* a. [Gr. *σοφία*

skill], pertaining to the management of hawks.

Hieracosphinx (høi-erä-kosfinks) *Egypt. Antiq.*,

a hawk-headed sphinx.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* iii. *Diss. Physick* 2 Modern

Practitioners .. understand as little of them, as they do of

the Geoponick, Hieracosophic, or Cynogetic Physicks.

† **Hiera picra** (høi-erä pikrä), *Pharmacy*.

[med. L., Gr. *lépa* (fem. of *lépos* sacred), a name

given to many medicines in the Greek pharmacopoeia

+ *πίκρα*, fem. of *πίκρος* bitter. The form in quot. 1400

is from OF. *gerapigre*.] A purgative drug com-

posed of aloes and canella bark, sometimes mixed

with honey and other ingredients. Also corruptly

hickery-pickery, *hiera picra*, *higry-pigry*, which see.

1379-80 *Durh. MS. Burs. Roll*, In di. libr. de Gira pigra,

xiid. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 238 Ierapigre bat entrip in

pululas. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Hiera picra*, .. often used in

Physicke to purge Choler out of the Stomacke. 1677 *Wood*

Life (O.H.S.) II. 378, 6 pills of *Hiera picra*. 1754 Mrs.

DELANEY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 268 He takes nervous

draughts and *hiera picra*. 1806 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 6/6

Charged .. with unlawfully conveying a packet of *hiera picra*,

a powerful drug, into Holloway Gaol.

b. *fig.* (with allusion to the etymology.)

a 1639 S. WARD *Serm.* (1862) 76 (D.) There is too much of

this bitter zeal, of this Hierapicra in all our books of contro-

versies.

Hierarch (høi-eräk), a. and sb. Also 5 ier-

aroh. [ad. med. L. *hierarcha*, a. Gr. *lépáxys*

steward or president of sacred rites, high priest,

f. *lépos* sacred + *-αρχης*, *-αρχος*, ruling, ruler.]

† **A. adj.** Having rule in holy things, or among the holy ones: applied to certain orders of angels. *Obs.* (Cf. *HIERARCHY* 1.)

1286 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her. A* iv. Of thorderis of angelis v. be ierarch and iiii. tronfyl.

B. sb. 1. One who has rule or authority in holy things; an ecclesiastical ruler or potentate; a chief priest; a chief prelate, an archbishop.

1574 *Life 70th Abb. Canterb.* To Rdr. Dijb, The two Hierarches off Canterbury and Yorke. 1640 *BASTWICK Lord Bp.* iii. Cijj. And those Diverse, he makes to be Prelates,

or Hierarchs. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 115 Their great Hierarch the Pope. 1841 G. WADDINGTON *Hist. Ref.*

III. xxxviii. 127 Nothing was farther from the thoughts of its hierarchs than any serious purpose of self-amendment.

1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 105 note, On the first summons of Peter and John before the Hierarch.

2. Applied to an archangel; also to Christ, as commander of the celestial *HIERARCHY*.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 468 To whom the winged Hierarch [Raphael] replid. *Ibid.* xi. 220 The Princely Hierarch, In thir bright stand there left his Powers, to seise Possession of the Garden. 1845 *MILMAN Lat. Chr. V.* 233 Subject to the Hierarch of the Celestial Hierarchy.

Hierarchal (høi-eräkäl), a. [f. prec. + *-AL*.]

Of or belonging to a hierarch or a hierarchy.

1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Ansv.* § 13. 150 Enemies to the Hierarchall preeminence. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* i. 660 (MS.) Eve When first created .. uprising from the sound Of hierarchal harmony! 1844 *SOUTHEY Bk. of Ch.* (1841)

171 An hierarchal government, like that of the Lamas, or the Dairis of Japan.

Hierarchic (høi-eräkik), a. [ad. Gr. *lépáxys*, f. *lépáxys* *HIERARCH*: see -*IC*. Cf. F. *hiérarchique*.] Of or belonging to a hierarch.

1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* 30 To enforce Humane Rites and Ceremonies, and establish Hierarchick Policy in the Church. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 64 An empire, of which Upsala was for many centuries the political and hierarchic seat. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 388 All the hierarchic and aristocratic traditions and prejudices of Europe. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 106 The hierarchic clique, which .. governed the body which still called itself the Sanhedrin.

Hierarchical, a. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.]

† 1. Belonging to the angelic hierarchy. *Obs.*

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Aich.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 Of Hierarchicall Jubyestes the gratulant glorification.

2. Belonging to a priestly hierarchy, or body of ecclesiastical rulers.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* iv. vii. (1634) 548 In the Council, where principally the image of the Hierarchicall order ought to be seen? 1609 *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Dr. Pop.* Pref. (1851) 16 An Hierarchicall Tyranny, under a Cloak of Religion. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* 14 The Excesses of Hierarchicall and Monarchicall Power .. intirely occasion'd the Miseries, which follow'd. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 393 The principle of Church development was exchanged for a principle of hierarchicall encroachment.

3. Belonging or according to a regular gradation of orders, classes, or ranks: see *HIERARCHY* 4.

1832 *tr. Simonid's Ital. Rep.* iii. 56 The nobles were not united by the hierarchicall connection of the feudal system. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 180 The mutual influence of the sciences has been quite independent of any supposed hierarchicall order. 1897 *CARR. F. N. MAUDE Volunt. v. Compuls. Service* 31 Kalkreuth .. stood by .. refusing to move, because he had received no orders from his hierarchicall chief.

Hierarchically, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In the manner of a hierarchy; from a hierarchicall point of view; in a graduated order.

1664 *GATAKER Transsubst.* 97 Religiously and hierarchically (that is, as becometh a Hierarch or a Bishop). 1831 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XLV. 441 To specialize particular banks, and to connect them hierarchically one with the other. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1874 Hierarchically the country [Portugal] is divided into four provinces.

Hierarchism. [f. *HIERARCH* (or *HIERARCHY*) + *-ISM*.] Hierarchicall practice and principles; hierarchicall system.

1846 WORCESTER cites KELLY. 1852 *BUNSEN Hippolytus* II. ii. 11. (1854) II. 141 She establishes Catholic hierarchism without its hierarchicall independence in reference to the State. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* xiv. viii. VI. 565 The more dominant hierarchism of the West is manifest in the oppugancy between Greek and Latin Church architecture.

Hierarchist (høi-eräkist), [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] An adherent or supporter of a hierarchy.

1640 *BP. HALL Episc.* i. xi. 42 The Achillean argument of the Hierarchists. 1644 *JESSOP Angel of Eph.* 43 That argu-

ment which is used by our Hierarchists for the maintenance of their Episcopall Monarchie. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 535 His little church at Norwich was persecuted by puritans as well as by hierarchists.

Hierarchize, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To arrange in a hierarchy or gradation of orders.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 4/1 The millions of population that it contains seem to a Frenchman new to England so strangely hierarchized that he is at first bewildered. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/6 A rustic people that was never hierarchized.

Hierarchy (høi-eräki). Forms: a. 4-6 ier-

archie, -y(e, gerarchie, -y(e, 5 ierarchoy, 5-6

ierarchy(e, (6 Sc. oherarohy, ierarcho). B. 6-7

hierarchie, 7- hierarohy. [ME., a. OF. *ier-*

jerarchie (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *gerarchie* (15th

c. in *Light*) = It. *gerarchia*, ad. late L. *terarchia*

for *hierarchia*, a. Gr. *lépáxyla* the power or rule of

a *lépáxys* (*HIERARCH*), episcopate. The initial Gr. *i-*, treated consonantly in late L., gave *j*, *g*, in the Romanic langs., and so in ME. The later *β* forms, like mod. F. *hiérarchie*, are directly ad. L. *hierarchia*.]

1. Each of the three divisions of angels, every one comprising three orders, in the system of Dionysius the Areopagite: see note a.v. *CHEEB*. Also, the collective body of angels, the angelic host.

a. c1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 338 Per ben free

ierarchies. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* II. vii. (1495) 33

The hygheste ierarchie of angels conteynyth thre ordres

Seraphin, Cherubyn and Trones. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.*

24 b/1 Saint denys in the booke of gerarchie of holy angelis in

the vii chapytre saith. *Ibid.* 253 a/1 Me semed yt all the

Jerarchyes lyft her up. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlviii. 57

The blisfull sonne of cherarchy. 1528 *LYNDESAY Dreame*

524 Thir ordouris nyne thay ar full plesandlye Deuydit in

to ierarchieis thre.

β. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* I. i. Ministres, whom .. he hath con-

stituted to be in diuers degrees called hierarches. 1574

NEWTON Health Mag. Epist. 10 The Lord .. conduct you to

to the ioyes of his glorious hierarchie. 1591 *GREENE Maiden's Dr.* lii. I'll place his ghost among the hierarchies. a 1631

DONNE Poems (1650) 255. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 192

So sang the Hierarchies. a 1711 *KEN Hymnarium* Poet.

Wks. 1721 II. 3 Thy Boundless Glories in Eternal Light,

Angelick Hierarchies to Hymn excite. 1860 *PUSEY Min.*

Proph. 515 A subordinate order in the heavenly Hierarchy.

b. *transf.* of other beings: see *quots.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* II. vii. (1495) 33 Saynt

Denys spekyth of thre Hierarchies, the fyrste is aboue heuen

and stondeth in thre persones (i.e. the Trinity), the second

in heuen and stondeth in holy angels. The thyrd vnder

heuen and stondyth in prelates. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our*

Ladye 274 *Trina celi*, the thre ierarchieys of heuen, the

sonne, the starres, the moone. 1652 *BP. HALL Invis. World*

iii. iii. [Lucifer] .. ceaseth not still to oppose his hierarchie

to the celestial. 1820 *KEATS Ode to Psyche* 25 Loveliest

vision far Of all Olympus' faded hierarchie!

2. Rule or dominion in holy things; priestly rule

or government; a system of ecclesiastical rule.

1563-67 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) III. 469 He speaketh of the

Ecclesiastical Hierarchy or Regiment. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 216 The principall stayes and proude

pillars of this ierarchie. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 509 To

reforme Hierarchie by Anarchy, a Remedy worse then the

Disease. 1674 *HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 62 Vehe-

ment maintainers of Hierarchy and Ceremonies. 1841 *GAL-*

LENZA Italy, Past & Pr. (1848) I. 116 An unlimited centrali-

sation of ecclesiastical hierarchie. 1851 *HT. MARTINEAU*

Hist. Peace iv. x. (1877) III. 75 A scheme of a hierarchy

which might easily become a despotism.

† b. *gen.* Rule, dominion. *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 145 All the londe aboute, Which

stant under his [the king's] gerarchie.

3. *concr.* The collective body of ecclesiastical

rulers; an organized body of priests or clergy in

successive orders or grades.

1619 *BRENT tr. Sarpi's Conc. Trent* (1676) 553 Others

placed this Hierarchy in Orders only, alledging Dionysius,

who, in naming the Hierarchs, maketh mention of none but

of Deacons, Priests, and Bishops. 1660 R. COKE *Power*

were derived. 1886 LOWELL *Orat. Harvard* 8 Nov. Wks. VI. 147 The teaching . . of Hebrew, as the hieratic language.

b. *Hieratic paper*: = HIERATICA.

1896 [see HIERATICA]. 1895 *Housh. Words* XII. 67 The old hieratic paper soon lost its prestige.

c. Applied to a style of art (esp. Egyptian or Greek), in which earlier types or methods, fixed by religious tradition, are conventionally adhered to. Also *fig.*

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 176 Art in all its stages, from the rudest of the archaic or hieratic paintings to the finest design and finish of the Macedonian times. 1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch. Catacombs* 240 The intaglios of Kamai, almost the best hieratic work in existence. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 710 Sculptured in what is called the hieratic attitude; that is, with the left arm down and pressed close to the body.

d. Appropriate to sacred persons or duties.

1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 14 It speaks . . with hieratic grandeur. 1885 *PATER Marins* I. 32 A sort of hieratic beauty and orderliness in the conduct of life. 1893 *Nation* 9 Feb. 101/3 They have a sort of hieratic calm and peace.

2. *gen.* Priestly, sacerdotal.

1899 S. SHARPE *Hist. Egypt* xvi. § 6 II. 109 Learned in the ten books, called hieratic, relating to the laws, the gods, the management of the temples, and the revenue. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 343 note. The essentially hieratic monarchies. 1885 W. H. PAYNE tr. *Compayre's Hist. Pedagogy* 15 It (education in the East) was administered by the hieratic class. 1893 in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* I. 663 The Law and the Prophets . . constituted . . the hieratic Hebrew books.

|| *Hieratica* (hàiēra'tikā). [*L. hieratica* (sc. *charta* or *papyrus*), fem. of *hieraticus* (see *prec.*)] Papyrus of the finest quality, in ancient Egypt appropriated to sacred writings.

Now, a trade name of a special quality of paper.

1832 GRILL *Pompeiana* II. 184 There was the *hieratica* . . and common waste paper.

Hierat'ical, *a.* [*f.* as HIERATIO + -AL] = HIERATIO.

1846 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Hierat'ical*, sacred, holy, destined to things sacred. As *Hierat'ick Paper*, fine Paper, Dedicated only to Religious Books. 1883 H. MORE *Illustr.* 324 The Hierat'ical power, riding this beast. 1890 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 206 Several hierat'ical papyri which we possess are dated from the Ramesseum. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 836/1 Animals . . painted . . with a hierat'ical rigidity.

Hierat'ico, combining form of Gr. *hieratikós* HIERATIO, as in *Hierat'icopolitical a.*, combining priestly and political characters.

1869 H. MORE *Illustr.* 325 The secular or civil part of the Hierat'icopolitical Head of the Beast.

Hieroe, *hieroe*, obs. *f.* HIERSE *sb.*, HERSE. **Hierd(e)**, obs. *f.* HED *sb.* 1 and 2. **Hieror**, *Hierling*, obs. *f.* HIERB, HIERLING.

Hiero, before a vowel hier-, combining form of Gr. *hierós* sacred, holy. See the following words.

Hierocracy (hàiēro'krāi). [See -CRACY.]

1. The rule of priests or religious dignitaries; government by priests or ecclesiastics: = HIERARCHY 2.

1794 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XV. 184 Under the hierarchy of Palestine, and in the feudal ages of Europe. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 469 Vermont will emerge next, because least . . under the yoke of hierarchy. 1825 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. viii. 146. 1890 A. B. BRUCE *Apologues* II. viii. 280 The age of the hierarchy, when priests and scribes bore rule, not only failed to produce new prophets, but became incapable of appreciating the old ones.

2. *concr.* A body of ruling priests or ecclesiastics: = HIERARCHY 3.

1808 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 579 It is this hierarchy, or hierarchy, who . . are to become the efficient and ruling instruments for tranquillizing Ireland.

Hierocratic (hàiēro'kratik), *a.* [*f.* as *prec.*: see -10.] Of or pertaining to a hierarchy.

1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 994 By hierocratic empire, more or less irresponsible to men. 1880 CONDER *Hand-bk. to Bible* I. vi. 126 The rule and government of the Hebrew people . . were . . hierocratic.

Hierocratical, *a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -AL] = *prec.* 1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 420 [Their] constitution was hierocratical.

Hierodule (hàiērodūl). *Gr. Antiq.*, etc. [*ad. late L. hierodūlus*, *a.* Gr. *hierodoulos* (masc. and fem.), *f.* *hierós* (neut. of *hierós* used subst.) temple + *doulos* slave. The *L. pl.* *hierodūli*, and a fem. *pl. hierodūle*, occur in Eng. writers.]

A slave (of either sex) dwelling in a temple, and dedicated to the service of a god.

*Esp. applied to the public courtesans or votaries of Aphrodite at Corinth, Liddell & Scott.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. v. 138 Sent to Delphi with a company of other hierodules. 1850 LATTIN tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 422 An ivory Aphrodite is celebrated by her hierodules in myrtle bowers. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Apr. 316/2 The Amazons—that is, the warrior priestesses, or hierodules, of the Cappadocian Hittites.

So **Hierodūlo a.**, belonging to a hierodule.

1885 BLACK tr. *Wellhausen's Proleg. Hist. Israel* IV. i. 123 Captives were employed to do hierodulic services.

Hierogamy (hàiēro'gāmi). [*f.* HIERO- + Gr. *-γάμια* marriage.] A sacred marriage.

1880 MARY LOCKWOOD tr. *Lenormant's Begin. Hist. App.* I. iii. 550 The hierogamy of Zeus and Europa was annually celebrated at Gortyna in Crete.

Hieroglyph (hàiēroglif), *sb.* Also 6 *hieroglyphic*. [Back-formation from HIEROGLYPHIC: cf. Vol. V.]

F. hieroglyphe (1576 in Hatz-Darm.). The Gr. *hieroglyphos* meant 'a carver of hieroglyphics': cf. sense 3. With the *gr-* form, cf. *F. hieroglyphique* (Cotgr.) and *lt.*, and see HIERARCHY.]

1. A hieroglyphic character; a figure of some object, as a tree, animal, etc., standing for a word (or, afterwards, in some cases, a syllable or sound), and forming an element of a species of writing found on ancient Egyptian monuments and records; thence extended to such figures similarly used in the writing of other races. Also, a writing consisting of characters of this kind.

1598 FLORIO, *Geroglifico*, a geroglifo, mystical or enigmatical letters or cyfers used among the Egyptians. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 375 The swan . . was certainly the hieroglyph of the country. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 12 These Hieroglyphs are a true Sacred Writing. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 35 The hieroglyphs were generally coloured on the great monuments. 1876 BACH *Egypt* 9 The hieroglyphs in the name of Ptolemy were fuller forms of the demotic signs used in the same name.

b. *attrib.* Inscribed with hieroglyphs. 1853 J. CUMMING *Scripture Read. Gen.* xli. 358 From hieroglyph monuments of Egypt.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A figure, device, or sign having some hidden meaning; a secret or enigmatical symbol; an emblem.

1646 BUCK *Rich.* II. 115 (R.) A quaint device sent unto her in a rich jewel, fashioned much after the manner of the trivial hieroglyphs, used in France, called Rebus de Picardy. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 552 Secret symbols and hieroglyphs, which described the concealed doctrines. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Pilgrims* 27 For on your brows is written a mortal sentence, An hieroglyph of sorrow, a fiery sign. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 890 One of the signs or hieroglyphs in the centre of the Table.

b. *humorously*. A piece of writing difficult to decipher.

1875 L. MORRIS *Frederic* vi. in *Songs Two W.* Ser. III. (1878) 419 His writing was so clear, and skilful, and fine, That I set him the task to decipher The hieroglyphs which are mine.

3. One who makes hieroglyphic inscriptions. *rare.*

1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xli. 8 The hieroglyphs, who belonged to the priestly caste, and whose primary business was to make hieroglyphic and other inscriptions.

Hieroglyph, *v.* [*f.* as *prec.*] *trans.* To represent by a hieroglyph; to write in hieroglyphs.

1688 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guesman & Alf.* I. 138 And therefore the Egyptians, when they would Hieroglyph a King, and by some mystical Cyphers express his vigilance, they did put a Scepter in his hand, with an eye on the top of it. 1867 DE MORGAN in *Athenaeum* 30 July 71/2 The bricks are indeed alive, and the evidence is hieroglyphed upon them: but how are we to read it?

Hieroglyphed (-glift), *a.* [*f.* HIEROGLYPH *sb.* or *v.*] a. Written in hieroglyphs. b. Inscribed with hieroglyphs.

1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 84 The first hieroglyphed sarcophagus we had yet seen. 1881 *Academy* No. 457. 104 note. These hieroglyphed names are phonetically spelled.

Hieroglypher, *rare.* [*f.* Gr. *hieroglyphos* carver of hieroglyphics + -ER.] One who writes in hieroglyphs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 573 note, Christopher was first so painted of some Egyptian or Hieroglypher.

Hieroglyphic (hàiēroglif'ik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 *hy-, -gli-, -f-, -i(o)que, -ik(e), -iok; 7 gie-* [*ad. F. hieroglyphique* (1529 in Hatz-Darm.) or late *L. hieroglyphicus*, *a.* Gr. *hieroglyphikos*, *f.* *hierós* sacred + *γλῡφῆ* carving (cf. *γλῡφικός*). The adj. was used subst. by Plutarch, *τὰ hieroglyphικά* (sc. *γράμματα*) letters, writing, whence *hieroglyphics*.]

A. *adj.*
1. Of the nature of an Egyptian or similar hieroglyph (sense 1); written in or consisting of hieroglyphics.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 A fair obelisque . . 50 cubits high beset with letters Hieroglyphique. 1660 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 11 Translated into Hieroglyphic Characters. 1796 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. vi. (1840) 248 In the old writings of the Egyptians, I mean their hieroglyphic writing. 1857 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. x. 261 The Chinese . . was in its origin a hieroglyphic system. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* x. 186 The Rosetta stone . . containing an inscription in three characters, hieroglyphic, enchorial, and Greek.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Of the nature of a hieroglyph (sense 2); having a hidden meaning; symbolical, emblematic.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* *Soul* iii. So that all fair Species be Hieroglyphick marks of Thee. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hieroglyphick Marks* (in Palmetry), those winding Lines and Wrinkles in the Hand, by which the Professors of that vain Science pretend to foretell strange Things. 1876 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* vii. 175 It locked in hieroglyphic language the truth.

3. Containing or inscribed with hieroglyphs.

1663 COWLEY *Verses Vers. Occas.*, *Complaint* I. A wondrous Hieroglyphick Robe she wore. 1875 COLLE (title) Nolens Volens . . together with the Youths' Hieroglyphick Bible.

4. *humorously*. Difficult to decipher.

1866 OLSTED *Slave States* I A hieroglyphic scrawl.

B. *sb.*

1. *orig.* in *pl.* = Gr. *τὰ hieroglyphικά*. The characters or mode of writing used by the ancient Egyptians (or by transference, other peoples), con-

sisting of figures of objects directly or figuratively representing words (*picture-writing*), or, in certain circumstances, syllables or letters. The sing. is rarely used: see HIEROGLYPH.

1596 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 149 The same that the ancient Hieroglyphiques were with the Egyptians. 1611 COTGR., *Gieroglyphique*, hieroglyphical; of, or belonging to, Gieroglyphicks. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 811 The Indians of . . Mexico, shewed unto a Jesuit their Bookes . . which in figures and Hieroglyphicks represented things after their manner. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 They (Chinese) use not letters but Characters, or Hieroglyphicks, of which they have above 40000. 1718 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 319 The ancient Mexicans . . in those pretended Histories, preserv'd by fanciful Hieroglyphicks. 1758 J. KENNEDY *Curios. Willon-Ho.* 47 The Statue of Isis . . There are a great Multitude of Hieroglyphicks quite round the Bottom. 1845 MAURICE Mor. & Met. *Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 558/1 The invention of a system of hieroglyphics. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* x. 246 Between the figures is a cartouche, containing a name in hieroglyphics.

2. A picture standing for a word or notion, esp. one symbolizing something which it does not directly figure (like many of the Egyptian hieroglyphs); hence, a figure, device, or sign, having some hidden meaning; a secret or enigmatical symbol, an emblem; a hieroglyph.

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefs Bible* I. 19 Commending onely unto them Hieroglyphicks, or holy preaching signes. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E. Palme. . . an Hieroglyph or Embleme of victory and conquest. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. i. 107 Flax was the Hieroglyphic of Fate among the Egyptians. 1638 QUARLES (title) Hieroglyphicks of the Life of Man. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 45 A silken string circles both their bodies as the Hieroglyphic or bond of Wedlock. 1688 J. OGILVY tr. *Magellan's Hist. China* 70 It is the nature of Hieroglyphicks not to be the natural figures of the things which they signifie, but only to represent them. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 34 ¶ 6 Water is the proper hieroglyphic of easypattle. a 1808 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 134 The Levitical rites were nothing less than the gospel itself in hieroglyphics. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 262 He was the first to imprint New-year cakes with the mysterious hieroglyphics of the Cock and Breeches. 1891 WILSON in *Colleges Oxford* 245 The grotesque figures or 'hieroglyphics' in the Cloister Quadrangle [Magd. Coll.] were painted . . in honour of his coming.

b. *pl. humorously*. Characters or writing difficult to make out. Cf. HIEROGLYPH *sb.* 2 b.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 365 Petitions signed with numberless hands and frightful hieroglyphics. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 155 Inability to decipher the hieroglyphics of Bradshaw. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 64 Some ladies . . cross their writing till the page becomes a chequer-work of unintelligible hieroglyphics.

† **Hieroglyphic**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To represent by, or as by, a hieroglyphic; to symbolize.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacks Devill* 36 Perhaps he means to hieroglyphicke unto us what wondrous engines silver tooles are in Rome. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 15 By Cupid . . was hieroglyphic the love that was between her and her husband. 1853 E. CHISHAMBLE *Cath. Hist.* 125 It was made like a Nut, and did thereby Hieroglyphic its short continuance. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 282 As for Winefrid's Life being Hieroglyphick'd on the windows of Holywell Church.

2. To interpret or express, as a hieroglyphic.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combs* iii. 112 He doth Hieroglyphick my name of I. R. in English, Latin, and Hebrew, making mee in the one lack Rogue, in the other Iscarioth de Rubigine, and Ishmael Rabschach in the third.

Hieroglyphical (hàiēroglif'ikāl), *a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hieroglyphics; like the Egyptian picture-writing.

1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 50 These letters were but Hieroglyphical, like to the letters of the Egyptians, not Abcdarye letters, but shapes and Images of beastes. 1611 Gieroglyphical [see HIEROGLYPHIC B. 1]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 55 Obelisks with hieroglyphical inscriptions, carried from Hieropolis . . to Rome. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 307 Hieroglyphical Writing in all its Varieties. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 360 The Aztec manuscripts or hieroglyphical pictures preserved in the house of the viceroys.

b. Relating to, or dealing with, hieroglyphics.

1811 LAMB *Guy Ram's Misc.* Wks. (1871) 372 By the most hieroglyphical Egyptian. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 165 The hieroglyphical readings of Champollion and his successors.

2. Symbolical, emblematic; = HIEROGLYPHIC *a.* 2.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 188 The pyne Muses . . painted upon the wall . . would serve him for places of memorie, or for hieroglyphical partitions. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. v. § 4 (R.) To this challenge the Scythian returned an hieroglyphical answer; sending a bird, a mouse, a frog, and five arrows. 1672 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 497 Gilding . . diall . . and . . Hieroglyphical Triangle. 1869 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2507/3 (*Ld. Mayor's Shew*) The Rich Adornments of the Pageants, and Hieroglyphical Representations. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 1 A good Courtier's Habit and Behaviour is hieroglyphical on these Occasions. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, First Step* v. Cards like that hieroglyphical call To a geographical Fancy Ball On the recent [Mulready] Post Office covers.

3. Difficult to decipher or make sense of; cf. HIEROGLYPHIC *a.* 4.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v. My blubbing pen her sable teares lets fall, In characters right Hieroglyphicall. 1767 MISS DEWES in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) I. 134 This was written in the dark, so I used to love hieroglyphical letters. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxi. 238 A particular method of handling . . which has its effect at the intended distance, and is altogether hiero-

glyphical and unintelligible at any other. 1885 *Late Times* 11 Apr. 421/1. Notes often disjointed, sometimes hieroglyphical... as jotted down at the hearing.

Hieroglyphically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a hieroglyphical manner.

1. In, by, or with hieroglyphics or picture-writing. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 57 They writ their Chronicle hieroglyphically. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 88. 1/1 Anubis Hieroglyphically represented with a Head like a Dog's. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 319 Promise... to send the... snake's head, in the time appointed by our sticks hieroglyphically painted. 1883-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 703 The native name was *Keme* represented hieroglyphically with the ideographic character of the crocodile-tail.

2. Symbolically, emblematically; metaphorically. 1624 MASSINGER *Peril. Love* v. 1, That celestial fire Which hieroglyphically is described In this his bow, his quiver, and his torch. 1645 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 1 Cor. xv. 57 in *Disc. Lord's Supp.* (1670) 210 The Death of Christ... Hieroglyphically instructed us that we ought to take up our Cross likewise, and follow our crucified Lord and Saviour. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. 11, x, Receiving as literally authentic what was but hieroglyphically so.

Hieroglyphicize, *v. rare* -1. [f. HIEROGLYPHIC + -IZE.] = HIEROGLYPHIZE.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Pallas Anglicana* 4 Under the name of Musick... is Hieroglyphicized the Protestant practical Harmony.

Hieroglyphist (hî'êrôglîst). [f. as HIEROGLYPH + -IST.] A writer of hieroglyphs; one versed in hieroglyphs.

1829 SIR H. DAVY cited in Worcester (1846). a 1857 GLIDDON cited in Webster (1864). 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. ix. 152 Trying at condensation, as the hieroglyphists put an animal for a paragraph.

Hieroglyphize, *v. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To write or express by hieroglyphics; = HIEROGLYPH *v.*

1666 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iii. (1769) 42 Mexico... where they hieroglyphiz'd both their thoughts, histories, and inventions, to posterity, not much unlike to the Egyptians.

† **Hieroglyphy**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. HIEROGLYPH: perh. associated with -FY.] = prec.

1766 FOOTE *Orators* i. i. (1767) 24 Not enigmatically hieroglyphiz'd [1799 -glyfied], but plainly... pourtray'd.

Hierogram (hî'êrôgrâm). [f. HIERO- + -GRAM. Cf. F. *hierogramme*.] A sacred symbol; a hieroglyph (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hierograms* (from the Gr.), sacred Letters or writings. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x, Facts are engraved Hierograms for which the fewest have the key. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* l. vii. 33 In square marble panels... were hierograms and sculptured pictures of men.

Hierogrammate, *st.* [f. Gr. *hierogrammatês* sacred scribe, one of a lower order of the Egyptian priesthood, f. *hierô* sacred + *grammatês* clerk, scribe.] A writer of sacred records, *spec.* of hieroglyphics.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 323 Then succeeds the Hierogrammateus or Sacred Scribe... to whom it belongeth to be thoroughly acquainted with the Hieroglyphicks. 1864 *Athenaeum* No. 1937. 785/3 The learned hierogrammates of the colleges of Thebes and Memphis. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 66 Well-versed in mystic records of Egyptus' land, And Hierogrammat of linguistic skill.

Hierogrammatic, *a.* [f. HIEROGRAM on Gr. analogies: cf. *grammatic*.] Of the nature of a hierogram, relating to or consisting of hierograms. So **Hierogrammatical** *a.*; **Hierogrammatist** = HIEROGRAMMATE.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 167 Symbolicall Philosophie, by figures and resemblances declaring their meaning, which is styled Hieroglyphical, or Hierogrammatical, and by Clemens, Mystical Theologie. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 66 Melampus, the Hierogrammatist. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. Wks. 1811 IV. 143 The hierogrammatic, or sacerdotal... he [Porphyry] comprized... under the generic term of epistolic. *Ibid.* 157 Another alphabetic character for their sacred use... called hierogrammatical. 1801 J. HAGER *Babyl. Inscript.* 37 The Chaldeans... had a hierogrammatic or hieroglyphic writing. 1831 M. RUSSELL *Hist. Egypt* v. (1853) 155 The Hierogrammatist or Sacred Scribe.

Hierograph (hî'êrôgraf). [f. Gr. *hierô* sacred + *graphô* written (see -GRAPH). Cf. eccl. Gr. (*7d*) *hierôgrapha* representations of holy things.] A sacred inscription or symbol; a hieroglyph.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 86 We have deciphered their hierographs. 1864 J. D. BURNS *Vit. Proph.* 116 He saw, in radiant signatures inscribed One hierograph.

So **Hierographer** [eccl. Gr. *hierôgraphês*], a sacred scribe; **Hierographic** [late L. *hierographicus*, Gr. *hierôgraphikôs*], **Hierographical** *adjs.*, of the nature of, or relating to, sacred writing or symbols; in quot. 1658 = hieratic.

1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 19 His name is engraven there in in hieroglyphical letters. 1658 OWEN *Consid. Walton's Biblia Polyglotta* 26a Clemens tells us of three sorts of Characters among the Egyptians; one for things of common use, another, Hierographic, used by the Priests in their sacred Writings, and the other Hieroglyphick. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hierographer*, a Writer of Divine Things. 1784 ASTLE *Orig. & Progr. Writ.* iii. (T.). Partly written in symbolic, and partly in these hierographic characters. *Ibid.*, These [characters] were properly what the ancients call hieroglyphical.

Hierography (hî'êrôgrâfi). [ad. eccl. Gr. *hierôgraphia* description of holy things, the Scriptures, f. *hierô* sacred + *graphô* writing, -GRAPHY.]

1. A description of sacred things; a description of religions.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hierographic*, a description or pourtraying of divine things. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Field's Hist. Relig.* 1 The history of religion is not content with describing special religions (hierography).

† 2. Sacred writing; writing by hierograms. *Obs.* 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 551 They... lost the knowledge of their Hierography, or emblematic way of writing.

Hierolatry. [See HIERO- and -LATRY.] Worship of holy beings or saints: hagiolatry.

c 1824 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) III. 71 To have traced the progress of the Christolatry... with the same historical distinctness... that the Protestants have that of hierolatry against the Romanists. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* V. 127 Mariolatry, hierolatry... amongst educated French Roman Catholics, of the male sex at least, may now be said to be nowhere.

Hierology (hî'êrôlôjî). [f. HIERO- + -LOGY. Cf. late Gr. *hierologia* sacred or mystical language, benediction. In mod. L. *hierologia*, F. *hiérologie*.]

† 1. 'A discourse on sacred things' (Webster 1828). *Obs.*

† 2. Hieroglyphic lore; the study of Egyptian records. *Obs.*

a 1848 M. RUSSELL *Hist. Egypt* xi. (1853) 452 The later discoveries in hierology. 1850 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 36 It is the pride of modern hierology... to have brought to light some annals of a monarch (Sesortesen) whose existence and name were omitted by all historians.

3. Sacred literature or lore; the literature embodying the religious beliefs of a country or people; e.g. of the Egyptians, Greeks, Jews, etc.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 214 The new researches... have opened to us the deep debt of the churches of Rome and England to the Egyptian hierology. 1862 BURTON *Bl. Hunter* (1863) 352 Not to throw away the cosmogony and the hierology of Greece. 1879 19th Cent. Sept. 486 The conjectured relation between the *Avak-pu-nuk* of Egyptian hierology and the 'I am that I am' of the Hebrew legislator.

4. The history of religions as a branch of study. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 204 Zoroastrianism... is of the highest value to hierology.

5. = HAGIOLOGY.

1890 E. VENABLES in *Rep. Lit. Archil. Soc.* 265 St. Edmund King and Martyr... the St. Sebastian of English hierology.

So **Hierologic**, **Hierological** *adjs.*, belonging to hierology; **Hierologist**, one versed in hierology.

1829 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 204 Our living hierologists... have laboured conjecturally to fill up the vague outline of Herodotus. a 1848 M. RUSSELL *Hist. Egypt* xiii. (1853) 504 Samuel Birch... one of the ablest of modern hierologists. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hierologic, Hierological*.

† **Hieromachy** (hî'êrô'mâkî). *Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. *hierô* sacred (HIERO-) + *machia* fighting.] A conflict of ecclesiastics.

1594 *Life 70th Abp. Canturb.* To Rdr. D.ij.b, The ambitious and tragical Hieromachie between the two Hierarches of Canterbury and Yorke for the papacie in England.

Hieromancy. [ad. mod. L. *hieromantia* (a. mod. Gr. *hieromantia*), f. Gr. *hierô* HIERO- + *mantia* divination: see -MANTY.]

1. Divination from the observation of objects offered in religious sacrifices, or from sacred things. [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Hieromantia.] 1775 ASH, *Hieromancy*.

2. Jugglery with sacred things. *nonce-use*.

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXIV. 168 He has known how to attach to his mystic hieromancy, both the unthinking and the designing erudition of the clerical order.

Hieromartyr, *Gr. Ch.* [f. HIERO- + MARTYR. Cf. Gr. *hieromartyr*.] In the Greek Calendar, a martyr who was in holy orders.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hieromartyr*, a martyr who is also a priest. || **Hieromnemon** (hî'êrômnêmôn). [Gr. *hierô* HIERO- + *mnêmôn* adj. ('mindful of sacred things') and sb., f. *hierô* sacred + *mnêmôn* mindful.] A sacred recorder.

1. *Gr. Antiq.* The title of one of the two deputies sent by each constituent tribe to the Amphictyonic council, whose office was more particularly concerned with religious matters. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1835 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 76.

2. (See quot.)

1757-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hieromnemon*, an officer in the ancient Greek church; whose principal function was, to stand behind the patriarch at the sacraments, ceremonies, etc. and shew him the prayers, psalms, etc. he was to rehearse.

Hieromonach (hî'êrômnâk). *Gr. Ch.* [ad. Gr. *hierômonachos* holy monk (see HIERO- and MONK).] A monk who is also a priest; a 'regular' as opposed to a 'secular' cleric.

1782a BURKE *Penal Laws agst. Irish Cath.* Wks. VI. 285 Those who wish to address them [clergy of the Greek Ch.] with civility always call them *hieromonachi*. 1883-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2082 One hieromonach (monk-priest), two secular priests.

Hieronymian (hî'êronî'miân), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Hieronymus* Jerome, a celebrated father of the Church in the 5th c.: see -IAN.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to St. Jerome, the author of the Latin Vulgate translation of the Bible. *b. sb.* = HIERONYMITE *sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hieronymians*, a Religious Order, that had their beginning of St. Hierome... There were also certain Hermites called Hieronymians of the foundation of one Charles Granel of Florence. 1884 *Athenaeum* 19 Apr. 502/2 To determine... the basis of its readings, whether the old Latin or the Hieronymian Vulgate.

Hieronymic, *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec. *a.* 1880 HORT in *Academy* 19 Jan. 42/1 Ceolfrid's Bible was to be Vulgate, Hieronymic in text, Augustinian in canon.

Hieronymite (hî'êrô'nîmôit), *sb.* and *a.* *Eccl. Hist.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] *a. sb.* A hermit of any of the various orders of St. Jerome. *b. adj.* Belonging to any of these orders.

1787-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hieronymites*, or Hermits of S. Jerom. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. i. (1864) 70 This extraordinary commission of three Hieronymite friars and an eminent jurist. *Ibid.* 74 He previously solicited authority for this from the Hieronymite commission in St. Domingo.

Hieropathic (hî'êrôpâ'thik), *a. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Gr. *hierô* sacred + *pathos* feeling, emotion, affection + -IC.] Consisting in love of the clergy.

1844 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.*, *Hildebrand* (1875) 30 That hieropathic affection so familiarly known among ourselves, of which the female spirit is the seat, and the ministers of religion the objects.

Hierophany (hî'êrôfânsî). [ad. Gr. *hierôphania*, f. *hierôphânês*: see next and -ANCY.] The function of a hierophant; capacity of expounding sacred mysteries.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* III. (1871) 379 The hierophancy that exists in all souls needed only to be awakened.

Hierophant (hî'êrôfânt). [ad. late L. *hierophantês*, -phanta, a. Gr. *hierôphânês*, f. *hierô* sacred + *phainô* bring to light, make known, reveal. Cf. F. *hierophante* (1535 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Antiq.* An official expounder of sacred mysteries or religious ceremonies, esp. in ancient Greece; an initiating or presiding priest.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. xii. 244 The Crafts of their Heathenish Priests and Hierophants. 1774 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (1780) I. 332 Eminent at Athens, as hierophant in the Eleusinian mysteries. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav.*, *Greece* (1825) II. 223 The chief priest, hierophant, or mystagogue, was taken from the Eumolpidae. 1883 WHITTIER *Quest. of Life* 5, I listen to the sibyl's chant, The voice of priest and hierophant.

2. *gen.* An expounder of sacred mysteries; the minister of any 'revelation'; the interpreter of any esoteric principle.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 38 Poets are the hierophants of an unapprehended inspiration. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 105 The hierophant and interpreter of the godlike in the soul. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 6 A doubt as to whether 'able editors' were, after all, the great, divinely accredited hierophants of the species.

Hierophantic, *a.* [ad. Gr. *hierôphântikôs*, f. *hierôphânês*: see prec.] Of or belonging to a hierophant or hierophants; resembling or of the character of a hierophant.

1775 in ASH. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVI. 182 The hierophantic race is not wholly extinct. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xliii. V. 284 Gelo thus belonged to an ancient and distinguished hierophantic family. 1879 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Under which Lord?* III. xi. 254 He, grand, calm, handsome, hierophantic, solemnly exhorted all men to constancy and courage.

Hierophobia (hî'êrôfô'bîâ). *nonce-wd.* [f. HIERO-, after *hydrophobia*.] Fear or horror of sacred things or persons.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 310 Ali Bey has the hierophobia upon him, or philosophers' disease.

Hieroscopy (hî'êrô'skôpî). [ad. Gr. *hieroskopia*, f. *hierô* sacrifices, victims + *skopia* view (-SCOPE). Cf. F. *hiéroskopie* (Littré).] = HIEROMANCY I.

1787-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hieroscopy*, a kind of divination, performed by considering the victim, and observing every thing that occurs during the course of the sacrifice.

Hierosolymitan (hî'êrôspô'lîmôitân), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *Hierosolymitanus* (Augustine), f. *Hierosolyma* = Gr. *hierôsôluma* the city of Jerusalem.] *a. adj.* Belonging to Jerusalem. *b. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Jerusalem.

1538 BALE *God's Promises* in Dodsley O. Pl. (1780) I. 32 Ten of the twelve trybes became Samaritanes. And the other two were Hierosolymitanes. 1721 BAILEY, *Hierosolymitan* [ed. 1731 *Hierosolomite*], belonging to Jerusalem. 1879 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 44 The Armenian Liturgy is a division of the Caesarean family of liturgies, itself a branch of the Hierosolymitan.

So **Hierosolymite** (hî'êrôspô'lîmôit), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. *hierôsôlûmîtes* native of Jerusalem.] = prec. c 1550 CHEKE *Mark* I. 5 Alye contree of Judai, and y^e hierosolymites cam vnto him. 1731 [see prec.]. 1863 *Reader* 18 July 53/3 All works of purely hierosolymite origin.

Hierpe: see HEARTH *sb.*

Hierurgy (hî'êrûrdjî). Also 8 -ourgy. [ad. Gr. *hierourgia* religious service, f. *hierourgôs* sacrificing priest, f. *hierô* (neut. pl. of *hierô*) sacrifices + *-ergia* working, f. *êrgon* work: see -URGY.] A sacred performance; a religious observance or rite. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 342 Both in their Doctrine and their Priestly Hierurgies. a 1740 WATKLAND *Wks.* VIII. 333 (R.) All priests from him... consummating the spiritual hierurgy according to the laws of the church. Hence **Hierurgical** *a.*, relating to sacred rites. 1725-44 LEWIS *Pecocke* 268 The mystical and hierurgical rights of the priesthood.

Hiet, obs. pa. t. of HIE v. Hiew, obs. f. HUE.
Hifalutin, var. HIGHFALUTIN. Higgle taper,
var. HAG-TAPER.

Higgle (hig'gl), v. Also 8 higle. [app. related to HAGGLE, with the vowel-modification which often expresses less noisy or lighter action.]
1. *intr.* To cavil or dispute as to terms; to stickle; *esp.* to strive for petty advantages in bargaining; to chaffer. Cf. HAGGLE 2.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 12 Either he higgles with some hollow reservation, or lispeth with some faltering equivocation. 1654 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. 278 We will not higgle with so frank a chapman for a few months under or over. 1679 SHADWELL *Miser* l. Wks. 1720 III. 13 He has been higgling with a fellow, above half an hour this morning, about five Coney-skins he sold him. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *The Will* (1832) 99 He would not stand to higgle with me for the price of a horse. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 He is a disputant, and higgles over an argument.

2. To carry on the trade of a HIGGLER (sense 2); 'to go selling provisions from door to door' (J.). 1790, etc. [see HIGGLING *vb.* sh. 2].

b. *trans.* To buy and fatten up for the market. *local.* (Cf. HIGGLER 2 b.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. The poor often talk of 'higgling up a pig'; i.e. buying and fattening it up.

c. (See quot.)
1866 G. A. SALA in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 318/2 When A knowing or hoping that pigs will be soon inquired for, buys up all the pigs in the market he higgles; but when A keeps a grocer's shop and asks B eightpence for a pound of figs and B offers him sixpence, then B higgles.

Higgledy-piggledy (hig'ldi pig'ldi), *adv.*
sb. a. Forms: 6-8 higle-pigle, 7- higgle-piggle, hickle-pickle; 6-di, -die, 6-7-de, -tee, 7-dy, 8-te, 9-ty. [A riming compound of obscure origin.]

Mainly an example of 'vocal gesture', the odd conformation of the word answering to the thing described; whether founded on *pig*, with some reference to the disorderly and utterly irregular fashion in which a herd of these animals huddle together, is uncertain, though examples show that such an association has often been present to persons using it. If the collateral HIGLY-PIGLY were the original form, the sequence *pig, pigly, higly-pigly* would be not unlikely.]

A. *adv.* Without any order of position or direction; in huddled or jumbled confusion and disorder; with heads and tails in any or every direction. Usually contemptuous.

1598 FLORIO, *Alla rapa*, snatchingly, higledi-pigledie, shiftingly, nap and run. *Ibid.*, *Alla rinfusa*, pelmell, helterskelter, higledi-pigledie. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 34 They lay higgledy piggledy, master, mistress, children, men and maid-servants all together. 1688a HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* xvii. Wks. 1716 II. 137 Rashly, hand over-head, Hickletee-Pickletee. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Higgledy-piggledy*, all together, as Hogs and Pigs lie. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 39 Not [to] set down at random, higgle-de-piggledy, whatever comes into his Noddle. 1799 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 366 The officers... lying higgledy piggledy on the ground with the common men. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 187 Pigs, on a march, do not subject themselves to any leader among themselves, but pass on, higgledy-piggledy, without regard to age or sex. 1849 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 375, I will write higgledy-piggledy just as subjects occur. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 59. (1886) 60 Our belongings, piled higgledy-piggledy, and upside down, about the floor.

B. sb. A confusion; a disorderly jumble.
1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* 347 An higgledy piggledy of Preachers. 1684 tr. *Agricola's An. Arts* lxii. 184 The Massie Body of which Higgle-de Piggledie-de is joyn'd and soder'd together with a feign'd Sanctimony. 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 241 Herschel says my book 'is the law of higgledy-piggledy'. 1880 E. THRING *Let. H. D. Harper in Daily News* (1897) 12 Feb. 6/3 Higgledy-piggledy has been solemnly dethroned.

C. *adj.* Void of order or regular plan; confused, jumbled; topsy-turvy.

1839 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 483 Robert the Devil is brought out in a higgledy-piggledy manner at various theatres. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 2 June 647/1 Our principle of arrangement was the great higgledy-piggledy plan. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/1 In a higgledy-piggledy world like this it is impossible to make very nice distinctions between good luck and good work.

Higgle-haggle, v. [Reduplicated, combining HIGGLE and HAGGLE: cf. *gibble-gabble*, *tittle-tattle*, etc.] *intr.* To higgle or haggle with much alternation or 'coming and going'.

1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* II. vi. 145 After some little higgle-haggle he bought it. 1885 LOWE *Bismarck* I. ix. 633 This higgle-haggle was more than Bismarck could bear, and he lost his temper.

Higglar (hig'lar). Also 7 heglar, (8 hicklar), 7-9 higler. [f. HIGGLE v. + -ER 1.]
1. One who higgles or chaffers in bargaining; = HAGGLER 2.

App. the source of sense 2, as in the corresponding senses of HAGGLER. See *Pegge Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 264.

2. An itinerant dealer; esp. a carrier or huckster who buys up poultry and dairy produce, and supplies in exchange petty commodities from the shops in town; = HAGGLER 3, CADGER 1, 2.

1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Carriers' Cosmogr.* in Arb. *Garnier* I. 237 There doth come from Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire some higglers or demi-carriers. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astr.* cxlix. 633 Hucksters, Heggars that buy and sell and forestall the Markets. 1798 *De Fox Plague* (1756)

167 Higgles, and such People as went to and from London with Provisions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. lx. 335 An honest higler... goes to town constantly on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. 1798 in *Strand Mag.* (1897) Aug. 216 Dressed in a drab jacket and had the appearance of being a hicklar. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 214 A person keeping a higler's cart. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 262 He was a foot-higgler now, having been obliged to sell his horse, and he travelled with a basket on his arm.

b. One who buys poultry to fatten for the market. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 476/2 Speckled colours are most generally seen with the higglar. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 220 The following method of fattening fowls has been kindly furnished us by one of the first higgles in Sussex.

c. A horse used by a higglar. Obs.
1719 D'URVEY *Pills* IV. 13 On Pads, Hawkers, Hunters, on Higgles and Racers.

Higgler (hig'ləri). [f. prec. + -Y.] A higglar's business or ware.

1769 *De Fox's Tour* *Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 149 The Butter-market, with all the Sorts of Higgler's Goods.

Higgling, *vb.* sh. [f. HIGGLE v. + -ING 1.]
1. The action of the vb. HIGGLE; close bargaining, chaffering; stickling as to terms.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Frasny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 78 There is much Higgling and Wrangling for 'other Ten Pound. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I. v.* (1869) I. 32 It is adjusted by the higgling and bargaining of the market. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 329 Saguntum was perishing while the higgling went on at Rome.

2. The occupation of a HIGGLER (senses 2, 2 b).

1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 85 That sort of traffic called higgling. 1832 *Boston Herald* 22 May 3/3 [One] who keeps what is called a higgling team. 1882 *Athenaeum* 26 Aug. 271/2 Students of peculiar manners... will be glad to obtain the capital paper on Sussex higgling.

Higgling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That higgles; cavilling, wrangling.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* Epil. 21 For shame leave off this higgling way of Wit, Railing abroad, and roaring in the Pit. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* iv. i. This morning I beat twenty higgling-women. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 225 The higgling disposition of the French. 1830 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 308 A sort of higgling merchant.

† **High**, *hi*, *sh.* 1. Obs. Forms: 1 hyge, 3 huze, huize, huie, hize, *Orm.* hi3. [OE. *hyge* = OS. *hugi* (MLG. *hoge*, *höge*, MDu. *hoge*, *hoghe*, *höghe*, Du. *heug*), OHG. *hugi*, *hugu* (MHG. *hüge*), ON. *hygr* (Sw. *hög*, Da. *høj*), Goth. *hugs*: = OTeut. **hugi-s* thought, understanding, mind; an important word in the older Teut. langs., but early obs. in ME.; also lost in mod.G.]

To the Teutonic root *hug* belong also HIGHT sb. and v. 3, HIGHTLE v., HIGHTLY, Ho v. 3 to care, Hoz sb. 3 care, How v. 3 and sb. care, with many words in the cognate langs.] Thought, intention, determination, purpose.

a 1000 *Seafarer* 96 (Cod. Exon. 8a b) Ne mæ3 him þonne mid hyge þencan. a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 117 Næs him bliðe higge. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Pat be haue milce of us and gife us higge and mihte, to foreleten and bireusen and beten ure sinnes. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2777 A33. sofast hi3 & hope onn himm. c 1205 *LAY.* 2337 Mid soðfasten huize. *Ibid.* 3033 Cordoille... nom hire leaf fulne huie, þat heo lisen nolden. *Ibid.* 4910 Mid soðfeste huze.

High (høi), a. and sb. 2 Compared HIGHER, HIGHEST, q.v. Forms: a. 1 hēah (hēa-, hēas-), hēh, 2 heah, (hah-, haoh-, ha3-), 2-3 heh, 2-4 heih, 2-5 he3, 3 hēh, hē3-, hēh3-, *Orm.* he3h, 3-4 heiz, 3-5 hey, he1, 4 heys, heizh, he3, heij, 4-5 hegh, -e, heygh, heye, 4-6 heigh, Sc. heych, he, hee, 5-Sc. heioh, (6 heoh). B. 3-5 hy3, hi3, 4 hih, hi, hij, 4-5 hyh, hie3, 4-6 hygh, hy, hye, hie, 5- high (5 hyhe, 5-6 hyghe, highe, 6 hiegh, Sc. 6 hieoh, hiech, 6- hiah, 8- hie). [Com. Teut.: OE. *hēah*, *hēa*-, *hēag* = OFris. *hāch*, *hāg* (WFris. *haeg*, *heag*, *heeg*), ODu. *hāh* (MDu. *hooch*, *hoge*, Du. *hoog*), OS. *hōh* (MLG. *hoch*, *hoge*, LG. *hoog*), OHG. *hōh* (MHG., mod.G. *hoch*), ON. *hōr* (earlier *hōr* from **hauhar*), (Sw. *hög*, Da. *høj*), Goth. *hauk*: = OTeut. **hauho-s*: = pre-Teut. **kouhos*: cf. Lith. *kaukas* swelling, boil, *kaukaras* height, hill. OE. *hēah*, *hēh*, regularly gave ME. *hegh*, *heygh* (hēx?), whence later *hee* (still in Sc.); but in 14th c. this was narrowed to *hi3*, *high* (hi3), whence *hie*, *hy*: cf. the parallel phonetic history of DIX v., EYE.

As with these words, Chaucer used both *heigh* (*hey*) riming with *seigh* saw, and *hy*, *hie* riming with *Emelye*, etc. The final guttural began to be lost in the 14th c., as shown by the spellings *he*, *hee*, *hey*, *hi*, *hii*, *hy(e)*; mod.Eng. retains the late ME. spelling *high*, with the pronunciation (høi).]
A. *adj.* (Opposed, in most senses, to low.)
I. Literal senses.
1. Of great or considerable upward extent or magnitude; extending far upward; 'long upwards' (J.); lofty, tall.

c 805 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii[1]. 18 Muntas he3. c 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* iii. xii. [xiv.] (1890) 194 On bodie heah. 971 *Blith.* Hom. 27 Upon swiþe hea dunc. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 166 Uppan ðam scylfe þes heazan temples. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Areran... anne stēpel swa hehne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 174 þe heye hille. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11666 Scho bihild a tre was hei [vrr. hey, hy, hegh]. c 1300 *Haveok* 1071 He

was strong man and hey. 1380 WYCLIF *Matt.* iv. 8 A ful he3 hill. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 463 Ther saugh he hertes with hir hornes hye [vrr. highe, hihe, hy3e, hee]. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 208 Halles full hy3e, and houses full noble. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 700 To þe hight of þe hye dyke. *Ibid.* 4863 He clynterand torres. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 300 In heich baddy Wallace and thai can twyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 Heghe, sublimus. 1535 COVERDALE *Dent.* ii. 20 Stronge people and hye of stature. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 8 The trees so straight and hy. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 150 Clad in Black Gowns... with high round Caps flat at top. 1821 SHELLEY *Epiptychid.* 396 The walls are high, the gates are strong.

b. Rising considerably from a surface. *High relief*: see RELIEF.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 96 Gif þas dolges ofras synd to hea. 1807 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 216 Worked in high-relief. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 122 The relief is not so high or bold.

2. Having a (specified) upward dimension or extent.

a 1000 in *Shrine* (Cokayne) 88 Gyldeu onlicnes twelf elna heah. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Pritti fedme heah. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1419 (Trin.) An ellen hy3e þei wore. 1547 WHITHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 181 A ryche herse... of nyne stories heigh. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 35 Sevin, or viii. cubites high. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 34 When hee was a Crack, not thus high. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 43 The snow was... halfe legge high. 1796 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. vi. The common size of the natives is somewhat under six inches high. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 747 The Cabbage Palm... is... a lofty tree 170 to 200 feet high.

3. Situated far above the ground or some base; far up; having a lofty position. Formerly with names of countries, and still of districts, denoting the upper (or inland) part, as *High Asia*, *High Furness* (cf. *High Dutch*, *High German*).

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 170 Se3e ge3igde þone heazan heofenlican bigels. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Þe heouene is swiþe heih. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3204 Hey Paradyse, þat blisful place. c 1400 MAUNDREY, Pref. (Koxb.) 3 Egipte þe heie and þe lawe. 1450-70 *Gologros & Gaw.* 252 Al thai that ar wrocht vnder the heuine. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* iii. 10 At this voyce wente Sara in to an hye chamber of hir house. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 75 Their Sconces lying so high, that they had a great command of us. 1776 R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 2 The sharp end is very often high in the air. 1789 BURNS 'Willie Brew'd', The moon... That's blinkin' in the lift sae hee. 1836 A. & J. TAYLOR *Rhymas Nursery, The Star* i. Up above the world so high, Like a diamond in the sky. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 25 (He) Climbd to the high top of the garden-wall. 1869 W. W. HUNTER (Little) *A Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia*.

b. Situated at a specified distance above some level; (so far) up.

1666 J. STYVE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 178 A very handsome [Chamber], and one pair of stairs high. 1722 *De Fox Plague* (1884) 72 She lay in the Garret four Story high. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 5 The limit of atmospheric air, supposed to be forty-five miles high.

4. Of physical actions: Extending to or from a height; performed at a height.

With noun of action, and akin to the adv., the stages of development being to *leap high*, *high leaping*, a *high leap*. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 43 Now, in as low an ebb as the foot of the Ladder, and by and by in as high a flow as the ridge of the Gallows. 1601 - *All's Well* ii. iii. 299 Which should sustaine the bound and high curuet Of Marses fierie steed. 1605 BACON *Ess.*, *Dispatch* (Arb.) 243 It is not the large Stride, or High Lift, that makes the Speed. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 381 You might well expect the fate of Icarus, for your high-soaring. 1801 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 20 High action will cause splints, speedy-cuts, and other unsoundnesses. 1897 RAMJITSINHJI *Cricket* iv. 156 It... enables the batsman to make a forcing-stroke along the ground instead of a risky high-drive.

b. Of a vowel-sound: Produced with the tongue or some part of it in a high or raised position.

1876 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 11 The vertical movements of the tongue produce various degrees of 'height', or distance from the palate... From among the infinite degrees of height three are selected, 'high', 'mid', and 'low'. (i) is a high, (æ) a low vowel, while (e) as in 'say' is a mid vowel.

II. Figurative senses.

5. Of exalted rank, station, dignity, position, or estimation. (Of persons or their attributes; also, with emphatic force, in *high God*, *high heaven*.)

c 805 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii. 28 [lxxxix. 27] Ic... settu hine heane fore cýningum eorðan. *Ibid.* xcvi[1]. 2 Dryhten in Sion micel and heh ofer alle folc. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 He wes... heh ouer heouene and ouer eorða. c 1200 *ORMIN* 17393 Þatt heghe mæ3stre Nicodem. c 1205 *LAY.* 21072 And þus þer cleopede Howel hæhes cunnes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7945 (Cott.) Of þe drightin stod þe nan au. c 1340 *Ibid.* 17300 (Trin.) Over þo iewes... As her prince an hy man. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1465 Now er we heghe, now er we lawe. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 199 Grete richesses and heighe statis. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Armon* Prol. 3 Princes and lordes of his estate. 15... in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 328 Befoir that hich grand Roy. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 153 In any either hie or low kinde of life. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 121 Man, proud man, Drest in a little briefe authoritie... Places such phantastique tricks before high heaven, As makes the Angels weep. 1613 MIDDLETON *Triumphs Truth* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 260 Like one of high blood that hath married base. 1713 STEELE *Englisht.* No. 54. 344 Sir Francis Walsingham was... high in the Queen's Favour. 1797 *De Fox Prefest. Monast.* 6 He had... always liv'd in what we call high Life. 1799 TOWNLEY (Little) *High Life Below Stairs*. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 560 Hereafter... We two may meet before high God. 1895 DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 The high position France had attained in 1684.

b. *The Most High*: the Supreme Being; God.
85-2

1611 BIBLE Ps. lxxiii. 11 How doth God know? and is there knowledge in the most High? [138a WYCLIF in heighe: 1388 an heighe; 1535 COVERD. the most hiest]. 1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 906 A despite don against the most High. 1755 MAN No. 28. 6 Revelation represents the Most-High to us as the most beneficent fountain of joy.

6. Of exalted quality, character, or style; of lofty, elevated, or superior kind; high-class. (Hence frequently in titles: see 20.)

1397 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. lvi. 433 Buton ðone hean fæderlic and ða geseadwisse ðara godena monna. Ibid. lxxiii. 459 Sio hea lar is betere manegum monnum to helanne. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 17 Pa 3et he 3ef us ane he3e 3efe. c1230 Halli Meid. 13 Ipe he3e blisse of heuene. c1380 WYCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 16 Pei clepen it hey 3i3-wisnesse. 1485 CAXTON St. Wensfr. 1 A man of hie merite. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems lxxviii. 3 Of high renoun, riches and royalte. 1569 J. ROGERS Gl. Godly Love 183 Surely it is an high and pure love. 1715-20 POPE Iliad II. 404 Where now are all your high resolves at last? 1757 FOOTER Author 1. Wks. 1799 I. 135 His peculiarities require infinite labour and high finishing. 1808 WORDSW. Sonn. 'O Friend! I know not', Plain living and high thinking are no more. 1808 SCOTT Marm. III. xiii. High minds, of native pride and force, Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse! 1817 SHELLEY Hymn Intell. Beauty v. Hopes of high talk with the departed dead. 1826 KINGSLEY Plays & Purit. 31 They railed in their ignorance... at high art and all art. 1870 BLAINE Encycl. Riv. Sports § 460 The account given is not in unison with our notions of high play.

b. Of great consequence; important, weighty, grave, serious.

1300 ORMIN Ded. 66 Heh wiken alls itt semeþþ. 13.. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 1051 A he3e ernde and a hasty me hade fro þo wonez. c1500 Three Kings' Sons 81 Wise ynough to condeute an hy matier. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. I. ii. 5 A high and capittal error. 1685-6 EARL SUNDERLAND 13 Feb. in Macaulay Hist. Eng. v. (1871) I. 320 note, Making a composition... for the high Misdemeanour they have been guilty of. 1699 BENTLEY Phil. 213 The accusation is a very high one. 1730 in Swift's Lett. (1768) IV. 249 Of very high consequence to the whole kingdom. 1815 SCOTT Ld. of Isles vi. iv. When tidings of high weight were borne to that lone island shore. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. vi. II. 126 On pain of his high displeasure. 1863 H. COX Instit. I. vii. 81 Accused of high crimes and misdemeanours against the state.

c. Advanced, abstruse, difficult to comprehend (now only in particular collocations); † difficult to perform, arduous (obs.).

138a WYCLIF Prov. xxiv. 7 Ful he3; to the fool is wisdam. 1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. I. xiii. in Ashm. (1652) 132 When they such hygh thyngs don take in hond, Whych they in noe wyse understonde. c1533 LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) D ij. So high sentences, as he wrot. c1568 ASCHAM Scholem. I. (Arb.) 32 Neuer passe farre forward in hie and hard sciences. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxxxix. 6 Such knowledge is too wonderful for me: it is high, I cannot attaine vnto it. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 602 Speculations high or deep. Mod. A branch of High Mathematics.

7. Chief, principal, main; special. (In OE, usually in combination, as *heahburh* chief town, *heahsynn* capital sin, etc.: see 19.) Now only in particular collocations: see HIGH ROAD, etc.

c1300 Cursor M. 10428 For þair hei fest sake. c1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. III. 341 He was not clepid... his disciple of Crist. c1400 Destr. Troy 8738 Full solenly besyde the high aulter. 1490 CAXTON Eneydos xxii. 84 We wryte... the hyghe festes wyth rede lctres of colour of purple. c1553 CRANCKLOUR Bk. Emp. Russia in Hakluyt (1886) III. 40 A place... where the hie market is holden on Saint Nicholas day. 1682 CALLIS Stat. Sewers (1647) 88 There is no difference touching repairs of the High streams and the highways in my opinion. 1667 PRIMATT City & C. Build. 72 Houses which front high and Principal Streets.

8. Rich in flavour or quality; luxurious. (Of food or drink (obs.), or of feeding.)

c1384 in Wyclif's Wks. (1880) 157 To drynke he3e wynes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. i. 10 Like a Horse Full of high Feeding. 1616 in J. Russell Haigs vi. (1881) 138 It was over high meat for my weak stomach to digest. 1666 BACON Sylva § 48 Almonds that are not of so high a taste as Flesh. 1723 SWIFT Stella at Wood-park 21 Prouder than the devil With feeding high and treatment civil. 1738 LAW Serious C. vi. (ed. 2) 83 High eating and drinking, fine cloaths and fine houses. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD Mr. Isaacs 2 Patient under blows and abstinence under high-feeding.

9. Of meat, esp. game: Tending towards decomposition; slightly tainted: usually as a desirable condition.

1816 Sporting Mag. XLVIII. 258 The first place to ascertain if they (partridges) are beginning to be high, is the inside of their bills. 1885 C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy II. 112 The fish is rather high. 1879 F. POLLOK Sport Brit. Burmah I. 168 Alligators and crocodiles... prefer their food very high.

fig. 1870 LOWELL Study Wind. 161 A jest or a proverb (if a little high he liked them none the worse).

10. Of qualities, conditions, and actions, physical or other: Of great amount, degree, force, or value; great, intense, extreme; strong, forcible, violent.

Often in reference to a vertical graduated scale on which the magnitude or intensity of some action records itself by upward extension, or is marked by the position of lines, etc. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 976 Pe wenchies... folged... Trynande ay a hy3e trot þat torne neuer dorsten. c1386 CHAUCER Knt.'s T. 940 Now lootheth is nat that an heigh folye. c1450 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 84 When ryches is he, Then comys povertie. 1534 MORE On the Passion Introd. Wks. 1270's What state... bath not high cause to tremble and quake? 1565-73 COOPER Thesaurus, Ardentissimus color... a very high or glisteryng redde colour. 1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu. (1603) 22 Where they are in high request. 1607 SHAKS. Timon iv. iii. 433 Till the high Feaur seeth your blood to froth. 1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor. 69 To sel their liues at as high a rate as possibly they can. 1634 SIR T.

HERBERT Trav. 5 Wee had the winde high and large. 1674 MARTINIÈRE Voy. N. Countries 61 Even their Crowes are white, to as high a degree as our Swans. 1691 LOCKE Lower. Interest Wks. 1727 II. 72 The Exchange is High. 1693 WOOD Life (O. H. S.) III. 438 Earl of Westmorland also died, as 'tis reported, with high drinking. 1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 418 ¶ 8 Flowers with richer Scents and higher Colours. 1714 Fr. Bk. of Rates 3 When any high Duties were imposed upon the French Trade in England. 1722 DE FOX Plague (1884) 118 The Plague was so high, as that there dy'd 4000 a Week. 1769 M. MADAN Persius (1795) 44 note, Who think it a high joke. 1804 W. TENNANT Ind. Recreat. (ed. 2) I. 65 Rent in Calcutta still continues high. 1800 SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg. I. 350 note, The temperature in London was as high as 93°. 5. 1848 S. LOVER Handy Andy i. 9 Who... had got the horse into a good high trot. 1897 ALLBUTT Syst. Med. II. 958 An essential constituent of several of the high explosives.

† b. Of the voice: Raised, elevated, loud. Obs.

c1205, a1225 [see HIGHER A. 18, HIGHEST A. 18]. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 780 God sente an steuene, bryt and he3; 'Moyses, moyses, do of ðin s[hi]on'. 13.. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 1165 Hunteze with hy3e horne hasted hem after. c1400 Rouland & O. 835 And vp he keste an heghe cry. 1566 Pilgr. Perf. W. de W. 1531 9a b, With hygh & clamorous wordes or speche. 1565 in Liturg. Serv. 1. Eliz. (Parker Soc.) 521 After the Psalm the prayer following shall be said by the minister alone, with high voice. 1646 F. HAWKINS Youth's Behav. i. (1663) 15 Shew no sign of choler, nor speak to him with too high an accent. 1776 Trial of Nundoc. 77/1 Nor did he read it in so high a voice, that I should hear it.

c. Geog. Of latitude: Denoted by a high number; at a great distance from the equator.

1748 Anson's Voy. II. v. 182 Very high latitudes not far from the polar circle. 1788 WESLEY Wks. (1872) VI. 282 Many other provinces in America, even as high as Newfoundland and Nova-Scotia. 1833 SCORESBY Whale Fishery 31 This kind of fog, peculiar to high latitudes. 1857 LD. DUFFERIN (title) Letters from High Latitudes.

† d. With defining words, denoting the proportion of precious metal to alloy: = FINE a. 2 b.

1594 PLAT Jewell-ho. III. 85 The golde being 24 Carots high, & the silver 12 ounces fine.

e. High-priced, expensive, costly, dear.

1727 SWIFT To Earl of Oxford Wks. 1755 III. II. 47, I suppose now stocks are high. 1823 BYRON Age of Bronze xiv. But bread was high, the farmer paid his way. 1889 A. C. GUNTER That Frenchman xvii. This palace alone is worth a fortune, situated... in the fashionable quarter of St. Petersburg, where land is very high.

f. Played for large stakes.

1808 SCOTT F. M. Perth xiii. You are playing a high game, look you play it fairly. 1899 Law Rep. Weekly Notes 212/1 A notice cautioning members against high play.

11. Of time or a season: Well advanced; fully come, complete. (In *high noon*, *high day*, the notion that the sun is high in the heavens is often present.)

c1275 Passion Our Lord 657 in O. E. Misc. 56 At þon he3e vndarne... þer hi were to-gader. c1300 Floris & Bl. 151 Bipat hit was midai hi Floris was þe brigge ni3. c1350 Will. Palerne 2066, I sei3 hire nou3t seþ he3 midni3t. 1368 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii. 105 At þei3 prime perkyen lette þe plou3 stonde. 1393 Ibid. C. xix. 139 Til plenitudo temporis hie tyme a-prochede. 1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. cxxxiii. 322 Tyle it was past hye none. 1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov. (1867) 41 We will dyne fyrst... it is noone hy. 1581 LAMBARDE Eiren. I. vii. (1588) 36 It was... high time to make a contrary law. 1611 BIBLE Rom. xiii. 11 Now it is high time to awake out of sleepe. 1655 H. VAUGHAN Silen. Scint. I. Regenerat. i. It was high-spring, and all the way Primrose, and hung with shade. 1693 G. POOLEY in Phil. Trans. XVII. 673 Sometimes the Courses, Seams or Rakes... are perpendicular, which they call the High time of the Day, or Twelve a Clock. 1713 STERLE Englishm. No. 42. 273 It is high Time for every Englishman to exert himself in Behalf of his Country. 1808 J. R. BEST Italy as it is 228 The high bathing season of Leghorn. 1860 Miss MULOCK Domestic Stories (1862) 100 It was high summer, too, on the earth.

12. 'Far advanced into antiquity' (J.); of early date, ancient. In phr. *high antiquity* is blended the notion of ascending 'up the stream of time'.

1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu. (1603) 28 Of no higher times, then when they first began. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. v. xxii. 330 The nominal observation of the several days of the week... is very high, and as old as the ancient Egyptians. 1774 WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry (1775) I. 3 Poems of high antiquity. 1793 HELY tr. O'Flaherty's Ugygia Addr. 6 Too high a date. 1875 SCRIVENER Lect. Text N. Test. 17 A genuine semblance of high antiquity.

13. Of or in reference to musical sounds: Produced or characterized by relatively rapid vibrations; acute in pitch; shrill.

1390 GOWER Conf. III. 90 Now highe notes and now lowe, As by the gamme a man may knowe. 1573-80 BARET Alu. H. 369 An Heigh, or shrill sound, extensus sonus. 1597 MORLEY Introd. Mus. 166 Songs which are made for the high key. 1674 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. II. 93 Raise your Treble or smallest string as high as conveniently it will bear without breaking. 1705 S. SEWALL Diary 28 Dec. (1879) II. 151, I... went into a Key much too high. 1875 BLASERNA Theory Sound iv. Every ear... distinguishes a high note from a low one... The low notes are characterised by the small number, the high notes by the large number of their vibrations per second.

14. Showing pride, self-exaltation, resentment, or the like; haughty, pretensions, arrogant, overbearing; wrathful, angry. Of words, actions, feelings, etc.: hence (now only dial.) of persons. In *high words* now often blended with sense 10 b.

c1205 LAY. 1503 He3e word he spekeð þæt alle heo wullet cunden Quic þæt heo fondeð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 442 Þoru som he3e herte þe was a lute stryf Bytuene þe Erl of Aungeo, & þe emperesse hys wyf. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce vi.

116 His hert, that was stout and he, Consalit hym allane to byde. c1450 tr. De Imitatione I. i. 2 High wordes makip not a man holy & ri3twise. 1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. cxxxii. 313 A man of hie mynde, right cruell, and full of yuell condicions. c1560 A. SCOTT Poems (S. T. S.) xxvii. 31 Quhen scho growis heich, I draw on dreich, To vey and behald the end. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. vi. § 166 The Soldiery... grew very high, and would obey no Orders... but of their own making. 1648 MILTON Tenure Kings (1650) 13 No Prince not drunk with high mind would arrogate so unreasonably above human condition. 1660-1 PERSVS Diary 20 Mar. Indeed the Bishops are so high, that very few do love them. 1710 STEELE Tatler No. 231 ¶ 2 [She] had from her Infancy discovered so imperious a Temper (usually called a High Spirit) that [etc.]. 1781 COWPER Truth 93 High in demand, though lowly in pretence. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND Mem. (1807) II. 156 The wild woman... was at high words with the witches. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. ix. II. 404 Many who talked in high language about sacrificing their lives and fortunes for their country.

† b. Zealous, eager, 'keen'. Obs.

1664 J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex. VII. (1867) 10 He is high for the House of Austria, and would be flayed alive for the King of Spain. 1692 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1859) III. 611 The house of lords were high on the lord Huntington and Marlboroughs commitment. 1704 [see HIGH-CHURCHMAN]. 1706-9 M. TINDALL Rights of Christ. Ch. iv. 144 Our first Reformers were as Low for Church, as they were High for Religion.

15. Extreme in opinion (esp. religious or political); carrying an opinion or doctrine to an extreme.

1675 BROOKS Gold. Key Wks. 1867 V. 14 To prove, against the Socinians and the high atheists of the day... that there is a hell, a place of torment. 1809 I. TAYLOR Enthus. iv. (1867) 77 A... plunge from the pinnacle of high belief, into the bottomless gulf of universal scepticism. 1885 H. O. WAKEMAN Hist. Relig. Eng. xi. 119 As men grasped high Sacramental doctrine more and more. c1890 CHURCH Oxford Movem. xvi. (1891) 295 It was a high Anglican sermon. Mod. A high Calvinist, a high Ritualist, a high Tory.

b. spec. = HIGH CHURCH, A.

1706-9 M. TINDALL Rights of Christ. Ch. iv. 145 'Tis no wonder the Highfliers treat 'em [16th c. Reformers] so, since in all their Notions concerning the Power of the Clergy, they are too High for the Reformation. 1710 ADDISON Tatler No. 220 ¶ 3 The present Constitution of our Church, as divided into High and Low. c1734 NORTH Exam. II. v. § 49 (1740) 345 Conformable Loyal Gentlemen, whom we will cry down for High Men, that is Adherents to Popery. 1807 WORDSW. Saverel 9 High and Low, Watch-words of Party, on all tongues are rise; As if a Church... must owe To opposites and fierce extremes her life.

16. Emotionally exalted; elated, merry, hilarious: chiefly in phr. *high spirits*.

1728 SWIFT Pol. Conversat. 26 You would not have one be always on the high Grin. 1768 J. BYRON Narr. Patagonia, Acc. Wager (1778) 48 The men were in high spirits from the prospect they had of getting off in the long-boat. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary 12 Aug. Daddy Crisp... as usual, high in glee and kindness at the meeting. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. iv. I. 435 When his health was good and his spirits high, he was a scoffer. 1897 MAX FEMBERTON in Windsor Mag. Jan. 209/1 I've had a high old time hunting up six dozen of 53.

b. Excited with drink, intoxicated. slang.

1607 MAY Lucan x. 496 He's high with wine. 1639 MAS-SINGER Unnat. Combat III. ii. When we are at the banquet, And high in our cups. 1846 J. TAYLOR Upper Canada 106, I met three gentlemen... and they were all high. 1892 Nation (N. Y.) 28 July 66/3, I was told that Governor and legislators would get high on whiskey illegally sold on the evening of the very day when they had passed a stringent amendment to the [Maine] law.

III. 17. Phrases. a. *High and dry*: said of a vessel cast or drawn up on shore out of the water; hence fig. out of the current of events or progress, 'stranded' (sometimes with allusion to senses 5, 14, or 15, and to DRY a. sense 17).

High-and-dry church, a nickname for the old High Church party, as distinguished from that which originated with the 19th c. Oxford movement.

1822 R. G. WALLACE 15 Yrs. Ind. 48 Another surf sent Ensign George True high and dry on the beach. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib. 359 Dry dock... for laying up ships of war out of commission, or ships 'in ordinary', high and dry. 1857 TROLLOPE Barchester T. 39 (Hoppe) That party which is now scandalously called the high-and-dry church. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN Apol. 282 Principles... which went beyond that particular defence which high-and-dry men thought perfection. 1891 Spectator 10 Oct. 487 The high-and-dry aristocrats who looked on him as a tradesman.

b. *With († in, through) a high hand*: with imperious or absolute exercise of power; imperiously. So to take the high hand, etc.

138a WYCLIF Num. xxxiii. 3 Therfor thi goon forth... in an his hoond [1535 COVERDALE, thorow an hie bandet; 1611 with an high hand]. 1596 Br. W. BARLOW Three Serm. II. 92 Much more will hee scourge them that sinne with an hie hand. 1622 MABBE tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf. II. 7 Carrying... all a kinde of high hand over their wives. 1676 ALLEN Address Nonconf. 171 In truth he had with a high hand forbidden it. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. IV. 96 An army that, to be successful and carry things with a high hand, ought to be able to move. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III. iv. ii. The dominant party carrying it with a high hand. 1883 STEVENSON Silverado Sq. 71, I took the high hand in despair, said there must be no more talk of T. coming back.

c. *On the high horse*: see HORSE.

d. *High and low*: (people) of all conditions.

c1200 Moral Ode 164 in Trin. Coll. Hom. Par sullen et ninges ben to be heie and to be loze. † a1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose 1252 Curtesye, That preised was of lowe & hie. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. xlviii[i]. 2 Hye & lowe, riche & poore, one with another. 1598 SHAKS. Merry W. II. i. 117 He woos both high and low, both rich and poor, both young and old. 1701 COWPER Hope 312 That all might mark—knight, menial,

high, and low. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace Odes* III. l. 15 One lot for high and low to draw.

†e. In high and low: in all parts; in all points or respects; wholly, entirely. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2708 All his world on lach and hei Es nacking forwit cristis el. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 816 And we wol reuled been at his deys In heigh and lough. 1408 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 In hegh and lawe he submyt hym to y^e grace and awarde of y^e Mayr and Counsell.

f. High and mighty: (a) formerly used as an epithet of dignity; (b) colloq. Imperious, arrogant; affecting airs of superiority. Hence High-and-mightiness: the quality of being 'high and mighty'; also as a title of dignity or a mock title; also errone. for High mightiness: see MIGHTINESS.

1400 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. l. 3 Right heigh and myghty Prynce, my goode and gracious Lorde. 1419 *Ibid.* 65 Moste by and moste myghty Prynce. 1423 in 15th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. viii. 33 Ane he and myghty lord, George of Dunbare, Erl of the March. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 225 Right high and mightie prince, right puyssaunt and noble kyng. 1559 *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Prayer Queen*, O Lord our heuently father, high and mightie, King of Kynges. 1564 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 83 Book-learned Physitians, against which they bring in their high and mightie word Experience. 1594 *tr. Milton's Lett. State* 1 Apr. an. 1565, Most High and Mightie Lords, our dearest Friends. 1825 J. W. CROKER *Diary Nov.* in *C. Papers* (1884), Lord Grey, in his high and mightie way, was proceeding to make light of all this. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 229 Some of those bankers are as high and mighty as the oldest families. 1876 *Fam. Herald* 30 Dec. 129/2, I feel certain his serene high-and-mightiness has never ridden in a hay-wagon in his life. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 2/2 This high-and-mightiness is not calculated to endear the Under-Secretary to the Press in general.

g. High priori: a burlesque alteration of A PRIORI, connoting lofty or unfounded assumption. 1748 *Pope Dunc.* iv. 471 We nobly take the high Priori Road. 1851 *MILL Logic* iii. (ed. 3) l. 209, I am unable to see why we should be... constrained to travel the 'high priori road' by the arbitrary fiat of logicians.

h. On the high ropes (colloq.): in an elated, disdainful or enraged mood.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Rope*, Upon the High-ropes, Cock-a-hoop. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* 24 Feb. (O. H. S.) l. 336 Hei! day! What in the High-Rope! a high-Flyer & a Tantiv! 1708 *MORREUX Rabelais* v. xviii, He was upon the High-Rope and began to rail at them like mad. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 653/2 All upon the high rope! His uncle a colonel! 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xxxi, I went there the night before last, but she was quite on the high ropes about something.

18. On high (rarely upon, of high) [orig. an high, also reduced to A-HIGH: cf. *aloud*, *afar*, *afar*, *amear*; when the full form was retained, an was at length changed to on: see *AN prep.*]

a. In or to a height, above, aloft; *spec.* up to or in heaven.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 De faste hope hafð hire stede up an heih. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Ure Irelande þe was þis dai heued on hegh. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 708 All thinges... On hei, on lau, on land, on see. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 121 Hire to disporte vp on the bank an [v.r. on] heigh. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 284 There hyt heedes were set vpon high. 1533 *COVERDALE Isa.* xl. 25 Lift vp youre eyes an hie, and considre. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cxlii. 5 The Lord our God, who dwelleth on high. 1687 *DRYDEN Song St. Cecilia's Day* 61 The trumpet shall be heard on high. The dead shall live, the living die. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 305 From boats below, and roofs on high. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* I. 131 That heart-breathed sigh Which for thy life ascends on high.

†b. With a 'high' or raised voice; loudly; aloud. (Also of high.) *Obs.*

c 1200 *Beket* 1288 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 143 And bi-gan to telle is tale on heij [MS. *Frankl.* 227 anheij]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 139 When þis was set & stabled, & þes cried on hii. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 He herde... iangle, and borde of high. 1519 *Interl. 4 Elem.* in *Hazl. Dotsley* I. 23 If we call any thing on high, The taverner will answer. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 313 Some of the prisoners have been heard to shout on high.

†c. fig. To an intense or high degree. †d. ?Openly, publicly. *Obs.*

1593 *LANGEL. P. Pl.* C. vii. 124 Til ich, wratth, waxe an hyh and walke with hem bothe. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 744 Suche on he was alle his leuyng.

e. From on high (rarely from high): from a high place or position; *spec.* from heaven.

c 1280 *Sir Ferumb.* 2327 De Amyral þat was so riche, ys falle down from an hez. 1506 *TINDALE John* iii. 31 He that cometh from an hie is aboue all. 1531 — *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 6 He which euer crepeth... can not fall from an hygh. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* i. 78 The daypring from on high hath visited us. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 681 Their Flock's Father (forc'd from high to leap) Swims down the Stream. 1748 *GRAY Etim. Coll.* viii, Ambition this shall tempt to rise, Then whirl the wretch from high. 1819 *HEBER Hymn 'From Greenland's icy mountains'* III, We, whose souls are lighted With wisdom from on high.

IV. Combinations and special collocations.

19. In *OE. hlah* was very often combined with a subst. (= Skr. *karmadhāraya* compounds), instead of standing in grammatical concord with it; several of these combinations or compounds came into ME., where they were often written *divisim*, and were thus recognizable only by the uninflected form of the adj.; when adjective inflexions were lost, there was nothing to distinguish these from the ordinary use of the adj. before a sb.

Among these may be mentioned the following:

a. in lit. sense 'lofty', as *hlah-beorg* high mountain; *hlah-clif* high cliff; *hlah-dēor* high deer; stag; *hlah-flōd* high flood, high tide, deluge; *hlah-lond* HIGHLAND; *hlah-sa* high or deep SEA; *hlah-sell* (SETTLE) high seat, throne, seat of honour; *hlah-weofod* high altar (WEVED): the last three passing into b. High in degree, rank, or dignity, excellent, main, chief, as *hlah-burh* chief town; *hlah-craeft* excellent art or skill; *hlah-freols* high festival; *hlah-mæsse* high MASS; *hlah-nama* great or exalted name; *hlah-stræt* HIGH STREET; *hlah-synn* mortal sin, cardinal sin; *hlah-tid* HIGH TIDE.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* i, Þær is Creca heah burg and beora cynstol. a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 5 Gisezi folce minvm hehsynna hira. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 13 Se groefa... gebrohte bute ðone hæled & sett for ðem heh-sedle. a 1000 *Cadmon's Dan.* 699 To þære heah-byrig þæt he Babilone abrecan mihton. c 1000 *Egbert's Confess.* Pref. in *Thorpe Age Laws* II. 132 (Bosw.) Beboorh ðe wið ða eahta heahsynna. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 Swa swiðe he lufode þa hea deor swiðe he wære heora fæder. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 In his heorð-liche heh settle. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1172 Itt iss æg heh messedæg.

c. esp. in names of offices and dignities, with sense 'chief, principal, highest, head, arch-', sometimes passing into the absolute sense, 'of high rank or dignity, exalted, lofty': e.g. *hlah-biscop* high bishop, archbishop, pontiff; *hlah-boda* (M.E. *heh-bode*) archangel; *hlah-cyning* high king, chief king; *hlah-diacon* archdeacon; *hlah-ealdor* chief elder or ruler; *hlah-ealdormann* chief alderman or ruler; *hlah-engel* (M.E. *heh-engel*) archangel; *hlah-fæder* (M.E. *heh-fader*) high father, great father, patriarch; *hlah-gerfa* high REEVE; *hlah-god* high God, the Most High; *hlah-læce* high leech, eminent physician; *hlah-sacerd* chief priest; *hlah-þegen* highthane, chief minister; etc.

Beowulf (L.) 1039 Þæt was hilde-setl heah cyninges. 971 *Blithl. Hom.* 25 Mid heahfaderum & apostolum. *Ibid.* 147 Michael se heahengel se was ealra engla ealdorman. c 1000 *Laws of Wiltard* Pref. (Schmid), Birhtwald Breitone heah-biscop. c 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* Pref. (ibid.), Mid geþeahste Wulfhelmes mines heh-biscopeas. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lvijj. a Heonan ic cleopige to heah Gode. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 310/27 Se heah engel gabriel. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Angeli (boden) arch-angeli (hahboden). *Ibid.* 239 Per he sit... mid his apostelen mid þe heahfaderen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 Ure drihten sende his hez engel gabriel to... zacharie. c 1200 *ORMIN* 17107 Þatt kinedom þatt Godd heahfader rixlepp inne. 13. — *Sir Beues* (A.) 1873 Hiz deke ich wile make þe. 1549 LATIMER *and Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 46 The office of the high bishoppe. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Uttop.* Ep. to Giles (Arb.) 24 Sente thether by the heighe Byshoppe. 1890 J. HRALEY *Insula Sanctorum* 559 It was to this lonely but sweet retreat that Ireland's last High-king retired to die.

20. On the analogy of the preceding (19c), frequently used with later official titles, implying the supreme officer or dignitary, or the officer who fulfils the function to the prince or state.

(Usually written as two words, but sometimes hyphenated) e.g. High Admiral, Bailiff, Chamberlain, Chancellor, Commissioner, Constable, Justice, Marshall, Master, Mightiness, Reeve, Sheriff, Steward, Treasurer, etc. See these words.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4617 Steward. Sal þou be made, and hei iustis. *Ibid.* 5008 Þar vs tok þe hei baili. *Ibid.* 10341 Joseph... þat of egypti was hei steward. 13. — *K. Alis.* 270 Oo madame, he seide, Olympeas, Heize maister in Egipte; þe was. 1506 *TINDALE Acts* xxiii. 19 The hie captayne toke hym by the hond and went a parte with hym out of the waye. 1583 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 254. From the Queenes majestie or from her Lord Hye Admirall, 1589 *Hay any Work* 27 The offices of our L. high Chancellor, high Treasurer, and high Steward of Englande. 1660 *Wood Life* 10 Nov. (O. H. S.) l. 461 To be high-sherrif of Oxfordshire. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 510/1 Whereby his majesty's pacifick dispositions had been made manifest to their High Mightinesses. 1804 N. NICHOLLS *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 33 The contest for the high stewardship at Cambridge, between Lord Hardwick and Lord Sandwich. 1824 *WATT Bibl. Brit.* II. 4 Civb, Townley, James. High Master of the Merchant-Taylor's School. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 497 The hands of the high chamberlain, William of Crol, Lord of Chievres.

21. In other collocations with specialized sense: high Change, the time of greatest activity on 'Change, or the Exchange itself at such a time (cf. 11); high cross, a cross set on a pedestal in a market-place or in the centre of a town or village; †high game, a form of cheating at cards; high go (colloq.), a bout of merriment, a frolic, a 'spree'; †high-head, a high head-dress, such as those fashionable in England in the 18th c.; †high-law (*Thieves' Cant*), highway robbery; hence †high-lawyer, a highwayman; †high Mall, the time of greatest resort in the Mall (cf. 11); high place, in Scripture, a place of worship or sacrifice (usually idolatrous) on a hill or high ground; the altar and other appointments for such worship; high table, a table raised above the rest at a public dinner; *spec.* in colleges, the table at which the president and fellows sit; high tea, a tea at which meat is served.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 69 p. 1, I look upon *High-Change to be a great Council, in which all considerable Nations have their Representatives. 1821 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 45 (Hoppe) The Old Clothes Exchange, like other places known by the name... has its daily season of 'high Change'. 1896 *Hie crosse [see *CAOSS sb.* 7 b]. 1609 in *Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xix, The pentice at y^e high crosse. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3336/3 A great Bonfire at the High-Cross. 1694 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* (1816) 343 One most egregious piece of roguery... playing the 'high-game' at putt. 1805 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 355 Our volatile 'high-go's were troublesome enough to every body. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 92 The last night they... were getting into a high-go, when the captain called us off. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love and Bottle* 1. Wks. (Rldg.) 488/1 She wore... a silk manteau and 'high-head. 1792 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) VIII. 307 Give no ticket to any that wear calashes, high-heads, or enormous bonnets. 1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage* (1859) 33 There be also other Lawes, as *High-Law, Sacking-Law, Figging Law, Cheting Lawe. *Ibid.* 41 *High Lawiers, Versers, Nips, Conny-catchers. 1676 *ETHEREDGE Man of Mode* III. iii, 'Tis now but 'high Mall, madam. 1743 *FIELDING Wedding-Day* III. i. Wks. 1882 X. 368, I have seen him walking at high Mall. 1308 *WYCLIF Num.* xxii. 41 Balaach ledde Balaam to the 'hise placis [1382 hys thingis] of Baal. 1611 *BIBLE Lev.* xxvi. 30, I will destroy your high places, and cut downe your images. 1666 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* II. iv. § 3 Naioth in Ramah, where was a high place whither the people came to sacrifice. 13. — *K. Alis.* 1084 Forth goth Alisandre... Ryght to the 'hegh table. [1431 cited from Oxford in *Rogers Agric. & Pr.* III. 550/3.] 1711 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 237 The Dean then went up to the Steps at the High-Table. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* I. 116 A dais in parquet-work for the high table. *Mod.* He dines at the High Table. 1896 E. G. K. BROWNE *Tractor. Movem.* (1861) 337 At one of the 'High Teas' of S. Barnabas. 1824 *GIRL'S Own Paper* May 427/2 For people who are not in the habit of giving dinner-parties... high tea is a capital institution.

b. With agent-noun, denoting one who does (what is expressed) 'high' (see *HIGH adv.*): as high-attainer, -bidder (see *BIDDER* 4 and *HIGHEST* A. 2), -feeder, -jumper; high-liver, (a) one who lives luxuriously; (b) one who professes a higher spiritual life than the ordinary. Also HIGH-BLOWER, etc.

1644 *TRAFF Comm.* Job iv. 13 So do the Enthusiasts, and *high-attainers. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* II. 860 When the patient has been a 'high feeder. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 8/1 A man became a mile-runner, a 'high-jumper, a five-mile bicycle racer. 1893 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 211 None of our family have ever been 'high-livers. 1888 *Forum* (U. S.) Aug. 692 Among these high-livers and faith-curers.

22. a. With nouns, forming attrib. phrases; unlimited in number: as high-action, -caste, -class, -grade, -level, -pressure, -speed, -temperature, etc.

1866 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* VI. ii. II. 587 The 'high-caste Brahmins. 1864 A. M. KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 168 Facilities for securing a 'high-class education. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 69 There are 'high-Country Wines. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June 787 Two or three 'high-grade schools. 1886 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2140/4 White Stockings... 'high-beel Shoes. a 1890 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* (1892) I. 107 The 'High-Level Bridge... over the Tyne. 1875 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* I. 195 The 'high-pitch roof of the nave. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 67 To supersede the 'high-pressure engines. 1846 *MRS. GORE Eng. Char.* (1852) 14 The high-pressure power of modern education. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 2/7 About the middle of last week a large high-pressure system spread over the United Kingdom from the southward. 1890 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. i. 123 We are 'high proove melancholly. 1880 *WARREN Book-plates* III. 21 The prominent or 'high relief portions. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 63 'High-speed loose pulleys. 1692 *Let. in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 488 This was then thought consistent enough with the high-tory loyalty.

b. Parasyntetic combs., unlimited in number: as high-angled, -arched, -backed, -bodied, -boned, -browed, -coloured, -complexioned, -coursaged, -crowned, -fated, -flavoured, -foreheaded, -horned, -lineaged, -motived, -notioned, -pooped, -priced, -principled, -roofed, -shouldered, -souled, -thoughted, -towered, -vaunted, -walled, -wilted, -zoned, etc.; high-blooded, of high blood, race, or descent; †high-horsed, mounted on the high horse; see HORSE; high-kilted, wearing the kilt or petticoat high, or tucked up; *fig.* indecorous; high-lived, pertaining to high life, frequenting high society; high-necked, having a high neck; *spec.* of a dress, high in the neck; high-nosed, having a high or long nose; *fig.* having a keen scent; †high-palmed, bearing the 'palms' of the antlers aloft; having lofty antlers; †high-sighted, having the sight directed aloft, supercilious. Also HIGH-HANDED, -HEARTED, etc.

1894 *Daily Chron.* 18 Aug. 5/1 Japan... has just paid great attention to 'high-angled as well as direct fire. 1897 *MAY Lucan* x. (T.). 'High-arch'd roofs. 1797 *SOMERVILLE Poems* 225 (Jod.) His high-arch'd neck he proudly rears. 1884 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1949/4 A thick short Gelding somewhat 'high Back'd. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxix, The high-backed oaken chair. 1622 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Downy* II. ii, Where heavenly virtue in 'high-blooded veins is lodged. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village* Ser. II. (1863) 450 A high-blooded greyhound. 1664 *PERYS Diary* 28 Feb., His lady a very 'high-carriaged, but comely big woman. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 52 b, A man maie be 'high coloured... and yet not blacke. 1799 *Med. Yrnl.* I. 143 Urine high-coloured. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xiii. 221 The 'high-complexion'd Leame. 1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* v. i, Your hat is too 'high-crowned. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 46 Welshwoman

in their curious high-crowned .. hats. 1748 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 491 The raspberries were particularly high-flavoured. a 1635 NAUGHTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 28 Of a sweet aspect, but high-foreheaded. 1568 PHAER *Æneid* ix. Cc. iii. 'Hyheaded' .. like two great oaks by Padus banks. 1613 T. MILLER tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 714/1 Willing to be dismounted from their 'high horsed frenzies. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. v. Who .. had been carried home, in compassion, by some 'high-kilted fishwife. a 1830 SCOTT in A. Cunningham *Burns* (1847) 184 In one or two passages of the 'Jolly Beggars', the Muse has slightly trespassed on decorum, where, in the language of Scottish song, 'High kilted was she As she gaed ower the lea'. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, First Step*, iv. To dazzle the world with her precious limb.—Nay, to go a little high-kilted. 1768 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxi. All pretensions to high-life or 'high-lived company. 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* i. 539 'High-neck'd gowns. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xvii. 185 To lead away the high-necked steeds. a 1635 NAUGHTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 Well-favoured, but 'high nosed. 1668 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 218 Our high-nosed Hypocritical Zealots that pretend to smell rank Idolatry in all Professions but their own. 1618 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 108 The goodly Heards of 'high-palm'd Harts. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xxxix. 14 'High-peaked saddle. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. ix. The honesty of this .. boy was somewhat high—that is, somewhat 'high-priced. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Chr. Lit., Libraries*, Rare and high-priced. 1724 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1765 III. 293 The political creed of all the 'high-principled men I have .. met with. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 267 Like our Churches, 'highroofed within but with a low Gate. 1871 BRYANT *Odys.* v. 54 His high-roofed palace. 1699 *London Gas.* No. 3313/4 A tall thin Man, 'high Shouldered. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* vi. The little high-shouldered vulgar thing! 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 118 Let 'high-sighted Tyranny range on. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 255 My 'high-souled .. master. 1896 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* i. (1815) 9 'High-thoughted (like to her) with bountie laden. 1860 MRS. BROWNING *V. Emanuel entering Florence*, High-thoughted souls. a 1631 DRAVTON *Wks.* III. 827 (Jod.) Amongst the 'high-top hills. *Ibid.* I. 24 (Jod.) 'High-tow'red Harfeur. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 260 Huge cities and high-towered. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 109 Some 'high-Vic'd City. 1611 COTGR. *Hamlet*, 'high-walled. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. 35 'High witted Tamora. 1777-8 POTTER *Æschylus* (1779) II. 321 (Jod.) Hail Queen of Persia's 'high-zon'd dames supreme!

B. sb. [Absolute uses of the adj.]

1. A high place or region; a height, eminence. *Obs. exc. Sc.* (chiefly in *heights* (*hichs*) and *howes*, heights and hollows).

1331 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1152 Hised to be hyge. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* x. 13 Forsothe he ceside to prophecie, and cam to the heiz [1388 an his place; L. *ad excelsum*]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 416 b, There must be a thyrd place .. in the highe betwixt heaven and hell I suppose. 1781 RAMSAY *To Ld. Dalhousie* 52 She .. scours o'er heights and hows a' day. a 1828 SIR A. BOSWELL *Sheldon Haughs* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* 168 Frae heights and hows, frae hames and ha's. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 24 We enter Kirkcubbin parish among heights and howes.

2. Height, altitude; fig. highest pitch, acme. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 75 Rered more ben an enche of hegh. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* Aij, Increased to the high of their perfection.

3. Cards. The ace or highest trump out.

High (həi), *adv.* Compared HIGHER, HIGHEST, q.v. Forms: 1 *hēah, hēaze*, 2-3 *heize, hejhe, heie*, etc., 3- *hech*, etc.: see HIGH a. [OE. *hēah*, later *hēage*, cf. OS. and OHG. *hōho*, MHG. *hōhe, hō*; thence early ME. *hēge*, by loss of final -e, *hēj*, blending in form with the adj.]

I. 1. At or to a great distance or extent upward; in or into a high position; far up; aloft.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 233 Heage flybb se earn. c 1200 ORMIN 6057 Fort ærn ma33 flejhenn i be lift Full hejhe toward heofne. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Ant tauh heo vleon heie. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3380 He, and aaron, and hur ben gon, He3 up to a dune. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2086 He sittes wit drighthei bei o loft. c 1304 *P. Pl. Crede* 494 Wo worpe 300 w3ytes .. Pat be toubmes of profetes tilde vp heije. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 996 To God a vow I mak beforen .. to hyng the heych to morn. 1559 *Alirr. Mag.* O. *Glendour* i. The fall of such as clymbe to hye. 1587 *Ibid.*, *Bladud* xliii. Fly not so high for feare you fall so lowe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. i. High on a Throne of Royal State .. Satan exalted sat. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 175 They seted her hiche on ane purpil swerde. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 100 Their direction changed high up the pass.

b. *Horsemanship.* With 'high action', lifting the feet far up from the ground.

1866 *London Gas.* No. 2164/4 Trots well, but gallops somewhat high. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3703/4 Saddle-Nag .. trots high.

2. *fig.* In or to a high position, degree, estimation, amount, price, etc.; to a great extent, greatly; forcibly; strongly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 352 Heie stod he bet spec o bisse wise! c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7304 (Trin.) For 3oure richesse to heje 3e rise. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2200 Mast hiye 3e ere hersid and herid of 3oure strenthe. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 24 Thocht he war neuer exalted so hie. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 113 Rectifie the Spirit as high as you can. 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 284 [He] hath bid very high for it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 146 Both Heav'n and Earth shall high extoll Thy praises. 1691 tr. *Emili- anne's Frauds Romish Monks* 407 Not in a condition to spend as high as others. 1724 DE FOR *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 135 The king .. drove things too high. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 65 Lewis consented to go as high as twenty five thousand crowns. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 62 Every .. heart beat high with joy at the news.

† b. Loudly, aloud. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 A soper .. remð and 3eieð lude and

heie bet he bereð. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 416 The cry raisis hydwisly and hee. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 948 Scho haldis out hire hede, and heje to him callis. c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 121 [This] she sayd soo highe that her children understode it. 1519 *Interl. 4 Elem.* in *Hazl. Doddsley* I. 33 What haste hast thou, That thou speakest so high? a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 207 You must do me the honour to speak high, for I am deaf.

c. Richly, luxuriously; to excess.

1608 Bp. J. WILLIAMS *Serm. at Westm.* 6 Apr. 8 It is a luscious kind of meate, and feedes very high. 1667 PERRY *Diary* 29 July, Where it seems people do drink high. 1691 WOOD *Alk. Oxon.* II. 721 After his return he lived high .. without any visible income. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 319 When once he's broken, feed him full and high. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 103 If you feed a young Horse high, he should have Exercise.

3. *Geog.* In or into a high latitude on the earth's surface; far from the equator.

1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandello's Trav.* 10 They put the Caspian Sea too high, and consequently allow Persia a greater breadth from North to South, than it really hath. 1720 DE FOR *Capt. Singleton* i. (1840) 11 Having been .. as high as the Cape of Good Hope. 1823 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* III. (1856) 30 Our expedition met it as high as Storö Island, in latitude 71°.

4. In reference to time: † a. Far on, late (*obs.*). b. Far back, early.

1293 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xc. 112 That yere [Easter] fell so hye that it was nere to thentring of May. 1633 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 266 The moneth Ramazan .. is their Lent; falling sometime high, sometime low. 1668 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 26 For we shall not here ascend so high as Prometheus. 1744 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Reliq.* 208 Not the least ground to date the Samaritan Pentateuch so high as the times of Jeroboam. 1774 [see HIGHER B. 17].

5. In reference to musical sounds: At or to a high pitch, shrilly.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 42 Your true lous coming, That can sing both high and low. *Mod.* The melody goes very high. I can't sing as high as that.

† 6. Proudly, haughtily, overbearingly; arrogantly, presumptuously; with lofty ambition or profession; abstrusely (quot. 1667); with indignation or anger. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1067, I shuld tere out bi tunge .. for chatering so high. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 Nor the rich suffred to loke too hye. 1609 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) III. 433 He .. did talk very high, how he would have a French cook, and a master of his horse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 558 Others .. reason'd high of Providence, Foreknowledge, Will, and Fate. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. l. 105 The other threatened as high. 1844 WARDLAW *Lect. Prov.* (1869) I. 393 He resents it, as a reflection on his penetration. He takes it short and high.

II. Phrases.

7. *High and low*: † a. Wholly, entirely (*obs.*): see HIGH a. 17; b. up and down, here and there; in every place or part.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 471 He saw The castell tynt, bath hye and law. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* v. viii, Gadsbuid, I can't find her high nor low. 1828 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 11 Jan. (1884) He .. missed his snuff-box, and there was .. a search high and low. 1895 *Academy* 12 Oct. 294/2 Although the publishers have searched high and low, they have not [etc.].

8. *To play high*: a. to play for stakes of large amount; b. to play a card of high value.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* viii. 31 Suspecting them to be playing high. 1884 PROCTOR *Whist* ii. 33 By playing high second hand you waste a good card.

9. *To run high*: *lit.* said of the sea when there is a strong current with a high tide, or with high waves; hence *fig.* of feelings or conditions, manifesting themselves forcibly.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 P. 1 When the Feuds ran high between the Round-heads and Cavaliers. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 202 The tide runs high against the court and ministry. 1717 tr. *Fresier's Voy.* 14 The Sea ran too high to send Boats. 1763 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 11 At times .. her fever ran very high. 1836 MARRYAT *Midst. Easy VIII.* The sea runs high, and the boat may be dashed to pieces on the rocks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 416 The disputes .. had repeatedly run so high that bloodshed had seemed to be inevitable. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 28 Party spirit ran high.

III. Combinations.

10. a. In syntactic comb. with pres. or pa. pple. of any verb which can be qualified in the active or passive by *high* or *highly*; e.g. to aim high, hence *high-aiming, high-aimed*; so *high-aspiring, bended, -blazing, -blest, -blown, -braced, -built, -climbing, -dressed, -dried, -embowed, -fed, -flushed, -gazing, -heaped, -judging, -mounted, -ing, -placed, -prized, -raised, -reared, -seasoned, -seated, -soaring, -swelling, -swollen, -throned, -thundering, -lowering, -tuned, -working*, etc.; † *high-cargued, -carved Naut.* (see *CARGUED, CARVED*); *high-descended*, of lofty or noble descent; *high-finished*, of high finish, highly elaborated; highly refined or accomplished; *high-grown*, (a) grown or increased to a height; (b) overgrown with tall vegetation; *high-strung*, strung to a high tension or pitch; *fig.* in a high state of vigour or of sensitiveness.

1766 CRASHAW tr. *Marino* (T.), Thy 'high-aim'd hopes. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* I. iii. (T.), Some uprear'd, 'high-aspiring swain. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Troyal & Tri. Faith* vi. (1845) 71 Broken as a too 'high-bended bow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 145 God 'high-blest. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 361

My 'high-blowge Pride At length broke vnder me. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1069 Haughty, as is his pile 'high-built and proud. 1880 TENNYSON *Revenge* ix, Ship after ship .. their high-built galleons. 1530 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 505 Here must a mark be set to those unquiet, busy, and 'high-climbing spirits. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 546 The brow of some high-climbing Hill. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Magnif.* 368 'High-descended Queen. 1779 POTTER *Æschylus* (ed. 2) I. 52 (Jod.) No prejudice of high-descended ancestry. 1796 FOOTE *Engl. fr. Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 98 Two pound of 'high-dried Glasgow [snuff]. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 157 To .. love the 'high-embowed roof. 1608 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. ii, Like 'high-fed jaeds .. In antic trappings. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 193/2 A 'high-finished picture of Pericles. 1605 SHAKS. *Leas* iv. iv. 7 Search euery Acre in the 'high-growne field. *Ibid.* II. iv. 231 'High-judging Ioue. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* i, On the northern side of this 'high-lying park. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 98 'High plac'd Macbeth. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 102 Cliffs, 'high-pointing to the skies. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xii. 35 His 'high priz'd benefits. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 200 'High-raised mounts. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 242 'High reard Bulwarkes. 1780 — *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 64 With a power Of 'high resolute men. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. i, The 'high-season'd Dish. 1752 BERKELEY *Th. Tar-water* Wks. III. 504 High-seasoned food and strong liquors. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 585 Heav'n's 'high-seated top. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 126 Farre 'high soaring o're thy praises. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xxxii. (1495) 479 The moost 'hyghe strowting parties of craggas ben callyd Scopuli. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. lviii, 'High-strung health. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* x. Intro'd., 'High-strung enthusiasm. c 1500 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 190 Beauty's 'high-swelling pride. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. ii. 117 Your 'high-swolne hides. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xiii, The water's high-swoln tide. 1875 LONGF. *Pandora* ii, Commissioned by 'high-thundering Zeus. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ii. 33 Ne is there hauke .. Whether 'high towing, or accosting low.

b. With an adj. = Highly, to a great degree.

(The hyphen shows that *high* qualifies the following adj., not the sb.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. i. 15 So full of shapes is fancie, That it alone is high fantastical. 1663 BOYLE *Colours* (J.), A high-red tincture. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xviii. 433 High-eminent amid the works divine. 1805 *Union Rev.* III. 266 They use such high-learned words.

c. Occasionally hyphenated to a verb to make the construction clear.

1622 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prospe.* 240 Shee stirred and high-reared her crest. 1788 CROWER *Morn. Dream* i, The billows high-lifted the boat.

† **High**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hēan*, 3 *hæhjen*, *hēhen*, (*Orm.*) *hejhenn*, 3-4 *hei* (en), 3-5 *he3e* (n), 4-6 *hie*, *hegh* (e), *hey*, etc. (see HIGH a.), 4-7 *high*. [OE. *hēan*, f. *hēah* HIGH a.; cf. also Goth. *hauhjan*, OHG. *hōhjan*, *hōhen*, MHG. *hōhen* to raise, exalt. See also HAIN, HEYGHNE.]

1. *trans.* To make high or higher (*lit.* and *fig.*); to raise, lift up, elevate, exalt, extol.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. iv. (1890) 106 He ongon hean and miclan [pa. cirican]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Swa þat we on alle ure þanke be heien. *Ibid.* 57 Hejen his sete on heuene. c 1200 ORMIN 9204 Nu sket shall ille an dale beou All hejhedd upp and filledd. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1125 He sal heghe himself to be Aboven þe haly trinite. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xviii, Who so hieih himself he shalbe lowed and who so lowlyth himself he shalbe hyed. 1494 FARVAN *Chron.* an. 1465 (1553) 216 b, Syluer that .. was hyghed to xl. d. an vunce. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 25 High no man for no hate.

2. *intr.* To become high or higher (*lit.* and *fig.*); to rise, mount up, ascend.

c 1200 ORMIN 6017 God man riseþ 233 uppwardd .. andd he3heþþ 233 Biforenn Goddes ehne. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Ase 3e wulleð þat heo [þouhtes] climben & hien toward heouene. 1300 GOWER *Conf.* III. 295 Now it higheth, now it loweth, Now stant upright, now overthrowth. 1565 BURROGH in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1886) III. 126 It .. hyeth two fadome and a halfe water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xviii, The river Nilus higheth apace untill he be risen to his ful height. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 35 The tydes doe high about some 6 Foot.

High, *int.* Variant of HEY, HI.

1800 WERMS *Washington* II. (1810) 15 'High! why not my son? 1830 GALT *Lawrie* T. vi. iii. (1849) 260 She made no reply, but only a high-madam-ho signification that she recognised me.

High, *obs.* form of HIE.

Highaw (e): see HICKWALL.

Highball. A game, a species of poker, played with balls and a bottle-shaped receptacle.

1894 J. N. MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* xi. 261-266. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/1 Methods of cheating with dice, at highball, poker, roulette.

High-binder. U.S. slang. [f. HIGH a. 14: cf. BENDER 5, HELLBENDER.]

1. A rowdy; one of a gang which commits outrages on persons and property.

1806 *Weekly Inspector* 27 Dec. last p. An association calling themselves 'High-Binders.' 1806 N. Y. *Evening Post* 26 Dec. 2 A desperate association of lawless and unprincipled vagabonds, calling themselves 'High-binders', during the last winter, produced several riots. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *High-binder*, a riotous fellow. New York slang.

2. One of a secret society or gang said to exist among the Chinese in California and other parts of the United States for the purpose of blackmailing and even of assassination.

1887 *Amer. Missionary Aug.* 235 The High-Binders were already on his track, and he scarcely feels safe even in Oakland. 1888 *Pub. Opinion* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 193 The power of the Highbinder is the only one which the average Chinaman

understands and fears, and his conduct is regulated by it to a greater extent than by the laws of the country in which he lives. 1890 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 10 Dec. 12/1 The Italian Mafia is a dangerous enemy to law and order, like the Chinese 'highbinders' of California.

3. A political conspirator.

1890 C. L. NORTON *Political Amer., Highbinders* ... applied... to political conspirators and the like.

High-blower. A horse that makes a 'blowing' noise by flapping the nostrils at each expiration in galloping; also sometimes euphemistically applied to a 'roarer'. So **high-blowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1831 YOUTT *Horse* xii. (1847) 254 Eclipse was a 'high-blower'. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* ii. 35 The high-blowing Humphrey Clinker [race-horse so named]. *Ibid.* iii. 55 A roarer—or, politely speaking... 'a high blower'. 1881 SIR F. FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* iii. xxiii. (ed. 2) 300 High Blowers. The noise, which some horses make by flapping the alae of their nostrils, has occasionally been mistaken by inexperienced people for roaring. 1891 M. H. HAYES *Veterinary Notes* xi. (ed. 4) 304 Highblowing is not a disease, but is simply produced by the flapping of the horse's nostrils when he expels air quickly from his lungs.

High-born, a. Born in a high rank of society; of noble birth.

1300 *Cursor M.* 12436 Lazar was a heie-born man. 1798 POPE *Dunc.* i. 207 High-born Howard, more majestic sire. 1780 E. PERRONET *Hymn*, 'All hail the Power' ii. Let high-born Seraphs tune the lyre. 1829 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 30 The posterity of a highborn beggar. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 13 The high-born beautiful snow came down.

High-borne, a. rare. [See BORNE.] Borne on high; exalted, lofty, of high bearing.

(But some take it in the example as = *high-born*.) 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 1. 173 This child of fancie, that Armado hight... shall relate In high-borne words, the worth of many a Knight From tawne Spain.

† **High-boy.** *Obs.*

1. One who lives 'high'; a 'fast' man, libertine, gallant; cf. *roaring boy*.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vit. Quev.* (1708) 104 Many Huffs and High-boys. 1680 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 68 A high boy, or one that was strong to drink among others, or to drink down others!

2. A partisan making high claims for his party; cf. **HIGH-FLYER** 3.

1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I* 117 These High-boys say plainly that all such who are not of their opinion are perfect Malignants. 1775 MRS. CANTLIVER *Gotham Election Wks.* 1760-1 I. 177 *Sir Rog.* I am amaz'd to find you in the interest of the High-Boys. *Alld.* Our Parson says that's only the Whig's Cant.

High-bred, a.

1. Of high breed, stock, or descent; high-born. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* 50 The soul is too high bred to give us any rational accounts of the awarings of sense. 1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* ix. 146 The high bred cheastnut horse. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* xxiv. The high-bred descendant of an ancient baron.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of high breeding or bringing-up; characterized by highly refined manners.

1796 SEWARD *Anecd.* II. 306 (Jod.) Prior was a very high-bred man, and made himself peculiarly agreeable to Louis XIV. by this talent. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 103 A model of suavity and high-bred manners. 1875 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 309 He caught the grand manner and high-bred ways of the society he frequented.

High Church, a. and sb. [app. deduced from *High-Churchman* (see next) and used attrib. as in *High Church party*, and then substantively.]

A. adj. or attrib. phrase. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of High-Churchmen (see next); of or belonging to the principles and practices of High-Churchmen: see B.

1704 Dr FOS *Storm* xxiv. They say this was a High-Church Storm, sent out the Nation to Reform. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 July (O. H. S.) I. 1 The latter has promis'd to come over to the High Church Party. 1705-15 BURNET *Own Time* vi. (1823) IV. 249 Those men, who began now [anno 1704] to be called the high church party, had all along expressed a coldness, if not an opposition to the present settlement. 1710 *Let. to New Memb. Parlt. in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 565 Any manner of persons, either high-church, low, or no church. 1798 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* iii. 13 Maintaining the same principles with our Jacobite high-church priests. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1761 III. 194 Whether it contained any Tory or high-church principles. 1744 N. TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* III. 523 Those of the Clergy who began now [1700-2] to be called the High-Church party... set up a complaint all over England of the want of Convocations. 1824 SCOTT *Wav.* ii. Tory or High-Church predilections and prejudices. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 250 The nonjuring and high-church factions among the clergy produced few eminent men. 1830 W. WILBERFORCE *Private Papers* 31 Dec. (1897) 157 All my three Oxonians are strong friends to High Church and King doctrines. 1884 MANDELL CREIGHTON in *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 265/a A movement which had its seat at Oxford, and was begun by Newman, Keble, Pusey, and Hurrell Froude, revived the old High Church party. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* III. x. vi. 233 By the end of 1837 the High Church revival had become general. 1895 OMAN *Hist. Eng.* xii. 679 To the new High-Church party we owe much good work in neglected parishes, and a restoration of decency and order in public worship. *Mod. colloq.* The women of the family are very High-Church.

B. sb. [orig. short for *H. C. party*, *H. C. principles*.] The party or principles of the High-Churchmen (see next).

1708 LADY PYE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 26, I never saw so short a sorrow as was here [about King William's death]... and the High Church are elevated hereabouts. 1704 [C. LESLIE] *Wolf Stript* 5 They [the Low-Church] press themselves ready to join with the Dissenters in Confederacy against the High-Church. 1706-9 M. TINDALL *Rights of Christ. Church* Pref., Nothing is more disputed at present than who is the best Churchman, both High and Low Church laying claim to it. 1709 *Ref. Sackverell's Sermon* 24 This is the true Spirit of High-Church; they would have the Mitre overtop the Crown. 1710 *Answ. Sackverell's Sermon* 6 Several of the High Church are for a Union between the Church of England and the Church of Rome. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 220 ¶ 9 The Terms High-Church and Low-Church, as commonly used, do not so much denote a Principle, as they distinguish a Party. 1710 in *Howell State Trials* XV. 554 I'll lead you on, boys; buzz! high church and Sackverell! 1796 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* Pref. 11 To convince the world how strenuous they were in the cause of high-church and the pretender. 1833 *Record* 24 Jan. 4/3 The order which resists Reformation is the High Church.

Hence **High-Church v. trans. (nonce-ud.)**, to render High Church in doctrine and practice. **High-Churchism**, † **High-Churchship**, High Church principles, doctrine, or practice. **High-Churchist**, -ite, an adherent to High Church principles.

1790 GORDON & TRENCARD *Indep. Whig* No. 42 ¶ 5 Italy... (that Seat of High-Churchship). 1823 S. PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII. 272 An amusing... picture of generosity, whim, domination, and high churchism. 1846 MACPARKLANE *Cabinet Hist. Eng.* XV. 128 The high-churchism of the Queen [Anne] naturally grew higher with sickness and danger. 1848 CLOUGH *Let. & Rem.* (1865) 118 A— belongs, I see, to the new High Churchites. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 101 Stilted County Queens, with daughters long on hand, had taken refuge in High-Churching their village. 1868 *Episcopalian* (N. Y.) 8 July, Another High-Churchist... used language inappropriate to be placed on record.

High-Churchman. [orig. *high Churchman*: cf. *good Churchman*, *strict Churchman*, etc.]

A Churchman or member of the Church of England holding opinions which give a high place to the authority and claims of the Episcopate and the priesthood, the saving grace of the sacraments, and, generally, to those points of doctrine, discipline, and ritual, by which the Anglican Church is distinguished from the Calvinistic churches of the Continent, and the Protestant Nonconformist churches in England.

a. Originally applied in the 17th and early 18th c. to those who, holding a *de jure* Episcopacy, opposed a comprehension or toleration of differences in church polity, and demanded the strict enforcement of the laws against Dissenters, and the passing of such additional measures as the Occasional Conformity Bill. With these were then associated the doctrine of the divine right of kings (of the House of Stuart), and the duty of non-resistance on the part of subjects. The appellation was, in fact, practically synonymous with *Tory*, and was at first a hostile nickname, equivalent to the earlier *High-flyer*, *High-flying* or *High-flown* Churchman (q.v.); after the invention of the anti-theistic *Low-Churchman*, it began to be accepted as relatively appreciatory. **b.** In recent times, since 1833, the name has been increasingly appropriated to the adherents of the Oxford Movement led by John Henry Newman, and (afterwards) by Edward Bouverie Pusey. The ecclesiastical principles of these are more or less analogous to those of the 'old High-Churchmen', but exhibit (at least in their extreme form) a much closer approximation to those of the pre-Reformation Church. **c.** The name is occasionally applied to those who hold (except as to episcopacy) somewhat analogous opinions in the established Church of Scotland, and perhaps in some other religious communities.

1669 *Gd. Advice* 43 Against the will of the high Churchmen. 1708 *Reasons Addr. Maj. to invite Electress* etc. 9 Those... are particularly still'd High-Flyers, High-Churchmen, a few of 'em Nonjurants, and all of 'em Tories. 1704 [C. LESLIE] (*title*) *The Wolf Stript*... by one call'd an High Churchman. *Ibid.* 4, I venture, for it's a Venture at this Time, to own the name of an High-Church-Man. No man thinks it a Disparagement to be High, that is Zealous in any good thing. 1705 EVELYN *Diary* Oct. (1889) II. 389. 1708 (*title*) *The Character of a High-Church-Man*. *Ibid.* 7 A High-Church Clergyman is a Holy-man in his Conversation. 1709 SACKVERELL *Sermon* 5 Nov. 19 Have they not lately Villainously Divided us with Knaveish Distinctions of High, and Low-Church Men? 1741-3 WESLEY *Extract of Jnl.* (1749) 99 Neither should I have wonder'd, if... the zealous high-churchmen had rose, and cut all that were call'd Methodists in pieces. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. 8 He was a zealous high-churchman and royalist, and retained his attachment to the unfortunate house of Stuart. 1835 HOOK *Ch. Dict., High Churchman*. This is the nickname given to those... who regard the Church, not as the creature and engine of State policy, but as the institution of our Lord. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* iii. x. vi. 234 The Bennett judgment... in 1870 definitely permitted the teaching of the most distinctive doctrine of the new High Churchmen.

Hence **High-Churchmanship**, the doctrine or practice of High-Churchmen, High-Churchism; adherence to the High Church party; also **High-Churchism**.

1809 J. R. BEST *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 108 High-churchmanism, a religion differing much more from low-churchmanism than from popery. 1874 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 672 It was thought to be like a sign of the double superlative in High Churchmanship. 1884 ABP. TAIR in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 417 So powerfully had the early teaching of Newman represented English High Churchmanship as the best barrier against the Church of Rome.

High cookalorum: see COOKALORUM.

High court. A supreme court; applied to various bodies having judicial functions, as *High Court of CHANCERY*, *High Commission Court*, *H. C. of JUSTICE*, *H. C. of PARLIAMENT*: see these words. Without qualification *High Court* now means 'High Court of Justice'. (Also attrib.)

1450, 1597, 1668 [see COURT sb. 10]. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hye courte, *cour souveraine*. 1701 [see CHANCERY s.]. 1896 *Ch. Times* 13 Nov. 521/1 That the High Court would grant an injunction against the trustees. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 13 Apr. 2/1 It is difficult to grasp any plausible reason for the continued refusal... to give to County Courts equal jurisdiction to that enjoyed by the High Court. It is urged that the judges would not be equal to discharging the duties of a High Court judge.

High-crested, a. Having a high crest (in various senses); in quot. 1618 *fig.* Carrying the head high; elated; proud.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. ix. 307 The miserable overthrow of Crassus made the Parthians higher crested. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 324 A high-crested chief, Sailing with troops of friends to Tenedos. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 173 The rolling away of the high-crested seas.

† **b.** Having a high ridge. [See CREST sb. 1. g.] 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 138 A certayne kynde of [arrow] heades whyche men call higged, creased, or shouldered heades [i.e. high-ridged, -crested, or -shouldered]. 1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *High-crested* (1706 or *High-ridged*) (A Term in Archery). See *Shoulder-head*.

High day, high-day, highday, sb. [In I. from HIGH *a.*; in II. for *hey-day*.]

I. 1. A day of high celebration; a solemn or festival day.

c. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Eche heze dai [he hodede sholde] fede mid godes worde þe hungrie soule. c. 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 52 Thai saw than never so On high dayes to chamber go. 1526 TINDAL *John* xix. 31 That saboth day was an hye day. 1535 COVERDALE *Barnch* i. 14 Se that ye rede this boke... upon the hye dayes, and at tyme convenient. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 48 The Day kept for the Conception of the Virgin Mary, and a high Day of Procession. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. 105 Here, the summer has, even on its highdays and holidays, something mournful. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* i. 570 Never used but at high-days, holidays and family feasts.

† 2. Full day, when the sun is high in the sky. Also attrib. as *high-day noon*. *Obs.*

1523 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 5. I will open both these windowes, that... ye may... see, that it is highe day. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xxvii. The Sun of righteousness at high-day noon.

II. 3. Perverved form of HEY-DAY sb. 2.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. II. 50 (D.) In the high-day of youth and exultation. 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) XLII. 221 I do nothing rashly—the highday of my blood is over. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 398 The landowners of Rome, in the highday of her insolent adolescence.

III. 4. attrib. **a.** Of or befitting a high day.

b. Pertaining to the hey-day of youth. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. ii. ix. 98 Thou spend'st such high-day wit in praising him. 1663 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* i. i. Look to your wives, Your young trim wives, your high-day wives, Your marchpanes.

† **High-day, int. Obs.** Erroneous form of HEY-DAY, arising from confusion with *prec.*

1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 190 Freedome, high-day, high-day [mod. ed. hey-day] freedome. 1667 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 High-day! who have we got here? 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xiv. High-day! Prithee, would'st thou have a man tell thee more than he knows?

Highe, *obs. form of HIE v. and sb.*

Higher (hæi-), *a. (sb.) and adv.* Forms: **a.** 1 *hierra*, *hierra*, *hi(r)a*, *hi(r)a*; *héra*; *herra*, *herra*, 2-5 *herre*, 5 *heer*, *her*, *har*, 5-6 *harro*. **β.** 1 *hiehra*, *héhéra*, 2 *heahere*, 3 *hæhjere*, (Orm.) *hehhre*, 3-4 *hejere*, *heier*, 4 *hegher*, -ur, *hoyer* (e. 4-6 *Sc. hear* (e. 5 *heizer*, *hejare*, *heiar*, *heyar*, 6 *Sc. hecher*. 7-6 *hier* (e. *hyer*, *Sc. hyear* (e. 5 *hizere*, *hiar*, 6 *hyar*, *Sc. hiear*, 6- *higher*. 8 *dial.* 9 *hicker*. [OE.: WS. *hierra*, *hierra* (Anglian *héra*, *herra*, whence ME. *herre*, *heer*, *her*, etc.), corresp. to OHG. *hōhōro*, Goth. *hauhiza*, f. *hauhs*, OE. *hēah* HIGH *a.*; subseq. conformed to the positive, as *hiehra*, *heahra*, whence ME. *hejer*, *hegher*, later *higher*: see HIGH.]

A. adj. 1. The comparative of HIGH *a.* in its various senses, q.v.

a. c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 6 To hierran [v.r. hieran] hade. *Ibid.* lii. 409 Se mæghðad is hirra ðonne se gesinscipe. c. 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 897 Eac hieran [MSS. B. & C. hearran] þonne þa oðru. c. 1000 *Cadmon's Dan.* 401 Weað him hyrra hyge... þonne gemet wære. c. 1000 *Phænix* 28 in *Exeter Bk.*, *Herra*... þonne enig þara beorza. c. 1205 LAY. 22758 Þe an hine talde hæh, þe oðer mucche herre. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 333 Herre þen ani in þe hous by þe hede & more. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3924 Hoger of hert & of her wille. c. 1450 *Mvrc* 1527 The herre that a mon ys in degre.

β. a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 274 Hu be him strenglicran stol geworhte, heahran on beofonum. a. 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 243 We scule bien... imeaded mid heahere mode. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 115 Dat godes milce bie aure heier and more ðanne his rihte dom. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 6997 All an oþer lif Annd hehhre lif annd better. c. 1205 LAY. 7740 Mid hæhjere stefne. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7331 Saul... was hegher [v.r. herer, hejer] þan ani man. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Marcus* 5 Þai wære of heare degre. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 Crist is... heiar wip out comparisoun þan ani pope. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 9097 Neuire þe beazre of a hawe. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 269 Ane hear place.

3. One who has lofty or 'high-flown' notions on some question of polity, esp. ecclesiastical. *spec.* a. In late 17th and early 18th c., One who made or supported lofty claims on behalf of the authority of the Church; a High-Churchman; a Tory. Cf. HIGH-FLOWN 3, HIGH-FLYING a. 3. b. In Scotland in end of 18th and beginning of 19th c., An Evangelical, as opposed to a Moderate.

1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 9 The honest Divines of the Church of England who for their Conscience and Obedience are Branded for High-flyers. 1699 H. CHANDLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* (1709) 19 The High-flyers. talk and act as if they thought the Kingdom of God was nothing else but Circumstance and Ceremony. 1718 *Entertainer* A iij b, I am afraid St. Peter and St. Paul will scarce escape being censured for Tories and High-flyers. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1841 II. 113/1, I am told that she openly professes herself to be a highflyer. 1803 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (Ford) VIII. 222 A schism was taking place in Pennsylvania between the moderates and high-flyers. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 395 From a sullen sectarian [he] turned a flaming highflyer for the 'supreme dominion' of the Church. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 78 The serious effusions of the clerical high-flyers. 1836 MASSON *Edinb. Sh.* (1892) 172 The small minority of Evangelicals, or 'High-flyers', as they were called, corresponded to the proscribed 'Liberals' in secular politics. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 486 When he [Sir W. Scott] wrote, the fierce ecclesiastical conflict between Moderates and 'high flyers' was still raging.

† 4. A fast stage-coach. *Obs.* 1818 SCOTT *Hvt. Midl.* i, Mail-coach races against mail-coach, and high-flyer against high-flyer, through the most remote districts of Britain. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxii. (Farmer), The old room on the ground floor where the passengers of the High-flyers used to dine.

5. *slang.* a. A pretentious or fashionable strumpet; a 'swell' beggar, one of the 'swell mob'; a begging-letter writer. † b. A frequenter of the gallery of a theatre (*obs.*). † c. An exaggerated statement; a 'cram' (*obs.*).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, High Flyers, Impudent, Forward, Loose, Light Women; also bold Adventurers. 1759 D'URFAY *Pills V.* 349 Bench-hoppers, High-flyers, Pit-flyers, be still. 1776 G. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleas* I. 168 If your Honour had heard the high-flyers he crammed my poor head with, all the while we were at it—the soft things he said [etc.]. 1821 EGAN *Tom & Jerry* v. (Farmer), As you have your high-flyers at Almack's. 1831 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 250 Pursuing the course of a 'high-flyer' (genteel beggar). 1899 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 17 The highflyer turns up his genteel proboscis at the common cadger.

High-flying, sb. 1. *lit.* Flying to a great height; lofty flight. 1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 176 In the high flying of Falcons and Vultures. 2. Aiming high; lofty pretension. 1681 DRYDEN *Epil. to Lee's Poesis* Claves 6 Never was man worse thought on for high-flying. 3. The principles of high-flyers (sense 3).

1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1841 II. 115/1 To read pamphlets against religion and high-flying. **High-flying, a.** 1. *lit.* That flies high, as a bird. 1682 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* II. 39 Who wing their thoughts with such high-flying feathers. 1810 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'A Roman Master', Birds, high-flying in the element. † b. *transf.* Swift. (Cf. HIGH-FLYER 4.) *Obs.* c 1750 *Banbury Apes* (ed. 3) 3 A Messenger (on a High-flying Sorrel Horse).

2. Soaring high in notions, aims, ambitions, etc. 1691 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 That high flying liberty of conceit proper to the Poet. a 1649 DRUMM, or HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 82 A man in the prime of his youth, of high-flying thoughts by his alliance with the king of England. 1698 tr. *Sallust* 245 With their lofty strains and high flying Language. 1793 BRIDGES *Calculus* p. vi, My hopes of the future improvement of medicine too high-flying. 1878 SPURGEON *Serm.* XLIV. 620 Little duties are almost too insignificant for such high-flying spiritual professors.

3. Making or upholding lofty claims for authority in church or state; holding the principles of the HIGH-FLYERS.

1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 32 Some high-flying Gentlemen, who if they could would make us all slaves to the King's absolute will. 1709 *Ref. Sackville's Serm.* 24 The High-flying Faction may call themselves Churchmen as long as they please. 1751 CARLYLE in Ramsay *Remin.* iii. (1870) 64 Webster, leader of the high-flying party. 1779 H. WALPOLE *Last Yrns.* (1859) I. 40 Not indeed that high-flying Church under Bancroft and Laud, but the mild Church under Tillotson. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 463 Gouverneur Morris, a high-flying monarchy man. 1897 A. BIRRELL in *Indep. & Nonconf.* Jubilee No., A great mortification to the high-flying Anglican who cannot bring himself to believe that there can be two Churches within the same realm at one and the same time.

b. Extreme; making high claims for something. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 186 How horrified some high-flying æsthetic men will be.

† **Highful, a.** *Obs.* In 3 *hey-, heiuol, heizful.* [f. ME. *heȝ* HIGH + *-FUL*.] High; *fig.* haughty, proud.

1897 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4011 *Dis wus* a prout mandement & an heiuol dede. *Ibid.* 7729 Sturme he was þoru out al, & heiuol & prout.

High gate, high-gate. Now chiefly Sc. [See GATE sb. 2] = HIGHWAY, HIGH STREET. Hence frequent in street- and place-names, esp. in the North. c 1340 *Curior M.* 16166 (Trin.) To herowdes þo he him sent: euen þe heȝe gate. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 164 VOL. V.

And saw the hye-gat lyand wass Apon a fair feld evin and dry. c 1429 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 486 Reynawde, that was vpon the hyghe gate of Ardeyn. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livry* v. (1822) 457 Than fled the hie gate to Rome. 1669 T. ADAMS *Soldier's Honour* Wks. (1630) 1084 Then should many worthy spirits get vp the High-gate of preferment. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 273 (Jam.) Out the high-gate is ay fair play. **High-handed, a.** Acting or done with a high hand (see HIGH a. 17 b), or in an overbearing or arbitrary manner.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 49 For this high-handed offence, their foresaid king is still plagued in hell. 1743 in Doran *Mann & Manners* (1876) I. vi. 164 Not . . . any the worse for their high-handed proceedings. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 382 Some act of high-handed authority. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) II. App. 548 An act of high-handed violence.

Hence **High-handedness**, high-handed, overbearing, or arbitrary action or behaviour.

1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* v. 144 Thus he censures high-handedness even in the gods. 1891 LEEDS *Mercury* 13 Aug. 4/5 Against wrong or high-handedness Lowell was ready to strike whenever or wherever he saw it.

High-hearted, a. Courageous, high-spirited; in early use sometimes, Haughty, arrogant.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxviii. (1495) 514 In olde tyme men of Grecia were wroth and hyghe herted to men that wolde do wronge to theyr neighbours. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 19 The yongest is most curteys and humble, and is not so hyghe herted as that other. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 65 His enemy, High-hearted Lucius. 1650 STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* II. 47 The more high-hearted grew the Prince of Orange. 1876 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 129 A fine, high-hearted, manly class they were.

Hence **High-heartedness**. 1613 LADY ELIZ. CAREW *Mariam* iv. viii. Chorus, High heartedness doth sometimes teach to bow.

† **Highhede.** *Obs. rare.* In 3 *hizhede*. [f. HIGH a. + *-hede*, *-HEAD*.] Height, highness.

a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 327 Bihold of þe tur þe hizhede And wiþ þi fot met þe brede.

High-heeled, a. Having high heels: used of boots or shoes; hence *transf.* of their wearers.

1644 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 31 The one goes high-heeled, the other low and flat. 1664 PEPPY *Diary* 15 Aug. He wears pretty high-heeled shoes, but not very high. 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Croisic* cxxxviii. Quick turn-about On high-heeled shoe. 1882 MACM. *Mag.* XLV. 395 Becurled and bewigged damsels, laced and high-heeled.

High-hoe: see HICKWALL.

High-holder. U.S. [Of same origin as next; altered by popular etymology.] = next.

1824 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 622/1 The pigeon-hawk . . . is about the size of our common flicker, or high-holder.

High-hole. U.S. [A variant, due to popular etymology, of *hyghwhele*, *highwale*, *hewhole*, early forms of HICKWALL, q.v.; cf. Eng. dial. *hey-hoe*, *high-hoe*, etc.] The Golden-winged Woodpecker, or Flicker, of North America, *Colaptes auratus*.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Clape* . . . the Golden-winged Woodpecker . . . elsewhere called High-hole, Yucker, Flicker, Wake-up, and Pigeon Woodpecker. 1884 *Century Mag.* Dec. 222/2 The high-hole appears to drum more promiscuously than does downy [woodpecker]. 1888 *Advance* 5 Apr. 209 The piercing note of the 'high-hole'.

† **Highing, vbl. sb. Obs.** [f. HIGH v. + *-ING*.] Raising aloft, exaltation, elevation.

a 1225 *Anr.* R. 174 Hesterne nome & hire heunge preoued 508 þet ich sigge. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 111 þe heying of Crist. c 1440 PECKOK *Repr.* II. x. 201 In the Feeste of the Crossis Higing.

Highish (hoi'ish), a. [f. HIGH a. + *-ISH*.] Somewhat high (in various senses).

1805 CORBETT *Rur. Rider* 472 Mounting a highish hill. 1808 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 206 A friend nameless, but highish in office. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 56 On a highish point called after me 'The Queen's View'.

Highland (hoi'lænd), sb. and a. Also 5-9 *hie-land*, 6 *heland*, *hilland*, *-end*, (*holland*, *he-land*), 7 *hyland*, (*hayelonde*). [f. HIGH a. + LAND.] A sb.

1. High or elevated land; a lofty headland or cliff. b. The mountainous or elevated part of any country; occas. also in the names of geographical districts, as the Hudson Highlands. (Perh. extended from 2.)

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 385 Heahlonð stigon . . . on Seone beorg. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 186 Towards Sun-set wee see the Coast or high land of Brin John. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 80 Wet Weather being propitious to High-lands, which drowneth the Low. 1756 SHUTELOCK *Voy. round World* (1757) 192 The Sierra, or highland of Motapa. 1798 ANSON *Voy.* II. v. 173 He was . . . to cruise off the highland of Valparaiso. 1833 TENNYSON *Hyperides*, Beneath a highland leaning down a weight of cliffs. 1839 THIRWALL *Greece* III. VI. 309 He then advanced toward the highlands of Nura. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. ii. 44 Where over crags and piny highlands The poisoning eagle slowly soars.

2. *spec.* (Now always pl., Sc. pronunc. hī'lants.) The mountainous district of Scotland which lies north and west of a line drawn from the Firth of Clyde through Crieff to Blairgowrie and thence north and north-west to Nairn on the Moray Firth; the territory formerly occupied by the Celtic clans.

c 1425 (implied in HIGHLANDMAN). 1509 LYNDEREY *Compl.* 384 And, in this realm, he's maid sic ordour, Baith throw the heland and the bordour. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv.

(1691) 70 The Land and Housing in Ireland, and the High-Lands of Scotland. c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 37 The Kirk . . . distinguishes the Lowlands from the Highlands by the language generally spoken. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 507/2 Dunkeld . . . by the beauty of its situation and its convenience as the point of entrance upon the Highlands. 1867 Q. VICTORIA (*title*) Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands.

B. attrib. or adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting high land or a mountainous district.

1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.), *Montanus*, hieland. 1637 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 19 The little marsh . . . with a little hill of upland ground . . . compact on three sydes with highland ground. 1761 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxxv. 626 The highland robbers were subdued or extirpated. 1833 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 109 Merely the highland clouds over the mountains. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 274 Highland Cudweed. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 7/1 The Fen agriculturists have stood the depression much better than their high-land neighbours.

2. *spec.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Highlands of Scotland.

Highland dress, the kilt and accompanying costume worn by the Highland clansmen and soldiers. *Highland regiment*, in the British Army, a regiment originally composed of Highlanders, or raised in the Highlands, and retaining more or less of the Highland dress.

c 1425 (see HIGHLANDMAN). 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 109 Than cryd Mahoun for a Heiland padjane. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* I. 107 A number of hideous high-land Scots. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1738 I. 359 A generation of Highland Thieves and Red-shanks. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* IV. Two . . . seemed to me . . . to have Highland plaids about them. 1888 PENODY *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 158 Upon the shores of highland lochs.

Highlander (hoi'lændar), [f. prec. + *-ER* 1.]

1. An inhabitant of a high or mountainous land. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 81 High-landers of Candy. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 45 More natural to your Peak Highlander. 1826 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ix. 329 The Israelite highlanders of the neighbouring heights.

2. *spec.* A native of the Highlands of Scotland. Also, a soldier of a Highland regiment.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 50 The Epirotiques in Greece, the Heylanders in Scotland. 1769 *De Foe's Tour* *Gl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 236 The Natives of Inverness do not call themselves Highlanders, because they speak English. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 335 The Highlander . . . was . . . morally and physically well qualified for war. 1893 WHITAKER *Alm.* 205 Royal Highlanders. *Ibid.* 206 Seaforth Highlanders.

3. *Highlanders*: playing cards of the third quality, so called from the device on the wrapper.

1848 BRADSHAW's *Jrnl.* 16 Apr. in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* (1867) 63 The best cards are called Moguls, the others Harrys and Highlanders. 1866 in *Stationer & Fancy Trades Register* 1 Sept. *Ibid.*, The different qualities of cards are distinguished as Moguls, Harrys, Highlanders, and Merry Andrews.

4. A kind of artificial fly for fishing. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 366 The Highlander may be found useful at times.

Highlandish, a. rare. [See *-ISH*.] Of the nature of high land; like the Scottish Highlands.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 499 The high-landish mountains overled with Firre-trees. 1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav. Germany* etc. 10 (T.) The country round is altogether so high-landish.

Highlandman. = HIGHLANDER.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xiv. 1543 The Scottis Hielandmen, Ware neire the wattry off Ile then. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 241 Quhen sun hilend men . . . be brocht til obedience. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 134 *Hielandmen*, the inhabitants of the Hiellands, & Jles of this Realme. a 1649 DRUMM, or HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I.* Wks. (1711) 7 To defend the country against the incursions of these highlandmen. a 1833 HOGG *Song*, 'Come o'er the stream, Charlie' iii, A troop of our bold Highlandmen.

Highlandry. [f. HIGHLAND + *-RY*, as in *Irishry, Welshry*.] Highlanders collectively.

a 1771 SMOLLETT cited in Ogilvie.

† **High-lone, adv.** *Obs.* [An alteration of *alone*, of obscure origin. *High* prob. expresses degree or intensity; cf. *LOWE*.] Quite alone, without support.

1597 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 37 (*Qo.*) Then she could not stand high lone. 1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iv. And when it [an infant] once goes high-lone, takes it back. 1608 MIDDLETON *Burt* II. ii. When I could not stand a high lone without I held a thing. 1760 G. WASHINGTON *Diary* 13 Mar. (MS.), The Mares . . . so poor were they, and so much abused had they been . . . that they were scarce able to go high-lone, much less to assist in the business of the Plantations.

High-low (hoi'lōw). [f. HIGH a. + LOW a.; in contrast to 'top' boots and 'low' shoes respectively.] (Usually pl.) A boot laced or otherwise fastened up in front and reaching up over the ankle.

1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 8, I won the High-lows out and out. a 1805 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Highlows*, a covering for the foot and ankle, too high to be called a shoe, and too low for a boot. 1830 CORBETT *Rur. Rider* I. 73 From the sole six inches upwards is a high-low. 1845 *Ann. Reg.* 38 He was lacing up his high-lows in the washhouse. *attrib.* 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* xxxix, He was dressed in highlow boots, worsted stockings. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* 185 The dandies . . . have split their waistbands and taken to high-low shoes.

Hence **High-lowed a.**, wearing high-lows: cf. HIGH-SHOD.

1839 *John Bull* 28 July in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 251 The high-lowed ploughboy of Yorkshire.

† **Highly**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *heálfo*, 3 *heh-liohe*, 4 *hehliohe*, *hihliohe*, *Sc. hyly*, 5 *Sc. hiely*. See also **HEILY**. [OE. *heallc*, f. *heah* HIGH *a.* + *-lic* = *-ly*.] 1. High, lofty, exalted.

(In quot. *a* 1400, 1450-70 perh. an adv.)
c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xiv. 20 Gebetsod ys se heallca God.
c 1000 *Hom.* II. 160 On heallcum muntum. [*a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 6 (MS. I.) Halles and herbergages, hyly on hyht.
1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 183 He had that beynd to ane hall, hiely on high.]

2. Noble, splendid.
c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 86 Nan gereord nis swa healic swa Ebreisc. c 1000 *Saints' Lives*, Oswald (E. E. T. S.) 184 Lecht...swilce healic sunnbeam. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 183 Wyth his hielijch here, þat of his hed reches.

3. Of high degree; intense, profound.
c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 506 Mid heallcum gedwylde.
c 1205 *LAV.* 10991 Pat Seaurus in his hirede hæfde hehliche grif. 1340 *Ayeb.* 264 Yef þer by hehliche clom.

Highly (*hāi-li*), *adv.* Forms: see **HIGH a.** [OE. *heallc*, f. *heah* HIGH + *-lice* = *-ly*.] 1. *lit.* In a high place or situation; aloft, on high; so as to be high or lofty.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 254 [He] asette ðis gewrit... bufon Cristes heafde, heallce to tacne. *Ibid.* 318 Seðe on heofonum is heallce sittende. c 1205 *LAV.* 8088 þe king hæfde his kine-helm hæhliche on hæfde. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 983 þe lord... Hent hehly of his hode, and on a spere henged. 1583 *STANFURD Aeneis* 1. (Arb.) 19 King Aeolus, highly in castel settled. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/2 That the membre be collocated softely, smoothly and highly.

2. In or to a high position or rank.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 458 Heallce þa cyrican was recende. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxii. 122 (Harl. MS.) He shulde wedde hir, & be hilleche avaucynd. 1548 *HALL CHRON.* Hen. V. 34 b. Knowyng hym to be highly in the kynges favor. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* lxiii. 380 Yet the wickeddest sorte wyl needes be highest exalted. 1704 *EARL OF CHOMARTY Sp. Parl. Scott.* 11 July, She is one of the Heads and highly situate. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 495 A much greater proportion of the opulent, of the highly descended, and of the highly educated.

† *b.* Supremely, principally; specially. *Obs.*
1340 *Ayeb.* 5 þe ilke þet dep his hope hehliche ine sseppe, zeneþ dyadliche.

3. In or to a high degree, amount, extent, or condition; greatly, intensely, extremely, very, much.

With such verbs as *commend*, *esteem*, *extol*, *honour*, *praise*, *value*, the sense is coloured so as to run into *b* or *d*.
971 *Blith.* *Hom.* 33 He wolde þæt his lof þe heallcor weoxe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Here cuned ure king, wule we...him...hehliche wurde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 1. 577 For his leawte...rewardyt and that hely. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 54 (Harl. MS.) When the Emperoure herd this, he was hily moved in all his bowels. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 49 Than this mayster...thanked god hyghly. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xlvii. 6 Greate is y^e Lorde & helye to be prayed. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* (1660) 62 Rare Musick, which...the knowyngt Artists still do highest value. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 6 It renders his Conversation highly agreeable. 1726 *SHELLOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 184 They would be highly to blame if they did not lay hold of this opportunity. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* vi. 1, It must be highly amusing.

b. At a high rate or price.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 568 And wip kinewurde 3eones zelden ou hehliche owg song hider. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15224 (Gott.) His auen laured þaim for to selle, als heili als he might. 1368 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vii. 300 Bote he beo hehliche I-huret elles wol he chide. 1448 *HALL CHRON.* Hen. V. 56 b, Other were sore fined and highly ransomed. *Mod.* His services are perhaps too highly paid.

† *c.* With elevated voice; loudly, aloud. *Obs.*
c 1205 *LAV.* 822 Hehliche he cleopede. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 708 Hely scho salid, þat al mycht heyre. 1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1286 They herde...Hornes of olyfantez fulle helych blawene. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxxii. 261, I began to stryue with my brother so helych that Gybours myght here me.

4. With high quality of action; in high style; with stateliness or majesty; solemnly; nobly, excellently. ? *Obs.*

1254 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 7 [Hi] bebyrded him heylce in þe minstre. a 1225 *Juliana* 76 And don hire bodi þrin in stanene þruh hehliche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22767 þus heili, bot wel heillik, Sal cum to deme þe demester. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 755 Sum herber, þer heyl I mygt here masse. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 47 b, Ye haue seruid me hyely and well. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* clxxii. 684 The queene went forth helye accompanied. 1666 *J. DAVIES tr. Mandelstov's Trav.* 8 The Dutch entertain'd me very highly.

b. With honour, honourably; with high approval, appreciation, or praise: now chiefly with *think*, *speak*, or the like.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Heie monnes messenger, me schal heiliche underuoneng. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1798 Hilyche þei beriede god of þat hap fallen. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 5 b, Hercules him self...welcomed them hyely. 1548 *HALL CHRON.* Hen. V. 34 b, These Ambassadors were highly received of the Emperor Sygismund. 1644 *ROGERS Naaman* 387 When we think the highest of ourselves. 1657 *BAXTER Agit. Quakers* 10 Can they yet think highlier of themselves, or speak highlier of themselves, then this? 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 119 He spoke highly of them to Barillon.

† *c.* Solemnly, seriously, earnestly. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2336 Do now, god, þi grace, And late me haue al þe harm, heiliche i besche. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1585 The stywardes heyle hath sworne. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 12 (Harl. MS.) Per met wip him a clerke, the which heile beheld him. 1513 *MORE Rich. III* (1883) 53 Euery man laughed...to here it then so sodaynly so highly taken.

d. To a high degree of artistic quality or finish; with perfect workmanship; elaborately.

1715 *J. RICHARDSON Theory Paint.* 156 'Twould be loss of Time to a Painter to finish such things highly. 1800 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1819) 479 The hinges in the wings of an earwig...are as highly wrought as if the Creator had nothing else to finish. 1842 *MACAULAY Let. in Trevelyan Life* (1876) II. ix. 110 They are not expected to be highly finished.

5. Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly; ambitiously; with indignation or anger. ? *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 Nu comeð forð a feble mon, & halt him þauh heiliche. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* viii. 143 Schir amer spak sa hely. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21 Whanne thei wille speke highly, lete hem be, and go from hem. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 789 He tooke it so highly, that thereof ensued much trouble and great bloodshed. 1566 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 In thy walke, walke not to hyly. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts* 128 Why shouldst thou take it so highly as to undertake a war hereupon? 1793 *GOV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 272 The Council here talk so highly to Great Britain that you, who know mankind, will conclude them to be afraid.

6. Like other adverbs, *highly* is now generally hyphenated to a ppl. adj., when this is used attrib.

1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) I. 259 The highly-rated burlesque poem. 1725 *POPE Odys.* IV. 425 O highly-favoured delegate of Jove! 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. p. viii, The highly-inclined strata. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. viii. ii. 171 A handsomer and higher-furnished edifice. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* IV. 3 Two or three highly-wrought passages.

Highman, high man. [*f.* HIGH *a.* + *MAN*: cf. also *low man*.] Usually *pl.* Dice loaded so as to turn up high numbers. Cf. **HIGH-RUNNER**.

1598 *FLORIO, Pise*, false dice, high men or low men. 1622 *MARBE tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* II. 341 There did I learne...to make false Dice, as your High-men and your Low-men. a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* II. iii. in *Harl. Dodsley* XII. 243 Your high and low men are but trifles; your pois'd d'ye. That the ballasted with quicksilver or gold. 1853 *SA. CAPL. Dangerous* II. vii. 226 Gambling bullies...throwing their Highmen.

High-mettled, a. Of high mettle; high-spirited, high-couraged.

a 1626 *BACON Q. Eliz. Mor. & Hist. Wks.* (1860) 488 In a military and high-mettled nation. 1667 *DRYDEN Sir Martin Mar-All* v. iii, Love's an high-mettled hawk that beats the air. 1714 *SWIFT Petiti. to Parli. in Davy's Catal.* (1895) 32 A chaise drawn by two high mettled horses. 1838 *PRES-COTT Ferd. & Is. I. x*, The high-mettled young cavaliers.

Hence **high-mettle v.** to render high-mettled.

1837 *CAMPBELL Lines on Camp Hill* v, The captors of England's domains, That ennobled her breed And high-mettled the blood of her veins.

High-minded, a.

1. Having or characterized by a haughty, proud, or arrogant spirit. *arch.*

c 1303 in *Letl. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (1861-3) I. 239 The lady Luce was a proude hij mynydyd woman, and lovyth not the kyngis grace. 1526 *TINDALE Rom.* xi. 20 Be not hye minded, but feare. 1530 *PALSGR 315/2* Hyemyned, *orgueilleux*, *fiere*. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxxxii. 1 Lord, I am not hye mynyed, I haue no proude lokes. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 110 To humble these high-minded men. a 1716 *BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) I. 9 Poor in Spirit may very properly denote one that is free from Pride, one that is not high-minded. 1825 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xv. Be not rash. Be not high-minded.

2. Having a morally lofty character; characterized by high principles; magnanimous.

1556 *Arrerio & Isab.* (1608) D iij, Eche of them confesed with a hey mynyde courragie la faute to be his. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ix. 295 Martial Plantagenet, Henry's high-minded son. 1836 *W. IRVING Alhambra* I. 292 These cavaliers are evidently well-bred, and high-minded youths. 1882 *H. MORLEY Eng. Lit. Q. Vict.* iii. (Tauchn.) 77 What little there was of high-minded statesmanship was often lost among lowthoughted cares of a political life.

Hence **highmindedly adv.**, **highmindedness.**

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 12 His godly highmindedness is to be noted. 1657 *RYMER God's Plea* 39 Oh beloved, let us abate of this highmindedness. 1824 *CAMPBELL Theodorice* 385 She bore her fate highmindedly and well. 1884 *W. S. LILLY in Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 256 High-mindedness, he says, is the crown of all virtue, and the high-minded man occupies himself with honour, and lays claim to it, and takes pleasure in it.

Highmost, a. Obs. or dial. [*f.* HIGH *a.*: see **-MOST**.] = **HIGHEST**.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 9 Now is the Sun vpon the highmost hill Of this daies iourney. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 431/1 The first and highmost is an Instrument called a Spatha. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Highmost*, highest.

Highness (*hōi-nēs*), *sb.* Forms: see **HIGH a.** [OE. *heanes*, *-nis*; later, *heahnes*, f. *heah* HIGH: see **-NESS**. OS. and OHG. *hōhnessa*.] 1. The quality or condition of being high; loftiness, tallness, altitude. Now rare in *lit.* sense, the usual word being **HEIGHT**.

c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* II. 397 Sio heanes ðonne ðara munta. c 1020 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.* in *Anglia* VIII. 399/45 We ne mazon hig næfre zeseon for þære fyrlelan heahnyse. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 Magdalen, þe speled tures heinesse. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11672 (Trin.) þe hegenes of þis tre. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R. v.* xiii. (1495) 119 That it passe not deise maner in lengthe, brede and hyghnesse. 1525 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xxiii. 139 A mount of great highnesse and sharpnesse. 1652 *F. KIRKMAN Clerio & Losia* 108 Pattins, which render our highness and stature both alike. 1859 *H. T. ELLIS Hong Kong to Manila* 124 They had all his highness of bone and lowness of flesh.

† *b. concr.* Something that is high; a high place, region, or part; a height; top, summit. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlviii. 1 Hergað dryhten of heofenum hergað hine in heanissum. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 5 And asette hine ofer þæs temples heahnesse. a 1240 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xciv. 4 þe heghnesse of hilles ere his. 1450-70 *Myrr. our Lady* 190 Of whose sede, the hyenesse of goddes mounte floweth with fayre blossomes. 1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* II. (W. de W. 1495) 241 a/1 In the hyghnesse of heuen he had seen a douce.

2. Loftiness of rank, position, or character; high rank, condition, or quality; dignity, majesty.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Dissez deizes hehnesse is to heriane. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 428 God hym 3ef þre þynges, as rychesse, and wysdom, & maystrye, & þys was gret heynesse. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon.* Sel. Wks. I. 42 þus siche false presumpcioun of heynes of state. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 2092 My lord of gret hyenesse. 1553 *Gau Richt Vay* 49 He is set in gret power and henes. 1646 *T. WHITAKER Uziah* 20 Uziah...doted upon his highnesse. *Mod.* The highness of his character atones for the lowness of his rank.

b. With possessive (e.g. the King's Highness; His, Her, Your Highness), as a title of dignity or honour given to princes. [Cf. **GRACE, MAJESTY**.]

'His, Her, Your, (etc.) Highness' was formerly the title of English kings and queens, varying with 'Grace', and later with 'Majesty'. In the Dedication of the Bible of 1511 to James I., 'Highness' and 'Majesty' are used indifferently, as they had been in reference to Queen Elizabeth; but in his reign 'Majesty' became the official style. 'Highness' was borne by the Lord Protector Cromwell and his wife. In present usage, 'all sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts of the Sovereign are regarded as of the "Blood Royal", and designated "Royal Highness", which is bestowed also upon grandchildren, if they are the offspring of sons; but nephews, nieces, and cousins, in common with the children of daughters, are addressed as "Highness" only' (Whitaker, *Titled Persons* 1898). 'Highness' is also given to the chief Indian Feudatory Princes. 'Imperial' and 'Royal Highness' are applied to members of the Imperial and Royal families of other countries, 'Royal Highness' also to reigning Grand Dukes, 'Highness' and 'Serene Highness' to certain other princes (chiefly German): see **SERENE**.

[1773 *FOLIOT in Mat. Hist. Bract.* (Rolls) VII. 555 Vestrae, domine, celsitudini scribere tardavi.] 1402 *PR. OF WALES Let. to Hen. IV* (Nat. MSS. I. No. 36) More can I not write to your hyenesse at this tyme. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 118 His creancours shul...defame his highnes off mys gouernance. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Your noble grace and excellent highnes for to accepte I beseeche right humbly this lytle boke. 1529 *WOLSEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 This Kyndnes exhibit from the Kyng's hyghnes. 1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 29 § 1 Within the Queene's Highnes Domynions. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* I. iii. 38 The Queene (Madam) Desires your Highnesse Company. 1611 *BIBLE Ded. to Jas. I* p. 6 The Lord of Heauen and earth blesse your Maiestie with many and happy dayes, that, as his Heauenly hand hath enriched your Highnesse with many singular, and extraordinary Graces; so [etc.]. 1653 *Weekly Intellig.* 14-21 Mar. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 367 The Privy Lodgings for his Highness the Lord Protector in Whitehall are now in readiness. 1714 *SWIFT Pres. St. Aff. Wks.* 1765 III. 296 His electoral highness should declare himself entirely satisfied. 1833 *HR. MARTINEAU Three Ages* I. 9 The King's Highness was not called upon to content himself with the homely fare of a farmhouse. 1848 *W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 19 Her royal highness merely awaited an opportunity of getting rid of him. 1854 *THACKERAY Rose & Ring* vii, The first lord-in-waiting, entered and said, 'Royal Highnesses! Their Majesties expect you in the Pink Throne-room.'

† 3. Haughtiness, pride; overbearingness. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 Heinesse of oregeþ be he hadde. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 21 Fra þe heghnes of iwes & all proude men. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 542 Wip proude wodes...Boþe wip 'þou levest, and þou lext' in heynesse of sowle. 1553 *Gau Richt Vay* 95 Aganis al hienes and al oder sinnis. 1628 *Tradit. Mem. K. James* 131 [He] did by the highness of his hand bring it to the Council Table.

4. Greatness of degree, amount, force, etc.; high degree.

1659 *B. HARRIS Parvial's Iron Age* 322 Through the highnesse of the wind, and strength of the stream. 1824 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 Responsible for the highness of the rates.

Hence (*nonce-vds.*) **Highness v. trans.**, to address with the title 'Highness'; **Highnesshood, -ship** (*rare*), the rank or personality of one who has the title of Highness.

1658 *CORNAINE Trappolin* III. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 154 *Hors.* I will obey your Highness. *Tra.* Highness me no more! 1814 *Gonzaga* II. ii, My son wasn't grand enough for your Royal Highness-ship! 1818 *J. W. CROKER Frol.* 9 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iv. 125 They don't quite *Highness* her (Mrs. Fitzherbert) in her domestic circle, but they *Madam* her prodigiously. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 199 A king has descended from his throne, and a prince from royal highnesshood, to reward the virtues of the fair partners to whom they are unable to impart the rights of the blood-royal.

High-pitched, a.

1. Of high pitch acoustically.

1748 *J. MASON Elocut.* 7 A Habit of reading in a high-pitched Key. 1829 *J. S. WINTER Mrs. Bob* (1891) 10 Julia had a very high-pitched voice.

2. Of lofty tone or character.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 41 His high-pitch'd thoughts. 1875 *M. LAREN Sermon.* Ser. II. i. 2 The language...seems much too emphatic and high-pitched, to be fully satisfied by a reference to anything in this life. 1897 *DOWDEN Fr. Lit.* III. i. 144 A relief from their fatigue of fine manners and high-pitched emotions.

3. Highly inclined to the horizon; steep.

1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 427 After the decline of the Roman Empire, high-pitched roofs were very generally introduced. 1877 *J. C. COX Ch. Derbysh.* II. 81 Traces of the high-pitched roof.

High priest, high-priest. [See **HIGH a.** 7.]

1. A chief priest; esp. the Jewish chief priest.

1388 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 517 De heye prest Hely. 1386 TINDALE *John* xviii. 10 [He] smote the hye prestes servaunt. 1388 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* xvii. 43b. The kings high Priest. 1766-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1766) II. 399 The emperor Augustus Caesar, high-priest, &c. having conquered Egypt, and united it to the Roman state, consecrated this obelisk to the sun. 1877 P. THOMSON in *Queen's Printer's Aids to Bible* 148 To found and establish the Asmonian dynasty of native high-priest-princes.

b. Applied to Christ as maker of the Atonement. 1386 TINDALE *Heb.* iv. 14 [v. 1] Seynge then thatt we have a grette hye prest which hath entred heven..lett vs kepe oure profession. 1718 WATTS *Hymn*, With joy we meditate the grace Of our High Priest above. 1833 CRUZE *Eusebius* x. iv. 429 Our first and great High Priest.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A hierophant; the head of any 'cult'.

1767 *Junius Lett.* ii. (1804) I. 17 Just indignation against this Junius, this high-priest of envy, malice, and all uncharitableness. 1832 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 118 The high priest of science found himself the inmate of a college. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 106 Ricardo, the high-priest of the bullionists.

High-priestess. A chief priestess. Also *fig.* 1645 PAGITT *Herzog* (1647) 114 The high Priestess of the new religion. 1647 R. STAPLYTON *Juvenal* 99 This grove's high-priestess, heaven's true messenger. 1858 MISS MURLOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 244.

High-priesthood. [f. HIGH PRIEST + -HOOD.] The office of high priest. Also *fig.*

1335 COVERDALE *1 Macc.* vii. 21 Thus Alcimus defended his hie presthode. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* viii. 11, He denies Christs Highpriesthood in heaven. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. i. xi. (1876) 272 The high-priesthood of the pure reason. 1885 *Athenaeum* 21 Mar. 373/3 During the high-priesthood of John Hyrcanus.

High-priestly, a. [f. as prec. + -LY.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a high priest.

1849 *Sidonia Soc.* II. 183 Even in that glorious high-priestly prayer of His. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* I. § 5. 41 Authority..concentrated in high-priestly hands.

High-reaching, a. a. lit. That reaches high or aloft. b. *fig.* Aspiring, ambitious.

1394 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. ii. 31 High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 644 At last appear Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid Roof. 1837 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* *Whitsun Monday* xii, Heroes and Kings, obey the charm, Withdraw the proud high-reaching arm. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. ix, A being formed for high-reaching exploits.

High-ridged, a. Also 6-8-ridged. Having a high ridge or ridges.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 138 A certayne kynde of [arrow] heades whyche men call hie rigged, ceased, or shouldered heades. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *High-crested*, or *High-ridged*, a Term in Archery. 1747 tr. *Mem. Nutrebian Court* I. 13 A narrow, high-ridged nose.

High-rigged, a. Naut. Having high rigging. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 318 Detriment done to the locks and banks by high-rigged vessels.

High road, high-road. [After HIGHWAY.] A chief or main road; a highway.

1709 STREKE *Tatler* No. 144 P. 2 [We] do not share alike in the Division of Her Majesty's High-Road. 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 6 July, The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees, is the high road that leads him to England. 1817 COLFRIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 187 Words which he hears in the market, wake, high-road, or ploughfield. 1881 BESANT & RICK *Chapt. of Fleet* I. iii, The lane led on to the high-road.

b. *fig.* 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* III. xii. 64, I... will travel in the high-road of certainty, and confine myself to what is visible. 1839-40 THACKERAY *Catherine* v, I was on the high road to fortune.

High-runner. *Obs.* A false die loaded so as to run on the high numbers; cf. HIGHMAN. So **High-running** *ppl. a.*

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i, The high-running dice. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* II. v. 235 False Dice..the high, and the low runners. 1781 J. DENNIS *Lett.* II. 407 (N.) The rhetorical author..makes use of his tropes and figures, which are his high and low runners, to cheat us.

High-set, a.

1. Set in a high or lofty position. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxix. 28 In stones he dwelith, and in beys sett scart flintis he bideh. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agr.* (ed. 2) 194 If the wrest is high set, the earth of the furrow will not touch the hinder part of the mold-board.

2. Set in a high key; high-pitched. Also *fig.*

a 1631 DRAVTON *Wks.* III. 1027 (Jod.) Thy high-set song. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 54 His Spiritual and high-set Ear. 1748 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 335 Like well-tuned Instruments: But...too high-set for me. 1784 R. BAGE *Barkham Downs* I. 54 Mr. and Mrs. Hunt seemed at present too high set for the dull conversation of business.

Highship. *Obs.* In 3 *heih-*, *hehschipe*. [See -SHIP.] Elevation; high dignity; altitude.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Vt of mine hehschipe. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 *pe* hehschipe of meidenhad. a 1240 *Ureissun in Cott. Hom.* 189 *pu* hauest...it muclehe heh-schipe.

High-shod, -shoed, a. Obs. Wearing high shoes; hence, rustic, boorish. (See next.)

1666 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1771) 152 (Jod.) Your high-shod prerogative and those same slouching fellows, your tribuns. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 478 The high-shod Ploughman. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 497 Who...rejoice as much in their homely Dame, and ragged Children, together with their High-shod Companions, as those who can...domineer over Kingdoms.

High-shoe. *Obs.*

1. One who wears high shoes, as rustics did in the 17th c.; hence, a rustic, countryman, plain man.

[1603 BRETTON *Packet Lett. Wks.* (1879) 49 (*Countryman's Lett. to Sweetheart*) If my high shoes come home on Saturday, He see thee on Sunday. 1650-66 WHARTON *Poems* Wks. (1683) 340 The Wary-High-Shoe, who so Idol'd The Covenant, that equally he priz'd It with his Bible. 1651 CLEVELAND *Rebel Scot* Poems 34 What all those wild Collegiates had cost The honest High-shoes. 1679 *Observ. last Dutch Wars* 4 Our Justices...in the more weighty points of the Law, would be baffled upon the Bench by every High-shoe. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 45 Whereby we of the high shoes, would be made as capable of judging...as the best gentleman of you all.

2. *pl.* **High-shoon** used *attrib.* = Rustic, boorish. **High-shoon-man**, a rustic, an agricultural labourer.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 251 As if there were no medium between High-shoon Language, and that of the Buskin and Stage. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Pref. (1720) 50 This Improvement would be generally obstructed by the Tenant and High-shoon-men. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 52 He came with two Reproaches of his own Heresy into a little...Shire of Italy and...seduced three most simple high-shoon Bishops.

High-sounding, a.

1. Emitting a high or loud sound; highly sonorous. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Ps. cl. 5 Praise ye him with high sounding cymbals. 1717 FENTON *Poems* 212 (Jod.) When his high-sounding lyre his valour rais'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 681 Ah, tinkling cymbal and high-sounding brass, Smitten in vain!

2. Having an imposing or pretentious sound.

1764 DE LORNE *Eng. Const.* I. ii. (ed. 4) 33 Vested with more high-sounding prerogatives. a 1865 BUCKLE *Civilia.* (1869) III. iii. 131 They had high-sounding titles. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 145 What real meaning is there in the high-sounding phrase, so often repeated, 'Knowledge of things in themselves'?

High-spirited, a. Possessing or marked by a lofty, courageous, or bold spirit; mettlesome.

a 1631 DRAVTON *Wks.* I. 113 (Jod.) A lady's sleeve high-spirited Hastings wore. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. (1851) 451 Of all Governments a Commonwealth aims most to make the People flourishing, virtuous, noble and high-spirited. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 216 Too high-spirited to be passive instruments in his hand. 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 13 Three hundred high-spirited stallions. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* iv. 110 She was an audacious, high-spirited little woman.

Hence **Highspiritedness.**

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 Cor. xiv. 36 Take heed lest God for your arrogance and high spiritedness lay you low enough.

High-stepper. A horse which lifts its feet high from the ground in walking and trotting; *transf.* a person of stately walk or bearing. So **High-stepping a.**

1860 MRS. RIDDELL *Too Much Alone* xxix, [The beauty] which makes a woman be called, when young and in good action, 'showy' and 'a high-stepper'. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 54 She drove...very high-stepping English horses. 1886 'MAXWELL GRAY' *Silence Dean Maitland* I. i. 9 A dog-cart, drawn by a high-stepping chesnut. *Ibid.* 10 Sending the high-stepper flying along the level down-road like the wind.

High-stomached, a. Obs. or arch. [See STOMACH.] Of high courage or spirit; high-spirited, haughty.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 110 A man very wel borne...but no better borne then high stomacked. a 1598 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 237 These nought-fearing fellows, these high-stomached men, which desire danger. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. 18 High stomacked are they both, and full of ire. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 103 In this deputation were some high-stomached sheiks, who...scrupled not to speak their opinion. 1894 CHARLES T. C. JAMES *Miss Precocity* II. ii. 24 He said she was 'high-stomached'. Very remarkable way of putting it...wasn't it?

High-strained, a. Highly strained; forced. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ded.* A iij b, The Age wee live in is all for novelties, and high-strained Jigs of Musick. 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 109 The high-strain'd paradoxes of old philosophy. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iv. 440 The high-strained Encomiums...paid to Learning.

High street. [See STREET.] In OE., and often down to 17th c., A highway, a main road, whether in country or town; now, very generally, the proper name (*High Street*) of that street of a town which is built upon a great highway, and is (or was originally) the principal one in the town.

In OE. times often applied to one of the Roman Roads or 'Streets'; it remains as the name of one of these, and of the mountain over which it passes in Westmorland.

1c 1000 *Charter of Orund.* Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 246 To 3eare heahstret. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 *pat* burh folc hiltien *be* heze strete. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8071 (Göt.) *pai* went ham forth *be* hie strete [*Co.* *be* mikel strete]. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xii. 105 *Rist* as syte *semeth* a man to *se* *be* heighe strete. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiii. 11 *My* fete *kepe* his path, *his* hye strete *haue* I holden. 1548 HALL *Chron.* K. *Edw.* IV. 210 Broughte...through the hygh streates of London, too the cathedrall church of saint Paule. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 38 b, The milke way...is the high street in Heaven that goeth straight to Jupiters palace. 1606 N. RIDING *Rec.* (1883) I. 36 Yarme Bridge being a common and most necessary passage...and being His Ma^{ties} high streete. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1599 The morning trumpets festival proclaimed Through each high street. 1796 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 69/2 High Streets...are designed for some certain purpose, especially any public one; as, for instance, those which lead to some Temple, or to the Course for Races, or to the Place of Justice. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 208 The Catholics were allowed...to carry the host in procession anywhere except in the high streets of royal burghs. 1896 *Oxford Sights & Scenes* 185 High Street being called 'the High'. The usage is similar with other well-known streets in Oxford.

High, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *hiht*, 3-5 *hiȝt* (-e), 3-6 *hight*, (4 *hit*); *Sc.* 4-5 *hicht* 4-6

heocht, (5 *heoyht*, *height*, *heght*). [f. HIGHT *v.* 1: a northern form (instead of the original OE. *hāt*, ME. *Hoht*); after 15th c. only *Sc.* Cf. **BE-HIGHT sb.**]

1. A command, order.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19330 (Edin.) We...*ȝiu* forbede *þurȝ* *þe* *hiȝte* of *bissophede*, *þat* *ȝie* in name of *þat* *ihsu* *Be* *noȝte* to *preche* *sa* *bald*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 335 *Cristis* *hecht* for to fulfill, *þan* *paul* to Rome com *petir* *till*.

2. A promise; a vow.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 785 *þis* *hight*...was ful fals and fikel. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 1162 *His* *hicht* *þat* *he* *mad* to me. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 *Aftir* *his* *hicht* and couenaund. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xviii. 12 *In* *þat* *Heycht* *he* *was* *noucht* *lele*. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXIV. xi, *He* *hight* the *Kyng*...& held nothing his *hight*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 23 *Oft* *ȝis* *fair* *hechtis* *makis* *fuillis* *fane*. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 30 *Ane* *donation* *is* *understand*, to be ane *hecht* or *bair* *promise*, rather than ane *trew* or *effectual* *gift*. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Hecht, heycht*...this word is still used, *Lothian*. [1868 *Histol. Prov. Scotl.* 59 *Fair* *hechts* *mak* *fools* *fain*.]

High, highth, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hiȝt*, 3 *hiȝte*, 4 *hihte*, (*hihtte*), 5 *hyȝt*. [OE. *hiȝt*, f. *hȝian* to HIE, with suffix -*th* later -*t* after *g*; cf. **HEIGHT.**] Exertion, impetuosity, haste.

c 1090 *Gloss.* in *Zuch. für deutsches Alterth.* XXXI. 14 *Acutis* *nibus*, mid *searþum* *hiȝþum*. a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 324 *Schrift* *schal* *beon* on *hiȝte* *imaked*. a 1285 *Juliana* 77 *þe* *reue*...*leup* for *hiȝte* *wiȝ* *lut* *men* *into* *a* *bat*. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. 110 *For* *non* *hihtte* *that* *he* *hath* *ne* *syht* *me* *hym* *ner* *shake*. c 1450 MYRC 559 *Wheþer* *þe* *wordes* *were* *seyde* *a-ryȝt*, *And* *not* *turnet* *in* *þat* *hyȝt*.

High, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hyht*, (*hiht*), 2 *huht* (*ū*), 3 *Orm.* *hiht*, *hiȝt* (e). [OE. *hyht* :- OEnt. **huhti-* from root *hug-* of *hycgan* to think, hope. Cf. **HIGH sb.**] Hope, glad expectation; gladness, joy.

971 *Blüchl. Hom.* 165 *De* *biȝ* *bonne* *hyht* and *gefece*. c 1000 *Ag. Pr.* (Th.) cxlii. 20 (cxv. 11) *Hio* *hyht* *heora* *habban* on *Drihten*. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 [He] *ȝif* *þeom* *forȝifnesse* and *huht* and *heore* *ȝeomerinde* *mod* *ilideȝaȝ*. c 1300 *Ormin* 386 *Hihht* & hope o *Drihtin* *God*. a 1390 *Owl & Night*. 272 *Hit* *is* *min* *hiȝte*, *hit* *is* *mi* *wune*. *Ibid.* 1101 *An* *hadde* *sobbe* *blisse* and *hiȝte*.

High, sb. 4 and a., var. of **HEIGHT sb.** and a.

High, v. 1 *arch.* Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. vb.; orig. reduplicated: OE. *hāt-an*, pa. t. *heht*, contr. *hēt*, pl. *hehton*, *hēton*, pa. pple. *hāten* = OFris. *hēta*, OS. *hētan* (MLG. *hēten*, MDu. *heeten*, *heiten*, Du. *heeten*), OHG. *heizgan*, (MHG. *heizen*, Ger. *heissen*), ON. *heita* (Sw. *heta*, Da. *hede*), Goth. *hailan*, pa. t. *hahai*, pl. -um, pa. pple. *hailans*, to call by name, to name, call to come or do something, bid, command. Of this vb. the Old Teutonic medio-passive voice, Goth. *hailada*, pl. *hailanda* (pres. t.), remained in OE. as *hāte*, pl. *hāton* (pres. and pa. t.), being the only trace of this voice in English. In the other Teutonic langs. the passive form had been lost, or rather blended with that of the active, but the sense remained, as one of the uses of the verb, which was thus both 'to call' and 'to be called'. In ME. the same fate befell the passive form, so that here also the active *hōten*, *hight*, came to be both 'to call' and 'to be called', the latter being the chief use in later times. In addition to this curious confusion, the active forms themselves suffered a remarkable series of changes, resulting finally in the entire loss of the present stem, and the substitution of that of the pa. t. The original pres. *hāte* and pa. pple. *hāten* regularly became in ME. *hōte*, *hōten* (to c 1456), northern *hāte*, *hāten*. The redupl. pa. t. *heht* (Goth. *hahai* = **hakai*) gave ME. *heȝt*, *hiht*, *hight*; the contracted *hēt* gave ME. *hēt*, *heet*, *hete* (to c 1470). Thus, the normal ME. inflexion was *hōte*, *hēt* or *hight*, *hōten*; but this was, from an early date, disturbed by the influence of 'levelling', and of various assumed analogies. From c 1200 the anomalous pa. t. *heht* often took, like the weak vbs. final -e, the loss of which, however, in 15th c., again made the form *hight*. About 1300, the pres. t. took (in midl. dial.) the vowel of the past, and became *hete*, *heel* (e, which survived to the 16th c. Farther north, the pres. assumed the form of the redupl. pa. t., and became *hight*, *hiht*, *hecht*, still extant in *Sc.* in sense 'promise'. Both forms of the pa. t. *hēt* and *hight* also passed over into the pa. pple., where *hight* is still a well-known archaism. Dialectally, or by individual writers, this is extended as *highted*. There are various other anomalies; for which see the Forms below. The only parts of the vb. which remain in literary use are the pa. pple. *hight* 'called', and the kindred pa. t. *hight* 'was called', both conscious archaisms unknown to ordinary prose. In the dialects other forms and senses survive.]

High, v. 2 *arch.* Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. vb.; orig. reduplicated: OE. *hāt-an*, pa. t. *heht*, contr. *hēt*, pl. *hehton*, *hēton*, pa. pple. *hāten* = OFris. *hēta*, OS. *hētan* (MLG. *hēten*, MDu. *heeten*, *heiten*, Du. *heeten*), OHG. *heizgan*, (MHG. *heizen*, Ger. *heissen*), ON. *heita* (Sw. *heta*, Da. *hede*), Goth. *hailan*, pa. t. *hahai*, pl. -um, pa. pple. *hailans*, to call by name, to name, call to come or do something, bid, command. Of this vb. the Old Teutonic medio-passive voice, Goth. *hailada*, pl. *hailanda* (pres. t.), remained in OE. as *hāte*, pl. *hāton* (pres. and pa. t.), being the only trace of this voice in English. In the other Teutonic langs. the passive form had been lost, or rather blended with that of the active, but the sense remained, as one of the uses of the verb, which was thus both 'to call' and 'to be called'. In ME. the same fate befell the passive form, so that here also the active *hōten*, *hight*, came to be both 'to call' and 'to be called', the latter being the chief use in later times. In addition to this curious confusion, the active forms themselves suffered a remarkable series of changes, resulting finally in the entire loss of the present stem, and the substitution of that of the pa. t. The original pres. *hāte* and pa. pple. *hāten* regularly became in ME. *hōte*, *hōten* (to c 1456), northern *hāte*, *hāten*. The redupl. pa. t. *heht* (Goth. *hahai* = **hakai*) gave ME. *heȝt*, *hiht*, *hight*; the contracted *hēt* gave ME. *hēt*, *heet*, *hete* (to c 1470). Thus, the normal ME. inflexion was *hōte*, *hēt* or *hight*, *hōten*; but this was, from an early date, disturbed by the influence of 'levelling', and of various assumed analogies. From c 1200 the anomalous pa. t. *heht* often took, like the weak vbs. final -e, the loss of which, however, in 15th c., again made the form *hight*. About 1300, the pres. t. took (in midl. dial.) the vowel of the past, and became *hete*, *heel* (e, which survived to the 16th c. Farther north, the pres. assumed the form of the redupl. pa. t., and became *hight*, *hiht*, *hecht*, still extant in *Sc.* in sense 'promise'. Both forms of the pa. t. *hēt* and *hight* also passed over into the pa. pple., where *hight* is still a well-known archaism. Dialectally, or by individual writers, this is extended as *highted*. There are various other anomalies; for which see the Forms below. The only parts of the vb. which remain in literary use are the pa. pple. *hight* 'called', and the kindred pa. t. *hight* 'was called', both conscious archaisms unknown to ordinary prose. In the dialects other forms and senses survive.]

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c 897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* Pres. 3 Ælfred kyning hæted gretan Wæferð biscop. *Ibid.* lviii. 443 Dryhten hwæt hæst ðu me don't? c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 28 Hat me cuman to þe [*Lindisf. G.* haat meh cecumæ to ðe]. c 1050 *Byrthferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 303 Þæt xer þe man hæst solaris. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 God almihtin þe hat don þin god on þein his uuel. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 Alle bilefulla ich hote þu waken. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 So hat ower ueder ou. 1228 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III.* 1. 6 We willen and hoaten þæt alle vre treowe heom healden deadliche ifoan. c 1300 R. *BRUNNE Medit.* 240 Thys y 3ow hote. 14... *Wyclif's Deut.* xxiii. 23 marg. Of him that hootith, and fulfillith it not. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 249/2 Hotyn or make beheste, *promitto*. c 1475 *Assembl. Ladies* 689 Now good, tell on, I hate you, by saynt Jame.

B. ? 3, 4-6 hote, 5-6 hote, (P 3, 4-5 heit).
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5427 Heit [*Fairf.* hote] me truli, wit couenand. c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 148 His help I 3ow hote. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 236 But ou auow to grete god I heete [*r. r.* hote]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 72 Oyle of mercy I can hym heit. *Ibid.* 74 A child to bere thou me hetys, How shuld it be? 1549-68 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* cxix. 76 As thou to me thyseruan best.

7. 3-4 hight, hight, 4- hight, (4 hite, hyte, 4-5 hight, 5 hight); Sc. 4- hicht, hecht, (4-5 hycht, 5-6 hecht, 6 heycht).
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5431 (Cott.) Truli now i þe hight [*Gött.* hite]. *Ibid.* 24890 (Edin.) Pu sal nu hicht and vow me her. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* Prol. 21 Hyghtand ioy til ryghtwisdom. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 318, I hecht heit in my lawte. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5782 Here I hight amendement. c 1560 A. *SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 34 And hecht thame gifts, howbeid 3e gif thame nocht. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* vii. 1593 And as for leach, was none that helpe could hight. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 25 *To Hight* (Cumb.), to promise or vow. 1789 *BURNS* 5 *Carlines* xi, He wadna hecht them courtly gifts. But he wad hecht an honest heart. 1872 *BLACKIE Rags* 13 Molaise. c 1800 *Hights* me go, and I obey.

2. Past tense. a. *str.* i heht, 3 heist, (heitt), 4 heist, heoyht, hight, 4-5 hight; also *weak* 2-3 hehte, 3 hæhte, hahte, hætte, heitte, 3-4 hihte, 3-5 higte, 4-5 highte, highte, 5 hejste, hegte; *undetermined* 6- hight, (hyght), Sc. hecht, (heght).

a 1000 *Andreas* 365 (Gr.) He heht englas him to cuman. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Summe. hehten hine aredan. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 268 Al þæt þe labe gast hechte to. c 1250 *Meid. Margrete* viii, E heit hem aquelle. *Ibid.* lv, Olibrius heitte þe mai ut of prisun don. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 218 And heist him ded he sulde ben. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 15660 Has þou nu al forgeten þæt þou hight. c 1300 *Harroun, Hell* 231 That I highte the In the old lawe, thou dudest me. 1368 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* iii. 9 As þe kyng bihte. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 262 He his man hecht for till be. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Judas* 122 He heycht to mend his stat. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 101 Þæt he biht me graciously. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 49 He highte vs fro harme for to hyde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxv. 284 Þe porter highte for to do it. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8180 Wele he hight, þæt euyl did he. 1460 *CARGRAVE Chron.* 265 Notwithstanding that the kyng hite him this, he was exiled. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 249 Hopefull youth that high me health. 1578 *Ps. li.* in *Scot. Poems* 1616 C. II. 114 Thou hecht to Abraham anone, Isack his eldest son. 1793 *BURNS Meg o' the Mill* 9 The Miller he hecht her a heart leal and loving. [1841 hight: see B. 5 β c.]

B. *str.* i hēt, 2-4 hēt, 4-5 heet, heit, also 3 heitt, (? weak), 3 heitte, 4 hote, 4-5 hette.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iii. xii. [xiv.] (1890) 194 Þæs þe hine sleant het. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2613 (Gr.) He het his naman Adam. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þe witeþa het þæt we sculde makien his stipes. c 1200 *Beket* 806 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 129 Heo heten him don heom sikernesse. c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 275 Pre days trewe þe Inglis him hote. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 204 To him he cleped Gij, And him hote and comandi. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Rnt.* 448 Loke, Gawan, þe þe graype to go as þou hettez. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xx. 271 Eneuy. heat freres to go to scole. 1393 *Ibid.* C. ii. 17 He het þe elementes to helpe 3ow alle tymes. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1043 When thou haste done that thou hett. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 206 Kyng Artour. Hette of the table rounde Four the beste knyghtes. Arme Lybeaus.

7. *error.* 6 hote.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 164 A shepherd trewe, yet not so true, as he that earst I hote.

3. Pa. ppl. a. i (3e)hāten, 2-3 (3e, i-)hāten, 3-4 hāten, 4-5 hāte, 2-6 (3e, y-, i-)hōten, (y-, i-)hōte.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* i. § 1 Ða was sum consul. Boetius was hāten. c 975 *Rukow. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 16 Monn se was hāten barabbas [*Hatt. G.* gehaten]. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1152 An prior of S' Neod, Martin was gehāten. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Heo was gehōten leohot berinde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He is hāte on grekisc paracletus. c 1200 *ORMIN* 5200 He was hāten Helyseow. c 1205 *LAY. Margrete* i, De vie of one meidan was hōten Margrete. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (1724) 80 A lordyng of þe Romaynes, þæt y hote was Galle. c 1300 K. *Horn* 201 Horn ihc am hōte. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 14503 His nam was hāten calphas. *Ibid.* 19465 Þæt ilk þæt þan was hāte saul. 1368 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* i. 61 A whit þæt wrong is I-hote. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 65 Þæt hātene wes deme drusiāne. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 21 His name was hōte [*v. r.* hōten] deynous Symkyn. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 55 A lord, whiche Phorceus Was hōte. c 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisd.* 156 He was yhōte Ionas. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. i. 25 Our friendlie goddis, Penates hait [*prime* estait]. c 1643 W. *CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* iii. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XII. 255 Aldersgate Is hōten so from one that Aldrich hight.

B. 3-5 hāten (-in), 4-5 hāte. Chiefly *north.*

[From the passive form *hātte*, or shortened from *hāten*.]
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9545 (Cott.) Þe tober was hāten sothfastnes. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiv. 376 Thomas of dwn hāttyn wes he. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) I. 97 Þe tour is

i-cleped and hāte Babel. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 11 The secunde dedely synne es hātene enuy. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 6827 His name was hāttyn cuthrede.

7. 4 heiten, heit, hote, heit(e, 4-5 (9 dial.) heit.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1524 (Cott.) Sco was heiten [*v. r.* cald(e) noema. *Ibid.* 14783 (Gött.) Ouper es he prophete, Or crist himself to man es hete. c 1340 *Ibid.* 2658 (Trin.) As I bifore haue hette [*v. r.* hight, heit, hith] to þe. *Ibid.* 12820 (Trin.) Þæt longe was hett [*v. r.* hight, hith] now comen es. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 39 So haue I het. 1855 *WAUGH Lanc. Life* (1857) 65 A lawm, fause owd felly, het an elder.

8. ? 3, 4- hight, (4 hejt, hith, hith, hite, 4-5 hight, -e, hyjt, yhight, yhyjt, ihight, 4-6 hyght, 5 height, Sc. 4- hicht, hecht, 7 heght).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1276 (Cott.) Þe oile me was hight [*v. r.* hejt, het] o merci. *Ibid.* 2590 (Gött.) As it was hite bifor þas dais. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consol.* 107 [God] has hight him yit þæt to þe blise of heven. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 540 O hous of housses, whilom best yhyt! c 1386 - *Frankl. T.* 595 Wel ye woot what ye han hight [*v. r.* hyjt, hith, hith]. c 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 14 He hed a wif hight Susan. c 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 449, I sall hald that I haue hecht. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. i. 19 Thair was ane anciant ciete hecht Cartage. 1563 in *B. Googe's Eglogs* etc. (Arb.) 81 Happye (Googe) he maye be hyght. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. ix. 59 An anciant booke, hight Briton monuments. a 1605 *MONTGOMERY Flying* 451 Wee haue hecht to Mahoun, for handsell, this hair. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. iii. 106 A cunning man, hight Sidrophel. 1824 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. iii. Child Harold was hecht. 1863 *BARING-GOULD Iceland* 116 A glen which has ben hight the Vale of Shadows.

9. 4 *hehted, (hethede), 6-7 highted, Sc. 8-9 hechtod.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 551 Hwan þe swike him haude hethede, þæt he shulde him forth lede. 1583 *STANVHURST Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 77 For those plats Strophades in language Greekish ar highted. 1608 *FULBECKE Pandectes* 83 So Arsaces. was. y highted a lawfull king. a 1833 J. *BALLANTYNE in Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. i. 33 Mony big loons hae hechtod to wyle her awa.

4. Passive: see B. 5.

B. Signification.

I. *trans.* † 1. To command, bid; to order, ordain. Constr. with person and thing, or pers. and inf. or clause; also with thing only, and *absol.* *Obs.*

a 900 *Charter* (Th.) 47 (Bosw.) [He] heht ðæt he cume to him. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 304 We dydon swa swa ðu us hote. - *Gram.* xxi. (Z.) 125 Mid ðam gemete we hatað oðre menn don sum ðing. *Ibid.*, Gehwa hæst oðerne, na hyne sylfne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Pennie þe preost hine hat ætfeþ þa ehte. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 He ne wile don þæt god him het. and doð þæt þe deuel het. c 1275 *LAV.* 31552 We beop icome ase þou hauest i-hote. c 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 36 in *Hazl. E. P.* I. 59 Be stille, ich hote, a Godes nome! c 1300 *Beket* 2039 (Percy) We hoteþ þe ek in his half þæt þu assoullist also þe Biscop [etc.]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1082 [He] het hem alle hige þider as harde as þei miht. 1368 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* i. 17 He hiteþ þe corpe to seruen ow vchone. *Ibid.* iii. 9 Corteisliche þe Clerk þo as þe kyng hite, Tok þe Mayden bi þe Middel. 1377 *Ibid.* B. ii. 218 He was. Ouier al xhoywed and yhote trusse. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) I. 411 3if þe prince of þe lond hote, Briddes syngeþ wip mery note. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 5 Lete hem be hite Thedyr to bere and to lete the same thyng. 14... *Stac. Rome* 804 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 141 He heit also that men shoulde to chyrche goo. 1872 (see A. 17).

† 2. To bid come, call, summon. (Only in OE. and arch. in Spenser.) *Obs.*

a 1000 *Daniel* 532 Ða was to ðam dome Daniel hāten. 1591 *SPENSER Daphn.* 11 Ne let the Sacred Sisters here be hight, Though they of sorrow heuile can sing.

2. To promise, to vow; to pledge oneself. (Constr. as in i.) *Obs. exc. Sc.*

a 900 *CYNEWULF Juliana* 53 Gif þu to semran gode. hætsð hæpen-weoh. c 1000 *ORMIN* 4924 Þæt tatt ic he Drihtin. c 1205 *LAV.* 21384 3et ich wulle hāten mare. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 408 Ðe lond hōten sal hem ben giuen. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5420 (Gött.) Hite me treuli þu þi selue Sal me wid min eldis delue. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3886 (Fairf.) Þou sal haue rachel as I þe hight. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 1022 Bath gold and fe Hechtand hym in to plente. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* iii. 30 We hat hōten grete awyvis to volder. i. sickness. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 236 Oon auow to grete god I heete. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* Pref. (Roxb.) 2 þis es þe land þat es hight til vs in heritage. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 44 That he may fe Esaw, That us bothe hetes bale to brew. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* clxxviii. vi, Ever y kyng Edward hight men greate hyre hym for to take. 1577-87 *HARRISON England* i. vii. in *Holinshead* 15 He was so desperatle wounded, that no man hight him his life. 1724 *RAMSAY Tea-T.* *Misc.* (1733) II. 182 Rob my eem hecht me a stock. 1809 in *Chambers Scott. Songs* 40 Hope aye hechts his safe return.

† 3. *parenthetical.* To assure (one that it is as one says): cf. 'I promise you.' *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 402 Maysterful mod & hyge pryde I hete arn hēterly hated here. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1123 So harde þe hīged þan, i hote þe for soþe. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 156 The kyng, that hungry was, I hicht. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 936 Also this y yow hote I preued haue. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* i. xxxiii, Baith axtree and quehillis of gold, I hote. 1513 *Scot. Field* 257 in *Chatham Misc.* (1850) II, I will wynde you to wreke, wees, I you heete. 4. To call, to name. (Now only in *pa. ppl.*) *arch.*

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* i. i. § 17 Ða deor hi hataþ hrasas. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Þu scald. bere knaue child, and hāten hi hēlend. c 1205 *LAV.* 2857 To hire he hēde loue, and læfdi heo hēte. a 1225 *Juliana* 55 Sathanas þæt tu leuest upon & t fideader hātest. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 405 Þæt menskful mayde Melior was hōten. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 477 A bishop hight Eugenius. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 145 Emanuelle is hite His name for to lere.

1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* xxiv. vi, Even He the King of glory hight. 1583 *STANVHURST Æneis* i. (Arb.) 26 Thee Romans of his owne name, Romulus, highting. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* (1634) 83 The nether Saxons are hight now Friesians. 1807-8 W. *IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 82 A little pest, hight Tommy Moore. 1845 *Hood Recipe Civilis.* 39 Look at the polish'd nations hight The civilized.

II. *intr.*: in origin *medio-passive*.

5. To call oneself, be called, have or bear the name. (Now only in the archaic *pa. t.* *hight*.)

a. Orig. in forms repr. the OTeut. passive, Goth. pres. t. *haitada*, -*anda*. Pres. and *pa. t.* i hātte, pl. -on, 2-5 hātte, pl. -en, 4-5 hette, hāt, hāt, hett. The forms with *e* were prob. influenced by those in B (δ).

c 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* lviii. 445 On ðam bocum ðe hāton Apocalipsin. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 55 Hu ne hāte hys modor Maria? c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Þe six werkes of brihtnesse hāten þus. *Ibid.* 89 Bethfage. hāte þe prop. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3948 'Tel me nam', he said, 'quat es þin?' 'Iacob i hāt' [*v. r.* hāte, he]. *Ibid.* 14218 Thomas þæt hette didimus. c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 22 Oxen hāte þe toun, þer þe body felle. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvi. 15 Herte hāte þe [þer] þæt it in groweth. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.* iii. i. (Tollem. MS.), A man hāt [1535 hight, 1582 is called] antropos in Grew. c 1430 *Chet. Assigne* 232 Betryce she hette. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 377 Hardebrechins þe cite hāte. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 8 A gode yoman my master hāt.

(b) Extended to infinitive; and sometimes in indicative with person-endings.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 813 Ðat burge. atteð caritharþe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3948 (Cott.) Iacob ya, Sal þou na langer hēten [*v. r.* hāt, be cald] sua. c 1340 *Ibid.* 2650 (Trin.) And seide þou hētest now abrahaue. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 365 Zacarie. tolde what þe child shulde hāte. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 4257 Not Delphon but Doels sum demyt hit to het. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 74 Godes son shalle be hāt [*rime* that].

β. Already in OE. the passive infinitive had to be supplied by the active *hātan*, ME. *hōten*, *north.* hāte; and from an early date in ME., the passive forms began to yield to the corresponding active ones: (a) in Pres. t. i hātan, 3-5 hōte(n), *north.* 3-5 hāte, (4-6 hait). (By Spenser also erroneously in *pa. t.*) (b) in *Pa. t.* hēt, hēte; later also in pres. t. (c) in *Pa. t.* highte (etc.), later hight (the only part still in archaic use). (d) From 14th to 18th c. *hight* was extended to the pres. t. (sometimes with person-endings), and to the infinitive.

a. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 344 Se hehsta hātan sceolde Satan siddan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Þis child shal hōten godes prophete. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4752 (Cott.) In þe flum þæt hait þe nile. *Ibid.* 2650 (Gött.) And said he suld hāte [*v. r.* hāte, hāt] abraham. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iii. 31 *Filius dei* he hoteþ. 1400 *Arthur* 613 Now hyt hoteþ Glastynbury. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 Oon aforemontayen and hoot caput viride. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. Prolog. 242 That in the text of Virgil. Hait Deiphebe. *Ibid.* ii. 58 Quhillis, eist, south, and wait wyndis hait [*v. r.* hāte] with vs. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 194 Lowder (for so his dog hote). 1590 - *F. Q.* i. xi. 29 It rightly hot The well of life.

b. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 His sune hete arfaxat. a 1300 K. *Horn* 9 Godhild het his quen. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) I. 115 In þat mount was þe litle strete of preostes, þæt heet Beththephage. c 1425 *Eng. Comp. Irel.* (E.E.T.S.) i [An] heighe man in Irland, þæt het dermod Macmorgh. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. ii, What heteth your lady and where dwelleth she?

c. a 1225 *Juliana* 5 Hire fleschliche feader affrican hehte. c 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 67/6 Þæt heigte Maximian. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 633 (Cott.) Þar for hight [*v. r.* hejt] sco virago. a 1300 *Ibid.* 2594 (Gött.) Sare. had. an hand womman þæt agar hite. c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 9426 Sire Bertel þen hāt þat on, þæt oþer heyghte sire Iordan. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 719 At this gentil hostelrye That highte [*v. r.* hyjte, hith] the Tabard. 1480 *CAYTON Descr. Brit.* 13 Bathe highte sommetyme Athamannus Cyte. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 314 The quene of east-Englande saynt Heryswith she hyght. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 6 In Grece. duelt ane king, the quhill hecht Æalus. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. i. 152 In School-Divinity as able as he that hight *Irrefragable*. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* ii. 20 A Lass that Cic'ly hight, had won his Heart. 1841 *LONGF. Child. Lord's Supper* 48 Father he hight and he was in the parish.

d. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3946 (Fairf.) Tel me man quat þou hight. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* Prol. 423 That highten Balades, Roundels, Virelayes. c 1386 - *Knt.* t. 609 But ther as I was wont to highte Arcite, Now highte I Philostrate noght worth a myte. c 1430 *Syr Gower.* 1665 'What dooth he hight', she seid, 'Madame!' c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 225 What tyhist thou? 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* I. clxiii. 201 Sir, sayde he, I hyght lohan of Helenes, but what is your name? a 1536 *Calisto & Mel.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 56 *Sem.* What hight she? *Cal.* Melibea is her name. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* i. Arg. i. He sends them to the fort that Sion hights. a 1610 *HEALEY Cedus* (1636) 122 Shee that teareth her hayre, hight Sorrow. 1641 *FRYNE Antiph.* 154 Highest thou Vse? Have thou Godes curse. a 1643 W. *CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* ii. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XII. 241 How hightest she, say you?

¶ III. 6. Used by Spenser as a *pseudo-archaism* in various senses not otherwise exemplified: a. to direct; b. to commit; c. to name, designate, mention; d. to mean, purport.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 164 A shepherd trewe, yet not so true as he that earst I hote. *Ibid.* Sept. 172 Say it out, Diggon, what euer it hight, For not but well mought him beight. 1590 - *F. Q.* i. iv. 6 Yet charge of them was to a Porter hight. 1596 *Ibid.* iv. x. 38 An hundred brasen caudrons bright. Every of which was to a damzell hight. *Ibid.* v. xi. 8 But the sad steele seizd not, where it was hight,

Upon the childe, but somewhat short did fall. *Ibid.* vi. vii. 31 She could or save or spill whom she would hight.

Hence **† Highting** (heting, hetting, hoting, heoting), *vbl. sb. Obs.*, bidding or promising; *concr.*, a promise, a vow.

a 1300 Cursor M. 785 (Gött.) Dis heting .. was bath fals and kihil. *Ibid.* 792 (Gött.) Sum of þe hoting was gain sau. *a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter* xxiv. 11 Þai ere witnes of his highting. *c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 33 God is trewe in his heytynge. *c 1440 York Myst.* xlviii. 201 My betynge haly schall I fulfille. *a 1500 Ryt. & Wif* 47 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 18 This knyght .. thought to fulfyl his bettynge. *a 1575 Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 300 He promittit in hechting to caus the toun men doe or die.

† Hight, *v. 2 Obs.* In 1 hyhtan, 3 highten. [OE. *hyhtan*, f. *hyht* HIGHT *sb. 3*] *intr.* To hope, anticipate something with hope or joy; to rejoice, exult.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) lxxxiii[1]. 2 Heorte min and flæsc hyhtað georne, on þone lifigendan leofan Drihten. *Ibid.* xc[i]. 14 He hyhte to me. *a 1290 Owl & Night.* 437 Ech wist is glad for mine þinge .. And heforþen aȝen mine kume.

† Hight, *v. 3 Obs.* Forms: 2-3 hihthen, huihten, 4-5 highte(n), 5 hyght, heyghte, 7 hight.

[Early ME. *huihten*, *hihten*, of doubtful origin. *Perh.*, like *prec.*, a deriv. of *hyht*, HIGHT *sb. 3*, in sense 'to make joyous or delightful': cf. HIGHTLY *v.*, HIGHTLY.] *trans.* To beautify, adorn, embellish, set off.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 71 We shule .. noht mid faire worde hihthen þo ateliche sinnes. *Ibid.* 89 Þat burh folc hihthen þe heȝe strete and bihengen it mid palmes. *Ibid.* 195 Alle þos wenne huihten his wurðshipe. *1340-70 Alex. & Dind.* 728 Þe hauer of he[r]cules alle 3e hihthen. *c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth.* i. metr. ii. 4 (Camb. MS.) The lusty howtes of the fyrst somer seson þat hyhteth [*v. r.* highte] and aparileth the Erthe with rosene floures. *1387 TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) I. 217 An hous i-made wel nyh al of gold and i-higt wip precious stones. *1398 — Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 31 By thyre presence al that is in heuen and in erthe is wonderfully hyghted. *1633 T. ADAMS Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 12 His land shal be husbanded, his house highted, his garments brushed.

Hence **Highting** *vbl. sb.*; **Highter**, an adorer or embellisher.

1387 TREVISIA Hiden (Rolls) I. 7 Faire florischers and highters of wordes and of metre. *Ibid.* II. 313 By cause of þe more highting and fairenesse [*causa ornatus dignioris*].

Hight *v. 4, obs. var.* of HIGHT *v.*

High-taper. [Altered from *higtaper* (Lyte, Gerarde, Cotgrave), earlier *higgis taper*, *hickis taper* (Turner).] = HAG-TAPER, *q. v.*

1605 TIMME Quersit. III. 179 Take of .. hightaper, and of ferne, of each one pound and a halfe. *1861 MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* IV. 135.

Highten, etc., *obs. form* of HEIGHTEN *v.*, etc.

Highth, *obs. or dial. var.* of HIGHT *sb.*, *a.*, *v.*; *var. f.* HIGHT *sb. 2, Obs.*, *haste*.

High-tide. [OE. *hēahitid*, f. *HIGH a.* + *TIDE*. Only in OE. and early ME.; in mod. Eng. ad. Ger. *hochzeit*.] A high time, high day, festival.

a 1000 Laws of Ethelred v. c. 14 (Schmid) To æghwiles apostoles heah tide. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 1507 At heȝ tide and at gestning. *1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. 1. x. A Feast of Pikes, *Fête des Piques*, notable among the hightides of the year. *1870 MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 194 Unto the town, Where for the high-tide folk were digbt. *1884 SYMONDS Shaks. Predec.* viii. 315 To attend her high-tides, was the privilege and pleasure of a congregated nation.

High tide: see *TIDE*.

Highting, *vbl. sb.*: see under HIGHT *v.*

† Hightie, *v. Obs.* [deriv. of HIGHT *v. 3*, with dim. and freq. suffix -*ie*.] *trans.* To adorn, ornament; = HIGHT *v. 3*

13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1290 Þe hous & þe anoumentes he hytled toȝeder. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 1541 (Ashm.) Þan [he] him hightid his hede & had on a Mitre. *Ibid.* 1540 He has a hatt on his hede hightid o floures. *Ibid.* 1569 As it were hightid in þat hill with handis of angels.

† Hightly, *a. and adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 *hyhtlio*, 2-3 *hihtlioh*, 4 *hihtli*. [OE. *hyhtlic* 'giving or having cause for hope or joy', f. *hyht* HIGHT *sb. 3*]

A. adj. Joyous, exultant; delightful, pleasant; in OE., also, hopeful.

a 1000 Andreas 104 (Gr.) Hama hyhtlicost. *a 1000 Cædmon's Gen.* 146 Hyhtlic heofontimber. *Ibid.* 1605 Hyhtlic heofwerod heafodmaga. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe lichame þe sholde ben þe soule hihtliche bure, makeð hire to ateliche quarterne.

B. adv. ? Pleasantly, becomingly. *13.. Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1612 He .. hatz out þe hastletter, as hightly bisemex.

High-toned, *a.* [f. *high tone* + -*ED* 2.]

1. High in pitch (vocal or musical). *1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Swift Wks.* III. 405 His voice was sharp and high-toned rather than harmonious.

2. High-strung, tense. *1804 ANNA SEWARD Mem. Darwin* 49 His high-toned expectations. *1814 T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 236 His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned.

3. Having a high moral tone; high-principled; expressing lofty sentiments; having dignified or superior manners. *1814 SCOTT Ld. of Isles* II. viii. In whose high-toned impartial mind Degrees of mortal rank and state Seem objects of indifferent weight. *1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Univ. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 92 It is contended .. that the public sentiment within each of those schools is high-toned and manly. *1886 SWINBURNE in 19th Cent.* Jan. 150 The rough and ready hand of Rowley may be traced, not indeed in the more high-

toned passages, but in many of the most animated scenes of *The Spanish Gipsy*.

b. U. S. colloq. Excellent, tasteful, of superior quality.

Highly-tighty (hō'ti,tai'ti), *int., a., and sb.* [A variant of HOITY-TOITY, *q. v.*, app. sometimes associated in idea with *high*, *height*, or with *tight*, and modified in use accordingly. The pronounc. of *oi* as *i*, as in *ile*, *bile* = *oil*, *boil*, was formerly prevalent.]

A. int. An ejaculation expressing contemptuous surprise or anger: see HOITY-TOITY.

1747 W. HORSLEY Fool II. 168 Heyty titey, very fine truly. *1844 DICKENS Mart. Chus.* xlv. 'Why, highly tighty, sir!' cried Mrs. Camp, 'is these your manners?' *1866 Cornh. Mag.* May 565 'Highly-tighty; what a much ado about nothing!' said the old lady.

B. adj. Petulant, huffy; supercilious.

1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair xviii. 'La, William, don't be so highly-tighty with us. We're not men. We can't fight you.' Miss Jane said. *1855 — Newcomes* xlii. You know very well what I mean, sir! Don't try to turn me off in that highly-tighty way.

C. † sb. (See *quots.*) *Obs.* (or *dial.*)

a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. *Highletty*, a Ramp or Rude Girl. *1735 in New Cant. Dict.* *1785 GROSE Dict. Vulg. T.* *Highly toity*, a hoyden, or romping girl. *1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Highly-tighty*, a see-saw.]

High water. The state of the tide when the surface of the water is highest; the time when the tide is at the full.

1666 CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Saamen 17 It flows quarter flood, high water, or a still water. *1696 tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 439 In twenty-four hours and almost fifty-two minutes; which is .. the time between the high-water of one day and the high-water of the day following. *1719 De Foe Crusoe* II. xi. Put out to sea .. at high-water. *1860 All Year Round* No. 69. 449 High water is never so high, and low water is never so low, at quadratures as at syzygies.

Hence **High-water mark**. *a. lit.* The mark left by the tide at high water, the line or level then touched; *esp.* the highest line ever so touched. Also, by extension, the highest line touched by a flooded river or lake.

1553 BRENDEN Q. Curtius F vj, The worcke did growe from the botome of the Sea, but not yet broughte to the hyghe water marcke. *1666 BACON Sylva* § 2 Betweene the Low water and High water Marke. *1748 Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 219 They .. lay their eggs .. in the sand, just above the high-water mark. *1876 HUXLEY Physiol.* 180 The standard taken is neither high-water mark nor low-water mark, but the mean level between the two. *1894 J. D. HOOD Water-sports Yorksh. Wolds* 48 Traces of the high-water-mark line apparent throughout the village.

b. fig. The highest point of intensity, excellence, prosperity, or the like, attained.

1814 EARL OF DUDLEY Lett. 13 June (1840) 43 The high-water mark of English faction is very much below the ebb of French violence. *1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Personal Wks.* (Bohn) II. 132 The Ode on Immortality is the high-water-mark which the intellect has reached in this age. *1890 Spectator* 31 May 766 He [De foe] nearly touches the high-water mark of English prose.

Highway (hōi-wēi). Forms: see HIGH *a.* and WAY. [f. HIGH *a.* 7, 19 + WAY. In OE. a true compound; but in 15-17th c. often two words. * Often antithetic to BY-WAY.]

1. A public road open to all passengers, a high road; *esp.* a main or principal road forming the direct or ordinary route between one town or city and another, as distinguished from a local, branch, or cross road, leading to smaller places off the main road, or connecting two main roads. *The King's Highway*: see *quot.* 1895.

899 in Earle Land Chart. 130 Circumcincta ab oriente cygnes heiwex a merite stret to scufeling forde. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 He nolde noht turnen ut of þe heȝeweie. *c 1295 Poem times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) lvii. Thei goth out of the by-way. *c 1400 Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 55 There was also bisyde þis hille a hyȝeweie, and to þis hyȝeweie were .iij. weyes metyng to gydir. *1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye* 140 There ys a dyfference bytwyxt an hyȝhe waye and a bypathe, for the hyȝhe waye ys large and comune to all. *1604 F. HERING Modest Def.* 22 To make the Point as plaine as the Kings highway. *1666 Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 109 Chosen Overseers for the hy wayes for this present year. *1796 MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 452 The state [Connecticut] is chequered with innumerable roads or high ways crossing each other in every direction. *1813 Examiner* 26 Apr. 260/1 The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict of self-murder, and the poor creature's body was barbarously mangled by a stake, and buried in the highway. *1851 HELPS Comp. Solit.* i. (1874) 5 To make a road for himself .. instead of using the King's highway. *1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND Hist. Eng. Law* I. 22 The two phrases ['the king's peace' and 'the king's highway'] are, indeed, intimately connected; they come from the time when the king's protection was not universal but particular, when the king's peace was not for all men or all places, and the king's highway was in a special manner protected by it.

b. To take (to) the highway, to become a highwayman, footpad, etc.

1722 De Foe Col. Jack (1840) 71 We will take the highway like gentlemen. *1817 J. EVANS Excurs. Windsor* 31 Embarrassment .. that had induced him to so rash a step as the highway.]

2. *transf. a.* The ordinary or main route, or line of communication followed, by land or water.

c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xv. 70 In þe desertes of Araby by þe his way toward Egipte. *1684 Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V.

* In O.T. RV has always "high way", while in NT it has "highway". AV and RVA have "highway" thro' out.

464 From Westminster-Hall to the Temple each day The River of Thames 'twas made a High-way. *1837 W. IARVING Capt. Bonneville* I. 79 The Platte has become a highway for the fur traders. *1868 G. DUFF Pol. Surv.* 220 The great sea on the west, the natural highway of commerce.

b. Any track well-beaten or regularly traversed by animals or things.

1579 TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim. 253/2 Poore ignorant men runne thus like Cranes, and .. goe the beastes high way, (as the proverbe is). *1622 T. SCOTT Belg. Pismire* 17 You may obserue the pathes and high-ways betwixt one nest and another, is track't and beaten plaine with their little feet. *1845 BAIN Senses & Int.* III. i. § 28 The Concurrence of Sensations in one common stream of consciousness, — in the same cerebral highway. *1866 B. TAYLOR Poems, Passing the Sirens* 179 But mark the burning highway of the sun.

3. *fig.* A course of conduct leading directly to some end or result.

1598 F. MERES tr. Lewes' Sinner's Guide Title-p. Brought into the Highway of Euerlasting Happinesse. *1625 BURGESS Pers. Tithes* 36 This were the high way to become sonnes of Belial indeed. *1690 CHILD Disc. Trade* Pref. (1694) 25 Trades that we have lost, and are in the highway to lose. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 288 That state .. I perceive to be on the highway to ruin.

b. The ordinary or direct course (of conduct, thought, speech, etc.).

a 1637 B. JONSON Discov., Otium Studiourum Wks. (Ritdg.) 748/2 He never forced his language, nor went out of the highway of speaking, but for some great necessity or apparent profit. *1871 E. F. BURR Ad Fidem* vi. 90 To march .. in an orderly way, along the highways of thought.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Highway Board*, *hedge*, *passage*, *side*, *theory*; *b.* frequenting or plying one's trade on the highway, as *highway robber*, *stander*, *thief*, *woman*; *c.* used to run on the highway, as *highway dog*, *nag*, etc.; *d.* *highway rate*, *tax*, one imposed for the maintenance of highways.

1611 MARKHAM Countr. Content. i. i. (1668) 10 A couple of good 'high-way dogs, that is to say, Hounds .. that .. will hunt as well upon a dry, hard high-way as upon the freshest mould. *1680 OTWAY Cains Marius* III. iii. Some Beggar's rotten Rags .. left dangling on a 'High-way Hedge. *1622 MABBE tr. Aleman's Chasman d'Alf* II. 75 He bestowed his blessing vpon mee, and with it a good 'high-way-Nag. *1621 QUARLES Div. Poems, Esther*, Making a 'Highway-passage through the Main. *1640 HOOD Kut. & Dragon* viii. He collected .. 'Highway-rates on the roads. *1690 Lond. Gaz.* No. 2607/2 Any 'Highway Robbers, House-Breakers, or Murderers. *1628 SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 87 Unexpected onsets of the Coolies and 'high-way roagues. *1669 WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 174 Any poor Cottager that lives by the 'High-way-side. *1600 ROWLANDS Lett. Humours* Rod xxviii. 34 Three 'high-way standers, hauing cross-lesse curse did greet me friend with, Sir giue vs your purse. *1897 Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/5 The Colonial railway policy has been almost entirely dominated by what is called the 'highway theory. *1618 BOLTON Floris* II. xvii. (1636) 146 From huntsman turning 'highway theefe.

Highwayman (hōi-wēi'men). [f. *prec.*: formerly as three words or two, without or with hyphens. In some districts with chief stress on *way*.]

1. One who frequents the highway for the purpose of robbing passengers; *esp.* one who does this on horseback, as distinguished from a *foot-pad*.

1649 Thomason Tracts (Brit. Mus.) DXXXIII. xxxi. 20 This last session there suffered 28, most of them high way men. *1694 BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 34 'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and highwaymen, that are said to observe strict justice among themselves. *1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 553 The charms of riot and debauchery make highwaymen and housebreakers. *1780 COWPER Gilpin* 237 They raised the hue and cry:—'Stop thief! stop thief!—a highwayman!' *1789-1840* [see FOOT-PAD]. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. I. 382 It was necessary to the success and even to the safety of the highwayman that he should be a bold and skilful rider.

fig. *1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 25 We take .. Guns and Lances, to resist the Highway-men the Bears.

2. *local.* A surveyor of highways. (In use in north Lincolnshire and elsewhere.)

1888 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens Life (1895) II. 379 *Ex officio* guardians and highwaymen I count for a mistake.

Hence **Highwaymanhood**, the condition of a highwayman (see FOOTPADDERY *quot.* 1861).

High-wrought, *a.*

1. Agitated or excited to a high degree. *1604 SHAKS. Oth.* II. i. 2 It is a high wrought Flood. *1702 ROWE Tamerl.* v. i. The high-wrought Tempest in my Soul. *1814 SCOTT Wav.* xxvii. The present high-wrought state of his feelings.

2. Wrought with exquisite art or skill; 'accurately finished, nobly laboured' (J.).

1726 Pope Dunc. II. 187 Thou triumph'st, Victor of the high-wrought day, And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling, lead'st away. *1836 LYTON Alice* v. vi. She understood not his high-wrought scruples.

Higlene, *obs. form* of HYGIENE.

Higle, etc., *obs. form* of HIGGLE, etc.

Higly-pigly, *adv.* = HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY.

1664 Homer à la Mode (N.), Just as neighbors highly piglie, Let their beasts graze, but then can quicklie .. Spy 'em from ev'ry one's i'th town. *1875 F. Rous' Archæol. Attica* VI. II. ii. (ed. 8) 274 They sit highly pigly, and every one takes where he likes.

Higra, *higre*, *obs. forms* of EAGRE.

Higry pigry, *vulg. perversion* of HIERA PIERA. *1773 GRAVES Spiritual Quixote* VIII. xix, Madam Wildgoose would send him some Higry pigry, which would stop it at once.

Higt: see HIGHT *v.* **Hig-taper**, *var.* HAG-

TAPER. *Hih*(e, obs. f. *HIE sb.* and *v.* *Hihful*: see *HIEFUL* under *HIE sb.* *Hih*o: see *HICKWALL*. *Hih*t, *hipe*, obs. ff. *HEIGHT*. *Hii*, obs. f. *HI prom.*, *HIGH a.* *Hij*, obs. f. *HIE v.*, *HIGH a.* **Hijra**, *hijrah* (h.f.dgrā). More accurate form of *HEJIRA*. Hence **Hijri** (*Hegiree*) *a.*, of the Hijra.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 399/1 This retreat happened on the 16th of July, 622, and has been adopted as the Mohammedan era called *Hejra*. 1849 Sir H. M. Elliott *Bibl. Index Hist. Moham. Ind.* I. 48 During the first four Centuries of the Hijri Era. 1886 SEELEY *Short Hist. Napoleon I.* I. 16 With this Hijra [flight of the Buonapartes from Corsica to France, 1793] the first period of Napoleon comes to an end.

Hil, obs. form of *ILL*, *ISLE*, *HILL*.
† **Hilaire**, *a.* Obs. rare. In 6 *hyla*ir. [ad. L. *hilaris*, *hilarus* cheerful, merry. Cf. OF. *hilaire*, *hyla*ir, prob. the proximate source.] Gay, cheerful. 1560 ROLLAND *Cr. Venus* I. 157 With hylair vult, and fassoun richt famous. *Ibid.* 357 To sum scho is hylair.

Hilar (hā'lā), *a.* [f. *HILUM* + *-AR*]. Cf. F. *hilaire*.] Of or pertaining to a *HILUM* (senses 2, 3). 1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 239 Seeds .. with often a pencil of silky hairs at the hilar end.

† **Hilarate**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. L. *hilarat*-ppl. stem of *hilarare*, f. *hilar-us*, *hilar-is*, cheerful, gay.] 'To make merry' (Cockeram 1623).

Hilarious (hil'ar-i-ŭs), *a.* [A recent formation, f. L. *hilaris* + *-ous*: cf. *capaci-ous*, *atroci-ous*, etc.] 1. Cheerful, cheery; glad some.

1863 Scott *Peveril* xlvii. In answer to my hilarious exhortations to confidence. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Unit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 94 Cheery and hilarious tone. 1885 *N. Amer. Rev.* Apr. 335 As .. hilarious as Anacreon.

2. Boisterously joyous or merry; rollicking. 1835-40 J. M. Wilson *Tales Bord.* (1857) I. 53 Neither cared the hilarious damsel for the reverend turrets of Innerkeppie. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* viii. (1864) 186 They may take it for granted .. that we were hilarious, excited [etc.]. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 277 Others will become hilarious, erotic, or pugnacious.

Hence **Hilariously** *adv.*; **Hilariousness**. 1863 *Athenaeum* 5 Dec. The conclusion was hilariously arrived at that the new Order should be named accordingly. 1866 Mas. Stowe *Lit. Foxes* 25 The holidays passed away hilariously. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 851/2 The fresh charm, hilarity, and bluish of spring.

Hilarity (hil'ar-i-ty), [ad. F. *hilarité* (14-15th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. L. *hilaritas*, *-lāt-em*, f. *hilaris*, *-us* = Gr. *ἰαρός* cheerful, gay: see *-ITY*.] 1. Cheerfulness, gladness; calm joy.

1568 SKYRME *The Pest* (1860) 25 Temperat hilaritie and blythnes are maist commendable. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 594 That joy .. which extends the heart to such an hilarity in the eyes, and in the countenance .. that it cannot be concealed. 1776 JOHNSON 12 Apr. in *Boiswell*, No. Sir; wine gives not light, gay, ideal hilarity; but tumultuous, noisy, clamorous merriment. 1829 SOUTHBY *Sir T. More* II. 148 The pleasure which they partake conduces .. to health and present hilarity.

2. Boisterous joy; merriment. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketches* (1872) 30 The coarse and vulgar hilarity. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 202 Festal music .. is the most remote of any from vulgar hilarity. 1894 *Amer. Missionary* Nov. 378 The incomparable hilarity of the dusky cotton-pickers.

† **Hilarous**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. L. *hilar-us* (see *prec.*) + *-ous*.] = **HILARIOUS**.

1659 D. PELL *Impr.* Sea 420 Archimedes .. when hee found the resolution of the .. question, which transported him into such an hilarous fit of mirthsome.

Hilary (hi'lār-i), [f. *Hilarius*, name of a doctor of the church, bishop of Poitiers (died 367), whose festival in the English Calendar is on Jan. 13.] Name of a term or session of the High Court of Justice in England; and also of one of the university terms at Oxford and Dublin.

At Oxford now more generally called *Lent term*. [14.. *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 59 Ye grett cowt next eftyir Sayntt Hyllare day.] 1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. ix. in *Hollinshed* I. 181/2 Hilary term beginneth the three and twentieth daie of Januarie (if it be not sundaie) otherwise the next daie after, and is finished the twelfth of Februarie, it hath foure returnes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 101 There are four times of the Year appointed for the Determining of Causes. Two of these Terms (viz.) Hilary Term, and Michaelmas Term, are at a constant time of the Year: but Easter Term and Trinity Term are sooner or later, as those Feasts happen. 1812 M. A. TAYLOR *Parl. Deb.* 6 May in *Examiner* 11 May 295/2 In Hilary Term, 1812, five decrees only were pronounced. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 77, Sched., O. lxi. r. 1 The Hilary sittings shall commence on the 11th of January and terminate on the Wednesday before Easter.

† **b. humorous.** To keep *Hilary term*: to maintain hilarity, be cheerful or merry. Obs.

1609 T. ADAMS *Heaven made sure* Wks. 905 When God speaks peace to the Soule .. It gives end to all iarrs .. and makes a man keepe Hilary terme all his life.

Hence **Hilary-mass**, the feast of Saint Hilary; **Hilary-tide**, the time, term, or season immediately following this day.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 284 At Saynt Hillarimesse at Westminster sallye be. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 262 These stated sessions were held by Edward I at Hilary-tide, Easter, and Michaelmas.

Hilasmic (hil'æzmik), *a.* rare. [f. Gr. *ἱλασμός* propitiation + *-ic*.] Propitiatory.

1893 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 186 Hilasmic rites for the purification of sin.

Hiloh (hil), *v.* Sc. intr. To limp, to halt. Hence **Hilohing** *ppl. a.*; **Hiloh sb.**, a limp.

1864 BURNS *Ep.* to *Davie* xi, My spaviet Pegasus will limp .. And then he'll hiltch, and stilt, and limp. 1795—*Halloween* xx, He swoor 'twas hiltchin Jean Mc'raw. 1884 MACTAGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Hiltch*, a singular halt.

† **Hild**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 1 *hyldan*, 3-6 *hild*-, 4 *huld*-(*u*), 4-5 *hyld*-, 5 *held*-, (5 *hilt*). *Pa. t.* 1 *hyld*-, 3-5 *hilde*-, 4-5 *hildide*. *Pa. pple.* 3 *i-huld*-, 4 *y-huld*-, *huld*-, *i-hylde*-, 5 *y-hillid*-, 5-6 *hylt*-(*e*), 6 *hild*-(*e*), *hylded*-, 6-7 *hilded*-, (7 *hilded*). [OE. *hyldan* (= **huldjan*), f. *hold* carcase; cf. ON. *hylda* to slash (Vigfusson).] *trans.* a. To flay, skin. b. To strip off (the skin).

a 1000 *Gloss.* in *Wr.* Wulker 223/1 *Discoriat*, *hydep*. c 1000 *Ælfric Lev.* iii. 6 And *hyldon* þa offrunge and ceorfon to sticcon. c 1275 *Lav.* 209:8 þat folk hit a-slowe þe cherles hii hilden [c 1205 *uolcon*]. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 471/321 þuyt hadde ich leouere ich were i-huld. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2587 Hastill hulde we þe hides of þise bestes. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1639 Al quike y rede þan let hem hylde þe glotouns alle & some. 1384 WYCLIF *Micah* iii. 3 Whiche eten fleshe of my peple and hildiden the skyn of hem fro aboute. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 458 Take conynges or hares, hilt and wash hom. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 133 (Harl. MS.) To the secounde (tormentor) he comaudid to helde him qwyke. 1546 J. HRYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 36, I will as soone be hylt, As waite againe for the moonshine in the water. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 2 Till half their hides be hilded off. 1654—*Comm. Job* xxxvii. 8 Till half hilded by the Countrey men.

Hence **Hilding** *vbl. sb.* 187 TRIVISA *Higten* (Rolls) II. 359 Þe sleynge and þe hildynge of a leon. 1570 HORMAN *Vulg.* 80 b, Membraan, because it was pulled of by hildynge.

Hild, -e, obs. inf., *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of **HIELD** *v.* **Hild**, -e, obs. *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of **HOLD** *v.*

Hildebrandic, *a.* [f. *Hildebrand* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the policy of Hildebrand, who as Gregory VII was Pope 1073-85, and was distinguished by his unbending assertion of the power of the papacy and hierarchy, and of the celibacy of the clergy. So **Hildebrandine** *a.*, **Hildebrandism**, *-ism*.

1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. iii. § 8 Extravagances of *Hildebrandic principle. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* Eng. 566 They sought by *Hildebrandine arts to exalt themselves above all that is called God in civil Magistracy. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. ii. (1864) IV. 63 The Hildebrandine decrees against lay investiture and the marriage of the clergy. *Ibid.* vi. iii. III. 450 Against the *Hildebrandism of Rome and the monasticism of Christendom. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 7/2 Erastianism .. is the control of the Church by the State; but an equal evil is Hildebrandism, the control of the State by the Church. 1860 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 4 Our Covenanting *Hildebrandists .. would set their feet on the Necks of Christian Princes.

† **Hilden**, obs. form of *hill-den*, a mountain cave. 1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 22 He [Æolus] maystreth monstrous hildens, Your kennels, good syrs.

Hilder, -or, obs. forms of **ELDER** *sb.*, the tree.

Hilding (hi'lidin). Obs. or arch. Also 6 *held*-, *hield*-, 6-7 *hyld*-, 7 *hiled*-, 7-8 *held*-. [A late word, of obscure etymology: perh. f. *HIELD* *hyld* vb., to bend downwards, bow, also to fall, sink, and to decline, turn waywardly aside + *-ING*. It is not clear whether the application was first to a horse or to a human being.]

† 1. A worthless or vicious beast, esp. a horse; a sorry hack, a jade. Obs.

1599 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 18 Least standing long still in the open fair, they fall to downright halting, and so be disclosed for arrant holdings. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. xl. 415 Their horses, no other than lame jades and poor hidebound hildings. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* IV. 16 A Run-away Beast that will not be held in .. a very Hilding.

2. A contemptible, worthless person of either sex; a good-for-nothing. arch. a. Applied to a man.

1601 SHAKS. *Al's Well* iii. vi. 4 If your Lordshippe finde him not a Hilding, hold me no more in your respect. 1611—*Cymb.* ii. iii. 128 A base Slave, A Hilding for a Liourie, a Squires Cloth. 1611 CORRA, *Cagnenaille*, a filthie snudge, .. miserable scrape-good, couetous hilding. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. Away, away, you naughty hildings. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* i. v. There's Master Sanctroft, of the Oak, will not trust us a penny, the seely hilding.

b. Applied to a woman: A jade; a baggage.

1599 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 169 Out on her, Hilding. 1631 *Celestina* xii. 142 She is a crafty Hilding, and I will not give her time to invent some one villainous trick or other. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* i. iii. How the Gipsy answers me! Oh, 'tis a most notorious Hilding! 1713 ROWE *J. Shore* iv. (1766) 135 This idle Toy, this Hilding [Jane Shore] scorns my power.

3. attrib. (in apposition) passing into *adj.*

1581 BRETTON *Unluted Hart in Heliconia* (1815) I. 139 Shee then castes of those hilding cures againe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. v. 25 Thinking to take them from that hilding bound. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. i. 57 Some hilding fellow, that had stolne The Horse he rode on. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* ii. ii. vii. (1635) 89 Those orts may be given to other hilding, and hungry Cattell. 1800 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii. Some hilding fellow he must be, who dared not stay to assert his claim.

Hile, obs. f. **HILL** *v.* 1 **Hilded**, *erron. pa. t.*

HILD *v.* Obs. **Hileg**(e, variant of **HYLEG**, Obs.

† **Hiler**, Obs. [f. **HILL** *v.* 1 + *-ER*]. A protector.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 3 My hiler and horn of my hele. *Ibid.* 33 Hiler he is of all hopand in him.

† **Hilet**, Obs. [perh. f. root of **HILL** *v.* 1 to cover, etc.; but cf. **HOLTER**.] A tent, a tabernacle.

1384 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xx. 12 Benadab .. drank, and the kyngis, in hiletis [Vulg. in *umbraculis*; COVERD. in the paunilion]. *Ibid.* 16 Benadab forsothe drank drunken in his hilet [1388 *schadewyng* place]. — *Isa.* i. 8 Forsaken .. as an hylet in a place of goordes [Vulg. *tugurium*; 1388 an hulke in a place where goordis wexen]. — *Eccles.* xxxiv. 19 Coueryng of brennyng, and the hilet [1388 a *schadewyng* place] of the mydday [Vulg. *umbraculum meridiani*].

Hill (hil), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hyll*, 2-4 *hul*, 3-5 *hull*(e), 3-7 *hil*, 4-5 *hel*1, 4-6 *hyl*, *hyll*(e), 4-7 *hille*, (6 *yll*), 3- *hill*. [OE. *hyll* str. masc. and fem. = LG. *hull*, Fris. *hel*, MDu. *hille*, *hil*, *hul*:—OTeut. **hulni*-z, pre-Teut. **kulni*-s; cf. Lith. *kilnus* high, *kalmas* hill, L. *collis* hill, *celsus* lofty, *culmen* top, from *ablaunt*-stem *kelt*, *kol*, *k'l*-.]

1. A natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less steeply above the level of the surrounding land. Formerly the general term, including what are now called mountains; after the introduction of the latter word, gradually restricted to heights of less elevation; but the discrimination is largely a matter of local usage, and of the more or less mountainous character of the district, heights which in one locality are called mountains being in another reckoned merely as hills. A more rounded and less rugged outline is also usually connoted by the name.

In Great Britain heights under 2,000 feet are generally called hills; 'mountain' being confined to the greater elevations of the Lake District, of North Wales, and of the Scottish Highlands; but, in India, ranges of 5,000 and even 10,000 feet are commonly called 'hills', in contrast with the Himalaya Mountains, many peaks of which rise beyond 20,000 feet. The pl. *hills* is often applied to a region of hills or highland; esp. to the highlands of northern and interior India.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 576 Hi huntiað hi of ælcere dune and of ælcere hylle. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Uppan þan hulle synai. c 1200 ORMIN 1205 þatt hilt þatt was swa wunderr heh. a 1225 *Anc. R.* 176 Euer so þe hul is more & herre, so þe wind is more þere. a 1300 *Coursur M.* 13690 Mont oliuet it es an hill þat iesus hadde mikil till. 1340 *Aeneid*, 5 Ine þe helle of Synay. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 787 On þe hyl of Syon. 1364 *LAUNCE. P. Pl. A.* ProL 5 In a Mayes Morwynge on Maluerne lugges Me bi-fel a ferly. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) iii. 16 There is a grete Hille that men cleepen Olympus. 1430—*30 tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 There be hilles in Snawodonia of a grete altitude .. whiche hilles men of that cuntre calle Erit, that sounde in Englishe the hilles of snawe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. lix. 43 Fast besyde salisbury upon an hill. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 177 Aetna, the burning hill. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 69 Yea, in the ridge of their highest hills (mountains indeed I cannot term them) you shall find pooles. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 81 Whereas .. other Languages .. have two several words for to signifie those observable heights. The English language useth one and the same word for both, calling *Hills* as well the one as the other .. but that sometimes the word small or great is added. Now because this .. would cause some confusion .. that hath made us restrain it to one of the sorts, and to call hills only the lesser sort. 1764 COWPER *Task* ii. 91 The hills move lightly, and the mountains smoke, For He has touched them. 1848 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Departure* i, O'er the hills, and far away Beyond their utmost purple rim. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Burnak* I. 99 All inhabited hills varying from 1,500 ft. to 4,000. *Ibid.* II. 74 Men who came from the Nepaul hills, whose home was .. at an elevation certainly not less than 10,000 feet. 1881 J. F. T. KEANE *Six Months Meccah* 1 The foot-hills of the approach to a range of mountains. 1888 R. KIPLING (*title*) Plain Tales from the Hills.

b. Often contrasted with *dale*, *plain*. (In this use *hill* occurs in the sing. without article.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3997 Prykyngre ouer hulle & pleyn, Til he cam to Charlemeyn. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 134 (Harl. MS.) Then the sonne .. toke hir with him, and Ronne togedir ouer hillis and dails, til tyme that thei come to the castell. c 1580 J. JEFFERE *Bugbears* iii. iii. in *Archiv. Stud. New. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII, Vils, wodes and dales. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 8 But every hill and dale, each wood and plaine. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 639 When it is Summer in the Hills, it is Winter in the plaines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 262 About me round I saw Hill, Dale, and shade Woods. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxix, And hill and wood and field did print The same sweet forms in either mind.

c. After *up*, *down*, used without the article: see **DOWN**, **DOWNHILL**, etc.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 777 Half way up Hill. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Burnak* II. 195 He had gone down hill. *Ibid.* II. 207, I followed .. up hill and down dale, but never saw him more.

d. Proverbs and sayings. † *To get the hill*, to get vantage-ground (obs.).

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 126 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 105 Euere heo lai stille as an hul. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* vii. 19 Corruption, edg'd with a temptation, gets as it were the hill, and the winds, and, upon such advantages, too oft prevaileth. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 292 A good Cause and Miscarriage meet oftner than Hills. 1829 *Alatropolis* I. 58 Why, he's as old as the Hills. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* xxxv, All this time, Martin was cursing Mr. Pecksniff up hill and down dale. 1857 TRENCH *Proverbs* i. (ed. 4) 21 Do in hill as you would do in hall. 1892 BOWEN in *Lav Times Rep.* LXVIII. 127/2 The law of estoppel by deed is as old as the hills.

2. *fig.* Something of enormous mass; something not easily mounted or overcome.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Ryt 30, his watyr & his flood of be gret curs flowth hye into be hylles of powde & ryche folk. 1644 *MILTON Sonn. to Virtuosa Young Lady*, With those . . . That labour up the hill of heavenly Truth. 1738 *WESLEY Hymn*, 'The Voice of my Beloved', i. O'er Hills of Guilt and Seas of Grief, He leaps. 1851 *WILLMOTT Pleas. Lit.* § 21 (1857) 135 The hill of knowledge and fame was rapidly climbed.

8. A heap or mound of earth, sand, or other material, raised or formed by human or other agency. Cf. also ANT-, DUNG-, MOLE-HILL, etc.

1297 [see ANT-HILL 1]. c 1380 [see DUNG-HILL 1]. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2321 (Fairf.) If a hille of fire were made & porou chaunce þou in hit slade. c 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 288 Ther was hilles of dede men and horse hem befor. 1507 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1662) 283 Moulas . . . spoyle any faire meadow . . . in casting up hils. *Ibid.* 289 Casting a great hill as big as two barrowfols. 1590 *SPENSER F. O.* II. vii. 6 He rose for to remove aside Those pretious hils [of gold] from strangers envious sight. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zoolomia* 313 Looking down on the world as an Ant-hill. 1704 *COWLEY Task* iv. 346 The wain . . . appears a moving hill of snow. 1834 *H. MILLER Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 282 She clutched her hands into a hill of dried weed. 1807 *Kent Gloss.*, Hill, a heap of potatoes or mangold wurzel.

b. A heap formed round a plant by banking up or hoeing (see HILL v. 2 a).

1572 *MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 83 Then againe cast vp the earth about your hills, and cleansing them from all weeds. . . so let them rest till your Poles may be set therein. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 62 b, When the Hoppes . . . are cutte downe close to the ground, and the hils being againe raised, are covered with doun. 1799 *G. WASHINGTON Writ.* (1803) XIV. 232 No. 2. . . is to be . . . planted with potatoes; whether in Hills, or Drills, may be considered. a 1817 *T. DWIGHT Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) I. 108 The earth is raised to the height of from four to six inches, around the corn, and is denominated a hill; whence every planting is called a hill of corn. 1843 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. IX.* II. 538 The general mode of planting hops is to place the hills at equal distances. 1807 *Blackw. Mag.* June 815/2 In Virginia . . . a labourer is required for every 20,000 hills of tobacco.

c. The rising ground on which ruffs assemble at the breeding season; an assemblage of ruffs.

1768 *PENNANT Zool.* (1770) IV. 22 When a fowler discovers one of these hills, he places his net over night. 1859 *FOLKLAND Wild-fowler* lix. (1875) 204 During the breeding season they [ruffs] frequent drier grounds, and assemble on small hillocks. . . An experienced fennman soon finds out their blood-stained hills. *Ibid.* 205 Frequently taking the whole hill at a single fold of the net. 1875 *STONEHENGE Brit. Sports* I. ix. § 1 A 'hill' of ruffs.

d. attrib. and Comb. a. Of or pertaining to a hill or hills, as *hill-cop*, *country*, *crest*, *face*, *foot*, *ground*, *line*, *pasture*, *range*, *ridge*, *slope*, etc. b. Of or pertaining to the hill-country of India, as *hill-appointment*, *station*, etc. c. For a hill or hill-country, as *hill-chair*, *gun*. d. Inhabiting or frequenting hills, situated or held on a hill, as *hill-bamboo*, *convent*, *fair*, *fastness*, *grass*, *horse*, *house*, *kid*, *pony*, *priest*, *temple*, *tent*, *town*. Also HILL-FORT, etc.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 3/6 There were only two 'hill appointments' possible at the time. 1807 *D. JOHNSON Ind. Field Sports* 232 The best kind of shafts are 'hill bamboos' which have no hollow. 1861 in *Hare & Noble Lives* (1893) III. 175 About eleven she set off again in her 'hill-chair'. 1878 *SYMONDS Many Moods, Riviera* 11 How well in this 'hill-convent' glides for them the day! 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 790 þe apostel hem segh . . . Arayed to be wedding in þat 'hyl coppe'. 1862 *N. T. (Rhem)*. *Luke* I. 39 Marie . . . went vnto the 'hill' countrie with speed. 1875 *W. McILWRAITH Guide Wigtownshire* 20 The church of Bargrennan is well attended by people from the hill-country around. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 71 The sportsman . . . has gone up the 'hill-face'. 1891 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 329 A 'hill fair' (that is where the fair is held upon a hill away from a town). a 1881 *ROSSETTI House of Life* v. Tender as dawn's first 'hill-fire'. 1860 *TRAPP Comm. Exod.* xx. 18 From the 'hill-foot' where they stood and trembled. 1891 *S. C. SCRIVENER Our Fields & Cities* 12 The river winds along the hill-foot. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 17 b, It is to be learned, what is best for the 'hill' ground, what for the valley. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 310 He keeps also fewer 'hill-horses', a small species, of which at one time there were vast herds in the highlands. 1826 *SCOTT Tales My Landlord* Introd., What resembled hares were in fact 'hill-kids'. 1873 *W. COVE Lett. & Yrnl.* (1897) 343 The crests of the 'hill-line' are crowned with the domes of the mosques. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 325 All the tenants have a proportionable share of 'hill-pasture'. 1882 *J. T. FOWLER in Academy* 29 Oct. 334 The 'hill-priests' and the hedge-priests of the Northern diocese. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Rhyme Duck*, May iv, I could see the low 'hill-ranges'. 1845 *STOCQUER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 265 A promontory, or long 'hill-ridge' projecting into a basin. 1874 *WHITTIER Voices Freedom, Palestine* 29 Lo, Bethlehem's 'hill-site' before me is seen. 1879 *F. POLLOK Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 42 Now that European troops are being gradually concentrated on 'hill stations'. 1807 *G. HIGGINS Celtic Druids* 231 It may be correctly described as a 'hill-temple'. 1743 *BULKLEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 89 The Carpenter went up to the 'Hill Tent', so called from its situation. 1807 *W. S. PRATT in W. GLADDEN Parish Prob.* 433 Even the most humble, untalented player in a struggling 'hill-town' may fulfill . . . all the higher duties of his office.

e. Objective, instrumental, and locative, as *hill-climber*, *climbing*; *hill-crowning*, *girdled*, *girl*, *surrounded* adjs.

1897 *Daily News* 25 May 5/4 A gentleman . . . cyclist and champion 'hill-climber'. 1861 *MRS. NORTON Lady La G.* II. 147 When wild 'hill-climbing' wooed her spirit higher. a 1758 *DYER Poems* (1761) 175 (Jod.) Whose 'hill-crowning' walls Shine, like the rising Moon thro' wat'ry mists. 1860

All Year Round No. 47. 492/2 A green, nestling, 'hill-girl' Devonshire valley. 1881 *JEFFERIES Wood Magic* II. vi. 152 The 'hill-surrounded' plain.

f. Spec. combs.: *hill-ant*, a species that forms ant-hills; *hill-berry*, the Deerberry or Winter-green, *Gaultheria procumbens*, of N. America; *hill-bird*, (a) the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris* (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 1885); (b) the upland plover or Bartramian sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*, of North America; † *hill-chapel*, a high-place for worship; † *hill-digger*, one who digs into barrows or tumuli; so † *hill-digging*; *hill-fever*, a kind of remittent fever prevalent in the hill country of India; *hill-folk*, -people, inhabitants or frequenters of the hills, hillmen; *spec.* (a) the Cameronians; (b) the elves or fairies of the hills; cf. *HILLMAN*; *hill-fox*, an Indian species of fox inhabiting the hills (*Canis Himalaicus*); *hill-gooseberry*, a Chinese myrtaceous plant (see quot.); *hill-king*, a king of the mountain-elves; *hill-margosa*, *hill-mustard* (see quots.); *hill-oat*, a species of wild oat, *Avena strigosa*; *hill-partridge*, a gallinaceous bird of India, *Galloperdix lunulatus*; *hill-shading*, the lines of shading on a map to represent hills; *hill-star*, 'a humming-bird of the genus *Oreotrochilus*' (Cent. Dict.); *hill-stead*, a place on a hill; *hill-tit*, a bird of the family *Liotrichidae*; *hill-wren*, a bird of the genus *Phoenicogla*.

1747 *GOULD Eng. Ants* 2 The 'Hill Ants' I so denominate from their usual Place of Residence, the sunny Banks or Sides of Hills. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezech.* vi. 4 The cities shalbe desolate, y^e hillchaps layed waist: youre altars destroyed. 1522 *W. STAPLETON in Dawson Turner Trial by Jury* etc. (1846) 54 Smith . . . examining the same Goodred upon 'hill digging' . . . If he wolde not confesse to them that he was an 'hill-digger', he wolde thrust his dagger thro his chekes. 1847 *Norfolk Archæol.* I. 53-4. 1807 *A. JESSOP in 19th Cent.* Jan. 56 The hill diggers of the fifteenth century did their work most effectually. 1804 *C. B. BROWN tr. Volney's View Soil U. S.* 234 In Bengal . . . there are woody eminences, infested . . . with what is there called the 'hill fever'. 1814 *SCOTT Wav. xxvii*, He spared nobody but the scattered remnant of 'hill-folk', as he called them. 1826 — *Old Mort.* iv, The stranger . . . being, in all probability, one of the hill-folk, or refractory presbyterians. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 393/1 The *Canis Himalaicus*, 'Hill Fox of the Europeans in the Doon, in Kumaon. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 311 During this day's march we shot . . . a hill fox, a deer, and a wild dog. 1880 *C. R. MARKHAM Pervo. Bark* 292 The pretty pink-flowered *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, the berries of which are called 'hill-gooseberries'. 1884 *CHILD Ballads* II. xli. 361/2 The etin of the Scottish story is in Norse and German a dwarf-king, elf-king, 'hill-king', or even a merman. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 731/1 *Melia Asedarach*, vulgarly known as the Pride of India. . . Bead-tree, or 'Hill Margosa', is widely diffused over the globe. 1805 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 539/1 Oriental Bunias, sometimes called 'hill-mustard', was introduced into Britain about one hundred years ago for the sake of its leaves, which are used for feeding cattle. a 1847 *MRS. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor V.* xxix. 65 Anecdotes told by the old Indians of the 'hill-people'. 1879 *F. POLLOK Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 3 Formerly gold was worked for by Shans and other hill people. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 12 Commonly effected by a system of 'hill-shading'. 1837 *Boston Records* (1877) II. 18 James Pennyman shall have the 'Hillstead' and the marsh ground under it. 1883 *H. O. FORBES Nat. Wand. E. Archæol.* 207, I stalked a pretty little brown 'hill-wren' (*Phoenicogla pusilla*).

Hill, v. 1 Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 3-4 hule, hille, 4-5 hyl(e), 4-6 hil, hill(e), 5-6 hyll(e), 4- hill. [ME. *hulen* (s), *hilen*, *hyllen*, *hillen*, corresp. to an OE. type **hyllan*: cf. OS. *bi-hullelan*, OHG. *hullan* (MHG., mod. G. *hüllen*), ON. *hylja* (*hulda*, *hulit*, Da. *hylle*), Goth. *huljan*, f. *hul-*, weak grade of *helan*: see *HELE* v. It is probable that the ME. word was from Norse.]

1. trans. To cover, cover up; protect. Now dial. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 279 Hwer wi8 þat blisful blodi bodi þu mihtes hule and huide. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 102 It mai ben hoten heune-Rof; It hileð al 8is werlde drof. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6802 (Cott.) He has noþer on bak ne bed Clath til bil [v.rr. hile, hule] him. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvi. 10 Vndire þe shadow of þi wenges hil me. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vi. 80 Alle þe houses beop I-hulet [v.rr. helid; B. hiled, ihyled, helied; C. heled]. Wiþ no led bete wiþ loue. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iv. xxiii. 189/2 Her here were soo moche that it hyllid and hydde all her bodye. 1530 *PALGR.* 585/1 You must hyll you wel nowe anyghtes. 1595 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 12 Go hil your heads. 1606 *J. RAYNOLDS Dolarmey's Prim.* (1886) 88 So should the earth, his breathlesse body hill. c 1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *Piew Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 68 A foose of hay . . . quite hill'd us boath. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton. Gloss.* I. 323 Have you hilled the child up? 1863 *B. BRIERLEY Ab-o-th Yate on Times & Things* (1870) 121 Th' owld lad wur hillin' hissel up nicely.

b. intr. Of fish: To deposit or cover their spawn.

1758 *Descr. Thames* 29 A noted Place for Roach, Dace, and other small Fish, coming in Spawning Time to Hill, as it is called, otherwise laying their Spawn there in great Quantities.

c. See HILL v. 2 a.

† 2. To cover from sight; to hide, conceal. Obs. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 388 Herto ualleð a tale, and on iwrien [v.rr. hulet] uorbanse. 1380 *Wyclif Prov.* x. 12 Charite hilið alle synnes. c 1420 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xiv. (Pynson) Ev, Our defeates and trespasses we byll and hyde.

c 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* iv. 1379 Wype away þat blyndenesse whiche hath hilled your sight.

3. Comb. † *hillback*, the covering of the back, i. e. clothing (obs.).

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* x. (1878) 23 As interest or vsurie plaieth the dreuil, So hillback and filbellic biteth as euil. Hence *Hilled ppl. a.*, covered, armed.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 224 He sped him pider in haste, with hilled hors of pris.

Hill, v. 2 [f. HILL sb.]

1. trans. To form into a hill or heap; to heap up; spec. to throw up (soil) into a mound or ridge for planting purposes.

1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 10 § 4 Before . . . such Corn or Grain shall be shocked, cocked, hilled or copped. 1799 *A. YOUNG Agric. Linc.* xii. 266 Mr. Lloyd is much against hilling of manure. 1851 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XII.* II. 350 It [lime] is fetched from the chalk hills . . . and 'hilled' for 2 or 3 weeks before used, the heap being covered over with earth. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., I put some manure in and hilled the soil atop of it. 1807 *Blackw. Mag.* June 822/1 The tobacco-land is hilled up, but scarcely half of it as yet planted.

b. fig. To heap up, amass.

a 1618 *SYLVESTER Spectacles* xl, When hoord on hoord, when heap on heap he hilleth. 1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xxxii. 109 When a man shall exhaust his very vitality for the hilling up of fattall gold. 1660 *CHARACER Italy* 12 Another trick . . . that helpeth to hill up his fatal riches.

2. Agric. To cover and bank up the roots of (growing plants) with a heap of soil; to earth up. (Also absol.) [This seems to have been orig. a use of HILL v. 1 to cover (cf. *HELE* v. 2 a), which has become associated with HILL sb. 3 b, and so with this verb, the forms being identical.]

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 62 b, Set in ground well covered with . . . moulde, and afterward hilled, and so suffered to remaine al Winter. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 523 The skill and feat of baring the roots of trees, and also of hilling or banking them about. 1612 *CAPT. SMITH Map Virginia* 16 When [corn] is growne midle high, they hill it about like a hop-yard. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* vi. iii. 123 The [tobacco] plants are set at three or four feet intervals or distances: they are hilled, and kept continually weeded. 1775 *ROMANS Florida* 175 The horse hoe . . . to do the laborious work of the hoe in hilling corn up. 1797 *A. YOUNG Agric. Suffolk* 89 At Midsummer they hill them [hops]. 1861 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XXII.* II. 305 Hilling, or earthing-up the plant.

3. To surround with hills.

1612 *W. PARKES Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 25 Pleasant valleys hill'd on euery side.

4. To cover with hills or heaps.

1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* vii. 750 Shocks, ranged in rows, hill high the burden'd lands.

II. intr. † 5. To ascend, rise in or on a slope.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* I. 105 Cumming to high ground and somewhat in sight by hilling I passid a Mile. *Ibid.* VII. 16 The Soyle of the Ground . . . is on mayne slaty Roke, and especially the parte of the Towne hilling toward the Castell.

6. To assemble on rising ground, as ruffs. See HILL sb. 3 c.

1768 *PENNANT Zool.* (1770) IV. 22 Soon after their arrival in the fens in spring, they [ruffs] begin to hill, i. e. to collect on some dry bank near a flash of water, in expectation of the Reeves, which resort to them. 1859 *FOLKLAND Wild-fowler* lix. (1875) 204 During spring, when the ruffs hill. *Ibid.* 205 Taking ruffs when not hilled.

Hill, obs. form of ILL, ISLE.

† **Hilla**, **Hillir**, int. Obs. = HILLO.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1066 'A' hilla, haille', quod Alexander & him a narawe hent. 1813 *DOUGLAS Eneis* III. vi. 192 3a, thoctit thi fallowis cry out, hillir hail!

Hill-altar. An altar on a hill or height.

1539 *BIBLE* (Great) 2 *Kings* xxiii. 5 Ministers of Baal . . . to burne incence in the hylaltars [1611 high places]. 1585 *ABP. SANDYS Sermon* (Parker Soc.) 217 Sacrificing on their hill-altars. 1602 *J. RHODES in Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 285 As he did [break] the hill-altars And groues of all idolaters.

Hiller, -ern, -or, obs. ff. ELDER sb. 1, the tree.

Hillet, rare. [f. HILL sb. + -ET.] A hillock.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* II. 54 Consending a Hillet even ther by. 1577 *HARRISON England* I. xxiv. (1881) III. 165 Neither will I speake of the little hillets seene in manie places of our Ile, . . . they are nothing else but Tumuli or graues of former times. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 46 The three first Hillets, viz. the nearest to the Hole, are quite barren.

Hill-fort. A fort constructed on a hill.

1813 *M. SCOTT Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 434 A sudden flash and a jet of white smoke puffed out from the hill fort above the town. 1862 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* III. vii. iii. 84 The hill-fort of Wusota.

b. esp. A hill-top fortification of prehistoric age.

1851 *D. WILSON Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. iii. 90 The simple circular hill-forts wherein we trace the mere rudimentary efforts of a people in the infancy of the arts. 1871 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 219 That class of towns which, out of Gaulish hill-forts grew into Roman and mediæval cities.

Hillibaloo, **hilliebalow**, var. of HULLABALOO.

Hilliness (hi-linés). [f. HILLY a. + -NESS.]

The quality or state of being hilly.

1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 332 By reason of the hilliness and roughnesse of the countrey. 1649 *BLITH Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 121 Reducing the Hilliness to Plainness. 1807 *HISSEY Holiday on Road* 238 Some . . . may think that I have exaggerated the hilliness of Sussex.

Hilling, vbl. sb. 1 Now dial. [f. HILLY v. 1 + -ING.]

1. Covering, hiding, protection.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* [xlii. 5] 4 Be for-hild in hilinge of þi wenges I mon. 1388 *Wyclif* *Ibid.*, Keured in the hilyng of thi wengis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 240/1 Hyllynge, or happyngye. 1580 *LUTTON Stegila* 28 Caring for nothing, but for the hilling and filling of their owne backe and bellie.

2. concr. A covering; e.g. clothing, a bed-quilt, a roof, the cover of a book; cf. **HELING** 2. (In ME. freq. in phr. *food and hilling*.)

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblisu*, in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Cele e tectis*, hilling of houses. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 427 When we haue fode and hillinge [i. e. 1303 hillinge]. 1388 — *Prov.* xxi. 2 That thou take awei hilling [i. e. coueryng] fro thi bed. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 229/2 Hatte, bed hillinge. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. vii. 204/1 Hylinge lyfelode, and helpe of frendes. 1520 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 9 My best bed hillinge of tapstre werke. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 280 They [partridges] couer their eggs with a soft carpet or hilling as it were of fine dust. 1657 *TOMLINSON Remon's Disp.* 55 The hillinge from many seeds. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Hilling*, the quilt of a bed, a bed rug.

3. Comb. **hilling-stone**, stone used for roofing.

1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.*, c. 4 Sched. II, Stones vocat' Hilling stone the thownd iij. 1721 *C. KING Brit. Merch.* I. 355 Copperas, Bread, Hilling-stones and Calve-skins. 1811 *Self Instructor* 422 Slate and hilling stones.

Hilling, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. **HILL** *v.* 2 + **-ING** 1.] The action of forming hills or heaps; esp. the earthing-up of plants; cf. **HILL** *v.* 2.

1627-47 [see **HILL** *v.* 1 b]. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* II. ii. 211 Horse-hoeings, as also hoeing and hilling by hand. 1796 *J. ADAMS Diary* 12 July Wks. 1851 III. 416 Ploughing for hilling among the corn.

Hillir: see **HILLA**.

† **Hillish**, *a. rare*. [f. **HILL** *sb.* + **-ISH**.] Of the nature of a hill, hill-like, hilly; pertaining to a hill.

1283 *STANFURD Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Thee father almighty .. Mewed vp these reuelers coupt in strong dungeon hillish [cf. **HILDEN**]. 1609 *HEYWOOD Brit. Troy* vi. xxv, The wounded Whale casts from his hillish Iawes Riuers of Waters, mixt with purple gore. 1631 *MARKHAM Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 6 It is not so hillish and sliding as the Weald.

Hill-man, hillman.

1. a. One who frequents the hills; *spec.* applied to the Scottish Covenanters (cf. **CAMERONTIAN** and **Hill-folk**). **b.** An inhabitant of a hill-country, a mountaineer: applied to the hill-tribes of India, etc. *c* 1830 *J. TRAIN in Scott Old Mort.* Introd., The religious sect called Hill-men, or Cameronians. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 6 A sort of sedan-chair carried by four hill men. 1893 *Archaeol.* LIV. 269 The pinch of poverty often drove the bravest of the hillmen to raid the cattle of the lowlands. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/7 The hillmen offered a stubborn resistance to the advance along its whole length.

2. One of the hill-folk (6); an elf or troll.

1882 *CHILD Ballads* i. vii. 90/2 A supernatural being, a demon or a hillman, seeks to entice away a mortal maid. 1884 *Ibid.* II. xii. 366/2 The hill-man, in several Norwegian copies, carries off the lady on horseback.

3. spec. a. (See quot. 1851.) **b.** A miner, a slate quarryman [cf. *Ger. bergmann*]. **c.** A hill-climber.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 172 The labourers .. paid by the foreman or forewoman of the dust-heap, commonly called hill-man or hill-woman. 1865 *J. F. TURNER Slate Quarries* 13 The cleavers, or hillmen, build rough walls as a partial protection from the inclemency of the weather. *a* 1885 *SHAIRP in W. Knight Life* (1888) 74 Some of our party were very good hillmen. One day five or six set out on a race from our door .. to the top of Fairfield.

Hillo, hilloa (hi'lo, hil'lo), *int. (sb.)* [cf. **HALLO**; see also **HILLA**]. A call used to hail a distant or occupied person; now, more often, to express surprise at an unexpected meeting.

1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. v. 115 *Hor.* Ilo, ho, ho, my Lord! *Ham.* Ilo, ho, ho, boy; come bird, come. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 12 The publican .. rebellowed in the same tone .. 'Hilloah'. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* vi. ii, 'Hilloa, within!' shouted Essper. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xix. 'Hillo, Lavender!' he said, in a tone of surprise.

b. sb. As a name for this call.

1823 *BYRON Island* II. xviii, And then a pause, and then a hoarse 'Hillo!'

Hillock (hi'lök), *sb.* [f. **HILL** *sb.* + **-OCK**.]

1. A little hill.

1380 *WYCLIF Jer.* vi. 6 Delueth aboute Jerusalem an erthe hillock. 1520 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1143/2 Where as with a verie fieble fayth & a faynte, we shall be scant hable to remoue a lytle hillocke. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres* 521 The Ground easily swelling into little Hillocks. 1732 *LEDIARD Sethos* II. vii. 28 Upon .. the plain .. were a few verdant hillocks. 1884 *Q. VICTORIA More Leaves* 271 We got out and scrambled up a high hillock off the road.

2. A small mound or heap of earth, stones, or the like.

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxxi. 51 Loo! this hillock [1388 heep] and the stoon that I haue reid bitwixe me and thee, witness shal be; this hillock and the stoon ben into witnessyng. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* III. 129 The Partition of the Shire a Mile and more by Northe West from Simon's Bathe at the Towres. These Towres be round Hillockes of Yeth sette for Limites. 1791 *W. BARTRAM Carolina* 126, I beheld a great number of hillocks or small pyramids, resembling hay-cocks, .. I knew them to be the nests of the crocodile. 1875 *LYELL's Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) II. iii. xlvii. 553 Just as the African sandwinds .. raise a small hillock over the carcass of every dead camel exposed on the surface of the desert.

† **3. A hump, bump, protuberance, or prominence on any surface.** *Obs.*

c 1500 *ANDREW Noble Lyfe* d j, The Kamell is a lothly beste, and bathe an hyllocke vpon his backe. 1665 *HOOKS Microgr.* 35 At the upper part of the drop .. there usually was made some one or more little Hillocks or Prominences. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* I. ii. 3 To tell mens Fortunes from the Lines and Hillocks in their Hands.

Hence **Hillock** *v. trans.*, to raise into a hillock, to heap up; **Hillocked** (hi'lakt) *ppl. a.*

1791 *COWPER Odys.* v. 580 The suffering Chief .. occupying soon The middle space hillock'd it high with leaves. 1804 *J. GRAHAM Sabbath* (1839) 19/1 Fill up the furrows 'tween the hillock'd graves. 1867 *F. M. LUDLOW Little Brother* 91 On the pathless field of the hillock'd sea.

Hillocky (hi'löki), *a.* [f. **prec.** + **-Y**.] Abounding in or characterized by hillocks.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Hillocky*, full of Hillocks or little Hills. 1831 *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 288. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* II. x. 229 They crossed a bit of hillocky common.

† **Hillous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. **HILL** *sb.* + **-OUS**.] Hilly.

1550 *Decree Chanc. Lancashire* in T. Baines *Hist. Lanc.* (1870) II. 46 The way .. is very foul, painful and hillous.

Hill-side. The lateral slope of a hill.

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 369 He went ouer to be hulle syde. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxvii. lxiv, We lyght adowne, under an hyll syde. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99/2, I shall .. conduct you to a hill-side, where I will point you out the right path of a virtuous and noble Education. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* v. x. The next [breath of wind] but swept a lone hill-side Where heath and fern were waving wide.

attrib. 1859 *W. COLLINS Q. of Hearts* (1875) 4 Assembled together in our hill-side retreat. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/6 The name 'Hillside men' .. applied to the Fenians.

Hence **Hillside**.

1898 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 3/5 To object to any money being given to a poor hillside.

Hill-top. The top or summit of a hill.

1530 *PALSGR.* 231/1 *Hyll* toppre, *creste* or *creste de montagne*. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xxxi. 30 The hill toppre of Gareb. 1607 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 520 The amorous Bird of Night Sung Spousal, and bid haste the Evening Starr On his Hill top, to light the bridal Lamp. 1784 *COWPER Task* I. 222 'Tis perched upon the green hill top. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 497 The sun is still upon the hill-tops.

attrib. 1893 *GRANT WHITE in Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 2/2 The healthy antique principle of hill-top habitation. 1897 *Daily News* 3 June 5/6 The lighting of the hill-top bonfires.

Hillward, *adv. and adj.* [f. **HILL** *sb.* + **-WARD**.]

A. adv. Towards the hill.

(In quot. 1590, phrase 'down the hill' with postposition.) [1590 *Pride & Loue*. (1841) 9 Mee thought I had espied A thing come downe the hillward toward me.]

B. adj. That faces towards a hill.

1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 296 A house .. whose hillward side is midst the vines.

Hill-woman. A woman who lives on a hill or belongs to a hill-tribe; also, a forewoman in a dust-yard: cf. **HILL-MAN** 1 a, 3 a.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 173/2 The perquisites of the hill-man or hill-woman, are rags, bones, pieces of old metal, etc. 1895 *SIR W. HUNTER Old Missionary* iv. 109 An aged grey-haired hillwoman.

† **Hillwort**, *Obs.* [f. **HILL** *sb.* + **WOERT**.] An old name of Pennyroyal (or? of Wild Thyme).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 133/34 *Samum*, hyl-wurt. *Ibid.* 137/34 *Pollegia*, hylwurt. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* *ibid.* 555/1 *Pulegium*, puliol, hulwurt. 24. *Voc. ibid.* 605/48 *Pulegium*, hullewort. 1528 *PAYNELL Salerne's Regim.* X iij, *Hyll* wortc .. taken with wyne purgeth blacke coler. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.*, *Hilwort* is Puliol mountaine.

Hilly (hi'li), *a.* [f. **HILL** *sb.* + **-Y**.]

1. Characterized by hills; abounding in hills.

1235-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 333 *Pe lond* is .. wip-ynne hilly and sondy. 1523 *FITZGERB. Husb.* § 6 *Oxen* wyl plowe .. vpon hilly grounde, where as horses wyl stande still. 1645 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* II. x. (1635) 173 Some plaine countries neere the .. Pole may be colder then some hilly Regions neere the *Aequator*. 1738 *WESLEY Pr.* cxxv. ii, As round Jerusalem The Hilly Bulwarks rise. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xxx, The hillier regions of Dunfriesshire.

fig. 1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 22 Her dainty hands .. delicately hilly, and lasciviously dimpled.

2. Of the nature of a hill; elevated; steep.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 25 The ston which fro the hully stage He syh downe falle on bat ymage. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 57 b, Rivers .. are swift .. because they run downe from an hilly place. 1577-87 *HARRISON England* I. xii. in *Hollinshed* I. 60/1 First of all vpon the east side of the haven a great hillie point called Downesend. 1622 *FLETCHER Prophetess* v. ii, Better to have liv'd Poor and obscure, and never scal'd the top of hilly empire. 1768 *J. BYRON Acc. Wager in Narr. Patagonia* (1778) 23 A bay formed by hilly promontories.

b. Hill-like.

1698 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydriot.* Introd. 1 Graves of Giants under hilly and heavy coverings. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 481 A hilly Heap of Stones.

† **3. Belonging to the hills; hill-dwelling.** *Obs.*

1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 168 Four moun-taine Swaines or hillie-men. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 175 Though these Hilly People are of a rougher Temper.

Hillyer, var. of **HELLIER**, tiler.

† **Hilsa, hilsah** (hi'lä), *E. Ind.* [Hindi *hilsä*.] 'A rich and savoury fish of the shad kind (*Clupea litsha*)' found in the Indian Seas, which ascends the Ganges and other rivers to spawn. (Yule.)

1820 *T. WILLIAMSON E. Ind. Vade M.* II. 154 (Y.) The hilsah (or sable-fish) seems to be midway between a mackerel and a salmon. 1899 *F. POLLOK Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 4 The most delicious fish, such as the pomfret, hilsa, mango.

Hilt (hilt), *sb.* Also 1 hilt, 1-5 hylt, 1-6 hylte, hilt, (3 *Lay. heolte*, *helte*), 4 hult, 5 *Sc. hilt*. [OE. *hilt* str. n. and m., = MDu. *helt*, *hilt* m., ON. *hilt* str. n.; also *hilt* wk. fem., corresp. to OS. *hilt* (MLG. *hilt*, MDu. *helle*, *hilt*) f., OHG. *hilt* (MHG. *hilt*) wk. f. The former appears to represent an OTeut. **helt*—*hilt*, neuter

s-stem; the latter OTeut. **hiltjōn*—; of uncertain origin; not connected with *hold* vb. (Thence OF. *helt*, *helle*, later *hent*, *heu*, *heute*, It. *elso*, *elsa* hilt of sword or dagger.)]

1. The handle of a sword or dagger.

Beowulf (Z.) 1669 Ic þæt hilt þann feondum ætferede. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in W. Wülcker 129/15 *Capulum*, hilt. *c* 1205 *LAY.* 1559 þa brac þat sword .. Riht bi þere hilt. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1594 Hit hym vp to þe hilt. 24.. *Sir Beues* (C.) 4313 þe hylte was a charbocke ston. 1530 *PALSGR.* 531/2 *Hylte* of a swerde, *poignee*. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 4 Long heave Daggers also, with great brauling Ale-house hilt. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. II. xix. 127 He that bath the hilt in his hand in the morning, may have the point at his throat ere night. 1692 *SIR W. HOPE Fenning Master* 2 The Hilt is divided into three parts, the Pomell, the Handle, and the Shell. 1847 *JAMES J. MARSTON Hall viii*, The Duke .. laid his hand upon the hilt of his sword.

† **b. Formerly often in plural**, with same sense.

Beowulf (Z.) 1615 þa hilt somod since fage. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 446 Ofer ða byrgena blicað ða hiltas. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRIC Judg.* iii. 22 þa hiltan eodon into þam innocpe. *c* 1400 *Me-layne* 116 Gaffe hym þ' hiltis in his hande. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 103 Arthur toke the swerde be the hiltas, and .. yaf it to the Archebisshopp. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. i. 68 Ie run him vp to the hiltas, as I am a soldier. 1622 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 29 In whose belly, she .. buried the Poyntard up to the hilt. 1753 *L. M. tr. Du Bouq's Ac-compt. Wem.* II. 205 The sword .. bent to the very hilt.

† **c. By extension, a sword-stick or foil.** *Obs.*

1609 *B. JONSON Case* is *alt.* II. iv, Let's to some exercise or other, my hearts. Fetch the hilt. Fellow Juniper, wilt thou play?

2. The handle or haft of any other weapon or tool.

1573-80 *BARET Alv. H.* 454 The Hilt, or handle of any toole or weapon, *manubrium*. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* II. i, Before each guest was a knife, with the hilt adorned by precious stones. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 275 Unnecessary .. to shew even the hilt of his pistol.

3. Phrases. † *By these hilt*: a form of asseveration. † *Loose in the hilt*: unreliable, conjugally unfaithful. † *Up to the hilt* († *hilt*): completely, thoroughly, to the furthest degree possible.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 230 Seuen, by these Hilt, or I am a Villaine else. 1622 *CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY Ball* iv. iii, 'Tis not, I fear To fight with him, by these hilt! 1650 *HOWELL Colgrave's Dict.* Ep. Ded., In French *Coc* is taken for one whose wife is loose in the hilt. 1682 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* Wks. (1714) 136 It's no matter, she's loose i' th' Hilt, by Heaven. 1867 *R. L'ESTRANGE Answ. Diss.* 45 He is All, Politiques here, up to the Hilt. 1883 *BYRON Juan* xi. lvi, A modern Ancient Pistol—by the hilt! 1884 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 135 The original statements .. have been proved—if we may say so—up to the very hilt. 1883 *J. PAVN Thicker than Water* iii. (1884) 18 The estate was mortgaged up to the hilt.

4. Comb. **hilt-guard**, the part which protects the hand when holding the hilt.

1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* v. 80 At the two extremities of its massive rectangular hilt-guard, the Roman sword commonly displays .. the head of a lion or .. an eagle.

Hence **Hiltless** *a.*, without a hilt.

c 1000 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 142/34 *Ensis*, hiltless sword.

Hilt, *v.* [f. **prec. sb.**] *trans.* To furnish or fit with a hilt; to provide a hilt for.

1813 *SCOTT Trierm.* III. xxvii, All the ore he deign'd to hoard Inlays his helm, and hiltis his sword. 1822 — *Nigel* xxvii, A long-bladed knife, hilted with buck's-horn. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* II. 17 Not a very secure mode of hiltng a sword.

Hence **Hilting** *vbl. sb.*, *concr.* material for hilts. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 9/5 Prices of hiltng are high, especially bone.

Hilt, var. of **HILD** *v.* *Obs.*, to flay; *obs.* or *dial.* f. *held*, pa. t. of **HOLD** *v.*

Hilted, *a.* [f. **HILT** *sb.* and *v.* + **-ED**.] Furnished with or possessing a hilt; in *Her.*, having a hilt of a different tincture from the blade.

Beowulf (Z.) 2087 Heard swyrd hilted. 1002 *Will of Wulfic* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 147 Twa seolfor hilted sword. 1636 *DAVENANT Platon. Lovers* Wks. (1673) 410 A brace of massie hilted Rogues. 1766 *PORNY Heraldry* (1787) 190 Ruby, two Swords in Saltier Pearl, pomeled and hilted Topaz. 1890 *BLACKIE Eschylus* I. 95, I can also hold a hilted dagger.

† **Hilum** (hai'löm). [L. *hilum* little thing, trifle; according to Festus, thought to have orig. meant 'that which adheres to a bean'; hence in mod. Bot. use (see 2).]

† **1. Something very minute.** *Obs.*

1699 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 44 Unhewn Sailors, that have no more than a meer hilum of goodness in them.

2. Bot. The point of attachment of a seed to its seed-vessel; the scar on the ripe seed.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Hilum*, a word used by botanists to express the blackish spot in beans, commonly called by us the eye of the bean. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 115 Seeds .. with a smooth shining coat, and a broad pale hilum. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 277 In the simplest form of ovule, hilum and chalazæ are one.

b. A similar mark on a starch-granule. **c.** 'The aperture in the extine of a pollen grain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 *J. HOGG Microsc.* II. i. 341 Most of the granules [of starch] have a circular spot, termed the hilum, around which a large number of curved lines arrange themselves.

3. a. Anat. = **HILUS**. 'Applied also to certain small apertures and depressions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

b. Path. 'A term for a small flattened staphy-

loma of the iris from corneal perforation, in consequence of its likeness to the hilum of the garden bean' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

C. A little opening in the statoblast of a sponge. 1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 424 (*Sponges*) On one side of the capsule is a hilum which leads into the interior.

|| Hilus (hai-lūs). *Anat.* [mod. Lat., altered from *HILUM*.] The point at which any one of the viscera has its junction with the vascular system; a notch or fissure where a vessel enters an organ.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 528 The spleen... is convex externally towards the ribs, and flat or slightly concave internally; and this surface, turned to the stomach, is marked by a fissure or hilus in which the vessels enter. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 233 This tube... emerges from a fissure in the concave surface, called the hilus of the kidney.

Hilve, obs. f. **HELVE**. **Hily**, obs. f. **HIGHLY**.

Him (him, enclitic-im), *pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. (and neut.), dat.-accus.* Forms: 1- him; also 1-6 hym (rarely 2-4 heom, 4-5 hem, hime, hom, 5 ham, 5-6 hyme). [OE. *him*, dat. sing., masc. and neuter, of *Hē*, Ir; cognate with OFris. *him* (MDu. *heme*, *hem*, *him*, Du. *hem*), and parallel in inflexion to OS. and OHG. *imu*, *imo* (MLG. *ime*, *eme*, MHG. *im(e)*, Ger. *ihm*), Goth. *imma*. In 10th c. (as in the parallel *her*, *hem*), the dative appears to have begun to be used for the accus. *hine* in north-midl. dialect; by 1150 *him* had supplanted *hine* in the north and midl., and before 1400 had become the general literary form, though some south-western writers of the 15th c. retained *hin*, *hen*, which, in the form *en*, *un*, *n*, is still current in southern dialect speech: see *HIN*. (So in late OFris. *him* took the place of *hine*, *hin*; and in MDu. the dat. *heme*, *hem*, *him*, intruded upon the orig. accus. *hin*, *hen*; and mod. Du. has only the dat.-acc. *hem*.) But while *him* thus became both dative and accusative in the masculine, in the neuter the accusative *hit*, *it* survived, and at length superseded the dative, as in the modern 'give it a push'. Thus, from being originally dative masc. and neuter, *him* is now dat. and acc. masculine, having received extension in case, restriction in gender. Cf. the mod. Ger. restriction of *ihm* to living beings.]

I. 1. As proper masculine pronoun of the third person sing., dative and accusative (objective indirect and direct) of *Hē*. Also as antecedent pron. followed by relative or prepositional phrase (cf. *Hē* 4). Used of persons and animals of male sex.

a. Dative or indirect object = to him. (= L. *ei*, *illi*, Ger. *ihm*.)

895 O. E. *Chron.* Him þa Carl Francna cnyng his dohtor gearf him to cuene. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 111 Eall. þæt him... was. leofost to ægenn. c. 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* vi. Se Hælend hym andsworde and cwæp. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Utin wircan him gemace him to fullume. c. 1205 *LAV.* 143 Þe king heude a ne douter, þe him was swiþe deore. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (1724) 31 Þe kyng of France... bad hire fader graunt hym þe gode Cordelle. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1360 (Götl.) Þis es þe oyle þat was hight hime [v.r. hyme]. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* Prol. 368 Him repenteth outwrely of this. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1854 Iff ye send hom þat semly þat I saw fore. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) l. 56 Wel is hym that with pacience can endure. 1577 B. *GOODE Heresbach's Wuth.* l. (1586) 8 b. [To] cary and transport such things as him listeth. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II. 266 Him thought, he by the brook of Cherith stood. 1768-74 *TUCKER L. Nat.* (1852) II. 433 Ten acres of land which are worth him five pounds a year. 1825 *TENNISON Ode Wellington* vi. 13 O give him welcome, this is he worthy of our gorgeous rites.

b. Governed by a preposition.

895 O. E. *Chron.* an. 838 Herebryht aldorman... and monize mid him. c. 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 20 Þonne ic beo ungewemmed toforan heom. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Þe cumeð þe hali engles him to. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22498 (Edin.) Þoru dred of hem was don on rod. 1340 *Ayend.* 62 He heþ zuich a lac ine him. 1368 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. 1. 99 Holden with hem and with heore [B. wip him & with hir]. c. 1385 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 460 Fflemere of seendes out of hym and here. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 And wolde not gyue to hym the due honour. 1552 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 4734 The Landis Lord... cleikis tyll him a ne heriel hors. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 116 From him whom I trust God defend me. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* 28 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 368 We have... a folio Edition of him. 1896 *Sat. Rev.* II. 274/1 We have little to add to the knowledge of him which readers... already possess.

† c. Absolute constr. After L. ablative absolute: now expressed by nominative.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark v. 35 Him þa ȝyt sprecendum hi comon. c. 1160 *Hattion Gosp.* ibid., Hym þa ȝyt sprecenden hio comen. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. XIII. 280 Hym willynge þat alle men wende he were þat he is nouste. 1388 *Wyclif Johs* viii. 30 Him spekinge thes thingis, many men bileueden in to him.

d. Accusative or direct object. (= L. *eum*, *illum*, Ger. *ihn*, OE. *hine*.)

(The 10th c. instances were probably felt as dative.) c. 975 *Rusw. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 5 Him ȝe geherað [Lindisf. *Halt*, hine; *Ag. G.* hynel. *Ibid.* xviii. 32 Þa ȝe ȝe ȝe him dryhten his [L. *H.* hine; *Ag. G.* hynel. c. 1120 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 654 Him lueued al peode. *Ibid.* an. 1114 Þæt he sceolde him læden to Cantwarabyrig and blæson him to biscop. c. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 P. 11 He helde him for fader and he him for sune. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 Þe lauerd

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þæt him wrohte. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 209 God bar him in-to paradis. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 465 He held euir agane the king, And hatit hyme atour all thing. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take a Capoun, and make hem clene, & sethe hym in Water. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 222 b. Shyppes, for to transport hym and hys over the sea into Fraunce. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* II. iii. 32 And him, O wondrous! him, O Miracle of Men! Him did you leaue... vn-seconded by you. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* v. 32 What has he done that mas'r should sell him?

† e. Redundant before sb. *Obs. rare.* c. 1385 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 475 For Ialousie and fere of hym Arcite. — *Merch. T.* 124 She goddes peple kept And slow hym Oloferus whil he slepte.

2. Formerly put also for other than male beings.

† a. Him was in OE. the dative of the neuter *hit*, Ir, as well as of *Hē*. This use came down to the 17th c. esp. with a preposition; later use substitutes it.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Oli haueð huppen him lihtnesse and softnesse. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (1724) 43 Þe see ȝoþ al abouten hym [Ireland] eke as ich vnderstonde. *Ibid.* 49 Þe nes in al þe world swerd hym yliche. c. 1325 *Lai le Reine* 210 A litel maiden-childre... And a þel him about. c. 1400 *MAUNDDEV. i.* (Roxb.) 4 It takes in to him xl oper ryuers. c. 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 26 Þou schalt write þe digitte ouer þe hede of þe neþer figure... and sett þe articule next hym toward þe lyft side. 1559 W. *CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* *Glasie* 41 The Fire conteyneth in him the Aere. 1612 *BURNSLEY Lud. III.* viii. (1609) 93 Construe first the Nominative Case: and if there be an Adiectiue or Participle with him, then I must English them next.

b. Him occurs also as accusative for things (in ME.) grammatically masculine, or (in later use) spoken of with the masc. pronoun. Still common in southern dial. In standard Eng. now only with things personified as masculine: cf. *Hē* 2.

c. 1250 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 486 Lord God! y betake my soule to þe; Bryng hym to þy joy. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xviii. 9 Yff... thy fote geue the an occasion of euyll, cut hym of and cast hym from the. — 1 *Cor. ix.* 27, I tame my body and brynge hym into subiection. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 119 Take hede yat youre bowe stande not to nere a stone wall, for that wyll make hym moyste and weke. 1558 *WARDE tr. Alexis Secr.* (1568) 25 b. This herbe... If you cannot get him alwayes greene, ye maye kepe him drie. 1639 in C. *Kerry Ch. St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 54 For moouing the pulpit and setting him lower. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 48 The Sun was sunk, and after him the Starr Of Hesperus. *Mod. (personif.)* Winter had wrapped his mantle about him. *Mod. dial.* (Gardener says of mowing-machine) 'He wants sharpening, sir; it's two years since he was done; I remember their putting him on the trolly just here, and taking him to the foundry'.

3. For the nominative: esp. after *than*, *as*, and in predicate after *be*.

Common in colloquial lang. from end of 16th c. Dialectally the use of *him* for *he* extends to all constructions in which French uses *lui* for *il*. The construction *than him* is sometimes a reminiscence of the Latin ablative.

c. 1381 *CHAUCER Parv. Fowles* 623 Hym that she chesith he shal hire han a swithe. c. 1525 *Cocke Loret's B.* 4 Here is gyllys logeler of ayebery and hym sougeler of lothebery. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. viii. 34 And damnd be him, that first cries hold, enough. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 15 The King, His Brother, and yours, abide all three distracted... but chiefly Him that you term'd Sir, the good old Lord Gonzallo. 1668 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wife* II. i. But sure it can't be him. 1759 *JOHNSON Dissert. Grk. Comedy Wks.* 1816 III. 20 No man had ever more discernment than him, in finding out the ridiculous. 1764 *WESLEY Tral.* 5 Feb. Why then does not Jacob speak as plain as him? 1768-74 *TUCKER L. Nat.* (1852) II. 137 What anybody else can do better or worse than him. 1797 *BURKE Regie. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 310 Is it him? 1840 *BARHAM Ingold. Leg., Jackdaw*, Heedless of grammar, they all cried, 'That's him!' 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Him an' me's gannin'.

II. 4. Reflexive = himself, to himself. (= L. *sibi*, *se*, Ger. *sich*.)

a. Dative with trans. vb., or objective with prep. (Still in current use, when not ambiguous.)

c. 895 O. E. *Chron.* an. 853 He... hiene him to biscep suna nam. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* vi. a Godes bearn... namon him wif. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He wolde of þise cnyne him moder ȝeosenen. c. 1205 *LAV.* 6356 Þes Darnus on his deie aue chiesue him iches. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 437 He made him manize son. 1370 *Robt. Cyrcle* 55 The aungelle before hym made hym to stande. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. iv. 4 Let euey Souldier heu him downe a Bough, And bear't before him. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No. 41 (Seager) By this means he reconciled to him the minds of his subjects. *Mod.* He put the thought from him. He will take it with him in the carriage.

b. Formerly much used with intrans. verbs of motion or posture (including be), sometimes also with trans. verbs, app. in the sense 'for' or 'as to himself'; where, according to modern notions, it is superfluous. Obs. (or rare archaism.)

c. 993 *Battle of Maldon* 11 Eac him wolde Eadric his ealdre ȝelestan. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xviii. 8 Abraham stod him under þam treowe. — *Dent.* xxiv. 5 Beo him æt ham. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Þe unclene ȝeþ be ȝeð him of þan sunfulle mon. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 229 Zaccarie for himm ham. c. 1205 *LAV.* 532 Þe king him com riden. *Ibid.* 2555 Þa þe king him awoc. c. 1225 *St. Mark.* 4 He... ferde him soððen into antioche. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5235 (Götl.) Ioseph had him sonis tuin. c. 1300 *Havelok* 286 Quanne the Erl godrich him herde Of þat mayden, hw wel she ferde. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 4055 (Fairf.) Ioseph him saghe a niȝt in squeen. *Ibid.* 14333 (Fairf.) Ihesus him loked vn-to þe lift. c. 1380 *Sir Ferreb.* 5045 Þar as þat schryn hym was. c. 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 865 þis tempest obeyeth hym no more me to, Shipmon, þen hit dothe to þe. c. 1630 *MILTON Passion* 21 Then lies him meekly down fast by his brethren's side.

c. Accusative or direct object. *arch. and poetic.*

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þe alde mei him witan iwis þone deð. c. 1175 *LAV.* 30571 Brian him [c. 1205 hine] bi-bohte. c. 1385 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 551 He chaunged his array And cladde hym as a poure laborer. c. 1450 *LYDG. Screech* 1153 So shulde a kyng... Shewe hym gracyous to hihe and lowe degre. c. 1480 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 482 Richarde the duke of normandy... recomendeth hym humbly to you. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* 118 Quhou he suld vse hym touart his maister. 1600 *Frier Rush* 6 Rush went forth to sport him. 1813 *BYRON Giaour* 68 He who hath bent him o'er the dead. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* xiii. He found him in a little moon-light room.

d. quasi-sb. Male person, man. Cf. *Hē* 6.

1880 *TROLLOPE Duke's Childr.* (Tauchn.) I. 94 That other him is the person she loves. 1884 *GILBERT Orig. Plays* 129 'Mr. F. shall introduce him.' 'It ain't a him, it's a her.' 1898 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 4/7 The chances against her 'getting him', and her disinclination to wed any other 'him'.

6. Him one, alone, by himself, alone: see ONE, ALONE. Him self: see HIMSELF, SELF.

Himalayan (himā-lāyan, incorrectly himā-lā-ān), *a.* [f. *Himālaya* (Skr. f. *hima* snow + *ālaya* dwelling, abode) + *-AN*. The second pronunciation, though incorrect, is still frequent.]

1. Of or pertaining to the *Himālayas*, a system of mountains forming the northern boundary of India, and containing the highest summits in the world. Hence, in names of species of plants and animals native to this region.

Himalayan Pine, or *Neora Pine*, *Pinus Gerardiana*, a pine of the N. W. Himalayas, each cone of which yields about 100 edible seeds or nuts; called also the Nepal nut-pine. *H. Primrose*, *Primula sikkimensis*. *H. Rhubarb*, *Rheum nobile*, and other species.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 970/1 Himalayan Rhubarb. 1876 R. N. *CUST Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 119 At this point... I leave the Western Himalayan branch and enter the Eastern. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 171/1 This lovely Himalayan Primrose.

2. fig. Like a vast mountain in weight and bulk; enormous, gigantic.

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 500 The North, as the wealthy section, would be called to bear this Himalayan debt.

|| Himantopus. Ornith. [L., a Gr. *ἡμάντις* -wous the stilt, f. *ἡμᾶν*, *ἡμᾶν* -thong, strap + *πῶς* foot.] A genus of wading-birds; the stilts.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* *Himantopus*. the name of a water bird, very remarkable for the length and slenderness of its legs. 1789 G. *WHITE Selborne* II. xlviii. (1853) 293 The flamingo... bears no manner of proportion to the himantopus. 1875 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 97 The Himantopus... is very variable in the length of its legs.

|| Himation (himæ-tiŋ). [Gr. *ἡμᾶτιον*.] The outer garment worn by the ancient Greeks: 'an oblong piece of cloth thrown over the left shoulder, and fastened either over or under the right' (Liddell & Scott).

1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 301 (ed. 2) 339 Important passages in life... reception of the manly himation, marriages, journeys. *Ibid.* § 337 (ed. 2) 339 The Himation was a large square garment, generally drawn round from the left arm which held it fast, across the back, and then over the right arm, or else through beneath it towards the left arm. 1869 W. *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 2) 1173/1 It was the usual practice among the Greeks to wear an Himation, or outer garment, over the Chiton. 1879 *Geo. Eliot Theo. Such* II. 32 Clad in the majestic folds of the himation.

Himme, himme, obs. ff. *HEM* v. 2, *HYMN*.

† Himp, *v.* *Obs. or dial.* Also 6 *hympe* (e). [Found first in 16th c.; identical with Ger. dial. *humpen*, *humpen*, *humpen*, Da. dial. *hampen* to hobble.] *intr.* To limp, to hobble.

1533 *MORE Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 766/1 If... the good wyte of the bottell of Botolphs warfe, that... halteth both in body and soule... would hympe forth among them and say, by saint Halkin father Barnes [etc.]. 1542 *UDALL Erasme Apoph.* 180 Lame of one leg, and humping all his days. *Ibid.* 206 The deformitee and disfigure of humping on the one legge... did still remain. 1552 *HULOET, Hympe*, lobe in halt. c. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglin, Himp*, to limp.

Hence **† Himp-halt** [cf. OE. *lemp-halt* (Corpus Gl.), *laempihalt* (Epinal), 'lurdus'], one who walks with a limp. (In quot. as a nickname.)

1533 *MORE Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 770/1 At that worde woulde hympe halt his hostes hoppe fourth againe, and say mary syr that it were in dede for me.

† Himple (himp'l), *v.* *Obs. or dial.* [In form a dim. or freq. of prec.: identical with MHG. *himpelen*, *himpelen*, Ger. *humpeln*, *humpeln*, mod. Du. *hompelen* to hobble, dial. Eng. *hompel*, Sc. *HUMPLE*; cf. MDu. *humpelare* a limper.] = *HIMP* v.

1626 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* To *Himple*, to halt, used in the North of England. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Himple*, an old Saxon word, signifying to halt, or go lame. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

Himself (himse-lf), *pron.* Forms: see *SELF*. [f. *HIM* dat.-acc. *pers. pron.* + *SELF*. *Self* was orig. an adj. which could be inflected in concord with any case of the pron. For the earlier constructions see *SELF*.]

I. Emphatic use. = Very him, very he, that very man, etc. = L. *ipse*.

1. As emphatic dative and (later) objective.

(The OE. accusative was *himse* self.) c. 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* v. xiii. § 2 [Antonius] forlet Octa-

37

uianuses swostor and him selfum onbead gewin & openne feondscipe. c 897 - *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 100 He was on himselfum mid ðes halgan gastes mæzene swide healece up-abroȝden. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* viii. 7 They toke him self alȝue.

2. Standing in apposition with the nominative pronoun, or with a sb. in nominative or objective.

(Originally *him* and *self* were unconnected syntactically, *self* being a nominative, in apposition to the subject, while *him* was a dative as in *HIM* 4 b; but the juxtaposition of the two words resulted in the attraction of *self* to *him*.)

c 897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* xiv. 90 Ða scylde þe se him self ær nyste. c 1000 *Gospel Nicod.* xxxiv. Pilatus . . . hym sylf awrat calle þa þyng. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 He heo dude him self. c 1200 *Ormin* Ded. 195 He wolde ben himm self i waterr fullthnedd. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (1724) 377 He was ryche hym self. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 173 Iesu crist him selue [v. r. him-self, him seluen] ches til him apostels tuelce. c 1300 *Beket* 274 And of the beste him silve he at, swithe scars and lute. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1236 The souerayn hym seloun was surly enarmyt. 1513 *MORR* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Sanctified by saint Peter himself. a 1535 - *Edw.* (1641) 5 A proud appetite of the duke himself. 1581 *Pettis Gwasso's Civ. Conv.* II. (1866) 74 They will make Heracitus himselfe laugh at it. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* III. i. 82 A third cannot be matcht, vnlesse the diuell himselfe turne lew. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 36 1/2 Did your brother write his letters himself, or you for him? 1869 J. *MARTINEAU Ess.* I. 50 Not Wolsey himself could find more magnificent pleas.

3. With the nominative pronoun omitted, and *himself* taking its place. *arch.*

(= OE. *he self*, *he selfa*.)

c 1000 *Sec. Latus of Canute* c. 30 § 3 (Schmid) Nime fife and beo he [v. r. him] sylfa systa. *Ibid.* § 7 Nime him fit. . . and beo him sylf sixta. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Alse him self seið. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (1724) 12 Mony was þe gode body þat hym self slou þat day. c 1300 *Wyclif Hab.* i. 13 A more iust man than hymself [1386 than hym]. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 6 Siclike as him sell. 1619 *Crit. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 120 Sir Edward Villiers told him himself was the man. 1719 J. *RICHARDSON Art Critic.* 188 But Himself is seen throughout most apparently. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 596 The dagger which himself Gave Edith.

b. Used alone in predicate after *be*, *become*, etc., and in adverbial extensions = by himself. *To be himself*: to be in his normal condition of mind and body: see *SELF*.

1566 *TINDALE John vi.* 15 Therefore departed he agayne into a mountayne hym sylf a lone. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. iii. 24, I am the dogge: no, the dogge is himselfe, and I am the dogge: oh, the dogge is me, and I am my selfe. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1695) 186 When we say such an one is not himself, or is besides himself . . . as if . . . the self same Person was no longer in that Man. 1700 *CIBBER SHAKS's Rich. III.* v. iii, Richard's himself again. a 1716 *SOUTH (J.)*, For one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, so sing his joys [etc.]. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv, He will not be Thou, but must and will be Himself. 1866 *LIDDON Bampton Lect.* i. § 1 (1875) 5 His most startling revelation was Himself.

II. Reflexive use. = *L. sibi*, *se*; *Ger. sich*.

4. Dative, and objective with preposition. † *Himselfward*, toward himself (see *WARD*).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Mark* iii. 24 Gif his rice on him sylfum bið to-deled. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Efre mid him solue to wunen. c 1200 *Gen. & Ex.* 1338 God him þor bi him-seluen swor. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 60 God is al riȝtfulnes in himseluen. 1534 *TINDALE Luke* xv. 17 Then he came to him selfe and sayde [etc.]. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 Let no man idely lue to himselfwarde. 1564 J. *HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 141 Euery man for him self, and god for vs all. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. v.* II. 111 He that hath a will to die by himselfe, feares it not from another. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. East Ind.* 10 If he designs to have it to himself again. 1795 *MACNILL Will & Jean* II. ix, Will. . . Had some battles w/ himself. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 48 Charlemagne . . . created for himself the means of which he availed himself. *Mod.* He gave himself a treat.

5. Accusative or direct object.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ne na mon nah him solue wernen henne. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 111 Ðat he sceawede him self. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 56 David. . . forget him seluen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1608 Quen he to pin him-seluen did For his chosinges on rod-tre. c 1410 *Lof Bonavent. Mirr.* xxvii. 66 (Gibbs MS.) Makeyng hym selfen god. 1581 N. *LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* vii. 17 b, Perswaded the Capitaine generall, not to trouble himself with the want of the other Pilot. 1606 *Lond. Prodigal* i. i. The sea . . . borrows of all the small currents in the world to increase himself. 1635 J. *HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 22 He could hardly . . . belevee himself; opening therefore his eyes better. a 1703 *BURKITT On N. T.* Mark xii. 34 Every man may, yea, ought to love himself. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 544 [He] bad him with good heart sustain himself.

III. 6. quasi-sb.

1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 89 Your King, whom he desires to make another Himselfe. 1816 *KRATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 320 Neither did he mix with the crowd of populace: indeed he had much the appearance of being a himself, at least to the aggregation about him.

IV. From the 14th c. there has been a tendency to treat *self* as a sb. (= person, personality), and substitute the possessive *his* for *him*. This is prevalent in the dialects, but in standard English has place only where an adj., etc. intervenes, as *his own*, *very*, *good*, *true*, *self*. See *SELF*.

13. . *Cursor Mundi* 15626 (Gott.) His hali self all suett. c 1360 *IBID.* 1766 (Fairf.) Noe . . . wroȝt his-self [Cott. he self, Gott. himself] in þat labour. c 1360 *IBID.* 3408 (Fairf.) þat we may wiþ his-seluen wone [other texts him-self, him seluen]. 1406 *HOCLEVE La male regle* 435 Who . . . his owne self forgettiþ. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 185 Also what damage his selfe sholde endure.

1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 40 b, Matthiolus . . . erreth . . . much more hys selfe. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 573 A Summer parlour for pleasure, that Callistus . . . built for his owne selfe. 1653 *Claria & Narcissus* I. 111 Although he were on horseback and his selfe on foot. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Gray* IV. i. 'Is not that Lord Lowersdale?' 'His very self.' 1832 W. *STEPHENSON Galeshead Local Poems* 48 He hang'd his-sel. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xxxiv, Gorging his-self with vittles.

Himward, -wards, orig. to him-ward(s), towards him: see *WARD*.

1563 *Ord. Pub. Fast in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 479 To turn his ire to himward, who had chiefly offended. 1577-79 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 113 1/2 God's high favour extended to himwards. 1888 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Long Night* II. II. xii. 173 She was only dumbly conscious . . . of Anthony Harford and her ever-increasing difficulties himward.

Himyarite (hi'myārīt), sb. Also *Ham*, *Hhim*. [f. name of *Himyar*, a traditional king of Yemen in Southern Arabia + *-ITE*.] One of an ancient people of Southern Arabia (formerly called *HOMERITES*). Also attrib. = *Himyaritic* a., of or pertaining to the Himyarites, their civilization, etc.; commonly applied to the language of this ancient people (a distinct dialect of Arabic akin to Ethiopic), and to its alphabet, and the inscriptions preserved in it. So *Himyaritic* a.

1845 [see *HOMERITE*]. 1843 J. *NICHOLSON in Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* I. 668 1/2 The Himyarite alphabet. 1854 *Pop. Bibl. Educ.* I. 189/1 Although the old Himyaritic characters had somewhat degenerated in form, yet they were still in use, in the first century of Christianity. 1864 *E. DEUTSCH in Reader* IV. 664 1/2 Osiander, the great Himyaritic scholar. 1864 *WEBSTER, Himyaric*. 1881 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 168/3 A paper 'On a Himyarite Tetrachord of the Second Century B.C.'

|| *Hin* (hin), sb. Also 4 hyn. [ad. Heb. הֵן *hin*.] A Hebrew measure of capacity for liquids, containing a little over a gallon.

1225 *WYCLIF Exod.* xxx. 24 Oyle of the olyues, the mesure of hyn, that is, of two pound. 1535 *COVERDALE Ibid.*, An Hin of oyle olyue. - *Lev.* xix. 36 A true Ephra, a true Hin shalbe amonge you. 1660 *FULLER Mist Contempl.* (1841) 177 Some have had a hin, others a homer, others an ephah of afflictions. 1864 R. S. *HAWKER Quest Sangraal* I The Sangraal. That held, like Christ's own heart, an Hin of blood! 1875 R. *CONDER in Trans. Soc. Bibl. Arch.* IV. 122-3 The *hin*, or twelfth part of the *hin*, contains 24 cubic inches, the *hin*, 288 or 10198 gallons.

† *Hin*, *hine*, *pers. pron.*, 3rd sing. masc., accus.

Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 *hiene*, 1-2 *hwyne*, 1-4 *hine*, 2-5 *hin*, 4-5 *hyn*, *hen*; 8-9 *s. w. dial.* *en*, *un*, 'n. [OE. *hine*, *hiene*, accusative of *Hm*; cognate w. OFris. *hine* (*hini*, *hin*), MDu. *hin*, *hen*; and parallel in inflexion to OS. and Goth. *ina*, OHG. *in*, *inan* (MLG. *ine*, *enc*, MHG. *in*, *Ger. ihn*). In English, as in Frisian and Dutch, this original accusative has been superseded by the dative *him*. Already before 1000, traces are found of the dative form used instead of the acc., and before 1150 *hine* was obsolete in the north and midlands. *Hine* was used in Kentish (beside *him*) in 1340, but appears rarely in literature after 1400, though still, in the reduced form *hn*, *in*, 'n (3n, 'n), the ordinary form of the accusative in s.w. dialects, as 'we zeed 'n gwayn', we saw him going. (See *Barnes Dorset Gram.* (1863) 20, Elworthy W. *Somerset Gram.* (1877) 36.)] = *HIM*, direct objective. Also reflexive.

c 825 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 787 Hiene mon ofslōg. 828 *Ibid.* an. 894 Hi hine ne mehton ferian. c 1000 *Gosp. Nicodemus* v, Gelæde hyne to me. 1226 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.), He sende him to Walingeforde . . . and let hine don on harde bande. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 We hine sculde luian. *Ibid.* 23 Pa man þe beoð in þe castel and hin jemeð. c 1205 *LAY.* 584 Mid him he hine lædde. *Ibid.* 26371 Let hine halden France [c 1275 let him holde]. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 86 þe uorne . . . preiðe hine biuoren himself, & makeð hine . . . þet betere þen he beo. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3004 Fleyes kin sal hin ouergon. c 1250 O. *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 26 Hi wolden gon for to hyne anuri. *Ibid.* 27 Al swo hi hedden ifonden ure louerd, swo hin anurede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Ligtbere þe angel. . . him wolde emni to god, þet hine zo uayr an zuo guod hedde y-mad. c 1450 *LORELICH Grail* xxxviii. 374, I saw hyn fyhten as I vnderstond. 1746 *Exmoor Scold.* (E. D. S.) 208 When tha hadst cort en by the heend Legs o'en. *Ibid.* 256 Tha wud'st ha' borst en to Shivers, nif chad net a-vung en. a 1754 *FIELDING Fathers* III. i. I would a brought un to town, but the dogs would not spare un. 1765 *SARAH FIELDING Ophelia* II. iv, They called the dead halloo, and cried out—'To-un, boys, to-un!' 1846 *Punch* Jan. 37 Each feller I met, 'Didst thee zee un?' did cry.

b. Rarely (by confusion) for the dative. 1157 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.), Se kyng of France . . . iæt hine þone eorldom, and þæt land folc him wið toc.

Hina, obs. form of *HENNA*.

Hinch, v. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Usually associated with *pinch*, or *crinch*, both implying compression, and perh. formed after them. Cf. also *HUNCH* v.]

1. As a riming synonym of *PINCH* v. a. *intr.*

1550 *AVLMER Harb. Faithf. Subj.* Pja, These Romaines . . . being . . . brought to the last cast by the long and dangerous warres of Hanibal and the Frenche, did . . . bring in their money and goods, without hinchin or pinching, to relieve the charges of their common welth. 1600 *HEYWOOD 1st Pt. Edw.* IV. iv. Wks. 1874. I. 73 What have you saued now. by your hinchin and your pinching? not the worth of a blacke pudding. 1622 *MARSH tr. Aleman's Gysman D'Alf.* I. 217 Stand not a hinchin and a crinching with him. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Hinch*, to be miserly. *Lin.*

b. *trans.*

1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 102 A doubt whether it were Loue, or some other furie worse then Loue, that thus hinch him and pinch him.

2. *intr.* ? To spurn.

1626 W. *FENNER Hidden Manna* (1652) B v a, The more it is wilful; it hinch and winches, and snuffes against it. 1631 J. *SPEED Love's Rev.* To Rdr., Whereat if any kick or hinch, Were he not gauld, he should not winch.

Hinch, north. dial. f. HAUNCH sb. 1, HAUNCH v. 3

Hinch-boy, -man: see *HENCH-BOY*, -MAN.

† *Hinch-pinch*. *Obs. or dial.* [app. a modified reduplication of *PINCH*, to express some kind of alternate action: see *HINCH*. (App. unconnected with obs. Du. *hincke-pinck* lame, limping.)] The name of some rustic game.

1603 *HARSHNET Pop. Impost.* 33 Fitting complement for Hynch pynch and Laugh not, Coale under Candlestick: Frier Rush and Two-penny-hoe. *Ibid.* 134 The bowle of Curds and Creame . . . set out for Robin Good-fellow, the Frier, and Sisie the Dairy-maide to meet at hinch-pinch and laugh not, when the Goodwife was abed. 1611 *CORGA.* *Pine morille*, the game called Hinch pinch and laugh not. [Cf. the following: 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Hinchy-pinchy*, a game in which the play is begun gently, and gradually increased in intensity. Boy: 'Aa! play ye at hinchy-pinchy'. Strikes gently his companion, who returns the blow, until it becomes a fight. The term is also employed in games of leaping, where the first player gives an easy leap, and each succeeding player exceeds the leap of his predecessor. Dr. R. J. Lloyd says: 'Liverpool children have a rime, used in play, "Hinchy-binchy, barley straw, Forty pinches is the law"']

Hinck, var. *HINK*.

Hind (həind), sb. 1 Forms: 1- hind; also 1-3 hynd, 3-7 hinde, 4-6 hynde, (5 hynde). β. 6 hyne, hine. [OE. *hind* str. fem. = ON. *hind*: cf. OLG. **hinda* (MDu., Du. *hinde*), OHG. *hinta* (MHG., Ger. *hinde*), wk. fem., for which some suggest derivation from Goth. *hinþan* to catch; others would connect it with Gr. *neups* young deer, pricket.]

1. The female of the deer, esp. of the red deer; spec. a female deer in and after its third year.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 59/15 *Dammula*, hind. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* *Ibid.* 119/13 *Cerva*, hind. c 1090 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1086 He læzde laza . . . þæt swa hwa swa sloge heort oððe hinde þæt hine man sceolde blendan. c 1225 *LAY.* 30568 No mihten he deor iwine Noulper heort no hinde. c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1365 He brouhte a coppe wyþ milk & wyn þat milked was of a whit hynde. 1420 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxiii. 94 He wold gone in to deunshyre for to hunte for the hert & for the hynde. 1551 *BIBLE 2 Sam.* xxii. 34 God . . . maketh my fete as swyfte as an hyndes. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 30 Hart and hine, dae and Rae. 1687 *DAVIDEN Hind & P.* I. 1 A milk-white Hind, immortal and unchang'd, Fed on the lawns. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* II. 122 Swift as the Hind, That, by the Huntsman's Voice alarm'd, had fled. 1871 R. *ELLIS Catulus* lxiii. 72 Be with hind that haunts the covert, or in hursts that house the boar.

2. (In full *hind-fish*.) One of various fishes of the family *Serranidae* and genus *Epinephalus*.

1734 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317 The Hind . . . is esteemed a good Fish to eat. 1885 *LADY BRASSY The Trades* 408 The delicious little hind-fish (*Epinephalus guttatus*), spotted like a Japanese deer or a dappled fawn.

3. Comb. as *hind-hunting*, *hind-like*, *hind-spotted* adjs.; † *hind-fawn* = *HIND-CALF*; *hind's foot* (tr. F. *ped de biche*), a kind of crossbow; † *hind's tongue* = *HART'S-TONGUE*; † *hind-wolf*, † a lynx. 1538 *TURNER Libellus Bij.* Hemionites, uidi et herbam . . . quam uulgu appellabat Hyndes tonge. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* VIII. xix, The Hind-wolfe, which some call Chads, and the Gaules were wont to name Rhaphius (resembling in some sort a wolfe with leopard's spots), were showed first in the solemnitie of the games and plaies exhibited by Cn. Pompeius the Great. 1622 *WITHER Prayer Habak.* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 212 Who my feet so guides, that I, Hinde-like, pace my places here. 1647 W. *BROWNE tr. Comberville's Pollexander* II. iv. 206 A Hynde spotted Fawnes kin. 1648-50 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict.* *En Rec-kalf*, a Hinde-fawne. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Armour* VIII. 141 Of these cross-bows, or arblasts, there were three varieties, severally named—the hind's foot, the lever, and the rolling purchase.

Hind (həind), sb. 2 Forms: a. *gen. pl.* 1 *hina*, (*hizna*), 3 *hine*; *nom. pl.* 1-4 *hine*, 3-4 *hyne*; 3 *hinen*, 4 *hynen*; *sing.* 3-7 (8-9 *dial.*) *hine*, *hyne*.

β. 5 *heynde*, 6 *hynd*, (*hiinde*), 6-7 *hynde*, (7 *hiend*), 6- *hind*. [Early ME. *hine* sing., from earlier OE. (north midl.) and ME. *hine* pl.; app. developed from *hina*, *hizna* genitive pl. of *higan*, *hiwan*, in ONorthumb. *higu*, *higo*, 'members of a family or household, domestics' (see *HEWE*): cf. *higna fader* (Lindisf. Gl.), *hina fader*, *hine fader*, *fader higna*, -*hine* (Rushw. Gl.) = L. 'paterfamilias'. For the later change of *hine* to *hind*, cf. *ASTOUND*, *SOUND*.]

† 1. As pl. Household servants, domestics, servants. *Obs.*

c 975 *Rusku. Gosp. Matt.* x. 25 Nu hie fader heora (*Lindisf. G. fader hiorades*; *Ag. G. hiores fader*) belzeub nemdun hu micle mæc hiwæ 7c/ hine (*Lindisf. G. gehuse*)! *Ibid.* 36 Fiondas monnes higu 7c/ hine 7c/ hiwen (*Lindisf. G. husa*; *Ag. G. gehusan*). c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Hise wiðerfulle hine þo ben deules on helle. c 1300 *Havelok* 620 Louerd, we aren boþe pine, pine cherles, pine hine. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 29464 (Cott. Galba) If þou haue hine . . . þai may þe serue to terme day. 13. . . E. *Ælfr.* P. A. 1210

He gef vus to be his homly hyn. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 3730
pat he...to helle tok þo þe way And delyuerede þar is hyn.
2. As *sing*. A servant; esp., in later use, a farm
servant, an agricultural labourer.

† a. hine, pl. hinen, hines.

c 1205 *LAY*. 368 We habbeð seoue þusund...wið outen wifmen
...children & hinen [c 1275 hine]. c 1230 *Hali Meid*. 7 Deð
hire in to drecchunge to dihten hus & hinen. a 1240 *Ureissun*
in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Ich am...ðin owne hine. c 1250 *Gen.*
4 Ex. 3776 Wid wifes, and childre, and hines kin. c 1340
Cursor M. 2330 (Trin.) De riȝtwe men shul se þo pyne
Vpon oure lordes liþer hynes. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks.
I. 140 He is an hyred hyn. a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870)
357 Pat euerych of hem habbe fowre hynen stalworthe.
c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 386 Lord, shuld thou weshe feyrt
myne? Thou art my Lord, and I thy hyn. 1600 *HOLLAND*
Livy xxvi. xxxv. 610 Their servants and hines, such as
should husband and till their grounds [servos agri cultores].
c 1650 *WALLER Answ. Suckling's Verses* 33, I need not
plough, since what the stooping hine Gets of my pregnant
land must all be mine.

B. hind, pl. hinds.

1250 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 110 To every servaunte,
hynde and made vijl. c 1250 *CHEKE Mark* i. 20 Zebedai
year flayer in y^e boot with his hynides, & hired servants.
1594 *PLAT Yewell-ho.* i. 15 The labouring Hinde, when hee
carryeth his dungue to the feeble. a 1630 *T. CAREW To*
Saxham 43 Both from the Master, and the Hinde. 1703
Rowe Ulys. ii. 4, The labours of the toiling hind. 1764
Cowper Task iii. 747 Laborious hinds That had survived
the father, served the son. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii.
I. 375 It was necessary that a body of sturdy hinds should
be on each side of his coach, in order to prop it.

b. *spec.* In Scotland and some parts of northern
England: A married and skilled farm-workman,
for whom a cottage is provided on the farm, and
sometimes a cow; he has the charge of a pair of
horses, and a responsible part in the working of the
farm. An average-sized farm has two hinds' houses
besides the farm-house.

He bears to the farmer the same relation that a skilled
journeyman holds to a master tradesman, and ranks above
the farm-servants and labourers. In former times he
furnished a female field-worker from his own family, or by
himself hiring one, to perform stated work: see *BONDAGER*.

1596 in *H. Scott Fasti* i. (1871) 277 [He had] two men and
one woman servant and a hynd. 1744 *HARRIS Three*
Treat. iii. 1 (1765) 151 A comfortable Cottage and Raiment
suitable to an industrious Hind. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties*
Scott. i. 506 There are three different classes of servants
employed in the husbandry of this county [Haddington-
shire], viz. the *hynd*, the *cottager*, and the *unmarried*
ploughman... Of these the *hynd* holds the first rank. 1853
G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* i. 45 The wives of the
hinds or married ploughmen. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v.,
A stipulation is often made... that the hind must furnish
a female field-worker at a stipulated price per day, with extra
wage in harvest. This extra hand is called a 'bondager'.

C. A bailiff or steward on a farm (in some parts
of England).

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 No chief Hyne or a Carter or
chief Shepheard above xx s. by the yere. 1505 *Vestry Bks.*
(Surtees) 19 Given the same day to the hinde of Shadforth
for keeping of twoe gimmers which we bought. 1771
SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. (1815) 41, I am persuaded, that my
hind, Roger Williams, or any man of equal strength, would
be able to push his foot through the strongest part of their
walls. 1775 F. GREGOR tr. *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* xxix.
95 They don't want the attendance of the Hind. [Note] In
some Parts of England he is called Bailiff. 1807 *VANCOUVER*
Agric. Devon (1813) 85 Converted into the residence of the
hind or bailiff of the estate. 1813 *Trevelman's Exeter*
Flying-Post 21 Oct. 4 Wants a Situation as Hind or Bailiff,
a Young Man. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Hind (1) a farm
bailiff... (2) one entrusted with the charge of cattle. 1878
Cumbld. Gloss., Hine... a manager of an off-lying farm.

B. *transf.* A rustic, a boor.

c 1270 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 17 For of the hyndes or of the
paysauntre I fear I should not have indifferents. 1599 B.
JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* i. ii. Why should such a
prick-eard Hine as this, Be rich? 1645 *MILTON Colast.*
Wks. (1851) 364 A Country Hinde sometimes ambitious to
shew his betters that hee is not so simple as you take him.
c 1750 *SHENSTONE Elegies* vii. 29, I bade low hinds the
towing ardour share. 1818 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*,
Malcolm's Heir xvi. Like the son of a base-born hind.

† 4. A lad, boy, stripling; hence, more gener-
ally, Person, fellow, 'chap'. *Obs.*

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 485 Ther was mani a wilde hine,
that prest was ther to, & wende in to the Gywerie, &
woundede & to drowe. 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 497 3if 3e seþ
schipes of painim londe, Selleþ to hem þis ilche hyn. 1375
BARBOUR Bruce xi. 217 Valtir, steward of scotland, syne,
That than was bot ane berdlas hyn. c 1386 *CHAUCER*
Pard. T. 360 Bothe man and womman child and hyn and
page. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1420 He excused him,
pat nobil heyn [=hyn] And saide his duellyng was ferr
þeyn [=thyne]. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xiii. 1 All the
peple, euery hyn. 1 a 1550 *Frere & Boy* 12 in *Ritson Anc.*
Poet. 35 A sone... That was a good sturdy ladde, And
an happy hyn.

B. *Comb.*, as † *hine-folc*; *hind-boy*, *-man*, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3655 Here hine-folc ðe was hem mide.
1575 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 294 My Commounis, with
my hynd jemen. 1581 *Ibid.* xliii. 190 The hinds and hinde
men in their labels lay. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 189
A certain swaine or hyn-boy of hers. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng.*
Housew. (1660) 187 Brown bread... for your hinde-servants.

Hind (həind), a. (sb.) Also *north*. 4- hint, 7
hin. [The O.Tent. affinities of this word, and the
related *hinder*, *hindmost*, *hindermore*, *hindmost*,
hindward, are certain, but the particular history
of the ME. words, and their mutual relations, are
somewhat obscure. The older words were: (1)

Gothic *hindana* prep. 'on that side of, beyond,
behind' = OHG. *hiantana*, Ger. *hinten*, adv. 'be-
hind' = OE. *hindan* adv. 'from behind, at the
back, in the rear'; (2) Goth. *hindar* prep. 'on
that side of, beyond, behind' = OHG. *hintar*, Ger.
hinter prep., in same senses = OE. *hinder* adv.
'on the further side, behind, back, down'; this is
held to be the acc. neuter of a comparative adj. in
-dar = Skr. -saram, Gr. -repov, the root being *hin-*,
prob. identical with that of HEN, HENNE, HENCE;
OHG. had the adj. as a positive *hintaro* (Ger. *hintere*)
'hind, hinder', compared *hintarbro*, *hintarst*, Ger.
hinterst 'hindmost'; ON. had *hindri* comp. (rare),
hindr superl.; this adj. was not in OE.; (3) Goth.
hindumists superl. 'hindmost, uttermost', app. f.
**hinduma* = OE. *hindema* (rare) 'hindmost'. OE.
had also (4) *hindanweard* adv. 'towards the
farther end', and *hindeweard* adv. 'turned back-
ward'; also (5) the important adv. and prep. *be-*
hindan, ME. *bi-hinden*, *bi-hinde*, BEHIND, the most
permanent member of the OE. group, and (with
the possible exception of 4) the only one whose
survival into ME. is proved. In ME. there arose
numerous new forms, viz. before 1300 *hinder* adj.,
before 1350 *hind* adj. and adv., c 1375-1400 *hin-*
dermore, *hindermore*, *hindmost*. Since *hind-* was
not an etymological element, it must have origin-
ated from the shortening of some form with a suffix,
perh. from ME. *be-hind*, orig. *be-hind-an*. In that
case, *hinder* (if *hind* goes back before 1300) may
have arisen as its normally-formed comparative;
if, however, *hinder* was historically descended from
OE. *hinder* adv. (of which there is no evidence
and no strong probability), and taken as a com-
parative, *hind* might be inferred from it as its
positive degree. *Hindermore*, *hindermore* were
evidently formed on *hinder*, and *hindmost* on
hind; the current conjecture that the last was a
double superlative formed on the long obsolete
OE. *hindema* is historically untenable. In all these
words the original short *i* is preserved in Sc. and
north. Eng.: cf. Sc. *hint*, *ahint*, *hin'mest*.]

A. *adj.* Situated behind, in the rear, or at the
back; posterior. Usually opposed to *fore*, in
things existing in pairs front and back, as the limbs
of quadrupeds, the wheels of a wagon, etc.

Often hyphenated to its sb., esp. when forming a specific
name of a part, as in *hind-spring* of a carriage. See C. a.
13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 3562 Wiþ his hint [v. r. hynder, hinder]
for he [the horse] him smot. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* l. 350 In
like sort, they that haue many feet: vnlesse it be the hin
feet of all. 1601 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 287 The hind knuckles
of all the muttons and veales. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jynl.*
in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 31 The Male is smooth all
over his hind parts. 1747 *Byron's Voy. x. World* 27
A negro butcher... cuts the hamstrings of his hind legs. 1770
G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii. 79 The fore-hoofs were upright
and shapely, the hind flat and splayed. 1779 J. MOORE
View Soc. Fr. (1789) l. xxxiv. 300 The lower and hind part
of the body. 1822 *IMISON Sc. & Art* l. 103 [It] also presses
the fore-wheels deeper into the ground than the hind wheels.
1849 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 93 The infuriated little beast
dances round him on its hind legs. 1881 *FRITZWYGRAM*
Horses (ed. 2) § 879 If the fore legs are weak, they may
suffer from excessive propulsion communicated to them
by powerful hind quarters. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom.*
Rigmorale 27 In the hind pocket of his tunic.

B. Hence, applied to the back part of (any-
thing) = 'back of the —'. Cf. HIND-HEAD.
1870 *ROLLSTON Anim. Life* 124 He divides [the body] into
a fore-body... a hind-body. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk.*
Birds Gt. Brit. (1896) 10 The greyish shade which pervades
the hind neck.

B. as sb. Short for *hind quarter*, *hind side* (see
C. a), etc.

1892 *Daily News* 30 May 9/4 Refrigerated beef-quarters,
of which there were 850 hinds.

C. *Combinations.* a. Of the adj.: see A.
1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* l. 217 One of their hin-feet. a 1652
BROME Love-sick Court v. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 158 Like burs or
bryars Stuck in the hindlocks of our fleecy sheep. a 1687
COTTON Poet. Wks. (1765) 85 By Hindlock seizing fast Oc-
casional. 1795 *BADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Saddle*, The Saddle
... will be faulty if the Hind-Bow be not exactly the Shape
and Circumference of the Body. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 296
The hind-train [of a horse consists] of the rump, the tail,
the haunches and the hind-legs. 1822 *LAMB Ælia* Ser. i.
Dist. Corresp., They would show as fair a pair of hind-
shifters as the expertest loco-motor in the colony. 1840
MARRYAT Olla Podr. (Rtldg.) 293 The hind-spring of your
carriage. 1855 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth* 23 The 'ventral' (fins),
answering to the hind-limbs. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in*
Sweden II. 297 She set them hindside before. 1867 *SMYTH*
Sailor's Word-bk., *Hind-castle*, a word formerly used for the
poop, as being opposed to *fore-castle*. 1876 *BELL Gegen-*
baur's Comp. Anat. p. xiv. The hind-gut of the Vertebrate
is endodermal in origin. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* ix,
A hind-quarter of lamb. 1888 *ROLLSTON & JACKSON*
Anim. Life 344 The hind-brain is constricted into two
lobes—the cerebellum in front, and the medulla oblongata
behind. 1894 G. ARMATAGE *Horse* ii. 14 The Spanish
horse... has the good head and neck of that breed (the
Barb), but coupled with a weak and drooping hind-quarter.

b. Of the sb.: *hind-afore*, *hind-first*, *hind-*
side-foremost.

1864 *Mrs. H. Wood Shadow Ashlyd.* (1878) 399 Her
woollen shawl... had turned hind-afore. 1881 *Oxfordsh.*
Gloss. Suppl. s.v., Turn 'indfust, I tell tha.

c. *quasi-adv.* in comb.

1668 *ETHEREDGE She would if she could* iii. iii. Never hat
took the fore-cock and the hindcock at one motion so natu-
rally. 1871 *Figure Training* 102 No plan will ever... give
such elegance to the figure as the hind-lacing. 1872 J. G.
MURPHY Comm. Lev. xiii. 40 Hind-bald... in contradistin-
ction to the baldness mentioned in the next verse [fore-bald].

† **Hind**, v. *Obs.* In 5 hynde. [app. shortened
from *HINDER* v.] *trans.* To hinder.

1496 *AUDELEY Poems* 32 Both the father and the moder
hyndyd thay schal be. c 1460 G. ASHBY *Poems* (E. E. T. S.)
57/329 Pat he hynde you nat by his grevance.

† **Hinder**, adv. *Obs. rare.* [app. short for *behind*:
but cf. OE. *hindan*.] = BEHIND.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1846 (Fairf.) Grete perel was be-fore and
hinde [Cott. and other MSS. bihind].

b. *Hind and forth*, *hynt an* (f) *forth*, hind end
foremost, backside foremost.

13... *K. Alis.* (Bodley MS.) 4710 Hynt anforþ [Weber
Hyndeforth] hij seten, saunz faile... And hadden in her
honde þe tail. *Ibid.* 5200 Hynd anforþ [Weber and forth]
he tounep his pas When he goop on any cas.

Hindberry. *Obs. exc. north. dial.* Forms:
see *HIND* sb.¹ and *BERRY* sb.¹ Also 8-9 hine-
berry. [OE. *hindberrie*, corresp. to OHG. *hind-*
peri (MHG. *hinterere*, Ger. *himbeere*), Du. *hinne-*
besie (Kilian), *hennebesie*, Da. *hindber*, Sw. *hind-*
bär: see *HIND* sb.¹ and *BERRY* sb.¹ So called as
growing in woods, and assumed to be eaten by
hinds.] The raspberry.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 69 *Acinum*, hind berie [*Erfurt* hin-
bergen]. c 792 *Corpus Gloss.* 59 *Acinum*, hindberrie. c 1000
Sax. Leechd. II. 266 Genim hindheoloþan leat and hind ber-
zean. 1498 *TURNER Names of Herbes* F vij b, Raspes or
hyndberries, in duch hyndberen. 1703 *THORSSBY Let. to*
Ray Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hineberry*, raspberries. 1813 *HOGG*
Queen's Wake, Kilmory i. The scarlet hypp and the hind-
berrie. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Hindberry*, the wild ras-
pberry. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, Raspberries or hine-berries.

Hind-calf. [OE. *hindcalf* = OHG. *hincalc*,
MHG. *hincalp*, MDu. *hindencalf*, *hindcalf*
(Kilian): see *HIND* sb.¹ and *CALF*.] The young
of a hind; a fawn.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 58/38 *Cerna carissima*
et gratissimus hinculus, eala ðu lofestie hind and gecwe-
mest hindcalf. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* *ibid.* 110/17 *Hinnulus*,
hindcalf. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxiii. (1495)
781 Capriolus is lyke to an Enulus an hynde calfe. 1521
TURNER Herbal l. Bij a. 1598 *MANWOOD Leaves Forest* iv.
§ 5 (1615) 42/1 The first yere, you shal cal him [the Hart] a
Hind calfe or a calfe. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 321 The
rennet of a Fawne or Hind-calf. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.*
(1862) I. ii. v. 324. 1891 C. WISE *Rockingham Cast.* 152.

Hind-castle: see *CASTLE* 7, *HIND* a. C. a.

† **Hind-deck**. *Obs.* Also *hindeck* (e). [See
HIND a.] The deck at the stern of earlyships (see
DECK sb. 2); poop-deck, poop. (Cf. *FORE-DECK*.)
1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 614 (R.) To defend and keepe the
poupe and hind-decke. c 1600 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers*
(1855) 10 At foredeck some, at hindeck some must stand.
1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Bij, The foredeck
and hindeck of all our Opposites probations. 1697 *POTTER*
Antiq. Greece iii. xvi. (1715) 134 The Misen-sail, which...
hung in the Hind-deck.

Hinde, var. *HEND* a. *Hindee*: see *HINDI*.

† **Hinder**, sb. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [f. *HIND* v.]
Hindrance, obstruction, impediment, detriment.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Pere teldeð þe werse þe grune
of hindre þat is of biþeching. 1485 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.)
63 The moste hyndre that ye shal haue. 1568 *MARY Q.*
Scots Let. Jan. in *H. Campbell Love-Lett.* Apr. 31 Doing
all the hinder and evil that 3e may to the said rebellis.
1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 167 A great hinder
of the work of God.

Hinder (həində), a. 1 Forms: 3- hinder,
(3-4 hin-, hyndore, 4-5 hender, 4-6 hynder,
-ir, 5-ur, -yr). [See *HIND* a. (In Sc. and north.
Eng. with short i.)]

1. Situated behind, at the back, or in the rear;
posterior. (Notwithstanding its comparative form,
it does not differ in sense from *hind*, but is more
frequently used. Cf. *yon*, *yonder*.) *Hinder gate*,
postern gate.

Formerly, like *hind*, often hyphenated to its sb.: cf. 4.

c 1290 *St. Brandan* 642 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 237 So þat on is
hindore [Percy Soc. 638 hynder] fet An Ottur þare cam
gon. Bi-twene is forþere fet he brochte a fuyr-lre ant a
ston. c 1360 *Sir Ferumb*. 3707 Now ne dar he nopyng drede
Of þat hyndere falurede, þat comeþ after gon. c 1400 *Lan-*
franc's Cirurg. 111 Pat þe hyndere [B. hyndore] partie be
pleyn. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5850 False-Semblant and Abstin-
aunce. Shulle at the hynder gate assayie. 1535 *COVERDALE*
Josh. viii. 12 He set them in the hynder watch betwene Bethel
and Hal. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vi. 32 Till they agayn
returne backe by the hinder gate. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH.*
Country Farme 691 The Bore goeth wider with his hinder
legs than the Sow, and commonly setteth his hinder steps
vpon the edges of his foresteps on the out-side. 1722 *ADDI-*
SON Spect. No. 265 ¶ 5 As I was standing in the hinder Part
of the Box. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 325 The fore
feet lose their reflex activity before the hinder.

2. Of time. a. Last past, 'last'; as in *this*
hinder day yesterday, this hinder night last night,
yesternight. b. Last, as in *HINDER END*. *Sc.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 351 Quhen I was young this hendir
day. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxii. 1 This hinder nycht
half-sleipung as I lay. a 1549 *Murning Maidin* 2 in *Lane-*

ham's *Let.* (1871) Intro. 150 This hinder day I went alone.
1795 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* i. i. I dream'd a dreary dream
this hinder night. a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 67
(Jam.) Quibb happen'd on the hinder night.

† 3. Latter (as opp. to former). *Obs.*
1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 20 b. When the former part
(whereof any thing is rehearsed) and the hinder part (which
is rehearsed of the former) are changed. 1669 BUNYAN
Holy Cille 237 By the former Sea, the People of the Jews
.. and by hinder Sea, the People of the Gentiles.

† 4. Comb.: see 1. Hinder-fallings, excrements.
1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hynderparte of the necke .. Hynder-
parte of the heed. *Ibid.*, Hynderwarde, garde de derriere.
1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 38 b. Take the beanes or
hinderfallings of Goates. 1611 Cotgr., *Les gardes d'un
sanglier*, the deaw-clawes or hinder-clawes of a wild Bore.
1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 89 [Seals] throw their bodies forward,
drawing their hinder-parts after them. 1699 *Ibid.* II. 1. 74
The hinderpart or Stern.

† Hinder, a. *Obs.* [app. deduced from OE.
hinder-adv. (see HIND a.) in comb., as in *hinder-
glap* not straightforward, crafty, guileful, *hinder-hoc*
snare, artifice, *hinder-scipe* knavery: cf. also MHG.
hinderlist, Ger. *hinterlist* trickery behind any one's
back to his injury. In *hinder-word*, perh. in comb.]
Deceitful, crafty, insidious.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 Mid his hinder worde bicherde
him. c 1205 LAY. 10489 Carraiz hine bihoite of ane hindere
(c 1275 *luber*) craftie. c 1290 St. Michael 688 in S. Eng. Leg.
I. 319 Hynderful [altered hinder] and of bost I-novz.

Hinder (hinda), *v.* Forms: 1 hindrian,
3-6 hindre, 4-6 hyndre, hendre, hynder, 5
hindire, hunder, 5-6 hindur, hyndur, 5-
hinder. [OE. *hindrian* = OLG. **hindarōn* (MDu.
MLG. *hinderen*), OHG. *hinterōn* (Ger. *hinderen*),
ON. *hindra*:-Otent. **hindarōjan*, f. **hindar* adv.:
see HIND a. *lit.* To put or keep back: cf. the
parallel FURTHER *v.* to put forward, also BACKEN *v.*]
† 1. *trans.* To do harm to; to injure, impair,
damage. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* § 2 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 306 (Bosw.) A he
sceal hindrian hindrian. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.)
an. 1003 Donne se heretoga wacod þonne bið eall se here
swide gehindred. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Þe man
hindred his ægne soule. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/1 To Hynder,
derogare, incommutare. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xiii. 7 Cut
it downe, why hyndreth it the grounde? 1561 HOLLYBUSH
Hom. Apoth. 10 a. If any chylde weare Peony sede about
hys body, no euell sprete can hinder him. 1639 in T. Lech-
ford *Note-Bk.* (1885) 80 The Plaintiffe.. is otherwise hindred
and damnyfied to the summe of twenty pounds.

† 2. To speak to the injury of; to vilify, dis-
parage, slander, belittle. *Obs.*

c 1375 XI *Pains of Hell* 102 in O. E. *Misc.* 226 Bacbyters
of men, þat in word and dede .. Hyndren heor euen cristen
þat þei may. c 1430 *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxx. Hindred..
to his lady grace With false tonges. 1555 W. WATREMAN
Parde Factions 333 To hindre and empaire the name, and
memorialle of the deade. 1573-80 BARET *Alto.* H 462 To
hinder ones good name, and speake ill of him.

† 3. To keep back, delay, or stop in action; to
put obstacles in the way of; to impede, deter,
obstruct, prevent.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5612 [That] may hast vs to harme, &
hindur our speede. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iii. iv.
33 That was very wrong hyndering the trewe quarell and
fortherynge the false. c 1450 *Merlin* 23 The prophetes hadden
hyndred here purpos. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6
Not able .. to helpe hym any thyng in this his journey..
but rather to hynder and let hym. 1614 Br. HALL *Recoll.*
Treat., *Holy Obs.* i. § 31. 200 These are not qualites to
hinder our love, but our familiarite. 1715 De Fox *Fam.*
Instruct. i. i. (1841) I. 32 Thou shalt go to Church every
day, and not be hindered. a 1804 W. GILPIN *Serm.* III.
vii. (R.). The difficulty of the task should not hinder the
attempt. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 15 Strife between
these two kingdoms .. long hindered the full conquest of
Northern Britain.

b. Const. To hinder a person from or in doing
something; also (*obs.* or *rare*) c. of, for, to do a
thing, that, that not, but that he should do a thing.

b. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 75 (Harl. MS.) A clowde, so
derk. þat hit hundrid, & hit assundrid, & departid him fro
all þe people. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 279 Demaunding
of me, what should hinder me .. from the use of such felici-
tie. 1666-7 *Perrys Diary* 12 Feb., These pleasures do
hinder me in my business. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II.
(1711) 131 This doth hinder the Ship very much in its sailing.
1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 6 Petitions have been hindered from
reaching the throne. 1873 HOLLAND A. *Bonnic.* xii. 205
What's to hinder other people from liking one another?

c. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 It semeth þat privat
religiose ben hyndred bi her ordris to kepe Cristis lawe.
1535 COVERDALE *Acts* viii. 36 What hyndereth me to be
baptysed? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 329 They hindered
them nothing at all of their purpose. 1577-87 HOLINSHED
Scot. Chron. (1805) II. 206 They would hinder .. that no
great armie should be made out of France against them.
1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xxvii. 569 Marcellus.. determined
to hinder Bomilcar for arriving at Saracose. 1611 in *Picton*
L'pool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 170 Mr. Rose did persyst .. in
hinder the towne of a certain walle. 1690 LOCKE *Hunn.*
Und. iii. iv. § 15 That hindres not but that they are gene-
rally less doubtful. 1773 FIELDING *Miser* II. i. Wks. 1882
IX. 307 The death of my mother, whose jointure no one can
hinder me of. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nervus* (ed. 3) 31 Their
Liquor will be hindred to flow. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.*
i. ii. He does hinder that it become .. a part of it. 1864
F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 144 Good works, they say,
hinder the soul of emancipation.

† d. To hinder time: to spend time, and so re-
tard matters. *Obs.* *rare*.

1718 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 12 Not willing to hinder Time to
carry her into any Harbour to examine.. we let her go.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To delay or frustrate action; to
be an obstacle or impediment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 230 Cassidore seith that it is a
manere sleighte to hyndre whan he sheweth to doon a thyng
openly and werketh priuely the contrarie. 1490-70 *Colagros*
& *Gaw.* 358 It hynderis neuer for to be heyndly of speche.
1618 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 82 They will doe them so falsly, as
will oft more hinder then further. 1658 NEKDHAM tr. *Selden's*
Mare Cl. 41 Nor doth it hinder at all, that in their Assign-
ations or Distributions wee so often finde this Particle
usque ad Mare. 1790 *Lett. fr. Lond. Jrm.* (1721) 38 But
Fate and all the Politicks of those Times hinder'd. 1808
CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Burns* (1872) II. 14 It is not the dark place
that hindres, but the dim eye.

Hence *Hinderer* *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 240/2 Hundryd, or harmyd, dampni-
ficatus. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. (1645) 366 A hindered
water. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 193 Amid the
shouts of the hindered drivers.

Hinder end, hinder-end. *Sc.* and *north.*
dial. [f. HINDER a. + END sb. In *Sc.* and *north.*
dial. the two ends of a thing are spoken of as the
fore-end and the *hinder-end* (with short s).]

1. The latter end; the opposite of the *fore-end*
or beginning; *spec.* the end of life, *ultima dies*.

1543 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 148 Yf thou spende it in y^e begyn-
nyng of the yere & shal want in y^e hynder ende. 1595
JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 21 In the hinder end of this booke.
1598 D. FERGUSON *Coll. Scot. Prov.* (1785) 11 (Jam.) False-
hood made ne'er a fair hinder-end. 1793 De Fox *Col. Jack*
(1840) 124 The devil will have you at the hinder end of the
bargain. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* s.v., I was born at th'
hinderend o' th' year. *Mod. Sc.* Poor man! he's near his
hinder-end.

2. The rear or posterior end; the back of any-
thing. (In *Sc.* usually *hind-end*.)

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. Ye preached us .. out o' this
new city o' refuge afore our hinder end was weel hafted in
it. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, Th' pickin' furk's i' th' hin-
derend o' th' barn.

3. (Usually *ppl.*) The part of anything (e.g.
of corn) which remains after all selecting and sifting
operations have been used; leavings. (Also *attrib.*,
as *hinder-end barley*.) Also *fig.*

1845 BROCKETT, *Hinder-ends*, refuse of corn—such as re-
mains after it is winnowed. 1845-80 JAMIESON s.v., 5. *The*
hinder-end o' aw trade, the worst business to which one can
betake one's self. 6. *The hinder-end* o' aw folk, the worst
of people. 1848 C. NEVILLE *New Tariff* 15 Pigs.. fed upon
hinder-end barley. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* s.v., We send
forends to market.. and chickens gets th' hinderends.

Hinderer (hinderer), *sb.* [f. HINDER *v.* +
-ER 1.] One who (or that which) hinders; † an
injurer (*obs.*); an impeder, obstructor.

1397-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. vi. (Skeat) I. 128 We.. oppres-
sion of these olde hindrers shal againe surmount. 1549
LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 40 These grasiers,
inclosers, and rent-rearers are hinderers of the kings honour.
1600 *Life T. Cromwell* III. i. 97 I'll be no hinderer to so good
an act. 1641 *Millon Reform.* i. Wks. (1847) 1/2, I shall dis-
tinguish such as I esteem to be the hinderers of reformation
into three sorts, Antiquarians .. 2. Libertines. 3. Politi-
cians. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 437 Is the body, if in-
vited to shate in the enquiry, a hinderer or a helper?

† Hinderer, a. *Obs.* In 4 hind(er)ore, 5
hynderour. [f. HINDER a. + -ER 3: cf. OHG.
hinderōra] = HINDER a. (In quot. 1340 as sb.
(transl. L. *posteriora*) = hinder parts.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Passier* lxxvii. 72 He smate his enmys
in the hyndirere. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xvi. 13 Y seiz the hynde-
rerere [1388a the hyndimore, Vulg. *posteriora*] things of him.
— 1 *Kings* xxi. 21 Y schal kitte away thin hyndere things
[1388a hyndimoris]. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 604/22 *Pos-
terior*, hy(n)derour.

† Hinderest, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -EST: cf.
OHG. *hinterst*, MHG., Ger. *hinterst*, MDu. *hin-
derste*.] Hindmost.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 622 Euere he rood the hyndreste
(*v.rr.* hynderest, hinderest) of oure route. c 1450 *Merlin*
xxiv. 446 Thei kepte hem-self all-thir hinderest for to defende
the other .. that myght no faster go.

† Hinderful, a. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. HINDER a. +
-FUL.] Iniquitous, impious. Hence † *Hinderful-
liche* adv., iniquitously, treacherously.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 He.. forlet god.. and turnde on
þe hinderful rede (*in consilio inipiorum*). *Ibid.* 83 Ac þis
widerfulle mannische þe fonded me hinderfulliche. c 1290
[see HINDER a.]. 1569 *Cal. St. Papers, Foreign* (1874) 54
To purge the seas.. of such wicked and hinderful people.

† Hinderhede. *Obs.* In 4 hyndirhede. [f.
HINDER a. + -hede, -HEAD.] Posteriority.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 78 Þere ben two furperhedis
and two hyndirhedis also.

Hindring (hindring), *vbl. sb.* [f. HINDER *v.*
+ -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* HINDER: † a.
Detriment, damage, disparagement (*obs.*). b. Ob-
struction, impediment, hindrance.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Andrew* 973 Pat mycht be hend-
ringe to myn fame, And lattinge als to 3ore gud name. 1390
GOWER *Conf.* II. 64 Which shall be to the double shame, Most
for the hindringe of thy name. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.)
234 3e do yourself ryght greitt hyndryng And short 3oure
lyff or 3e beware. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 241 Leste the
decyete of the enemy.. had come vnto her to the hendryng
of her soule.

Hindring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]
That hinders, impedes, or obstructs. Hence *hin-
deringly* adv., so as to obstruct or prevent.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 310 How hindring is a wofull peine
To him, that love wold atteigne. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm.*
Angels 136 The objections.. are extremely hindring. 1805
Blackw. Mag. XVIII. 295 Causes, which.. bear impulsively,
or hinderingly, upon every action. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp.*
Gipsy 304 And slays all hindering men.

Hinderland (hi'ndəulənd). [f. HINDER a. +
LAND. In sense 1, prob. from some locality.]

† 1. A kind of cloth imported from some conti-
nental country: perh. from inland Germany. *Obs.*
1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 316 My mastyr bout
.. a pece of Hynderlond, prise the elle j. d. ob. 1812 J.
SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 124 Hinderlands, Brown,
under 22½ inches in breadth, in a British-built Ship.

2. (*pl.*) = HINDERLING 2 (for which *hinderlands*
is a misprint in edd. of Scott).

1818 [see HINDERLING 2]. 1891 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE
Wrecker vi, 'Set down upon your hinderlands', cried my
grandfather, almost savagely.

† Hinderling 1. *Obs.* [f. OE. *hinder* adv.
(see HIND a.) or HINDER a. + -LING]. A base,
mean, degenerate person.

c 1200 ORMIN 486 And halde þe forr hinnderrling, And forr
well swipe udnwrestre. 12.. *Lewis Edu. Conf.* c. 35 § 1
in Schmid *Gesetz* 516 Summa ira commotus, unus vocat
alterum hinderling, i. e. ab omni honestate dejectum. 1397
TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 109 Wherefore Westexmen
haveþ in proverbe of hige despitte hynderlyng whiche sowneþ
i-cast down for honeste.

Hinderling 2. [f. HINDER a. + -LING 2.]

† 1. The backward direction: only in the OE.
advb. phrase on *hinderling* backward. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lv. 8 [vi. 9] Þonne on hinderling
hweorfað mine feondas fæcne. *Ibid.* lxx. [lxx.] 3 Hi on
hinderlingc hweorfað and cytrað.

2. *sb. pl.* (also *-lins*). Posteriors, buttocks. *Sc.*

1816 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii. We downa bide the coercion of
gude braid-claith about our hinderlins [so MS. and Standard
ed. 1896; ed. 1 and subseq. edd. read *hinderlans*]. 1831
Fraser's Mag. III. 18 A jacket.. hung like a French coat
over his hinderlings. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* iv.
(1863) 62 Wha will assure ye that they shall not kittle your
hinderlins?

† 3. (?) One who is behind or in the rear. *Obs.*
1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Theas.* (1630) 562 Our hinderlings
baply may ouertake and out-strip vs in holy practice.

† Hinderly, a. (?) adv. *Obs.* [f. HINDER a. +
-LY 2.] Backward, behindhand.

1564 in *Camden Misc.* (1893-5) IX. 40 Whereas the cuntry
is to miche hinderly in all good thynges pertaining to reli-
gion. 1699 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxlii. 10 Paraphr. 572 Whilst
themselves.. doe yet sensibly decay and grow hinderly.

Hindermate, *nonce-wd.* [f. HINDER *v.* + MATE,
after *helpmate*.] A companion who is a hindrance.

a 1643 *Southery Comm.* *pl. Bk.* IV. 441 There are hinder-
mates as well as helpmates in marriage.

† Hindermore, a. (*sb.*) *Obs.* In 4 hyndir-
more, *Sc.* hendirmar. [f. HINDER a. + MORE
adv.: see HIND a. Cf. *furthermore*.] More to the
rear.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 599 Quhen thai that war hendir-
mar Saw that the formast left the stede, Thai turnit soyn
the bak and fled.

b. as *sb.* The hinder part; the hind-quarters.
1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xvi. 3, I shal kitte of the hyndirmore
of Baasa, and the hyndirmores of the hows of hym.

Hindermost (hi'ndərməst), a. *arch.* [f.
HINDER a. + -MOST: see HIND a. Cf. *innermost*,
uppermost, *uttermost*.] = HINDMOST.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* III. xxii. (1495) 70 The
tresour of mynde is the hyndermost place of the brayne.
c 1400 *Melayne* 1277 Oure Cristen knyghtis with þaire spere
The Hyndirmaste iro þaire blonkes beres. c 1450 *Merlin* 286
These.. were hyndermoste in the route. 1541 R. COPLAND
Gnydon's Quest. Chirurgery, The formost is the bygggest. The
myddlemost the least, & the hyndermost is meane. 1719
De Fox *Crusoe* II. xi. The stern of the hindermost boat.
1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. s.v., The hinder-
most dog may catch the hare. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly*
Rev. LXXIV. 305 It is not legitimate to combine both
forms of infection, and to say or to write *hindermost*.]

Hindersome (hi'ndəzəm), a. Now *Sc.* and
north. dial. [f. HINDER *v.* + -SOME.] Tending to
hinder; † injurious, harmful (*obs.*); obstructive.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Injurious*, hurtfull,
hindersome. 1581 PETTIT *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586)
54 b, Toothsome to the taste, but hindersome to health.
1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 42 Needless and hindersome to the
bording of a Roome. 1881 *Alcoa Advertiser* No. 1617. 2/1
The weather continues as unsettled and as hindersome for
farming operations as [etc.]. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v.,
The bad weather's very hindersome for the harvist.

† Hinderyeap, a. *Obs.* In 1 -36ap, -36p,
3 -36p. [OE. *hinderzēap*, f. HINDER a. + *zēap*
crooked, deceitful.] Cunning, deceitful.

c 1000 *Ælfric Collat.* in Wr. Wülcker 101 On spræcam
glæwlice hinderzēpe, in loquelis astuti, uersuti. c 1050
Supp. Ælfric's Voc. *ibid.* 168/11 *Uersutus*, hinderzēap.
c 1200 ORMIN 6646 Þatt mann iss fox and hinnderryzēp and
full off ille willess.

Hind-head. *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. HIND a. +
HEAD.] The back of the head; the occiput.

1666 *Despanterii Gramm. Inst.* i. (Jam.), *Sciniput*, the
forehead. *Occiput*, the hindhead. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I.
87 They christen .. pouring the Water on the Hind-head.
1866 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 487 The occiput, or hind-
head is that part of the face that either forms an angle
with the vertex posteriorly or slopes downwards from it.
1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. vii. 114 An angry savage smote
him on the hind head full with a stone axe.

† **Hindheal**. *Obs.* [f. **HIND** sb.¹ + **HEAL** sb.; cf. OE. *hindhēlepe*.] A plant: see *quots.* [c. 1090 *Nomina Herbarum* in Wr. Wülcker 295/24 *Ambrosia*, *hindhēlepe*. *Ibid.* 323/17 *Hindheola*.] c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr. Wülcker 356/23 *Ambrosia* .. *hindehele*. a 1500 *Gl. Harl.* 3388 in *Sax. Leechd.* II. 393 *Eupatorium lilifolium*, *ambrosia maior*, *wylde sauge*, *hyndhale*. a 1500 *Gl. Sloane* 5 ff. 15 (*ibid.*) *Eupatorium*, *ambrose*, is an erbe that som men callip wilde sauge oþer wode merche oþer hyndale. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.*, *Hyndheele* is *Ambrosia*.

|| **Hindi** (*hindī*), *a.* and *sb.* Also *Hindee*. [a. *Urdū* *ہندی hindī*, f. *ہند hind*, *India*. The corresponding Persian is *ہندوی hindūī*, *hindūī*, *hindūī*, formerly used by Eng. writers in the same sense.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Northern India or its language.

1825 W. T. ADAM *Stewart's Hist. Anecd. (heading)*, *Anglo-Hindawee*. 1826 W. BOWLEY (*title*) *The New Testament* .. altered .. into the *Hinduee* language. 1831 F. HALL in *Bengales Mag.* V. 22 note, The pandits draw no other distinction between the words *Hindī* and *Hindūī* than that the first is used by the well-informed (who sometimes employ *Hindūī*, also), and the second, by villagers. The form *Hindūī* is confined to the Muhammadans. 1878 R. N. CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 49 The real and original Vernacular of the Hindi people.

B. sb. 1. The great Aryan vernacular language of Northern India, spoken (with numerous dialects) from the frontiers of Bengal to those of the Panjāb and Sindh, and from the Himalaya Mountains to the Nerbudda.

It comes into contact on the N.W. and W. with Panjābi, Sindhī, and Gujarātī, on the S. with Marāthī, on the S.E. with Orīyā, on the E. with Bengālī, sister Aryan languages, and on the N. with Nepālī (which some make merely a dialect of Hindi). Cf. **HINDUSTANI**.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Acc. Bks.* 6/1 Even when they write in Hindi. 1801 COLEBROOKE in *Asiat. Res.* VII. 220 The language which forms the ground-work of modern Hindustānī, and .. is known by the appellation of Hindi or Hindēvi. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recr.* II. 109 A manuscript in the Hindi. 1807 W. T. ADAM (*title*) *Arithmetic* in Hindi. 1832 (*title*) *Fables in Hinduee*. 1837 MONIER WILLIAMS *Sanskrit Gram.* Intro. 22 Out of them (patois modifications of Sanskrit) arose Hindi (termed Hindustānī or Urdū, when mixed with Persian and Arabic words), Marāthī, and Gujarātī. 1878 R. N. CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 46 The Language-Field of Hindi is stated to comprise 248,000 square miles, and the number of the Hindi-speaking population .. cannot fall short of eighty millions. *Ibid.* 50 The result of this first attempt to take stock of the dialects of Hindi, represented actually by books or vocabularies, is that there are .. in all fifty-eight varieties. 1886 YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s.v. *Hindee*, The earliest literary work in Hindi is the great poem of Chand Bardai (c. 1200) which records the deeds of Prithirāja, the last Hindu sovereign of Delhi.

2. A native of Northern India. *rare*. a 1853 ELLIOT *Hist. Ind.* (1867-77) III. 539 (Y.) Whatever live Hindū fell into the King's hands was pounded into bits under the feet of elephants. The Muhammadans, who were Hindis (country born), had their lives spared.

† **Hindlongs**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*. [for **hindlings*, f. **HIND** *a.* (*adv.*); cf. *headlings*, *headlong*.] In a backward direction.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 149 It goes hindlongs to the Ear.

† **Hindmore**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. **HIND** *a.* + **MORE**, under the influence of the earlier *hindmost*.] = **HINDER** *a.*¹

1632 HOLLAND tr. *Cyrusdadia* i. viii. 48 Commanding the Caporalls to bring forward the hindmore band.

Hindmost (*hændmōst*), *a.* Forms: 4-6 *hēn-*, 5 *hyn-*, 6 *hyn-*, 6-9 *hind-*, 6- *hind-*; 4- *maist*, 6- *maist*, 9 *Sc. -maist*, 5- *most*. [app. f. **HIND** *a.* + **MOST**; see **HIND** *a.* The similarity to Goth. *hindumist*, and the analogy of ME. *formest*, **FOREMOST**, have given rise to the conjecture that this is a double superlative, f. OE. *hindema* + **-EST**; but the OE. word is known only once in Beowulf, and there is a chasm of 500 or 600 years between this and Barbour's *henmast*. Mod. Sc. uses *hindmost* of time and succession, *hindmost* of fixed position.]

1. Furthest behind or in the rear; last in position; last come to; most remote.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 245 Gif the formast egirly Be met .. The *henmast* sail abasit be. *Ibid.* XII. 268 To meit thame that first sail assemmyll So stoutly that the *henmast* trymmyll. 1535 COVERDALE i. *Macc.* iv. 15 The hymnost of them were slayne. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 43 This [Duness] is the last and hindmost hil in Scotland. a 1635 CORBET *Iter Bor.* (R.). They curse the formost, we the hindmost. 1793 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 167 To the hindmost Recesses of Siberia. 1825 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. iv. 43 The hindmost declared they would not stop till they were even with the front. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 42 The ridges .. have their hindmost angles wasted off.

b. Proverbial phrase, *the devil (Satan, hell) take the hindmost*.

1611 BRAUM & FL. *Philaster* v. iii. They run all away, and cry, 'the devil take the hindmost'. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 633 Each Man swore to do his best .. And bid the Devil take the hindmost. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 60 'So take the hindmost, Hell,' he said 'and run'. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 712 If Satan take the hindmost, who'd be last? 1890 *Spectator* 13 Sept. 331/1 A good example of the devil-take-the-hindmost attitude.

2. Last in order, succession, or time. (Chiefly *Sc.*) 1 a 1500 (MS. 1592) *Chester Pl.* vii. 596 Though I come the

hyndmoste [MS. 1607 *hyndmoste*] of all. 15. *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.). To pa the *henmost* penny of the said fiftene £. 1566 TINDALE i. *Cor.* iv. 9 My thynketh that god hath shewed vs which are apostles for the hymnost of all. 1567 *Gude & Godlie* B. 186 We salbe cruellest on the hindmost day. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 2 'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 326 Their hindmost hand tha set not to the work. 1889 *Barrie Window in Thrums* 98 For the *hindmost* years o' his life. *Ibid.* 152 The *henmost* time I saw him.

Hindoo: see **HINDU**.

Hindrance (*hɪndrəns*), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 *hinderance*, 6 *hyndera(u)nce*, *hinderance*, 6-9 *hinderance*, 6- *hinderance*. [f. **HINDER** *v.* + **-ANCE**, after words of F. origin such as *resistance*.] The action or fact of hindering.

† 1. Injury, damage, hurt, disadvantage. *Obs.*

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II. 176 To oure losse and hinderance. c. 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame sans Merci* 602 Thus hurtes ben of dyvers businesse Which love hath put to right gret hinderance. 1520 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1183/2 That he should neuer .. do any other beast anye harme or hynderance. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 56 The book .. is now forbidden to be soule, greatly to the hinderance of the pore printer. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 158 Nothing may be either added or taken away without great hinderance to the other parts.

2. Obstruction, prevention of progress or action. 1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 47 b, Which ben great let & hynderance to the same. 1596 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 49 Notwithstanding their impediments, provided for my hinderance. 1651 BAXTER *Inj. Bapt.* 248 Full liberty to speak without hinderance. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 4 Reason to doubt whether language .. has contributed more to the improvement or hinderance of knowledge. 1826 LEVER *Martinus of Cro' M.* 193 To follow their own wayward fancies, without let or hinderance. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burma* II. 5 We went about freely; there was not the slightest hinderance.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance or cause of this; an impediment, obstacle.

1596 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 288 Younge children, whose age is a hinderance. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 32 The Temple .. having received so many hinderances from the first foundation to the second of Darius. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Hist.* III. xii. (1762) 405 With no hinderances or obstructions. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* iv. 56 They become .. hinderances, rather than helps in the matter of religion.

Hence † **Hindrance** *v. trans.*, to put a hinderance in the way of, to hinder. **Hindranceful** *a.*, full of hinderances or obstacles; obstructive.

1664 M. CASAUBON (*title* ed. 2) Of the Necessity of Reformation .. and what (visibly) hath most hindered it. 1829 FR. A. KEMBLE *Far Away & Long Ago* III. 31 The helpful or hinderanceful damsel who condescended .. to endure the condition of servant.

Hind-sight, hindsight.

1. (*hind-sight*) The backsight of a rifle.

1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt.* xxi. When you squint through her hind-sights. 1859 FARMER *Americanism*.

2. (*hind-sight*) Seeing what has happened, and what ought to have been done, after the event; perception gained by looking backward: opp. to *foresight*.

1803 *Frit. Educ.* XVII. 264 That a school-man so preternaturally gifted with 'hind-sight' should have been so defective in 'fore-sight'. 1895 A. T. MAHAN in *Century Mag.* Aug. 631/2 Open to the proverbial retort that hindsight is always better than foresight.

† **Hindsome**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. **HIND** *a.*¹ + **SOME**.] Situated behind; hind-.

1624 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* III. viii. (1678) 60 The two hindsom-muscles serving for respiration.

Hindu, Hindoo (*hindu*, *hindū*), *sb.* and *a.*

[a. Pers. *هندو hindu*, *Urdū hindū*, *adj.* and *sb.*, *Indian*; f. Pers. *هند hind*, *India*, Zend *hehdu*, Achæmenian *hihdu* = Skr. *siṇḍhu* river, *spec.* the Indus, hence the region of the Indus, Sindh; gradually extended by Persians, Greeks, and Arabs, to northern India as a whole.]

A. sb. An Aryan of Northern India (Hindustan), who retains the native religion (Hinduism), as distinguished from those who have embraced Mohammedanism; hence, any one who professes Hinduism; applied by Europeans in a wider sense, in accordance with the wider application of *Hindustan*.

1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 74 The King of Cambaya, who was a Hindou, or Indian, that is, a Pagan. 1668 Sir T. Roe's *Voy. E. Ind.* in *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 374 The Inhabitants in general of Indostan were all anciently Gentiles, called in general Hindoes. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 113 At the House of an Hindu. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. p. xviii. Intelligent natives of India, both Mussulmans and Hindoes. 1853 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. iii. 64 The Hindu was the last to leave the central home of the Aryan family.

B. adj. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Hindus or their religion; Indian.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 80 According to the Hindu Custom. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 432 In the vernacular dialects, or even in the Hindu language [i. e. Sanskrit]. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. p. 36 They have in a great measure apostatised from the Hindoo system. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 30 All the Hindoo and Mahomedan troops in the king's army bound themselves by an oath to defend their sovereign.

Hence **Hindāio, Hindooio** (*hindū'ik*) *a.* = prec. B. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydgberg's Tent. Mythol.* 6 The

Hindooic Aryans were possessors only of Kabulistan and Pendschab. 1893 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) May 199 A thing which .. not all my pundit-ship or Hinduic sastraship can give.

Hinduism, Hindooism (*hi'nduiz* m.). [f. **HINDU** + **-ISM**.] The polytheistic religion of the Hindus, a development of the ancient Brahmanism with many later accretions.

1829 *Bengalee* 46 Almost a convert to their goodly habits and observances of Hinduism. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxvii. 304 Hinduism is a decrepit religion, and has not many years to live. 1878 A. BURNELL in *Academy* 604/2 The result of contact with foreigners has always been a revival of Hinduism.

Hinduise, Hindooise (*hi'nduiz*), *v.* [f. as prec. + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To render Hindu in character, customs, or religion. Hence *Hinduized ppl. a.*

1857 *Sat. Rev.* IV. 460/1 He may become Hinduized himself. 1860 EDWARDS in *Mem. Sir H. B. Edwards* (1886) II. 296 The Hindoes have Hinduized the Mahomedans in India. 1868 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. iv. vi. 190 Extolled by hindooised Europeans. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 45 Lower in culture than some Hinduized nations who have retained their original Dravidian speech, the Tamils for instance.

Hindustani, Hindoostanee (*hindustānī*), *a.* and *sb.* Also *Hindustanee*, *-stani*, *Hindoostanee*, *-stani*, *-stannee*. [a. *Urdū* *ہندوستانی hindustānī*, *adj.*, of

hindustānī, Pers. *ہندستانی hindustānī* *adj.*, of or pertaining to Hindustān, lit. 'the country of the Hindus' (f. *ہند hindu* + *ستان -stān* place, country): see **HINDU**.

To natives, *Hindustān* is 'India north of the Nerbudda, exclusive of Bengal and Behar', or, virtually, the region covered by *Hindī* and its dialects. But from early times, foreigners, Mohammedan and European, have extended it to include the whole of the peninsula from the Himalaya to the Bridge (i. e. Adam's Bridge), and this is the general geographical use.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Hindustan (in the stricter sense), or its people or language, *esp.* the language described in B. 2.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Suppl. Chron.* 111/1 Grammar and Dictionary of the Hindustanee language, the universal colloquial language throughout India. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 246 Trial by ordeal .. still keeps its place in the Hindostanee code. *Ibid.* II. 392 The Hindoo-stanee and the Persian characters are both used. 1879 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 210 Fifty people were at a notch, or Hindostanee dance. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burma* I. 50 Even the Hindoostani mahout forgot about ha-lal-ing, and was glad to partake.

B. sb. 1. A native of Hindustan; a Hindu or Mohammedan of Upper India.

1829 *Bengalee* 303 A desire to become half Hindoostanee and native himself. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burma* I. 49 He took the best Hindostani and a plucky Burmese Mahout with him.

2. The language of the Mohammedan conquerors of Hindustan, being a form of Hindi with a large admixture of Arabic, Persian, and other foreign elements; also called *Urdū*, i. e. *zabān-i-urdū* language of the camp, sc. of the Mogul conquerors. It now forms a kind of *lingua franca* over all India, varying greatly in its vocabulary according to the locality and local language.

Formerly called *Indostan*, *Indostans* (cf. *Scots*). By earlier writers sometimes applied to Hindi itself. 1616 TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.*, *Coryat* (Y.), [Coryate] got a great mastery in the Indostan or more vulgar language. 1779 HADLEY *Gramm. Indostan Lang.* Pref. 11 (Y.) A confused mixture of Persian, Indostans, and Bengals. 1808 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) III. 61 The Hindostanee, a kind of *lingua franca* .. is the spoken language of India, and has become the key to all communication with the natives. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 85 The western tribes .. understand Persian much more generally than the Eastern ones do Hindostanee. 1878 R. N. CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 47 Hindustānī or Urdū is not a territorial Dialect, but a *Lingua-franca* .. It can scarcely be said correctly, that it is the common Language of any one District, though freely spoken by many classes.

So **Hindoostanish** *a.*

1811 SHELLEY *Lett. to E. Hitchener* in *Life* I. 11 In the true style of Hindoostanish devotion.

Hindward (*hɪndwɔɪd*), *a.* *rare*. [A recent formation from **HIND** *a.* + **-WARD**; cf. *foreward*. Cf. OE. *hinderweard* turned backward.]

1. Towards the rear; backward; posterior.

1797 COLERIDGE *Sonn.* *On Ruined House* 12 Thro' those brogues, still tattered and betorn, His hindward charms gleam an unearthly white.

2. Backward in development or progress.

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* viii. § 5 (1869) 258 This inactive and hindward deity.

Hindward, *adv.* [cf. OE. *hinnanweard* *adv.* 'toward the farther end'.] Backward; towards the rear or hinder part.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxix. 15 [xl. 14] Pai torne hind-ward, and schoned pai be. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxix. 4 [lxx. 3] Be thei turned awei hindward, and waze thei ashamed. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 8553 He had hym of horse, hyndward anon. 18.. WALKER (Cent.). The thorax has two furrows, which converge slightly hindward.

† **Hindwin**, *Obs. rare*. [f. **HIND** *a.*; the rest uncertain.] The fundament or anus.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22395 All be filthes of his maugh sal brist vie at his hindwin [*v.r.* fondament] for dred he sal haf.

Hine, obs. or dial. form of **HIND** sb.¹ and **2**; var. of **HIN** *pron.*, **HYNE** *adv.*, hence.

† **Hinehede**. Obs. [f. *hine*, **HIND** sb.² + *-hede*, -HEAD (OE. type **higna hadd*.)] a. Family, household; company. b. ? Service.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi(i). 28 [27] All hinehede [Vulg. *patrias*] of genge fol right. *Ibid.* ciii(i). 14 Forth-ledand... gresse to hinehede [Vulg. *servituti*] of men swa, þat þou oute-lede fra erthe brede. *Ibid.* cv(i). 40 [41] He set als schepe hine-hede [Vulg. *ut oves familias*].

Hinene, var. **HEN** *adv.*, hence.

|| **Hing** (hin). Also 6 hinge, 7 hingh. [Hindi *hing*:—Skr. *hingu*.] The drug asafetida.

1866 R. Fitch in Hakluyt Voy. (1599) II. 252 One hundred and fourscore boats laden with Salt, Opium, Hinge, Lead, Carpets [etc.]. 1866 J. DAVIES *Maudslow's Trav.* 84 The Hingh, which our Druggists and Apothecaries call *Asa fatida*, comes for the most part from Persia. 1868 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 114 The Natives eat Hing, a sort of liquid *Asa fatida*, whereby they smell odiously. 1857 BELLEW *Yrnl. Pol. Mission* (1862) 270 (V.) The assafetida, called *hang* or *hing* by the natives, grows wild in the sandy plains... of Afghanistan.

Hing, obs. and dial. f. **HANG**; obs. pa. t. of **HANG**; obs. f. **HINGE**.

Hinge (hindz), sb. Forms: 4 heng, heeng, 4-8 hing, 5-6 henge, hyng, 6 ynge, 6-7 hindge, 7 hendge, 6- hinge. [ME. *heng*, *heeng*:—OE. type **heng*, a deriv. of **HANG** v.: cf. early mod. Du. *henghe*, *henghene*, 'hinge, handle (of a pot)', hook' (Kilian), MLG. *henge*, LG. *henge*, *heng*, hinge of a door or the like. The palatalization of the *g* is not distinctly evidenced before 1590: but it appears to be now current in all dialects.]

1. The movable joint or mechanism by which a gate or door is hung upon the side-post, so as to be opened or shut by being turned upon it.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 218: So harde he bot... þat þe henges bope barste, & þe stapel þar-with out sprong. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvi. 14 As a dore is turned in his heeng; so a slop man in his lile bed. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 323 To the iron monygr for neyles, hokes, and henges. *ibid.* v. 11. 1494-5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 15 Gilberto Smyth pro pare de hyngis et hukys xviiid. 1573-80 BARTO *Adv.* H 164 The Hinge, or hingell of a gate: the hooke whereon a dore hangeth. 1593 GREENE *Art Conny Catch*. iii. 12 He getteth the doore off the hindges. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* etc. (1871) 120 Even as the hindges doe the dore vpholde. 1634 in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Dec. 12/2 To dinge up alle doores out of hendges. 1762 FALCONER *Shipbur.* iii. 229 On brazen hinges turn'd the silver doors. 1800 KEATS *St. Agnes* xli. The door upon its hinges groans.

2. The similar mechanism to provide for the turning or moving in a quarter or half revolution of a lid, valve, etc., or of two movable parts upon each other.

1568 *Child Marriages* 131 She had lost the key of a chest, & desired hym to pull out the nayles of the hindges. a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 144 The frame of a great amphitheater, the two parts whereof were supported onely by two hinges. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Basset's Table* 43 This snuff-box—on the hinges see brilliant shine. 1805 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 266 The hinge of the valve [of a pump]. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 45 Guards for the face... attached to the cap on each side by hinges to give free movement.

3. Of bellows: see quot.

1825 SEIDEL *Organ* 37 The other ends of the bellows (where they open widest), called the hinges, are provided with double or triple leathering.

2. A natural movable joint: *spec. a.* that of a bivalve shell; b. the *cardo* or basal part of the maxilla in insects.

1708 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1566 This Shell is sometimes near 2 inches long, the hing of which is 1 and 2. 1774 GOLDAM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 12 The Bivalve, consisting of two pieces, united by a hinge, like an oyster. 1852 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 242 The hinge is the point of the dorsal margin at which bivalve shells are united. 1868 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iii. 99 So flexible... is the hinge that the weight of... a fly... depresses the distal portion.

3. *transf.* The axis of the earth; and, by extension, the four cardinal points. (See **CARDINAL** a. 4.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22754 He to brin sal se... bath land and see and all things, þat ani werlds hald wit hinges. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. iv. The heav'n, the earth... The unseen hinge of North and South sustaineth. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. vi. Shake off the loosened Glob from her long Hing. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 122 The Creator... the well-balanced World on the hinges hung. 1671 — *P. R.* iv. 413 The winds... rushed abroad From the four hinges of the world. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 57 The prime Hinge whereon the whole Frame of Nature moves. 1697 CREECH *Manilius* II. xxxiii. 80 Observe the four fixt Hinges of the Sky.

4. *fig.* That on which something is conceived to hang or be supported and to turn; a pivot, prop. a. generally.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 365 That the probation beare no Hinge, nor Loope, To hang a doubt on. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. i. (1651) 92 Perturbations... are... causes of Melancholy, turning it out of the hinges of his health. 1706 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. vi. We usually call reward and punishment the two hinges upon which all government turns. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 207 Say, on what hinge does his obedience move? 1804 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 20 Feb. 2/5 Because the borough franchise as it exists in England... is the hinge of the whole Bill.

b. The cardinal point of a discussion or controversy (cf. **CARDINAL** a. 1); the central principle of a thesis.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* 1. iv. § 53. 221 The hinge whereon your whole discourse turns. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 8 The Roman-Catholic infallibility, and the Dissenters liberty are the Two Hinges of the Controversie here in Debate. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xvi. 71 This is not the hinge on which the debate turns. 1833 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 224 The nature of the sacraments... was the hinge of the whole controversy with Rome.

c. A turning-point, critical point, crisis.

1797 in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 303 So it stands till tomorrow; when, may the Lord direct! for this is the very hinge of the present cause. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 50 The hinge between war and peace is, indeed, a dangerous juncture to ministers. 1806 SPURGEON *Treas. Disp.* p. cxxix. 4 Here is the hinge of the condition; this makes the turning point of Israel's distress. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* i. 672, I tremble when Juno welcomes the guest; Ne'er, at the hinge of an hour so great, will she slumber or rest.

5. Phrase. *Off the hinges, & out of (the) hinges*: unhinged; out of order; in (or into) disorder, physical or moral. Cf. *out of harre*, **HARRE** 3.

1611 CORRA. *Hallebrent*, sad, crest-fallen, heauie-looking, drooping; off the hindges, cleane out of heart. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wks.* i. xiv. § 15 (1670) 58 The wildest and best Poets do love sometimes to play the fool, and to leap out of the hinges. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) iii. 86 All businesses here are off the hinges. 1708 MOTTEUX *Racine* iv. xix. (1737) 80 We are... out of Tune, and off the Hinges. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Hinges*, 'To be off t' hinges.' To be out of health.

II. 6. *dial.* The 'pluck' (heart, liver, and lungs) of a beast. Also **HENG**, *henge*.

1469 [see **HENG**]. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Hinge*, the liver and pluck of a sheep for dog's meat. West. 1805 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* III. Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Hinge*, the heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep or pig. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Hinge*, or *Inge*. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Hinge*, *Henge*.

III. 7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hinge-band*, *maker*, *question*, *hinge-like* adj.; *hinge-ways* adv.; *hinge-area* (*Conch.*): see quot. 1872; *hinge-bound* a., having the movement of the hinge obstructed; *hinge-joint* (*Anat.*), a joint whose movement can only be in one plane (e.g. that of the elbow or knee); a *GINGLYMUS*; *double hinge-joint* (see quot. 1886); *hinge-knife*, a clasp knife, opening and shutting with a hinge or joint; *hinge-line* (*Conch.*): see quot. 1888; *hinge-pin*, a pin or pintle which fastens together the parts of a hinge; *hinge-tooth* (*Conch.*), one of the teeth or projections on one valve of a bivalve mollusc which fit into corresponding indentations in the other valve.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 200 The beaks of the dorsal and ventral valves are separated from one another by a narrower or wider space, which is termed the 'hinge-area'. 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 303 They [sluice doors] were frequently 'hinge-bound and clogged up. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1830) 64 The head rests immediately upon the uppermost part of the vertebrae, and is united to it by a 'hinge-joint'; upon which joint the head plays freely forward and backward. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hinge-joint*, double, one in which the articulating surfaces of each bone are concave in one direction and convex in the direction at right angles, as in the carpo-metacarpal joint of the thumb. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 330 'Hinge-knives are apt to close on your own fingers. a 1832 BENTHAM *Dentology* (1834) I. 141 But do they turn on these four 'hinge-like virtues? 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. 192 The species have generally a roundish outline, with one valve convex... and the 'hinge-line straight. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 124 Each valve [of the shell] presents a short straight margin, the hinge-line, along which it is united to its fellow. 1795 *London Gas* No. 6388/7 Oliver Wolfe, 'Hinge-maker. 1881 GREENE *Gum* 275 The distance from the face of the breaching to the 'hinge-pin has been considerably shortened. 1828 *Princeton Rev.* Jan. 139 These are 'hinge-questions upon which Mr. Brownson observes a prudent reticency. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 57 The genera of bivalves have been characterised by the number and position of their 'hinge-teeth.

Hinge, v. [f. **HINGE** sb.]

1. *trans.* To bend (anything) as a hinge.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 211 Be thou a Flatterer now... hinde thy knee. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., The wealthiest... city in America bows the neck, and hinges the knee, and crooks to the control of this man.

2. To attach or hang with or as with a hinge.

1758-65 GOLDAM. *Ess.*, *Eng. Clergy Wks.* (Globe) 293/2 The vulgar... whose behaviour... is totally hinged upon their hopes and fears. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Anw. Rev.* II. 305 The laws, which hinge gaming transactions on a mere principle of honor. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* vi. 70 Hooker's elaborate sentence... is composed of parts so hinged.

3. *intr.* To hang and turn on, as a door on its post.

1719 SPOTSWOOD in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 206 The law you hinge on. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 317 Their adversaries endeavoured to give this colour to the contest, and to make it hinge on this principle. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iii. 75 The point on which the decision must finally hinge. 1886 *Bookseller* Jan. 4/1 The destinies of the Empire are found to hinge on some Asiatic question.

Hence *Hinging* *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 591 Some information on the subject of hinging in general. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. 1. vii. § 27 Peculiar and hinging points on which the rest are based.

Hinged (hindgd), a. [f. **HINGE** sb. + -ED².] Having a hinge or hinges; turning on hinges.

a 1672 FLATMAN *Poems*, *To Orinda* (1674) 2 Distinguish 't only from the common Croud, By an hing'd Coffin or a Holland Shroud. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life*

159 *note*, In certain species of *Micropteryx*... there is a hinged and toothed mandible.

Hingeless (hindzless), a. [f. **HINGE** sb. + -LESS.] Without a hinge or hinges.

1624 SYLVESTER *Litt. Bartas* 264 'Tis a wondrous thing to see that mighty Mound, Hingeless and Axless, turn so swiftly round. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 235 Craniades: shell orbicular, calcareous, hingeless. 1882 *Century Mag.* Apr. 9/12/2 Hingeless doors and shutters.

Hinger, -ing, obs. Sc. ff. of **HANG**ER, -ING.

Hingle (hingl), **hengle** (hengl). Obs. exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 heengle, 4-6 hengle, 5 hengel, -yl(l), -ylle, 6 hengil, hingil, hyngel, -yll, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) hingel, 7 -ell, 9 *dial.* hingle; also β. 6 hanggell. [ME. *hengle*:—OE. type **hengel*, corresp. to MDu., MLG., MHG. *hengel*, Ger. *hängel*:—**hangilo*, agent-n. f. stem of **HANG** v.: cf. **HINGE**.]

A hinge: esp. that part of the hinge which is attached to the gate or door, and turns upon the crook or pintle fixed on the post.

Also *dial.* that part by which anything is hung. c 1305 *Gloss. W. de Bible* in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Vertueles*, henges. 1388 WYCLIF *Neh.* iii. 13 Thei... setten his zate leuis, and lokis, and hengilis. — *Isa.* vi. 4 To-moved ben the thresholds of the hengilis for the vois of the criende. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 211 A peyer of hokys, and the hengelis for a dore. 1489 *Churchw. Acc.* Wigtoft (Nichols 1797), Paid for hokes and hengies unto the skolehouse dore. 1553 *Bacon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 258 The Apostolike See... is the heade and the hanggell (*Carlo*) of all other sees. For as the dore is governed by the hanggell: so are all churches governed and ruled by the authoritye of that see. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* viii. (ed. 7) 749 Upon which two Poles, otherwise called the hookes or hengils of the World, the heavens doe turne round about the earth. 1639 *MS. Acc. Stockton, Norfolk* (N.). Item, for the hingels of those doores. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hingle* (1) a small hinge, (2) a snare of wire; moving easily, and closing like a hinge. [1886 S. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Hingle*, the handle of a pot or bucket, by which it hangs.]

Hingle, *dial.* form of **INGLE**.

† **Hink**, sb.¹ Sc. Obs. [prob. from **HINK** v.]

Some would identify it with OE. *inca* doubt, question, scruple. But the prefixing of a non-etymological *h* is against Scottish practice.]

Faltering, hesitation, misgiving.

c 1614 J. MELVILLE *Autobiog.* (1842) 423 But the doing of it... was a grait hink in my hart, and wrought sear remorse. 1660 M. BAUCZ *Serm.* in *Kirkton's Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1817) 273 I have ay a hink in my heart about the Covenant. 1678 *Hist. Indulgence* Ep. in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 74 They can... hold up their face, and affirm, without hink or hesitation, that [etc.]. 1709 M. BAUCZ *Sout-Confir.* 8 (Jam.) He comes to... a full assurance that he can say, We are sure we have not a hink in our hearts about it.

† **Hink**, sb.² Obs. local. See quotes.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 42 Here [Sandwich, Kent] they cut their drilled field-pease with what they call Hooks and Hincos. 1807 *Kent Gloss.*, *Hink*, a hook at the end of a stick, used for drawing and lifting back the peas, whilst they were being cut with the pea-hook. The pea-hook and hink always went together.

† **Hink**, v. Sc. Obs. [perh. a. ONorse *hinka* to limp, hobble: cf. MHG., MLG., MDu. *hinken* to limp, halt.] *intr.* ? To halt; to falter.

c 1450 HENRYSON in *Bannatyne MS.* 133 (Jam.) Thy halth sall hynk, and tak a hurt but home. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 105 (Jam.) Any that saw his strange deport, Perceiv'd his maw to hink and jarr.

Hinkling, obs. var. of **INKLING**.

Hinnaist, -mest, *dial.* ff. **HINDMOST**. **Hinna** (h, var. **HENNA**. **Hinne**, var. **HEN** *adv.* Obs. + **Hinniate**, v. Obs. *rare*—°. [irreg. f. L. *hinna-re* + -ATE.] 'To neigh' (Cockeram 1623).

Hinnible (hinib'l), a. [f. late L. *hinnibilis*, f. *hinnire* to neigh.] Able to neigh or whinny.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hinnible*, that can neigh as a horse apt to neigh. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) III. 316 Achilles... Was taught by the Centaur's rational parts the Hinnible to bestride. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* vi. 304 If he [the logician] is bound to know, as a matter of fact, that men are rational and horses hinnible.

Hinny (hi'ni), sb. [f. L. *hinnus* (in same sense): cf. Gr. *hynos*, *hynos*.] The offspring of a she-ass by a stallion.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 155/2 An Hinnus is less than a Mule... called also an Hinnulus or little Hinne. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1873) 261 Both the mule and the hinny resemble more closely the ass than the horse. 1868 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg.* Men 91 It is a very rare thing to see a Hinny in this Country. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round Calendar Portugal* 308 He loads a little swift-pacing ass or hinny mule with his wares.

Hinny (hi'ni), v. Also 5 henny, hyney, 6 hynny. [In 15th c. *henny*, ad. F. *hennir* to neigh; in current form conformed to L. *hinnire*.] *intr.* To neigh as a horse, to whinny. Hence **Hinnying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 89 Alle þe hors of þyn ost shal nocht cesse to henny to þou doo away þe stoon. *Ibid.* 97 Hyneying of hors, chateringe of byrddes. 1530 PALSGR. 585/1 Me thyneþ this horse hynnyeth for yonder mare. 1654 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xvi. 577 The Child loved a Foal... the hynnying whereof when he heard [etc.]. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 217/2 The sturdy colt that hinnied and snickered round its mother.

fig. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. iii. Take no part with the wicked, young gallant; he neigheth and hinneth; all is but hynnying sophistry.

Hinny, hinnie, Sc. and north. form of HONEY.

Hint (hint), *sb.* Also *7 hent*. [app. a deriv. of *hent v.* to lay hold of, seize, grasp; cf. *hent sb.* The general notion appears to be something that is or may be seized or taken advantage of.]

†1. An occasion; an opportunity. (In quot. 1621, ? something to lay hold of, a 'handle'.) *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 142 Wherein of Antars vast, and Desarts idle. It was my hint to speake. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. i. 3 Our hint of woe is common. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 173 Hearing vs praise our Loues of Italy. This Posthumus... tooke his hint, And... he began His Mistris picture. 1621 W. SCLATER *Lythes* 199 Gaue euer man hent to his Argument from the matter of Abrahams Tithing? 1790 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 ¶ 15 To watch the hints which conversation offers for the display of their particular attainments. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 102 (Jam.) For fear I lost the hint. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii. It is my hint to speake.

†2. Time, occasion (of action); moment (*Sc.*). a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 57 What colour and tincture you give them in that hint, you shall know them by it for many years after. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 98 (Jam.) And in a hint he claspt her hand and fast.

3. A slight indication intended to be caught by the intelligent; a suggestion or implication conveyed in an indirect or covert manner.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 166 Vpon this hint I spake. 1609 B. JOHNSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. i. The least hint given him of his wife now will make him ralle desperately. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 82, I will give you some little hints of her shape and manner of growth. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxxi. (1700) 352 Here are not general Words, ambiguous Expressions, or remote Hints, but a Thread of a full and clear Discourse. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 1 He had taken the Hint of it from several Performances which he had seen upon our Stage. 1790 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 46 ¶ 4 She loves a sharp girl that can take a hint. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 150 The king eagerly caught at the hint. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiv. And I perceived no touch of change. No hint of death in all his frame.

3. *Comb.* (*nonce-wds.*)

1671 GLANVILLE *Disc. M. Stubbe* 34 Put these Passages into your Hint-box, or into your Snuff-box, if you think fit. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 294 The Hint-Keeper of Gresham College is the only competent Judge to decide the Controversy.

Hint (hint), *v.* [*f.* *HINT sb.*, sense 2.]

1. *trans.* To give a hint of; to suggest or indicate slightly, so that one's meaning may be caught by the intelligent. a. with simple obj.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 13 It will not be amisse to hint both unto you. 1655 J. JANE in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 228 The reason I formerly hinted to you. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 209 Which... may hint us the reason of that so much admired appearance... in mother of Pearl-shells. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 241 The Doctor hinted it to me. 1790 PALEY *Horn Paul.* Rom. i. 10 Nothing is yet said or hinted concerning the place. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 387 Oates... had hinted a suspicion that the Jesuits were at the bottom of the scheme.

b. with obj. clause.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 157 To hint that it is not safe to conclude any thing to be positively this or that. 1743 JOHNSON *Let. to Case Aug.* in *Boswell*. As you hinted to me that you had many calls for money. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 174 It was hinted to the elderly Frenchman that their nocturnal departure boded no good.

2. *intr.* *Hint at*: to make a slight, but intelligible suggestion of; = 1 a.

1699 ADDISON *Prof. Dryden's Georg.* (1721) 204 Agriculture ought to be some way hinted at throughout the whole Poem. 1735 L. HARDWICKE in W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (1817) II. 986, I never heard such a justification in an action for a libel even hinted at. 1805 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnals.* II. 218 The spectator's imagination completes what the artist merely hints at.

†3. To give a hint to (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded. A iii. We were hinted by the occasion, not caught the opportunity to write of old things, or intrude upon the Antiquary.

3. *quasi-trans.* (*nonce-uses.*) To send off, do away, by a hint.

1809 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii. I was therefore 'hinted off'. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* II. 182 He hints away every merit poor old Sherry could claim.

Hence **Hinted ppl. a.** (whence **Hintedly adv.**); **Hinting vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.** (whence **Hintingly adv.**).

1800 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 15 (1822) I. 115 The more obscure and awful hintings of the world unknown. a 1845 HOOD *Lamia* I. 55 If my brows, or any hinting feature, show dislike. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. 11. v. § 10 She always tells a story, however hinted and vaguely. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1858) 101 There is a peculiar, hinted, pathetic sweetness and melody. 1890 CASSELL'S *Fam. Mag.* Aug. 536/1 '[It] might as well stand in my bedroom'. Aston hintingly said.

Hint: see *HENT v.* and *sb.*, *HIND a.*

Hintor (hintor). [*f.* *HINT v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which hints or gives a hint.

a 1699 CLEVELAND *Lond. Lady* 19 The hintor at each turn of Covent Garden... the robust Church warden Of Lincoln's Inn back-corner. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 145/1 The hintor of it intitled to parliamentary reward. 1838 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 544 Three poems, all designed as hinters... Requiring them to mend their speed.

|| **Hinterland** (hinterlænd). [*a.* Ger. *hinterland*, *f. hinter*- behind + *land* land.] The district behind that lying along the coast (or along the shore of a river); the 'back country'.

1890 *Spectator* 19 July. The delimitation of the Hinterland

behind Tunis and Algiers. 1891 *Daily News* 12 June 5/2 Lord Salisbury even recognises... the very modern doctrine of the Hinterland, which he expounds as meaning that 'those who possess the coast also possess the plain which is watered by the rivers that run to the coast'. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 408 The inhabitants of the shores and hinterland of Corisco Bay are... savages.

Hip (hip), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *hype*, 3 *heppe*, 3-4 *hupe*, 4-5 *hepe*, 4-7 *hippe*, 5 *hype*, 5-6 *hypppe*, 6-7 *hyp*, 4- *hip*. [*OE.* *hype* masc. = *OLG.* **hupi* (*MDu.* *hōpe*, *hōpe*, *hēpe*, *hūepe*, *Du.* *heup* fem.), *OHG.* *huf*, pl. *huffi* (*MHG.* *huf*, pl. *huffe*, *Ger.* *huffe* fem.), *Goth.* *hups*, pl. *hupais* = *OTeut.* **hupi-s*, pre-*Teut.* **kubis*.]

1. The projecting part of the body on each side formed by the lateral expansions of the pelvis and upper part of the thigh-bone, in men and quadrupeds; the haunch. Also used for the hip-joint.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Anna gehwylc hæfde sword ofer his hype. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *W.* Wülcker 159/43 *Clunes*, *hupas*. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 280 He iseiñ hu ueole þe grimme wrastlære of helle breid up on his hupe. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw.* II. 134 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 A litel lettre In a box upon his hepe. 1384 *Wyclif Gen.* xxiv. 3 Put thin hoond vndir myn hip [vulg. *femur*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prof.* 472 A foot mantel aboute hir hips [v. rr. *hypes*, *hepis*, *hippes*, *hupes*] large. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W.* Wülcker 750/8 *Hic lumbus*, a hepe. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* x. 267 Wounded hym sore vpon his hippe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 48 Daunsing... strengtheneth weake hippes, fainting legges. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* xxi. 233 They were lame, and their Hips contracted and cramped. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 60 To be held fast to the out-side of the hip. 1880 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 110 Her hands lightly resting on her hips.

fig. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 127 A little trout-lake which the mountain carried high on his hip.

†2. A projecting part of female dress, covering the hip. *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 [She] carried off the following Goods. Two Pair of Hips of the newest Fashion.

c. *Zool.* The first joint of the leg in the Arthropoda: = COXA 2.

1834 [see COXA 2]. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 307 Their legs... are composed of seven joints, of which the two first form the hip, the third the thigh, the fourth and fifth the tibia, and the two others the tarsus.

2. *Phrases.* a. *Down in the hip(s)*: said of a horse when the haunch-bone is injured; hence *fig.*, out of sorts, out of spirits. (Cf. also *HIP sb.* 3.)

1799 SWIFT *Grand Question Debated* 178 The Doctor was plagiably down in the hips. 1865 YOUTT *Horse* xvii. (1872) 382 The horse is then said to be down in the hip.

b. *On or upon the hip* (usually, to take, get, have one on the hip, phrases taken from wrestling): at a disadvantage; in a position in which one is likely to be overthrown or overcome.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 90, I shrew you so smart, And me on my hyppys, bot if Igart Abate. 1897 GOLDING *De Morvay* I. 9 If these... be taken on the hip, they fall to quaking, they cry out unto heaven. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xlvii. 4 To get the Pagan on the hippe: And hauing caught him right, he doth him lift, By nimble sleight. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. i. 334 Now infidell I haue thee on the hip. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 260 When David seem'd, in common sence, alreadie on the hip. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. § 4 (1669) 63/a Sometimes the Christian hath his Enemy on the hip, yea, on the ground. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s.v., *Upon the Hip*, at an Advantage, in Wrestling or Business. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bellon Est.* xvii. 199 Feeling that she had the culprit on the hip.

†c. *To fetch over the hips*: see *quots. Obs.*

1806 HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 89/1 The lord Thomas being iustice or viceputie... fetcht both the Alens so roundlie ouer the hips... as they were the more egerlie spurd to compass his confusion. 1664 SANDERSON *12 Serm.* (1637) 184 Could any of you take it well at your neighbours hand, should hee... fetch you over the hippe upon a branch of some blinde, uncouth, and pretermitted Statute?

d. *Hip and thigh*: with overwhelming blows or slaughter; unsparringly. Usually with *smile* or the like. (Of Biblical origin.)

1550 BIBLE (Genev.) *Judg.* xv. 8 He smote them hippe and thigh with a mighty plague. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 115 Destroy all opposition whatsoever, Hip and Thigh... Root and Branch. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 238 Moreover it is written that my race Hew'd Ammon, hip and thigh, from Aroer On Arnon unto Minneth. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 255 To smite the heathen hip-and-thigh with the edge of the sword. *attrib.* 1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 502 A hip-and-thigh reformer... has replied to Lord Nugent.

3. *Arch.* a. A projecting inclined edge on a roof, extending from the ridge or apex to the eaves, and having a slope on each side; the rafter at this edge, the hip-rafter: see also *attrib.* uses in 4 c.

1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 901 The Bricklayer sometimes will require to have running measure for Hype and Valleys. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 Here at London, the Vallies are commonly tiled with Plain Tiles, and the Hips with Ridge... Tiles. 1808 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 87 When the angle bends inwards, it is called a valley; but when outwards, it is called a hip. 1807 HOMER *World* i Nov. 511 The ridges, hips, and finials are of terra cotta.

b. A spandrel: see *quot.*

1796 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 55/2 The vacuities... left between the back... of the Arch, and the upright of the wall it is turn'd from, call'd by Workmen, the Hips of the Arch.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Reaching up to the hips. (See also *hip-bath* in b.)

1803 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 7/1 Two indiarubber hip fishing stockings.

b. *Comb.* in sense 1, as *hip-ache*; *hip-deep* adj.; *hip-bath*, a bath in which a person can sit immersed up to the hips; *hip-belt*, antiquary's name for a belt worn diagonally about the left hip and the right side of the waist, a part of mediæval armour; *hip-disease*, a disease of the hip-joint, characterized by inflammation, fungous growth, and caries of the bones; †*hip-evil* = *hip-disease*; †*hip-halt a.*, lame in the hip, limping; †*hip-hap*, a covering for the hips; *hip-lock*, in *Wrestling*, a close grip in which one contestant places a hip or leg in front of the other, and attempts to swing him over this to the ground; *hip-pain*, pain in the hip-joint, *HIP-GOUT*; *hip-pocket*, a pocket in a pair of trousers, just behind the hip; *hip-revolver*, one carried in the hip-pocket; *hip-strap*, a strap lying on the horse's hips, and supporting the breeching in a carriage-harness. Also *HIP-BONE*, etc.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 47 Even the 'hip-bath', however, though it mitigates the pain, occasionally does nothing more. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 May 503/1 Hip baths and sponge baths, of the best designs. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 197 From the 'hip-belt' was suspended, on the left side, the long sword. *Ibid.* 203 In some few instances, however, the hip-belt appears worn over the taces. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Dec. 507 My carriers... were 'hip-deep' in the grass. 1897 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 329 Her right lower limb was wasted and shortened from old 'hip-disease'. 1790 W. HERRSDEN *Comm.* xxi. (1806) 107 The 'hip-evil' evidently belongs to the acrofula. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 159 Therto he was 'hippe-halt'. a 1600 *Turn. Tottenham* 218 Some come hyp halt, and some trippand. a 1665 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. ii. A pox o' this filthy fardingale, this 'hip-hape'! 1888 *Century Mag.* July 373/2 The Tartar... caught him around the body, and, with a 'hip-lock' and a tremendous heave, threw him over his head. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Elm*. An admirable Remedy for the Sciatica, or 'Hip-pain'. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 7/1 Drawing his own six-shooter from his 'hip-pocket'. 1898 DOYLE *Trag. Korako* iv. 109 I've got a little 'hip revolver' which they have not discovered. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., 'Hip Straps', a part of the harness, which lies on the hips of the horse, and buckles to the breeching tugs, which it supports.

c. *Comb.* in sense 3, as *hip-knob*, a knob or ornament surmounting the hip of a roof; *hip-mould*, -moulding, (a) the mould or templet by which the hip of a roof is set out; (b) the 'back' or outer angle of the hip (Chambers *Cycl.* 1727-41); *hip-pole*, a pole supporting the hip-rafter; *hip-rafter*, the rafter extending along the hip of a roof; *hip-tile*, a tile of special shape used at the hip of a roof; *hip-truss*, a combination of timbers supporting the hip-rafter. Also *HIP-ROOF*. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 71 A barge-board, having a cross, with sunken trefoiled panels for a 'hip-knob'. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 156 *Back or Hip-molding*, the backward Hips or Valley-Rafters in the way of an Angle for the back part of a Building. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 367 This 'hip-pole' was supported, at its proper distance from the 'hip-rafter', by an iron-strap, or holdfast. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 'Hip Tiles', which are used sometimes for... Hips of Roofs. 1849-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1836 Ridge roof and hip tiles are formed cylindrically, to cover the ridges of houses. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 284/2 The true shape of the 'hip-truss'.

Hip (hip), **hep** (hep), *sb.* 2. Forms: a. 1 *hōpe*, *hōpe*, 4-5 *hepe*, 4-6 *heppe*, 5 *hepe*, 7 *hepp*, 6- *hep*. b. 5 *hipe*, 6 *hipp*, 6- *hip*. [*OE.* *hōpe*, *hōpe* wk. fem., from same root as *OS.* *hiopo*, *OHG.* *hiuso*, *hiao*, *MHG.* *hieft* wk. masc., thorn-bush, bramble: = *OTeut.* types **heupōm*-, **heupōn*-. The regular mod. repr. of *OE.* *hōpe*, *ME.* *hēpe*, would be *hepe* or *heep*; *hep* and *hip* appear to be due respectively to *ME.* and mod. *Eng.* shortening of *ē*.]

The fruit of the wild rose, or of roses in general.

a. c 795 *Corpus Gloss.* 1858 *Sicomorus*, heopan. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 96 Genim brer þe hiopan on weaxab. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *W.* Wülcker 133/36 *Butunus*, heope. 13... *K. Alis.* 4083 Hawen, hepen, slon, and rabben. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1811 Hawes, hepus, & hakernes & þe hasel-nodes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 5 Sweete as is the Brembul flour That bereth the rede hepe [v. rr. *hepe*, *heppe*, *hepe*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/a An Heppe, cornum. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E. v. a. Hawys and heppes and other thyngs ynow. 1560 TURNER *Herbal* II. 119 Let them... take hede that make tartes of Heppes. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 4 Men themselves... Did live by respis, heps and haws. 1606 BACON *Syntoe* § 633 It may be Heps and Brier-Berries would doe the like. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 247 Hepps and haws grow in every hedge. 1794 MARYTUN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 52 The hep which is the fruit of it [rose]. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 265 Let us take the rose hep. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 354 Content to gather the heps and sow the seed.

b. 14... [see a quot. c 1386]. 1581 RICHIE *Farrw. Mil. Prof.* Dilj, Hipples, Hawes, and Slowes. 1591 SUTHERLAND *M. Hubbard* 948 Eating hipps, and drinking watry fome. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 361 A red berry like to the hips of an Eglantine. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 5 That no Fruit grows Originally among us, besides Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig-Nuts. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 120, I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansiegh, Courtship* xix, Pretty Cis... Who blushes as red as haws and hips. a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *De Profundis* ix, The little red hip on the tree.

b. Comb., as *hep-* or *hip-berry*, -*bramble*, -*briar*, -*rose*, -*stone*, -*thorn*, -*tree*.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 266 Heopbremles leaf. a 1387 *Simon Barth.* 36 *Rosa camina*.. heppe-brer. c 1450 *Alphita* 157 s. v. *Rubus*, hepebrenble. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/2 An Hepe tre (A. Hepe tre), *cornus*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* III. i. 46 Quhar hepthorne buskis on the top grew hie. 1770 *WARING in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 379 Almost as frequent as the common hep-tree. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* I. 215 The wax almost resembles the hip-stone. 1809 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* I. 116 Red dog rose or hep tree.

Hip (hip), sb.³ Also pl. *hipps*. [A variant of *HYP*, abbreviation of *hypochondria*. The spelling with *y* is more usual in the sb.; but *z* prevails in the vb. and derivatives.] Morbid depression of spirits; the 'blues'.

1720 *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 5 Will Hazzard has got the Hipps, having lost to the Tune of Five Hundred Pound. 1725 *BAILEY Erasmi Colloq.* (1877) 130 (D.) When he is neither in a passion, nor in the hipps [*sollicitus*], nor in liquor. 1762 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* (1763) I. 229 That.. sentimental strain gives me the hip. c 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 256 You have caught the hip of your hypochondriac wife.

† **Hip**, v.¹ *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 3-4 *huppe*, 4 *hupe*, (pa. t. 3 *hupte*, 4 *hupte*), 4-5 *hypppe*, *hippe*, 7- *hip*. [ME. *huppe*, *hypppe*:-OE. type **hyppan*=OHG. **hupfen*, MHG. and Ger. *hüpfen*, Goth. type **huppjan*. This word is not found in the early stage of any of the langs.: cf. OE. *hoppian*, ON. *hoppa* to Hop.]

1. *intr.* To hop; now *north*. to hop on one foot. A bird is said to 'hop' on two feet, a man to 'hip' on one. a 1250 *Orul & Night*. 1636 *Pe nihetale*.. hupte uppon on blowe ris. c 1300 *St. Brendan* 500 He hipte him amide the see out of the schip beside. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1539 Some gas hypan als a ka. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1459 *Pe hede hypped a3ayn*, were-so-euer hit hitte. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 557 *Pat hippe* [v. r. *huppe*] aboute in Engelonde to halwe mennes auteres. c 1400 *Harl. MS.* 4196 lf. 93 (*Gloss. Hampele's Pr. Consc.* 301), It [he foule] hipped before him in be gate. 1805 *BROCKETT, Hip*, to hitch or hop on one foot. *Hip-step-and-jump*, a youthful gambol.

fig. c 1350 *Schort Sonme* 1st Bk. *Discipl.* 75 Reideris sal ..not hip from place to place.

† 2. To walk lame, limp, hobble. *Obs.* c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* III. xxx. (1869) 152 Boistows jam, and haltinge, and wronge. To the birly j go hipppinge. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1993 He came thedur wyth an evyll, Hyppping on two stavys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 241/1 Hypppyng, or haltyng, claudicacio.

3. To pass over, miss, 'skip'; = *OVERHIP*. *dial.* 1804 *TARRAS Poems* 28 (Jam.) Rather let's ilk daintie sip; An' evry adverse bliffert hip. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Hip*, to pass by, to skip over.

Hip, v.² [f. *HIP sb.*]

1. *trans.* To dislocate or injure the hip of; to lame in the hip. See *HIPPED a. 1* 3.

1610 *MARKHAM Master* I. xii. 33 If a horse go stiffe, it is a signe either of wrinching, hipping, stifling or foundring either in body or legs.

2. To give a cross-buttock in wrestling; to throw one's adversary over the hip. Cf. *HIP*.

1675 *COTTON Scoffer Scoft* 70 And a prime Wrestler as e're tript, Ere gave the Cornish Hug, or Hipt.

3. To form with a hip or sloping edge, as a roof. (See also *HIPPED a. 1* 2.)

1669 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 The rooffe ..to be made after the best manner hipt of. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 13 The front of each Pier is hipt of. 1851 *TURNER Dom. Archit.* I. vii. 346 A very steep tiled roof, hipped all ways.

Hip, v.³ *colloq.* [f. *HIP sb.*]: perh. back-formation from *HIPPED a. 2*] *trans.* To affect with hypochondria; to render low-spirited.

1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Grk. Chr. Poets* etc. 94 Take courage! I rather would hearten than hip thee! 1843 *LEFÈVRE Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. iii. 62 That my constant attendance upon my patient had hipped me. 1886 F. W. ROBINSON *Fair Maid* III. iii. 27 The place hips me to death.

Hip, *int.* (sb.⁴) Also *hep*.

1. 'An exclamation or calling to one; the same as the Latin *eho, heus!*' (J.).

1759 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 34 Perhaps Dr. Hartley..may give me a hip, and call out, 'Prithce, friend, do not think to slip so easily by me'.

2. An exclamation used (usually repeated thrice) to introduce a united cheer; hence as *sb.*

1807 *HONE Every-day Bk.* 12 To toss off the glass, and huzza after the 'hip! hip! hip!' of the toast giver. a 1845 *Hood Sniffing a Birthday* xiv. No flummery then from flowery lips. No three times three and hip-hip-hips! 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xvi. 'Here's Mrs. Smirke's good health: hip, hip, hurrah!'

Hence **Hip** v.⁴ *intr.*, to shout 'hip'; *trans.*, to greet with 'hip'. Also **hip**-(hip)-hurrah v.

1818 *MOORE Mem.* (1853) II. 157 They hipped and hurraed me. 1832 *Examiner* 609/5 One set of men 'hip hurrah' and rattle decanter stoppers. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 116 In the course of the installation dinner, at some high point of the hep-hep hurrahing.

Hip-bone. [*HIP sb.* 1] The bone of the hip; i.e. either the *ilium*, or the *ischium*, or the *os innominatum* as a whole, or the upper part of the thigh-bone.

c 1400 *Laufranc's Chirurg.* 23 *Pe schuldre boones & be hipe boones* [B. hepe bonys]. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 750/10 *Clinus*, a hepebone. 1608 *CULPFFER & COLR Barthol. Anat. Man.* IV. xvi. 351 *Os Ischion* or the Hip-bone is the third part. 1684 *WOOD Life* 24 Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 109

Bridge-bone... that bone that holds the two hipp-bones together at the bottom of the belly. 1695 *Br. PATRICK Comm. Gen.* 459 That Sinew (or Tendon) which fastens the Hip-bone in its socket.

Hipe (hipe), v. *Wrestling*. [perh. a deriv. of *HIP sb.* 1: but the phonology is obscure.] To throw (an antagonist) in a particular manner: see quot. 1870. Hence **Hipe sb.**, a throw of this kind.

18.. *LITT Wrestling* in *Blaine Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 463 Inside striking... is quite a different mode from what we have termed hipeing. To guard against an inside stroke, or hipe, the defendant should, if possible, keep himself on the ground. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 462 Throwing, by lifting from the ground, and rapidly placing one of the knees between the thighs of the antagonist, is provincially called hipeing. 1883 *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 Wannop took the first fall by the outside hipe. *Ibid.*, Lowden hiped J. Wannop.

Hiper, obs. var. of *HYPER*.

† **Hip-frog**. *Obs. rare*. [f. *HIP v. 1*] A frog that hops.

1611 *CORVAT Crudities* 357, I noted marveilous abundance of little hip-frogges.

Hip-girdle. [*HIP sb.* 1]

1. *Anat.* The pelvic girdle or arch, consisting of the ilium, ischium, and pubis.

2. = *Hip-belt*: see *HIP sb.* 1 4 b.

Hip-gout. [f. *HIP sb.* 1 + *GOUT*] = *SCIATICA*. 1505 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 540 The Flix, the Hip-Gout, and the Watry-Tumour. 1657 W. COLLE *Adam in Eden* xxxviii. The same easeth the pains of the Sciatica or Hipgout. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 476 A remedy for the sciatica, or hip gout.

Hip-hop, *adv.* [f. *HIP v. 1* + *HOP v.*]; or reduplication of *hop*, with alternation of lighter and heavier vowel: cf. *drip-drop*, *tip-top*: see *DIB v. 2*] With hopping movement; with successive hops.

1672 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal* III. ii. (Arb.) 87 To go off hip hop, hip hop, upon this occasion, is a thousand times better than any conclusion in the world, I gad. a 1729 *CONGREVE (J.)*. Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't, Like Volscius hip-hop in a single boot. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* (1827) 182 Loupin' hip-hop frae spire to spire.

Hipil, obs. form of *HIPPLE*, little heap.

Hip-joint. [*HIP sb.* 1] The joint of the hip, the articulation of the head of the thigh-bone with the ilium.

1794 E. FORD (*title*) *Observations on the Disease of the Hip Joint*. 1802 *PALRY Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1830) 372 The ligament within the socket of the hip joint. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 123 The movements of the hip-joint are very extensive. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 63 A young bull..got the shot..in the hip-joint, and fell.

b. *Hip-joint disease* = *hip-disease* (*HIP* 1 4 b). 1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Hip-joint Disease*, common term for the disease Coxalgia. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 159 She was the subject of hip-joint disease.

Hipless (hi'ples), *a. rare*. [f. *HIP sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.] Destitute of hips.

1870 *MISS BROUGHTON Red as Rose* I. vi. 122 Their little, bustling, waistless, hipless figures. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 10/1 You won't get efficient motherhood from these hipless, rushing women.

† **Hiplings**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *HIP sb.* 1 + *-LINGS*: cf. *headlings*.] With the hips foremost.

a 1649 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1825) I. 261 It was a woman child, stillborn..it came hiplings till she turned it.

Hipo:- obs. spelling of *HIPPO*.

Hipocras, obs. form of *HIPPOCRAS*.

Hipparch (hi'pärk). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. *Gr. ἵππαρχος*, f. *ἵππος* horse + *-αρχος* ruling, ruler.] Commander of the horse; the title of officers appointed to command the cavalry in ancient Greece.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Hipparch*, the Master of the horses. 1823 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* I. 250 note, Callistratus, the son of Empedus, the hipparch. 1847 *GROTE Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 182 There were now created..two hipparchs, for the supreme command of the horsemen.

So **Hipparchy** [ad. *Gr. ἵππαρχία* the office of a *ἵππαρχος*], the rule or control of horses.

1631 *BRAHWAIT Whimzies*, *Ostler* 70 He speaks in his ostrie (the chiefe seate of his hipparchie) like a frog in a well.

|| **Hipparion** (hi'pär-ri-ön). *Palæont.* [mod.L., ad. *Gr. ἵππαριον* pony.] An extinct genus of quadrupeds of small size, of Miocene and Pliocene age, regarded as ancestrally related to the horse.

1869 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* vii. (1878) 201 The differences between the extinct three-toed Hipparion and the horse. 1877 *LK CONTR Elem. Geology* III. (1879) 509 The Protohippus of the United States and allied Hipparion of Europe, an animal still more horse like..in structure and size.

Hipped, *hipt* (hipt), *a. 1* [f. *HIP sb.* 1 and *v. 2* + *-ED*.]

1. Having hips: esp. in comb., as *large-hipped*.

1508 *DUNBAR Flying v. Kennedie* 179 Hippiit as ane harrow. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50 b/2 To be hipped and legged, or have a payere of goode and stedfast stiles vnder them. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Hanchu*, .. great hip. 1854 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* II. 289 Wide-hipped Sinivālī..grant us, goddess, progeny.

2. *Arch.* Of a roof: Having hips (see *HIP sb.* 1 3).

1803 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 129 A hiped roof, over a rectangular plan. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 50 The tower is covered with a hipped, slated roof.

3. Having the hip injured or dislocated; lamed in the hip; hip-shot.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Delumbata quadrupide*, the

beast being hipped. 1607 *TORRELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 315 The Horse is said to be hipt, when the hip-bone is removed out of his right place..It cometh most commonly by some great stripe or strain. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4601/4 All black, with his further Hip hipped. 1799 [see *HIP-SHOT* 1].

Hipped (hipt), *a. 2 colloq.* Also 8 *hip'd*, *hipt*. [Altered spelling of *HYP*, *hypp'd*, f. *HIP sb.* 3, orig. *HYP*.] Affected with hypochondria; morbidly depressed or low-spirited.

1720 [see *HYP*]. 1728 *STEELE Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 4, I have been to the last Degree hipped since I saw you. 1833 *LONGF. Outre-mer Prose Wks.* 1886 I. 120 What with his bad habits and his domestic grievances, he became completely hipped. 1887 *SMILES Life & Labour* 446 When he..had nothing to do, he became hipped, then ill, and then was told that he was dying.

Hippelaph (hi'plæf). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *hippelaphus*, a. *Gr. ἵππαλαφος* (Aristotle), f. *ἵππος* horse + *ἐλαφος* deer.] A large kind of deer, the rusa deer of India (*Cervus* or *Rusa hippelaphus*).

1808 *WEBSTER, Hippelaph*, an animal of the deer kind.

Hippen: see *HIPPING*.

Hipper, var. of *HEPPER*, a young salmon.

Hippian, *a. rare*. [f. *Gr. ἵππος* horse + *-ΙΑΝ*.] = *HIPPIC*.

1803 G. S. FABER *Myst. Cabiri* II. 303 note, Winged horses are assigned to Jupiter, as being an arkite or hippian deity.

Hippiatrics (hi'piæ'trik), *a. and sb. rare*. [ad. *Gr. ἵππιατρικὸς*, f. *ἵππιος* veterinary surgeon, f. *ἵππος* horse + *ίατρός* healer, physician.]

A. *adj.* Relating to the treatment of diseases of horses. B. *sb.* a. One who treats diseases of horses. b. *pl.* The treatment of diseases of horses, farriery; a treatise on this.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. ii. 108 Absyrtus a Greek Author..who in his Hippia[r]icks, obscurely assigneth the gall a place in the liver. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 63 The Weights among the Greeks are differently to be taken; as they are Attick, Physical, Hippiatrick, Indigenital, or Exotick. *Ibid.* 94 The Hippiatricks had a..Litra of 12 [Ounces]. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 154 This great master of hippiatricks..gives the preference to horses that turn out their toes.

So **Hippiatrical** a. = *HIPPIATRIC A.*; **Hippiatrist**, one who practises, or writes on, hippiatry; **Hippiatry** (-iæ'tri) = *HIPPIATRICS* (see B. b above).

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* I. xxvii. (Which is a wonderful thing in Hippiatric), the said horse was thoroughly cured of a ringbone which he had in that foot. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 93 Graecian Hippiatric Measures. 1805 *10th Cent. Mar.* 444 Greek and Roman hippiatrists are equally divided on this point.

Hippic (hi'pik), *a. rare*. [ad. *Gr. ἵππικός*, f. *ἵππος* horse. Cf. *F. hippique*.] Pertaining to horses, esp. to horse-racing.

1846 H. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Lit. & Hist.* I. 101 note, A curious instance of the enduring nature of the hippic principle among original nomads. 1871 *Daily News* 25 Aug. The hippic events of that cockney watering-place. 1885 *Soc. Lond.* 119 The other great hippic festivals of the year at Doncaster, at Stockbridge, and at Chester.

Hipping 1 (hi'pin), *north. dial.* Also -in, -en. [f. *HIP v. 1* + *-ING* 1.] *pl.* Stepping-stones (by which one 'hips' or leaps across a stream).

1703 *THORNTON Let. to Ray* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hippings*, steepings; large stones set in a shallow water at a step's distance from each other, to pass over by. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Hippings*, stepping stones, over a river or brook.

b. So **Hipping-stones**, stepping-stones.

1708 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Hipping-stones*. 1800 *Tales of Kirkbeck* Ser. II. 120 The beck where they usually crossed by the hippping-stones.

Hipping 2 (hi'pin), **hippen** (hi'p'n). *Sc. and north. dial.* [f. *HIP sb.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] A napkin wrapt about the hips of an infant.

1768 *ROSS Helenore* 13 (Jam.) The first hippen to the green was flung. 1804 *CARLYLE Let. to Mrs. Carlyle* 12 Nov. in *Froude Life* (1882) I. xv. 256 His pap-spoons and his hippings. 1805 *BROCKETT, Hippings*, cloths for infants. 1803 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hippin*, a napkin for the hips of an infant. Also often applied to the curtain of a theatre.

Hippish (hi'pish), *a. colloq.* [f. *HIP sb.* 3 + *-ISH*.] More etymologically *HYPPISH* q.v.] Somewhat hypochondriacal; low-spirited.

1706 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 303 He is an Hippish Man, and of Low Church as to Principles. 1814 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Wanderer* III. 79 Staying within doors gives one a hippish turn. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* xxii.

Hence **Hippishness** (Ash, 1775).

Hipple (hi'pl), *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *huple*, *hypil*, *hipil*, -*yl*, *heepil*, 5 *heple*, *hupple*, 9 *dial.* *hipple*. [dim. of *HEAP*:-OE. type **hipepl*, **hipepl*: cf. Ger. *häufel*, MHG. *hüfel*.] A little heap. † *Hippylmelum* = **hipplemeal*, in heaps, by heaps: see *-MEAL*.

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Chron.* xxxi. 9 Why the heepils schulden so lyen. — *Ia.* xvii. 1 Damasch shal..be as an hypil (1388 *heep*) of stones. — *Wisd.* xviii. 23 When forsothe now hippylmelum thei hadden fallen dead, either vp on other. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxviii. (Tollem. MS.) [Hay is] gadered and made of hevles into cockes. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* I. xxii. (1527) 19 b. Hepes and hupples of stones and of grauell. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hipples*, cocklets, or small bundles of hay set up to dry.

Hippo (hi'po). *Colloq.* abbrev. *HIPPOPOTAMUS*. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* II. 30 The hippo had been bawled to shore by ropes. 1893 *SELOUS Trav.* S. E. Africa 65 Our

guide now wished me to remain here that I might look for the hippos.

D. attrib. and Comb.

1884 GORDON *Khartoum Jnals.* 25 Sept. (1885) 98 Cassim gave him a wife over the head with his Hippo whip. 1897 HINDS *Congo Arabs* 40 My first experience of hippo-shooting.

Hippo, obs. f. **HYPO**, abbrev. of *hypochondria*.

Hippo- (hipo), before a vowel **hipp-**, combining form of *ἵππος* horse, in words of Greek derivation, most of which will be found in their alphabetical places; the following are of rare occurrence, chiefly *nonce-wds.*: **Hippanthropy** [cf. *boanthropy*], a form of madness in which a man believes himself to be a horse. **Hippodramatic** a., of dramatic nature or character in connexion with a circus. **Hippogastromy**, the art of cooking and eating horseflesh. **Hippogony** [Gr. *-γονία* a begetting; cf. *cosmogony*], 'pedigree or origin of a horse' (Davies). **Hippomachy** (-māki) [Gr. *-μαχία* fighting], a fight on horseback. **Hippomaniacally** adv., like a mad horse. **Hipponomy** [after *economy*], the management of horses. **Hipponosology**, **Hippopathology**, 'the doctrine of the diseases of the horse' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Hipponosological**, **Hippopathological** adjs.; **Hippophil(e)** (-fil) [Gr. *φίλος* loving], a lover of horses. **Hippophobias** [Gr. *-φοβία* fear, after *hydrophobia*, etc.], fear of or aversion to horses. **Hippo-sandal** (see *quots.*). **Hipposteo-**logy, the description of the bones of the horse.

1834 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Hippanthropia**.. "hippanthropy. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hippanthropy**. 1811 KEGAN (*title*) New Dialogues, in French and English... with familiar conversations on... the Opera, Singing, "Hippodramatic Performances [etc.]. 1870 SALA *Paris herself Again* I. xvii. 291 The grandest of hippodramatic spectacles. 1868 *All Year Round* No. 74. 575 Our French friends' late experiments in 'hippogastromy'. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* c. xiv. V. 88 There was nothing supernatural in Nobs. His "hippogony" would upon his theory have been in the course of nature. 1863 COCKERAM, "Hippomachie, a jousting on horseback. 1868 PHILLIPS, *Hippomachie*, a fighting on horseback. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. xiv. 246 As if... an insane young chorister or canon were galloping straight on end "hippomaniacally" through the Psalms. 1858 M. BARRT (*title*) An "Hipponomie, or the Vineyard of Horsemanship. 1834 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Hipponosologies**.. "hipponosological. *Ibid.*, **Hippopathologies**.. "hippopathological. 1834 W. FRANCIS (*title*) "Hippopathology: a Systematic Treatise on the Disorders and Lameness of the Horse. 1858 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 535 That sympathy with the horses... felt... by the English "hippophile. 1841 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 404 You know he has the "hippophobia. 1886 *Times* 1 Feb. 6/4 Known in society for his extraordinary hatred of horses. This aversion amounted to a real hippophobia. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 4/1 Major Bruce-Clarke introduced a "hippo-sandal—a sort of iron-soled boot to resist the wear and tear of civilized roads—which was fastened by straps and buckles on the outside of the hoof. 1897 *Archaeol. Jnrl.* LIV. 309 Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., exhibited a hippo-sandal... showing it to be undoubtedly a horse-shoe, and probably used to protect a broken or injured hoof... Two other hippo-sandals of neo-archaic date were also exhibited... Both are formed to enlarge the surface of the tread, so as to prevent the horse sinking into the soft mosses. 1847 CRAIG, "Hipposteo-

Hippocamp (hip'pōkæmp). [ad. late L. *hippocampus* (see below).] = **HIPPOCAMPUS** I.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. (R.). Fair silver-footed Thetis... Guiding from rocks her chariot's hippocampus. 1851 C. NEWTON in *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I. App. xxi. 402 The sea-monsters whodraw these chariots are called Hippocamps, composed of the tail of a fish and the fore-part of a horse.

Hippocampal (hip'pōkæmpāl), a. *Anat.* [f. **HIPPOCAMPUS** + **-AL**.] Belonging to the hippocampus in the brain: see **HIPPOCAMPUS** 3.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 294/2 The hippocampal commissure of the Wombat. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 269 The anterior end of the hippocampal gyrus.

Hippocampus (hip'pōkæmpūs). Pl. -i. [a. late L. *hippocampus*, a. Gr. *ἵππος* horse + *καῖμος* sea-monster.]

1. *Mythol.* A sea-horse, having two fore-feet, and the body ending in a dolphin's or fish's tail, represented as drawing the car of Neptune and other sea-deities.

1606 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Let. Wks.* (1711) 232 Stately pageants... that of Cheapside was of Neptune on a hippocampus, with his Tritons and Nereides. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Marriage* xxviii. Hearty as hippocampus.

2. *Ichthyol.* A genus of small fishes, having a head shaped somewhat like that of a horse; the sea-horse.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 353 The fish called Hippocampus, is a present and sovereign remedy, against the biting of a madd dogge. 1863 MISS SEWELL *Chr. Names* II. 279 The quaint little horny hippocampus.

3. *Anat.* Each of two elongated eminences (*hippocampus major* and *minor*) on the floor of each lateral ventricle of the brain; so called from their supposed resemblance to the fish (sense 2).

1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hippocampus*.. in *Anatomy*, the Processes or Channels of the upper or foremost Ventricles of the Brain. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 606/2 A purely unscientific VOL. V.

person... capable of going to his grave without the remotest notion whether he had a hippocampus or not, if Mr. Owen and Mr. Huxley had never discussed the subject.

Hippocaust (hip'pōkōst). [f. Gr. *ἵππος* horse: after **HOLOCAUST**; rendering Skr. *acravamedha*.] The burning of a horse in sacrifice.

1898 F. HALL in *Jnrl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 249 Not... even by a hundred hippocausts. 1856 — in H. H. Wilson's *tr. Vishnu Purāṇa* III. 198 note, Or offers a hippocaust accompanied by remuneration, agreeably to rule.

Hippocentaur (hip'pōsentŭr). [ad. L. *hippocentaurus*, a. Gr. *ἵππος* horse + *κένταυρος* CENTAUR], horse-centaur, opp. to *ἰχθυοκένταυρος* fish-centaur. A fabulous creature combining the forms of a man and a horse; a centaur.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxix. (1495) 832 Ipcocentaurus is a beast wonderly shape, in whom is acountyd the kynde of man and of an horse.] 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helike* (1539) 37 a. He affirmeth, that he did see an Hippocentaur. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 157 In Thessalie there was borne a monster called an Hippocentaur. 1694 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* Apol. But how are poetical fictions, how are hippocenturs and chimerae... to be imaged? 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* III. § 97 If one stipulate for something that can have no existence, such as a hippocentaur, the stipulation is equally useless.

Hence **Hippocentauric** a., of the nature of a hippocentaur.

1814 JACKSON *Creed* III. v. § 15 A monstrous Hippocentaurique combination.

Hippocras (hip'pōkrās). *Obs. exc. Hist. or arch.* Forms: 4-6 *ypocras*, (5 *ypocrate*), 6-7 *ipocras*, *hipocras*, 6-7 (9 *arch.*) *ipocras*, *ypocras*, 7-*hipocras*, -*orass*, (6 *ypo*-, *ipo*-, *hypo*-, -*orass* (e, -*orase*, -*orace*, -*orase*, 7 *ypocras* (e, *ypocras*)).

[a. OF. *ipocras*, *ypocras* (a 1400), forms of the proper name *Hippocrates*; in sense 1, after the med.L. name, *vinum Hippocraticum* 'wine of Hippocrates', app. given to it because it was filtered through 'Hippocrates' sleeve' or 'bag': see next. See *Skeat Chaucer* V. 361.

c. 1350 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 571 Ne hele me may noo physician, Noght ypcras, ne Galyen.]

1. A cordial drink made of wine flavoured with spices, formerly much in vogue.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 365 He drynketh Ypcras Clarree and Vernage Of spices hoote tencressen his corage. 1466 MANN. & Housh. *Exp.* (Roxb.) 377 The same day my mastyr paid for ypcras to the Ryalle x. d. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xi. 67 The quene... Bad fill it full of the riche Ypcras. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 7/23 *Hypocrace*, vinum myrrhatum. 1600 Heywood *1st Pt. Edm.* IV Wks. 184 I to We'll take the tankards from the conduit-cocks To fill with ipocras and drinke carouse. 1613 in *Crt. & Times* 748. (1849) I. 285 The king and queen were both present, and tasted wafers and hippocras, as at ordinary weddings. 1709 STAYNE *Ann. Ref.* I. xv. 106 After the christening were brought wafers, comfits... and hippocras and muscadine wine. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. vi. Now there appeared the attendants, with hippocras, syrups, and comfits.

2. **Hippocras bag**. A conical bag of cotton, linen, or flannel, used as a filter or strainer. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 153 The wholesomest wines... be such as haue run through a strainer or Ipcoras bag, and thereby lost some part of their strength. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 123 When you would have this or any other Liquor to be very clear, you may use the triple Ypcoras bag. 1674 JOSSLYN *Voy. New Eng.* 190 Put them in an Hippocras bag and let it drain out of it self.

Hippocrates (hip'pōkrātēz). Name of a famous ancient Greek physician born about 460 B.C. + **Hippocrates' bag**, **Hippocrates' sleeve** [tr. L. *manica Hippocratis*] = prec. 2. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Sylva* § 6 Passing it [Ipcocrasse] through a Wollen Bagge, which they call *Hippocrates Sleeve*. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hippocrates Bag*, a Bag made of white Cotton, like a Sugar Loaf, pointed at Bottom. 1773 ROMANS *Florida* 137 It is then put into bags of the form of Hippocrates' sleeve to drain it from all superfluous humidity.

Hippocratic (hip'pōkratik), a. [ad. med.L. *Hippocraticus*, f. *Hippocrates*: see prec.]

1. Of or belonging to Hippocrates; following the method, or made according to the receipt of Hippocrates. + **Hippocratic wine**, spiced wine, hippocras. c. 1600 BACON *Wks.* (1859) III. 831 Astringents... Hippocratic wines. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 508 The Hippocratic rule, that the amount of food and exercise must be balanced. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 279 These enquiries belong to the history of medicine, and must be based on the Hippocratic writings.

2. Applied to the shrunken and livid aspect of the countenance immediately before death, or in a case of exhaustion threatening death: so called because described by Hippocrates.

1723 SPRENGELL *The Plague in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 120 Succeeded by... Lethargy, a dismal Hippocratic Face, staring Eyes. 1770 HANLY *Ibid.* LXI. 132 With a sharp pinched-up nose, hippocentric countenance. 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 300/1 The lines of the face hippocentric.

fig. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. viii. A terrible Hippocratic look reveals itself. 1880 *Internat. Rev.* VIII. 372 The absolutist regime there shows a Hippocratic visage.

So **Hippocratician** (-krātē'jān), **Hippocratical** adjs. = prec. **Hippocratism**, the doctrine of Hippocrates. **Hippocratize** v. *intr.*, to follow or imitate Hippocrates.

a 1849 FOX *Less Breath* Wks. 1864 IV. 307 The "Hippocratic pathology. 1876 W. STEPHENS *Mem. Chichester*

190 Half of the wine was to be hypocratian. 1665 HAAR *Anat. Ur.* i. ii. 32 With an "Hippocraticall face, deaths trustee messenger. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 363 A physician truly Hippocratical, and guided by observation. 1818 TODD, "Hippocratism [cites Chambers]. 1869 *tr. Hugo's By King's Command* I. i. 3 He "Hippocratized and he Pindarized.

Hippocrene (hi'pōkrēn). In 7 *erron*. **Hypo-** [ad. L. *Hippocrēnē*, Gr. *ἵππος* horse + *κρήνη* fountain of the horse', so called because it was fabled to have been produced by a stroke of Pegasus' hoof. Cf. F. *Hippocrēnē* (16th c. in Littre).]

Name of a fountain on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses; hence used allusively in reference to poetic or literary inspiration.

1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 64 My sacke will... inspire so high a rage, That Hypocrene shall henceforth Poets lacke. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclg.* iii. 260 And Hypocrene it selfe is but a Tale To countenance dull Soules who drinke not Ale. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Persius* (1697) 400 This Hippocrene, which from a Rock did flow. 1880 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 16 O for a beaker... Full of the true, the blusful Hippocrene. 1841 LONGF. *Goblet of Life* ii, Madening draughts of Hippocrene.

Hence **Hippocrenian** a., pertaining to Hippocrene.

a 1679 EARL OF ORREERY *Gusman* I, There's no more Hippocrenian Moisture in my Brain.

Hippocrepian (hip'pōkrē'piān), a. (sb.) *Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. **HIPPO** + Gr. *κρηνη* shoe + (-i)AN.]

Resembling a horseshoe: *spec.* applied to the lophophore of certain polyzoans, and so to these polyzoans themselves. b. as sb. A hippocrepian polyzoan.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 461 The lophophore resembles that of the hippocrepian Phylactolaemata in being produced into two arms fringed with a double series of tentacula. 1888 DAWSON *Geol. Hist. Plants* iii. 94 Traces of the hippocrepian mark characteristic of *Protolieris*.

Hippocrepiform, a. *Bot.* [f. as prec. + **-FORM**.] Shaped like a horse-shoe.

1864 WEBSTER cites GRAY.

+ **Hippodame**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἵπποδάμος* horse-tamer, but in sense 1, app. confused with *hippotame*, **HIPPOTAMUS**.]

1. *erron.* used by Spenser for **HIPPOCAMP**.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 50 Infernal Hags, Centaurs, feendes, Hippodames. *Ibid.* III. xi. 40 His [Neptune's] swift chariet... Which foure great Hippodames did draw.

2. A horse-tamer.

1863 COCKERAM, *Hippodame*, a Horse breaker.

Hence **Hippodamist**, a horse-tamer; **Hippodamous** a., horse-taming, horse-breaking.

1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* II. x. 293 The present famous hippodamist at Windsor, by touching a nerve in the mouth of a horse, reduces him to helpless docility. 1894 *Athenaeum* 1 Sept. 284/3 The hippodamous gentry who receive more or less attention from him. [See **HIPPOLOGICAL**.]

Hippodrome (hip'pōdrōm), sb. [a. f. *hippodrome* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., in form *ypodrome*), or ad. L. *hippodromos*, Gr. *ἵππος* horse + *δρόμος* race, course.]

1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. Antig.* A course or circus for horse-races and chariot-races. Sometimes used as a high-sounding name for a modern circus.

[1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* (1561) 36 b (Stanf.), There is a faire grene anciently called *Hippodromus*.] 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 Of the noble antiquities... found at Constantinople, are the Hippodrome. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 34 The swift hoofs beats the dustie Hippodrome. 1782 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 518 The glorious procession entered the gate of the hippodrome. 1845 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. viii. (1864) II. 380 Dragged amid the shouts of the rabble round the Hippodrome and then put to death. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 6/1 'Olympia' is to be open on Boxing Day, [with]... the famous Hippodrome which has just arrived from Paris.

2. *U.S. Sporting slang.* A fraudulent race, or other athletic contest, in which it is arranged beforehand which of the contestants shall win. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Hence **Hippodromic** v. (*U.S. Sporting slang*), to conduct races or other contests in which the result is prearranged by collusion (see 2 above).

Hippodromic, and *erron.* **Hippodromatic** (confused with *hippodramatic*: see **HIPPO-** adjs., of or belonging to a hippodrome or circus. **Hippodromist**, a trainer or rider of a horse in a circus.

1840 MRS. SHELLEY in *Shelley's Ess.* I. Pref. 10 Well versed in nautical, 'hippodromic, and other arts. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 May 370/3 The 'Talisman' is to a painful extent melodramatic and hippodromic. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 3/1 The 'hippodromists' confess that they have to get their clever ponies from Scotland and Wales.

Hippogriff, -**gryph** (hi'pōgrif). [a. f. *hippogriffe* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *ippogrifo* (Ariosto), f. Gr. *ἵππος* horse + It. *grifo*, late L. *gryphus* GRIFFIN.] A fabulous creature, like a griffin, but with body and hind-quarters resembling those of a horse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hippogriff*, a kind of feigned beast, in part horse, in part Griffin. a 1699 CLEVELAND *Poems, Chym. Magic* 2 Tell us no more of Icarus, Of Hypogriff, or Pegasus. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 542 He caught him up, and without wing Of hippogriff, bore through the air sublime. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 487 The African magician... sends him to wander through the air on a hippogriff. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 222 She thinks

herself a Christian, when she is just as much a hippogriff, or a chimera.

b. transf. and fig.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. Woe the day when they mounted thee... on that wild Hippogriff of a Democracy; which... no yet known Astolpho could have ridden! 1864 VAMBERY *Trav. Centr. Asia* 146, I was obliged, however, to tug a long time at the reins, before I could induce my long-eared hippogriff to change his headlong career.

Also † **Hippogriffo**, -griffin, -on, -gryphon. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 147 Or Pacolets, or Bradamants, or Hippo-gryphon. 1656 EARL MONTM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 368 Poets in their writings had mentioned Tritons, Sirins, Hypogryffs, Phenixes. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 247 Ariosto, whose hippogriffon so few have since been able to govern. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristoph.* *Frogs* 31 Not hippogryffs, sir, nor yet stag-goats.

Hippoid (hip'poid). *Zool.* [f. Gr. ἵππος horse + -oid: cf. *anthropoid*.] An animal resembling, or allied to, the horse.

1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 A *primæ facie* probability that this primordial hippoid had a low form of brain.

Hippolith (hip'polith). [ad. med.L. *hippolithus*, f. Gr. ἵππος horse + λίθος stone: cf. F. *hippolithes*.] A concretion or calculus found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 81 The stone found in the stomach, called *hippolithus*. 1828 WEBSTER cites QUINCY.

Hippology (hip'poldji). *rare.* [f. HIPPO- + (-ology).] The study of horses. So **Hippolog**, -ical *a.*, relating to hippology; **Hippologist**, one versed in hippology.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hippologia*, hippology. 1885 tr. *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 424 The celebrated traveller and hippologist. 1887 F. H. HUTH (*title*) Bibliographical Record of Hippology, or Works on Horses and Equitation. 1894 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 285/1 (Capt. Hayes) an author of renown in the field of hippodamian and hippological literature.

† **Hippomanes** (hip'māniz). [Gr. ἵππομανής (see below), neut. of ἵππομανής, f. ἵππος horse + μαν-, root of μανεύω to be mad. In mod.F. *hippomane*.] *a.* 'A small black fleshy substance said to occur on the forehead of a new-born foal'. *b.* 'A mucous humour that runs from mares a-horsing' (Liddell and Scott). (Both reputed aphrodisiacs.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 222 These foals verily, by report, have growing on their forehead... a little black thing of the bignesse of a fig, called *Hippomanes*. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Yvenerat* 130 Casonia the wife of Caligula... whom she drench'd with the love-cup made of the hippomanes, a tender peice of flesh taken from the brow of a young foal. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 443. 1796 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 170 The Hippomanes has been distinguished under two species; the one a liquor distilling from a mare, during the time of her heat. 1831 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 201 Poison was compounded, according to the declaration of the wizard, of adders' skins, toads' skins, and the hippomanes in the head of a young foal.

† **Hipponesse**, *Obs. rare.* A name of some fur-bearing animal.

1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antiq.* 19 The names of those Beasts, bearing Furr, and now in vse.. Martin, Badger, Beare, Luzerne, Budge, Otter, Hipponesse, and Hare.

Hippophagy (hip'pādji). [f. Gr. ἵππος + φαγία eating.] The practice of eating horseflesh.

1828 WEBSTER cites Q. Rev. 1860 Mrs. P. BYRNE *Undercurr. Overlooked* II. 115 (Denmark) is perhaps the only country where prisoners are condemned to hippophagy. 1894 *County Gentle.* XXX. 103 Hippophagy has long been a recognized cult at Paris.

So **Hippophagism** = prec.; **Hippophagist**, an eater of horseflesh; **Hippophagist**, -ical *a.*, relating to hippophagy; **Hippophagous** *a.*, eating horseflesh.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hippophagous*, feeding on horses, as the Tartars. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* II. 485/2 It is of little use that historians and travellers tell of hippophagists. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* 118 The hippophagism of the Tartar and ancient Norseman sprang up from the necessities of a nomad life. 1881 *Graphic* 10 Sept. 286 Sausage-makers of hippophagistical tendencies.

Hippopotamic (hi-pō-pōtā-mik, -pōtāmik), *a.* [f. HIPPOPO-TAM-US + -ic.] Belonging to, like, or suggesting a hippopotamus; huge, unwieldy.

1785 J. DOUGLAS *Antiq. Earth* 9 These hippopotamic remains being discovered petrified. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xvi. 326 They stare with peculiar stolid looks of hippopotamic surprise. 1884 *Punch* 15 Nov. 249/1 Rather hippopotamic in his humour.

So **Hippopotamian**, **Hippopotamine** *adjs.* = prec.; **Hippopotamid** *Zool.*, an animal of the family *Hippopotamidae*; **Hippopotamoid** *a.*, resembling a hippopotamus.

1864 *Realist* 6 Apr. 2 Ladies of such hippopotamian proportions. 1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 56 The heavy hippopotamid *Zabrus gibbus*. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* viii. 375 Merycopotamus... appears to have been a Hippopotamid. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 247 About thirty years is the extreme limit of Hippopotamine existence.

Hippopotamus (hip'pōtā-mūs). *Pl.* -muses, -mi. *Forms:* *a.* 4 ypotame, -tamos, -tanos, -tanus, 5 ypotam, ipotayne, (*pl.* ypotamy), 6-7 hippotame, (6 hypotame, hippotamon), 6-7 hippotame, (7 hippopotom, -potamy, hyppopotamus), 7- hippopotamus, (8-9 -os). [a. late L. *hippopotamus*, a. late Gr. ἵπποπόταμος (Galen), f. ἵππος horse + ποτάμιος river. (The earlier Gr. writers used ὁ ἵππος ὁ ποτάμιος the riverine

horse.) The earlier Eng. forms were *a. OF. ypotame* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *ypotamus*, corruption of *hippopotamus*. The mod.Fr. is *hippopotame*.]

A pachydermatous quadruped, the African river-horse, *Hippopotamus amphibius*, a very large beast with a thick heavy hairless body, large muzzle and tusks, and short legs, inhabiting the African rivers, lakes, and estuaries.

a. 13. *K. Alis.* 5166 Ypotamos comen flyngynge.. Grete bestes and grislich. *Ibid.* 5184 Ypotame a wonder beest is More than an olifaunt, I wis. *Ibid.* 6554 He sleth ypotanos, and kokadrill. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 157 Dredful dragonus.. Addrus and ypotamus, and obure ille wormus. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 460 Some fysshe seke they meete only in water and some by nyghte vpon the londe, as Ypotanus, the water horse. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 268 In that Contree ben many Ipotaynes [*Roxb.* ypotams]. 1563 *Hyll Art Garden.* (1593) 26 The hide of the river Horse, named Hippotamon. 1579 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 65 b. The water Horse of the Sea is called an Hippotame. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphic* 22 Monsters, Chimæras, Hippotames, and others such, which Heraulds undertake to bestow upon Gentlemens Burysings.

b. 1563 WARDE tr. *Alexis Secr.* II. 28 b (Stanf.) A skin.. of a Hippotame. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 39 The Hippopotamus or water-horse is somewhat tawne. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 (Stanf.) The river Bambatus full of Crocodiles and Hippotames. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* in FARRIS. *P. Jar.* f. (1848) 274 Me thought a mighty hippopotamus, From Nilus floating, thrusts into the maine. 1630 J. TAYLOR (*Water P.*) *Praise Hensford Wks.* III. 63/1 The Ibis, Crocodile, a Cat, a Dog, The Hippopotamy, beetles, or a frog. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. x. 292 The hippopotamus is an animal as large, and not less formidable than the Rhinoceros. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 221 The tusks of hippopotamus often appear on the surface. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* III. 81 A considerable body of bitter water containing leeches.. crocodiles and hippotamies.

attrib. 1875 MASKELL *Ivories* 14 The handle of a mirror in hippopotamus ivory. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 3/3 A hundred lashes with the hippopotamus hide whip.

Hippotomy (hip'pōtō-mi). *rare.* [f. HIPPO- + Gr. -τομία cutting.] 'The anatomy or dissection of the horse' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). So **Hippotomical** *a.*, pertaining to hippotomy; **Hippotomist**, one versed in hippotomy.

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 203 Divided by two Necks (as they are termed by Hippotomists). 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 176/1 Called by hippotomists the *os quadratum*. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hippotomical.

Hippurate (hip'pū-rāt). *Chem.* [f. HIPPUR-IO + -ATE *4.*] A salt of hippuric acid.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 206 Delicate feathers of hippurate of ammonia.

† **Hippuria** (hip'pū-riā). *Path.* [mod.L. f. HIPPUR-IO, HIPPUR-ATE.] 'Bouchardat's term for the presence in excess of hippuric acid or hippurates in the urine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 110 When an abnormally large proportion of this acid is present, as... in hippuria.

Hippuric (hip'pū-rik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἵππος horse + οὐρ-urine + -ic.] *Chem.* In *Hippuric acid*, an acid (C₉H₇NO₃) found in the urine of horses and other herbivora.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 46 Of Hippuric Acid. Rouelle was the first person who discovered the existence of benzoic acid in the urine of the horse. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 117 Hippuric acid is regarded by Liebig as an invariable constituent of ordinary human urine.

Hippurid (hip'pū-rīd). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Hippurides* (Link), f. *Hippūris* name of a genus of plants, a. Gr. ἵππουρος, f. ἵππος horse + οὐρ tail.] A plant of N.O. *Hippuridæ* or *Haloragacæ*, of which the typical genus is *Hippuris* or Mare's-tail.

Hippurite (hip'pū-rit). *Paleont.* [ad. mod.L. *Hippurites*, f. Gr. ἵππουρος horse-tailed (cf. prec.), subst., a sea-fish (*Coryphæna hippurus*), and a kind of insect.]

1. A fossil bivalve mollusc of the genus *Hippurites* or family *Hippuritidæ*.

1824 J. PARKINSON in *Geol. Trans.* II. 277 Observations on the Specimens of Hippurites from Sicily. 1845 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 187 An entirely new field among the hippurites, sphærules, and nummulites of the same formations. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 40 The hippurite is distinguished by a cancellated texture.

b. attrib. or adj. = HIPPURITIC.

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* x. (ed. 3) 174 These caves are situated in rocks of hippurite limestone.

2. 'A kind of fossil cup-coral, *Cyathophyllum ceratites* of Goldfuss' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Hippuritic** *a.*, pertaining to, or containing, hippurites (sense 1).

Hippy, *a. colloq.* [f. HIP sb. 3] = HIPPISH.

1801 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 478 (She) led him such an awful life. No wonder he was hippy.

Hip-roof. *Arch.* [f. HIP sb. 1.] A roof having hips or sloping edges (see HIP sb. 1.), the ends being inclined as well as the sides; a hipped roof.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. A hip-roof has rafters as long, and with the angles at the foot, etc., at the ends of buildings, as it has at the sides. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 43 A lofty building, with a pointed hip-roof. 1886 BYNNER *A. Swarth* xxvi. 291 A wooden structure... with a hip roof.

Hence **Hip-roofed** *a.*, having a hip-roof.

a 1834 W. WIRT *Let. in J. P. Kennedy Life* (1860) II. vii. 116 A small, red, hip-roofed, one-storied old house.

Hip-shot, *a. (sb.)* Also hip-shotten. [f. HIP sb. 1 + shot, pa. pple. of SHOOT v.]

1. Having a dislocated hip-joint; having the hip out of joint.

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 240 How doe you cure a horse that is hip-shot? 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 185 To be hipped or hipshot is to have one hip lower than the other. 1877 *Ohio State Fml.* 16 May, A hipshot, windbroken horse.

2. *fig.* Lame, clumsy; disabled, 'out of joint'.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* iv. 86 He has not spirit enough left him so far to look to his syntax, as to avoid nonsense.. This hipshot grammarian. 1661 NEEDHAM *Hist. Eng. Reb.* 70 Reformation, thou stalking horse of our hip-shotten state.

B. sb. Dislocation of the hip-joint.

c 1790 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* xiv. (1734) 277 For a Hip-shot, or Dislocation. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Hip-Shot*.. befalls these Animals many Ways, sometimes by the Wrench or Stroke of another Horse, and at other Times by a Slip, Strain, Sliding or Falling.

Hipt, var. of HIPPED.

Hipwort (hip'pwōrt). [f. HIP sb. 1; so called from the resemblance of the hollow round leaf to the socket of the hip-joint; cf. COTYLEDON 2.] A name for Navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxliii. § 3. 424 Navelwort is called.. in English Pennywort, Wall Pennywort, Ladies nauell, and Hipwort. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hipwort*, a kind of Herb. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.*

Hir, obs. ME. form of HERB *pron.*

Hirable: see HIREABLE. **Hirauide**, obs. f. HERALD v. **Hirawen**, obs. f. HERAM.

† **Hircarra**, -ah, hircaru (hirkārā). *E. Ind.*

Forms: 8 hircara, hircourrah, hircor, hircor, 8-9 hircarra(h, -oara, 9 hircar(r)ah, hircarrah, hurkorah, hurkaru. [Hindi, Urdu, etc. *harkāra* messenger, courier.] An East Indian spy, messenger, or courier.

1747 *Exp. Paymaster Fort St. David* (MS.) Jan. (Y. Suppl.), Given to the Ircaras for bringing news of the Engagement... 4. 3. o. 1748 in J. Long *Unpub. Rec.* (1869) 4 (Y.) They were as far as Sundra Col, when first described by their Hircurrahs. 1757 in E. Ives *Voy. to India* (1773) 161 (Y.) Hircars or spies. 1761 M. WHITE in J. Long *Unpub. Rec.* (1869) 260 (Y.) The head hircar returned, and told me this as well as several other secrets very useful to me. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 89/2 As the hircarra came in a private manner, disguised, the President refused him an audience. 1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 186 We depended on our intelligence of the enemy's position on the common hircarras of the country. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* (ed. 2) 37, I.. took with me an Hircarra, two guns.. and a spear. 1834 *Baboo* I. vii. 118 (Stanf.) A Hircarra announced Nuwab Yousuf Ulee Khan Bahadour. 1865 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. vi. v. 690 Two friendly letters, the first brought by a camel-man, and the latter by hircarras.

Hirchen, -on, -oun, obs. forms of URCHIN.

Hircic (hī'zīk), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *hirc-us* he-goat + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a goat. *Hircic acid*, a liquid fatty substance believed by its discoverer to be the odorous principle of mutton suet: now held to be a mixture of fatty acids.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 233/1 A colourless volatile oil which.. Chevreul terms.. hircic acid. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 65 Goat's milk is a very rich white fluid.. with a peculiar disagreeable odour arising from the hircic acid which is present in the butter.

Hircin (hī'zīn). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] A peculiar substance existing in the fat of the goat (and, in a less degree, in that of the sheep) on which its strong odour depends.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 233/1 A distinct fatty matter.. which Chevreul has called hircin. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Hircine*.. when saponified.. produces hircic acid. c 1865 LETHBRAY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94/1 Tallow.. contains a few other fats, as hircine, butyric, etc.

Hircine (hī'zīn), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *hircinus* (*hircinus*) of a goat; having a goatish smell.]

A. adj. Of, belonging to, or resembling a goat; *spec. b.* Having a goatish smell; *c.* Lustful.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hircine*, goatish, of a Goat. 1794 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* xxiv. 338 The whole plant has a strong hircine smell. 1802 SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) II. 152 *Orchis latifolia* has, occasionally, a very disagreeable hircine scent. 1822 SOUTHEY *Viz. Judgem.* v. And beyond the limits of ether Drove the hircine host obscene. 1859-63 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 656 Goat-like in aspect, and very hircine in many of its habits. 1881 RUSKIN in *19th Cent.* Oct. 520 Satyrical or hircine conditions of thought.

B. sb. *Min.* A fossil amorphous resin which burns with a strong animal odour. Also called **Hircite** (Dana *Min.* (1868) 747).

Hircinous (hī'zīn-ūs), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. L. *hircin-us* + -ous.] Having a hircine odour.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 592/2 *Hircinous*, smelling like a goat.

† **Hircocervus** (hī'kōs-ērvūs). [med.L., f. *hircus* he-goat + *cervus* stag: cf. F. *hircocerv*.]

A fabulous creature, half goat, half stag.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. c. (MS. Bodl.), Tragalaphus is icleped Irococerus also and hap bat name tragalaphus of tragos bat is a gotte bucke & elephas bat is at herte. 1661 R. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Inform* (1860) 47 Hees a clubfooted.. large lugg'd eagle ey'd hircocervus [*printed* -rous], a meere chimera, one of the devils best boys. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 150 An Hircocervus or any other fictitious being is true and real with respect to the simple essences or natures. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

1839-41 HOWITT *Viz. Rem. Places* (1882) 201 A large painting on the wall, a hircocervus or man animal.

† **Hircose**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *hircosus* = goat-like, f. *hircus*.] 'Goatish, smelling like a goat, ramish' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

† **Hircosity** (*hærk'siti*). [f. L. *hircosus* + -ITY.] Goatishness, lewdness.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Posts* viii. 245 About the audacious scene... there is no Aretine hircosity. It is merely comic.

† **Hirculation**. *Obs. rare* = *o*. [?f. L. *hirculus* little goat.] (See quotes.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hirculation*, a disease in the Vine, when it bears no fruit at all. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hirculation* (with Gardiners), a Disease in Vines, when they run out into Branches and Wood, and bear no Fruit.

† **Hird, hired**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hired*, *híred*, *híred*, *híred*, *híred*, 2-3 *hired*, 2-4 *hird*, (3) (*Orm.*) also *híred*, 3-4 *hyrd*, 4 *hyrt*, 4-5 *herd* (*e*). [OE. *híred*, *hírd-es* household, family, shortened from **hírwurd* (cf. in same sense, *hírwæden* fem.) = OHG., MHG. *hírd* marriage, setting up of a household (mod. Ger. *heirat*, also *heurat*), from **hírwurd*, **hírwurd*, Goth. type **hírwurds*; f. *hírwun* members of a household, Goth. *hírwun* household + *-red*, condition, state, -RED.]

1. A household, family; a company of servants or retainers, a retinue; a king's court; also, a monastic household.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 1 On sumes cyninges hīrede. c 893 — *Oros.* vi. xxx. § 7 Lucinus behead þæt nan cristen mon ne come on his hīrede. c 990 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 45 Degen. . . ðone gesette blaferd his ofer hīroð his. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 27 Cumende. . . to fæder þas heoreðes. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 314 Se halga hīred. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. x. 25 Gif hi þæs hīredes fæder belzebul clypedon [c 1160 *Hallon G.*, þas hīredes fæder]. c 1045 *Will. Thurstan* in Thorpe *Chart.* 574 Se hīrd on Seynt Eadmundsbiri. c 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 308 *Família*, hīrwæden oððe hīred. c 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1085 Se cyng. . . heold þær his hīred. v. dægas. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 ðæt halie hīred cristes apostles. c 1200 *ORMIN* 10926 þæt Cristes hīrd, Cristene folc. *Ibid.* 15890 Hemm driðef Crist ut off his hīrd. c 1205 LAY. 6152 Forði-wende þæt hīred swa þæ king hæhte. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1001 Of is hīrd eueric wapman wurð circumcis. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1120 He. . . dede him on gate hīrcly wip al his herde þæt he a-sembled. c 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1088 Ffolke frouschon in fere, In herd ys not to hyde.

2. *Comb.* (only in OE and early ME.): *hired-child*, child of the house; *hirdonave*, *hirdonint*, *hirdswain*, a household attendant, retainer, menial; *hirdfolo*, household servants, followers; *hired-gome*, man of the court; *hirdifere*, attendants; *hiredpleie*, courtly amusement. Also *HIRDMAN*. c 1205 LAY. 16553 þæt þine *hired-childeren pleien mid þissen hunde. *Ibid.* 5664 Ne næwer nænne *hird-cnaue. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 374 Dæs caseres ðegnas and *hired-cnihtas. c 1205 LAY. 3116 Anne hīrd-cniht he hæuede. *Ibid.* 6463 þa hæhte he al his *hird-folc faren to be burge. *Ibid.* 12289 Aure ælcne *hired-gume feire heo igrættæn. *Ibid.* 6631 Per he hundede on comelan Wið his *hird-iferen. *Ibid.* 14481 Mid hæuken & mid hundun *hired-pleie luiuen. *Ibid.* 5662 þæt he. . . næne nænne *herd-swein.

Hird, -e, *obs.* ff. *HERD* sb. 1 and 2, *HERD* v. 2, *obs.* pa. t. *HIRE*.

† **Hirdman, hiredman**. *Obs.* Also *hered*, *hirde*. [f. *HIRD* + *MAN*.] A member of a household; a domestic, a household servant; a retainer. c 993 *Battle of Maldon* 261 Ongunnon ða hīredmenn heardlice feohtan. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* I. 7 Pharaones ydestan hīredmen. c 1205 LAY. 2350 Al he nom his enne hīred mon [c 1275 *hired man*] þe he wel throwe on. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Hæbbe monie under þe hīrdmen in halle. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2139 Loke þæt hīrd-men wel kepe þe comune passage. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 302 Alle þe heredmen in halle, þe hy3 & þe lo3e. c 1445 *Thomas of Erceled.* (1875) 697 Of swilke an hīrd mane wolde j here þæt couth me telle of swilke ferly.

Hirds, *obs.* form of *HARDS*, *HURDS*.

Hirdum-dirdum. *Sc. and north. dial.* [Redupl. of *DIRDUM*.] Uproar, tumultuous noise.

1724 *Muirland Willie* in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1729) 18 Sick Hirdum, Dirdum, and sick Din Wi' he o'er her and she o'er him. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Hirdum-dirdum*, an uproar.

Hirdy-girdy, *sb. and adv.* *Sc. and north. dial.* [cf. *prec.*, and *HIDDY-GIDDY*.]

† **A. sb.** Uproar, confusion, disorder. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Colkethie Sow* i. 184 (Jam.) Wi sic a din and a dirdy, A garray and hirdy-girdy, The fulis all afferd wer. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser.* Disc. 44 What Hirdy-girdy this ye keep I canna get a wink of sleep. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hirdy-girdy*, a disorderly noise, a disturbance. (*Obs.*)

B. adv. In or into disorder, in confusion.

16. in Glanville *Sadducismus* (1726) 399 They all ran hirdie-girdie. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1807) 50 Sae to the cross o' Anster ran Hirdie-girdie, woman and man. 1884 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. He ventured back into the parlour, where a' was gaun hirdie-girdie.

Hire (*hæiə*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hýr*, *hír*, 3-4 *huire*, 3-5 *huyre*, *hure*, 4 *hir*, *híre*, 4-5 *here*, 4-7 *hyre*, 5 *huyr*, *hyr*, 6 *hyire*, 6-7 *hier*, *hyer*, 3- *hire*. [OE. *hýr* str. fem., corresp. to OFris. *hýre* (WFrís. *hiere*), OLG. **húria* (MLG., MDu. *húre*, LG. *hüre*, *hür*, Du. *huur*; Ger. *heuer*, Da. *hyre*, Sw. *hyra*, all from LG.) = OTeut. type **húrja*, not known in OHG., ON., or Gothic.]

1. Payment contracted to be made for the tem-

porary use of anything. (In OE., esp. for money lent; usury, interest.) *To be or have on hire*, *to let* († *put*, *set*) *to hire*, i.e. at the service of another in consideration of payment made by him.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Dent.* xxiii. 19 Ne læne þine breþer nan þing to hire. — *Lev.* xxv. 37 Ne syle þu þin feoh to hyre. c 1000 *Egbert's Penit.* iii. Proem. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6778 Elles noht. . . I lete to hire for ani mede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 507 He sette nat his benefice to hyre [vrr. hire, huyre]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. v. 53 Longe tyme haue ye putte youre tonges to hyre, ye witnesses of falshe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186½ To let to Hire, *locare*. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 186 Payed to Richard Yoksale of Portesmouth for the hyre of hys bote. 1497 *Ibid.* 250 Ffreight & hyre of a crayer. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 1 A certayne man plantet a vyne yarde. . . and lett it out to hyre to husbandmen. 1533 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 93 Of him that in. . . strete kepeth horses to hire. 1587 F. JAMES in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 199 Bote hyre from Lambeth. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 13 The hire is pretty reasonable both for the Vessels, and the Men. 1717 tr. *Frazier's Voy.* 109 Paying him the King's Duty, and the Hire of the Mill. 1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 161 (Cent.) To keep one's conscience, too, on hire, as that drunken Isham. . . at the livery-stable does a horse. *Mod.* Bicycles on hire.

2. Payment contracted to be made for personal service; wages.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 208 Etholden oðres hure, ouer his rihte terme, nis hit strong reffac? c 1250 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 285/242 He scholde him paye is huyre. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2972 And of þe meistri icham sure, 3if he wile jilde min hure. 138a WYCLIF *Luke* x. 7 Forsothe a workman is worthi his hyre. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 283½ They. . . sayd they wold bringe hym thyder without ony freyght or huyr. 1508 *Priv. Purse Exp. Elis. of York* (1830) 76 For the sole hyer of the same Edward. . . every quarter viij d. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 61 What aske you for your hyer? I. I will contente myself with a small hire. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 277 Their testimony against preaching for hire. 188a OUIDA *Maremma* I. 4 They had other thoughts besides those of their hire and wages.

3. *fig.* Reward, recompense, payment (for work or service of any kind).

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 428 Hore hure schal beon þe eche blisse of heouene. a 1300 *Cursus M.* 2392a Sathanas. . . sal casten be. . . in a stincand stang o fire; þar sal be yolden him his hire. 138a WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 22 Treull the hyris of synne, deeth. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 30 Our lorde god shal ones rewarde them their hyre. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxii. 10 Schort plesour, lang displeour; Repentence is the hyre. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 2 b, Some. . . that thinke the very disturbance of things established, a sufficient hyre to set them on worke. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* iv. And make her hand the hire of this Savoyard.

4. The action of hiring or fact of being hired.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* *Ess.* 189 The dispersed hire of acquaintance to extoll things indifferent. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. iv. Ay, it is the duty of thy hire. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks.* *Char.* xiv. 357 A savage hire, and the wages he receives are as dispiteous. *Mod.* To arrange for the hire of a horse.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hire-payer*, *wage*; *hire-system*, a system by which a hired article becomes, by virtue of a stipulated number of payments, the property of the hirer; so *hire-purchase*. Also *HIREGANG*, -MAN, -WOMAN.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186½ An Hire payer, *mercedarius*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Par. Luke* xvi. 134 b. To digge in the field for hire wages from daie to daie. 1866 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 7½ Mr. Moore. . . was the inventor of the now widely adopted hire-purchase system. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 11 Jan. 2½ Could not the hire-purchase system be worked?

Hire (*hæiə*), *v.* Forms: 1 *hýrian*, *hýran*, 3 *hure* (n), 3-4 *huyre*, 4-7 *hyre*, 6 *hiare*, *hyer*, 6-7 *hier*, 4- *hire*. [OE. *hýrian*, corresp. to OFris. *hýra*, OLG. **húrian* (MLG., MDu. *húren*, LG. *hüren*, Du. *huren*, Ger. *heuern*, Da. *hyre*, Sw. *hyra*, from LG.), f. the sb.: see *HIRE* sb.]

1. *trans.* To engage the services of (a person) for a stipulated reward; to employ for wages.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 72 Seðe. . . wolde hýrian wyrhtan into his winegarde. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 7 Us nan mann ne hyrode [c 1160 *Hallon G.* herde]. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 126 Vorte huren mid ham, ase me deð mid garsume þeo þet wel vihteð. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 Pe bisshop. . . Hired ilk a man. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 241½ Hyryn, *conduco*. 1535 COVERDALE *Proo.* xxvi. 10 Who so hyreth a foole, hyreth soch one as wyl take no hede. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iii. 43 b. They also hier folkes to say the Psalters speedily. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Ode on Harvey* iii. As if he hir'd the workers by the day. 1742 PITT *Sp. Ho. Com.* 10 Dec. in *Anecd. & Sp.* Earl Chatham (1797) I. v. 116 They have already been informed there was no necessity for hiring auxiliary troops. 1879 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 182a Chinamen are in the country and can be hired cheaply.

b. *transf.* To engage or induce to do something by a payment or reward; to bribe.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 786 He was fast aboute bothe day and other, For to hyre the quest to hangen his brother. 1599 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 246/1 A man could not hyre a Jewe to sit down vpon his byble of the olde testament. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. xciii. 37 Cullin. . . was hired by English runagates in the Low Countries to kill the Queene. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* ii. 42 Thymætes first (tis doubtful whether hired, Or so the Trojan destiny required) Moved that the ramparts might be broken down. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 159 A popish priest was hired with the promise of the mitre of Waterford to preach at Saint James's against the Act of Settlement.

2. To procure the temporary use of (any thing) for stipulated payment.

c 1205 LAY. 30441 þa scipen heo gunnen hure mid ahten

swiðe deore. c 1250 *Beket* 1161 in S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 139 [He] huyrde him a mere, For an Englishs peni, with an haulte, þis holi man to bere. c 1450 Bk. *Curiasye* 375 in *Babes Bk.* 310 For cariage þe porter hors schalle hyre. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 327 He had hired a house in Colme-streate. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 95 A ship you sent mee too, to hier waftage. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbt Conti* 31 July, I hired an ass. . . that I might go some miles into the country. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. iii. 24 He hired a villa by the Lake of Como.

3. To grant the temporary use of for stipulated payment; to let out on hire; to lease.

138a WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 1 A man plantide a vyneyard. . . and hired it to erthe tilleris. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonso* (1889) 3 [He] demanded of the poure yong man that he wold hyre to hym a parte of his hows. 1589 G. FLETCHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 80 That no man shoulde hier owt horse or boat to anie Englishman. 1611 BIBLE i. *Sam.* ii. 5 They that were full, haue hired out themselves for bread. 166a WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 462 Having skill in gardning and manuring (he) hired himself to gent. there for that employment. 1721 *Duxbury Rec.* (1893) 238 That the said money should be hired out at five pounds per cent. to such persons as shall give sufficient security for the same. 184a TENNYSON *Dora* 36 He left his father's house, And hired himself to work within the fields.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *To hire out*, to engage oneself as a servant for payment. U.S. and Colonial.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 83 Poor white girls never hired out to do servants' work. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 88a/1 They hire out to. . . farmers.

Hire, early form of *HIRE* *pron.*

Hireable (*hæiə'rabl*), *a.* Also *hirable*. [f. *HIRE* v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being hired; obtainable for hire.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xii. xi. iv. 259 Four pretty Sovereignities. Three, or Two, of these hireable by gold, it is to be hoped. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 31 July 5/4 Prices of all purchasable or hireable things are high.

Hired (*hæiəd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *HIRE* v. + -ED.]

Engaged or employed for payment; let out on hire; mercenary. Also with adverbs, as *hired out*.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Eni driuel ipe hus ofer eni ihured hine. 138a WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 19 Make me as oon of thi hyrid men [1388 thin hīrd men]. 1388 — *John* x. 13 The hīrd hīne fleeth, for he is an hīrd hīne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 241½ Hyryd man, or servawnte, *conductus*. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 271, I have a hired horse. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. lix, With mercenary breath And hyred tongue. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 P. Travelling together in the same hired Coach. 1789 GIBSON *Autobiog.* (1896) 127 An independent stranger in a hired lodging. 1808 SCOTT *Life Dryden* iv. To have recourse to hired bravos to avenge his personal quarrel. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimes* (1876) I. i. 9 He. . . has a crowd of hired courtiers at his side.

b. In U.S. the terms *hired man*, *woman*, *girl*, *people*, are commonly applied to free men or women engaged as servants (the latter word being formerly used to include slaves).

1639 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 122 Roberte Eldred, the hyred servant of Nicholas Symynks for the terme of three yeares. 1714 tr. *Fonten's La Salle's Voy.* 2 A Hired People and Workmen of all Sorts, requisite for making of a Settlement. 1715 *Lawes of Maryland* (1765) c. 44 § 10 No Person whatsoever, shall trade. . . with any Servant, whether hired, or indentured, or Slave. . . without Leave or License. 1727 *Plymouth (Mass.) Town Rec.* 18 May (1802) II. 321 A hired man with me on a fishing voyage. 1751 FRANKLIN *Obs. Increase Mankind* Wks. 1887 I. 227 Slaves may be kept as a man pleases. . . while hired men are continually leaving their masters (often in the midst of his business). 1790 tr. *J. P. Brissot's New Trav.* U. S. 400 They [Quakers] have no slaves; they employ negroes as hired servants. 1818 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* (1822) 9 *Master* is not a word in the vocabulary of hired people. *Bos.* a Dutch one of similar import, is substituted. The former is used by Negroes, and is by free people considered as synonymous with slave-keeper. 1880 *Ibid.* 264 These I must call Americanisms. . . Hired Girl for Servant Girl. Hired Man for Servant Man. 1848 J. F. WATSON *Amer. Philad.* (1857) I. 176 Now all hired girls appear abroad in the same style of dress as their ladies. 1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4), *Hired man*, a man-servant. *Hired woman*, a servant-girl. Many servants dislike to be called such, and think it more respectable to say 'help' or 'hired woman'. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Jan. 43/1 Where are the farms on which there is no place for the 'hired man' or 'hired girl'?

Hired, Hiredman: see *HIRD*, *HIRDMAN*.

Hiree (*hæiə'ri*). [See -EE.] One who is hired. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 75 Would. . . either hirer or hiree disgrace themselves so much?

† **Hiregang**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *hyre*-. [f. *HIRE* sb. + *GANG* sb.] Hire, lease.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. ix. 50 His fader eyrit and sew ane peice of feild, That he in hyregang held to be his beild. 1535 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1513-1546. 324/1 Proficuum [xxvij] libr. a mense Julii 1515 per 17 annos, viz. cujuslibet bovis annuatim extenden. in le hyregang et laboribus ad 6 flrotas farine.

Hireless (*hæiə'les*), *a.* [f. *HIRE* sb. + -LESS.] Without hire or pay, unhired.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* vi. lxvi, This fam'd Philosopher is Nature's Spie, And hireless gives th' intelligence to Art. 1796 COLERIDGE *Sonn. Erskine*, An hireless Priest before th' insulted shrine. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* 81 Preaching by the way in most of the great towns, as an hireless volunteer, in a blue coat and white waistcoat.

Hireling (*hæiə'lin*), *sb.* and *a.* [OE. *hýrling* (rare), f. *hýr* *HIRE* + -LING. Not known in ME., and app. formed anew in 16th c.]

A. sb. 1. One who serves for hire or wages; a hired servant; a mercenary (soldier). (Now usually somewhat contemptuous: cf. 2.)

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark i. 20 Hi heora fæder zebedeo on scipe forleton mid hyrlingum (c1160 *Hutton G. hyrlingen*). 1335 COVERDALE *Tabit* v. 11 Arest thou after the kynred of an hyrlinge? 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotles* G j b, To bee as common hirelynges to a forrein nacion. 1580 N. T. (Rhem.) *Yohs* x. 13 The hireling fleeth because he is a hireling (Wyclif hirid hyne; TINDALE heyred servaunt). 1623 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 380, I dispatched my Dragoman, and the other Barbarian hireling. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* The loss he had sustained by the robbery of his hireling. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. (1880) l. 57 Hirelings whom want and idleness had induced to enlist.

b. A hired horse. *nonce-use.*

1893 SIR G. CHESNEY *Lesters* III. ii. xxi. 23 Lionel on his hireling was the only one up with the hounds at the last.

2. One who makes reward or material remuneration the motive of his actions; a mercenary. (Opprobrious.)

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 32 Least in sted of faithfull shepherds, they set hyrlings or rather wolues ouer the flocke of Christe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 5 As an hireling, that loves the work for the wages. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 193 So since into his Church lewd Hirelings climb. 1781 *Pore Ep. to Earl of Oxford* 36 No hireling she, no prostitute to praise. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* ii. i, Baser Hirelings, who live by good men's lives. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 456 James... had now, in becoming King of England, become also a hireling and vassal of Lewis.

B. *adj.* Characteristic of or pertaining to a hireling; serving for hire or wages; to be had for hire; mercenary. (Usually opprobrious.)

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxxii. 510 What find we in al the writings of the Heathen but a Hireling vertue? 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. ix. § 1 (R.) The factious and hireling historians of all ages. 1681 DRYDEN *Obs. & Achiit.* 922 The plot by hireling witnesses improv'd. 1700 *Lett. fr. Lond.* *Frail.* (1721) 47 Here are also hireling Chairs. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 213 Some hireling senators. 1843 MACAULAY *Livy* iv. With all the hireling chivalry of Guelders and Almayne. 1894 *Law Times* XCvii. 384/1 [To] earn for itself the name of a profession of hireling suborners of perjury.

Hence *Hirelingship*, the condition of a hireling.

1827 POLLOCK *Let. in Life* (1841) 357 Wherever you send him during the above specified hirelingship.

Hireman (hɪəˈmæn). *Obs. or dial.* [OE. *hyrmann*, f. *HIRE* sb. + *MAN*.] A hired man, hired servant; retainer.

c975 *Rukhu. Gosp.* Mark i. 20 Forlet fæder his zebedeus in scipe mid þæm hyremonum. a1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 260 Symle he secal his hyrmen scypan mid manunge. 12... *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram.* in W. Wülcker 552/20 *Mercennarius*, *hymon*, a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 50 Also yz hyrmon halt in bouz. 17... *Hireman* *Chiel* in Child *Ballads* (1861) VIII. 234 He... has put on the hireman's coat. To keep him frae the cold. 1799 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Forfars.* IV. 15 (Jam.) The wages of a hireman, that is, a man-servant hired for the half year... now are £3, or £3 10s.

† **Hiren** (hɪəˈrən). *Obs.* [A corruption of the female name *Irene*, f. *Irene*.] The name of a female character in Peele's play of 'The Turkish Mahamet and Hyrin the fair Greek' (a1594); used allusively by Shakspeare and early 17th century writers as meaning 'a seductive woman', a harlot. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 173 Downe: downe Dogges, downe Fates: haue wee not Hiren here? 1598 SILVERSTEIN *Du Barlas* ii. i. iii. 35 Of charming Sin the deep inchaunting Syrens, The snares of vertue, valour-softning Hyrens. 1605 CHAPMAN, *etc.* *Eastw. Hoe* in O. P. l. IV. 218 (N.) 'Sfoot, lend me some money. Hast thou not Hyren here? 1613 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigator* Wks. (1630) 402 There be Sirens in the sea of this world. Sirens? Hyrens, as they are now called... What a number of these Sirens, Hyrens, Cockatrices, in plaine English, Harlots, swimme amongst vs.

Hiren, *obs.* form of *HIREN*, *hers*.

Hirer (hɪəˈrɪə). [f. *HIRE* v. + *-ER* l.]

1. One who engages the services of a person or obtains the use of a thing for payment.

a1200 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 72 If the said hirer in gret duelle not in any parte therof but lete it out ageyn. 1590 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* i. § 25 B. The lessee or hirer. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 453 By this mutual contract the hirer, or borrower, gains a temporary property in the thing hired. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 892 The relation... between hirers and letters of private carriages.

2. One who lets out something on hire. *Obs.* or *Sc.* (esp. in *coach-hirer*, *carriage-hirer*).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Arrendador*, a letter, a hirer. 1598 FLORIO, *Nolatore*, a hyrer, a hackney man. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hirer* 2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps small horses to let. 1766 BEATTIE *Ep. to Hon. C. B.* 27 'Tis wondrous hard, To act the Hirer, yet preserve the Bard.

† **Hire-woman**. *Sc. ? Obs.* [cf. *HIREMAN*.]

A hired woman, a woman-servant.

1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 112 Thow sall nocht coveit thi nychtbouris house, nor his croft or his land, nor his servand, nor his hyr woman.

Hirie-harrie, variant of *HIRRIE-HARRIE*.

Hiring, *vbl. sb.* [f. *HIRE* v. + *-ING* l.]

1. The action of the vb. *HIRE*; engaging a person or thing for hire; letting out on hire.

c1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 24 Þe lordys of þe grounde haue... grette toll of hyryng of þes beestes. 1675 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 42 The hiring of workmen... may be intrusted... to the Vicechancellor. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 453 Hiring is always for a price, or stipend, or additional recompence; borrowing is merely gratuitous. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 3 Hiring is an agreement for the continuous performance of certain tasks for current wages.

2. *local.* (See quot. 1825.) (Also *Statute hiring*.) 1805 BROCKETT, *Hiring*, a fair or market at which country

servants are hired. 1806 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 668 The 'hirings' for farmers' servants half yearly at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* v. A couple of female farm servants had come in to the spring 'hiring'.

3. *attrib.*, as *hiring-agreement*, *time*, etc.; *hiring-fair* = 2; † *hiring man*, a man to be hired.

c1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 22 We come nat yn-to thys land as hyryng men. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 257 Attending a wet hiring-fair at Candlemas, in search of a new master. 1890 *Antiquary* Jan. 14 The annual agricultural hiring-time in any district. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 8/7 The largest hiring fair in Berkshire was held at Newbury yesterday.

Hirk, **Hirkful**, *obs.* ff. *IRK*, *IRKFUL*. **Hirkle**, *obs.* f. *HURKLE* v. **Hirling**, var. of *HERLING*. **Hirmon**, *obs.* f. *HIREMAN*. **Hirn**(e), *obs.* ff. *HERN* sb., *corner*.

Hirondelle (hɪrɒndel). *Obs.* exc. in *Heraldry*. Forms: 7 *arrondell*, *arundell*, 8 *hyrondell*, 9 *hirondelle*. [a. F. *hirondelle*.] A swallow.

c1600 *Burke's Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Coll. Poems* (1706) II. 62 (Jam.) The Arundell, so swift of flight. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* i. v. 58 More swift, than Bird high Arundell. 1880 G. T. CLARK in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 701/1 The Swallow, or hirondelle, forms the very early coat of the Arundells.

Hirple (hɪrpl). v. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unknown. (Its coincidence in sound and sense with Gr. *ἥρπ-ειν* is noticeable.)]

intr. To move with a gait between walking and crawling; to walk lamely, to drag a limb, to hobble. In early use said of the hare.

c1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 32 The hard-back Hurthen, and the hirpland Hair. a1605 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (2nd version) 30 in *Poems* (1887) 286, I saw the hurcheon and the hare In hidlings hirpling heir and thair. 1768 ROSS *Helmore* 44 (Jam.) To Colin's house... He, tired and weary, hirpled down the brae. 1791 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* *Gloss.* *Hirple*, to limp in walking. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 117 Hirpling round from time to time. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* vii. Neil Ronaldson, that canna walk a mile to hear the minister, but he will hirple ten if he hears of a ship baybayed. 1866 J. PAYN *Mirk Abbey* II. 96 An old man and his wife... came hirpling out.

fig. 1792 BURNS *On Birth Posth.* Child ii, November hirples o'er the lea Chill on thy lovely form. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 17 It [the speech] ran or rather hirpled somewhat as follows.

Hence *Hirpling* *ppl. a.*; *Hirple* sb., a crawling or limping gait.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxii. They will be waiting for him, hirpling, useless body. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* ii. (1856) 119 With a slow stealthy step—something between a walk and a hirple. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. vii. i. (1849) 363 Whose gallop was never better than a hirple.

† **Hirpled**, *-ild*, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 4 *harplid*. [Origin obscure: cf. ON. *herpa* cramp, contraction, *herpa-st* to be contracted as with cramp. See also the forms of *HURKLE* v.] Contracted, wrinkled.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 8085 Þair armes hari wit hirplid (v.rr. *harplid*, *runglit*) hid.

† **Hirquitallency**. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *hirquitalli-re* (of infants) to acquire a strong voice (f. *hircus* he-goat) + *-ENCY*.]

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 125 To speak of her hirquitallency. **Hirrawem**, *obs.* form of *IHRAM*.

Hirrie-harrie (hɪrɪˈhæːrɪ), *int. (sb.)* *Sc.* Also 6 *hiry hary*, 9 *hirrie-harie*. An utterance expressive of rapid and tumultuous movement.

c1500 in Dunbar's *Poems* (1893) 314 Hiry, hary, hubbilschow! Se 3e not quha is cum now? 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Hirrie-harrie*, 1. An outcry after a thief. 2. A broil, a tumult. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 86 Then, hirrie-harie! folks did rusch.

Hirrient (hɪrɪˈɛnt), *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [f. L. *hirrient-em*, pr. pple. of *hirrire* to snarl.] *a.* *adj.* 'Snarling'; trilled. *b.* *sb.* A trilled sound. (cf. *litera carina*, Lat. name for r.)

1832 J. K[ENRICK] in *Philol. Museum* I. 618 The peculiar barbarism of the Kapes, which consisted in the frequent use of the hirrient p. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* ii. 51 In the hirrients and the gutturals, the burr and roughness of the Northern tongues.

† **Hirse** (hɪrs). *Obs.* Also 6 *erron*, *hirst*. [a. Ger. *hirse*, MHG. *hirse*, *hirs*. OHG. *hirs*, *hirso*; orig. a High German word, which in later times has spread into LG. and Scand. (Da. *hirse*, Sw. *hirs*), as well as Eng., where app. introduced by the 16th c. herbalists. See Kluge.] Millet.

[1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 57 Milium is named in Greke keghros & piston, in Duche hirs, in Frenche du Millet.] 1578 LYRÉ *Dodones* iv. ix. 463 This plant [Millet] is called in... English Mill, Millet, and Hirse. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 77 A Vessel or Pan wherein they did fry millet or hirse. 1599 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* i. 8 For Millet or for Hirse comes yearly care and paine. 1611 COICR., *Millet*, Millet, Mill, Hirse. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Hyse*, a kind of plant otherwise call'd Millet.

Hirsel (hɪrsəl), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 *hirsall*, *hyrsell*, *hersale*, 5 *hyrsale*, 8- *hirsal*, (8 *hirsall*, *hirsle*, 9 *her-*, *hirsell*). [ad. ON. *hirsala* from *hirsala* custody, safe-keeping, f. *hirs* to herd, tend (sheep, etc.); but the north. Eng. and Sc. word has always been concrete, and intimately connected in sense with *hird*, *HERD* 2.]

1. The flock of sheep under the charge of a shepherd; the entire stock of sheep on one farm.

1366 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 55 Ordinatum est... quod quilibet eorum teneat hirsill' et quod custodiant porcos... citra... ne quis eorum teneat porcos absque hirsill'. 1378 *Ibid.* 148 Quilibet teneat hirsill cum porcis. 1798 RAMSAY *Robert Rieky & S.* 4 Tenting his hirsle on the moorland green. 1737 — *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 10 (Jam.) Ae scabbed sheep will smit the hale hirsell. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 95 A hirsle of sheep animates the moor above. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* *Hirsle*, the general sheep stock belonging to a hill stock-farmer.

b. *fig.* A spiritual flock, a church.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 670 Hyrde of goddis her-sale all! *Ibid.*, *Jacobus Minor* 848 Þat mene ine þis hale world sal se Bot a hyrde & a hyresel be. 1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 26, I had an easy hirsle and never wearied.

2. *transf.* A company or number to look after; a 'lot' of persons or things of one kind.

c1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* viii. xi. 33 Thai thowcht for-thi mare honeste... to sla thame (prisoners) in mellé, Than swilke ane hyrsalle for till hald. 1808-80 JAMIESON s. v. It is common to speak of a hirsle of folk, a hirsle of bairns, etc. 1818 HOGG *Bronnie* of B. I. 160 (Jam.) Ye're just telling a hirsle o' eendown lees. a1845 HODGSON *MS. in Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. A great hirsle of wood or of corn stacks.

Hence *Hirsle* v. (*Sc.* and *north.*) *trans.* to arrange in hirsels, form a hirsle of.

1794-5 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Dumfries* XIII. 573 (Jam.) In these [farms] there is room to hirsle or keep separate different kinds of sheep. 1808 C. FINLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 195 (Jam.) The principles of hirsling are, to class into separate flocks such sheep as are endowed with different abilities. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 14 (Jam.) When a' the rout gat hirsle'd right.

Hirsle (hɪrsəl), v. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 *hirsall*, *hirsall*, 8-9 *hirsle*, 9 *-sell*, *-sel*.

[Possibly from an earlier *hirsle*; cf. ON. *hrista* to shake, Da. *ryste* to shake, stir, rustle.]

1. *intr.* To move or slide with grazing or friction.

Also *To hirsle one's way*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 87 On blind stanis and rolkis hirsellit we. 1796 MAS. CALDERWOOD *Journey* (1842) 159 A very droll machine... just the body of a coach hirsling on its bare doup, and drawn by one horse yoked with ropes. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xiv. So he sat himself down and hirselled down into the glen. 1825-80 JAMIESON s. v. One hirsills down a hill when... he to prevent giddiness, moves downwards sitting. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. 'Hirsle along'—move along the seat. *Mod. Sc.* Hirsle yont!

2. *trans.* To move (something) with much friction or effort.

1711 RAMSAY *Elegy Maggy Johnston* 62, I hirsle'd up my dizzy pow, Frae mang the corn. 1893 CROCKETT *Men of Moskags* 152 We are hirsled over moss and moor... as the devil drives.

† **Hirst**. *Sc. Obs.* [Origin unknown.] A threshold; or perh., in early use, a hinge.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. vii. 57 The brasin duris iargis on the marble hirst. *Ibid.* vi. ix. 87 Thai wareit portis jargand on the hirst [stridentibus cardine] Warpit wp braid. *Ibid.* vii. xi. 33 Wythin that girdand hirst [stridentia limina] also suld he Pronounce the new weys, battale, and melle. 1819 HOGG *Lenachan's Farew.* ii. in *Jacob. Songs* (1887) 227 But if serf or Saxon came, He crossed Murich's nest nae mair.]

Hirst, *obs.* form of *HURST*.

Hirsute (hɪrsjuːt), *a.* Also 7 *hersute*. [ad. L. *hirsūsus* rough, shaggy, bristly, f. **hirsus*, by-form of *hirtus* in same sense. Cf. F. *hirsute*.]

1. Having rough or shaggy hair; hairy, shaggy.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xiv. (1651) 125 A rugged attire, hirsute head, horrid beard. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 80 That hirsute or long-haired Goat. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iii. The wild and hirsute appearance of the individual. 1825 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. vi. (1866) 463 Wearing his hair and beard unshorn... this hirsute and savage corsair seemed an embodiment of vengeance.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Covered with long and stiffish hairs.

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 616 There are... Bulbous Roots, Fibrous Roots, and Hirsute Roots. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 125 Caterpillars... those that are hirsute... Palmer worm, Bear worm. 1776-96 WYTHEING *Brit. Plants* ed. 3) II. 424 The stems more or less hirsute. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Horven's Zool.* I. 404 Caterpillars... sometimes pilose or hirsute. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 122 Styles free or nearly so, hirsute.

3. Of or pertaining to hair; of the nature of or consisting of hair.

1823 BYRON *Yuan* ix. liii. The usual hirsute seasons which destroy, With beard and whiskers, the fond Parisian aspect which upset old Troy. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* (1864) 208 The giant clapped his hand to his chin—too late, however, to save a particle of his hirsute honours. 1882 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* xi. (1884) 92 A broad though kindly face, totally devoid of hirsute ornament.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Rough, shaggy; untrimmed.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. iii. (1651) 558 Dressed in some old hirsute attires out of fashion. a1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 106 Garden-plots hirsute and weedy.

b. Of manners or style: Rough, unpolished.

1698 WOOD *Life* 5 Apr. (O.H.S.) I. 243 He look'd elderly and was cynical and hirsute in his behavior. 1854 GILLILAN *Life Blair B's.* Wks. (1854) 125 The tone and style of his poem... are somewhat hirsute and unpolished.

So *Hirsuted* *a.* *rare* = prec. 2.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 113 Having neither hirsuted, spotted, nor undulated leaves.

Hirsuteness. [f. prec. + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being hirsute; hairiness.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. iii. i. (1651) 208 Baldness comes from excess of driness, hirsuteness on a dry temperature. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 62 Red republicanism has always been distinguished by its hirsuteness.

|| **Hirsuties** (hairsū'ti,īz). [L., f. *hirsūt-us* HIRSUITE.] a. Bot. and Entom. Hairiness; a thick covering of hair. b. (See quot. 1854-67.)

1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* III. No. 5. 229
Body ovate..clothed with a white appressed hirsuties.
1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Hirsuties*,
hairiness. The growth of hair in unusual situations, or in
greater abundance than usual.

Hirsuto- (hærsiŭto-), comb. form of *L. hirsŭtus*
HIRSUTE, prefixed to adjs. of colour, etc., as *hirsuto-atrous*, with black hairs; *hirsuto-rufous*, etc.

Hirt, obs. f. HEART v., HURT v. and sb. Hirtle, Hirtleberry, var. HURTLE, HURTLEBERRY.
+ Hirudinal (hirū-dināl), *a.* Obs. [f. L. *hirūda*.

† **Hirudinia** (Hirudinia), a. Cos. [L. L. *hirudo*, *hirūdīn*-em leech + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a leech. So **Hirudinid**, a member of the *Hirudinidae* or Leech family. **Hirudinian**, a member of the *Hirudinea* or order of annelids containing the leeches. **Hirudiniculture**, the artificial propagation of leeches. † **Hirudinous** *a.*, leech-like, blood-sucking (*fig.*).

1661 Biggs *New Disp.* p 192 Exhausted by...hirudinal blood-suckings. 1664 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. li. 18r Such an hirudinous and exacting Lady as Dulcinea. 1685 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* l. xii. 334 His fourth Order [of Invertebrate Animals] he names Hirudineans. 1861 HULME tr. *Mogwira-Tandon* li. iii. iv. 147 Hirudiculture has for some years been an important branch of commerce. 1865 Reader 30 Sept. 368/ Pisciculture, hirudiniculture, pearlculture.

Hirundine (hirʊndəɪn), *a.* [f. *L. hirundo* swallow + *-INE*.] Of or pertaining to a swallow.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. II, Swallows...swashing to and fro with...activity almost super-hirundine.

+ **Hirundinous**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -^o. [*f.* *L. hirundo*, -*inem* + -*OUS*.] Of or pertaining to a swallow (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

His (hiz, -iz), *poss. pron., 3rd sing. masc. and 1st neut.* [OE. *his* (*hys*), genitive of personal pron. *he* and *hit*, *Ir.* The cognate langs. have only the parallel forms without *h*, Goth. and OS. *is*, OHG. *is*, *es*, in later stages supplanted by the originally reflexive *sin*, *sein*, *sin*, *ziſn*. In OE., on the contrary, the refl. possessive *sin* was already obsolescent, and usually replaced by *his*, *hire*, *hira*. About the 11th c., the genitive *his* began, after the earlier analogy of *min*, *ðin*, *ure*, *cower*, to be treated as an adj. (with pl. *hise*, occurring till the 15th c.). Like the other possessive pronouns also, *his* tended to develop absolute derivative forms, of which *hisis*, *hysen* (like *hiris*, *hiren*), occur in ME. The former did not take root (see next word), and the latter is only dialectal (see *HISN*).]

A. Forms.

1. *Sing.* 1- his; 1-6 hys, (2-7 is, 3 ys, hise, 3-4 hiss, hesse, 4 hes, heys, hisse, hijs, hus, 4-5 hese, 5 hyse, heis, 6 ys), 6-7 's.

a *beg*—His [see *B. passim*]. a 1000 *Hymns* ii 11 (Gr.)
Se byð eadig se . . . hys willan wyrcō. c 1000 *ORMIN* 84 He
sende us sone his word, hiss witt, Hiss Sune, hiss mahbt,
his kinde. c 1250 *Gen.* 4. Ex. 2713 A modl stward he
for fond Betende a man wīd hisse wond. 178d. 285i He bar
hise 3erde forl in is hond. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 59 He let
a moneþ of þe 3er cleþe aftur ys owne name. a 1300 *Christ
on Cross* 5 in *E. E. P.* (1822) 20 Bihold to is brest nakid,
and is bloddi siede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 62 (Gott.) Hījs fal
is neist at hand. 178d. 12685 (Cott.) Hēs knes war bolnd sua
178d. 17800 (Gott.) All-mighti godd es fader hiss. 73. .
E. E. Psalter cxliiii. 8 (Mätz.) Blaste of stormes, þat makes
worde hiss (*verbum ejus*). c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 347
He . . . tristip not to his treuthe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumþ.* 88i Attes
nauel be dent a stoid. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 267 Thus
have ich beo hys herauede. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden)
68 He was dyscharygd ys byschopyrie and all hys londes.
c 1556 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* iv. iii, Look how his brains
drop out of n̄ nose. 1600 *SIR R. SHIRLEY in Harl. Misc.*
(Malh.) III. 88 Man can receiue is birth but from one place.
1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 294, I cut off s̄ head. 1647 *WARD
Simp. Cobler* 85 He . . . must lift up s̄ head.

+ 2. Plural, 2-5 hiss, 5 hese. *Obs.*

T. 2. *riural.* 2-5 nisse, 5 nese. *Obs.*
 a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 Abbot Turoule. .was cumen
 .mid ealle hise Franciscie menn. a 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1123 Se
 kyng. .bed hise biscepos, and hise abbates, and hise beignes
 ealle þæt his scolden cumen to his gewenite mot. *Ibid.* an.
 1124 He sende. .to hise castles. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.*
 93 þe holie procession þe he wile maken a domes dai mid
 hise chosene. c 1200 *ORMIN* 14343 To shæwenn his mahht-
 .þurh hise godduncunne kinde. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.*
 406 An of hise [v.r. his] men. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.*
Henr. .send igrette to alle hise holde ilarde and ilea-
 ded. c 1300 *WYCLIF Sermon.* Sll. Wks. II. 1 Men shulden
 trowe bi hise wordis þæt þei ben soþe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy*
 6802 Henex. with hese men.

B. Signification.

+1. as *gen. case of pers. pron.*: a. *masc.* Of him ; of the male being or thing in question, *l. ejus* ; b. *neut.* of it ; c. *refl.* of himself, of itself, *l. sui*.
c899 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. lviii. 443 Hwæt mazon we his nu don ? a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 616 (Gr.) Nu þu his [*i.e.* þes leahtes] hrianan meahc. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 1. 74 Gedrinc his . . þreo fol fullle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3874 Bisid lya al night he lai, his wnitand. *Ibid.* 4305 And, maugre his, he dos him lute. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4333 (Fairf.) His hit ware no resoun Tille our lorde do suche tresoun. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 Þe dragoun . . bare him maugree his til a cragg of þe sce.

2. *Poss. adj. pron. masc.* (orig. *poss. gen.*, and

then, like *L. ejus*, often following its sb.). **a.** Referring to a person: Of or belonging to him, that man's, the male being's; also *refl.* of or belonging to himself, his own (*L. suus*).

This includes the simple possessive relation as in 'his money, his lands', the subjective genitive as 'his defence of his doings', and the objective genitive as in 'his defeat, his murder, his murderer'. No special provision exists in the language for the distinction of the latter two, except by context (cf. 'his dismissal of the envoys was blamed; he received his (own) dismissal soon after'); but in some cases the objective genitive is expressed periphrastically by *of him* (e.g. 'his defence, I mean your defence of him, was well conducted'). But the periphrastic form occurs also for the possessive genitive, as 'for the life of him'.

for the possessive genitive, as for the nominative.
 a 253 O. E. Chron. an. 787 On his dagum cūmon ærest
 his coppu. *254* Ags. 1000. [Xl.] 4. xaxa. [Xl.] 5. he þis
 7. Hwæt 1087 to swum Ðrimcraht. *c. 255* O. E. Gen.
 7. Hwæt 1087. Noe cude on Ðrimcraht. and his þri sunu
 and his wif and his suna wif. *c. 256* O. E. Chron. an. 1101. Se
 cyng. . . sende his broþer. *c. 257* Gen. & Ex. 1737 Wið is
 wifes he thesed red. *258* Wyclif Matt. i. 25 Hw. clepide
 his name Jhesus. *259* Prymlf. Part. 241. 25 Hyse, or hys
 suns. *260* MARG. PASTON in P. Lett. No. 809 III. 215 The
 Holy Treverre have yow in Hese keyping. *261* SHAKS.
Macb. i. vii. 15 His Host. Who should against his Mur-
 derer shut the doore. *262* ANGLER *Lanc. Vall. Acher*
36 Which God forbidd for his Christs sake. *263* MILTON
 P. R. i. 92 Man he seems In all his lineaments, though
 in his face The glimpses of his Father's glory shine. *264*
Rowe Jane Shore III. i. His bold defence of me. *265*
 TENNYSON To J. S. 45 His memory long will live alone In all
 our hearts. *266* 7 SOUTHEY in *Cowper's* *Wks.* III. 220
 Cowper manifested no pleasure at his sight. *267* GROTE
Greece II. xlv. (1866) IV. 70 His friends retained his panoply.

b. Also used with objects which are not one's property, but which one ought to have, or has specially to deal with (e.g. to kill *his man*, to gain *his blue*), or which are the common possession of a class, in which every one is assumed to have his share (e.g. he knows *his Bible*, *his Homer*, *his Hudibras*, he has forgotten *his Greek*, *his arithmetic*, etc.).

1709 STERLE *Tatler* No. 39 p. 36 A good Marks-man will be true to his Man at 90 yards Distance. 1867 LD. ELDOON in S. Walpole *Hist. Eng.* I. 18 A sportsman was thought nothing of unless he could kill his thousand birds a day. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iii. 132 He knows his Bewick. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* vi. He'd like to see him well through 'his smalls', to begin with. 1884-5 (see BLUE ST. 9). 1884 FREEMAN *Methods Hist. Study* (1886) 33 The historian of Teutonic nations... cannot afford wholly to shut up his Tacitus, his Strabo, and his Caesar.

G. In reference to inferior animals *his* (or *her*) now varies with *its*, according to the nominative pronoun used: see H_E, I_T.

c 1000 *Agz. Gosc. Mat. xvii.* 27 Nim bone acrestan fise, and
hys mul geopena (*Rushu.* Ontyn mul his). c 1200 *Bestiary*
3 De leun stan on hille, And he man huntun here, Oðð
ðurz his nesme smel. *Ibid.* 58 His [an eagle's] bec is al to-
wung. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 779 Ne mai his [a horse's]
streinte hit hisbille. c 1380 *St Perum.* 194 Set me be-for
be on is [the horse's] bak. c 1335 *COVBERD.* *Lev.* xi. 29 The
Wesell, the Mouse, the Tode, eueri one with his kynde.
c 1523 *COCKERAM* iii. Gvj. It hath cruell teeth and scaly
back, with very sharpe clawes on his feete. c 1653 *WALTON*
Angler xi. 106 The Harbell is so called . . . from or by reason
of his beard, or wattles at his mouth, his mouth being under
his nose or chaps. c 1657 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 418 The
fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. c 1733 *POPE Ess.*
Man iii. 32 Is it for thee the lark ascends and sings? Joy
tunes his voice, joy elevates his wings. c 1820 *KEATS St.*
Agnes i. The owl, for all his feathers, was a cold.

¶ Examples of *his* for *hir*, *her*, are app. errors, scribal or typographical.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 248 That ilk zere the
quene died in Lindseie, At Westmister, I wene, his [i.e. her]
body dið thei leie. 1577 HELLOWES tr. *Gueuara's Chron.*
115 Secretly he gaue poyson vnto his wife Sabina, whereby
she finished his life.

3. Referring to neuter nouns or things inanimate.
Here are to be distinguished four groups:

Here are to be distinguished four groups:

- a. Names of inanimate things of *masculine* gender in OE.
- b. Nouns of *neuter* gender in OE. Both these had *his* in OE., resulting in ME. in a general use of *his* (c) for all names of inanimate things, exc. in those instances where *her* was used, either traditionally from OE., or under the influence of translation (the sb. being fem. in Latin, etc.), or by personification. In this use, *his* was often exchanged for *thereof* in 16th c., and was gradually superseded by *its* from c.1600 onwards, though the historical *his* lingered in some writers till late in the 17th c.
- c. In modern use, esp. since 1700, the use of *his* with things implies personification.
- d. c. 1000 *Treat. Astron.* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 248 p. is þæs monan gear, ac his monað is mare. 1614. 27a Se pridda heafod wind hatte zephirus. þurh his blæð acuciað calle eorðlice blædu.

b. c 1000 *Treat. Astron.* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 246 Ælc
ðæra twelf tacna hylt his monað. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 11
Æppelbære treow wæstm wircende æfter his cinne.

1. *Apparears* *Gen. 4. 8.* *Weslitt* whiteface *shew* his *canine*.
 2. *c. 1150 Gen. & Ex. 37* Is fruit *sired* mannes mood, To
 witen *boden* *knel* and good. *c. 1235 Prose Psalter* ciii[1].
 19 Be *sonne* *knew* hys *going* *down*. *1386 Wyclif Matt. vi*
 34 It *sufficith* to the *day* his *maite*. *c. 1285 CHAUCER Prol.*
 1 Aprille with *hise* *shoures* *soote*. *c. 1305 Bidding Prayer* in
Lay Folks Mass Bk. 65 That the *erthe* may *bring* *forthe* his
fruit. *c. 1440 Peckock* Ep. i. ii. 10 It *longth* not to *Holi*
Scripture, neither it is his *office*. *1537 Ln. BERNERS Froiss.*
 i. ccx. 251 Every *batayle* had *hys* *vaward*. *1566 TINDALE*
John iii. 8 And *thow* *harest* his *sounde* [1539 Great Bible],
the *sonnde* *therof*. *1651 DAVIS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.*
(1573) 47 b, It *seemeth* to *haue* kept his *olde* *wonte*. *1662*
Homilies 11. *Whitsunday* 1. (1859) 454 This *feast* *hath* his
name, to be *called* *Pentecost*. *1671 BIBLE Exod. xxxix. 33*
 The *tent*, and *all* his *furniture*, *hys* *taches*, his *boards* *his*

barres, and his pillars, and his sockets. 1628 BRINSLEY *Lyd.*
Lit. 93 The Proposition must be joined with his case. 1634
W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 41 Boston is two miles
North-east from Roxberry: His situation is very pleasant.
1644 NYE *Gunnery* Contents, How to renew and make good
any sort of Gun-powder that hath lost his strength. 1670
J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* d 225 Goutwort...easeth the
pains of the Gout, and...had not his Name for...eacheth the

d. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 652 The Sun Had first his
precept so to move. 1725 Porz *Odyss.* xi. 195 The widest
sea with all his billows raves. *Ibid.* xvii. 688 The sun
obliquely shot his dewy ray. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 437
Saw proud Potosi lift his glittering head. 1818 Jas. MILL
Brit. India II. ii. 10. 2. Egrine named—in all her

4. After a sb., used instead of the genitive inflexion. Cf. the similar use of **HER**, **THEIR**. Chiefly with proper nouns, but also with others.

Found already in OE., but most prevalent from c.1400 to 1750; sometimes identified with the genitive inflexion *-es, -is, -ys*, esp. in 16-17th c., when it was chiefly (but not exclusively) used with names ending in *-s*, or when the inflexional genitive would have been awkward. Archaically retained in Book-keeping and for some other technical purposes.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xcviij[i]. 6 pa Gode his naman neode
c 1000 *Ælfric* *Man.* xlii. 29 We gesawon Enac
 his cynryng. *c* 1075 *LAV.* 20589 Amang be king his cnihhtes.
Ibid. 11296 Po was in Norweie his erp. *Ibid.* 19630 Iene
 Winchestre his toun. *c* 1380 *Sir Perum.* 2130 Pa kement
 atte laste to Amyrul ys paynfuloun. *c* 1389 *Ælfrida Higden*
 (Rolls) llii. 203 To fore Noe is flood. *c* 1400 *Chron. Vilod.*
 3044 To by-reue holy chirche his possessione. *c* 1426 *AUDELAY*
Poems 11 To forsake syr Sathanas his werkus ewerwile.
c 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.*
 (Camden) 203 Beyng at Wynchester in Wychem ys college.

1553 ROBINSON tr. *More's Ustope*. Ep. The two principal secretaries to the kyng his moste excellente maiestie. c. 1555
HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 178 Since Christ his birth. 1566 R. FRANCH *North. Mem.* (1821) 31 Job's patience, Moses his meekness, Abraham's faith. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 60 Julia, temperer Augustus his daughter. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abs.* 11. (1882) 3 When Pharaoh the king of Egypt his sinne was ripe. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 11. 425 Epicures and Atheists. . . who place Nature in God his stead. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 64 Wordes are curteyled for the verse his cause. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* i. (1655) 2 Fit mates for the Horseleeched his two daughters, crying, Give, give. 1664 Bk. *Com. Prayer*. Pr. for all Conditions of Men, And this we beg for Jesus Christ his sake. 1667 PEVRY *Diary* 12 Aug. Do hear Mr. Cowly mightily lamented his death, by Dr. Ward. as the best poet of our nation. 1679 H. M. tr. *Collog. Erasmus*. 377 Whether of the two his death seemed to be more Christian? 1713 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 409 ¶ 7 In examining the Cause the Ordinatee said to the Jury "The Marquis his letter" 1769 H. WALPOLE *Historic Doubts* etc. (1768) 65 King Edward the Fourth his death. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. i. It were better for you . . . to keep out of Pandarus his neighbourhood.

¶ Sometimes an erroneous expansion of 's.
1607 HARRINGTON in *Park Nug. Antiq.* (1804) II. 238 Mrs.
Sands her maid.

5. *His one*, Sc. *his lane*, for earlier *him one*: see ONE, LONE. *His own*: see OWN. *His self*: see HIMSELF IV. and SELF.

Hence **His** *v. trans. nonce-ud.*, to use *his* of, to qualify with *his*.

1681 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribes* 1. 167 Yet Colossus was no man nor woman that you His it. [Referring to Selden's 'upon a Colossus his backe'.]

His (hiz), *absolute poss. pron.* [The 3rd pers. sing. masc. member of the series *mine, thine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*, formed or differentiated

in various ways from the adjective possessives *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *yours*, *their*. In OE, and early ME., no such distinction existed; the simple possessive prons. *min*, *þin*, *ðre*, *ower*, and the genitive cases *hir*, *hire*, *hira* (with ME. *pegyre*), were used in both constructions. The differentiation app. began about 1300, but was not complete till much later. In *midle kyngdomes* *thine* *the* *vi-*

till much later. In *min, pin (mine, thine)* the original forms remained when used absolutely; when followed by a sb., they were gradually reduced to *mi, thi, now my, thy*. In *her, our, your, their*, an absolute pron. was formed by the addition of *-is, -es, -'s, -s* (see **HEBR.**, etc.) In *his*, which already ended in *s*, although a form *hisis* was tried in ME., the additional *-is, -es, -'s*, did not take root, and the absolute *his* (= *le sien, il suo, der seinige*), (although it may perhaps be considered as standing for *his's, his'*, as in possessives like *Jesus's, Moses's*), remains identical in form with the simple or adjective possessive. The more recent *its*, also ending in *s*, has followed the example of *his*. For another type of the absolute pronoun see **HISN.**]

The absolute form of prec., used when no noun follows := His one, his ones.

follows: = *THIS* one, his ontes.
c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Th.) xcix. 2 [c 3] We his syndon. a 1275
Cott. Hom. 231 Pa cwæð se hlaford to his. a 1285 Lec. Kalte
1392 As he bet his. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 451 He...kallde
ost gret ymou æge be kyng & hys. a 1300 Croyance H. 1058
...her...wæte wit his for-ron. ibid. 6479 ...neighbour
37ers; noht æt We noht of him. a 1330 B. Bot. 1578 And
terived; for holi church...the King and his. 1390 R.
BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 57 Edward him granted. ...Pa neuer
be Dangilde for ne non of his, Suld be chalenged for man
of Danes lond. 1388 Wyclif Job xxxix. 16 He (the ostriche)
is maad hard to hie briddis, as if thei ben not his (138a Se
...hir ... hirist. 1460 CANTERBURY Chron. (Rolls) 146 Philo

sold his prisoners: Richard hung his. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* iv. 185 All y^e domages that thou hast done him & his. 1611 BIBLE Song Sol. ii. 16 My beloved is mine, and I am his. 1704 COWPER *Task* v. 343 He is ours... We are his. 1807 SCOTT *Napoleon* Intro. Wks. 1870 IX. 49 Blood... shed... without command of his. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 756 [He] saw the babe, Hers, yet not his, upon the father's knee. **† His, hise, pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. acc.** Obs. Forms: 3 *hes*, *es*, 3-4 *his*, *is*, *as*, 4 *hys*, *ys*, *hise*, *hyse*. [This and the next are identical in form, and are intimately associated in their history, as well as in the obscurity of their origin. They appear together in south and s.e. of England before 1200, and continue in use there for about 200 years. They each take the place of an OE. *hi*, *hy* acc. (*Hi*¹ and ²), when this was being displaced elsewhere by the dative (*hire* and *hem*); they each answer to OS. *sia*, *sea*, *sie*, OFris. *se*, MDu. *si*, *se*, MLG. *se*, OHG. *sia*, *sie*, MHG. *sie*, *si*, *st*, Ger. *sie* 'her' and 'them', to which they appear to be in some way related. They are also enclitically combined as *-es*, *-s*, with a vb. or another pronoun: e.g. *dide-s*, *calde-s*, *sette-s*, *warpe-s*, *he-s*, *me-s*, *we-s*. Morsbach (*Anglia*, Mar. 1897, 331), founding on the fact that OFris. and MDu. *se* 'her, them', is an unemphatic form, often enclitic, and then in OFris. reduced to *-s* in combination with the vb., e.g. *bunden-s*, *bifuchtem-s* (for *bunden + se*, etc.), suggests a like origin for these ME. pronouns. He would find the earliest extant form in the enclitic *-s* of *calde-s*, *sette-s*, *he-s*, *me-s*, etc., which he takes to represent, as in OFris., an earlier *se*, an unemphatic form from the pronominal base *se*, *sio*; this, after its origin was forgotten, is conjectured to have been expanded, as a separate word, to *es*, *is*, *hes*, *his*, on the analogy of such combinations as *madim=made him*, *torndem=tornde hem*. The form *hise* of the *Ayenbite* might be explained as similarly developed from the enclitic *-se*. But it is doubtful whether the chronology of the forms, as preserved to us, supports this development.]

= **HIS**, it; *refl.* herself. (See also AS, ES *prons.*) *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 55 (Trin. Coll. Hom.) Se þe ahte wile holde wel þe while hes muze wealden 3ieue þe for godes lunc þanne doð þe wel healden. *c* 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 159 An edie meiden... he hes fette hom. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 107 He is isali þe hes (temperantia) halt. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6595 He... is kinges croune nom & sette is vpe þe rode heald. *a* 1200 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 263 Pulke soule nymþ his in, and bilevþ i-wis In þe childes brayn an hez. *c* 1245 SHORHAM 71 Thaz he by hyre ne ligge nougt Other halt hys ine hys house. *Ibid.* 126 The erthe hys hevvy... Ho halt ys op. 1240 *Ayenb.* 179 Ase dep þe cat mid þe mous þanne he his þe ynome; and huanne he heþ mid hire longe yplaid, þanne he his eth. *Ibid.* 101 Þe prest his [i. e. a cow] nom blepliche, and hise zente to þe oþren.

† His, hise, pers. pron., 3rd pl. acc. Obs. Forms: 2-3 *hes*, 3 *es*, 2-4 *his*, 3-4 *is*, *hys*, *ys*, *as*, 4 *hise*. [See prec. This took the place of OE. *hi*, *hy* plural, and was equivalent in sense to ME. *he*, *he*.] = **THEM**. (See also AS, ES *prons.*)

a 1175 *Colt. Hom.* 237 Eter gate me his scyft, and þer me hi to jescendeð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Þa bodes he beodeð þer inne, Bute woe hes halden, we doð sunne, and uwillc men hes undernind to halden wel. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 23 Nu þurh godes grace þu hes hafst forsaken. *c* 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 145 Hie his fet laundeð, and wipede his þer after mid hire faire here. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 250 *Ibid.* 228 Þe waren woe lease men, þat mes ne mihte leuen. *c* 1200 *Gen. & Ex.* 135 He settes in þe firmament. *Ibid.* 943 Vndelt hes leide quor-so þe tok. *Ibid.* 1700 Bala two childre bar bi him, Rachel caldes dan, neptalim. *Ibid.* 1702 Lia caldes is Gad and asser. *Ibid.* 3025 Moyses askes up-nam, And warpes vt til heuene-ward. *c* 1200 *Old Kent. Sermon* in O. E. Misc. 34 Þu his makest velaghes to us. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9163 Þe bones hit bere... And ybured ys þere vayre ynou. *c* 1200 *Havelok* 1174 He ys hire yaf, and she as tok. *c* 1215 SHORHAM 92 In ston ich wot that he hys wrot. 1240 *Ayenb.* 71 Þe dyah hise heþ and neuremo his nele þe yelde. *Ibid.* 100 He his byat and his chasteþ. 13... K. *Alis.* 4088 Darie byght... Remuwe his tentis... And setten his bysyde Estrage.

Hiss, obs. spelling of *is*: see **BS** v. **Hish** (hif), *v.* *1* dial. [Echoic: cf. **Hiss**. With sense 2 cf. also MDu. *hissen*, *hisschen*, in Killan also *hisschen*, to hound on a dog, to instigate, MLG. *hissen*, *hilsen*, Du. *hilsen*.]

1. intr. A by-form of **HISS**. 1288 WYCLIF *a Chron.* xxix. 8 [The Lord] gaf hem in to stryng, and in to perischyng, and in to hissing [1388a whistlyng, *Vulg.* in sibilum]. 1298 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 458 The grekes tell that this fische... conceyuyth of the serpent, and therefore fischars calle it wyth hysshynge and whistlyng. 1300 TINDALE *Nam. Prol.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 432 So manifestly proved that they cannot once hish against it.

2. To make a hissing noise to hound on a dog. 1660 GRO. *Elmor Mill on Pl.* v. ii. I might hish at him by th'hour together, before he'd fly at a real gentlewoman like you.

Hish, sh. [Echoic.] The rushing or whistling noise made by a scythe cutting grass, etc.

1293 M. GRAY *Last Sentence* III. iii. xviii. 251 The hish of falling swathes. *Ibid.* 252 'Hish, hish! went the scythes. Hence **Hish** *v.* *2* *intr.*, to make this sound.

1293 M. GRAY *Last Sentence* III. iii. xiv. 188 The gardener's scythe hissing through the grass.

Hisingerite (hi'singerait). *Min.* [Named 1828 after W. Hisinger, a Swedish chemist: see **-ITE**. (The name had been previously proposed for *gillingite*.)] A hydrous silicate of iron of somewhat uncertain composition.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 469 Hisingerit [= *gillingite*]. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 490 Cleve's analysis makes the sciolite. essentially hisingerite.

† Hissis, absolute poss. pron. Obs. [f. *His* poss. pron., in the same way as *Hir-is*, *hir-es*, *hers*, *Ouris*, *oures*, *ours*, etc. were formed from *her*, *our*, etc. As the simple possessive itself ended in *s*, it appears to have been generally felt to be unnecessary to add another *-is* or *'s*.] = next.

c 1280 WYCLIF *Three Treatises* (Todd 1851) l. 59 Þat þe pope may do no symonye for alle benefis ben hisis [Bodley MS. hise].

Hissn, his'n (hi'z'n), *absolute poss. pron. dial.* Also 5 *hysene*, 6 *hissen*. [f. *His* poss. pron., analogous to *hern*, *ourn*, *yourn*, *theirn*, apparently by form-association with *My*, *mine*, *Thy*, *thine*, earlier *mi*, *min*, *thi*, *thine*, in which the *-n* distinguishes the absolute from the adjective form. These forms in *-n* are midland and southern.] = **HIS** *absol. poss. pron.*

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* lxii. 119 (Gibbs MS.) Bote þat was oure ioye and noht hysene. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 15 With humbl subiection of him and hizen. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xxxii. l. 219 [Anthony Harlow, a gentleman of family and fortune, writes] When you are hiss. *a* 1845 HOOD *Huggins & Duggins*, I often wish my lot was hiss. [Provincial *Adage*, 'Him as prigs what isn't hiss, When he's catch'd he goes to prison.']

Hisp, obs. form of **HYSSOP**.

† Hispanian (hispə'nian), *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *Hispania*, in 16th c. Eng. *Hispanie* Spain.] Of or belonging to Spain, Spanish.

[1280 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) l. 42 Trading [to] Hispanie and Portingale.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Hispanian*, of or belonging to Spain, born in Spain.

Hispanic (hispə'nik), *a. rare.* [f. L. *Hispania* Spanish (f. *Hispania*): see **-IO**.] Pertaining to Spain or its people; esp. pertaining to ancient Spain. So **† Hispanical** *a.* (obs.); **Hispanically** *adv.*, in the Spanish manner; **Hispanicism** (hispə'niz'm), a Spanish idiom or mode of expression; **Hispanicize** *v. trans.*, to render Spanish.

1284 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* iii. vii. (1886) 38 *marg.* Confession compulsiore; as by Hispanical inquisition. 1623 LITTONG *Trav.* i. 19 In this Hispanical proverb. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* III. 613 A gentleman so Hispanically cognomized. 1836 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Temple* (1887) 460 A style... superficially deformed, indeed, by Gallicisms and Hispanisms. 1876 H. A. WEBSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 155/2 Others [tribes] have been in large measure Hispanized both in language and in habits. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Jan. 27/2 The Hispanisms and generally uncultivated character of the style.

Hispaniolate (hispə'nɪə'let), *v. rare.* [f. Sp. *español* to make Spanish, f. *español* Spanish, f. *España*:—L. *Hispania* Spain: see **-ATE**.] *trans.* To make Spanish, imbue with Spanish notions.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* xxxiii. (1860) III. 454 The Hispaniolated counsellors of Duke John.

Hispaniolize, *v.* [f. as prec. + **-IZE**.] = prec. 1283 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warrens Loue* C. i. a ij. a. Certaine other Hispaniolized low Country men. 1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* Pref. 10 This rinequed English, and Hispaniolized fugitive. 1619 in *Crt. & Times* *Yas.* I. (1849) II. 192 A privy councillor... wished that fenestration were the reward of such that had their tongues so Hispaniolized. 1823 SOUTHERN in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 191 The favour with which he had been received at Madrid... had completely hispaniolized him.

Hispanize (hi'spə'nize), *v.* [f. L. *Hispanus* Spanish, Spaniard + **-IZE**.] *trans.* = prec.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 239, I was informed by an Hispanized politician meanes. 1623 T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downf.* 50 [Parsons] a Zoilus, a Timon, an Hispanized Camelon, like Proteus, wretched seed of Cain, and sonne of Beliall. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 190 He selected... that only which was adapted for representation in Spain, hispanizing (if we may be allowed the term) whatever he found it convenient to transport with him.

Hispano-, combining form of L. *Hispanus* Spanish, prefixed to another gentile adj., which it either qualifies or is coupled with; as in **Hispano-Gallican**, belonging in common to Spain and Gaul (or France); so **Hispano-German**, **Hispano-Italian**, **Hispano-Moresque**, belonging to the Moors of Spain, Spanish-Moorish.

1824 *Westm. Rev.* II. 449 Spain, Austria, the Hispano-Italian States. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 12 The Hispano-German army had conquered Rome. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 24 Dec. 3/2 Hispano-Moresque [ware] is treated at greater length.

Hispid (hi'spid), *a.* [ad. L. *hispidus* in same sense. Cf. F. *hispide* 14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*.] Rough with stiff hair or bristles; shaggy; bristly: in *Bot.* and *Invert. Zool.* Clothed with short stiff hairs or bristles; rough with minute spines.

1646 H. MORE in *Y. Hall's Poems* To yng. Authour, John of the wilderness? the hairy child? The hispid Thisbite? or what satyr wild? 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* To *J. Weare* 24 Sooner the in-side of thy hand shall grow Hispid, and hairie. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf* Hispid Leaf... one whose surface is covered with more thick and rigid hairs than the pilose leaf. 1735 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 323 The Hispid Worms of Lamarck. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 212 The herbage of Boraginæ is often very coarse and hispid. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 31 Pelage hispid, from abundance of large bristly hairs. *fig.* 1848 J. HAMILTON *Happy Home* ii. (1871) 37 The harsh and hispid law.

Hence **Hispidity**; **Hispidly** *adv.*

1660 H. MORE *Myt. Godl.* III. vi. § 5 The hispidity, or hairiness of skin. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Hispiditas*... hispidity. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 228 Sheep's-bit... hispidly pubescent.

Hispidulate, *a.* [f. as next: see **-ATE**.] = next.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Hispidulous (hispiduləs), *a.* [f. L. type **hispidulus* (cf. *acidulus*) + **-OUS**.] Slightly hispid.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 198 Leaves hispidulous lanceolate entire or distantly lobed.

Hiss (his), *v.* [A word imitating or exemplifying the sound to which it is applied; app. not recorded before the close of the 14th c., and not known in the earlier stage of any Teutonic lang. (An alleged OE. *hysian* is an error.) Killian has in early mod. Flem. (1599) 'hisschen, hissien, sibilare, Ang. *hisse*', but this word is not in MDu. nor in mod. Du., where 'to hiss' is *siszen*, Ger. *ziszen*. Cf. **HISS**, **HIZZ**.]

1. intr. To make the sharp spirant sound emitted by certain animals, as geese and serpents, or caused (e.g.) by the escape of steam through a narrow aperture, or uttered in the pronunciation of 's'. (L. *sibilare*.)

1288 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 26 He schal hisse [1388a whistlen] to hym fro the endis of erthe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 196 Þei spoken nougt, but þei hissien, as serpentes don. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 107 As a chylde, þat dare nougt passe, for þe goos hysseth at him. *c* 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palagr.* 917 The serpentes hysses. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* Wks. (Rldg.) 774/2 S is a most easy and gentle letter, and softly hisseth against the teeth in the prolation. 1656 Br. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 54 Hark how that iron, quenched in the water, hisseth. 1715-20 Pope *Hamd.* i. 68 He twang'd his deadly bow, And hissing fly the feather'd fates below. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xl, The little tea-kettle was hissing on the hob. 1878 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xxi. 362 A few drops of water thrown on the surface will hiss and evaporate as though cast upon molten metal.

2. Of a person: To make this sound as an expression of disapproval or derision. (Usually const. *at*, with *indirect passive*.)

1288 WYCLIF *Jer.* xix. 8 Ech that passith bi it, schal wondre, and hisse [1388a whistlen] on al the veniaunce thereof. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* ii. 15 Hissinge and wagginge their beades vpon the daughter Ierusalem. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuan's Theat. World* I vj, Subject, as in a play, to be hissed at, and chased away with shame. 1649 JES. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* III. Ad § 15, 105 Thou art disgraced and hissed at. 1683 DRYDEN *Vind. Dk. of Guise* Wks. 1725 V. 329 To Clap and hiss at the Privileges of a Free-born Subject in a Play-House. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv, Those who had hissed when the subject was introduced.

3. trans. To express disapproval of (a person or thing) by making this sound.

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanis* i. iv. 190 Would not some freshman... Hissed and deride such blockish foolery? 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 292 When hee hears his play hissed. 1720 PRIOR *Prolog. to 'The Orphan'* 4 Hissling actors... Whom you may clap or hiss for half-a-crown. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 274 They have hissed me.

4. To drive or send away with or by means of hissing. Chiefly with advbs., as *to hiss out*, *away*, *down*.

1520 NORMAN *Vulg.* 137 He was hyssed out of the place. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 12 The poetes doe hisse the olde goddess out of place. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 459 He... Is to be hist from learned Disputations. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xi. 290 They had rather be hissed down then come upon the stage. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xix. (1660) 240/2 Thus faith hisseth Satan away with this his argument. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 28 Oct., I always hissed away the charge. 1895 R. H. SHERARD in *Bookman* Oct. 17/2 The first performance of 'Faust', which was hissed off the stage on that occasion.

5. To utter or express by hissing or with a hiss, esp. as expressive of intense anger or hate. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 78 One of the threats hissed out by the Congress. 1820 LYNCH *Theo. Prin.* vii. 135, I sat down to the piano whilst the kettle was hissing preparation. 1884 PAR *Enstace* 66 'You shall yet repent this', he hissed.

Hence **Hissed** (hist) *ppl. a.* **Hisser**, one who hisses.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxv. 137 (Harl. MS.) In that opere side is an hisser or a sibilator, and he hissithe so swetlye. 1589 NASHK *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 Whose heroical poetry... recalled to life what euer hissed [ed. 1616 hisied] Barbarisme hath been buried this C. yeere. 1666 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol.* 164 He uncompelled, runs back to hissed-out elementary distemperatures. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 20 A rhapsody addressed to the clappers, hissers and damners, attending the theatres. *Mod.* 'S' is a hissed consonant.

Hiss (his), *sb.* Also 6 *hys*, *hysse*. [f. **HISS** *v.*]

1. A sharp continuous spirant sound such as is emitted by geese and serpents, and in the pronunciation of 's'.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 176 Scho [an owl] soundis so with mony hys and how, And in hys scheild can with hyr wyngis smyte. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warren* II. i. 17 The alarme... is sometimes done with a whistle or hysse, for not to disturb the Campe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 768 Brusht with the hiss of rustling wings. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xvi. 435 The hiss of flying shafts. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 80 A layer [of snow], slid smoothly down... with a low ominous hiss. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 278 Some snake... throat lifted to dart His hiss upon hiss.

b. Phonetics. A consonant pronounced with a hiss; a sibilant. Also *attrib.*

1890 SWEET *Primer Spoken Eng.* 10 Buzzes (voiced hisses) when final begin with voice and end in whisper. 1892 — *Short Hist. Eng. Grammar* § 305 Words . . ending in a hiss-consonant.

2. This sound uttered in disapproval or scorn.

1608 DEKKER *Salvo-Mastix* To Rdr. A iv b, To behold this short Comedy of Errors, and where the greatest enter, to give them instead of a hisse, a gentle correction. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 508 A dismal universal hiss, the sound Of public scorn. 1721 POPE *Temp. Fame* 405 Scornful hisses run thro' all the crowd. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 70 The applauses and hisses of the theatre.

† **Hissa**, *int.* Obs. [Cf. *heisan*, under **HEEZE** v., quot. 1549. Also Sp. *hiza*, 'hoise, as mariners hoise vp saile' (Minshew); Pg. *iza* interj., a term used by seamen in hauling a rope: see **HOISE**.] A cry used on ship-board in hauling or hoisting.

c 1450 *Pilgr. Sea Voy.* 13 in *Stac. Rome* etc. 37 With 'howe! hissa!' then they (the sailors) cry, 'What, howe, mate! I thow stondyst to ny, Thy felow may nat hale the by'.

Hissation, humorous for **hissing**: see **ATION**.

Hiss-self (dial. *hissel*, *hissen*): see **HIMSELF** IV.

Hissiness (hi'sinēs). [f. an assumed adj. **hissy* + -NESS.] Hissing manner or character.

1888 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 398 Mr. Hunt. . . to the prating pertness of the parrot . . . adds the hissiness of the bill-pointing gander.

Hissing (hi'sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **HISS** v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb **HISS**; the production of a sibilant sound; sibilation. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a hiss.

1388 WYCLIF *Judges* v. 16 That thou here the hissingis of flockis. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xix. 12 After the fyre came there a styll softe hissingis [1388 WYCLIF *issing*]. 1696 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 480 The breath blown with violence from the mouth makes a hissing, because in going out it rakes the superficies of the lips, whose reaction against the force of the breath is not sensible. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ¶ 7 That hissing in our Language, which is taken so much notice of by Foreigners. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* xiii, The wind . . . whispered in low hissings among the withered shrubs.

2. The utterance of a hiss or hisses as a sign of disapproval or detestation.

1388 WYCLIF *Micah* vi. 16 Y schulde zeue thee in to perdition, and men dwellinge in it in to hissing. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* vii. 15, I rather look for clapping than for hissing. a 1710 ADDISON *Playhouse* (R.), Thundering claps and dreadful hissings rise.

3. *concr.* An occasion or object of expressed opprobrium. *arch.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 37 Babiloyne schal be . . . the dwelling of dragons, wondryng and hissing [1388a whistling]. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jer.* xix. 8, I will make this cite desolate and an hissing. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. 51 That the Jews would at last become a hissing and a by-word among the nations.

4. *Comb.* **hissing-stook** (after *laughing-stock*), an object of expressed opprobrium or scorn.

1648 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 4 To make our selves an hissing-stocke to Papists.

Hissing, *ppl. a.* [f. **HISS** v. + -ING².] That hisses (in the senses of the verb).

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. (R.), Whoes waltring tongs did lick their hissing mouths. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 9 For her he hated as the hissing snake. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 250 Others to quench the hissing Mass prepare. 1704 COWPER *Task* iv. 38 While the bubbling and loud hissing urn Throws up a steamy column. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 484/2 The hissing iron became of a dull red.

b. Of sounds: Sibilant, sibilated.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 820 He drowned One hissing letter in a softer sound. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1844) i. xxix. 289 Metherinks there is such a hissing sound in the word *sister*, that I cannot abide it. 1855 BAIN *Sounds & Int.* ii. 11. § 15 The hissing sound of s, the burring of the r, the hum of the m, are well marked modes of producing variety of effect.

c. *adv.* in phr. **hissing hot**.

1771 *Contemplative Man* i. 50 He sent them both hissing hot into the other world.

Hence **Hissingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGRE, *Siffantement*, hissingly, with a whistling sound.

Hist (hist), *int.* [A natural exclamation (also more exactly written *st*) enjoining silence (which seems to be suggested by the abrupt stoppage of the sibilant by the mute). Cf. **IST**, **ST**, **WEISHT**.]

1. A sibilant exclamation used to enjoin silence, or call on people to listen.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Hist. nota silentij*. 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i, Didst thou hear nothing? Hist, hark! 1767-74 THORNTON tr. *Plantus' Discov.* (R.), Hist! silence! be of good heart. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 203 'Hist', said the old man, 'there he is'.

2. A similar sound made to urge on a dog or other animal. *Hist-a-boy*, an exclamation used to incite or urge on. *U.S.*

1841 EMERSON *Addr., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 976 He must cry 'Hist-a-boy' and urge the game on. 1860 — *Cond. Life, Illusions* *ibid.* 443 To . . . cry *Hist-a-boy!* to every good dog. [Cf. Sc. *hist-a-cat!*, *st-a-cat!*, used in hounding a dog after a cat.]

Hist (hist), *v.* Now poetic. [f. **HIST** *int.*]

1. † *trans.* To summon with the exclamation 'hist!'; to summon in silence or without noise. Obs.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 55 The cherub Contemplation; And the mute Silence hist along, 'Less Philomel will deign a song. 1847 H. MORRIS *Song of Soul* i. ii. lvii, Which he to me with earnest countenance show'd Histing me nearer. 1776 R. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* v. 26 He will hist every one of

them from the ends of the earth. *Ibid.* vii. 18 Jehovah shall hist the fly. . . And the bee. . . And they shall come.

2. *intr.* To be silent.

1867 J. CONINGTON *Virg. Æneid* i. 237 (ed. 2) Then should some man of worth appear Whose stainless virtue all revere, They hush, they hist [ed. 1 list]; his clear voice rules Their rebel wills, their anger cools.

II. 3. *trans.* To incite or urge on with the exclamation 'hist'; hence, generally, to incite.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's Tales* Wks. 1886 VIII. 106 Lest they should be out, or faint, or cold, Their innocent clients hist them on with gold.

Histic (hi'stik), *a.* [f. Gr. *hístos* tissue + -IC.] Of or pertaining to tissues. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.)

Histin, [f. as prec. + -IN.] A name for fibrin. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Histoid (hist'oid), *a. Phys. and Path.* [f. Gr. *hístov*, dim. of *hístos* web, tissue + -OID.] = **HISTOID**.

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 134 Those new growths which resemble the simple tissues of the body may be called Simple Histoid Tumours. 1896 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 355 Virchow calls tumours which are composed of only one tissue, tissue-like, or histoid.

Histology (hist'ol'dj), [f. as prec. + -LOGY. Cf. F. *histologie*.] = **HISTOLOGIC**.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Histology*, Valentin's term for a description of the tissues.

Hence **Histological** *a.* = **HISTOLOGICAL**.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Histo-, combining form of Gr. *hístos* web, tissue, occurring with sense 'tissue' in various biological terms, as **Histoblast** [Gr. *hístov* cell], the primary element or unit of a tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Histochemical** *a.*, relating to **Histochemistry**, the chemistry of organic tissues.

Histodialysis [see **DIALYSIS**], 'term for a resolution of an organic texture' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854); hence **Histodialytic** *a.*, 'of or belonging to histodialysis' (*ibid.*). **Histographic**, *-ical* *adjs.*, belonging to **Histography**, description of the tissues (Craig 1847). **Histohæmatin Chem.** [see **HÆMATIN**], name for a kind of colouring matter occurring in animal tissues. **Histolysis** [Gr. *hístos* loosening], disintegration or dissolution of organic tissue; hence **Histolytic** *a.*, belonging to histolysis. **Histomorphological** *a.*, relating to **Histomorphology**, the morphology of the tissues.

Histomorphologic *a.* [Gr. *μωρφοτικός*, f. *μωρφοειν* to form, shape], relating to the formation of tissue. **Histotomy [Gr. *-τομή* arrangement], the subject of the formation and arrangement of organic tissues (Craig 1847). **Histophily** [Gr. *φιλία* tribe], the history of tissues within the limits of a particular tribe of organisms. **Histophysics**, the subject of physics as related to the tissues.**

Histophysiological *a.*, relating to **Histophysiology**, the physiology of the tissues (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Histotomy** [Gr. *-τομή* cutting], 'the dissection of the organic tissues' (Mayne 1854). **Histotrophic** *a.* [Gr. *τροφή* nourishment], relating to the formation and nourishment of the tissues. **Histozyme** [Gr. *ζύμη* leaven], Schmiedeberg's term for a substance that causes fermentation in the tissues.

1894 A. J. BARKER tr. *Frey's Histol. & Histochem.* § 48 The chemical constitution of the animal cell . . . a field of 'histochemical inquiry of which little is known. 1861 N. *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* i. Histology and 'Histochemistry of man. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Histographic, of or belonging to histography.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Histographic*, 'Histographical. 1885 C. A. MACMUNN in *Proc. R. Soc. Nov.* 248 Observations made on the spectra of the organs and tissues . . . have brought to light the presence of a series of animal colouring matters. The name 'histohæmatins' is proposed for all these.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, 'Histolysis. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Histolysis*, the retrograde metamorphosis of the tissues. 1868 J. H. BENNETT *Clin. Lect.* (ed. 5) 118 The successive formation of histogenetic and 'histolytic molecules.

1885 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. Dis.* iii. iv. (ed. 4) 484 The blood and tissues are charged with the primary histolytic products. 1883 GOLGI in *Alien. & Neurol.* July 387 Other 'histomorphological particulars. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXII. 16 Is . . . there . . . in albumen a mysterious 'histomorphotic power in virtue of which it transmits itself from the liquid into the solid condition? 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* i. i. 24 Tribal history of cells. 'histophily. 1886 *Yrnt. R. Microsc. Soc.* Apr. 365 On the 'histophysics of the red blood-corpuscles. *Ibid.*, 'Histophysiological researches on the extension of the nerves in the muscles. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Histophysiology, a 1889 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Plastic Agents*—hygienical or curative—which take part in such formations [of organized tissue], may be termed 'histotrophic or constructive. 1896 *Med. News* (U.S.) LII. 542 That injections of 'histozyme into the blood of dogs produced high fever.

Histogenesis (hist'ogén'esis), *biol.* [f. **HISTO-** + Gr. *γένεσις* birth, production.] The production or development of organic tissues.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 554 Schwann is often called the founder of the science of histogenesis. 1882 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 566/1 The histogenesis of man and the higher vertebrates.

Histogenetic (-ogén'etik), *a.* [f. as prec. + see **GENETIC**.] Having the quality of producing tissue; relating to the formation of tissues.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 139/1 Phenomena of a histogenetic nature. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 50/1 Histogenetic elements; that is . . . cells which by their metamorphoses, give rise to tissues.

Hence **Histogenetically** *adv.*, in relation to histogenesis; from a histogenetic point of view.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 4002 Histogenetically, they [connective tissues] are the remains of that . . . embryonic tissue from which the blood-channels themselves were made.

Histogeny (hist'ogén'i), [f. as prec. + -GENY.] = **HISTOGENESIS**.

1847 CRAIG, *Histogeny*, the formation of an organic tissue. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* i. i. 24 Germ-history of the cells, etc. (Histogeny). *Ibid.* iii. 62 Histogeny, or the Science of the Evolution of Tissues, as first elaborated by Remak and by Kolliker.

Histoid (hist'oid), *a. Phys. and Path.* [f. Gr. *hístov* web + -OID.] Like or of the nature of tissue, esp. connective tissue: spec. said of tumours.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 25 A variety of histoid tumor.

Histoire, early form of **HISTORY**.

Histologic (-l'og'ik), *a.* = next.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) i. ii. 25 Nerve-tubes . . . and nerve-cells . . . are the histologic elements of which the nervous system is built up.

Histological, *a.* [f. **HISTOLOGY** + -ICAL.] Belonging to histology; relating to organic tissues.

1844-6 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat.* vi. 135 The cartilaginous or intermediate histological change between the primitive membranous and ultimate osseous stage. 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 60 In the hydra the histological differentiation that has been established is extremely slight.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 123/1 The skins, skeletons, spirit and histological preparations . . . should be amalgamated into one series.

Hence **Histologically** *adv.*, in relation to histology.

1850 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 372/2 The matters thus excreted may be divided histologically into two chief constituents.

Histologist, [f. next + -IST.] One versed in histology.

1899 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 289 Few subjects have engaged the attention of histologists more frequently . . . than the development of dentine. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* No. 628. 25 The medical histologist and physiologist has learnt that . . . he must not confine himself . . . to the chick.

Histology (hist'ol'dj), [f. Gr. *hístos* web + -LOGY. Cf. F. *histologie*.] The science of organic tissues; that branch of anatomy, or of biology, which is concerned with the minute structure of the tissues of animals and plants.

1847 CRAIG, *Histology*, the doctrine of the organic tissues. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 39 These parts are called the tissues of plants, and a knowledge of their nature is called the science of vegetable histology. 1885 H. W. ACLAID in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 6/2 The assistant . . . appointed . . . for histology, that is to say, minute microscopical demonstrations.

† **Historial**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* [a. F. *historial* (1291 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. late L. *historiālis* (Sidonius c 475), f. *historia* HISTORY.] Belonging to or of the nature of history; historical, historic.

1388 WYCLIF *Bible* Genl. Prol. Proph., The stories of Moises lawe . . . and of othere historial bookis schulen be wel lokid.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 156 This is no fable, But known for historial thyng notable. c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* i. xiii. 66 The historial parties of the Old Testament. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 72 To write and reduce in veritie Historial, the great siege . . . of Rhodes. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 382 Direct historial Narrations.

B. *sb.* History, record.

1506 B. BARNES in FART S. P. *Elis.* (1845) i. 42 That historial Of my sinnes numberlesse in deepe seas cast.

Historian (hist'orian), *sb. (a.)* Also *6 -ien*.

[a. F. *historien* (in OF. also *adj.*), f. L. *historia* HISTORY: see -AN.]

1. A writer or author of a history; esp. one who produces a work of history in the higher sense, as distinguished from the simple annalist or chronicler of events, or from the mere compiler of a historical narrative.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxiv, Quintus Fabius for this qualitie is souveraignly extolled amonge historiēns. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 25 The Historian [sayth] what men haue done. 1589 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 15 There are . . . other amonge the Historians, gillie of greater lies. 1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas.*, *Royal Soc.* ix, And ne'r did Fortune better yet Th' Historian to the Story fit.

1769 JUVENUS *Lett.* xii. 55 It is the Historian's office to punish, though he cannot correct. 1873 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. ii. ix. 308 Gibbon is before all things the historian of the transition from the Roman world to the world of modern Europe. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 4. 38 Baeda was at once the founder of mediaeval history and the first English historian.

1879 GAIRDNER *Early Chron. Eng.* ii. 77 He [William of Malmesbury] is a genuine historian, not a dry compiler of annals like the writers who preceded him. 1884 FREEMAN *Methods Hist. Study* (1886) 33 The man [Polybius] who looked at his own age with the eyes of an historian of all ages.

† 2. One who relates a narrative or tale; a storyteller; in quot. 1603 rendering Gr. *παραγρηγής* 'local guide, cicerone'. Obs.

1586 YOUNG tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 202 b, You are but a simple Historian for ministering of mirth. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1194 Our discoursing Historians and expositours shewed us the place, where sometimes stood the obelisks of iron. 1667 MILTON P. L. viii. 7 What thanks sufficient . . . have I to render thee, Divine Hystorian.

3. One versed in history. *rare.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xi. 29 Not to be an Historian,

that is, not to know what Forren Nations and our Forefathers did, 'Hoc est semper esse Puer', as Cicero hath it. 1665 EVELYN *Corr.* 21 June, What your Lordship's curiosity will desire to dip into, to emerge a complete historian.

+ **B. adj.** Relating to or founded on history; historical. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* Author to Bk. B iv b, Go lively charg'd with stout Historian Faith, And trample downe base Crittikes in the Dust.

Hence **Historianess**, a female historian. *rare.*
1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 597 Mrs. Macauley, the historianess, married his brother. 1839 L. E. LONDON in L. Blanchard *Life* (1855) I. 48 She is a great historianess, a most charming delightful woman.

Historia-ster. *rare.* [f. L. *historia* HISTORY + -ASTER.] A petty or contemptible historian.

1807 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 715 An 'historiaster' (as distinguished from an historian). 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/2 Our modern historiasters neglect this.

Historiated (histō'ri-ēd), *ppl. a.* [f. med. L. *historiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *historiāre* (see HISTORY v.) + -ED.] Decorated with figures of men or animals (or, sometimes, flowers: see FLOBIATED), as illuminated or ornamental initial letters, etc.

1806 *Athenaeum* 29 May 716/2 Ornamented with initial letters historiated with figures. 1895 M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund* 131 At Amiens four portions of a like historiated screen remain.

Historio (histō'rik), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *historicus* adj. (and sb. 'historian'), a. Gr. *historiō-us*, f. *historia* HISTORY. Cf. F. *historique* (1480 in Hatz.-Darm.), in OF. also 'historian'.]

1. Of or belonging to history; of the nature of history; historical; esp. of the nature of history as opposed to fiction or legend.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. viii. 111 Evident from sacred Historic Observation. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 15 With equal Justice and Historic Care, Their Laws, their Toils, their Arms with his compare. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Prol.* 30 A host of tales that dealt with knights, Half-legend, half-historic. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac. Pref.* To make myself better acquainted... with the historic aspect of the question. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 9 The sort of difficulty against which simple historic truth has to struggle. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. (1875) 36 The miracles imputed to the historic Christ.

2. *esp.* Forming an important part or item of history; noted or celebrated in history; having an interest or importance due to connexion with historical events. (The prevailing current sense.)

1794 GIBSON *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1869) 22 My first introduction to the historic scenes, which have since engaged so many years of my life. 1851 D. WILSON *Præf. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 249 That historic ground and the moss-grown sculptures with which it is paved. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. v. 321 A Norman castle and a Norman minister rose and fell on that historic spot.

3. Conveying or dealing with history; recording past events; = HISTORICAL (which is the usual prose equivalent).

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 28 That Eminent Piece of Historick Poetry, Poly-olbion. 1795 POPE *Odys.* I. 306 Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise Historic Marbles, to record his praise. 1760-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 12 John Freeman, An historic painter, was a rival of Fuller. 1809 W. IRVING *Knight's* iv. i. (1849) 109 The true subjects for the historic pen. 1849 LINGARD *Hist. Eng. Prelim. Notice* (1855) 9 The stately and dignified march of the historic muse. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xi. 314 The possession of real historic power.

4. Applied, in Latin and Greek Grammar, to those tenses of the verb which are used in narration of past events (opposed to *primary* or *principal*); also, in Latin, to the infinitive mood when used instead of the indicative; and, generally, to the present tense, when used instead of the past in vivid narration.

The term *historic tenses* has been variously used; they answer partly to the *secondary tenses* of some grammarians. 1845 JELF *Köhner's Greek Gr.* (1851) II. 52 The relative tenses are divided into Principal (Present, Perfect, and Future) and Historic Tenses (Imperfect, Pluperfect, and Future exactum). 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Primer* § 38 Tenses are Primary or Historic. The Present and Futures are Primary Tenses; the Imperfect and Pluperfect are Historic. The Perfect is Primary when Present-Past (*I have loved*), but Historic when Simple Past (*I loved*). *Ibid.* § 117 *note*, The Infinitive used predicatively for a Finite Verb, and called the Historic Infinitive. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 1457 The Present tense expresses... An action in past time, but rhetorically assumed to be present. This is frequent in vivid narrations. (Historic present.)

B. sb. rare. + L. A historian. *Obs.*
1611 BROUGHTON *Require Agreem.* 25 Eusebius, being the common historiographer for the Church, telleth the common opinion for his time.

2. *ellipt.* A historic work, picture, subject, etc.
1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* I. 203 He had tried all branches and attempted all styles; histories, landscape, familiar subjects.

Historical (histō'rikāl), *a. (sb.)* [f. L. *historicus* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to history; of the nature or character of history, constituting history; following or in accordance with history.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullingar on Apoc.* (1573) 101 b, The corporal (restoring of Israel) may be called historical, and was performed by Cyrus. 1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 2 Setting downe with historical breuitie what was spoken. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. ii. § 3 (R.) The bulk and gross of his narration was founded upon mere historical truth. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* iii. 86 Historical and moral

evidence is not indeed of the same nature with mathematical demonstration. 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 300 It is not consistent with historical dignity... to notice such a trifle as a massacre of... unbelievers. 1884 (*title*) A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.

b. spec. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of history as opposed to fiction or legend.

1843 KNIGHT *Shaks.* I. x. 137 The notion... that nothing ought to be presented upon the stage but what was an historical fact. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 29 The fact that his (Roland's) famous legendary death is a very easy perversion of his historical death. 1875 J. S. STUART-GLENNIE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 651/2 The scepticism... as to the existence of an historical Arthur. 1877 DOWDEN *Primer Shaks.* vi. § 15. 97 This historical Oldcastle is better known as Lord Cobham.

2. Relating to or concerned with history or historical events.

+ **Historical faith**: that concerned only with historical facts; intellectual belief or assent, as distinct from faith that is practically operative or conduct: cf. FAITH 3 b.

1543 Bradshaw's *St. Werburgh* Bk. l. to Author 18 Sith thou gaue to vs a soure most riall Redolent in cronicles with historical syght. 1550 TINDALE *Wks.* 267 (R.) The historical fayth hangeth of the truth and honestie of the teller, or of the common fame and consent of many. 1531 — *Expos.* 1 John (1537) 12 The fyrst... is called an historical fayth and belefe. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. x. 18. 339 The Prince of darkness himself and all the cacodemons by an historical faith believe there is a God. 1699 W. BATES *Div. Medit.* ix. (R.), So many have an historical knowledge, yet because they are not united to Christ, they receive no benefit. 1805 MOZLEY *Mirac.* I. 2 By the historical imagination I mean the habit of realizing past time, of putting history before ourselves in such a light that the persons and events... are seen as once-living persons and once-present events.

+ **b. trans.** Characterized by 'historical faith'. 1649 J. ECCLESTON tr. *Behmen's Ep.* 29 There may be many honest hearts among them; but many of them are only Historical, and Titular. 1778 PENN *Life Wks.* 1726 I. 156 The Carnal, Fleshly, and Historical Christian of the Outward Courts.

c. Historical Method, a method of investigation in which the history of the object is studied.

1843 MILL *Logic* II. vi. x. (1866) 498 Of the Inverse Deductive, or Historical Method. *Ibid.* 517 His [Comte's] work is hitherto the only known example of the study of social phenomena according to this conception of the Historical Method. 1889 FOWLER *Induct. Log.* (ed. 5) 204 A very important application of the Method of Concomitant Variations is what is now commonly known as the *Historical Method*. 1891 EDGEMORTH in *Econ. Fyrl.* I. 633 The historical method... defined by... Prof. Ashley as 'direct observation, and generalization from facts past or present'.

3. Dealing with history, treating of history, as a *historical treatise* or *writer*; using history as its basis, as a historical play, novel, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q. Pref.* The Methode of a Poet historical is not such, as of an Historiographer. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 135 Considering our negligence of historical Poems. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* p. viii. The grossest errors that ever disgraced the historical page. 1807 LYTON *Pelham* II. She had read all the historical romances of the day. 1871 FROUDE in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.* IV. 38 The most perfect English history which exists is to be found... in the historical plays of Shakespeare. 1876 STOFF, BROOKE *Primer Eng. Lit.* vii. § 124. 130 In... such tales as *Kenilworth* and *Quentin Durward*, he [Scott] created the Historical Novel. *Ibid.* § 125. 133 In our own day, a critical historical school has arisen, of which Mr. Freeman and Professor Stubbs are the leaders. 1881 *Athenaeum* 30 July 147/1 The veteran historical writer Kostomarov. 1886 FREEMAN *Methods Hist. Study* Pref. 4 It is against this state of things... that a historical Professor at Oxford has to fight. *Mod.* The author of numerous historical works.

b. Of an artist or work of art: Representing history; depicting or describing historical events.

1668 W. SANDERSON *Graphicæ* 32 Three sorts of Painting: Prospective (or Landscape), Historical, and Life. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Theory Paint.* 56 Every Historical Picture is a Representation of one single point of Time. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 92 The best of his historical prints. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 210 The function of historical painting... is to record of man what has been best in his acts and way of life, and fairest in his form.

4. Celebrated or noted in history; = HISTORIC 2 (which is now the usual word).

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 25 It has become an historical fact... that 'Childe Harold' and the 'Bard of Memory' met at Pisa. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 It is the old historical lands of Europe that the lover of history longs to explore. 1857 MISS YONGE *Landmarks Hist.* *Mod.* v. iii. (1865) 388 [Fleury] was seventy-three years old, feeble, and cautious, dreading, as he said, 'a historical administration'. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* Notes 132 This historical and gallant little ship [the May Flower] returned to England in the month of April, 1621.

5. *Gram.* = HISTORIC a. 4.

1867 W. SMITH tr. *Curtius' Gr. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 225 Two classes of Tenses: A. Principal, viz. — 1. Present; 2. Perfect; 3. Future. B. Historical, viz. — 1. Imperfect; 2. Pluperfect; 3. Aorist. *Ibid.* § 487 By a lively apprehension a past action may be represented as present, hence the use, very frequent in Greek, of the Historical Present, which frequently alternates with past tenses.

6. *Biol.* Relating to the life-history of an organism or race of organisms.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* III. iv. 695 The internal and external conditions of growth may therefore be distinguished as the historical and the physical; but those properties of a plant which have been obtained historically are generally termed hereditary. *Ibid.* 697 So far as the definition given above of historical properties concerns the inherited specific peculiarities of plants, the term is not metaphorical from the point of view of the Theory of Descent, but must be taken in its literal signification.

B. sb. (ellipt.) A historical statement, work, etc.
1666 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* I. 286 Granting his [Vossius'] Historicals to be all true. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/4 Historicals show signs of a rise, and political signs of a headlong fall.

Historically (histō'rikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a historical manner; in the way of history; according to, or in relation to, history.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 21 (R.) Now wyl I shewe hystorycallye the forme and fashon of that popysh vowinge. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* (1634) 15 *note*, Rather in Fabulous and in Allegorical sence, then plainelie and historically. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 51 Let him every night at his going to bed recollect historically what he hath done and said that day. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 187 The fact is so historically; and it agrees well with the speculation. 1876 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 6 When we use the word Homer, we do not mean a person historically known to us, like Pope or Milton.

Comb. 1879 GAIRDNER *Early Chron. Eng.* vii. 319 The most historically-minded of English poets.

Historicalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being historical; historical character.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* *Apol.* 489 Correspondent to the rest of the Historicalness of the Creation. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1294 Its historicalness was defended by De l'Isle.

Historica-ster. [f. L. *historicus* HISTORIC + -ASTER.] = HISTORIASTER.

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 204 *note*, However reluctantly we receive the word of such as Sagaravarma, or his historiaster.

+ **Historician**. *Obs.* [f. as HISTORIC + -IAN. Cf. *rhetorician*.] A writer of history, HISTORIAN.

1536 BRLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxii. The Romane historians and Ptolome... callit the hall ile, Britane. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* III. 25 As Fabius the historian dooth report. 1837 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. vi. 19 A learned Historician, observeth of the ancient Councils, that there were in them reasonings, colloquies, discussions.

Historicity (histō'rik-iti). [f. L. *historicus*, HISTORIC + -ITY.] Historic quality or character (opposed to legendary or fictitious: see HISTORIC 1).

1880 J. FENTON *Early Hebrew Life* 9 These stories are of doubtful historicity. 1884 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 446 Turning from the question of the genuineness of the gospel to its historicity.

Historicize (histō'rik-iz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make, or represent as, historic.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iv. (1862) I. 77 Here again he historicizes various features of the old legend.

2. *intr.* To recount historical events. (*nonce-use*, after *moralize*.)

1807 *St. James's Gaz.* 24 Dec. 7/2 The author... moralizes and historicizes, so to say.

Hence **Historicizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1846 GROTE *Greece* I. v. (1869) I. 96 Another statement, formed in more historicizing times. 1888 RHYS *Hibbert Lect.* 651 The historicizing of the myth.

Historico-, combining form of Gr. *historiō-us* HISTORIC, HISTORICAL: = historically... , historical and... , as in *historico-cabbalistical*, *-critical*, *-dogmatic(al)*, *-ethical*, *-geographical*, *-philosophical*, *-physical*, *-prophetic*, *-religious* adjs.

a 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 290 A historico-cabbalistical treatise of R. Abraham Ben Dior. 1738 tr. *Strahlenberg (title)* Historico-Geographical Description of the North and Eastern Parts of Europe and Asia. 1746 BERKELEY *Lett. to Prior* 3 July Wks. 1871 IV. 309 Desiring that I would become a member of the Historico-physical Society. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* (1862) 81 The last assault upon the miracles is that which may be not unfitly termed the historico-critical. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 155 This historico-dogmatic work employed me for years. 1881 *Athenaeum* 8 Oct. 465/3 Somewhat inclined to indulge in historico-philosophical thoughts, or, to use his own words, in historionomical ideas.

Historied (histō'rid), *a. rare.* [f. HISTORY sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Adorned with figures representing historical incidents: see HISTORY v. 2.

2. Having a history (esp. of a specified kind); recorded or celebrated in history, storied.

1818 TODD, *Historied*, recorded in history; containing history. See *Storied*. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Resignation*, He sees, in some great-historied land, A ruler of the people stand. a 1861 T. WINTHROP *Cecil D.* xvii. (Cent.), Richly historied Italy.

+ **Historier**. *Obs.* Also 6 -ar. [ad. OF. *historier* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *historier* HISTORY v.] A historian.

c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* III. xiii. 366 Sithen historiars dwelling in thilke same cuntre... kouthen knowe better the treuthe of the deede than othere men. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 24 Wrytynges and dyctes of olde and aunycient cronycles or historiars. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 351 Aulus Gellius, that noble historiari. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 94 Which all writers, Poets, historiars, cosmographers... do confesse.

|| **Historiette** (histō'ri-ē-t), *Also 8 -etto.* [F., f. *histoire* HISTORY + -ette, dim. suffix (after L. *historia*). Cf. It. *istorietta*.] A short history or story; an anecdote.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 268 (D.) She thus continued her tragical historiette. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. to T. Twining* 10 July, My head is full of the charming little historiette in your father's letter. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 351, I... wrote... what I conceived was a very original and amusing historiette.

Historify (histō'rif-i), *v.* [f. L. *historia* HISTORY + -FY.]

1. *trans.* To relate the history of; to record or celebrate in history.

c. 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE Ps. LXXVI. ii. Thy conquest meete to be historied. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 295 The third time... wherein matters have been more truly historified, and may therefore be beleevd. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Tombs in Abbey*, That Church which you have so worthily historified. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM *10 Years Police Judge* v. 28 In one of the years of the ten which this volume historifies.

2. *absol.* To write history; to narrate, relate.

1614 EARL STIRLING *Domesday* II. (R.), I must historify, and not divine. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch* II. 75 As th' author doth of him historify. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 201, I have been historifying successfully.

† 3. *trans.* To decorate with figures: cf. HISTORIATED. *Obs.*

1633 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 465 Some fine historified Table Cloth for a Banquet.

† HISTORIOGNOMER. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *historia* HISTORY, app. after *physiognomer*.] One learned in history.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 13 In the best historiall Methode that I could make out of the best Historiognomers.

† HISTORIOGRAPH. *Obs.* [a. F. *historiographe* (14th c. in *Littre*), ad. late L. *historiographus*, a. Gr. *historiographos*, f. *historia* HISTORY + *-graphos* writing, writer.] = next.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 23 Poule the historiograph of the lombards. 1535 JORE *Apol. Tindale* 6 As wryteth that aunciant historiograph Josephus. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Frenet's Archit.* II. 1. 88 It was Architecture herself which was here the Historiograph. of this new kind of History. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 132 (1740) 397 One might expect from an Historiograph a plain, honest, and full Narration of the Fact.

Hence HISTORIOGRAPHICAL a., of the nature of a historiograph, or historian; historical.

1841 G. S. FABER *Provenc. Lett.* (1844) I. 229 We may cite Mr. Palmer himself as our historiographical witness.

HISTORIOGRAPHER (histōriōgrāf). (Also 6 -grāphier.) [f. prec. or late L. *historiograph-us* + -ER. Cf. OF. *historiographieur*.]

1. A writer or compiler of a history; a chronicler or historian.

1404 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxciv. 199 Henricus, the histo[ri]ographer, made of hym [the king] thysse verses. c. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 103 Thus... was this wall made... if wee beleeve Gildas, a Brittysh historiographer. 1544 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 160b, Valerius Maximus, and the other Historiographers. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. Introd. 7 Pieces of Mythologie... so common among the ancient Poets, and Historiographers. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 290 Why should these circumstances be mentioned by a Historiographer of such gravity? a 1834 LAMB *Ode to Treadmill* (L.), Inspire my spirit, spirit of Defoe... Historiographer of deathless Crusoe.

2. *spec.* An official historian appointed in connexion with a court, or some public institution.

1555 EKEN *Decades* 144 Iohannes Aiora is broker to... the kyniges historiographer. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 265 James Howell... was made the Kings Historiographer, being the first in England that bore that title. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 677 Rev. Dr. William Robertson... historiographer to his majesty for Scotland. 1866 FRASER'S *Mag.* July 122-3 The reign of William and Mary, when the office of 'Historiographer' Royal was conferred on... Thomas Rymer.

transf. 1864 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 206 Scott became the historiographer royal of feudalism. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* *Europe* viii. (1894) 173, I felt myself at liberty to accompany my friends in the humble character of historiographer.

3. One who describes or gives a systematic account of some natural object or objects (cf. HISTORY sb. 5); a writer of natural history.

1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 1 The Historiographers which do set forth the Description of the Earth in Figure. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 339 The Historiographers affirme, that this kinde of wilde horses ranging up and downe the Arabian deserts [etc.]. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 67 Their tops are above the clouds... (as Historiographers do report it). 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 41 The great historiographer of ants is M. P. Huber.

Hence HISTORIOGRAPHERSHIP, the office of historiographer.

1814 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 419, I am heartily glad you [Southey] got the laureateship, and wish you had also the historiographership. 1882 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* III. 67 The late holder of the historiographership.

HISTORIOGRAPHIC (histōriōgrāfik), a. [f. HISTORIOGRAPHY + -IC, after Gr. *historiographikos*.] Pertaining to the writing of history, or to the delineation of historic scenes.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 232 Worthy of historiographic sanction. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. Eng. Lit.* 112 The historiographic ascendancy of this city [Winchester] was now past.

HISTORIOGRAPHICAL, a. [See -AL.] = prec. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Trav.* Wks. III. 76 Dedicated—To the Cosmographical, Geographical... Historiographical, Calligraphical Relater and Writer... Sir Thomas Coriat. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 178 The 'other gentle English couple of Historiographical Scholars [Fuller and Strype]. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 18 *note*, Expressions such as might be used by any writer of the best historiographical style.

Hence HISTORIOGRAPHICALLY adv.

1876 BESANT & RICK *Celia's Arb.* III. i. 8 The historiographically gifted Ferdinand had found fresh and worthy subjects for his pen.

HISTORIOGRAPHY (histōriōgrāfi). [ad. Gr. VOI. V.]

historiographia, f. *historia* HISTORY + *-graphia* writing.] The writing of history; written history.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 14 b. Many, that impudently and shamefully avault themselves to profess Historiographie. 1597 BRETTON *Wit's Trenchmour* Wks. (1879) 13 (D.) Have you not bene a little red in historiographie. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 269 An important work... beginning with the historiography of the first founders of the school of Florence. 1828 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. iv. xi. 419 Monastic historiography... proceeded from the motive of religious duty.

HISTORIOLOGY (histōriōlōdgi). [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The knowledge or study of history.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Historiology*, the knowledge and telling of old Histories. 1682a BUNYAN *Holy War* Introd. lines, 'Tis strange to me that they... that do excel Their equals in historiologie Speak not of Mansoul's wars, but let them lie Dead like old Fables. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 285 Erudition has been divided by a German professor into glossology, bibliography, and historiologie.

Hence HISTORIOLOGICAL a., pertaining to historiologie.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 175 Where that eminent Prelate Umpires all Historiologieal Emulosityes with amicable equity.

HISTORIONOMER. *nonce-ud.* [f. Gr. *historia* HISTORY, after *astronomer*.] One versed in the principles which regulate the course of history. So HISTORIONOMICAL a.

1824 LOWELL *Frml. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 191 By and by, perhaps... historionomers will have measured accurately the sidereal years of races. 1882 [see HISTORICO-].

† HISTORIOUS, a. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *historieux*, ad. L. type **historiōus*, f. *historia* HISTORY: see -OUS.] = HISTORICAL.

1593 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 345 There Titus Lyvius hymselfe doth aunuce, With decades historiuous, whiche that he mengeth. a 1599 — P. SPAROWE 749 A thousand new and old Of these historiuous tales.

HISTORISE (histōriz), v. Now rare or *Obs.* [f. HISTORY sb. + -IZE: cf. *botanize*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To tell the history of; to narrate or relate as history. ? *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 8 Euen those Legends of Saints and tales at which children smile, are there solemnly historized in their Cathedral Pulpits. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lxiii. (1655) 89 Sir W. Rawleigh... whose Fame shall contend in longevity... with that great World which he Historiseth so gallantly. 1697-89 EVELYN *Hist. Reliq.* (1850) II. 220 *note*.

2. To represent, display. *Obs. rare.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 6 May, A long and spacious walk, full of fountains, under which is historized the whole Ovidian Metamorphosis in rarely sculptur'd mezzo relievo.

3. *intr. or absol.* To compose history or narrative, to act the historian.

1628 [see HISTORIZING below]. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* Introd. Verses, While Dryd-like... Under their blooming shade I historize. 1828 B. CORNEY *Controversy* 22 You have attempted to historize, to ratiocinate, to sentimentalize.

Hence HISTORISING vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ermenia* To Rdr. A iv, I mean an historically way of Poetizing, or Poetical manner of historizing, or displaying of the fained... adventures and actions of persons real. 1647 TORSHELL *Design to Harmonize Bible in Phenix* (1721) I. 106 An Harmonious historizing of the Psalms. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 103 In use among the historizing or exemplarizing astrologers.

HISTORY (hi'stōri), sb. Also 4 *histoires*, 5 *hystories*, 5-6 *hystories*, 6-7 *histories*. [ad. L. *historia* narrative of past events, account, tale, story, a. Gr. *historia* a learning or knowing by inquiry, an account of one's inquiries, narrative, history, f. *histor*, *histor*- knowing, learned, wise man, judge, = **Fiōtrāp*, f. *fid*, *id*- to know. (The form *histoire* was from F.) Cf. STORY, anaphetic form of history.]

† 1. A relation of incidents (in early use, either true or imaginary; later only of those professedly true); a narrative, tale, story. *Obs.* (exc. as applied to a story or tale so long and full of detail, as to resemble a history in sense 2.) 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 48, I finde in a boke compiled To this matere an olde histoire, The which comth now to my memoire. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* vi. xiii, The carpenter told thystory to his felawes. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 77 Wee read a notable historie of a yong childe in Rome, called Papius. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 25 b, Which may be verified by an History that Plutarchus in the life of... Flaminius reporteth. 1628 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 248 Heere Dives the rich Glutton dwelt... this I suspend... for all hold it to be a Parable, and not a History. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Frasers's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 119 A Mountebank on the Stage... gave them a History of his Cures. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 183 Byron had some excellent pairs of pistols, about most of which there were histories.

2. *spec.* A written narrative constituting a continuous methodical record, in order of time, of important or public events, esp. those connected with a particular country, people, individual, etc.

Chronicles, Annals, are simpler or more rudimentary forms of history, in which the events of each year, or other limited period, are recorded before passing on to those of the next year or period, the year or period being the primary division; whereas in a *history*, strictly so called, each movement, action, or chain of events is dealt with as a whole, and pursued to its natural termination, or to a convenient halting-point, without regard to these divisions of time.

Drum-and-trumpet history, a contemptuous term for a history that gives undue prominence to battles and wars.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 206 The brave deeds which our ancestors accomplished. I have undertaken to draw the history for you. 1559 *More's Wks. (title)* The history of King Richard the thirde. 1563 WINSTON *Wks.* (1890) II. 49 Quibow worshipful was he... the historiis declaris, quilibet schawis that the mother of Alexander the Emprour callit him in his cumpanie. 1577 HOLMESHED (title) The Historie of Scotland; containing the Beginning, Increase, Proceedings, Continuance, Acts, and Gouverment of the Scottish Nation, from the original thereof to the yeere 1571. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* i. 1, I begin this History of Christ, with the Genealogy or Catalogue of his Ancestors. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* II. Wks. 1790 IV. 44 How can there be a true History, when we see no Man living is able to write truly the History of the last Week? 1753 W. SMITH *Thucyd.* I. (R.), Thucydides, an Athenian, hath compiled the history of the war between the Peloponnesians and the Athenians. 1803 MED. *Frml.* X. 517 Some important dates and circumstances towards the history of the Influenza. 1822 MISS R. MANGNALL *Hist. & Misc. Quest.* Pref. 5 Opportunities of perusing the best English, Grecian, and Roman histories. 1823 MRS. MARKHAM (Eliz. Penrose) *Hist. Eng.* Advt. 3 In putting a History of England into the hands of their children. 1827 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xiii. 711 Mezeray... was also the first who saw that a history, to be of real value, must be a history, not only of kings, but of nations. a 1872 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* vi. (1874) 177 They profess to be Histories—that is, records of the actual growth and unfolding of a particular nation. 1874 STUBBS (title) The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* Pref. 5 Whatever the worth of the present work may be, I have striven throughout that it should never sink into a 'drum and trumpet history'.

3. (Without a or pl.) That branch of knowledge which deals with past events, as recorded in writings or otherwise ascertained; the formal record of the past, esp. of human affairs or actions; the study of the formation and growth of communities and nations.

In this sense often divided, for practical convenience, into *Ancient and Modern*, or *Ancient, Medieval, and Modern History*. These have no very definite chronological limits; but Ancient History is usually reckoned as ending with the fall of the Western Roman Empire in A.D. 476. Medieval, when separated from Modern History, is usually brought down to the period of the Oceanic discoveries in the 15th c. 'Ancient History' is also humorously used in the sense of 'matters which are out of date, or which no longer form part of practical politics'.

The *Muse of History*, Clio, one of the Nine Muses, represented as the patroness of History; also often put for a personification of History.

1485 CAXTON *Higden's Polychronicon* Proem, Some sothly techyth to lye, but historie representynge the thynges lyke unto the wordes embraceth al utylite and prouffite. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 70 To think that man who knows By History, Report, or his owne proofe What woman is... will's free houres languish: For assured bondage? 1669 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. (1635) 126 Where History is vncertaine, reasonable conjecture must challenge precedence. 1681 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. ix. 40 The Register of Knowledge of Fact is called History. 1725 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Study Hist.* II. (1752) 14, I have read somewhere... that history is philosophy teaching by examples. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1870) I. xiv. 85, I can read poetry and plays... But history, real solemn history, I cannot be interested in. 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 241 We hardly find in classical history any parallel. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Hallam* v. 1 History, at least in its state of ideal perfection, is a compound of poetry and philosophy. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. v. If fame were not an accident, and History a distillation of Rumour. 1838 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Temple* (1865) II. 8/a There is a vile phrase of which bad historians are exceedingly fond, 'the dignity of history'. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 76 The successions of events and transactions in human life, remembered and related, make History. 1864 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* II. 75 The huge Mississippi of falsehood called history. 1876 STOFF. BROOKE *Eng. Lit.* vii. 131 History... was raised into the rank of literature in the latter half of the eighteenth century by three men [Hume, Robertson, Gibbon]. 1886 FREEMAN *Meth. Hist. Study* III. 117, I should be most inclined... to say that history is the science of man in his character as a political being.

b. 1595 Ancient Histories [see ANCIENT 3b]. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Study Hist.* II. (1752) 36 Modern history shews the causes, when experience presents the effects alone: and ancient history enables us to guess at the effects, when experience presents the causes alone. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* x. (1827) 99, I only mean to warn you against mixing ancient history with modern. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1878) I. Pref. 4 The subversion of the western empire is manifestly the natural termination of ancient history. 1823 MISS YONGE *Landmarks Hist. Mid. Ages* I. I. (1868) I It is in effect impossible to draw any decided line between the periods of Ancient and Medieval history. We have chosen to commence the latter from the Battle of Tours (A.D. 732). 1824 FREEMAN *Meth. Hist. Study* (1886) 20, I need not tell you... that I acknowledge no such distinction as that which is implied in the words 'ancient' and 'modern' history... I have never been able to find out by my own wit when 'ancient' history ends and when 'modern' history begins. *Ibid.* 12 Each time that I was appointed Examiner, I had to learn my trade afresh; my experience from the former time had already become a matter of ancient history.

c. 1768 BRATTLE *Minstr.* II. xxxiii, The Muse of History unrolls her page. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 916 Already for each I see History preparing the statue and niche. 1892 EDITH THOMPSON *York & Lanc.* 137 History can hardly be said to know aught of the fate of his two young nephews.

4. *transf.* + a. A series of events (of which the story is or may be told). *Obs.*

1563 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay (title)* Navigations, Peregrinations, and Voyages made into Turkie... with diuers faire and memorable histories happened in our times. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 601 As may appear by this succeeding discourse, of a true history done in England, in the house of a worshipful Gentleman. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's* 39

Trav. i. 186 Many Figures in Bass-Relief, representing several sacred Histories.

b. The whole train of events connected with a particular country, society, person, thing, etc., and forming the subject of his or its history (in sense 2); course of existence or life, career. Also in pregnant sense, An eventful career; a course of existence worthy of record. (See also LIFE-HISTORY.)

[1608 SHAKS. *Per. v. i.* 119 If I should tell my history, it would seem Like lies disdain'd in the reporting.] 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 200 For every one... to turn over a new leaf in his own History, and amend his own Erratas. 1725 J. RICHARDSON *Theory Paint.* 98 If there be any thing particular in the History of the Person which is proper to be Express'd. 1829 LUTWICH *Brief Medit. in Lett. to Scattered* etc. 255 Every man has a moral history. 1860 GRO. ELLIOT *Mill on Fl.* vi. iii. The happiest women, like the happiest nations, have no history. 1872 YATES *Growth* Comm. 93 Travelling by sea was a task for which their previous history had not prepared them. 1873 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 272 Our idea of space, like our other ideas, has a history. 1896 'PRAIRIE' *Veil of Liberty* x. 209, I know what it is to love and to be parted. I, too, have a history.

c. (Without a or pl.) The aggregate of past events in general; the course of events or human affairs.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 306 Take a turn in the Temple of History, and there meet with instructive Lectures of Providence. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 221 It was Lessing by whom the course of history was styled 'the education of the human race'. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* I. 22 History... is but continuous humanity influenced by men of character. 1874 MOTLEY *Barnveld* I. vii. 311 The great tragedy-comedy which we call human history.

5. A systematic account (without reference to time) of a set of natural phenomena, as those connected with a country, some division of nature or group of natural objects, a species of animals or plants, etc. Now rare, exc. in NATURAL HISTORY.

[In this sense following the similar use of *isotopia* by Aristotle and other Greek writers, and of *historia* by Pliny.] 1567 J. MAPLET (*title*) A Greene Forest, or a natural History, wherein may be seen the most suffragane Vertues in all the whole kinde of Stones and Metals; of Brute Beastes, Fowles, Fishes [etc.]. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo* (*title*) A Geographical Historie of Africa. 1608 TOPSELL (*title*) The History of Serpents. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 270 Aristotle in his Bookes of the History and Generation of creatures, doth [etc.]. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 122 In the 'History of the Fero Islands' I find no more species of birds than what I have already inserted. 1774 GOLDSM. (*title*) History of the Earth and Animated Nature. 1790 BAILEY (*title*) General History of British Quadrupeds. 1797 — (*title*) History of British Birds. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 30 The may-fly... I am curious to know something of the history of this little creature.

6. †a. A story represented dramatically, a drama. Obs. b. spec. A drama representing historical events, a historical play.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 144 Your Honors Players... Are come to play a pleasant Comedie... It is a kinde of history. 1598 — (*title*) The History of Henrie the Fourth. 1600 — *A. V. L.* II. vii. 164 Last Scene of all, That ends this strange eventfull history. 1600 — *Ham.* II. ii. 416 The best Actors in the world, either for Tragedie, Comedie, Historie, Pastoral. 1603 (*title*) Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies. 1604 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. iii. 525 She was entertained with 'Histories'—a kind of dramatic representation. 1877 DOWDEN *Primer Shaks.* vi. § 15. 97 Both parts of *Henry IV* consist of a comedy and a history fused together.

†7. A pictorial representation of an event or series of incidents; in 18th c. a historical picture.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyskm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxx. All the wallis within of fynest golde, With olde histories & pictures manifoide. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 b. A great coloume, in ye which are carved by histories the things memorabile, whiche have beene done in this Hippodrome. 1670-88 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 76 In the Sacristy we were shown... the curious back of an altar of Ivory cut into Histories after a rare manner. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Theory Paint.* 128 When a Painter intends to make a History. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 422 A landscape of Claude Lorraine may be preferred to a history by Luca Giordano.

†8. Eccl. = *L. historia*, liturgically applied (a) to a series of lessons from Scripture, named from the first words of the Respond to the first lesson; (b) to the general order of a particular Office.

Misunderstood and erroneously explained in *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 124: see Proctor & Wordsworth *Sarum Breviary*, Index to Fasc. 1, ii.

9. attrib. and Comb., as *history-monger*, *professor*, *wise*, *writer*; † *history faith*, 'historical' faith (see HISTORICAL 2); *history-maker*, (a) a writer of a history; (b) one who 'makes history', i.e. performs important actions which shape the course of history; so *history-making* a.; *history-painter*, one who paints 'histories' (sense 7); so *history-painting*, *history-piece*.

1531 TINDALE *Expos. & Notes* (1849) 154 Let this therefore be an undoubted article of thy faith: not of a 'history faith, as thou believest a gest of Alexander. 1895 LD. WILBERFORCE *Decl. & F. Napoleon* i. 3 The sayings, doings, aspirations, even the villanies of this great 'history-maker. 1845 W. CORV *Lett. & Tracts* (1897) 37, I could get a sure living as a journeyman 'history-monger. 1868 W. SANDERSON *Graphics* 18 Excellent 'History Painters. 1711 SHAPTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 387 In a real history-painter, the same knowledge, the same study, and views, are requir'd, as in a real poet. 1866 AGLONBY *Painting Illustr.* Explan. Terms, 'History-Painting is an Assembling of many Figures

in one Piece, to Represent any Action of Life, whether True or Fabulous, accompanied with all its Ornaments of Land-skip and Perspective. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 49 ¶ 8 As I can not go to the price of history painting, I have purchased at easy rates several beautifully designed pieces of landscape and perspective. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 345 He painted several 'history-pieces. 1773 JOHNSON in Boswell 30 Apr., Robertson paints minds as Sir Joshua paints faces in a history-piece. 1702 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 329 An 'history-professor. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ix. 4 He sheweth in 'historywise, that his enemies were overthrown. 1897 — *De Mornay* viii. 97 Justine the 'History-writer witnesseth, that the Kings... afore Ninus... were but particular Judges of Controversies. 1770 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* II. 179 (Jod.) Superior in candour and impartiality to many at least of our modern history-writers.

† *History*, v. Obs. [ad. F. *historier* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. med. L. *historiāre* (in both senses), f. *historia* HISTORY.]

1. trans. To relate in a history or narrative; to record, narrate, recount.

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* (1860) 13 As in the 39. chapitre of the Acts of the said King Philip more plainly is historied. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* Epil. (W. de W. 1526) 426 Newly historyed and translated out of Frensch into Englysshe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 203 And keepe no Tell-tale to his Memorie, That may repeat, and Historie his losse, To new remembrance.

2. To inscribe or adorn with 'histories' or historical scenes.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 b. A great Colonne of Marble historied after the manner of those of Antonin and Adrian... at Rome. 1670-88 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 127 These doors are all of brass historied into figures containing the remarkable histories of both the Testaments. *Ibid.* 148 Its three brazen doors are historied with a fine basso relievo.

Histotomy, -trophic, -syme: see HISTO-.

† *Histrio* (hi'strio). [a. L. *histrio*, *histriōn-em* stage-player. (In Holland only as L.)] = next.

[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 250 (R.) Heerevpon our owne countrie actors and artificial professors of this feate were called *Histriones*, of *Hister*, a Tuscan word, which signifieth a player or dancer.] 1608 PHILLIPS, *Histrio*, a Player of Farces, a Buffoon. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* iv. 6 'Begone, ye imbecile hypocrites, histrios not heroes!' 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 A poor histrio, a stagey pedant.

Histrion (hi'strion). Also 6 *erron*, -an, -on. [a. F. *histrion* (1570 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *histriōn-em*: see prec.] A stage-player, actor. (Now usually contemptuous.)

c. 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastman's Theat. World* Siv, Histrions that we have scene in our time fle on a rope in ye ayre. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* i. xiv. (Arb.) 48 Roscius... the best Histrion or buffon that was in his dayes to be found. 1603 FLORIO *Monaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 426 Let her leave this care to Mimicks, to Histrions, and to Rhetorick Masters. 1866 MURVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. lii. 295 It was found necessary to expel the histrions, or pantomimic dancers. 1889 *Evening News* 6 Nov. 2/6 When it is the fashion for histrions to air themselves in print.

† *Histrionian*, a. Obs. rare. [-IAN.] = next. 1609 R. BARNER *Faithf. Sheph.* 85 This is a forewearing of the spirits, and too Histrionian like.

Histrionic (histrionik), a. and sb. [ad. late L. *histrionicus*, f. *histriōn-em*; cf. F. *histrionique* (1769 in *Littre*).]

A. adj. 1. Of or belonging to stage-players, or to play-acting; theatrical; dramatic.

1759 DULWORTH *Pope* 91 The favourite passion of the histrionic tribe. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lii. III. 285 In consequence of his love and his knowledge of the histrionic art, he taught the choristers over which he presided to act plays. 1807 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 31 He can also boast decent histrionic talents.

2. Theatrical in character or style, 'stagey'; also fig. 'acting a part', hypocritical, deceitful.

1648 J. BRAUMONT *Psyche* xx. (R.), The crisp'd, perfum'd, belac'd, befooled Wights, Jetting in histrionick pride I saw. 1679 HOBBS *Behemoth* (1840) 363 The Presbyterian preachers, by a long practised histrionic faculty, preached up the rebellion powerfully. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 563 Foppish airs And histrionic mumm'ry, that let down The pulpit to the level of the stage. 1809 *Globe* 7 Mar., Yesterday's 'histrionic proceedings.

3. Path. *Histrionic paralysis* (see quot.). *Histrionic spasm*, spasm of the facial muscles.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Histrionic spasm*. 1893 *Ibid.*, *Paralysis, histrionic*, Bell's facial palsy, so named because the power of facial expression is lost.

B. sb. 1. A stage-player, actor. Also fig.

1839 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 256 Costumes... ready for the histrionics who are to wear them. 1860 *All Year Rnd.* No. 75. 595 Commend me... to this matchless histrionic!

2. pl. Play-acting, theatricals; theatrical arts; acting (of a part), pretence.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVII. 515/1 We have theatres in London... not worse than the special Stafford histrionics. 1886 A. W. WARD *Dickens* I. 11 He loved the theatre and everything which savoured of histrionics. 1890 *Times* 10 Mar. 9/1 As a matter of common decorum or of satisfactory histrionics.

Histrionical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec. adj. 1.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVIII. vii. 117 In lieu of histrionical actors and players. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 74 This supposed abuse of histrionical liberty. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. iii. § 3 In the Saxon canons... A. D. 960, it is ordered that no priest shall... exercise the mimical or histrionical art.

2. = prec. adj. 2.

1560 BECON *New Catech. Wks.* 1844 II. 300 It was become deadly sin to minister the holy communion without these

scenical, histrionical, and hickscorn-like garments. 1666 BR. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1856) I. 414 This scenical, theatrical, histrionical godliness. 1690 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 102 They [the Inquisition] are so histrionical in their ceremonies, as if they made a sport of barbarousness, that they cite the dead men three several days to appear.

Histrionically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a histrionic manner; in relation to, or in the style of, actors or acting; theatrically.

1647 TRAPP *Mellif. Theol. in Comm. Ep.* 637 They did all theatrically, histrionically, hypocritically. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koury* Def. xix. 337 To translate the Stage into the Church, making some Histrionically to personate that which they are not. 1864 *Realist* 25 May 7 Signor Graziani... is now a very fair Valentine considered histrionically.

Histrionicism (hi'strioniz'm). [f. HISTRION- + -ISM.] Histrionic action; = next.

1870 *Daily News* 13 Dec., His vanity, his half-conscious histrionicism... have been the subject of good-humoured laughter. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 89 How could this girl have taught herself, in the solitude of a savage island, a species of histrionicism which women in London circles strove for years to acquire?

Histrionism (hi'strioniz'm). [f. HISTRION or L. *histrio*, -ōnem + -ISM.] Theatrical practice, action, or style; 'acting'.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 24 When personations shall cease, and Histrionism of happiness be over. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 540 Something to wash down his lordship's dose of histrionism. 1866 CARLYLE *Fraser* Gt. ix. iv. III. 113 The Cathedral Church, where high Prince Bishops delivered *palliums*, did histrionisms.

Histrionize, v. rare = 1. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] intr. To act, as a stage-player; to play a part. (In quot., to *histrionize* it.)

1650 URQUHART *Zevel Wks.* (1834) 229 During the five hours space that... he was pleased to histrionize it, he shewed himself so natural a representative that [etc.].

Hit (hit), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. hit. Forms: 1 hyttan, 3-6 hitte, hytte, 4 hutte, hete, 4-5 hyt, 4-7 hitt, 5 (3rd sing.) hit, 4- hit. Pa. t. 1 hytte, 3-4 hutte, 3-5 hitte, (4 hitte), 4- hit, (4-5 hitt, 5 hyt(te), 6-7 hyt, 6-9 Sc. and north. hat, 7 hatt). Pa. pple. 4 y-hyt, 5 hyt, yhytte, 5-hit, (dial. 5 Sc. hittin, 6- hitten, huten, 6 hot). [Late OE. *hyttan* = ON. *hitla* to hit upon, light upon, meet with, Sw. *hitla*, Da. *hitte* to hit, find. App. from Norse: cf. Branch II; but the senses under I seem to have been developed at an early date in Eng. from the notion 'get at, reach'.]

I. To get at or reach with a blow, to strike.

1. trans. To reach or get at with a blow or a missile; to give a blow to (something aimed at); to strike with aim or intent. When the success of the actor is the prominent notion, its opposite is *to miss*; when the effect upon the object is prominent, the meaning tends to be 'to strike sensibly, so as to be felt'; cf. sense 8.

c. 1205 LAV. 26060 Je eotend smat after bilue & noht hine ne hutte. *Ibid.* 27680 He... bene admiral hitte mid smerten ane dunte. 13. K. *Alis.* 2155 Ac Alisandre hutte him, certe, Thorough live, and longe, and beorte. c. 1330 *Will. Palerne* 3621 No man bat he hit myht him withstonde. 1389 *Travisa Higden* vi. xxix. Atte laste Harold was yhyt wyb an arewe & koste hys on ye. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. x. 101 Pacylene hitte ire in the helme that it flewe a feld. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 273 Was be never yhytte? 1484 *Caxton Fables of Esop* IV. ix. Thow shalt hytte hym with thy swerd and kyll hym. 1530 *PALSGR.* 585/2, I hytte a thyng that I throwe at. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 3 Phavorinus the Philosopher... did hit a yong man over the Thumbers verie handsomely, for usyng... over straunge woordes. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 36 Sym said he sett nocht by hiss fors, Bot hecht he sould be hittin. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XII. xv. (1886) 206 A viper smitten or hot with a reed is axioun. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 51 O for a stone-bow to hit him in the eye. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxiii. 17 He shot and bat me on the breast. 1743 *Broughton's Rules Baxing* in *Blaine Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1221 No person is to hit his adversary when he is down. 1808 *Cyclopaedia Dial.*, *Hit*, pret. of hit. 1879 F. FOLLOK *Sport Brit.* *Burmah* I. 193, I had hit the tigress hard as she sprang up. 1885 *Law Times* 9 May 29/2 The plaintiff... fired at him, but did not hit him.

Fig. 1611 MIDDLETON & D. *Roaring G. Epil.*, Some dispraised The haire... Some hit her o're the lippes, mislik'd their colour.

b. *Cricket*. (a) To strike (the ball) with the bat; hence with the bowler as object. (b) *To hit off*, to make up (a number of runs) by hitting.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii. When you or Raggles hit a ball hard away for six. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Dr. Grace hit Hill square for 4. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 9/1 Mr. Hornby hit each bowler twice for 4. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/4 The Englishmen had only 33 to get to win and this was hit off in twenty-five minutes for the loss of one wicket. 1890 *Ibid.* 1 Sept. 4/5 Yorkshire... in the time remaining... hit off 56 of these for the loss of two batsmen.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To give a blow or blows; to strike with something in hand or with a missile.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1149 Arthur... hittez ever in the hulke up to be hilted. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 178 Who so shootes at the like, in hope to hit, may sooner misse. 1669 SURNAME *Mariner's Mag.* v. 57 Take aim to the Mark you would shoot to, and that is the way to hit. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 25 Throw a Dart or long Stick, with which they'll hit within the compass of a farthing a mighty distance. 1850 S. G. OSBORNE *Cleanings* 112 There were... lads... hitting at stones with hammers. 1870 BLAIR *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 4038 (*Baxing*) He was

..an excellent 'stopper', hitting with his right and stopping with his left.

trans. Of a missile or moving body: To come upon with forcible impact; to strike.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Cristoforo 581 Sowne ane crow in þe ee hymne hit. *1668 Digby Voy. Medit.* (1868) 77 He.. shott 7 peeces att my pinnace, all which hatt her. *1694 A. DE LA PRYME Diary* (Surtees) 40 In at the window.. [it] was flung.. and had like to have bitten Mr. Walker on the head. *1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 354 With an Elligar.. that sticks in the Fish it hits. *1828 Scott F. M. Perth* xi, My pellet.. I trust, it did not hit your eye.

fig. *1513 Douglas Æneis* v. iii. 90 The meikle hillis Bemys agane, hit with the brute so schillis. *1847 TENNYSON Princ.* v. 44 The sun, that now.. hit the Northern hills.

4. absol. or intr. To come with forcible impact (against, upon, etc.).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 Þe whilk brand efterwardes hitt on þe erthe and stakk still þerin. *1530 PALSGR.* 585/2, I went darking and dyd hytte agaynst a doore. *1659 B. HARRIS Parvial's Iron Age* 137 When we endeavour to shun one.. Sand-bank, we hit against another. *1704 LOCKE* (J.), If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and hit one against another? *1860 TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxv. 190 The little snow granules hit spitefully against the skin. *Mod.* The shot hit in front of the head high up.

5. trans. To deliver (a blow, stroke, etc.).

1a 1400 Morte Arth. 3687 Archers of Englande.. Hittis thourghe þe harde stele fulle hertly dynnyttis. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 5937 He.. Hit on his hede a full hard dynt. *1460 Lybeaus Disc.* 1631 Ayder yn other scheld hytte Strokes grymly greete. *1879 F. POLLOCK Sport Brit. B. I.* 122, I lifted the stick and pretended to hit at it a back-handed blow.

6. With two objectives. To hit any one a blow: to strike him with a blow, to give him a blow.

1597 T. BEARD Theatre God's Judgem. i. xli. (1631) 122 One of his servants.. hot him such a knock with a pistol that he killed him therewith. *1599 J. MINSHEU Dial. Span. & Eng.* (1623) 18, I hit my selfe a blow.. in this shin bone. *1763 C. JOHNSTON Reverie* i. 135 Hitting him a plump in the bread-basket. *1858 HAWTHORNE Fr. & Lt. Frms.* II. 23 Hitting the poor Venus another.. blow.

7. trans. To knock (a part of the body) against or on something.

1830 T. BAUGIS tr. Camus' Mor. Relat. 249 [He] hit his nose so hard against the ground, that he lay quite stund with the fall. *1665 HOOKE Microgr.* 178 It would swim to and fro.. but would often hit itself against the rocks or stones. *Mod.* In the dark he hit his foot against the step.

8. fig. To affect the conscience, feelings, comfort, prosperity, etc. of (any one) in a way analogous to physical hitting; to affect sensibly, painfully, or injuriously; to smite, wound, hurt. *To hit home:* cf. HOME *adv.* 5.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, George 110 Sad sorow sa cane hymne hit. *1513 DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. xi. 22 Now art thou hit with frawart weidis vnkyned. *1533 T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 138 A merie man can want no matter to hitte hym home. *c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittcottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 234 [Jam.] The chancellour.. bearing the grose and ruid speech.. thought he bat thame ovis near. *1600 SANDERSON Sermon.* (1661) i. 142 Christ hitteth him home, and presseth upon his particular corruption. *1678 R. BARCLAY Apol. Quakers* x. 17. 307 This Objection hitteth not us at all. *1735 POPE Donne Sat.* iv. 232 Dear Countess! you have charms all hearts to hit! *1861 BRIGHT Sp. India* 19 Mar., The noble Lord felt himself hit. *1888 BRYCE Amer. Commun.* II. xliii. 134 There is always a desire to hit companies.

b. To be hard (sometimes heavily, badly) hit: to be severely or deeply affected by something; esp. to be seriously smitten by some adversity. (Cf. *sense* 1, quot. 1879.)

1844 LEVER Dodd Fam. Abr. xiv. 110, I got 'hit hard' at the Brussels races, lost twelve hundred at *carte*. *1888 BRYCE Amer. Commun.* III. xc. 229 Stocks had now fallen, and everybody was hard hit. *1891 N. GOULD Doub. Event* 3 A friend of his had been hit heavily over a certain race. *1893 L'pool Daily Post* 1 Jan., Liverpool was badly hit last year by the fall in cotton.

9. To cast, throw. *Obs. ecc. dial.*

1356 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 172 Penne Clement þe Cobelere caste of his cloke, And Hikke þe Ostler hatte his hod afur. *1864 H. KINGSLEY Ravenshoe* xlii. (D.), Everything past use was hit, as they say in Berkshire, out into the street.

10. Backgammon. To 'take up' (a man). *To hit a blot:* to throw a number which enables the player to take up an unguarded man, that is, one left single and alone on any point in his adversary's tables. Hence *fig.* to discover a failing or a weak point. (See *BLot* sb.²)

1599 PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd. in Hazl. Dodsley VII. 276 Mrs. Gour. Look ye, mistress, now I hit ye. Mrs. Bar. Why, ay, you never use to miss a blot, Especially when it stands so fair to hit.. I hot your man. *1691 T. H[ALS] Acc. New Invent.* p. xxviii, And he there hits a blot in the Papal Tenets that was never hit before. *1778 C. JONES Hoyle's Games Impr.* 175 Suppose I leave two Blots, either of which cannot be hit but by double Dice. *1870 HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 144 If you are obliged to leave a blot, by having recourse to the Calculations for hitting it, you will find the chances for and against you.. Never fail spreading your men, either to take a new point in your table, or to hit a man your adversary may happen to enter. *1889 Spectator* 14 Dec. 832 Mr. Morley has hit a blot in our policy.

11. To come upon, light upon, meet with, get at, attain to, reach one's aim, succeed, and the like. This is the ON. sense; but with the exception of the single late OE. instance in 11, its exemplification in English as a whole is later.

11. trans. To come upon, light upon, meet with, get at, reach, find, esp. something aimed at. **a.** with material object.

a 1075 OE. Chron. (MS. D.) an. 1066 Ða com Harold.. on unwer on þa Normenn, and hytte hi begeondan Eoforwic, æt Steinford-brygge. *1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 256 Sailing Northward.. we shall hitte those Isles. *c 1532 DEWES Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 908 To hitte or ouertake, attaindre. *1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. Goulart's Wise Viellard* 25 So farre out of the way.. that they can hardly hit the right way againe to the.. citie of God. *1704 ADDISON Italy* (1733) 56 The Entrance is so difficult to hit. *1738 SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* ii. 138 Egad, I can't hit the Joint. *1797 CAPT. TROUBRIDGE* 25 July in Nicolas Nelson's Disp. (1845) II. 426 note, From the darkness of the night I did not immediately hit the Mole, the spot appointed to land at. *1858 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 195 As soon as I knew where to hit you with a letter.

b. with immaterial object.

1555 EDEN Decades 309 To consyder howe they hytte the truthe sumtyme. *1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 68 You have hit my meaning right. *1665 LADY RUSSELL Lett.* i. xxi. 57, I cannot hit the names of the rest. *1798 PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* i. ii. 272 Other persons.. were able.. to hit the happy medium. *1866 G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 37, I never could hit his way of talking to his parishioners.

12. intr. With upon, on (+of), in same sense as 11. (With indirect passive.)

a 1300 Cursor M. 7152, I wat noght hu he on þam hitte. *c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Clement* 836 Bot one þat place mycht name of þame hyt. *1533 T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 146 In readyng.. he hit at length upon himself and the More. *1568 V. SKINNER tr. Montanus Inquis.* 17 a, So he can hit of the matter. *1609 B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* iv. ii, No, but I could hit of some things that thou wilt miss. *1705 BOSMAN Guinea* 34 The Means which they chiefly hit upon, and practised. *1715 VANBRUGH Country Ho.* ii. Wks. (Rtdg.) 464/1 Sure I shall hit of some way to get rid of this crew. *1764 REID Inquiry* vi. § 12 Like other facts, they are not to be hit upon by a happy conjecture. *1807 P. GASS Jynl.* 132 We.. crossed a large mountain and hit on the creek and small valley, which were wished for by our guide. *1874 SAYCE Compar. Philol.* ii. 69 Hypothesis after hypothesis, until the right one is at length hit upon.

+13. intr. To attain the object aimed at or end intended; to 'hit the mark'. Of events, etc.: To come to the desired end; to succeed; to come off as intended. *Obs. or dial.*

c 1400 Destr. Troy 2071 Thow se not þat sothly said ys of olde, And ofte happens to hit, qwo so hede tas. *1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. iii. ii.* 70 Hath all his ventures fail'd, what not one hit? *1668 SEDLEY Muhl. Gard. Prol.*, The cruel critic and malicious wit, Who think themselves undone if a play hit. *1744-50 W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* II. ii. 127 (E. D. S.) This pirky wheat is often sown after turneps.. and generally hits well. *1848 AKERMAN Wills. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) sv., The apples hit well t'year.

14. trans. To attain to an exact imitation or representation of; to imitate exactly or to a nicety. *Cf. hit off*, 24 c.

1608 Narcissus (1893) 484 Harke how Jumball hits it [a cry] right. *1621 SHAKS. Wint. T. v. i.* 127 Your Fathers Imitation is so hit in you. *1663 B. JONSON in Shakspeare's Wks.* To Rdr., O, could he but have drawne his wit As well in brasse, as he hath hit His face. *c 1633 MILTON Arcades* 77 If my inferior hand or voice could hit Inimitable sounds. *1712 ADDISON Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 3 It is pleasant to look on the Picture of any face, where the Resemblance is hit. *1808 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) One more Peep at R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 356 How darest thy hand, that cannot hit The features of a poor Tom tit, Attempt the Eagle's fury in its flight? *1844 MOTLEY Corr.* (1889) i. iv. 119 One of the most difficult things in painting is to hit the exact colour of the human face.

15. To fall in with exactly; to suit, fit, be agreeable to.

c 1580 SIDNEY Ps. XL iv, [I] sought with drydeles wyll to hitte. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* i. 506 The dry marble, sorteth well with a moist soil; and the fatty, hitte that which is dry and lean. *1632 MILTON Penseroso* 14 Hail, divinest Melancholy, Whose saintly visage is too bright To hit the sense of human sight. *1698 BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* ix. 327 All the Characters must hit and correspond one to another. *1766 GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvi, We did not immediately recollect an historical subject to hit us. *1850 TENNYSON In Mem.* XLVII, What vaster dream can hit the mood Of Love on earth? *1884 CHURCH Bacon* i. 20 In the hope.. of hitting her taste on some lucky occasion.

+16. intr. To fall in suitably or exactly; to coincide; to square with, agree with. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. Timon iii. i. 6 A Guilt I warrant. Why this hits right: I dreamt of a Silver Bason and Ewre to night. *1699 BENTLEY Phil.* xi. 274 Plutarch.. would never balk a good story though it did not exactly hit with Chronology. *1719 DE FOE Crusoe* ii. i, The Scheme hit so exactly with my Temper. *1728 Col. Jack* (1840) 133 Was there nothing in his case that hit with your own?

17. intr. To agree together. *Obs. or dial.*

1604 SHAKS. Lear i. i. 308 Pray you let vs sit (Q. hit) together. *1758 T. NEVILLE Imit. Hor. Ep.* i. xviii. 131 Believe me, contraries will never hit; The fop avoid the clown, the dunce the wit. *1828 Craven Dial.* Hit, to agree. *1876 Whitty Gloss.* s.v., 'We hit about it', agreed. 'Hae ye hitten on yet?', come to an agreement.

III. To aim, direct one's aim or course.

+18. intr. To aim, seek, strive. *Obs. rare.*

13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 132 Þe wy3.. Hittet to haue ay more & more.

19. intr. To direct one's course, be directed; to pass, turn; to 'strike' out, in, in a particular direction. ? Now *dial.*

13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 380 Of a hepe of askes he hitte in þe mydder. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 445 He sall hit with his hede in-to þe hege est. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 1671 Þai comyn to the cost.. and þere hyt into hayn. *Ibid.* 1742 Achilles also afterward rose, Hit on his horse, hurilt into fight.

1a 1900 Chester Pl. x. 275 Into Egypte till we hitte (E.E.T.S. hytt) The Angel will us leade. *1664 POWER Exp. Philos.* 119 The Atoms of Fire, or Heat, which penetrate into the Bladder;.. Why could they not hit out, as well as in, through the same pores? *1713 POPE Guardian* No. 40 ad fin., Both Spenser and Phillips have hit into the same road with this old West Country Bard of ours. *1895 T. HARDY in Harper's Mag.* Mar. 568 I've seen her hit in and steer down the long slide on yonder pond.

IV. Phrases.

20. To hit it. **a.** To hit the mark; to guess the right thing; to make a correct conjecture.

1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. iv. i. 127 Thou canst not hit it my good man. *1591 FLORIO 2nd Fruites* 25 G. That is stake-money under the line, is it not so? T. Yea sir, you hit it right. *1738 SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* iii. 199 Guess again.. A Girl then.. You have hit it. *1890 BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 134 You've just hit it there.

b. (Now usually to hit it off.) To agree.

1634 STRAFFORD Lett. i. 299 Would to God our master could hit it with that crown! *1668 SEDLEY Muhl. Gard.* i. i. Wks. 1722 II. 9 You and I shall never hit it. *1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1889) II. 291 How do you and the great Mrs. Montague hit it off? *1844 ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Ludbury* xxii. (1886) 66 The respective wives of these gentlemen never hit it exactly. *1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xi, Tom did not venture to inquire for a day or two how the two hit it off together.

c. To attain exactly to the point wanted; to strike the scent in hunting (also hit it off).

1704 STEELE Lying Lover i. (1747) 16 Not ev'ry open-handed Fellow hits it neither. *1720 PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes* ii. 52 To look through every circumstance necessary to be considered in the adjusting of this point so as exactly to hit it. *18.. Rec. N. Devon Stag-hounds* 65 (W. Som. Word-bk.) The hounds then hit it up the river. *Ibid.* 68 The hounds came to a check, and could never hit it off again.

21. To hit the mark, the nail, the needle, the pin, the nail upon the head, usually fig.

c 1450 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 138 Now be myn trowthe þe hytte the pynne. *1530 Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 15 Thou hyttest the nayle upon the head For that is the thinge that they dreed. *1588 SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 305 Indeede she had hit the needle in that deuse. *1597 MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 75 That we commonly call hitting the eight on the face, when we come to an eight, and skip vp from it agayne to another perfect concord. *a 1613 OVERBURY Charac. Amoris* Wks. (1856) 57 To keep Cupid from hitting the blacke. *1680 H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.* 54 This Bow-man hat the mark, when the Emperour Constantine turned Christian. *1866 Mrs. GASKELL Wives & Daus.* (Tauchn.) i. 69 He was rash.. hitting the nail on the head sometimes.

22. To hit one in the teeth: to reproach one (with a thing), throw it in one's teeth (see TOOTH).

23. Hit or miss: Whether one hits or misses; at random, at haphazard, happy-go-lucky. (Cf. HITTY-MISSY.) Also *attrib.* and *subst.*

1606 SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. i. iii. 384 But hit or misse, Our projects life this shape of sence assumes. *1664 WHITLOCK Zootomia* 115 Whose practise in Physick is nothing but the Countrey dance, call'd Hit or Misse. *1705 HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 14 Do we all march towards Heaven hit or miss, and by guess? *1873 OUIDA Pascarel* II. 42 It is not the happy-go-lucky hit-or-miss sort of thing that you may fancy.

V. With adverbs in specialized senses.

23. Hit in. **+a. trans.** To thrust in, push in with a stroke. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 Alexander 512 Þan wendis þar-out a litill worm & wald it eft enter, And or scho hit in hire hede a hard deth suffir.

b. intr. To strike in: see 19.

24. Hit off. **a. trans.** To produce or throw off with success.

1700 CONGREVE Way of World III. xiii, We hit off a little wit now and then, but no animosity. *1825 MARY A. KELLY Osmond* i. 87 You used to be rather au fait at hitting off a sonnet.

b. To succeed in attaining or getting at or upon. (Said esp. of striking the scent in hunting.)

1676 DRYDEN Limberham iv. i, You have hit it off it seems. *a 1698 TEMPLE* (J.), What prince soever can hit off this great secret, need know no more. *1749 FIELDING Tom Jones* x. vi, It happens to this sort of men, as to bad hounds, who never hit off a fault themselves. *1815 Sporting Mag.* XLV. 299 The hounds again hit off the scent. *1879 F. POLLOCK Sport Brit. Burmah* i. 69 We started at daybreak.. and soon hit off a trail.

c. To describe, represent, or reproduce successfully or to a nicety.

1727 WATERLAND Eucharist 81 He has very well hit off the Sense. *1821 MACAULAY in Life & Lett.* (1883) i. 233, I never saw a character so thoroughly hit off. *1871 SMILES Charac.* x. (1876) 275 Sometimes he hits off an individual trait by an anecdote.

d. See also senses 1 b and 20 b, c.

25. Hit out. **+a. trans.** To knock out. *Obs.*

1303 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxi. 386 And ho so hitteþ out a mannes eye ober elles hus for-teþ. *1704 J. PITTS Acc. Mahometans* 98, I have hit out the Devils Eyes already.

+b. To bring out, come out with. *Obs. rare.*

1579 E. K. Ep. Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal., He mought needes in singing hit out some of their tunes.

c. To strike out, elicit.

1838 KEBLE Occas. Pap. & Rev. (1877) 31 [She] hit out the spark which has now become such an orb of poetical fame.

d. intr. To strike out with the fist. Also *fig.* to deal heavy blows at, to attack vigorously.

1856 READE It is never too late xv, No! give me a chap that hits out straight from the shoulder. *1873 Punch* 10 May 190/1 Mr. Torrens hit out at Mr. Lowe. *a 1893*

LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* vi. (1896) 188 A member [of Parliament] should hit seldom but hit hard.

VI. 26. Comb. hit-wicket (*Cricket*), the act of hitting the wicket with the bat or a part of the person, by which the batsman is 'out'.

1773 in *Q. Rev.* No. 316. 469 [We find] 'hit wicket' [scored for the first time in a match between Hambledon and England in 1773]. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 47 The batter is given out as 'hit wicket'. 1897 RANJITSINGH *Cricket* xix. The umpire at the bowler's end is the proper person to be appealed to... in all cases except those of stumping, hit-wicket, and run out.

Hit, *sb.* Also *hete*, 6-8 *hitt*. [*f. HIT v.*]
1. A blow given to something aimed at; a stroke (at cricket, billiards, etc.); the collision or impact of one body with another.

Hit off (in *Hockey*), the first stroke, which begins the game. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 185 To hym wyl I go, and jove hym suche an hete That alle the lechis of the londe his lyf xul nevyr restore. 1598 Florio, *Colpo*, a blow, a stroke, a hit. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 292 A hit, a very palpable hit. 1681 Cotton *Wond. Peak* 32 How deep... By tumbling down stones... Till the first hit strikes the astonished ear. Like Thunder under-ground. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 195 The navigator could plant but few hits. 1811 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 92 He... can only be denied by a hit down. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 46 Whatever byes result from the hit, go to the hit. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 229 We... made some very disgraceful misses, and again some very pretty hits. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 11/2 The annual encounter... at hockey... Hit off will be at half-past two.

2. A stroke of sarcasm, censure, rebuke, etc. c. 1608 *Rash. Ball.* (1892) VII. 381 'Tis Wit for Wit, and Hit for Hit. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Rek.* 139 His snip-snap wit, hit for hit. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 265 We have received a number of hits about the soup or broth shops. 1873 *HELF'S Anim. & Mast.* iv. (1875) 102 In Hudibras there is a sly hit at the sayings of the philosophers.

3. A stroke of good luck which one hits upon or meets with; a fortunate chance.

1666 *Perry's Diary* 1 June. To lament the loss of the opportunity of the last year, which... all might have been such a hit as will never come again in this age. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 294 A lucky hit indeed, for chance to frame a world! 1704 CHURCHILL *Collect. Voy.* III. 9/2 One of these Hits is enough to Enrich a Family. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 120 Such words... which only by a lucky hit gain life and a career.

b. To look to (or mind) one's hits: to look to one's chances.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 190 He should have minded his hits better, when he was minded to act the Tyrant. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Eye*. To have an eye to the main Chance, or look to your Hits. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysalis* (1822) II. 248 If I mind my hits this trip, I shall be as rich as the best of them. 1840 Mrs. F. TOLLOPE *Widow Married* xxiii. You had better mind your hits between mamma and me.

4. A successful stroke made in action or performance of any kind.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 157 note. One of Mr. Lane's most fortunate hits. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 399 Mr. Peel seems to have made a hit in the chief character of Shiel's play. 1867 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxiv. (1879) 217 His general effect... was pronounced to be a hit.

b. A saying that goes to the point; a striking and effective expression; a telling phrase.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. i. 18 He suggested the introduction of two or three jokes—'hits', I recollect he called them—into the speeches of that personage. 1884 *Non-conf. & Indep.* 25 Sept. 99/2 The noble speaker had made the hit of the evening. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 10/1 One of his happiest hits is to brand wire pullers as the chifonniers of politics.

c. A successful guess.

1855 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. i. 139 A knack of lucky conjecture... resembling that which solves conundrums, often seems to be more successful in its hits than comprehensive mental grasp or the closest logical continuity.

d. *Hit off*, the act of hitting off (*HIT v.* 24 c); a clever representation or imitation.

1830 J. BADDOCK in *Foot's Whs.* p. xi. The plaudits which would accompany a successful hit-off of the subject under treatment.

5. *Backgammon*. a. A game won by a player after his opponent has thrown off one or more men from the board, as distinguished from a *gammon* or a *backgammon*: see *quot.* 1888. b. The act of hitting a 'blot': see *HIT v.* 10.

1766 GOLDEN. *Vic. W.* ii. Backgammon, at which my old friend and I sometimes took a twopenny hit. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 171 Two of your Adversary's Men in your Tables are better, for a Hit, than any greater Number, provided your Game is forwardest. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cvd M.* 18 A hardly-contested 'hit' of backgammon was being fought out. 1888 *Cassell's Bk. Sports & Past.* 385 There are three different kinds of wins, viz., the *hit*, the *gammon*, and the *backgammon*. The player who has played all his men round into his own inner table, and by fortunate throws of the dice has borne all his men, wins the *hit*.

6. An abundant crop of fruit (i.e. one that turns out a success). *west. dial.*

1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 303 What in the Cider-countries is called a hit. This... superabundance of fruit, is very destructive to the trees; for so great a crop weakens them very much. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.* *Hit*, an abundant crop of fruit.

Hit, *obs.* f. *HIGHT v.*, *HEIGHT*; *obs.* and *dial.* f. *Ir.*

Hitch (*hit*), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *hycho*, *hytoho*, *hioh*, 6-*hitoh*. [*In Promp. Parv.*, 1440, *hytche-n*; in 16-17th c. also without *h*, see *ITCH v.* 2; app. iden-

tical in sense with early ME. *IOCHE-N*. If these are in origin the same word, it is equally difficult to explain the loss of *h* in the one, and its addition in the other form. In some uses *hitch* is equivalent in sense to *Sc.* and north. *hotch*, with which, if the *h* is original, it may be radically cognate. No related word appears in the cognate langs. The connexion of branches I and II is also uncertain.

(There does not appear to be any ground for connecting it with *hick* in *hickup*.)

I. To move jerkily.
1. *trans.* To move (anything) as with a jerk, or in an abrupt or discontinuous manner; to shift (a thing) a little away or aside.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 239/2 Hytchyn, or remevyn (*K.* hychyn, *P.* hychen, *W.* hythen), *amoveo*, *moveo*, *removeo*. a. 1520 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 401 Another than dyd hyche her, And brought a pottel pycher. 1630 FULLER *Holy War* i. xiii. (1840) 38 Jerusalem... hath somewhat altered her situation, having hitched herself more northward. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto* 122 That the spring of the Watch... should by its bear or elasticity hitch it forwards. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ix. Hitching his chair nearer the fire. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 256 Hitching himself round... looking at me.

b. *esp.* To raise or lift with a jerk. Usually with *up*. Orig. *nautical*.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* li. So saying, Swinburne hitched up his trousers, and went down below. 1844 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Misadv. Margate* xix. And then he hitch'd his trousers up, as is, I'm told, their use. 1861 Miss TYTTLER *Pop. Thoughtful Girls* (1863) 38 Over-prominent shoulderblades, which she had not given over hitching awkwardly. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. i. She hitched this chin up. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. She... hitched her dress.

2. *fig.* To move or lift as by a jerk into some position; *spec.* to put (as by an effort) into a story, into verse, or the like; to insert or mention in a literary work, *esp.* by way of exposure or ridicule. Sometimes app. associated with sense 5.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. i. Hitch him in distich. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i. Now we must appear loving and affectionate, or Sner will hitch us into a story. 1779 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 355 If... the letter should be caught and hitched into a newspaper, the world would say I was not to be trusted with a secret. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. ii. xiii. 195 The most exalted persons... cruelly hitched in a rhyme, and thrown out to the vulgar. 1825 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 58 Our endowed free schools... keep down the price of education... and they hitch into genteel life a number of young men, who are lost to industry. 1889 SERJ. ROBINSON *Beach & Bar* 305 A few words hitched in here regarding barristers' clerks may not be thought out of place.

b. *intr.* for *passive*.
1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. i. 78 Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time Slides into verse, and hitches in a rhyme, Sacred to Kiculae his whole life long. a. 1797 MASON *Dean & Squire* (R.). I ask his pardon for... At the time He chanc'd to hitch into my rhyme. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* iv. v. 185 note. Names that may more commodiously hitch into verse.

3. *intr.* To shift one's position a little; to move with a jerk or succession of jerks.

1609 T. ADAMS *Serm. Rev.* vi. 16 Wks. 7/8 When... the place of their hope became an Island, loe now they hitch vp higher to the toppes of the tallest trees. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 52 To ease themselves a little, by hitching into another place. 18... W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.*, The Belgæ... were hitching westward to make room for the Goths. 1865 CARLYLE *Fréd. Gt.* xviii. xii. VIII. 35 Slow Fermor... began hitching southward, southward gradually to Posen.

b. To jerk the body up and down; to HOTOH.

1510-20 *Compl. too late married* (1862) 8 Mo gallantes... ren After a wenchte, and lepe and bytche, Than dogges do about a faroweye bytche. 1871 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 15 Quhat mervell than thochte chaist forett... Hichit on be hure so oppinly?

4. To walk unevenly or lamely; to hobble; also (*dial.*) to hop.

1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. xi. 114 The tother... Hichit on furth with slaw pace lyke ane trat. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Potwart* 395 Fra the how to the hight, some hobbles, some hatches [error for hitches; *rimes* 'witches', 'hitches']; With their mouths to the moone, murgions they maid. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hobble*, to walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch. 1767 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Hitch*, to move or walk. *Norfol.* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v. Surely also Punishment, this day, hitches (if she still hitches) after Crime, with frightful shoes-of-swiftness! 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hitch*, to move a short distance in any direction; to hop. 1874 Mrs. WHITNEY *We Girls* x. 214 She began to hitch along; for walk she wouldn't, and she didn't.

II. To fasten by something that catches.

5. *trans.* To catch as with a loop, noose, or hook; to fasten, *esp.* in a temporary way (and against force acting in one direction). Also *fig.*

1607 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Hitch, is to catch hold of any thing with a rope to hold it fast, or with a hooke, as hitch the fish-hooke to the Anchors flook, or the Tackles into the Garnets of the Slings. 1706 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* II. 14/1 Little knobs... against which the ropes were hitched, to prevent their slipping. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iii. xxxiii. Hitching your knife in the gritty flaws of a black-lead pencil. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 75 Hitching our shawls in a bramble. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xix. 162 The hunter... hitches the running noose of the lariat over his [the wild horse's] head by means of the forked stick. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 351 The tackle is to be hitched on, and the horse run up quickly. 1859 OWEN *Invertebr. Anim.* xiv. (1885) 303 Sometimes the crab hitches one of its claws into some crack or fissure. 1864 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880)

I. 262 A stone under a glacier may be hitched or suspended in the ice itself for long spaces. 1870 GORDON *Bush Ball, Wolf & Hound* 35. I hitched my mare to a tree. 1872 ELLA-COMBE *Ch. Bells Devon, Bells Ch.* ii. 217 Bells are sometimes chimed by... hitching the rope round the fligh or tail of the clapper. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delict. Duck* 286 He... hitched this hat upon a peg in the wall.

b. *fig.* To catch, arrest (attention, etc.). *rare.*

a. 1704 LLOYD *Ruff. Poet Wks.* 1774 I. 171 As gaudy signs, which hang before The tavern or the alehouse door, Hitch every passer's observation. 1828 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. xvi. (1869) 317 As if the mind were equally hitched in difficulties and distracted with doubts.

c. with *up*: To harness, yoke; *absol.* 'To harness a horse to a vehicle, make ready for driving' (*Cent. Dict.*). U.S. So *hitch to Austral.*

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civilis.* ii. Wks. (Bohn) III. 11 Now that is the wisdom of a man... to hitch his waggon to a star. 1870 E. E. HALL *Ten Times One* iv. (Cent.). He would hitch up at once and drive over to Elyria. 1880 EARL DUNRAVEN in 19th Cent. Oct. 606 There was nothing for us to do but hitch up our teams and drive back to settlements. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 127 The three leaders was hitched to, and away we went.

d. To hitch horses together, also short, to hitch: to agree, get on well together, act in harmony. U.S. *colloq.*

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 117 They [man and wife] don't hitch their horses together well at all. 1842 Mrs. CLAYERS *Forest Life* I. 116 (Bartlett). I... have come to drive a spell for this little fellow, but I guess we shan't hitch long. a. 1860 M'CINTOCK *Tales* (Bartlett). After he poked his fist in my face, one election, we never hitched horses together. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 283 An' so we fin'ly made it up, concluded to hitch horses.

e. *pass.* To be yoked; *fig.* to be married. U.S. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xv. 173 Now and then a feller gets hitched to a hedge-hog [of a wife]. 1866 A. WARD *His Bk.* x. If you mean gettin hitched, I'm in!

6. *intr.* To become fastened or caught, *esp.* by hooking on; to be caught or stopped by some obstruction; to catch on something. Also *fig.*

1570 LYTE *Dodens* iv. xxx. 487 The leaves... ende with clasping tendrelles, whereby it hitcheth fast and taketh sure hold. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 25 The Anker hitcht againe, and upon the chopping of a Sea, threw the men from the Capstang. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 167 note. We have had instances of the boat's gunnel hitching under a stone in the tackle. 1855 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xx. The lariat hitched on one of his ears, and he shook it off. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 583 My descent being arrested by a collection of brushwood and rubbish... which had hitched far down in the shaft.

fig. 1762 COWPER *Conversation* 108 Set your opinion at whatever pitch, Knots and impediments make something hitch. 1808 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Feb. Despatched all my sheriff processes, save one, which hitches for want of some papers. 1864 BAGHOT in *Nat. Rev.* Nov. 31 Their traits were indistinct; we forgot them, for they hitched on to nothing, and we could not classify them. 1891 *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 23 Mar. 5/4 They want marriage... to be dissolved when one party tires of the other or desires to hitch on elsewhere.

7. Of a horse: To strike the feet together in going; to interfere. (*Perh.* related to 4. Cf. *HITCH sb.* 3.) 1866 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2128/4 Stolen... A brown Gelding... all his paces, and hitches a little in his pace. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Hitch*,... to knock the Legs in going as a Horse does.

Hence *Hitching vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.* as in *hitching-bar*, *-clamp*, *-post*, *-strap*, *-weight*, i.e. one used in tethering a horse); *Hitching ppl. a.*

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 239/2 Hytching, or remevynge (*v. v.* hichynge, hychynge), *amocio*, *remocio*. 1676 BUNYAN *Welcome to Jesus in Pilgr.* (Virtue) 379 The desire of his mind is not to be judged by the slow pace of the dull beast he rides, as by his hitching, kicking, and spurring. 1832 *Examiner* 790/1 Nothing lets down a smart hit so lamentably as a hitching verse or hobbling rhyme. 1886 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 130 The sail is... laced to the yard with hitching turns. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 96/2 Every available hitching-post [for horses] in sight was taken.

Hitch (*hit*), *sb.* [*f. prec. vb.*]

1. A short abrupt movement, pull, or push; a jerk.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto* 122 Some minute or minutes more to bear on towards a second hitch. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xii. Ben... gives his trousers one hitch, and calls for a quartern. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* xvi. 401 One more great movement of elevation... acting by successive and repeated hitches, each of small amount. 1866 CARLYLE *Fréd. Gt.* ix. xii. III. 186 Noailles... manoeuvres him, hitch after hitch, out of Italy.

b. *colloq.* A little lift or push up; 'temporary assistance; help through a difficulty' (Ogilvie).

2. *Mining*. A slight fault or dislocation of strata. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 39 Sometimes a Pit may happen to have a Hitch or Dipping of the Thill or Bottom of the way. 1709 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 679 note. A Hitch is only a dike or fissure of a smaller degree. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 283/1 The dykes, if not large, are locally called troubles, slips, or hitches.

3. A limp, a hobble; an interference in a horse's pace. Cf. *HITCH v.* 7.

1664 ETHEREDGE *Com. Rev.* i. iii. I will as soon undertake to reclaim a horse from a hitch he has learned in his pace. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1748/4 A bay Mare... and hath a hitch in her Pace. 1704 STERLE *Lying Lover* i. i. With a pert Jirk forward, and little Hitch in my Gate like a Scholastic Beau. 1730 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 42 There is still a considerable hitch or hobble in your enunciation.

4. *dial.* The act of hopping; a hop: cf. *HOP sb.* 2. 1799 J. JEFFERSON *Lett. to Y. Boucher* 24 Jan. (MS.). I remember, when a boy, the playing at 'hitch, step and jump'. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 11 Hitch step an' loup some try'd.

5. The action of catching or fastening in a temporary way, as on a hook, etc.

1886 in WEBSTER.

6. A contrivance for fastening something, a catch. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hitch*. 2. A hole cut in the side-rock, when this is solid enough, to hold the cap of a set of timbers, permitting the leg to be dispensed with.

b. (Chiefly Naut.) Applied to a noose or knot of various kinds, by which a rope is caught round or temporarily made fast to some object. See CLOVE-HITCH, DIAMOND *hitch*, HALF-HITCH, etc.

1769 [see CLOVE-HITCH]. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xiii. The monkey of a boy who made her fast... had made a 'slippery hitch', so away we went. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 1. What is an admiralty hitch used for? For setting up lower rigging, or heaving turns taut with a marling spike. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ii. (1880) 65 The float... is fastened on with two half hitches. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 209/2 An expert packer, versed in the mysteries of the 'diamond hitch', the only arrangement of the ropes that will insure a load staying in its place. 1894 PHILLIPS-WOLLEY *Gold in Cariboo* 61 The diamond hitch had no mysteries for him, the loops flew out and settled to an inch where he wanted them to.

7. fig. An accidental or temporary stoppage, such as is caused by something suddenly getting caught or entangled; an impediment, obstruction.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. clxxxvii. 229 There seems to be some hitch in Legge's Embassy. I believe we were overhasty. 1794 LD. MALMESBURY in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 577 There was some hitch in the execution of our treaty. 1881 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 3 June in *C. Papers* (1884), There may be some hitch in the arrangement. 1878 BACCHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 172 When any hitch has arisen in the moral system of the human world. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 A hitch has occurred in regard to the Afghan boundary arrangement.

Hitchcock, var. of **HICKOCK** Obs., hiccup.

Hitchel, obs. and dial. form of **HATCHEL**.

Hitcher (hitcher). [f. **HITCH** v. + **-ER** 1.] One who or that which hitches.

1. A hook for catching hold; a boat-hook.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 64/2 One of them took a Hitcher or long Boate-hooke, and hitched in the sickle man Breeches, drawing him backward. 1797 *Philosophical* (1816) 6 Having taken the hitcher of the boat, he oversaw along for sure footing. 1897 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oceanman's Guide* 17 The boat should be brought in by the hitcher.

2. Coal-mining. A 'hanger-on'. (See quot. 1891.) 1890 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 5/6 It has surprised everybody to find that John Beard, the hitcher in the pit, should have escaped so marvellously. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Hitchers*, the men who put the trams of coal on the carriage at the pit bottom.

Hitch-pin. [f. **HITCH** v. + **PIN**.] In a piano-forte. The pin to which each string is attached at its fixed end, opposite to the *turning-* or *wrest-pin*. Also attrib., as *hitchpin-block*.

1896 A. J. HIRKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 468 A hitchpin-block for the attachment of the other ends of the strings. 1881 *Ibid.* III. 194 The merit of Hans Ruckers... was his... boldly attaching the strings to hitchpins on the soundboard.

Hitchy (hitchy), a. rare. [f. **HITCH** sb. or v. + **-Y**.] Characterized by hitches or hitching; jerky. Hence **Hitchily** adv., **Hitchiness**.

1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1884) 46 Things go more hitchily the first year than ever they do afterwards. *Ibid.* 47 The great object is not to have any hitchiness.

Hite: see **HIGHT** v.

Hithe, **hythe** (hith). [OE. *hith* fem.: -Otent. type **hitha*: not found in any of the other Teut. langs.] A port or haven; esp. a small haven or landing-place on a river. Now obsolete except in historical use, and in place-names, as *Hythe*, *Rotherhithe*, *Lambeth* (orig. *Lamb-hithe*), *Hythe Bridge* at Oxford, *Bablock Hithe* on the Thames above Oxford.

1795 *Corpus Gloss.* 643 *Deconfusione*, *statione*, *hythae*. 1800 *Booth. Metr.* xxi. 13 (Gr.) *hith* is sio an *hyth*. 1800 *Prose Life St. Guthlac* xl. (1848) 54 Comon þær þry men to þære hythe. 1800 *Ag. P.* cv. 29 (cvii. 30) And he hi on hælo hythe gelædde. 1840 *Prompt. Parv.* 242/1 Hythe, where bootys ryve to londe, or stonde, *stacio*. 1858 *BALD Thre Lawes* 1345 In an oyster bote, a little beyonde quene hythe. 1793 *Banff Burgh Rec.* in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 219 [The shipmasters crave] a further reparation to be made one Guthrie's Hyth. 1790 *Pennant London* 473 (R.) When the hithe fell into the hands of King Stephen, he bestowed it on William de Ypres. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* viii. Crossing the stripling Thames at Bablock-hithe. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. Introd. 11 The different hythes or landing-places along the river-bank. 1897 F. W. MAITLAND *Domesday & beyond* 189 Hythes outside the walls.

Hipen, var. **HETHEN** adv. Obs., hence.

Hither (hiðer), adv. and adj. Forms: a. 1-5 *hider*, 3-6 *hyder*, 4 *huder*, 4-5 *hidir*, -ur, 5 *hydir*, -ur, -yr, 4-6 *hiddir*, -ir, *hydder*, -ir, -yr; 4 *hiper*, 5-6 *hyther*, 5- *hither*. β. 3 *hidere*, 4-5 *hidre*. γ. 4-5 *heder*, -ith(e), -ur, -yr, 6 *hedder*; 4 *heper*, 4-5 *hethir*, 5-7 *hether*. [OE. *hider* corresp. to ON. *hēdra*, Goth. *hīdrē*; f. demonstr. stem *hi-* (see *HE*, *HERE*) + suffix appearing also in *Li-ci-trā* on this side. Not known in WGER. exc. in OE.; but it has been suggested that OS. *herod*, OHG. *herot*, in same sense, are of similar

origin. For the later change of *d* to *th* (ð), cf. note to **FATHER**.]

A. adv.

1. With verbs of motion (or cognate nouns): To or towards this place. (Now only literary; in ordinary speech supplanted by *HERE* q.v., sense 7).

1795 *Corpus Gl.* 1158 *Istuc*, *hider*. 1808 *Vesp. Ps.* lxxii. 10. c. 1800 *ELFRIC Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 223 *Huc*, *hider*. 1812 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1101 *Þe mid unfride hider to lande fundode*. c. 1805 *LAY*. 26733 *We beoð hider* [c. 1875 *hider*] *icumen*. c. 1800 *Cursor M.* 10315 *Nu am i hidir to þe send*. 1788 *WYCLIF John* xx. 27 *Putte hider thin hond*. c. 1440 *Genyrydes* 168 *Of my comyng heder*. c. 1480 *Merlin* 39 *Bringe hethir the clerkes*. 1850 *CROWLEY Last Trump* 93 *Come hither unto me*. 1800 *SHAKS. A. V. L.* ii. v. 5 *Vnder the greene wood tree, who loves to lye with mee... Come hither, come hither, come hither*. 1871 *MILTON Samson* 1445 *My inducement hither*. 1766 *GRAY in Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 63 *Till my return hither yesterday*. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v. I.* 557 *Hither... came news that the frigates had forced a passage*.

†b. (Of the direction of feeling.) Obs. rare.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* E vj, *That false Scot prelate Rosse, mortall enemy hether*.

†c. With redundant *to* or *unto* (north. *till*). (Cf. *from hence*.) Obs.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 7746 *Swa many myle, Fra heven tyllie hyder*. 1388 *WYCLIF Job* xxxviii. 11 *Vnto hider thou shalt come, and no fetherre gon*.

2. To or on this side (of). rare.

1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xii. ix. IV. 209 *At Steinberg... some twenty miles hither of Olmütz*.

†3. Up to this point (of time, or of discourse, etc.); till now, thus far, hitherto. Also with redundant *to* (north. *till*). Obs.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 581 *Now haf i sceud yow til hider* (Gott. *hider*) *how* [etc.]. c. 1400 *MAUNDV.* (1839) v. 44 *From that tyme hider, the Sowdan clepeth him self Calyffe*. 1466 *EDW. IV in Paston Lett.* No. 552 II. 282 *Sithen the Conquest hither*. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-F. Beasts* (1658) 267 *Hither of causes and sickness in general. Now it is also meet, that we speak... of signes whereby sickness is known*. †4. To this end, aim, or result; to this subject, class, or category; hereto. Obs.

1538 *STARKEY England* l. i. 7 *Hyther tendyth al prudence and pollicy*. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 12 *S. John hath hyther borrowed all his thinges out of the Scriptures... to... confirm his writings by the scripture*. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 118 *Hither may that speech... be well referred*. c. 1694 *TILLOTSON Serm.* (1743) l. v. 137 *Hither belong all those texts which* [etc.].

5. Phr. **Hither and thither**. To this place and that, in this direction and in that (alternately); to and fro; in various directions. [In OE.; also with gen. endings *hidres* *bidres*.] So *hither and yon* (yond). dial. and U.S.

1795 *Corpus Gl.* 2148 *Ultroque citroque*, *hider ond bider* [M.S. *hider*]. c. 888 K. *ELFRIC Boeth.* xl. § 5 *Ac ic ondræde þæt ic þe læde hidres bidres on þa pæpas of binum wege*. c. 807 — *Gregory's Past.* ix. 59 *Dræt scip... Drifen hider and bider*. c. 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii.] (1890) 428 *Ða ahof ic mine eazan upp & locade hider & geond*. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16001 *þai iesus ledd... Bath hider & bider*. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. l. (1859) 69, *I sawe hym... fle hyder and thither*. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1626) 308 *Hether and thether still the Spirit straves*. 1707 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Hither and yon*, here and there, backwards and forwards. *North.* 1821 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* II. 20 (Jam.) *Noo that they're hither and yont frae ane another*. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) l. 34 *A Power... that moves us hither and thither through the ordinary Courses of our lives*.

B. adj. Situated on this side, or in this direction; the nearer (of two things, or ends or parts of something). Also fig. of time. [Cf. L. *citer*, *citerior*.]

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 299 *þere beoþ tweye Spaynes; þe hyder bygygnen from þe pleyenes and valeys of Pireneis... þe yonder Spayne conteyneth þe west partye*. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 942/2 *On this hither side of the river*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 722 *That Globe, whose hither side With light... reflected, shines*. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 53 *Lay... the Mold flat upon the hither end of the using File*. 1850 *MEXVALL Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xix. 382 *In the wildest districts of the Hither Province*. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* 177 *On the hither bank a fisherman was washing his boat*. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* v. 219 *A widening divergence separates them at their hither end*.

b. sup. **Hitherest**: nearest. Obs. exc. dial.

1468 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 562 *My master brake his hederest ponde at Sprottes. And... lete nat owe alle the water*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hitherest*, the nearest.

Hither, v. [Elliptical use of adv. = *come hither*.] intr. To move or come hither; chiefly in phr. *to hither and thither* = to go to and fro; to move about in various directions.

1806 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 275 *Mr. C. always hithers and thithers in a weary interminable way*. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xvi. xi. IV. 436 *Confused hithering and thithering*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *They come hithering frae all parts*. 18... *New Mirror* (N. Y.) III. 96 (Cent.) *An old black trunk—a companion to our hithering and thithering for seven long years*.

†**Hithercome**. Obs. Forms: see **HITHER**. [OE. *hidercyme*, f. *hider* **HITHER** + *cyme* COME sb.] The action of coming hither; advent, arrival.

c. 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* l. iv. (1890) 32 *Ða was fram Cristes hidercyme hundteotig and siffig and six year*. c. 1800 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 *Hwu wunderlich was his hider-cume*. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6216 *Hou come þou hider, sir Gij? Þine hider-cum wil me harm*. c. 1400 *Bone Flor.* 515 *God, and seynt Petur of Rome, Ylyde yowre hedur-cume*.

†**Hithermore**, a. Obs. [f. **HITHER** adv. or a. + **MORE**: cf. next.] = **HITHER** a.

1609 *HOLLAND tr. Ann. Marcell.* xvii. xiv. 99 *They came, therefore... to the hithermore banke of the river*. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* i. 525 *In the hithermore or South part*. *Ibid.* 642 *The hithermore is called Tullie... the farthermore is named Barry*.

Hithermost, a. ? Obs. [f. **HITHER** adv. or a. + **-MOST**: cf. *hindermost*, *nethermost*, *uttermost*, etc.] Situated most in this direction; nearest.

1563 *GOLDING Caesar* 80 (R.) *The cities of the hythermost part of Spain*. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. vi. 124 *The hithermost and concluding extreme*. 1725 *W. ROGERS Voy. App.* 56 *The hithermost of the Rocks*. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xii. ix. *At Steinberg, his hithermost post*.

Hitherside, **hither-side**. [Properly two words, *hither side*: see **HITHER** a. Cf. *inside*, *outside*.] This side; the nearer side.

1507 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshad* III. 1067/2 *Ouertaking them three miles on the hitherside of Hardilo sands*. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. (1851) 147 *Al on the hitherside Humber*. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 21 *The Hither-side of the Anvil*. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 105 ¶ 8 *On the hitherside of the lunar world*. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* IV. iii. 52 *With a dubious wink on the hither-side of him*.

†**Hithertill**, **-tills**, adv. Sc. and north. dial. Obs. Forms: see **HITHER**. [f. **HITHER** adv. + **TILL** prep. *Hithertills* has the adverbial genitive, like *toward-s*.] = **HITHERTO**.

a. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3605 *þou has hidir-till Gladli don þi fader will*. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 10281 *(Laud)*, *I have no child heper-tille*. 1567 *Ps. li. in Gude & G. Ballatis* (S. T. S.) 129 *Mont Syone... In thrall is hiddertill*.

β. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xi. 1 *Thus, hiddirtills, warryne derenys seir Exercit in wirschep of his fadir der*. 1603 *Philotus* xlii, *Father hithertills I trow, 3e haue nane vther seine*. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 460 *Who hithertills had graciously... provided for him*.

Hitherto (hiðtū, hiðtū), adv. (a.) Forms: see **HITHER**. [f. **HITHER** adv. + **TO** prep.]

A. adv. 1. Up to this time, until now, as yet.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 447 *Hwucche men þu hauest ihaued hiderto to meistres*. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4554, *I haf soght... both farr and nerr... Bot hiderto to mought i noight spede*. 1488 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 24 *Verely wele ye was hedir to but now... verely euyl y am and fele my selfe*. 1566 *TINDALE John* ii. 10 *Thou hast kept backe the goode wyne hetherto*. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xviii. 93 *Excet the vulgar be better taught than they have hetherto been*. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* vii. (1805) III. 259 *The veil under which he had hitherto concealed his real sentiments*. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 *Objects hitherto unknown to Europe*.

†2. Up to this point (in discourse, writing, argument, etc.); thus far. Obs. (or merged in 1).

a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 48 *þis is nu þe norme dole, þet ich habbe ispeken hiderto*. 1388 *WYCLIF Jer.* xlix. 1 *Hyderto the domes of Moab*. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 159 b/2 *Hyderto endure the wordes of the sayd Sermon*. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 143 *Thus hytherto we haue shewed* [etc.]. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 216 *Hitherto doth Loue on Fortune tend*. 1768 *KAMES Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 278 *Hitherto of arranging single words*.

3. To this place or point in space; thus far. arch.

1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxxviii. 11 *Hither to shalt thou come, but no further*. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 74 *England, from Trent, and Seuerne, hitherto, By South and East, is to my part assign'd*. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Lett. Bp. Burnet* l. 64 *Hitherto shall ye come and no further*.

†4. To this end or purpose; to this subject or division; hereto; = **HITHER** 4. Obs.

1637 *POCKINGTON Sunday no Sabb.* 2 *Hitherto, if I can but hold me by my text, I hope not to fall into impertinences*. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 253 *Hitherto belongeth mad love*.

B. quasi-adj. [attrib. use of adv.: cf. *then*.]

1707 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* (1842) III. 303 *All his hitherto offences*. 1874 J. H. NEWMAN *Tracts Theol. & Eccl.* 365 *The hitherto editions*. 1883 *GREEN Proleg. Ethics* iii. ii. 207 *The hitherto experience of men*.

†**Hithertoward**, **-towards**, adv. Obs. or dial. [f. prec. + **-WARD**, **-WARDS**.] = **HITHERTO**.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3517 *As I 3it haue hiedertoward heried all my faes*. 1483 *CATH. Angl.* 185/2 *Hydrtoward... kucusque*. 1514 in *Burton & Raine Hemingrough* 381 *The custome... of our Monasterie hethertowards usyd*. c. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hithertoward*, towards this time, or place.

Hitherunto, **-unto**, adv. arch. [f. **HITHER** + **UNTO** prep.] = **HITHERTO**.

1505 F. MARSH, etc., in *Mem. Hen. VII* (1858) 235, *I have served the said queen many years, being her grace a little child hitherunto*. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 595, *I hitherunto haue done nothing worthy of my self*. 1625 *GILL Sac. Philos.* xii. 184 *Hitherunto tend those words*. 1657 *CROMWELL Sp.* 21 *Apr. in Carlyle*, *To consider the Providence of God, how He hath led us hitherunto*.

Hitherward (hiðwərd), adv. arch. Forms: see **HITHER**. [OE. *hitheward*, f. *hider* **HITHER** + *-ward* **-WARD**. (In OE. also *adj.*)]

1. Towards this place; in this direction; hither.

†b. *Hitherward and thitherward*: see **HITHER** 5. a. 1200 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1085 *Menn... sædan þæt Cnut cyng of Den-mearcan... fundade hider-ward, and wolde ge-winnan þis land*. c. 1205 *LAV.* 307/80 *þe an hine putte hiderward and þe oþer hine putte geondward*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 516 *For the baronie Vor loue him brogte hiderward*. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. i. (1495) 552 *That reerth parties therof hitherward and thitherward*. c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. xiii. 14 *A ship wipoute gouernance is stired hiderward & biderward*. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* v. i. 3 *Marching hitherward*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 794 *Some infernal Spirit seen Hitherward bent*. 1709

Land. Gas. No. 4561/3 They... could discern five or six Sail more plying hitherward. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* I. xvi. It flows hitherward through old subterranean aqueducts. *attrib.* 1831 LYTON *Godolph.* xi. Their hitherward career.

2. On this side (of). Also *fig.*
1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 51 Submerging them to the hair's-breadth hitherward of the drowning-point. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xv. xii. IV. 181 Hitherward of Sohr. +3. Up to this time; until now; hitherto. *Obs.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 150 For Gyneman was for þe Stonhenge hiderward 3et wrop. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 21 A grete Daneis felde... þat euer siben hiderward Kampedene men kalle. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 136 The mischeef that is befall sin hederward. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 768 From that time hetherward.

Hitherwards, *adv.* *arch.* [f. as *prec.* + -WARDS.] = *prec.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 Siðe mid winter com hiderwardes. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 154 Fro that tyme hiderwardes. 1506 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 89 The Earle of Westmoreland... Is marching hitherward. a 1606 BR. ANDREWES in *Surgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxv. 10 It is told here... that she [righteousness] but looked down hitherwards from heaven. 1896 SIR T. MARTIN *Virg. Aeneid* VI. 236 'Twas thy sad image, That drove me hitherwards to make my way.

Hithte, *obs.* form of **HIGHT**.
Hittable (hit'ab'l), *a.* [f. HIT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being hit.

Mod. Cricket-Match Report. He lays on the wood with power when a hittable ball comes his way.

Hitter (hit'ta). [f. HIT *v.* + -ER.] One who hits or strikes, as in boxing, cricket, etc. Also *fig.* 1853 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 33 The advantage of being the more effective hitter. 1864 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 172 Your blacksmiths are capital hitters. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Nov. 8/4 Writers... equally remarkable as 'good haters' and 'hard hitters'.

Hitter, *ur*, var. **HETER** *a.* *Obs.*, rough, fierce.

Hitting (hit'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. HIT *v.* + -ING.] The action of HIT *v.* in various senses; striking, impact, collision; also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hyttynge, or towchyng, tactus. 1607 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 283 There was no hitting of them. a 1748 BENTLEY *Serm.* II. (R.). 'Tis the hitting and collision of them that must make them strike fire. 1891 J. MORLEY in *Daily News* 27 Oct. 6/3 A hitting below the belt, for which I will venture to say you won't find a parallel in the worst times of our political history.

Hitting, *ppl. a.* That hits or strikes; striking (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1622 SHERWOOD, Violent hitting, *heurtant*. 1691 tr. *Emilienne's Frauds Romish Monks* 148 It was not any hitting or pinching Rallery. 1861 READE *Cloister & H. I.* 292 Men will shoot at their enemies with the hittingest arm.

Hittique, *obs.* form of **HETIC**.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. viii. (1668) 48 The Quartan, the Continual, the Hittique.

Hitty-missy (hit'ti mi'si), *adv.* (a.) Also 6-7 **hittie-missie**, **hit-I missie-I**. [app. from *hit* *he*, *miss* *he*, or *hit I*, *miss I*: cf. **WILLY-NILLY**.] Hit or miss: see HIT *v.* 22; at random, at haphazard.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 47 b, Young boyes... whiche showte in the open and plaine felde at all adventures hittie missie. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 195 The hand of prince Meleager Plaid hittie-missie. 1604 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. (1612) 319 Howbeit hit-I-missie-I, when was Speculation weak. 1621 COTGR., *Tombant levant*, well or ill, hittie missie; here or there, one way or other. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 238 Hittee Missiee, happy go lucky, as the blind Man kill'd the Crow. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hitty-missy*, at random; hit or miss. 1897 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXIV. 357/3.

B. *adv.* Random, haphazard.
1825 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 3 This hittie-missy, ready-go-lucky fashion. 1894 STRAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 338 The hittie-missy, bugger-mugger fashion.

Hittaw: see **HICKWALL**.

+ **Hity-tity**. *Obs.* [Cf. **HIGHTY-TIGHTY**: but there is no obvious connexion of sense.] Bo-peep. 1609 B. JONSON *Case is altered* IV. iv. If Rachel stand now, and play hity-tity through the keyhole, to behold the equipage of thy person?

Hiu-loity, *rare*. [ad. L. type **hiulcitas*, f. *hiulus* gaping, split, cleft, f. *hiare* to gape.] A gaping, opening, cleft.

a 1681 WHARTON *Eclipses* Wks. (1683) 103 That the Mountains of the Earth are not to be compared to the bigness thereof, the equal roundness of the Shadow tells us: Wherein we observe no Hiulcity or Cleft, by reason of the Vallies, nor yet any part... extended... because of the Mountains.

Hive (hiv), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hyff*, 2- *hive*, (4 *huive*, 4-7 *hyve*, *heve*, 5 *hyfe*). [OE. *hyff*: OTeut. type **huf-s*; not preserved elsewhere in Teutonic; prob. related to ON. *huf* hull of a ship, and to L. *cupa* tub, cask. The form *heve* is Kentish.]

1. An artificial receptacle for the habitation of a swarm of bees; a beehive.

Originally made, in a conical or dome-like form, of straw or the like, but now often a square box, constructed with movable compartments or other arrangements for the removal of the honey.

c 795 *Corpus Gloss.* 133 *Alvearia*, hyfi. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülker* 123/16 *Canistrum, uel alvearium*, hyf. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 98 Wip ðæt beon æt ne fleon, genim þas ylcen wyrt. and gehob by to ðære hyfe. a 1132 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127 He wunede eall riht swa drane doð on huie. 13. Sir Beues (A.) 1408 So faste hii gonnes aboute him scheue Ase don ben aboute þe heue. c 1325 *Gloss W.*

de Biblerv. in Wright *Voc.* 172 *Rusche*, hyve [*Cambr. MS.* huive]. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 142 Þe bere delyteth myche in honey, and þer-for he goth to an heve, to a swarm of bees, & lyketh away here honey. c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 286 Honey takyn of a hyfe. 1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 179 Some make their Hives of Lanterne horn, or Glasse... that they may viewe the maner of their working. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Poems* 7 Out of the heues came swarms of Bees. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 515 Any sort of Hive, whether of Straw, Board, or Glass. 1881 T. W. COWAN *Brit. Bee-keeper's Guide* Bk. IX. (1889) 46 No hive can be considered complete unless it has some arrangement for securing pure honey in the comb.

2. *fig.* A storehouse of sweet things.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Home* IV, Must he leave that nest, That hive of sweetness. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 143 Whose bosom is the hive and centre of all goodness. 1798 S. ROBERTS *Ep. to a Friend* 14 London hails thee to its splendid mart, Its hives of sweets, and cabinets of art.

3. *transf. a.* A place swarming with busy occupants.

1634 S. R. Noble *Soldier* v. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 333 Religious houses are those hives where Bees Make honey for mens soules. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Wish* I, The Crowd, and Buz, and Murmuring Of this great Hive, the City. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 458 Our public hives of puerile resort. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 200 A busy and populous hive, in which new wealth was every day created. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 2 A private shipyard is a hive of industry.

b. A place whence swarms of people issue; the nursery of a teeming race.

1768 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. viii. 457 They no longer send forth those swarms of people... which made them be called the northern hive. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 2 Both the Danes and Saxons were undoubtedly swarms from the northern hive. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. ii. 54 The hive whence the Pelagian people issued.

c. The abode of any gregarious domestic animal.

1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1660) 31 Hens, Peacocks, Geese, and Ducks bred in and accustomed to houses, forsook their wonted hives, and turned wilde. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. i. § 3 The old hen of each hive or nide... is always anxious to retain her old nest.

d. *spec.* A breeding-place for oysters.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 5/1 The ostriculturist has designed what is termed a 'hive', made of lined tiles, to which the spat can readily affix itself.

4. A hiveful of bees, a hived swarm.

c 1450 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 154 Foo unto hevys and enery is the drane. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 125 The Commons like an angry Huie of Bees That want their Leader, scatter up and downe. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 219 [They] seemed to me to be just like a hive of bees working and labouring under huge weights of cares.

b. *transf.* A swarming or teeming multitude.

1823-4 DE QUINCEY *Casars Wks.* 1859 X. 168 Those Gothic, Vandal, and Frankish hives, who were as yet hidden behind a cloud of years. 1839 YEWELL *Ans. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 2 It was here that the great hive of mankind was gathered together. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 10 There the hive of Roman liars worship a gluttonous emperor-idiot.

5. Something of the shape or structure of a beehive: a. A head-covering of platted straw. b. A capsule or case containing many cells.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 8 Upon her head a platted hive of straw. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 155 Microscopical seeds... For first, though they grow in a Case or Hive oftentimes bigger then one of these... being not above a part of an Inch in Diameter, whereas the Diameter of the Hive of them oftentimes exceeds two Inches. *Ibid.* 188 Whether the seed of certain Bees, sinking to the bottom, might there naturally form itself that vegetable hive, and take root. 1758 CH. LENNOX *Henrietta* (1761) I. 73 The shepherdess... with a straw hive on her head, and a tatter'd garment on.

+ 6. ? A contrivance of wickerwork, resembling a beehive, used for catching fish. *Obs.*

1533-4 Act 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 7 No... person... shal... take... in... any... net... lepe, huie, crele... or any other engine... the yonge frie... of any kinde of salmon. 1568 Act 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 3 No... person... shal... take Fishe with any maner of Nett, Trammel, Keppe, Wore, Hyvy, Crele, or by any other Engyne.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hive-bee*, the common honey-bee; + *hive-oot*, a beehive; + *hive-dross*, bee-glue, propolis; *hive-evil*, a sickness to which bees are liable; *bive-honey*, honey from a hive; *hive-nest*, a structure consisting of an aggregation of many nests constructed and occupied by a colony of birds, such as those of the republican grosbeak and republican swallow; *hive-vine*, 'the partridge-berry or squaw-vine, *Mitchella repens*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 103 The instincts that actuate the common 'hive-bee'. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xix. (1860) 411 The admirable architectural powers of the hive-bee. 1883 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 31 Lyke bees... Feaze away these droane bees with sting, from maunger, or 'hiuecot'. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 916 Propolis the Arabians call Kur. the English, 'Hive-dross'. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hive-dross* or *Bee-glue*, a kind of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hive, to keep out the Cold. 1607 TORSILL *Serpents* (1658) 650 If they be too many, they bring a sickness called the 'Hive-evil'. 1633 WALTON *Angler* vi. 140 Take the stinking oil... and 'Hive-honey, and annoint your bait therewith.

Hence **Hiveless** *a.*, destitute of a hive. **Hive-ward** *adv.*, towards the hive.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Herbs, Fruit Reconciliation* Wks. II. 130 Like huieless Bees they wander here and there. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 181, I... less from Indian craft Than belike instinct hieward, found at length The garden portals.

Hive (hiv), *v.* [f. HIVE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To gather (bees) into a hive; to locate (a swarm) in a hive.

1611 COTGR., *Rucher*, to hieve, make huies. 1625 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1626) 2 Your Gardener must... watch his Bees, and hieve them. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 265 Two swarms of Bees from different hives united, and were hived together. 1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 607 A 'gum' or square box to hieve the swarm for domestication.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To shelter as in a hive; to afford shelter to, as a hive does; to house snugly.

c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LVII. i, Lord. Hide me, hieve me as thine owne Till those blasts be overblown. 1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii, So hieve him In the swan-skin coverlid, and cambric sheets, Till he work honey and wax. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 529 The successive swarms of sharpers, which that city has hived, are notorious.

3. To hoard or store up, as honey, in the hive.

1580 GOLDING in *Baret's Al.* To Rdr. A v. a, Of fower Tungs the flowers hyued bee, In one sweete iuice to serve the turne of thee. a 1699 CLEVELAND (J.), He at Fuscara's sleeve arriv'd Where all delicious sweets are hivid. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. cvii, The other, deep and slow, exhausting thought, And hiving wisdom with each studious year. 1821 — *Sardan.* IV. i. 312 Happier than the bee, Which hives not but from wholesome flowers. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 7 It pleased M. Marc Monnier... to hieve up an enormous mass of information.

4. *intr.* To enter the hive, take to the hive, as bees. b. To live together as bees in a hive; also *transf.* to lodge together.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 48 Drones hieve not with me, Therefore I part with him. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silv. Scint.* I. *Man* (1858) 128 Where bees at night get home and hieve. 1725 POPE *Lett. to Blount* 13 Sept., We are... forc'd to... get into warmer houses and hieve together in cities. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 81 Then I should hieve within your hair, And I should hieve in glory there.

5. *intr.* *Hive off*: To swarm off like bees.

a 1896 in *Olmosted Slave States* II. (1861) 38 'This way, gentlemen—this way!', and the company immediately hived off to the second establishment. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* 621 These emigrants are part of the swarm which annually hives off from the west.

Hence **Hiving** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*); **Hiver**, one who hives (bees).

1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 185 b, For commonly in the tenth yeere after their first hiving, the whole stocke dieth. 1607 W. SLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 265 The Church of no time may afford hiving for drones. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Let the hiver drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith. 1844 TURPIN *Crock of G.* xxiii, With all her hiding and hiving propensities. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* v. 25 All my hiving-up of what I am to gather.

Hives (hivz), *sb. pl.* Also *hyves*. [Origin uncertain. Usually connected with **HEAVE** *v.*, 'because hives appear above the skin' (Jamieson); but this derivation is difficult phonologically.]

'Any eruption on the skin, when the disorder is supposed to proceed from an internal cause' (Jam.); applied to red-gum or *Strophulus*, chicken-pox, nettle-rash; also, inflammation of the bowels or *Enteritis* (*Bowel-hives*), and inflammation of the larynx, croup, or *Laryngitis*.

c 1500 *Roull's Cursing* 47 in *Laing Sel. Rem. Pop. Poetry Scot.*, Effluxis, hyvis, or huttill ill, Hoist, heidwark, or fawin ill. 1715 *Bowel-hive* [see *Bowl* *sb.* 6]. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.*, A child... struck out all over the body with small red eruptions: which in London the nurses call the red-gum, but in Scotland is termed the hives. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hives*, water-blebs, an eruption in the skin. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hives*, a popular name for the globular species of *Varicella*, or chicken-pox... also, any skin eruption; also, a synonym of *Urticaria*; also, a name for Croup. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hive*, an inward feeling of enlargement. There are 'chest hives', 'bowel hives', etc., descriptive of an inward heaving or swelling. Hives are not usually outward eruptions, but when so they are commonly called hot hives—hot heaves or hot spots.

+ **Hivie-akivy**, ? *adv.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. ? = **Hurry-scurry**, helter-skelter. (Or ? *sb.*: see *quot.*)

1646 BUTCHER *Serv. Stamford* x. (1717) 76-7 The bull is turned out of the alderman's house; and then hivie-akivy, tag and rag, men, women, and children... with all the dogs in the town, promiscuously running after him with their bull-clubs.

Hizz (hiz), *v.* Now *rare*. [Echoic: cf. *hiss*, *whizz*.] *intr.* To make a hissing or whizzing noise. Hence **Hizzing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* etc. (Arb.) 137 Three watrye cloudis shyrring toe the craft they rampyred hizzing. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. v. 167 To passe amid the hizzing bullets. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* III. vi. 17 To have a thousand with red burning spits Come hizzing in vpon 'em. 1655-67 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* App. (1712) 221 If we spit upon... metals... heated... they will make the spittle hizzle and bubble. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 307 Hearing Bullets hizzing about his Ears. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* ix. (ed. 4) 110 The otter, polecat, stoat and weasel have a knack of blowing or hizzing when suddenly come upon.

+ **Hizzle**, *v.* *Obs.* In 6 *hizle*. [f. *prec.* with dim. suffix -LE.] *intr.* = *prec.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. 81 A prosperous hizzing Of south blast, puffing on sayles doth summon vs onward.

Hissy, *Sc.* and *north.* dial. form of **HUSBY**.

H'm, hm, int. See **HUM int.**, **HUM int.**

1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* x, See it be done, or else, —h'm!—ha!—h'm! mind thine own eyes!

+ **Ho, sb.**! *Obs.* Also 1 *hôn*, pl. *hôs*. [OE. *hoh*, *hō*:—**hanho*-, not found in the cognate langs., but recognized as the primitive of which *heel*:—**hāhil*! —**hanhil*— is a deriv.: see **HEEL**; also **HOE** *sb.* 1, **HUGH**, **HOUGH** *sbs.*] The heel.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* iii. 15 *Hoe* tobryt þin heafod and þu syrwst ongan hyre ho. c 1000 *Ag. Pr.* (Spelm.) iv. 6 *Hos* mine [*Vesp. Ps.* þe hyspuran mine, *Thorpæ* hælun mine]. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiii. 18 Se þe ytt hlaf myd me ahefþ hys ho [*Lind. hell*] ongan me. c 1300 *St. Margaret* 160 He 3enede & gan his ouere cheoke ouer hire heued do, & his nybere cheoke byneþe at hire ho, & forswalþ so þis maide.

HO (*hō*), *int.* and *sb.* Also 4-6 *hoo*, (6 *hoē*, *hoha*), 6-7 *hoh*, 6-9 *hoa*. [A natural exclamation. Not recorded in OE.; cf. ON. *hō* 'int., also a shepherd's call'.] **A. int.**

1. An exclamation expressing, according to intonation, surprise, admiration, exultation (often ironical), triumph, taunting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12129 'Ho!' [*G.H.* O ho!] all þan cun þai cri, 'Qua herd euer sua gret ferli'. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. i. 205 Ho now you strike like the blindman. a 1603 - *Spit. John Combes* in *Aubrey Lives*, 'Hoh!' quoth the Devil. 'Tis my John o Combe'. 1708 *BURNS Jolly Beggars* Air iv. Sing, ho, my braw John Highland man! 1808 *Scott Marm.* ii. xxix, 'Ho! shifts she thus?' King Henry cried. 1830 *TENNISON Poems, Eng. War Song*, Shout for England! Ho! for England! George for England!

2. An exclamation to attract attention.

c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 107 Then hyed I me to Belynggate. And one cryed, 'hoo! go we hence!' 1575 *GASCOIGNE Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* Poems 1869 II. 97 Ho, Echo, Echo, ho, where art thou, Echo, where? 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 327 Hoe boye, where is your maister? 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. vi. 25 Hoa! who's within? 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* lv. 1 Ho, euerie one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters. 1676 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. 85 Then said Christian aloud, Ho, ho, So-ho; stay and I will be your Companion. At that Faithful looked behind him. 1708 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) VI. 303 Ho! Art thou one who readest these words? 1800 *SHELLEY Oedipus* ii. ii. 116 Hoa! Hoa! tallyho! tallyho! ho! ho! Come, let us hunt these ugly badgers down. 1834 *MACAULAY Armada* 28 Ho! gunners, fire a loud salute: ho! gallants, draw your blades. 1833 *M. SCOTT Tom Cringle* (1859) 44 'Ho, the ship, ahoy!' 'Hillo!' was the reply. 1864 *BALLANTYNE Lifeboat* (ed. 2) 99 Ho! comrades, look alive, here comes the lifeboat!

b. After the name of a thing or place to which attention is called: used by boatmen, etc., to call attention to the place for which they are starting; hence, generally, with a sense of destination.

1593 *PERCE Chron. Edw. I.* Wks. (Riddg.) 409/1 A cry of 'Westward, ho!' *Q. Elinor*. 'Woman, what noise is this I hear?' *Potter's Wife*. 'It is the watermen that call for passengers to go westward now.' 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. iii. 73 On toward Callice, hoa. 1601 - *Twel. N.* iii. i. 146 Then Westward-hoe: Grace and good disposition attend your Ladyship. 1747 (title) A Race for Canterbury or Lambeth, Ho! 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* (1874) 9 Thou too shalt forth, and westward ho, beyond thy wildest dreams. 1881 *HINDLEY Cries Lond.* 141 Each night round Temple-bar she plies, With Diddle Dumplings, ho!

3. As a call to animals, with various senses.

1876 *Cumuld. Gloss.* Ho, ... a word used in guiding horses to the left; come hither. *Ho Bye*, ... stand out of the way. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Ho! ho! a word used to call sheep to their food.

4. Repeated, *ho! ho!* or *ho! ho! ho!*, it expresses derision or derisive laughter.

[c 1150 *Vita St. Godrici* (Surtees) 354 Quibus ille, Ho! Ho! Si in veritate tam pulchra fuisses, quam exterius appares.] 1559 *HULOT, Ho*, ho, a voice of wondering or disdaining. *Int.* 1575 *J. STILL GAMM. Gurlon* ii. iii. in *Hazl. Dodley* III. 205 Did not the devil cry, ho, ho? 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. ii. 421 Ho, ho, ho; coward, why com'st thou not? 1607 *DRAYTON Nymphidia* Wks. 1753 II. 461 Hoh, hoh, quoth Hob God save thy grace. 1753 *BICKERSTAFF Love in Village* i. vi. Serve the king, master! no, no, I pay the king, That's enough for me. Ho, ho, ho! 1800 *SCOTT Monast.* v. 'Ho! ho! ho!' and he shook his portly sides at his own jest. 1895 *M. E. FRANCIS Daughter of Soil* 70 Ho! ho! ho! Twenty-two—did you ever hear o' such a tale?

5. With other interjections.

See also *GRE-HO! HEIGH-HO! HEY-HO! HOLLA-HO! HOLLO-HO! O-HO! OH-HO! SO-HO! WA-HO! WHAT-HO! WO-HO!* etc.

1794 *CH. SMITH Desmond* II. 43 Hohoop, hohoop, Newminster, it is time to go, my lad—come, let us be off. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 35/1 *Ho, hoy!* is chiefly a summer game. Some of the party of boys conceal themselves, and when in their hiding-places call out these words to their companions. 1879 *MARZIALS Song, Twickenham Ferry*, O-hoi-ye-ho, Ho-ye-ho, who's for the ferry? 1894 *Daily News* 26 May 3/2 Five more explosions followed. Each time the miner uttered his warning, 'Ho—Ho—Ho—Hoy' and each time it felt as if the 1,300 acres of rock shook and trembled with each successive explosion.

¶ 6. Cockney for *O, Oh*.

1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* III. 405 'Ho master, ho mim!' cried Miggs. 'Ho what a cutting thing it is!'

B. sb. A cry of 'ho', in any of the prec. senses. (Some instances may belong to the next.)

c 1300 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1675 An heraud on a Scaffold made an Oo [*4 MSS.* hoo] Til al the noyse of peple was ydo. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* ii. 265 Atour the waitir [they] led him with great hoo Till hyr awin hous with outyn ony hoo. c 1482 *Crt. of Love* 77 Awin hous with outyn ony hoo, which let command anon, Through-out the court to make an ho and cry. 1533 *BELLENDEN Lory* i. (1822) 50 Quhen the serjandis had, with their noyis and shokas, warnit the Albanis to here the kingis concoun. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* v. iii. 18 With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonino.

HO, *int.* and *sb.* Also 4-6 *hoo*, 6 *hoa*, 6-7 *hoe*. [a. OF. *ho* halt! stop!]

† **A. int.** A call to stop or to cease what one is doing. *To say or cry ho*: to stay, cease, check oneself. *Obs.* (It is often impossible to separate the interj. from the imperative of *Ho v.*)

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2330 Þer-for, hende, now hoo!

c 1300 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 848 This duc. pulled out a swerd and cride hoo, Namore vp on peyne of lesynge of youre heed. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 201 Of golde he shulde such plente Receive, till he saide ho. 1408 in *Rymer Federa* VIII. 540 Emissio per Nos Silentiū Vocabulo consueto, scilicet, *Ho, Ho, Ho* (quod est) Cessate, Cessate, Cessate. c 1520 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F ij b, The sacke without botome which neuer can say hoo (*prime* gape for mool). 1535 *COVERDALR Prov.* xxx. 15 There be thre thinges that are neuer satisfied, and the fourth saith neuer hoo. 1577 *STANYHURST Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1587) II. 26/2 They would not crie ho here, but sent in post some of their covent to Rome. 1631 *R. H. Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 175 To satisfie this all-devouring Minotaur, till it cry Hoc, or enough.

b. A call to an animal to stop or stand still.

1208 *WEBSTER, Ho*, a word used by teamsters in stopping their teams. This word is pronounced also *whō*, or *hūō*. 1894 *A. J. STUART-WORTLEY Grouse* 111 Many a one [dog] is spoilt by being so used to the sign and the ejaculation of 'Ho!' that he does not believe in the necessity of standing steady unless he hears it. *Ibid.* 112 The keeper sees the dog drawing on birds, and immediately up goes his hand and 'Ho!' he shouts.

B. sb. Cessation, halt, pause, intermission; limit. *Withouten ho*, without stopping, straight on; *no ho*, no cessation, end, or limit; *out of all ho*, out of all bounds of moderation. *Obs. or dial.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 1034 (1083) þan gan he telle his wo, But þat was endeles with-outen ho [*v. r.* hoo]. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* vi. 406 To the herold [he] said syne with outyn ho. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxlii. 396 There is no ho bytwene them as long as speares, swordes, axes, or daggers wyll endure. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xii. 73 He loued the faire maid of Friesinghild once out of all hoe. 1597 *R. BRUCE Let.* in *Wodrow Life* (1843) 167 If they could have kepted any hoe or measure in their crooked course. 1684 *LITTLETON Lat. Dict.* To have no ho, *modum tenere nullum*. *Ibid.*, Out of all ho, *immodici*. 1711 *SWIFT Frl. to Stella Lett.* 1766-8 III. 135 When your tongue runs, there's no ho with you. 1818 *TODD s. v.*, Mr. Malone [*d.* 1812] says, it is yet common in Ireland: as, there is no ho with him, i. e. he knows no bounds. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, s. v. There is 'no ho with him', he is not to be restrained.

HO, *int.* 3. A sailor's cry in heaving or hauling: see *HEAVE HO*; also *How int.*

HO, *v.* 1. *rare*. [*f. Ho int.* 1: cf. ON. *hōa* 'to shout ho! or hoy!' (*Vigf.*)] *intr.* To cry 'ho'.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 61 But hoon [*v. r.* heon, hoven bowen] on hym as an bounde and hoven hoo þennas. 1644 *QUARLES Sheph. Ornc.* iv. *N. Ho*, Shepherd, ho. *P.* I priethe leave thy hoing.

† **HO**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *hoo*. [*f. Ho int.* 2, taken as the imperative of a vb.] *intr.* To cease, stop, pause.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 103 Till that men comen to the gates Of paradise, and there ho. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2835 For þi hoo with þi hautes & þine vnghemed wittis. 14.. in *Archæol.* LIV. 1. 166/184 Here of herbyis wul y ho. c 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 195 Whanne þou art tauht þat þou schuldist ho of swearing. c 1500 *Maad Emlyn* 411 in *Hazl. E. P.* IV. 96 Naye there do I ho.

HO (*hō*), *v.* 3. *dial.* [A recent spelling of the OE. vb. *hogian*, ME. *hoge*, *howe*: see *HOW*, *HOWE v.* Cf. *HOE sb.* 3.] *intr.* To care, be anxious, long.

1707 *GOSSE Prov. Gloss.* Ho. To ho for anything, to long for any thing. *Berks.* 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Ho* .. to long for anything; to be careful and anxious. *West.* 1874 *T. HARDY Madding Crowd* II. 289 To ho and hanker after thik woman. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* Ho. 1886 *Berksh. Gloss.* Ho, to long for; to care greatly for.

HO, *obs. f. Hæ prom.*, *How*, *WHO*; var. *HEO*, *Hi prom.* *Obs.*, *O adv.*, ever; see also *HOSE*.

¶ **Hoactsin, hoactsin** (*hōæ'ktsin*, *hōæ'tsin*). Also *hoasin*. [Said to be the native name, derived from the 'harsh grating hiss', which is the voice of the bird.] A remarkable bird, *Opisthocornus hoasin*, or *O. cristatus*, native of tropical America, considered to be the type and sole member of a group named by Huxley *Heteromorphæ*.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 5 Birds, which are .. exoticks, or outlandish, chiefly the American, and they are terrestrial; as .. hoactsin .. hoactli, heatotitl. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 389 Its use in Physic recommends the bird Hoactsin, that utters a sound like its name. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hoactsin*, a Bird of the Bigness of a Hen, which feeds chiefly on Serpents, and is thence call'd by our Sea-men, the Snake-eater of America. 1809 *ATHENÆUM* 2 Mar. 284/2 Mr. Sclater exhibited specimens of the eggs and chicks of the hoactzin .. from .. British Guiana. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 27 Nov. 7/1 Dr. Bowdler Sharpe .. mentioned the hoactzin or reptilian bird, which builds its nest just above the water line, near lakes and rivers; the chicks have little claws or hooks on the end of their unfledged wings, with which they can climb up out of the flood if it threatens the security of the nest.

Hoage, *obs. f. hoja*, *KHOJA*, a teacher. **Hoaky**, var. of *HOKEY* 1, harvest-home. **Hoald**, *dial. f. HOLD*. **Hoale**, *obs. f. HOLM*, **WHOLE**. **Hoam**, *dial. var. of HOME*.

† **Hoaming**, *pp. a. Obs. or dial.* Origin and meaning uncertain.

The word in Dryden (though so in all the early edd. e. g. 1670, 1674, 1690, 1701, etc.) has been conjectured by many to be a misprint or error, and was altered by Scott in his 2nd. ed. (1821) to *foaming*; others conjecture *coaming* for *combing*. But *hoaming* is supported by the Echard quot. (unless the expression was merely taken from Dryden). Identity with the reputed Whitby use is for many reasons doubtful: cf. *HOME v.* Richardson understands it as 'a humming or booming sea'. Cf. also *LOOM v.* (to move). 1670 *DRYDEN & DAVENANT Tempest* i. i, *Vent.* What a Sea

comes in. *Must.* A hoaming Sea! we shall have foul weather. 1694 *EDWARD PLAUTUS, Rudens* 164 Now 'tis such a hoaming Sea, we've little hopes o' Sport; and except we light o' some Shell-Fish [etc.]. [*Cf.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'The tide comes hoaming in', blowing in. See *Heaming* (*Heaming* or *Yamming*, aiming homeward).]

HOAN, *-e*, **HOAPE**, *obs. ff. HONE sb. and v.*, **HOPE**.

HOAR (*hō*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 *hár*, 3-5 *hor*, (3-4 *heor*, 4 *hoer*), 4-5 *hoor*, 4-7 *hore*, 6 *Sc. hoir*, 6-7 *hoare*, (whore), 6- *hoar*. *β.* *north.* and *Sc.* 4-6 *har*, *hare*, 5-6 *hair*, *-e*, 6 *hayr*. *γ.* 3 *hær*, 4-5 *heer*. [*OE.* *hár* = OHG. *hēr* 'old', hence 'venerable, august' (mod.G. *hehr* august, stately), ON. *hár-r* hoary, old:—O Teut. **hairo-s*, usually referred to an O Teut. **hai-*, pre-Teut. **koi-* to shine.]

A. adj. 1. Grey-haired with age; venerable.

a. *Beowulf* (Z.) 1307 þa was frod cýning, har hilderinc, on hreon mode. c 1390 *St. Brendan* 265 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 226 A fair old man and swiþe hor. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvi. 173 Þanne mette I with a man A hoar [v. r. hoor, hoer, hoer] as an hawethorne. c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 220, I feele me nowhere hoor but on myn heed. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ii. xvii. An old hoar gentyman. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. x. 3 Through wisdom of a matron grave and hoar. 1798 *Pope Odyss.* viii. 112 A countless throng, Youth and hoar age. 1847 *LONGF. Ev. t.* Prel. 4 The murmuring pines and the hemlocks .. Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms. 1881 *JEFFERIES Wood Magic* II. iv. 108 A very old hare, quite hoar with age.

β. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1996 'Behaldis now', quod þis hare man. 1890 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* iv. 661, I was sa auld ane man and hair.

2. Of colour: Grey, greyish white.

a. esp. Of the hair, head, or beard: Grey or white with age.

a. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 368/66 His berd is long and sid i-nouz, and sum-dell hor a-mong. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1580 Al for elde ys hor þyn her. 1386 [see *HOAREHEAD*]. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 108 Thei haue some hoore heeres. 1486 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 33 The heere of his hed was whore. 1503 *STUBBS Anat. Abns.* ii. (1882) 43 Their old age, their hoare haire, their blindness. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xlii. 4 Euen to hoare haire will I cary you. 1654 *T. HODGES Hoary Head Crowned* 23 His hoar head bring thou down to the grave with blood. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* vii. xxiv, Whose beard with age is hoar. 1800 *KEATS Isabella* xlviii, So she kneeled, with her locks all hoar. *β.* c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5313 (Fairf.) His berde was side, his hened hare. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* ix. x. 52 The steyll helmys we thrist on hedis hayr.

b. Of the frost which feathers objects with white, and objects so whitened: see *HOAR-FROST*.

a. a 1000 *Andreas* 1260 (Gr.) Hrim and forst hare hild-stapan. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 55 As it sheweth in Ice and Frosts hoar. 1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 103 His beard with frost hoar is hardened. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. xi. 46 Like to the hoar Congealed little drops which doe the morne adore. 1708 *BURNS Vision* ii. xiv, When the North his fleecy store Drove thro' the sky, I saw grim Nature's visage hoar Struck thy young eye. *β.* c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 56 Both hill and holt hailed with frostes hair. 1573 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. Prol. 42 With frostis haire ourfret the feildis standis.

c. Of colour simply.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Judith* 328 Helmas and hupseax hare byrnan. a 1000 *Wanderer* 82 in *Exeter Bk.*, Sumne se hara wulf deaþe gedælde. a 1000 *Booth. Metr.* v. 25 Of clife harum. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5031 Hi ben hoar al so a wolf. 1554 *HULOT, Hore*, or whyte graye, *canus*. 1578 *BOSSWELL Armorie* ii. 69 b, The Pellicane feruently loutheth her byrdes, Yet when they bene haughtie, and beginne to waxe hoar, they smite her in the face. 1797-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1601 Island of bliss! .. all assaults Baffling, as thy hoar cliffs the loud sea-wave. 1812 *J. WILSON Isle of Palms* iii. 569 Folded up with blossoms hoar. 1890 *R. BRIDGES Shorter Poems* i. 9 Her leaves are glaucous green and hoar.

† 3. Used frequently as an attribute of various objects named in ancient charters as marking a boundary line. *Obs.* Hence in many place-names. See also *HOAR-STONE*.

The meaning may have been 'grey' simply, or with lichen, and so 'grey with age', 'old, ancient'. Some have conjectured however (see *Archæologia* XXV. 33) that *hoar* 'by itself' expresses a frontier or peninsular station.

994 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 279 Of ðam haran hæle on eamhylle middewerde. 999 *Ibid.* 313 Of ðan haran stane on ðonne haran wiðig. 1005 in *Dugdale Monast. Angl.* III. 11 Fram Egceanlæa to þam haran wipie. a 1079 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1066 [He] com him to genes set þære haran apuldran. 1298 in *Archæol.* XXV. 35 Exinde usque ad Horeapeldre. [*Cf.* the place-names *Horethorne Down*, *Somersetsh.*, *Hore Cross*, *Staffordsh.*, *Hoar Grounths*, *Hoar Park*, *Warwicksh.*, *Horstead*, *Herts.*, *Horridge*, *Gloucestersh.*, *Harestanesh*, *Hartree*, *Harewood*, *Harwood*, *Scotl.*, etc. See *Archæologia* XXV. 30-60.]

4. Of trees, woods, or the like: Grey from absence of foliage; showing the bare grey stems.

In later use a more or less traditional epithet, esp. in the alliterative phrase *holts hoar*, which referred perhaps to the grey lichen with which aged tree-trunks are clad, and thus combined the notion of old, ancient. When said of mountains the primary reference is to colour, which in later use is sometimes lost.

a. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 743 Of hore okez ful hore a hundreth to-geder. a 1400 *Isambard* 167 The floures of the thorne, Up-one those holtes hore. c 1430 *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 119 In the parke, and in the holtes hore. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 132 The herbes waxe wythered .. and the medowes become hore. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iii. 10 Under the steepe foot of a mountaine hore. 1634 *MILTON L'Allegro* 55 From the side of some hoar hill, Through the high wood echoing shrill. a 1660 *Flodden F.* 214 in *Percy Folio* I. 327 Underneath the holtes so wore.

β. a 1400 Sir Perc. 230 Fyftene wynter and mare He duelled in those holtes hare. *c 1485 Wynntoun Cron.* viii. xxvi. 228 Dat semyd ane hare Wode for to be. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiv. 142 This Troiane pryncce . . . Intil hys stalwart stelyt scheild, stikand out Lyke a hayr wode, the darts bair about. *a 1540 Murnung Maidin* 26 And walk among the holts hare, Within the woddis wyld.

γ. c 1585 LAV. 16372 Swulc hit weoren an hær wude. *a 1600-50 Alexander* 776 Þe holtes of þe heer wode.

b. Of things: Grey with age, venerable, ancient. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. Arg't, Guyon findes Mamon in a delve Sunning his treasure hore. *a 1796 COLLINS Pop. Superstit.* Highlands 431 To that hoar pile, which still its ruin shows. 1798 BRATTIE *Minstr.* I. xliii. Instructed by tradition hoar. 1856 H. C. ADAMS *First of June* (1862) 6 To trace legends back to yet more hoar antiquity.

5. White or grey with mould; mouldy, musty. Also fig. Obs. exc. dial.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Sij, Let them so stande, viii. dayes to putryfy tyll it be hoare, then fry them out. 1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 141 An old Hare hoare, and an old Hare hoare is very good meat in Lent. But a Hare that is hoare is too much for a score, when it hoares ere it be spent. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 431 But the long Journey, we have gone, hath turn'd our victuals hoar. [Still in use in Somerset (Halliwell 1847-78).]

† *6. From the use in hoar frost (sense 2 b) comes prob. that of 'Cold, nipping' (Jam.). Sc. Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON in Bannatyne Poems 214 (Jam.) Fra hair weddir, and frostis, him to hap. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. vii. 79 By gousty placis, welsche savorit, mist, and hair. *Ibid.* vii. Prolog. 130 The mornyngh bla, wan and har.

† *b. fig. 'Keen, biting, severe' (Jam.). Sc. Obs.* *a 1605 MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* III. 61 Houbeit 3e think my harard something har.

† *7. 'Harsh, ungrateful to the ear' (Jam.). Sc.* *c 1450 HENRYSON Test. Cres.* 338 Thy voice sa cleir unplesand hoir and hacc. *Ibid.* 445 My cleir voice . . . Is rawk as ruik, full hiddeous, hoir, and hacc.

8. Comb., chiefly parasynthetic, as hoar-haired, -locked, HOAR-HEADED; also hoar-leprosy, white leprosy, elephantiasis; hoar-rime = HOAR-FROST; hoar withy, the White-beam, Pyrus Aria.

c 1205 LAV. 25845 Heor-lokede wif [c 1275 hoar-locket]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The hayr ryim is ane cald dre, the quhill follis in mysty vapours, and syne it fresis on the eird. 1580 HOLLIBRAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* Chenu, horseheard, gray headed. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 35 This yellow Slaue, Will . . . bless th' accurst, Make the hoare Leprosie ador'd. 1879 BRITTEN & H. *Plantin.* Hoar Withy, *Pyrus Aria*, Hants, from the white under-surface of the leaves.

B. sb. † 1. A grey-haired man. Obs. *Beowulf* (Z.) 2989 Hares hyrste hize-lace bæron. 13. K. *Alvis*. 752 Sey me now, ye olde hore! (Mony day is seothie ye weore bore).

2. Hoariness from age.

(But in first quot. perh. *for-hore*: see *FOR*-10.) *[a 1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 356 Hir heed for hoar [*Thynne* for *hore*] was whyt as flour.] 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXV. 59 Quhill store and hore, my youth devore. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* 52 His grants are engrafted on the public law of Europe, covered with the awful hoar of innumerable ages. 1879 J. G. MURPHY *Com. Lec. Introd.* Now that it is touched with the hoar of a venerable antiquity.

3. A white or hoary coating or appearance; esp. hoar-frost, rime.

1567 TURBERV. *Epit. & Sonn. Wks.* (1837) 303 The hills be overhelmede with hoare. 1731 *Winter's Thought in Gentl. Mag.* (1732), The candy'd rime and scattered hoar. 1732 *Gentl. Mag. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 9 Mornings when we perceive a white Hoar and Cobwebs upon the Grass. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbridge* I. i, The thick hoar of dust which had accumulated on their shoes and garments.

† *b. Canescent hairiness. Obs.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B vij b, Most gentle, full of hore and softe, with whyte floures and whit sedes.

† *c. Mould. Obs.*

1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict., Muffa*, the hoare that is seene in stale breade. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. i, His golden fleece o'ergrown with mouldy hoar. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 15 Interspersed with a white hoar or vine-worm much like that in mouldy bread.

d. A fog; a thick mist. (? Error for HAAR.)

1846 WORCESTER, *Hoar*. (a) thick mist. *London.*

† *Hoar, v. Obs. Forms: 1 hārian, 4-6 hore,*

5 hoore, 6-8 hoar. [OE. hārian, f. hār HOAR a.]

1. intr. To become hoary or grey-haired.

a 1000 Malchus in Shrine (Cockayne) 39 Pæt ic þa scoelde wesian ceorl on hariendum heafde. *c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 154 Caneol, ic harize. *a 1320 in Wright Lyric P.* 50 Help me, Lord, er then ich hore. 13. K. *Alis*. 1597 His berd schal hore, his folk schal sterve. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* lxxvi. (1495) 184 The heer of the temples hooryth sooner than the other heer.

b. fig. To grow old; to become inveterate.

a 1400 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 2808 Correcte it . . . while that it is grene, For and it hore, this londe is but loste.

2. To become mouldy.

1573 *Art of Limning* 7 To have your ynke to continue longe, and not to hore, put therein baysalte. 1590 [see HOAR a. 5]. 1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housew.* 22 If Bread is kept in too moist a Place too long, it will rope, or hoar, or mould.

3. trans. To make hoary or white, to whiten. In quot. 1607. To smite with hoar-leprosy.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 344 Hils hoar'd with eternal Snowes. 1598 *Ibid.* II. i. iii. *Furris* 86 Heav'n . . . hoars her head with Snowes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 155 Hoare the Flamen, That scold'st against the quality of flesh. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 249 Hoar'd with stiff'ning frosts.

Hoard (hōrd), sb.¹ Forms: a. 1-4 hord, 4-6 horde, 5-7 (8 Sc.) hoord, 6 hoorde, 7- hoard;

*β. north. 4 Sc. hwrde, 4-5 (6 Sc.) hurd, 4-7 hurde, 7- Sc. huird. [OE. hord = OS. hord treasure, hidden inmost place, OHG., MHG. hort, ON. hodd, Goth. huzd treasure = OTeut. *hordom, pre-Teut. *kuzdhō-; perh. from *kuzdhtō- pple., concealed, hidden (Kluge). The usual 16-17th c. forms hoord, hurde, Sc. huird, imply an early lengthening of OE. o to ā as in board, ford; hoard is rare before 18th c.]*

1. An accumulation or collection of anything valuable hidden away or laid by for preservation or future use; a stock, store, esp. of money; a treasure.

Beowulf (Z.) 2284 Ða was hord rasod onboren beaga hord. *Ibid.* 3012 Ac þær is mādna hord. 937 *Poem on Ælhelstan* 10 in O. E. Chron. . . Hi set campe . . . land ealgodon, hord and hamas. *c 975 Rukku Gosp. Matt.* vi. 19 Ne hydep eow hord in eorpe þær om and moþþa etab. *a 1100 Agt. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 337/11 *Thesaurus*, hord. *c 1200 ORMIN* 6733 Rihht all swa summ hord of gold Mang menn iss hord derest. *a 1225 Ancr. R.* 224 Heo gedereð hord. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 22179 For all þe hordes [Goth. hordes] þar ar hid Sal hali in þis time be kid. *c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurence* 178 Spere besyly Quhare are þe hordis þat has he. *c 1445 WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. ix. 103 Na þai of þame made na hord. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 246/2 Hoord, tresowre. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 40 A venturous Fairy, That shall seeke the Squirrels hord. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 65 b, The fraudfull concealing of ane huird, or tresowre. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth v.* (1723) 265 This Hoord . . . that was stowed in the Strata underneath. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 195 While his lov'd partner, boastful of her hoard, Displays her cleanly platter on the board. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iii. 262 A large hoard of coins was discovered. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 352 Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great.

b. fig. Said of intangible things treasured or valuable, things concealed or kept secret; now esp. an amassed stock (of facts, etc.).

a 900 CYNEWULF Crist 1055 in *Exeter-bk.*, Se mæra dæg hreder-loccena hord, heortan gepohtas ealle setyweð. *a 1000 Cadmon's Gen.* 1602 Oð þæt breostra hord, gast . . . gangan sceolde to godes dome. *a 1000 in Mone Gl.* 417 *Arcana*, hordas, 3eryne. *a 1000 Psalm* (Cotton) L 28 (Gr.) His synna hord selfa ontende. *c 1200 ORMIN* 12920 Sofasstnessness hord þatt all mannkin birp sekenne. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 19214 Vte o þair hali herthes hord Spedli þai spel godds word. 1340 *Ayeb.* 263 Hous . . . in huychen be uader of house woneþ, þe hord of uirtues gadereþ. *c 1440 CARGRAVE Life St. Kath.* III. 1503 God sende vs alle, of vnyte þe hord. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Aff. Conc.* iv. 20 A heavenly hoard of grace, good conscience, Gods favour. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 58 To see the hoard of human bliss so small. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* IV. 179 A hoard of grievances. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xix. (1857) 339 He accumulates much larger hoards of facts.

† *2. The place in which anything is hidden, hoarded, or stored up; a repository; a hiding-place, store; a treasury. Also fig. Obs.*

In the phrase in (or on) hoard, the sense fluctuates between the deposit, the repository in which it is stored up, and the state or condition of being hoarded (sense 3).

a 1200 Moral Ode 259 þe wreche mon binom his ehte and leide his on hord. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* We senden 3ew þis writ on seined with vre seal to halden a manges 3ew inehord [v. r. in hord]. *c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 42 [He] precht furth ay goddis word, þat he had plentifully in hord. *c 1380 WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 316 Widnesse of siche cloþis is an hord to hylde synnes. *c 1386 CHAUCER Parv. T.* 747 It is the deules hoord, ther he hideth hym and resteth. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 11330 All my gold . . . þat I getyn haue, Kepid in hord, holdyn full long. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Cron.* 297 H was the hoorde of al my profound secrets. 1611 COTGR., *Musee*, a secret corner, priute hoord, hiding hole. 1663 GERRIER *Counsel* 22 If the building cannot suffer the Chimney to be made even with the upright of the wall, both sides may be made up to serve for hoards. 1837 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 29 The Cambrian princes had . . . to pay yearly twenty pounds weight of gold, and two hundred of silver into the hoard or treasury of the 'King of London'. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 383 The sums which went into, and which, when it was needed, came out of, the hoard of the English King. 1883 GREEN *Eng. Eng.* 403 note, The 'Hoard' (not yet the 'Exchequer') in Eadward's time was settled at Winchester.]

† *3. Hoarding up. Obs.*

c 1390 CHAUCER Truth 3 For horde hape hate, and clymbynge tykenesse.

4. Comb., as hoard-burg (mod. archaism, for OE. hordburg), treasure city; † hoard-house, treasure-house, treasury (obs.); hoard-ward (for OE. hordweard), guardian of a hoard, treasurer.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 502/5 Tresowrye, *erarium* . . . an hoordhouse. 1890 STOPFORD BROOKS *E. E. Lit.* III. 75 The hoard-ward knew the voice of a man. 1895 MORRIS *Beowulf* 17 The gem-rich hoard-burg of the heroes.

*Hoard, sb.² Also 8 hoord, 9 hord. Now rare or Obs. [app. a modern ad. AngloFr. hordis (see HURDIS, HURDICE) mistaken for a plural of *hurd: see the quot. from Liber Albus. But cf. also obs. F. hord scaffold (Cotgr.), in OF. hurt, hourt, hourd, palisade, of which hordis, HURDIS was a deriv.] = HOARDING sb.*

1419 *Liber Albus* (1859) I. 477 Item, qe nulle hurdis, ne palys, nautre cloyseure, soit fait deuant nulle tenement en hies hautes rewes ou venelles en la cite (Riley's marg. note Hoards or palings not to be erected before houses.) 1757 *Act 31 Geo. II.* c. 17 § 7 No Builder or other Person, shall erect or set up . . . in any of the public Streets . . . any Hoard or Fence. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 51 Hords or fences to be erected where buildings are taken down. 1836 SMART,

Hoard, . . . a fence enclosing a house and materials while builders are at work. 1836 F. W. SIMMS *Pub. Wks. Gl. Brit.* 5 The hoard is to consist of uprights six inches by four inches scantling.

Hoard (hōrd), v. Forms: a. 1 hordian, 3 (Orm.) hordenn, 4 horde, 4-6 hoorde, (6 whord), 6-7 hoord(e, (hord), 6-7 (8 Sc.) hoord, 7- hoard; *β. Sc. and north.* 6 hurde, 6- hurd. [OE. hordian, f. hord HOARD sb.¹ (Cf. Goth. huzdjan, OHG. gihurien, MHG. gehürten, MG. gehorden, which belong to a different conjugation.)]

1. trans. To amass and put away (anything valuable) for preservation, security, or future use; to treasure up: esp. money or wealth.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. II. 104 Hordiað eowerne goldhord on heofenum. *c 1200 ORMIN* 1228 Gredijlig to sammennenn all & hordenn þatt to winnesse. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 b, To helpe other with them, and not indynately to hoorde & kepe them. 1590 PALSGR. 588/a, I hoorde, *je amasse*. Declared in 'I hoorde'. 1595 COVERDALE *Prov.* xi. 26 Who so hoordeth vp his corne, shalbe cursed amonge the people. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Malt.* v. 36 Whorded and heaped up. *a 1550 in Dunbar's Poems* (1803) 306 Gif thou has a benefice, Preiss nevir to hurde the kirkis gude. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8 He did not wel to hord it up. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Theere Troian treasur is hurde. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 136 The Granaries of Joseph: wherein he hoorded corne. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 124 Whereof the Rich hide and hoard up their wealth. 1708 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 25 Hoarding up such pieces of money. 1840 HOOD *Kilmanegg, Moral*, Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold! Hoarded, barter'd, bought and sold. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 22 If the rich man actually hoards up his money in the form of gold or silver, he gets no advantage from it.

b. absol.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. I. 66 Seðe hordað, and nat hwam he hit zegaderað. *a 1300 E. E. Psalter* xxxviii. 7 [xxxix. 6] He hordes, and he wate nocht to wham þæt he samenes oght. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 38 He . . . Ne car'd to hoord for those whom he did breede. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 5 A savage race, That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not me. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 349 They should own who can administer; not they who hoard and conceal.

2. fig. and transf. To keep in store, cherish, treasure up, conceal (e.g. in the heart).

1340 *Ayeb.* 182 Pet greate lost þet god horded and wyteþ to ham þet ouercomeþ þe aduersetes of piise wordle. *c 1380 WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 321 Crist . . . loking on þe citee . . . wepte þer upon for greet synne þat it hoordede. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 43 The goodly Barow which doth hoord Great heapes of salmons in his deepe bosome. 1699 DRYDEN *Ep. to F. Driden* 117 You hoard not health for your own private use; But on the public spend the rich produce. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 119 Revenge will be smothered and hoarded. 1821 B. CORNWALL *Mirandola* IV. i, Half of the ills we hoard within our hearts are ills because we hoard them. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. L 370.

† *3. intr. in reflexive or passive sense: To lie treasured up, lie hid. Obs. rare.*

1567 TURBERV. *Epit. & Sonn. Wks.* (1837) 300 In common weales what beares a greater sway Than hidden hate that hoordes in haughtie brest?

Hoarded (hōrded), ppl. a. [f. HOARD v. + -ED¹.] Stored up, treasured up: see the verb.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 12 Great store of hoarded threasure. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. ii. 11 Th' hoarded plague a th' Gods requit your loue! 1693 S. HERVEY in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 232 Say, Goat . . . For whom thy hoarded Bags in silence sleep? 1751 GRAY *Ode on Spring* v, No live hast thou of hoarded sweets. *a 1899 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 252 The hoarded ill-humour of six months was at liberty to explode. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 684/1 Modern theories as to the hoarded wealth of India.

Hoarded, a. [f. HOARD sb.² + -ED².] Provided with a hoard or hoarding.

1898 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 5/2 The large hoarded enclosure before the Royal Exchange.

Hoarder (hōrdaɪ), Forms: 1 hordere, 2 -are, 4 hordyer, 6 horder, Sc. hurdar, 6-7 hoorder, 7- hoarder. [f. HOARD v. + -ER¹.]

† *1. The keeper of the hoard or treasure; a treasurer; a steward. Also fig. Obs.*

944 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 280 Dis forward was makid with Ordric hordere. *c 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 178 Ða het he his hordere þæt glæzene fæt synian ðam biddendan subdiacone. 1122 O. E. Chron. an. 1131 Swa þæt he scolde setten þær prior of Clunni & circweard & hordere, & reilþein. 1340 *Ayeb.* 121 Pet is þe hordyer þet lokeþ þe herte. 1896 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 434 The King's 'Hoarder' was as old as the King's 'hoard'.]

2. (in mod. use) One who hoards or stores up, esp. money. (Also with up.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 59 Hud-pykis, hurdaris, and gadderaris. *a 1599 SKELTON Image Hypocr.* Wks. 1843 II. 417/a And yet ye be questors, And hoorders vppe of testers. 1554 HULOET, Horder of treasure, *aditor*. 1594 (*title* in N. & Q. 3rd Ser. III. 1 God's justice shewed upon a cruell horder of corne. 1691 LOCKE *Lower Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 80 Nobody else, but these Hoarders, can get a Farthing by this proposed change of our Coin. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 66 Hoarders-up of unrevenged grievances. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 102 He is mean, saving . . . a skindint, a hoarder.

Hoarding (hōrdɪn), sb. [f. HOARD sb.².]

1. A temporary fence made of boards inclosing a building while in course of erection or repair; often used for posting bills and advertisements; hence, any boarding on which bills are posted. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 225 Hoarding, an in-

closure of wood about a building, while erecting or repairing. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* iii. xi. 413 A rough boarding of boards had been knocked up before the vestry doorway. 1864 *Realist* 23 Mar. 6 He rents a boarding, or a wall, or the side of a house; and woe to that man who, being unauthorised, sticks anything thereupon. 1876 *Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 25. 14 A poster now to be seen on most of the London street boardings.

2. *Mil.* See quot. 1875. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. ix. 146 They had thrown up .. doubtless overhanging boardings or scaffolds. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Hoard*, *Hoard*, *Hoarding*, boarding used for protection. A term in military architecture for the wooden gallery, protected by boarding in front, which was thrown out from the surface of the wall in time of war, to enable the defenders to protect the foot of the wall.

Hoarding (hō'rdin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOARD *v.*]

1. The action of the verb HOARD; esp. the accumulation and hiding of money. (Also with *up*.)

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. ii. 48 And happy always was it for that Sonne Whose Father for his hoarding went to hell. a 1630 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* III. xxxix. (1640) 16 Such hoarding is no oppression but good husbandry. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 5 In self defence they are much addicted to hoarding.

2. *concr. (pl.)* That which is hoarded; money laid up.

1715 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. 450 All a Man's Gettings and Hoardings up, during his Youth. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlix. 10 Their hoardings are no longer theirs.

Hoarding, *ppl. a.* [f. HOARD *v.* + -ING 2.] That hoards; see the verb.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 8 Shake the bags of hoarding Abbots. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 356 The hoarding Usurer. 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* lxxii. And with concealing clay, Like hoarding Avarice locks up his eyes.

Hoare, *obs. form of* WHORE.

† **Hoared** (hō'rd), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. HOAR *v.*]

1. Made or grown hoary.

1557 NORTH *Cucurbit's Diall Pr.* 120 a/2 My whyte heares, and hored bearde. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amicitie* (1870) 25 Now hored age with stealing steps creeps in. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. I. in Hazl. *Doddsley* XII. 253. I no where hoart yeel but on mine head [cf. HOAR *a.*, 1, quot. 1386].

2. Grown mouldy.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* II. xx. They toke hored brede in theyr scryppes. 1551 BIBLE (Matthews) *Yosh* ix. 5 All their prouysyon of breade was dried vp and hored.

3. *Comb.*, as *hoared-headed*, hoar-headed.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 107 We see the seasons alter; hoared headed frosts fall in the fresh lap of the crimson Rose.

Hoar-frost. Formerly, and still often, two words. [See HOAR *a.* and FROST *sb.* 2.] The white deposit formed by the freezing of dew, frozen dew, white frost.

c 1290 *St. Michael* 617 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 317 Pe hore-forst [v. r. hor-forst] cometh swane it is so cold pat it freoth a-nyst, And be Dev freose a-donewad. 1340 *Ayend.* 108 The zonne .. wasteth be cloudes and be hore uestros bi be morgen. 1355 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlvii. 16 He geueth snowe like woll, & scattereth yf horeforst like ashes. 1644 Z. BOND *Gard. Zion* 60 (Jam.) Sweet Mannah, round, small as the haire frost. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1169 The rigid hoar-frost melts before his beam. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xii. All the trees were fairy-trees wreathed with hoar-frost. fig. 1838 BADGER *Naturalists* I. 243 The hoar-frost of care was prematurely sitting upon his locks.

attrib. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Memo. Darwin* 323 A fine picture of an hoar-frost landscape.

Hence **Hoar-frosty** *a.*

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 39 A cold hoarfrosty morning.

Hoar-head. [f. HOAR *a.* + HEAD *sb.*] A hoary head; hence, an old grey-haired man. Also *attrib.*

1384 WYCLIF *Lev.* xix. 32 Before the hoar heed aryse. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *ibid.*, Thou shalt rise vp before the horehed. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fane. Ep.* (1577) 125. I do not beleue that the wisdom lyeth in horeheads, but in olde bookes. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 113 The hoarhead winter paving earth With sheeny white.

Hoar-headed, *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *hoar head* + -ED 2.] Having the head hoary with age.

1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* II. M iv b. Hore-headed and toothlesse. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxviii. 227. I see thee waxing a little hoar-headed. 1880 TENNYSON *Battle of Brunanburh* ix. Hoar-headed hero!

Hence **Hoar-headedness**.

1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 22 Holy and reuerend Hore-headednesse pretendeth wisdom gotten by long experience.

Hoarhound, another spelling of HOREHOUND.

Hoarily, *adv.* [f. HOARY *a.* + -LY 2.] With a hoary appearance; with a grey or whitish hue.

1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trng.* II. xxi. 184 Clouds of foam .. whirling hoarily under the black vapour.

Hoariness (hō'rinēs), [f. HOARY *a.* + -NESS.]

The quality or state of being hoary: see the adj.

1573-80 BARET *Alt. H.* 492 Hoariness, whitenesse of haire, aunciente. *Ibid.* 494 Hoariness, viewnednesse, or mouldiness, coming of moisture, for lacke of cleansing. 1590 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii. His white haire, they'll betray his hoariness. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. 15 Custom without truth is but hoariness or mouldiness of error. 1795 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Microcosm* 37 These Frosts seldom last long, that come with a frozen Fog, or Hoariness. 1809 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 1001 The stem under the shelter of long grass, is covered with a white hoariness which is easily rubbed off. 1883 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. i. 144 Legends sacred with the hoariness of time.

† **Hoarish** (hō'rif), *a. Obs.* [f. HOAR *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat hoary.

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1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xii. (1495) 610 That one wormode is grene, that other sondeale horishse and lesse bytter. a 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 31 The white and horish heares, the messengers of age.

† **Hoariness**. *Obs.* [f. HOAR *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being hoar or hoary; hoariness.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker *761a Canices*, harnes. 1384 WYCLIF *Prov.* xx. 29 The dignete of olde men hornesse. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. iv. (1495) 862 Thenne is whyte colour gendryd as it faryth in snowe in boore froste and in horenes of heere. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 570/13 *Canices*, hoorenesse. c 1450 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (1724) 481/2 note (MS. Coll. Arms) A litlelle harenesse hathe chaunged sumwhat his colour. 1568 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sicknesse*, *Compounds* 17 a. It kepeth .. the hedde from horenes. 1564 BSCON *Dem. Holy Script.* Prayers, etc. (1844) 607 Having hoariness of manners, authority, gravity, and high knowledge. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus. Mucor.* .. hoariness, such as is on breade or meate long kept.

b. A close growth of white or grey hairs.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. v. 20 The leaues .. hauing a certaine fine hoariness upon them like veluet.

Hoarse (hō's), *a.* Forms: a. 1 hās, 3-4 hōs, 4-5 hōse, hōos, hōose, (4 hōis), 5 hōooe, hōoe, (hōost), 8-9 dial. hōast; north. and Sc. 4-5 hāase, hāse, 5 hāyse, 5-6 Sc. hāoe, 6 hāys, hāis, (hēse). β. 4-5 hōrs, -e, hōors, 5-6 hōorse, 6 hōore, (hōurse), 6-7 hōoarse, (7 hōars), 6- hōarse; Sc. 8 hērs, 8- hēarse, 9 hēarse, hāirōs, hāirōe, dial. hāirah, hēarah. [A word of which the stem varies, not only in Eng., but in the other Teut. langs. The recorded OE. type was *hās* (ME. *hās*, Sc. *hāse*), corresp. to OHG., MHG., OLG. *heis*, OS. *hēs*, MDu. *hees*, LG. *hēs*:—Otent. **haiso*. But beside this ME. had *hōrs*, *hōors*, now *hoarse*, Sc. *hairse*, *hairsh*, *hearsh*. Although written evidence for the *r* forms goes back only to c 1400, the correspondence of mod. Eng. *hoarse* and Sc. *hairse* implies the existence of an unrecorded OE. **hārs* beside *hās*. The ON. normal repr. of Otent. **haiso* would be **heiss*, instead of which ON. had *hās*, app. to be explained as for **hārs*:—**hairso* (orig. *ai* before *r* gave *ai* in ON.). The OFI. *heersck*, recorded by Kilian beside *heesch*, appears to go back similarly to an OLG. **heirs*. For these and other reasons it is now generally held that **hairso* was the orig. Otent. type, and that the *r* subseq. disappeared at different times in most of the dialects. The southern Scotch *hairsh*, *heersck*, appears to exemplify a frequent Sc. interchange of *rs* and *rh*, seen e. g. in *farce*, *farsch*, *scarce*, *scairsh*, *Brse*, *Erach*, etc.]

1. Rough and deep-sounding, as the voice when affected with a cold, or the voice of a raven or frog; harsh and low in pitch; not clear and smooth like a pure musical note; husky, croaking, raucous. a. Of the voice (of persons or animals).

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxx. (Z.) 190 *Raucus* and *rauca*, has. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 504 Pu. pipest al so doþ a mose mid cokeringe mid stefne hose. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1119 (1147) With brokyn vois, al hois [Campall MS., hoors; MS. Gg. 4. 27, hors] for shright. c 1440 PROMP. *Parv.* 248/1 Hoos (K. hors, P. hoorse), *raucus*. c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 338 Thy voice .. unplesand, hoir, and hace. 1468 MEDULLA in *Prompt. Parv.* 248 note, *Raucus*, hoost. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 Hase (A. Hayse), *raucus*. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* *Hōast*, .. hoarse.

β. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 59 A wood bound .. if bat he .. berke, his vois is ful hors. c 1450 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xviii. (MS. Bodl.). An henne .. clokkinge wip an horse [ed. 1495 hors] voice. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* I. ii. (1886) 5 His voice was hoarse and lowe. 1645 DONNE *Anat. World, Progr. Soul* (Song of Sorcerers). She feigns hoarse barkings, but she biteth not! 1766 BRATTIE *Bas. Pignies & Cranes* 70 He [a frog], mourns in hoarsest croaks his destiny. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iii. His voice was hoarse and coarse.

b. Of other sounds. (Chiefly poetic.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iii. 109 The ryver brayt with hais [ed. 1710 hers] sovd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ix. 52 The Tides with their hoarse Murmurs. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* vi. 72 Where with hoars dinn imprison'd tempests rave. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 233 This Drum, whose hoarse heroic bass Drowns the loud clarion of the braying Ass. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* II. 40 The hoarse sound of the sea surging amongst the rocks.

2. *transf.* Having a hoarse voice or sound. a. Of persons and animals, or of the vocal organs.

a. a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Collog.* in Wr. Wülcker 90/40 Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan .. þe eac swilce nu has ys for cyldre and bream. c 1330 *King of Tars* 599 Ofte he cryede, and ofte he ros, So longe that he wox al hos. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii. 4 Thai vndirstode me noght na mare than man may do and spak ful law. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 21 Chyde quhill their heidis rise, and hais worth hais [v. r. hace, rimes place, face]. 1535 LYNDESAY *Salyre* 315 Howbeit that I am hais [v. r. hess] I am content to beir a bais.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 324 Til he be lere-nyed or blynde and hors [v. r. hoos, hos] in he throte. 1538 BALE *Brefe Com. John Baptist in Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) I. 207. I oft haue bene horse Cryenge for custome. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 7 Warwick is hoarse with calling thee to armes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* I. 25 The hoarse Raven .. croaking. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* I. 330 The hoarse nation croak'd, 'God save King Log!' 1886 BURNS *Earnest Cry* 7 Alas! my roupet Muse is hearse! 1886 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. x. 231 Charles Kemble is at present as hoarse as a crow. 1887 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* vii. 41 He .. was now as haire and roopit as a crow.

b. Of inanimate things. (Chiefly poetic.)

c 1366 CHAUCER *Delhe Blanche* 347 Tassay his horne, and for to knowe Whether hyt were clere, or horse of sovine. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. (1880) 56 With Bagpipe

hoarse he hath begon his Musick fine. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* II. 661 The hoarse Trinacrian shore. 1765 BRATTIE *Judgem. Paris* cxxxiii. Raves the hoarse storm along the bellowing main. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, Cloisterham, with its hoarse cathedral bell.

3. *quasi-adv.* = HOARSELY.

1709 TATTLER No. 121 ¶ 1 He caught Cold, and .. began to bark very hoarse. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Intro. i. Now, murmuring hoarse .. An angry brook, it sweeps the glade.

4. *Comb.* a. parasynthetic, as *hoarse-throated*, -voiced; b. adverbial, as *hoarse-resounding*, etc.

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* To Rdr. A vj b, An vnluckie, hoarse-voist .. night-rauen. a 1709 CONGREVE *Hymn to Harmony* vi. (Jod.), Loud trumpets .. And hoarse-resounding drums. a 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* (1775) II. 75 (Jod.) Hoarse-echoing walls. 1795 COWPER *Lines* II. 888 The hoarse-throated war. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* I. iv, The hoarse-roaring Ocean's fountains. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 327 The hoarse-voiced torrents of doom.

Hence † **Hoarsehead**, hoarseness.

c 1440 PROMP. *Parv.* 248/2 Hooshede, or hoosnesse (K. hoshed, P. hoorschede), *raucitas*.

Hoarse, *v.* [f. prec.] a. *intr.* To be or become hoarse. b. *trans.* To make hoarse. *Obs.* exc. with *up* (dial. and U.S.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxx. (Z.) 190 *Raucio*, ic harige, *rausi*, *rausum*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/2 Hase, *raucio*. 1609 T. ADAMS *Sinner's Passing Bell* Wks. 1861-2 I. 355 When his voice is hoarsed. 1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4) s.v., He's got a bad cold and is all hoarsed up. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v., I'm hoarst on my chest—hoarst up, a'most. 1897 VOICE (N. Y.) 23 Dec. 5/1 My voice seems good when I begin, but I very soon 'hoarse up'.

Hoarsely (hō'sli), *adv.* [f. HOARSE *a.* + -LY 2.] With a hoarse voice or sound.

a 1520 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 419 The woodhackle, that syngeth chur Horsly, as he had the mur. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 280 His words .. slowly and hoarsely pronounced. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. over Death* lvi, The .. waters hoarsely groan. c 1700 TICKELL *Imit. Proph. Nereus* 44 While hoarsely he demands the fight. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 715, I heard the thunder hoarsely laugh. 1883 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Ladies Lindores* II. 300 'Sit down', he said, hoarsely, 'and I will tell you'.

Hoarsen (hō'sn), *v.* [f. HOARSE *a.* + -EN 6.]

1. *trans.* To make hoarse.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. vii. 79, I shall be obliged to hoarsen my voice, and roughen my character. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng., Tower of Doom* II, Hoarsening the cry Of those who watch'd. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Gold. Feather* I, The sore throat .. hoarsened her voice.

2. *intr.* To become hoarse; to sound hoarsely.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* vii. 148 The brazen clarion hoarsens. 1804 HALL *Caine Manxman* 435 His voice had hoarsened.

Hence **Hoarsened** *ppl. a.*

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* I. 135 To tune afresh the hoarsened reed. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Ann. Der.* v. xl, The last words had a perceptible irony in their hoarsened tone.

Hoarseness (hō'snēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being hoarse.

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 113/1 *Raucedo*, hasnys. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* I. vii. (Rolls) I. 11 My bareyn speche, hosnes and snochyng. c 1440 PROMP. *Parv.* 248/2 Hooshede or hoosnesse [1499 Fynson, hoorsnesse]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/2 An Hasenes, *raucido*, *raucitas*.

β. 1495 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. 134 Hoorsnes of voyce. *Ibid.* vii. xxvii. 242 Hoorsnes and lettyng of the voyce. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxvii. (1636) 247 Red wine .. bindeth the belly and maketh hoarsenesse. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 10 They (even to hoarsnesse) cried downe the Common-Prayer book. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 247 Figs are usefull in Hoarsenes and Coughs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/3 Mr. Reeves sang .. without the slightest trace of hoarseness.

† **Hoarsy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. HOARSE *a.* + -Y: cf. *hoary*.] = HOARSE.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 108/25 *Horsy*, *raucus*.

Hoar-stone. Forms: 1 hār stān, 3 hor ston, 6-8 hore-, 7 hōore-, 9 hoar-stone, Sc. hāir-, hāre stane. [In OE. two words: see HOAR *a.* and STONE.]

1. *lit.* A hoar, i.e. grey or ancient stone (? an ancient stone grey with lichen).

Beowulf (Z.) 887 He under harnē stan, æþelinges bearn. *Ibid.* 2745 Nu ðu lungre geong hord sceawian under harnē stan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 He þær sceah of ðem wætere sumne harnē stan.

2. *spec. a.* A stone (ancient or grey with lichen), frequently mentioned in charters as marking a boundary line; an ancient boundary stone, mere-stone. (See HOAR *a.* 3.)

847 *Charter of Ethelwulf* in *O. E. Texts* 434 Donon on ðone healdan wez wið huitan stānes, ðonon to ðem beorge ðe mon hated æt ðem holne, ðonon an hāran stan. a 1000 in *Heming's Charters* (1723) 348 Of ȝytinges sawylne on norðene on þone grenan wez, [þan] on þane hāran stan, of ðam hāran stane andlang grenan wezes on scepē clif. 1 c 1195 in *Archæol.* (1832) XXV. 55 Unam scilicet suble Hærestan. 1298 *Ibid.*, Et sic directe usque le Horeston in Twychenylde Grene. 1 a 1300 *Ibid.* 58 Ad Hærestenes et sic usque ad Depe-dale. 1503 in *Hearne Johannis Glastoniensis Chron.* (1726) 203 Inter Dominium de Andreysey & Dominium de Stoke seu Dreycoate, usque ad la Hore Stone. a 1831 W. HAMPER in *Archæol.* (1832) XXV. 30 The Hoar-stone is consequently nothing more than the stone of memorial or land-mark, describing the boundary of property. 1849 KEMBLE *Sax. in Eng.* I. 52 note, Artificial or natural stone posts are implied by the constantly recurring hāran stānas, grægan stānas, hoary or grey-stones. 1851 WILSON *Presb. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. vii. 375 Hoar-stones, or landmarks of the fifth century.

b. An ancient stone associated with some event or tradition; a stone of memorial; a standing stone.

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1666 in Hearne *R. Brunne's Chron.* (1810) 472 A stone of 8 foot high above ground. It is now called, in the full of the mouth, hoore-stone, according to the dialect of Somerset. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. xxv. note. The royal standard is traditionally said to have been displayed from the Hare Stone, a high stone, now built into the wall, on the left hand of the high-way leading towards Braid. 1812 *Archaeol.* XVI. 361 The largest stone, at the east end, has been long known in that County, by the name of the Hoar Stone. a 1831 W. HAMPER in *Archaeol.* (1832) XXV. 25 In many parts of Great Britain are to be seen upright rude Pillars or massive blocks of stone which in England are called Hoar-Stones. in Scotland. *Hare-Stone.* 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* 92 The Hare Stone on the Borough Moor of Edinburgh. *Ibid.* (1863) I. v. 137 A hoar-stone or Stone of Memorial.

c. Hence very frequent as a place-name.

See a list in *Archaeologia* (1832) XXV. 52.

Hoary (hō'ri), *a.* Also 6-7 hory, (6 hoory, horie, heorye). [A late formation (16th c.) from HOAR *a.* of sb. + *y*: cf. *dusky, haughty, vasty*.]

1. Of the hair, head, or beard: Grey or white with age.

1530 PALSGR. 315/2 Hoory as a man or beestes heare is, *cham.* a 1547 SURREY *Careless man in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 26 What will she do, when hory heares are powdered in her hedde? 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 32 Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. xix. Veterans. Whose helmets press'd their hoary hair. 1805 R. BUCHANAN *Arman Water* i. With hoary bushy eyebrows.

b. Having white or grey hair, grey-haired.

1573-80 BARET *Alt.* H. 86 To waxe Hoarie, or white headed, *incanesc.* 1606 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 106 The hoary prince in majesty appeared. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* l. 55 Her sons, her matrons and her hoary sires. 1808 FREEMAN *Norm. Comp.* II. viii. 186 Men like the hoary sinner. . . instinctively saw in him the destined enemy of his kind.

c. Ancient; venerable from age, time-honoured.

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horns-bk.* (1812) 25 Venerable father of ancient, and therefore hoary customs. 1630 PRYNN *Anti-Armis.* 238 Hoarie English Antiquities. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 556 Windsor's hoary towers. 1802 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xviii. 232 A hoary and most remote antiquity. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxv. 1 Born on Pelion height, so legend hoary relateth.

2. Of colour: Grey, greyish white.

1573-80 BARET *Alt.* H. 493 A hoarie frost, *cana pruina.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 79 Clothed with cold, and hoary with frost. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 891 The secrets of the hoarie deep. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 168 With Ethiops hoary Trees and woolly Wood. 1704 COWPER *Task* III. 830 Winter's hoary wing. 1809 HESSE *Europe* 258 The hoary poplars wave. 1808 G. MACDONALD *Phantasies* I. 12 Below lay a sea, still as death and hoary in the moon.

† 3. Mouldy, musty; corrupt. *Obs.*

Perh. in some instances confused with *hory*, filthy.

1530 PALSGR. 315/2 Hoory as meate that is kepte to longe, *ferry.* 1569 tr. *Alfred's Let.* to Bp. Wulfine in *Brady Clavis Cal.* (1813) I. 280 Some pristes keepe the housell. . . all the Yere for Syke Men. . . But they do greatlye amysse, by cause it waxeth Heorye. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 624 Hoarie, moulded bread. 1603 EVELYN *De la Quint.* *Compl. Gard. Dict.* Musty, Mouldy, or Hoary Dung.

4. Bot. and Entom. Covered with short dense white or whitish hairs; canescent.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. vii. § 1. 8 Soft and downie, and somewhat hoarie. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 6. 112 That whose leaves are bigger, and hoary all over. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 725 Whole plant hoary with a dense cottony substance. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Floris* 28 Perennial hoary herbs.

b. Hence used to designate species of plants and animals so clothed; often rendering *L. canus, incanus*, etc.: as *Hoary Alder, Creeper, Mullein, Stock*, etc.

1811 SHAW *Zool.* VIII. 261 Hoary Creeper, *Certhia canescens*. . . bill stout and black. 1809 SIR J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* I. 150 Hoary marmot, with long coarse fur, particularly on the chest and shoulders, where it is hoary. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Lt. Ist.* III. 314 The white willow, and the common and hoary alder, form thickets.

5. Comb. *a.* parasynthetic, as *hoary-dated, feathered, -haired, -headed, -herbaged, -vested*, etc.; *b.* with another adj., as *hoary-pubescent*, etc.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. viii. This hoarie-headed litcher, this old goat. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 61 When he is old and hoary-haired. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 8 Classic Eton's hoary-vested towers. 1831 DON *Gard. Dict.* I. xvii. *Hoary-pubescent*, covered with white down which is pressed to the surface. *Ibid.* *Hoary-villous*, covered with white villi. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 53 Leaves hoary-white beneath. 1850 TENNYSON *Enid* 295 There musing sat the hoary-headed Earl. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* II. A hoary-dated Patriarch pedigree.

Hoase, obs. form of HOARSE, HOSE.

Hoast (hōst), *sb.* Chiefly north. dial. Forms: [1 *hwōsta*], 4-9 *hoast*, 5, 9 *dial. hoost*, (6-9 *hooste, hoist*), 7-*hoast*, (haust, 9 *hoarat*). [The OE. *hwōsta* is not known to have survived in ME.; the extant northern word (from 14th c.) was *app.* the cognate ON. *hōste* cough = OLG. **hōsto* (MLG. *hōste*, MDu. *hoeste, hoest*, LG. *hoost, hōst*, Du. *hoest*), OHG. *huosto* (MHG. *huoste, Ger. husten*)!—OTeut. **hūstōn*—f. a root **hūds*—(whence OE. *hwēsan*—**hūdsjan* to wheeze), pre-Teut. **hūds*—*kās*; cf. Skr. *kās* to cough.

It is possible that OE. *hwōsta* may have survived dialectally; some writers refer to a dial. form, *whooost*, which would be its representative; and this, as in *who, whoop*, might become *hoost*, whence mod. Shropshire *'oost*.]

A cough. In some Eng. dialects used only of cattle.

[c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 277/27 *Tussis*, hwosta.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 534 Als and with host in brest is spread. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 248/2 Hoose, or cowge (other MSS. host. . . hoost), *tussis*. 14. . . *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 708/2 *Hec tussis*, the host. c 1500 [see HIVES]. a 1520 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 455 Heidwerk, Hoist, and Parslay, maid grit pay. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 34 Mastik is good . . for an old host or cough. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyingw. Polwart* 302 The hunger, the hart-ill, and the hoist still thee hald. 1622 *Course Confortitie* 117 (Jam.) He that can swallow a camel. . . without an hoast. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 60 (Jam.) From the thirteenth of November . . he became so feeble with a hoast. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 24 *An Hoast or Hoiste*, a Dry Cough. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 173/2 The Cough, or Cold, and Shortness of Breath, or Hausta, an Inward Disease in Cows. 1773 *Epitaph in Spectator* (1884) 6 Sept. 1173 Of a cauld and a sair host, He died upon the Yorkshire coast. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 217 A great number of cats in Shrewsbury became seized with what is commonly called the Hoost. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* II. (D.), I gave them a sign by a loud hoast. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hoist*, a cough. 1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xxiv. I'll make him a treacle-possot; it's a famous thing for keeping off hoasts. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* Hoost (oost), a cough: said of cattle. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Hoast, Hoist, a cough.

Hoast, *v.* Chiefly north. dial. Forms: [1 *hwōstan*], 5-9 *hoast*, (6 *hoyst*, 9 *hoist*), 8-*hoast*, (*dial. huist*). [OE. *hwōstan* = OLG. **hōstōn* (MLG. *hōsten*, MDu. *hoesten*), OHG. *huostōn* (MHG. *huosten*, Ger. *husten*), ON. *hōsta* (Sw. *hosta*, Da. *høste*), f. the sb.: see prec. The existing northern word (known only from 15th c.) appears to be the ON. word. Beside *hoast*, Sc. has also the form *huist*, going back to *hōst*.]

1. *intr.* To cough.

[c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 258, & hwostað [MS. hwostað] *ge-lome*.] c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 249/2 Hoostyn, or rowhyn, or cowghyn, . . *tussio*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/1 To Host, *tussire*. 1619 *Life & Death P. Simons* (1845) 100 He hoisted continually to his death. c 1750 in Ritson *Scot. Songs* (1794) II. 250 He hoists and he hriples the weary day lang. 1752 A. MACINNIS in *Scots Mag.* (1753) July 342/2 Allan Breck came behind him, and hoasted. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hoist*, to cough. 1805 *Queen* 31 Jan. 111 That hobbling 'hosting' old woman who asks for human charity.

2. *trans.* To cough up or out. Also *fig.*

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 272 Ane hair hoegart, that hoistit out flewme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. i. 10 The Latyn peyll. . . hoistit owf full cleyr, Deip from thair brestis the hard sorrow smart. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 146 in *Sat. Poems Ref.* xlv. He hoisted thair a hude full fra him. 1786 BURNS *Willie Chalmers* v. And hoist up some palaver.

Hoast, obs. form of HOAST.

Hoastman (hōst'mæn). Also 6 *hoast-e, oast-, 7 oast-, 7-8 hoast-*. [f. *hoast, oste*, in sense 'stranger, guest'; the seal of the corporation shows a member in his robes receiving a stranger with the words 'Welcome my oste'.]

A member of a corporation or merchant-guild in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who had originally the functions of receiving strangers (called 'hosts' or 'oasts') who came to buy coal and certain other commodities, and of conducting their purchases, on which they levied a certain duty; in later times, they controlled the selling and exportation of coal; now, they merely form the premier civic corporation.

1528 *Merch. Adv. Newcastle* (Surtees) 51 The act for the osten that byes any merchaundise of their hosts, or it be presented to the Master of the Fellowship. 1623-4 *Act* 21 *Yas.* I. c. 3 § 12 Any. . . Privilege heretofore claymed. . . by the ancient Fellowship Guild or Fraternitie communie called Hoastmen, for . . the selling, carrying, lading . . venting or trading of or for any Seacoales, Stonecoales or Pit-coales forth or out of the Haven and Ryver of Tyne. 1739 *Eng. Reasons Adv. Price Coals* 31 The Hostmen or Fitters at Newcastle are an incorporated Company. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 269 A society of osten or hostmen had existed as a guild or fraternity in the town of Newcastle upon Tyne from time immemorial. 1864 *Reader* 697 Jack Scott, the Newcastle hoastman's son, who ran away with Bessy Surtees, and who was afterwards known as Lord Eldon. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. The term hoastman has long ceased to describe the profession of coal-shipper or 'engrosser' of the commodities enumerated in the charter of incorporation. . . The Company of Hoastmen remains simply the premier Incorporated Company of Newcastle, and election to its membership is a much coveted honour.

Hoastrie, var. of HOISTRY *Obs.* **Hoat**, obs. form of HOT. **Hoatsin**: see HOACTZIN.

Hoax (hōks), *v.* [Appears shortly before 1800; supposed to be a contracted form of HOCUS *v.*

This origin suits sense and form, but there is no direct evidence of connexion, and 18th c. quotations for Hocus *v.* are wanting: see that word.]

trans. To deceive or take in by inducing to believe an amusing or mischievous fabrication or fiction; to play upon the credulity of.

1796 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Hoaxing*, bantering, ridiculing. Hoaxing a quiz; joking an odd fellow. University wit. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIX. 947 *Hoax*, *Hoze*, or *Goaze*, a word much in vogue in political circles. It signifies to make any person the object of ridicule by a species of acclamation. The word is borrowed from the kennel. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 128 He would not be hoaxed any more. 1829 W. LEIGH *Let. to G. Townsend* 87 Either the statesman was hoaxing you, or the exile the statesman. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* etc. xviii. (1878) 100 The people who bring you news have probably hoaxed you.

absol. 1884 Mrs. WALFORD *Baby's Grandmother* II. 119 My word! Bertha, you are hoaxing.

Hence **Hoaxing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1808 J. P. MALCOLM *Mann. & Cust. Lond.* 213 Contriving wonderful stories for the publick. . . This waggery has recently received the elegant term of *hoaxing*. 1815 *Sixteen & Sixty* I. iii. Out of my presence, you hoaxing young rake-hell! 1834 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xii. 143 You know . . hoaxing is a fashionable amusement among the great.

Hoax (hōks), *sb.* [f. prec. *vb.*] An act of hoaxing; a humorous or mischievous deception, usually taking the form of a fabrication of something fictitious or erroneous, told in such a manner as to impose upon the credulity of the victim.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 104 The hoax was indeed most successful. 1814 *Stock Exch. Laid Open* 20 The day on which the hoax was practised on the Stock Exchange. 1815 *Sixteen & Sixty* II. iii. In spite of your hoax of the Bath Doctor. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 382 Having amused himself with a mystification (or what is in England vulgarly called a *hoax*) on the Mayor. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 613 It is difficult to believe that a Prince. . . would have been scared by so silly a hoax. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xiv. 201 A paper which manufactured hoaxes and vended them for news.

b. *concretely*. One who is a deception, 'a fraud'. 1869 Mrs. H. B. STOWS *Oldtown* xxiv. (1870) 263 After all, the beautiful little hoax had nothing for it but her attractive soul-case.

Hoaxee (hōks'ē). [f. HOAX *v.* + *-EE*.] One who is hoaxed; the victim of a hoax.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 277 Lynchpynne . . was enjoying the miseries of the hoaxee immensely. 1860 *Macm. Mag.* I. 219 Perhaps a hoax must be a deception supported by evidence such as the hoaxee thinks he can appreciate, or wishes to appear to understand.

Hoaxer (hōks'ēr). [f. HOAX *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who hoaxes.

1814 *Stock Exch. Laid Open* 20 All the profit the hoaxers got. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov. . . Spite of his mercilessness as a hoaxer. . . Sothorn was personally a very kind-hearted man.

Hoaxical, *a.* [f. HOAX *sb.* + *-ICAL*.] Of the nature of a hoax.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 564 Its want of unity, and therefore use. . . its hoaxical hodge-podging.

Hoay, *int.*: see HOY. **Hoazin**: see HOACTZIN.

Hob (hɒb), *sb.* 1. Also 4-6 hobbe. [A familiar by-form of *Rob* = Robin, Robert: cf. the parallel *Hodge, Hick*, for Roger, Richard, with H for R; also *Dob, Dobbin*, and *Dick* with initial D.]

1. A familiar or rustic variation of the Christian name *Robert* or *Robin*. Hence formerly a generic name for: A rustic, a clown. Cf. HODGE.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 216 Now Kyng Hobbe [= Sir Robert the Bruytz] in the mures 30neght, For te come to toune nout him ne length. 1399 LANGL *Rich. Redel* I. 90 Oþer hobbis 3e hadden of burlewainys kynne. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* D ij b. The rudest hobbe that maie be piket from the plough. 1573 TUSSER *Hush.* ix. (1878) 17 To raise betimes the lubberlie, both snorting Hob and Margerie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 123 To begge of Hob and Dicke, that does appeare their needlesse Vouches. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxii. (1632) 1115 Hob, Dic, and Hic (meaning the Rusticks). 1628 *New Mus. fr. Bedlam* 11 More fitter for the Country Hobe. 1778 *Saints* 5 And Priests with Hobgo Snacks and share the Field. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hob*. also a clown; contracted from Robin.

2. = Robin Goodfellow or Puck; a hobgoblin, sprite, elf. (See also HOB-THRUSH.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) II. 297 Whi, who is that hob ouer the wall? we! who was that that piped so small? 1550 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Queen Glendour* viii, Merlyn fathred by an Hob. c 1580 J. JEFFERE *Bugbears* III. iii. in *Archiv. Stud. New. Spr.* (1897), Puckes, puckerles, hob howlard. . . and Robin Good-fellow. a 1625 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* IV. vi. From elves, hobes, and faeries. That trouble our dairies. . . Defend us, good Heaven! 1667 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* Wks. (1753) 462 Yet much they doubted there to stay, Lest Hob should hap to find them. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland* Par. 65 If there was a 'weight of work' craving to be done. . . Hob would come unasked, unwarned to the rescue.

b. Phr. *To play hob*: to 'play the devil', work mischief.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 213, I need not say that the cold metal played hob with the tinkers.

3. A name for the male ferret. Also *hob-ferret*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 136/2 The male. . . Ferret [is] the Hob. 1822 W. W. G. *Gloss.*, *Hob-ferret*, a male ferret. [In Staffordshire the male of a ferret is called 'the hob', the female 'the gill'.]

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* † *hob-clunch*, a rustic, boor; *Hob Collingwood* (see quot.); *hob-ferret* (see 3); *hob-lantern* (also *hobby-lantern*), a Will-o'-the-wisp; *hob-like a.*, rustic, clownish, boorish: † *hoblob*, a rustic, clown: see LOB.

1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* II. ii. *Rapax*. What, bytest thou, 'hobclunch'? *Yohn*. Yea, that chull and punch. 1829 BROCKETT, *Hob Collingwood*. . . the four of hearts at whist; considered by old ladies an unlucky card. 1825-30 JAMIESON, *Hob Collingwood*, the name given to the four of hearts at whist. *Teviotdale*. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hobby-lantern*, an ignis fatuus. Also termed a 'Hob-lantern'. *Var. dial.* 1612 COTGR. *Rude*, rude a. 'hoblike, lumpish, loblike. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 99 Foorth with thee rustical 'hoblobbs. 1599 NASH *Leinen Stoffe* 8 The draffe of the carterly Hoblobbs.

Hob, *sb.* 2. [Origin obscure: perhaps more words than one. Cf. HUB.]

1. (Formerly also *hub*.) In a fire-place, the part of the casing having a surface level with the top of the grate.

In its simplest form it appears to have been a boss or mass of clay behind the fire, the 'back of the chimney' or 'grate'; afterwards, the brick or stone back and sides of a grate; now, usually, the iron-plated sides of a small grate, on which things may be set to warm.

1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 332 Making of an hubbe in the ketchyn. 1600 *SURPLET Countre Farme* I. xii. 54 Soot taken off from the hub of the chimney. 1674 *RAY N.C. Words* 26 *Hob*, the back of the Chimney. 1779 in *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1813) II. 243 note, Ordering their cupfuls to be placed on the Hob of the Grate. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 325 The hobbs. project two inches and a half before the fire-grate. a 1835 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hob, Hub*. 2. The flat ends of a kitchen range, or of a Bath-stove; not the back. Saucepans, tea-kettles, etc. are set upon the hob. a 1839 *PRARD Poems* (1864) II. 201 If he puts up his feet on the hob. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 421 In the manor-houses. and still more in the cottages of the poor, the fire was made against a hob of clay.

2. A (rounded) peg or pin used as a mark or target in games; esp. one of the iron pins used in quoits. Also, A game in which these are used.

1599 *NASHE Martins Months Minde* 20 Leauing the obscurer hobbs that first they began with, to shoote a maine for the vphoot, at the fairest marks of all. 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* I. Wks. (Rtdg.) 105/2 To tell your honour the truth, we were at hob in the hall, and whilst my brother and I were quarrelling about a cast, he slunk by us. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* II. ii. 69 Stand at one of the iron marks and throw an equal number of quoits to the other, and the nearest of them to the hob are reckoned towards the game. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Hob*, a small piece of wood of a cylindrical form, used by boys to set up on end, to put half-pence on to chuck or pitch at with another half-penny. 1855 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* (1859) 510 The Game (Quoits) is played by driving two hobs into the ground at the distance agreed upon [etc.]. 1883 *Almond-bury Gloss.*, *Hob*, the name of a stone used in various games, such as 'cots and twys', for placing the stakes upon, or in 'duckstone'.

3. (Also *hub*.) 'A hardened, threaded spindle, by which a comb or chasing-tool may be cut' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1873 C. P. B. *SHELLEY Workshop Appliances* iii. (1883) 100 Instruments, known as *hobs*, are also employed in forming the cutting ends of screw-chasing tools for use in the lathe.

4. The shoe of a sledge.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Hob*, the shoe or sole of a sledge. 1852 G. H. ANDREWS *Agric. Engin.* III. 41 A long thick log of wood, which slides upon the ground as the hob or shoe of a sledge.

5. Short for HOBNAIL. Also dial. *hob-prick*.

1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Hob-prick*, a wooden peg driven into the heels of shoes. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. xix. 222 He now wears shining boots with hardly a hob in 'em.

Hob, v. 1 *local*. [Cf. *HUB*, sod, uneven spot of ground.] *trans.* To cut the high tufts of grass in a pasture, or those left or missed in ordinary mowing. See *quots*.

1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 196 Beasts are changed while hobbing is done; and the sooner it is hobbled the better. 1853 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hobbing* (Linc.), mowing the high tufts of grass in a pasture. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Hob*, to cut pieces of grass left untouched in hedge bottoms, etc., by a mowing machine, or by the ordinary scythe. A farmer will say, 'Hob the hedge bottoms'.

Hob, v. 2 *dial.* [Origin unknown.] *trans.* To bring up (a young animal) by hand.

1793 A. YOUNG *Agric. Sussex* 75 When they are a fortnight old, the calf is hobbled upon skim milk. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss.* s.v., Two little pigs which she was hobbing-up.

b. *Comb. hob-lamb*, a lamb reared by hand.

1847 in *HALLIWELL*. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss.*, *Hob-lamb*, a pet lamb, brought up by hand. 1893 in *Surrey Gloss.*

Hob, v. 3 *dial.* [f. *HOB sb.* 2.] *trans.* To furnish with hobnails.

1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. iv. 38, I went into Griffin's to have my boots hobbled.

Hob, in the phrases *hob-a-nob*, *hob and nob*, *hob or nob*: see *HOB-NOB*; in *Hob Monday*, *Tuesday*, *-tide*, corrupt or erron. forms (perh. only scribal) of *hok- or HOCK MONDAY*, etc., cf. *HOP*.

† **Hoball**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *hoball*, *howball*, *hobbel*, *hobil*, 9 *hobbil*, *hob-hald*. [perh. f. *HOB sb.* 1; but this does not explain *howball*.] A clown, fool, idiot.

a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke, Such a lilburne, such a hoball (v.r. hobil), such a lobcocke. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 55/34 A Cobbel, dullard, *hazbes*, *bardus*. An Hobbel, *idem*. c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 48 The worst of them no hob-ball, ne no foole. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Hobill*, a fool. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Hob-hald*, a foolish clown. *North.*

Hobbedehoy, *hobbedehoy*, etc.: see *HOB-LEDEHOY*.

Hobbed (*hpbd*), *a. dial.* [? f. *HOB sb.* 2] Having a hard inflamed lump.

a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 352 Sometimes a cow's udder will be hobbled after she has calved.

Hobber-nob, *-nobber*. [Corruption of *hob or nob*.] = *HOB-NOB*.

1800 in *Spirit Pub. Frns.* (1801) IV. 265 They never will go hobber-nob at the fount! 1859 D. CONWAY *Norway* 138 Such is the hobbernobbing—touching with yours the rim of the person's glass with whom you drink wine.

Hobbesian (*hpbziän*), *a.* [f. the name of Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), an English philosopher: see -IAN.] Of or relating to Hobbes or his philosophy. Hence **Hobbesianism** = *HOBBIISM*.

1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. l. ii. 76 Any

admirer of the Hobbesian Philosophy. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* ix. (1870) 158 Mr. Mill tries to rise above his Hobbesianism. 1888 *HUXLEY in 19th Cent.* XXIII. 165 The Hobbesian war of each against all was the normal state of existence.

Hobbet, -it. *local*. [perh. a phonetic var. of *HOFFET*.]

1. A seed-basket: see *HOFFET sb.* 1.

2. A local measure = 2½ bushels.

1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hobbet* (N. Wales) of wheat, weighs 168 lbs.; of beans, 180; of barley, 147; of oats, 105; being 2½ bushels imperial. 1896 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 9/5 Potatoes are rotting in the ground and can be had for 3s. a hobbet.

Hobbey, *obs. form of HOBBY*.

† **Hob'bian**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [f. *Hobb(es)*: see *prec.* and -IAN.] *A. adj.* = *HOBBIAN*.

1687 *Death's Vis.* 214 Id'e make the Sceptic and the Hobbian Schools Recant their Maxims and Confound their Rules. 1866 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God Ep. Ded.* 4 The vanity and inconsistency of the Hobbian creed.

B. sb. = *HOBBIIST*.

a 1691 *BAXTER Charac. Hale in Chambers' Cycl. Eng. Lit.*, The Hobbian and other infidels. 1794 *Connoisseur* No. 35 P. 13 Bob Booty was a strict Hobbian, and maintained, that men were in a natural state of war with each other. 1857 [see *HOBBIIST*].

Hence **Hobbianism** = *HOBBIISM*.

c 1651 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 287 But the Error is. a kind of Theological Hobbianism. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 218 Any government that kens Hobbianism, can easily contrive ways enough to wreak a spite, where he owes it.

† **Hobbidance**, *hoberdiance*. *Obs.* [The first element seems to be *Hobby* or *Hobert*, perh. in same sense as *HOB sb.* 1, 2, 4 (cf. *Hobby-lantern*), but perh. associated with *HOBBI-HORSE* 2; the rest seems to be *F. de danse* 'of the dance' sc. *morris*.] The name of a malevolent sprite or fiend, one of those introduced in the *morris-dance*.

1603 *HARNET Pop. Impost.* x. 49 Frateretto, Fliberdiggibbet, Hoberdiance, Tocobatto were four devils of the round, or *Morric*. 1603 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. i. 62 Five fiends have been in Poor Tom at once; of lust, as Obidicut; Hobbidance [Qo.] Hobbidance, prince of dumbness. Fliberdiggibbet of mopping and mowing.

† **Hobbinoll**, *hobinoll*. *Obs.* Also *hobbinol*, *-all*, *-old*, *hobinnall*, *hobynoll*, *hobnol*. [app. f. *HOB*, *Hobby*, or *Hobbin* (see *prec.*), app. with reference to the sense 'rustic' of *HOB sb.* 1 + *NOLL* head, pate, noddle (or ? *Noll* = *Oliver*): cf. also *HOBALL*.] The name of a shepherd in Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*; hence, A countryman, rustic, boor. 1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Apr. Argt. The speakers herein be Hobbinoll and Thenott, two shepherdes. 1599 E. K. *Gloss. Ibid.* Jan. Hobbinoll is a fained country name, whereby seemeth to be hidden the person of some his very speciall and most familiar freend. 1600 *Maides Metam.* iv. in *Bullen C.* Pl. I. 149 So Hobinoll the plowman calls his dame. 1636 *HAYWOOD Love's Mistress* II. Wks. 1874 V. 115 This hobinoll, this rusticke, this base clowne. a 1652 *BROWNE Queen & Conc.* iv. v. Wks. 1873 II. 92 Indeede I do not like... the countenances of these Hobnolls. [1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 501/1 To the student of Spenser he (Gabriel Harvey) is familiar... as the Hobbinol who wrote the poem prefixed to the 'Faerie Queen']

Hobbinoll (*hpb'li*), *a. 1 rare*. [f. *HOB sb.* 1 + -ISH.] Of the nature of a 'hob' or rustic; clownish.

1823 GR. KENNEDY *Anna Ross* (1837) 91 To associate with their rude hobbinish boys.

† **Hob'bish**, *a. 2 Obs. rare*. [f. *Hobb(es)* + -ISH.] = *HOBBIAN*.

1704 E. WARD *Dissent. Hypocr.* 12 Their Notions Machiavilian, Hobbish, Draw Multitudes, because they're Hobbish. **Hobbiism** (*hpbiz'm*). [f. *Hobb(es)* (see *HOBBIAN*) + -ISM.] The philosophy or principles of Thomas Hobbes.

1691 W. NICHOLLS *Answ. Naked Gospel* 90 A mixture of Platonism, Hobbiism, and Sabellianism. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 26 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 235 Yr. Scheme savours of Hobbiism. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 602 'Hobbiism' became, ere he (Thomas Hobbes) died, the popular synonym for irreligion and immorality.

So **Hobbiist**, an advocate or adherent of Hobbiism, a disciple of Hobbes; *attrib.* = *HOBBIAN*. **Hobbiistical** *a.*, of pertaining to, or according to the Hobbiists. **Hobbiist v. intr.**, to philosophize in the way of Hobbes.

1681 *BAXTER Search Schism* II. 19 Swearers and Atheists, Hobbiists and wicked men are members of their Church. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1806) II. 47 With all the malignity of a discontented Hobbiist. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. vii. 357 Every man who ventured to think for himself was stigmatized as a Hobbiist, or as it was sometimes called a Hobbian. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 602 The Hobbiist philosophy. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* IV. vii. 238 He only acts by an 'Hobbiistical Fatality. 1866 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 109 We must not surmise that this great man began to 'Hobbiize'.

Hobbits, var. *Howitz Obs.*, a howitzer.

Hobble (*hpb'l*), *v.* Also 4 *hobelen*, 4-8 *hoble*, 5 *hobyll*, 6 *hobbil*, -yll. [Recorded from 14th c.: app. cognate with Du. *hobbele* 'to toss, rock from side to side, ride on a hobby-horse, halt, stammer, stutter', which appears in *Teuthonista* 1475 as a synonym of *wyntelen*, 'hoblen, volutare, volvere', and is taken as dim. of *hobben* to toss or rock (as a boat on the billows): cf. sense 1.

Cf. also High Germ. dial. *hoppeln*, in Bavaria, to move up and down like a bad rider on a trotting horse, in Switz. to make clownish jumps, also, to jolt, as a cart over stones, iterative of *hopp* to hop, referred by some to an original **hobben*, by-form of **hopp* to hop (Paul & Br. *Beitr.* IX. 163). But both form- and sense-history offer many obscurities; in particular, it may be doubted whether some of the trans. senses really belong to the same word.]

1. *intr.* To move unsteadily up and down in riding, floating, etc.; to rise and fall on the surge, as a boat; to rock from side to side, to wobble.

13... *Sir Tristr.* 1161 Tristremes schip was zere. . . De haen he gan outfare. . . Nizen woukes and mare He hobbled vp and down; A wind to wil him bare To... an hauen in irland. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 447 Thai.. held thame thair so lang hobland, That of thre batis downyt twa. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 133 Yf the shafte be lyght, it wyl starte, if it be heuye, it wil hobble. a 1603 *MONTGOMERIE Flying w. Potwart* 279 On Alhallow euen, When our good neighbours doe ryd. . . Some hobland on ane hempstake, hoveand to the hight. 1813-17 *COGAN Eth. Quest.* Note B (R.), His hoop. . . If it hobbles in its motion, upon perfectly level ground, it cannot be a perfect circle.

2. To walk with an unsteady rising and falling gait, as one whose limbs give way under him; to walk lamely and with difficulty; to limp.

1368 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* I. 113 Out of heuene in-to helle hobleden faste. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 106 We haunten none tauernes ne hobelen abouten; At marketts & myracles we medle vs nevere. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) xvii. 6 Lo! so I hobbil all on held, That vnethes may I walk for eld. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying w. Kennedie* 212 Upoun thy botingis hobland hard as horne. 1530 *PALSCR.* 586/1, I hobble, or halte, or lomber, as a horse dothe. 1601 ? *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* I. 136 Some old Beldame hobbling ore my graue. 1666 *Lond. Gas.* 3 Sept., Many cripples were seen hobbling about not knowing which way to go. 1708 *MORGAN Algiers* I. iv. 99 In stony ways the poor creatures [camels] hobble very much. 1781 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett.* 15 May, I now hobble about the garden with a stick. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* xiii, The . . . old gentleman. . . now hobbles about on rheumatic joints.

b. To dance, to bob (with an implication of clumsiness or imperfection). Also *trans.*

[Cf. the Germ. dial. equivalents above.] 1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 5624 Menstrell, blaw vp ane brawll of France; Let se quha hobbils best. 1712 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 301 P. 1 The same Folly. . . makes Clodius, who was a celebrated Dancer at five and twenty, still love to hobble in a Minuet, tho' he is past Threescore. 1753 *FOOTE Eng. in Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 48 I'll just hobble over a minuet by way of exercise. 1766 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* lxxviii, At sixty (she) shall hobble a rigadon when she can scarcely hobble out without a crutch.

3. *fig.* To proceed irregularly and haltingly in action or speech; (of verse) to have an irregular or halting rhythm, to 'limp'. Also *trans.* to utter haltingly.

1528 *SKELTON Why nat to Court* 523 His Latyne tonge dothe hobbil, He doth but cloute and cobbil In Tullis faculte. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholern.* II. (Arb.) 146 Carmen Exametrum doth rather trotte & hoble, than runne smoothly in our English tong. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1851) 351 His first Argument, all but what hobbles to no purpos is this. 1717 *PRIOR Alma* I. 162 While you Pindaric truths rehearse, She hobbles in alternate verse. c 1808 *CANNING Poet. Wks.* (1827) 45 When his speeches hobbled vilely, What 'Hear him' burst from brother Hiley. 1813 *HOBHOUSE Journ. Albania* (ed. 2) 1000 The Caimacam. . . proceeded to speak to the Ambassador, but hobbled repeatedly, and was prompted. . . by the Grand Signior. *Ibid.* 1001 The Caimacam. . . began hobbling another speech.

4. *trans.* To embarrass, perplex, foil, nonplus: in *Sc. hobble*.

1766 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* cxix, I could give no account of myself (that was the thing that always hobbled me). a 1833 in *Byron Juan* xl. xix. note, You'll be hobbled in making a Clout. 1825 *JAMIESON, Hobble*, to confuse, or reduce to a state of perplexity, *Roxb.* To be hobbled, to be perplexed or nonplussed, to be foiled in any undertaking, *ibid.*

5. *slang.* To take into custody, 'nab'.

1818 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Hobbled, taken up, or in custody.

6. To cause to hobble or limp. *lit.* and *fig.*

1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.*, *Chaucer* (1886) 243 Sometimes they thrust in a word or words that hobble the verse. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 109 On his feet are a pair of ammunition boots that fairly hobble him.

7. To tie or fasten together the legs of (a horse or other beast) to prevent it from straying, kicking, etc. [In this sense *HOFFLE* occurs earlier.]

1831 R. COX *Adv. Columb. Riv.* I. 155 note, Their two fore legs were tied together. This we called hobbling. 1835 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.*, *Tour Prairies* xi. (1863) 61 The horses were now hobbled, that is to say, their fore legs were fettered with cords or leathern straps. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* xvii. (1860) 206 The horses were hobbled, by a cord from the fore to the hind foot. 1898 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 211 Hundreds of cattle lying down, their fore legs hobbled with rope.

Hence **Hobbled ppl. a.** (in sense 7).

1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xi, What tramp children do I see here. . . making a toy of the hobbled old horse? 1876 *MISS BRADDON Open Verd.* xiv. 302 [She] had hung upon him like a log on a hobbled donkey.

Hobble (*hpb'l*), *sb.* [f. *prec.* vb.]

1. The action of hobbling; an uneven, clumsy, infirm gait, with sinking and rising of the body. Also *fig.* of utterance.

1797 *SWIFT Gulliver* I. iv, We can plainly discover one of his heels higher than the other; which gives him a hobble in his gait. 1790 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1774) III. 42 There is still a considerable hitch or hobble in your enunciation. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* I, His pace was a species of

hobble. 1874 Wood Nat. Hist. 7 The walk of the Orang-outan is little better than an awkward hobble.

2. *fig.* An awkward or perplexing situation from which extrication is difficult. *dial.* and *colloq.* In Sc. *hobble*, a difficulty, a perplexity.

1775 ASH, *Hobble*, a kind of blunder. 1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* ii. Take care what you say! you see what a hobble we had like to have got into. 1790 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 193. I think you Wise men of the East, have got yourselves in a hobble. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* 41 (Jam.) Else, like the hero of our fable, We'll oft be plunged into a hobble. 1800 BYRON *Bliss* i. 64. Pray get out of this hobble as fast as you can. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. 575 We had got into such a hobble, there really seemed no way out of it save by betaking ourselves to spiritual weapons.

3. A rope, strap, clog, or other apparatus used for hobbling a horse or other beast (see *HOBBLE* v. 7); *transf.* a fetter; = *HOBBLE* sb.¹ (Usually in pl.) 1831 YOUATT *Horse* vii. (1847) 158 The Horse must be cast and secured, and the limb... removed from the hobbles and extended. 1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1849) i. 525/1 The hobbles are then placed on the hind fetlocks [of the cow] to keep the heels down. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* li. 449 A picturesque donkey, whose fore-feet being fastened together by 'hobbles', advanced by a series of jumps.

Hobble-bush. The North American Wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum lantanoides*, a small shrub with cymes of white flowers and purple berries.

1842 LONDON *Encycl. Trees & Shrubs* 520. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* ii. (1894) 116 The mountain-ash was now very handsome, as also the wayfarer's-tree or hobble-bush, with its ripe purple berries mixed with red.

Hobbledehoy (hɒˈbldɪhoɪ), **hobbadehoy** (hɒˈbædɪhoɪ), **hobbedehoy** (hɒˈbɛdɪhoɪ) *colloq.* Forms: a. 6 hobbledehoye, 8-9 hobble-de-hoy, hobblede-, 9 hobbledyhoi; 8-9 hob(b)letohoy, hobblety-hoy. β. 6 hobbard de hoy, habber de hoy, 7 hab(b)erdehoy, hoberdihoye, hoberdy-hoy, hober-de-hoy(e), hubber de hoy, 9 hobberdehoy. γ. 7 hobet-a-hoy, hobody-hoye, 8 hoberdihoy, hobby de hoy, 8-9 hobbydehoy, 9 hobby-de-hoy, hohide-, hohada-, hobbydy-, hobbade-, hobbady-, hobbade-, hobbadyhoi, hobbety-, hobbity-hoy. [A colloquial word of unsettled form and uncertain origin. One instance in *hoble* occurs in 1540; otherwise *hober*, *hobber*, are the prevailing forms before 1700; these, with the forms in *hobe*, *hobby*, suggest that the word is analogous in structure to *Hoberdidance*, *Hobbididance*, and *Hobidy-booby*, q.v.: cf. also *HOBERD*. Some of the variants are evidently due to the effort of popular etymology to put some sense into an odd and absurd-looking word. It is now perh. most frequently associated with *hobble*, and taken to have ludicrous reference to an awkward and clumsy gait.

The word has been often discussed: see Ray, Jamieson, Forby, Skeat (in *Philol. Trans.* 1885-6, 302). The form has naturally suggested a French origin, Jamieson held that *hoberdehoy* has been undoubtedly borrowed from the French, and suggested, for first part, *F. hoberdeau*, *hobreaux* hobby (the hawk), also 'petit gentilhomme campagnard' (Littre), according to *Dict. Trévoux*; also applied to those who are apprentices or novices in the world. But no confirmatory evidence has been found in French or even in Anglo-French.]

1. A youth at the age between boyhood and manhood, a stripling; *esp.* a clumsy or awkward youth. a. 1540 (see c. below). 1723 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* iii. i. I was then a Hobble-de-hoy, and you a pretty little tight Girl. 1728 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* i. Wks. 1766 XI. 158 Why he's a mere hobbledehoy, neither a man nor a boy. 1811 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 571/1 The squire and his good lady, followed by a dozen boydens and hobbledehoyes. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 11, I was then a little hobble-de-hoy. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Horns in Library* (1892) i. v. 172 Her awkward hobbledehoy of a son offends against the proprieties. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 3/1 There is nowadays an immense public of hobbledehoyes—of all ages—and there are even men of culture and critical capacity who take a perverse pleasure in affecting hobbledehoyhood.

β. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush* lx. (1878) 138 The first seign yeers bring vp as a childe, The next to learning, for waxing too wilde. The next keepe vnder sir hobbard de hoy, The next a man no longer a boy. 1611 J. DAVIES *Scot. Folly* Wks. 1878 II. 32/2 Peace lowing cow-babe, lubberly-hobberdy-hoy. 1627 BRIAN *Piss-Propht.* (1679) 48 His Hubber de hoy, which is his man-boy, or half a man, and half a boy. 1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Ben jong manneken*, a young Boy, a Habberdehoy, or a Stripling.

γ. 1638 FORD *Fancies* iv. i. Wks. 1869 II. 203 This gelded hobet-a-hoy is a corrupted pander. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. i. 149 What we call in the Country a *Hobby de Hoy*, between a Man and a Boy. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hobidehoy*, a lad approaching to manhood. 1838 *Craven Dial.*, *Hobbitoy-Hoy*. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's* *Vict.* i. x. 193 A gaunt, long-legged hobadaboy of eighteen.

b. *transf.* (In quot. 1702, ?a mongrel or non-descript affair.) 1678 T. JONES *Heart & Right Sov.* 118 Some ho-boddy boyes, and no right sons of the one church or of the other. 1702 *Secret Mercury* 9 Sept. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1826) i. 1240 Enter a hobbledehoy of a dance, and Dogget, in old woman's petticoats and red waistcoat. 1838 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Roast Pig*, Things between pig and pork—those hobby de hoyes. 1861 C. BONER *Forest Creatures* 12 They [young wild boars] are either the babes and sucklings of the present or the hobberdehoyes of the last year.

c. *attrib.* 1540 PALSGRAVE *tr. Fullonius Acolastus* i. i. Theyt hoble-

dehoye tyme... the yerres that one is neyther a man nor a boye. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. of Snobs* i. Mrs. Chuff's hobbedehoy footboy. 1886 JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 101 A man rarely carries his shyness past the hobbledehoy period.

2. Locally applied by children to a large clumsy top. (Cf. *HOBBLER* 2.)

1825 BROCKETT *S.v.*, Children call a large unmanageable top, a hobblety-hoy.

Hence **Hobbledehoydom**, the condition of a hobbledehoy; also *concr.* hobbledehoyes collectively. **Hobbledehoyhood**, the age or condition of a hobbledehoy, adolescence. **Hobbledehoyish** a., like a hobbledehoy. **Hobbledehoyism**, the condition or character of a hobbledehoy.

1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* i. vi. 69 The period of 'hobbledehoydom'. 1889 T. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* iii. vii. The hoble-de-hoydom of that village... had assembled. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 483 Enquiries into the exact period of Athenian 'hoble-de-hoyhood'. a 1863 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* iv. From boyhood until hobbadyhoyhood—from fourteen until seventeen. 1812 G. COLMAN *Poet. Vagaries* (1814) 12 When Master Daw full fourteen years had told, He grew as it is termed, 'hobbadyhoy-ish'. 1874 BURNARD *My time* xxvi. 236 In a rude, shy, hobbledehoyish way. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 123 They feel themselves springing into 'hobbledehoyism'. 1864 *Homeward Mail* 2 Aug. 665 It is an unflattering characteristic of hobbledehoyism to dress and to talk like a man, before thinking and acting as a man.

Hobler (hɒˈblɜː), *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4-9 hobler, hobler, hoblier, 4 hoblur, (4 hoblur), 5 hobyler, (*Hist.* 6 hobellar, hobiller, 8 hobelar, 9 hobbelar, hobiller, hobelour), 9 hobler. [In Anglo-Fr. *hobeler*, *-lour*, also *hobler*, *hobler* (Godef.), in med.L. *hobellarius*, *hoberarius* (Du Cange), a deriv. of *hobi*, *hobin*, *HOBBY* sb.¹, app. of irregular formation.]

1. A retainer bound to maintain a hobby for military service; a soldier who rode a hobby, a light horseman. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 196 And thos hoblurs, name-lich, That husbond benimeth eri of grund. [1325 in *Calend. Rotul. Patent.* (1802) 96 De Hobelariis eligendis, apud Beau-lieu 4^o April.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xl. 110 And fifty thousand of archerys He had, forouten the hoblerys. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xciii. 167 The Englyssmen fled bytwene the hobylyers and the grete hoost. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 20 Of such armed men as they called hoblurs set forth by the borowes and good townes twentie thousand. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland* etc. (1787) 25 Twenty hoblurs, armed (the Irish horsemen were so called, because they served on hobbies). 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xi. (1739) 59 By Hoblurs, meaning those now called light Horse-men. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 395 The Irish armies consisted of Hoblurs which were their horse, and Kearnes which were their foot. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess. Intro.* 19 Richard de Burgh was ordered to forward from Ireland 300 Hoblurs for service in the Scottish wars.

¶ *Erron. used for hobby.* 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii. I guess him, by his trotting hobler... to be the follower of some of the southland lords. *Ibid.*, While he himself remounted his hobler.

2. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

157. LAMBARDE in Strutt *Antiq. Eng.* (1775) II. 34 The hoblurs were anciently suche men as in time of daunger rode in poste from place to place, to give notice thereof upon hobbies, or nagges; whereof the name of hoblurs was given to them. 1629 E. LEIGH *Eng. Descri.* 85 The whole Country [Isle of Wight] is divided into eleven parts, and every of them hath their... Posts also or Runners, whom by an old name, grown almost out of use, they terme still Hoblurs, who presently give intelligence of all occurrents to the Captain and Governour of the Isle.

3. *Comb.* **Hobler-aroher**, an archer mounted on a light horse.

[1564 *Chron. Will. Thorn* in Twysden *Scriptores Decem* (1652) 2140 Pro hoberariis sagittariis inveniendis et sustenandis. *Ibid.*, Prædictos hoberarios sagittarios.] 1706 GROSSE *Milit. Antiq.* (1801) i. 108 Sometimes archers were mounted on light horses, whence they were stiled hoblur archers.

Hobler (hɒˈblɜː), [*f.* *HOBBLE* v. + *-ER* 1. (But sense 3 may be a distinct word.)]

1. A person that hobbles in his gait. c 1665 *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 498 But now my resolve was never to trouble her, Or venture my carkis with such a blind hobler.

2. A child's top that wobbles or spins unsteadily. Hence (app.) *hobler's hole*, *hobler-hole*, *hoblies hole*, ? a hole into which such a top was thrown, as a mark to be aimed at. *Obs.*

1594 LYLLY *Moth. Bomb.* v. iii. Rather than I'll lead this life, I'll throw my fiddle into the leads for a hobler. 1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Ct.* (1880) 87 Now Iohn, I'll cry first. And I'll cry lagge. I was in hoblies hole. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Told* iii. iv. I had whipp'd 'em all, like tops In Lent, and hurld 'em into Hoblur-hole; Or the next ditch. 1666 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* xix. 85 Like a Top, which hath been for a long time scoured, and run well, yet at last to be lodged up for a Hobler. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hobler-hole*, the hinder-hole at a boy's game.

b. *transf.* A person that vacillates or 'wobbles'. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* i. i. Poems 1870 II. 22 Shall I be cast vp for a hobler then? I am sure I was neuer yet vntrusty to any of you both.

3. a. An unlicensed pilot, on some parts of the coast of England: = *HOVELLER* 1. b. A man who undertakes the moving or transporting of vessels in and out of dock; a man employed in towing vessels by a rope on land. *local.* c. A casual labourer employed at quays, docks, etc. *local.* 1838 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provinc.*, *Hoblurs*, men employed

in towing vessels by a rope on the land. *Somerset.* 1840 MARRVAT *Poor Yach* xxvi. Those pilots who ply in the Channel are called Hoblurs. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 118 Occupations of the people, Hobler, lumper. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hobler*, an unlicensed pilot. Also, a man on land employed in towing a vessel by a rope. 1884 *Morn. Post* Aug. The men were all paid off, and four hoblurs were engaged to perform the necessary work while the vessel remained in port. 1886 *Life H. S. Brown* i. (1887) 5 An Irishman, who was a hobler on the quay.

Hobbleshaw, **-shew**, **-show**: see *HOBBLE*-*SHOW*.

Hobbling (hɒˈblɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *HOBBLE* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *HOBBLE*, q.v.

1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 4425 With hobbling of your hippis. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxviii. 175 The hobbling it will cause in the reading will make it worse. 1869 GARFIELD in *Century Mag.* (1884) Jan. 417/2 That distressful hobbling which marks the mass of Parliamentary speakers.

Hobbling, *pp. a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That hobbles; characterized by hobbling: see the verb.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 126 That shafte whiche one yeare for a man is to lyghte and scuddinge, for the same selfe man the next yeare may chance be to heuy and hobblyng. 1615 BEDWELL *Index Assurat.* O iv. A kind of rude Poeme, or hobbling kind of rhyme. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* ii. Wks. (Rldg.) 118/1 Thou withered, hobbling, distorted cripple. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* iii. 144 In smooth-pac'd verse, or hobbling prose. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sc. Scand.* iv. i, Justice is an old, lame, hobbling beldam. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxviii. A stiff, rheumatic, hobbling gait.

Hence **Hobblingly** *adv.*, with a hobbling pace or movement; lamely.

1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World Wond.* 238 They neither cared for rime nor reason, neither regarded they how hobblyngly they [their verses] ranne. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. 282, 347. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 64 He... walks hobblyngly upon three legs.

Hobbling, *pp. a.* 2 [Related to *HOBBLER* 2 3.] In *Hobbling pilot* = *HOBBLER* 2 3 a, *HOVELLER* 1. So *hobbling boat* = *HOVELLER* 2.

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Hobbling Pilot*, a pilot who has the necessary marine knowledge but no licence from the Board of Trade. 1891 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Dec. 8/4 The officer... hailed a hobbling boat and went ashore.

Hobbly (hɒˈbli), *a. dial.* [*f.* *HOBBLE* sb. or vbl. + *-Y*. Cf. Du. *hobbelig* knobby, craggy, rugged, *cen hobbelige weg* a rugged road.] Rough, uneven.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hobbly*, rough; uneven; full of hobbles. 1825 BROCKETT *S.v.*, A hobbly road.

Hobby (hɒˈbi), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4 hobyn, 5-7 hoby, 6 hobyse, hobbie, 7 hobbey, 8- hobby. [ME. *hobyn*, *hoby*, in OF. *hobin*, *hobi*, *haubby*, whence mod.F. *aubin*, lt. *ubino*.

The OFr. was adopted from English, where the word is app. native. In all probability it is the by-name *Hobin*, *Hobby*, var. of *Robin*, *Robbie*: see *Hos* sb.¹ According to Bp. Kennett (1695) *Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq.* s.v. *Hobblers*, 'Our ploughmen to some one of their cart-horses generally give the name of *Hobin*, the very word which Phil. Comes [a 1509] uses, *Hist.* vi. vii.' Another by-form of the same name, *DOBBIN*, has become a generic name for a cart-horse. Cf. also *Dicky*, *Donkey*, *Neddy*, *Cuddy*, names for the ass.]

1. A small or middle-sized horse; an ambling or pacing horse; a pony. Now *Hist.*, *arch.*, or *dial.* In early times *hobbies* are chiefly referred to as of Irish breed; in later times, also, as Welsh or Scotch.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 68 Hobynis, that war stekit thar, Rerit and flang. And kest thame that apoun thame raid. c 1400 *Rel. Ant.* II. 23 An Iyrishch man, Upone his hoby. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 131, I am an Iryshe man... I can kepe a Hobby. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Par-nass.* ii. iii. 647, I will... buy an ambling hobby for my fayre. *Ibid.* v. 775 Hath the groom saddle my hunting hobby? 1611 COTGR., *Hobin*, a Hobbie; a little ambling (and shorne-maned) horse. 1652-66 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* i. (1682) 220 Hobbies... afterwards became a common name for all Nags or Geldings. 1688 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2340/4 Stolen... a black Welsh Hobby, near 13 hand. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Scotch-hobby*, a little sorry, scrubbed, low Horse of that Country. c 1720 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1760) II. xvi. 30 The little Highland Hobbies, when they find themselves bogged, will lie still. 1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 265 A Turk for the Sire, a Scotch Powny, or the Irish Hobby, for Dam. 1804 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 502/2 Sir William Kemp Bart... was riding on a hobby from which he fell and expired on the spot. 1822 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xviii. 193 The chiefs and cavalry, both Irish and Anglo-Irish, had small light horses called hobbies.

2. = *HOBBY-HORSE* 2. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1760 TOLLETT in *Shaks. Plays* (1813) XI. 439 Our Hobby is a spirited horse of pasteboard, in which the master dances and displays tricks of legerdemain. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* xv, France, hobby-hiss, dragon, and halloo boys!

3. = *HOBBY-HORSE* 4. (In quot. 1860 with play on sense 5.)

1689 PRIOR *Ep. to F. Shepherd* 90 But leap *pro libitu*, and scout On horse called Hobby, or without. 1748 SHENSTONE *Ode Memory* viii, Bring the hobby I bestrode, When pleas'd, in many a sportive ring Around the room I jovial rode. 1860 PUNCH XXXIX. 95 Master John Russell, 'Please, Pam, find room for this'. Master Pam (the big boy of the school). 'No, certainly not. You must leave that old hobby of yours behind'.

4. A kind of velocipede, introduced in 1818, on which the rider propelled himself by pushing the ground with the point of each foot alternately: = *DANDY-HORSE*. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1819 *Caricature in Miss Millard's Catal.* (1895) Jan. 19 The Newe Long Back'd Hobby made to carry three without Kicking. 1819 *Morning Chron.* 13 May *Advt.*, The Velocimanepe, or Ladies Hobby... a Machine to carry One, Two, or Three Persons.

5. A favourite occupation or topic, pursued merely for the amusement or interest that it affords, and which is compared to the riding of a toy horse (sense 3); an individual pursuit to which a person is devoted (in the speaker's opinion) out of proportion to its real importance. Formerly **HOBBY-HORSE** (sense 6).

1826 *Scott Antig.* xi, I quarrel with no man's hobby.
1823 — *Peveril* x, The pleasure of being allowed to ride one's hobby in peace and quiet. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. ii, He's on one of his pet hobbies. 1874 *SAVCE Compar. Philol.* viii. 312 Transgress the boundaries of scientific evidence, and incur the charge of riding a hobby too hard. 1880 *L. STEPHEN Pope* vi. 139 His [Lord Oxford's] famous library was one of his special hobbies.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hobby-groom*, *-monger*, *-rider*, *riding*; † *hobby-headed* *a.*, explained by Weber 'shag-headed, as an Irish hobby'.

1737 *List Govt. Officers in Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. 241, 3 *Hobby Grooms. 1836 *MRS. PAFENDIEK Crt. Q. Charloite* (1887) II. 194 The Hobby groom was... sent off to London. 1813 *BEAUM. & FL. COXCOMB* II. iii, Oh, you 'hobby-headed Raskal, I'll have you flead. 1866 *WHIPPLE Char. & Charac. Men* 45 The 'hobby-monger is the only perfect... bore. 1883 *Times* 18 Aug. 9/2 The whole tribe of crotchety-mongers and 'hobby-riders.

Hence **hobbyism**, pursuit of or devotion to hobbies (see 5). **Hobbyist**, a person devoted to a hobby. **Hobbyless** *a.*, having no hobby.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 176 [Brass-rubbing] burdens Ecclesiology with the 'hobbyism of an amusing trifle. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prov. & Curr. Dic.* III. ix. 955 The pernicious counsel of some 'hobbyist. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/1 The philatelists or collectors of postage-stamps, like nearly all other hobbyists, have long had their association. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 4 June 730/2 How many 'hobbyless wretches are still crawling about the world!

Hobby (*hɒbi*), *sb.* 2 Forms: 5 *hobey* (e, 5-7 *hoby*, 6 *hobie*, 6-7 *hobbie*, *hobbeys*, 5- *hobby*. [*a.* OF. *hobē*, *hobet*, med.L. *hobētus*, dim. of *hobe* the same bird; and other diminutives were OF. *hobet*, *hobert*, *hoberet*, mod.F. *hobereau*. According to Darmesteter, perh. derived from OF. *hober* to move, stir, bestir oneself: cf. Du. *hobben* under **HOBBLE** v.]

A small species of falcon, *Falco subbuteo*, formerly flown at larks and other small birds.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hoby, hawke, *alaudarius*, *alietus*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Div. A, There is an Hoby. And that hawke is for a young man. 1568 *GREENE Pandosto* (1607) 28 No bestard Hawke must soare so high as the Hobby. 1642 *Fuller Answ. Ferne* To Rdr. i. Be not like a Larke, dared into the net by a painted Hobby of pretended Conscience. 1676 *MARVELL Growth Popery* 10 As ridiculous... as for a Larke to dare the Hobby. 1888 *SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT Observ. Hawking* 45 The merlin and the hobby both breed in England.

b. *Comb.*, as *hobby-like* *adj.* or *adv.*; *hobby-bird* *dial.*, name for the wryneck (Swainson); *hobby-hawk*, same as *hobby*; *hobby-owl* *dial.*, name for the barn owl (Swainson).

1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 44/33 An Hobyhauke, *alaudarius*. 1648 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 123 She dares not only. Hobby-like, make wing At Dorrs and Butterflies.

† **Hobby**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* **HOBBY** *sb.* 2] *intr.* To hawk with a hobby.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 203 On hobying when she lyst to fare. 1566 *SKELTON Magnyf.* Wks. (Dyce) I. 276, I wolde hauke whylest my hede dyd warke, So I myght hobby for suche a lusty larke.

Hobby-horse. [*f.* **HOBBY** *sb.* 1 + **HORSE**.]

† 1. A kind of horse: = **HOBBY** *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Vbino*, a hobbie horse, such as Ireland breedeth. 1609 *DEKKER Gold's Horne-bk.* v. (1812) 130 At the doors, with their masters' hobby-horses, to ride to the new play. 1614 *B. JONSON Barth. Fair* III. iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 321/1 A Carroch... with four pyed hobbyhorses.

2. In the morris-dance, and on the stage (in burlesques, pantomimes, etc.), a figure of a horse, made of wickerwork, or other light material, furnished with a deep housing, and fastened about the waist of one of the performers, who executed various antics in imitation of the movements of a skittish or spirited horse; also, the name of the performer in a morris-dance. Hence, *To play (the) hobby-horse*: also *transf.* and *fig.*

1557 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary's* in Coates *Hist. Reading* (1802) 130 Item, payed to the Mynstrels and the Hobby-horse on May Day 3s. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 Gevyn to tow mynstrelles, and to them that did play with y^e hoby horse, xij*d*. 1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 147 Then haue they their Hobby-horses, dragons and other Antiques. 1599 *B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 37/1 'Sblood! you shall see him turn morrice-dancer, he has got him bells, a good suit, and a hobby-horse. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1851) 365 The word Politician is not us'd to his maw, and therupon he plaies the most notorious hobbiors, jesting and frisking in the luxury of his nonsense. 1673 *DRYDEN Epil. Univ. Oxford* 14 Your delight was there to see two hobby-horses fight. 1800 *SCOTT Abbot* xiv, He performed the celebrated part of the hobby-horse. 1821 — *Kentiv.* xxxix, Captain Cox... executed... a gambade, the like whereof had never been practised by two-legged hobbyhorse.

† b. *Prov.* The hobby-horse is forgot: a phrase app. taken from some old ballad. *Obs.*

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* III. i. 30 *Brag.* But O, but O. Boy. The Hobby-horse is forgot. 1600 *KEMP Nine Daies Wond.* B ij b, With hey and ho, through thicke and thin, the hobby horse quite forgotten. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. ii. 142 Else

shall he suffer not thinking on, with the Hobby-horse, whose Epitaph is, For o, For o, the Hobby-horse is forgot. 1603 *B. JONSON Satyr Wks.* (Rldg.) 538/2 But see, the hobby-horse is forgot. Fool, it must be your lot, To supply his want with faces, And some other buffoon graces. 1609 *Old Meg of Herefordsh. for a Mayd Marian* in Halliwell. *Shaks. Wks.* 1855 IV. 286 But looke you, who here comes: John Hunt the hobby-horse, wanting but three of a hundred, 'twere time for him to forget himself, and sing, but O, nothing, but O, the hobby-horse is forgotten. a 1605 *FLETCHER Women Pleased* IV. i, Shall the hobby-horse be forgot then? 1631 *DRUE Dutch. of Suff.* Civb (N.), Cl. Answer me, hobbihorse, which way crost he...? *Ten.* Who do you speake to, sir? We have forgot the hobbihorse.

† c. A hobby-horse dance. *Obs.*

1690-98 *LASSELLS Voy. Italy* I. 68 Women like those that danced anciently the Hobby-horse in Country Mummings. 1779 in *Brand Pop. Antig.* (1870) I. 28; We are come over the Mire and Moss; We dance an Hobby Horse; A Dragon you shall see, And a wild Worm for to flee.

† 3. *transf.* a. A person who plays ridiculous antics; a frivolous or foolish fellow, jester, buffoon. b. A lustful person; a loose woman, prostitute.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* III. i. 31 Cal'st thou my loue Hobbi-horse? 1599 — *Much Ado* III. ii. 75, I haue studied eight or nine wise words to speake to you, which these hobby-horses must not heare. 1604 — *oth.* IV. i. 160. 1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* IV. ii. Wks. (Rldg.) 225/1 What a neything Hobby-horse is this! a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Little Fr. Lawyer* v. i, Make 'em tame fools and hobby-horses.

4. A stick with a horse's head which children bestride as a toy horse.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 286 King Agestlaus haueing a great sort of little children... took a little hobby horse of wood and bestrid it to keepe them in play. 1614 *B. JONSON Barth. Fair* I. Wks. (Rldg.) 310/2 Did you all think... that I had changed it in the fair, for hobby-horses? 1632 *SHEKWOOD, A (child's) hobbi-horse, baston, ou cheval de bois d'un enfant.* 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 115. 2/2 A Parcel of Hobby-Horses, Rattles and Penny-Fiddles. 1758 *JONSON Idler* No. 13 P 3 She saw lady Fondle's eldest son ride over a carpet with his hobby-horse all mired. 1807 *HOME Table-Bk.* I. 685 A street seller of hobby-horses—toys for the children of a hundred years ago.

b. A wooden horse fixed on a 'merry-go-round' at a fair. c. A rocking-horse for the nursery.

1741 *GRAY Lett. Poems* (1775) 114 A Fair here is not a place where one eats gingerbread or rides upon hobby-horses. 1848 *S. C. HALL Ireland* II. 340 The merry-go-rounds and hobby-horses 'crammed'. 1894 *T. HARDY Life's Little Ironies* 91 The gyrating personages and hobby-horses.

† 5. = **HOBBY** *sb.* 4. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1819 *Genil. Mag.* Feb. A machine denominated the Pedestrian Hobby-horse, invented by a Baron von Draiss... has been introduced into this country by a tradesman in Long Acre. 1819 (17 Apr.) *Title of Plate* Johnson's Pedestrian Hobby-horse Riding School, at 37 Strand. 1819 *The Dandy & the Hobbyhorse* 10 For this good turn The sweep would ride The hobby-horse And Dandy's pride. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 483 An old farmer... narrated how he had seen the low 'hobby-horses' of fifty-nine years ago driven on English roads by thrust of the toes on the ground. 1887 *Badm. Libr., Cycling* 59 The bicycle of the present day is a descendant in the right line of the 'dandy' or 'hobby horse' of 1819. 1892 [see **DANDY-HORSE**].

6. A favourite pursuit or pastime; = **HOBBY** *sb.* 1. 5. Now rare.

1676 *HALE Contempl.* I. 201 Almost every person hath some hobby horse or other wherein he prides himself. 1768 *MAD. D'ARLAY Early Diary* 17 July, I never pretend to be... above having and indulging a Hobby Horse. a 1791 *WESLEY Serm.* lxxxiii. II. 2 Wks. 1811 IX. 434 Every one has (to use the cant term of the day...) his hobby-horse! Something that pleases the great boy for a few hours. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 43 Metaphysics and psychology have long been my hobby-horse. 1867 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 134, I shall not make so much of my hobby-horse as I thought I could.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hobby-horse dance* (see sense 2); *hobby-horse man*, *hobbyhorse-man*, (a) a man who sells hobby-horses; (b) a man who rode a 'hobby-horse' or dandy-horse (see 5); (c) a man who 'rides a hobby' (see 6).

1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 434 They had... a sort of sport... call'd the 'Hobby-horse dance, from a person that carryed the image of a horse between his legs, made of thin boards. 1614 *B. JONSON Barth. Fair* IV. i, I cannot find my gingerbread wife nor my 'hobby-horse man, in all the Fair now. 1849 *FRASER'S Mag.* XL. 417 Mr. Ellis really abuses these privileges of the hobbyhorseman. 1894 *Tablet* 27 Oct. 663 Taken up by small sectarians and hobbyhorsemen.

Hence **hobby-horse** *v. intr.*, to play the hobby-horse. **Hobby-horricall** *a. (humorous)*, belonging or devoted to a 'hobby-horse' or hobby, crotchety, whimsical; whence **hobby-horrically** *adv.* **Hobby-horricness**, devotion to a 'hobby'.

1636 *W. SAMPSON Vow Breaker* Iij, Shall the Major put me besides the hobby-horse? let him 'hobby-horse' at home. 1830 *J. SAVAGE Hist. Carhampton* 583 A singular custom, called 'Hobby-horsing' prevails here [Minehead] on every first day of May. A number of young men... having... made some grotesque figures... rudely resembling men, and horses with long tails... perambulate the town... performing a variety of antics. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* III. xxii, The generous (tho' 'hobby-horsical') gallantry of my uncle. 1823 *BLACKIE in Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 9/1 We quarrel a bit—he is so hobby-horricall, you can't avoid it. 1799 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* II. v, What he gained 'Hobby-horrically, as a body-servant. 1771 *G. BURNS in Burns' Wks.* (1845) 184 note, Having... become most hobby-horrically attached to the study of medicine. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 161 Practical, and altogether free from 'hobby-horsiness'.

Hobbyism, *-ist*, *-less*: see after **HOBBY** *sb.* 1. **Hobby-lantern** = **Hob-lantern**, **HOBB** *sb.* 1. 4.

Hobeler, *-beller*, etc., *obs. ff.* **HOBBLE** 1.

† **Hoberd**. [*a.* OF. *hobert* hobby, hawk, or by-form of *Robert*: cf. **HOBB** *sb.* 1] A term of reproach. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 179 Do howlolt howtyn hoberd and heyn. *Ibid.* 325 Your thrust, sere hoberd, for to slake, Eyrl and galle here I the take.

Hoberdehoy, *obs. var.* of **HOBBLEDEHOY**.

Hobgoblin (*hɒˈɡɒblɪn*), *sb.* (a.) Also 6-8 *-goblin*. [*f.* **HOBB** *sb.* 1 + **GOBLIN**.]

1. A mischievous, tricky imp or sprite; another name for Puck or Robin Goodfellow; hence, a terrifying apparition, a bogey.

1530 *PALSGR.* 231/2 Hobgoblyng, *goblin, mauiffe*. 1567 *DRANT Horace, Art. Poetry* (R.), An ould wyfes chat, or tale Of wiches, buggs, and hobgoblins. 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witchcr.* VII. ii. (1886) 105 Robin goodfellow and Hob goblin were as terrible... as hags and witches be now. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. II. i.* 40 Those that Hobgoblin call you, and sweet Pucke, You do their worke, and they shall haue good lucke. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 81 Now he saw the Hobgoblins and Satyrs, and Dragons of the Pit, but... after break of day they came not nigh. a 1704 *T. BROWN Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 34 No hobgoblins or dancing faeries. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* vii, Stories of ghosts and hobgoblins have always been admired and cherished by the vulgar. 1850 *W. IRVING Goldsmith* I. 20 A huge misshapen hobgoblin used to bestride the house every evening with an immense pair of jack-boots.

2. *fig.* An object which inspires superstitious dread or apprehension; a bogey, bugbear.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 118 P 1 Some of the Deceased, who I thought had been laid quietly in their Graves, are such Hobgoblins in publick Assemblies. 1833 *BENTHAM Not Paul* 277 Putting an extinguisher upon this hobgoblin may have the serious good effect, of calming a mass of inquietude. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Self-rel.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 24 A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds.

3. *humorous*. An animal that causes terror.

1770 *GRAY in Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 113 Here is Mr. Foljambe, has got a flying hobgoblin from the East Indies.

4. *attrib. and adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with hobgoblins; like a hobgoblin.

1622 *S. WARD Life Faith Death* (1627) 72 Philosophie... hath taught them not to feare any such Hobgoblin spirits. 1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* III. 737 Those hobgoblin terrors of the grave. 1679 *DRYDEN Troilus* Pref. B, His language is as hobgoblin as his person. 1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Gd. French Governess* (1832) 153 The sorrows of Werter, or some of our fashionable hobgoblin romances. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 386 Frightening us like children with hobgoblin terrors.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Hobgoblin** *v. trans.*, to terrify or pursue as a hobgoblin. **Hobgoblinet**, a little hobgoblin. **Hobgoblinism**, belief in hobgoblins. **Hobgoblinary**, hobgoblin business.

1615 *SIR E. HOBY Currycombe* iv. 153 Agonies, the feare whereof the Popes pecuniarie Hobgoblins... did afterwards rayse. 1773 *DARRELL Gentlem. Instr.* II. xii. (ed. 5) 222 We have been Hobgoblin'd too long into Religion. 1799 *COLARIDGE Lett.* (1895) 291 They believe that he hovers between heaven and earth, and at times hobgoblins his relations till they perform it for him. 1836 *BLACKIE, Mag.* XL. 159 The lower classes of Welsh were notorious for their faith in these local hobgoblinisms. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xlvii. 271 What do you mean by this foolish hobgoblin? 1853 *F. W. NEWMAN Odes of Horace* 56 Some regard this as a piece of hobgoblinry.

Hobhouchin. *Obs. or dial.* Also *-howchin*. [*f.* **HOBB** *sb.* 1 + **HOUCHIN**.] An owl.

1622 *N. O. Boileau's Lutrin* III. 126 If poor Hobhouchin puts you in this feare. 1750 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* V. II. 100 With us the Owl is called Hobhouchin, and makes a great hooping Noise or cry, many times in the Night.

† **Hobidy-booby**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *hobi*, *hobbi*, as in *hobbe-dehoy*, *hobbi-dance*: see **BOOBY**.]

? A scarecrow.

1790 *Man's Treach. to Wom.* (N.), His legs are distorted so... that he looks like a hobidy-booby, prop'd up with a couple of crooked billets.

Hobie, *obs. f.* **HOBBY**. **Hobiler**, *var.* of **HOBBLE** 1. **Hobinoll**, *var.* **HOBBINOLL** *Obs.*

Hobits, **Hobitser**, *var.* **HOWITZ**, **HOWITZER**.

Hob-job, *sb. dial. and slang.* [*f.* **HOBB** *sb.* 1 + **JOB**.] *orig.* A clumsy unskilled job; hence app. a job of unskilled work, an odd job. Hence **Hob-job** *v.*, **Hob-jobber**, **Hob-jobbing**.

1827 *WRIGHT Prov. Dict.*, *Hob-job*, a clumsy job. 1873 *B. WAUGH Gael Cradle* 123 'Hob-jobbing', to use the vividly descriptive phrase of his class in life, through thirteen months the lad somehow managed to appease... the cravings of nature. *Ibid.*, Days came in which there was a hob-jobber's famine; no horses to hold, no parcels to carry. *Ibid.* 133 Every day not less than seventy thousand boys and girls are actually 'hob-jobbing about', utterly helpless, until they hob-job into gaols, penitentiaries, reformatories.

† **Hoble**, *v. Obs. rare* 1. [*error for* *hobie*, *hoby*, **HOBBY** *v.*] *intr.* To use a trammel-net.

1530 *PALSGR.* 586, I hobble, I tranell for larkes, *je tremaille*. [*cf.* *DARE* *v.* 5, quot. a 1556.]

Hoble, *obs. f.* **HOBBLE**. **Hobleshow**, *var.* of **HUBBLES**. **Hoblies hole: see **HOBBLE** 2. 2.**

† **Hoblin**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* A factitious variant of *goblin*, *hobgoblin*.

1755 *T. AMORY Mem.* (1769) II. 61 Be they... hoblins or goblins, faeries or genii.

Hoblob: see **HOBB** *sb.* 1. 4.

† **Hob-man**. *Obs.* In *Hob-man blind*, the same as *hodman* or **HOODMAN-blind**, blind-man's-buff.

1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd.* in *Hand. Dodsley* VII.

364 'Tis Christmas sport Of Hob-man-blind, all blind, all seek to catch, All miss. 1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* (1880) 181 The Doctor now at hob-man blinde, Begins to cast about. 1658 HAYWOOD *Wise Wom. Hagedon* III. Wks. 1874 V. 310 Why should I play at Hob-man blinde?

Hobnail (hɒˈneɪl), sb. [f. HOB sb.² + NAIL.] 1. A nail with massive head and short tang, used for protecting the soles of heavy boots and shoes.

1594 1st Pt. *Contention* (1843) 64, I beseech God thou maist fall into some smiths hand and be turn'd to hobnails. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 6/2 All old iron, and rusty proverbs: a good commodity for some smith to make hob-nails of. 1607 HAYWOOD *Wom. kille w. Kindu* Wks. 1874 II. 95 They treade heavy where their Hob-nailes fall. c. 1700 Bp. KENNETT in *Lansd. MS.* 1033 ff. 184 [190] Hob-nail, small short nail, with a round head, used for the bottom of Plough-Men's shoes. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 50 The sensation as if he was lying on a number of hobnails.

2. *transf.* A man who wears hobnailed shoes; a rustic, clodhopper, clown. So *Hobnails*, as generic proper name.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 365 No antic hobnaile at a Morris, but is more handsomely facetious. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* i. 1, Thou unconscionable Hobnaile. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 17 Then, replied Hob-naile, how is it possible that there could be either Night or Day, when there was neither Sun, Moon, nor Stars? 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* I. 353 Troops of hobnails clumping to church.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Clownish, rustic, boorish. 1664 GEE *Foot out of Snare* in *Somers Tracts* (1810) III. 76 The first question that an hob-naile spectator made, before he would pay his penny... was, Whether there be a devil and a foole in the play? 1668 EARLE *Microcosm., Country Fellow* (Arb.) 50 Hee... has some thirftie Hobnayle Prouerbes to Clout his discourse. 1668 J. J. SALA *Acc. Pref.* 3 Barbarous and hobnail phrases.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *hobnail shoe*; *hobnail-proof* *adj.*; *hobnail liver*: see *quot.*

1607 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrie-man* (1609) 4 Their Shoes were Hob-naile proofe, soundly bepegg'd. 1847 BUCKSTONE *Rough Diamond* i, How I used to kick you in my hob-nail shoes! 1888 QUAIN *Dict. Med., Hobnail Liver*, a name given to a cirrhotic liver, when it presents small prominences on its surface resembling hobnails.

Hobnail, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or set with hobnails.

1649 TRAG. *Massenello* 62 I le... hob-naile my shoes with a couple of old thorns.

2. To trample down, as with hobnailed shoes.

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, Your rights and charters hobnail'd into slush.

Hence **Hobnailer**, a machine for putting hobnails into the soles of boots (*Labour Commission Gloss.* 1892).

Hobnailed (hɒˈneɪld), a. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Furnished or set with hobnails; having the marks of hobnails.

1603 B. JONSON *Satyr* Wks. (Rldg.) 538/2 Come on, clowns... bestir your hob-nailed stumps. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* III. 399 Some rogue-soldier, with his hob-nailed shoes, Indents his legs behind in bloody rows. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player* *Europe* VIII. (1894) 175 The vocal music played on the planks by a pair of sturdy hobnailed boots.

2. *Hobnailed liver*: a cirrhotic liver, studded with projections like nail-heads.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 711 [The liver] presents what is termed a hobnailed appearance. 1886 *Standard* 19 Jan. 3/5 He found a large patch of cirrhosis, commonly known as hobnailed liver.

3. *transf.* Rustic, boorish, clownish.

1599 NASH *Leuten Stuffe* 62 The hobnayle houses of their carterly ancestry. 1803 KENNETT *Erasm. on Folly* (Reeves) 33 The hob-nailed suter prefers Joan the milkmaid before any of my lady's daughters. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 135 Our national proverbs... the manual and vade-mecum of 'hobnailed' philosophy.

Hob-nob, phrase and adv. [In origin app. a variant of *hab nab*, *hab or nab*: see *HAB adv.*]

1. Phrase *hab nab*, *hab or nab*: have or have not; used by Shakespeare app. in the sense 'give or take'.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 262 His incensement... is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none, but by pangs of death and sepulcher: Hob, nob, is his word: giu't or take't.

2. *adv.* = *hab nab* (*HAB adv.* 1); hit or miss; however it may turn out; at random.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 505 [He] quotes as many of them, as he judges, as to number, may make a Jury, and so Hob-Nob, as they say, without mattering much what they are, so they Concord all in one in the bare naming of the Words. 1707 GROSSE *Prov. Dict.*, *Hob-nob* (sometimes pronounced hab-nab), at a venture, rashly. 1807 S. CHESH. *Gloss.* s.v., We'n go at it hob-nob at a venture.

3. **Hob or nob**, **hob a nob**, **hob and nob**: (prob. = give or take, give and take) used by two persons drinking to each other. To drink *hob or nob*, *hob a nob*, to drink to each other alternately, to take wine with each other with clinking of glasses.

1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 106 Then... they proceed to demolish the substantial, with, perhaps, an occasional interruption, of 'Here's to you friends', 'Hob or nob', 'Your love and mine'. 1766 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* IV. iii, 'Hob and nob, Doctor; which do you choose, white or red?' 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* VIII. xxi. (1808) 366 Having drank hob-or-nob with a young lady in whose eyes he wished to appear a man of consequence. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 213 With whig or with tory he'll drink hob a nob. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* v, 'Have another glass!' 'With you. Hob and nob', returned the sergeant. 'The top of mine to the foot of yours—the foot of yours to the top of mine—King once, ring twice—the best tune on the Musical Glasses! Your health.'

b. *quasi-adj.* On intimate terms of good-fellowship, in close companionship.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xv. 149 In those very good... old times, hob and nob with the housebreaker. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* xvi, I might be hob-and-nob with you now in your dungeon. 1871 *Daily News* 17 Nov., To make things pleasant... after a pleasant yet practical hob-and-nob fashion.

Hob-nob, v. [At first *hob or nob*, *hob-a-nob*, *hob and nob*, *hob-and-nob* (one or both vbs. inflected), from the adv. phrase: see prec. 3.]

1. *intr.* To drink to each other, drink together.

a. 1753 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 117 Do I go to hob or nob in white-wine, I am probably told red is better for my nerves. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Acad. Process.* Wks. 1812 III. 278 Deserts, for common serving-men, the room, And hobs or nob with Ladies of the Broom. 1801 M. G. LEWIS *Tales Wood.*, *Giles Jolly* i, A Doctor so prim and a sempstress so tight Hob-a-nob'd in some right marquisin. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 148 Watch the eye of him who wishes to hob or nob. 1803 J. W. H. PYNNE *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) II. x. 163 'Here's my hearty service to you, and let us hob and nob.' 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 12 We hopped and nobbed with... the celebrated bailiff of Chancery Lane.

1840 — *Catherine* viii, The gallant Turpin might have hob-and-nobbed with Mrs. C. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. vii. 201, I will hob and nob with her over one glass of toddy. 1888 *Craven Dial.* s.v., I have frequently heard one gentleman, in company, say to another, will you hob-nob with me? When this challenge was accepted, the glasses were instantly filled, and then they made the glasses touch or kiss each other. This gentle striking of the drinking vessels I always supposed explained the term hob-nob. 1891 J. J. JEVILL *Corr.* 27 Jan. (1894) 267 At a supper he hobnobbed with Lady Dudley Stuart. 1894 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Nell Cook Moral*, Don't... Hob-nob in Sack and Malvoisie. 1895 SALA *Acc. Addr.* 112 [She] insisted on the Captain hobnobbing with her.

2. To hold familiar intercourse, as on familiar terms with. a. 1808 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* Mar. (1804) II. 17 It cannot be her interest to hob-and-nob with Lord Fitzwilliam. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* II, An honest groom jokes and hobs-and-nobs... with the Kitchen maids. 1880 JESSOP *Academy* III. (1897) 66 What a curious joy... to hob-a-nob for a season with the pigmies of the Meioecene. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. xvi. 303 The chairman... hopped and nobbed unreservedly with his immediate neighbours. 1896 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Jan. 86/1 Looking at the maid Clara, I found that she had seated herself at the table, and was prepared to hobnob it with me. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. xviii. 191 Eliot, now hob-nobbing with the pirate in pretended friendship. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. iii. 38 He... hob-nobbed with Death and Corruption.

Hence **Hob-nobbing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Hob-nobber**, one who hob-nobs; **Hob-nobby** a., characterized by or characteristic of hob-nobbing or familiar intercourse.

a. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Sorrow Sunday* Wks. 1812 III. 370 May have her tea and rolls and hob and nobbing. 1812 *Examiner* 25 Mar. 328/2 The joyous hobbing-a-nob of the lovers. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 147 A little pleasant hobbing and nobbing. 1865 G. MEREDITH *R. Fleming* xxix. (1880) 244 The honour of hob-and-nobbing with a gentleman.

b. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 63 Young ladies... often left the solitary glass of wine which they took with the gentlemen hob-nobber half unfinished. 1823 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. xiii. 232 The toast was drunk with acclamation, and then followed hob-nobbing. 1888 E. M. MARSH *Saved as by Fire* viii, Diffusing a genial, hobnobby expression over the severest countenance. 1895 MISS DOWIE *Gallia* xi. 123 Upon an omnibus, too, that very hob-nobby and familiar vehicle.

Hob-nob, sb. [f. as prec. As a sb. more usual in the condensed form.]

1. A 'sentiment' or phrase used in hob-nobbing. 1761 (*title*) *The Masque*: a new and select collection of the best English, Scotch, and Irish Songs... To which is added a complete collection of the various Toasts, Sentiments, and Hob-Nobs. 1770 (*title*) *Toasts, Sentiments, Hob-nobs and Songs*: The Company Keeper's Assistant.

2. A drinking to each other or together.

a. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 71 At the end of the repast, a general 'choque', or hob-or-nob took place. 1888 J. RAMSAY *Scotl. 18th Cent.* II. viii. 132 When hob or nob was first introduced, on a young gentleman calling for wine a second time during dinner, George whispered him, 'Sir, you have had a glass already'.

b. 1885 FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antiq.* 537 Pril and wril was an ancient form of hob nob.

3. A familiar conversation; a *tête-à-tête*.

1876 BLACK *Madcap* V. xviii, Sitting on a fence, having a quiet hobnob among themselves.

Hobnob, var. **HOBNOB** *Obs.*

Hobo (hɒˈbo). *Western U.S.* 'An idle shiftless wandering workman, ranking scarcely above the tramp' (Funk).

1891 J. FLYNN in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug., The tramp's name for himself and his fellows is Hobo, plural Hoboes. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 3/3 They will be vagrants on the streets and hobos of the night. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Trnl.* L. 254 The tramp... can scarcely be distinguished from the dyed-in-the-wool hoboe. 1896 *All. Monthly* Jan. 58 By the 'Ambulant' it is called Gypsylad, by the tramp Hoboland.

Hoboe, **hoboy**: see *HAUTOBOY*.

Hobson's choice: see *CHOICE sb.* 2 c.

Hob-thrust, **Hob-thrust**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7—Hob-thurst. [f. HOB sb.¹ + (perh.) THURST, ON. *purs* giant, goblin.]

1. A goblin: see *quots.* Now *dial.*

1590 TARTLTON *News Purgal.* (Shaks.) 55 One of those *Familiaris Jares.*... as Hob Thrust, Robin Goodfellow and such like spirits... famozed in every olde wives chronicle for their mad merrye pranks. 1621 CORG., *Loup-garou.*, also, a Hobgoblin, Hob-thrust, Robin-good-fellow. 1713 STEELE

Guardian No. 30 P. 4 Our own rustic superstition of hob-thrusts, fairies, goblins, and witches. 1825 BROCKERT, *Hobthrust*, a local spirit, famous for whimsical pranks. 1867 MURRAY'S *Handbk. Yorksh.* 228 Hob Thrush, or 'Hob o' th' Hurst' was a woodland and mountain spirit. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Hob-thrust*, a good-natured goblin who assists servant-maids in their early morning work, but in a state of nudity.

† b. ? Lycanthropy. *Obs.* (App. an erron. transl. of F. *loup-garou* lycanthrope, through a misunderstanding of Cotgrave's definition.)

1648 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xi. 47, I cure sick Persons of the Hob-thrush, by giving them a blow with a forke just between the two eyes.

c. Applied opprobriously to a rustic. *dial.*

1688 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux.* O. 91 That any ignorant rural Hobthrust should call the Spirit of Nature... a prodigious Hobgoblin. 1824 BAMPFORD *Dial. S. Lanc.* 188 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) 'Theau great hobthrust'.

2. (In full *hob-thrush louse*). A wood-louse. *dial.*

1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Hob-thrush-louse*, Millepes. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Hobthrush*, a wall-louse.

Hobub, **Hoby**, *obs.* forms of **HUBBUB**, **HOBBY**.

Hoc, **hock** (hɒk), sb. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. F. *hoc* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), app. ad. L. *hoc* 'this'. (Not the same as It. *oca*, F. *hoca*.)] Name of an old card game, 'in which certain privileged cards give to the person who plays them the right of attributing to them whatever value he wishes' (Hatzfeld).

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hock, Hoca*,... a Game at Cards. 1828 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxlii. V. 46 The Game of Hoc, the Reverse, the Beast, the Cuckoo and the Comet. 1897 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 Hoc was the favourite game of Cardinal Mazarin, which he introduced from Italy.

Hoc, **Hoccamore**, *obs.* f. **HOCK sb.**, **HOOK**, **HOCKMORE**.

|| **Hocco** (hɒˈko). [Said to be the native name in Guiana. Used in French by Barrère 1745 and Brisson 1760.] A name given to several birds of the family *Cracidae* or *Curassows*.

1834 M. MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 140 The Hoccoes are large gallinaceæ of America, which resemble turkeys, with a broad, rounded tail, formed of large and stiff quills. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 154 The hocco, with its black plumage and tufted head, moves slowly along the saucos.

Hoce, *obs.* f. **HOARSE**. **Hoch**, *obs.* Sc. f.

Houge, **Hoche**, *obs.* f. **HUTCH**. **Hochepot**,

hochpoch, *-pot*, *obs.* f. **HUTCHPOT**, **HOTCHPOTCH**.

Hochheimer: see **HOCKMORE**.

† **Hock** (hɒk), sb.¹ *Obs.* (*exc.* in **HOLLYHOCK**).

[OE. *hac*: of unknown origin. (The pl. *hockes* has been adopted in Welsh as *hocys*, *hocos*.)] A general name for various malvaceous plants, esp. the Common and Marsh Mallow and the Hollyhock.

c. 1200 *Corpus Gloss.* 1288 *Malva*, hock, cottuc, vel gearwan leaf. c. 1200 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 330 Hockes leaf wyl on ealop. c. 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wulker 559/3 *Malva*,... hock. 1398 *REVERA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cviii (Tollem. MS.), *Malva*, he hocke is a nesche herbe. 1578 *LYTE Dodons v.* xxiii. 581 Flowers... in figure lyke to the common Mallowe or Hocke. 1611 CORC., *Race d'outre mer*, the garden Mallow, called Hocks, and Hollyhocks.

Hock (hɒk), sb.² [A southern by-form of *hock*, *hock*, *HOUGH*, which it has largely superseded.]

1. The joint in the hinder leg of a quadruped between the true knee and the fetlock, the angle of which points backward.

1540 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For tar to ye cowse fote & mending a hocke jd. c. 1700 W. GISSON *Farrrier's Guide* i. vi. (1738) 98 The bones of the Hock are in number the same with those in the Knee. 1854 R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* i. 234 The heel-bone, 'calcaneum', forms what is called the 'hock'. 1897 SIR E. WOOD *Achievem. Cavalry* v. 92 Your horses cannot charge in mud up to their hocks.

2. The knuckle end of a gammon of bacon, the hock-end.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hock*, the small end of a Gammon of Bacon. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 13 A nice hock of ham which I made John leave for you.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *hock action*, *-bone*, *-end*, *-joint*, etc.; *hock-deep* *adj.*

1641 PYNNE *Antip.* 2 Odo apprehends her the second time, and cuts off her sinewes at the hock bone. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* v. i. 7 Sir Walter had forgotten none of his beautiful hock action. 1868 OUIDA *Tricolrin* (1877) I. 75 The horses of the wagon... stood... hock-deep in grass and rushes. 1874 M. A. WARD *Outl. Zool.* 42 The hock-joint, containing six bones, viz., astragalus, os calcis, cuboid, and three cuneiform, corresponds to our ankle-joint.

† **Hock**, sb.³ *Obs. rare.* [Etymology unknown.] A caterpillar.

c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 882 Brenne heer and ther the heedles garlek stels. The styneke of hit for hocks [*contra campas*] help and hele is. *Ibid.* 948 And other als seyn hocks [*campas*] forto lese Keste figre aske on hem.

Hock (hɒk), sb.⁴ Also 7 **hooke**, **hoo**. [Shortened from **HOCKMORE**.] The wine called in German *Hochheimer*, produced at Hochheim on the Main; hence, commercially extended to other white German wines.

a. 1605 FLETCHER *Chances* v. iii, *John*. What wine is it? *Fred.* Hock. 1676 D'URFVY *Mad. Fickle* i. i. (1677) 4 *Toll.* Here's a glass of excellent old Hock... *Till.* Old Hock! what a Dickens is that? Wine was never good since it has been corrupted with such barbarous notions. 1755 *Memo. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 156, I requested him to go and take a Whet

of Old Hock before Dinner. 1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* (1882) 282 It would be curious to trace the progress of the perversion whereby the wines which in the fifteenth century used to be correctly designated 'wines of Rhin' have come to be called Hocks. Hockheim... lies on the Main and not on the Rhein.

b. *attrib.*, as in hook-bottle, hook-glass, a bottle, or wine-glass, made of coloured glass, used for hock or other white wine.

1898 BURTON *Mod. Photogr.* (ed. 10) 176 Hock bottles... from their deep red or orange colour, are useful for various parts of the work.

Hock, *sb.* ⁵ [shortened from *hōk*, HOOK.] A rod, stick, or chain, with a hook at the end.

1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hocke, *croq.* 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Orange Trees* xl, As to the Removing and Transporting Cases and Boxes of the Middle and smaller Size, every body knows 'tis done by... strong Coul-Staves, which with good Hocks take hold on the Bottom of the Cases at both sides. 1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/1 Passing a butcher's shop he caught up a 'hock', used for handing down joints of meat, and made several more blows at him.

Hock, *sb.* ⁶ [perh. related to HOO.] 'In the game of faro, the last card remaining in the box after all the others have been dealt' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hock, *v.* ¹ [f. HOCK *sb.* ²: cf. HOUGH *v.*] *trans.* To disable by cutting the tendons of the ham or hock, in man or beast; to hough, hamstring.

1563-77 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 124/2 Those holie martyrs, whom the emperor Maximus had put out the right eie, and hockt their left legs. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 16 His Son... to escape Severus... who pursued him, hockt all the Post horses he left behind him. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *To Hock*, to cut Beasts in the Hock or Hoof.

Hence **Hocking** *vb.* ¹ *sb.*; **Hocker**, a hougher. 1898 R. KIRLING *Barrack-r. Ballads, Cleared v.* They only paid the Moonlighter his cattle-hocking price.

Hock, *v.* ² [f. *hock*-in HOCK-DAY.] *a. intr.* To observe Hocktide. *b. trans.* To bind or otherwise beset (persons) in the way practised at Hocktide.

1406 [see below]. 1797 COVELL'S *Interpr.* And in the Accounts of Magdalen College in Oxford there is yearly an allowance *pro* *Mulieribus Hockantibus*, in some manors of theirs in Hampshire, where the Men hock the Women on Monday, and e contra on Tuesday. 1843 *Fosbrooke's Encycl. Antiq.* 649 On Monday and Tuesday men and women reciprocally hocked each other, i.e. stopped the way with ropes, and pulled the passengers towards them desiring a donation.

Hence **Hocking** *vb.* ² *sb.* Also in *comb.*, as **hocking-ale**, ale brewed for the festival at Hocktide; the festival itself, at which collections were made for parochial purposes.

1406 *Proclam.* in *Letterbk.* I. Guild Hall Lond., ff. xlix b [cf. *Riley Mem. Lond.* 56a]. Ista proclamatio facta fuit die Veneris proximo ante quindenam Pasche... Qe null persone di ceste Citee... teygne, ou constreigne ascun persone... deinz meason ou de hors pur hokkyng lundy ne marsdy prochein appelles Hockedayes. *Ibid.*, Darrestier tiel persone qi qe soyt fesaunt ou usaunt tiell hokkyng. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 211 Item, the same day my mastyr gaffe the women to the hokkyng xx. d. 1484 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 26 Item pd. for brewyng of the hokkyng ale xvjd. 1618 in *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 159 Gained with hocking at Whitsuntide, £16 12s. 3d. 1854 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* (1857) 504 Then there was the Hocking-Ale, one of great importance; and the thorough kindly Bid-Ale.

† **Hock-ale**. *Obs.* = *hocking-ale*: see *prec.* 1484 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 26 Item pd. for ix b. malte to the hoke ale vjs. iijd.

† **Hockamore** (*hō-kāmōr*). *Obs.* Also 7 *hockamore*. [Anglicized form of *Hochheimer*, from *Hochheim* on the Main.] = HOCK *sb.* ⁴

1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* iii. 40 (Stanf.), I am very well, and drink much Hockamore. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 28 Suppose, by keeping cyder-royal too long, it should become unpleasant, and as unfit to bottle as old hockamore.

Hock-cart. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Cf. HOOKERY.] The cart or wagon which carried home the last load of the harvest.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper. Arg.*, I sing of may-poles, hock-carts, wassails, wakes, Of bride-grooms, brides, and of their bridall cakes. *Ibid.*, Hock-cart 14 The Harvest Swaines, and Wenches bound For joy, to see the Hock-cart crown'd. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 175 How the Hock-Cart with all its gear Should be trick'd up. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* II. 377/1 The grain last cut was brought home in its wagon, called the hock-cart, surmounted by a figure formed of a sheaf with gay dressings.

Hock-day. Now only *Hist.* Also (2 *hock-dai*), 3 *hokeday*, 3-4 (7-9 *Hist.*) *hoke*, *hocke*, 4 *hoke*, 4-6 *hoo*, 5 *hok*, -*dai*, -*day*.

[Few words have received so much etymological and historical investigation as *hock-day*, *hocktide*, *hock Tuesday*, *hock Monday*. But the origin has not yet been ascertained. Early evidence shows that the first element was originally dissyllabic, *hoke*; but whether the *o* was long or short is not determined; it was evidently short when subsequently spelt *hoke*, *hoke*. *Hock-day*, which is the earliest of the group (*Hock Tuesday* appearing next), has not been found before the 12th c.; no trace of it appears in OE. or any Germanic lang. Skinner's conjecture that *hock-tide* might be the MDu. *hogetide*, *hocktide*, 'high time, festival, wedding', is out of the question, and Lambard's explanation of *hock* as for OE. *hacor*, 'mockery, scorn, derision' (repeated by Speed, Blount, Phillips, Bailey, etc.), is on many grounds untenable. (H. Grotfend, *Handb. Hist. Chronol.* (1872) 87/2, cites from a Vienna document, 'der priefst ist geben dez mentags nach dem Goychkentag am newnten tag nach Ostem 1377', where *Goychkentag* coincides in date with *Hock-day*; but it is difficult to see any connexion between the names.)]

The second Tuesday after Easter Sunday; Hock Tuesday: in former times an important term-day, on which rents were paid, and the like, Hock-day and Michaelmas dividing the rural year into its summer and winter halves. It was also, from the 14th c., and probably earlier, a popular festival, signalized by the collection of money for parish purposes by roughly humorous methods: see HOCKTIDE, HOCK-MONEY. The plural, *hock days*, includes also the preceding day, Hock Monday, which was similarly celebrated.

The date is sometimes given as the second Monday and Tuesday after Easter week; this appears to originate in different ways of reckoning the *quindena Pasche* as the fortnight following Easter, or the two weeks before and after Easter. (Statements going back to the 15th or 16th c. assert that *Hock-day* commemorated either the massacre of the Danes on 13 Nov. 1002, or the death of Hardicut on 8 June, 1042. From the dates of these events it is difficult to understand how either was associated with Hock-tide.)

c. 1175 *Caen Cartulary* (MS. Paris, Bibl. Nat., Lat. 5650) ff. 54 b (Du C.), Omnes bubulci... a Hodeci usque ad Augustum habebunt de bidentibus lac mane diebus Dominicis. 1219 *Feet of Fines Michaelm.* 3 Hen. III, File III. No. 30 Quod ipsi homines veniant... bis in anno... semel ad Hokedey et iterum ad festum Sancti Martini. a. 1255 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 10 A die lune prox. post hokedai. a. 1259 MATT. PARIS *Chron. Maj.* anno 1255 (Rolls V. 493) De magno parlamento quod fuit in quindena Pasche. Circa idem tempus scilicet in quindena Pasche, que vulgariter Hokedai appellatur. *Ibid.* anno 1258 (V. 676) Et post diem Martis, que vulgariter Hokedai appellatur, factum est Parlamentum Londini. c. 1260 *Deed Granting Message in Glastonbury* (penes Rev. W. E. Daniel), Octo denarios ad duos anni terminos, videlicet ad la Hokedaye quatuor denarios, et ad festum sci. Michaelis quatuor denarios. a. 1330 *Annal. Lond.* an. 1260 in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 80 Die Martis, qui vocatur Hokeday. 1369 in *Madox Formulare* (1702) 225 Die Martis proximo post quindenam Pasche qui vocatur Hokeday. 1406 [see *Hocking* under HOCK *v.*]. 1450 in *Leland Collect.* 299 Sic monemus, ut ab hujusmodi ligationibus & ludis inhonestis diebus hactenus usitatis, vocatis communiter Hock-dayes, ut prædicatur, cessent. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 385 At the lawday holdyn at hokeday. 1522 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 132 (Recd.) of I. Bek for his taverne of Ale at Hock-day xxxvj. viij. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 202, I once thought they might anciently, as well as now, observe two Hock-days, one for the women and another for the men... It is most certain that now we observe two of them here, on Monday for the women, which is much the more solemn, and Tuesday for the men, which is very inconsiderable. 1777 *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 185 Hoke Day was... an annual festival, said to have been instituted in memory of the almost total destruction of the Danes in England by Ethelred in 1002. 1890 *Kitchin Winchester* (1893) 166 There were usually two assemblies of the community in each year, one on Hockaday (the Tuesday week after Easter), the other at Michaelmas.

Hockety-card. = HOCK *sb.* ⁶ (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hocker *mock*, *obs.* f. HUGGER-MUGGER.

Hockery, var. of HUCKERY, *Obs.*

† **Hocket**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *hoket*, 7 *hocquet*.

[a. f. *hoquet*, in OF. also *hocquet* shock, sudden interruption, hitch, hiccup: see *Hatzl.-Darm.*]

1. Hitch, obstacle; interruption; chicane, trick. [1576 see HOCKETTOR.] 13... *K. Als.* 7000 Mony hoket is in amours; Stedfast seldom ben lechours. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 233 Here I be gesse of many nyce hoket, Of care and of cunning, hethyng and hoket. *Ibid.* 312 Hym thynke it no hoket his taylle when he Wryngys.

2. = HICKET, HICUP.

1601 *Holland Pliny* xx. xvii, The troublesome yex or hocquet. *Ibid.* II. 50 Against the Hocquet or Yex, there is a notable medicine made with it. 1617 *Minsheu Ductor s.v. Hocke*, It is good to helpe the Hocket or Hicket.

3. **Medieval Mus.** An interruption of a voice-part (usually of two or more parts alternately) by rests, so as to produce a broken or spasmodic effect; used as a contrapuntal device. [1326 ROBT. DE HANDLO *Regula* xii. § 5 Hocketus.] 1776 *Hawkins Hist. Mus.* liii. II. 195 De Handlo... says, that Hockets are formed by the combination of notes and pauses. 1875 *Stainer & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Hocket*, *Hocket*, *Ochetus*... was the same as *truncatio* (truncatio idem est quod hocket). 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.*, *Hocket*, a term which occurs in old English writers on music, beginning with De Handlo (1326), for passages which were truncated or mangled, or a combination of notes and pauses.

Hence † **Hockettor** *Obs.*, a tricker, a sharper. [1296 *Act 4 Edw. I, Stat. Rageman in Stat. Realm* I. 44/2 Par hocketours ou barettours (v.r. par hocketez ne par baretz).] 1673-1727 *Covell's Interpr.*, *Hockettor* or *Hocqueteur*, is an old French word for a Knight of the Post, a decayed man, a Basket-carrier.

Hockey ¹ (*hō'ki*), **hawkey** (*hō'ki*), **horkey**. Also 6 *hocky*, *hooky*, 7 *hosoky*, *hoky*, 8 *hosky*, 9 *hookay*, *hawkie*. [Origin and etymological form unknown: cf. HOCK-CART.]

1. The old name in the eastern counties of England for the feast at harvest-home. 1555 [see 2]. 1600 *Nashe Summer's Last Will & Test.* in *Hazl. Dodley* VIII. 49 Hooky, hooky, we have shorn, And we have bound; And we have brought Harvest Home to town. 1676 *Poor Robin's Alm.* Aug. in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. (1850) I. 457/2 Hosoky is brought Home with halloving Boys with plum-cake The Cart following. 1806 *Bloomfield Horkey Advt.*, The man who... goes foremost through the harvest with the scythe or the sickle, is honoured with the title of *Lord*, and at the Horkey, or harvest-home feast, collects what he can. 1812 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Var. Countries* II. 229 *note*, At the Hawkie, as it is called, or

Harvest-Home, I have seen a clown dressed in woman's clothes, having his face painted, his head decorated with ears of corn. 1822 J. GAGE *Hist. Hengrave* 6 The hockay, or harvest home... begins to fall into disuse. a. 1825 *Forry Voc. E. Anglia, Hawkey*, the feast at harvest home. 1826 G. H. I. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1168 This health-drinking... finishes the horkey.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hockey cry*, *load*, *night*; *hockey cake*, the seed cake distributed at a harvest-home; *hockey cart* = HOCK-CART.

1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* cxxvi. 376 He home returns: wyth hocky cry, With sheaves full lade abundantly. 1600 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. 80 I'lle duly keepe for thy delight Rock-Monday, and the Wake, Hawe Shrouings, Christmas-gambols, with the Hokie and Seed-cake. a. 1613 *OVERBURY Character, Franklin Wks.* (1856) 150 Rocke Munday. Christmas Eve, the hoky, or seed cake, these he yearly keeps, yet holds them no reliques of popery. 1721 *Poor Robin* (N.), Harvest is done, therefore, wife, make For harvest men a hocky cake. 1731 *N. SALMON New Surv. Eng., Hertf.* II. 415 *Hockey Cake* is that which is distributed to the people at Harvest Home. The *Hockey Cart* is that which brings the last Corn, and the Children rejoicing with Boughs in their Hands, with which the Horses also are attired. 1806 *BLOOMFIELD Horkey* iv, 'Twas Farmer Cheerum's *Horkey night*. *Ibid.* xiii, Home came the jovial Horkey load, Last of the whole year's crop; And Grace amongst the green boughs rode Right plump upon the top. *Ibid.* xvi, Farmer Cheerum went... And broach'd the Horkey beer. a. 1825 *FORRY Voc. E. Anglia, Hawkey-load*, the last load of the crop, which... was always led home on the evening of the hawkey, with much rustic pageantry. 1826 G. H. I. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1166 The last, or 'horkey load' (as it is here [Norfolk] called) is decorated with flags and streamers.

Hockey ² (*hō'ki*). Also 6 -*ie*, 9 *hawky*, -*key*. [Origin uncertain; but the analogy of many other games makes it likely that the name originally belonged to the hooked stick. OF. *hoquet* 'shepherd's staff, crook', suits form and sense; but connecting links are wanting. The isolated occurrence of the word in 1527 is very remarkable. It is not certain that Cowper's 'sport' was the same.]

1. An outdoor game of ball played with sticks or clubs hooked or curved at one end, with which the players of each side drive the ball towards the goal at the other end of the ground. Also called *bandy* and *shinty*.

1527 *Galway Stat.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 402 The horlinge of the littill balle with hockie stickes or staves. 1785 *COWPER Let.* 5 Nov., The boys at Olney have likewise a very entertaining sport, which commences annually upon this day [5th Nov.]: they call it Hockey; and it consists in dashing each other with mud, and the windows also. 1838 *W. HOLLOWAY Dict. Provinc.*, *Hawkey*, the name of a game played by several boys on each side with sticks, called hawkey-bats, and a ball... *W. Sussex.* 1842 *VIGNE Trav. Kashmir* (1844) II. 289 At Shighur I first saw the game of the Chaughán... It is in fact hocky on horseback... The ball is called in Tibiti, 'Pulu'. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 703 Shinty in Scotland, Hockey in England, and Hurling in Ireland seem to be very much the same out-of-door sport. 1865 *LUBBOCK Presb. Times* xiv. (1869) 498 Kane saw the children in Smith's Sound playing hockey on the ice.

2. (U.S.) The stick or club used in this game: cf. *bandy*, *shinty*.

1839 *JACOB ABBOTT Caleb in Town* ii. *The Hawkeys* 38 Now, a hawkey is a small, round stick, about as long as a man's cane, with a crook in the lower end, so that a boy can hit balls and little stones with it, when lying upon the ground. A good hawkey is a great prize to a Boston boy. 1866 *HARVARD Mem. Biog.*, J. Savage I. 329, I remember him as yesterday, full of fun and courage, with his hocky in hand. 1868 *MISS ALCOTT Lit. Wom.* I. viii. 117 Laurie... lying flat [on the ice] held Amy up by his arm and hockey.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hockey-ball*, -*bat*, -*club*, -*match*, -*stick*, -*tournament*.

1838 *Hawkey-bat* [see 1]. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* iii, A little wretch whom he had cut over the back with a hockey-stick. 1884 *Bath Jral.* 16 Feb. 7/2 The festivities of the week include a hockey tournament. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 146/3 Hockey clubs now abound in the neighbourhood of London... while a Hockey Association has drawn up an admirable code of rules.

Hocking: see HOCK *vb.* ¹ and ².

† **Hockle**, *v.* ¹ *Obs.* [app. deriv. of HOCK *sb.* ²; or iterative of HOCK *v.* ¹, HOUGH *v.* But perhaps only an error of Skinner's, perpetuated in Dictionaries.] To hough, to hamstring. Hence **Hookler**.

1668-71 *SKINNER Etym. Ling. Angl.*, To Hockle, *Poplite seu Suffragines Succidere*. *Ibid.*, Hocklers of Horse, qui equis suffragines succidunt. 1678 *LITTLETON Lat. Dict.* 1721 *BAILEY*, *Hockle*, to hamstring, or cut the joints towards the hough. 1755 in *JOHNSON*, Thence in mod. Dicts.

Hockle, *v.* ² *local*? *Obs.* To cut up (stubble).

1746 *Compl. Farmer s.v. Farm*, Hockling, or cutting up and raking haulm, 2s. 6d. per acre. 1795 in A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* IV. 108 We [near Hartlebury, Worcestersh.] pay about 4s. per acre for reaping wheat, and diet, if they set it up and hockle it.

Hockle-bone, *obs.* form of HUCKLEBONE.

Hockly (*hō'kli*), *sb.* [Cf. HOCK *sb.* ⁶] A term in the game of faro: see *quot.* 1850.

1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 203 The banker now claims the chance of hockly... The advantage of hockly is relinquished by some bankers. 1830 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* 337 *Hockly*, a certainty, signifies the last card but one, the chance of which the banker claims, and may refuse to let any punter withdraw a card when eight or less remain to be dealt.

† **Hockly**, *a. Obs. rare*. Cf. HUCKLE-BAKED. 1707 *E. WARD Hud. Rediv.* II. v. 22 Next to this hockly greasy Beast, Stood a young Beau, most nicely drest.

Hock Monday. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 *hoo*,

hok, 6 hoke, hooke. [f. *hock* in HOCK-DAY + MONDAY.] The Monday in HOCKTIDE.

1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 202 Item. to women on Hock Monday ijd. 1484 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 102 For bred and ale to the wryvys yn the parish that gathered on Hockmonday, 11. id. 1516 in Lysons *Envir. Lond.* (1810) I. 1. 222 Recd. of the gaderyng of the churchwardens weyffes on Hoke Monday, 8s. 3d. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 160 The kyng cometh to hunting. accompaniyn with a rable of women, in as good ordre as ours were wonte to be vpon Hocke mondaie. 1578 *Churchw. Acc. Kingston-upon-Thames* in Lysons *Envir. Lond.* (1810) I. 1. 220 Recd. of the women upon Hock Monday, 5s. 2d. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 201. 1806 *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 476 Hock Monday was for the men, and Hock Tuesday for the women.

Hock money. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 *hooke*, 5-6 *hok*, 6 *hoke*, *oke*, *hoxoe*. [f. *hock* in HOCK-DAY + MONEY.] The money collected by the men and the women at HOCKTIDE.

1484-5 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Res. by vs the seyde Wardenynges of Hockmoneye at Ester ix. 2d. 1499 in C. Coates *Antiq. Reading* 214 It. rec. of hok money gaderyd of women xxs. It. rec. of hok money gaderyd of men iijjs. 1515-6 in *Archaeol.* VII. 251 Received of the men for oke money vs. viiid. Item of the wyffs of oke money xvs. id. 1556-7 *Ibid.* 252 For Hoxoe money by them received to the use of the Church, xijjs. 1806 *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 476 At Hock-tide, collections of Hock-money were made in various parishes... until the Reformation.

Hockorn. *Obs.* form of ACORN.

Hocks. var. of Hox v. *Obs.*

† **Hockshin.** *Obs. or dial.* In 4 *hokschyne*, 7 *huckson*, 8 *hucksheen*. [app. repr. OE. *hōksinnu*, pl. *hōksina*, HOUGH-SINWE, with the *h* shortened by position, and the second element associated with *shin*.] The under side of the thigh; the hough.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 146 His hosen ouerhongen his hokschynes on eueriche a side. 1648 *Hearick Hesperides, Beggar to Mab*, Commend a crickets-hip, Or his huckson to my scrip. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 154 (E.D.S.) Thy Hosen mury up zo vurs thy Gammerels to the very Hucksheens o' tha. 1798 *Ibid.* Gloss., The Hucksheens, the Legs up to the Hams, or Hocks. 1806 *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Huckshins*, the hock-shins; under-side of the thighs just above the bend of the knee.

Hocktide. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 *hoke*-, 6 *hok*-, 6-7 *hoo*-, 7 *hooke*-, *huex*-, *hooke*-, *huex*-. [f. *hock* in HOCK-DAY + TIDE time, season.]

The time or season of the hock days: Hock Monday and Tuesday (the second Monday and Tuesday after Easter-day), on which in pre-Reformation times money was collected for church and parish purposes, with various festive and sportive customs; after the Reformation kept for some time as a festive season with various traditional customs, some of which survived into the 19th c.

The earlier custom seems to have been the seizing and binding (by women on Monday, and by men on Tuesday) of persons of the opposite sex, who released themselves by a small payment. After this was prohibited (see 1406 in Hock v. 2, 1450 in Hock-day), recourse was had to the plan of stretching ropes or chains across the streets and ways, to stop passers for the same purpose. (See 1777 in Hock Tuesday.)

1484 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 26 Item pd. for bakynge of the brede at hoketidey v. 1509 *Churchw. Acc. Kingston-upon-Thames* in Lysons *Envir. Lond.* (1810) I. 1. 168 Recd for the gaderyng at Hock-tide o 14 o. 1510 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary's in Peshall Hist. Oxford* 67 Receipts. Recd. att. Hocktide of the wyffes gaderyng, xvs. ijd. 1546 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Receyvd of the wryvys y they did gether at Hokydy iijjs. ix. 1611 *Spence Hist. Gt. Brit.* viii. v. § 11. 392 The day of his [Hardicnut's] death is annually celebrated with open pastimes... which time is now called Hocktide or Hocktide, signifying a time of scorn or contempt, which fell vpon the Danes by his death. 1605 *Purchas Pilgrims* III. 621 *margin*, Hocktide I haue seene kept with publike feasting in the street, the women also binding men, or compelling them to some ransome; and the Tuesday fortnight after Easter. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Hocktyde* or *Hocktyde*, .. in some parts of this Nation not yett out of memory, but observed the week after Easter. 1663 *Churchw. Acc. St. Peter's in East in Peshall Hist. Oxford* 83 Hocktide brought in this year 16. 1772-3 *Ibid.* 83 This parish of St. Peter in the East gained by the Hocktide and Whitsuntide, anno 1664, the sum of 14l. 1777 *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 187. 1806 *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 476. 1898 *L'pool Echo* 19 Apr. (2nd Tuesday after Easter) 4/3 'Kissing Day' at Hungerford—Hungerford is once more celebrating Hock-tide, with all its quaint customs and ancient ceremonies.

b. *attrib.*, as *hocktide-festival*, *-money*, *-pastime*. c 1505 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Receyvd of Hocktide money for iij yere xxiijs. viiid. 1613 *Wither Abuses Stript* (1618) 232 Because that, for the Churches good, They in defence of Hocktide custome stood. 1636 J. TRUSSELL in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 7 The Hocktide pastimes are Declin'd, if not deserted. 1884 *Symonds Shaks. Predaces*, iv. 176 They were acted... at hock-tide festivals.

Hock Tuesday. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5-6 *hok* (s). The Tuesday in HOCKTIDE; HOCK-DAY. Also called *binding-Tuesday* (*dies Martis ligatoria*): see *BINDING* vbl. sb. 6.

c 1500 *Reg. Salop Abbey* No. 179 Unum denarium coquinae prenominati conventus die qui vulgariter dicitur Hocketysday persolvere. *Ibid.* No. 178 B, In die Hocketysday. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* ccxlv. (1482) 301 On saynt Markes day that was that tyme hoketewysday, he toke his leue. 1773 *LANHAM Let.* (1871) 26 *margin*, Hock Tuesday by the Countree men. 1807 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Hoketide*, otherwise called Hock-Tuesday. 1856 *DUGDALE War-*

wicksh. (1730) 249/2 Hither came the Coventre men (in 1775), and acted the antient Play, long since used in that City, called Hocks Tuesday, setting forth the destruction of the Danes in King Ethelred's time. 1777 *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 105 *note*, Hoke Monday was for the men, and Hock Tuesday for the women. On both days the men and women, alternately, with great merriment intercepted the public roads with ropes, and pulled passengers to them, from whom they exacted money to be laid out in pious uses.

Hocle-bone. *Obs.* f. HUCKLEBONE. **Hocour**, **-owre**, var. HOKER *Obs.* **Hocqueton**, **Hoceton**, *Obs.* var. HAQUETON, ACTON. **Hocster**, *Obs.* f. HUCKSTER.

Hocus (*hō'kəs*), *sb.* Also 7 *hocas*. [Short for *Hocus Pocus*, HOCUS-POCUS.]

† 1. A conjuror, juggler. *Obs.*

1640 G. H. Will's *Recreat. in Facetia* (1817) II. 237 Epitaph. On Hocas Pocus. Here Hocas lyes with his tricks and his knocks, Whom death hath made sure as his Juglers box. 1647 *CLEVELAND Poems, Rebell Scot* 36 Before a Scot can properly be curst, I must (like Hocus) swallow daggers first. 1675 *Coffe-Houses Vind.* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 473 Our pamphlet-monger (that spatters out senseless characters faster, than any hocus can vomit ink). 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xciv. (1714) 109 These Ordinary Hocuses... have been made use of in all ages. 1699 — *Colloq. Erasmi* (1711) 37 Running mad after Buffoons, Fortune-tellers and Hocus's.

† 2. *transf.* A cheat, impostor, pretender. *Obs.* c 1605 *SOUTH Serm. Will for Dead Serm.* (1715) 411 Just like that old formal Hocus, who denied a Beggar a Farthing, and put him off with his Blessing.

2. Jugglery, trickery, deception. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1654 *GAULE Magastrom.* 41, I must not believe there was any Hocas in this. 1693 R. GOULD *Corrupt. Times* 3 (Stanf.) A quick Eye may all their Hocus see. 1804 *SVD. DOBELL Balder* xxiv. 164 Here... With neither gold nor tinsel, cap nor crown, Hocus nor title... nor conjuring-rod nor sceptre... To lie here thus.

3. Drugged liquor: cf. HOCUS v. 2.

In mod. Dicts.

4. Comb. as *hocus-trick*, *juggling trick*.

c 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 595 Three Kingdoms now at stake do lie, And Rooks all Hocus-tricks do try, That ye may be undone. a 1683 *OLDHAM Post. Wks.* (1686) 78 Such Holy Cheats, such Hocus Tricks, these, For Miracles amongst the Rabbles pass.

Hocus (*hō'kəs*), *v.* [f. HOCUS *sb.*]

Supposed to be the source of the later HOAX v., though the want of instances for the 18th c. makes this less certain. Apparently revived in 19th c., perh. under the influence of *hoax*.]

1. *trans.* To play a trick upon, 'take in', *hoax*.

1675 R. HEAD *Proletus Rediv.* 322 The Mercer cries, Was ever Man so Hocus'd? however, I have enough to maintain me here. a 1686 *NALSON* (T.), One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain, with which these jugglers hocus the vulgar and incautious of the present age. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* vi. v. There is nothing... I so revel in as hocusing Guizot and Aberdeen. 1883 *Ld. R. GOWER My Remin.* I. 368 These people have been hocussed and cheated by the Government.

2. To stupefy with drugs, esp. for a criminal purpose; hence, to drug (liquor).

1831 in *Ann. Reg., Law Cases* (1830) 321/2 [A witness] saw May put some gin into Bishop's tea. He said, 'Are you going to hocus (or Burke) me?' 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xiii. 'What do you mean by "hocusing" brandy-and-water?' 'Puttin' laud'num in it', replied Sam. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxiv. It was at her house at Lausanne that he was hocussed at supper and lost eight hundred pounds to Major Loader. 1885 *JAS. GRANT Royal Highlanders* (Rldg.) 154 By unfair play he had rooked many: he had hocussed horses. 1887 *BESANT The World went etc.* xviii. 148 You shall hocus his drink and put him on board.

Hence *Mo'cussed* *ppl. a.*, *Mo'cussing* *vbl. sb.*; also *Mo'cusser*, one who hocusses.

1807-39 *DE QUINCY Murder Postscript* Wks. IV. 107 The landlord... they intended to disable by a trick then newly introduced amongst robbers, and termed hocussing. 1862 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* IV. 31 The 'Drummer' plunders by stupefaction; as the 'hocusser'. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* II. xii. I will not say a hocussed wine. 1896 *MIDDLETON Rome* II. 53 The bribing of jockeys and the 'hocussing' of horses and their drivers were familiar to the ancient Romans.

Hocus-pocus (*hō'kəs pō'kəs*), *sb.* (*a.*, *adv.*) Also 7 *hocas* *pocas*, *hokos pokos*, *hokus pokus*.

[Appears early in 17th c., as the appellation of a juggler (and, apparently, as the assumed name of a particular conjuror) derived from the sham Latin formula employed by him: see below, and cf. Grimm, *Hokuspokus*.]

The notion that *hocus pocus* was a parody of the Latin words used in the Eucharist, rests merely on a conjecture thrown out by Tilloston: see below.

1655 *Adv. Candle in Dark* 29, I will speak of one man... that went about in King James his time... who called himself, The Kings Majesties most excellent Hocus Pocus, and so was called, because that at the playing of every Trick, he used to say, *Hocus pocus, totius talionis, vade celeriter jubeo*, a dark composure of words, to blind the eyes of the beholders, to make his Trick pass the more curantly without discovery. a 1664 *TILLOTSON Serm.* xxvi. (1742) II. 237 In all probability those common juggling words of *hocus pocus* are nothing else but a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, by way of ridiculous imitation of the priests of the Church of Rome in their trick of Transubstantiation.]

† 1. A conjuror, juggler. (In 17th c. freq. as proper name or nickname of a conjuror.) Also *transf.* a trickster. *Obs.*

1664 *GEE New Shreds Old Snare* 21, I alwayes thought they had their rudiments from some iugling Hocas Pocus in a quart pot. 1665 B. JONSON *Staple of N. II.* Wks. (Rldg.) 388/2 Iniquity came in like Hokus Pokos, in a Juglers ierkin, with false skirts. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 55 A Persian

Hocus-pocus... performed rare trickes with hands and feet. 1648 C. WALKER *Relat. & Observ.* 12 This labyrinth into which these unpollitick Hocas Pocasses have brought us. 1650 H. MORE *Observ. Anima Magica in Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 117 He opens as Hokus Pokus do's his fists, where we see that here is nothing and there is nothing. 1680 *HICKERINGILL Merus* 26 He shall now... play as many tricks as Hocus Pocus at a fair. 17... TOLLET in *Johnson Shaks. Plays*, 1 *Hen. IV.* v. v. (Jod.), I incline to call him hocus-pocus, or some juggler, or attendant upon the master of the hobbyhorse.

† 2. To play *hocus-pocus*, to play the juggler, to juggle. *Obs.*

1659 *Lond. Chanticle.* ix. in *Hazl. Dodsley XII.* 343 Thou hast played hocus-pocus with me, I think. 1737 *BENTLEY Free Thinking* § 12 (R.) Our author is playing hocus pocus in the very similitude he takes from that juggler.

2. Used as a formula of conjuring or magical incantation. (Sometimes with allusion to an assumed derivation from *hoc est corpus*: see etymology above.)

1632 *RANDOLPH Jealous Lov.* I. x. Hocus-pocus, here you shall have me, and there you shall have me! 1656 *HOBBS Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 384 This term of *insufficient* cause... is not intelligible, but a word devised like *hocus pocus*, to juggle a difficulty out of sight. 1778 *FLETCHER Logica Gener.* 201 The *hocus pocus* of a popish priest cannot turn bread into flesh. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg.* I. *Court-yard*, The Priests... began to mutter their *hocus-pocus*. 1886 *MALLOCK Old Order Changes* II. 47 This man, who only an hour ago was muttering hocus pocus, in the dress of a mediæval conjuror.

3. A juggler's trick; conjuring, jugglery; sleight of hand; a method of bringing something about as if by magic; trickery, deception.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 135 Thus this Statute became like a Hocus Pocus, a thing to still the people for the present, and serve the King's turn. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* 28 The same opportunities that others had of practising the Hocus Pocus of the Face, of Playing the French Scaramucie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 447/1 The Art of Leger De Main or Juggling, otherwise called *Hocus Pocus*. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 449 There hath been a mystery, a hocus-pocus, in all Religions, since the days of the Egyptians to those of the American Indians. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* xii. The vagabond arts of sleight-of-hand, and hocus-pocus. 1843 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 300 These insurgent legions... which, by the sudden hocus pocus of political affairs, are transformed into loyal soldiers.

† 4. A bag or 'poke' used by jugglers. *Obs. rare.* c 1640 (SHIRLEY) *Capt. Underwelt* II. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 342 His very fingers cried 'give me the gold' which... he put in his hocas pocas, a little dormer under his right skirt.

B. 1. *attrib.* or *adj.* Juggling; cheating, tricky. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Quæ.* (1708) 117 Hocus Pocus Tricks are call'd Slight of Hand. 1698-1700 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* in *Ashton Soc. Life O. Anne* (1882) II. 94 By virtue of this Hocus Pocus Stratagem he had conjur'd all the ill blood out of my Body. 1773 *MACKLIN Love à la Mode* II. i. The law is a sort of hocus-pocus science. 1785 *Span. Rivals* 9 He looks rather hocus pocus, as a body may say. 1841 E. MIALLE in *Nonconf.* I. 305 A sort of hocus-pocus use of the word 'church'.

2. *as adv.*

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 24 To joke us, Great Southey performs all his flights Hocus Pocus.

Hocus-pocus. *v.* [f. *prec.*]

1. *intr.* To act the conjuror, juggle; to play tricks, practise deception.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Annu. Diss.* 18, I never lov'd the Hocus-Pocussing of *Hoc est Corpus Memm.* a 1704 — (J.), This gift of hocus pocussing, and of disguising matters, is surprising. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 157 So Talleyrand hocus-pocussed in politics... nothing but political legerdemain. 1885 *MISS MANNING Old Chelsea Bun-ho.* xiii. 212, I. showed them some simple Hocus-pocussing.

2. *trans.* To play tricks upon; to transform as if by jugglery.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 375 But, hocus'd-pocus'd All, with so much art! 1808 *Miss-led General* 30 Before Frederic was two years old... he was hocus-pocus'd, alias, metamorphosed, into a Bishop. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 Apr. 317/1 So commonly is the low hocus-pocussed by the local boards before whom the new voters are made.

Hocus-pocussly. *adv.* [f. HOCUS-POCUS *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a 'hocus-pocus' manner; by jugglery.

1792 *LACKINGTON Mem.* (1792) 107 Many of their hearers are not only methodistically convinced, or alarmed, but are also *hocus pocussly* converted.

Hod (*hpd*), *sb.* [Not in evidence before 16th c.: app. a modification of *HOT sb.* 1 in same sense: see esp. quot. 1300 there.]

1. An open receptacle for carrying mortar, and sometimes bricks or stones, to supply builders at work; also the quantity carried in it, a hodful.

Formerly a sort of tray; now, as in quot. 1688. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 A lath hammer, trowel, a hod, or a traie. 1611 *COTGR., Oiseau*, also, a Hodd; the Tray wherein Masons, &c. carrie their Mortar. 1636 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For 4 hodes of lime and sand, j.s. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 395/2 The Hod is a kind of three square trough made up at one end and open at the other, having a staffe fixed to its bottom. 1800 B. RUSH in *Med. Jnrl.* III. 185, I have done but little more than carry the hod to assist in completing part of a fabric. 1848 *Mrs. JAMESON Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 297 Ascending a ladder with a hod full of bricks.

2. A receptacle for carrying or holding coal. Formerly *dial.* and *U.S.*, but now generally applied to a pail-shaped coal-scuttle, having one

upper edge prolonged in a scoop-like form, for throwing coal on the fire.

1855, etc. Coal-hod [see COAL 16]. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, Hod, a trough or scoop, made of wood or metal, for carrying coals or cinders. A coal-hod, or cinder-hod. 1870 MISS ALCOCK *Old-fash. Girl* ii. 26 Tom, resenting the insult, had forcibly seated her in the coal-hod. 1884 *Tradesman's Price List*, French 'Repossee' Coal Hod. Waterloo Coal Hods.

3. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining*, Hod, a cart or sled for conveying coals in the stalls of thin seams.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 1), as *hod-bearing*, *-elevator*, *-work*; *hod-bearer*, *-carrier* = HODMAN q.v.; *hod-woman*, a woman acting as a hod-bearer; *hod-work*, unskilled labour, mere mechanical drudgery.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. Till the Hodman is discharged or reduced to 'hod-bearing'. 1773 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 29 May. The 'hod-carrier, the low mechanic, the tapster, the publican. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 95 Why class the brick-maker as a productive laborer, and refuse the epithet to the hod-carrier? 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Hod-elevator, a hoisting device to raise hods loaded with bricks or mortar to the building. 1891 R. H. BUSK in *N. & Q.* 31 Oct. 351/2 Hodmen and 'hodwomen always display the former quality. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau in Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 211 To do 'hodwork and even skillful handiwork.

Hence *Hodded a. nonce-wd.*, bearing a hod; *Hodful*, the quantity that a hod will contain.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 588 With hodfuls of allusion to familiar national nature. 1828 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* 78 Workmen in elder times would mount a ladder With hodded heads.

Hod, v. Sc. [*Onomatopoeic.*] *intr.* To bob up and down in riding; to jog.

1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* vii. Here farmers gash, in ridin graith Gae hoddin by their cotters. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 229 The smoking horses and the hoddin post-boy.

Hod, early ME. f. HAD, -HOOD, condition, etc.; dial. f. HOLD; obs. f. HOOD sb. and v.

Hodde, obs. form of HOOD.

Hoddan (hɒd'n). *Sc.* Also 8 hoddan, 8-9 hoddin, 9 huddin. [Origin unknown.]

1. Woollen cloth of a coarse quality such as used to be made by country weavers on their hand-loom.

1792 SINCLAIR in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Forfar* IV. 242 Of the wool. . . is manufactured almost every kind of cloth worn in the parish; hoddan, which is most used for herds cloaks, and is sold at 1s. 8d. the yard; plaiding (etc.). 1a 1800 *Bonnie Lissie Lindsay* xxx. in *Child Ballads* viii. cxxvii. (1802) 262/2 And make us a bed o' green rashes. And covert wi' huddins sae grey. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. iv. Behold how their Peasants, in mere russet and hoddan. . . dash at us like a dark whirlwind.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* c. *Comb.*, as *hoddan-clad* adj.

1818 W. TENNANT *Anster* F. II. xxi. Tenant and laird, and hedger hoddan-clad. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vi. The hoddan or russet individuals are Uncustomary.

2. **Hodden grey**. Grey hoddan, made without dyeing, 'by mingling one black fleece with a dozen white ones' (*Gloss. to Burns*, Paterson, 1877). Applied to the 'cloth worn by the peasantry, which has the natural colour of the wool' (Jam.). Hence often taken as the typical garb of homely rusticity.

A poetic inversion of *grey hoddan*, used for rime's sake by Ramsay in a well-known passage, whence also in Burns, which has thence become a stock phrase, the two words being often hyphenated, as if 'hoddan' were a qualification of 'grey', or 'hoddan-grey' were a colour.

1724 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* v. ii. But Meg, poor Meg! maun with the shepherds stay, And tak what God will send in hoddan grey. 1795 BURNS *A man's a man* 20 (*Scots Mag.* 1797, 611) What tho' on hamely fare we dine, Wear hoddan grey and a' that [ed. *Curry* 1800 though. . . hoddin]. 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. An old woman. . . supported by a stout, stupid-looking fellow, in hoddan-grey. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 175 His coat is hame-spun hoddan-grey. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* i. *Court-yard*, He went. . . Clothed in a cloak of hoddan grey.

attrib. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* xvii. From the hoddan-grey coat to the cloak of scarlet and gold. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* I. ii. Plain hoddan-grey cloth, of a coarse fabric.

b. *fig.*

1866 CHB. ROSSETTI *Prince's Progr.* etc. xvii. And heaven put off its hoddan grey For mother-o'-pearl. 1888 WHITTIER *Garris. Cape Ann* iv. Golden-threaded fancies weaving in a web of hoddan grey.

Hodding-spade, local. (See quot.)

a 1803 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hodding-spade*, a sort of spade principally used in the fens, so shaped as to take up a considerable portion of earth entire, somewhat like a *hod*. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. *Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

Hoddy, hoddie (hɒdi), a. dial. [*f.* ME. *hdd*, *hode* state, condition; see HAD sb.] In good condition physically or mentally; healthy; in good spirits, pleasant, cheerful.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* v. v. O my Child, my Child—Thy father is prettie hoddie again, but this will break his heart quite. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 68 *Hoddy*, well pleasant, in good tune or humour. c 1700 KENNETT in *Laud MS.* 1033 lf. 184 *Hoddy*, well, in good health. 'Pretty hoddie.' *Keit.* 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. i. I love a hoddie girl. a 1803 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hoddy*, pretty well in health and spirits; in tolerably good case. 1892 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Hoddy* pretty, pretty well.

† **Hoddy-dod, hoddidod**. *Obs.* [The element *dod* is evidently the same as in DODMAN a VOL. V.

shell-snail; *hobby-dod, hobby-doddy, hodman-dod*, are perhaps in origin nursery reduplications; but the element *hobby-* appears itself to have come to be associated with or to mean 'snail' (or 'horned'), as in several words that follow.] A shell-snail.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 368 So doth the ashes of shell-snails or hoddidods. *Ibid.* 339 Hoddie-dods or shell-Snailes sticking hard therto and eating it. 1611 FLORIO, *Chiocciola* . . . also a hoddidod, a shell-snail, a perwinkle.

Hoddy-doddy, sb. and a. Obs. exc. dial. [See prec. (In sense 3, with reference to the 'horns' of a cuckold; cf. sense 1.)]

A. sb. 1. A small shell-snail. *dial.*

† 2. A short and dumpy person; cf. B. *Obs.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. i. (Arb.) 11 Sometime I hang on Hankyn Hoddidodies sleue. 1708 *Burlesque R. L'Estrange's Vis. Quov.* 76 Some thick and short like Hoddie Dodies. 1753 SWIFT *Cook Maid's Let.* to A personable man, and not a spindle-shank'd hoddie-doddy.

† 3. A cuckold; a hen-pecked man; a noodle; a simpleton. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. viii. Wks. (Rldg.) 25/1 You, That make your husband such a hoddie-doddie. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 162 Where shall I bath this vexed body, Tormented to a Hoddie-Doddy?

4. *dial.* (See quot.)

1847-76 HALLIWELL, *Hoddy-doddy* . . . a revolving light. *Devon.*

B. *adj.* 1. Short and dumpy or clumsy.

1804 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxviii. Shoals of hoddie-doddy, white-haired, blubbered boys and girls. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* 329 *Hoddy-Doddy*, disproportionately stout. A short, lusty, squat looking person is said to be 'all hoddie-doddy' . . . with us it is restricted to females.

2. *dial.* Confused, in a whirl.

a 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master Like Man* (1811) I. 159, I gets up, all hoddie-doddy, and goes out to see what were matter.

† **Hoddy-noddy**. *Obs. rare.* [Reduplicated from NODDY.] A fool, simpleton, noodle.

1800 O. E. *Reply to Libel* i. vii. 181 If this hoddie Noddy think otherwise, let him . . . bring forth his proofes.

† **Hoddy-peak**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 hody-, hodi-, hodie-, hoddie-, huddi-, -peke, -peeke, -peak (e, -peck. [*f.* *hody* (see HODDY-DOD) + PEAK sb. or v., but the sense is obscure.] A fool, simpleton, noodle, blockhead.

1700 in *Furniv. Ball. fr. MSS.* I. 254 Who dwelleth here, wyl no man speke? Is there no fole nor hody-peke? 1549 LATIMER *serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 84 What ye brain-sycke fool, ye hoddie peckes, ye doddie poules, ye huddes, do ye beleue hym I are you seduced also? 1554 CHRISTOPHERSON *Exhort. agst. Rebel.* (N.). They counte peace to be cause of ydelnes, and that it maketh men hodiepekes and cowardes. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 547 O most idiot huddlepekes and blockish condemners. 1589 NASH *Anat. Aberr.* 13 A Paramour. . . vnder her husbands, that hoddie-peekes nose.

† **Hoddypoll**. *Obs.* In 6 -poule, -peelee. [*f.* *hody* as in prec. + POLL head; cf. DODDYPOLL in same sense.] A fool, simpleton; a cuckold.

1528 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 670 Moche I wonder, How such a hoddypoule So boldly dare controule. 1589 NASH *Almond for Parrot* 48, Learne of her. . . to make hodie-peeles of your husbands, and leade them. . . vp and downe the streetes by the hornes.

† **Hode**, var. HADE v. *Obs. trans.* To ordain, consecrate; in quot. 1275, to admit to a religious order.

[900-1340 see HADE v.] c 1275 LAY. 2847 Pare me hire hode and muneheghe makede. c 1405 *Eng. Cong. Prel.* lv. 134 Ihon comyn [was] . . . of the clergyre. . . by on accorde I-chose; & of the pope. . . theaftyir I-hodet & I-sacred.

Hode, obs. form of HOOD.

† **Hodelnesse**. *Obs. rare.* [perh. for *hodernesse*, or from the same root as HODER v., *hoder-moder*.] Concealment, secrecy.

c 1475 *Partenay* 561 His knyghtly entent Stilled ne put should be in hodelnesse.

Hode-man, obs. f. HOOD-MAN.

† **Hoder, v. Obs.** Also 5 *hodur*. [ME. *hoder*, of which a modern form would be *hudder*, an iterative from same stem as *huddle*. Cf. LG. *huder* to cherish, shelter, as a hen her chickens, iterative of MLG. *huden* to hide, conceal, cover up.]

1. *trans.* To huddle together.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 273 Scattered er bi Scottis, & hoderd in ber hottes, neuer bei ne the [Pol. *Songs* 286 *Hoderd* in the hottes, v.rr. *hodered*, *hoderd*, *hoderd*].

2. To cover or wrap up tenderly; to 'cuddle'.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 112 Sche schall me bothe bodur and happe, And in hur lovely armes me lappe.

Hoder-moder: see HUDDER-MUDDER adv. *Obs.*

Hodge (hɒdʒ). Also 4 *Hogge*, 5 *Hoge*, 6 *Hodg*. [Abbreviated and altered from *Roger*, like *Hob* from *Robert*, *Hick* from *Richard*.]

1. A familiar by-form and abbreviation of the name *Roger*; used as a typical name for the English agricultural labourer or rustic.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Cook's Prol.* 12 Euer sibbe I highte hogge of ware. [*Ibid.* 21 Oure host seyde I graunt it the, Now telle on, *Roger*.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/1 *Hoge, Rogerus*, nomen proprium. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 These Arcadians are given to take the benefit of euerie Hodge. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hodge*, a Country Clown, also *Roger*. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 350 No more

shall Hodge's prong and shovel start. 1806 in Hone *Every-day Bt.* II. 1210 You seem to think that with the name I retain all the characteristics. . . of a *hodge*. 1884 *Observer* 13 Dec. 5/3 The conduct of Hodge in the recent election.

2. (See quot.) Cf. *haggis*.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.*, *Hodge*, the large paunch in a pig. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Hodge*, the stomach of a pig, cleaned out and eaten as tripe.

3. **Jolly Hodge** (also *Jolly Roger*), the pirate's flag bearing the Death's Head and Cross-bones.

1808 SCOTT *Pirate* xl. Up goes the Jolly Hodge, the old black flag, with the death's-head and hour-glass.

4. *Comb.*, as *Hodge-razor*, a razor made to sell to Hodge: see PETER PINDAR'S *Wks.* (1794) I. 151; hence, in Carlyle, anything made to sell; a sham.

1843 CARLYLE *Dr. Francia in Misc. Ess.* (1872) VII. 48 *Hodge-razors*, in all conceivable kinds, were openly marketed, 'which were never meant to shave, but only to be sold!'

Hodgee, -gia, obs. ff. *hoja*, KHOJA, a teacher.

Hodge-podge (hɒdʒpɒdʒ), sb. Forms: 5 *hogpoch*, 6 *hogepotche*, 6-7 *hodge-potch*, 7 *hodge-podge*, *-poge*, (*hogge-podg*, *hodge-bodge*), 7-8 *hodge-podg*, 7- *hodge-podge*. [A corruption of HOTCHPOTCH; prob. assimilated to the familiar personal name HODGE.]

1. A dish made of a mixture of various kinds of meat, vegetables, etc., stewed together; a haricot; esp. in *Sc.* = HOTCHPOTCH I.

1608 MABER tr. *Aleman's Gussman d'Alf.* II. 275 A hodge-podge of boyled mutton, that was nothing but mammoakes. 1641 *News fr. Hell, Rome, etc. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 398 This covered mess is a gallimaufrey; or, as the Flemings calls it, a hodge-podge, wherein are sundry meats stewed together. 1658 PHILLIPS, *A Hodge-podge*, or *Hotch-pot*, a *Hachee*, or flesh cut to pieces, and sodden together with Herbs (1706 ed. Kersey) Also any kind of cold mixture of Things]. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 38 The little Pieces of Beef were like Plums in our Hodge-podg. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househkr.* (1778) 141 A hodge-podge of Mutton. 1843 I. FEVRE *Life Trans. Phys.* III. iii. xiv. 285 A basin of sour pea-soup, as thick as hodgepodge.

2. *contemptuous*. A clumsy mixture of ingredients. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* i. 65 Hodgepogdes made of flower, milke, and hony. 1673 *Charac. Coffee-Ho.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 467 As you have a hodge-podge of drinks, such too is your company. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 21 The Oyntment commonly sold in the shops. . . generally a sophisticated hodge-podge. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 265 Who place greater confidence in the unknown hodge-podge of a stone-mason or a gingerbread-baker, than in the skill of an honest and able regular practitioner.

3. A heterogeneous mass or agglomeration; a medley, farrago, gallimaufrey.

[As to the origin of this sense cf. HOTCHPOT 3.] 1486 AUDELEY *Poems* 90 Cast ham in a hogpoch togedur fore to daunce. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 Many at this day make an hogepotche of papistrie and the Gospell. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* They haue made our English tongue a gallimaufrey or hodge-podge of al other speches. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 216 'Tis a hodgepodge of business, And money, and care. 1768 KAMRIS *Elem. Crit.* (1763) I. viii. 389 A perfect hodge-podge of cheerful and melancholy representations. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.*, *Italy* 202 He [a horse] treated me to a hodge-podge of all his several gaits at once.

† b. See quot. and cf. *hodge-podge act* in 5. *Obs.* 1793 J. PEARSON *Polit. Dict.* 99 *Hodge-Podge*, the name of a bill passed at the end of the Session, to lick up every little thing forgot through the negligence of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the hurry of business.

4. *quasi-adv.* In confusion, promiscuously. 1848 LOWELL *Fab. Critic* 544 Roots, wood, bark, and leaves. . . clapt hodge-podge together, they don't make a tree.

5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of the composition of hodge-podge or a heterogeneous mixture; *hodge-podge act*, a name for a legislative act embracing a number of incongruous matters: cf. also 3 b.

1608 *Life T. Cromwell* i. ii. 80 Time who doth abuse the cheated world, And fills it full of hodge-podge bastardy. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. v. 47 Take warning, that they make no more Hodge-podge Divinity. 1766 BARRINGTON *Observ. Stat.* (1796) 449 Thrown together in that very strange confusion which hath now obtained the name of a hodge-podge act. 1796 *Rep. Ho. Com.* (1803) XIV. 35 *note*, *Hodge-Podge Acts*, these have been discontinued of late years, but the statute book abounds with them. 1848 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* III. 16 What is called a hodge-podge sea—that is, a sea which is met on the cross by a cross wind, with a cross tide, according to nautical explanation. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* May 31 The 23 Geo. III. c. 26 is quoted by the commissioners as a specimen of what is familiar to lawyers as a Hodge-Podge Act. 1876 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. 66 A hodge-podge committee on penal laws, prisons, Botany Bay, and forgery.

Hodge-podge, v. [*f.* prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a hodge-podge of; to mix up in disorder.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househkr.* (1778) 137 To hodge-podge a Hare. 1824 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* I. 12 Lest it should. . . be hodge-podged into a conspiracy. 1883 *Sword & Trunel* Feb. 89/1 A collection of other writers' views mingled with scraps of hymns. . . hodge-podged together.

2. *intr.* To form a hodge-podge. Hence *Hodge-podging ppl. a.*, heterogeneous.

1779 *Genil. Mag.* XLII. 191/1 A hodge-podging habit, 'twixt fidler and beau.

† **Hodge-poker**. *Obs.* Also *-pocher*. [app. f. HODGE + POKER, bugbear, the devil.] A bugbear or hobgoblin.

1598 FLORIO, *Fistolo*, a hobgoblin, a hag, a sprite, a robin-goodfellow, a hodge-pocher. *Ibid.*, *Folletto*, a hobgoblin, a robin-goodfellow, a hodgepoker, an elfe.
 † **Hodgepot.** *Obs.* Also 5 hogge pot, hogge-potte. [Corruption of HOTCHPOT: cf. HODGEPODGE.]

1. **Cookery.** = HOTCHPOT 1, HODGE-PODGE 1.
 c. 1430 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 Gose in a Hogge pot.
 c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 A goos in hogepotte. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* 102 (1877) 89 The rest seke theyr lyvynge . . of herbes, rotes, warmons, hoggepottes, fruyte, & such other beggery. 1616 BACON *Sp. agst. Cless Somerset* (T.). As for mercury water, and other poisons, they might be fit for tarts, which is a kind of hodgepot. [1897 *Chicago Rec.* 29 May, Sump cooked in Dutch fashion like a hutespot or hodgepot, with salt beef or pork and potatoes and other roots, such as carrots and turnips.]

2. **Law.** = HOTCHPOT 2.

1721 BAILEY, *Hodge-pot* (in *Law*), is the putting together of Lands of several Tenures, for the more equal dividing of them.

† **Hodge-pudding.** *Obs. rare.* [cf. HODGE-PODGE.] A pudding made of a medley of ingredients. Also *fig.*

1598 SHAKES. *Merry W. v. v.* 159 *Ford*. What, a hodge-pudding! A bag of flax? *Mist. Page*. A puff man?

Hodgkin's disease. [So called from Dr. Thomas Hodgkin (1798-1866), who first described it.] A disease marked by enlargement of the lymphatic glands and spleen, with progressive anaemia: also called *lymphadenoma*.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 285 Simple Hypertrophy constitutes the prominent anatomical character of what is known as Hodgkin's disease.

Hodid, *obs.* form of HOODED.

† **Hodiern** (hō'di-ern), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *hodiernus*, f. *hodiē* to-day.] = next.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXV. 5 Hodiern, modern, sempitern, Angelical regyne. 1666 BOYLE *Hydrost. Paradoxes* Wks. 1772 II. 754 Contrary to the common opinion . . of divers hodiern mathematicians. a 1770 AKENSIDE *Virtuoso* vi. Hodiern and antique rarities.

Hodiernal (hō'di-ernāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *diurnal*.] Of or belonging to the present day.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hodiernal*, of to day, or at this time. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 191 Monks . . of the more modern Accuracy, and hodiernal Improvement. a 1879 J. S. BREWER *Eng. Stud.* (1881) 267 The commonest events of hodiernal life.

Hodja, var. KHOJA, a Turkish teacher.

Hodman (hō'dmæn). [f. *HOD sb.* 1 + MAN.]

1. A man who carries on his shoulder the hod supplying builders with mortar (which he also prepares), bricks, or stones; a 'bricklayer's labourer'. (Now very rarely used in the trade.)

1877 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1541/2 They were onlie good dikers and hodmen. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hod-man*, a Labourer that bears a Hod. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. Rev.* III. l. v. One of them . . said, He was as weary as a hodman that had been beating plaster. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. § 8 (1876) 26 The stupidest hodman, who repeats from day to day the mechanical act of climbing a ladder.

2. *fig.* a. One who more or less mechanically supplies material to a constructive worker. b. A mechanical worker in literature, a literary hack.

1809 CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* (1882) II. 79 They [political economists] are the hodmen of the intellectual edifice, who have got upon the wall, and will insist on building as if they were the masons. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie's* xxv. (1875) 185 A sort of literary hodman. 1887 SIR J. D. HOOKER in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* I. 347 This generous appreciation of the hod-men of science, and their labours.

3. A term of contempt applied by undergraduates of Christ Church, Oxford, who were King's Scholars of Westminster School, to those who were not, and hence to men of other colleges.

1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *A Hodman*, in Christchurch at Oxford. Advena, alienigena (quippe quod Alumni Regii e Schola Westmonasteriensis eo adsciti se pro Indigenis habebant). 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil. No. 1* The men [of Christ Church] gave themselves airs . . those of other Colleges were 'squills' and 'hodmen'.

¶ Various misexplained in dictis: see quotes.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hodman*, . . a young Scholar admitted from Westminster-School to be a Student in Christ's-Church College in Oxford. [Followed by Chambers (1727), Rees (1819), etc.] 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hodman*, a nickname for a canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Hodman-blind, *obs.* f. HOODMAN-BLIND.

Hodmandod (hō'dmænd-od), *sb.* (a). [A reduplicated variation of DODMAN, HODDY-DOD; app. influenced in form by *hodman*: it has the dial. variants *hodmadod*, *hodmedod*, *hodman Hob*, *hodmandon*.]

1. A shell-snail, a dodman.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 732 The Crab, the Crafish, the Hodmandod or Dodman, the Tortoise. a 1654 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* III. iv. I am an Ant, a Gnat, a worm. . . a Hodmandod amongst flies. 1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 102 *A Hodmandod*, a shell-snail. 1766 (ANSTEV) *Bath Guide* vi. 27 As snug as a Hodmandod rides in his Shell. 1858 SPURDEN *Suppl. Forby* in *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Hodman Hob*, a snail-shell. 1893 WITTS. *Gloss.*, *Hodmedod*, a snail.

b. *fig.* Applied to a deformed person.

1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 525. 1807 *Flowers Lit.* 278 His head was thrice broader than his body, which . . accident had made such a hodmandod one of the greatest philosophers of this age.

† 2. An early corruption of the name HOTTENTOT.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 536 The Natural Inhabitants of the Cape are the Hodmodods, as they are commonly called, which is a corruption of the word Hottantot. 1710 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* III. 40 So Hodmontots, because their Feasts Chiefly consist of Guts of Beasts. 1799 COWLEY'S *Voy. in Collect. Voy.* IV. II. 35 The Hodmandods are born white, but make themselves black with Soot.

3. Any strange creature; a scarecrow. *dial.*

1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Hodmandod*, any strange animal, a nondescript. 1883 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Hodmedod*, a scarecrow; usually a figure with a hat on, holding a stick to represent a gun.

B. *adj.* Short and clumsy; = HODDY-DODDY B. 1.

1865 BRITTON *Beauties Willsh.* III. *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hodmandod*, *hodmedod*, short and clumsy. 1893 WITTS. *Gloss.*

Hodograph (hō'dograf). [f. Gr. *hōdōs* way + *-γραφος* (-GRAPH), writing, writer.]

1. *Math.* A curve, invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton, of which the radius vector represents in magnitude and direction the velocity of a moving particle. Also *attrib.*

1846 *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* III. 347 The Newtonian law [of attraction] may be characterized as being the Law of the Circular Hodograph. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 37 If from any fixed point, lines be drawn at every instant, representing in magnitude and direction the velocity of a point describing any path in any manner, the extremities of these lines form a curve which is called the Hodograph. 1883 A. S. HERSHEL in *Nature* 15 Mar. 458 The square of the hodograph-radius signifies the square of the material point's velocity, or its directed actual energy.

2. A machine invented by Prof. Marey, for registering the paces of a horse, etc. (Commonly, but unetymologically, spelt *odograph*.)

1883 *Mag. of Art* VI. 199 Some years ago one of the horses in Miss Thompson's 'Roll-Call' was severely attacked, and proved incorrect by scientific men, *odograph* in hand.

Hence **Hodographic** *a.*, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a hodograph; **Hodographically** *adv.*, by means of a hodograph.

1846 *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* III. 345 This hodographic curve. 1847 *Ibid.* 417 Note by Sir W. R. Hamilton, announcing a theorem of hodographic isochronism. *Ibid.*, The times of hodographically describing the intercepted arcs will be equal.

Hodometer (hō'dōmī-tēr), *odometer*. [f. Gr. *hōdōs* way + *μέτρον* measure; cf. F. *odmètre* (1724 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), whence the more frequent spelling without *h*.]

An instrument for measuring the distance traversed by a wheeled vehicle, consisting of a clockwork arrangement attached to the wheel or bearing, which records the number of revolutions of the wheel; also, an instrument for measuring distances in surveying, consisting of a large light wheel, having such a recording apparatus in the centre, and trundled along by a handle. Also applied to an instrument for measuring distances otherwise traversed, e.g. a pedometer.

1791 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 536/1 P. Leslie for an odometer 10 Dollars. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 34. 92 An odometer is a machine by which the steps of a person who walks . . may be counted. 1848 SIR J. HERSHEL *Ess.* (1857) 318 To each of these cars . . a hodometer, marking the distances travelled . . was attached. 1884 J. BIGELOW in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 536/1 The number of revolutions of the wheels of his phaeton . . were registered by the odometer. 1885 *Tradesman's Price List*, Patent Odometer accurately registers the distance travelled by Bicycle or Tricycle.

Hodometrical (hō'dōmē-trī-kāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *μέτρον* METRION + -AL.]

1. Relating to the measurement of a ship's 'way', i.e. the distance traversed by it.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hodometrical* . . is the Method of Computation of the Measure of the Way of a Ship between Place and Place . . and what Way she has made. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hodometrical*, [applied to] a method of finding the longitude at sea by dead reckoning.

2. (Also *odometrical*.) Belonging to a hodometer.

1847 CRAIG, *Odometrical*. 1882 OGLIVIE, *Hodometrical*, i. Pertaining to a hodometer. *Ibid.*, *Odometrical*.

Hodometry, odometry. [f. as HODOMETER, after Gr. *μέτρον* -METRY.] Measurement, as by a hodometer, of distances traversed.

1846 WORCESTER, *Odometry*, the measurement of distances.

Hodons, *obs.* f. HUDDON, a kind of whale.

Hodsman, rare var. HODMAN; in quot. *fig.*

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 228 The little hods-men soon have as much as they can carry.

Hodur (ø, var. HODER *v.*, *Obs.*; *obs.* f. ODOUR.

† **Hodymoke**. *Obs. rare.* ? Concealment.

c. 1450 MYRC 2031 Huyde hyt not in hodymoke, Lete other mo rede bys boke.

Hoe (hō), *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 hōh, hō, (3-6 hōgh), 5- howe, 7-8 haw(e), 5- hoe, hooe, hoo. [OE. *hōh*, *hō*, str. masc. (gen. *hōs*, dat. *hōge*, *hō*, pl. *hōs*) the same word as the northern HUGH (and app. the same as *Ho sb.* 1 heel) :- OTeut. type **hankō*, from ablaut stem of *HANG v.*]

'A projecting ridge of land, a promontory' (Sweet); 'originally a point of land, formed like a heel, and stretching into the plain, perhaps even into the sea' (Kemble); a height ending abruptly or steeply: cf. HUGH. Now only in the names

of particular places, as *The Hoe* at Plymouth, *The Hooe* near Chipping Camden, *Hoo* in Kent, Bedfordshire, etc.; and frequent as a second element in place-names, as *Martinhoe*, *Morthoe*, *Pinhoe*, *Trentishoe*, in Devonshire, *Aynho*, *Ivinghoe*, *Stanhoe*, *Wyvenhoe*, elsewhere.

[OE. *hō* would normally give *hoo* (hā), which it has given in some of these cases. The *hoe* (hō) in other parts, may be derived from the OE. dative *hōge*, giving ME. *hoge*, *howe*, *how*, pronounced like *grow*, *stow*. Of this *howe* may have been a dialectal form: cf. the phonology of *Ho sb.* 2, where we have also *howe*, *haw*, *hoe*. In the north of England, there is sometimes confusion between *hoe* and *how* from ON. *haugr*: see *How sb.* 2.]

1700 *Charter* (13-14th c. copy) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* I. 45. xl. terrae illius manentes ubi Hogh nuncupatur [= Hoo, co. Kent]. c. 890 *Munster Glosses* (Kluge *Agg. Leseb.* 9) *Promontorium*, hooch. 979 *Charter* in Kemble III. 79 Of hrischeale to ham ho. 988 *Ibid.* 236 Danon to Aelfrīde ho. a 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat. Angl. Conscr.* 24 Da hean hos and dene and garsceg ðone æthiopia we gesawon. 14. *Liber Skarbur.* in Spelman *Gloss.* s.v. *Hoga*, Edwinus inuenit quendam collem et hogum petroum, & ibi incipiebat edificare quendam villam, & vocauit illam Stanhoghiam, quæ postea vocabatur Stanhowe [Stanhoe]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 10 The westerne Hogh, besprinkled with the gore Of mighty Goemot. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 4 Upon the Hawe at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog. 1612 DRAVTON *Polybl.* i. 13 That loftie place at Plimouth call'd the Hoe [time go]. 1797 POLWHELE *Hist. Devonsh.* I. 46 The hill between the town of Plymouth and the sea, that we call the Haw.

Hoe (hō), *sb.* 2. Forms: 3-9 howe, 5 howwe, 6 houe, 7 haw, 7-8 haugh, 7-9 how, hough, 8- hoe. [a. F. *houe* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*: *houē* in *Cotgr.*): -OHG. *houwā* (in MHG. *houwe*, mod. G. *hauē*), hoe, mattock, pick-axe, f. *houwan* to HEW. The spelling *hoe* (due to the falling together of -ow, -oe, in pronunciation, as in *flow*, *floe*) appeared in 18th c., and became the ordinary form c. 1755. *How*, *hough*, are still dialectal; the Sc. is *houe* (hōu, hou), riming with Sc. pron. of *grow*, *knowe*, etc.]

1. An agricultural and gardening tool, consisting of a thin iron blade fixed transversely at the end of a long handle; used for breaking up or loosening the surface of the ground, hoeing up weeds, covering plants with soil, and the like.

[c. 1284 *Hist. et Cart. Mon. Gloucest.* (Rolls) III. 219 Quod sint in curia, becchie, howe, civera, et alia minuta utensilia.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 344 The ynglis host Arme thame in hy . . With . . Fykis, howis, and ek staff-syngis. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. vi. (1869) 139 Of a bisschop croos he made his howwe and his pikoyse. Pikoise was þe sharpe ende, and howwe was þe krookede ende. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 265 Now schal I telle þow of þe howe or a pek-ex wherwith 3e muste stubbe out þe grauel. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xvi. (1878) 98 A houe and a parer . . to pare away grasse and to raise vp the roote. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 66 Which to cut downe or roote vp, many sithes and howes would scarce suffice. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Apr. (R.), Remember to weed them . . and a little after to thin them with a small haugh. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 68 *A How*: pronounced as mow and throw: a narrow iron rake without teeth, to cleanse Gardens from weeds. 1678 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* 6 Ye husband-men, Your coulters made by me, Your houghs, your mattocks. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 182 It may be the better weeded with a Haw. 1722 DE FOX *Col. Jack* (1840) 132 With my haugh, or hoe, in my hand. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1764) I. vi. lxxiv. 382 A gardiner once threw a hough at him. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. (R.), Let the hoe uproot Th' infected cane piece. 1884 PAR *Enstace* 70 Busy with hoe and rake amongst the flowers.

b. With qualifications, indicating the shape, the mode of use, etc. In respect of the latter, the chief distinction is that of *draw-hoes* (the original type) and *thrust-hoes* (as in the *Dutch hoe*). The name is also extended, as in *horse-hoe*, to machines of various kinds which do the work of several hoes in stirring up the soil between plants, etc.

Bayonet hoe, a form of draw-hoe, with the blade narrow and pointed much in the form of a trowel-bayonet (*Cent. Dict.*). **Dutch hoe**, **Scuffle hoe**, kinds of thrust-hoes.

Spanish hoe, **Vernon hoe**: see quot. 1855.

1744-46 [see HAND-HOE, HORSE-HOE]. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 16 *The Beck-hough*, is an instrument differing from the common Pick-axe or Mattock, only by having its two Ends about four Inches broad. *Ibid.* 17 This common Hough (the hand-hough) with which we hough all our Turneps, etc., and . . the Dutch Hough, to hough between the close Rows of drilled Wheat, are of prodigious Value to the Farmer. *Ibid.* iv. 52 This Dutch Hoe is . . most conveniently fitted to hoe the Weeds up between the Drills of Wheat, Barley, etc. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (1834) 519 Hoes are of two species, the draw-hoe and the thrust-hoe, of each of which there are several varieties . . The Spanish hoe . . Pronged hoës [etc.]. 1834 D. LOW *Elem. Pract. Agric.* (1843) 12 The mattock-hoe of the countries of the East. 1855 C. M'WROTH *Bk. of Gard.* II. 38 The best hoe, when deep-stirring the soil between drilled crops is performed, is the Spanish hoe . . or the Vernon hoe.

2. A dentist's excavating instrument, shaped like a miniature hoe. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hoe-handle*, *helve*, *work*; *hoe-armed* *adj.*; † *hoe-break* = HORSE-HOE. Also *HOE-POUGH*.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. 1. 8 There are three Sorts of Hough Horse-breaks, actually in use. *Ibid.* 9 This Hough-break is light in itself. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* 1. 288 Might not the plough that rolls on rapid wheels, Save no small labour to the hoe-arm'd gang? 1817 SCOTT *Let. to Southey* 9 May, All sort of spade-work and hoe-work.

Hoe, sb. 3. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Later form of OE. *hoga*, ME. *hoje*, *houe*, How sb. 1, q.v. Cf. Ho v. 3.] Care, anxiety, trouble.

1567 TURBERV. tr. *Ovid's Ep.* 155 b, Though there bee a thousand cares that heape my hoe. 1798 CH. SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 195 Him that... this gentlewoman is in such a hoe about. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., I don't see as you've any call to putt yourself in no such terrible gurt hoe over it.

Hoe, sb. 4. *local.* [a. ON. *hō-r* (Da. *haa*) dog-fish, shark.] The name, in Orkney and Shetland, of the Picked Dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias*.

a 1804 G. BARRY *Hist. Orkney Isl.* (1805) 296 The Picked Dog-Fish... known by the name of the hoe, frequently visits our coasts. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 400 The Picked Dog-Fish... among the Scotch islands... is called Hoe.

b. *Comb.* hoe-mother (contracted *homer*), the Basking Shark, *Selachus maximus*; hoe-tusk, the Smooth Houndfish, *Mustelus himnulus*.

a 1804 G. BARRY *Hist. Orkney Isl.* (1805) 296 The Basking Shark... has here got the name of the hoe-mother, or *homer*, that is the mother of the dog-fish. 1809 A. EDMONSTONE *View Zetland Isl.* II. 304 *Squalus Mustelus*... Hoe-tusk, Smooth Hound... Frequently met with in the bays.

Hoe, v. Forms: see HOE sb. 2 [f. HOE sb. 2] 1. *intr.* To use a hoe; to work with a hoe.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. viii. (1869) 140 He sigh that folk howeden and dolen aboute the cherche. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 Weed and haugh betimes. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xiv. The slaves... were at work hoeing. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* 1. 39 Here I find you, digging, hoeing.

2. *trans.* To weed (crops) with a hoe; to thin out (plants) with a hoe; to 'cultivate' with a hoe. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* VI. II. 155 Asparagus... must be carefully hewed, or cleared of Weeds. 1748 ANSON'S *Poy.* III. ix. 393 Chinese, who had been hoeing rice in the neighbourhood. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 243 Peas, properly drilled, and carefully hoed. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 81/1 Spinach... is finer when hoed out to six-inch distances.

3. To break or stir up (the ground) with a hoe, so as to loosen the surface and destroy weeds; to dress with a hoe.

1722 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blanc's Gardening* 44 Walks that... would take up too much Time to hough and rake. 1746 E. HOLDSWORTH *Rem. Virgil* 121 (Jod.) To hough the land in the spring time. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 133/2 Hoe the ground between the young evergreens and deciduous plants.

4. with adv. To dig up, raise up, take away, cut down, cover in, with a hoe.

1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 56 Rake away what you pull or haugh up. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. lxiv, When the Potatoes are full grown, they hough up the roots. 1768 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 93, I... hoed them in at the last hoeing about the middle of May. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 339 Exposed to the frosts during the winter, from the earth being hoed away from them. 1885 *Gardening* 13 June 183 Dig them [sow thistles] in if you can, but in any case hoe them down. 1886 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* May 337 This done, hoe up the soil between the rows.

Hence **Hoed** (*hōd*) *ppl. a.* Also **Hoeable** *a.*

1740 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xi. (1822) 138 The wheat... may not be hoeable before the winter is past. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. III. 27 There is no such Necessity for deep Houghing, lest the houghed Turneps upset and grow again.

Hoe, var. **HEO**, **HI** *prons.*, **HO**, **Hoeboy**, **Hoe-buck**, *obs.* var. of HAUTOBOY, HAWBUCK.

Hoe-cake (*hō-kēk*). *U.S.* [Orig. cake baked on the broad thin blade of a cotton-field hoe (*Cent. Dict.*)] Coarse bread, made of Indian meal, water, and salt, and usually in the form of a thin cake.

1793 J. BARLOW *Hasty Pudding* i. Some talk of Hoe-cakes, fair Virginia's pride. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 138 Great roisters, much given to revel on hoe-cake and bacon. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jral.* 4 Sept. 2/4 Perhaps Americans will... make international the power and elegance of hoe-cake and baked beans.

Hoe-down. *U.S.* A noisy, riotous dance; = BREAKDOWN 2.

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3). 1885 *Libr. Mag.* (N.Y.) July 1 They [negroes] danced their vigorous hoe-downs, jigs.

Hoe-ful (*hō-ful*). [f. HOE sb. 2 + -FUL.] As much as can be lifted on a hoe.

1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jral.* (1873) I. v. 129 The final preparation is effected by men digging... passing each hoe-ful into the left hand.

Hoeing (*hō-ing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. HOE; stirring up the ground, digging, weeding, etc. with a hoe.

1876 WOBLIDGE *Cyder* (1891) 77 They require your care in hawing. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 87 Begin the work of Haughting. 1707 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 211 Hoeing is the breaking or dividing of the soil by plows or other instruments, while the corn or plants are growing thereon. 1842 BRAND *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v., Hoeing is sometimes performed on surfaces which are without weeds, for the purpose of stirring the soil.

b. *Comb.*, as hoeing-instrument, -machine, -time. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. III. 27 If the Ground is wettish at Houghing-time. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hoeing Machine*... for tending drilled or dibbled crops.

Hoe-plough, sb. ? *Obs.* = HORSE-HOE.

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xvi. 112 The Plow, which is almost the same with the Ho-Plow. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 120 In a large field these hoeings are most commodiously performed by the hoe-plough drawn by one horse.

Hence **Hoe-plough** v. *trans.*, to hoe with a hoe-plough; **Hoe-ploughing** *vbl. sb.*

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* x. 45 You may Ho-plow them. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 432 Hoe-ploughings necessary for completing the crop are three. 1790 CASTLES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 356 The land should then be ploughed or hoe-ploughed twice.

Hoer (*hō-er*). Also 8 hougher. [f. HOE v. + -ER 1.] One who hoes or uses a hoe.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. 1. 86 Turnips may be houghed ill, if the hougher stubs them, as we call it, i.e. if he... only cut off the heads, and leave the roots in the ground. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap-Jack* Z. II. 117 The wheat had to be hoed, and the hoers were women.

|| **Hoey**. [Chinese (Mandarin dial.) *hūy* (*hūi*), society, club, guild.] A society of Chinese: esp. a secret society formed by them in English-speaking countries or colonies.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 351 The people [Chinese] from every province form a secret society or 'hoey', bound together by solemn oaths, and imposing the most implicit obedience on its members. 1883 *Spectator* 24 Nov. 1504/2 The terrible law making entrance into a Hoey or Secret Society a crime punishable with death. 1885 *Cycl. India* (ed. 3) II. 91 *Hoey*, a secret society of the Chinese into which the members are initiated.

Hof, early f. HOVE. **Hof**, **hofen** = *hove*, *hoven*, pa. t. and pple. of HEAVE v. **Hofe**, *obs.* f. HOOF.

Hoff, *obs.* Sc. f. HOVE; dial. f. HOUGH sb. and v. 1885 BROCKETT, *Hoff*, hough, to throw any thing under the thigh. 1888 *Can. Dial.*, *Hoff*, the hock. In the plural *hoffs*, a ludicrous term for the feet.

† **Hofles**, *a. Obs.* [f. ME. *hōf*, HOVE sb. 2 + -les, -LESS: cf. ON. *hōfles* immoderate.] Immoderate, excessive; unreasonable; intemperate. *All hofeles* (quot. 1200), immoderately.

c 1200 ORMIN 6224 Swa þatt 3itt noht att hofeles Ne ned þecum to swinnkenn. 1225 *Anec. R.* 108 Muchel hofeles is þet cumen into ancre huse. vorte sechen eise þerinne. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Sone so þu... þunched hofes & boker of ewt þat mon seið þe oðer ded 3ette.

† **Hofte**, *Obs.* [app. MDu. *hoft*, *hovet* HEAD.] 1566 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 759 Decke your hofte and cower a lowce.

† **Hoful**, *a. Obs.* [Late form of OE. *hofful*, ME. *hofful*, *hofful* HOWFUL: cf. HOE sb. 3.] Careful. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 97 b, Euer hofull of his doings and behauiour.

Hence † **Hoffully** *adv.*, carefully; † **Hoffulness**, carefulness, care, solicitude.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 86 b, The army... kepeth watche and warde hofullery. *Ibid.* 110 b, Wemen seruing God hofully and chastly. 1566 — *Rel. Untr. Jewel* IV. 64 The hofulnesse of all Churches.

Hog (*hōg*), sb. 1. Also 4(?)–6 hogge, 6–9 hogg. [First exemplified c 1340, but the derivative HOGGASTER occurs c 1175; origin unknown.]

The word may possibly be contained in the OE. place-names *Hogestān* (Hogston) and *Hoggetwistle*; but this is hardly likely. The conjecture that ME. *hog* represented Cornish *hock*, Welsh *huch*, swine, is improbable on phonetic and other grounds. The evidence afforded by the word itself and by its derivatives *hoggaster*, *hoggerel*, *hogget* (the first of which, applied to sheep, offers our earliest example of the word-group), makes it probable that the word originally had reference to the age or condition of the animal, rather than to either pig or sheep distinctively. Hence some have thought *hog* possibly related to HAG v. 1, with the notion of castration. But the notion of 'yearling' runs through most of the uses: cf. 2 b, 4, 4 b, 5, 13 b. In this uncertainty, the order of senses followed is merely one of practical convenience.]

I. 1. A swine reared for slaughter; *spec.* a castrated male swine, a barrow-pig or barrow-hog (see BARROW 2 b); hence, a domestic swine generally. (Not used in Scotland.)

(The original application may either refer to the age, swine reared for the purpose of slaughter being seldom allowed to exceed much more than one year in age, or to the fact that the males intended for this purpose are usually castrated: see etym. note.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Of hare moder þe erpe, þet berþ and norys- seþ azewel þe hogges, ase hy dep þe kinges. 13... *K. Alis.* 1885 Alisaunder & alle his knyghtes Hem to pieces þai gonne talle. To bocher þat hog vpon his stalle. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. vi. 183 'Suffre hem lyue' he sayde, 'and lete hem ete with hogges'. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxvii. (1495) 837 Hogges bothe male and female haue lykynge to ete Akernes for it tempreth theyr flesche. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hogge, swyne, nefrendis, maialis. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 83 Whan he wold haue buried the body he founde hit an hogge or a swyne and not a man. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/1 An Hogge, maialis, est enim porcus carens testiculis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 231/2 Hogge, porc, porcean. 1558 HULOET, Hogge called a barrow hogge or galt, maialis... Hogge ungelit, verres. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Sept. A dish of truffes, an earth nut, found out by an hogg train'd to it. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) 186 The Males must be gelt, and the Sows spay'd; the spay'd Gells... they esteem the most profitable, because of the great Quantity of Fat that they have upon their Inwards more than the Hogs. 1756-7 *J. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 433 It is remarkable, that in the Milanese all the hogs are black. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 190 Hogs will thrive very fast when fed on it [parsnip], and will leave any other food to attack it.

b. *Bacon-hog*, a hog fattened for making bacon. 1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Wks.* (1872) 35 For most

of them are as full of humanity as a bacon-hog. 1860 J. DONALDSON *Brit. Agric.* 490 Two lots of bacon hogs may be fattened during the curing season from October to April.

c. *U. S.* The flesh of the pig; pork; in alliterative phr. *hog and hominy*, pork and Indian corn. a 1860 THORPE *Big Bear Arkansas* (Bartlett), I can give you plenty to eat; for, besides hog and hominy, you can have bar [bear] ham and bar sausages. 1870 *Daily News* 21 Oct., From abundant hog and hominy down to the last lean mule.

2. Used as the name of the species, and so including the wild boar and sow: = SWINE. b. Formerly *spec.* a wild boar of the second year: cf. HOGGASTER. c 1483 in *Hall Chron.*, *Rich. III* (1548) 18 The Rat, the Catte and Lovell our dogge Rule al England vnder the hogge. [1498 *Hall Comment.* Meanyng by the hogge, the dreadfull wyld boar which was the kinges cognisaunce.] 1496 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij a, The boore... is... the secunde yere an hogge. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon* III. A wild Boar, the first year a Pigg, the 2. a Hogg, the 3. a Hoggsteer, the 4. a Bore, the 5. a Cingular. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 41 The hog is certainly the most impure and filthy of all quadrupeds. 1807 T. WILLIAMSON *Oriental Field Sports* (1808) I. 34 In grass covers a hog is often started, hunted, and killed, without being seen till he is dead. 1835 SWAINSON *Quadrup.* 224 It is generally supposed... that the wild hog, or boar, is the origin of our domestic swine.

3. Applied, with distinguishing epithet, to different species of the family *Suidæ*. See also GROUND-, RIVER-, SEA-, WATER-HOG.

1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 109 The Bantam Hogs, and the African Hogs from whence those of Hartfordshire are derived. 1761-5 W. SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VII. 58 The Babiroussa or Indian Hog. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v., Of this genus are the common hog, the Guinea hog or *Porcus Guineaensis*, the Mexican musk hog or *Tajacu*, the *hydrochæris* or Capybara, and the Babiroussa. 1856 *KNIGHT Cycl. Nat. Hist.* IV. 964 Aelian's Wart-Hog is a native of the North of Africa. 1860 *Chambers' Encycl.*, *Babiroussa*... sometimes called the Horned Hog. *Ibid.* s.v., The Bush Hog of South Africa... is about two feet six inches high, covered with long bristles.

II. 4. A name given to a sheep of a certain age. a. In Scotland and many parts of Engl. a young sheep from the time it ceases to be a lamb till its first shearing: see quot. 1842-4.

1350 *Bp. Hatfield's Surv.* (Surtees) 226 Hogs et Jercs. Et de x hogs et jercs de remanentibus. Summa x.] c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 456 And of feteven hogys fiond I bot oone ewe. 1490 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Jouis and lammis... and mony herueist hog. 1606 *Choice, Chance* etc. (1881) 17 The Sheepheard he would... talke of his Rammes and his Weathers, of his Ewes and his Lambs, his hogys and his sheeringis. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 38 A Hog, a Sheep of a year old; used also in Northampton and Leicester shires, where they also call it a Hoggrel. 1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 12, I have seen those of a year old... which we call Hogs, or Hoggets, bring Lambs. 1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1851) 924 After a lamb has been weaned, until the first fleece is shorn from its back, it receives the name of hogge. 1867 *Gainsborough News* 23 Mar., 200 lambed and in-lamb ewes and gimmers, 200 he hogs, 140 she hogs.

b. With distinguishing epithets as *chilver-* or *ewe-hog*, *tup-hog*, *wether-hog*, etc.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 The first year we call it in English a Lamb, so the second year a Hog, Lamb-hog, or Teg if it be a female, the third year Hoggrils and Thieves. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 106 The first year a male Lambe is called a weather-hog and a female Lambe an Ewe-Hog. 1618-9 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 190 An old Malton man presented for stealing a gimmer hogge value 10d. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills in Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., *Sheep*,... wether-hogs, chilver-hogs from thence [Christmas] till shear-time. 1866 BRAND & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 138 A lamb becomes a teg in its first winter, and afterwards a hogget; and on losing its coat a shearhog. 1882 *Somerset Co. Gas.* 18 Mar., 12 good ewe and wether hogs, warranted sound.

c. Short for *hog-fleece*, -wool.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, a yearling sheep, which has only been shorn once... Applied equally to the animal and to the fleece. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 259/2 The fleeces shorn from sheep which have not previously been shorn as lambs, are called hogs or tegs... 'hog' applies properly to the first shorn fleece of any long-stapled wool. 1884 *York Herald* 26 Aug. 7/3 The trade in wool remains firm... all hog made from 11s. to 12s. 3d. per stone.

III. 5. Applied (chiefly in comb.) to various domestic animals of a year old. See *hog-bull*, *coll*, in 13 b.

1775 *Ash, Hog*, a bullock of a year old. a 1893 *Wills. Arch. Mag.* XVII. 303 (Wills. Gloss.) The word hog is now applied to any animal of a year old, such as a hog bull, a chilver hog sheep.

6. Short for *hog-fish*.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 9 The Sea likewise all along that Coast, doe plentifully abound in other sorts of fish, as Whales... Herring, Hogs, Porpoises.

IV. 7. *fig.* Applied opprobriously to a person. a. A coarse, self-indulgent, gluttonous, or filthy person.

1436 *Libel in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 171 Thus are they hogges; and drynkyn wele atant; flare wel, Flemynge! 1546 J. HAYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 76 Ye haue bene so vairie a hog, To my freendis. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 228 Thou eluish mark'd, abortive rooting Hogge. 1797 *GAY Molly Mog* viii, Who follows all ladies of pleasure, In pleasure is thought but a bog. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* ii. 20, 'I am a hog! I am a hog!' he said... 'I made no resistance; I drank because I was thirsty'.

b. A nickname for the members of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1890 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 20 For us Jonians are called abusively hoggs. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. i. 23/1 The

Johnian hogs were originally remarkable, on account of the squalid figures and low habits of the students. 1890 C. WHIBLEY *In Cap & Gown* xxvii, Perhaps... Johnians were only called 'Hogs' because they were fond of good living.

8. *slang*. A shilling. In U.S., a ten-cent piece. 1873 R. HEAD *Caning Acad.*, Shilling, Bord or Hog. 1795 *New Cant. Dict.* (Farmer), Half a Hog, Six-Pence. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* (1815) 74 'A hog to drink my health?' 'Ay, that is a thirteen, please your honour; all as one as an English shilling.' 1899 MASTELL *Voc.*, Hog, a ten-cent piece. 1875 CRUIKSHANK *Courses & Dessert* 412 What's half a crown and a shilling? A bull and a hog.

9. A name given to various contrivances. a. A sort of broom or scrubbing-brush for cleaning a ship's bottom.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Corset*... a hog, or large brush to scrub the ship's bottom under water. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Hog, a kind of rough, flat scrubbing broom, serving to scrape a ship's bottom under water.

b. *Paper-making*. A revolving stirrer in a chest of paper pulp which agitates the pulp so as to keep it of uniform consistence.

1807 *Specif. Cobb's Patent* No. 3084. 2 Agitators or hogs are placed in the said vats to keep the pulp duly suspended.

c. *Hop-drying* (see quot.). 1848 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 570 It is a very good precaution... to have horses or hogs (as these plates, resting upon open brickwork, are called) over the fires, when there are three to the same space.

10. *Curling*. A stone which has not sufficient impetus to carry it over the hog-score or distance-line. a 1774 GRAEME *Curling* 43 His opponent is glad, Yet fears a similar fate, while every mouth cries, Off the hog. 1806 'STONEHENG' *Brit. Sports* (1859) 512 Every stone to be considered a hog which does not clear a square placed upon the score.

V. II. *Phrases and locutions*. Chiefly belonging to sense 1.

1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 Cast not your perles before hogges. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 38 Every man basteth the fat hog we see, But the leane shall burne er he lusted bee. 1587 MASCALL *Court. Cattle* (1627) 270 Wherefore the common saying is, the hog is neuer good but when he is in the dish. 1638 CLARKE *Phrasol. Prov.* 76 *Tritium advexi & hordenum vendi*. I have brought my hogges to a faire market. c 1645 MILTON *Sonn.* xii. But this is got by casting pearls to hogs. 1660 HOWELL *Eng. Prov.* 5 You have spun a fair thread, you have brought your hogs to a faire market. Spoken in derision when a business hath sped ill. *Ibid.* 13 A great cry and little wool, quoth the Devil when he sheard the hogg. 1670 RAY *Prov.* (1768) 11 Better my hog dirty home than no hog at all. *Ibid.* 196 To make a hog or a dog of a thing. 1670-1705 [see HALPENNWORTH]. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 64 He truly setting the Tail on another Hog, affrighted the good King off the Bench. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* ii. Wks. 1766 XI. 207 He... snor'd so hard, that we thought he was driving his hogs to market. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xli. I should have remembered the old saying, Every hog his own apple. 1808 *Handbk. Prov.* 166 What can you expect of a hog but his bristles?

b. *To go the whole hog*: To go all the way, to do the thing thoroughly (*slang*); hence, in derivative uses.

[Many conjectural explanations have been offered. But cf. COWPER *Hypocrisy Detected* (1779) 12 [by J. Newton] But for one piece they thought it hard From the whole hog to be debarred; And set their wit at work to find What joint the prophet had in mind. *Ibid.* 22 Thus, Conscience freed from every clog, Mahometans eat up the hog.]

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* ii. i. (1849) 43, I reckon Squire Lawrie may go the whole hog with her. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 21 We never fairly knew what goin the whole hog was till then. 1839 *Times* 11 Apr., If so, let him 'go the whole hog' in candour. 1840 *Boston Advert.* 30 June 3/3 Mr. Yorke would have been just the man for the Boston 'whole-hoggettes'. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 414 Stage morality, moreover, finds in Mr. Burke a whole-hog defender. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. ii. Yes, he's a whole-hog man is Tom. 1876 KINGSTON *Hist. Brit. Navy* 533 Russia has gone the whole hog, and has now produced two circular monitors.

VI. 12. General comb. a. attributive, as *hog-butcher*, *farm*, *fat*, *grunt*, *hunt*, *market*, *merchant*, *spear*, *yard*, etc. Also, in sense 'Like that of a hog, hog-like', as *hog rump*, *shoulder*.

1707 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 114, I also caused a 'Hog-Butcher to bring me divers Tongues of Hogs. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 98 There are abundance of Crawls or 'Hog-farms. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. vi. One would have thought that... I had been the greatest 'hog-merchant in England. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1436/4 Also a bay Mare, with a 'hog rump. 1807 T. WILLIAMSON *Oriental Field Sports* (1808) I. 40 They [bamboos] serve as shafts to mount 'hog-spears. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lviii. In such places as these cattle do commonly dung abundance of this plant [benbane] groweth as in 'Hog-yards.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *hog-driver*, *feeder*, *hunter*; *hog-farming*, *feeding*, *hunting*, *raising*, *serving*, *shearing*.

a 1704 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 335 Let me die if I would not sooner marry my daughter to... a 'hog-driver. 1554 HULOET, 'Hogge feeder, porculator. 1790 SIR M. HUNTER *Journ.* (1894) 79 At Walla-lab we had the finest 'hog-hunting that ever was. 1661 K. W. Conf. *Charac.* (1860) 88 She to 'hog-serving, to hocking, to spinning. 1664 MARTIN *Lett.* 95 [The] hideous cry of 'Hoghearing, where... wee have a great deal of noise, and no Wool.

c. parasynthetic, as *hog-buttocked*, *-faced*, *-necked* adjs.; also *HOG-BAOKED*.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2730/4 A thin Horse, 'Hog Buttock'd. 1640 (title) A certain Relation of the 'Hog-faced Gentlewoman called Mistria Tannakin Skinner. 1793 Hol-

CROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xl. 212 Horses are divided into... the swan-necked, the stag-necked and the 'hog-necked.

d. The possessive case *hog's* is also largely used in quasi-combinations, as *hog's bristle*, *dung*, *foot*, *hair*, *lard*, etc. (hyphenated when attrib.).

1693 C. MATHER *Wond. Invis. World* (1862) 137 Several Poppets, made up of Rags and 'Hogs-bristles. 1611 CORCORAN, *Onions de pourcaus*, 'hogs-feet singed, then sodden untill they be verie tender, then broyled [etc.]. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Back-Painting*, With a 'hog's-hair brush. 1688 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) V. 372 Take rue... with May or other unsalted butter, or else with fresh 'hogs-lard. c 1865 LATHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94/2 Hog's-lard is fluid at 81°.

13. Special comb.: a. *hog-babe*, a sucking-pig; *hog-chole*, the swine-fever; *hog-clatern*, *hog-loom*, a receptacle for pig-wash; *hog-constable* = *HOG-BREEVE*; *hog-feast* (see quot.); *hog(s)-flesh*, pork; *hog(s)-grease*, the lard or fat of a hog; hence *hog-grease* vb., to smear with hog's grease; *hog-grubber*, a mean or sneaking fellow; hence *hog-grubbing* adj.; *hog-house*, a shed in which swine are kept; *hog-jobber*, a dealer in hogs; *hog-man*, a swineherd; *hog(s)-meat*, pork; *hog-pen*, -pound, a pigsty; *hog-plague*, the swine-fever; *hog-potato*, an inferior or small potato used to feed swine; *hog-ring*, a ring or bent wire put into the snout of a pig to prevent grubbing; *hog-ringer*, one who fastens rings in pigs' snouts; a kind of pincers used for the purpose; *hog-rubber*, one who rubs hogs; hence, a term of opprobrium; *hog's-face*, a person with a face like a hog's; a term of opprobrium; *hog-tied a.* (see quot.); *hog-wallow*, a hollow or ditch in which pigs wallow; also, *spec.* in U.S., a natural depression having this appearance; *hog-ward*, a keeper of hogs; a swineherd; *hog(s)-yoke*, a frame of wood put round a hog's neck to prevent its getting through hedges.

1650 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 170 Lette him bee Potina and suckle the 'hog-babes. 1801 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., Loss of... in this state from so-called 'hog cholera. 1805 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. VII. 295 The Huntingdonshire 'hog-feast is the domestic rejoicing that follows upon that important event in a cottager's family—the killing of a pig. 1528 PAVANE *Salerno's Regim.* Eiv. The beste 'hog fleshe. 1616 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. i. Doe not conceite that antipathy between vs, and Hoggs-den; as was betweene Iewes, and hoggs-flesh. 1805 SCOTT *Talism.* ii. Dried hog's-flesh, the abomination of the Moslemah. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. xviii. 31 Take Waxe, 'Hogges-grease and Turpentine. 1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* iii. ii. 71 Yet they did Hog-grease his body. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1073/1, 4 Tierces of Hogsgreace. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Hog*, 'Hog-grubber, a close-fisted, .. sneaking Fellow. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 62 Having stables... milk-hoghouse, 'hog-house, &c. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 10/2 Chicago has just built for itself a new pigery... in the language of the West it is a '600,000 dollar hog-house'. 1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6170/9 Thomas Greathead, 'Hogjobber. 1732 *Lond. Mag.* I. 278 He lov'd 'hog-meat thorough done. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3048/4 A convenient Still-house ready fitted with Stills, Coppers, 'Hogpens. 1806 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hog plague, the same, according to Klein, as infectious pneumo-enteritis... Also called Swine fever. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxv. 224, I have here also found a kind of real potatoe... but they are only used by the negroes, being inferior to the 'hog-potatoes in Great Britain. 1806 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 552, I find 'hog-rings bought on two occasions in 1360 and 1374. 1698 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 267 The 'hogg ringers shall have 6d. per head for every hog ya ring. 1808-25 *Syd. Smith Ess.* (Beeton) 215 Because he has served the office of clerk, or sexton, or hog-ringer. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. iii. Wks. (Ritldg.) 338/2 Yes good man 'Hoggrubber, of Pickthatch. 1621 BUSTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iv. i. (1638) 536 The very rusticks and hog-rubbers... if once they tast of this Loue liquor, are inspired in an instant. c 1630 *Trag. Rich.* II. (1870) 60 Heeres a fatt horsen in his russet slops, And yett may spend 300^l bith yeare, The third of which the 'hoggsface owes the kinge. 1804 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 356 A cow was soon caught... thrown down, and 'hog-tied, which means all four feet together. 1840 *Amer. Yrnl. Sc.* XXXIX. 212 From the difference of surface, soil, and exposure, there arises a great diversity in the size, depth, and general appearance of the 'hog-wallows. 1893 N. & Q. 8th Ser. IV. 406 Chapel Lane... was a hog-wallow, a fetid ditch, and open receptacle of sewerage and filth. 1883 *GREEN Cong. Eng.* 330 The 'hog-ward who drove the swine to the denes in the woodland paid his lord 15 pigs at the slaughter time. 1577 TUSSEER *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 38 *note*, 'Hog yokes, and a twicher, and ringes for a hog. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 387 Weare a Yoke like a Hogs-yoke. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) 290 Hog-Yokes and Rings.

b. From senses 4 and 5: *hog-bull*, a yearling bull; *hog-oolt*, a yearling colt; *hog-fence*, pasture fenced off for feeding young sheep or 'hogs' during the winter; *hog-fleece*, the fleece obtained from a 'hog'; *hog-fold*, a fold for young sheep (Lisle *Husb.* a 1722); *hog-gap* (see quot.); so *hog-hole*; *hog-lamb*, a castrated wether lamb; *hog-pox* (see quot.); *hog-sheep* = sense 5; *hog-wool* = sense 5 c.

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills in Archaeol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., At this time it is used in a more extended sense for any animal of a year old, as a 'hog bull, a chilver hog sheep. 1591 PERCIVAL *S. Dict.*, *Potrico*, a 'hog colt. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng. I. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Hog-colt*, yearling colts. 1808 FINDLATER *Agric. Swm. Peablers* 192 Some better and lower lying pasture is saved... for them [lambs], for their

Winter's provision; what is thus hained, is called the 'hog fence. 1805 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* IV. iv. 61 The weight of the 'hog fleeces depends so entirely on their keep. 1806 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, 'Hog-gap, a covered opening in a wall for sheep to pass through. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, The bairns' rime says, the worst blast of the borrowing days couldna kill the three silly poor 'hog-lambs. 1848-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1851) 923 When a male a tup-lamb, and this last is changed to hogg-lamb when it undergoes emasculation. 1749 W. ELLIS *Sheph. Guide* 324 This Disease, by many Farmers, is called the 'Hog-Pox in Sheep, proceeding from Foulness of Blood, and as some think is somewhat of the Nature of the Small-Pox in the human Body. 1667 *Comenio's Dict.* 584 They did also pull off the fleeces of 'hog-sheep (whom now a days we shear). 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 346 The ewes and lambs, with the preceding year's hog sheep, are brought down from the forests in the beginning of November. 1813 SIR J. CULLUM *Hist. Haunted Suffolk* (ed. 2) 274 Their [Hoggets'] first fleece is called 'Hog-wool.

c. In names of animals resembling the hog, or infesting swine, as *hog-ape* (also *hog-faced ape*), the mandrill baboon, *Simia porcaria*; *hog-badger* (see quot. 1741); *hog-beetle*, a beetle of the family *Curculionidae*; *hog-caterpillar*, 'the larva of a Sphinx-moth, *Darapsa myron*, so called from the swollen thoracic joints' (*Cent. Dict.*); *hog-choke*, -choker, U.S. (see quot. 1857, 1885); *hog-molly*, a name in U.S. of two fishes: (a) = *Hog-sucker*; (b) = *HOG-FISH* 4; *hog-monkey* = *hog-ape*; *hog-mouse*, the shrew-mouse; *hog-mullet* = *hog-sucker*; *hog-peroh*, the hog-fish, *Percina caprodes*; *hog-rabbit*, *hog-rat* (see quot.); *hog-sucker*, a North American fish, the Hammer-head, *Hyphenetelium nigricans*; *hog-tapir*, the Mexican tapir; *hog-tick*, a tick or louse parasitic on swine, *Hemalotinus suis*.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 675 The snout is like to the snout of a 'Hog-ape, always gaping. 1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* I. 187 Hog-faced Ape, *Simia Porcaria*. 1611 CORCORAN, *Taillon porcum*, the 'hog Badger; is footed, and snowed like a swine. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 297 There are two Sorts of Badgers, viz. the Dog-Badger, as resembling the Dog in his Feet; and a Hog-Badger, as resembling a Hog in his cloven Hoofs. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 895/1 A similar change in the form and relative size of parts of the head occurs in the 'hog-beetles. 1857 *Harper's Mag.* XIV. 442 The refuse fish commonly taken (in North Carolina) are sturgeon... 'hog-choke, or flounder, lampreys, and common eels. 1885 KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 280 The nearest American relative of the sole... *Achirus lineatus*. It is a worthless animal, as one of its popular names—'hogchoker—suggests. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. ii. 36 But it happened, that good Part of his Bean-crop was spoiled by 'Hog or Shrew-mice. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XVI. 793 *Calogenus Paca*... They are sometimes called 'Hog Rabbits, and are natives of Brazil. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 147 Connecting the Rats with the Marmots is a curious animal of larger size, the Capromys or 'Hog-rat, which inhabits Cuba. This is a climbing, not a burrowing species... and feeds entirely on vegetable matter.

d. In names of plants devoured by, fit for, or left to hogs or swine, as *hog-apple* (see quot.); *hog-bed* (U.S.), the Ground Pine, *Lycopodium complanatum*; *hog(s)-grass*, Swine's Cress, *Senecio Coronopus* (Britten & H.); *hog(s)-meat*, (a) *Aristolochia grandiflora*, (b) *Boerhaavia decumbens* of Jamaica; *hog-pea*, -pease, the common field-pea; *hog-peanut*, a twining plant of U.S., *Amphicarpaea monoica* (N.O. *Leguminosae*), having purplish flowers and fleshy, pea-shaped fruits; *hog's bane*, Goosefoot or Sowbane; *hog's bread*, Sowbread, *Cyclamen*; also = *hog-meat* b (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); *hog's eye* (see quot.); *hog's garlic*, *Allium ursinum* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); *hog-slip* (see quot.); *hog's madder*, Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; *hog's snout* (see quot.); *hog-succory*, a species of *Hyoseris*; *hog-wort*, *Heptalon graveolens* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*) of U.S. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 622 *Podophyllum peltatum*,... is common in North America... and is known as May-Apple... also as 'Hog-apple. 1796 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 329 The poisoned 'Hog-meat. This plant is very common in St. Ann's. 1853 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (ed. 3) 507 According to Aublet the root of Boerhaavia decumbens (called Hogmeat in Jamaica), is emetic. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. ii. 118 How another Farmer lost Crops of 'Hog-peas, by the Slugs... he had sown his Hog-pea Seed in the random broad-cast way of sowing them. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 183 A few 'hog-pease and some beans, are occasionally cultivated. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hog's bane, the *Chenopodium murale*. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 73 The same gall with a little 'Hog-bread. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hog's Eye... common name for the Hyophthalmus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hyophthalmus*, the hog's eye plant, supposed to be the *Buphthalmum spinosum*, from the likeness of its flowers to a hog's eye. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 171 'Hog-slip, this is a trailing herbaceous vine, clothed with sharp-pointed leaves. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) 188 For the Gargol in Hogs... Take Angelica, Rue, Staverwort, or 'Hog's-Madder, and May-weed. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Yrnl. W. Ind.* 168 The trees... were many of them entirely covered with the beautiful flowers of the 'hog's-meat, and other creeping plants. 1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* 367 The Juice of Hamsig, Plantain, ... Rostrum porcunum or 'Hogges snout.

Hog, sb.² *local*. [Origin obscure: it varies locally with *hod*.] A heap of potatoes or turnips covered with straw and soil; a 'clamp', 'pit'.

1790-1804 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXXII. 213 The usual mode of preserving potatoes in this country is in hogs, as they are called. 1857 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. 1. 108 The potatoes are brought out of the 'hogs', or 'graves', or 'pits'—all of which are provincial terms for the same mode of covering them with straw and earth.

Hog (hog), *v.* [f. *Hog sb.*], in various senses unconnected with each other.]

I. 1. *trans.* a. To arch (the back) upward like that of a hog. b. To cause (a ship, her keel, a plank, etc.) to droop at the ends and rise in the centre, as the result of a strain.

1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy Wks.* 1812 IV. 417 A very bad world indeed in some parts—hogged the moment it was launch'd, a number of rotten timbers. 1800 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 257 The Mars. received some damage, which has hogged her a little. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let. to Lieut. Gen. Stuart* in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 18 note, The draught bullocks always suffer by exposure. They stick in the mud, hog their backs, droop their heads and die. 1830 *Hull Newspaper*, The planks were hogged amidships.

2. *intr.* To rise arch-wise in the centre, as a ship when the ends droop or sink.

1828 R. SEPPINGS in *Phil. Trans.* 3 She hogged, or broke her sheer... one foot two inches. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124. 1875 *Nat. Encycl.* XI. 662 In still water there is usually an excess of weight towards the ends, and an excess of buoyancy amidships, tending to make the ship hog, or arch upwards. *Ibid.*, In rough water, there is a tendency to hog and to sag alternately.

II. 3. *trans.* To cut (a horse's mane) short, so that it stands up like the bristles of a hog.

1769 *Dublin Mercury* 25 Sept. 1/3 A sorrel Horse... his mane hogged last May. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Train*, vi. 42 Some, perhaps, would wish to plait or shave the tail and crimp or hog the mane to complete the picture.

III. 4. To make a 'hog' of (a lamb); to keep (a lamb) over winter for sale in the following year.

1843 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 11. 298 A good many of the lambs usually sold fat have been hogged, and kept on to be sold when fat. *Ibid.* 300 From the high rates of holding lambs, many farmers last season hogged the lambs. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* IV. ix. 183 Hundreds of acres are now let for hogging black-faces off the Grampians.

IV. 5. To appropriate greedily or selfishly. *U.S. slang.*

1887 *Orange Yrnl.* 16 Apr. (Farmer *Amer.*), If the crook is obstinate enough to hog it all. 1888 *Daily Inter-Ocean* 13 Mar. (Farmer *Amer.*), To hog whatever there was in the business for themselves. 1896 *Columbus (Ohio) Disp.* 2 July, It would give them a chance to say I was hogging everything and giving no one else a chance.

V. 6. To clean a ship's bottom with a 'hog'. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Goreier*, to hog a vessel; to apply the hog to her bottom. 1860 *Totten Naval Text-bk.* 340 To hog a vessel, is to scrub her bottom.

VI. 7. (Curling) 'To play (a stone) with so little force, that it does not clear the hog-score' (Ogilvie). Also *fig.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 307 There's no a merchant among us that's no hogged hair or less.

VII. 8. To carry on the back. *dial.* 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Hog*, to carry on the back.

Hence *Hogging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1726 Remaining part somewhat resembled the crest of their caps, or that which, in horses manes, is called hogging. 1822 *Q. Rev.* VIII. 49 The Tremendous... was launched without breaking or hogging, as it is sometimes called, the tenth part of an inch. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64 *Hoggin* or *Hogging*, the term used by workmen for the curved form given to the cross section of a roadway to throw off the surface water. 1884 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 17/2 The 'hogging' of the mane... varies in style from the Arab. 1891 *Athenum* 22 Aug. 257/3 Longitudinal strains, or hogging, being... as often the cause of leakage in a long, heavily-timbered, carvel-built ship.

Hog, *v.* [f. *Hog sb.*], *trans.* To store (potatoes, etc.) in a heap, covered with straw and earth. 1730 PARSON WALKER *Diary* 23 (Lanc. Gloss.), I put off at present, being throng hogging up some of my potatoes. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Hog*, to earth up potatoes in a heap, or to throw compost into a heap.

Hogan Mogan, obs. form of HOGGEN MOGEN.

Hogarthian (hō-gā'ri-ān), *a.* [f. name of William Hogarth, a satirical painter and caricaturist of the 18th c. + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Hogarth, or characteristic of his style of painting.

1798 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 93 Your old description of cruelty in hell, which was in the true Hogarthian style. 1808 *Ibid.* II. 303 'Tis true broad Hogarthian fun. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau in Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 230 In one point of view there is nothing more Hogarthian comic. 1886 SWINBURNE in *10th Cent.* Jan. 141 *It* [Michaelmas Term] is an excellent Hogarthian comedy, full of rapid and vivid incident, of pleasant or indignant humour.

Hogback, hog-back. Also *hog's back.*

1. A back like that of a hog. 1661 WALTON *Angler* I. iv. (ed. 3) 72 Note that a hog back and a little head to any fish, either Trout, Salmon or other fish, is a sign that that fish is in season. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 190 The Bream has a sharp Hogback.

2. Something shaped like a hog's back. a. A sharply crested hill-ridge, steep on each side and sloping gradually at each end; a steep ridge of upheaval.

1834 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* XIII. ii. (Rldg.) II. 309 A rugged hill, joined by a hog's-back ridge to the mountain spine. 1860 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 388 Our way runs along a hogback, till we reach the lake of Fur. 1863 G. T. LOWTH *Hand in West. France* 216 There is a

long elevated line of hill, a hog's-back, running from south to north. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 1 Oct. 433 The dry knobs, or hog-backs, where the prairie breaks down to the streams. [Cf. *The Hog's-back*, a hill near Godalming.]

b. *Coal-mining.* (See *quots.*)

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 27 Another sort of thinning is where the floor rises, sharply, in a 'hog-back' or saddle. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining*, *Hog-back*, sharply rising of the floor of a coal seam.

3. A hog-backed tombstone. 1889 R. S. FERGUSON *Carlisle* iv. 54 The coped tombstones, commonly called Saxon hogbacks.

4. = **HOG-FRAME.**

1886 *Waterbury (Conn.) American* 2 Apr. (Cent.), The strength of her hull and the solidity of her hog-back.

Hog-backed, *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED².]

1. Having a back like a hog.

1864 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* iv. iii. 186 Being you were hog-backed, you must needs have more of them [bristles] about you. 1875 *Land. Gas. No. 970/4* Likewise one light iron gray Gelding, with strong limbs, a little Hog-backed. 1798 *Descr. Thames* 183 The Pearch is Hog-backed. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 26 Jan. 3/2 This elephant is, hog-backed.

2. Having a rise in the middle like a hog's back.

1858-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64 *Hog-backed*, the term used by common work-people for the rise purposely made in the centre of any very long line, such as the ridge of a barn roof. 1866 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. i. 220 In form they [hills] are hog-backed. 1893 C. HODGES in *Reliquary* Jan. 11 The class of early grave covers, known as 'hog-backed' stones.

Hog-boat, var. of **HAG-BOAT.**

1874 *Daily News* 24 Aug., On came the hog-boat full sail, and with the water spouting up at her bows.

Hog-brace. = **HOG-FRAME.**

Hog-chain. A device serving the same purpose as a hog-frame; 'a chain in the nature of a tension-rod passing from stem to stern of a vessel, and over posts nearer amidships; designed to prevent the vessel from drooping at the ends'.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

† **Hog-cote.** *Obs.* Also *hog's-cote.* A hog- or pigsty.

1401-2 *Durham MS. Terr. Roll*, Pro reparacione del Hoggcote apud Holme, iiii. s. viij. d. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 228, & haue made 30ure herte an hoggys cote & a denne of theuys. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xvii. (1878) 38 A stie for a bore, and a hogscote for hog. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (J.), Out of a small hogcote sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised.

Hog-deer.

1. The common name of two small Indian deer, *Axis porcinus* and *A. maculatus*.

1771 PENNANT *Synops. Quadrup.* 52 Porcine Deer... called, from the thickness of their body, *Hog Deer*. 1843 SIR W. JARDINE *Natur. Libr.* XI. 170. 1893 R. LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 301 The hog-deer differs from the sambar by the absence of a mane on the neck and throat.

2. The Babiroussa or Indian hog.

1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 171 Porcupines, and the small hog-deer. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1853) II. 148 *The Babiroussa*, or *Babes rooso*, a name which signifies *Hog-deer*, given to this animal probably on account of its longer legs and slender form.

Hoge, obs. f. **HOGGE.** **Hoge**, **Hogge**, obs. ff.

HUGE a. **Hoge**, var. *How sb. and v.*, *Obs.*

† **Hogen, hogan** (hō-gēn), *a. and sb.* *Obs.* [Abbreviation of **HUGEN-MOGEN**.]

A. adj. 1. High and mighty; superlatively fine.

a. 1674 FLATMAN *Poems, Belly God* (1674) 119, 'Twas I set the world a gazing, When once they tasted of this Hogen Fish. 1733 *Revol. Politics* III. 63 It was so predicted by a Renegade heretical Star-gazer in his *Hogen Blast*, call'd his Mene-Tekell.

2. Dutch.

1770 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* xiii. 153 So the proud Hogen State we see.

B. sb. 1. A Dutchman; *pl.* the Dutch, the States General.

a. 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 59 The Hogens, I confess, are anger'd into more animosity against us. 1674 W. DE BRITAIN *Dutch Usurp.* Ded. 1 The Hogens then my Muse's Pow'r should feel.

2. Strong drink: see **HOGGEN MOGEN** B. 3.

1797 *GAY Molly Mag* xiii, Those who toast all the family royal, In bumpers of Hogen and Nog. 1737 *GRAY Let.* in *Mason Mem.* (1807) I. 158 For your reputation, we keep to ourselves your not hunting nor drinking hogen.

Hogen Mogen (hō-gēn mō-gēn), *sb. and a.*

Forms: 7 **Hoghan Moghan**, (**Hogin Mogin**), 7-8 **Hoghen-Moghen**, 7-8 **Hogan Mogan**, **Hogen Mogen**. [A popular corruption or perversion of the Dutch *Hoggenmogendheiden*, 'High Mightinesses', the title of the States-General.

Obsolete in all senses, exc. perhaps A 2, B 1; and these are rare. In *transf.* senses sometimes with small initial letters.]

A. sb. † 1. 'Their High Mightinesses', the States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. Cf. **MIGHTINESS**. *Obs.*

c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1655) II. xiv. 26 The Hoghen Moghen are very exact in their polemical government. 1657 — *Londonop.* 390 The Hague subsists by the residence of the Hoghen-Moghen, the Council of State. 1676 *BUTLER Hud.* 1440, I have sent him for a Token To your Low-Country Hogen-Moghen. 1685 *Mischief Cabals* 4 The Hoghen-Moghen scorn'd to accept of any thing.

2. Hence, The Dutch; a Dutchman: contemptuous.

1674 W. DE BRITAIN *Dutch Usurp.* 25 The Hogen Mogans... did warm their hands at those unhappy flames.

1758 J. MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissected* (1753) 19 King Charles the Second sent Sir Robert Carr... who soon subdued Hogen Mogan, and wrested this Country [New York] out of these Hollanders Hands. 1883 *SCOTT Provint* xii, I have seen thee wave thy whinyard at the throat of a Hogen-mogan—a Netherlandish weasand.

† **B. transf.** Any grandee or high and mighty person: used humorously or contemptuously of a person in power or who arrogates or affects authority.

1658 *Ford Lady's Trial* II. i. *Gay*, Here are lords too, we take it... *Ful.*... Tag, rag, or other, hogen-mogen, vanden, Skip-jacks, or choruses. 1669 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.*, White-hall... where our Hogens Mogens or Council of State sit. 1688-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 222 [He] told Sir Arthur Hasleridge that it was he that endeavoured to make himself and Sir Henry Vane the great Hogen Mogens, to rule the Commonwealth. 1753 *DARRELL Gentlem. Instr.* III. iii. 334 The Temple and Gray's Inn have declar'd me a public Enemy to the Hogen Moghen learn'd in the Law.

B. attrib. and adj. 1. Dutch. (*contemptuous.*)

a. 1658 *CLEVELAND Gen. Poems* etc. (1677) 99 A kind of Dutch Hotch-Potch, the Hogen Mogan Committee-man. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) IV. 122 (D.) Are... our armies commanded by hogen-mogan generals that hate our nation? 1753 *SMART in Anderson's Poets* XI. 166 A snub-nose'd dog, to fat inclin'd, Of the true hogen-mogan kind. 1842 *United Service Mag.* 1 a Their hogen-mogen admirers—les braves Belges.

† 2. High and mighty. (*Often contemptuous.*)

1648 *NEEDHAM Mercurius Pragmat.* No. 7 (J. b. (Stanf.)), Come creeping to the Hogen Mogan States of Westminster. 1676 *BAKER in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 3 Yet dare I not arrogate... that Hogen Mogun title of Magnus Apollonius. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* I. xii. (1721) 12 The Hogen Mogan States of Venice.

† 3. Strong, heady (of drink): cf. **HOGAN sb.** 2.

Hogan mogan rug, a strong drink: see **RUG**. *Obs.*

1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Cert. Trav. of Uncert. Journ.* Wks. (1872) 11 There was a high and mighty drink call'd Rug... Hogen Mogen Rugs, great influences To provoke sleep. 1663 *DYDEN Wild Gallant* I. ii, I was drunk; damnably drunk with ale; great hogen-mogan bloody ale.

Hogeous, obs. form of **HUGEOUS a.**

Hoge, **hoggepotte**, obs. forms of **HODGEPOD.**

Hog-fish. [f. *Hog sb.* + *FISH*. Cf. *Ger.*

meerschwein, obs. *It. pesce porco*, *Sp. puerco marino*, *OF. porpeis* (:-*L. porcum piscem*), *POBPOISE*.]

† 1. The Porpoise, also called *Sea-hog*. *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Pesce porco*, the Moleout-fish, or Swine-fish, the Sea-swine, the Porpus, Hog-fish or Sea-hog. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 32 These Porpoises, or Hog-fish, are very swift in their motion. [1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. ii. 55, I did not know that... porpoise meant hog-fish.]

† 2. The West African Manatee. *Obs.*

1597 *HARTWELL Pigafetta's Lopez Congo* i. iv. in *Churchill Voy.* (1752) VIII. 532 In the river [Congo] another kind of creature, that hath, as it were, two hands, and a tail like a target, which is called *ambite angulo*, that is to say, a hog-fish. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 697.

3. A fish of the genus *Scorpena*, having bristles on the head, and cirri or tags on the head and body.

1608 *TORSELL Serpents* 137 The Crocodiles do also feare to meddle with the Sea-hogge or Hog-fish, because of his bristles all about his head. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 556 The *Scorpena* or Hog-fish has the head flattened sideways. 1863 *BAIRD Stud. Nat. Hist.* 494 *Scorpena scrofa*, the hog-fish, a native of the European seas... is said to be very good eating.

4. Also applied to other kinds of fish, esp. the West Indian *Lachnolemus maximus* or *suillus*, having 14 dorsal spines, and the hog-molly or log-perch, *Percina caprodes*, of North American rivers. 1734 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317 *Turdus flavus*, the Hog-Fish... *Suillus*, the great Hog-Fish. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 445 The Hog-Fish. The two species are generally confounded under the same appellation in the markets. 1775 *ROMANS Florida* App. 52 We may with safety eat of all fish caught on the Florida shore, unless it should be of the hog-fish taken on the very outer reef. 1840-1 *Boston (U. S.) Yrnl. Nat. Hist.* III. 346 *Etheostoma*... The most common species found in the Ohio... called almost everywhere Hog-fish. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 191.

Hog-frame. *Shipbuilding*, etc. A fore-and-aft frame, usually above deck and forming together with the frame of the vessel a truss to prevent hogging, used esp. in light-draught river steamers. Also called *hog-brace*, *hogging-frame*.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1108/t The term 'hog-frame' has been adopted into carpentry and engineering in some forms of trusses for roofs and bridges.

Hoggard, obs. form of **HOGHERD** or **hogward**.

1653 *tr. De Parc's Francion* iv. 3 Our Regent (who had in him no more humanity than a Hoggard).

† **Hoggaster.** *Obs.* Also 3-4 *hogaster*; 4

hoggestere, 6 *hogsteere*, 7 *hogsteare*, 9 *hogsteare* (all in sense 1); 9 *hogster* (in sense 2). [med. *L. hogaster*, dim. from *Eng. hog*; also in *Afr.* form *hogastre*. The forms *hogsteer*, etc., appear to be due to false etymology.]

1. A boar in its third year; cf. *Hog sb.* 2 b.

c. 1400 *Venerary de Twety in Rel. Ant.* I. 151 The boor frist he is a pyg as long as he is with his dame... the iij. yere he is callyd an hoggaster. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iiij a, And an hoggestere when he is of yeris iij. 1583 *STANVHURST Eneis* iv. (Arb.) 100 A soulder of hoggesters, Or thee brownye lion too stalk fro the mounthe he wisheth. 1598 *MANWOOD Latens Forest* iv. § 5 (1615) 43 The third yere he is a Hogsteare. 1831 in *JOHNSON Sportsman's Cycl.*

2. A young sheep, a hog or hogget.

(c. 1175 *Caen Cartulary* (MS. Paris, Bibl. Nat., Lat. 5650)

If. 45 b. Septem viginti oves matres... & 60. & 12. inter geres & Hogastres, medietatem geres & medietatem Hogastres. c. 1290 *Fleta* II. lxxix. Tertium [ovile] pro hogastres annatis & juvenibus. 1322-3 in Rogers *Agric.* & *Prices* I. 679 Ewes. Hogasters. Jercions. Lamba. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hogastres*, or *Hogaster* (in old Latin Records), a young Sheep of the second Year. 1894 WYLIE *Eng. Hen. IV.* II. 478 The farmers threatened with distraint upon their beasts and hogsters.

Hogates, var. of **HOWGATES** Obs., in what way? **Hogged** (hogd), *pph. a.* [f. Hog v. 1 + -ED.]

1. a. Of a ship: Drooping at stem and stern; hog-backed. b. Of a road: Raised in the centre. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Argue*, broken-backed or hogged; drooping at the stem and stern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Hogged*, a significant word derived from the animal; it implies that the two ends of a ship's decks droop lower than the midship part, consequently, that her keel and bottom are so strained as to curve upwards. The term is therefore in opposition to that of sagging. 1896 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 25 July, If the road be 'hogged'... the wheel slides away from under him [a cyclist], and he falls sideways without the slightest warning.

2. Of a horse's mane: Cut off short. 1764 G. COLMAN *Præse on Sev. Occ.* (1787) II. 258 Hogged manes and hogged toupees, came in together. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Comelet up as a Flower* v. 44 A sedate cob, with a docked tail and hogged mane.

† **Hoggener**. Obs. local. Also hogner, -ener, -oner, hoggener. App. the same as HOGGLER, q. v. 1858 *Churchw. Acc. St. Thomas, Launceston* in Peter *Hist. Launceston* etc. (1885) 371 Hoggener's money. 1888 *Ibid.* 373 Hoggener bread. 1890 *Ibid.* 377 Hogner bread.

Hogger (hoggar). Sc. and north. dial. Also 7 hoger, 9 hog(g)ar, Sc. higger. [Origin obscure. Compare OF. *hognine* armour for the thighs and legs; but this would naturally give *hoggin* in Sc.]

1. A coarse stocking without the foot used as a gaiter. Cf. COCKER sb. 1. 2.

1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II. 295 He observed... that he [the Devil] had Hogs on his Legs without Shoes. 1768 ROSS *Helmore* 137 A pair of grey hoggers well clinked benew. 1829 BROCKETT, *Hoggers*, upper stockings without feet, used as gaiters—riding stockings. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 *Hoggers*, stockings without feet, chiefly used by the barrowmen.

2. A short piece of pipe of metal, indiarubber, etc. used as a connexion. Hence *hogger-pipe*, *pump*.

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 *Hogger-pump*, the top pump of a set, with a short pipe cast on to it at right angles near the top. The hogger is attached to the short pipe. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Hogger-pipe*, the upper terminal pipe of the mining pump. 1895 *Newcastle Corresp.* The name 'hogger' is applied to rubber connexions for pneumatic brakes between carriages, as well as to the indiarubber pipe that connects the tender feed with the engine delivery pipe for feeding the boiler.

Hoggerel, **hogrel** (hogrél, hogrél). Forms: 6 hogrell, -ele, hoggerell, 6-8 hogrel, 7 hoggril, 8 hoggeril, 9 -erel, -rel, hoggerell. [dim. of Hog sb. 1: cf. cockerel.]

1. A young sheep of the second year (cf. Hog sb. 1. 4); with some, a sheep of the third year.

1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hoggerell, a young shepe. 1538 [see HOGGET 2]. 4 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 72 By sacrifice for grace, with Hogreles of two yeares [videntes]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 The first year we call it in English a Lamb, so the second year a Hog, Lam-hog, or Teg if it be a female, the third year Hoggrils and Thieves. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 264 Generally buy year-old wethers, hoggerils in May at 8s. to 10s. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 214 Three ram hoggerells... were weighed.

† 2. = HOGGET 1. (See quot. 1786.) Obs.

Hoggerly (hoggeri). [f. Hog sb. 1 + -ERY.]

1. A place where hogs are kept; a hog-yard.

1819 REES *Cycl. s. v. Hog Sty*, The building of a hoggerly. 2. Hogs or swine collectively.

1826 MAS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 265 Crime and shame And all their hoggerly trample your smooth world, Nor leave more footmarks than Apollo's kine.

3. Hoggishness, swinishness, brutishness. *rare*.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hoggester (e, var. HOGGASTER; obs. f. HUCKSTER.

Hogget (hogget). Also -it. [f. Hog sb. 1 + -ET.]

1. A young boar of the second year. ? Obs.

[1322-3 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 679 Sows. Porci... Hoggets. 1290 in *Annal. Pragmunt.* II. 591 (Du C.) De porcis triginta tres, de Hoggetis centum viginti sex, et porcellis octoginta novem.] 1706 CHAMBERS' *Cycl.*, *Hogget*, or *Hogrel*, a young boar of the second year.

2. A yearling sheep; cf. Hog sb. 1. 4.

[1370 *Mem. Ripon* (Surt.) II. 130 Equos... vaccas... hoggettes... multon... oves matricas... agnos.] 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Bi-dentes*, shepe with ii. teth, called in some place hogrelles, or hoggates. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hogget* or *Hogrel*, a Country-Word for such a Sheep [Hoggaster]. 1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 32, I have explained... that at a Year old they are called Hogs, Hoggets or Hogarels. 1834 D. LOW *Elem. Pract. Agric.* (1843) 793 In ten days... after shearing, the wether-hoggets, now dimonts, and such of the ewe-hoggets, now gimmers, as are not to be retained on the farm for breeding, may be sold. *Ibid.* 794 From this time [weaning] forward the lambs, now termed hogs or hoggets, are kept separate from the breeding ewes. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hogget* or *Lamb-hog*, a young sheep before the first shearing; a one-year-old sheep. 1884 F. J. LLOYD *Sci. Agric.*, Careful management should enable the hoggets to be sold when ten months old, weighing from 80 to 90 lbs. 1886 *Daily News* 14 June 2/8 (Norwich) Hoggets in their wool brought 45s. to 55s.

3. A year-old colt. *dial.*

1767 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Hoggets*, hog-colts, colts of a year old. *Hanis*.

4. *attrib.*

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 358/1 The hogget wool is... finer than the other long wools, and is applicable to many new and valuable purposes. 1848 BISCHOFF *Woolen Mannf.* (1862) II. 154 When the lamb has not been shorn, the fleece taken off the succeeding summer is called hogget, or teg wool.

Hoggett, var. *hoghead*, obs. f. HOGSHEAD.

Hoggie, Sc. dim. of Hog; obs. f. *hoya*, KHOJA.

Hoggin. [perh. the same as *hogging* s. v. Hog v. 1 quot. 1852-61.] Screened or sifted gravel.

1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64 Hoggin is the term applied to the siftings or screenings... separated from the stones of rough pit gravel, and used for footpaths, while the stone or 'ballast' is used for the carriage-ways. 1886 *Times* 22 Jan. 4 A coat of binding material, usually hoggin, is spread over the surface... of road. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 2/1 There is [in a filter-bed] a foot of coarse gravel, six inches of fine hoggin, and three feet of sand.

Hogging *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*: see under Hog v. 1

Hogging-frame. The same as HOG-FRAME.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hogginish (hoggi), *a.* [f. Hog sb. 1 + -ISH.]

Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a hog or pig; swinish, pigginish; coarsely self-indulgent or gluttonous; filthy; mean, selfish.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Ciacco*, an hoggysh or slovenly man. 1552 HULOT, *Hogginish*, or of a hogge, *porcarius*, *porcinus*. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 109 b. Those shew themselves most hogginish and cruel to strangers. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 86 Grylle... did him miscall That had from hogginish forme him brought to naturall. 1650 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 375 Folke would say of one... unmanerly after an Hogginish kind, that he was borne at Hocknorton. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1714) III. 228 Is not a hogginish Life the height of some Mens Wishes? 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 174 With colt-like whinny and with hogginish whine They burst my prayer.

Hence **Hogginishly** *adv.*; **Hogginishness**.

1776 GASCOIGNE *Dict. Dronkardes* (1789) 7 They are all eyther hogginishly drone... or else they become Asses. 1822 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gussman d'Alf.* II. 90 This hogginishness of his, this his vncivil carriage... did much trouble me. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl. Let.* to Lewis 28 Apr., Well! there is no nation that drinks so hogginishly as the English. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 259 *Santo diavolo!* but what hogginishness!

Hoggism, *noun-nd.* Hoggish condition.

1706 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Boazi & Pissai* II. 63 At Corrachatachin's, in hoggism sunk, I got with punch, alas! confounded drunk.

† **Hogglie**, **hogler**. Obs. local. Of uncertain origin and meaning.

Occurs frequently in Churchwardens' Accts. in the s. w. of England. Bp. Hobhouse, Editor of the *Croscombe* Accts., in which the word occurs constantly, explains it as 'A field labourer of the lowest class'.

1656 *Churchw. Acc. Tintinhull* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 190 Et de Willemo Warefull et Johanne Trent de hogelers light hoc anno... xxiij. 1474 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (ibid.) 3 Comes the Webers and bryng in their stoke xijd. Comes tokers and bryngs in their stoke xijd. Comes Hoglers and bryngs in there stoke iij. and more encrece xd. summa ijs. xd. 1476 *Ibid.* 4 Comes the Hogglers, and presents in of old and new... iij. xd. and they received ayen for a stoke... iij. Comes the maydens and bryng in of encrec cler lxd. 1526 *Ibid.* 34 The maidens, young men, hoglers, tokers, and the pascale xxxvijs. jd.

So **Hogglie** (also *hokelyng*), the practice or action of the hogglers; also *attrib.* **hogglie-money**, the contribution of the hogglers to the parish chest; **hogglie-light**, app. a light (in the church) maintained by the hogglers: cf. quot. 1465 above.

1498 *Churchw. Acc. Pilton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 65 Item received of hogglyng money of our lady wardens vjs. 1510 *Ibid.* 57 Item for Issabell Man for hogglyng lyghte ijd. *Ibid.* 59 The Dettes that remayneth the said yere: Item John Elyns for hogglyng a yere and a half. 1511 *Ibid.* 63 Item John Elyns for hogglyng lyght iij. 1516 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael's, Bath* (ibid.) 229 Venditio et incrementum forinsecum de la Hogglyng. 1612 *Churchw. Acc. Cheddar* in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 423 Received for the Hogglyng money, ixl. xij. iij. 1666 *Churchw. Acc. Dursley, Gloucestersh.* in *Scott. Antiq.* (1890) June 40 For hogglyng 10s. 5d.

Hoggotton, obs. form of HAQUETON, ACTON.

1516 *Sc. Ld. High Treas. Accts.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 265* note, Blak vellous to be hoggottonnis.

Hog gum. [f. Hog sb. 1 + GUM sb.] A kind of gum or resin obtained from various trees in the West Indies, etc. Hence **Hog-gum tree**.

Among the trees said to yield the gum are *Moronebia coccinea*, *Rhus Metopium*, and *Clusia flava* of Jamaica, *Hedwigia balsamifera* of San Domingo, and, according to some, *Symphonia globulifera* of British Guiana.

1795 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 177 The Hog-gum tree. This tree is well known for its medicinal gum, to which the very hogs are said to have recourse when wounded in the woods. 1820 HOCO *Veg. Kingd.* 149 *Clusia flava*, the Yellow Balsam Tree, is a native of Jamaica... This too yields a resinous juice, which is sometimes used among the negroes as a vulnerary, and was considered to be the Hog Gum.

Ibid. 241 *Rhus* metopium yields a great quantity of gummy resin... and this it is which is considered by some the Doctor's Gum, or Hog gum of Jamaica. *Ibid.* 254 *Hedwigia balsamifera* is found in the woods and mountains of St. Domingo, and there called *Bois de cochon* or *Wild Boar's Tree*, because, it is said, these animals, when wounded, strip off the bark and heal their wounds by rubbing against the gum which exudes from it, and hence it

may be regarded as another source of the Hog Gum. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Moronebia coccinea*, the Hog Gum tree, is a lofty straight-stemmed tree.

Hogh, -e, **Hoj**, early ff. HEUGH, HOE sb. 1, HOUGH. **Hoghe**, **Hojze**, ME. form of Ho v. 3, to care. **Hoghfull**, var. of HOPUL, careful. Obs.

† **Hoghenhine**, **Hoghenhine**, **Agenhine**, barbarous forms, handed down in the Law books, of early ME. *ojen hine*, lit. own domestic (hind), member of one's own family (see HIND sb. 2 a).

12. *Laus of Edu. Conf.* c. 23 (Schmid) Habeat eum ad rectum tanquam de propria familia, quod Angli dicunt 'tua nite geste be birde nite agen hine' [*Holkham MS.* tuo nite gest be birde ojen hine; *Hooden*, Tva nites gest thrid nith hawan man, *Lambard*, Twa nith 3est, brid nith agen hine.] c. 1250 BAERON III. II. x. Prima nocte hog-dici poterit *uncult*, secunda vero *gust*, tertia nocte *hog-dici poterit uncult*, *Hoghenhine*, is he that commeth guest-wise to a house, and lieth there the third night. After which time he is accounted of his familie in whose house he lieth. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.*, The 3rd night is called an *Hoghenhine* or *Agenhine*... and if he offend the King's Peace his Oast must be answerable for him. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 664/2 The third night, an *agenhinde*, a domestic.

† **Hogherd** (hogherd). Obs. [f. Hog sb. 1 + HERD sb. 2] A swineherd.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 140 To... fle in-to an hogherdis office. 1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 269 As it were an hoghyerd hyand to toun. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 214 Where hogis be parishioners, hogherd must be best. 1704 T. BROWN 2 *Oxford Schol. Wks.* 1730 I. 9 A wonderful encouragement indeed tis for a man to turn Country Parson! May I rather be a Hogherd.

Hoghood. The condition of a hog.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vii, Many a Circe Island, with... temporary conversion into beasthood and hoghood.

Hogi, -gia, obs. ff. *hoya*, KHOJA, a teacher.

Hog in armour.

1. An awkward or clumsy person, stiff and ill at ease in his attire. (Hence Thackeray's 'Count Hogginarmo' in *Rose and Ring* xiii.)

1660 HOWELL *Eng. Prov.* 19 He looketh like a Hogg in armour. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 457, I never see Alderman... on horseback, but he reminds me of an hog in armour; and yet a knowledge of dress is what this man has been all his life aiming to acquire. 1827 TOLLOPE *Three Clerks* (1860) 289 But he did not carry his finery like a hog in armour, as an Englishman so often does when an Englishman stoops to be fine.

b. An unwieldy iron-clad ship.

1865 *Examiner* 11 Mar. 146/2 If these vessels are made as proposed, to combine the greatest speed with the most efficient armament, they will be far superior to the slugs with iron skins, and the huge, unwieldy hogs-in-armour.

2. The nine-banded armadillo, *Dasyurus* or *Tatusia novemcinctus*, of Central and N. America.

1729 *Collect. Voy.* IV. iv. 96 Here is... a little Animal that is somewhat less than a Land-Turtle, having a jointed shell on his Back... the Spaniards call it a *Hog in Armour*. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 40/2 Why, they have two monkeys on board, and a kangaroo, and a hog in armour.

Hog-like, *a.* Like or resembling a hog.

1800 G. SHAW *Zool.* I. 21 Short-tailed brown Baboon... with black naked hog-like face. 1849 *St. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* III. 64 This animal is hog-like in its figure.

Hogling (hogli). [f. Hog sb. 1 + -LING.]

1. A young or little pig.

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 548 My lyttle spote hoglyn, Dere boght thy dethe schalle bee! 1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* Biv, Slicke and smothe skinned... lyke hoglyngs of Acarnania. 1593 STANFURD *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 A strange sow... dug dieting her myckwhit farrowed hoglings.

2. A young hog (sheep), hoggerel, hogget.

1890 *Scott. Antiq.* June 40 'Hogling' is a well-known term for a lamb, as 'hog' is for a young sheep.

3. 'An apple turn-over' (Halliwell 1847-78).

a 1845 FORBY *Hoglin*, a homely kind of pastry.

† 4. *attrib.* or *adj.* (?) Hoggish, hog-like. Obs.

(Perh. does not belong here.)

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* II. ix. (1655) I. 78 Yet I am sorry... that Marquis Spinola should in a hogling way, change his Master for the time.

Hog-louse. [f. Hog sb. 1 (in reference to its shape) + LOUSE.] The woodlouse, *Oniscus asellus*.

1577 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 15 A small red worme, round, and full of legges, much like a hogge lowse. 1603 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, He Will crumpe you, like a hog-louse, with the touch. 1743 T. LORD in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 522 A few of one Sort, which rolled themselves up like Millepedes, or Hog-lice. 1805 PAISC. WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* I. (1806) 19 Hog-lice are used as medicine.

† **Hogmace**. Obs. A name given (at Sandwich, Kent) to the staff of office of that serjeant-at-mace, who was hog warden; also to the officer himself.

1792 W. BOYS *Hist. Sandwich* 689, 1559. The hogmace to have one yard [of cloth] for his coat. *Ibid.* 785 The hogmace, or serjeant at brazen mace, is first mentioned in 1471. He bears a stout staff with a brazen head. 1881 JEWITT in *Art Jnl.* 105 In 1452 an overseer of the streets was appointed 'who is to have a gown and a salary of 20s. a year; he is to bear the Hog Mace, to wait upon the mayor, &c.'

† **Hogman**. Obs. A name given in the Household Book of Edw. IV to the bread for the king's horses made from the bran of a bushel of flour.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 69 Office of Bakehouse hath a Sergeant... yett myght there be made alweyes of a bussell xxix loves. The serjeant of thys office to make continually of every bussell xxvii loves.

Memorand., that the other twene loves be called under the name of Hogman, whiche might be called according to service to be delivered for the Kinges horses.

Hogmanay (hɒɡmənəi, -neɪ). *Sc. and north. Eng.* Forms: 7 *hogmynae*, 8 *hagmane*, -menai, 8-9 *hagmena*, -menay, (hagman heigh), *hogmanay*, (9 *hogmena*, -menay, -maney, hang-anay). [Of obscure history, noted only from 17th c. App. of French origin: see note below.]

The name given in Scotland (and some parts of the north of England) to the last day of the year, also called 'Cake-day'; the gift of an oatmeal cake, or the like, which children expect, and in some parts systematically solicit, on that day; the word shouted by children calling at friends' houses and soliciting this customary gift.

c 1680 [see b]. 1693 *Scotch Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 120 It is ordinary among some Plebeians in the South of Scotland, to go about from Door to Door upon New-Year's Eve, crying *Hagmane*. 1790 *Gentl. Mag.* LX. 1. 499/1 Concerning the origin of the expression 'Hagman Heigh'. *Ibid.*, in... Scotland, and in the North of England, till very lately, it was customary for every body to make and receive presents amongst their friends on the eve of the new year, which present was called an *Hagmenay*. *Ibid.* II. 616/2 On the last night of the old year (peculiarly called *Hagmenai*). 1799 *Caledonian Mercury* 2 Jan. (Jam.), The cry of *Hogmanay* *Trololey* is of usage immemorial in this country. 1805 J. Nicot. *Poems* I. 27 (Jam.) The cottar weanies, glad an' gay... Sing at the doors for hogmanay. 1825 BROCKETT s.v. *Hagmena*, The poor children in Newcastle, in expectation of their hogmena, go about from house to house knocking at the doors, singing their carols, and [saying] 'Please will you give us wor hogmena'. 1826-41 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* (1858) 295 The children on coming to the door, cry 'Hogmanay!' which is in itself a sufficient announcement of their demands. *Ibid.* 296 Cries appropriate to the morning of Hogmanay... 'Get up, goodwife, and shake your feathers, And dinna think that we are beggars; For we are bairns come out to play, Get up and gie's our hogmanay'. 1827 *Hone Table-Bk.* I. 7 The *Hagman Heigh* is an old custom observed in Yorkshire on new year's eve. 1830 *Scott. Trnl.* II. 360 We spent our Hogmanay pleasantly enough. 1834 *St. James's Gaz.* 27 Dec. 6/1 Seasonable mummery... was reserved for Hogmanay. 1830 *Scott. Antiq.* June 40 This is the sort of thing they used to sing as their 'Hagmena Song' in Yorkshire. 1833 *Heslop Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., In North Northumberland the *hogmanay* is a small cake given to children on Old Year's Day; or the spice bread and cheese, with liquor, given away on the same day. 1837 E. W. B. NICHOLSON *Glossie* 100-108.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Hogmanay cake*, *day*, *night*, *concert*, *song*, etc.

c 1680 in *Law Mem.* 101 note [Protest of the Gibbites] They solemnly renounce... Pasch-Sunday, Hallow-even, Hogmynae-night, Valentine's even [etc.]. 1826-41 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* (1858) 295 A particular individual... has frequently resolved two bolls of [oat]meal into hogmanay cakes. 1834 BURTON *Scott. Abr.* I. v. 297 The eve that ushers in the new year is called in Scotland *Hogmanay* Night. 1837 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Dec. 6/3 On New Year's Eve there is to be a grand Hogmanay concert for the special benefit of patriotic Scots in London.

[Note. *Hogmanay* corresponds exactly in sense and use to OF. *aguillanneuf* 'the last day of the year, new year's gift, the festival at which new year's gifts were given and asked with the shout of *aguillanneuf*'. Of this Godefroy gives many dialect variants and by-forms, as *ang. aguillenneuf*, *aguilloneuf*, *aguillaneuf*, *aguillenneuf*, *aguillenneuf*, *aguillenneuf*, etc.; in mod. Fr. dialects it survives as *aguillaneuf*, *guillaneuf*, *guillanneuf*, in Normandy *aguillenneuf*, *aguillaneuf*, in Guernsey *aguillaneuf*; it is found in Sp. before 1600 as *aguillando*, now *aguinaldo*, *hansel*, Christmas-box. Copious examples are given by Godefroy of the phrases 'demander l'aguillanneuf', 'donner l'aguillanneuf', 'petiz enquis qui demandoient aguillenneuf le jour de l'an dernier', 'aller querant aguillenneuf le dernier jour de decembre', 'comme jeunes gens ont accoutumé a faire pour querir leur guillenneuf', which require only to be translated, with the substitution of *hogmanay*, to be vernacular Sc. expressions. Although the phonetic difference between *aguillanneuf* and the Sc. word is great, the Norman form *aguillanneuf* is much closer to *hagmanay*, *hogmanay*, and it cannot be doubted that both the custom and the term are from the French.

The French term is explained by Cotgrave, 1611, as 'au-guy-l'an-neuf' ('to the mistletoe the new year') the voice of country people begging small presents, or new-year's gifts, in Christmas: an ancient term of reioicing, derived from the Druids, who were wont, the first of Januarie, to go vnto the woods, where having sacrificed... they gathered Mistletoe'. (etc.). And according to Souchet I. 16 (in Godefroy) 'With us (in la Beauce) people go on new year's day to their relatives' and friends' houses, to solicit gifts, vulgarly called l'aguillanneuf, pour le guy l'an neuf [for the mistletoe the new year], for that on this day they distribute mistletoe for *hansel* and as a form of good augury.' But these explanations, with the reference to the *gui* or mistletoe, are now rejected by French scholars as merely 'popular etymology'. The alleged Fr. cry 'Au gui menes, tiri liri, mainte du blanc et point du bis', cited second-hand in Jamieson, is not to be found in the French author from whom it professes to be quoted, and appears to be a figment.

Schuchardt (*Romania* IV. 253) suggests that Sp. *aguinaldo*, *F. aguillanneuf*, *guillanneuf*, etc., are corruptions of L. *calenda*; see also Körtig *Latino-romanisches Woch.* art. 324.]

Hog mane. [See *Hog* v. 1. 3.] (See *quots.*) Hence **Hog-maned a.**

1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations* I. 137 Your poney... with his new bridle and his hog mane. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* *Hogmane*, the mane of a horse when cut short. 1823 MISS BRADDON *Phantom Fort.* II. 201 A fine display of hog-maned ponies. 1824 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/2 The hog-maned, crop-tailed little Kerry nag. 1828 *Times* 22 Aug. 14/4, I did not bring the strawberry roan... here; all I brought was one with a hog mane.

Hog-money. [From the figure of a hog borne on the obverse.] The coinage in circulation in the

Somers Isles (now Bermudas) in the beginning of the 17th c. It consisted of copper pieces silvered, of the value of 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.

[1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 183 They had for a time a certain kind of brass money with a hogge on the one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges was found at their first landing.] 1823 *Numism. Chron.* Ser. III. III. 117 The peculiar currency known as hog-money, struck for circulation in the plantation of the Somers Isles under the Charter granted to the Bermuda Company by James I in 1609. 1898 MISS RAWLINGS *Brit. Coin.* 204 It is... inferred that these pieces... date from some time between 1616 and 1624, and if this inference is correct the hog money has the honour of being the first coinage of the North American colonies.

† **Hognel, hognall.** *Obs. local.* In *hognel money*, of obscure origin and meaning: cf. *hogling money*, under **HOGGLER**.

1246 *Ivo. Ch. Goods Surrey in Surrey Archæol. Collect.* (1869) IV. 101 Receivd of the hognel money at the feast of the Nativite of our lord God... vijlii. xxiij. vjd. 1704 in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. II. 275 Mrs. Wright indebted to Richard Basset for keeping a mare four weeks for work, 5s. 6d., by the Hognall money. 1827 *Ibid.* and Ser. IV. 441 *Hognell-money* seems connected with *hock-money*.

Hog-nose. A name given to some N. American species of ugly but harmless snakes of the genus *Heterodon*. More fully *Hog-nose snake*.

1796 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 257 *Anguis capite Viperino*: The Hog-Nose Snake. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 219 Bluish Green Snake with a stretched out triangular nose, or Hognose Snake, *Coleuber mycterisians*. 1824 DE KAY *Zool. N. York* III. *Reptiles* 51-2 The Hog-nosed Snake, *Heterodon platyrhinos*. This well known species has a venomous aspect... It is also called... *Hog-nose*.

So **Hog-nosed a.**, in *hog-nosed boa*, *snake*. 1808 SHAW *Zoology* III. 361 *Hog-nosed Boa*. *Boa Constrictrix*... a native of North America. 1824 [see above].

Hog-nut.

1. U.S. The fruit of the Broom Hickory, *Carya porcina*; also the tree.

1829 LUDON *Encycl. Plants* 794 The Americans make very good and durable brooms by slitting into narrow slips the very tough wood of *Juglans glabra*, which is called pig or hog-nut, also broom hickory. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 228/2 The Pig or Hog-nut, or Broom Hickory, *Clarya porcina*, is a noble tree twenty or eighty feet high.

2. The Earth-nut or Pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*. 1772 WARNER *Plante Woodfordenses* 20 Hawk-nut, or rather Hog-nut. 1879 in *Prior Plant-n.*

† **Hogo** (hō'go). *Obs.* Also 7 hough goe, how go, hogow, hogou, huggo, 7-8 hogoe, hogoo. See also **HAUT-GOUT**. [prop. *hogoo*, anglicized spelling of *F. haut goût* high savour or flavour.]

1. A high or piquant flavour, a relish: = **HAUT-GOUT** I.

1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 159 To give the sawce a hogoe, let the dish (into which you let the Pike fall) be rubed with it [garlick]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbaotes* (1673) 79 A greater Hough goe is not in the world. 1660 M. GRIFFITH *Fear of God & King* 76 (T.) The hogo of his delicious meats and drinks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 80/1 They... please the Palat with a delicate Hogoo.

D. A 'high' or putrescent flavour; an offensive taste or smell; a taint; a stench, stink.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iii. 42 His Arme-pits... gave a stronger Hogo. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 145 In sulphur are ferments, hogos, smells. 1670 *Mod. Acc. Scotl.* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 136 Their meat not affecting their distempered palates, without having a damnable hogoe. 1744 -50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. III. 36 It is mixed... with fresh Oil to lessen its Hogo, or stinking Scent. 1825 MOORE *Case Libel* IV. To keep the sulphurous hogo under.

G. *fig.*

1683 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* IV. 33 Lock up the women till they'r musty, better they should have a Hogo, than their reputations. 1719 D'URFVY *Pitts* III. 177 That her Honesty sells for a Hogo of Honour.

2. A highly flavoured dish: = **HAUT-GOUT** 3.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. To Rdr. 3 It must be a mixture, a Hogo of all Relishes. 1656 *Choise Drillery* 34 (N.) Witness all who have ever been at thy hog-o. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hogoe* (in *Cookery*), a Mess so called from its high savour or relish.

Hog-plum. The fruit of species of *Spondias*, esp. *S. lutea*, found in the West Indies and Brazil, where it is a common food for hogs. Also the tree, more fully called *Hog-plum tree*.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 123 They have abundance of large Hog-plum Trees, growing about their Houses. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 127 *Hog plum*. The wood is soft and used for cork. 1796 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 229 The Hog-Plum Tree... The fruit... supplies the principal part of the food of the wild hogs in the season. 1828 *Hogg Veg. Kingd.* 247 The Hog-Plums (*Spondias*)... of the West Indies and South America... produce fruit which is eatable.

b. In North America applied to several other fruits and the trees that bear them, as the wild-lime of Florida (*Ximenia*), the Chickasaw plum (*Prunus angustifolia*), etc.

1829 FARMER *Americanisms*, *Hog plum* (*Ximenia*) a tall growing bush found in South Florida, the fruit of which is in size and shape like a plum, and pleasant to the palate.

Hogpooh, -pot. *obs. ff. HODGE-PODGE, -POT.*

Hog-reeve. U.S. [*f. Hog sb. 1 + REVE*.] An officer charged with the prevention or appraising of damages by stray swine; a field-driver. Formerly a town officer in New England; the office is now merely nominal.

1799 *Amherst Rec.* (1884) 21/1 Joseph Clark... John Petty sworn Hog Riffs. 1780 *Ibid.* 77/1 Voted—Israel Dickinson

.. Benjamin Smith Hogreeves. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 138, I wonder, says he, if there's a hogreeve here, because if there be I require a turn of his office. 1888 BYRCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xlviii. 229 Hog reeves (now usually called field drivers).

Hogrel, var. of HOGGEBEL.

Hog's bean, hog-bean. *Herb.* a. The Sea Starwort, *Aster Tripolium*. b. 'An old name for *Globularia*' (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). c. A rendering of the word *Hyoscyamus*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxviii. 334 About Harwich it [*Aster Tripolium*] is called Hogs beanes, for that the swine doe greatly delight to feede thereon: as also for that the knobs about the rootes doe somewhat resemble the Garden Beans. 1621 COCKER, *Twitit.*, sea Starwort, blue Daisie or Camomill, Hogs-beanes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hogs-beans*, *Hogs-bread*, and *Hogs-fennel*, several sorts of Herbs. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Hyoscyamus*, this name is the Latinised version of the ancient Greek name for the common Henbane, and literally signifies hog-bean.

Hog-score. *Curling.* Also hog's score. [*f. Hog sb. 1 + SCORE*.] A distance-line drawn across the rink at about one-sixth of the rink's length from the tee, which a stone must cross in order to count in the game. Also *fig.*

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson* v. He was the king o' a' the core To guard, or draw, or wick a bore... But now he lags on death's hog-score, Tam Samson's dead. 1824 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 51. 1829 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 684/2 No sweeping to be allowed by any party till the stone has passed the hog's score.

Hog's fennel. A name given to some weeds with fennel-like leaves: a. Sow-fennel, *Peucedanum officinale*; b. Mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*.

1525 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 129/2 *Libanotis*... Hogs fenel, or beares roote. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Errato*, maidenweede, hogfenel, *Peucedanum*. 1608 TORRELL *Serpents* (1658) 618 Of green hoggs-fennel take the lowest branches. 1644 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. (1668) Table Hard Words, Mayth is a Weed that grows among corn, and is called of some Hogs-fennel. 1763 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 23 He...directs the patient...to be rubbed...with the juice of *Peucedanum*, or hoggs-fennel. 1823-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 590 A composition of arsenic, sulphur, hoggs-fennel... and crows-foot.

Hogshead (hɒgzhed). Forms: 4-6 hoggeshed, (4 hoggeshed, 5 hoggshead, hoggy's hed, hogges heed, hoggesyde), 6 hoggesheed, hoggis heed, hogyshed, 6-7 hoggeshead, 6-hoghead, (6 hogs(h)ed, -heed, 7 hogs-head, hogshede); also β. (6 hoggett), 7 hoghead, *Sc.* 6-7 hogheid(d), 7 hogd-head. [*f. hog's poss. of Hog sb. 1 + HEAD*. The reason of the name is uncertain.

The English word was taken later, in a disguised form, into most of the Teutonic languages, viz. early mod. Flem. and Du. *oxhoofd* 'tonneau ou muid de France' (Plantijn 1573), *hockshoof*, *ockshoof*, *oghshoof* dolium, *Angl.* hoggshead (Kilian 1596), mod. Du. *okshoofd*, *okshoof* (Hexham, 1678), *MLG.* *hukshoof*, *LG.* *okshoof*, *Fr.* *oxhoofd*, *Da.* *oxhoved*, *Sw.* *oxhufrod*. In Sw. and Da. this is equivalent to 'ox-head', and the first element in Ger. also takes the form of 'ox'; but in LG. and Du. (where the word for 'ox' is *os*, formerly *asse*), *okshoof* is meaningless as a native formation, while the early variants *hukshoof*, *hockshoof*, *hoo*, more closely approach the English. The OF. *hoggette* 'petit tonneau', cited by Godefroy from a charter of Henry V of Engl., has app. no standing or origin in Fr.: cf. the Eng. variant *hoghead*, *Sc.* *hoggit*, *huggit* in *Suppl. to Jamieson*.)

1. A large cask for liquids, etc.; *spec.* one of a definite capacity, which varied for different liquids and commodities. See sense 2.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 23 Clerico panetrie per manis Fyssher pro ij barellis et j hoggeshed vacuis per ipsum pro flour imponendo xvij d. 1398 *Ibid.* 156 Diuersis hominibus de Linne pro xiiij dolis vacantibus, ij pipes, v hoggeshedes... dolium ad ij s. ij d., pipa ad xx d., hoggeshed ad xij d. 1423 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 256/1 Tonnes, Pipes, Tertians, Hoggeshedes of wyn of Gascoign... shulden be of certain mesure... the Terciane miii miii gallons, the Hoggeshed miii miii gallons. 1467 GREGORY *Chron.* 207 They fulle ungoddeily smote owte the heddis of the pypys and hoggy's hedys of wyne, that men wente wete-schode in wyne. 1576 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 428 Marchauntes shall not...marke any signe or signes upon any pipe, bout, or hogsed. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* x. 44 A garland...about as big as the hoop of an hogshed. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Fortification Hogsheds fill'd with Earth serve to make Breast-works, to cover the Men. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxxviii. 716 Innumerable fascines, and hogsheds, and trunks of trees, were heaped on each other. 1808 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vi. 97 Some of his trees were excellently fitted to make hogsheds.

β. 1577 in *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (1832) 88 To ressave...ten hogheids, blawin and ticht, and to paye...two schillingis for be grathing of ilk ane pairfof. 1644 Z. *Boyd Gard. Zion in Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 10/2 Which...Blowes up the bung, or doth the Hoghead rent. 1807 *Wood Life* 3 Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 228 The conduit...had a hoghead or vessell of claret in it.

2. Hence, Such a caskful of liquor; a liquid measure containing 63 old wine-gallons (equal to 52½ imperial gallons). Abbreviated hhd.

This content was prescribed by a statute of 1423: see *quot.* in 1. The London hogshed of beer contained 54 gallons, that of ale 48 gallons; elsewhere the hogshed of ale or beer contained 51 gallons. ('Now seldom used of beer, but almost invariably of cider.' *Encycl. Dict.*)

1423 *Act & Rich. III.* c. 13 Every hogshed to containe liiij gallons. And euery barell to containe xxxj gallons and an halfe. 1500 *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 50 *Dyverse sortes* of wyne, and ij hogshedys of yppocras. 1510 *H. L. Clifford's Housch. Bk.* (in *Craven Dial.* 1828), Itm payd at London...to John Browne for a tonne of wyne, y^t ys to say v hog-

heads of white and two of clared v. li. 1897 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 159 Hereof we make three hogges-heads of good beere. 1899 NASH *Leuten Stuff* 47 Hauling a drop or two of pitty left of the huge hogshhead of teares they spent for Hero and Leander. 1713 STEELE *Englishmen*. No. 8. 56, I sell it by the Gallon, as cheap as you can buy it any where by the Hogshhead. 1749 REYNARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 65 The liquid Bushel is not 64, but 63 Pounds or Pints; eight whereof make the Hogshhead equal to 63 Gallons. 1805 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 54 By means of pumps a horse can raise 250 hogshheads of water, 10 feet high, in an hour. 1806 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. App. A. (ed. 2) 566 The hogshhead of cider in Jersey contains sixty gallons. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 424 Of wines imported in casks the following are the usual measurements. Hogsh-head of Claret 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons. B. 1499-1500 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*, In v. doliis et uno hoggett vini rubij. 1634 in *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 23 Two hogshheads of wine to the Bischope.

b. Of other commodities: A cask of capacity varying according to the contents and locality.

In later use varying from 100 to 140 gallons; the hogshhead of molasses was in 1740 fixed at 100 gallons.

1491 *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. cxxiv. 142 bb, He sente . . . a thousande hogges heedes of beenes & peesen to make potage wyth. 1569 *Irish Act* 11 *Eliz.* Sess. III. c. 10 in Bolton *Stat. Rel.* (1621) 336 Shall pay . . . for every such hogshhead of beafe forte shilling sterling. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* III. (1841) I. 20 Two carts loaded with about 12 hogshheads or casks of molasses. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. (1869) I. 378 About ninety-six thousand hogsh-heads of tobacco are annually purchased in Virginia and Maryland. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v. The hogshhead is at present a large cask used for transporting various articles; for sugar ranging from 14 to 18 cwt. in weight.

β. 1588 in *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 123 Ane hogheid of beiff.

Fig. 1773 in *Boswell Tour to Hebrides* 21 Oct., This man is just a hogshhead of sense.

3. Applied to a person with allusion to the animal.

Couch a hogshhead: see COUCH v. 1 i e.

c 1515 etc. [see COUCH v. 1 i e]. 1596 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1623) 110 If you delight in a Pigs-nie, you may by receiving of him be sure of a Hogsh-head. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 30 Their Parish Priests (as those hogsh-heads terme him). 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 375 His jabberment in Law, the flashiest and the fustiest that ever corrupted in such an unswill'd hogshhead.

4. Humorously applied to the head or lid of a pig-shaped vessel, used as a drinking cup.

1854 *Mag. of Art* Jan. 102 The vessel [a Sussex pig] is filled with liquor. . . and the head being taken off and filled, each guest is invited to 'drink a hogsh-head of beer to the health of the bride'.

5. attrib., as hogshhead stave; also hogshhead weight (see quot.).

1600 *Hyll. Arith.* xiii. 66, 112 Poundes weight maketh 1. hundred weight. 5. of those hundreds. . . 1. Hogshhead weight. 1773 *Ann. Reg.* 230 That a bounty of six pounds be allowed for every 1800 such hundred of hogshhead staves.

Hogship. The personality of a hog.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 295 Sacrifices were offered to his hogship [a half-hog deity].

Hog-skin, hogskin.

1. The skin of a hog; leather made of this, pig-skin; chiefly attrib.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4178/4 An Hogskin Saddle and curb Bridle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Hog-skin Saddle*, a superior kind of saddle made from tanned hogskin.

2. The skin of a hog used as a wine-bottle.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crv.* *Boracho*, a But, a Drunkard, and a Hogskin. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 372 Till they had drank one Hogskin out.

Hog's pudding. The entrail of a hog variously stuffed, according to locality, with a mixture of oatmeal, suet, tripe, etc., or of flour, currants, and spice.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 72 As ridiculous a denomination, as Lunican, signifying a kind of Hog's-pudding. 1718 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 269 P. 8 He had sent a string of Hog-puddings . . . to every poor Family in the Parish. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. By Bacon in plenty . . . and hog's-puddings and lard for the children.

Hog-stag. Zool. The male of the HOG-DEER (sense 1).

1761-3 W. SMELLIE in *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1792) IV. 111.

Hogsteer, -ster: see HOGGASTER.

Hogsty. Also hog's sty. A pigsty.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 803/44 *Hoc porcalorium*, a hogstye. a 1599 SKELTON *Merie T.* xiii. in *Shaks. Jest Bk.* (1864) II. 25 He wente & charged one of hys boyes, in an euenyng . . . to sette fyre in one of hys hogges sties. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xvii. 118 He replied, He would dwell not only there, but even in a Hog-stie. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Hist. Invent.* II. 41 Hog-sties were erected in the streets, sometimes even under the windows. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 137 Loud was the grumph and grumble from hog-stye.

Hogton (e, var. of *hacton*, *hocqueton*, ACTON.

1535 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 15 (Jam.) Hat, bonet, gowne, hog-ton. 1538 *Ibid.* 16.

Hog-trough (hɒgˈtrʌf). Also hog's trough. A trough for hogs to feed out of; a pig-trough.

1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hogges trouthe, *auge à porceaux*. 1592 NASH *P. Penilasse* (1842) 26 He falls like a hog's trough that is set on one end. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* IV. 4 Once I was common Wood, a shapeless Log. The Workman yet in doubt, what course to take, Whether I'd best a Saint, or Hog-trough make. 1800 COLLIERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 323 A Scotch Hog-trough.

b. A trough-like hollow = *hog-wallow* (see HOO sb. 1 13 a).

1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 200, I did not see

one false furrow, or any tendency to a hog trough upon his whole farm.

Hog-wash. Also hog's wash. [See WASH sb.] The swill of a brewery or kitchen given to hogs; pig's-wash.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 81 Pey in pe kechyn, for iape, pouryd on here hefd hoggywasch. 1611 COTGR., *Lavallies*, Swillings, Hog-wash, washings for Swine. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 58 Ten Sows . . . could swill Hogwash. 1844 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 247 Wine little better than hogwash.

b. Contemptuously applied to weak inferior liquor or any worthless stuff.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. x, Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you hogwash. 1806 B. HARTZ *Phil.* II, That's the sort of hog-wash the old man serves out to you. 1883 — *In Carquinez Woods* 155 He had 'had enough of that sort of hog-wash ladled out to him for genuine liquor'.

Hogweed. *Herb.* A name given to various herbs of which hogs are fond, or which are thought fit only for hogs.

1. In England: Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium*; Knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*; Sow-thistle, *Sonchus*; Coltsfoot, *Tussilago farfara*; Hedge Parsley, *Torilis anthriscus*.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. 1. 45 Hogweed, *Heracleum sphondylium*. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 260 My experiment of the cultivation of that species of the wild parsnip which they call hog-weed, did not answer. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) II. 87 Hogweed, *Polygonum aviculare*. this weed is a great plague on the bean stubbles. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 379 *Heracleum sphondylium* or Common Cow Parsnip. The whole plant is a wholesome and nourishing food for cattle, and is gathered in Sussex for fattening hogs, and hence called Hogweed.

2. In the West Indies, species of *Boerhaavia*; in U.S. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 210 Hogweed. Hogs feed on this herb with much delight. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 123 Hogweed. . . is frequently gathered for the hogs, and thought to be a very fattening and wholesome food for them. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Hog-weed, American, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, *Boerhaavia erecta*, and other species.

3. *Poisonous Hogweed*: see quot.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 642 *Aristolochia grandiflora*, a native of the West Indies. The roots are bitter. . . and are said to be destructive to swine. . . hence the plant is called Poisonous Hog-weed.

Hoh, hoha, obs. ff. Ho, int. 1 and sb. 2

Hohl-flute (hōl'flūt). [ad. Ger. *hohlföte*, lit. hollow flute.] An open 8-ft. flute-stop on an organ, having a soft hollow tone resembling that of the Stopped Diapason.

1660 *Specif. Organ Banqueting Room, Whitehall* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 591/2 Great Organ. 1. Open Diapason. 2. Hohlflute. 1852 SEIDL *Organ* 21 In 1515 . . . an organ in St. Mary's, at Danzig, contained . . . stop-diapason, flute. . . hohl-flute, gems-horn [etc.]. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 591/2 'Hohl-flute' was the name which Father Smith attached to a metal Stopped Diapason with chimneys.

Hoil, int. 1: see HOY.

Hoicks (hoiks), **hoick** (hoik), *int. (sb.)* Also 8 hoicks, 8- hoick; 8- hoio; 7 hoika. [Origin unknown: it has also the form VOICK, -a.] A call used in hunting to incite the hounds. Also *transf.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 212 Speaking to his dogs by name, saying 'Now A!' then 'B!' 'Hoika C!' and such like words of art. 1795 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 110 Hoic a boy, hoic a boy. . . Hey boy, hoiz, my little Buck. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* Epil. 13 Then hoiks to jigs and pastimes ev'ry night. 1839 *Art Taming Horses* xii. 199 Cover hoick! i.e. Hark into cover! . . . And to a particular hound—Hoick, Rector! Hoick, Bouny Lass!

b. sb. A cry of 'hoicks!'

1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 52 A smacking of whips, coarse laughs, and loud hoic hoicks, with shrill hollas.

Hence **Hoicks** (hoick) v. a. *trans.* to incite or salute with 'hoicks!'; b. *intr.* to 'hark back'.

1765 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* Misc. Wks. 1806 V. 88 The fox-hunters . . . hoicked the speaker, exclaiming, 'Well opened, Jowler—to 'un again, Sweetlips!' 1803 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 11 May (1894) II. 172 Come to Abbotsford with him, and we will hoicks back with you again to Rokeby. 1807 PUNCH *CXIII.* 121/2 Huntsman getting warm, and 'Hoic-ing'.

Hoida, obs. form of HEY-DAY *int.*

Hoiden, -on, var. spellings of HOYDEN.

Hoie, hoigh, obs. forms of HOY sb. 1

Hoi, Hoige, obs. forms of HOVE, HUGG.

† **Hoigh**. Obs. [f. *hoigh*, HOY *int.*: cf. 'on the qui vive'.] Excitement; chiefly in phr. *on (o') the hoigh*: eager, excited; excitedly, riotously.

1596 GOSSON *Spec. Humanum* iv. in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) Notes 77 To set our heartes on hoygh for aye. 1598 R. BERNARD ii. *Terence* (1607) 127 There comes running vpon the hoigh together to meete me, all the hucksters, fish-mongers, butchers. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. of Love* III. ii, Young wenchies now are all o' the hoigh. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 363, I left the merry Griggs . . . in such a Hoigh vndergird, such a frolic!

Hoighoe, obs. f. HOISE. **Hoighdagh**, obs. f.

HEY-DAY int. **Hoighty-toighty**, var. HOY-TOITY. **Hoika**: see HOICKS. **Hoil** (e, hoill, obs. Sc. ff. HOIE, HOLL sb., WHOLE.

† **Hoine, hoyne**, v. Obs. or dial. [a. OF. *hoigner*, *hogner* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) to whine: cf. Palsgr. 'je hoigne, I whine as a chylde

dothe, or a dogge'.] *intr.* To whine; to grunt; to murmur, to mutter; = HONK v. 2

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 309 Yone lordyngis to lose þe Full longe haue thei hoyned [printed hoyned; rime enoymed]. a 1509 SKELTON *Agst. Venom.* *Tongues* 4 Hoyning like hogges, that groynis and wrotes. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hoine*, . . . to whine. *Line*.

Hence † **Moishish** a., grunting.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II. 14 Worldlings are swine. . . insatiable in devouring, hoishish and grunting.

Hoip, obs. Sc. spelling of HOPE.

Hoir, obs. form of HEIR, HOAR, WHORE.

Hoise (hoiz), v. Obs. exc. dial. Pa. t. and ppie.

hoised, hoist. Forms: a. 5 *hyase*, 6 *hyoe*, *hyse*. β. 5- *hoise* (6 *hoighoe*, 6-7 *hoyse*, *hoisse*, 7 *hoisse*). [In 15-16th c. *hyse*, *hyce*, which corresponds with Icel. *hisa*, Norw., Sw. *hissa*, Da. *hisse*, LG. *hissen*, *hissen* (Chyträus 1582, whence Ger. *hissen*), Du. *hijscen* (*het zeyl ophijsen* to hoise the sail, Hexham 1678); also F. *hisser* (16th c. *hinsier*, *insier*, 1611 Cotgr. *yser*), It. *issare* (Diez), Sp. *izar* (1599 Minshew *hipar*), Pg. *icar*. It is not yet known in which language this nautical word arose; the English examples are earlier than any cited elsewhere. The β forms *hoighoe*, *hoisse*, *hoise*, appear to arise from a broad pronunciation of *hyce*, *hyse*, *hyse* (the mod. repr. of which appears to be the northern *HEISE*); they are earlier than the interchange of *oi*, *i*, in *oil*, *ile*, *boil*, *bile*, etc. Otherwise, Engl. *oi*, *oy*, is usually of foreign origin, French or Dutch: cf. *rejoice*, *boil*, *toy*, etc.

It is to be noticed that the word appears early as an interjection, being the actual cry of sailors in hauling: Eng. *hissa* (c 1450), Sc. *heisan* (*Compl. of Scot.* 1549), Sp. *hisa* (Minshew 1599), now *isa*, Pg. *ica*, F. *inse*! (*inse*! (*Rabelais* c 1530). These Romanic forms have the appearance of the imperative of the vb. *hisar*, *icar*, *insar*; but whether this is historically so, or whether the vb. was subseq. formed from the cry, is not clear.]

1. *trans.* To raise aloft by means of a rope or pulley and tackle, or by other mechanical appliance. a. *Orig. nautical*, and chiefly to *hoise sail*; often with *up*.

a. [c 1450 *Pilgr. Sea Voy.* 13 in *Stac. Rome* etc. 37 With 'howe! hissa!' then they [shipmen] cry. 'What howe, mate! I thow stondyst to ny, Thy felow may nate [= haul] the by'. Cf. also *hoise* in *HEERE* v. quot. 1540.] 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. 117 They made the sayles to be hyssed vpp. 1547 H. WATSON *Ship of Fools* A ij. a, I tourne and hyse the cordes of the shyppe. 1530 PALSGR. 585/1, I hyse up the sayle, as shypmen do, *je haulce*. 1547 SALISBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Kodi ancor i wyne*, hyce up an ancre. 1549, etc. [see *HEERE*].

β. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1555) 53 Hoyse up thy sayle. *Ibid.* 191 Then their anker they weyed in haste, And boyst their sayle. a 1537 *Batayle Epygneconre* (printed by J. Skot) A ij b, They hoyseid their sayles sadly a lofte A goodly syght it was to se. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 Eurilochus . . . whiloch his men perforce to hoyse him a shipboard. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 148 They prepared A rotten carcasce of a Butt . . . There they hoyst vs To cry to th' Sea. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 207 We . . . hoissed sailles for Sidon. 1713-20 POPE *Iliad* I. 624 Then launch, and hoise the mast. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xv. 353 They . . . straining at the halyards, hoised the sail. *absol.* 1803 ROXB. *Ball.* (1885) V. 544 We hoised and hast'ned up into the Straits.

† b. To *hoise out* (forth): to launch, lower (a boat). Obs.

1599 HAKLUIT *Voy.* II. 179 To hoise out their skiffe. 1608 *World Encomp.* by Sir F. Drake 18 A boat being therefore hoised forth. 1697-9 DAMPIER *Voy.* an. 1688 (R.) We hoyed out our boat, and took up some of them.

c. In other than nautical use.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 148 b, Hoyising them horribly vp to a gibet. 1613 PORCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xvi. 370 Hoyising them up and down by the armes with a cord. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. 1. 48 There stands a Flag Staff, purposely for the hoyising up the English Colours. 1720 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 57 The kettle to the top was hoist, And there stood fasten'd to a joist.

2. To raise aloft, lift up: usually with the notion of exertion; cf. *HEERE* v.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 175 Beyng hoighced vp vpon the crosse. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. 5 b, From the bottom deepe He hoyseth up the weeping soules, in blessed loyes to sleepe. 1643 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 374 The shame of all honest Attorneys, why doe they not hoiss him over the barre, and blanket him? 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 36 Hoise this fellow on thy back, and carry him in. a 1763 SHERSTONE *Colemitra* 59 When with nice airs she hoist the pancake round. 1830 J. WILSON *Nect. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 349 Gin I could get a cleik o' the bane . . . I might hoise it gently up. . . and then pu' it out o' his mouth. 1848 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xv. 142 'Remember, . . . you won't tell we hoised you.'

b. *Hoist with his own petard* (Shaks.): Blown into the air by his own bomb; hence, injured or destroyed by his own device for the ruin of others.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 207 (Qo. 2) Tis the sport to haue the engineer Hoist with his owne petar. 1806 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiii, 'Tis sport to haue the engineer Hoist with his owne petard, as our immortal Shakspeare has it. 1847 DR. QUINCEY *Protestantism* Ess. (1858) 138 To see the cruel bibliolater, in Hamlet's words, 'hoist by his owne petard'. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. (1868) 30 They shall be hoist with their owne petard. 1880 *Nature* XXVI. 146 The criticism of practical men . . . was disarmed; these found themselves hoist with their owne petard.

†3. To raise in position, degree, or quality; to exalt, elevate; to raise in amount or price. *Obs.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 82 This rackynge and hoysing vp of Renten. 1593 STANYHURST *Amis* i. (Arb.) 18 Shee pouts, that Ganymed by Ioue too skitop is hoysed. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 488 To bee hoysed up with such a spirit of freedom. 1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statesm.* v. 80 I've torn my bowels out To hoysie my self into this Tyrant's favour. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* vii. 100, I was somewhat hoised above it.

†4. To lift and move; to remove. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. i. 169 Wee'll quickly hoysie Duke Humfrey from his seat. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. iii. App. § 7 The Brushes of the Winds would injuriously hoise them to and fro. c 1750 *Rob Roy* ii. in Child *Ballads* vii. cccxv. 248/1 He hoised her out among his crew, And rowd her in his plaide.

†5. *intr.* (for *pass.*) To be raised, to rise. *Obs.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1593) 32 The waine for want of weight . . . Did hoise aloft, and scalle, and reele as though it empte were. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* 2 a, And with a worde he hoyseth up, unto the stary raigne.

Hence **Hoised** *ppl. a.*, **Hoising** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a. **Hoiser**, one who or that which hoises. Also **Hoise** *sb.*, a lift, **HOIST** *v.**

1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 119 With hoysing waues and windes so hardly tost. 1576 GOSSON *Spec. Humannum* iii. in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) Notes 76 The prime of youth, whose greene ynnemellowe yeares With hoysed head doth checke the loftie skies. 1611 COTGR., *Leuer*, a rayer . . . hoysor, or heauer vp of. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 62 For the hoording of corne and hoysing of markets. 1632 SHERWOOD, A hoising instrument (to lift vp stones). 1786 BURNS *Ordination* xiii, They'll gie her on a rape a hoysie.

Hoise, *hois* (s, obs. Sc. forms of **HOSE**).

† **Hoisen**, *v. rare*. In 6 **hoysen**. = **HOISE** *v.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 Hoyseninge vp his sayles.

Hoist (hoist), *v.* Also 6 **hoist**, 6-7 **hoyst**. [orig. a corruption of **hoise**, **HOISE** *v.*; perh. through taking the pa. t. and pple. as the stem: cf. *graff*, *graff*; also *amidst*, *whilst*, *wonst* = *once*.]

1. *trans.* To raise aloft; to set or put up; to place on high. (Also with *up*.)

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luks* xxiv. 181 b, His onely sonne they hoisted vp and nayed on the crosse. 1573-80 BARET *Adv.* H. 531 Hoist me this fellowe on thy backe Dromo and carrie him in. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 34 Let him take thee, And hoist thee vp to the shouting Plebeians. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* v. *Kinda*. Wks. 1874 II. 93 This marriage musike hoists me from the ground. 1676 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xii. 186 Beds of dead mussels were . . . hoisted ten feet above high-water mark. 1883 MISS BRADTON *Phantom Fort* III. 106 Lesbia mounted lightly to . . . the box-seat; and Lady Kirkbank was hoisted up after her.

b. *esp.* A flag, colours, or the like. Here the sense is often the same as in 2.

1607 [see **FLAG** sb. 4. 2]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. iv. 40 We saw the two forts hoist their colours. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* i. 201 The drums beat to arms, the colours were hoisted. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 406 English vessels hoisted the flag of the States for a dash at the Spanish traders.

c. *spec.* To lift up on the back of another in order to receive a flogging. Cf. **HOISTER** *v.*

c 1719 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jral.* (1722) I. 183, I have been hoisted many a time for translating a Piece . . . for him, while he had been hunting Bird-nests. 1835 MARRVAT *Jac. Faithf.* iv, He was hoisted: his nether garments descended, and then the birch descended with all the vigour of the Domine's muscular arm. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* vii. 55 Seniors have been hoisted afore now.

d. *fig.* 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xxi. 124 Modern Shepherds (of the Church) need . . . from behind, Others to hoist them. 1828 W. IRVING *Bracab. Hall* vii. 60 Having been hoisted to the rank of general.

2. To raise by means of tackle or other mechanical appliance. (Also with *up*.) To **hoist down**: to lower. To **hoist out** (a boat): to launch, lower. See **HOISE** *v.* 1.

1596 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* Pref. 9 But hoysed saile to search the golden vaine. 1594 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* in Arb. Garner III. 20 They which hoist up the mainyard by a wheel. 1698 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Apr. (1878) I. 477 A Lad was kill'd by a hog's head of sugar falling on him as it was hoisting into a Boat. 1719 Dr. FOR *Crusoe* i. xviii, We saw them (by the help of my glasses) hoist another boat out. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* ii. 101 The boats then hoisted in are fix'd on board. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 165 *Down-hauler*, a rope which hoists down the stay-sails. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 20 Engines of this kind . . . are also much used by contractors, for hoisting stones.

†3. To lift and remove, to bear away. *Obs.* c 1550 *Pryde & Ab. Wom.* 16 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 232 But they praye and cloke will not serve, But hoyst them to the devill of hell. 1599 NASH *Lenten Stuff* 47 She saw her mistris mounted cock-horne, and hoysed away to hell or to heauen. 1762 MORE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 452 The stream . . . had hoisted us far out into the ocean.

†4. To overtax, surcharge. *Obs.* 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas* T. iv. i. Gij b, Tis for your worships to haue land, that keepe great houses; I should be hoysed. 1611 COTGR., *Surtax*, an over-cessing, over-rating, hoisting, surcharging, in the Subsidie booke. *Ibid.*, *Surtaxed*, over-sessed, hoisted, surcharged.

5. *intr.* (for *pass.*) To be raised, to rise aloft. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. App. lvi, Thus dismiss th' Assembly, bad Hoyst up into the Air, fly home through clammy shade. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 2 It will allow the yard to hoist close up to the block. 1892 N. Y. *Weekly Witr.* 13 Jan. 7/5 He . . . marches . . . toward hosannas that ever hoist and hallelujahs that ever roll.

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Hence **Hoisted** *ppl. a.*

c 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvii. 256 Down fell Letheides, and . . . the body's hoisted foot. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 8/3 The hoisted board 'House Full' . . . is a common occurrence.

Hoist, *sb.* [f. **HOIST** *v.*]

1. An act of hoisting; a lift; a shove up.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xxv. 286 He is upon his second hoist into the Cart. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., To be lifted up by the Hoist of breath. 1813 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 9 Mar. (1894) I. ix. 274, I wish you would give the raw author . . . a hoist to notice, by speaking of him now and then. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 231 As one gets to the edge of a wall when a comrade gives a hoist up.

2. Something hoisted; *Naut.* a number of flags hoisted together as a signal.

1805 W. PASCO in *Daily News* (1896) 21 Oct. 5/6 As the last hoist was handed down Nelson turned to Captain Blackwood . . . with 'Now I can do no more'.

3. A thing by which something is hoisted; a machine for conveying persons and things from one level to another, in mines, factories, hotels, etc.; an elevator, a lift.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 46 The teagle . . . or hoist consists of three principal parts. 1852-62 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64, *Hoist*, the name given to the machinery that has lately been introduced into building operations for the purpose of raising materials to the heights required in the construction. 1869 *Athenum* 9 Oct. 466 Lifts and hoists are vulgar things in common hotels and warehouses for conveying ordinary people, sacks and casks to upper stories.

4. *Naut.* a. The middle part of a mast. b. The perpendicular height of a sail or a flag. c. The extent to which a sail or yard is hoisted (*Cent. Dict.*). d. The fore edge of a staysail.

1764 VICHT in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 288 Each of these parts of the mast are divided as to length, and have their proper names . . . the middle part, which reaches from a little below the rigging, to that place, where the lowermost part begins . . . is often called the hoist, or hoisting part. 1769 FALCONER *Marine* (1789), *Guindant*, . . . the hoist or height of an ensign or flag. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 89, *Stay-holes*, holes made through staysails, at certain distances along the hoist. 1841-62 *Totten Naval Text Bk.* 340 The hoist of a sail or flag is its perpendicular height; applied to staysails or headsails, it means the foremost leeches. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Leeches*, The sails which are fixed obliquely on the masts have their leeches named from their situation with regard to the ship's length, as the hoist or luff, or fore-leech of the mizen, the after-leech of the jib, &c.

Hoist, in combination: **hoistaway** (U.S.), a mechanical lift or elevator; **hoist-bridge** (see *quot.*); **hoist-hole**, an opening through which things are hoisted; **hoist-man** (see *quot.*); **hoist-rope**, a rope by which a sail, goods, etc. are hoisted; **hoist-way** (U.S.) = **hoist-hole**, the shaft of a lift or elevator.

1881 WORCESTER *Suppl.*, *Elevator*, a mechanical contrivance for raising persons and goods from the lower story of a building to the higher stories . . . called also lift and 'hoist-away'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Hoist-bridge', a form of drawbridge, in which the leaf or platform is raised. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., 'Hoist Men', men attending the hydraulic cranes or steam winches used for hoisting the cargo from deck to quay . . . men . . . engaged in looking after the hoists or lifts in the yard. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 128 The 'hoist-rope' is put through the holes in the head-stick. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Oct. 5/1 Twelve sorters slid down a hoist rope through the flames.

Hoist, *pat.* and *ppl.* of **HOISE**; *obs.* Sc. form of **HOIST**, var. **HOAST**.

Hoister (hoi'ster), [f. **HOIST** *v.* + **ER**.] One who or that which hoists, raises, or elevates.

1862 GRM. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advert.* 1 Nov. 6/1 The hoister of the black flag. 1862 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met.* U. S. 408 New shaft house . . . containing the 40-horse-power engine and hoister.

b. The person on whose back a pupil was hoisted to receive a flogging. (See **HOIST** *v.* 1 c.) 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Rever* xiv, The two school men-servants came in, one . . . being the obnoxious hoister.

Hoisting (hoi'sting), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + **ING**.] The action of the verb **HOIST**: raising, lifting, elevation. *lit.* and *fig.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. (1851) 40 He was the subversion and fall of that Monarchy which was the hoisting of him. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 189 The lowering or the hoisting of a sail. 1825 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* V. 300 The criminal . . . at a sign of the Judge was hauled up with a frightful wrench; and then violently fell to the ground. This was called, in the common phrase, hoisting.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **hoisting-apparatus**, **-bridge**, **-crab**, **-engine**, **-jack**, **-line**, **-machine**, **-rope**, **-stage**, **-tackle**, etc.

1602 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* i. xiv. 64 A hoistinglin for Pennant. 1752 LABELY *Westm. Br.* 84 The Centers and hoisting Stage were completed. 1852-62 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 63, *Hoisting bridge*, . . . lately employed in canal and railway works, where the platform is required to be raised so as to allow a barge or train to pass underneath. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hoisting-jack*, a contrivance by which hand-power is applied to lifting an object by working a screw or lever. 1876 *Engineering* XXI. 389 The hoisting rope is led to a drum on the second shaft, which we shall call the hoisting shaft. 1889 E. MATHESON *Aid Bk. Engin. Enterp.* (ed. 2) 725 An ordinary hoisting-crab or winch for working by hand.

Hoistings, *obs.* form of **HUSTINGS**.

† **Hoit**, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also **hoit**. [Origin obscure: senses 1 and 2 are perh. unconnected.]

There seems to be connexion or association of sense with **HOYDEN**: see *esp.* **hoiting** *ppl. a.*]

1. *intr.* 'To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth' (Nares); to act the hoyden, to romp inelegantly. c 1600 DAY *Bege. Bednall Gr.* ii. i. (1881) 27 There you'll be hoyting and kissing the wenches you. 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Kat. Burn. Pest.* i. iii, Hark my Husband he's singing and hoiting. *Ibid.* iv. iii, There he . . . sings, and hoyts, and revels among his drunken companions. 1690 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. iv. vi. 110 Let none condemn them [girls] for Rigs, because thus hoyting with boys. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hoit*, to play the fool . . . to engage in some evident absurdity.

2. To move clumsily and with difficulty; to limp. *Sc.*

1766 BURNS *To Auld Murr* vii, Tho' now ye dow but hoyte and hoble An' wintle like a saumost-coble.

Hence (in sense 1) **Hoiting** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* [with the latter, cf. **HOYDEN** *a.*]. Also **Hoit** *sb.*, *north. dial.*, a spoilt child, a simpleton, an awkward silly girl, a hoyden.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 87 Then would [I] hoyting wanton to a tribe Of louses my body have abandoned. 1601 DONNE *Progr. Soul* xvii, Us'd to wooe With hoyting gambols . . . To make his Mistriss merry. 1612 tr. *Benevento's Passenger* (N.), The court is not . . . a market-place for boyes, hoytings, and knaveries. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* iii. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 141 Young enough, But given too much to hoyting, and to barley-break. 1676 LADY FANSHAWE in *Mem.* (1829) 33, I was that which we graver people call a hoyting girl. 1887 Mrs. BEHN *Lucky Chance* ii. ii, One of those hoyting Ladies that love nothing like fool and fiddle.

Hoit, *obs.* Sc. f. **HOIT** *a.*

Hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti), *sb., adj., adv., int.* See also **HIGHTY-TIGHTY**. [app. a deriv. of **HOIT** *v.*, with reduplication; logically, the *adj.* ought to precede the *sb.* The sense seems in later times to have gradually been influenced by *high*, *height*, and their family; this becomes explicit in the spelling **HIGHTY-TIGHTY**.] *A. sb.*

1. Riotous or giddy behaviour; romping, frolic; disturbance, 'rumpus'; flightiness. Also, b. Assumption of superiority, 'airs', huffiness.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Via. Quor.* (1708) 100 The widows I observ'd . . . Chanting and jiggling to every Tune they heard, and all upon the Hoyty-Toity, like mad Wenches of Fifteen. 1784 O'KEEFE *Fontainebleau* iii. iii. (L.), My mother . . . was a fine lady, all upon the hoyty-toities, and so, good for nothing. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. ii, If this Danton were to burst your mesh-work . . . what a hoytytoity were there, Justice and Culprit changing places. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 2374 After your three bouts At hoytytoity, great men with long words, And so forth.

2. A giddy or romping girl; a hoyden, romp.

dial. Cf. **HIGHTY-TIGHTY** *sb.* 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* I. 255 The Frowzy Browzy, Hoyty Toity, Covent-Garden Harriidan. 1796 GROSSE *Dict. Voyg. T.*, *Hoyty-toity*, a hoyty-toity wench; a giddy, thoughtless, romping girl.

B. adj. Frolicsome, romping, giddy, flighty. Also, b. Assuming, haughty, petulant, huffy.

1690 DRYDEN *Amphit.* ii. ii, And that hoyghty toighty business ought, in conscience, to be over. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 10 ¶ 5 If any hoyty-toity things make a fuss, they are sure to be taken to pieces the next visit. 1769 Mrs. BROOKE *Emily Montague* (1784) I. iv. 16 There is generally a certain hoyty-toity inelegance of form and manner at seventeen. 1800 KEATS *Cap & Bells* lxxix, See what hoyty-toity airs she took. 1821 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vii. (1874) 127 A good girl and not hoyty-toity. 1896 Sir W. HARCOURT *Sp. Ho. Com.* 13 Feb., It is not to be got rid of by the use of, if I may use the phrase without offence, the hoyty-toity language of the hon. and gallant member.

† *C. adv.* In a frolicsome or giddy manner. *Obs.* 1714 ARBUTHNOT *Harmony in Uproar* Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 31 All of a sudden we run as mad as ever; and hoyty toity away went we. 1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* ii. iii. 18th Air, Hoyty, toity, Whisking, frisking.

D. int. An exclamation expressing surprise with some degree of contempt, *esp.* at words or actions considered to show flightiness or undue assumption.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* in. x, Hoyty toity, what have I to do with his Dreams or his Divination? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. viii, Hoyty toity! . . . madam is in her airs, I protest. 1836 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxix, 'Why he don't mean to say he's going! Hoyty toity! Nonsense.' 1883 Mrs. ALEXANDER *Excutor* II. 91 'Hoyty toity!' cried Mr. Harding, a little surprised. 'Well, you'll think better of it'.

Hence **Hotty-toityism**, **Hotty-toityness**, flightiness, huffiness, petulance. **Hotty-toity** *v. intr.*, to act in a hoyty-toity manner, to romp inelegantly, to hoyden.

1790 'TOBY TRACH' *EM' Hist.* *Goody Goosecap* 23 Miss Sally Scramble . . . minded nothing but hoyty-toitying about, and had nothing but play in her head. 1800 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 106 A person whose hoyty-toityness is depressing beyond conception. 1881 T. WATTS in *Athenum* 3 Sept. 308/2 The talk gets naturally upon 'lords' in general, gentility, nonsense, and 'hoyty-toityism' as the canker at the heart of modern civilization.

Hoix, var. spelling of **HOICKS**.

Hoja (h, var. of **KHOJA**. **Hok**, **hoke**, *obs.* ff. **HOOK**, **HOOK**, **OAK**. **Hoke**, var. of **HOLK**, **HOWK** *v.*; **Hokeday**, etc., early ff. **HOCKDAY**, etc.

† **Hoker**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hoco**, **hooer**, 2-4 **hoker**, 4-5 **hokir**, 5 **hocoivre**, **hoooor**. [OE. *hoco*, not found in the cognate langs.; the o is of doubtful length, but prob. short; possibly

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related to OE. *huc*, *huc* 'mockery', root *huc*, *huc*. (Not related to OHG. *huoh*, MHG. *huch*, *huoch* 'contempt, scorn, derision', in which the second *h* is Germanic, requiring OE. *h*.) Mockery, derision; scorn, contempt; abuse, reviling.

1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos in Rom.* xxxiii. (1883) 164 To oft man mid hoker gode dæda hyrweð. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 luele word, hoker and scorn. c. 1205 LAY. 29790 Brutisce clerikes Him seiden hokeres. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 45 She was as digne as water in a dich As ful of hoker and of bismare. 14.. *Cast. Love* (Halliwell.) 211 Alle the fendes hadyn hocoore That mon shuld wonyn in the blessed honowre. 1421-2 HOCLEVE *Dialog.* 741 My wyf mighte haue hokir & greet desdeyn.

b. Comb. hoker-word, mocking word; gibe.

1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos in Rom.* xxxiii. (1883) 164 Hocoorewyde dysige. c. 1205 LAY. 19995 [Hi] me arwiten mid heore hoker words.

† **Hoker**, v. Obs. [f. *HOKER* sb.] trans. To mock, scorn, revile.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 458 Pu... ure godes hokerest. c. 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 456 in O. E. Misc. 50 He... gon him hokeri. c. 1285 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 140 Thay... weren shamefully receyved, & lothly hokered.

b. intr. To pour scorn (upon). c. 1205 LAY. 14795 Ah nes hit nan... pat him ne hokerede on. c. 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 449 in O. E. Misc. 50 Pe princes and pet oter volk hokerede him vp-on.

Hence **Hokering** vbl. sb., mockery, scorn.

a. 1225 *Ansr. R.* 188 Poo on hokerunge 3eiden so lude. a. 1240 *Wokunge in Cott. Hom.* 281 Pe red 3erde pat te was... giuen pe on hokerrunge.

Hokerere, var. of **OKERER** Obs., usurer.

† **Hokerful**, a. Obs. [f. *HOKER* sb. + -FUL.] Scornful. Hence **Hokerfully** adv., scornfully.

a. 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 670 in O. E. Misc. 137 He wole lipen and hokerful ben. c. 1285 *Lai le Freine* 61 A proude dame and an envious, Hokerfulliche misseggung.

† **Hokerly**, adv. Obs. [f. as prec. + -LY.]

1. Scornfully, mockingly, contemptuously.

c. 1205 LAY. 19412 And lætten swiðe hokerliche of Lote þan eorle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 417 Pe kyng... wel hokerlyche by held þe folc þat þere stod. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 510 Thanne wole he... answaren hokerly and angrily.

2. In a way worthy of scorn, contemptibly, ridiculously.

a. 1225 *Ansr. R.* 140 Pis is wunder ouer alle wundes, & hokerliche wunder. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Swa muchel þe hokerlucher him þunched to beon ouercumen.

Hoker moker, obs. f. **HUGGER-MUGGER**.

Hoket: see **HOCKET**.

Hokey, hoaky (hō'ki). In *by Hokey*, by the *Hokey*, a petty oath, or asseveration.

[*Hoakis*, in Ayrshire, according to Jamieson, means 'a fire that has been covered up with cinders, when all the fuel has become red'. This is hardly likely to be the source of the petty oath, which seems to be substituted for some other word.]

1825 JAMIESON s.v., Used also as a petty oath, *By the hoakis*. 1842 BARHAM *Engol. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Dead Drummer*, What sound mingles too?—by the hokey—a Drum! 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xi. 101 Hilloo, by the Hokey I have him! 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 64 Then, by hokey, I'll like you very much indeed, old fellow!

Hokey-pokey (hō'ki pō'ki). *slang* or *colloq.* Also **hoky-poky**. [In sense 1, altered from *hocus-pocus*; in sense 2, perh. of distinct origin.]

1. (Cf. *HOCUS-FOCUS* 2.) Deception, cheatery, underhand work.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hoky-poky*, *hocus-pocus*. *North. 1893 FARMER Slang, Hoky-poky*. 1. A cheat; a swindle; nonsense. (From *Hocus Pocus*.)

2. A cheap kind of ice-cream, sold by street vendors.

1884 *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 715/1 'Hokey pokey, pokey ho!' a curiously compounded beverage. 1885 *Tuck Old Lond. Critic* 58 Hokey Pokey is of a firmer make and probably stiffer material than the penny ice of the Italians. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 3/2 The correct origin of the term 'Hokey Pokey, a penny a lump'. [An incident is related as tending to identify the term with the It. *O che poco!* 'O how little!']

3. Cf. **HOKEY**, and **pokey-hokey** in *Spurdens Supp. to Forby*.

1883 *Bread-Winners* 231 By the great hokey-pokey! they couldn't keep it up a minute when their wives came.

Hokster, hokester, obs. ff. **HUCKSTER**.

Hoky, variant of **HOCKEY**, harvest-home.

Hola, see **HOL**, **HOLL**, **WHOLE**. **Hola**, obs. f. **HOLLA**. **Holacuseur**, obs. f. **HALALCOB**. **Holagogue**, etc.: see **HOLO**. **Holand**, -er, obs. f. **HOLLAND**, -ER.

Holarctic (hōl'arktik), a. [f. Gr. *holo*-s whole (HOL)- + *arctic*.] In the Geographical Distribution of Animals: Of or pertaining to the entire northern or arctic region, as the Holarctic region, or Holarctic family of birds.

Mr. P. Slater divided the surface of the globe into six great zoological Regions, two of which, the *Palaearctic* and *Neartic*, comprised the Old and the New World respectively north of the Tropic of Cancer (nearly). It has since been proposed to unite these into one region, to which Prof. A. Newton has applied the term *Holarctic*. It corresponds essentially to Huxley's *Arctogal*.

1883 A. HALLIWELL in *Nature* 26 Apr. 606 As regards the name 'Triarctic', by which I intended to designate the combined Neartic and Palaearctic regions. I beg to state that at the suggestion of Prof. Alfred Newton... it has been

replaced by Holarctic. 1887 NEWTON in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 733 The great northern or 'Holarctic' fauna.

† **Holard**, Obs. [A by-form of **HOLOUR**, with suffix -ARD.] A whoremonger.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) xvi. 358 Hauē at thy tabard, harlot and holard! Thou shalle not be sparde!

Holbard, -beard, -ber(d), -bert, obs. ff. **HALBERD**. **Holbarder** etc., obs. ff. **HALBERDIER**.

Holcodont (hɔlkodnt), a. *Ornith.* [f. Gr. *halos* furtow + *odont*- tooth.] Having teeth distinctly and separately socketed in a long continuous groove, as the *Odontoloe* (Cent. Dict.).

Hold (hōld), v. Pa. t. held; pa. pple. held, arch. holden (hōld'n). Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. redupl. str. vb. OE. *haldan*, *healdan*, pa. t. *heold*, pple. *halden*, *healden*, corresp. to OFris. *halda*, *held*, *halden*, OS. *haldan*, *held*, *ghaldan* (MLG. *holden*, MDu. *houden*), OHG. *halten*, *hialt*, *gehaltan* (Ger. *halten*, *hielt*, *gehalten*), ON. *halda*, *held*, *held*, *haldenn*, Goth. *haldan*, *hahald*, *haldans*. The Anglian form *haldan* remained in the north as *hald*, *hald*, *hald*, but regularly gave in midl. and general Eng. *hold*; the WSax. *healdan* gave in the south a pres. stem *heald*, *held*, *hyald*, *held* in ME. The 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. had often umlaut and contraction in OE. and early ME. The pa. t. OE. *heold* (:-redupl. **hehold*) became *heeld*, *held*, dial. *hiel*, *hyld*, *huld* (i); rarely, with weak ending, *hulte*, *holdede*, in ME. The pa. pple. became *holden*, north. *halden* (*halden*, *hadden*), south. *healden*, *helden*; also, with loss of suffix, *yhald*, *yhold*, *holde*, etc.; in 16th c. *holden* began to be displaced by *held* from the pa. t., and is now archaic, but preserved by its use in legal and formal language; weak forms *holded*, *holdit*, are frequent from 16th c. in dial. or individual use.]

A. Inflectional Forms.

1. Present stem. a. *Anglian* and *north*. 1-7 *hald*, (4-5 *ald*), 6-9 *Sc. hault*, (6 *hawd*, 6- *haud*, *had*), 9 *north. Eng. hod*.

a. 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 874 Miercna rice to haldanne. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 4 Næniz monn mæhte hine haldan. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Haldeð broþerredene eow bitwene. a. 1225 *Juliana* 47 Hu derst tu halde me? a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4034 Alþer might þam ald. *Ibid.* 28353, I þat cuth na mesur halde. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* i. 514 To hald þat þai forspokyn hald. 1426 *Audelay Poems* 33 And ald houshold oponly. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xlix. 42 Micht non him hawd. *Ibid.* lxxx. 27 Quhy wald thou hald that will away? 1535 *Stewart Cron.* Scot. II. 15 And pennyworth to had. 1724 *Ramsay Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 29 Two good pocks. The t'ane to had the grots the ither to had the meal. 1777-1836 J. MAYNE *Siller Gyn* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 122 Nought could hauld them. 1781 *Burns My Nanie*, O, vii, I'm as blythe that hauds his pleugh.

β. 3- *hold*, (5 *hoold*, old, 5-7 *hould*).

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Hie sullen we holden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 460 Ych hym holde waste. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 11648 Hold hit onone! c. 1460 *Fortescue Abs.* & *Lim. Mon.* v. (1885) 119 We most holde (*MS. Digby* 145 (1532) *houdeit*) for vndouted. 1546 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 62 Who maie holde that will awaie?

γ. *WSax.* and *south*. 1-4 *heald*, 3 *heald*, 3-5 *held*, (4 *Kent. hyald*, *hye*(ald)).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 We... his bebodu healdan. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 224 Heald by mid þe c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Heald þin cunde. a. 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 620 in O. E. Misc. 136 Þenne mist þu þi lond mit frendchipe helden. c. 1375 *Healde* [see B. 23 c]. 1340 *Ayemb.* 27 Zome bet me hyelde gode men. *Ibid.* 145 God of huam we hyealdeþ alle. *Ibid.* 220 [He] hyalde hit wyle perhyule hit ilest. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2340 Al my lond I will of him held.

δ. 2nd sing. 1 **hieltat*, *hyltat*, 2 *alst*, 3-4 *halst*, 4 *north. hald*(e)s, 3- *holdest*; 3rd sing. 1 *hielt*, *helt*, *hilt*, *hylt*, 2-4 *halt* (alt), 4 *halt*, *north. hald*(e)s, 4-5 *holt*, 3- *holdeth*, 6- *holds*.

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 220 Se wisa hilt his spræce. 970 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 466 Afene stream healt bone norþ ende. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 198 Sio... held þa lendenbrædan. a. 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Hlaforð... þe alste [= *halst*] þe hefenen þrimsettles. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 924 Quo-so his alt him bi ayt. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2655 If þou halds mi techeyng. c. 1300 *Beket* 1614 He halth me the meste wreche. c. 1375 *Shoreham* 90 3ef thou hys [hestes] halst man. 1340 *Ayemb.* 259 Vor huo þet halt ald man uor child; he hine halt uor fol. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 53 And halt [*v.r.* holte] his feeste so solempne. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 270 Prestre Iohn holt fulle gret lond.

2. Pa. t. a. 1 *hiold*, 1-4 *heold*, 1- *held*; 3 *hield*, (hel), 3-4 *huld*, 4 *heold*, 4-5 *heild*, *held*, 4-6 *hild*, *hyld*, 5 *hueld*, *hold*, *hyld*.

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 4 Ure ieldran ða þe ðas stowa ær holdon. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 46 Judei... heoldon heora earan. a. 1132 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1123 Fela oðre... helden here castles him to 3eanes. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Ðu helde mi riht hond. a. 1225 *Ansr. R.* 66 Eue heold... longe tale mid te neddre. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 10/13 [The] taper... þat heo huld in hire hond. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 408 Pe seuend o werk he hild [*v.r.* held, *held*] him still. *Ibid.* 6038 Langer his forward held he noght. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 724 Mony feynid hylt þare vay. 1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* ii. 2 Lashing I heold erour. c. 1400 *St. Alexius* (Cott.) 315 He hyllde his hand so faste. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 724 Seynt Wultrud hold hurr' ryzt wel afayde. c. 1450 *Merlin* 64 Thus hilde the kyng that

feeste. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 207 [An idol] helde in his ryght honde a grette keye. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 40 He hilde himselfe still vnder his fathers obedience. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. v. 65, I held the sword. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 93 A thing that thou heldest in thy hand.

β. 5 *hulte*. γ. 5 *holdede*.

c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 602 [He] hulte hym styl as he nouzt rouzt. *Ibid.* 937 His hond... so hulte he. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 89 The sonne of Mithridatis holdede that realme by xliij. yere.

3. Pa. pple. a. 1-2 (3e) *halden*, 2-3 *ihalden*, 4-5 *halden*, -yn (*alden*, etc.), 4-6 *haldin*, (6 *Sc. haldine*, *halden*, 9 *Sc. halden*, *north. hoddan*).

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 17 Æd-gædre biðon gehalden. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Pat naman ne mai bien 3ehalden. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28470, I haue halden. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 80 The feste... is halden in this wyse. a. 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 11 The Parliament to be haldin in Edinburgh. 1558 MAITLAND *Wymning of Calice* viii. in *Sibbald Chron. Scot. Poetry* (1802) III. 94 Beilk man halden in reverence. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 37 Lands haldin be the heire. *Mod. Sc.* He's ower fou hadden.

β. 3-4 *y-*, 1-*holden*, -yn, 3- *holden*, (4-5 -in, -yn, -un, olden).

a. 1240 *Loftong in Cott. Hom.* 205 Vuele i-holden treouðe. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2039 Holden harde in prisun. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 266 That never 3et i-holdyn nes. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 281 Alle... Ben holden... to helpe þe to restitu. 141400 *Praier Plowmen* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 112 Ych am y-holden by charite to parte with hym of these goodes. 1411 *Rolls Parli.* III. 650/1 At the last Parliament... holden at Westm[inster]. 1608 LOWELL *Under Willows, Wind-Harp* 5 Only caught for the moment and holden.

γ. 1 (3e) *healden*, 3 *ihalden*, 4-6 *halden*.

c. 1000 [see B. 6]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9504 He... halden had þir laghes tuin.

δ. 4 *ihalde*, *yholde*, *yhealde*, *halde*, *halt*, 4-5 *holde*, *hold*, 6 *Sc. hald*.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8242 Þou hast halde þer lond wyþ wrong. 1340 *Ayemb.* 165 þe hestes... huerto hi byþe y-hyealde. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 10493 (Trin.), I out of chirche... am don & for cursed holde. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 168 Seyde he had holde his day. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. iv. 269 For a man yholde. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 32 Ye are moche holde to youre God. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. iv. 9 And rych enornament Of cleyt Phebus, that was his grandschir hald.

ε. 6- *held*, 6 *held*, *hild*.

1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 24 The Shire-Court... is held and kept in the City of Chichester. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 125 If he had hild himselfe to that which he saith. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 44 How long hath this possession held the man. 1593 - *Lucr.* 1257 O, let it not be hild (*rimas* kill'd, fulfill'd) Poor women's faults. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. iii. To be held and chewed in the mouth. 1893 *Field* 11 Feb. 190/3 Their quarry got 'held' in a bit of bog.

ζ. 6-7 *holded*, 9 *dial. hoddit*.

1590 L. LLOYD *Dial. Dares* Oct. 31 Which day amongst the antient Romans was holded a fortunate day for marriage. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 71 A Court... which was holded before I came home.

B. Signification.

In Gothic, *haldan* is recorded only in the sense 'to watch over, keep charge of, keep, herd, pasture (cattle)'. (Cf. the derivative *BEHOLD*=hold in observation.) This is generally accepted as the original sense in the Teutonic langs. (cf. Grimm, s.v. *Halten*, Vervij's & Verdam *Middelnld. Wbk.* s.v. *Houden*), whence have arisen the senses, 'to rule (people), guard, defend, keep from getting away or falling, preserve, reserve, keep possession of, possess, occupy, contain, detain, entertain, retain, maintain, sustain', in which it is now used. In some of these *hold* covers the same conceptual ground as *keep* (which has superseded it in reference to cattle), in others it is a stronger synonym of *have*. But its typical current sense is 'to have or keep in one's grasp'; uses into which this notion does not enter, literally or figuratively, having mostly become obsolete. Hence it is the English equivalent of L. *tentare*, F. *tenir*, and so of *contain*, *retain*, etc., as above. The verb had already a wide development of sense in OE., as far as we can go back; uses akin to the Gothic are here placed as sense 1.

1. Transitive senses.

†1. To keep watch over, keep in charge, herd, 'keep' (sheep, etc.); to rule (men). Only in OE. and early ME. Obs.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 45 Þære heorde þe bi ær Gode healdan sceoldan. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* iv. 9 Sceolde ic minne broþor healdon? *Ibid.* xxxvii. 13 Pine gebroþur healdþ sceop on Sichima. c. 1000 - *Hom.* II. 230 Se ðe hylt Israhel. *Ibid.* 382 Ða weardas heoldon þæs cwearternes duru. c. 1050 *Laus of Cnut* i. c. 20 (Schmidt) þe he men rihtlice healde. a. 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1014 Gif he hi rihtlicor healdan wolde. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 He halt mid his mihte hefe and eorðe.

† b. To guard, defend, preserve (from hurt).

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxx. 4 Se þe sceal healdan nu Israela folc utan wið feondum [*qui custodit Israel*]. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 7225 'God', he seyd, 'fader almiht, þat... heldest Daniel fram þe lyoun, Sæu me fram þis foule dragoun'.

2. To keep from getting away; to keep fast, grasp. Often with advb. extension, as *hold fast*; see also IV. To hold one's sides: to press the hands against the sides, as in excessive laughter.

c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 110 Jacob heold þone yldran broðer Esau be ðam fet. c. 1205 LAY. 24752 Ælc mid his honde heold his iucere. 1298 *TELVISA Barth.* *De P. R.* v. xviii. (1495) 123 Joab held the chynne of Amasa as though he wold kyss hym. 1550 LYNDSEAY *Sgr. Meldrum* 378 An quaff of gold to hald his hair. 1578 *LYTE Dadaens* i. viii. 85 The same decoction, holden and kept in the mouth. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 59 Lay hold vpon him Priam, hold him fast. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 32 Laughter holding both his sides. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 43 (*In the Street*), I continued holding her hand. 1890

Chamb. Jnrl. 3 Sept. 561/2 A. boy rushed up... to hold the rector's horse.

b. *Cricket.* To catch (a ball); implying a difficult or skillful catch.

188a *Daily Tel.* 24 June. Hornby drove Giffen hard to mid-on, where Bannerman held the ball cleverly.

c. *Sporting colloq.* To prove a match for, hold one's own against.

1883 *Times* 22 Oct. 10/2 It seems likely that she holds all the horses that ran in the Cesarewitch safe enough. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 412/1 On the more level slope he begins to hold his pursuer. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 323/1 Oxford rowed a slower stroke... than their opponents, and yet appeared to hold them fairly easily from post to finish.

3. To keep from falling, to sustain or support in or with the hand, arms, etc.: applicable to any degree of exertion, from that involved in *holding up* (see sense 44) a heavy object, to that which does not differ from *having in the hand*, except by the mere implication of muscular action.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 538 Ealle... healdende palm-twigu on heora handum. [Cf. I. 90 Hæbbende heora palm-twigu on banda.] c 1290 *St. Dunstan* 13 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 19 Seint Dunstones moder taper... þat heo hald on hire bond. a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 746 His swerd fel of his hond... Ne mihte he it holde. c 1300 *Scyns Sag.* (W.) 2009 Another ymage That held a mirour in his hond. 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 930 Ten brode arrowis hilde he there. 1383 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 25 Hold the basin high as you give water to ones handes. 1385 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b. Holding in hys hande a long staffe of silver. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 371 Muttering their prayers, holding a bundle of small Tameriske-twigs. 1879 *CAVENDISH's Card Ess.* 191 My partner held good trumps. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Sept. 14/3 Holding a brief for the National League. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* 11. 674 My wife... Holds our little Iulus before his father to see. *Mod.* Hold my book while I run back. The girl was holding the baby for her mother.

† b. *fig.* To uphold, support, maintain. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Laws Æthelred v.* c. 35 Utan ænne cyne-hlaford holdlice healdan. 1340 *Aeneid* 35 Þe heje men... þæt hycældeþ and sosteneþ iweas and þe caorsins.

c. In pregnant sense: To hold so as to keep in position, guide, control, or manage, as to *hold the sceptre, the reins, the plough*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 6 He customably used himself to hold the Plow. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. iv. 41 Enraged wight, Whome great griefe made forgett the raines to hold Of reason's rule. 1681 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goultart's Wise Vieillard* 49 Even as wee see Pilots... holding the Rudder. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. xi. 421 More fit... to handle a mattocke then to hold a musket.

† d. To sustain, bear, endure, 'stand' (some treatment). *Obs.*

1598 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* (1881) 237 The shoemaker cares not if his shoes hold the drawing on. 1606 W. CRAWSHAW *Romish Forgeries* A ij. a. If the matter will not hold plea, and if my prooffe be not substantiall. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* III. ii. 80 Now humble as the ripest Mulberry, That will not hold the handling. 1664 *WALLER Poems, To Sir T. Higgins*, Their small galleys may not hold compare With our tall ships.

4. To keep (the body, or a member) in a particular position or attitude; to 'carry', sustain, bear.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1196 Godd hald ouer him his holi hand! 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 229 A man sityngne þeron... halt his riht hond as þou3 he spake to þe peple. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 145 An other holdeth his necke a wrye. 1593 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 4 Holding thy eare close to the hollow ground. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Cox-combe* v. ii. Be not fearful, for I hold My hands before my mouth. 1885 *DORA RUSSELL On Golden Hinges* II. xi. 165 She held herself like a queen. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. iii. 52 She held her face averted. 1898 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 230 She held her head as proudly as ever.

5. To have or keep within it; to retain (fluid, or the like), so that it does not run out; *esp.* to contain (with reference to amount or quantity); to be capable of containing, have capacity for.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 56 Ða water-fatu, sume heoldon twyfealde gemetu, sume þryfealde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5924 Ne was in hus na vessel fer þat watur hild, o stan ne tre. 1388 *WYCLIF Jer.* ii. 13 Cisternes distried, that moun not holde wattris. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) v. 54 That yle [Cycile] holt in compas aboute ccccl. frensche myles. c 1480 *Lit. Childr. Lit. Bk.* 30 in *Babees Bk.* 18 Put not thy mete... In-to thy Seler that thy salte halte. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 4 Euery barrill for bere shall contene and holde .xxxvi. gallons. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i.* 9 More diuells then vaste hell can hold. 1700 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 206 He stored the sloop as full as she could hold. 1736 *FIELDRING Pasquin* I. i. I'll make the house too hot to hold you. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 225 The animal and vegetable matters which it holds in solution. 1847 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 66 Peat holds water like a sponge. 1878 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xii. Cannot the phaeton hold five? *Mod.* This jug holds two pints.

6. To have or keep as one's own absolutely or temporarily; to own, have as property; to be the owner, possessor, or tenant of; to be in possession or enjoyment of.

To have and to hold: see HAVE v. 1 c. a 855 O. E. Chron. an. 611 Her Cyneigils feng to rice... and heold xxxi wintra. c 897 [see A. 2]. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxxiii. 1 þu be heofon-hamas healdst and wealdst (*habiti in caelo*). a 1200 *Moral Ode* 55 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 221 Se þe ahte wile holde wel. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2225 Þatt ilke kinsæte þatt Davyþ king hiss faderr held. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 14. If any Breton were fonden holdand lond. 1366 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. II. 38 Sir Symonye is of-sent to assaile þe Chartres, þat fals obur Fauuel by eny [fyn] heolden. c 1400 *Destir. Troy* 13697 Pirrus... Weddit þat worthi, & as wif held. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) i. 4 þe

kyng... haldes grete and mykill land. For he haldes þe land of Hungary, Sauoy, Comany [etc.]. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx. ii. Syr Launcelot holdeth your quene and hath done longe. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 15 b. If an house be let to holde at will. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxvi. 148 By which he acquireth and holdeth a propriety in land, or goods. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. xxxvii. My Sovereign holds in ward my land. 1844 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 177 Farms are held on a variety of tenure. 1881 *GARDINER & MULLINGER Study Eng. Hist.* I. vii. 135 No man who taught the contrary was to be allowed to hold a benefice.

b. To possess, have, occupy (a position, office, quality, etc.).

c 1200 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 8129 If endlesnes any end moght hald, þan war it endlesnes unproperly cald. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 5 In dede þei hald not, ne do his office. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 174 Wheresoevrou thou hoold residence. 1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 104 They may also lawfully hold superiority ouer their brethren. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 242 He might well haue holden place with the worthiest. 1757 *BEATTIE Wolf & Sheph.* 10 One With whom wit holds the place of reason. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* I. v. 40 Their places, therefore, are practically holden during good behaviour. 1887 *SCOTT Surg. Dan.* I. Doctor Grey (he might hold the title by diploma for what I know). 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689. 137 Catholics could hold rank up to that of colonel.

c. Const. of or from (the superior from whom the title to an estate or office is derived). Also *fig.*

c 1200 *LAY.* 29377 And æf heom some al þis ærd, of him to heoldenne. c 1290 *Beket* 2000 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 163 Pe baronie al-so, þat þou halst of him in chief. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 48 § 1 The same Castelles. be holden of your Highnes in Chief as of youre Crowne. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 118 The Trust, the Office, I do hold of you. 1636 *MASSINGER Bashf. Lover* iv. iii. I hold my dukedom from you, as your vassal. 1703 *Rowe Ulyss.* iv. i. I have learnt to hold My Life from none, but from the Gods who gave it. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2). I. 68 It has been contended that the word *feodum* signifies land holden of a superior lord, by military or other services.

d. *Mil.* To keep forcibly against an adversary, defend; to keep possession of, occupy.

1554 O. E. Chron. an. 1135 And [he] held Exceestre ægenes him. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 172 They tooke and held the Citie with force. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. iii. 164 To Bristow Castle, which they say is held by Bushie, Bagot, and their Complices. 1649 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *West. Voy. to Mount Wks.* (1872) 18 The main Island is held for the Prince, by one Captain... called Sir John Grenville. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 723 With what Arms We mean to hold what anciently we claim Of Deitie or Empire. 1807 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 10 The foeman holds the wall. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edu.* III. i. xvii. 319 The bridge was held for some time... at last the French fled.

e. To occupy, be in (a place); also, in stronger sense, To remain in, retain possession or occupation of.

1597 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7166 He ber þe croune & huld þe deis mid oþer alio. 173... K. Alit. 1154 Alisaundre heold the deys. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ix. 129. As if science held her seat Between the circled arches of thy brows. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 94 The star, that bids the shepherd fold. Now the top of heaven doth hold. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abram-Muld* II. i. 456 One who holds the very next Apartment. 1805 MRS. PICKINS *Lady Lovelace* II. xxix. 123 For the nonce lighter questions held his brain. 1898 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 May 559/3 His first piece... long held the boards.

f. *fig.* Of disease, error, etc.: To have in its power, possess, affect, occupy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11829 Ydrosipi held him sua in threst. 1480 *Proclam. Hen. V.* in *Rymer Foedera* (1710) 917 Our sayd Father is holden with divers Keneless. 1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 241 The detestable heresie of Arius, which held their minds of a long time. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 116 Th' affliction of my minde amends, with which I feare a madness held me. 1711 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 122 A Feather that held him for about a Fortnight. 1886 *SEELY Short Hist. Napoleon I.* iv. § 1. 118 The intoxication of the Marengo campaign still held him.

7. To keep, preserve, retain; not to lose, let go, part with, or emit; to detain; to arrest, rivet the attention of.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 17 Hiz doð niwe win on niwe bytta, and æfter byþ 3e-healden [*Lindisf. gehalden*]. c 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 98 Him sylfum na healdende of callum. a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 50 þe blake cloð... halt his heou betere. 1288 *Proclam. Hen. III.* We senden 3ew þis writ... to halden a manges 3ew inehord. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13409 'Quarfor', said he, 'þus has þou Halden be god wine to now?' 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* x. vii. (1495) 378 Cole rake in ashes holdeth and keepeth fyre. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij b. If she holde it past the secunde day after, she shall be hoole. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 7 b. But I holde you to long with commendation of that... I pray you let us goe to dinner. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 333 Might... dive in as long as they could hold their breath. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 335 Constant changes of scene and method hold the attention. 1883 E. F. BYRNNE *Entangled* II. i. xxiv. 130 She... found herself held by his eyes.

b. With extension or complement: To keep in a specified place, state, condition, or relation; to oblige to adhere to (a promise or the like: cf. 10).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 189 þa heht Petrus and Paulus on beandum healdon. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Heald me þe wreche. c 1205 *LAY.* 1044 3e... haldes me inne bende. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3183 Abraham... hald still þin arm, And to þi sun do þou no harm. *Ibid.* 14405 Pharaon... þat þam in seruage held lang. c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 339 Thus holdithe me my destenye a wreche. c 1400 *Destir. Troy* 8083 To hold hym in hope & hert hym the better. 1486 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 26 Beyng holde in a certeyn stupour and wondrous of mynde. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 83 Suche a rable of shooters... as wolde holde vs talking whyles tomorrow. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* II. iii. 202 His gracious

Promise, which you might... haue held him to. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1820) II. 286 The captain is desirous to hold you to it. 1878 C. E. MAURICE *Stephen Langton* iii. 213 John's army was held in check. 1898 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 360 He was held at bay.

c. *rest.* To keep oneself; to adhere, remain, keep. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Moni halt him til an make. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 379 'þe kyng', he seyde, 'of Engeland halt hym to hys bedde'. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6521 Moyes him hild awai. *Ibid.* 10413 Quen þat he held him fra hame. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xx. 245 Holdeþ 3ow in vnyte. a 1533 *Ln. BERNERS Hym.* iv. 187 Euery man praysed gretely Hoon that he helde hym selfe so fermely. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxxvi. 2 Holde the still a litle. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Ire.* II. vii. (1633) 98 Richard held himself in Ireland. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 340 They held themselves aloof from the popular current.

† d. To continue to occupy; to remain in (a place); not to move from or leave; to 'keep'. *Obs.*

c 1286 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 623 She halt hire chambre. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 64 Had they holde the highg waye. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. iii. 84 The schippis haldand the deip see. a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* II. Poems (1831) 131 Holding alway the chief street of the town. 1795 *OSBALDISTON Brit. Sportsm.* 477 If it be rainy, then the hare will hold the highways more than at any other time.

e. *Hunting.* To keep going; to lead or drive (hounds). Cf. 24.

1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 792/a We found Hound... holding the bounds up the common again. 1891 *Ibid.* 19 Dec. 954/a Laurence... held his hounds across the valley.

8. To keep together, to keep in being, existence, or operation, to carry on; to convoke and preside over (a meeting, assembly, council, or the like); to go through formally, perform (any proceeding or function); to keep, observe, celebrate (a festival); to carry on, sustain, or have (communication, intelligence, conversation); to keep (company, silence, etc.); to use (language) habitually or constantly; = HAVE v. 11.

a 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 1075 Hi ne dorstan nan gefeoht healdan wið Willelm cyngne. *Ibid.* an. 1085 Her se cyng ber his corona and heold his hired. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Seint[n]icholas... þat wune heold to his liues ende. c 1205 *LAY.* 4766 Belin in Euerewic hold eorlene husting. a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 22 Vrom þet, efter Preciosa, holdes seld. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10215 A mikel fest... þat lues held. c 1340 *Ibid.* 13563 (Trin.) A bridale was þere on I halde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 410 The king Eduuard... Come to strevellyne... For till hald that are assemble. c 1450 *Mertin* 2 The fendes helden a gret conseil. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* 8, I wyl holde you compaignie thyder. a 1535 *MORE Edu. V.* (1641) 3 The Parliament holden the thirtieth yeere of King Henry the Sixth. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 29 To holden chat with seely shepherds swayne. 1654 tr. *Scadery's Curia Pol.* 41 Had he held intelligence with the King of Granada. 1706 *SWIFT Gulliver* I. v. [They] can hold conversation in both tongues. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xix. 267 Any county, wherein the assises are held. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxvi. 93, I pray thee hold Converse with me. 1840 J. QUINCY *Hist. Harvard Univ.* I. 91 The first meeting of the Corporation... was holden on the 13th of the ensuing July. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. I. 667 Several opulent gentlemen were accused of holding conventicles.

b. *Mus.* † (a) To perform (a particular part in concerted music); = BEAR v. 1 20. *Obs.* (b) To sustain (a note, esp. in one part while the other parts move).

1885 'RITA' *Like Dian's Kiss* xxiv. 180 The vocal thunder, having terminated in a prolonged holding of the low E, is followed by loud applause. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* xix. § 501 A suspension may be very simply defined as a note of one chord held over another of which it forms no part.

† 9. To keep unbroken or inviolate; to observe, abide by (a command, vow, promise, faith, etc.); the opposite of *to break or violate*. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We sceolan þa ten bebodu healdan. *Ibid.* 45 Gif hi nellap healdan Godes æwe. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Ne we ne moten halden moyes e. 1288 *Proclam. Hen. III.* þæt heo stedefæstliche healden and swerien to healden... þo isetnesses þæt beon imakede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10698 Hu Sco moght hir mari and hald hir vou. 1426 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 266 Feith ne trouth holdith she To frend ne felawe, bad or good. c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 610, I aske nowe of the To holde covenante in this cas. c 1475 *Rauf Coitgear* 449, I sall hald that I hane becht. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. v. 260 To Master Broome, you yet shall hold your word. a 1605 *FLETCHER Women Pleased* v. i. Wks. (Rtdg.) II. 200/1 'Tis fit you hold your word, sir.

† 10. To oblige, bind, constrain; in later use, chiefly in pa. pple. *holden. Obs. or arch.*

c 1205 *LAY.* 9459 þe to fehte heom scolde halden. 1388 *WYCLIF 2 Kings* iv. 8 Ther was there a grete woman, that heelde hym, that he ete brede. c 1395 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1443 *Hyppis.*, Thanne were I holde to quyte thy labour. 14200 *Praier of Plowman* in *Harl. Mss.* (1810) VI. 113 And thus ys my brother y-holde to done to me. 14... HOCLEVE *Compl. Virgin* 138 Thou art as moche, or more, holde him to hyde, Than Sem, þat helid his Fadir Noe. 1588-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 71 His brother should not be baldin to answer one farther in that mater. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 253 They could not view themselves as holden... to submit.

† b. *To be holden:* to be obliged, under obligation (to any one), to be BEHOLDEN. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 317 To þis man & his meke wif most y am holde. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 374 (MS. Harl. 3490) Whereof to him in speciali above all other I am most holde. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* 34 We be moche holden to you. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 15 Greatly am I now holden unto thee. 1666 *Perrys Diary* 9 Apr., So we... turned back, being holden to the gentleman.

c. To hold to bail: to bind or constrain by bail; see BAIL sb.¹, esp. the note after sense 6.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxv. Pickwick and Tupman had already held to bail. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Feb. 2/3 [He] was wrongfully held to bail to be of good behaviour.

11. To keep back from action, hinder, prevent, restrain; *refl.* to restrain oneself, refrain, forbear. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in special phrases; *spec.* b. To keep in, refrain from (speech, noise, etc.): see also *hold one's TONGUE*.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 220 Ac se wisa hilt his spræc and bitt timan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 þæt we us healdan... wip þa heafodlican leahtras. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13647 He allan þat dos his will, And holds him fra dedis ill. 1388a *Wyclif Luke* xxiv. 16 Sothli her ȝen weren holdun, lest thei knewen him. 1424 *Caxton Fables of Esop* iii. iii. Who holdeth now me that wyth my foote I breke not thyn hede? 1544 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 288 To suche poynte that thou maigest not hold vomityng. 1566 *GASCOIGNE Supposes* i. i. Holde thy talking, nourse, and harken to me. 1649-53 *EARL OF NEWCASTLE Declar.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 137 Let them call them what they will, so they would hold their fingers from them. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 131 The only restraining motive which may hold the hand of a tyrant. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chms.* xxv. I wish you'd hold your noise! 1891 *Graphic* *Christm.* No. 20/3 He had reluctantly held his fire, determined to wait till he could 'mak siccar'.

12. To have or keep in the mind, entertain: a. (a feeling, etc.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 1954 Hio... heold heah-lufan wið hæle-þa bregro. c. 1205 *LAY.* 30198 And for þere mucchele lufu þa heolde heore aldren. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 64 She... of my rurall musick holdeth scorne. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. iii. 17 Proteus, the good conceit I hold of thee. 1595 — *John* iii. iv. 90 You hold too heynous a respect of greefe. 1637 *HEYLIN Answ. Burton Pref.* Civa. If they hold a Reverend esteeme of those who [etc.]. 1808 *LEYDEN Mermaid* xlv. That heart... Can hold no sympathy with mine. 1846 H. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Lit.* I. 39 The first... who acknowledged the tactical theory and held great account of those who practised it.

b. (a belief, opinion, doctrine, etc.): To accept and entertain as true; to believe.

1340 *Aeneid*. 134 We þæt þe rihte byleauwe hwealdeþ. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Ct.* 224, I holde the cristen fayth. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 65 Let me holde the same proposition still. 1608 *TOWSE Serpents* 134 All the Egyptians holde opinion, that the Crocodile is a Diuinatour. 1667 *EARL OF CARDIGAN in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 9 The Church of England holds the three creeds as well as we. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* Contents i. iii. § 36 It appears, that Aristotle also held the world's animation. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689. 102 Those who held most strongly the divine right of the people to choose their own ministers. 1899 *Monist* II. 162 Justified in holding this view.

c. With obj. clause: To be of opinion, think, consider, believe (that).

a. 1300 *Sarmun* xiii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Ibc hold a fole þæt he be. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 2507 (Trin.) Þei helde heres was þe lond. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. v. (1859) 5, I holde nought that al be trewe that he seyth. 1535 *COVERDALE Matt.* xxii. 23 The Saduces which holde that there is no resurrection. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. ii. 87 It is held, That Valour is the chiefest Vertue. 1771 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, She holds that both Frank and his master are much improved. 1891 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. i. 15, I hold... that the details... are altogether unhistorical.

d. With obj. and complement or extension: To think, consider, esteem, regard as. Const. with simple compl. or (*arch.*) with *as*, *for*, or with infin.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 63 And halt him seluen for ierše. c. 1205 *LAY.* 808a Heo heolden hine for hæmne godd. a. 1205 *Ansr. R.* 192 Holdeð hit alle blisse uorte uallen in misliche of þeos fondunges. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27135 Þou haldest þin aun gilt bot light. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 141 And to ben holden digne of reuerence. — *Reeve's T.* 288 When this lape is tald another day, I sal been halde a daf, a cokenay. c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 63, I requyre you that ye holde me for excused. a. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M viij b. They were holden and reputed as goddesses after their death. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 202, I hold mine own Religion so good, as it needs not fetch lustre from the disgrace of another. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xliii. 179 The very idea of resistance... they hold as absurd. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 364 For their absence the king was held responsible. 1895 *Ibid.* xii. III. 185 He held the lives of other men as cheap as his own. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 419 If you would not scruple in holding Paley for an honest man.

e. Of a judge or court: To state as an authoritative opinion; to lay down as a point of law; to decide.

1649 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 306. 135 It hath been holden in the time of King Henry the third that [etc.]. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. iii. 49 It is clearly held, that one acquitted as principal may be indicted as an accessory after the fact. 1828 *CAUSSE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 360 The Master of the Rolls held that the renewed lease was a new acquisition, which vested in the daughter as a purchaser. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. vi. 47 The Court... held that the plea to its jurisdiction was insufficient.

f. To have in a specified relation to the mind or thought; to entertain a specified feeling towards; in such phrases as to hold in esteem, contempt, memory, etc.

For these phrases, transitive verbs may usually be substituted; thus to hold in esteem = to esteem; to hold in contempt = to despise; to hold in memory = to remember.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2610 Yone lasce... Als in despit soo haldest me. *Ibid.* 4245 Puiſer... held ioseph in mensk and are. a. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Biv b, In

so hyghe estimation it holdeth the virtuous. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xxi. 111 The temple of Solomon... which they holde in great reverence. 1611 *BIBLE Phil.* ii. 29 Hold such in reputation. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 64 p. 7 Magna Charta... with Us is justly held in the greatest Veneration. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 304 The wise and mighty one who is to be held in honour.

† 13. To offer as a wager; to wager, bet, 'lay'. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) xvi. 328, I hold here a grote she lykys me not weyll. 1530 *PALSGR.* 691/2, I holde the a penyie I tell the where this bell ryngeth. 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasse Wks.* (Rildg.) 126/1, I hold my cap to a noble that the Usurer hath given him some gold. 1698 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wife* ii. i. Const. I'll hold you a guinea you don't make her tell it you. Sir John. I'll hold you a guinea I do. 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* II. 54 I'll hold ye five Guineas to four. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* ii. Wks. (Globe) 618/2 I'll hold you a guinea of that, my dear.

† b. To accept as a wager. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 586/2 Lay downe your monaye, I holde it, sus boutes vostre argent, je le tiens. 1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage* (1593) 7 Saith the Connie, I durst laie xii. d. more. I hold it saith the barnacle. 1666 *SCOTT'S Jests in Shaks. Jest Bk.* (1864) II. 103 Yes... and on that I will lay twenty pound. I hold it said the knight: lay downe the Money.

¶ 14. *Billiards*. = *HOLE v.* 16. [A corruption of hole, by association of holed and hold: cf. 2, 5.]

1869 *BLACKLEY Word Gossip* 74 A player is continually said to have held a ball when he drives it into a pocket. 1877 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4) 283 Billiard players say, 'I held the ball', instead of 'I holed it'.

II. Intransitive and absolute uses.

15. To do the act of holding; to keep hold; to maintain one's grasp; to cling. Also with *by* (*þuon*, *to*).

(App. by is instrumental: cf. 'he held the pig by the ears' with 'he held by the pig's ears'.)

c. 1305 *St. Dunstan* 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 36 þe deuel wrickeð her and þer: and he [Dunstan] hold euere faste. 1549 *LATTIMER 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 59 He toke sanctuary, and held by the hornes of the aultare. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 35 b. Some hold fast upon the sayng of saint Augustine, and build wonders upon that text. 1568 J. HERWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 171 Holde fast when ye haue it. a. 1654 *SELDEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 22 Do as if you were going over a Bridge... hold fast by the Rail. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xiv. (1813) 195 If the plants hold tight to the pots. 1842 *TENNYSON Epic* 21 There was no anchor, none, To hold by.

† b. In the imperative, used in offering or presenting; = Here! take it! [= *F. tiens*, *Sc. hae*.]

c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 154 Holde here, worthy knyghte Reynawde, I gyve you my suster to your wyff and spouse. 1597 *HARMAN Cavalet* 39 Holde, here is a couple of pence for thee. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. iv. 166 Hold, there's money for thee. 1605 — *Mach.* ii. i. 4 Hold, take my Sword.

c. *Commerce*. To retain goods, etc.; not to sell. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 149 What will you take for that cattle station...? No use holding, you know. 1906 *Standard* 7 Nov. 6/6 Spinners are holding tenaciously for full rates.

d. Of a female animal: To retain the seed; to conceive. Also to hold to (the male).

1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* i. iii. (1668) 34 To know whether your Mare hold to the Horse or no. 1617 — *Caval.* i. 40 It is most infallible that she holdeth. 1851 *Frm. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 1. 64 A disposition in cows to conceive (or 'hold to the bull'). 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 805/2 The chances are against the mare holding.

16. Of things: To maintain connexion; to remain fast or unbroken; not to give way or become loose.

c. 1398 *CHAUCER Fortune* 38 Yit halt thin ancre and yit thou mayst aryue. c. 1400 *Lat. Franc's Cirurg.* 142 And þe nose were kutt al away bot þat it held fast at boþe þe endis... of þe wounde. 1506 *GUYLFFORDE Pilgr.* (Camden) 65 They let fall the thyrd ancre, which, thankyd be Almyghty God, helde fast. 1611 *SHAKS. Wind.* T. iv. iii. 36 If the springe hold, the Cocke's mine. 1648 *Cornu-Copia in Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 33 To make glue for the joining of boards... that shall hold faster than the boards themselves. 1795 *OSBALDSTON Brit. Sportsm.* 259 One of them will hold better than two of the common sort (of nails). 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 31 Jan. 140/3 The helm was perfectly sound, and the lashings held bravely. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 552 The lock held.

17. To maintain one's attachment; to remain faithful or attached; to adhere, keep, 'stick' to; to abide by. (Sometimes approaching sense 21.)

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 We... bihten him festliche þæt we wolden euer to him holden. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1171 And þæt she sholde til him holde. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 355 For she... Hath set me for a finall ende The point, wherto that I shall holde. 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* vi. 24 Hee will holde to the one, and despise the other. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 77 If they hold to their Principles. 1865 *Frm. R. Agric. Soc.* I. ii. 323 Herefordshire has held stoutly by its native breed. 1879 *MISS YONGE Camos* Ser. iv. xxviii. 299 The Queen... held to her purpose.

18. To have capacity or contents; *spec.* in *Hunting*, said of a covert: To contain game.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xl. (1887) 250, I wishe the roome... large to holde, and convenient to holde handsomely. 1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 791/2 It [a covert] did not hold to-day, and we went on to Bourke's Gorse. 1893 *Ibid.* 11 Feb. 190/1 Leslie's Gorse did not hold.

19. To hold property by some tenure, to derive title to something (of or from a superior).

c. 1275 *Luue Ron* 102 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 Henri king of engelonde, of hym he halt, and to hym buyh. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 42 He com wynto Gaynesburgh, of Suane forto halde. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. vii. He made alle lordes that helde of the crowne to come in. 1590 *CROWLEY Last Trump.* 1234 As thou doest hold of thy kyng, so doth

thy tenaunt holde of the. 1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lv. (1739) 98 A second sort of men that make the King incapable to hold by Conquest, was the Clergy. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 9 Not holding of a superior power. 1868 *Frm. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 264 Mr. Sisman holds under a 21 years' lease. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edu.* III, i. xi. 206 Men holding by knight's service.

† b. Of a possession or right: To be held (of or from). *Obs.*

1648 *CROMWELL in Carlyle* (1871) II. 106 A Lease which holds of your College. a. 1654 *SELDEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 64 *Allodium*... signifies Land that holds of nobody; we have no such Land in England. 1665 *DRYDEN Ind. Emp.* i. ii. My crown is absolute, and holds of none.

20. To depend; to belong or pertain. Const. of, + on, at. Now only as *fig.* from 19.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. lviii. (1869) 171 It holt not of hire but of yow; Helpeth me! c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 23 What euyl woldest thou doo—if hit helde at no man but at the. 1485 — *Paris & V.* 63 It holdeth not on me. 1509 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxiv. [xxv.] (Arb.) 294 Yet are generally all rare things and such as breede marvell and admiration somewhat holding of the vndeceit. 1664 *DRYDEN Rival Ladies* v. iii, Julia goes first, Gonsalvo hangs on her, And Angelina holds upon Gonsalvo, as I on Angelina. 1889 W. S. LILLY *Century Revol.* 146 No wonder, for genius holds of the noumenal.

21. To hold with (arch. of, + on, for): to maintain allegiance to; to side with, be of the party of; *mod. colloq.* to agree with or approve of. (Cf. 17.)

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 p. 6 Ðat he neure ma mid te king his brother wolde halden. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2308 He swore, þæt he sholde with him halde Boþe ageynes stille and bolde. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Prolog.* 458 They aughte rather with me for to holde. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) xiv. 47 Any... That wyll not hold holly on me (Herod), And on mahowne. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Ct.* 224, I am a paynym, & holde for my god Maboun. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. Cor. i. Therof rose these sedicious wordes, I holde of Apollo, I holde of Cephas, I holde of Paule. 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 115 Some there were, that held with both sides. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 4 It was not with the orthodox that he usually held. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. i. i. These, and what holds of these may pray,—to Beelzebub, or whoever will hear them. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 502, I don't hold with him buying flowers when his children haven't got enough to eat.

22. To maintain one's position (against an adversary); of a place, to be held or occupied; to hold out: cf. 41 j.

a. 1138 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 p. 7 Se kyng held stranglice hem to zeanes. c. 1305 *St. Edmund* 493 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 84 þe Couent ek of Canterbury ȝen sent Edmund hulde faste. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Con.* 144 Alle... Pat o-gaynes Goddes laghe will halde. 14... *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 27 Her husbondes agens hem durn not holde. 1593 in *Halliwell Lett. Kings Eng.* I. 279 As touching Berwick... it hath ere this holden against great puissance. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 170 Our force by Land Hath Nobly held. 1640 *YORKS Union Hom.* 40 Beating downe such holds as held against him. a. 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1765) 3 [He] betook himself to London, that City then holding for the Parliament.

fig. 1776 *Maiden Aunt* I. 145 Do you not hold for congruity of soul in friendship, as well as love?

23. To continue, remain, or 'keep' in a state or course; to last, endure.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 3253 Usa birp beginnenn god to don, & haldenn a þeronne. 13... *Coer de L.* 2419 To another town he went and held there. 1465 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 514 II. 209 If the werr hold. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 62 The housing of cattel while winter doth hold. 1611 *SHAKS. Wind.* T. iv. iv. 36 Your resolution cannot hold. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 132 He entred into a Treaty with the Czár of Muscovy, which held a long time. 1779 Dr. FOR CRUKE II. iii. (1840) 61 The Battle, they said, held two hours. 1794 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) I. v. 18 The bloom of beauty holds but a very few years. 1866 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 219, I was only too glad, however, to see that their appetites held. 1895 *Floa. WARDEN's Woman's Face* II. xiii. 35 The frost still held.

b. with compl. or extension.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 193 A, ha! hold still thore! 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* v. 9 So Naaman came... and helde still at the dore of Eliseus house. — *Luke* vi. 42 Holde styll Brother, I wil plucke y^e moate out of thyne eye. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* i. i. 91, I will hold friends with you Lady. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 242 Shingles seldom hold to be all 4 Inches broad. 1865 *KINGSLAY Herrew.* i. Hold still, horse! 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* V. lvii. 180 They held at him in this fashion to the very end. 1879 *MINTO Defoe* x. 161 Editors of journals held aloof from him. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxvii. 54 The weather held phenomenally silent.

c. To be or remain valid; to subsist; to be in force; to apply. Also to hold good, to hold true.

c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 64 That treuthynge darf naut healde. 1581 *PETTIE Gnasco's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 127 b. My rule holdeth not. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* ii. iii. 7 Doth the newes hold of good king Edwards death? 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 34 Thou say'st well, and it holds well too. 1607 — *Timon* v. i. 4 Does the Rumor hold for true, That hee's so full of Gold? 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* iii. 4 This Rule likewise holds, if the Notes descend a second. 1680 *BEVERIDGE Serm.* (1729) I. 11 The same reason holds good also as to the sacrament of the Lord's supper. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No. 31 The Logick will hold true of him which is applied to the great Judge of all the earth. 1865 *McCUTCHEON Pol. Econ.* i. 15 It will hold good in nineteen out of twenty instances. 1842 *Frm. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 192 The same reason holds with regard to corn. 1891 *SMILES Charac.* ii. (1876) 33 The saying of the poet holds true in a large degree. 1895 H. R. MILL *Realm Nat.* vii. 201 This law does not hold for gases.

24. To continue to go, keep going, go on, move

on, proceed, continue, or make one's way. Now esp. to hold on one's way or course.

c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 945 And ilk fowle tuke the flicht
Held hame to thar hant, and thar herbery. 1450-70
Golagrus & Gaw. 126 The heynd knight at his haist held to the tove. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Philomene* (Arb.) 114 But if they hold on head, And scorne to bear my yoke. 1607 J. CARTER *Plaine & Compend. Expos.* 124 It lyeth us in hand to hold on our way. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 183 He held on his way from the city. 1793 *BURNS Wandering Willie*, Here awa, there awa hand awa hame. 1890 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 242 We proceeded in a westerly course, and held up the lovely valley of Bakatia. 1889 *DOYLE Micah Clarke* xxxiv. 376 I've held on my course when better men than you have asked me to veil topsails. 1891 *Field* 24 Oct. 633/1 Instead of holding to Oakhill Wood, the pack bore to the right. 1892 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 153/1 The merry chase held forward up the hill.

† 26. To avail, profit, be of use: in interrogative or negative sentences. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Hwet halt þe wredde seodðan þus god almihtin hæut ibaten? *Ibid.* 33 Ne halt nawiht þat scrift. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 105 þo was his lond kyngles, wat halt yt to telle longe? c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 918 What halt it long to strue? Mi leue y take at te. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1602 What halt hit mucche her-of to telle, to drecchen ous of our lay?

26. To take place, be held; to occur, prevail.

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 420 II. 60 The gayle delyverye holdeth not this daye. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. ii. 52 What newes from Oxford? Hold those lusts & triumphs? 1643 *PEYNE Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 15 The Estates and Parliament generall of France . . . met and held but twice in the yeare only. 1892 *Field* 19 Mar. 404/1 Stormy weather again holds in north of Scotland.

27. (for *refl.*) To restrain oneself, refrain, forbear; to cease, stop, give over. Often in *imper.* as an exclamation: = *Stop!* *arch.*

1589 P. IVE tr. *Du Bellay's Instr. Warres* 265 If a third doe crie hould, to the intent to parte them. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. viii. 34 Lay on, Macduffe, And damn'd be him, that first cries hold, enough. a 1610 *HEALEY Theophrastus* (1636) 170 When he heareth any Fiddlers, he cannot hold but he must keepe time. 1632 *SIR T. HAWKINS tr. Mathieu's Unhappy Prospe.* 121 She could not hold from saying this. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* vii. 19 Hold fast Gunner, do not fire till we hail them. 1672 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal* v. i. (Arb.) 117 Well, I can hold no longer . . . there's no induring of him. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* i. iv. Hold . . . a thought has struck me! 1818 *SHELLEY Rosalind* 297 'Hold, hold!' He cried, 'I tell thee 'tis her brother!'

28. In shooting: To take aim, to aim.

Hold on, to aim directly at the game. *Hold ahead*, to aim ahead of it.

1861 *GREENER Gun* 485 It is a much disputed point amongst all who use the gun whether the shooter should 'hold on' or 'ahead'.

III. Phrases. (To *h.* the plough, the reins, one's sides, see 2 and 3 c.; to *h.* to bail, see 10 c.; to *h.* good, *h.* true, see 23 c. To *h.* at BAY (sb. 4 3), to *h.* one's BREATH, to *h.* a CANDLE, to HAVE and to *h.*, to *h.* the FIELD, to *h.* one's GROUND, to *h.* with the HARE and run with the hounds, to *h.* one's JAW, to *h.* one's NOSE, to *h.* one's PEACE, to *h.* (in) PLAY, to *h.* SHORT, to *h.* TACK, to *h.* one's TONGUE, etc.: see these words.)

29. *Hold* (.) hand.

a. To hold one's hand: to stay or arrest one's hand in the act of doing something; hence *gen.* to refrain, forbear.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 260, I byd the hold thi hand. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Chron.* xlii. 15 It is ynough, holde now thy hande. 1608 *NARCISSE* (1893) 654 Dorastus, hold thy handes, for I am slaine. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. iii. 64 Called for an Axe to cut the Mizan Shrouds . . . He bad him hold his hand a little. 1768 *ROSS Helenor* 30 (Jam.) She bads her hand. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob I.* vii. 118 She knew when to hold her hand and when to pile on all her strength.

† b. To hold hand: (a) to bear a hand, to contribute help or support, co-operate, concur; (b) to be on an equality with, to match (quot. 1595). *Obs.*

1598-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 237 The queene of England direct Sr. Johnne Forester, warden of the middle marches . . . to mak sum incursions against the borderers on the syde of Scotland, and she should hald hand upon hir syde that they should not escape butt captiuitie or punishment. 1595 *SHAKS. John II.* i. 494 She in beautie, education, blood, Holdes hand with any Princesse of the world. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* (N.), Curtesie and charitie doe commonly hold hands together. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 218, I hope you'll hold hand to this History of the Sufferings, since you have it so much at heart.

† c. To hold in hand: to assure (one); to maintain (that . . .). To pay attention to; to keep in expectation or suspense (see *HAND* sb. 29 c, e). *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 587/1 He holdeth me in hande that he wyll ryde out of towne. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 127 They . . . who hold in hand that this Chester . . . was so named from a Gyant the builder thereof.

30. *Hold* . . . head.

a. To hold one's head high: to behave proudly or arrogantly. b. To hold up one's head (fig.): to maintain one's dignity, self-respect, or cheerfulness.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 28 None can holde up their hedds, or dare shewe their faces . . . that are not thought honest. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. iv. 30 Do's he not hold vp his head (as it were) and strut in his gate? 1707 *NORRIS Treat. Humility* viii. 339 The proud man holds up his head too high to see his way. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 585 He had never held up his head since the Chancellor had

been dragged into the justice room in the garb of a collier. 1867 T. ROLLORE *Chron. Barset* II. lvi. 131, I have desired that they should be able to hold their heads high in the world.

31. *Hold one's own*. To maintain one's position against a competitor or an opposing force of any kind; to stand one's ground.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 71 Sir Harald . . . Fulle wele his awen suld hald, if he had kept his treuth. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 Neuer saye *Mea culpa* . . . but holde thynne owne. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 114 Now Ajax hold thine owne. 1790 *De Fox Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 274 Our sheet anchor held its own. 1899 *RUSKIN Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 194 Frightful superstitions still hold their own over two-thirds of the inhabited globe. 1895 *TENNYSON Charge Heavy Brigade* ii. But he . . . Sway'd his sabre, and held his own Like an Englishman there and then.

† b. To hold good. *Obs. rare.*

1632 *ROWLEY Wom. never vest* iii. in *Contn. Dodsley's O. Pl.* (1816) V. 282 Does that news hold his own still, that our ships are . . . on the Downs with such a wealthy frautage?

32. *Hold water*. a. To stop a boat by holding the blades of the oars flat against the boat's way.

a 1618 *RALEIGH Invent. Shipping* to The Pomerlanders . . . used a kind of Boate, with the prow at both ends, so as they need not to wend or hold water. 1666 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 30 To row a spell, hold-water, trim the boate. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Ddd, Pull the starboard oars, and hold water with the larboard oars! 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. viii. ii. § 1. 648 Holding water is necessary when the boat is to be suddenly stopped.

b. To retain water, not to let water through or out (sense 5): hence, fig. To be sound, valid, or tenable; to bear a test or examination; to hold good when put to the test.

a 1300, 1388 [see B. 5]. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* ii. 13 Vile and broken pities, that holde no water. 1622 *MABER tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* II. 79 This . . . will not hold water nor doe vs that good we thought. 1632 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* ii. 32 Let them produce a more rational account of any other opinion, that will hold water, better than this of mine doth. 1755 *SWOLLETT Quix.* (1803) IV. 251 'Brothers,' said he, 'the demand of Loggerhead will not hold water'. 1889 G. ALLEN *Tents of Shem* III. li. 251, I think these documents will hold water.

33. *Hold wind*. *Naut.* To keep near the wind in sailing without making lee-way; to keep well to windward: usually to hold a good wind.

1799 in A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) III. 360 To lie down in the fore-part of the boat, to bring her more by the head, in order to make her hold a better wind. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Soudre au vent*, to hold a good wind; to claw or eat to windward. 1839 *MARRIAT Phant. Ship* viii. The vessels . . . could hold no wind. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 587 The Duke . . . signalled to the whole fleet to brace round their yards and hold the wind between the two English divisions.

IV. With adverbs.

34. *Hold back*. a. *trans.* To keep back; to restrain; to reserve from disclosure; to retain.

1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxvi. 9 He holdeth back his stole, that it can not be sene. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. 66 Many thousand Reasons hold me backe. 1665 *DRYDEN Ind. Emp.* iv. i. Sure thou bear'st some charm, Or some divinity holds back mine arm. 1841 R. OASTLER in *Fleet Papers* I. xlviii. 379 It is sinful to hold back the truth.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To restrain oneself; to refrain; to hesitate.

1576 *GASCOIGNE Philomene* (Arb.) 117 Hold backe betime, for feare you catch a foyle. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 374 Holding back when the Native Government was anxious to advance. 1890 *Mrs. H. Wood House Halliwell* II. vii. 162, I have held back from asking you.

35. *Hold down*. a. *trans.* To keep down (*lit.* and *fig.*); to keep under, keep in subjection, repress, oppress.

1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* iv. (1822) 394 The fame and rumoure thereof was haldin down among the Venais. 1606 *MARSTON Faune* iv. Wks. 1856 II. 77 The more held down, they swel. 1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* xix. Confused, and holding down my head. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *Rom.* i. 18 Men who hold down the truth in unrighteousness. 1893 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 5 Plump English folk, not at all starved or 'hadden down', as his countrymen say.

b. *Mining (U.S. and Australia).* To hold down a claim (also absol. to hold down): 'to reside on a section or tract of land long enough to establish a claim to ownership under the homestead law' (*C.D.*).

1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 236/1 A lone and unprotected female 'holding down a claim'. 1893 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 324/1 In mining slang Pilbarra did not 'hold down', and the place was ultimately almost deserted.

36. *Hold forth*. † a. *trans.* To keep up, maintain, continue, go on with. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 165 Dis fiste dai held forð his fist. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2931 Thus thair way forth gan thai hald. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 317 He held forthe his oppynyoun dampnable. a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* II. 496 Hold forth the way of health.

† b. *intr.* To continue one's course; to go on, proceed. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Iohan baptist . . . bicom eremite and hield forth perone. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 249 Thai held furth soyn till Ingland. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. vi. heading, Furth haldis Nysus and Eurillius baith way.

† c. *trans.* To offer, proffer, propound, set forth, exhibit. ? *Obs.*

1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Phil.* ii. 16 Holding forthe (ἐξέχοντες) the worde of life. 1648 *Eng. Way to Establ. in Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 42 Now Heaven holds forth power and opportunity far more liberally than ever heretofore. 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 277 This Animal, by whom I take human Nature to be most admirably held

forth in all its Qualities. 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* I. 63 A chapel . . . where Mass was publicly held forth every Day. 1814 *Father & Son* ii. 1, The prodigality . . . that impelled you to hold forth that language to me.

d. *intr.* [from *Phil.* ii. 16: see *prec.*] To preach; to speak publicly, discourse, harangue. (Usually somewhat contemptuous.)

1694 J. WALLIS *Def. Chr. Sabb.* ii. 27 The Phrase of *Holding forth* was taken up by Non conformists about the year 1642 or 1643, as I remember . . . in contradistinction to the word *Preaching*.

1667 *DRYDEN Maiden Queen* v. i. Lord! what a misfortune it was . . . that the gentleman could not hold forth to you. 1693 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 324 This week William Penn the quaker held forth at the Bull and Mouth in this city. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 142 P. 5 He is able to hold forth upon Canes longer than upon any one Subject in the World. 1881 *Mrs. G. M. CRAIK Sydney* II. ix. 262 Netty was holding forth with the utmost eloquence. 1899 *DOYLE M. Clarke* xxii. 222 Nature is a silent preacher which holds forth upon week days as on Sabbaths.

37. *Hold hard*. *intr.* (orig. a sporting phrase): To pull hard at the reins in order to stop the horse; hence *gen.* to 'pull up', halt, stop. Usually in *imper.* (*collog.*)

1761 *COLMAN Jealous Wife* v. Wks. 1777 I. 130 (Farmer) Hold hard! hold hard! you are all on a wrong scent. 1899 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 280 But I must 'hold hard' here, as we say in the field. 1854 *WOOD Sk. & Anecd. Anim. Life* (1855) 407 The 'Hold hard' of the conductor being sufficient to bring them [horses] to a stop. 1886 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 310 Hold hard, shipmates.

38. *Hold in*. a. *trans.* To keep in, confine, retain; to restrain, keep in check.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5527 Wit herd werckes þai [Egyptians] held þam in. c 1300 *Proverbs of Hending* x. Wis mon halt is wordes ynne. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 73 Tria if thou canst hold in an outward smile. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xxxii. 9 As the horse, or as the mule . . . whose mouth must be held in with bit and bridle. a 1745 *SWIFT (J.)*, My nag . . . became such a lover of liberty that I could scarce hold him in. 1888 E. STUART *Joan Vellacott* I. x. 192 She held him in the ponies, so that they recognized a strong hand.

b. *intr.* To 'keep in', continue in some position or condition understood or indicated by context; to restrain oneself, refrain, keep silence; to 'keep in' with.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 If a man . . . cover þe coles þeroff with asches, þai will hald in quikk a twelfmonth. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. i. 85 Such as can holde in. 1641 *TRAPP Theol. Theol.* 229 To hold in with Princes and great ones. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3838/1 [He] held in pretty near the French Town of Bassee-Terre. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* 268 Alichino held in no longer, and in opposition to the others said [etc.].

39. *Hold off*. a. *trans.* To keep off, away, or at a distance; to put off, delay.

a 1480 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 98 An hier bil, that wynd that wold offende Let holde of. 1590 *LIVY Euphues* (Arb.) 387 Thou holdest me off with many delays. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. iv. 80 Hold off your hand. 1688 *EARLE Microcosm.* (Arb.) 87 A meer Complementall Man is one to be held off still at the same distance you are now. 1725 *POPE Let. to Swift* 10 Dec. Absence does but hold off a Friend, to make one see him the more truly. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Hold off*, the keeping the hove-in part of a cable or hawser clear of the capstan.

b. *intr.* To keep oneself or remain off, away, or at a distance; to refrain from action; to delay.

1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 302 If you loue me hold not off. 1790 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) III. 133 Holding off, therefore, nearly three months. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 339 The only person who at all held off from joining. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1301 The storm may hold off. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 592 The galleons . . . had been observed to hold off. 1893 *Field* 15 Apr. 555/1 The rain 'holds off'.

c. *nonce-use as adj. (hold-off)*. Given to holding off; distant.

1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 286, I saw I must be extremely hold-off in my relations.

40. *Hold on*. a. *trans.* To keep (something) on; to retain in its place on something.

a 1599 *SKELTON Agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 118 Why holde ye on yer cap, syr, then? 1712 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H.S.) III. 106 Henry VIII's Charter to Stephen Tucker for holding on his Hat before the King. *Mod.* I can't keep on a bicycle unless somebody holds me on.

† b. To continue, keep up, carry on. *Obs.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiv. 44 Hald on thy intent. 1656 *Br. HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 70 Thus bountiful house-keepers hold on their set ordinary provision. 1757 *Mrs. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 68, I . . . am pleased to find that you still hold on a correspondence with her. c 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 150 In order to hold it [the harangue] on.

c. *intr.* To keep one's hold or grasp on something; to cling on; also *fig.*

1830 N. S. WHEATON *Trin.* 508 The rolling and tossing of the ship oblige us to 'hold on'. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 509, I found myself holding on to a piece of plank. 1877 *SPURGEON Serm.* XXIII. 361 As though he held on by his teeth.

d. To maintain a course of action or movement; to keep on, continue, go on (rarely *refl.*).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 434 He heold on to herien his heaþene maumer. 1405 *Bidding Prayer* ii. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 65 For thaim that first began and longest haldis on. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. iii. 41 Now haldis on. 1630 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 264 If we hold on as we do, in pampering every man his own flesh. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 633 But still I see the tenor of Mans woe Holds on the same. 1725 *De Fox Voy. round World* (1840) 17 The gale held still on. a 1825 *SHELLEY There is no work* 7 O Man! hold thee on in

courage of soul. 1889 FROUDE 2 *Chiefs Dunboy* xv. 218 He held on till they were less than a mile apart.

e. *imper.* Stop! wait! (*colloq.*) Cf. 27, 37.
1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 198 'Hold on a minute', originally a sea phrase. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hold on a minute*, wait or stop. 1883 *Bread-Winners* 62 'Hold on', he burst out; 'Don't talk to me that way.. I can't stand it'.

f. In shooting: see 28.

41. **Hold out.** a. *trans.* To stretch forth, extend (the hand or other limb, or something held in the hand).

1535 COVERDALE *Esther* iv. 11 Excepte the kynge holde out the golden cepter vnto him. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. 1. 8, I dare not fight, but I will winke and holde out mine yron. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Skandy III.* xlii. We want a cavalier, said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* v. 'Hold out your hand, Sir!' Down came the stump with a heavy thump on the child's hand. 1870 MC CARTHY *Donna Quix.* xxxii. Throwing away the pitiful olive-branch of peace he had been pretending to hold out.

† b. To exhibit; to hold up (44 c). *Obs.*
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 160 They hold out to us the light of Scripture, themselves walking in darkness. 1799 MRS. JANE WEST *Tale of Times* III. 131 She felt the cruelty of thus holding her out to general ridicule.

c. *fig.* To offer, proffer, present.
a 1627 B. JONSON (J.). Fortune holds out these to you, as rewards. 1796 H. in *Ann. Reg.* 77 The French.. held out language promissory of equitable conditions. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 615 Hopes were held out to him that his life would be spared. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 46 The inducement held out was the wonderful profits to be won.

d. To represent.
1829 SIR J. PARKE in *Barnew. & Cressw. Rep.* X. 140 The defendant had held himself out to be a partner.. to the plaintiff. 1878 SIR N. LINDLEY *Partnership* (ed. 4) i. § 2. 49 A person may hold himself out or permit himself to be held out as a partner, and yet conceal his name.

e. To keep out, exclude. Now *rare*. In *Cards*: see **HOLD-OUT**.

1893 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 Almost none of their leather will hold out water. 1599 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 67 Stony limits cannot hold Loue out. 1668 RUTHERFORD *Leit.* (1862) I. 43 As an enemy holden out at the posts of our city. 1890 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* vii. 147 He got [the boat] afloat, and found that it would hold out the water. 1894 [see **HOLD-OUT**].

f. To keep up, continue or maintain to the end.
1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 24 No way to flye, nor strength to hold out flight. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* in *Hazl. Dodds* VII. 338 'Tis not time of night to hold out chat With such a scold as thou art. 1628 BOLTON *Florus* 330 Stiffer in holding out a rebellion. 1893 *Field* II. Mar. 354/3 The way he holds his stroke out is very good.

† g. To bear or sustain to the end. *Obs.*
1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 156 Now happy he, whose cloake and center can hold out this tempest. 1796 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 456 The Place was ill-provided to hold out a Siege. 1797 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 211.

h. To occupy or defend to the end (against an adversary).

1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 13 He had.. conceived a resolution of holding out the town. 1806 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii. I will hold out the old house, and it will not be the first time I have held it against ten times the strength. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xxxiii. 359 The burghers.. who had held out the city were put to death.

i. With *obj. clause*: To maintain. *rare*.
1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii. Holding out that the lady was a Duchess.

j. *intr.* To maintain resistance, remain unsubdued; to continue, endure, persist, last. (Also formerly + to hold it out in same sense.)

1895 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xix. 23 In despair of succour, and not able to holde out any longer. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. I. 30 All Kent hath yielded: nothing there holds out But Douer Castle. 1660 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 150 He was not able to hold out long in discourse. 1707 WATTS *Hymns* I. LXXXVIII. 1. And while the lamp holds out to burn The vilest sinner may return. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* iv. 307 Babylon held out, and the next year was taken. 1808 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* IV. 32 Miss Wansbro is so robust, she holds out to dance with all who ask her. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 212 Her constitution, shattered by the frequent attacks it endured, could not long hold out. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 234 By no art could the provisions.. be made to hold out two days more. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 141 Well said Brazon-face, hold it out. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. iii. We ought to hold it out 'till terms arrive. 1764 GARRICK in *Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 253, I cannot hold it out so long.

† k. To preach: = *hold forth* (36 d). *Obs. rare*.
1689 WOOD *Life* 28 Feb. III. 299 His old dancing school.. they have made a preaching place. Mr. Cornish holds out.

42. **Hold over.** a. *intr.* (*Law*) To remain in occupation or in office beyond the regular term.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 125 If the Lord fail, he loses his Tenure, and the Tenant might thenceforth disclaim, and hold over for ever. 1880 A. BROWN *New Law Dict.* (ed. 2), *Hold over*, this is the phrase commonly used to denote that a tenant remains in possession of lands or houses after the determination of his term therein.

b. *trans.* To retain or reserve till a later time; to keep for future consideration or action; to postpone.
1855 DICKENS *Bleak House* xxviii. I will hold the matter over with him for any reasonable time. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 321 Comes down a telegraphic message to us to hold over all our warrants against him. 1865 DICKENS *Mst. Pr.* I. vii. You needn't be afraid of my disposing of you. I'll hold you over. That's a promise.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/1 The Sixpenny Telegrams Bill is to be held over till next year. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 Jan. 54/1 Not to sell any sealskins.. but to hold them over till next winter.

43. **Hold together.** a. *trans.* To keep together, retain in union or connexion. *lit. and fig.*

a 1223 *Leg. Kath.* 2268 Porphire & alle hise heolden ham togederes. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* Ep. Ded. (1576) A vij b. Her Grace, who is the best knot in this Garden, that holdeth Englishmen together. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 433 Two men.. held the ends together. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 687 The sacred band That holds mankind together. 1890 LYELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 171 The roots also of trees.. were very effective formerly in holding the soil together.

b. *intr.* To continue in union or connexion; to remain entire; to cohere. *lit. and fig.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 151 That thai schuld frely fond, To hold togeder at eueri nede. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. 1. 55 Husbandrie and he holden togedere. 1533 HEYWOOD *Johan & Yyb Biv.* The payle.. is so rotten and olde, That it wyll not skant together holde. 1601 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 494 It was then commonly reported that if they hung him, his body would not hold together because of its rottenness. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 509 There was hope that the ship would hold together.

44. **Hold up.** a. *trans.* To keep raised or erect, keep from falling, support, sustain. (*To hold up one's head*: see 30 b.)

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 455 Your ryght honden holde vp to God.. And by hote hym to be stable. 1455 E. CLERE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 5 Then he held up his hands and thanked God therof. 1568 TRAHERNE *Annu. Priv. Papist* Biiij (D.). I yield vnto you this noble victory, and hold vp my handes. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 45 Who name but Charles, he comes aloft for him, But holds up his Malignant leg at Pym. 1670-8 LASSALLS *Voy. Italy* II. 97 Four great pillars of Jasper.. hold up the back of this altar. 1894 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 49 The river.. is held up in levels by 34 locks. 1894 *Daily News* 26 May 2/5 Four men.. ordering the President.. and the clerks to hold up their hands under threats of death, seized a sum of 2,500 dollars.

b. *fig.* To support, sustain, maintain, keep up.
c 1290 *Becket* 229 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 Wybye wel bi-gan his Erceedekne holi church bi-lede, And stifliche hold up hire rjite. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 6 To holde vp & meynente be poyntes. c 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 536 II. 254 How that ever ye do, hold up your manship. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. III.* ii. 239 Winke each at other, hold the sweete iest vp. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 28 Jan. He tells me gold holds up its price still. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689. 147 Austria, whose arms alone held up the petty despots.

c. To offer or present to notice; to exhibit, display; to present in a particular aspect; to put up as a candidate (quot. 1813).
1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 24 To hold as 'twere the Mirror vp to Nature. 1611 — *Wint.* T. IV. iv. 567 What colour for my Visitation, shall I hold vp before him? 1808 MRS. INCHBALD in *Brit. Theatre* XIV. 4 To hold up to detestation vices, now no longer to be tolerated. 1813 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 293 William was held up for Congress, and.. lost his election. 1860 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 30 Bacon.. has been held up to opprobrium. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 497/1 [He] held up the Government.. to hatred and contempt.

d. To let alone, resign, give up (quot. 1529); to keep back, withhold; in *Cards*, to keep in one's hand, refrain from playing.
a 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 250 Holde vp the helme, lode vp, and lete God stede. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* v. 72 The Heithen in the londe.. helde vp the buyldinge from them. 1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 70 We.. hold it up until we know the result of the instructions of February the 3rd. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.* 111 You may make a trump by holding up. *Ibid.* 128 Prone to hold up ace, knave.

e. (*U.S.*) To stop by force and rob on the highway. (From the robbers' practice of commanding their victims to hold up their hands on pain of being shot; = *Australian to stick up*.)
1897 A. A. HAYES *Jessie's Ring* 228 Any man could hold up a wagon. 1894 *Times* 22 Oct. 5/4 At noon yesterday four unmasked men 'held up' a Texas Pacific train near that place.

f. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To keep up, not to fall: usually addressed to a horse.
1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Holmby House* xviii. 266 'Hold up!' exclaimed Humphrey, as the sorrel cleared a high wall, with a drop into a sandy lane. 1890 DOYLE *Firm Girdlestone* xxxiii. 264 'Hold up, will ye!' The last remark was addressed to the horse, which had stumbled.

g. To maintain one's position or state; to endure, hold out; in *Hunting*, to keep up the pace.
1588 N. T. (Rhem.) *Actis* iv. *annol.* Let no Catholike man be scandalized that this heresie holdeth vp for a time. a 1694 TILLOTSON (J.). Some few stout and obstinate minds, which, without the assistance of philosophy, could have held up pretty well of themselves. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 219 The Saracens.. made shift to hold up till night parted them. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 733 'O pray God that he hold up', she thought, 'Or surely I shall shame myself and him'. 1888 MRS. NOTLEY *Power of Hand* I. xii. 144 If this wind holds up.. we shall catch the coast.. in six hours. 1890 *Field* 23 July 124/1 Having arrived at the starting point.. Prince is told to 'hold up'—an order which he obeys with alacrity.

h. To give in, submit, surrender (*obs.*); to check oneself, refrain, 'pull up' (*U.S. colloq.*).
1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 195 How lang their lyfe was in, tha neuer held vp. 1843 MAURY in MRS. CORBIN *Life* (1888) 46 The doctor said I was destroying myself with over-much head-work, and.. I have had to hold up somewhat. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Arostook* (1882) I. xii. 170, I see your difficulty plainly enough, and I think you're quite right in proposing to hold up.

i. To keep from raining (when there is a threatening of rain); rarely, to cease raining, clear up. (Said of the weather, the day; also of the rain.)

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 213 They may then cause it to hold vp, when it should raine, and to raine, when it should hold vp. 1700 S. SEWALL *Diary* 17 May (1879) II. 14 It rains hard. Holds up about 5 p.m. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. xi. 63 Perhaps.. it [the weather] may hold up. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv. 1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 791/2 The day held up wonderfully, in spite of lowering clouds.

Hold, sb. Forms: 1 *heald*, 1-3 (4-8 *north*). *hald*, 4-7 *holde*, 3- hold; also 4-5 *north*. *halde*, 4- *Sc.* and *north*. *hauid*, 6-7 *hould*(e), 9 *Sc.* *hauid*, *dial. hod*. See also **HOLT** 2. [*f. HOLD v.*; OE. *had* *heald* in senses 1 and 7, but in other senses the word is only ME. or later.]

1. The action or fact of holding.

† 1. The action or fact of having in charge, keeping, guarding, possessing, etc.; keeping, occupation, possession; defence, protection, rule. *Obs.*

a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1036 Gecuron Harold to healdes ealles Engla landes. c 1200 ORMIN 5026 Forr all þin helpe & all þin hald Iss uppo Goddes are. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 730 He zalde þe spyrit, of god in-to þe halde. c 1420 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 68 All 'yreland rewme was in þys halde. 1487 *Act & Hen. VII.* c. 16 Many Dwelling-places.. have of late time been used to be taken in one Man's Hold and Hands. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulys Offices* I. (1540) 10 Priuate by nature be no thynges, but eyther by olde occupyence and holde.. or els that be got by victorie. 1586 D. ROWLAND tr. *Lazar. de Tormes* (1672) U viij a, They gave me the hold and possession of the Hermitage.

b. Tenure. Cf. **COPYHOLD**, **FREESHOLD**, etc.

a 1645 HABBINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 185 For thys parishe.. was as they saye of St. Peter's houldre. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 132 For the fynes and customs of the hold, as well of the said copyholders as of the customary tenants. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'He has his land under a good hod', on easy terms.

2. The action or act of keeping in hand, or grasping by some physical means; grasp: esp. in *to catch, get, lay, lose, seize, take hold* (see also these verbs). Also, an opportunity of holding, sometimes almost *concr.*, something to hold by. (The main current sense.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24451 To climb had i na hald. a 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 652 He tolde, How Jesus picher with outen holde Hangude on þe sonne hem. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1440 And qua sa leddirs had nane.. Wald gett þam hald with þair hend & on-loft clyme. 1537, etc. [see **CATCH** v. 45]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. x. 86 Wrestlers.. appointed with oyle.. to the intent to give or to take the lesse hold the one of the other. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 73 Let go thy hold. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 32 Like men drowning, that get hold on every twig. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 53 Leather-mouth'd fishes, of which a hook does scarce ever lose his hold. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* I. *Pet.* II. 1 As the stepping of children when they begin to go by hold. 1724 DE FOM *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 157 The officers.. were laid hold on. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 230 note, Every force exerted to drive the wad out.. tends to make it take the stronger hold. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq. vii.* Take haud o' my arm, my winsome ledly! 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xvi. The.. hand.. suddenly quits hold. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv. (1894) 103 The hold was generally firm when the fissures were not filled with ice.

b. in *Wrestling* and *Boxing*. In *holds*, at grips.
1713 SIR T. PARKYNUS *Cornish-Hugg Wrestling* (1717) 14 A thorough-pac'd Wrestler, Perfect and Quick, in breaking and taking all Holds. *Ibid.* 43 Hand-Hold. *Ibid.* 46 Collar Hold. *Ibid.* 50 Under-Hold. *Ibid.* 56 Upper-Hold. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 463 Some advantage.. such as catching his heel, mending his hold. 1891 *Sportsman* 8 July 6/3 Then they closed again, and were still in holds when time was called.

3. *fig.* A grasp which is not physical.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9350 It tok neuer in þer heretes hald. 1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 How lytell hold or surety man hath by them. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 10 b, That constante holde of any thing whiche is in the mynde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 347 Tarry Iew, The Law hath yett another hold on you. a 1668 PRESTON *Effect. Faith* (1631) 134 They are small things of no hold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 406 On your joynt vigor now My hold of this new Kingdom all depends. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 292 When the Disease has taken any Hold of the Patient. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iv, The Abbé had obtained a wonderful hold over Aubrey. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herrew.* xvii, It was there where he could most easily keep his hold on the country. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 17 Their old religion had no great hold on the common people.

b. *Naut.* (See *quots.*)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Hold*, in navigation, is generally understood to signify a particular situation of the ship with regard to the shore.. Keep a good hold of the land.. implying to keep near, or in sight of the land. 1846 YOUNG & BRISBANE *Naut. Dict.* 177 *Keep a good hold of the land*, to keep as near it as can be done with safety.

4. Confinement, custody, imprisonment. Chiefly in *phr. in hold* (+ in holds, at, to hold). *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17320-1 Þai.. bad þam do him up at hald, In a hald in prisun state. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 120 Mald at þe last kyng Steuen scho toke, & led him to Bristow, & did him þer in hold. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii. 4 Byndinge to gidere and drawinge into holdis men and wyymen. c 1400 *Melayne* 583 We were taken in to holde. c 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 They hadde put in pryson or in holde the great kynge. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1225/1 The said storie hauing bene a while detained in prison, at the last.. brake forth of hold. 1658 BRAMHALL *Conser. Bps.* v. 129 Father Oldcome being in hold for the powder treason. 1879 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 26

June, Where ear-cropt Prynn and Bastwick... lay in cruel hold for daring to assert the liberty of free writing.

† **5.** Retention; restraint. *Obs.*

as 1225 *Anscr. R.* 74 Per is mest need hold hwon þe tunge is o rone. c 1430 *Syr. Genr.* 9240 There was noo hold but to go. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 491 Na hald agayn, na hoo is at thy hips. 1680 *H. MORE Apoc. Apoc.* 225 And this is a good hold to the Church from relapsing into Heathenism again.

† **6.** Contention, struggle, pulling opposite ways; opposition, resistance; chiefly in *hard hold*, strong or tough struggle. *Obs.*

1523 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 220 Sithens the begynnyng of the Parliamente there hath bene the grettiste and soreste hold in the lower Hous for the payement of i^{js}. of the li. that ever was sene... in any parliamente. 1565 *Jewel Repl. Harding* (1611) 273 As touching Plato, it seemeth there was hard hold, when a Naturall Philosopher must stand fourth, to proove Christs Mysteries. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) II. 331 There was hard hold about it in that court. 1580 *LIVY Euphues* (Arb.) 422 Great holde there hath bene who shoulde proue his loue best. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* XLII. xxiii. 1128. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* II. xvii. (1636) 145 But the hardest hold of all was with the Lucitanians and Numantines. 1654 *E. JOHNSON Wond. wrkg. Provid.* 106 Great hold and keepe there was about choice of Magistrates this year.

† **II. coner.** That which holds or is held.

† **7.** That which holds up or supports; a support, a defence. *Obs.*

1045 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 73 Wit synd þara landa hald and munda into þam halgan mynstre þa hwile ðe unker lif bið. a 1200 *Cursor M.* 2399 (Cott.) Leuedi... þat es nu mi hope be þan mi hald. Ogain þat brem þat es sa bald! c 1340 *Ibid.* 24095 (Fairf.) Allane he was my hope & halde.

† **8.** Property held; a possession, holding; *spec.* a tenement. Cf. *COPYHOLD, FREEHOLD, HOUSEHOLD, LEASEHOLD*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1772 Yuel ist bi-tozen Min swinc a-buten ðin holde droyen. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 7016 How he hadde lode a ryche holde, And for auareye he hyt solde. c 1500 in *Arnold Chron.* Index (1811) 2 That of ther londes and holdes they have right. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 14 No maner person... shal receiue or take in ferme... aboute the nombre of two suche holdes or tenementes. 1581 *W. STAFFORD Exam. Compl.* II. (1876) 35. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* x. 11 I am the lands-lord, Keeper, of thy holds, By copy all thy living lies in me.

† **9.** A place of refuge, shelter, or temporary abode; a lurking-place (of animals).

c 1200 *LAV.* 3861 Buten wuhlc wæcche swa cwic cuathe to holde. c 1230 *Sir Tristr.* 2807 þe geaunt hem gan lede, Til he fond an hald. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 7630 At Jarow stode walles alde, Where some tyme was an abbot halde. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VIII. vi. 55 The auctorite of god Apollyne, Hes me constrynt to duell in this hald. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* III. iii. 20 And often... shall we finde The sharded Beetle, in a safer hold Then is the full-wing'd Eagle. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 134/2 A Boare... when Lodged... Coucheth in his Den or Hold. 1707 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 37 His hold is usually under the roots of trees, and in hollow banks in the deepest parts of rivers. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* XII. Now they're out of house and hault. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* IV. (1880) 204 Reed or rush beds, .. all of which are favourite holds.

† **10.** A fortified place of defence; a fort or fortress; a STRONGHOLD. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17342 Þai ledd ioseph... To prisun in a stalwurd hald [*Laud & Trin.* a strong holde]. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12773 þe wode þey tok, Þat was bitwixt hem & Arthures hold. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9712 All his stid to destroy, and his stith holdis. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 416 II. 52 All the castelles and holdes in... Wales ar gyfen and yelden up into the Kynges hand. 1558 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 11 § 5 Castles, Fortresses, Fortilices or Holdes. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 128 In seruice in the field, and in Garrisons in the holdes. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 291 He... did seemingly plot with them... to have the Tower, Windsor Castle, and other Holdes delivered to them. 1800 *STUART in Owen Wallesey's Desp.* (1871) 572 When defeated there, it may be necessary to retire to the interior holds. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* VII. i. A rude fortress... out of the wrecks of some greater Roman hold.

† **11.** Something which is laid hold of, or by or with which anything is grasped or laid hold of.

1576 *BANISTER Hist. Man* IV. 53 [The muscle] inserted by the stay of sinewy holdes, to all the ribbes. 1595 *SHAKS. John* III. iv. 138 He that stands vpon a slippery place, Makes nice of no vilde hold to stay him vp. 1663 *J. SPENCER Prodigies* (1665) 366 To conclude it a falling Cause which catcheth at such weak and unfaithful holds. 1848 *MARBYAT Lit. Savage* xxxvi. Sharks... forming a semi-circle round me, watched with upturned eyes... the snapping of the frail hold that supported me upon the rock. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hod*, a handle. 'A cannle-hod', a candle-stick.

† **b.** A thing that holds something; as, a mortise, a lock in a river, a receptacle, etc.

1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 43 The very hold or mortises heynn [= hewn] out of the stone Rooke wherin the Crosse stode. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* ix. § 46. 234 Locks, or Holds for water, made to let down flashes. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 The first-class compartments are converted into 'boots' or holds only fit as receptacles for luggage.

† **12.** *Mus.* The sign now called a pause. *Obs.*

1764 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* I. xi. 36 A Hold... is placed over the Note which the Author intends should be held to a longer Measure than the Note contains. 1876 *STAINLER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Hold*, an old English name for the sign of a pause.

† **13.** A prison-cell: = *HOLE* sb. 2 b.

1777 *Hist. Press-Yard* 7, I was conducted to the door leading out of the lodge into the Condemn'd Hold. 1778 *GAY Beggs.* Op. II. x. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* II. i. You were put into a species of Condemn'd Hold at the back.

Hold (*hōld*), sb.² Also 7 *holt*, *hould*, *howld*.

[Corruption of earlier *HOLL*, *HOLE*, prob. by association with *HOLD* sb.¹ Cf. also *MDu.* and *Du. hol* (a 1500) in same sense.]

The interior cavity in a ship or vessel below the deck (or lower deck), where the cargo is stowed.

[1470-1508 see *HOLL* sb. 2. 1483-1508 see *HOLE* sb. 6.] 1591 *RALPH Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 22 That the shippe had sixe foote water in hold. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 73 As a man falls in a shippe from the orellope into the hold. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 70 You haue not seene a Hulke better stufft in the Hold. a 1618 *RALPH Royal Navy* 25 If many had not been stricken downe into Holt in many voyages. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* II. 12 The Cooke-roume... may be placed... in the Hould. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *The Hould* [1706 hold] of a Ship, the Room between the Kelson and lower Decks. 1736 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 2 That I might haue room to strike down some of my guns into the Hold. 1819 *BYRON Juan* II. xlii. Again blew a gale, and in the fore and after hold Water appear'd.

† **b.** *Comb.* hold-beam, -stanchion (see *quots.* 1867); hold-book, a book containing an account of the cargo of a vessel; hold-stringer, a stringer or shelf-piece for receiving the end of a hold-beam.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Chron.* 67/1 The hold-beams had shrunk so considerably, that where there was room before to stand nearly upright, you could now only crawl on hands and knees. 1803 *W. RAMSAY in Naval Chron.* IX. 269 That a hold-book be kept to ascertain the stowage. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Hold-beams*, the lowest range of beams in a merchantman. In a man-of-war they support the orlop-deck. *Ibid.*, *Hold-stanchions*, those which support the hold-beams amidships, and rest on the kelson. 1869 *SIR E. REED Shipbuild.* VIII. 158 The heels of the stanchions are formed differently in different ships... to connect them with the keelsons or hold-stringers. 1874 *THREARLE Naval Archit.* 118 Hold stringers sometimes consist of plates and angle-irons, and at others, of angle-irons only.

Hold, sb.³ Now only *Hist.* [a. ON. *holdr* (in early MSS. *hauðr*, *haulþr*), identified by Bugge with OE. *hæleð*, Ger. *held*, in Norse law 'a kind of higher yeoman, the owner of allodial land', poet. a 'man'] In OE. times, the title of an officer of high rank in the Danelaw, corresponding to the High Reeve amongst the English.

c 920 *O. E. Chron.* an. 905 On þara Deniscena healf weaðr ofslægen... ȝyopa hold & Oscytel hold. c 1000 *Werrilds* c. 2 & 4 in *Schmid Gesetze* 396 Holdes and cnynges heah-gerefa. 1111. þusend þryms. 1614 *SALDEN Titles Hon.* 225 Archbishops, Eorles, Bishops, Ealdormen, Holdes, Hefgerefas, Messethegnes, and Werldthegnes. 1717 *Blount's Law Dict.* (ed. 3), *Holdes*, Bailiffs of a Town or City. 1874 *E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* 177 In later times, the Eorl and Hold seem to have answered amongst the Danish population of Northumbria, to the Ealdorman and Heah-gerefa amongst the Angles.

† **Hold**, sb.⁴ *Obs.* [OE. *hold*, cogn. with ON. *hold* (Da. *huld*, Sw. *hull*), flesh.] A carcase, dead body, corpse.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 28 Swa hwær swa hold byð, þæder beoð earnas zegaderode. 11... *Voc.* in *Wülcker 551/24* [*Cadjaer*, lic, *uel* hold. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Aweilewei þu fulde hold þu ich auere was to be iteied.

† **Hold**, *holdes*, sb.⁵ *Obs.* [f. *HOLD* a.; OE. had *hyldo* in the same sense = OS. OHG. *huldi*, Ger. *huld*, n. of quality from *HOLD* a.] Allegiance, fidelity.

13... *K. Alis.* 2012 Alle... swore beom holde, and lewte.

† **Hold**, a. *Obs.* Also 3 *heold*, 4 *hoild*, *huld*, old. [OE. *hold* = OFris., OS. *hold* (MDu. *hoult*, *hoult*, Du. *hou*), OHG. *holt* (MHG. *holt*, *hold*, Ger. *hold*), ON. *hollr* (Da., Sw. *huld*), Goth. *hulþs*, favourably inclined, gracious, merciful: cf. Goth. *wilja-halþei* benevolence, and **hilþan* to be inclined; prob. f. same root as *HIELD* v.]

1. Gracious, kind, friendly.

Beowulf (Z.) 267 Þurh holdne hige. c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* VI. xii. He weað cristnum monnum... swiþe hold. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 To underseie wa an alle his cyne rice him were frend oðer fend, hold oðer fa. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1389 For kindes lue he was hire hold. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13264 Leche to þam was he ful hold [*Gott.* hold] He asked noþer siluer ne gold. c 1475 *Partenay* 2146 And of Ausoys the noble kyng hold.

2. Loyal, faithful, true. a. Of persons.

a 1000 *Oaths* c. 1 in *Schmid Gesetze* 404 Ic will beon N. hold and getriwe. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 552 Donne bið se holda ðeowa geset oðer manegum godum. c 1200 *ORMIN* 10174 To winnenn ahte to be king, To beon him hold & trowwe. c 1275 *Duty Christ* 20 in *O. E. Misc.* 141 He is wre beste king, we cuhte beon hym holde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20843 Pat lif, ne ded, ne wil, ne wa, Mai neuer turn mi hert þe fra, Bot hold it hold in þi seruic. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 259 For heo is trewe & holde.

† **b.** Of things; esp. in *hold(e) opes*, *opes holde*, late OE. *hold-dōas*, for earlier *hyld-dōas*, oaths of fealty. In OE. *hyld*, *hold*, are in comb., but in later use *hold* is treated as adj.

a 1000 *Oaths* c. 1 in *Schmid Gesetze* 404 Þus man sceal swerigen hyldadōas. a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1085 Ealle hi... him hold adōas sworon. a 1125 *Ibid.* an. 1115 Ealle þa heafod men... dydon man-ræden and hold-adōas his sunu Willelme. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 On redinges and lorpelles, and on holde bedes. 1297 *R. GIouc.* (1724) 383 Me suor hym holde opes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21318 All war þair warkes old [*Gott.* hold]. a 1300 *K. Horn* 1249 Hi sworen opes holde.

Holdable, a. [f. *HOLD* v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being held; tenable.

a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Fam. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 146 A fortress holdable and impregnable against the greatest assaults of his enemies.

Hold-all, [f. *HOLD* v. + *ALL*.] A portable case for holding clothes and miscellaneous articles required by soldiers, marines, travellers, etc.

1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xxiv. 119 The Knapsack is to contain the Great Coat, one Shirt, one pair of Stockings, Cloth and Shoe Brushes, Blacking, and Hold-all complete. 1859 *F. A. GRIFFITHS Artill. Man.* (1862) 164, 1 leather cartouch, 1 holdall. 1883 *C. J. WILLS Land of Lion & Sun* 55 An india-rubber soldier's hold-all. 1895 *Athenium* 17 Aug. 220/1 To spend a fortnight attired in riding habits, ... with holdalls hanging like wallets over the saddles.

Hold-back, [f. *hold back*: see *HOLD* v. 34.]

1. Something that holds one back; a hindrance.

1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 9 To get the garland, by breaking in under those hooks, and hold-backs. 1640 *HAMMOND Serm., Poor man's Tithing Wks.* 1684 IV. 555 The only holdback is the affection and passionate love, that we bear to our wealth. 1863 *Mrs. WHITNEY Faith Gurney* xix. (ed. 18) 179 Other families had similar holdbacks, that is the word, for they were not absolute insuperabilities.

2. The iron or strap on the shaft of a vehicle to which the breeching of the harness is attached. Also *hold-back hook*.

1864 in *WEBSTER. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Hold-back Hook*, a projection on a carriage-shaft, to which the breeching-strap of a horse is connected, to enable the animal to hold back the vehicle.

† **Holde**, *hold*, adv. *Obs.* [OE. *holde*, f. *HOLD* a.] Graciously, kindly; loyally, faithfully. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxix[i]. a Heald þine þearfan holde mid dome. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2941 Ðoð balac king me goue hold, His hus ful of siluer and of gold. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1129 Helde þou it neuer so holde.

Holde, v., abbreviated from *BEHOLD*.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 930 As he [Belshazzar] þys hande began to holde Hys herte bygan to tremle and colde.

† **Holdely**, adv. [OE. *holdlice*, f. *HOLD* a. + *-LY*.]

a. Graciously, kindly. b. Faithfully, loyally.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 368 He cwæð eac swiðe holdlice be us. c 1250 *Suppl. Ælfred's Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 191/12* *Affectuose, uel deuote*, holdlice. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1546 He him bliscode holdlike and wel. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1875 Lays vp þe luf-lace, þe ladi hym raht, Hid hit ful holdely, þer he hit eft fonde. *Ibid.* 2016 His oper barnays, þat holdely watz kepte.

Holden, archaic pa. pple. of *HOLD* v.

Holder¹ (*hōldar*), [f. *HOLD* v. + *-ER*.]

I. One who or that which holds or takes hold.

1. One who holds or grasps.

14... *Nom.* in *W. Wülcker 687/14* *Hic stinarius*, a halder. 1558 *HULOET*, Holder, ... he that holdeth fast. 1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* I. viii. 16 Rooks runne fluttering after the share at the verie heeles of the holder. 1756 *T. HALE Compl. Body Agric.* VI. lix. 331 The Holder may also make some alteration in the going of the Plow by the Handles. 1850 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* II. i. The holder of a horse at Tellson's door, who made off with it. 1863 *A. J. HORWOOD Yearbks.* 30 & 31 *Edw. I* Pref. 37 The rope broke not by reason of the holders moving or jerking it.

b. with *prep.* 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. vi. Bigoted holders by established forms and customs.

2. One who holds, occupies, possesses, or owns; a tenant, occupier, possessor, owner. Often in Comb., as *freeholder*, *householder*, *innholder*, *loanholder*, *shareholder*, etc.

c 1250 in *Eng. Gilds* 362 After þe deth of euerych haldere in fee. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* (1860) I. 93 The holders of the ij^o opinioun. 1609 *HOLLAND Anim. Marcell.* XVIII. v. 111 Being now a landed man, and a holder of possessions there. 1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 218 Suppose that the holder of the policy wishes to sell his interest. 1856 *BOUVIER Law Dict.* (ed. 6) I. 588 The holder of a bill of exchange is the person who is legally in the possession of it, either by endorsement or delivery, or both. 1869 *ARBER Latimer's Serm. bef. Edw. VI* Contents 3 The present holder of the farm.

3. A contrivance for holding, containing, or supporting something. Often preceded by a word denoting what is held, as *bouquet*, *cigar*, *gas*, *pen*, *whip-holder*, etc.: see the first element.

1833 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* II. 139 The tool for cutting, &c. is fixed in the two holders... by their screws. 1842-4 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* (1871) I. 408 If she [the cow] is known to have a fractious temper, it is better to put a holder in her nose. c 1865 *J. WYLDE in Circ. Sc. I.* 63/1 In using small holders, such should be... emptied of all gas. 1876 *G. ROSLYN Geo. Eliot in Derbysh.* 50 A small Quaker-shaped bonnet... hung on a holder in the wall. 1884 *World* 29 Oct. 12 Long streamers of the brigade ribbon were tied round the bouquet-holders.

4. a. A canine tooth.

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 686/4 His [a dog's] Holders broak. 1854 *OWEN Shel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 279 Large conical teeth situated behind the incisors... are called holders, tearers, lanarians, or more commonly, canine teeth.

b. A prehensile organ in some animals.

1774 *GOLDAM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 233 The insects have feelers; and the worms, holders. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 271 [Long tape-worm] with a terminal mouth surrounded by two rows of radiate hooks or holders.

5. With adverbs, as *holder-forth*, one who 'holds forth', a preacher, orator (somewhat contemptuous); *holder-on*, one who holds on (in *quot.* one who shoots direct at the game; see *HOLD* v. 28); *holder-out*, one who holds out: see *HOLD* v. 41j; *holder-up*, one who holds up or sustains; a sup-

porter, maintainer; *spec.* a workman who supports a rivet with a hand-anvil or sledge-hammer in riveting.

1661 *Trial of James in Howell St. Trials* (1816) VI. 71 By this time John James was brought into the meeting-place, and the Lieutenant... said to the women, What have you no better a 'holder-forth' than he? a 1704 T. BROWN 2 *Oxf. Schol. Wks.* 1730 I. 2, I shall receive a call to be a Pastor or Holder-forth in some Congregation or other. a 1754 *Fielding New Way to Keep Wife* I. ii, Thou art a fine promising holder forth... and dost begin to preach in a most orthodox manner. 1881 *Greener Gun* 486 A bird crossing was fired at by one of the 'holders on'. 1643 E. UDALL *Serm.* (1643) 21 Constant... 'holders out in righteousness to the end. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 595 (644) Here cometh... his brother, 'holdere vp of Troye! 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* I. (1551) 225 The sturdy holders vp of their snout, he hath cast downe. 1869 SIR E. REED *Skip-build*. xvii. 340 Each 'set' of riveters consists of two riveters, 'a holder-up', and one or two boys.

II. That of which hold is taken.

6. The strap by which a carriage window is drawn up; also, the strap on the back of a carriage by which footmen hold.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 137 By holders and strings are meant the lace... for the purpose of holding by, or drawing up the glasses with. *Ibid.*, Every inside-holder takes a yard of lace, and every footman-holder a yard and a half. 1883 T. COBNETT *Footman's Direct*. 213 Hold fast with the holders on the left side with your left hand.

Holder². [f. HOLD sb.² + -ER¹.] A workman employed in a ship's hold.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 92* § 1 An holder by the day ijd with mete and drinke. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iv. 179 Holders are persons who unstow the Cargo during the discharge. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Holders, the people employed in the hold duties of a ship.

Holdfast (hōl-fast), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. hold fast*: see HOLD v. 2 + FAST adv.] *A. adj.*

1. That holds fast, *lit.* and *fig.*; having a firm hold or grasp; persistent.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 57 The Pine tree is called hold-fast or pitchie tree. 1593 SHAKS. *Lycr.* 555 In his hold-fast foot the weak mouse panteth. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacr.* (1878) 12/2 With hold-fast armes of euerlasting loue. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, Only the golden Leopard printed in it Such hold-fast claws.

† 2. Tenacious of what one has. *Obs.*

1600 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 399 So hold-fast wedded to the world, that whatsoever they can get, they so hoard it up.

B. sb. 1. The action or fact of holding fast; firm or sure grasp. *lit.* and *fig.*

1576 LYTTE *Dodoens* I. viii. 84 The Strawberrie... creepeth alongst the ground, and taketh roote and holdfast. 1608 PRYNNER *Love-locks* 7 They serve... but to giue the Deuill holdfast, to draw vs by them into Hell. 1691 T. H(ALL) *Acc. New Invent.* 119 The Nature of Ground as to the hold-fast of Anchors. 1866 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) 29 Secure of its holdfast, it allows its victim no chance of escape.

2. Something to which one may hold fast or which affords a secure hold or support. (In some of the fig. uses *perh.* to be referred to sense 4.)

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewell* I. 8 We will trie farther what sure holdfast he hath to staie him self thereon. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 187 Nature... has furnished the several sorts of teeth with holdfasts, suitable to the stress... they may be put to. 1793 SMERATON *Edystone L.* § 121 We should then have lost the rock as a Holdfast, and Buttress against the great South-west seas. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 233 The sedge and alder being great holdfasts.

3. One that holds fast: † a. A stingy or hard-fisted person; a miser. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 320, I may sooner wring Hercules his clubbe perforce out of his fist, then get mine owne monie out of the hands of this injurious holdfast. 1860 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. com. Relig.* I. v. 60 A great Miser and hold-fast. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hold-fast*... is also commonly taken for a griping covetous Wretch.

b. As name for a dog that holds tenaciously.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iii. 54 Hold-fast is the onely Dogge. 1753 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 197 § 3 When I envid the fiery of any of my neighbours, [my mother] told me that 'Brag was a good dog, but Holdfast was a better'. 1861 DICKENS *Cl. Expect.* xviii.

4. Something that holds fast, binds, supports, or keeps together; *spec.* a staple, hook, clamp, or bolt securing a part of a building or other structure.

1596 TURBERV. *Venerie* 196 You may take them out alive with your holdfasts and clampes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. xi. 27 The insoluble bond and hold-fast of necessity, binding the pride of mortal men. 1600-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 46 They united... the Stones together, by certain Ligatures or Holdfasts. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 64 The Hold-fast... to keep the Work fast upon the Bench, while you either Saw, Tennant, Mortess, or sometimes Plann upon it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hold-fast*, an Iron Hook in shape of the Letter S fix'd in a Wall to support it; also a Joyner's Tool. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 367 This hip-pole was supported... by an iron-strap, or holdfast. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 349 The pole... passes through the strong holdfasts in the braces. 1846-67 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Holdfast*, a long nail, with a flat short head for securing objects to a wall. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 14 The Microscopes are secured to the table by brass holdfasts like those in common use on carpenters' benches.

Hence **Holdfastness**, tenacity, persistency.

1869 S. BOWLES *Owr New West* 466 A healthy copartnership of American enterprise and enthusiasm, and English solidity and holdfastness. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 724

The Belgians... combining the vivacity and quick wit of the Latin races with a sturdy energy and holdfastness.

Holding (hōl-din), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOLD v.]

I. 1. The action of HOLD v., in various senses.

a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 176 Pet heo beo euer edmod... mid louh holdunge of hire suluen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5994 Alle wrang haldyngs of gudes sere. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxi, In the holdyng ne in be keypyng. c 1470 HENRY Wallace VIII. 1640 Thow werray help in haldyn off the ryght. 1545 ASCHAM *Taxoph.* II. (Arb.) 149 Holdyng must not be longe, for it... putteth a bowe in ieopardy. 1601 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 451 They would almost in kindnesse hurt, with hard, but kindest holdings. a 1774 W. PEARCE *Serm.* (1778) IV. 31 This is the unity of the Christian Church, the holding of Christ for the head. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* I. 848 To obtain a holding, they are twisted round the stakes.

b. *Spec.* The tenure or occupation of land.

1490 *Searchers Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 16 A tenement of Sir John of Langton Knight in the haldyng of John Rummy. 1680 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxii. 145 That he shold come to parliament for his lande and for his holdyng in walsy. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* III. 59 To schaw his chartour (or manner of holding) to his overlord. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 128 In the earlier ages of the Saxon settlement, feudal holdings were certainly unknown. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 284 Such a holding now operated as a tenancy from year to year. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 102 That the Irish holdings in 'rundale' are not forms of property, but modes of occupation.

† c. Consistency. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *hold together*, HOLD v. 43 b.)

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 27 This ha's no holding To sweare by him whom I protest to loue That I will worke against him.

d. With adverbs: see HOLD v. IV.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xv. (1887) 69 The holding in of the breath. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 100 The cause of this holding of and delay. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* vi. 11, I am weary with holding in. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 78 When... a dull Sentence, and a moral fable more, than all our Holdings-forth are able. 1689 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Aug., Londonderry reliev'd after a brave and wonderful holding out. 1711 MARY ASTELL (*titile*) Quaker's Sermon: or a Holding-Forth concerning Barabbas.

2. That which holds or lays hold; an attachment; a means of laying hold or influencing.

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discourt.* Wks. 1842 I. 149 This is one of the principal holdings of that destructive system, which has endeavoured to unhinge all the virtuous, honourable, and useful connexions in the kingdom. a 1797 *Whit.* (1849) I. Intro. 21 If I have assisted to loosen the foreign holdings of the citizen, and taught him to look for his protection to the laws of his country. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 242, I had a holding on Lord Halifax, founded on my father's merits. 1807 MRS. L. BAXTER *Tuscan Stud.* I. i. 40 The block in some manner slipped from the holdings and fell heavily into the river.

II. That which is held.

3. Land held by legal right, esp. of a superior; a tenement.

1640 W. BOSWELL *Let. to Laud* 12 June in Ussher *Proph.* (1687) 5 All evil Contrivances here and in France, and in other Protestant Holdings. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Poem*, When John and me were married Our hading was but sma'. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 89 Capitalists were not allowed to drive the labourers from their holdings.

b. Property held, esp. stocks or shares.

1573 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 76 The sayde wardens... shall have for their paynes double holdings of all the bargaines. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) § 515 II. 584 Documents representing holdings in foreign government debts. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 2/7 As the pressing sellers have disposed of their holdings, prices are now sound.

† 4. An opinion held, a tenet. *Obs.*

c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* I. i. 5 Thre trowyngis holdingis or opiniouns. 1450-5 — *Bk. of Faith* I. § 2 (1688) 1 To followe the Determinations and the Holdings of the Church in Life or Faith. 1854 J. HINTON *Let.* in Miss Hopkins *Life* v. (1885) 84 A train of thought that has almost revolutionised my holdings.

† 5. The burden of a song. *Obs.*

1598 *Servintman's Comf.* C. A song is to be song, the vnder-song or holding whereof is, It is merrie in Haul, when Beades waggles all. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 117 Then the Boy shall sing. The holding euery man shall beare [printed beate] as loud, As his strong sides can volly.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or for holding.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 4 The Cable broke, the holding-anchor lost. 1731 J. TULL *Horse-hoing Hush.* xxii. (1733) 153 This Holding-Screw has a pretty broad Head. 1868 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 8/1 The car with its adjuncts was a marvel of holding capacity.

b. Holding-ground, a bottom in which an anchor will hold, anchorage; also *fig.*; holding-note (*Mus.*), 'a note sustained in one part while the others are in motion' (Stainer & Barrett).

1740 WOODROOPE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lix. 271 There is three fathoms water, and a good holding ground. 1774 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. v. 58 Euclid tells us... that sounds may be sustained in the same tone which we call a holding-note. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxiii, The anchor... dragged, from... bad holding-ground. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. I. VI. 334 The assembly and the dikastery were Kleon's theatre and holding-ground.

Holding, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING².]

1. That holds, in various senses (see the verb); retentive; grasping; tenacious.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 70 Nedys pat he take first a holdyngne mete yn be ground of pe stonmake. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 49 He was free and liberrall to straungers, and heard and holdyng from his

familiers and servautes. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 13 (1689) 42 It is... the most holding Bait of all other. 1891 *Field* 19 Dec. 957/1 Flock deep in holding clay.

2. *Farming.* Applied to animals 'held' or kept for breeding. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = holding pig, etc. [In origin, attrib. use of *vbl. sb.*]

1547 *Will of R. Meese* (Somerset Ho.), My blacke sowe with v holdinge pigges. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 177 Holding Swine, which are only to be preserved in good flesh. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 348 Pasture, which is grazed by the breeding cattle, or 'holding stock'. 1853 *Ibid.* XIV. II. 300 From the high rates of holding lambs, many farmers last season hogged the lambs.

Hence **Holdyngly** *adv. rare.*

c 1375 *Gloss. in Rel. Antiq.* I. 8 Tenaciter, holdynglyche. 1611 *Cotgr.*, Tenaciter, fastly, cleauingly, holdyngly.

Hold-out. [See HOLD v. 41 e.] (See *quot.*)

1893 in FARMER *Slang.* 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* v. 73 The term 'Holdout' is the name given to a mechanical contrivance, constructed with the object of enabling the card-sharper to 'hold-out', or conceal one or more cards, until he finds that they will be useful to him.

Hold-over. [See HOLD v. 42.] a. An author-

ization granted by a bench of magistrates for the transfer of a publican's licence to another person for the unexpired term till the next annual licensing session. b. U.S. A cell for the retention of prisoners awaiting trial. c. One who continues to hold an office after his term has expired.

1888 *Wine, Sp. & Beer* 8 Mar. 174/1 The license became void, and being advised not to ask for a hold-over, the Company now applied to Special Sessions. 1888 *Missouri Republican* 24 Feb. (Farmer), Wilson was released from the hold over, where he has been held since Irwin's death. 1893 *Good Government* (N. Y.) 15 Aug., The obnoxious Republican hold-over still holds over.

Hold-up. U.S. *slang.* [See HOLD v. 44 e.]

a. One who robs by 'holding up' a traveller, train, etc.: see HOLD v. 44 e. b. An instance of 'holding up'; a robbery committed in this manner.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 695/2 Darkness... into which one ventured with grave apprehensions lest a 'hold-up' might be in waiting for him. 1888 in FARMER *Dict. Amer.*, [He] was mortally shot by hold-ups, Tuesday night. 1896 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 29 Dec. 2/1 The prisoner confessed to a hold-up. 1897 *Ibid.* 16 Jan. 2/5 We are tired of reading in our papers nothing but hold-ups and killings.

† **Holdur**, *erron. f. HELDER* *adv.*, rather.

c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 2919 Holdur þen holynes happont so then.

Hole (hōl), *sb.* Forms: 1-5 hol, 4- hole; also 5-6 hoole, Sc. hoill, hoil(e), 6 hool(e), whole, 6-7 hoale, 8-9 *Yorksh. dial.* hoil. [OE. *hol* neut., inflected *hol-e*, *hol-es*, *hol-u*, a hollow place = OFris., OS., OHG. (MHG., MLG., MDu., Du.) *hol* (Ger. *höh*), orig. neuter of *hol*, HOLL *a.*, hollow. Also *app. repr.* OE. *holh*, HOLLOW *sb.*, in its inflected forms *hol-e*, *hol-es*, (?) *hol-u*, which fall together with the corresp. forms of *hol*. (The OE. *hole*, *holu*, *holum*, usually referred to *hol*, may equally well belong to *holh*: see *Sievers Agr. Gram.* (ed. 3) § 242, Anm. 3, 4; and cf. inflexion of *healh*, *sealh*, *wealh*.)

The uninflected *hol* retained short *o* in ME., and was normally written HOLL (cf. OE. *seal*, *smal*, ME. *shall*, *small*); but in the inflected forms *hol-e*, *hol-es*, etc. (whether from *hol* or *holh*), the *o* in open syllable was normally lengthened, giving ME. and mod. *hole*, *holes*. (In mod. Eng., short *o* is further lengthened before *ll*, giving mod. dial. *holl* (not distinguishable from *hole*); in Sc. *holl* becomes *-ow*, *-owe*, giving *how*, *Howe*, 'hollow'.) OE. *holh*, like other words in *-th*, *-rh*, was susceptible of twofold inflexion, (1) with loss of *h*, *ke*, etc., (2) with consonant-ablaut, *holge*, *holwe*, etc. The former, as said above, fell together with the inflected forms of *hol*; the latter gave rise to ME. *holwe*, *holewe*, HOLLOW *sb.* and *a.* The development may be thus shown:

OE. *hol* { uninf. *hol*, ME. *holl*, mod. (dial.) *holl*, Sc. *houle*.
 { inf. *hol-e*
 { inf. *hol-es* " *hole* " *hole*.
" *holh* { inf. *holwe* " *holwe* " *hollow*.

The senses, to a great extent, coincide or overlap; *hol* *a.* and *sb.*, Sc. *houle*, are, in use, the northern equivalents of *hollow*; *hole* *sb.* has all the senses of *hol* (*how*) *sb.* and *hollow* *sb.*, with a fuller development of its own. In the 15-16th c. Sc. spelling *holl*, *oi* is merely the graphic form of *o*; but in mod. Yorkshire *hoil*, the *oi* is diphthongal.]

1. A hollow place, cavity, excavation, etc.

I. A hollow place or cavity in a solid body; a pit, cave, den, hiding-place in the earth; a deep place in a stream, pond, etc.

946 *Charter Edmund* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 423 To þam ealdan hole; of ðam hole. a 1000 *Boeth. Meir.* II. 21 Me þas woruld sælða... on þis ðimme hol dysine forlæddon. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) ix. 29 (x. 9) And setað his giddigle, swa swa leo deð of his hole. a 1285 *St. Mark.* 10 He... weneð for to beoren me in to his baleful hole. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 85/5 In þe north-side of þe town in one olde roche he was. He lai and dæred out of is hole. 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 306 Out of þe hole þou me herde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4050 Hauē 3e na houses ne na names, ne holis in to bery? c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 243/1 Hoole, or pyt yn an hylle, or other lyke (S. hole, or eryth), *caverna*. 14... *Nom.* in Wt. Wülcker 722/35 *Hec crupta*, a hol in the erthe. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 191 Whiche... hid themselves and lurked in denes and wholes. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII.* 134 b, With their swordes digged holes in the banke to clyme up. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 23 3our fais wist not in what hol yame to hyde. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxii. 11 3e sall not haif ane hoill 3our heids to hyde. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 52 Go to the same hole, where... you will finde foting near the top of the water,

at least a dozen or twenty Chubs. 1669 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 41 Great Rocks. .so soft, as with your finger you may bore a hole into it. 1795 T. HALL *Compl. Body Husb.* iii. xix. 122 Digging a Hole in the Ground. 1806 Scott *Woodst.* xxxix. The head . . dinted a hole in the soil of six inches in depth. 1803 J. G. Wood in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 676/2 All rivers have some portions deeper than others, 'holes' as we call them.

b. An excavation made in the ground for habitation by an animal, as the fox or badger; a burrow. 1690 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ix. 58 Foxes holes habbað [Rushw. G. Foxes hole habbas. A.G. G. Foxas habbað holu. Hatt. G. Foxas habbað hole]. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 101 Hie [naddre] haueð hire hol. c. 1200 *Bestiary* 248 Of corn and of gres [de mire] haleð to hire hole. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xix. 669 The fox . . Lukit about sum hoill to se. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 12 Reynard . . wente . . in to his hole, for maleperduys was ful of hooles, hier one hoole and there an other. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 810 The Viper dead within her Hole is found. 1799 *Swift Let. to Bolingbroke* 21 Mar. . . To have done with the world . . if I could get into a better . . and not die here in a rage, like a poisoned rat in a hole. 1799 *OSBALDISTON Brit. Sportsman* 40 If you intend to dig the badger out of his hole. 1805 *Leisure Hour* June 401 A snake-charmer's music inducing a large cobra to leave its hole.

c. A deep hollow or cavity in the surface of the body; e.g. an eye-socket. Cf. ARM-HOLE. 1300 *Havelok* 1813 Pat be rith eye Vt of be hole made he fleye. 14. . . Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 598/4 *Nucka*, the hole of the polle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An Hole in y^e nek, *frontinella*. c. 1532 *Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 903 The holes under the armes, *les esselles*. 1698 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) II. 101 We might have waited till our eyes had sunk in their holes. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 50 That Part vulgarly called the Hole of the Neck.

2. *transf.* +a. A secret place, a hiding-place; a secret room in which an unlawful occupation is pursued; a place where unlicensed printing was carried on.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An Hole, *latebra, latibulum*. 1660 *PRYVS Diary* 23 May. At a Catholique house, he was fain to lie in the priest's hole a good while. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 380 Many Printers for Lucra of Gain have gone into Holes, and then their chief care is to get a Hole Private, and Workmen Trusty and Cunning to conceal the Hole, and themselves. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 122/1 Holes, in Printing dialect is a place where privat Printing is used, viz. the printing of unlicensed Books or other Men's Copies.

b. A dungeon or prison-cell; *spec.* the name of one of the worst apartments in the Counter prison in Wood street, London. Cf. BLACK-HOLE. *Obs.* (exc. as a case of c.)

1533 *LYNDESAV Satyre* 1017 Wee haue gart bind him with ane poill, And send him to the theifs hoill. 1607 *Heywood Woman killed with Kindness*. Wks. 1874 II. 125 He is deni'de the freedom of the prison, And in the hole is laide with men condemn'd. 1607 *Wentw. Smith Puritan* iii. F. But if ere wee clutch him againe, the Counter shall charm him. *Rav.* The hole shall rotte him. 1666 *PRYVS Diary* 2 July. He was clapped up in the Hole. 1678, 1722 Condemned hole [see CONDEMNED 3]. 1802 *NARES s.v.*, We still hear of the condemned hole in Newgate.

c. A small dingy lodging or abode; a small or mean habitation; an unpleasant place of abode; a term of contempt or depreciation for any place.

1616 W. HAIG *Let.* 2 Aug. in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 156 Being innocent, it is a pity to smother me in this loathsome hole. a. 1700 *Dryden* (J.). How much more happy thou, that art content To live within this little hole, than I Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. 1706 *LEONI Designs* Pref. 1/2 You expect a stately Palace, where you find nothing but an ill-contrived Hole. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* III. 127 This house. . . to me the horriddest hole I ever was in. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* iii. xxv. Grandcourt . . pronounced that resort of fashion a beastly hole, worse than Baden. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 3 Two hundred a year for a little hole I could not get my piano into.

3. *fig.* A position from which it is difficult to escape; a fix, scrape, mess.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1764) I. ii. vii. 132, I should take great pleasure in serving you, and getting you out of this hole. 1764 *SMOLLITT Sir L. Greaves* xvi. I should be in a deadly hole myself, if all my customers should take it in their heads to drink nothing but water-gruel. a. 1805 *Forsy Voc. E. Anglia*, Hole, a scrape. . . A man gets himself into a hole by taking a wrong step. 1808 *OUIDA Under 2 Flags* i. (1890) 6 I'm in a hole—no end of a hole; and I thought you'd help me.

4. *technical.* a. A hemispherical cavity into which a ball or marbles are to be got in various games; esp. one of those into which the ball is driven at golf; hence, a point scored by the player who drives his ball from one hole to another with the fewest strokes.

1523 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 129 We will playe at pit hole for nuttes. We will make a pitte hole, and there cast our nuttes. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Golf, golf, golf*, a game in Scotland, in which hooked clubs are used for striking balls, stuffed very hard with feathers, from one hole to another. 1890 *HUTCHINSON Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 43 You are playing a match of, say, eighteen holes, and have reached the putting-green of the last hole. 1896 *PARK Golf* 5 The size of the holes, as fixed by the laws of the game, is four and a quarter inches in diameter.

b. *Billiards.* = POCKET.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 162/2 The Holes in the four corners and sides of the Billiard Table. 1795 *Cotton's Compl. Gamster* (ed. 5) 151 At the four Corners of the [Billiard] Table there are Holes, and at each side exactly in the Middle, one, which are called Hazards. 1798 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 101 He that stops either Ball, when running, loses one; and if near the Hole, loses two.

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+c. The narrow closed part or bag at the lower end of a trawl-net or other fishing net; = COD sb. 1 5. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 72 The third Part, which is the Hole or Cod, Inch and Quarter wet and dry.

5. *local U.S.* a. An indentation or opening in the coast; a small bay, a cove.

1639 in *Virginia Hist. Mag.* (1895) III. 31 Yf the shippa be p'mitted to goe at pleasure and ride in every hole as is desired by them. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 149 This [flag] was to be raised at a good anchoring place called Five-Fathom Hole. 1807 C. W. JAMSON *Stranger in Amer.* 390 Tobacco is . . conveyed then down the river to Hobbs' Hole, where ships in the European trade lie ready to receive them.

b. A grassy valley surrounded by mountains.

6. = HOLL, HOLD (sb. 2) of a ship. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An Hole, . . *columbar est navis*. 1670 *MARVELL Growth Popery* 11 The Hole of some Amsterdam Fly-boat. 1760 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) H iij b. The pointers . . are . . fixed across the hole diagonally. 1802 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 97 Aft the main hole.

II. A perforation, and connected senses.

7. An aperture passing through anything; a perforation, opening.

c. 1200 *Corpus Gloss.* 1900 *Spiramentum*, hol. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 We . . cumeð to be stone, be haueð fif hole narewe, pat is . . his holie fif wunden. c. 1290 *Becket* 1144 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 130 Porus be church he made an hol. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Ninian 505 Ane alde coble pare he fand, pat many hoilis in it had. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13501 Hit happit hym in hast the hoole for to fynd Of the cave. 14. . . Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 627/12 be hoole of a preway, *gumphus*. a. 1599 *SKELTON Morris T. in Shaks. Jest Bk.* (1864) II. 21 What shall those hooles serve for? . . holes to look out to see thy enemies. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. North* C. 85 A top the House . . there is a hole or window left for light to come in. 1687 *Land. Gas.* No. 2218/4 A new fashionable Suit . . gold frost Buttons, and gold Holes. 1773 *Cook's Voy.* in *Hawkesworth Voy.* II. 332 A musket was fired . . which fortunately struck the boat, and made two holes in her side. 1896 *Times* 15 Dec. 5/2 The service bullet was found to have drilled clean holes, and . . the hole of exit was little, if any, larger than the hole of entry.

fig. 1651 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1 If there be any hole left for caull to enter.

8. The orifice of any organ or part of the body.

c. 1240 *Cursor M.* 528 (Trin.) Seuen holes hab mannes heed euen. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xxii. 100 Pai hafe in steed of baire mouth a tyllit hole. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 749/8 *Hec arteria*, the hole of the throat. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j b. The Hoolis in the hawkes bene callede the Nares. 1530 *PALSGR.* 232/1 Hole that swete or heres cometh out at, *fore*. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 223 There are seven crosse ribs in his neck, and seven from his reins to his hole. 1655 *CROOKE Body of Man* 611 A Membrane where-with the hoale of the eare is served. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 117 The hole of the Nostril full round.

9. *fig.* A flaw, fault, ground for blame. Usually in phr. to pick a hole or holes in something; formerly also to find (pick, make) a hole in a person's coat.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 98 The Lawiers lacke no cases . . Is his Lease long . . Then (qth he) let me alone with it, I will find a hole in it. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. vi. 88 If I finde a hole in his Coat, I will tell him my minde. 1648 *NEDHAM Plea for King* 21 Every ambitious popular person would be ready to pick holes in their Coates, to bring them into disfavour of the People. 1688 *WOOD Life* 10 Feb. (O. H. S.) III. 4 If they did not appeare, there might some hole be picked in their charter. 1705 *BURNS Capt. Grose's Peregrin.* i. If there's a hole in a' your coats, I rede you tent it. 1891 *MISS MULOCK Fair France* i. 4 We do not go to visit a neighbour, in order to pick holes in him and his establishment. 1894 *ASPECTS Mod. Oxford* 93 Any one can pick holes in the University system of teaching and examination.

+10. a. An old game in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches; called also Pigeon-hole, Troll-madam, Trunks. Cf. NINE-HOLES.

b. An old game of cards.

1611 *COTGR.* *Trom Madame*, the Game called Trunkes, or the Hole. 1681 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto* Wks. (1630) 54/2 Ruffe, slam, Trump, noddly, whisk, hole, Sant, New-cut. 1846 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 178 Another game called holes was occasionally played.

III. 11. Phrases. To make a hole (in anything): to use up, or cause the loss of, a considerable amount of anything; to create a loss. A round peg (or man) in a square hole (and vice versa): one whose situation does not fit his special aptitudes. To pick a hole or holes in: see sense 9. To take (something) a hole lower: to take down, humiliate, humble. Cf. BUTTON-HOLE I b.

1591 *LYLY Endym.* iii. iii. He hath taken his thoughts a hole lower, and saith . . he will vaile bonet to beautie. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Humillit*, humbled . . taken a hole lower. 1617 *MORVSON Humil.* ii. 183 To lay five hundred of your best men on the earth, which losse will make a great hole in your Armie. 1665 *BURGESS Pers. Tithes* 75 It will make a greater hole in thy conscience, then it can in thine estate by parting with it. 1706 *Mrs. RAY in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 208 Mr. Ray did not leave £40 a year . . out of which taxes, repairs, and quit-rent make a great hole. 1807 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 412/2 An average daily consumption of four glasses . . makes a hole in the income of the working class. a. 1895 *Ld. C. E. PAGET Autobiog.* iii. (1896) 72 The Admiralty would not rescind their orders, so we were a round man in a square hole, and vice versa.

IV. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as a. *attrib.* (sense 4a) hole game, play; b. *objective*, as hole-cutter, -digger, -digging, -picking, -piercing, -stopper; c. *locative*, as hole-breeder, -builder, -creeping sb. and *adj.*; hole-creeper, a sneaking thief; d. hole-board, -man, -stitch (see *quots.*).

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Compass-board*, the 'hole-board of the loom for fancy weaving. It is an upright board of the loom through which pass the neck-twines. 1889 F. A. KNIGHT *By Leafy Ways* 155 The kingfisher, another 'hole-breeder. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/1 Her eggs . . are white, like those of most 'hole-builders. 1468 in *Scrope Hist. Castle Combe* (1852) 323 Communis 'holecreppar anserum et porcellorum tenentium. 1698 *FORD Fancies* iii. iii. The page, that 'hole-creeping page. 1852 *SCROPE Hist. Castle Combe* 235 He qualified himself . . by 'hole-creeping' after his neighbours' geese and pigs. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Mar. 8/3 Drillers and 'hole-cutters. 1876 *PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 188 To guide the 'hole-diggers in the event of the marks . . having been removed. *Ibid.* 189 'Hole-digging . . for a telegraph pole. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 6 May 7/2 There is all the difference . . between the stroke and the 'hole game [at golf], and at least a score of men have some chance. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 447 The 'holeman, who goes into the cesspool. 1801 C. GADSDEN in *J. Adams's Wks.* (1854) IX. 580 That his public actions may be judged of . . without any captious 'hole-picking. 1889 *LINSKILL Golf* iii. (1895) 13 Besides 'hole play', which involves playing a succession of small matches from hole to hole round the links, there is also what is called 'score play'. 1888 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 253/2 'Hole Stitch, a stitch used in Pillow Lace making, to form holes or small round spots in the centre of the thick parts of a pattern. 1794 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Wks.* II. 85 A neighbouring town . . Begg'd him to be their tinker—their 'hole-stopper.

Hole (hōl), v. 1. Forms: 1 *holian*, 3 *holien*, 4-5 *hoole* (n, 7 *hoale*, *Sc.* holes (*oi* = *o*), 4- *hole*. [OE. *holian* to hollow out, excavate = OHG. *holōn*, Goth. *hulōn*, f. *hol*-, *HOLL* a.]

I. To make a hole.

1. *trans.* To hollow out; to make a hole or cavity in; to perforate, pierce.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 162 Da zebroðra . . zemetton ðone clud ða iu swæteude; and hi ða hwæthweza holodon. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wals (Rolls) 6836 be wal bey holed. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 243/1 Holyn, or boryn (P. hoolen, or make hoolys), *cavo, perforo, teretio*. 1576 *LYVE Dodoens* vi. lii. 746 Before they be holed or pierced. 1648 *MARKHAM Housew. Gard.* iii. x. (1668) 77, I use . . a piece of wood hoal'd. 1864 *Standard* 29 Nov. 3/3 She [the ship] has holed her bottom. 1890 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/1 Some 80 miles of the route already holed (for telegraph posts).

b. To make holes in (the earth) in agriculture; to dibble; to dig trenches for planting sugar-canes.

1796 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 130 You begin to hole and continue to open the ground gradually. 1842 *ANDERSON Creol.* i. 5 Occasionally 'holing' his neighbours' fields. 1890 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 15 Aug. 827/2 Preliminary to the all-important progressive step in coffee culture, that of transplanting, is 'holing'.

2. To sink (a shaft), drive (a tunnel) through.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 13 We design to hole our Pit. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 129 The Tunnel . . was, after thirteen years' incessant labour, holed . . with great accuracy. 1890 *Daily News* 30 Nov. Next week this shaft will be holed to the 100 fathom level.

3. *Mining.* To undercut (the coal) in a seam so as to release it from the other strata.

1829 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* I. 58 A set of colliers, called holers, who begin in the night and hole or undermine all the bank or face of the coal. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 137 The collier a hundred fathoms down . . holing under the coal. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-Mining*, In breaking down or getting the coal, the first operation is to bench, kirve, or hole it along the bottom of the seam.

4. *intr.* To make a hole or holes; to dig. *Esp.* in *Mining*: to make a hole through from one working to another.

a. 1285 *Ancr. R.* 130 be mid hore luster ne holies nout aduneward, ase doð be uoxes. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10736 bys mynur . . wroxt on a day, and holed yn be hyl. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 46 They frequently hole, or cut through from one Board to another. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 29 May 9/8 From the bottom of the workings they sank 7 ft. . . and holed through to the crosscut.

II. To put or go into a hole.

5. *trans.* To put into a hole; to put in prison; to plant (sugar-canes) in holes or trenches.

1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World* iv. v. She could not endure the sight of a man, forsooth, but run and hole herself presently. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Waterman's Suit* Wks. (1872) 14 So their prodigal sons are holed in some loathsome jail. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, s.v., 'To hole a person' to send him to gaol. 1866 *Morning Star* 27 Sept. 4/5 To work hard in holing canes or in throwing out trenches.

6. *spec.* in *Golf, Billiards, Bagatelle*. To drive (the ball) into a hole or pocket. Also to hole out.

1803 *MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress* I. 264 He contrived to hole both white and red ball at the next stroke. 1819 *REES Cycl. s.v. Billiards*, If the striker holes his adversary's ball, or forces it over the table, or on a cushion . . he loses two points. 1857 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 603/2 (*Golf*) The best club for holing out the ball. 1890 *Boy's Own Bk.* 633 Bagatelle. The object . . is to 'hole' the balls. 1883 *Standard* 16 Nov. 5/2 The number of strokes he requires to take before 'holing' the ball [at golf]. 1891 *Golf Rules* No. 35 in *Linskill Golf* (1895) 45 If the ball rest against the flag-stick when in the hole, the player shall be entitled to remove the stick, and, if the ball fall in, it shall be considered as holed out in the previous stroke.

b. *absol. Golf*. To drive the ball into a hole.

1807 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 492 The deadly accuracy with which they approach the hole, and 'hole out', as it is called. 1886 *STONRHENG' Brit. Sports* 754/2 He who succeeds in holing in fewer strokes than his opponent wins that hole.

c. *Golf*. To drive the ball into (a hole). 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 29 Sept. 7/1 Mr. W. T. Griffin holed the eighth hole of the . . links—100 yards—in one.

1. In a holy manner; with sanctity or devoutness. c 1200 ORMIN 1590 Forr all patt tatt te3 halig & dafstiz-like hemm ledenn. *Ibid.* 17282 To spellenn haliglike, and ec To wirrkenn halighe taccness. 1340 *Ayeb.* 74 Do bet.. lokeþ halighe hare herten. 1384 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* ii. 10 How hoofly, and iustli, and withouten querel.. we weren. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 211 And lyue in chastitee ful holly. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 777 Hire sawle with-inne woke than fulle halily. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58 b, As longe as a persone is holly occupied, so longe he prayeth. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. v. 22 What thou would'st highly, That would'st thou holly. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* iv. vii. 236 To act holly and wisely in the highest possible Degree. 1804 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 276/3 With an eloquent impulsiveness becoming their holly emotional themes.

2. Sacredly, scrupulously, inviolably; solemnly. Now rare or Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. x. 70 (Camb. MS.) See now how þou mayst proeven holly and with-oute corrupcion this þat I haue seyd. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. (R.). But I will haue matrimony obserued more holly & vndefiled among them that professe the new lawe. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron. Scott.* (1805) II. 237 If the Scots would most holly and handfastly promise. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 41 And those that.. had lived intimately with him, do most holly attest, that they were never able to observe any such defects in him.

Holimonth (hōlimonth). [Nonce-formation after *holiday*.] A month of recreation or abstinence from work; a month's holiday.

[(OE. had hōlimōnath, Holy-month, as the name of September (app. of heathen origin); but this did not survive.)]

1866 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 189 (heading), The Englishman's Holimonth. *Ibid.* 194 On every-days and on holidays, in working months and in Holimonths. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 4 June 82/2 A country holimonth with bicycle and kodak.

Holin, obs. form of **HOLLIN**, holly.

Holiness (hō'linēs). Forms: see **HOLY** a. [OE. *hāligness*, -nys (= OHG. *heilagnessa*), f. *hālig* **HOLY** + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being holy; spiritual perfection or purity; sanctity, saintliness; sacredness.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 þa þe him beowiaþ on rihtwisesne & on haligness. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) xcv[i]. 6 (Bosw.) Haligness on haligness. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 Godes gast wissad efre to haligness. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Wið haligness of heorte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 331 Þe betere hym were in holiness to nyme hyr to wyue. c 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xcv[i]. 6 Heliness and mikelheid in his heliness. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 69 Hir berte is verray chambre of holynesne. c 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 23 Slouth.. makes mane to yrke in prayere or halynes. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palagr.* 927 By my holynesne, þar ma sainctite. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxv. 220 Of Holiness there be degrees. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 8 There rise up to view nameless beauties in holiness. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* ii. 28 Holiness is innocence made perfect. 1895 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig.* 4 Sc. ii. 49 Holiness consists in the subjection of the whole being, to the authority of conscience. 1896 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 6/4 One of the most interesting of Mr. Granger's chapters is that in which he explains primitive 'holiness' as obedience to the public recognition of the rights of ghosts and gods.

2. With possessive, as a title of the Pope, and formerly of other high ecclesiastical dignitaries.

A transl. of L. *patriarchis*, given orig. to all bishops, then c 600 limited to patriarchs, and since the 14th c. to the Pope. The same title was also given to the Byzantine Emperors, and sometimes to other sovereigns; it was addressed by John of Salisbury to Henry II of England. (See *Du Cange*.)

[1160] BECKET *Let. to Ctd. Hyacinth in Mat. Hist. Becket* (Rolls) VII. 125 Omnes ad sanctitatis vestre confugiunt pedes. 1170 HEN. II *Let. to Pope Alexander* *Ibid.* 419 Si deuotionis meae, pater, erga sanctitatem vestram experimentum queritis. 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 75 I will appele to the Pape. For happin that his halynace Throw prayer may purchase To reforme my foule face. 1502 HEN. VII in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. l. 49 The Popes Holynesse hath named certeyn Legats to be sent to all Cristen Princis. 1599 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 559 Your holines is heade of all holy churches. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. l. 110 Ill it doth beseeome your holiness [a Lady Abbess] To separate the husband and the wife. 1689 *Let. fr. Pope to Fr. Orange in Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 368 Great Prince, Although the semicircle of your Highness be.. elevated above the full orb of my Holiness. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 285 With the permission of his holiness Clement IX. 1808 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* iii. iv. l. 223, 'I could help you to repay it!' said his Holiness (Pope Leo).

† 3. *concr.* A holy place, sanctuary; a holy thing, an object of religious devotion. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. 93 Inngongende and utgongende beforan Gode to ðam halignessum. 1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos in Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 158 And halignessa syndon to griðlesse wide. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Þenne cumeð drihtenes engel and binimed þa haliness mid him toward heouene riche. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxxviii. 12 In eritage Godes halines hagh we. [1506] TINDALE *Heb.* ix. 1 And worldly holynes.]

† 4. Holy rites; worship, devotion. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAV. 1820 Brutus & his dūgeðe makeden haliness [c 1275 holynisse]. *Ibid.* 8049.

4. *attrib.*, as holiness convention, meeting, a gathering or meeting for the promotion of holiness (in some religious communities).

1895 *Daily News* 21 July 6/4 In the evening a holiness meeting was held.

Holing (hō'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **HOLE** v. + -ING¹.] 1. The action of making a hole or holes.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.* R. viii. v. (1495) 303 The

Ether.. neyther maye be departed by thyrlinge and hool-ynge of a nother body. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl. MS.) Some tyme is suche holinge and perforacion goode. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 126 The holinge, digging, gripping, ditching, hacking, and hand-beating. *attrib.* 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 331 The slit or holing-in method of planting is used.

b. The action of undercutting a coal-seam. 1841 *Collieries & Coal Trade* (ed. 2) 249 When the workman has been for some time engaged in what is termed 'holing under'. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 66/2 The process of holing in coal is one of the severest kinds of human labour.

2. *concr.* The stuff underlying a coal (or other) seam picked out to undermine it.

1885 *Nature* 27 July 299 The bottom bed—7 inches thick—together with a bed of soft shale 10 inches thick, serves as a holing. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 65 Soft black clay (holing).. 1 inch.

3. *attrib.*, as holing-ax, -stuff (see *quots.*).

1859 REES *Cycl.*, *Holing-stuff*.. the small earth or coals which is cut or picked out from under the coal in a pit. 1868 WEBSTER, *Holing-ax*, a narrow ax for cutting holes in posts. 1869 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 58 Pecking out the holing stuff with a light and sharp tool.

Holight (hō'linait). [f. **HOLY** a. + **NIGHT**.]

† 1. (After **HOLIDAY** 1, **HOLY-DAY**.) A night that is kept holy, as the eve of a festival. *Obs.*

a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 22 3if hit beo holinhit vor þe feste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27994 On fastin dai or hali night.

2. (nonce-use, after **HOLIDAY** 2.) A night of festivity or pleasure.

a 1881 KEATS *Day is Gone* 10 The dusk holiday or holi-night Of fragrant-curtain'd love. 1884 *Century Mag.* XVIII. 508 (heading), A Summer Holight.

Holloke, obs. form of **HOLLYMOCK**.

Holiship: see **HOLYSHIP**.

† **Holite**. *Obs. rare* ¹. [f. **HOLY** a. + -TY (if not an error for *iolite*, *JOLITY*.)] Holiness.

14.. *Passio Domini* in *MS. Cantab.* ff. 5. 48. lf. 15a, In heuon shal þai wone w^t me Wouten pyne w^t holite.

† **Holk**, *sb. Obs.* [OE. *holca* or *holc*, deriv. of *hol*, **HOLL** a.: cf. LG. *holke*, *hölke* small hole, Sw. *hålk*.] ? A hollow, cavity.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 148 On þam holcum þæs lichoman. *Ibid.* 160 On þam holcum þære lifre. a 1240 *Sauvies Warde* 251 Ed ehnen, ant ed neaulee, ant ed to breoste holke.

Holk, howk (hō'k, hō'k), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 4-6 *holke* (h-9 *hoke*, *huok*, Sc. 7-9 *howk*, 9 *houk*. [Northern ME. *holk*, cognate with MLG. *holken*, LG. *holken*, *hölken*, to hollow, Sw. *hålka*; f. root of **HOLL** a., with dim. formative -k: cf. *talk*.] 1. *trans.* To hollow out by digging; to excavate; to dig out or up. With various spec. local senses: see *quots.*

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1222, [He] holkked out his auen y3en heterly boþe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 To Holke; *palare*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. vii. 13onder wther sum the new haviu holkis. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 1702 Sum holkit claye, sum brynt the tyld. 1573 SEMPELL in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 270 Hes scho not helpt to holk out 3one Tod? 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser.* Disc. 47 Who howks a hole for any other His sel' fau' in were he my brother.

1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 261 They bring up their children to hoking potatoes. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to J. Boucher* 19 Mar. (MS.), *Huck*, to pick out any thing with an instrument, as to huck a thorn out of the finger. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 75 I'll away up to the kirk-yard, and howk a few graves. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Hoke*, to hollow-out anything, such as a toy boat. A dog hokes out the earth from a rabbit hole. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapagoat* xviii. To howk out her grave with his own hands.

2. *intr.* To dig, make excavation, turn things up.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. ix. 139 Vndir his cost holand in weil law. 1885 BROCKETT, *Howk*, to dig, to scoop. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 874 He will lie upon his master's grave, and.. howk w^t his paws. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 118 He was howkin' up in the garret twa efternoons last week.

Hence **Holked**, -et, -it *ppl. a.* a. Excavated, dug out or up; † b. Sunken, depressed, hollow. **Holking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, excavating, burrowing.

c 1490 *Anturs of Arth.* 116 (Thornton) Hir eghne ware holkede fulle holle. a 1500 P. JOHNSTON *Thre Deid Powis* iii. Full laithly thus sall ly thy lusty heid Holkit and how. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 164 For hiddown, haw, and holkit is thyme ee. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 1528 Holkit Glennis, and hie montanis. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* ix. They.. in kirk-yards renew their leagues, Owre howkit dead. 1850 W. ALLINGHAM *Poems* 116 In thy bed of clay the howking mole Bores no tunnel thorough.

Holk, obs. form of **HULK** sb.

Holks, *sb. pl.* Sc. and north. *dial.* Also 9 *howks*. [App. plural of **HOLK** sb.] A disease of the eyes or face.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. Prol. 27 Suppose the holks be all ourgrouin thi face. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 86, I think the holks ouergang your ene. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxliiii. (1848) 357/1 He [horse] had neither the howks, nor the haws. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hawks* or *Haaks*, a disease of the eye.

Holl (hō'l), *a. Obs. or dial.* Forms: 1-5 *hol* (infl. *hole*), 4-9 *holl*, (5 *holle*, *dial.* 5-9 *hole*, 9 *howl*(e): see also *Howe* a. Sc. [OE. *hol* hollow = OFris. OS. OHG. (MLG., MDu., Du., MHG.) *hol* (Ger. *hohl*), ON. *holr* (Sw. *hol*, Da. *huul*) hollow, concave; cf. Goth. *hulundi* cave, *ushulōn* to hollow out; OTeut. stem **hulo-*, pre-Teut. **kulo-*;

perh. related to *helan* to cover, *HELE* v.¹; or with suffixed -l, from root **ku-*, **kaw-*, of L. *cavus* hollow; cf. Gr. *κῆρα* hole, orifice. As shown under **HOLE** sb. (q.v.), OE. *hol* had o short, retained in ME., in which the l was normally doubled, while in *hōle*, which represents the inflected cases, the o was lengthened. Subsequently, short o before ll has also been lengthened (cf. *holl*, *roll*, *poll*), and in Sc. has become -ow(e), so that *hol* is in Sc. *how*, *Howe*.] 1. Hollow, concave; having a void space within; empty.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 306 Ðas wyrtē.. on middan hol. *Ibid.* 316 And hy beoð innan hole. c 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints*, VII *Stepeis* 102 In a hol cove (= cove) vndir a stane. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 35 Þai faild in þaire hertes and become holle within. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/2 Hol, as pypys, or percyd thyngys (vrr. hole, hollowe), *cavus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/1 Holle, *cavus natura*, *concavus arte*, *cavatus viroque intelligitur*, *inanis*. a 1500 *Dugwille's Pilgr.* 84 b (MS. St. John's, Camb.) in *Cath. Angl.* 188 note, Many a willowe is.. hol with-in and fulle of wormys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ii. 85 Of the holl grave law A gret eddir slydand gan furth thrav. a 1865 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Holl*, adj. hollow. 1847-76 HALLIWELL, *Hole*, (5) Hollow; deep; concave. *North.* Metaphorically, hungry, cheerless, or comfortless. 1874 WAUGH *Yarnock* iv. 30 (Lane. Gloss.) 'He must be varta howle when he's hungry'... 'Howle!' said Adam, 'why he'll be like a two-legged drum, about t'middle o' t' forenoon'.

2. Deeply excavated or depressed, as a valley or ditch; lying in a hollow.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 217 3if se weobud ufan hol nære. a 1000 *Charter of Ethelred* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* V. 124 On ðone holan we3. a 1000 *Martyrol.* 1 On anum holum stanscrafe. 1375 BARBOUR *Brucie* vi. 78 He saw the brayis bye standand. The vattir hol throu alike rynand. *Ibid.* viii. 176 Sa holl & hye the dykis war. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 116 (Douce) Withe eighteen holked ful holle (rimes cholle, polle). 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *Hole*, hollow, deep: an *hole dish*, opposed to shallow. 1808 *Craven Dial.* s. v. *Howl*, A bowl dish, opposed to shallow. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Holl*, *Holl time* or *Hollow time*. 'The holl of winter', the depth of winter.

† 3. In specific uses: *holbasin*, a deep basin; *holroese* (only OE. *hol cerse*), Field Gentian; *holrush* (*holrysche*), a bulrush; *holtile*, a concave tile such as those used for the ridges of a roof; *holleway*, hollow way, an excavated lane; *holwork*, the making of 'holtiles'; *concr.* a quantity of such tiles. Also **HOLLEKE**.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 34 Wip wenne on eazon, genim þa hollan cersan. 1323 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* II. 436 *Holwork*. 1366 *Ibid.* 438 *Holtiles*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/2 *Holrysche*, or *bulrysche* (vrr. *hool* *ryschn*, *holryschnel*), *papyrus*. 1483 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23, I wille she haue.. the grettere hol basyn of ij. smale basynes. 1471 *Ibid.* 242, j peluem laton voc' an holbasyn, j peluem laton voc' a flatbasyn. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt.* Wülcker 798/20 *Hic traco*, a hollewey.

Holl, *sb. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *hol*, 1-9 *holl*, (5 *holle*, *houle*, 5-9 *howle*, 9 *dial.* *houl*, *howl*). [OE. *hol*, late OE. and ME. *holl*, nenter of prec. adj. used subst.; retained chiefly in the north (pronounced hō'l, houl); in Sc., *holl* has regularly become *how*, *Howe* sb.]

1. A hollow place; a cave, den; a **HOLE**.

c 1050 *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wülcker 187/1 *Lustras*, wildeora holl and denn. c 1205 LAV. 20864 [þe fox] i þan holl wendeð. c 1355 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 88 In holl gan thai it hide. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1362 Mony wyues.. Hyd hom in houles and hynys aboute. *Ibid.* 11901 He.. Hid hir in a howle vnder a hegh towre. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 1022 With a knyf he stekit him to dede; In a dyrk hollet kest him down in that sted. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 47 All the hollis was stoppit hard. c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* (1728) 40 A holl or deepe vaute in the grounde, whereinto the sea floweth at high water.

b. A surface hollow, excavation, or deep depression in the ground; a ditch.

1701 *MS. relating to Suffolk Manors*, One little piece of ground extending beyond the holl of him the s^d. S. H. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Holl*, a ditch, particularly a dry one. 1825 BROCKETT, *Howl*, a hollow or low place. 'Wherever there's a hill, there's sure to be a howl.' 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Holl*, a deep hollow valley. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* I. vi. 96 To be kicked through every holl on the place.

† 2. The **HOLD** of a ship. Cf. **HOLE** sb. 6. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 122 Bathe schip maistr, and the ster man also, In the holl, but baid, he gert thaim go. *Ibid.* x. 836 Out off the holl thai tuk skynnyng gud speid. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt.* Wülcker 804/43 *Hec carina*, a holle. *Ibid.* 805/30 *Hoc columbar*, the holle of the schyp. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 243/1 (Pynson & MS. K) *Holle* [c 1440 *hoole* of a schyppe], *carina*. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 458 Foul brow in holl thow preposit for to pas. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 33 When you let anything downe into the Howle, lowering it by degrees, they say, *Amaine*. c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy* bk. II. 1695 In-to þe holl of wyntir richt. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Hole*, *Houl*, middle. 'T' hole o' winter'. Sc. *how*, as 'how o' the night', midnight. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Holl*.. the depth of winter; sometimes applied also to the 'dead time of night'.

Holl, obs. form of **HULL**, **WHOLE**.

Holla (hō'lā, rarely hō'lā), *int.* and *sb.* Also 6-8 *hola*. [a. F. *hola* (15th c. in Littré) 'stop', 'cease', also a call to excite attention: 'hoe there, enough, soft soft, no more of that; also, here you me, or come hither' (Cotgr.).]

†1. An exclamation meaning Stop! cease! Hence to cry *holla*; to give the *holla* to, to stop or check by this call. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxv. 597 Than therle of Buckingham sayd, holla, cease, for it is late. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* III. i. Holla! no more of this. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 257 Cry holla, to the tongue, I prethee: it curvettes vnseasonably. 1602 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Farrer. Tower Bottles* Wks. (1872) 11 But holla, holla, Muse come back, come back. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's* *Wisd.* II. Pref. (1670) 207 No man stays us, or cries holla unto it. 1675 HOBBS *Odys.* XXIII. 259 Telemachus and the good servants two, When they had to the dancers said 'Holla!' Unto their beds within the palace go. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 86, I must give my Muse the *Holla*, here.

2. A shout to excite attention: cf. HOLLO.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 900 Holla, approach. 1599 MINSHUR *Span. Dial.* 25/2 Holla Page, bring Cards, let vs passe away the time. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 63 Holla! Grannum, (quoit I, good lustily in her Ear...) what's your pleasure with me? 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 111 Holla, Sir Toby, stole away! 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* III. (1856) 170 Then Theseus shouted to him 'Holla, thou valiant pine-bender, hast thou two fir-trees left for me?'

3. A shout of exultation: cf. HOLLO.

1797 SWIFT *Wom. Mind* 64 So, holla, boys; God save the king. 1800 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1431 Holla boys! holla boys! huzza-a-a!

4. Also *holla ho!* [*F. holà ho!*]

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 12 Holla ho, Curtis. 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntsman* xlix, Behind him hound, and horse, and horn, And, 'Hark away, and holla, ho!' 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. v. 84 With open throat sing chorus, drink and roar! Up! Holla! Ho!

B. *sb.* A shout of *holla!*

1596 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 284 What recketh he his rider's angry stir, His flattering 'Holla', or his 'Stand, I say?' 1678 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* v. I. (Arb.) 115 He's here with a whoop, and gone with a holla [*ed.* 1724 *holloe*]. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 299 Reynard was unfortunately lost... by a false holla from a man. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1859) 9 At the moment I thought I heard a holla.

Holla, v.: see HOLLO v.

Hollabaloo: see HULLABALOO.

Holland (*hɒˈlənd*). [*Du. Holland*, in earliest sources *Hollant*, f. *holt* wood + *-lant* land; a name whereby was designated 'locus quidam silvis et paludibus inhabitabilis... ubi videlicet Mosa et Wal fluvius corrivantur', i.e. the district about Dordrecht, the nucleus of the original county of Holland.

This derivation, which, though it has been impugned, appears to be finally established (see W. F. Gombault in *Taal en Letteren* VIII. 197, April 1898), separates the name from that of Holland in South Lincolnshire, the physical conformation of which has often caused it to be associated with Dutch Holland. The English name seems to be f. *hol*, *HOLL a.*, sense 2 + *LAND*; but there is the difficulty that it appears in Domesday Book as *Hoiland*, a form not easy to account for.]

I. 1. The name of a province of the Northern Netherlands, formerly a county or 'graafschap', *comitatus*, of the German Empire, now usually extended by Englishmen and other foreigners to the kingdom of the Netherlands.

1540 Morte *Arth.* 35 Holaund and Henawde they helde of hyme bothe. 1436 *Libel in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 180 But they of Holonde, at Caleyse byene oure felles And oure wolles. 1449 *Paston Lett.* No. 68. I. 86 The cheff schyppys of Duchelond, Holond, Selond, and Flaundrys. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 143 He went ambassador into Holland to the States General. 1655 Sir W. LOWER tr. *De Cerisier's Innoc. Lord* 67 All those effeminate, whom the Cloth of Holland hurtheth.

fig. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 256 The vegetable and fruit market where whole Hollands of cabbage and Spains of onions opened on the view.

b. *attrib.* esp. in names of products received from Holland: see *quots.* **Holland-toad**, a small Dutch herring-boat. **Holland-cloth**: see 2.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 Next are commended the Holland Cheese, the Cheese of Normandy, and the English Cheese. 1614 *Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 237 Vessels of divers fashions... go. for herrings... and they are called... Holland-toads. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* 4 Lime mixed with Holland soap eats deep enough into the flesh. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 58 A slate formerly taken up at East Alwington, and exported under the name of Holland blues.

2. A linen fabric, originally called, from the province of Holland in the Netherlands, *Holland cloth*. When unbleached called *brown Holland*.

1497 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 77 Unum superpellicium novum de holand-cloth. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 A shert of feyn Holond. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 206 Item a pece Holland or any other linnen cloth. 1542 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 220 Thre elnes of Holland cloth. 1551-2 *Househ. Acc. Pcess Elis.* in *Camden Misc.* II. 31 For vij. ellnes of hollandre for towelles. 1596 SHAKS. *I. Hen. IV.* III. 82 Holland of eight shillings an Ell. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 160 Women... cover their heads with a coiffe of fine holland linnen cloth. 1661 in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 470 To bay hollen... to make bands of. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccvi. Some... For folded turbans finest holland bear. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* II. vii. § 13 All our fine Hollands are made of Flax. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Holland or Holland-Cloth*, a kind of Linnen Cloth made in that Country. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* III. Every chandler or lustre, muffled in Holland. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 134 He had the house put away

in brown Holland, the carpets rolled up, the pictures covered, the statues shrouded in muslin. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 7/1 Flocks of neat brown holland embroidered with scarlet.

b. *attrib.* or in *Comb.*: of Holland (cloth).

1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 146 Oon paier of holland shetes. 1660 in *Harl. Misc.* (1811) VII. 198 Six dozen of large fine Holland handkerchiefs. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 518 P. 9 An open breast, with an audacious display of the Holland shirt. 1879 EDNA LYALL *Won by Waiting* xxvi, Looking cool and countenanced in their brown holland suits.

3. *Comb.* (in sense 2), as *holland-weaver*; *holland-lined* adj.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 3/1 Ancient holland-lined barouches.

Hollander. [*f. HOLLAND* + *-ER*]. A native of Holland, a Dutchman; also a Dutch ship.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 148 And I am a Hollander; good cloth I do make. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 80 Your Dane, your Germane, and your swag-belly'd Hollander, (drinke boe) are nothing to your English. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. ii. (1737) 326 There has been at one Time in Brassay-Sound, 1500 Sail of Hollanders. 1777 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1889 VI. 82 Those supplies were openly furnished by Hollanders at St. Eustatia. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 3 It was said... Whenever the dignity of the English flag... was concerned, he forgot that he was a Hollander.

Hollandish, a. Now rare. [*f. as prec.* + *-ISH*]. Of or belonging to Holland (province or country); Dutch.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 652 The rest of the Zelandish and Hollandish cities. 1666 in *Crit. & Times Chas.* I. (1848) I. 133 A Hollandish pirate... who in a short time hath taken 130 sail of ships. 1846 WORCESTER *cit. Ann. Reg.*

Hollands (*hɒˈləndz*), *sb.* [*ad. Du. hollandsch* (*ch* mute), *Hollandish*, Dutch, in *hollandsch* *generveer*, *Hollands gin*.] A grain spirit manufactured in Holland: more fully *Hollands gin*, formerly *Hollands geneva*.

[1714 W. WAGSTAFFE *Lett. fr. Bath* 27 By all Means, you must renounce Holland Geneva, and Brunswick Mum.] 1768 J. MAY *Trin. & Lett.* (1873) 26 A case-bottle... filled with Hollands, of which each of us took a sling. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 739/1 He... ordered a glass of Hollands and water. 1830 *Veg. Subst. Food* 53 The grain spirit... known... as Hollands Geneva. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 755 The Dutch... call the Hollands-gin (which is their national spirit) *ginjwa*. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 138 A square bottle of Hollands.

Hollantide, short for *All-hollantide*, *All-hallowtide*: see ALL-HALLOW(s).

1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* xxi. (1878) 55 At Hallontide, slaughter time entereth in. 1580 R. HITCHCOCK *Politik Plat* in *Arb. Garner* II. 158 Continuing very good until Hollentide. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. of Love* IV. i. 1, At what time wert thou bound, Club! at Guttide, Hollantide, or Candletide? 1731 SWIFT *Mem. Creighton* Wks. 1763 X. 195 The Hollantide after I arrived in Ireland. 1795 D. WALKER *Agric. Surv. Herts.* 28 From harvest to Hollantide. 1870 *Dublin Even. Mail* 1 Nov., Great Hollantide Fair of Drogheda.

† **Hollbarowe**. *Obs.* [*f. HOLL a.* + *BARROW sb.*]. A barrow having a body of the form of a shallow box.

1453-4 *Durham MS. Histill. Roll* j Holl Barowe. 1480-1 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, Pro factura unius hollbarowe et ij stanebarowe, vjd.

Holle, *obs.* form of *HOLL*, *HULL*, *WHOLE*.

† **Holleke**. *Obs.* [*OE. holkeac*, f. *hol*, *HOLL a.* + *leac*, *LEEK*; cf. Ger. *hohlauch*.] A species of *Allium* or onion: according to 16th c. writers, the Chibol, Cibol, or Welsh onion, *Allium fistulosum*; earlier writers appear to apply it to the Scallion or Shallot (*A. ascalonicum*).

c. 1000 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 970/99 *Duricorium*, holleac. 14... *Nom.* Ibid. [710/28 *Hec hinula*, a scalyone] 710/31 *Hec ascalonia*, a holleke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An holleke, hinula [cf. John de Garlande (c. 1225) *Dictionarius* (Wright *Vocab.* 136), inula Gallice dicitur *eschaloigne*]. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 25 s.v. *Cepa*, Holey leke. 1551 — *Herbal* I. i. j b, V^e herbe which is called of hym [Pliny] *cepha fistilis*... is it that we call in englysh holleke, & the duche men call *Serr* or *Swer*, and in freland *Swerley*. Ibid., The onions that we cal hollekes ar of this nature, that if one be set alone that their wil a greate sorte within a shorte space growe of that same roote. [1611 *Cotgr.*, *Ciboule*, a Chiboll, or hollow Leeke.]

Hollen, *obs.* form of *HALLAN*.

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 135 The *Hollen*, is a wall about 24 yards high, used in dwelling houses to secure the family from the blasts of wind, rushing in when the heck is open.

Hollen, *obs.* f. *HOLLIN*, *holly*. **Holli**, *holliche*, *obs.* f. *WHOLLY*. **Hollibut**, *obs.* f. *holibut*, *HALIBUT*. **Hollidam** (e, -dome), *obs.* ff. *HALIDOM*.

Hollie, in *comb.* [= *HOLY* with shortened vowel: cf. *holiday*, etc.] In *hollie point*, *hollie stitch*: see *quots.*

1888 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Hollie Point*, a needle lace much worked in the Middle Ages. The word is a corruption of *Holy Point* and was used to denote Church Laces. Ibid., *Hollie Stitch*, the Stitch used in making *Hollie Point* is a description of Buttonhole.

† **Holliglass**. *Obs.* Also 6 *holi*-, *holylasse*. [*A corruption of hoveglass, owlglasse, OWGLASS*, f. Ger. *Eulenspiegel*.] An Owlglass, a buffoon.

1583 *Leg. H. St. Androis* 51 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Now *Holylasse*, returning hame, To play the sophist thought no schame. 1596 BLAKE *Serm.* in G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 53 The Privy-Council were *Holli-*

glasses, Cormorants, and men of no Religion. a. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scott.* vi. (1677) 425.

Hollihoocke, -o_{ke}, etc., *obs.* ff. *HOLLYHOOK*.

Hollin, *hollen* (*hɒˈlɪn*, -*ən*). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 *hollen*, *holegn*, 3-6 *hollin*, -*yn*, 5 *holing*, *holynge*, 5-6 *holynye*, 6- *hollen* (6 *holine*, *holene*, *hollynne*, 7 *hollyn*, *hollinge*), 7-9 *hollin*. [*OE. holens, holegn*, radically related to OHG. *hulis, huls*, Ger. and Du. *hulst* (also, from OHG., *F. hous*); the OE. form appears to be cognate with Welsh *cellyn*, Corn. *celin*, Bret. *kelen*, Ir. *cuilleán holly*.] = *HOLLY*. (Still a common form in Scotland.)

c. 795 *Corpus Gloss.* 53 *Acrofilius*, *holegn*. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 138/38 *Acrofilius*, *hollen*. c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblerv.* in Wright *Voc.* 163 *La hous*, *holyn*. c. 1450 *Bk. Curtyase* 399 in *Babees Bk.* 311 Per browyt schalle be a holyn kene, Pat sett schalle be in erber grene. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 48, I sawe ane Howlat... vndir ane holynye. 1501 *Presentim. Turris* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 30 Thomas Ternour... has pylled hollynnes in diverse places. a. 1650 *Marr. Sir Gaw.* 55 in Furniv. *Perry Folio* I. 109 Betwixt an oke & a greene hollen. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxiii, Make your merry men gather the thorn, and the brier, and the green hollin. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems*, *Red King* 8, I saw thee lie under the hollins green.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Hollin cock**, *hollin stiock*: see *quots.*

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 78 Wyl on wætere... *hollen rinde*. Ibid. 356 *zenim hollen leafa*. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 206 In his on honde he hade a holyn bobbe. c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblerv.* in Wright *Voc.* 163 *La hous*, *hollin-tree*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 *An Holyn bery, hussum*. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 88 His Spaigne cloik was of the Holine hew. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 349/2 *Hollin Sticks* used by Cordwainers, not that they are made of Hollin Wood, but a peculiar name so given them, with them they burnish and polish the upper Leather, and sides of the Sole Leather; also by the sharp ends they run Riggets, and score the Leather with what Devices they please. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The missel thrush... a 'hollin cock'.

† **Hollness**, *holness*. *Obs.* [*f. HOLL a.* + *-NESS*. Cf. *HOWNESS*.] Hollowness, cavity.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/1 *An Hollnes, canitas*. c. 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 244/2 (MS. K) *Holnes, concavitas*.

Hollo, *hollow* (*hɒˈləʊ*), *int.* and *sb.* [*Akin to holla and halo.*]

A. *int.* A call to excite attention, also a shout of encouragement or exultation: = *HOLLA* 2, 3.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 25 *Hollo*, what storme is this? 1589 *Paphe w. Hatcket* Cb, *Hollow* there, giue me the beard I wore yesterday. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems*, *Hollow my Fancie* 79 *Hollow* my Fancie, hollow, Stay thou at home with me. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemp. T. Whigg* I. 10 *Hollow*, *Hollow* Boys, replied the staring Populace. 1761 STERN *Tr. Shandy* VII. xiii, *Hollo! Ho!*—the whole world's asleep!—bring out the horses. 1796 SCOTT *William & Helen* i, *Hollo! thou felon*, follow here. 1815 *Savoyard* II. iii, *Hollo! there!* (Enter Servant) Give me a goblet. 1885 BAILLIE-HAMILTON *Mr. Montemello* I. 176 *Hollo!* Thornton, is that you?

B. *sb.* A shout of *hollo!* a loud shout; esp. a cry in hunting; cf. *HALLOO sb.*, *HALLOW sb.*

1508 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 79 But when th' acquainted *Hollow* he doth heare... He leaves his flight, and backward turns againe. 1670 *Caveat to Conventicles* 4 He was no sooner seated, but he gave a loud *Hollow* through the Air. 1697 tr. *Cleiss D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 9 They set forth lowder *Hollows* than before, and wished me a good Journey. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xviii, The Albatross... every day for food or play, Came to the Marinere's *hollo!* 1823 BYRON *Age Bronze* xiii, The hounds will gather to their huntsman's *hollo*.

attrib. 1766 GODESM. *Vic. W.* xxii, The deep-mouthed watch-dog, at *hollow* distance.

Hollo, *hollow* (*hɒˈləʊ*), *holla* (*hɒˈlə*), *v.* Forms: 6-9 *hollow*, *holla*, 7-9 *hollo*, *holloa* (6 *holow*, 7 *holo*, *holloe*, 8 *holloo*, 9 *holler*). [*Connected with HOLL a.*, *HOLLO int.*; also with *HALLO int.* and *HALLOW v.*]

1. *intr.* To cry out loud, to shout, vociferate; to halloo.

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xxii. (1870) 295 *Vocyferacyon*, *holowyng*, *cryeng*. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 65 Why, *hollow* to me, and I will answer thee. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. II. xix. 122 'Tis madness to *holloe* in the ears of sleeping temptation. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxvi, If one *hollowed* from highest Heaven aboven. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. (1655) 19 *Houting* and *ho-lo-ing*, not only to the disturbance of that duty, but scorn of our Religion. 1675 HOBBS *Odys.* vi. 286 As far as one that *Holla's* heard can be. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i, I was going to *holla* after them. 1737 FIELDING *Tumble Down Dick* iii. *Song*, Then to some *hollow* tree she flies, To *hollow*, hoot, and howl. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 24 They *Holloed* at Times, as they approached. 1845 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* I. 3 The more the boys *holla'd* [1829 *halloosed*], and called out 'Whip behind'. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herero* iii, *Dont holla* till you are out of the wood. 1883 BARING-GOULD *John Herring* I. i. 7 Cobblecluck... said, 'If you *holler*, I'll smash your head'. 1885 BOMPAS *Life F. Buckland* 244 They all rushed after me shouting and *holloing*.

b. To call to the hounds in hunting. 1612 *Two Noble K.* II. ii, To our Theban hounds... No more now must we *hollo*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 432 As we use here in England to *hollow*, whoope or shout at Houndes. 1674 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 75 *Blowing* and *hollowing* until the Hounds are come in. 1725 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 63 He levels ev'ry Fence, Joins in the common Cry, and *hollows* loud. 1884 PUNCH 18 Oct., They hunted an' they *hollo'd* and they blew their horns also.

2. *trans.* a. with the thing shouted as object.
 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 54 As many lies As may be
 hollow'd in thy treacherous ear. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* i. iii.
 222 And in his eare, He holla Mortimer. 1654 GATAKER
Disc. Apol. 85 The Independents may cry and hollow it up
 to the Pygmies on the tops of their Towres. 1701 ROWE
Amb. Step-Moth. v. ii. I will pursue thee And hollow Ven-
 geance in thy guilty Ears. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* xli.
 (R.). The hostlers. . . holla to the three footmen. . . Who is it?
 who is it? 1855 BROWNING *Transcendentalism* 11 Speak
 prose and holla it till Europe hears!

b. To call after (in hunting); to call or shout to.
 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. i. 55 He that first lights on him,
 Holla the other. 1607 — *Cor. I.* viii. 7 If I flye Martius,
 hollow me like a Hare. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 59 Th'
 unlucky Parrot, and death-boding Owl. . . Hollow their mates.

3. With *adv.* *Hollo away*, to drive away by
 hollowing; *hollo in, off*, to call in or off (dogs, etc.)
 by shouting; *hollo out*, to shout out.

1608 NARCISSE (1693) 478 Hollowe in the hind doggs.
 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry* ii. ii. Let's to horse, And
 hollow in the troop. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* Parson
Beanes, Six dayes he hollows so much breath away, That on
 the seaventh, he can not preach, or pray. 1655 FULLER *Ch.*
Hist. iii. iv. § 20 Such hounds are easier laid on, than
 either rated or hollowed off. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on*
Folly 111 They sometimes mutter their words inwardly
 and then of a sudden hollow them out. 1748 ANSON'S
Voy. iii. 328 He hollowed out with great extasy, *The*
ship, the ship.

Hence *Holloing vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 43 Leane hollowing man,
 beere. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 235 No voice, crie, hollaing
 and houting. . . affrighted this kind of fish. 1767 CARTERET
 in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 21 With a great hollowing noise. 1860
 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* iii. cxix. 61 War, after all, is
 not settled by hollaing, any more than horse-racing.

Holloa (hōlō'), *int., sb., v.* A form of **HOLLO**
 leading on to **HALLOA**, q.v.

A. int. (See *QUOTS.*)

[1796 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 30 So I answer'd him,
 Ho lo.] 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Holloa*, . . . an excla-
 mation of answer, to any person, who calls to another to ask
 some question, or to give a particular order. . . The master. . .
 calls, Main-top, hoay! To which they answer, Holla! 1866
 CRAVEN *Meg's Diversion* ii. 40 Holla! Meg, frolick-
 some Meg, here! 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Holloa*,
 or *holla*, an answer to any person calling from a distance,
 to show they hear. 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Ladies Lindores* i.
 247 'Holla!' he cried, 'Gone, are they!'

B. sb. A shout of 'holloa!'
 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. iii. The same holloa which
 attends the departure of a hare, when she is first started.
 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. It was an uncommon
 bad night for running by holloas.

C. vb. To call 'holloa!'; to shout so as to call
 attention, express surprise, etc.

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* 173 Then would the text cry. . . as
 if it did holloa after me. 1858 R. S. SURTRES *Ask Mamma*
 lxiv. 287 He hollowed out to the grooms. 1885 *Badm.*
Libr. Hunting 144 The result of hollowing immediately a
 fox has crossed a ride often is to make him pop back again.

† **Hollooke**. *Obs.* Also *hallooke*, *hullooke*, -ok.
 [a. Sp. *alogue* (in *Minshew halogue*) adj., light red,
 sb., a species of wine of fine red colour, a. Arab.

حَلَوَق *halūqī*, adj. from حَلَوَق *halūq*, an aromatic
 of clear red colour (Dozy). (Notwithstanding the
 identification by Florio, it is not related to
 It. *aigleuco*, L. *aigleucos*, Pliny.) A Spanish wine
 of a fine red colour.

1596 GASCOIGNE *Dist Dronkhardes* (1789) 18 We must have
 . . . Sack, Hollocke, Canaria wine. 1598 in *Aberdeen Burgh*
Rec. (1844-8) II. 176 Thrie quartis of the best wyne, tovit,
 hulloke, and wyne. 1599 MINSHAW *Span. Dial.* 18/2 Wines
 . . . Hallocke, claret, candie. 1611 FLORIO, *Aigleuco vino*,
 sweet hollocke wine. 1680 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise*
Hempstead Wks. (1630) 65 Hollock and Tent would be of
 small repute. 1660 Act 12 Chas. II. c. 4 Sched. Sacks,
 Canaries, Malegates, Maderates, Romneys, Hollocks,
 Bastards, Tents & Alicants.

Hollocore, *obs. form of HALALOOB.*

Holloo, var. of **HALLOO** *int.* and *v.*

1671 EACHARD *Obs. Answ. Cont. Clergy* (1705) 4 Claps his
 Hands, and cries, *Holloo* to the Armes that are drawing up.
 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 19 P. 2 To all that ride mad after
 Foxes, that holloo when they see an hare. 1735 SWIFT
Legion Club 67 At the parsons, Tom, holloo, boy.

Hollop, a sailor's corruption of **ORLOP**.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxvi. Several feet of under-
 water logging in her hold and hollop.

Hollow (hōlō'), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 *holh*, 3 *holz*,
 6- *hollow*, *hollow*. [OE. *holh* (cf. OHG. *hulwa*,
hulwa, MHG. *hulwe*, pool, puddle, slough):
 OTeut. **holhwo*, app. radically related to OE. *hol*,
HOLL a., *HOLE* sb., and *holc*, *HOLK*, cavity; but
 the nature of the formation is obscure. As shown
 under *HOLE* sb. (q.v.), *hollow* represents an inflex-
 ion of *holh*, **holw-e*, **holw-es*, etc., whence ME.
holwe, *holewe*, *holowe*, while the inflexional type
 **hol-e*, **hol-es*, etc., fell together with *HOLE* sb.]

OE. *holh* was only sb.; it was perh. from association with
hol, which was both adj. and sb., that *holh* was also made
 an adj. in early ME.: see next word. But the history is
 peculiar, for while the sb. came down to 1205, in ME. only
 the adjective occurs; the sb. reappears c. 1550, app. formed
 anew from the adj.; from which time both sb. and adj.
 have been in common use.]

1. A hollow or concave formation or place, which
 has been dug out, or has the form of having so

been: † a. a hole, cave, den, burrow (*obs.*); † b. a
 hole running through the length or thickness of
 anything; a bore (*obs.*); c. a surface concavity,
 more or less deep, an excavation, a depression on
 any surface; d. an internal cavity (with or with-
 out an orifice); a void space.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 218 Holh was
 beboden 8et sceolde beon on ðam weobude uppan, forðæm
 8et wind ne meahste ða lac tostecean. *Ibid.* xxxv. 240
 8ær se il hæfde his holh. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Pān an
 castel beo wel bemoned mid monne and mid wepne, and þer
 beo analp holh þat an mon mei crepan in. c. 1205 LAY.
 20848 [The fox] holges [c. 1275 holes] him wurched.

β. In modern English.

1550 BIBLE (Genev.) Gen. xxxii. 25 He touched y^e holow
 of his thigh, and the holow of Iaakobs thigh was loosed.
 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 3 It was the Nightingale,
 and not the Larke, That pierc'd the fearful hollow of thine
 eare. 1605 — *Learn* ii. iii. 2 By the happy hollow of a Tree.

1611 BIBLE Isa. xl. 12 Who hath measured the waters in
 the hollow of his hand? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614)
 774 The first Indians. . . had one, and some both of their teats
 bored thorow, in the hollow wherof . . . they wear a Reed.
 1658 A. FOX *Wurt's Surg.* iii. viii. 240 If congealed blood be
 in the body, and that within the hollow of it. 1687 A. LOVELL
 tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 165 We rested in the hollow of a Rock,
 where we spent the Night. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1692)
 62 The hollow of the Bones. . . serves to contain the Marrow.
 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 218 An Hollow on the Tooth [of
 a tool] makes a Round upon the Work; and a Round upon
 the Tooth, makes an Hollow on the Work. 1707 CURTIS. in
Husb. & Gard. 253 A like Iron Pipe, whose hollow were
 very small. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 Sometimes
 the back sweep which forms the upper part of the top-
 timber is called the *top-timber hollow*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's*
Word-bk., *Hollow*, the bore of a rocket. 1875 KNIGHT
Dict. Mech., *Hollow*, . . . the empty portion of a bastion. . . The
 depression in an anvil-face or fulling. 1884 A. R. PEN-
 NINGTON *Wicli'ix*. 296 Such places as the hollow of an oak.
 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 201 Completely
 closed hollows or cavities.

fig. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xxi. 271 The empty
 hollow of an unsatisfied heart.

2. *spec.* A depression on the earth's surface; a
 place or tract below the general level or sur-
 rounded by heights; a valley, a basin.

1553 BRENDEN *O. Curtius* 170 All the hollowes and vales
 there about rebounding with the voice of so many thousands.
 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 96 Within the inner compass and
 hollow of Africke. 1649 *Providence* (R.L.) Rec. (1893) II. 9
 His 6 acre Lot . . . runneth all along on the brow or top of
 that Hollow. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 258
 A very narrow but deep hollow. 1846 H. BECKLEY *Hist. Ver-*
mont 55 The vallies and hollows interspersed among the
 mountains and hills are generally very fertile. 1868 HUXLEY
Physiogr. 16 The river then does really occupy a hollow, in-
 closed on three sid by high ground. 1885 MISS THACKERAY
Mrs. Dymond 18 Can you make out the sea, Susy? Look,
 there it is shining in the hollow.

3. The middle or depth (of night or of winter):
 = *Sc. howe*.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xv. ix. VI. 62 These were Fried-
 rich's last general orders, given in the hollow of the night.

4. Short for *hollow meat*, *hollow moulding*,
hollow plane, *hollow square*: see **HOLLOW** a. 7.

1796 NEVE *Builder's Dict.*, *Hollow*, a Term in Archi-
 tecture, by which is meant a Concave Moulding, being
 about a Quadrant of a Circle; by some it is called a *Casement*,
 by others an *Abacus*. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* i.
 (1783) 13, I learnt to form lines, and hollows, and squares.
 1883 EGAN *Gros's Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Hollow*, among epicures,
 means poultry. Nothing but hollow for dinner. 1850
 HOLZAPFEL *Turning* II. 492 Concave and convex planes,
 called *hollows* and *rounds*.

5. *Bookbinding*. A strip of thick paper or paste-
 board, cut to the height and thickness of the book
 for which the boards and cloth are intended, and
 which acts as a gauge for the guidance of the case-
 makers and as a stiffener for the cloth at the back
 of the book (*Ure's Dict. Arts* (1875) I. 421).

Hollow (hōlō'), a. and *adv.* Forms: 3 *holh*,
holch, *holuh*, *holu*, 3-4 *holz*, *holewe*, 3-5
holw(e), 4 *holou*, -ou3, -ough, 4-5 *holow3*, 4-6
holow(e), 5 *holgh*, *holu3e*, 6 *hollowe*, 6- *hollow*.
 [ME. *holz*, *holeh*, also *holu*, inflected *holwe*, *holewe*,
 identical in form with *holh*, *holz*, pl. *holwes*, *holw(e)s*
 sb.: see *prec.* The development of -*hw(e)*, -*low* from
 -*lge*, -*lg*, is normal: cf. *follow*, *hallow*, *sallow*, etc.]

A. adj.

1. Having a hole or cavity inside; having an
 empty space in the interior; opp. to *solid*.

a. 1590 *Owl & Night*. 1113 An holz [v.r. holeh] stoc hwar
 þu þe miht hude. c. 1590 S. Eng. Leg. I. 202/96 In one
 holewe weite under corbe. 1597 K. GLOUC. (1724) 251 And
 made kynges fourme of bras al holu wyppine. 13. *Gaw.*
 4 Gr. Knt. 2182 Al watz holz in-with, no-bot an olde caue.
 c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 295 Vnder an holw ok. 1387 TREVISA
Hiden (Rolls) III. 395 A 3erde of fir holow3 wip ynnne as
 a pipe. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxi. (1495) The
 sterres ben rounde. . . and ben sadde and sounde, not holough
 nother holu in the vttter party. 1530 PALSGR. 232/1 Holowe
 spere, *bordon*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv.
 (1586) 190 b, The Juice thrust into a hollow tooth, asswageth
 the paine. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 567 This was
 hollow, the other solid. *Ibid.* 833 Blow it thorow hollow
 canes. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 84 In trunks of trees
 made hollow either by fire or age. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. iii.
 30 Orellana placed his hands hollow to his mouth, and bel-
 lowed out the war-cry used by those savages. 1817 J.
 BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 286 *note*, Although many species
 of trees are liable to become hollow, yet none are so per-
 fectly hollowed as the gum tree. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.*

Ser. I. IV. 15 A marcfial Providence fashioned us holler,
 O' purpose that we might our principles swaller.]

b. Having an empty or vacant space beneath.
 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 43, I would raise my
 foundation . . . three foot above ground; leaving it hollow
 underneath for Ventiducts. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's*
Trav. i. 124 Alexandria is all hollow under, being an entire
 Cistern. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 136 They . . . dry
 and season their Boards. . . laying them . . . hollow for the Air
 to play between them. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 28 The
 floor. . . was snow, which I knew to be hollow beneath.

† c. Porous or open in texture or composition:
 the opposite of close, compact, or solid. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xx. (1495) The tonge
 towching the complexion of the substance therof is holowe
 and full of holes. 1733 J. TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* vi. 24
 Roots and Plants, which otherwise require the lightest and
 holloest Mould. *Ibid.*, *note*, 'Tis easier . . . to imitate this
 Artificial Dust in hollow than in strong Land.

2. Having a hole, depression, or groove on the
 surface; depressed below the surrounding surface,
 sunken, indented; excavated, concave.

c. 1205 LAY. 761 Wes þe wei holh & long. a. 1550 *Owl &*
Night. 643 Mi nest is holz [v.r. holeuh]. c. 1385 CHAUCER
L. G. W. 2193 *Ariadne*, The holwe rokis answered hire
 a-gayn. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/2 Holow, as vessellys . . .
concavus. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 44
 Then must the gronde neither lye hollowe, nor in hills.
 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 8 The snows . . . continue undis-
 solvd in hollow places between the hills. 1703 MOXON
Mech. Exerc. 150 If any part of the Floor prove hollow,
 they lay a Chip . . . upon that hollow place, to bare up the
 Board. *Ibid.* 187 The hollow edge of the Hook. 1854
 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) i. 151 Our way to it was
 up a hollow lane.

b. Of the eyes, cheeks, etc.

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 1695 Holze were his y3en. 1509
 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy) 135 Hys eyen holow,
 and his nose croked. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.*
 iii. (1586) 117 A horse when he begins to be olde, his
 temples waxe hollowe. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 114
 With hollow Cheeks, and Eyes black. 1828 MRS. CARLYLE
Lett. II. 358 Bess . . . was rather thinner, and her eyes
 hollower. 1873 LONGF. *Challenge* ix, Hollow and haggard
 faces Look into the lighted ball.

c. Of the sea: Having the troughs between the
 crests of the waves very deep.

1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 19 With a very hard Gale
 of Wind. . . and a very deep hollow Sea. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.*
 i. x. 104 The ship laboured very much in a hollow sea. 1805
Naval Chron. XIII. 469 The sea was running very hollow.
 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hollow Sea*, the undulation
 of the waves after a gale; long hollow-jawed sea; ground-
 swell.

3. Empty, vacant, void; hence, having an empty
 stomach, hungry; lean, starved-looking.

1366 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 108 So hungri and so holewe.
 c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 289 He nas nat right fat, I vndertake,
 But looked holwe and ther to sobely. c. 1450 *Towneley*
Myst. ii. 310, I will fayre on feld ther oure bestis ar, To
 looke if thay be holgh or full. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i.
 iii. 75 His Coffers sound With hollow Pouerty, and Empti-
 nesse. 1598 — *Merry W.* iv. ii. 171 As ieculous as Ford,
 that search'd a hollow Wall-nut for his wifes Lemman. 1858
 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* iv. ii. I. 392 That also is gone;
 and the hollow Eternities have swallowed it. 1876 B.
 TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. i. 21 The strains dissolve into the
 hollow air. *Mod.* It must be getting towards dinner-time;
 I'm feeling pretty hollow.

4. *transf.* Of sound: Wanting body; not full-
 toned; 'sepulchral'.

1563 SACKVILLE in *Mirr. Mag.* *Induct.* xlv. With broken
 and hollow playnt. 1583 EARL NORTHAMPTON *Defensive*
Ep. Ded., Like young babies, they regard. Rattles that
 can make a kind of hollow sound. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 8 It
 made a hollow . . . noyse, like an ouer-fall of water. 1798 W.
 NARES in *Anti-Jacobin* xxii. (1852) 106 My voice as hollow
 as a ghost's. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 175 If only
 the uneven partials are present . . . the quality of tone is
 hollow. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* ii. 546 On the brass of the
 buckler it smote with a hollow ring.

5. *fig.* Of persons and things: Wanting soundness,
 solidity, or substance; empty, vain; not answer-
 ing inwardly to outward appearance; insincere,
 false.

a. 1599 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 595 So many holow hartes, and
 so dowbyll faces. 1599 LYLIE *Euphuus* (Arb.) 113 Too holy
 a profession, for so hollow a person. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.*
 iii. ii. 66 It is knowne we were but hollow Friends. 1593 —
Rich. II. i. iv. 9. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. iv. § 14 The
 Kings Army was hollow at the heart. 1769 JAMIES *Lett.*
 xxix. 131 A false or hollow friendship. 1781 GIBBON
Decl. & F. II. xlii. 562 Flattering and hollow words.
 1838 LANDER *Adv. Niger* i. v. 209 The governor's preten-
 sions are as hollow as they are improbable. 1855 MOTLEY
Dutch Rep. v. iii. (1866) 696 The hollow truce with the
 Huguenots in France had . . . been again succeeded by war.

6. [f. the *adv.*: cf. *B. 2.*] Complete, thorough,
 out-and-out. *colloq.*

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* i. xvi. (1785) 41/1 It was
 quite a hollow thing; Goliah won the day. 1761 COLMAN
Jealous Wife v. (D.), So, my lord, you and I are both
 distanced; a hollow thing, damme. 1854 DICKENS *Black*
Ho. lxiv, Which, in the opinion of my friends, is a hollow
 bargain. 1894 *Times* 31 July 11/1 The Prince's cutter
 steadily left her opponent and gained a very hollow victory.

7. In various collocations, chiefly technical:
hollow-ads, -*anger*, tools with concave instead
 of flat face, for curved work (Knight *Dict.*
Mech.); *hollow-bastion* (see *quot.*); *hollow fire*
 (see *quot.*); *hollow fowl*, meat, 'poultry',
 rabbits, etc., any meat not sold by butchers'
 (Halliwell); *hollow spar* [tr. Ger. *hohlspat*], a

name for CHIASTOLITE (Ure Dict. Chem. 1823); hollow-stock, name of the plants *Leonotis nepetifolia* and *Malvastrum spicatum* (Cent. Dict.); hollow tower (see quot.); hollow-turner, a mechanic who turns hollow or concave vessels, funnels, etc.; hence hollow-turnery; † hollow vein, the *vena cava*; hollow-way, a way, road, or path, through a defile or cutting; also extended, as in quot. 1882. Hollow MONTH, MOULD, PLANE, SQUARE, HOLLOW-WARE: see these words.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Bastion*, *Hollow or Voids Bastion, is that which has only a Rampart and a Parapet, ranging about its Flanks and Faces, so that a void Space is left towards the Center or Middle. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hollow-fire, a kind of hearth with blast, used for reheating the stamps produced in the South Welsh process of firing, or the bars of blister-steel in the manufacture of shear-steel. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns*, etc. I. 89 People had then to be content with 'hollow fowl', as poultry, ducks, and rabbits were alike called. 1888 *Craven Dial.*, *Hollow meat, fowls. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Tower*, *Hollow Tower (in *Fortif.*), a Rounding made of the remainder of two Brises, to join the Courtin to the Orillon; where the Small-Shot are plac'd that they may not be too much expos'd to the Enemies View. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* II. 243 Peeping out she saw... the 'hollow-turner'... loading his wares—wooden bowls, dishes, spigots, spoons, cheese-vats, funnels and so on. *Ibid.* I. 56 A neighbour engaged in the 'hollow-turnery trade'. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. 719 Through branching pipes of the great 'Hollow-vein'. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 105 Through the mesarack veins into the great porter vein, and from thence into the great hollow vein. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. 147 Acquainted intimately with every country... the... roads, and 'hollow-ways' which lead up to them. 1882 D. GARDNER *Quatre Bras*, etc. 182 note, The term 'hollow-way' is employed by English writers on this battle [Waterloo]... to designate any means of passage, from a footpath to a boulevard, which is enclosed on the sides to a considerable height, whether by walls, fences, hedges, houses, or embankments.

8. Comb. (parasynthetic), as hollow-backed, -billed, -cheeked, -footed, -horned, -toned, -jawed, -vaulted, -voiced adjs. Also HOLLOW-EYED, -HEARTED.

1523 FITZGERALD *Husb.* 78 The nyne properties of an asse... the vii. to be rounde foted, the viii. to be holowe foted. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm*. Wks. 1878 I. 17/2 Breath'd out with grones, like hollow-voiced windes. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 4 A shattered veteran, hollow-trunked perhaps. 1831 YOUNG *Horse* 31 (U. K. S.) Some persons prefer a hollow-backed horse. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 239 The ruminants... called hollow-horned.

B. adv.

1. In a hollow manner; with a hollow sound or voice; insincerely. *Obs.* exc. in comb. (see 3). 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 101 Lo, how hollow the fiend speaks within him. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 291 Then he will cough more hollow.

2. Thoroughly, completely, out-and-out; also (U.S.) all hollow. *colloq.*

[The origin of this is obscure, and has excited conjecture from its first appearance in literature.]

1668-71 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* s. v., He carried it hollow, *Luculentur Vicit vel Superavit*,... credo dictum quasi 'he carried it molly'. 1766 FOOTE *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 193 Foote... You succeeded? Sude... Yes, yes, I got it all hollow. 1767 CHESTERTON *Lett.* (1794) IV. cccxvi. 267 He set up for the County of Middlesex, and carried it hollow, as the jockeys say. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Farru. Odes* xiv. Wks. 1794 I. 185 I'm greatly pleas'd. To see the foreigners beat hollow. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 39 Her blood carried it all hollow. 1839 *Times* 19 Oct., In the article of hypocrisy... as in sheer impudence, Minto has it hollow. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 367 Local opinion would carry it hollow against popular opinion. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Buds* 47 She beats us younger people hollow.

3. In Comb., qualifying ppl. adjs., to which hollow is hyphenated; mostly in sense 'with a hollow sound', as hollow-bellowing, -blustering, -ringing, -sounding, -whispering, etc.; also 'with a hollow foundation', as hollow-grounded.

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. v. Decay 537 O feeble stay! O hollow-grounded hope! 1706-46 THOMSON *Winter* 737 The hollow-sounding plain Shakes from afar. *Ibid.* 989 Muttering the winds... Blow hollow-blust'ring from the south. 1728-46—*Spring* 918 The hollow-whispering breeze, the plaint of rills. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 599 The hollow-bellowing ocean.

Hollow (*h'low*), v. 1 [f. HOLLOW a.]

1. *trans.* To render hollow or concave; to make a hollow in; to excavate. Also with *out*.

c 1450 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (1724) 415/1 note (MS. Coll. Arms) Suche a stroke cam doune... that hit holwed the stonene walle to a mannes grettesse. c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 20 b, How well the stone is myned and hollowed by continuell dropping of water. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herreshach's Husb.* II. (1586) 55 b, Hollowing it cunningly with an Aulle or a Bodking. 1779 Philip *Quarll* (1816) 46 A rock hollowed out like the entrance to a church. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 311 Some lonely elm That age or injury has hollowed deep. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. xviii. 125 The wall of one [fissure]... was hollowed out longitudinally.

Fig. 1844 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 60 The want that hollow'd all the heart.

b. To bend into a hollow or concave shape.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Hollow your body more sir, thus. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* 109 Hollowing one hand against his ear, To list a foot-fall. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 246/2, I hollowed my hands into the form of a binocular glass.

2. To form by making a hollow (in something); to excavate. Often with *out*.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *The Cruell Maid*, Next, hollow out a tomb to cover Me. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thucydides' Trav.* II. 19 Who led us into a Grotto hollowed in the Rock. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 338 Amphitrite... intreated the Nereids to hollow out that little bay. 1817 C. WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* v, As we hollowed his narrow bed, And smoothed down his lonely pillow.

3. To make hollow in tone.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 96 Hollowing his voice, and snuffing with much sedate confidence.

4. *intr.* To become hollow or concave.

c 1860 FABER *Hymn, The Length of Death* viii, How suddenly earth seems to hollow. 1892 Harper's *Mag.* 280/2 Her cheeks seemed to hollow in, and her chin shook.

Hence Hollowed (*h'lowd*), ppl. a., made hollow, excavated; Hollowing vbl. sb., a making hollow, excavation; also attrib., as in hollowing-iron, -knife, -machine, etc.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. (1617) 64 Make it by a little hollowing to bear... from the false quarter. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 613 In boats made of a hollowed tree (like the Indian Canoes). 1641 in T. Lechford *Note-bk.* (1885) 428 One hollowing iron... one rabbetting iron. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 207 Then first on Seas the hollow'd Alder swam.

1714 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 584 ¶ 6 The digging of Trenches, and the hollowing of Trees, for the better Distribution of Water. 1795 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Hollowing-knife (Coopering), a drawing-knife for working on concave surfaces. 1876 *Chin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 191 When the child was made to bend the body, this lumbar hollowing did not disappear. 1884 J. PAIN *Lit. Recoll.* 217 His hollowed hand and smiling attentive face. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 2/1 Wooden pipes and hollowed trunks of trees.

Hollow, v. 2: see HOLLOW v.

† Hollowed, a. *Obs.*: see quot.

a 1734 R. WODROW *Analecta* (1842) I. 104 Being of a hardy frolic temper, or a little hollowed, as we call it.

Hollow-eyed, a. Having hollow eyes; having the eyes deep sunk in their orbits.

a 1525 SKELTON *Vppon Deadman's Hed* 11 No man may him hyde From Deth holow eyed. 1550 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 240 A needy-hollow-eyed-sharpe-looking-wretch. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 58 Hollow-eyed abstinence, and lean despair. 1870 PIERCE *Alice Mem.* 31 Jan. (1884) 239 Victoria looks very hollow-eyed, pale and wretched.

Hollow-hearted, a. Having a hollow heart; insincere, false.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. (R.), Holowe-herted flatterye and craftye deceayung. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 43 Inwardly false and hollow hearted. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 44 Hollowhearted apathy, The cruellest form of perfect scorn.

Hence Hollow-heartedness, insincerity.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 John* 44 Except all hollowheartednes be also plucked quite out of y^e mind. 1676 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) I. ii. 44 The Lord discovereth the hollow-heartedness of many. 1846 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 539 They are haughty toward strangers... suspicious, and full of hollow-heartedness.

Hollowly (*h'lowli*), adv. [f. HOLLOW a. + -LY 2.] In a hollow manner; with a hollow sound; insincerely.

a 1547 SURREY *Ensid* II. 70 Wherewith the caves can hollowly resound. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 23 He... try your penitence, if it be sound, Or hollowly put on. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. (1617) 63 It may cover all the hoofe hollowly that it may not touch the sole. 1814 *Mermanid* II. i, How strange and hollowly his accents sound! 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. v, The sound echoed hollowly through the house.

Hollowness (*h'lowness*), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being hollow; concavity; internal emptiness; sunken condition.

14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 571/32 *Cavitas*, holwnehe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/1 Hollownesse of a vesselle... *concavitas*. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrrh Markynde* 9 b, The... *matrux*... a strong bladder, haunging in it but one vniuersall holoness. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. ii. 59 Greefe boundeth where it falls, Not with the emptie hollowness, but weight. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* III. (R.), Old trees (quite decayed with an inward hollowness). a 1822 SHELLEY *Mother & Son* III. 9 Within her ghastly hollowness of eye.

† 2. *concr.* and *semi-concr.* A hollow formation or place; a hollow, cavity, or concavity. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1809 His lighte gost ful blisfully is went vp to be holghnesse of be seuenpe spere. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 6 Alte cherdhoke there is a grete holownes vnder erthe. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content* I. xii. 65 The Perch... abideth most in Creeks and hollownesses, which are about the bank. 1715 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 375 There are Nine of these Hollownesses and as many Eminences, undulated as they paint Sea Waves.

3. Of a sound or voice: see HOLLOW a. 4.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxvii. (1495) 242 Yf holownesse comyth of drynesse, it is known by drye coughes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 156 Whose low sounds Reuerbe no hollownesse. 1881 Mrs. C. PRAED *Zero* II. 64 Helena was shocked at the hollowness of her voice.

4. Emptiness, vanity; insincerity, falseness.

1608-33 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 202 Dissect this close heart of mine... and if thou findest any hollowness, fill it up. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxi. 128 A thorough man of the world, who knows it in all its hollownesses. 1886 *Mauch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 5/7 The hollowness of his professions.

Hollow-root. *Herb.* [A 16th c. transl. of G. *holwurtz*, *holwurtz*, applied to *Aristolochia*, also to *Corydalis tuberosa*: see Grimm.] a. A name for *Corydalis tuberosa* (C. *cava*), also called *hole-wort* and *hollowwort*; extended by Gerard to other species of *Corydalis*. b. *erroneously*, A name for *Adoxa Moschatellina*.

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* III. ii. 316 (Of Holeworte) The roote whiche is holowe within is called in Germanie Holwurtz, that is to say in English Holowe roote, or Holewurt. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxvi. (1633) 1092. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp. App.*, *Hollowwort*, a name sometimes given to the... *funitory*. 1788 Chambers' *Cycl.*, *Moschatellina*, hollow root, or tuberosa moschatel... a little plant common under our hedges, in spring. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Hole-wort*, *Hollow-wort*, or *Hollow-root*. *Corydalis tuberosa* and *Adoxa Moschatellina*.

Hollow-ware. Bowl- or tube-shaped ware of earthenware, wood, or metal: now especially the last.

1682 (see b). 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 274 All hollow Ware, (as they call Ridge-tyles, Corner, Gutter, and Dormar-tyles). 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VII. II. 79 Maple... is approved of by the turner for making hollow-ware. 1880 *Statist. Manuf.* U. S. 1059 A coarse, greenish glass, often termed bottle-glass... It is called in this country hollow ware. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 2/4 Cast-iron hollow-ware is selling very slowly.

b. attrib. and Comb., as hollow-ware maker, making, manufacturer, † pewterer, trade, utensil.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 17178 Francis Scagood... Hollow-Wear Pewterer, hath Molds and Stocks to Sell. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 21 The manufacture of soup tureens, covered dishes, ewers and basins, &c. is called Hollow Ware Pressing. These objects are all made in moulds. 1888 A. N. PALMER *Hist. Old Nonconf. Wrexham* 76 A hollow-ware manufacturer at Bewdley.

Hollowwort (*h'loww'ort*). = HOLLOW-ROOT a.

1853 *Prior Plant-n.*, Hollow-wort, or Hole-wort, from its hollow root, *Corydalis tuberosa*.

† Hollowy, hol(o)wy, deriv. or by-forms of HOLLOW a. and adv.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 78 (MS. B.), Pere ben sixe manere of hese Vlous. Venemy & holwy [MS. A. holowz]. *Ibid.* 93 Pe Ulcus ys foule & styngkynge, pe lippes... alle aboute areyde & holwy [MS. A. holowe], & his is pe dyfference bytwene cancre & a foule Ulcus & an hory. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xliii. 160 The reynes ben fleshly poores and holowy rounde and couerdyd wyth fatnesse.

Holly (*h'pli*). Forms: 2-5 holi, 3-6 holie, 4 holiz, 5 hooly, 5-6 holy, 6 holoe, 7- holly. [Shortened from OE. *hōleg*, *hōlen*: see HOLLIN.]

1. A plant of the genus *Ilex*; orig. and esp. the common European holly, *I. Aquifolium*, an evergreen shrub or small tree with dark-green tough glossy leaves, having indented edges set with sharp stiff prickles at the points, and bearing clusters of small green flowers succeeded by bright red berries; much used for decorating houses and churches at Christmas. The American holly, *I. opaca*, is an evergreen tree similar to this, found in the United States from Massachusetts southward.

c 1150 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 545/33 *Ulcia*, holi. a 1225 *Anor. R.* 418 Ne mid holi [MS. T. holi], ne mid breres ne ne biblodze hire sulf. 14... *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 84 Here comys holly, that is so gent. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xxvi, He sawe hym sytte vnder a tree of holly. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 127 Peecynge of a shafte with brasell and holie, or other heauy woodes. 1552 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 108 Paid for holly and evy... 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1611) 108 There is a kinde of Holly that is void of these prickles... and therefore called free holly. 1805-6 COLERIDGE 3 *Graves* IV. xxiii, Lone hollies marked the spot. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxx, With trembling fingers did we weave The holly round the Christmas hearth.

2. Applied, with or without defining word, to other plants (mostly shrubs) resembling the common holly; e.g. (in mod. Dicts.) to the holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex*; in Australia to species of *Hakea* and *Lomatia*. Californian Holly, *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (Cent. Dict.); Cape Holly, *Crocosylon excelsum*; Ground Holly, *Chimaphila umbellata*; Mountain Holly, *Nemopanthes canadensis*; New Zealand Holly, *Olearia ilicifolia* (*Treas. Bot.* and Miller *Plant-n.*). See also box-holly (Box sb. 1 3 b), KNEE-HOLLY, SKA-HOLLY.

1846 J. L. STOKES *Disc. Australia* II. iv. 132 Holly... *Hakea*... Sandy Soil,—produces gum.

3. attrib. and Comb. a. Of or belonging to the holly, as holly-bark, -berry, -bough, -bush, -leaf, -tree, -wood; consisting or made of holly, or its wood, as holly-hedge, -staff, -wand. b. Special Combs.: holly-boy, an effigy of a boy made of holly, which (together with an ivy-girl) figured in certain village sports in East Kent on Shrove Tuesday; holly-fern, *Aspidium* or *Polystichum* *Louchitii*, so named from its stiff prickly fronds; holly-laurel, 'the islay, *Prunus ilicifolia*, of California' (Cent. Dict.); holly-leaved a., having leaves resembling those of the holly; holly-oak, the holm-oak or evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex*; holly-rose, † (a) an old name for some species of *Cistus*; (b) a name for *Turnera ulmifolia*, a West Indian shrub with yellow flowers; holly-set a., set with holly; sb. a hedge made of holly (cf. *quickset*).

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bird-lime*, Made from 'holly-bark' boiled ten or twelve hours. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 85/1 Cambridge hat... edged with 'holly-berry' red. 1765 BURNS *Vision* I. ix, Green, slender, leaf-clad 'holly-boughs'. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 137 The girls... were assembled in a crowd and burning an uncouth effigy, which they called an 'Holly Boy, and which it seems they had stolen from the boys. 1864 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 Guard it with a Furse or 'Holly branch. 1506 in Kerry

St. Lawrence, Reading (1883) 52 It. payed for sysis to the 'holy bush at Christmas' *ibid.* 1504 PLAT *Jewell-ho*, III. 65 To take a Tauerne and get a Hollibush. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. VI. 192 Rough Alpine Fern, or 'Holly Fern'. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 635 Some to the 'holly-hedge Nestling repair. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 470 The 'Holly leaves and all the kinds of Holme be set with sharpe prickles. 1777 COOK and *Voy.* IV. III. (R.) The 'holy-leaved barbery. 1897 GERARDE *Herbal* III. XXX. 1159 Holme Oke, Huluer Oke, or 'Holly Oke. *Ibid.* III. III. 1092 Of 'Hollie Roses, or Cistus. 1700 tr. *Cowley's* 6 *Bks. Plants* IV. 90 Why Holly-Rose, dost thou, of slender frame, And without scent, assume a Rose's Name? 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* XXI. (1812) I. 274 Let every fifth or sixth be a 'Holly-set; they will grow up infallibly with your Quick. 1707-9 WORDSW. *Even. Walk* to 'Mid clustering isles, and 'holy-sprinkled steep. 1538 TURNER *Libellus* Cja, Angli an 'holy tre, & an Huluar tre nominant. 1864 SYME *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) II. 222 There are records of Holly trees of great size growing in some of the counties of England. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* lxxvii. (1878) 160 Let 'holliewand threate, Let figsig be beate. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 41/2 The Hone is... 'Hollywood converted into stone. 1864 SYME *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) II. 222 To the turner Holly wood is very valuable.

Holly, obs. form of WHOLLY.

Hollybut(t, -dame, obs. var. HALIBUT, -DOM.

Hollyhock (hɒlɪhɒk). Forms: 3 holihoc, 4-7 holihock, 5 holihocke, holly hocke, 6 holioke, hollihoke, hollyoke, -ocke, hollyhooke, holly-oke, 6-7 hollihocke, hollioke, hollyhooke, 7 holliock, -oak, hollyhock, hollyoak, 7-8 hollyhock, 8 hollyoak, holly-oak, ?g holly-oak, 7-hollyhock, 8-hollyhock. [f. HOLY a. + HOCK sb.] mallow: evidently of hagiological origin; cf. the Welsh name *hocys bendigaid*, which appears to translate a med. L. **malva benedicta*. Another name was *caulis Sancti Culberti*, 'Seynt Cutberts-cole': see *Alphita* 61 s.v. *Eniscus*, 110 s.v. *Malva*.

The guess that 'the hollyhock was doubtless so called from being brought from the Holy Land' has been offered in ignorance of the history of the word.]

† I. orig. The Marsh Mallow, *Althaea officinalis* (in med. L. *ibiscum malva*, *bis malva*, OF. *vie mauve*, F. *guimauve*, Sp. *malva viscosa*). Obs.

1505 *Voc. Names Plants* in W. Wücker 556/24 *Althaea*, i. ymalua, i. holihoc. a 1587 *Simon Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10 *Altea*, i. hollihocke. *Ibid.* 43 *Wimawe*, i. holi hocke. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 56 Take malowe leues... & þe rote of hollihocke [B. holly hocke]. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 243/2 *Holly hocke*, or wyld malowe... *Altea*, *malviscus*. 1405 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 4 *Altea malua*... *gall. wymalue*, *anglice* hollyhocke. 1538 TURNER *Libellus* A ija, *Altheam* aliqui *ibiscum*, siue *ibiscum* nominant, officinae *maluam*, *bis maluam*, nostrates *Holly oke*. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 483 An oyntment made of holly-hocke, or sea-mallows. 1614 — *Cheep Hush.* II. xxv. 149 Annoint her feet with the juce of the Hearb Hollyhocke.

2. Now, The plant *Althaea rosea*, of the same genus as the prec., a native of China and southern Europe, having a very tall and stout stem bearing numerous large flowers on very short stalks; many varieties, with flowers of different tints of red, purple, yellow, and white, are cultivated in gardens.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Malua*, *Malua hortensis* is of two kinds. The one is called alone in greeke Malache in englishe Holyoke, and of thys sort is the jagged mallowe. [He distinguishes it from 'Althea and Hibiscus... in englishe marrishe Mallowe'.] 1551 — *Herbal* I. B viij a. By thys description it is playne that our comon hollyoke is not *Althea*. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xliii. (1878) 96 *Holiokes*, red, white and carnations. 1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniv.* 29 Bright crowne-imperial, king's-speare holly-hocks. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 510 This Experiment of seuerall Colours, coming vp from one Seed, would be tried also in... Poppy and Hollyoke [1677 Hollyoak]. 1641 *True Char. Untrue Bishop* 10 Who wearth... a fine holliock for the knot of his girdle. 1700 tr. *Cowley's* 6 *Bks. Plants* IV. 89 The Holliohock disdains the common size Of Herbs, and like a Tree do's proudly rise. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. III. 357 Sow Pinks... Hollyoaks, annual Stocks. 1766 ANSTREY *Bath Guide* xi. 106 Like a Holly-Hock, noble, majestic, and tall. 1830 TENNYSON *Song*, 'A spirit haunts', Heavily hangs the hollyhock, Heavily hangs the tiger-lily. 1897 VIOLET HUNT *Unkind, Unkind* I. II. (ed. 2) 24 It takes a great bouncing hollyhock of a woman to look well here, not a white lily, as they call me in town.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *hollyhock blossom*, *root*; *hollyhock-rose*, an American species of club-moss, *Selaginella lepidophylla*, also called *resurrection-plant*; *hollyhock-tree*, a malvaceous tree, *Hibiscus splendens*, found in Australia.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 145 The decoction of hollihocke roots.

Holm, holme¹ (hɒm). Also Sc. *howm*. [In sense 1, OE. *holm* sea, ocean, wave (only in poetic lang.); in sense 2, a. ON. *holmr* islet in a bay, creek, lake, or river, meadow on the shore; corresp. to OS, LG. *holm* hill.

These are generally held to be the same word; the sense 'hill' (not recorded in OE., though used by Layamon) being taken as the original (related to the stem of *HILL* sb., and so to L. *collis*, *culmen*); thence it is supposed arose the sense 'islet', and fig. that of 'billow', 'wave', 'sea'; but this last is obscure. (Med. L. *holmus*, *hulmus* are from Eng.)

† I. 1. The sea, the wave. (Only in OE.)

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 240 Hider ofer holmas. *Ibid.* 1593 þa ðe mid hroð-gare on holm wilton. [1892 STOFF. BROOKS *E. E. Lit.* III. 59 The one who is killed swims in the holm.]

II. 2. A small island, an islet; esp. in a river, estuary, or lake, or near the mainland.

(Frequent in place-names, as *Steeple Holme* in the Severn, *Priestholme* near Anglesea, *Rampsholme* and *Lingholme* in Derwentwater, *Willow Holme* near Carlisle; but, as a living word, applied only to the small grassy islets in Orkney and Shetland, and (as a foreign word) to those of Norway, Iceland, etc.)

† c 1050 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 902 þy ilcan gere was þæt gefeoht æt þam Holme Cantwara & þara Deniscra. a 1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1025 Her for Cnut cyng to Denmearcon mid scipon to þam holme æt ea þære halgan. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 244/1 Holm, of a sonde yn the see (A. holme of sownde in þe see; *Harl. holm* or sond of the see), *bi:alassum*, *vel hulmus*. 1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 112 The 13. daye we came betwixt the flat Holmes and the steepe Holmes. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney 92 Holm*, a little Isle for the most part desert, and only employed for pasturage. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* (1818) I. 103 Some times they stand in little holms in the midst of lochs. 1830 STONEHOUSE *Azholme* 261 The monks of the Priory of Thornholmes... built a convenient house on a holme or small island between Owston and Gulethorpe. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 315 In Orkney... Some of the islets, or holms, appear like gigantic pillars, rising perpendicularly from the sea: these are the resort of vast numbers of sea-fowl. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 126 An islet, a mere holm, girt on all sides by the sea.

|| b. (In Sw. and Da.) A dockyard, shipyard.

1554 WHITELOCKE *Yrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 245 White-locke came to the holme where the ship was to be launched.

3. A piece of flat low-lying ground by a river or stream, submerged or surrounded in time of flood.

In living use in the south of Scotland (*howm*) and north of England, and extending far south in place-names; 'a flat pasture in Romney Marsh (Kent) is yet called the *Holmes* (Way).

12. *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 229 Item in le Sutherholme, duas acras, in le Northernholme, tres rodas... ab australi fine del holme usque ad aquilonalem finem ejusdem holmi. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 243/2 Holm, place... be-tyde a water, *hulmus*. 1531 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 369 For the holm bytween the Grey Frere walle and Leen. 1799-1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* I. 275 O Derwent! winding among grassy holms. 1803 — *Yarrow Univ.* v. 'Oh! green,' said I, 'are Yarrow's holms.' 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Dreghorn*, The holms on the banks of the rivers Annock and Irvine are a fine deep loam. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (O. S.) xiii, 'Wi' auf the cows to cauve an' Thornaby holms to plow! 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xiii. 264 On these holms herds of buffaloes and waterbucks daily graze.

† III. 4. A hill. Obs. rare.

1205 LAY. 20712 Into þan hage wude, in to þan hage holme. *Ibid.* 20861 He [þe vox] ulih to þan holme, & his hol iseched.

IV. 5. attrib. and Comb. (in sense 2 or 3).

1744 W. STUKELY in *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 173 The Roman money found here in great abundance; they call them Holm-pennys. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* V. 308 Half bred lambs are on the holme land near the river.

Holm² (hɒm). Also 4-holme. [A phonetic corruption of *holm* from OE. *holen*, HOLLIN, holly.]

1. The common holly. Obs. exc. dial.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2063 Oak, firre, birch, Aspe, Alder, holm, popeler. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 244/1 Holme, or holly, *ulmus*, *hulmus*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* II. (1586) 108 b. Holme, or Holly, is... continually greene. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xi. (1603) 98 Mayled full of Holme and Iute. 1598 FLORIO *Agriologia* (also *Agriologia*), the Holly, the Holme, or Huluer tree. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 470 All the kinds of Holme be set with sharpe prickles. 1774 GOLDEN. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 325 Feeding on holm, elder-trees, and brambles. 1899 *All Y. Round* No. 36. 225 Still called holme in Devonshire. In Norfolk it is called hulver. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 3/1 (New Forest) He 'rattles like a boar in a holme'. is still a familiar saying.

2. The HOLM-OAK.

1554 COOPER *Elyot's Dict.* s.v. *Ilex*, A tree called of some Holme. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* I. (1586) 4 Sometime I list to rest me under an old Holme. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 215 The blacke Holme that loves the watrie vale; And the sweete Cypressse, signe of deadly bale. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 495 There is an Holme growing in the Vatican, elder than Rome it selfe. a 1701 SEDLEY *Virg. Past.* Wks. 1722 I. 262 Often from a hollow Holm the Crow didd on the left the coming Mischiefe show. 1766 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 25/2 The Holm, and all other Sorts of Oaks. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 206 A sturdy holm, Rent from its fibres by a blast.

3. Comb., as *holm-berry* (dial.), -dish (made of holly-wood), -wood; holm-cock, -screech, -thrush, local names of the missel-thrush, from its feeding on holly-berries. See also HOLM-OAK, -TREE. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 267 Stakes and posts... of Holme wood. 1798 BORLASE *Cornwall* 244 The... missel-bird... which we call in Cornwall the holm-thrush. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 489 Holm dishes held our rustic cheer. 1895 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 1 Missel Thrush... Holm thrush, Holm cock, Holm screech (Cornwall, Devon, Dorset). 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 102 Let me put one little kiss on those holmberry lips.

† Holme, obs. form of HAME², HAULM.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 244/1 Holme, or halm. 1533 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 15 They must have hombers or collers, holmes withed about theyr necks. 1554 HULOET, Thacke eryge, holme, or strawe, *stipula*. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Casa*, *Straminea casa*, made of holme.

† Holmen, a. Obs. [f. HOLM² + -EN⁴; cf. *oaken*.] Of holm or holly; made of holly-wood.

13. *K. Alis.* 4945 Her garment... of holmen leues. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 241 Hee makes a shift to cut an holmen pole. *Ibid.* 1782 The Lad here loads the Asse with Holmen sprays.

† Holmes. Obs. Also 5 holmess, 7 holmes.

[A corruption of Ulmes (Ulm).] A fustian made at Ulm in Germany; more fully *Holmes fustian*.

1474 in Daune *Anc. Scot. Melodies* (1838), Item, x. elnes of blak holmess fustian to the trumpatis doublets. 1547 BOORDS *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 161 A cyte called Ulmes, where fustyan vimes is made, that we cal holmes. 1551 ASCHAM *Let. Wks.* 1865 I. II. 264 This city is enriched by making of fuschian called in England barburusil holmes fuschian. 1624 *Naworth House*, *Bks.* (Surtees) 213, 3 yards of white holmes, *iiij* s. 1633 *Ibid.* 298, 9 yardes of holmes fustian, *xij* s.

|| **Holmgang**. [mod. ad. ON. *holmganga*, 'going to the holm' (or islet) on which a duel was fought.] A duel to the death.

1847 I. A. BLACKWELL in Mallet *North. Antig.* 288 The question at issue was decided with sword and battle-axe by a holmgang. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. iv. 145 Me happier the Valkyrs shall hail from the holmgang. 1891 RIDER HAGGARD *Eric* xii. 115 The two who shall stand against me in holmgang.

Holm-oak (hɒl'm'ɔk). [f. HOLM² + OAK.]

The evergreen oak (*Quercus Ilex*), a native of Italy and other Mediterranean countries; so called from the resemblance of its dark evergreen foliage to that of the holly.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. XXX. 1150 The Ilex... might be called Holme Oke, Huluer Oke, or Holly Oke, for difference from the shrub or hedge tree *Agriofolium*, which is simply called Holme, Holly, and Huluer. 1599 THYNNES *Animadv.* (1875) 47 The Cerrus, being the tree whiche we comonly call the 'holme oke' (as Cooper also expoundeth the Ilex to be that whiche wee call holme). 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 8/1 *Ægeus* gave a scarlet sail dyed with the juce of the flower of a very flourishing holm-oak. 1837 LONGF. *Fri-thio's Homestead* 19 A table of holm-oak, Polished and white, as of steel.

attrib. 1830 tr. *Aristoph. Acharn.* 29 The sparks... leap aloft from the holm-oak embers.

Holm-tree. [f. HOLM².]

1. The holly; = HOLM² 1. Obs. exc. dial.

c 1400 *Sowdane Bab.* 61 He rested him vnder an holme tre. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 89 Holtes of holme trees. 1776 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Lydd*, Near the sea, is a place called Holmstone... which abounds... with holm-trees. 1807 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. 286 They had arranged that their meeting... should be at the holm-tree.

2. The holm-oak; = HOLM² 2.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Iligens*, A branch of holme tree. 1606 HOLLAND *Sweton.* 79 In the Iland Capree, the boughes of a very old holmetree... became fresh againe at his coming thither. 1802 R. BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Landes*, The holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made.

Holn, pa. pple. of HELE v. 1. Obs.

Holnes, obs. form of WHOLENESS.

Holo- (hɒl-), before a vowel hol-, combining form of Gr. *ὅλος* 'whole, entire', occurring in various scientific and technical terms, for the more important of which see their alphabetical places; sometimes opposed to *hemi-* or *mero-*. In *Crystallography*, denoting that a crystal or crystalline form has the full number of faces (HOLOHEDRAL, HOLOSMMETRIC), or the full number of normals (HOLOSMMETRIC), belonging to its system.

† **Holagogue** *Med. Obs.* [Gr. *δωρῶν* leading], sb. a medicine reputed to expel all morbid humours; adj. having this property. **Holarthritio** a. [ARTH-TRITIC], affected with gout in all the joints.

|| **Hole-thnos** [Gr. *ἔθνος* nation, race], an undivided primitive stock or race; hence **Holethnia** a. (less correctly *holo-ethnic*), pertaining or relating to a holethnos. **Holetrous** (-trous) a. Zool. [Gr. *ἵππον* abdomen], of or pertaining to the *Holetra*, a division of Arachnids in which the abdomen is closely joined to the thorax (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Holobaptist**, one who baptizes by immersion. **Holobranchiate** (-bræ'ŋkiæt), -ious (-i-əs) *adjs.* Ichthyol. [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], having complete gills or branchial apparatus: opp. to *hemibranchiate*. **Holoecephalous** (-se'fələs) a. [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], having an entire or undivided skull, as the group *Holocephali* of fishes, in which the hyomandibular bone is continuous with the cranium; so **Holoecephal**, a fish belonging to this group. **Holochlamydate** (-klæ'midæt), -chlamydic (-klæmi'dik) *adjs.* Zool. [Gr. *χλαμύς* mantle], having the margin of the pallium entire, as the suborder *Holochlamyda* of gastropods. **Holochrone** (-krɒn) *Math.* [Gr. *χρόνος* time], a curve such that the times of descent of a heavy particle through different portions of it are a given function of the arcs described. **Holo-cryptic** (-kriptik) a. [CRYPTIC], wholly hidden or secret; *spec.* of a cipher incapable of being read except by those who have the key (Webster 1864).

HolocrySTALLINE a., wholly crystalline in structure; opp. to *hemicrystalline*. **Holodactylia** a. *Pros.*, consisting entirely of dactyls except the last foot, as a hexameter. || **Hologastrula** *Embryol.*, the gastrula of a holoblastic ovum (opp. to *merogastrula*); hence **Hologastrular** a., of the nature of a hologastrula. **Holognathous** (hol'gñəθəs) a. Zool. [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], having the jaw in one piece, as the section *Holognatha* of gastropods. **Holohemihe'dral** a. *Cryst.*, having the full number of

planes in half the octants; sometimes said of the inclined hemihedral forms of the isometric system. **Holohexagonal** *a. Cryst.*, having the full number of normals belonging to the hexagonal system. **Holophanerous** (-fænērēs) *a. Entom.* [Gr. *φανερός* manifest], wholly discernible; applied after Latreille to the metamorphosis of insects when complete (Craig 1847). **Holophytic** (-fítik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *φύρον* plant], wholly plant-like; used in reference to the nutrition of certain Protozoa. || **Holoplexia** *nonce-ud.* [as if mod.L., after *apoplexia* APOPLEXY], general or total paralysis (cf. HEMIPLEGIA). **Holoptio** *a.* (see quot.). **Holothirial** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *ὄλιθρον* - nose], having the nasal bones slightly or not at all cleft. **Holosericeous** (-sērī'as) *a. Bot.* [L. *sericum* silk], wholly covered with silky pubescence. **Holosteric** (-sī'dērīt) [Gr. *ὀλιθρος* iron: see -ITE], a meteorite consisting entirely or almost entirely of iron. **Holosphonate** (-sō'fōnt) *a. Zool.*, having a completely tubular siphon, as the order *Holosphonata* or *Dibranchiata* of cephalopods. **Holospinda** *a. Pros.*, consisting wholly of sponges, as a hexameter. **Holostean** (hol'stē'an) [Gr. *ὀλιθρον* bone] *a.*, entirely bony; having a wholly osseous skeleton, as the group *Holostei* of ganoid fishes; *sb.* a fish belonging to this group; so **Holosteus** *a.* = prec. **Holosteric** (-stēr'ik) *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *στερεός* solid], wholly solid; applied to a barometric instrument in which no liquid is employed, as an aneroid. **Holotetragonal** *adjs. Cryst.*, having the full number of normals belonging to the tesserel, or the tetragonal, system. **Holothecal** (-p'kāl) *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *ὀλιθρον* case, envelope], having the tarsal envelope entire or undivided. **Holotrichous** (hol'trī'kēs) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *ὀλιθρον* hair], belonging to the order *Holotricha* of infusorians, which have similar cilia all over the body. **Holotrochous** (hol'trō'kēs) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *τροχός* wheel], belonging to the division *Holotrocha* of Rotifers, which have one entire trochal disk. **Holozoic** (-zō'ik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *ζῶον* animal], wholly like an animal in mode of nutrition: said of certain Protozoa, in opposition to *holophytic*.

1863 SALMON *Dorset Med.* 1. 38 "Holagogues, or Pan-chymagogues. 1864 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Holagogus*,... applied to medicines that evacuate or empty; holagogue. *Ibid.*, *Holarthritic*, of or belonging to *Holarthritus*; 'holarthritic. 1866 DOUGLASS *Grimm's L.* § 7. 11 note, I shall venture, for brevity, to call the primitive undivided Indo-European people the 'Holethnos'... whence the adjective 'Holethnic' by correct derivation. 1860 *Athenaeum* 7 June 733/1 The germ from which the Aryan 'holethnic' language was developed. a 1861 BR. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 399 These hypocrites were not onely Hemerobaptists, but Horabaptists, and 'Holobaptists, washing... almost every hour in the day, if not their whole body, yet some parts of the body. 1864 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Holobaptists. 1864 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Holobaptists. 1866 *Athenaeum* 12 June 782/2 *Callorhynchus*,... is the southern representative of the northern 'holocephalus' *Chimarra*. 1864 Q. *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XL. 446 The ground mass is 'holocrystalline. 1861 *Athenaeum* 19 Sept. 391/1 He... describes the principal igneous rocks in groups under the three heads, A. Holocrystalline, B. Hemicrystalline, and C. Highly Glassy Rocks. 1866 SPERRY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 235 [Hexagonal system] Holo-systematic holo-hedral forms; or 'holo-hexagonal holo-hedra. *Ibid.* § 237 Holo-hexagonal holo-symmetry. 1868 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 820 In some instances where chlorophyll is present, nutrition appears to take place as in plants, in other words the Protozoon is 'holophytic. But the presence of chlorophyll need not necessarily lead to holophytic nutrition. 1861 *Syd. Smith in Mem.* (1855) I. 46 Why this 'holoplexia on sacred occasions alone? Why call in the aid of paralysis to piety? 1863 E. A. BUTLER *Household Ins.* ix. 186 The eyes of the males come completely into contact on the forehead... Flies whose eyes meet in this way are said to be 'holoptic' (whole-eyed). 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 165 A bird having the [nasal] bones... with moderate forking, so that the angle of the fork bounding the nostrils behind, does not reach so far back as the fronto-premaxillary suture, is termed 'holothirial. 1862 GADSDON *Classif. Birds in Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 5 *Edicnemidæ*, Cosmopolitan, Holothirial. No basipterygoid processes. 1861 DON *Gard. Dict.* I. p. xvii, 'Holosericeous, covered all over with silky down. 1861 LUBBOCK *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc. in Nature* No. 618. 409 The whole class of meteorites, consisting of iron generally alloyed with nickel, which Daubrée terms 'Holosteric. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 264 'Holosteric. has appeared of late years, as the distinguishing name of a particular form of barometer, resembling an aneroid. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The aneroid of Vidi, and the bent tube of Bourdon, are examples of *holosteric* barometers. 1865 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 176 Holo-systematic holo-hedral forms; or 'holo-tetragonal holo-hedra. *Ibid.* § 207 Holo-systematic holo-hedral forms; 'holotetragonal holo-hedra. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 125 A booted or 'holothecal tarsus chiefly occurs in the higher *Oscines*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 104 In the 'holotrichous *Paramoecium*... there is a very distinct cortical layer. 1865 E. R. LANKESTER *in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 861/2 All [the Ciliata] are 'holozoic in their nutrition, though some are said to combine with this saprophytic and holophytic nutrition. 1868 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 820 The food-material consists... of living or dead animals or plants, and the Protozoon is then said to be holozoic.

Holoblastic (hō'blāst'ik), *a. Biol.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *βλαστός* germ, -BLAST + -IO.] Of an ovum: Wholly germinal; undergoing total segmentation (as in most mammals). Opp. to *meroblastic*.

1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 220 Supposing it already fertilized, the whole of its contents would develop into the body of the embryo. It would therefore be holoblastic. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 215 Such animal eggs have long been called holoblastic. by Remak, because in them the cleavage into cells extends to the whole mass.

So **Holoblast**, a holoblastic ovum (*Cent. Dict.*).

Holocaust (hō'lokōst), *sb.* [a. F. *holocauste* (12th c.), ad. late L. *holocaustum*, a. Gr. *ὁλόκαυστον* neut. of *ὁλόκαυστος* (by-form of *ὁλόκαυτος*), f. *ὁλό-* whole + *καυστός*, *καυτός* burnt.]

1. A sacrifice wholly consumed by fire; a whole burnt offering.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1326 Ysaac was leid þat auter on, So men sullen holocaust don. 1266 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 33 A greater thyng then all holocaustes and sacrifices. 1680 H. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* 101 In the latter part thereof stands the altar of Holocausts. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 3 Those Druids would have sacrificed many a holocaust of free-thinkers. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxxii. (1862) III. 162 A holocaust of the most munificent character.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A complete sacrifice or offering. b. A sacrifice on a large scale.

1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Cij. A very true obedyence is an holocauste of martyrdom made to Cryste. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxiv. cxciv. (R.). The perfect holocaust of generous love. 1688 *in Lond. Gas.* No. 2401/1 We... humbly offer our Lives and Fortunes... which is that true Holocaust which all true honest-hearted Scotsmen will give to so good... a Prince. a 1712 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 477 While I thy Holocaust remain. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 139 By another grand holocaust of fellowships we might perhaps purchase another respite.

c. Complete consumption by fire, or that which is so consumed; complete destruction, esp. of a large number of persons; a great slaughter or massacre.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1702 Like that self-begotten bird In the Arabian woods embost, That no second knows nor third, And lay ere while a Holocaust. a 1712 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 442 Shou'd gen'ral Flame this World consume... An Holocaust for Fontal Sin. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 104 Louis VII. once made a holocaust of thirteen hundred persons in a church. 1883 MRS. CROKER *Pretty Miss Neville* III. 124 When Major Percival has made a holocaust of your letters.

Hence **Holocaust** *v. trans.*, to offer as a holocaust. **Holocaustal**, **Holocaustic** *adjs.*, belonging to or of the nature of a holocaust.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 52 Where you might have seen His conscience holocausted to his spleen. 1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIV. 350 The retainers, ruggin' and rivin' at holocaust sheep. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *St. Thomas of Aquin* II. 920 The first principles of holocaust sacrifice.

Holograph (hō'lograf), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *holographe* (also *olographie*) or ad. late L. *holographus*, a. Gr. *ὁλόγραφος*, f. *ὁλό-* whole + *-γραφος* written.]

A. adj. Of a deed, letter, or document: Wholly written by the person in whose name it appears.

1753 *Stewart's Trial* 24 Principal holograph letter, by Allan Stewart... addressed to Duncan Stewart of Glenbuckly. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 298 Holograph deeds (written by the grantor himself) are effectual without witnesses. 1867 15th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. viii. 155 These letters are all holograph of the Duke. 1898 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 7/6 According to the law of Belgium, a man might make his testament in two or three different ways, and one of those was by a holograph will.

B. sb. 1. A letter or other document written wholly by the person in whose name it appears.

1653 COCKERAM, *Holograph*, a Testament all written by the Testators hands. a 1834 LAMB *Let. to Manning* (L.), I have got your holograph. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Holograph*, a deed written entirely by the grantor himself, which... is held by the Scotch law valid without witnesses. 1866 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. Poems 1890 VI. 32 A palimpsest, a prophet's holograph Defiled, erased and covered by a monk's.

2. *In holograph*: wholly in the author's handwriting.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 255 Two short codicils in his own holograph. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cl. Nt.-cap* iv. 650 Bequeathed... by testament in holograph.

Hence **Holographic**, **Holographical** *adjs.* = A;

Holography, writing wholly by one's own hand. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Holographical*, wholly written with his own hand, from whom it is sent. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Holographum*, The Romans did not approve of holographic testaments. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 459 Autography or holography. 1895 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dict.* 1 July: Heirs under the holographic will.

Holohedral (hō'lohēdrāl, -hē'drāl), *a. Cryst.*

[f. HOLO- + Gr. *ὅδρα* seat, base + -AL.] Of a crystal: Having the full number of planes required by the highest degree of symmetry belonging to its system.

1837 DANA *Min.* i. (1844) 38 The holohedral and hemihedral forms may be separately considered. 1855 W. A. MILLER *Chem.* 103 Hemihedral forms... may be derived from a holohedral form, as the tetrahedron is from the octahedron.

So **Holohedrism**, the condition or quality of being holohedral, crystallization in holohedral forms. **Holohedron** [cf. F. *holohèdre*], a holohedral crystal or form. (In mod. Dicts.)

|| **Holometabola** (hō'lo-mē'tā-bō'lā), *sb. pl. En-*

tom. [mod.L., neut. pl. (sc. *insecta*), f. Gr. *ὁλό-* HOLO- + *μεταβόλος* changeable.] The insects which undergo complete metamorphosis. (More usually called simply *Metabola*.) Hence **Holometabolo**, **Holometabolous** *adjs.*, undergoing complete metamorphosis. **Holometabolism**, **Holometaboly**, complete metamorphosis.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 113 A period of quiescence as 'pupæ'... gives the Holometabolous orders of Insects an advantage as regards their distribution over the colder regions. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 281 In the 3rd or holometabolic sub-class, the insect passes through 3 stages.

Holometer (hō'lo-mē'tar), [f. HOLO- + -METER. Cf. F. *holomètre* (1690 Furetière), ad. mod.L. *holometrum*, f. Gr. *ὁλό-* HOLO- + *μέτρον* measure.] A mathematical instrument for making all kinds of measurements; a pantometer.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Holometer*, a Mathematical Instrument for the ease measuring of any thing whatever, invented by Abel Tull. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The holometer is the same with what is otherwise denominated *pantometer*. 1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIV. 42 To determine how far the holometer be entitled to supersede the sector in point of expense, accuracy or expedition.

Holomorphic (hō'lo-mō'fīk), *a.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *μορφή* shape, form + -IO.]

1. *Cryst.* The same as HOLOHEDRAL or HOLOSMMETRICAL, esp. as distinguished from HEMI-MORPHIC.

2. *Math.* Said of a function which is monogenic, uniform, and continuous.

1860 G. S. CARR *Synops. Math.* Index 886 Holomorphic functions. 1893 FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 15 When a function is called holomorphic without any limitation, the usual implication is that the character is preserved over the whole of the plane which is not at infinity.

So **Holomorphy**, 'the character of being holomorphic' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Holophote (hō'lo-fōt), [f. HOLO- + Gr. *φῶς*, *φωτός* light. (The adj. *holophotal* was first formed: see below.)] An optical apparatus, used in light-houses, etc., by which the whole, or nearly the whole, of the light from a lamp or other source is made available for illumination by means of reflective or refractive media or both.

1859 T. STEVENSON *Lightho. Illumination* 25 The optical arrangement which produces this result may be termed a Holophote. 1868 *Rep. Juris Internat. Exhib.* xiii. 28 All rays coming from the back of the flame are directed through the holophote. 1882 *Athenaeum* No. 2828. 21 Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., the late Solicitor-General for Scotland, has constructed an 'electric holophote course indicator'. 1884 *Globe* 8 July, It is the Holophote that reflects the red, white, and blue colours on the cascade, also the particular colours on the fountains themselves.

So **Holophotal** *a.*, of the nature of or belonging to a holophote; reflecting or refracting all, or nearly all, the light. Hence **Holophotally** *adv. **Holophotometer**, an apparatus for measuring the whole light emitted from a source.*

1850 T. STEVENSON *in Trans. Scott. Soc. Arts* IV. 5 Such a light I have called the 'holophotal', or light of maximum intensity. 1851 *Rep. Juris Internat. Exhib.* 531 An arrangement of apparatus has been suggested by Mr. Thomas Stevenson... He has... termed it a holophotal system. 1871 R. L. STEVENSON *in Trans. Scott. Soc. Arts* VIII. 274 Another mode of holophotally producing the intermittent light. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 132 The power of a reflector is much increased by what is termed the holophotal arrangement, where an annular lens is placed in front of the flame, while all the back rays of light, which are otherwise lost, are thrown back into the flame by a hemispherical mirror. 1898 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 May 7/2 The holophotometer... is a marvellous apparatus, of great ingenuity, for measuring, by a careful adjustment of mirrors, the intensity of light all round.

Holophrasis (hō'lo-frā'sis), *Philol.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *φράσις* speech, PHRASE.] The expression of a whole phrase or combination of ideas by one word.

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 130 *Holophrasis*, is the reduction of whole sentences into words.

Holophrastic (hō'lo-frāst'ik), *a. Philol.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *φραστικ-ος*, f. *φράσσειν* to indicate, tell, express. Cf. F. *holophrastique* (Littre).] Of the nature of holophrasis: expressing a whole phrase or combination of ideas by a single word.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* viii. 174 Many ancient languages are holophrastic. 1862 D. WILSON *Pres. Man* i. i. 12 With their peculiar holophrastic power of inflecting complex word-sentences. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1960. 688/1 Holophrastic, polysynthetic languages. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 209 The holophrastic utterances of a primitive time.

Holorie: see under HOLOUR.

Holostomatous (hō'lo-stō-mā'tēs), *a. Zool.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *στόμα*, *στόματ-* mouth + -OUS.] Having the mouth entire; as the division *Holostomata* of gastropod molluscs, having shells of which the mouth is not notched or prolonged into a siphon; or the group *Holostomi* of eel-like fishes, which have all the bones of the mouth fully developed.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 244 The shells in which the mouth has this form are termed 'holostomatous'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 107 These two varieties of aperture are known respectively as 'holostomatous' and 'siphonostomatous'.

So **Holostomate** (hō'lo-stō-māt), **Holo-stomous**

adjs. = prec. **Holostome** (hɒlɒstəm), one of the *Holostomata* or of the *Holostomi* (see above).

1864 WEBSTER, *Holostome*, a univalve mollusk having the aperture of the shell entire, or without a terminating canal. *Dana*. 1885 KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* I. 338 We will first consider the holostomate (entire mouthed) forms.

Holosymmetry (hɒləsɪmɪtri). *Cryst.* [f. **HOL-** + **SYMMETRY**.] Same as **HOLOHEDRISM**; opp. to **merosymmetry**. So **Holosymmetrion**, **Holosymmetrical** *adjs.* = **HOLOHEDRAL**.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 137 A holosymmetrical form in any system will be the term applied to a form in which all the faces required to complete the symmetry of the system are present, and are physically as well as geometrically similar. *Ibid.* § 140 Holosymmetry, where a form is at once holosystematic and diplohedral. *Ibid.* § 267 The holosymmetrical type of the Hexagonal system.

Holosystematic (hɒləsɪstɪmætɪk), *a. Cryst.* [f. **HOL-** + **SYSTEMATIC**.] Having the full number of normals required by the complete symmetry of its system. Opp. to **merosystematic**.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 54 A holosystematic form is one in which all the normals required by the Law of Symmetry are present. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 139.

Holothurian (hɒləʊiʊəriən), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. generic name *Holothūria*, f. *holothūria* (Pliny), a neuter pl. of Gr. *ὀλοθύριον*, a kind of zoophyte.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the genus *Holothuria* or division *Holothurioides* of Echinoderms: see B. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 226 Organs...formed on the Holothurian type. 1886 *Athenaeum* 21 Aug. 242/1 For two years a holothurian industry was maintained on the coast of Florida, but the export to China was not, apparently, very profitable.

B. sb. An animal belonging to the division of Echinoderms, of which *Holothuria* is the typical genus; they have an elongated form, a tough leathery integument, and a ring of tentacles around the mouth; a sea-slug, sea-cucumber, or trepang. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. *Holothurians*. 1878 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 135 The last order... is that of the Holothurians or 'Sea-cucumbers'. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 July 34/1 As soon as collected, the holothurians are boiled for a short time, split open, gutted, and smoked.

So **Holothure** (hɒləʊiʊəri), a holothurian (Webster 1864). **Holothuria**, **Holothurioid**, *adjs.* belonging to the *Holothurida* or *Holothurioides* among Echinoderms, holothurian; *sbs.* a holothurian.

1892 AGASSIZ *Ess. Classif.* 162 It was not until the present period, that the highest Echinoderms, the Holothurioids, assumed a prominent position in their class. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 552 The tentacula are developed around the mouth, the ciliated bands disappear, and the Holothurid Echinoderm is complete. 1887 *Athenaeum* 5 Feb. 194/2 No naturalist doubts that the echinids, asterids, and holothurids have sprung from a common primitive form.

Holou(3), **-ough**, **-ow**, **-owz**, *obs. ff.* **HOLLOW**. † **Holour**. *Obs.* Forms: 3 **huler**, 3-4 **holer**, 4 **holyer**, **houlloure**, 4-5 **houllour(e)**, **holour(e)**, 5 **-or**, **houllour**, **-owre**, **-ur**, **-ar**, **hulour**. [a. OF. *holier*, *holer*, *huler* (later also *houllour*), var. of *horier*, *hourier*, *hurier*, ad OHG. *huorari*, *huareri* (MHG. *huorer*, Ger. *hurer*), whorer, fornicator. The first *r* became *l* in OF. by dissimilation, as in *peragrinus*, *pelegrin*, *PILGRIM*.] A fornicator, whoremonger; a debauchee, ribald.

† 1330 *Hali Meid.* 31 [He] tūkeþ þe to bismere as huler his hire. 1897 R. GLOUC. (1724) 26 3ef alle lūper holers were y serued so, Me schulde fynde þe les such spouse bruche do. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Panne he becomþ riband holier and byef. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Lucy* 226 Þe presydynt gert hymne bryng Sere houllouris. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 254 Thou seyst that eueri holour [v.r. hullur] wol hire haue. — *Par.* T. 783 Thise olde dotardes holours [v.r. holours, houllours, hulours]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Houlloure, idem quod *Horel*. c. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 373 Thise dysars and this hullars, Thise cokkers and thisse bollars, And alle purscuttars.

Hence † **Holoury** (*holorie*), fornication. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxv. 391 Þe þridde is clept Holorie.

Holp(e), **holpen**, *obs. or arch.* pa. t. and pples. of **HELP** v. **Holrysche**: see **HOLL** a. **Holscope**: see **WHOLESHIP**.

† **Holsom**. *Naut. Obs.* (See quot.) 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 164/1 *Holsom*, is when a Ship will hull, try and ride well at Anchor, without rowling and tumbling and labouring much. Hence 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Holsom*. 1797-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Holsom(e), *obs. form of WHOLEsome*. † **Holste**. An old name of some bird. 14... *Pict. Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 762/25 *Hec talendiola*, a holste.

Holster (hɒlˈstɜːr). Also 7 **hulster**, 8 **houlster**. [Corresponds to mod.Du. *holster* (1678 in Hexham) in same sense: cf. also Icel. *hulstr* case, sheath, Sw. *hölster*, Da. *hylster* sheath, holster, Goth. *hulistr* veil; also OE. *heolster* hiding-place, concealment; all from ablaut stem *hel-*, *hul-* to cover. The Ger. *holster*, *hulster* holster, MHG. *hulfter* quiver, OHG. *hul(u)ft* covering, appear to be from a different root. The history of mod. VOL. V.

Eng. and Du. *holster*, before 17th c., does not appear.]

1. A leather case for a pistol fixed to the pommel of a horseman's saddle or worn on the belt. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. l. 391 In th' Holsters, at his Saddle-bow Two aged Pistols he did stow. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1163/4 His furniture was a green velvet Saddle with silver Lace, with a pair of Holsters answerable, and Horse Pistols. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4897/3 A...Pad-Saddle, made fit for Houlsters. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxiv, The arrival of a stranger... and a servant in black, which servant had holsters on his saddle-bow and a coronet upon the holsters. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall* xi, I felt that my pistols were free in the holsters.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *holster-cap*, *-case*, *-pistol*; **holster-gall**, a gall caused by the chafing of a holster; **holster-pipe**, 'that part of a holster which projects downward and receives the barrel of the pistol' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2407/4 A blew Velvet Saddle with Silver Twist, and new *Holster-Caps of the same. 1846 *Hist. Rec.* 3rd *Light Dragoons* 39 The Holster Caps and housings having a border of Royal lace. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, A pair of pistols in a *holster-case. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2599/4 A black Mare... with a *Holster Gall. 1679 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. xciv. 162 The Troop of Horse... all of ym had *hulsterpistolls. 1828 CARLYLE *Frederick* vi. ii. 1. 545 A pair of military boots or a holster-pistol of superior excellence.

Hence **Holstered** a., bearing holsters. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. li, The Holster'd steed beneath the shed of thatch.

Holt (hɒlt). Also 4-7 **holte**, 5 **halte**, 6 **Sc. hout**, 6-7 **hoult**. [OE. *holt* = OFris. *OS. holt*, MDu., Du. *hout* wood (as material); OHG., MHG., Ger. *holz* wood, a wood, ON. *holt* wood, copse, now in Icel. 'a rough stony hill or ridge': -OTent. **hulto*:-pre-Tent. **hldo*:- cf. Oslav. *klada* beam, rafter, stump, timber, Gr. *κλάδος* twig, OIr. *caill*, *coill* (-ll from -ld) wood.]

† 1. Wood, timber. (OE. only, and doubtful.) a 900 CYNEWULF *Juliana* 577 in *Exeter Bk.*, He læmen fæt biwyrcean heft wundor-craefte wiges womum and wudu-beamum holte bi[h]leuan.

2. A wood; a copse. Now *poet. and dial.* (Occurs in many place-names and derived surnames.)

Beowulf (Z.) 2598 Hy on holt buzon. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 59 *Nemus*, holt. c. 1205 LAY. 20124 Penne he cūmed of holte. c. 1345 *Orpheo* 207 Now wol y be, And wonne there in holtys hore. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 302 (351) These holtes and these hayes That han in wynter ded ben and dreye. c. 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3029 A chapelle he lette make By-twene two hys holtes hore. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ProL 66 Woddis, forestis, wyth nakyt bewis blout, Stod strypt of their weyd in every hout. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* iii. vi. 7 As the winde in houltis and shady greaues, A murmur makes, among the boughes and leaues. 1664 EVLYN *Sylvia* (1776) 222 In the fresher bottoms and sides of hills, houltis, and in hedge rows. 1695 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 241 A Holt or Grove of Oakes. 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntsman* xxii, The timorous prey Scours moss and moor, and holt and hill. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 676 Narrow breadth to left and right Of wither'd holt or tilth or pasturage. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Holt*, a wood.

b. A plantation, esp. of osiers. *local.* 1611 COTGR., *Islaye*,... a houlit, or plot wherein Oziers, or twig-wiches grow. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 142 What has been done towards making these plantations or holts? 1813 T. MARTIN *Circle Mech. Arts*, *Basket-making* 67 In the fens, many holts (as they are provincially called), or plantations of osiers are raised. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Holt*, a small grove or plantation. We have gooseberry-holts, cherry-holts, nut-holts, osier-holts, &c.

3. A wooded hill. [This sense may have arisen from a misunderstanding of 'holtis hie' in ME. poems; but cf. Icel. *holt* rough hill.] 1267 TURBERV. *Songs & Son.* (T.), Yee that frequent the hilles, And highest holtes of all. 1757 DYER *Fleece* ii. 382 Whose rustic muse O'er peath and craggy holt her wing display'd. 1825 BROCKERT, *Holt*, a peaked hill covered with wood. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vii. ii, Let his feet... climb the green holts of England.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Heulet*, a Houlit, or little Isle cut out of the land of purpose to be overfloded euerie tyde by the sea; that of the froth thereof... salt may be made.

5. *Comb.*, as *holt side*; † *holt-felster*, i. e. holt-feller, a woodcutter; † *holt-wood*, a wood.

a 1000 *Phanix* 171 in *Exeter Bk.*, Dear he heanne beam on holt-wuda wunað. 13... *Gaw.* & *Gr. Knt.* 742 Hise hillez on vche a halte, & holt woder vnder. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1350 The Troiens... Fledon in fere... ouer hilles and bethes into holte woddas. a 1678 MARVELL *Appleton Ho.* 538 But most the hewel's wonders are, Who here has the holtfelster's care.

Holt². [An unexplained phonetic variant of **HOLD** sb.¹, which is still so pronounced in the midland (and some southern) counties.]

1. Hold, grasp, grip; support, sustenance. *dial.* c. 1375 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 241 Alas! helle me hath in holt in ruyde; 3e deuel in pine for worldis pride. c. 1420 LOVE *Bonauent. Mirr.* lix. (Gibbs MS.) If. 114 Þe... strengeste bolt and comforte þat þay myghten haue. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 19 Yet would hee not leaue his holte. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., When they'n wanst took holt. *Mod. midl. dial.* Ketch 'olt on 'im!

† 2. A stronghold; = **HOLD** sb.¹ to. *Obs.*

1286 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 11/1 Building a holt or castell vpon a certeine rockie hill. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxi. xxx. 791 Our ancestors inhabited those small holts [castells]. *Ibid.* xl. xxii. 1075 They wasted and destroyed their holts.

3. A place of refuge or abode; a lurking-place; an animal's lair or den, esp. that of an otter: = **HOLD** sb.¹ q.

1590 SIR T. COCKAINE *Treat. Hunt.* Dijk, An Otter... before he come to the holt where he lyeth. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 120 [The otter] forms before it reaches the top several holts, or lodges. 1885 *Badm. Libr.*, *Hunting* 314 An old otter going for a strong holt. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round Calend. in Portugal* 24 The others... frighten the trout from their 'holts' behind stones.

Holus-bolus (hɒlˈʊz bɒlˈʊz), *adv.* [Of dial. origin: app. a mock-latinization of 'whole bolus', or of an assumed Greek *ὅλος βάλος* 'whole lump'.] All at a gulp; all in a lump; all at once.

1647-78 HALLIWELL, *Holus-bolus*, all at once. *Linc.* 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. 1, As we say in the Vale, *holus-bolus* just as it comes. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 6 Feb. 3/3 One of the sails was rolled up in a lump and thrown into the hatchway holusbolus. 1868 W. COLLINS *Moonsht.* (1889) 120 She... making a sudden snatch at the heap of silver, put it back, holus-bolus, in her pocket. 1898 J. MORLEY *Speech in Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 6/3 Swallowing every proposal that is made holus bolus. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 282/2 Mr. Balfour simply decided that the Bill must go through holus bolus.

Holvir, *obs. form of HULVER*, holly.

Holw(e), *obs. forms of HOLLOW*.

† **Holwort**. *Herb. Obs.* The name of a plant:

cf. **HOLLOWWORT**, **HULWORT**.

c. 1350 *Med. MS.* 1204 in *Archaeol.* XXX. 386 Y^e lef is most like an hol worthe plante.

Holy (hɒli), *a. (sb.)* Forms: a. 1 **háliz**, **hález**, 2-3 **haliz** (*def. halje*, *Orm.* *hallyhe*), 2-4 (6 *Sc.*) **hali** (3 *ali*), 4 (5-*Sc.*) **haly**, (*Sc.* 5 *haly*, 5-6 *halye*, 6-7 *halie*). B. 3-4 **heli**, **hely**. 7. 2-5 **holi**, 3- **holy**, (3-6 *hole*, 3-7 *holie*, *holie*, 4 *hooli*, *hoely*, 4-6 *hooly*, 4-7 *holly*, 5 *oly*, 6 *wholy*). [OE. *háliz*, -eg (in inflexion contracted to *hálz*), also Northumb. *hælig* (whence northern ME. *heli*), OFris. *hēlech*, OS. *hēlag*, -eg (MDu. *heilech*, -egh-, Du. *heilig*), OHG. *heilag* (MHG. *heilec*, Ger. *heilig*), ON. *heilagr* (Sw. *helig*, Da. *hellig*): -OTent. type **hailag*-oz, the sense of which is expressed in the Gothic of Ulphilas by *weihs* (but *hailag*, app. 'consecrated, dedicated', is read on a Runic inscription generally held to be Gothic). A deriv. of the adj. **hailo*-, OE. *hāl*, free from injury, whole, hale, or of the deriv. sb. **hailoz*-, **hailiz*-, in OHG. *heil*, ON. *heil* health, happiness, good luck, in ON. also omen, auspice: see -Y.

The sense-development from *hailo* is not clear, because the primitive pre-Christian meaning is uncertain, although it is with some probability assumed to have been 'inviolate, inviolable, that must be preserved whole or intact, that cannot be injured with impunity', a sense preserved in ON.; hence the adj. would naturally be applied to the gods, and all things specially pertaining to them; and, with the introduction of Christianity, it would be a ready word to render L. *sanctus*, *sacer*. But it might also start from *hail* in the sense 'health, good luck, well-being', or be connected with the sense 'good omen, auspice, augury', as if 'of good augury': cf. OHG. *heilisan*, OE. *halsian*, to HALSE, augur, divine, exorcise, etc. The sense arrangement here is therefore merely provisional; we cannot in OE. get behind Christian senses in which *holy* is equated with L. *sanctus*, *sacer*.)

1. Kept or regarded as inviolate from ordinary use, and appropriated or set apart for religious use or observance; consecrated, dedicated, sacred.

(This sense blends eventually with 3 b.)

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke ii. 23 *Elc* wepenn... byð drihtne haliz genemend. c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handb.* in *Anglia* VIII. 310 He ys haliz sunna dæg. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Fram þan halie hester dei. 13... *Cursor M.* 17288-83 Þe thrid day after... Hald we hely pasche day. 1360 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 6 Nyl 3e 3eue holy thing to houndis. 1506 TINDALE *Heb.* ix. 2 The candlesticke, and the table, and the shewe bread, which is called wholy. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Evangel. Par.* Ty. 28 Neyther ought they to thyneke any thinge that god hath made to the vse of man to be holar or unholar one than an other. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasse* 184 Helicon the holy Hill of the Musis. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 633 The holy kinde of Asps they call *Thermusis*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 542 What day they begin any great worke they after keepe holy. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xiv. 360 The word *Holy*... implies a new Relation by Appropriation to God. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. ii, The pale trembling Vestal When she beholds the holy flame expiring. 1836 O. W. HOLMES *Poetry* iii. 82 All is holy where devotion kneels.

2. As applied to deities, the development of meaning has probably been: Held in religious regard or veneration, kept reverently sacred from human profanation or defilement; hence, Of a character that evokes human veneration and reverence; and thus, in Christian use, Free from all contamination of sin and evil, morally and spiritually perfect and unsullied, possessing the infinite moral perfection which Christianity attributes to the Divine character. Cf. sense 4.

Its earlier application to heathen deities is found in ON., but app. not in OE.; in later use (see b) it renders Latin *sanctus*, *sacer*, so applied.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcviij(i). 9 Haliz is dryhten god ur. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xvii. 11 Ðu haliz fæder, gehald ða on ðinum noma þæt ðu sealdes me. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Als wa is þeo halje þreomnesse an god. 1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xx. 26 3e shulen be holi to me, for Y the Lord am holy.

— *Acts* iv. 30. Signs and wonders for to be made by the name of thin holy sone Jhesu. — *Rev.* iv. 8. Holy, holy, holy, the Lord God almighty. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pard. & Frere*, The holy Trynity Preserve all that now here be. 1611 *Bible* Ps. xxii. 3. But thou art holy, O thou that inhabitest the praises of Israel. 1799 W. GILPIN *Serm.* I. xxi. (R.), The holy sufferer bowing his head, and crying, It is finished, gave up the ghost. 1827 *Heber Hymn*, Only Thou art holy, there is none beside Thee [etc.]. 1857 *Bonar Hymn*, Holy Father! hear my cry; Holy Saviour! bend Thine ear; Holy Spirit! come Thou nigh.

b. 1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 29. Like holy Phœbus Carre. 1608 — *Per.* iii. iv. 7. Deliver'd, by the holy gods. 1850 *Buckley Smart's Horace* 265. Swearing by holy Osiris.

3. Hence, a. Of persons: Specially belonging to, commissioned by, or devoted to God (or so regarded): e.g. angels, the Virgin Mary, prophets, apostles, martyrs, saints, popes, bishops, etc.

c. 990 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark viii. 38 [He] cymed on wuldre fadours his mid englum halgum. c. 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (1890) II. 124. Nu cwæð se halga Beda. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121. Þat holie maiden, ure helendes moder. 1340 *Aeneid*, 74. Vor al bet cure holden be holy martires. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 229. Þe pope wole be clepid 'moost hooly fadir'. c. 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 21. A worthy holy man cald Rychard Hampole. 1592 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 102. The Dolphin, with one Ioane de Puzel ioynd. A holy Prophetesse, new risen vp. 1666 T. H. CAUSIN's *Holy Cr.* 483. The holy Bishops.. began to declare the cause of theyr voyage. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 737. The Victim Ox.. by the holy Butcher, if he fell, Th' inspected Entrails cou'd no Fates foretel. 1761 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* III. 61. On the summit of a lofty mountain, the holy John had constructed, with his own hands, an humble cell. 1885 *Mrs. Macquoid Louisa* III. vii. 115. Ah, may the Holy Virgin keep her from all evil!

b. Of things: Pertaining to God or the Divine Persons; having their origin or sanction from God, or partaking of a Divine quality or character.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xix. [xx.]. 6. He hine gehyrð of his þam halgan heofone. c. 1000 *Be Domes Dage* D. 36. Halige dreamas clænre stefne. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119. Vre drihtnes halie passiu. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143. Halie boc nemmed þes worlde seld. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 51. Ðat heli lue, Ðat wise wil. c. 1325 *Shorham* 53. Thouris hys holy dethe Of senne he was leche. c. 1400 *Maundev.* (1839) xii. 139. Straungeres for the holy and very Beleue. 1521 *Fisher Wks.* (1876) 313. This holy gospel graciously offereth vnto vs four goodly instruccions. 1534 *Elvot Doctrinal Princes* 2. Any booke, holy scripture excepted. c. 1700 *Dryden tr. Veni Creator* 9. Thrice holy fount, thrice holy fire, Our hearts with heavenly love inspire. 1860 *Ray Palmer Hymn*, 'Jesus, Thon joy of loving hearts' v, Shed o'er the world Thy holy light!

c. More generally: Of high and reverend excellence; formerly said of things highly esteemed for their qualities or 'virtues'.

1599 H. BUTTS *Dyets drie Dinner* Fijj, Many do much extoll Sage, calling it an holy Hearbe, averring that it preventeth all abortumet in women. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 37. Paint their faces, and put Rice upon the paint, a holy remedy for each dayes chances. 1866 *Burton Bk. Hunter* (1863) 399. There is a propensity to believe that whatever is old must have something holy and mysterious about it.

4. Conformed to the will of God, entirely devoted to God: in earlier times often connoting the practice of asceticism and religious observances; now usually: Morally and spiritually unstained; free from sinful affection; of godly character and life; sanctified, saintly; sinless. a. Of persons.

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xviii. 134. He wilnið ðæt he mon hæbbe for ða bestan and ða halgestan. c. 990 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 20. Herodes.. wiste hine wer soðfast & halig. c. 1200 *Ormin* 5394. Riht æðnesses seofne, þatt halighe weress folliþenn. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10618. Þar was na mai of nan oxspring Halier, noþer ald na ying. 1388 *Wyclif Tit.* i. 8. Sobre, iust, hooly, continent. 1466 *Audelay Poems* 15. Throȝ the prayere of a good prist, an hole and an bynd, that kepys his ordore. 1508 *Dunbar Two Mariit Women* 472. 3it, an i haldin a haly wif our all the hail schyre. 1592 *Shaks. Two Gent.* iv. ii. 41. Holy, faire, and wise is she. 1842 *Arnold Serm.* Ch. Life (1849) 29. For a moment it must overwhelm the mind of the holiest. 1875 *Manning Mission H. Ghost* xvi. 436. A just man fulfils the law, and gives to every man his due; a holy man is specially united with God.

b. Of actions, feelings, etc.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 13. And seððen mid halige wordes me wissede. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142. Heo owun to beon of so holi lue. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 814. Þe middel bayle.. Bi-tokneþ hire holy chastite. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 10. For the werke of the haly charite. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, and Collect at Evensong*, O God, from whom all holy desyres.. do procede. 1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* iii. v. 99. So holy, and so perfect is my loue. 1781 *Cowper Truth* 281. A demeanour holy and unspecked. 1813 *Hurn Hymn*, 'There is a river deep and broad' iv, With holy joy their breast expands.

5. In special collocations.

Holy Alliance: an alliance formed in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, between the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, with the professed object of uniting their respective governments in a Christian brotherhood. † **Holy bone** (tr. L. os sacrum: cf. Ger. das heilige Bein): the SACRAM. Holy brotherhood (tr. Sp. Santa Hermandad): = HERMANDAD. **Holy doors:** in the Greek Church, the doors in the screen which separates the altar and sanctuary from the main body of the church. † **Holy oak:** an oak marking a parish boundary, at which a stoppage was made for the reading of the Gospel for the day in the 'beating of the bounds' during the Rogation days; called also *gospel-oak*, *gospel-tree*. **Holy One:** a holy person; used as a title of God or Christ; one dedicated to or consecrated by God. **Holy seed:** the seed of some species of *Artemisia*, also called Wormseed. Also

Holy Church (sense 7), **H. City** (2 f), **H. Family** (3), **H. Father** (6 d), **H. Grail**, **H. Inquisition**, **H. League**, **H. Office**, **H. Oil**, **H. Order**, **H. Passion**, **H. Rood**, **H. Saturday**, **H. See**, **H. Sepulchre**, **H. Spirit**, **H. Synod**, **H. Table**, **H. Thursday**, **H. War:** see these words. See also main words below.

1823 T. MOORE (*title*) Fables of the *Holy Alliance. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 207. Apprehensions.. resembling those which, in our age, induced the Holy Alliance to interfere in the internal troubles of Naples and Spain. 1615 *Crooke Body of Men* 899. Out of the marrow concluded within the racks of the *Holy-bone doe yssue sixe coniugations of Nerues. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 574. The fracture of the Holy-bone. 1748 JARVIS *Quix.* xxii. (1807) 101. The fugitives would give notice of the fact to the *Holy Brotherhood, who.. would sally out in quest of the delinquents. 1895 STANLEY WEYMAN *Minister of France* 49. You have been in the hands of the Holy Brotherhood? 1779 J. G. KING *Greek Ch.* 26. The *holy, royal, or beautiful doors. 1849 BREREF. HOPE in *Ecclesiologist* IX. 10. The chancel is separated from the nave by a rood screen of oak with holy-doors traced in the head. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To *Anthea*, Dearest, bury me Under that *holy-oak, or gospel-tree. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* li. 5. Of the Lorde of hostes, of the *holynesse of Israel. — *Mark* i. 24, I knowe that thou art euen y^e holy one of God. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Ps. xvi. 10. Neither wilt thou suffer thine holie one to se corruption. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 248. He vouchsafes.. The holy One with mortal Men to dwell. 1866 T. H. GILL *Gold. Chain Praise* iv. ii, Holy One, who sin abhorrest.. Holy One, our sin who borest.. Holy One, who takest sorrow When we touch the thing abhorred! 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccxxxv. 942. The seede is called euer where *Semen sanctum*, *Holie seede.. in English, Wormseed.

b. In names of plants: holy grass, a grass of genus *Hierochloa*, esp. *Northern H. g.*, *H. borealis* (quot. 1842); also, rarely = *holy-hay*; holy hay, Sainfoin; applied both to *Onobrychis sativa* and *Medicago sativa*: see LUCERNE, SAINFOIN; † holy hemp, an old name for *Galeopsis Ladanum* (Miller); † holy herb [transl. Gr. *lepo-borany*], a name in the Herbals for Vervain; † holy rope, an old name for Hemp-agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*); holy tree, an Indian tree, *Melia Azedarach*, also called Pride of India; † holy wood, a name of the West Indian *Gwaiacum sanctum*. See also HOLY GHOST, HOLY THISTLE.

1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Cambridgeshire*. The dry and barren parts have been greatly improved by sowing that called saint-foin, and *holy-grass, from its having been first brought into Europe from Palestine. 1824 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* 636. Holy-Grass, Northern (*Hierochloa borealis*). This grass is said to be used at high festivals, for strewing the churches in Prussia. 1872 SYME *Eng. Bot.* xi. (ed. 3) 16. Northern Holy Grass. This grass, dedicated to the Virgin Mary on account of its sweetness, is strewn about Catholic churches on festival days. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 113. Saint-foin, or *Holy-hay. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 26. What annually yields its increase without a renovation of expence in Ploughing and Sowing; as we find in the Clover-grass or great Trefoyl, St. Foyn or Holy-Hay, La Lucern, Ray-grass, &c. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Holy Hay, *Medicago sativa*. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forrest* 64. Veruen, of some after their language is called *Holy Herbe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 114. Vervain of some called Holy Herb. c. 1485 *MS. Bodl.* 536 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. Gloss. 332. *Holi roppe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App. *Holy rope* is wild Hemp. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 731. *Melia* *Azedarach*, vulgarly known as the Pride of India, false Sycamore, *Holy-tree. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 65. *Holy-Wood grows plentifully in the West-Indies.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1. That which is holy; a holy thing. c. 990 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 6. Nellas 7e sella halig hundum. 1248 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 45. A. That it was not lawfull to gyve to dogges the holy. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 827. The Friars went one day with their conjuring, and conjured holies, the Crosse, Stole, Holy-water. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 16. 292. The only Inventor of the Natural Holy. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v. Clothes, a mystic grove-encircled shrine for the Holy in man.

† 2. A holy place, sanctuary. *Obs.* (exc. as in 5.) 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxiij. 3. So in holi I aperede to thee.

† 3. A holy person, a saint: = HALLOW *sb.* *Obs.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 10. Neither wilt thou suffre thine holy, to see corruption. 1622 T. STROUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* ix. 114. So well pleasing are the Lords holies vnto him. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Mr. S. Soame, Canonized here, Among which holies, be thou ever known.

† 4. *pl.* Sacred rites, devotions. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 279. In their holies they most use the Arabike by reason of the Alcoran written in that language. *Ibid.* 542. Their Temples.. to which they resort to say and doe their Holies.

5. Holy of holies. [A Hebraism, קדש הקדשים, *qôdesh hagqôdâshim*, rendered in Exod. xxvi. 34 'most holy place', but literally reproduced in LXX and Vulgate *τὸν ἁγίον τὸν ἁγίον, sanctum sanctorum*, whence in Wyclif, etc.] a. The 'most holy place', the inner chamber of the sanctuary in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, separated by a veil from the outer chamber or 'holy place'. b. *transf.* The inner part of any temple; the sanctuary or bema of a Christian church, esp. in the Greek Church; a small recess containing a cross at the east end of a Nestorian church. c. *fig.* A place of special sacredness, an innermost shrine. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvi. 34. The parti of the tabernacle that is clepid holi of halowes. c. 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) viii. 85. This Place the Jewes callen *Sancta Sanctorum*; that is to seye, holy of halowes.] 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. v. The

type of Christ in some one particular, as of entering yearly into the holy of holies.. rested upon the high priest only. 1725 J. HENLEY tr. *Montfaucon's Antiq. Italy* (ed. 2) 56. A Priest.. open'd the Doors of the Sanctuary, which the Greek call the Holy of Holies. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Stonehenge*, The space within it has been called the *adytum*, or the Holy of Holies. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vi. 155. Self-engrossed, entirely shut in a Holy-of-Holies of culture and of criticism.

6. sup. *Holiest*, used *absol.* a. As a title of God or Christ.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9337. Quen he þat haliest es cumen. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Hymn*, Praise to the Holiest in the height. b. = Holy of holies: see 5.

1611 *Bible Heb. x.* 19. Hauing therefore.. boldnesse to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus.

C. *Comb.* a. adverbial, with other adjs., as *holy-cruel*, *-proud*, *-wise*. b. parasynthetic, as *holy-minded*, *-tempered*, *-thoughted* adjs.; hence *holy-mindedness*, etc. c. † *holy-maker*, sanctifier; † *holy-making*, sanctification.

1601 *Shaks. All's Well* ii. 32. Be not so *holy cruell: Loue is holie. c. 1546 JOVE in *Gardiner Declar. Art. Joye* (1546) 14 b. The only rightwysnes, wisdom, *holy maker.. and satisfaction sufficient for al that beleue in hym. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* viii. 39. I wil remembre also the pilgrimage, the *holymakinge and the reward. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 43. Religion, or *holymindedness, may, with obvious advantage, be substituted. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 324. You neighbour-scorners, *holy-proud, Go people Roche's cell. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 163. Like.. *holy-tempered Nazarite. 1593 *Shaks. Lucr.* 384. *Holy-thoughted Lucrece. a. 1598 GREENE *Jas. IV.* ii. 11. She's *holy-wise and too precise for me. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 15. Goodness by thee The holy-wise is thought a fool to be.

† **Holy**, v. *Obs.* [f. HOLY a., instead of the historical HALLOW v.] *trans.* To make holy, sanctify, consecrate; to make a saint of, canonize.

1578 *Almanack in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 446. The Temple of Jerusalem was finished and holied. 1824 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* iv. viii. (1886) 65. Written in virgine parchment, celebrated and holied by a popish priest. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* ii. ii, On! I hug thee. *Theoph.* Both hug and holy me.

Holy, var. HOLLEY; obs. f. HOLLY, WHOLLY; early f. HOOLY a. and adv. **Holyander**, obs. f. OLEANDER.

Holy bread. Forms: see HOLY; also 6-7 *hally*-, *hally*-, 7 *hally*-. The (ordinary leavened) bread which was blessed after the Eucharist and distributed to those who had not communicated: corresponding to the eulogia of the Greek Church and the French *pain bénit*. b. In post-Reformation times, The bread provided for the Eucharist.

a. 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* x. in *E. E. F.* (1862) 154. Hail be 3e prestis.. when 3e delip holi-brede, 3iue me botte a litil. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Syme* 838. Ete noȝht ar þou haue holy brede. c. 1405 *Bidding Prayer* ii. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 65. For thaim that halybred gaf to this kirk to day. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Pr.*, Communion (Rubric), In such Chapelles annexed where y^e people hath not bene accustomed to pay any holy bread, there they must.. make.. prouision for the bering of the charges of the Communion. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 179. As in their Holy-bread on Sondays for them that doe not communicate. 1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* iii. iv. 15. His kissing is as ful of sanctitie, As the touch of holy bread. 1619 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 175. P^r for holye brede for the whole year for the Communion, xvijid. 1768 *Priestley Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 16. Some churches substituted what they called eulogies, or holy bread for the bread of the Lord's Supper. 1866 PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 86. Note, The holy bread, holy loaf, or Eulogia, was ordinary leavened bread blessed by the priest after mass, cut up into small pieces and given to the people.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *holy bread cake*, *candle*, *cloth*, *loaf*, *silver*, *skep*.

1552 HULOT, Holy breade loofe, *strues*. 1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 278. The said inhabitants every 7 yere paid hally bread sylver, viz. 3d. for every Sonday in the hole yere. *Ibid.* 281. Hallybread cake. *Ibid.*, The said clerk cutt off a part of the said cake, cauld the hally breid candle, to gyve to ther next neighbour. 1640 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 103. Item this yeare, 1640, the churchwardens received of the parish for holly bread silver but only 3s. 6d.

† **Holychurche**, **holicherche**, **halykirk**, etc., ME. ways of writing *Holy church*, CHURCH 7. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 29. The lawe and þe lare þat langes till halikirke. c. 1450 *Mertin* 14. In the mercy and ordenaunce of god and holicherche.

Holy cross. The cross upon which Jesus Christ suffered death (see CROSS *sb.* 2 and *note*). Hence in derived senses (cf. CROSS *sb.* 3, 8, and 9).

c. 1200, c. 1380, 1548-9 (see CROSS *sb.* 2, 9, 31. 13. *Coer de L.* 1304. Thus, thorough tresoun of the Earl Joys, Surry was lorn and the holy cros. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xvii. x, Thenne he took her by the byrdel and sayd, by the holy crosse ye shalle not escape me. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 51. Blesse thee with the signe of the holie crosse. 1826 HOWE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1291. A Romish catholic festival in honour of the holy cross, or, as our ancestors called it, the holy rood.

b. In the titles of certain religious societies or communities.

1246 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 246 *note*, Willielmus Rydware, magister Gilde sancte Crucis de Bermyngham. 1547 *Rep. Commissioners* *ibid.* 248. The guilde of holye Crosse in brymyncham. 1878 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, *Holy Cross*, an order of Augustinian canons, suppressed in the 17th cent. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Holy-cross*, a society consisting of clerical members of the ritualistic school of the English Church. It was founded in 1855.

c. attrib. **Holy Cross day**, the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross, September 14th.

1666 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Calendar*, Holy Cross Day. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thesaurus Trav.* i. 232 And the four and twentieth, which is Holy-Cross-Day, according to the Calendar of the Greeks. 1833 R. SINKER in *Prayer Bk. Comment.* (S.P.C.K.) 24. 'Holy Cross Day' in our Calendar, or, more strictly speaking, the 'Exaltation of the Cross' probably celebrates primarily the consecration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem in 335 A.D.; but its renown is specially due to the victory of Heraclius over the Persians and his restoration of the Cross to its shrine at Jerusalem.

Holydam, -dome, var. of HALIDOM.

Holy-day (hō'li,dē). Forms: see HOLIDAY. [OE. hālig dæg, two words, with the adj. subject to inflexion; ME. early and northern hālig, haly day, midland and southern hooly day, holy day, holiday. In early times, more usually a compound, OE. hāligdæg, ME. haliday, later HOLIDAY, q.v. Since the 16th c. the habit has more and more prevailed to use the analytical form, whether written *holy day*, *holy-day*, or *holiday*, in the original sense, and to restrict *holiday* (hō'lide) to the sense 'day of recreation' (although the spelling *holiday*, in the sense of *holy day*, has not become quite obsolete). See HOLIDAY I.]

A day consecrated or set apart for religious observance, usually in commemoration of some sacred person or event; a religious festival.

a 1000 *Laus of Æthelred* vi. c. 22 (Schmid) Woroldricra weorca on þam halgan dæge geswice man georne. c 1200 ORMIN 4350 Fort Saterdag; wass hālig dæg. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 134 Hit watz not for a haly day honestly arayed. 1466 in Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon*, Bells Ch. ix. (1872) 469 Every Sunday and woly day. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (Rubric), Any hollye dayes or fasting daies. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), They kept that day as one of their solemn holidays for many years after. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 213 A Sect. . . That with more care keep Holy-day The wrong, than others the right way. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. A. 331 The days of St. Augustine and St. Boniface were ordered to be kept as holidays. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Apr., Of late years Good Friday has become . . . a general holiday rather than a holy day. 1876 MISS G. CUMMING in *Hebrides* (1883) 2 We . . . soon found . . . that they were keeping holy-day or holiday, as the case might be.

attrib. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 141 It is a holy day worcke to vyset the prisoners. 1556 HULOET, Holy daye euen, or halfe holy day, *professus*. 1682 N. O. Boileau's *Lutrin* iv. 70 He calls . . . for's Holy-day Apparell!

Holyer, var. of HOLOUB Obs.

Holy fire, arch. [transl. L. sacer ignis 'sacred fire' (Celsus, Vergil); cf. Ger. das heilige Feuer.] Erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire: see FIRE sb. 12. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxii. (Bodl. MS.) Þe yuel þat hatte . . . Ignis saluaticus and sacer ignis the holy fyre. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 201 The holy fire is a disease of Sheep almost incurable, because if any remedy do but touch them, they fall mad. *Ibid.* 476 Of the Holy fire which the Shepherds call the Fox, or the Blisters, or Saint Anthonies fire. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* vi. 764 Observe the Holy-Fire Fat as it creeps, and through the frame its dire, its flamy virus lead!

Holy Ghost (hō'li gō'st). [Properly two words (see HOLY a., GHOST 6), and so always treated in OE., se hālgas gāst, hālig gāst, but in ME. very generally as a combination, haligast, holigost; since 1500 again usually written as two words, but treated as a proper name or individual designation, and, as such, taken as a whole in the transferred and derivative uses.]

1. The Divine Spirit; the Third Person of the Godhead, the Holy Spirit.

a 900 *Halsunge in Durh. Rit.* (Surtees) 114 Ic eow hal-sige on fæder naman, and on suna naman . . . and on ðæs halgan gastes. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* i. 20 Hyt ys of þam halgan gaste. c 1160 *Haltom G. Ibid.*, Hyt is of þam halzen gaste. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 101 Eftir þes halga gastes to-cume. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 þus hie sejen þe holi gost on tungene euene. a 1225 *Juliana* 2 On his deore-wurde sunes nome, ant o þes haligastes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2428 Quor ali gast stille hadde seid . . . Quor iesu crist wulde ben boren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19349 Wit haligast he has us sent. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 562 þow God þe Holi-gastes miht. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 13 Þe haly gast . . . þat is makere of haly writ. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xii. 141 For þe heihe holigoste [v.r. hye holigost] heuene shal to-cleue. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 836 A man . . . þat myzte wip his good lijf þat Holi Gost fongen. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. vi. 70 Þe holigost þe comfourtur. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 171/2 Þe Halygaste, consolator, paracletus. 1535 *JOYE Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 46 The holigost also before y^e declaring hym. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering Priests*, Receiue the holy goste. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. i. ii. (1651) 416 The Holy Ghost is the love of the Father and the Son. 1627 J. COSIN tr. 9th c. *Latin Hymn*, Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire. a 1699 *STILLINGF. Serm.* III. v. (R.), He . . . bestowed these miraculous gifts of the Holy-Ghost on the Apostles. 1842 *TENNIVSON St. Sim. Styl.* 216 For by the warning of the Holy Ghost, I prophesy that I shall die to-night. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* i. 1 The Spirit of the Lord is God the Holy Ghost, and the Holy Ghost fills the whole world.

b. **Order of the Holy Ghost**, a French order of Knighthood (*ordre du Saint-Esprit*), instituted by Henry III in 1578. So *Knight of the Holy Ghost*; *Cross of the Holy Ghost*: see quot. 1727-41.

1666 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 98 The Order

of the Holy Ghost in France was Instituted by Henry the Third, in memory of his Nativity, Election to the Polonian Kingdom, and his coming to . . . the Crown of France, all which hapned on Whitsunday. 1696 *London Gas.* No. 3241/3 Paris, Dec. 3. . . There is to be a Promotion of the Knights of the Holy Ghost very suddenly. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Before they receive the order of the holy Ghost, that of S. Michael is conferred, as a necessary step; for which reason their arms are surrounded with a double collar. *Ibid.*, *Cross of the Holy Ghost*, consists of a circle in the middle, and on it the holy Ghost in figure of a dove: the four arms are drawn narrow from the centre, and widening to the ends. This is the cross worn by the Knights of the order.

2. a. The figure of a dove as a symbol of the Holy Spirit. b. The cross of the Order of the Holy Ghost: see I b.

1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 180 Pro nova factura ciusdam nebulae pro leu Holy Gooat. 1558 *Will of M. Ellys* (Somerset Ho.), Ryng of golde w^t a Holy goste in y^e. 1725 *London Gas.* No. 6404/1 His Star and Holy Ghost were of Diamonds.

3. (Also *Holy Ghost's Root*.) The plant Angelica, *Archangelica officinalis*. (Erroneously taken as *Angelica sylvestris*.)

1585 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 136/2 *Sphondylium* . . . the holie ghostes roote: Angelica. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Holy Ghost*, so called 'for the angel-like properties therein'. 1879 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, Holy Ghost, *Archangelica officinalis*.

4. attrib., as in *Holy Ghost flower*, plant, an orchid, *Peristeria elata*, also called *dove-plant*, from the resemblance of part of the flower to a dove; *Holy Ghost pear* = *AVOCADO* (from a mistaken rendering of this as 'advocate').

1666 *Treas. Bot.*, Holy Ghost Flower, *Peristeria elata*. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 401/3 The Dove plant . . . the beautiful Holy Ghost flower of the Spaniards. 1883 *LADY BRASSY The Trades* 158 Specimens of the 'Holy Ghost' orchid, with the little dove brooding in the centre. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Holy-Ghost pear*.

Holyhock, **holyoak**, etc., obs. ff. HOLLYHOCK.

Holy Land, [transl. med.L. (11th c.) *terra sancta*, F. *terre sainte*.]

1. Western Palestine, or, more particularly, Judaea: so called as being the scene of the life and death of Jesus Christ, and (with reference to the Crusades) as containing the Holy Sepulchre; sometimes, in later use, as being the scene of the development of the Jewish and Christian religions.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 392 Of so much folc nyme þe croys, ne to þe holy lond go. Me ne sey no tyme byuore, ne subþe nabemo. 1299 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 25 We shul preyen . . . for ye holy lond and ye holy croys, yat godd . . . bryng it oute of hethen power. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) Pref. 1 þe land of promission, þat men calles þe Holy Land. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. vi. 49 Ile make a voyage to the Holy-land. 1866 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 98 To restore the Possessions of the Christians in the Holy Land. 1758 [see HOLY PLACE]. 1803 K. WHITE *Gondoline* v, And he was gone to the Holy Land To fight the Saracen.

2. *slang*. The parish of St. Giles's, London.

1821 *The Fancy* i. 250 (Farmer) The Holy-land, as St. Giles's has been termed, in compliment to the superior purity of its Irish population. 1823 *Licensed Vict. Gas.* 3 Apr. 215/1 (ibid.) Whether the Irishmen of the Holy Land or the Hebrew scum of Petticoat Lane.

Holy loaf = HOLY BREAD. Also attrib. *holy loaf money*.

1499 *Chwrtk. Acc. Crocombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 Paid . . . for tynnyng of the lyght and the holy-lofe xvij^d. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (Rubric), The Parish-ioners of euerye Parishes shall offer euery Sunday, at the tyme of the Offertory, the iuste valour and price of the holy lofe . . . to the use of theyr Pastours and Curates. 1616 in T. D. WHITAKER *Hist. Whalley* (1801) 149 The parishioners . . . are accustomed to pay an ancient duty called 'Holy loaf money'. 1849 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* i. 137 This holy loaf or eulogia was meant to be an emblem of . . . brotherly love.

Holyne, **holynge**, obs. ff. HOLLIN, holly.

Holy place. A place that is holy; a sanctuary.

spec. a. The outer chamber of the sanctuary in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, separated by a veil from the 'most holy place' or 'holy of holies'. b. *pl.* (See quot. 1856.)

1526 *TINDALE Heb. ix.* 25 The hye prest entreth in to the holy place everye yeare with straunge blood. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xxvi. 33 The Vaile shall diuide vnto you, betweene the holy place and the most holy. 1798 (*title*) *Travels through Egypt, Turkey, Syria, and the Holy Land*; containing . . . A Description . . . 4. Of the Holy Land, particularly of Jerusalem and the Holy Places. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* 431 What are technically called 'the Holy Places'. By this term are meant not the scenes of sacred events, taken generally, but such special localities as the Greek or Latin Church, or both conjointly, have selected as objects of pilgrimage.

† **Holyship**. Obs. = HOLINESS 2.

c 1680 *HICKERINGILL Wks.* i. 63 The King sent his Holiship all manner of Vessels belonging to a Chamber.

Holy stone, **holystone**, sb. [Origin of name uncertain; in sense 2 perh. for *holy stone*.]

1. A soft sandstone used by sailors for scouring the decks of ships.

1803 in *CRABBE Technol. Dict.* 1839 *Old Commodore* i. 64 A wet swab and a dry holystone will set all to rights. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 66 The decks were . . . white as snow . . . from constant use of holystones. 1867 *SWYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Holy-stone*, a sandstone for scrubbing decks, so called from being originally used for Sunday cleaning, or obtained by plundering church-yards of their

tombstones, or because the seamen have to go on their knees to use it. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., I believe you will find the correct spelling to be 'holye', the stones used by preference being full of holes, like a sponge, and that any derivations of the name 'holy' were simply inventions to account for what sounded a remarkable name.

2. A stone with a natural hole in it, used as an amulet or charm.

1825 BROCKETT, *Holy-stones*, holed-stones, are hung over the heads of horses as a charm against diseases. 1825 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Holy-stone*, a flint or pebble in its natural state with a hole through it, numbers of which are found on our coast. They are also called 'lucky stones'.

Holystone, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To scour with a holystone.

1808 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. 217 Scrubbed, swabbed, scraped, or dry holystoned. 1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* li, No sails to set, and no holystoning the deck. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. 6 Six days shalt thou labour and do all thou art able, And on the seventh—holystone the decks and scrape the cable. 1886 H. W. ELLIOTT *Arctic Prov.* 108 Floors scrubbed and sanded like a well holystoned ship's deck.

Holy tide, **holy-tide**. A holy time or season; a day or season of religious observance.

a 1035 *Laus of Cnut* i. c. 17 § 2 (Schmid) And beo þam halzum tidum, eal swa hit riht is. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 De holie tid þat me clepeð aduent. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27210 In halitide or fastim dai. 1613 *Br. CORSET Journ. France* iii. Poems (1672) 129 Much like John Dory in the song, Upon a holy tide. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* vi. iii, And now, by holidide and feast, From rules of discipline released.

attrib. 1808 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* ii, Now lay by thy work, lass, for it is holidide eve, and it becomes us to go to the evening service.

Holy water. Forms: see HOLY and WATER; also 5-6 hally, holli(e). [OE. *haligwater*, a true compound, whence in ME. *halywater*; subseq. analyzed as two words.]

1. Water dedicated to holy uses and used for ritual purification of persons and things; water blessed by a priest and used in various rites and devotional acts.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. iv. (1890) 396 Sumne dæl þæs halig-wetres. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 324 Confiteor, & haliwater, & beoden, & holie bouhtes. c 1230 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 452 Waschen away wip preteris of a Pater-noster, wip hali water, wip pardon. 1382 *Nam. v.* 17 He [the preest] shal take the holy watre in a britill vessel. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 223/1 *Halywater*, *aqua benedicta*. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. 47 b, Then followeth good sir Blase, who doth a waxen Candell giue, And holy water to his men. 1604 *FULBECK Pandectes* 77 The Pope's holiwater. a 1714 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* an. 1536 (R.) Jestis about confession, praying to saints, holy-water, and the other ceremonies of the church. 1803 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Before the High Mass on Sundays the celebrant sprinkles the people with holy water.

b. Prov. *As the devil loves holy water*, i. e. not at all, or rather with violent dislike.

1570-6, 1738 [see DEVIL sb. 23 h]. 1c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 242 Faythe I love thee. Yes, as the devyll does freins holye water.

† c. *fig.* in COURT HOLY WATER, gracious but empty promises, q.v.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *holy water basin*, *bearer*, *brush*, *can*, *casting*, *fat* (FAT sb. 1), *font*, *fountain*, *pot*, *stoup*; † *holy-water clerk*, one who carried the vessel containing holy water: often spoken of with contempt as holding a mean office; *holy-water sprinkle*, *sprinkler*, (a) a kind of brush used to sprinkle holy water, an aspergillum; (b) a kind of club armed on all sides with spikes; (c) a fox's 'brush'; † *holy-water stick* = *holy-water sprinkler* (a); † *holy-water stook*, a holy-water stoup or basin; † *holy-water stone*, a stone vessel for holding holy-water; † *holy-water strinkle*, (a) = *holy-water sprinkle* (a); (b) the plant *Horsetail*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 223/1 **Halywater* berere, *aguabafinus*. a 1676 *MARVELL Appleton Ho.* 252 Another bolder, stands at push, With their old *holy-water brush. 1563-87 *FOX & M.* (1861) VII. i. 47 **Holy-water-casting*, procession-gadding, mattins-mumbling. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11592 An *holywater clerk . . . þat lytyl hab lerned yn hys lyue, He ys ordeymed a prest to shryve. 1528 *COWLEY in State Papers* II. 141 A symple Irish preste, a vagabounde, without lernyng, maners, or good qualitey, not worthy to bee a hally-water clerc. 1660 *HOWELL Eng. Prov.* 10 The Parish-Priest forgetteth that ever he hath been Holy-water Clerk. 1464 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 222 Simul cum le *halywater fatt. 1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock) 37 An holiwater fat of Stone. 1513 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 33 Pd for mendyng of the *halywater pottle iij d. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 223/1 **Halywater spryngelle*, *aspergillum*. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 The Priest must dash the grane with a holy-water-sprinkle. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Holy-Water sprinkle*, a Term us'd by Hunters for the Tail of a Fox. a 1807 *JEFFERIES Field & Hedgerow* (1880) 296 The spiked balls of a holy-water sprinkle, such as once used in the wars. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxv, Another churchman in his vestments bore a 'holy-water sprinkler'. 1846 *FAIRHOLT Costume Eng.* 288 The Morning-star, a ball of wood, encircled by bands of iron in which spikes are inserted was sometimes termed jocularly a 'holy-water sprinkler', the way in which it scattered blood . . . suggesting a similarity to the sprinkling of holy water. 1429 *Will of Maydeston* (Somerset Ho.), Vno *holiwaterstykke argent. 1558 *HULOET*, Holy water sticke or sprinckle, *aspergillum*. 1530 *PALSCR.* 228/2 **Halywaterstocke*, *benoitier*. 1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock) 34 One hallywater stock of stone broken in peces. *Ibid.* 52 One *hollic water stone broken in peces and defacid. 1419 *Will of Maydeston* (Somerset Ho.), Vno vase argent vocat *holiwaterstop. 1403

Act 1 Rich. III. c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger . . . shall bring into this Realm . . . Candlesticks, Holy-water Stoppes. *1879 O. SHIPLEY Gloss. Eccl. Terms, Holy Water Stoup*, the stone, stoup, stock, vat . . . or other receptacle for holy water, placed near the entrance of churches. *c 1440 Promp. Parv. 223/1* *Haly water . . . stencle . . . *aspersionum*. *1538 TURNER Libellus Bij a Hippuris*, . . . Hally water stryncle. Hence **Holy-watered** *a.*, sprinkled with holy water (in quot. *fig.*).

1608 Tournour Rev. Trag. iv. iv. Wks. 1878 II. 124 Farewell, once dried, now holy-watred Meade!

Holy Week. The week immediately preceding Easter Sunday, also called *Passion Week*. (In modern use only from 18th c., chiefly in reference to its observance at Rome.)

c 1060 Charter of Eadward in Kemble Cod. Dipl. IV. 209 Inne Easterne and inne ða hali wuca. *1750 Lond. Gaz. No. 4685/1* The Pope . . . designs to officiate at some of the Functions of the Holy Week. *1797-41 CHAMBERS Cycl., Holy Week*, is the last week of Lent, called also *passion week*. *1812 BRADY Clavis Cal. (1815) I. 277* The week was called the 'Great Week' . . . the *Holy Week* from the extraordinary solemnities practised throughout its continuance;— and *Passion Week*. *1885 Catholic Dict. 405* In Holy Week the Church commemorates Christ's Passion.

Holy well. [See *WELL sb.* A combined form, as in *holiday*, is represented in the proper names *Hollywell, Hollywell* (*hō'liwel*), *Halliwell*.] A well or spring reputed to possess miraculous healing properties, as being a channel of divine influence.

854 Charter in Kemble Cod. Dipl. V. 100 Donne upp on Beadingbroc on halgan welle. *1678 PETTY Pol. Anat. 364* They [the Irish] have a great opinion of holy-well's, rocks, and caves. *1793 in Archæol. XI. 127* The bath near one end of the church of East Dereham in Norfolk . . . was more likely to have been a holy well. *1846 R. HART Eccl. Rec. (ed. 2) 224* Holy wells are occasionally found in churchyards. *1871 TYLOR Prim. Cult. II. 195* Cornish folk still drop into the old holy wells offerings of pins, nails, and rags.

Holyworkfolk; see *HALIWERFOLK*.

Holy Writ. [See *HOLY a.* and *WRIT*.] Holy writings collectively; *spec.* the Bible or Holy Scriptures. In earlier times, sometimes including other writings dealing with sacred subjects.

c 900 tr. Bede's Hist. II. xvi. [xx.] (1890) 152 Æfter þon þe halige writu sprecað. *c 1200 Vices & Virtues 15* We finden on hali writte. *a 1205 Ancr. R. 98* Ase holi writ seið, 'hore speche spret ase cauncere'. *c 1305 St. Kenelm 258 in E. E. P. (1862) 54* Þe pope nam þis holi writ. *a 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. App. iv. 90* Wip-outen witness of holi writ Wisdame weore hit non. *c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 136* Thei han Gospelles and the Prophecies and the Byble writen in here Langage, Wherefore thei conne meche of Holy Wrytt. *1604 SHAKS. Oth. III. iii. 324* Confirmations strong, As proofes of holy Writ. *1700 DRYDEN Cock & Fox 380* Of Daniel you may read in holy writ. *1714 Pope Wife of Bath 346* And close the sermon, as beseech'd his wit, With some grave sentence out of wholly writ. *1805 COLERIDGE in Asiatic Res. (1808) VIII. 483* Writers on ethics sometimes draw from the Vedas illustrations of moral maxims, and quote from their holy writ passages at full length, in support of ethical precepts. *1817 COLERIDGE Sibyl. Leaves (1862) 245* To Nature and to Holy Writ Alone did God the boy commit.

|| **Hom** (*hōm*). Also *homa*. [Pers. *hōm*, Zend. *haoma*, = Skr. *sōma*.] The sacred plant of the ancient Persians and Parsees; also its juice: originally the same as the *SOMA* of the Vedas.

1845 BAILEY Mystic 35 And hom sweet herblet of immortal life Sipped till transmute he stood. *1864 F. HALLIN Parthenon 1 Nov. 844/1* Under the name of *homa*, the part which this liquid [the juice of the *soma*, or acid asclepias] plays in the offerings of the Parsees is almost equally conspicuous. *1870 ROCK Text. Fabr. 238* That tree-like ornament, seems the traditional form of the Persians' 'hom'. *1876 Mrs. PALLISER tr. Jacquemart's Hist. Furniture 468* Hom or sacred palm depicted upon Persian textiles. *1886 Edin. Rev. July 151* A shrub of *homa* on an enamelled gold vase.

b. attrib. and Comb. *1884 E. W. WEST Pahlavi Texts II. 165 note*, This twig a small fragment of which is pounded with the *Hōm*-twigs when preparing the *Hōm*-juice.

Hom, obs. *f.* *HOM*; var. *Hxm* *pron.*, *Obs.*, them.

Homacanth: see *HOMO*.

Homage (*hōmédz*), *sb.* Also 3-5 *omage*, 5-6 *homage*, 5 *erron*. *homage*, *umage*, *ymage*. [a. OF. *omage*, *homage*, *humage* (12th c.), mod.F. *homage* (formerly *omage* = Pr. *homenatge*, Sp. *homenaje*):—late L. *hominaticum* (in Du Cange), *f. homo*, *homin*-man: see *AGE*. The (late) OE. equivalent was *mann-ræden*: see *MANRED*.]

1. In *Feudal Law*, formal and public acknowledgement of allegiance, wherein a tenant or vassal declared himself the man of the king or the lord of whom he held, and bound himself to his service.

Phrases. *To do (make), render homage; to resign homage*, formally to renounce allegiance.

c 1290 Beket 600 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 123 Homage he scholde don to him. *1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7987* So þat þis Macolom . . . Dude king willam omage, & bicom is man al out. *13.. Guy Warw. (A.) 1294* Mine men þe bep & to me swore, Omage þe schul me ber-fore. *c 1400 Ywaine & Gaw. 1952* And evermar to be hir-frende, Umage made he to that hende. *c 1470 HENRY Wallace I. 116* King Eduard . . . thar he gat ymage of Scotland swne. *1548 HALL Chron., Hen. IV. 8* To resigne to hym all the homages and fealties dewe to him as kyng. *1597 SKRNE De Verb. Sign. s.v.*, Weemen makis na homage, bot onely fidelitie . . . Homage concerns service specially in weifare, to the quihk weemen ar nocht subject. *1670 MILTON Hist. Eng. I. (1851) 23* He . . . gave them that

lland to hold of him as in Homage. *1843 CARLYLE Past & Pr. II. xi*, Coming to do homage for his Father's land. *1867 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. I. iii. 99* Homage was there; for the relation of every man to his Lord was a relation of homage.

b. Homage ancestral (see quot. 1595). *Homage feudal, liege* (see quot. 1856). *New homage*, homage by an alienor or his successors, as distinguished from homage ancestral. *Plain homage* (see quot. 1717-41). *Simple homage* = feudal homage.

[a 1481 LITTLETON Ten. II. vii. (1516) Biv, Tenure per homage auncestrell.] *1595 Rastell's Expos., Homage auncestrell*, is where a man and his ancestours of time out of mind, did hold their land of their lord by homage. *1608 COKE On Litt. 100b*, I think there is little or no land at all at this day holden by homage auncestrell. *1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, *Plain Homage*, or homage of a fee, where no oath of fidelity is taken. *1851 BURRILL Law Dict. 575* Simple homage; that kind of homage which was merely an acknowledgment of tenure, with a saving of the rights of other lords. *1856 Bouvier's Law Dict. (ed. 6) I. 588* Homage was liege and feudal. The former was paid to the king, the latter to the lord.

c. An act of homage; a render or money payment made as an acknowledgement of vassalage.

[1432-50 transl. *Higden (Rolls) II. 89* Tenautes were wonte to yelde their wens for an homage in the firste commenge of newe lordes.] *1599 NASH Leten Stuffe 71* Euery year about Lent-tide, the sherifes of Norwich take certayne herring pies . . . and send them as a homage. *c 1645 HOWELL Lett. xxxviii. (1726) 68* He is contented with a white Mule, and Purse of Pistoles about the Neck, which he receives every year for a Herriot or Homage. *1661 in Tighe & Davis Ann. Windsor (1858) II. 302* To indeavour to take off the some of 36li. 6s. charged as a homage dew to his Ma^{ty}. *1774 T. WEST Antig. Furness (1805) 109* Rents, services, homages.

2. A body of persons owing allegiance; *spec.* in *Eng. Law*, the body of tenants attending a manorial court, or the jury at such a court.

a 1300 K. Horn 1497 Þe king and his homage 3euen Arnoldin trefware. *a 1577 SIR T. SMITH Commun. Eng. II. xvii. 65* [In a manor] his tenants being sworn make a Iurie which is not called the enquest, but the homage. *1600 J. WILKINSON Courts Baron 143* You shall sweare that you as Foreman of this Homage . . . shall duly inquire and true presentment make. *Ibid.*, Then call the rest of the Homage and sweare them. *1804 Occurr. in Ann. Reg. 84* Court of Piedpoudre. Before the steward of Bartholomew fair and a special homage. *Ibid.*, The homage returned a verdict for the plaintiff. *1866 Spectator 7 June 9/5* With the consent of the 'homage', i.e., of his copyholders.

3. *fig.* Acknowledgement of superiority in respect of rank, worth, beauty, etc.; reverence, dutiful respect, or honour shown.

1390 GOWER Conf. I. 249 The yonge ladie was forth fet, To whome the lordes done homage. *1450-70 Golagros & Gaw. 283* Thair gat he nane homage For all his hie parage. *1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 25 b*, To do homage and honour to almyghty god. *1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. III. ii. 43* Your weeping sister is no wife of mine, Nor to her bed no homage doe I owe. *1671 MILTON P. R. II. 376* All these are Spirits of air, and woods, and springs, Thy gentle ministers, who come to pay Thee homage, and acknowledge Thee their Lord. *1785 Burns Cottar's Sat. N. xviii*, The parent-pair their secret homage pay. *1803 MACKINTOSH Def. Peltier Wks. 1846 III. 272* They are compelled to pay a reluctant homage to the justice of English principles. *1863 CHAMBERS Sermon. I. 417*, I offer them the homage of my respectful Congratulations. *1866 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks. (Bohn) II. 68* There is no country in which so absolute a homage is paid to wealth.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *homage-breaker, fee, gift, penny; homage-doing adj.; homage-jury*, the jury at a manorial court.

c 1286 CRESS PEMBROKE Pr. LXII. iv, The kinges of Thariss homage guifts shall send. *1603 Lisle Ælfric on O. & N. Test. Ded. xiv*, If after him . . . Be under these such homage-breakers found. *1690 TRAFF Comm. Numb. xv. 20* Ye shall offer up a cake, As an homage-penny, as acknowledging God, the chief Lord of all. *1686 in Tighe & Davis Ann. Windsor (1858) II. 421* Paid to St Thomas Duppa the homage fee 1606 8. *1799 JACOB Law Dict., Homage Jury*, is a Jury in a Court Baron, consisting of Tenants that do Homage to the Lord of the Fee. *1864 BURTON Scot Abr. I. i. 19* [He] called this homage-doing King his vassal.

Homage, v. [*f. prec. sb.*, or ad. *F. hommager* (Cotgr.), *f. hommage* (see *prec.*.)]

† *1. trans.* To render or pay as a token of homage. *Obs.*

a 1598 H. SMITH Wks. (1866) I. 112 Every man must homage his heart. *1664 COWLEY Civ. War 63* To her great Neptune homag'd all his streams, And all the wide-stretch'd ocean was her Thames.

† *2. intr.* To pay homage. *Obs.*

1598 Nobody & Someb. 240 in Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) I. 286 Servants homaging And crying Ave. *1636 Heywood Love's Mistress II. Wks. 1874 V. 115* To whom Jove sometimes bends . . . Mars homageth, and Phebus will submit.

3. *trans.* To do homage or allegiance to.

1632 LITHGOW Trav. IX. 380 To Court I came, and homag'd Royall James. *1677 GILPIN Demonol. (1867) 178* How he was homaged by fowls and fishes. *1773 J. ROSS Fratricide II. 100 (MS.)* For him the Universe . . . and All Creation ought To homage without ceasing. *1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. IX. ix. III. 146* Don Carlos . . . styles himself 'King of the two Sicilies' . . . whom Naples . . . willingly homages as such.

† **Homageable, a.** *Obs.* [*f. HOMAGE sb. + -ABLE*. Cf. *obs. F. hommageable*.] Bound to render homage.

c 1645 HOWELL Lett. I. II. xv. (1655) 85 He of Holland being homageable to none . . . was the more potent. *Ibid. I. vi. xii. 254* The Dutchy of Bar; for which he is homageable to the Crown of France, as he is to the Emperor for Lorain. *1764 Antig. in Ann. Reg. 169/1* Great and small homageable fiefs.

† **Homagely, adv.** *Obs. rare* ⁻¹. In 5 *homagelyche*. [*f. as prec. + -LY*.] By way of homage. *c 1450 Chron. Vilod. st. 210* And þ^t homagelyche to hym þey dedon so abeyge.

Homager (*hō'médzər*). Also 5 *omager* (*o*), *homegere*, *homyger*, 6 *homagier*. [a. OF. *homagier*, *-ier*, *f. hommage* *HOMAGE*: see *-ER*.]

One who owes homage or fealty; one who holds lands by homage.

Crown homager, the crown of a vassal king. *Liege homager*: cf. *HOMAGE sb. 1 b.*

1 a 1400 Arthur 133 Kynges . . . Pat were to hym Omager. *a 1599 SKELTON Agst. the Scottes 122* Pardy, ye were his homager And suter to his parlement. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 69* The Camuni . . . did seruire as homagers to them. *1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor. 71* They would acknowledge themselves . . . liege-homagers for it to the Crowne of France. *1610 GUILLIM Heraldry IV. i. (1660) 269* This Kind of Crown . . . some have given it the name of a Crown Homager. *1769 De Fol's Tour Gt. Brit. (ed. 7) IV. 293* The Isle of Man . . . for several Generations, has belonged to Families, who have been Homagers to the Crown of England for it. *1867 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. I. iv. 231* Before long we find him again the faithful homager of King Lewis.

b. spec. in Eng. Law, a manorial tenant.

1598 KITCHIN Courts Lett (1675) 7 Homagers of Court ought to enquire in this Court. *c 1640 J. SMYTH Lives Berkeley (1883) I. 282* All of them homagers to the Castle of Berkeley. *1714 SCROOGS Courts-Lett (ed. 3) 159* The Oath of a Stranger in the Lord's Court to the Homagers. *1839 JESSOP Coming of Friars v. 225* The homagers were afraid to give a verdict against the steward.

c. fig. Cf. *HOMAGE sb. 3.*

c 1400 Rom. Ross 3288 Whanne thou were maad the omager Of God of Love to hastily. *1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. I. i. 31* Thou blushest Anthony, and that blood of thine is Cæsars homager. *1673 Lady's Call. I. v. § 34. 43* Interest . . . should render her an homager to that omnipotent power. *1877 Mrs. CHAPMAN in H. Martineau's Autobiog. III. 101* The newspapers were zealous heralds and homagers.

† **Homagy, Obs. rare ⁻¹. [*ad. med.L. homāgium*, *f. F. hommage* *HOMAGE*.] Allegiance; rendering of homage.**

1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. II. Irel. 72 We have given also unto him for his homage and service, the Cantred.

Homologonatus (*hō'məlōg'nāts*), *a. Ornith.* [*f. mod.L. Homologonatus* (see below), *f. Gr. δμολός* even, level, ordinary + *γωνν*, *γωνν*-knee: see *-OUS*.] Belonging to Garrod's division *Homologonatus* of birds, comprising those which have a *rectus femoris* or *ambiens* muscle in the leg. *1878 COUES Key N. Amer. Birds (1884) 195* Passeres have no ambiens . . . Birds having it are homologonatus or 'normally-kneed'.

Homolographic (*hō'məlōgræ'fik*), *a. (erron. homolo-)* [*f. Gr. δμολός* (see *prec.*) + *GRAPHIC*: cf. *F. homolographique*.]

1. *Geog.* Delineating in equal proportion; applied to a method of projection in which equal areas on the earth's surface are represented by equal areas on the map or chart.

1864 WEBSTER, Homolographic projection. 1866 PROCTOR Handbk. Stars 22 The problem proposed by Babinet, and solved by Cauchy, of the homolographic (or, as I prefer to call it, the equigraphic) projection of maps; that is of the construction of maps in which all areas shall be correctly given. — in *Intell. Observ. No. 54. 429* The homolographic projection of the globe.

2. *Anal.* (See quot. 1886.) *1886 Syd. Soc. Lex., Homolographic method*, Le Gendre's name for a mode of exhibiting or representing the anatomical structures by making plane sections, if possible, on a frozen body. *1889 J. M. DUNCAN Lect. Dis. Wom. xxx. (ed. 4) 250* He has shown it in a homolographic section made on a woman recently delivered.

Homaloid, Geom. [*f. Gr. δμολός* (see above) + *-OID*.] A homaloidal space of any number of dimensions; a 'flat'.

1876 CLIFFORD in Proc. Lond. Math. Soc. VII. 67 On the free motion under no forces of a rigid system in an *n*-fold homaloid.

Homaloidal (*hō'məlōi'dāl*), *a. Geom.* [*f. as prec. + -AL*.] Of the nature of a plane; flat: see *quots.*

1875 PROCTOR Fam. Sci. Stud. (1882) 21, I personally have often found relief from the dreary infinities of Homaloidal space (that is space where straight lines are straight and planes plane . . .) in the consoling thought that, after all, this other may be the true state of things. *1885 C. L. MORGAN Springs of Conduct II. iii. 79* The space that we know is practically homaloidal. It is possible that it may not be theoretically homaloidal—that is to say, it is possible that the shortest path between two points may not be an absolutely straight line, but a very, very little curved.

|| **Homaloptera** (*hō'məlōpt'ērā*), *sb. pl. Entom.* [*mod.L., f. Gr. δμολός* (see above) + *πτερόν* wing.] A division of dipterous insects, in Leach's classification. Hence **Homalopterous a.**, belonging to the *Homaloptera*.

1817 LEACH Zool. Misc. III. 60 Order 16 Omaloptera. *1835 KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim. II. xx. 317* The *Homaloptera* (Forest-fly, etc.) called also *Pupipara*. *1874 Chambers Encycl. s.v.*, All the *Homaloptera* are parasites.

Homalosternal, a. Ornith. [*f. as prec. + L. stern-um* breast-bone + *-AL*.] Having a flat keel-less sternum or breast-bone; ratite.

Homarine (*hō'mär'in*), *a. and sb.* [*f. mod.L. Homarus*, generic name of the lobster, *f. F. homard*

(formerly *homar*, a. ON. *humarr*, Da. *hummer*) lobster.] a. *adj.* Related to or having the characteristics of a lobster. b. *sb.* A crustacean of the genus *Homarus*; a lobster.

1880 Huxley *Crayfish* 316 Whether a given crustacean belonged to the Astacine, or to the closely allied Homarine group. *Ibid.*, Whether the crustacean in question was a marine Astacine, or a true Homarine.

Homatonic, Homaxonial: see **HOMO**.

Homber, obs. var. **HAMBARGH**.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 88 Ad faciendum hombers. *Ibid.*, Ad artem de hombermaker. 1593 [see **HOLME**].

Homblock, obs. form of **HEMLOCK**.

1576 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lix. 238 It is good for them that have taken excessively of the iynce of Homblocke.

Hombre, var. **OMBRE**.

Home (*hōm*), *sb.* 1 and *a.* Forms: 1-2 *hām*, 3-5 *hōm*, (3-4 *hoom*, 4-5 *hoome*), 4- *hōme*, (5-7 *whome*, 6 *whom*); *north.* and *Sc.* 3-5 *hām*, 4- *hame*, (5 *hem*, 5-7 *hayme*, 6 *heme*, 6, 9 *heame*, 7 *haim*, 9 *haam*). [Com. Teut.: OE. *hām* = OFris. *hēm*, OS. *hēm* (MDu., Du. *heem*), OHG. *heim* (MHG., Ger. *heim*), ON. *heimr* dwelling, world (Sw. *hem*, Da. *hjem*), Goth. *haims* fem., village. Cf. Lith. *kēmas*, *kaimas*, village, home-stand, OPruss. *caymis* village; Skr. *kīmas* safe dwelling, f. *kīsi* to dwell secure.

In the earlier stages of Teutonic, the acc. case was used without a preposition (accusative of direction) like *L. domum*, with the sense 'to one's house, to home'; and the dat. (= locative), OHG. *heimi*, *heime*, MHG. *heime*, OS. *hēme*, in the sense 'at home', *L. domi*. The former usage survives in 'go home', where *Home* is now treated as an *adv.*

A. sb. 1. (Only in OE. and early ME.) A village or town, a collection of dwellings; a vill with its cottages. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Beda* II. xiv. [xvi.] (1890) 146 He rad betweoh his hamum oðþe be tunum. 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 901 Eþelwald sæt biannan þæm ham mid þæm monnum be him to gebuzon. c 1205 LAY. 19455 Pa wes Verolam a swide kinewurde hom.

b. An estate, a possession. *Obs.*

c 990 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 22 Was forðon hæbbend monigra homas vel æhta [*possessions*]. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xviii. 20 Pa big ciptun ealle hira hamas for þæs hūngres micelnysa. c 1205 LAY. 19537 Ne læten þe næwere þas hædene, brūken eoure hamas.

2. A dwelling-place, house, abode; the fixed residence of a family or household; the seat of domestic life and interests; one's own house; the dwelling in which one habitually lives, or which one regards as one's proper abode. Sometimes including the members of a family collectively; the home-circle or household.

c 990 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiv. 2 In hus fadores mines hamas meniga sint [*Ag. G. manega eardungstowa; Vulg. mansionum*]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 Se ham is gefyllid mid heofonlicum gastum. c 1000 *Laws of Ethelbert* c. 3 (Schmid) Gif cýning æt mannes ham drincð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Riche men . . . þe hæbbð feire huses and feire hamas. c 1275 in O. E. *Misc.* 170 Al hit wolle agon. His lond and his hus and his hom. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5619 Noght fer fra þe kinges hame. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. xii. 46 God is nat in þat hom. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/2 *Hoome*. *manicio*. c 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 588 All the sike . . . retourne to theyr home in goode helthe. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* II. i. 126, I best thought it fit to answer from our home. a 1667 *Cowley Elegy* in *Eng. Poets* (1810) VII. 61 There banish'd Ovid had a lasting home. a 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Homes of Eng.* i. The stately homes of England! How beautiful they stand. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 351 That attachment which every man naturally feels for his home. 1871 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 81 [He] returned to the home which, almost alone among princely homes, supplied a model for lowlier homes to follow. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 390 Sacred and happy homes . . . are the surest guarantees for the moral progress of a nation.

b. trans. Applied to the dwelling- or resting-place of animals or things.

1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* II. v. i. (*Squirrel*), It continues for some hours at a distance from home, until the alarm be past away. 1801 *Byron Heaven & Earth* I. i. 155 Foam, Which the leviathan hath lash'd from his unfathomable home. 1864 *Wood (Hill)* Homes without Hands, being a Description of the Habitations of Animals. 1893 *Sir R. Ball Story of Sun* 295 To rend this stone from the home where it was originally placed.

c. The usual contents of a house; a houseful.

1807 *Charity Organist. Rev.* III. No. 34. 369 The creditor relies . . . on the power of selling up the 'home'. 1888 *Times* 16 Oct. 3/2 He emigrated to America, leaving his wife and children with a home of furniture.

3. (Without qualifying word or plural.) The place of one's dwelling or nurturing, with the conditions, circumstances, and feelings which naturally and properly attach to it, and are associated with it.

The absence of the article is prob. connected historically with the constructions *at home*, *to go home* (both in OE.), *from home* (c 1300); but it appears also to be connected with the generalized or partly abstract sense, which includes not merely 'place' but also 'state', and is thus construed like *youth*, *wedlock*, *health*, and other nouns of state.

c 1480 *Tramsey Myst.* xiv. 212 In every place he shall haue hame. 1545 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 9 Home is homely, though it be poore in syght. 1611 *Cotogr. s.v. Poirvoir*, When all is done home's homelie. 1616 S. Ward *Coale Fr. Altar* (1627), True reale lous to keepe home. 1813 *Byron Corsair* III. xviii, Oh! what can sanctify the joys of home? 1833 J. H. Payne *Song, Home, Sweet Home*, Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home. 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & St. John.* (1872) I. 51 This life of wandering makes a

three days' residence in one place seem like home. 1888 A. W. Ward *Dickens* vii. 223 He was most English in that love of home to which he was never weary of testifying.

4. fig. In various connexions, referring to the grave, or future state: the 'long' or 'last' home. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 195 To by long home shalt þou wende. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ProL 32 Quene he sal come til his long hame. 1538 *Coverdale Eccl.* xii. 5 Man goeth to his long hame. 1598 *Shaks. Tit. A.* I. i. 83 These that I bring vnto their latest home. 1638 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (ed. 2) 304 A deadly flux . . . brought that English Gentleman . . . in the vigour of his age, to an immortal home. 1722 *Wollaston Relig. Nat.* ix. 218 Preparing for our removal hence to our long home. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanatic* iii. 70 Whatever is spurious is marked already for oblivion, and moves on to its home.

5. A place, region, or state to which one properly belongs, in which one's affections centre, or where one finds refuge, rest, or satisfaction.

1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. V 38 b, He subdued Wales . . . and brought that unruly parte to his olde home and auncient degree. 1567 *Throckmorton Let. to Ellis*, 9 Aug. in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 270 They [the Hamiltons] account but the little king betwixt them and home, who may die. 1599 *Warkner Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxii. (1612) 206 His Brothers twaine, his Nephewes twain, and Nieces three did stand Betwixt himselfe and home. 1596 *Shaks. I Hen. IV.* IV. i. 57 A Randeuous, a Home to flye vnto. 1607 *Milton P. L.* x. 1085 Till we end In dust, our final rest and native home. 1873 *Lytton Kenelm Chillingly* II. xv, Wherever woman has a tongue, there Mrs. Grundy has a home. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 315 In the Church of England he found a satisfying home.

6. One's own country, one's native land. Used by Britons abroad, by inhabitants of the British colonies, and formerly by those of British descent in the U.S., for Great Britain = the mother-country, the 'old country'. (Cf. *at home*: 11 b.)

1595 *Shaks. Twel. N.* I. v. 117 Till then faire boy Will I not thinke of home, but follow Armes. 1602 *Alt's Well* II. v. 71 That presently you take your way for home. 1755 *Washington Let. to Aug.* Washington Apr. (Bartlett), My command was reduced, under a pretence of an order from home. 1817 *Brougham in Parl. Deb.* I. 545 Whether in consequence of orders from home, or of the views entertained by the local governments. 1837 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 92 Home always means England; nobody calls India home. 1886 *Froude Oceana* (ed. 2) 78 The Controller . . . had many questions to ask about 'home' and what was going there.

7. The seat, centre, or native habitat; the place or region where a thing is native, indigenous, or most common.

1706 *Prior Ode to Queen* 315 Flandria, by plenty made the home of War. 1871 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 125 The return of the Conqueror was ushered in by the destruction of the ecclesiastical home of the nation. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 386 The South and the West still remained . . . the great homes of mining and manufacturing activity. 1886 *Posnett Comp. Lit.* iv. ii. 258 Sicily, then, was the real home of bucolic poetry.

8. An institution providing refuge or rest for the destitute, the afflicted, the infirm, etc., or for those who either have no home of their own, or are obliged by their vocation to live at a distance from the home of their family.

1831-61 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* II. 81 (Hoppe) These birds are not admitted into the Sailors' Home. 1863 S. Low *Charit. Lond.* 31 The Home for Confirmed Invalids. *Ibid.* Index 312 Home for Aged Annuitants. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 282 Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Orphan Waifs. *Ibid.* 285 Homes for Working Girls in London.

9. In games: The place in which one is free from attack; the point which one tries to reach; the goal.

1855 *Dickens Dorrit* vii. 50 The prison children . . . whooped and ran, and played at hide and seek, and made the bars of the inner gateway 'Home'. 1870 *Hardy & Ware Mod. Hoyle, Backgammon* 141 The object of the game is to bring the men round to your own 'home', or inner table. 1897 *Daily News* 18 June 2/3 All the time Watts kept Persimmon in waiting, and not till the line for home did he let the great horse go.

10. The accusative retains its original use after a verb of motion, as in *to go or come home* (= *L. ire, venire domum*); but as this construction is otherwise obsolete in the language, *home* so used is treated practically as an adverb, and has developed purely adverbial uses. See **HOME adv.**

11. At home. a. At or in one's own house, or place of abode. (In OE. often = 'in the house', as distinct from outside.)

805-31 *Charter in O.E. Texts* 444 Of higna gemenum godum ðær æt ham. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark ix. 33 Pa hi æt ham [*Lindisf. æt huse*] wæron. — Luke ix. 61 Læt me æryst hit cyban þam ðe æt ham [*Lindisf. æt ham*; *Rushw. æt huse*] synt. c 1205 LAY. 2436 Pa was Guendoleine at hame. 13- *Coer de L.* 256 At home ne dwelwyd never none, On forfeyture on lyft and londe. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Alysoun* (1889) 11 A lytyl catte which she hadde at home. 1504 *Arkyonson tr. De Imitatione* I. xx. (1893) 168 To byde at home. 1573 J. Sanford *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 220 When the Catte is not at home, the Myce daunce. 1616-17 [see *CHARTE* 9]. a 1631 *Donne Lett.* (1651) 44 Natural and inborn charity, beginning at home. 1718 *Steele Spect.* No. 431 P. 3, I had not been long at home with him. 1800 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 39 There is still a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch. *fig.* c 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 360 3e herde þem noght, youre eris 3e hidde, Youre helpe to þame was noght at home. 1796 *Burney Mem. Metastasio* I. 70 A sure sign that your head is at home.

b. In one's own neighbourhood, town, country, etc.; in one's native land. (Opp. to *abroad*.) In the mother-country, in England. (Cf. sense 6.)

The application has gradually widened from uses in which it is hardly distinguishable from the prec.

c 1386 *Chaucer ProL* 512 He . . . dwelleth at hoom, and kepeth wel his folde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 937 Oure buernes . . . þat might haue leuet in hor lond, as lordes at hame. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Edw. IV 195 b, That he then myght do at his pleasure, bothe at home and in outward parties. 1678 *Wanley Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 93. 467/2 Unfortunate in his Wars at home and abroad. 1751 in J. F. Hageman *Hist. Princeton* (1879) I. 59 The administration of his Excellency . . . has been disadvantageously represented to the ministry at home. 1873 C. Robinson *N. S. Wales* 205 To all who are struggling to get on at home and yet can hardly keep their heads above the water . . . we say . . . come out to this Land of Plenty.

c. At one's ease, as if in one's own home; in one's element. Hence, Unconstrained, unembarrassed; familiar or conversant with, well versed in.

1513 *More in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 811 In his custody, where he might recon himselfe at home. 1528 *Tindale Answ. Sir T. More* 57 The mayde was at home also in heuently pleasures. 1707 G. Gambado *Acad. Horsemens* (1809) 45 Supposing you are now at home enough on horseback, to ride out alone. 1816 *Keatings Trav.* (1817) I. 23 The complete manner in which they appear to be at home at the table. 1860 W. Gordon *Dearest Mamma* 11 Pray make yourselves at home, gentlemen. 1878 *Bowen Smith Carthage* 376 In politics he does not seem to have been at home. 1886 *Ruskin Præterita* I. v. 171 More at home on the hills than in the counting-house.

Hence *at-homeish*, *at-homeness*: see **AT HOME**.

d. Conventionally understood as = Accessible to callers; prepared to receive visitors. Hence, used as a formula inviting company to an informal reception. See also **AT HOME sb.**

1602 *Shaks. Twel. N.* I. v. 117 If it be a suit from the Count, I am sicke, or not at home. What you will, to dismisse it. 1710-13 *Swift Serml. to Stella* (K. O.), The Minister is not at home, which I knew to be a lie. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* II. i. l. 7 Turning to the footman, 'I thought, sirrah (said she), that I was not to be at home this evening!' *Ibid.* II. i. l. 10 You know your company is always welcome. I am always at home to you! 1788 *Cowper Progr. Err.* 167 Their answer to the call is—*Not at home*. 1849 *Thackeray Pendennis* xli, The Marchioness of Steyne would be at home to Mr. Arthur Pendennis upon a given day. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 3/2 Mrs. S. is 'At home' first and third Mondays. 1898 *Card, Mrs. M.* At Home, Randolph Assembly Rooms, Monday, February 21st, 9 to 11 o'clock. R. S. V. P. Notice, Owing to a recent bereavement Mrs. — will not be at home on Thursdays at present.

Hence '*not-at-home*', the intimation or arrangement that one is not accessible to visitors.

1874 T. Hardy *Madding Crowd* I. ix. 123 Not-at-homes were hardly naturalized in Weatherbury farm-houses.

12. From home. Away from one's house or place of abode; not at home; abroad. *fig.* III at ease, out of one's element. (See also *quod. 1573*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3350 Ysaac was not fra hame. 1573 J. Sanford *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 223, I come from home, that is, I neither winne nor lose. 1688 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Pinnless Pilgr.* (1883) 27 Her husband being from home. 1737 *Bracken Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 77 You are never from Home, if you have such a Horse under you. 1798 *Johnson London* 225 Sign your will, before you sup from home. 1806 Mrs. Hungerford *Green Pleasure & Grey Grief* III. vi. 113 Having run away from home.

13. Nearer home. a. *lit.* Nearer one's own dwelling-place or country. b. *fig.* In or into closer relation or connexion with oneself; so that one is more closely touched or intimately affected.

1577 *Harrison England* III. ii. (1878) II. 13 Peradventure we might haue found the same nearer home. 1709 *Ref. Sacherell's Sermon*, 22 The Dr. ought to look nearer home. 1718 *Addison Spect.* No. 415 P. 10 In . . . China, as in Countries nearer home. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 167 There are whole countries too, such as India, or, nearer home, Ireland.

14. attrib. and Comb. a. Simple attrib., appositive, etc., as *home-address*, *breeding-haven*, *island-lesson*, *name-tree*, *woe* (tr. Ger. *heimweh*), *worship*, *wreck*. Also, in sense *To*, for, or towards home, homeward, as *home-breeze*, *-correspondent*, *-letter*, *-longing*, *-wind*: cf. **HOME adv.** 8 a.

1806 Mrs. Hungerford *Lady Valworth's Diamonds* xxiii. (1888) 156 If you will give me his 'home address. 1865 H. H. Dixon *Field & Fern* IV. v. 90 There is no 'home breeding to any great extent. 1885 Emily Taylor *Vis. Las Casas* 10 Her full sails catch the 'home-breeze joyfully. 1887 *Erroll Ugly Duckling* III. ix. 143 Something like 'home-comfortableness. 1840 *Longf. in Life* (1891) I. 359, I hope I shall be a better 'home-correspondent than I have been hitherto. 1854 Susan Warner *Queechy* (1853) I. 219 Without one softening or home-like touch from any 'home-feeling within. a 1618 *Sylvester Paradox agst. Libertie* 725 As hee sees his ship her 'home-haven enter safe. 1807 *World* 21 Sept. 15/2 Miss P. . . has opened a 'home-hospital in Weymouth Street. 1807 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 1220/2 'Home lessons, also, are longer and more exacting than with us. 1804 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* 212 Have you got your 'home-letter ready? 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 507 'Home-longing, when at a remote distance from one's friends and country. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Nov. 569 Her 'home name is 'the Princess Mary'. 1849 G. Daniel *Trinarch.*, Hen. V, cxviii, Soe farre Deuiced . . . as hee shall not heare 'Home-whineings. 1855 *Longf. Hiaw.* iv. 234 Ruler shall you be. Of the 'home-wind. 1890 E. Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads*, *Eng. Flag* 3, The East Wind roared. Me men call the Home-Wind, for I bring the English home. 1879 F. W. Robinson *Conward Conscience* I. iii, A 'home-wreck and a soul cut adrift.

b. In same sense as B. 1.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. lii. Th' ayde, home-disbedience would afford. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* II. (1811) 234 Afflictions by home-neighbours. 1621-22 LAUD *Ser. Serm.* (1847) 86 He may have leisure from home-cares. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 381 Such was his love to keep me a home-man. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 204 This is an objection, against a Home-Education. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* I. 80 The home-group, in which his infancy was spent. 1823 MISS SHEPPARD *Ck. Austerlitz* I. 7 A domestic presence of purity, kindness, and home-heartedness. 1825 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. viii. 85 Bonsall and Kane took the entire home-work on themselves today. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 78 All folk unto the homestead draw, And noted how a homeman there turned round unto the hillside bare. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 354 Some features of home-life in France. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Aug. 349 The dictating of a letter to the home-circle. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. xi. 371 Both despised me, as a home-boy, to begin with. 1886 F. W. ROBINSON *Courting Mary Smith* II. xx. 101, I was too much of a home-bird to be satisfied with the change.

c. In same sense as B. 2.

1774 Garton *Inclus. Act* 3 All the home-steads, home-closes, and ancient inclosures. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. vi. The calves are bleating from the home-croft. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 486 Over the homestead toward the wall they drew. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 353 They were fairly on the sandy home-station track.

d. In same sense as B. 3.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* Wks. (1717) 200 The glory lost, which Home-Broils hinder might. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 137 Ech region is furnished sufficiently with home-physique of their owne. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 76 To set prices by Statute, vpon our Home-Commodities. 1642 CHAS. I. *Answ. Declar. both Houses* 1 July 51 For home-defence of the Kingdome. 1773 in *Lond. Gas.* No. 5130/6 Neither do we fear any Foreign Rivalship to our White Manufactures. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 365 Whether foreigner or home-trader. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 351 The home-market price was raised. 1804 EARL LAUDER *Pub. Wealth* (1819) 153 In the home-trade. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Home-Service, the Channel service; any force, stationed in and about the United Kingdom. 1889 *Spectator* 2 Nov., What may be called the home-missionary spirit.

e. In same sense as B. 4, q. v.

f. In same sense as B. 5.

1628 FORD *Fancies* I. i. Speak a home-word For my old bachelor lord. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* Ep., A more blunt expression, when they would make a home-proof of such a transgression. 1793 M'WARD *Earnest Contend.* 196 (Jam.) Your great confidence makes plain and home-dealing with you necessary. [1711, 1881 Home-truth: see B. 5.]

† g. Of, pertaining to, or concerning oneself; intimate, private, personal. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 170 Such confidence they had in this home-dialect of soliloquy. 1796 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls* x. 195 If this sincere Self-Enjoyment and Home-Satisfaction be thought desirable.

h. objective and obj. gen., as home-builder, -lover, -maker, -making, -seeker, HOME-KEEPER, -KEEPING; home-building, -loving adjs.

1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 82 The recollection, will prevent the young 'home-builders from being paralyzed with surprise. 1885 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* Aph. xxxvi. (1848) I. 86 The 'home-building, wedded, and divorceless swallow. 1895 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 133 Truth in private life, untruth in public, marks these 'home-loving men. 1896 STOFF. BROOKE *Eng. Lit.* 8 A home-loving people. 1896 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 5/2 Teaching girls how to become good housekeepers and 'home-makers.

i. locative, in sense 'at home', with ppl. adjs., vbl. sbs., nouns of action, agent-nouns, as home-baked, -built, -fed, -formed, -grown, -left, -raised, -reared, -woven, HOME-BREWED, -MADE, -SPUN; home-abiding, -growing, -sitting, -staying, -touring, -washing; home-execution, -stay; home-baker, -brewer, -dweller, -patient, -stayer, -tarrier, etc.

1886 MARY HOWITT in *Gd. Words* 545 The 'home-abiding poet Whittier. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 251 The 'home-baked Saxon loaf. 1490 *Canterb. City Rec.*, Robertus Dehyntington, 'homebaker, a 1631 DRAVTON *Wks.* II. 586 (Jod.) 'Home-begotten hate. 1676 *Rep. Fr. Capers* 4 Aug. in *Marvell Growth Popery* (1678) 59 With their own 'home-built Ships. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* iv. pr. i. 76 'Home-dweller in thy country. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. By foreigner, or 'homedwelling enemies. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xxxiii. (1878) 72 Fat 'home fed souse, is good in a house. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xxxviii. The independent production of 'home-grown wool. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxvi. Why you should 'home-left love forget. 1801 *Med. Jm.* V. 5 A 'home-patient of the Manchester Infirmary. 1807 *Lincoln Cabinet* 59 Persons residing in Lincoln, unable to attend at the dispensary, shall be deemed home-patients. 1866 *Rachel's Secr.* I. 103 Everything was either home-made or 'home-raised. 1886 *Badminton Libr.*, Shooting I. 3 'Home reared birds. 1630 LORD BANIAN *Ep. Ded.*, Informe the 'home-residents with the Manners and Customs of the People. 1728 SAVAGE *Bastard* 76 The guilt of 'homedshed blood. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.* II. V. cxciii. Enflame 'home-sitters by long Pedigrees Of their Achievements. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Ded., To have their Will ready made, and their worldly interests set at 'home stay. 1655 E. WATERHOUSE in E. Terry *Voy. to E. India* A vii. a. To the gain of homestayes. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 190 The 'home-tarriers and house-doves that kept Rome still. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 7 Apr. 3/2 A recipe, for the 'home-washing of lace. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 769/1 'Home-woven hats, or knitted caps.

j. dative, instrumental and other relations, as home-bound, -fraught, -sheltered, -tied adjs. k. similitive, as home-sweet adj.

1882 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* vi. (1884) 69 Why should

the Marken men be so 'homebound? 1823 TALFOURD *Castilian* IV. iii. We'll ensure one hour of 'home-fraught comfort. 1803 MOORE *Fables Holy Alliance*, etc. 104 Calm, wedded affection, that 'home-rooted plant. 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Life & Logic* (1885) 216 Its dear shores and 'home-sweet hills. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 8/2 Work amongst the 'home-tied and crippled children of London.

B. attrib. passing into adj. These uses do not differ essentially from those treated under 14; but home, being here written separately, functions as an adjective used attributively; in sense 5 it is even used predicatively, and qualified by adverbs more, most, so, etc., like an ordinary adjective.

1. Of, relating to, or connected with home or one's home; reared, fostered, or carried on at home; proceeding from home; domestic, 'family'.

[c. 1000 Sax. *Lechd.* II. 244 Ham [and] wilda hænna.] 1522 HULBERT, Home supper, *domesticum*. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* lvi. (1878) 127 Home wants to supple. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 380 Home came I In my home Cloaths again. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1871) 624 But this was only a home pastime, and the young school-boy was not fond of home sports. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 29 Its citizens had no true family or home life. 1883 E. BLACKWELL, *Booth, of Blue Ribbon Movem.* viii. 91 Home comforts [had gone] to make way for home necessities. 1883 MRS. CUDLIP *Mod. Housew.* 84 A room that had the real genuine 'home look' about it. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 308 The entire garments worn are home manufacture and home tailoring.

2. In the neighbourhood of or surrounding one's home, or the mansion on an estate. Hence, belonging to head-quarters, principal; as home station.

1662 *Providence* (R.I.) *Rec.* (1893) III. 17 The high way, where John Steere his house standeth and his home share of Land. 1699 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 236 A great White Oak standing near by Mr. Benja White's home meadow. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xii. Keeping in hand the home farm at Donwell. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small Ho. Allington* (1879) I. 7 An inner gate, leading from the home paddock, through the gardens. 1886 *World* 2 Dec. 11 The home covers were shot on Friday. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 495/1 The two home farms brought in a gross revenue of £250.

b. Home Counties, the counties nearest to London: Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex; sometimes with the addition of Hertford and Sussex. Home Circuit: the assize circuit which has London as its centre: its area has been repeatedly changed; at present (1898) it includes the counties of Hertford, Essex, Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk. (See *Circuit* sb. 5.)

1777 J. Chamberlayne's *St. Gt. Brit.* II. *List Offices* 262 Clerk of the Assize of the Home-Circuit. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 195/1 The Home Circuit comprehends the counties of Hertford, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Surrey. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* (1868) 67 Mr. Furnival practised at the common law bar, and early in life had attached himself to the home circuit. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms* etc. 253 Home Circuit, or South Eastern Circuit, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Herts, Surrey, Kent, Sussex.

c. Belonging to the county or locality in which a sporting contest or match takes place. Home-and-home applied to two matches, one of which is played at the home or locality of each side.

1886 *Times* 21 June 10/5 (Cricket, Gentlemen of England v. Australians) The home fielding did not realize expectation. 1886 *World* No. 632. 9/1 The home crew jumped away with the lead, but the visitors speedily joined company with them again. 1888 *Observer* 1 July 2/4 A draw, greatly in favour of the home team. 1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 2/4 Somersetshire, have arranged home-and-home matches with Surrey, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Kent [etc.].

3. Relating to, fostered, produced, or carried on in, or proceeding from, one's own country or nation; domestic: opp. to foreign.

[1577-87] HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 4/1 Divers other, both forraigne and home-writers. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 119 He leave you to confer of home affaires. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 They are not very inquisitive about forreigne affaires, they are content with home occurrents. 1794 T. COXE *View U.S.* 382 To extend the home market for our agricultural products. 1824 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* (1862) II. 171, I consider the home trade the safest, but I think the foreign trade, the most extensive. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 518 A duty, laid on foreign hats to encourage the home manufacture. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/1 We have reached a crisis in our home politics. 1886 *Globe* 25 Mar. 2/4 The home producer complained of foreign goods being carried at a cheaper rate than his home produce.

b. Treating of domestic affairs; dealing with matters concerning one's own country, as contrasted with foreign countries, or to the mother-country as distinguished from the colonies. Home Office: in Great Britain, the department of the 'Secretary of State for Home Affairs' (abbrev. *Home Secretary*); the building in which its business is carried on.

1797 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v. *Secretary*, Secretaries of State: for the Home Department; for Foreign Affairs; the Colonies, etc. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii. The Secretary of State for the Home Department. 1836 (*title*) Home and Colonial School Association. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 514 The Home authorities earnestly recommended to the Indian Governments the immediate [etc.]. 1863 S. LOW *Charit. Lond.* 255 The societies, may, be classed either under Home Missionary or Foreign Missionary. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iii. A recommendation to the Home Office to offer a reward for the solution of the mystery.

4. In games: Of, pertaining to, or situated at or near 'home': see A. 9; reaching or enabling a player to reach 'home'. (Also hyphenated.)

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 689/2 Keep on your ground, and smother these balls by the home-block, rather than risk your wicket by stepping in to hit them. 1886 MRS. BURNETT *Ld. Fauntleroy* vi. (1888) 122 But Mr. Hobbs took me several times to see base-ball. Here is the first base and that's the second, and that's the third, and that's the home-base. *Ibid.*, Once round the field is a home run and counts one. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 9/1 (Golf) In the new order of things this first hole has become the last or home hole. 1897 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jm.* 6 Jan. 10/1 The horses had thundered down the home stretch with a finish so close as to cause the judges to wrangle among themselves.

5. That strikes home; that comes home to one; searching, poignant, pointed; effective, appropriate; to the point, close, direct. Now chiefly in *home question*, *home truth*, which are often hyphenated: see also HOME-THRUST.

Home was here originally adverbial (*home-speaking* = speaking home, *home-thrust* a thrust home): see HOME adv. 4, 5; separation from the vbl. sb. has led to its treatment as an adj., and its extension to other sbs. as in *home truth*. a 1625 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* iv. iv. But why do I resolve to grieve, and not to die? Happy had been the stroke thou gavest, if home. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* 34 This is plaine and home enough. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (1647) 132 An instance may be given, full, and home to this purpose. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferns* 14 The full and home testimony of Forteskue. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 45 The Earl of Bristow, returned so home an answer, as the House was amply satisfied with it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 9 The other, with a sly serious one, says home Things enough. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 328 If he has indirectly spoken some home-truth. 1763 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 9 Dec. This was rather a home stroke to be sure. 1785 *Ibid.* 16 Dec. It is, I own, a very home question. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin. in Lett.* (1857) I. ix. p. cxlii. That negotiation not succeeding, the Duchess made a more home push. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. i. xiii. 16 People who pique themselves upon telling home truths. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxv. (1886) 78 This was a very home question. 1881 MARY A. LEWIS *Pretty Girls* III. 267 What a nice word 'home' is, and everything connected with it. All except home-truths. 1897 SIR H. GOUGH *Old Mem.* II. 95 That curious feeling of victory already won seems to be the prevailing sentiment in a good home charge.

Home, sb. rare. = HOMELYN.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 459 *The Homelyn Ray*, .. The Home, Sand Ray, and Spotted Ray.

Home (hō'm), adv. Forms: see HOME sb. 1 [Originally the accusative case of HOME sb., in its primary sense as the case of destination after a verb of motion: cf. L. *ire domum* to go home. But at length treated as a simple adv., and, in senses 4, 5, formerly compared *homer*, *homest*.]

1. To one's home, house, or abode; to one's dwelling-place, own district, or country.

c. 1000 *Ang. Gosp.* John vii. 53 And hix cyrding ealle ham. c. 1070 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1049 Se cyng lyfde eallon Myrceon ham. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 King chirus .. let hem .. faren hom in to ierusalem. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Now gos he home. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 30, I kreppe hem to my styngkyng stalle. c. 1490 *How Gd. Wif laught hir Dought.* 165 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 101 Borrowed thinge wole home, my leue childe. 1576 *Notting-ham Rec.* IV. 181 Or fetche anne wayre whome vpon the Sabothe Daye. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 35 God would have chang'd his doom, Not forc'd him wander, but confin'd him home. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii. I lugged the money home. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vi. 37 In their way home. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 208 The value of the ship and cargo, going out and coming home. 1849 KINGSLEY *Poems, Sands of Dee*, O Mary, go and call the cattle home. 1885 W. C. SMITH *Kildratan* 50 I'll see Miss Ina home.

Fig. 1581 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) A a ij. Howsoever you labour to auoyde the direct course of disputation .. I must call you home by and by. 1609 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 31 This comes home to my statyng of the question. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* Ep. Ded., If the World would spend that time in active Philosophy, .. and come home to business. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Drown.*, *Bells Ch.* iii. 225 This is continued till the end of the peal, when the bells are brought 'home' to their regular places.

b. To the home- or mother-country from a colony or foreign possession.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 523 *note*, A letter which was brought home by the last Indian Fleet. 1760 in B. PEIRCE *Hist. Harvard* (1833) 278 The persons who sued for it will make application home for another [Charter]. 1874 GAIRDNER *Lancaster & York* vii. (1875) 133 The Regent Bedford, wrote home to the government in England.

c. To the place of final rest, to the 'long home'; to the grave; to 'the place appointed for all living'. To go home: to die (common dialectally).

1526 *Will of J. Buckingham*, My wiffe to bryng me home and to pay my dettes. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxii. But ye are sure your mother, the Lady Countess, is gone home? c. 1855 HARRIET PARR *Hymn*, 'Hear my prayer, O heavenly Father' v. Guide and guard me with Thy blessing, Till Thine angels bid me home.

d. With ellipsis of go.

1853 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 112 a, The fugitives .. had .. made their reckoning, that they should home to their houses. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxi, 'Shall we home?' Adrian inquired.

2. It sometimes expresses the result of motion (which is not expressed by the verb). = Come home, arrived at home, at home after absence.

1507 HARRISON *England* II. xvii. (1877) I. 293 They [ships] will be there in thirthe or fortie daies, and home againe in Cornewall in other eight weekes. 1796 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 349 The Secretary would have home with him. 1848 EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) I. 72 Only twenty-two weeks more, and then home again you will be to stay. 1870 E.

PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl*. I. 273 My son will be home soon.
1885 HOWELLS *S. Lapham* II. i. 20 Like people who have been home from Europe three years.

3. Technical. a. *Naut.* Towards or into the ship. Hence, of an anchor, away from its hold, so as to drag: cf. *ANCHOR* sb. 6 c.

1863 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 724 Her ankars came home, and she driven upon the flats, was cast away. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 165 Tumbling home. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 324 A sudden gust of wind brought home our anchor. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 238 He was sorry to inform him that the anchors came home. 1833 T. RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Archit.* 13 Giving only six inches tumble home of the topside. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 40 There is a considerable 'fall home' to the ship's side.

b. In games, sport, etc.: To the 'home' or goal; arrived at the 'home': see *HOME* sb. 9.

1776 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 185 In order to prevent B from getting his Man home. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 184 The ball did not reach half home. 1855 SWEDELEY *H. Coverdale* xlv. i. beg to enter a horse of mine in order to discover whether Broth-of-a-boy can show him the way home. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 634/1 G. Martin, Essex Beagles, was the first man home.

4. Of physical actions: To the point or mark aimed at; to its ultimate position, as far as it will go; so as to reach, touch, or penetrate effectually; into or in close contact; closely, directly.

1548 BRADFORD *Let. to Traves* 12 May in Foxe A. & M. (1838) VII. 281 You hit me home, and give me that I look for. 1806 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. 137 God when he striketh, smiteth home. 1803 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 8 Resolutely charging them home, put them to flight. 1827-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlv. 72 An arrow, aimed right, is not the worse for being drawn home. 1869 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* 16 Haul home the Top-sail Sheets. 1877 *EARL OF ORKNEY Art of War* 17 Those will charge the homest, who find they are strongest, at the grapple. 1886 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* III. i. 403 Strike the Nail home yet. 1892 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxi. 134 Put the Cartridge home with the Rammer. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* s.v. In the stowage of the hold, &c., a cask, bale, or case is said to be home, when it bears against, or lies close to some other object, without leaving any interval between. 1801 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cciv, Time is precious, strike quick and home. 1863 *WHYTE MELVILLE Gladiators* xii. (1864) 83 She could see that her thrust had pierced home. 1872-6 *VOYLE Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., Is the shot well home? 1897 *SIR E. WOOD Achievem. Cavalry* xii. 226 That the squadrons should ride home on the enemy as far as possible.

b. *Naut.* Full in (from the sea), full to the shore. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* 193 Nothing to hinder the Ground Swells, from coming home upon the Edystone Rocks uncontrouled. 1794 *Ld. Hood* 5 Aug. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 476 note, The wind not blowing home to the shore, with so much violence. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 3/4 It is one of those harbours where, as the sailing book says, 'a swell is apt to come home'—especially with a north-easterly wind.

5. fig. To the very heart or root of a matter; into close and effective contact; so as to touch, reach, or affect intimately; closely, directly, effectively, thoroughly, out and out. To bring a charge home to (a person); to fix it upon him, convict him of it. 1548 *UDALL Erasme. Apoph.* 218 To be paid home ieste for ieste. c. 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* LIV, Lord, pay them home, who thus against me fight. 1588 J. *UDALL Diotrefes* (Arb.) 25 If they happen to speake home now and then. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* III. v. 92 No farther halting: satisfie me home, What is become of her? 1641 M. *FRANK Serm.*, *Christm.* I. (1672) 49 To drive that lesson home. 1660 T. *Worcester's Lullaby*. 43 To bring the similitude a little home. 1688 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 200 He putt the case very home to the court. 1697 F. *SMITH in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 255 Wicked enough, to forge old writings, and to charge this home upon the Monks. 1728 *DE FOE Moll Flanders* (1840) 209 The witnesses swear home against you. a. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., The meat is home done. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Trals.* II. 13 One who cannot get closely home to his sorrow. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 208 The charge is, not brought home to William. 1895 F. *HALL Two Trifles* to He professes to bring home to me what amounts to portentous folly.

b. esp. To come (go) home to: to touch, affect, or move intimately.

1625 *BACON Ess. Ded. Dk. Buckhm.* (Arb.) 498, I doe now publish my Essayes; which, of all my other workes, haue beene most Currant: For that, as it seemes, they come home, to Mens Business, and Bosomes. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. Pref.* 16 He has already provided, that this piece shall be done into Latine, that so it may come home to divers worthy Persons. 1713 *STERLE Englishm.* No. 48. 313 Applause must never come quite home to them. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 71 There is no precedent, in all the proceedings, which comes entirely home to the present case. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 106/2 It comes home to the heart with a refreshing and harmonizing power. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xii. xii. IV. 274 That Walpole will probably be lost, goes much home to the Royal bosom. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 211 Whose tale comes more deeply home to us than anything else in the local history.

6. To 'oneself'; hence, † to one's normal condition; to consciousness, sense, self-control, self-possession (obs.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 260 Whiche may not longe beare such eleuacyons of the soule, but anone calleth it home. 1876 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* Ep. Ded. P. iii b, Having called home my wandering witts. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.*, Heaven upon Earth § 21. 131 That great King, now coming home to himself, complains, that [etc.]. 1660 *FULLER Mist Contempl.* (1841) 244 Manasseh came home to himself, and destroyed the profane altars he had erected. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* vii. 43 Call home thy selfe: Inspect thy selfe anew.

7. Phrases. a. To bring oneself home, to be brought home, come, get home: to recover oneself (financially), recoup oneself, regain one's position.

1760 C. *JOHNSTON Chrysal* II. i. ii. 9 Her patroness, having lost every rubber; and, what was still worse, several by-bets which she made to bring herself home. 1788 *MISS BURNAY Cecilia* viii. viii, He has taken a very good road to bring himself home again. 1806 R. *CUMBERLAND Mem.* (1807) I. 256, I believe he got home pretty well upon the sale of it. 1831 *SCOTT Abbot* *Introd.*, The book-seller, is at once, to use a technical phrase, 'brought home', all his outlay being repaid. 1866 *So English* (N. Y.) 14 They determined to let this particular race be their getting-home stakes. 1895 *MISS BRADON in Westm. Gas.* 6 Nov. 1/3 The publisher has to consider whether he can 'come home' upon the publication of a book by a new writer.

b. To call home: to publish the banns of marriage of; to 'ask in church' dial.

1891 T. *HARDY Tess* (1892) 267 You was not called home this morning. 1892 E. *SLOW Withs. Glass.*

† c. To come short home: to fail to reach home (as the aim or goal of effort); to come to grief; so to come home by misfortune, etc. Obs.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI 175 b, The erle of Warwicke had come to short home to tel these Tidynges, if the duke might have had his awne will. 1596 *HARINGTON Metau. Ajax* (1814) 36 An hundred thousand of them came home by weeping-cross. 1600 *HOLLAND Liry* xxxiv. xiii. 861 Many of his enemies were caught up and came short home. a. 1610 *HEALEY Cebes* (1636) 154 He that either refuseth it or misapplyeth it, comes home by unhappinesse and ruine. 1653 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 87/2 Take heed your Herd come not short home. 1728 *Dr. FOR Col. Jack* (1840) 230 They very often came short home, for the Germans had the better of them.

8. Comb. a. In sense 'to one's home, homewards', with nouns of action (esp. vbl. sbs.), agent-nouns, verbs, and participles; as home-arrival, -bringing, -calling, -farer, -going, -march, -return, -sailing, -writing; home-bring, -revoke vbs.; home-borne, -bound, -brought, -faring, -speeding, -taking adjs. Also HOME-COME, -COMING.

a word in *Mone Glass*. 357 (Bosw.) Ne hi beop hambroht ne ææwneod. 1493 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (8 May) § 11 (1814) 234 For the honorabill homebringing of a Queene. 1806 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. 109 To winne and weare the home-brought Spoyle. 1890 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* I. i. 60 My wife Made daily motions for our home returne. 1891 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. iii. 974 Weening to home-revoke him With a love-potion. 1815 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xvi. 200 T'attend the home-turme of my neerer kind. a. 1665 *FLETCHER Mad Lover* ProL. 14 Our home-bound voyage. a. 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas. I* (1820) 81 The committee would come and visit their College in their home-going. 1800 *SCOTT Abbot* xv, The home-driven poniard of Roland Græme. 1838 *MISS PARDOZ River & Desert* II. 52 The salutation of the home-speeding mariner. 1849 *MRS. OLIPHANT Marg. Maitland* xxii, The sorting of my things for our homegoing. 1870 W. *BINNIE in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xlv. *Introd.*, The home-bringing of Christ's elect. 1891 *MORRIS News Jr. Nowhere* I. 9 As the homefarer caught sight of it.

b. In senses 4 and 5: with ppl. adjs., as home-charged, -directed, -driven, -hunted, -set, -thrusted; with nouns of action, as home-charge, -push, -speaking.

1609 R. *BARNER Faithf. Sheph.* 71 This home-speaking is the sharpe edge of the sword. 1611 *Br. Hall Serm.* xxxiv. Wks. 1837 V. 462 The Canon is fully and home-charged. a. 1657 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 203 Like a glorious general, With one home-charge lets fly at all. a. 1683 *OLDHAM Poet. Wks.* (1685) 4 That its each home-set thrust their blood may draw. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. 202 My aunt was displeased at this home-push. 1753 J. N. *SCOTT Ess. transl. Homer* 16 Struck brave Agenor with home-thrusted Spear. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 147 The most ingenious, home-directed cuts.

Home (hōm), v. [f. *HOME* sb. 1]

1. intr. To go home. (Cf. elliptical use of *HOME* adv. 1 d.)

1765 [see *HOMING* vbl. sb. 2]. 1866 [see *HOMING* ppl. a.]. 1869 *Full Mail G.* 24 Aug. 6 One bird [swallow] homed from Paris in ninety minutes. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 14 Oct. 559/1 Your tourist is homing from abroad.

2. To have one's home or dwelling-place, dwell.

1823 J. *BREE St. Herbert's Isle* etc. 160 He homed where man had immortal grown. 1890 R. *BRIDGES Shorter Poems* III. 13 Dost thou... home in our creations?

3. trans. To establish in or furnish with a home.

1808 *SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey Life* (1850) I. 195 When I am housed and homed. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1854) 174 Homed and heavened within the embrace of God. 1864 *Gd. Words* 792/2 As colonists or as settlers [they] have homed themselves all the world over.

Home-born, a. Born or produced at home; of domestic or native origin; native.

1507 *HARRISON England* II. xx. (1877) I. 329 Homeborne and forren simples. 1598 *Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 687 Foreign...rebels, and homeborn unloyal and discontented runagates. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iii. § 15 Gildas our ancientest home-borne writer. 1724 *WATTS Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 206 This wicked pride is a home-born and domestic enemy. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 142 Even in the home-born words.

† b. fig. Homely, uncultured; = next 2. Obs.

1529 *NASHE Ded. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 Though their home-born mediocrity be such in this matter.

Home-bred, a. [HOME sb. 14 i.]

1. Bred or reared at home; often synonymous with home-born: native, indigenous; domestic.

1507 *HARRISON England* II. vi. (1877) I. 148 Conserues of old fruits, forren and home-bred. 1598 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 764 A mischief worse than civil home-bred strife. 1609

BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xvii. 12 As wel the homebred shal be circumcised, as the bought servant. 1668 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 2 The native and home-bred Greeks, such as Aristotle and Epicurus. 1791 *NEWTT Town Eng. & Scot.* 237 There are no home-bred agues. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 308 Foreign invaders or home-bred rebels.

2. Of homely breeding; lacking breadth of culture and experience; unpolished; unsophisticated.

1608 *CAREW Cornwall* (1811) 172 Not only the homebred multitude, but even persons of the better calling. 1691 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 340 The young Home-bred Heir that thinks his Father's Mannour a considerable part of the World, is sent abroad to see more of it. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 49 P 2 A story...which will strike a home-bred citizen. 1807-48 *HARE Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 520 Home-bred wits are like home-made wines, sweet, luscious, spiritless, without body, and ill to keep.

Home-brew. [f. *HOME* sb. + *BREW* sb.] Home-brewed ale, beer, or other beverage. Also fig.

1823 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 429 A strong and manly home-brew of the best language in the world. 1894 *LOWELL Agassiz Poet. Wks.* 1890 IV. 110 The cider of the Judge's wit (Ripe-hearted homebrew). 1886 T. *HARDY Mayor Casterbr.* I. 119 You can have some home-brew if you want to, you know.

Home-brewed, a. [f. *HOME* sb. 14 i.] Brewed at home or for home consumption. *absol.*

Home-brewed ale, etc. Also fig.

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 26 P 4 Every hedge ale-house that promises good home-brewed. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 8 June, The sparkling beverage home-brewed from malt of my own making. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xxiv, Home-brewed ale of excellent quality. 1883 J. *PARKER Tyne Ch.* 107 What he called 'real old English home-brewed'.

fig. 1808 C. *HOGG* [E. S. *BARRITT Miss-led General* 182 One Whitepot, a very good sort of a home-brewed general. 1894 *Law Times* XCvii. 387/2 Sir Richard Malins...dispensed a home-brewed equity of his own.

† Home-come. Obs. = HOME-COMING sb.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom. I.* 80 Æfter ðæs wælhreowan ham-cyme. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 [Pu] bæuest again his ham cume sar care & eie. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 64 þe quihilk...[schol] 3arnyt his hame-com in þe land. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1744 Tythandes...of my lordys hame come. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XI. i. 122 This is our hamecom thou desyrt lang.

Home-comer. One who comes home.

1627 *RUTHERFORD Let. to Mistress Stuart Lett.* (1671) 353 My blessing...be on the home-comer.

Home-coming, sb. [f. *HOME* adv. 8 a.] A coming home, arrival at home.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 503 þat may fynde at myn homcomyng, Crisseide comyn I. 1806 A. *DAY Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 72 Let them rest until my home coming. 1772 *MACKENZIE Man of World* II. ix. (1823) 475 The maid sat up to wait their home coming. 1800 *SCOTT Abbot* iii, First to welcome my home-coming. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 5/7 The homecoming of the Marquis of Hamilton and his bride to the ancestral home of the Abercorn family.

Home-coming, a. [f. *HOME* adv. 5, 8 b.]

That comes home to one; effective; impressive.

1867 A. *THOMSON Sk. Script. Char.* 33 The most valuable and homecoming of all evidences.

Home-felt, a. [f. *HOME* adv. 5.] Felt 'at home', intimately, or in one's heart.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 262 A sacred and home-felt delight.

1718 *POPE Chorus Youths & Virg.* 34 What home-felt rap-tures move. 1828 W. *IRVING Braceb. Hall* (1845) 275 Whatever is most homefelt and delightful in rustic life. 1860 I. *TAYLOR Spir. Heb. Poetry* (1873) 139 Worship...homefelt—national—near to the heart of...the worshippers.

Homeish: see *HOMISH*.

Home-keeping, a. [*HOME* sb. 14 h and i.]

That keeps or takes care of a home; that keeps or remains at home, home-staying.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* I. i. 2 Home-keeping-youth, haue euer homely wits. 1806 *MIS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. (1863) 258 An eldest sister...a home-keeping Martha North. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/1 The sun of an Indian summer—no home-keeping Englishman knows what that means.

So Home-keeping sb.; Home-keeper, the keeper or guardian of a home.

1598 *FLORIO, Mansionaro*, a homekeeper, a housling.

1846 *GROTE Greece* I. i. (1862) I. 47 We find ascribed to her...attributes of industry and home-keeping. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LIII. 534 Oikology, from its Greek derivation, includes also family life or homekeeping. 1898 *Chicago Advance* 20 Jan. 75/1 A living homekeeper's thoughtful care.

Homeland (hōm'lænd). The land which is one's home or where one's home is; one's native land.

In earliest use *attrib.* = *HOME* sb. 14 d.

1670 *BLOME Treat. Trav. & Traff.* 53 Another sort of Merchants, which may be termed Homeland-Traders...who drive a trade to Scotland and Ireland. 1833 I. *TAYLOR Fanal.* v. 139 A homeland densely peopled. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* I. § 1. 4 The gods whom our English fathers worshipped in their English home-land. 1887 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Feb. 385 [Nebraska] was the native home-land of the buffalo.

Homeless (hōm'lēs), a. [f. *HOME* sb. + *-LESS*.]

1. Having no home or permanent abode. Usually of persons; hence *transf.* of their condition, etc. (In quot. 1615 quasi-adv. in comb.)

1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* I. 94 His daughter 'tis, who holds this homeless-driven, Still mourning with her. 1908 V. *KNOX Ess.* cxlv. (R.), Friendless, homeless, unbeloved, unregarded. 1793 *COWPER A Tale* 28 Or was the merchant charged to bring The homeless birds a nest? 1808 *WORDSW. Sonn.* 'Jones' as from Calais', A homeless sound of joy was in the sky. 1871 R. *ELLIS Catullus* lxiii. 58 Shall a homeless Attis hie him to the groves uninhabited?

2. Affording no home or dwelling-place.
1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi. Going forth into a new and homeless world. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 455 Thus left by herself on the homeless sea.

Hence **homelessly** *adv.*, in a homeless condition, without a home. **Homelessness**, homeless condition.

1809 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 286 Who o'er this scene of clay Once wandered homelessly. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xviii. Forgetful of her homelessness. 1866 R. VAUGHAN *Eng. Noncon.* 41 His life of poverty and homelessness.

Homelet (*hō'mlēt*). [*f.* HOME *sb.* + -LET.] A tiny or diminutive home.

1855 WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 192 In the hilly parts... many tiny homelets of past ages still stand.

† **Homelihede**. In *homlyhed*. [*f.* HOMELY *a.* + -hed (*e*, -HEAD).] Homeliness, familiarity.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 246 Loue be compagne of poore folk, & holde here maners in homlyhed.

Homelike, *a.* [*f.* HOME *sb.* + LIKE *a.*] Like or resembling home; suggestive of home; homely. Hence **Homelikesness**.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 98 A more home-like acquaintance with the language. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* II. 209 An unexplainable something of familiarity and homelikesness. 1886 MRS. ALEXANDER *By Wom. Wit* I. ii. 61 It is... not too fine for use, and supremely homelike. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knight-Errant* II. ix. 215 Its air of comfort and homelikesness.

Homelily (*hō'mlilī*), *adv.* [*f.* as next + -LY².] In a homely manner.

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* xvii. 4 (MS. E) He resait thame hamlyly [MS. C richt gladly, ed. 1616 tenderly]. 1596 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxv. 7 To talke trewly and homily. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* 53 A People who lived plainly, homely, and virtuously. 1755 JOHNSON, *Homelily*, rudely, inelegantly.

Homeliness (*hō'mlinēs*). [*f.* HOMELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being homely; familiarity, intimacy (*obs.*); kindness, kindliness (*obs.*); simplicity, plainness; lack of beauty.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prolog. Fosterand barnes wip hamlynes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 462 Crist bicliptide 3onge and pore in tokene of his homelynesse. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 700 Ouer greet homlynesse engendreth dispreysynge. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 244 Forto cleue to a thing... and 3it for to haue noon homelynes with the same thing were an vnchereful thing. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 304 With homeliness of style and baseness of phrase. 1656 BR. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 55 Homeliness makes less shew, and hath less danger. 1764 HURD *Dial. Uses of For. Trav.* (R.), I have never heard that the loveliness of her form is impaired, or even disgraced, by the homeliness of her habitation. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. iii. (1862) 107 Life in the country... presenting a picture of simplicity, homeliness, and quiet. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 69 She well knew that she was not handsome, and jested freely on her own homeliness.

† **Homeling**. *Obs.* [*f.* HOME *sb.* + -LING.] A home-born inhabitant; a native. *b. attrib. or adj.* = Indigenous, native.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 189 So long as our homelings had the dominion of this Ile. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxii. viii. 200 The homeling inhabitants call it Achilles-dromon. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 37 Which (homelings) from this little world we name.

Home-lot. U.S. = HOUSE-LOT, HOMESTEAD 3. 1638 *Dedham* (U.S.) Rec. (1892) III. 51 Abraham Shaweselleth... one portion of Grownnd called an hill or lland as it lyeth to his home lott. 1714 in Temple and Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 134 The rear of said home-lots' fence shall have one-half of said fence to be accounted as Public Fence. 1875 TEMPLE & S. *Ibid.* 13 Every engager for the First and Second Settlements received, in addition to a home-lot, a share of these interval lands. 1895 J. WINBOR *Mississ. Basin* 293 Twelve families were soon picking out their home lots along its banks.

Homely-homely: see HUMBLETY.

Homely (*hō'mli*), *a.* Forms: see HOME. [*f.* HOME *sb.* + -LY¹.] Not recorded in OE., but the cognate word exists in OFris. *hēmeltk*, OHG. *heim(ē)lich*, ON. *heimiligr* (Da. *hemmelig*).]

† 1. Of or belonging to the home or household; domestic, 'family'. *Obs.*

13... E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 1210 He gef vus to be his homly hyne. a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1373 Many homly trees there were, That peches, coynes, and apples bere. 1388 WYCLIF *Gal.* vi. 10 To alle men; but most to hem that ben homliche of the feith. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/2 To make Hamely, domesticare. 1558 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 40, I heard say, that there were some homely thieves, some pickers in this worshipful house. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. vii. (1878) II. 44 Dogs of the homelike kind, are either shepherds, curs, or mastiffs.

2. Become as one of the household; familiar, intimate; at home *with*. Now rare or arch.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 853 Dis mane, bat was hamely with hyne. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 13 To be more homely with him þan þei weren before. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 201 That he [Mortimer] was ovyr homely with the gween. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ij. This goode emperoure was... homely with euery man. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Earlestown* 6 July, Ye see your father is homely with you.

b. Familiar, that one is 'at home' with. *rare*. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Cleopatra* i. When the matter [she had heard] had become homely in her mind, and her fear had fallen from her, she spoke of the prophecy.

3. Characteristic of home as the place where one receives kind treatment; kind, kindly. Now rare or *Obs.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* I. 331 And with suete wordys hamlyly Reconfortit thame rytht hertly. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 1660 He agayn, with humyly hamly cher, Resait him. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 20 Whom gentler, homelier feelings stir.

4. Such as belongs to home or is produced or practised at home (esp. a humble home); unsophisticated, simple; plain, unadorned, not fine; everyday, commonplace; unpolished, rough, rude. (Sometimes approbative, as connoting the absence of artificial embellishment; but often apologetic, depreciative, or even as an euphemism for 'wanting refinement, polish, or grace'.) a. Of things.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* 7. 135 Thanne hadde I with yow homlyly suffisaunce I am a man of litel sustenance. c 1475 *Rauf Colyear* 112 Heir is bot hamelie fair. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* I. Some gentylmen. desired me to vse olde and homely termes in my translacons. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 164 Who can tell if suche men are worthe a groate, when their apparell is so homely? 1573 TUSSEER *Hush.* lxxiii. (1878) 164 Though home be but homely, yet... home hath no fellow. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 96 The Buzzard in this Towne is but homely. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 p. 5 The Clown... clothed his Ideas in those plain homely Terms that are the most obvious and natural. 1795 *Genil. Mag.* 607/2 The unfortunate King of Poland... lives in a very homely manner. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. ii, Earth's coarsest bread, the garden's homeliest roots.

b. Of persons. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 43 3e myssed ten schore Of homeliche hertis. 1486 AUDLEY *Poems* 13 Hou homle hosbondmen here hertys that arysse. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. ii. (1893) 154 A pore homely laborynge man. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 134 In his persuasions he is very whomylye. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. ii. 68 If you will take a homely mans aduice, Be not found here. 1704-S. I. MORRIS in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 371, I beg excuse for being thus homely and plain. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 155 A dear little homely woman.

5. Of persons, etc.: Of commonplace appearance or features; not beautiful, 'plain', uncomely. (Said also of the features themselves.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 89 Hath homelie age th'al-luring beauty tooke from my poore cheek? a 1639 FOTHERBERRY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 1 (1642) 332 Some parts of Man be... comely, some homely. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 748 It is for homely features to keep home. 1669 PENN. *No Cross* xi. § 10 Nothing is Homely in God's Sight but Sin. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Homely*, ugly, disagreeable course, mean. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. viii. 211 She... was extremely deformed and homely. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* II. 161 To bethink themselves of homelier and humbler charms. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* viii, The homely vein running through her own four daughters, of whom not one was really pretty and some were really plain.

6. *Comb.*, as *homely-featured*, *-looking* adjs.; also † *homely-man*, † *homely-woman*, a domestic.

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 (MS. K) Homliman, or woman, domesticus, domestica. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 252 Like homely-featured Night. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 99 Our farmers were then more homely-looking individuals than at present.

† **Homely**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* HOME *sb.* + -LY²: cf. MHG. *heim(ē)liche*.]

1. Familiarly, intimately.

13... *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 3228 Down he broght hir til his bowis, Hamely als sho war his spows. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IV. i. Hamly he spekis til him. 1387 THEVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 371 His briddes. comē homeliche to manis honde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 Homly, or yn homly manner, domestic, familiariter. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 127 What... A nourse talke so homely with one of your worship? 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxxi. 34 Presumptuous sinners deal as homely with the dear mercies of Almighty God.

2. Kindly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 546 His frendis thus gat curtasly He couth ressaue, and hamely. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit* *Wemen* 230, I... him behaldis hamely, with hertly symyng. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ix. 17 There he was welcom'd of that honest syre, And of his aged beldame homely well.

3. Plainly, simply, unpretentiously; without adornment or polish; without refinement; rudely, roughly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 388 He rood but homlyly in a medlee cote. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 66 Homlyes... they maye be well called, for they are homely handeled. 1558 HULOET, *Homely*, or after a rude fashion, agreste. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1077/1 Of these yeomen of the garde... the fourth (whose name was Homely) used very homely, unkindly, and churlishelie. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Bv, It was very homely and rudely distilled, ..not in a limbeck. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* VII. 928 Thus... homely drest, He strides into the hall.

4. Without reserve or circumlocution; directly 'home'; straight to the point; plainly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1510 (1550) Sche nolde feyne But as his sustir homeli sop to seyne. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 501 II. 183 For yeve me that I wryte thus boldly and homly to you. 1681 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 107 Yf he can accuse, lett him doe y^e homely. 1688 H. CARE *King's Right Indulge.* 28 They... spoke homely of the Clergy, who assisted the Pope's proceedings, crying out upon these shrivled Ribbalds.

Homelyn (*hō'mlin*). Also *hommelín*, *homlin*, *homerling*. [Origin unascertained: there is no allied name in the cognate langs.

(The suggestion of Jamieson that it is a deriv. of ON. *hamla*, OE. *hamellan* to HAMBLE, mutilate, appears to have no basis other than the similarity of sound.)]

A fish, the Spotted Ray, *Raja maculata*. 1666 MERRITT *Pinax Rerum Nat. Brit.* (1667) 185 *Raja laris*, a Homelyn... in Cornubia, a Guilt head. 1808 E.

DONOVAN *Brit. Fishes* V. ciii, It perfectly agrees with the Homerling Ray. 1820 P. NEILL *List Fishes* 28 (Jam.) *Raja rubus*, Rough ray: Hommelin. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 431 The Homelyn and the Thornback... are the two species most common in the London market.

Home-made, *a.* [*f.* HOME *sb.* 14 b and *adv.* 8 b.]

1. Made at home or for home consumption; of domestic manufacture. Also *absol.*

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Poems, Sanbourn* 35 Loaves of Home-made Bread. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* III. (ed. 2) 193 None but the very peasants wear home-made cloth. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xi. (1869) 47 The thick coat of brown 'home-made'. 1886 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 173 An overweening confidence in itself and its home-made methods.

† 2. Sent home, home-delivered. *Obs. rare*.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 852 Seconding With home-made thrust the heavy swing, She laid him flat upon his side.

Homenees. [*f.* HOME *sb.* + NESS.] The quality or condition associated with home.

1840 MALCOLM *Trav.* 6/1 The cold emotions of wonder... now give place to a sense of exhilaration and homenees.

1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. viii. 128 Not the less was the air around them the air of homenees.

Homeo-: see HOMEO-

Homer¹ (*hō'mēr*). [*f.* HOME *v.* + -ER¹.] A homing pigeon.

1880 *Times* 24 Nov. 10 The homer bird is sometimes called the Antwerp. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 2/2 Country doctors often employ homers to return with prescriptions to their surgeries in special cases. 1890 *Cassell's Sat. Trnl.* 13 Aug. 1124/1 During Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian campaign... by means of homers, the reporters despatched messages from mining villages to Edinburgh.

|| **Homer**² (*hō'mēr*). Also *chomer*. [*ad. Heb.* חֹמֶר *chōmer*, lit. 'heap'.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, the same that in later times was called the COR, containing 10 ephahs, or 10 baths (liquid measure). Its content has been very variously calculated, but was probably about 80 gallons.

(Not to be confounded with the omer חֶמֶץ, = $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an ephah.)

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlv. 14 Ten Battes make one Homer. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* v. 10 The seed of an Homer shall yeeld an Ephah. 1778 LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* v. 10 A chomer of seed shall produce an ephah. 1876 *Helps Study Bible* 241, 10 ephahs = 1 kor, or homer.

¶ Also erroneously used for OMER, q.v.

Homer, contr. of *hœ-mother*: see HOR sb.⁴

Homerian (*hōmēr'ian*), *a.* [*f.* L. *Hōmēr'ius*, *f. Homērus* Homer + -AN.] = HOMERIC.

1796 BURNET *Mem. Metastasio* II. 419 The Homerian imitation of Alcides extirpating himself from Cimmeria. 1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reason True Arbiter Lang.* 46 The true Homerian and Virgilian strain.

Home-ribbed, *a.* [*f.* HOME *adv.* 8 b.] Well ribbed up: see quot. 1720.

1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2319/4 A grey Nag... his Ears cropt close, home rib'd. 1790 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* I. (1731) 16 When the short Ribs advance pretty near the Haunch Bone, a Horse is then said to be home-ribbed [printed -rid] and well coupled. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* 114 We do not quite agree... as to the preference due to the home-ribbed racer.

Homerick (*hōmēr'ik*), *a.* [*ad. L. Homericus*, *a. Gr. Ὅμηρος*, *f. Ὅμηρος* Homer, the traditional name of the author of the two Greek epic poems, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. In *F. Homérique*.]

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Homer, the poems ascribed to him, or the age with which they deal; like, or of the style of, Homer.

The Homeric question: the question of the authorship, date, and construction of the Homeric poems.

a 1771 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer* 215 (Jod.) The whole Homerick history. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 159 The Homeric world... is at once poetical and real. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 277/1 The Hymn to Apollo... The Hymn to Hermes... The Hymn to Aphrodite and that to Demeter... are the principal of the Homeric hymns... These, with the 'Battle of the Frogs and Mice', make up the sum of the Homeric poems, genuine and spurious. 1853 GLADSTONE (*title*) *Studies in Homer and the Homeric age*. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 7/2 A great Homeric laugh showed that the joke had gone home.

† **Homeric**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + -AL.] = HOMERIC. *Homeric medicines*: see quot. 1584.

1578 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 172 The Homericall Jupiter. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xii. xiii. (1886) 195 Of these Homericall medicines he saith there are four sorts, whereof amulets, characters, and charmes are three... the fourth... he saith, consisteth in illusions, which he more properly calleth stratagems [*Ibid.* xii, Ferrarius... saith that this is called *Homeric medicatio*, because Homer discovered the blood of the word suppressed, and the infections healed by or in mysteries]. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 126 It has been objected by some... that Pope's version of Homer is not Homeric.

Homerically (*hōmēr'ikālī*), *adv.* [*f.* HOMERIC + -AL + -LY².] In a Homeric manner; in the style of Homer or the Homeric poems.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 522 Chapman often caught the ideas of Homer, and went on writing Homerically. 1892 *Athenæum* 19 Nov. 696/2 The more Homerically the great fundamental passions of man's nature are treated... the more powerful is the effect.

† **Homerican**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* as HOMERIC + -AN.] = HOMERIC.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16. 290 The Third in the Persian Trinity... as it was in the Homerican. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Contents, A battle sung by the muse in the Homerican style. 1820 W. TOOKER tr. *Lucian* I. i. 501 note, Parody of an homerican verse.

Homerid (hō'méríd). [ad. Gr. 'Ομηρίδης, usu. in pl. 'Ομηρίδαι, Lat. *Homēridae*, a guild of poets in Chios who claimed descent from Homer and a hereditary property in the Homeric poems, which they recited publicly. In F. *Homēride*.]

1. One of the *Homēridae* (see above); a Homeric rhapsodist.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. 177 The Homerids were still conspicuous in the days of Akusilaus, Pindar... and Plato.

2. A Homeric scholar.

1866 BLACKIE *Homer & Iliad* I. 141 The greatest modern Homerid, Wolf.

Hence **Homeridian** (hō'mérídi-ān) *a.*, of or pertaining to the Homerids.

1854 BRISTED *Eng. Univ.* 315 The Homeridian Hymns. **Homerist** (hō'méríst). [ad. L. *Homērista*, *a.* Gr. 'Ομηριστής.] *a.* An imitator of Homer. *b.* A Homeric rhapsodist. *c.* A Homeric scholar.

1899 *Broughton's Let.* iv. 15 You will be the Homerist of our time. 1871 KEN *Hymnologia* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 202 The Homerists sat singing to bare walls. 1886 *Athenaeum* 11 Sept. 331/2 The copious literature... poured forth by the new school of Homerists.

So **Homerise** *v.* [cf. late Gr. 'Ομηρίσειν] *intr.*, to practise the style of Homer.

1784 *Acc. Bks.* in *Ann. Reg.* 272/2 Phidias and Apelles may be said... to have homerized.

Homerite (hō'mérít). [a. Gr. 'Ομηρίται *pl.*] = HIMYARITE.

1813 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 665 This Hellisthæus had warred against the Homerites for quarrel of Religion. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 136 Homerites, a warlike tribe of the Arabs. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 143 The dialect of the Himyarite Arabs, the *Homerites* of the Greeks.

Hence **Homeritic** *a.*, Himyaritic.

1801 J. HAGER *Babylon. Inscr.* 18 The Homeritic alphabet, the oldest which the Arabians possessed.

† **Homerkin**. *Obs.* [Cf. *firkin*, *kilderkin*.] A liquid measure.

1662-3 in H. F. Swayne *Churchw. Acc. St. Thomas, Sarum* (1896) 335 One Homerkin of Beere 12s.

Homorology (hō'mérōlōjī). [f. *Homer* (see HOMERIC) + (-ology).] The study of Homer and of the Homeric poems, their authorship, date, etc.

1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 8 It is pleasant to see that in Germany, and even in this country... Homorology does not cease to flourish. 1876 — *Prim. Homer* i. 1 To rescue this circle of studies from inadequate conceptions, and to lay the ground for a true idea of them I have proposed to term them Homorology. 1887 *Athenaeum* 17 Sept. 357/1 Orthodox homorology.

Hence **Homorologist**, one versed in Homorology.

1890 *Athenaeum* 29 Nov. 729/1 Among those whom Mr. Gladstone calls Homorologists.

Home Rule. [HOME *sb.* B. 3.] Government of a country, colony, province, etc., by its own citizens; the political principle or theory, according to which a country or province manages its own affairs; used *spec.* in British politics with reference to the movement, begun about 1870, to obtain for Ireland self-government through the agency of a national parliament.

The phrase 'Home Rule' had been used incidentally in 1860. But at the meeting for the local autonomy of Ireland held on 19 May, 1870, the phrase 'Home Government' was adopted, though 'Home Rule' is said to have been suggested, and became almost immediately the popular phrase.

1860 A. M. SULLIVAN in *Nation* (Dublin) 28 July, (Heading of National Petition to the Queen) The National Petition taking England at her word. The Vote for Home Rule. [1870 in O'Connor *Parnell Movement*. (1886) 225 On May 19, 1870... A new organisation was founded... The Home Government Association of Ireland... Ireland to be exclusively mistress of Irish affairs.] 1871 Brodrick in *Macm. Mag.* May 42 Beyond this I am not prepared to go in the direction of what is called 'home-rule' in Ireland. 1871 J. F. MAGUIRE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 26 June in Hansard CCVII. 634 There is at present a wonderful amount of misconception in the minds of Englishmen with respect to what is termed 'Home Rule'. I am myself a Nationalist, and in favour of Home Rule, but at the same time I am a loyal subject of Her Majesty. 1871 *Punch* 29 July 41/2 What used to be called 'Repeal' is now denominated 'Home Rule'. 1871 *Times* 9 Oct. 5/5 Home Rule is still the topic of the day. The country rings with the cry. 1886 *Observer* 28 Feb. 4/4 Home Rule for London, then, rather than police reform, ought to have been the chief question. 1890 *Echo* 6 Dec. 1/4 Prof. Galbraith was present at the first meeting... which was held at Bilton's Hotel, Dublin, on the 19th May, 1870, and was chosen one of the hon. secretaries. He it was who coined the expression Home Rule.

b. attrib. (also home-rule).

1871 *Times* 9 Oct. 5/6 Home Rule Association. 1880 McCARTHY *Omn Times* lxii. IV. 380 Home Rule agitation. 1886 *Morn. Post* 17 Apr. 5/3 The Home Rule members speak confidently as to the prospect of legislation. 1886 CARNEGIE *Triumph. Democr.* 16 The Republic has solved the problem... by adopting the federal, or home-rule system. 1893 TENNYSON in A. Tennyson *Memo.* (1897) II. 462, I love Gladstone, but I hate his Home-rule policy.

Hence **Home-ruler**, one who advocates or practises Home Rule. Also **Home-rule** *v. trans.*, to govern by Home Rule. **Home-ruling** *ppl. a.*, advocating or practising Home Rule.

1880 McCARTHY *Omn Times* lxii. IV. 382 Several Irish elections... were fought out on the question for or against Home Rule; and the Home Rulers were successful. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/1 To detach from Home-Ruled Ireland...

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the counties of Down and Antrim. 1891 SIR C. G. DUFFY *Ibid.* 7 Apr. 2/1 An eminent English Home Ruler last year said to an Irish friend that the greatest impediment to Home Rule was the Home Rulers. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 11 June 1/2 'We have changed all that now', the Home Ruling Liberals will say.

† **Homeseif**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. HOME *adv.* 6.] Carried on with oneself; private.

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1656) 364 Wholsome Homeseif Conferences.

Home-sick, **homesick** (hō'msík), *a.* [f. HOME *sb.* 14j + SICK *a.*: after next.] Depressed in consequence of a longing for home during absence from it; affected with homesickness.

c 1798 [see HOMESICKNESS]. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. Prayer* at Sea iii. The homesick seaman. 1828 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 287 A servant of the true God... banished, homesick, and living on the bounty of strangers. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lix. 168. I am homesick. I'm not accustomed to be away from mamma for so long.

Home-sickness, **homesickness**. [f. HOME *sb.* + SICKNESS: *app.* at first a rendering of Ger. (Swiss) *heimweh*.] A depressed state of mind and body caused by a longing for home during absence from it; nostalgia.

1796 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 174 The *heimweh*, i.e. 'homesickness' with which those of Bern are especially afflicted. 1775-83 THACHER *Mil. Journ.* (1826) 242 Cases of indisposition caused by absence from home, called by Dr. Cullen Nostalgia or home-sickness. c 1798 COLERIDGE *Home-Sick* iv. (Written in Germany) Home-sickness is a wasting pang. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 235 A cat is as subject as a mountaineer to the home-sickness. 18... KINGSLEY in *Life* I. 3 (D.), I have... continually the true 'heimweh' home-sickness of the Swiss and Highlanders. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* i. (1804) 1 Symptomatic of the proverbial homesickness of mountaineers.

Homesoken, rare form of HAMESUCKEN.

Homespun (hō'mspn), *a., sb.* [HOME *sb.* 14 i.] *A. adj.* 1. Spun at home; of home manufacture; made of the material mentioned in B. 1.

1591 FLORIO *and Fruites* Aiv. One being only clad in homespun cloth. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* II. 718 Thy syre... kept his wife in a coarse homespun gowne. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 451 The farmers... are mostly clothed in plain, decent, homespun cloth. 1844 BISCHOFF *Woolen Mannf.* II. 304 In the form of plik, or homespun thread.

2. *fig.* Of domestic origin or quality; simple, unsophisticated, unvarnished; plain, homely; unpolished, rude.

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 130 His wooing is plaine home-spun stuffe. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* Wks. (1883) 62 Yet this plain home-spun fellow keeps... thirty, forty, fifty servants. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 123 Sobriety is... void of show; substantial, home-spun, and hardy. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iv. 79 The plainest homespun morality. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 40 Crabbe was one of those simple, homespun characters.

B. sb. 1. Cloth made of yarn spun at home; hoddin; also, a coarse and loosely-woven material made in imitation of home-made cloth.

1607 ROWLAND *Guy, Earl Warw.* 59 Homely Country-gray, Such as the poor plain people term home-spun. 1667 WITMER in *Southey Comm. pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 306 Clad in home-spun gray. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 520 Most of the families... are clothed in strong, decent homespun. 1828 LONGF. *M. Standish* iii. 53 She, the Puritan girl... Making the humble house and the modest apparel of homespun Beautiful with her beauty. 1833 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Oct. 607/1 Homespuns are still much worn.

b. Anything of plain, homely, or rude texture. 1845 *Athenaeum* 4 Jan. 17 The edifice is of uniform texture, instead of being... of superfine quality in one part, and arrant home-spun in another. 1897 HALL *Caine Deemster* vii. 44 The young rogue, who spoke the home-spun to the life. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3/1 Nor is the style... comparable in any way with the classic homespun of Cellini.

2. *transf.* One who wears homespun; hence, a rustic, a clown.

1590 SHAKES. *Mids. N.* III. i. 79 What hempen home-spuns have we swaggering here? 1604 *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 281 Sheepes Russet to home spunne.

3. *Comb.*, as *homespun-clad*, *hooded* *adjs.*

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1886) 4 Some of our most illustrious public men have come direct from the homespun-clad class. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 27 Mar. 5/2 Peasants, dressed in coarse, woollen homespun-hooded garments.

Homestall (hō'mstōl). [OE. *hāmsteall* homestead, f. *hām* HOME + *steall* position, place.]

† 1. = HOMESTEAD. *Obs.*

990 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 255 Ane hide on Cumtune on his hamstealle. 12... *Ibid.* IV. 133 Det he uße Christe into Christes cheriche þane homstal ðet he on set. c 1277 *Charter* in *Cowell Interpr.* (1701), De uno itinere... quod... ducit versus Homstale. 1598 KIRCHIN *Courts Let.* (1675) 244 If a Cottage or a House is decayed, it is called a Homestall. 1665 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1865) XIX. 42 A Homestall of 6 acres, with a dwelling house, barn, and orchard upon it. 1635... *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 237 John Whipple... shall have the homestall, or to say the Dwelling house. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 4 A property was soon established in every man's house and homestall; which seem to have been originally mere temporary huts or moveable cabins.

2. A farm-yard. *dialect.*

1661 *Wood Life* 5 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 419 This house hath a fair homestall and six yard land belonging to it. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 239 Manure... from the Homestall, or from the Mizen in the field. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 154 Thro' ev'ry Homestall, and thro' ev'ry Yard, His Midnight walks, panting, forlorn, he flies. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort.*

Scatterg. Fam. xi. (1887) 40 At one of the gates belonging to the homestall at the back of the house.

Hence **Homestalled** *a.*, having a homestall.

1815 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) II. 18 Our rosycheeked, homestalled divines.

Homestead (hō'mstēd), *sb.* [OE. *hāmstede*, f. *hām* HOME + *stede* place, *STEAD*. Cf. OFris. *hēmsted*, ON. *heimstōð*.]

1. *gen.* The place of one's dwelling or home; † *a.* The place (town, village, etc.) in which one's dwelling is. *Obs.* *b.* A home or dwelling.

972 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 77 Of hamstede on ropleah zeat. 1618-15 Br. *HALL Contempl.* N. T. II. iii. I do not see thee led into... thy homestead of Nazareth, but into the vast wilderness. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 435 The Orenburg-Kozaks... At present they have their homestead about the Samara. 1853 KANE *Grimm's Exp.* iii. (1856) 25 The cabin, which made the homestead of four human beings. c 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 9 To play the men for their own homesteads.

2. A house with its dependent buildings and offices; esp. a farmstead.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Both house and homestead into seas are borne. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 412 A most beautiful country, studded... with farm-houses, barns and homesteads. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 99 We now present a collective plan of a homestead, or farm-steading, upon a compact and very moderate scale. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 285 After the fire... many of the old homesteads were never rebuilt. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* i. ii. 26 Twilight descending Brought back... the herds to the homestead.

3. *U.S.* A lot of land adequate for the residence and maintenance of a family; 'a farm occupied by the owner and his family'; esp. the lot of 160 acres granted to a settler by the Homestead Act of Congress, 1862.

Hence **homestead grant**, **law**, **policy**, etc.; **homestead exemption**, 'the exemption by law from forced sale under execution for general debts of a certain amount of real estate occupied by the owner as a homestead' (Funk).

1693 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 92 We... have... sold... all the remaining part of our home stead or house lott. 1796 *Prop. Rec. Cambr., Mass.* (1896) 227 The said piece of Land be and shall be from time to time improved by him... for a house Lott or home Stead to Build upon. 1876 *Johnson's New Univ. Cycl.* II. 971 A home and shelter for a family under the name of a homestead, which was to be held exempt from the ordinary incidents of ownership. 1879 *Constit. California* c. 17 § 1 The Legislature shall protect, by law, from forced sale, a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families. 1884 *MULHALL Dict. Statist.* 231 *Homestead Grants*. In 1862 the United States law was passed to encourage settlers from Europe, whereby lots of 4 square miles or 160 acres are given to immigrants, on condition of 5 years' occupation. 1886 *Times* 9 Oct. 10/1 The Canadian homestead policy is a more favourable one than that of the United States.

4. *attrib.* (see also 3).

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 185 The scattered population, in which homestead virtues were once supposed to find their favourite abode.

Hence **Homesteadless** *a.*, without a homestead. 1897 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 301 Left houseless and homesteadless on a desolated land.

Homestead, *v. U.S.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To take up and occupy as a homestead (sense 3). Also *absol.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 5/1 Can a man, if he chooses, homestead a hundred and sixty acres of land, free of purchase-money? 1888 *Ibid.* 20 Mar. 3/1 He homesteaded his 160 acres. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 5 Apr. 216 The farmers who homesteaded on a Nebraska prairie twenty years ago.

Homesteader (hō'mstēd-er). [f. HOMESTEAD *sb.* + -ER.] The holder of a homestead; *spec.* in U.S., one who holds lands acquired under the Homestead Act of Congress.

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 136/1 The random cabins of the 'homesteaders'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 7/1 He... has four grown sons, all homesteaders, who have four houses, one on each homestead, to comply with Government regulations.

Homesteading. A homestead, a farmstead. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III. 80 A small house with a very tolerable homesteading.

Homester (hō'mst-er). [f. HOME *sb.* + -STER.]

A contestant in a sporting match who belongs to the locality; one of the home team.

1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 16/2 In the second half the homesters were seen to much better advantage, but the defence of the visitors was so good that nothing definite was scored. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 16 June 5/3 The homesters winning the toss put together the capital score of 305, whilst the Australians before the call of time lost three good wickets for 41 runs.

Home-thrust, *sb.* [f. HOME *adv.* 4, 5.]

Fencing. A thrust which goes home to the party against whom it is directed; hence *fig.* and *transf.*

1622 MASSE tr. *Aleman's Gussman & Alf.* I. 136 To give... a slash on the arme, and to receive a home-thrust, and full *Stocada* in his owne bosome. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 406 This is a home-thrust at the Mosaic law. 1866 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* viii. vi. III. 479 This home-thrust his lordship appears to have had some difficulty in parrying.

So **Homethrust** *a.*, that is thrust home, that reaches its mark. **Homethrust** *v.*, to thrust home, to deliver a homethrust. **Homethruster**, one who thrusts home.

c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 165 God bless me from you, you are Home Thrusters. 1836 J. HALLAY in *Arnot Life* (1842) 75 A weak and rather impudent effort at homethrusting. 1896 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 168

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His plain, homethrust speech had wrought the multitude to what he would.

Homeward (hō'mwōrd), *adv.* and *a.* Forms: see HOME *sb.* [OE. *hāmweard* (= OHG. *heimwart*), *f. hām*, HOME *sb.* + *-ward*, -WARD. In OE. a true comb., hence in ME. the *a* of the first syllable remained (shortened) in some southern dialects; in others the comb. was analysed as *hōmward*, or with the ME. shortening *homeward*.]

A. adv. Towards home; in the direction of one's home, dwelling-place, or native land.

855 O. E. Chron., Æpelwulf. þa him ham weard for. a 1100 *Ibid.* an. 1048 And gewende þa hamweard. c 1205 LAY. 16941 Ælc uærde homeward. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2376 He.. bad hem rapen hem homward swiðe. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Sts., Machor 1327 His wayg hamewart tuk in hy. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 2162 Ariadne, Homward saylyth he. c 1420 Chron. Villad. st. 762 So sore wepyng boskede hem hamarde to go. c 1450 MYRC 1176 That thou myztes hamward wende. 1474 CAXTON Chesse 156 Retournyng agayn homeward. 1506 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 20 To drawe homeward towarde dethe. c 1560 A. SCOTT Poems (S. T. S.) xxv. 1 Returne the hairt, hamewart agane. 1583 STANFURD Bells II. (Arb.) 67 Thence dyd I trudge hoamward. 1750 GRAY Elegy I, The ploughman homeward plods his weary way. 1784 COWPER Task I. 522 The mariner Bound homeward, and in hope already there.

b. Comb., as *homeward-going*, *-veering*, *-wending* adjs. Also *HOMEWARD-BOUND*.

1813 BYRON *Glaucour* 4 The homeward-veering skiff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 2/1 The homeward-going teams.

B. adj. Directed or going homeward; leading home. Primarily with such sbs. as *march*, *way*; hence of things moving home.

1566 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. II. i. (R.), Which in their extreme dayes Will part from lyfe.. to goe theyr homeward wayes. 1696 TATE & BRADY Ps. cxix. 176 Till I despair to find my home-ward way. 1799 WORDSW. *Ruth* xli, At evening in his homeward walk. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 153 Upon our homeward voyage. 1817 W. SELWYN *Llew Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 937 Surinam, where she had taken in her homeward cargo.

Homeward-bound, a. [See BOUND *ppl.* a.] Bound homeward; preparing to go home; directing one's course homeward. Said esp. of a ship returning home from a foreign port.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 9 When either outward or homeward bound they are checked by an east.. wind. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3826/3 With 6 homeward-bound Merchant Ships. 1832 MARRIAT N. *Forster* xxiii, The crew.. were picked up by a homeward-bound vessel.

abol. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 5/1 There is no precaution taken against outward-bound meeting homeward-bound?

Hence *Homeward-bounder* *colloq.*, a homeward-bound vessel.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Homeward-Bounder*, a ship on her course home. 1897 *Daily News* 2 June 8/6 What time the homeward bounders were heading.. for the white cliffs of opposite Albion.

Homewardly, adv. *rare.* [f. HOMEWARD *a.* + *-ly* 2.] In a homeward direction.

1797 SOUTHEY *Poems*, *Hannak* 13 It was eve When homewardly I went.

Homewards (hō'mwōrdz), *adv.* Forms: see HOME *sb.* [OE. *hāmweardes*, *f. hāmweard*, with adverbial genitive: = OHG. *heimwantes*, Ger. *heimwärts*: see -WARDS.] = HOMEWARD *adv.*

898 O. E. Chron. an. 894 f 1 Sio operu fierd wæs ham weardes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 492 Than hamwardis buskit he to fair. 1481 *Churchw. Acc. Yalton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 114 For custom of y^e bell att Redclyff hyll, utwardys and whomwardys. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xiii. (R.), The Grecians homewards drewe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 341 'Tis high time to look homewards. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 102 We.. turned our faces homewards.

Homewort, Herb. rare. [OE. *hāmwyrt*, *f. hām* HOME *sb.* + *wyrt* WORT.] The house-leek.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 105 Wip poc adle onred hamwyrt. 1884 MILLER *Plant-m.*, *Sempervivum tectorum*,.. Common House-leek, 'Fuet', Home-wort.

Homey, variant of *HOMEY a.*

Homichlin (hō'miklin). *Min.* [mod. (Breit-haupt 1858) *f. Gr.* δμῆλη mist, dimness (in reference to the tarnishing of the surface) + *-in*.] A sulphide of copper and iron, akin to Barnhardite.

1859 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXVIII. 132 Under the name Homichlin, Breithaupt has described an ore from Plauen. 1865-78 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 163.

Homicidal (hō'misi-däl), *a.* [f. HOMICIDE + *-al*.] Late L. had *homicidälis*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by homicide; tending to or resulting in homicide; man-slaying; murderous. (Of persons and their acts, or of things personified.) *Homicidal insanity, mania*: see quot. 1883.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 718 The troop forth-issuing from the dark recess, With homicidal rage the king oppressing. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 139 In aspect dread as homicidal Mars. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ProL 219 Some great Princess, six feet high, Grand, epic, homicidal. 1851 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 225 The firing of those homicidal guns. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 8 No unrequited illusion of homicidal maniacs. 1883 A. S. TAYLOR *Princ. Med. Jurispr.* (ed. 3) II. 551 Homicidal mania or monomania is commonly defined to be a state of partial insanity, accompanied by an impulse to the perpetration of murder; hence it is sometimes called impulsive or paroxysmal mania.

Hence *Homicidally* *adv.*, in a homicidal manner. 1893 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 4/8 A verdict that the wound.. was homicidally inflicted was returned.

Homicide (hō'misid), *sb.* 1 [a. F. *homicide* (12th c.), ad. L. *homicida*, *f.* shortened stem of *homo*, *hominis*-s man + *cedere*, -*cedere* to kill: see -CIDE 1.] One who kills a human being; a man-slayer; in earlier use often = murderer.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints*, *Mathou* 563 Of dauit, homycyde & auster bath. 1421-2 HOCLEVE *Dialog* 64 Had I be for an homysede yknone, or an extorcioner or a robbowr. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. ii. 25 Salisbury is a desperate Homicide, He fighteth as one weary of his life. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* v. ii, I have lost a son.. I require his blood From his accursed homicide. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 38 Gore-tainted homicide, town-battering Mars! 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* IV. i. 180 And her, the homicide and husband-killer. *fig.* 1635 (GLAPTHORNE) *Liddy Mother* v. i. in Bullen O. Pl. II. 184 O, dispaire, Grimme homicide of soules.

b. Self-homicide, a suicide. *Obs.*

1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 212 So that for the Parliament to seek to take from him such Authority, were to be *felo de se*, as we call a self-Homicide.

c. attrib. Man-killing, homicidal.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* III. 14 3e.. axiden a man homeside, or mansleer, for to be 3ounun to 3ou. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 119 This regicide and homicide Government. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 94 Their unholy and homicidal alliance.

Homicide, sb. 2 [a. F. *homicide* (12th c.), ad. L. *homicidium*: see prec. and -CIDE 2.] The action, by a human being, of killing a human being.

In Law, usually classed as *justifiable*, *excusable*, or *felonious*. *Justifiable homicide*, the killing of a man in obedience to law, or by unavoidable necessity, or for the prevention of an atrocious crime. *Excusable homicide*, homicide committed by misadventure, also in cases of self-defence, where the assailant did not originally intend murder, rape, or robbery; but the distinction between *justifiable* and *excusable* homicide is merely verbal in modern Eng. law. *Felonious homicide* comprehends the wilful killing of a man through malice aforethought (murder); the unlawful killing of a man without such malice, either in a sudden heat, or involuntarily while committing an unlawful action not amounting to felony (manslaughter, in Scots Law called *culpable homicide*); also, the destroying of one's own life, self-murder, suicide. The degrees of culpable homicide have been defined by statute in divers colonial and American jurisdictions, as part of a systematic criminal code or otherwise. See *Manslaughter*, *Murder*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 498 Another homicide is that is doon for necessitee as when o man sleeth another in his defendaunt. 1424 CAXTON *Fables* *Alfonse* (1889) 1 This man dyd not the homycyde. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxvi. 58 Lord God, deliuer me, and gyd Frome schedding blude, and homycyd. a 1612 DONNE *Banavatos* (1644) 90 It [suicide] is not only Homicide, but Murder. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 179 In some cases homicide is justifiable, rather by the permission, than by the absolute command of the law. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 44 [He] is acquitted of murder.. the act was manslaughter only, or it was justifiable homicide. 1865 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 26 These Norsemen are excellent persons in the main.. But they have a singular turn for homicide.

b. Self-homicide, self-murder, suicide. *Obs.* a 1612 DONNE *Banavatos* (1644) 96 Of such condition is this Self-Homicide. 1650 Vind. *Hammond's Addr.* § 32. 12 Self-homicide is evil, and forbidden by God.

Homicide, v. (Also pa. *ppl.* in 5 *homicied*.) [f. HOMICIDE *sb.* 2] *trans.* To kill or murder.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXI. v, That place.. Where that gyaunt and she were homycied. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. xi, Her ancestor was Husband to an Aunt of that homicied Duke.

Homicidial (hō'misi-diäl), *a. rare.* [f. as next + *-al*.] = HOMICIDAL.

1808 HELEN ST. VICTOR *Ruins Rigonda* III. 168 The wretched end of her homicidial father.

Homicidions (hō'misi-dions), *a. rare.* [f. L. *homicidi-um* HOMICIDES *sb.* 2 + *-ous*.] = HOMICIDAL.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 407 An inhumane and homicidious Pope. 1889 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 162 The Cruel and Homicidious Directors and Appointers of these Bloody Sports. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 585 Dread Zamor leads the homicidious train.

† Homicidy, -ie. *Obs.* [ad. L. *homicidi-um* HOMICIDE *sb.* 2] = HOMICIDE *sb.* 2

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 490 (Harl. MS.) Vnderstonde wel þat homicide þat is man-slaughter is in diuers wise. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Delke K. James* (1818) 20 This abhominable.. homycidie, and false treason of this cruell murder.

Homiculture (hō'mikultür), *Erron. homo-* [f. L. *homo*, *homi(n)-* man + CULTURE.] The physical cultivation or development of mankind.

1886 *Aberdeen Free Press* 4 Sept. 4/3 All honour therefore to Sir George Campbell for grappling so boldly at the British Association with the question of 'Homi-Culture'. 1888 *Pub. Opinion* 29 Sept., Marriages.. made on bases which, if not those that the laws of homiculture would lay down, are at least not diametrically opposed to them.

Homiform, *erroneous* f. HOMINIFORM.

Homilete (hō'milēt), [ad. Gr. δμῆλης disciple, scholar, f. δμῆλεω to hold converse with, to attend the lectures of.] A preacher, a HOMILIST. 1875 *Presbyt. Quarterly* Jan. 120 (Cent.) The pulpit wants above all else enthusiastic homiletes. 1891 J. H. THAYER in *Class. Rev.* V. 221 After all it holds true that the province of the exegete is distinct from that of the homilete.

Homiletic (hō'mile-tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *homilitiok*. [ad. Gr. δμῆλητικός affable, conversable, f. δμῆλητός, *vbl.* adj. of δμῆλεω to consort with, hold converse with, f. δμῆλος assembled crowd, throng. Cf. F. *homilitique*.]

A. adj. Of the nature of or characteristic of a homily; by way of a homily. *Homiletic divinity* or *theology* = Homiletics: see B. 1.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* Civ, Polemick and Homilitick Divinity. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxx. (1862) 432 Many admirable homiletic applications of this portion of the history have been made. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Russ's Hist. Canon* v. 76 The homiletic use of the apostles' writings.

B. sb. usually in pl. Homiletics [see -ICS, and cf. Gr. ὁμιλητική the art of conversation; also Ger. *homiletik*].

1. The art of preaching; sacred rhetoric.

1830 PUSEY *Histor. Eng.* II. 126 If.. the teaching of Homiletics were confined to the multiplication of methods for laying out a discourse [etc.]. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Brit. Crit. for Homiletics*. 1858 *Sal. Rev.* V. 288/1 We proceed to an analysis of this remarkable specimen of Christian homiletics. 1865 D. P. KIDDER (title) Treatise on Homiletics. Designed to illustrate the true Theory and Practice of Preaching the Gospel. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1033 His [Hyperius'] work *De Formandis Concionibus Sacris*.. distinguishes him.. as the founder of the science of homiletics.

2. pl. Homiletical works; homilies. *rare.*

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vii. (1872) 221 Reading its liturgies, homiletics, and excellent old moral horn-books.

Homiletical, a. [f. as prec. + *-al*.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to familiar intercourse or discourse; conversable, sociable. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *RealChar.* II. viii. 206 Conversations, or the right Demeanour of our selves considered as Members of Society, in our converse with others; the due managing of the common Affairs and Businesses of life.. These are commonly called Homiletical Vertues. 1687 ATTERBURY *Luther* (R.), His virtues active chiefly and homiletical: not those lazy sullen ones of the cloister. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 92 To yield some compliance and conformity with the Humours and Dispositions of those with whom we Converse; for this is a necessary part of Homilitical Vertue.

2. = HOMILETIC *a.*

1829-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. § 7. 155 A less homiletical form, and a comparative absence of Scriptural quotation, are the chief distinctions. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecol. Biog.* (1850) II. 74 Whitfield's homiletical labours, during each of his next five and thirty years.

Hence *Homiletically* *adv.*, after the manner of a homily or sermon.

1867 DEUTSCH *Talmud* in *Q. Rev.* Oct. 427 Tho' it might be explained homiletically or otherwise in innumerable new ways.

† **Homilian.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. δμῆλια homily + *-an*.] = HOMILIST.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 509 Hippolytus and other Homilians.

Homiliary (hō'mil-i-är), [ad. med.L. *homiliarium*, *homiliarius* (liber), *f. homilia* HOMILY: see -ARY.] A collection of homilies or sermons to be used in Church-service; a book of homilies.

1844 S. R. MANTLAND *Dark Ages* 64 note, I cannot help thinking that the Codex might be that service-book which was then more properly and strictly, and commonly too, (if not exclusively) called a Homiliary. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1733 A kind of homiliary, destined to be used at the celebration of the respective saints' days.

Homilist (hō'milist), [f. HOMILY + *-ist*.]

One who writes or delivers homilies, or hortatory sermons; a preacher.

1616 BRAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* IV. i, To this good homilist I have been ever stubborn, which God forgive me for and mend my manners. 1624 HALES *Schism* 7 What if the Homilist have Preached, or delivered any Doctrine, of the Truth of which we are not well persuaded? 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. i. 22 We have the testimony of the homilist Ælfric. 1882 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 807 Among the classic homilists of the English Church.

Hence *Homilistical a.*, characteristic of a homilist.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* 621 Armed.. onely for the preaching or Homilistical flourishes of a Pulpit.

Homilite (hō'milīt), *Min.* [f. Gr. δμῆλια association, δμῆλεω to be in company + *-ite*.] A borosilicate of iron and calcium, allied to datolite.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1038 *Homilite*, a mineral occurring, together with erdmannite and melinophane, at Stockoe near Brevig in Norway.

Homilize (hō'milīz), *v.* [f. HOMILY + *-ize*.] *intr.* To discourse, to preach, sermonize. (In quot. 1857 *perh. trans.* To preach to.)

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Inmed. Adresse* 169 Basil.. excelled in that popular kind of Homilizing. a 1662 HEVLIN *Land* (1668) 9 Not cloying them with continual Preaching, or Homilizing. 1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. no Conventicles* 21 Must the Parochial Ministers be bound to preach or homilize every Holy-Day? 1857 FRASER'S *Mag. Lit.* 496 The stones at our feet can homilize and humanize us.

Homill, *obs.* Sc. f. HUMMEL.

Homily (hō'milī), *Forms:* 4-6 *omelie*, -y(e), 5 *homilye*, 6 *omylie*, *omilie*, 6-7 *homely*, 6-*homily*. [a. F. *omelie* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *homélie*, ad. eccl. L. *homilia*, a. Gr. δμῆλια intercourse, converse, discourse, (eccl.) sermon, homily, f. δμῆλος crowd, throng, f. δμῶ together + ἵλη crowd, band, troop.]

A religious discourse addressed to a congregation; a sermon; esp. a practical discourse with a view to the spiritual edification of the hearers, rather than for the development of a doctrine or theme: see quot. 1883. In the Church of England spec.

applied to the discourses contained in the *Books of Homilies* published in 1547 and 1563 for use in parish churches.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* p. 1014 Of... Omelies and moralitee and deuocion. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 191 Gregoire upon his Omelie Ayein the slouth of prelacie Compleigneth him. c 1440 Gesta Rom. ix. 25 (Add. MS.) Seynte Austyn seithe in an Omelie. 1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1307/1 The omely or lecture vpon the seconde chapter. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* Rubric, After the Crede ended, shall folowe the Sermon or Homely, or some porcion of one of the Homelies, as thei shalbe hereafter deuised. 1568 *Homilies* Pref. (1859) 4 [The Queen] hath... caused a Book of Homilies, which heretofore was set forth by her most loving brother... to be printed anew. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. Ad § 8. 115 The good example of the Preacher is always the most prevailing Homily; his life is his best Sermon. 1844 (title) The Homilies of the Anglo-Saxon Church. Part I. The Homilies of Ælfric. 1883 SCHAFER *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1611 In the Western Church the terms 'sermon' and 'homily' were at first used interchangeably; but in time each came to designate a special kind of discourse. The sermon was a discourse developing a definite theme... The homily pursued the analytical method, and expounded a paragraph or verse of Scripture. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xvi. The service was soon done, and then the person delivered a homily.

b. *transf.* A serious admonition, exhortation or counsel; a lecture; a tedious moralizing discourse. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 164 O most gentle Iupiter, what tedious homilie of Loue haue you wearied your parishioners withall. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 252 There are homilies in nature's works worth all the wisdom of the schools. 1838 JAMES *Robber* vi. I vow and protest you have read them a homily as fair as any in the book. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. i. Edith, after a long homily from the King, returned to Hilda.

Hominal (hō'mīnāl), a. [A. F. hominal, f. L. *homo*, *homin-em*, man: see -AL.] Of or relating to man (in Natural History); human.

1851 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* I. vi. 35 Voltaire seems to have been the first who looked upon Man as constituting a separate kingdom... Most naturalists and ethnologists of the present day have adopted this moral, human, or hominal kingdom... Amongst living beings, or in the organic world, there are therefore three kingdoms: the vegetable, the animal, and the hominal. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/3 The most remarkable studies of M. Quatrefages were on marine animals and on the human or 'hominal' kingdom.

† **Homineity**, Obs. [f. L. *homo*, *homin-em*, man, after *deity*.] The essential quality of mankind; that which constitutes man.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XL (1701) 448/1 Many Individual Men are such by participation of the Idea of Man, (as if we should say Homineity). *Ibid.* 449/1.

Hominess: see under **HOMY** a.

Homing (hō'mīn), vbl. sb. [f. **HOME** v.]

† 1. *Naut.* (with *in*) The curving inwards of the sides of a vessel above its extreme breadth; 'falling' or 'tumbling home'. Obs.

1828 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 220 This race building, first came in by overmuch homing in of our shippes.

2. The action of going home; return home; the faculty possessed by animals of returning home from a distance. Also *attrib.* esp. in reference to pigeons.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 88 When they come to be trained for the homing part. 1875 *Live Stock Jnl.* 16 Apr. 35/2, I have always admired the homing faculty in the pigeon. 1886 E. S. STARR in *Century Mag.* XXXII. 375 The much discussed question of the homing of the pigeon, or, as the French term it, *orientation*. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 249 At his regular homing-time he appeared.

Homing, ppl. a. [f. **HOME** v. + -ING.] That goes home; spec. applied to pigeons that are trained to fly home from a distance.

1866 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 105 The so called 'homing' birds having enormous flying powers. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., Nowadays, the 'homing pigeon'... is so much better understood than of yore... that no other agency than electricity would be capable of outstripping him.

Hominid (hō'mīnīd), [ad. mod. L. *Hominidæ*, a family of mammals represented by the single genus *Homo* (man), f. L. *homo*, *homin-em*, man: see -ID. Cf. F. pl. *hominides*.] A member of the *Hominidæ* (see above); a man, zoologically considered. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Hominiform**, a. Obs. [f. L. *homin-em*, man + -FORM.] Of human shape.

1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 673 Monstrous shapes... mixtly Boviform and Hominiform.

Hominify (hō'mīnīfai), v. [f. as prec. + -FY.] *trans.* To make a man of; to render human.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xli. 91 Damnably teaching, that they in God are Deified, and God in them Hominified. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 16 Mankind had not been redeemed, unless the Word of God had been hominified. 1890 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) II. 380/3 A work of the celebrated historian Abulfaz being, thus, hominified and accorded royal rank.

Homine (hō'mīnē), a. [f. L. *homin-em*, man + -INE. Cf. *asinine*.] Of or belonging to man zoologically; of the human species.

1883 *American V.* 204 If the footprints are really those of a homine species. *Ibid.* 267 The most distinctively simian, and consequently least homine, characteristic.

Hominisation, rare. [f. L. *homin-em*, man + -SECTION.] Human anatomy.

1888 COVES in *Auk V.* 105 If the author is correct in identifying the muscle... with the myon of that name in hominisation.

Hominivorous (hō'mīnī-vōrəs), a. [f. L. *homin-em*, man + -vor-us devouring + -OUS.] Devouring or feeding upon human beings.

1859-63 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* (1876) 224 There are man-eaters among the Hyænas, and these hominivorous animals are greatly dreaded. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iv. 1. 237 The Hominivorous fly... inhabits Cayenne. 1866 P. M. DUNCAN tr. *Figuer's Insect World* II. 72 Let us... observe that this hominivorous fly is not, properly speaking, a parasite of man.

Hominy (hō'mīni). Forms: 7 homini, hominey, omine, 7-8 homine, 7-9 hom(m)on(e)y, 8 hommany, -iny, 8- hominy. [Of American Indian origin: see the early quotes.]

The actual origin seems unsettled. J. H. Trumbull, in Note to Roger Williams's *Key into Lang. of America* (1643), Narragansett Club ed., 1866, has '*Appimimimash*, "parched corn". From *appun*, *apudun*, "he bakes or roasts", and *min* pl. *minneash*, "fruit, grain, berry". In this and other compounds of *minneash* we discover the origin of the much-corrupted modern name 'hominy'. But see a different suggestion in *Trans. American Philol. Assoc.* 1872.]

Maize or Indian corn hulled and ground more or less coarsely and prepared for food by being boiled with water or milk.

1609 CAPT. SMITH *Contn. Hist. Virginia* (1630) 43 Their servants commonly feed upon Milke Homini, which is bruized Indian corne pounded, and boiled thicke, and milke for the sauce. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 17 Their ordinary diet is Poane and Omine, both made of Corne. 1671 JESSIELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 101 They beat the corn in a mortar and sift the flower out of it: the remainder they call Hominey. 1683 PENN Wks. (1782) IV. 306 Their diet is maize... sometimes beaten and boiled with water, which they call homine. 1699 J. DICKENSON *Jrnl. Trav.* 70 Our chief Dyet was Hominey. 1775 J. BARTHAM *Observ. Trav. Penusya*, etc. 60 Kettles of Indian corn soup, or thin homony. 1771 SHOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June Let. i. Our entertainer... made him own that a plate of hominy was the best rice-pudding he had ever eat. 1807 J. F. COOPER *Prærie* I. ii. 30 The delicious homony prepared by his skilful... spouse. 1836 WHITTIER *Mosses of Maine* I. 326 Of offering up, at eve, to thee, Thy bürchen dish of hominy.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1607 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 159 At all Hours of the Night, whenever they awake, they go to the Hominy-pot. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 407 The second sort is yellow and flinty, which they call 'homony-corn'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Hominy-mill*, a machine in which shelled corn is subjected to a grating or beating action which removes the cuticle and the germ.

Homish (hō'mīsh), a. Also *homeish*. [f. **HOME** sb.¹ + -ISH.]

† 1. Belonging to or suited for home; domestic.

1561 HOLLYBUSH (title) A most Excellent and Perfecte Homish Apothecarye; or Homely Physick Booke. 1577 DEE *Gen. & rare Mem.* 10 Nor Homish Subject, or wauering vassal... durst, privily muster to Rebellion.

2. Resembling or suggestive of home; homelike.

1709 MRS. PROZEL *Journ. France* I. 327 The gardens have a homish and Bath-like look. 1838 FRASCO in Ticknor *Life* (1864) 114 The complexion of Anna's sentiments looked rather homish.

Hence **Homishness**, homish quality.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 15 [Pictures] add a 'homishness' to the rooms. 1885 *Spectator* 14 Sept., As for the squalor of the streets, they cease in a short time to perceive it, or even derive from it a sense of homishness.

Hommack, var. **HUMMOCK**. **Hommage**, obs. f. **HOMAGE**. **Hommany**, -iny, etc., var. **HOMINY**. **Homme**, obs. f. **HAM**. **Hommel**, obs. f. **HUMBLE**, **HUMMEL**.

|| **Homo** (hō'mō). The Latin word for *man*. a. From its use in Latin works on logic, frequently employed, in quasi-logical or scholastic language, in the sense 'human being'. b. *Zool.* The genus of which Man is the single species, having many geographical races and varieties.

1596 SHAKS. I. *Hen. IV.* II. i. 104 *Homo* is a common name to all men. 1649 *Moderate Intelligence* No. 213. 10 Fij b (Stanf.), You have made the word Malignant of that latitude, that it almost comprehends all that is a *homo*. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) IV. 419 One of these hono's had 800 head of game in his larder. 1861 THACKERAY *Philip Wks.* 1887 I. v. 155 But, being *homo*, and liable to err. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. iii. 1. 285 A *Homo* in the abstract, male or female.

Homo-, before a vowel *hom-*, combining form of Gr. *ὁμός* same; a formative of many scientific and other terms, often in opposition to *hetero-*. The more important of these, with their derivatives, will be found in their alphabetical places; others, of less importance or frequency, follow here.

The pronunciation of the first syllable, with primary or secondary stress, varies; etymologically the *o* is short (ə) and is so usually pronounced by scholars (cf. *Holo-*); but popularly it is often (ō); when stressless it is o (though some make it ɔ).

Homacanth (hō'mākənθ), a. *Ichth.* [Gr. *ὁμαθα* thorn, spine], having the spines of the dorsal and anal fins symmetrical; opp. to *heteracanth*. **Homatonic** (hō'mātōnik), a., consisting of like atoms; opp. to *heteratonic*. **Homaxonal** (-æk-sō'nīāl), **Homaxonic** (-æk-sō'nik) *adjs.*, in *Morphology*, having all the axes equal. **Homobaric** (-bær'ik), a. [Gr. *βάρος* weight], of uniform weight. **Homoblastic** (hō'moblæ'stik), a. *Biol.* [Gr. *βλαστός*

germ], arising from cells of the same kind; opp. to *heteroblastic*. **Homobranchiate** (-bræ'ŋkiāt), a. *Zool.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], having gills of uniform structure: applied to decapod crustaceans; opp. to *heterobranchiate*. **Homocarpous** (-kār'pəs), a. *Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], applied to composite plants in which all the fruits arising from a flower-head are alike; opp. to *heterocarpous*. **Homocategoric** (hō'mō,kætē'grik), a. [see **CATEGORY**], belonging to the same category. **Homochiral** (hō'mōkai'rāl), a. [Gr. *χείρ* hand], of identical form and turned in the same direction, as two right or two left hands; opp. to *heterochiral*; hence **Homochirally** *adv.* † **Homochre'sious** (erron. -oresious), a. Obs. [Gr. *χρῆσις* use], relating to the same commodity or use; opp. to *heterochre'sious*. **Homochromic** (-kō'mik), -**chromous** (-kō'məs) *adjs.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], of the same colour, as the florets of most *Compositæ*; opp. to *heterochromous*; see also quot. 1876. **Homochronous** (hō'mōkronəs), a. [Gr. *χρόνος* time], occurring at the same time, or at corresponding times (cf. **HETEROCHRONOUS**). **Homodemio** (-de'mik), a. [Gr. *δήμιος* people, tribe] = *homophylic*. **Homodermatous** (-dēmātəs), -**dermous** (-dēməs) *adjs.* *Zool.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], having the skin or integument of uniform structure, as certain serpents; opp. to *heterodermatous*. **Homodemio** a. *Biol.* [as prec.], derived from, or relating to derivation from, the same primary blastoderm (endoderm, mesoderm, or ectoderm) of the embryo. **Homodynamous** (hō'mōdī'nāməs), a. *Comp. Anat.* [Gr. *δύναμις* power, force], having the same force or value; applied (after Gegenbaur) to parts serially homologous; so **Homodynamy** (-dī'nāmi), the condition of being homodynamous. **Homogangliate** (-gæ'ŋgliāt), a. *Zool.*, having the ganglia of the nervous system symmetrically arranged, as in the *Articulata*; opp. to *heterogangliate*. **Homoglot** (hō'mōglōt), a. [Gr. *γλωττός* -tongued; cf. *polyglot*], having the same language. **Homohedral**, a. [Gr. *ὅμοιον* seat, base], (properly) having like or corresponding faces; but used by Miller as = **HOMOHEDRAL**. **Homomalous** (hō'mōmāləs), a. *Bot.* [Gr. *ὁμαλός* even, level], applied to leaves or branches (esp. of mosses) which turn in the same direction: opp. to *heteromalous*. **Homomerial**, -**omerous** *adjs.* [Gr. *μέρος* part], having like or corresponding parts (*Cent. Dict.*). **Homometrical**, a., in the same metre; hence **Homometricaly** *adv.* **Homonemeous** (-nēməs), a. *Bot.* [Gr. *νήμα* thread, filament], applied (after Fries) to algae and fungi in which the filaments in germination produce a homogeneous body; opp. to *heteronemeous* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Homo-organ Biol.** = **HOMOPLAST** 2. **Homopathy** (hō'mōpāthi) [Gr. *ὁμοπάθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering], sameness of feeling, sympathy (cf. **HETEROPATHY**). **Homoperio'dic**, a., agreeing in having the same periods. **Homopetalous** (-petāləs), a. *Bot.*, having the petals alike; opp. to *heteropetalous* (Mayne 1854). **Homophyadic**, **Homophyllo** (-fi'lik), a. *Biol.* [cf. Gr. *ὁμόφυλος* of the same race or stock], belonging to the same race; relating to homophyly. **Homophyllous** (hō'mōfī'ləs), a. *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], 'having leaves or leaflets all alike' (Mayne 1854); opp. to *heterophyllous*. **Homophyly** (hō'mōfīli) [Gr. *ὁμοφυλία*], the condition of being of the same race. **Homopolar** (-pō'lār), -**polic** (-pō'lik) *adjs.*, having equal poles, as in the figures called *Stauraxonia homopola* (1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 844); opp. to *heteropolar*. **Homoproral** (-prō'rāl), a. *Zool.* [L. *prōra* prow], having equal or similar proræ, as a pterocymba in sponges; opp. to *heteroproral*. **Homo-rgan Biol.** = *homo-organ*. **Homorganic** a. in *Botany*, 'having the same, or a uniform, organization; applied to plants' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); in *Phonetics*, produced by the same vocal organ. **Homoseismal** (-sē'zīmāl), a. and sb., **Homoseis'mic** a. [Gr. *σεισμός* earthquake], proposed substitutes for **COSISMAL**, **COSISMIC**. **Homosporous** (hō'mōspōrəs), a. *Bot.* [Gr. *σπόρος* seed], producing only one kind of spores; opp. to *heterosporous*. **Homostaural** (-stō'rāl), a. [Gr. *σταυρός* cross], having a regular polygon as the base of the pyramid; said of a homopolar stauraxonal figure; opp. to *heterostaural*. **Homosystemic** (-sistēmik), a., belonging to the same system. **Homotatic** (-tæt'ik), a. *Dynamics* [Gr. *τατός* vbl. adj. of *τείνειν* to stretch; *τάσις* stretch-

ing, tension), 'pertaining to a homogeneous stress' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Homoteleutic** (-tēl'it'ik) *a.* [cf. **HOMOTELEUTIC**], having the same ending. **Homothermous** (-hō'mēs) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *θερμός* hot], having a uniform temperature, which does not vary with that of the surroundings, as warm-blooded animals; opp. to **heterothermal**. **Homothetic** (-hō'tē'tik) *a. Geom.* [Gr. *ὁμοίος*, *f. τίθεσθαι* to place], similar and similarly placed; also extended to any figures in homology with reference to the line at infinity as axis of homology. † **Homotimous** *a. Obs.* [Gr. *ὁμότιμος*, *f. τίμη* honour], held in equal honour. **Homotonous** (hōmō'tō'nēs) *a.* [Gr. *τόνος* tone], having the same tone or sound; hence **Homotonously** *adv.*; so **Homotony**, sameness of tone. **Homotopic** (-hō'tō'pik) *a.* [Gr. *τόπος* place], relating to the same place or part, or corresponding places or parts.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 41 If in the depressed position the spines cover one another completely, their points lying in the same line, the fish is called "homacanth." 1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 Questions of symmetry, for which Haeckel's nomenclature of "homaxonia", homopolic, etc. is distinctly preferable. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER *Ibid.* XIX. 849/2 A spherical ("homaxonic") perforated shell of membranous consistence. *a* 1889 *N. Y. Herald* (Worcester Suppl.), A "homobaric" cargo. 1888 "Homoblastic" [see *heteroblastic* s.v. **HETERO**]. 1884 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Homobranchiatus*, Crustacea, including such as have gills pyramidal and composed of layers piled one upon another: "homobranchiate." *Ibid.*, *Homocarpus*, "homocarpous." 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Homocarpous*, having all the fruits of a flower-head exactly alike. 1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 Whether two organisms are of the same category of individuality — are "homocategoric." 1879 "Homochiral" [see *heterochiral* s.v. **HETERO**]. 1889 SIR W. THOMSON *Math. & Phys. Papers* (1890) III. 410 note, Two men of exactly equal and similar external figures would be. "homochirally similar" [each holds out his right hand, or each his left. 1893 — in *Academy* (1894) 1 Sept. 150/2 Two equal and similar right-hands are homochirally similar. 1878 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 70 "Homocresious" inuentions are such which produce... emporitically work for the same use. So a horse-milne, a water-milne, a wind-milne are Homocresious, because they all grinde flower. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. xi. 263 Darwin's "homochromic selection of animals, or the so-called 'sympathetic selection of colours'." 1843 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, "Homochromous." 1840 HOOKER & ARNOTT *Brit. Flora* (ed. 6) 199 *Tanacetum*. Heads discoid, homochromous. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 217 The law of contemporaneous or "homochronous transmission, which Darwin calls the law of 'transmission in corresponding periods of life'." 1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 The parts and units thus recognized by ontogenetic research, respectively or successively homodermic, homosystemic, and "homodemic, may... be termed... either 'specially homologous', 'homogenous', 'homophylic', or 'homogenetic' in the language of phylogenetic theory. 1884 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Homodermatous." 1883 "Homodermic" [see *homodemic*]. 1886 VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 421/1 This correspondence, which is of high importance in determining homologies, may be termed homodermic. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Homodermous", applied to those snakes which have the scales equal in size over the body. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anal.* 415 They appear to be "homodynamous organs, which gradually get to vary greatly in form in correlation with their great variety of function. *Ibid.* 446 Nerves... homodynamous with the spinal nerves. *Ibid.* 64 "Homodynamy", subsists between parts of the body which are affected by a general morphological phenomenon serially expressed in the organism. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 245/1 This "homoganglionic disposition of the nervous system." 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 201 The jointed legs developed in more highly organized forms of homoganglionic beings. 1889 *Life E. Henderson* 123 The inhabitants of Scania and those of Zealand may have been "homoglot." 1877 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) § 82. 143 "Homohedral or Holohedral forms, are those which... possess the highest degree of symmetry of which the system admits. 1884 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "Homomallous", "homomalous." 1884 WEBSTER, *Homomalous*. 1881 WEST in *Brit. Bot. X*. No. 220. 115 In *Timia austriaca*... they (the leaves) seem to have a homomalous tendency. 1884 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homomeris*,... those in which the rings of the body are like each other: "homomerous." 1877 C. B. CAYLEY (*title*) The Iliad of Homer, "Homometrically translated." 1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 842/2 The idorgan... is defined as a morphological unit consisting of two or more plastids, which does not possess the positive character of the person or stock. These are distinguished into *homoplasts* or *homo-organs* and *alloplast* or *allo-organs*. 1878 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 826 That *Συμμάθετο*, or *Ομομάθετο*, That Sympathy, or Homopathy, which is in all Animals... It being One and the Same thing in them, which Perceives Pain, in the most distant Extremities of the Body... and which moves one Part to succour and relieve another labouring under it. 1893 FORSYTH *The Functions* § 116. 224 Two functions which are doubly-periodic in the same period [Note. Such functions will be called "homoperiodic." *Ibid.* 226 Homoperiodic functions of the same class are equivalent to one another if they have the same infinities. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 113 The classification of the species into two distinct groups of "homophyadic" and "heterophyadic" is not a natural one. 1883 "Homophylic" [see *homodemic*]. 1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 Haeckel proposed to term "homophylic" the truly phylogenetic homology in opposition to *homomorphy*, to which genealogic basis is wanting. 1883 "Homopolic" [see *homaxonia*]. 1887 "Homoprolal" [see *heteroprolal* s.v. **HETERO**]. 1884 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homorganus*, "homorganic: homorganous." 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang. Ser.* II. iii. (1868) 148 The hard aspirates are the hard letters, *k, t, p*, together with the corresponding winds or homorganic winds. 1880 SAYCE *Introd. Sc. Lang.* I. 289 Wherever homorganic sounds are produced, the vocal organs pass at once from the position

required for the first to that required for the second. 1887 GOSSEL *Morphol. Plants* 228 The heterosporous (family)... Salvinaceae comes very near to the "homosporous Ferns." 1883 "Homosystemic" [see *homodemic*]. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 384 They are merely "homoteleutic, and... do not rhyme any more than correct with direct." 1881 I. C. ROSSE *Cruise Corwin* 12 Such "homothermous animals as whales, seals, walrus [etc.]. 1880 G. S. CARR *Synops. Math. Index*, "Homothetic conics." 1889 ROUTH *Analyt. Statics* II. § 182 A shell bounded by two similar and similarly situated surfaces has been called a *homothetic shell* by Charles (1837). This is a convenient term when the surfaces are either not concentric or not ellipsoids. 1868 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* v. 36 We speak of "Homotimous persons, level in the same degree of honour." 1875 ASH, "Homotonous." 1865 COWPER in *Life & Wks.* (1835-7) II. 195 To discover homotonous words in a language abounding with them like ours, is a task that would puzzle no man competently acquainted with it. 1885 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1895) I. 141 Closing every couplet with sounds homotonous. 1882-34 "Homotonously" [see *heterotonously* s.v. **HETERO**]. 1873 LANGHORNE *Effus. Friendsh.* (L.), Thomson has often fallen into the "homotony of the couplet." 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 217 The laws of "homotopic transmission... which might be called the law of transmission in corresponding parts of the body.

b. In *Chemistry*, denoting a compound homologous with that whose name follows (see **HOMOLOGOUS**), as in *homatropine*, *homocuminic*, *homolactic*, *homosalicylic acids*, *homocinchonine*, *homofluoresceine*, *homopyrocatechin*, *homoguinine*.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 163 *Homocuminic Acid*, an acid homologous with cuminic acid. *Ibid.*, *Homolactic Acid*,... name... given by Cloez... to an acid, isomeric if not identical, with glycolic acid. 1880 W. A. MILLER'S *Chem.* (ed. 6) III. 1. 684 Creosol or Homocatechol Monomethylin. 1881 *Athenum* 15 Jan. 99/3 Homo-fluoresceine, a new Colouring Matter from Orcine and its Derivatives. *Ibid.* 24 Dec. 856/3 The authors have extracted from the bark of the China Cupraea an alkaloid closely resembling quinine in its general properties. They have named it *homoguinine*.

Homocentric (hōmō'sē'trik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *homocentricus* (1535 Fracastoro *Homocentricorum*), *f. Gr. ὁμο- HOMO- + κεντρικ-ōs CENTRIC*; cf. F. *homocentrique* (1690 Furetière), *homocentricale* (a 1553 Rabelais).]

A. adj. Having the same centre, concentric. 1866 in *PHILIPS* (ed. 5). 1834 *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* vi. 30/1 (U. K. S.) A circle homocentric with the ecliptic.

† **B. sb.** (In old Astronomy.) A sphere or circle concentric with another or with the earth: opp. to **ECCENTRIC** B. 1. *Obs.*

1641 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. (1651) 251 Maginus makes eleven Heavens... Fracastorius 72 Homocentrics.

So † **Homocentre** = **B.; † **Homocentrical** *a.* = **A.**; hence **Homocentrically** *adv.***

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 124 The Luminaries... [are] far from being Homocentric, as possible the Infancy of the World, with Fracastorius since might imagine. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 735 I call that Circle an Homocentre, which has the same Centre that the Earth has. *a* 1693 UQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxii. 178 Homocentrically poised.

Homocerc (hōmō'sē'k), *sb.* and *a. Ichthyol.* Also -cerque. [*f. HOMO- + Gr. κέρκ-ōs* tail.] *a. sb.* A homocercal fish. *b. adj.* = next.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 308 The homocerc or equally-lobed, and the undivided tails become the... normal forms.

Homocercal (hōmō'sē'kāl), *a. Ichthyol.* [*f. as* prec. + **-AL**]. Having the lobes of the tail equal; having a symmetrical tail. Also said of the tail. Opp. to **heterocercal**.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 191/1 In and above that [oolitic] system Homocercal forms appear. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 342 All other species now living... have homocercal tails. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 430 The diphyrcal tail is a more primitive... form than the heterocercal, of which the modern homocercal is a further specialisation.

So **Homocercy** (-sē'sūl), homocercal condition. 1881 in *Worcester Suppl.*

Homock, *obs. var. HUMMOCK*.

Homodont (hōmō'dōnt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [mod. *f. HOM- + Gr. ὁδόν, ὀδοντ-* tooth.]

a. adj. Having teeth all of the same kind. Also said of the teeth. Opp. to **heterodont**. **b. sb.** A homodont animal.

1877 TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 232/1 A few mammals, as the toothed whales, have the teeth uniform in size, shape, and structure, and are named Homodont. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 363 In homodont dentitions... the number [of teeth] is often great, e.g. 100 in *Priodon*.

† **Homodops** (hōmō'dōps), *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ὁμόδοψ-ōs* of the same opinion, *f. ὁμο- HOMO- + δόξα* opinion: cf. **HETERODOX**]. Of the same opinion. So † **Homodopian** *a.* = prec.; *sb.* a person of the same opinion.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Homodox*, that is of the same opinion with another. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 14 The Homodox Idolatry of the Caeodoc Arians and Socinians. *Ibid.* 244 The Orthodox... Territories and Hereditaments of Homodox Antiquity. *Ibid.* II. 238 Homodoxian Witnesses to the Arian Law.

Homodromous (hōmō'drō'mēs), *a.* [*f. mod. L. homodrom-us, f. Gr. ὁμο- HOMO- + δρῶμος* running + **-OUS**. In mod. F. *homodrome*]. Running in the same direction: opp. to **heterodromous**. † **a. Mech.** Applied to levers of the second and third orders, in which the power and the weight move in the same direction. **b. Bot.** Turning in the same

direction, as two generating spirals of a phyllotaxis (e.g. on the main stem and on a branch).

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v. *Homodromus*, Of this Homodromolous kind of Leavers, are the Rudders and Oars of Ships and Boats. 1870 [see **HETERODOXUS**]. 1876 MASTERS *Hensley's Bot.* 273 An inflorescence homodromous with the principal axis.

So **Homodromal**, **Homodrome** *adjs.* = prec. *b.*; **Homodromy**, homodromous condition.

1849 J. H. WILSON tr. *Jussieu's Elem. Bot.* 192 This series of axes is either homodrome or heterodrome. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Homodromal*, having all the spires turned the same way. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 172 Two spirals are constructed... the two are homodromal, running in the same direction round the stem. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415/2 Homodromy.

Homō-, combining form of Gr. *ὁμοιος* of the same kind, like, similar (also occasionally written *homolo-*, and, in fully anglicized words, esp. in U. S., *homeo-*); occurring in various terms, chiefly scientific or technical, sometimes in opposition to *hetero-*. The more important of these, see in their alphabetical places.

The etymological pronunciation would be *hōmō'-*, as in *hōmō'-*; but usage favours *hōmī'-*, or in popular use *hōmō'-*; the last esp. in *homopathy* and its family (the only really popular members of the group).

Homōoarchy (hōmī'ō'ā'kī) [Gr. *ἀρχή* beginning], similarity of the beginnings of two words occurring near each other, as a cause of mistakes in copying (distinguished from *homocetel*). **Homōocephalic** (hōmī'ō'-, hōmī'ō'sfē'lik) *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], pertaining to skulls of similar form and structure. **Homōoery'stalline** *a.* (see quot.).

Homōodont *a.* (see quot.). **Homōogeneous** (hōmī'ō'dzī'nēs) *a.* [after *homogeneous*], of a similar kind.

Homōogenesis (hōmī'ō'dzē'nēsīs) *Biol.* [Gr. *γένεσις* generation], degree of relationship or similarity of the races from which individuals are descended. **Homōophony** (hōmī'ō'fōnī) [Gr. *φωνή* voice, sound], similarity of sound.

Homōosemant (-sī'mānt) [Gr. *σημαντός* adj., *f. σημαίνω* to signify], a word of similar meaning.

Homōotel (hōmī'ō'tel) [Gr. *τέλος* end], the similar ending of two words or clauses near each other, as a cause of a mistake in copying = **HOMŌOTELEUTON**.

2. **Homōothermal** (-hō'imāl) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *θερμός* hot] = **HOMOTHERMOUS**; opp. to **heterothermal**.

Homōotopy (hōmī'ō'tōpī) [Gr. *τόπος* place], similarity of words or parts of words, as a cause of mistakes in copying. **Homōosolo** (hōmī'ō'sōlō'ik) *a.*

[Gr. *σὴ* life], containing similar forms of life.

1883 A. WATTS in *Expositor* Jan. 68 This is another term which I have ventured to coin... *homocetel*... is a confusion of the word or letter with which, upon turning from copy to transcript, the copyist actually broke off; "homocetarchy" is a mistaking of the one which, upon thus breaking off, he accidentally observed to follow next. 1866 J. A. MEIGS *Obs. Cranial Forms Amer. Aborig.* 18 In the "homiocephalic comparison of the old and new worlds, these Arickaree skulls may be fairly regarded as the American representatives of the Swedish crania. 1888 TRALL *Brit. Petrogr.* Gloss. 434 "Homocetalline, a term applied by some authors to a granitic structure when the minerals are developed in equal proportions. 1888 *Amer. Naturalist* 834 He [Rütimeyer] divides the molar teeth of Mammalia into three categories, the simply conic "Homocetodont"; the vertically plicate "Elasmodont"; and the cross-crested by junction of four tubercles, the "Zygodont". 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seal Author. Relig.* IV. ii. 394 The imitation being not homogeneously but "homocetogeneous with the original. 1864 *Reader* No. 94. 477/1 The lowest degree of human hybridity, in which the "homocetogenesis is so feeble as to render the fecundity of the first crossing uncertain. 1887 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 105 In such expressions as my father and myself... we are misled by "homocetophony. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 172 What we have long and loosely called synonyms. Note. The exact technicality is "homocetsements. 1883 A. WATTS in *Expositor* Jan. 67-8 There is a most unmistakable mental effect of "homocetel which operates... in leading the copyist... to think that he has reached a certain word when he has only reached another that resembles it. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 49 The warm-bloodedness or "homocetothermal character of Birds. 1883 A. WATTS in *Expositor* Jan. 67 "Homocetophy... the way in which two like places in the copy may... affect the copyist... whether they are like words, like terminations, like prefixes [etc.]. *Ibid.* 68 It very frequently happens that in printing homocetophy occasions a double instead of an omission. 1882 E. FORBES in *Trans. Brit. Assoc.* 73 On a New Map of the Geological Distribution of Marine Life, and on the "Homocetozoic Belts. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Homocetozoic Belts*.

Homocoid (hōmī'ō'id), *Math.* [*f. Gr. ὁμοι-ōs* like + **-OID**]. A shell bounded by two surfaces similar and similarly situated with regard to each other, a homothetic shell; sometimes restricted to such a shell bounded by concentric ellipsoids. Hence **Homocoidal** *a.*, belonging to a homocoid.

1883 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* (new ed.) I. II. § 494 g. 42 In every case the thickness of the homocoid is directly proportional to the perpendicular from the centre to the tangent plane at any point. *Ibid.*, The one point which is situated similarly relative to the two similar surfaces of a homocoid is called the homocoidial centre.

Homocomerai (hōmī'ō'mē'ral), *a. Pros.* [*f. HOMŌO- + Gr. μέρ-ōs* part + **-AL**]. Consisting of (metrically) similar parts.

Homŏmerian (hŏmīōmēriān). [*f. L. homŏmeria*, Gr. *ὁμομερία* HOMŌMERY + *-AN*.] A holder of the theory of homŏcomery. Hence **Homŏmerianism**.

1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 201 Atomism is homŏmerianism stripped of qualities. It is therefore the system of Anaxagoras greatly improved.

Homŏmerio (hŏmīōmērik), *a.* [*f. HOMŌ- + Gr. μέρος + -IC*.] *a.* Relating to homŏcomery; of the nature of homŏcomeries. *b.* Consisting of similar parts, homŏgeneous.

1836 in SMART. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 53 The Homŏmeric particles congregated together, each to its like. 1884 Penn. Sch. Jnrl. XXXII. 267 This homŏmeric work, so deep and so broad in its results.

So **Homŏmerical** *a.* = *prec. a.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Homŏmerical Principles*, certain Principles which, according to Anaxagoras, are in all mix'd Bodies. So that when they become Parts of the Body of a living Creature, they there make such Masses and Combinations as are agreeable to their Nature.

† **Homŏmerious**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 7 error.

homio- = HOMŌGŌMERŌUS 2.

1856 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 255/1 From these are thus denominated, Homŏmerious mixt Bodies, as Metals, Gold, Brass, Silver, Stone and the like.

Homŏmerous (hŏmīōmēros), *a.* [*f. Gr. ὁμοιος like + μέρος part + -OUS*.] Having or consisting of similar parts.

1. *Bot.* Applied to lichens in which the gonidia and hyphæ are distributed uniformly through the thallus: *opp.* to *heteromorous*.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 265. 1888 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 320 The disposition of the gonidia and hyphæ in a thallus may be such that these two structures appear about equally mingled... and the thallus is in this case called *homŏmerous*.

2. = HOMŌGŌMERIC 2.

1890 *Athenæum* 30 July 154/2 In the chapter on Anaxagoras Mr. Burnet... understands the 'everything in everything' to refer to the opposite qualities hot and cold, and so forth, not to the 'homŏmerous' seeds of things.

Homŏcomery (hŏmīōmēri), *Also homŏio-*, and in *L. form homŏcomeria*. [*ad. L. homŏcomeria* (Lucretius), *ad. Gr. ὁμομερία*, *n.* of quality *f. ὁμομερής* consisting of like parts, *f. ὁμοιος like + μέρος part*.] *a.* The theory (propounded by Anaxagoras) that the ultimate particles of matter are homogeneous or of the same kind. *b. pl.* The ultimate particles of matter, regarded, according to this theory, as homogeneous.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 403/1 They who assert Homŏmeria's, and bulks, and leas, and indivisibles, to be elements, conceive their substance eternal. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 20. 380 Anaxagoras... supposed Two Substantial Self-existent Principles of the Universe, one an Infinite Mind or God, the other an Infinite Homŏcomery of Matter, or Infinite Atoms. *Ibid.* v. 741 [see *ATOMOLOGY*]. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 266 Of Anaxagoras why the scheme reject, And flaws in Homŏcomery detect! 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 51 Particles of the same sort he [Anaxagoras] called Homŏcomeries: the aggregates of which formed bodies of like parts.

Homŏcomorphous (hŏmīōmŏrphŏs), *a.* [*f. HOMŌ- + Gr. μορφή shape + -OUS*. Cf. *F. homŏmorphie*.] Of similar form or structure: *spec. a. Cryst.* Having similar crystalline forms: said esp. of substances differing in chemical composition or atomic proportions. *b. Path.* (See *quot.* 1854.)

1830 JOHNSTON in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 429 The differences under discussion have given rise in Germany to another term, *homŏcomorphous*... It groups together crystalline forms differing widely in their angles, provided they belong to the same system of crystallization. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homŏcomorphous*,... homŏcomorphous. Applied to tumours containing those elements which are found in a normal state of the organism. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 431 Many substances commonly regarded as isomorphous are in reality only homŏcomorphous, inasmuch as their atomic volumes differ considerably.

So **Homŏcomorph** (hŏmīōmŏrphŏs), 'a substance exhibiting homŏcomorphism' (*Cent. Dict.*); **Homŏcomorphism**, homŏcomorphous constitution.

1854 DANA in *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* XVIII. 35 (title) On the Homŏcomorphism of the Mineral Species of the Trimetric System. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 432 An interesting example of homŏcomorphism is afforded by nitrate of potassium, which is dimorphous, having a rhombohedral form similar to that of calcespar, and a trimetric form like that of aragonite.

Homŏopath (hŏm-, hŏmīōpæth). Also **homŏo-**. [*Mod.* (= *Ger. homŏopath* 1824, *F. homŏopathe*, 1827 in Hatz-Darm.), *f. HOMŌ- + PATHY*. Cf. *ALLOPATHY*.] One who practises or advocates homŏcomopathy.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 Over a great part of the continent... the dispensers of health and longevity are now known as the Homŏopath or Allopaths. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 617 According to the homŏopath, gold is of great value in many tertiary lesions. 1883 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXVI. 540 The case needed surgical care, which the allopath could give, and the homŏopath could not.

Homŏopathic (hŏm-, hŏmīōpæthik), *a. (sb.)*. [*f. HOMŌPATHY + -IC*. Cf. *F. homŏopathique* (1827) and *Ger. homŏopathisch* (1824).]

1. Belonging to or of the nature of homŏcomopathy; practising or advocating homŏcomopathy.

(1834 HAHNEMANN *Organon der Heilkunst* (ed. 3) 1 Diesen homŏopathischen Heilweg lehrte bisher niemand.) 1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 First stands the homŏopathic... then the allopathic or heteropathic [method]. a 1845 HOOD *To Hahnemann* III, Thanks to that soothing homŏopathic balm. 1876 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. vii. 467, I am resolutely homŏopathic.

2. *fig.* Very small or minute, like the doses usually given in homŏcomopathy. (Often *humorous*.)

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, Mr. Claypole taking cold beef from the dish, and porter from the pot, and administering homŏopathic doses of both to Charlotte. 1841 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1880) I. iv. 70 Prussia is a mild despotism to be sure. 'Tis the homŏopathic tyranny—small doses, constantly administered, and strict diet and regimen. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 307 The chapel was homŏopathic in its dimensions.

B. sb. A homŏopathic drug or medicine.

1854 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 179 You ask me whether the homŏopathics still keep me quite well.

Homŏopathically, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -AL + -LY*.] In a homŏopathic manner; in accordance with homŏcomopathy. Also *fig.*

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xx, The application of a remedy homŏopathically. 1848-1865 [see *ALLOPATHICALLY*]. 1855 L.D. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 505 The Burns anniversary acted on me homŏopathically; I went to it with a bad headache, and have none this morning.

Homŏopathicity (-i-siti). [*f. as prec. + -ITY*.] Homŏopathic quality or character.

1848 F. BLACK *Homŏop.* i. 2 Ordinary practice owes much of its success to the homŏopathicity of the means. 1887 *Homŏop. World* 1 Nov. 495 The homŏopathicity of the cure of the child.

Homŏopathism, *rare.* = HOMŌPATHY.

1834 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1880) I. 36 He spoke of Cooper, Irving, steamboats, homŏopathism, himself, elocution, with Shakespeare and the musical glasses.

Homŏopathist (hŏm-, hŏmīōpæpist). [*f. HOMŌPATHY + -IST*.] = HOMŌPATH.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 507 Shakespeare, who was so many things without suspecting it, was, among the rest, a Homŏopathist. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 305 The allopathist calls the homŏopathist a 'quack', and the latter regards the former as a 'butcher'.

Homŏopathy (hŏm-, hŏmīōpæpi). Also **homŏo-**, and formerly *erron. homŏo-*. [*Mod.* (first used in *Ger. homŏopathie*) by Hahnemann], *f. ὁμοιος like + πάθεια, f. πάθος suffering*. (*Gr. ὁμοιοπάθεια* meant 'sympathy, (also) likeness of affection or condition, homogeneity'). Cf. *F. homŏopathie* (1827 in H.-D.) and *ALLOPATHY*.] A system of medical practice founded by Hahnemann of Leipsic about 1796, according to which diseases are treated by the administration (usually in very small doses) of drugs which would produce in a healthy person symptoms closely resembling those of the disease treated.

The fundamental doctrine of homŏcomopathy is expressed in the Latin adage 'Similia similibus curantur', 'likes are cured by likes'.

1846 *Lancet* 14 Oct. 55 A new medical doctrine... had sprung up in the German universities... It originated with a Dr. Hahnemann, a physician of Leipsic, about 30 years ago, and is called Homŏopathia. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 505 *Homŏopathie*, which for the last twenty years, has caused no little sensation among our Teutonic neighbours, though its very name has as yet scarcely penetrated into our insular regions. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 277/2 *Homŏopathy*. 1847 CRAIG, *Homŏopathy*. 1849 LEWIS *Inst. Author. Mat.* *Opt.* III. § 12. 51 Mesmerism, homŏcomopathy, and phrenology, have now been before the world a sufficient time to be fairly and fully examined by competent judges.

Homŏoplastic (hŏmīōpæstik), *a. Path.* [*f. Gr. ὁμοιος like + πλαστικός PLASTIC*.] Said of a tumour or growth similar in structure to the tissue in which it occurs: *opp.* to *heteroplastic*.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 363 Transformation of... homŏoplastic into heteroplastic formations, so-called Degeneration. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 95 Lobstein... naming those tumours homŏoplastic which were similar in structure to the natural constituents of the body.

|| **Homŏoptoton** (hŏmīōpŏtŏn). Also **homŏio-**. [*Late L., a. Gr. ὁμοόπτωτον* (sc. *ῥήμα*), *f. ὁμοιος like + πτῶσις, vbl. adj. of πίπτειν to fall*, decline (cf. *πτῶσις* fall, inflexion, case).] A rhetorical figure consisting in the use of a series of words in the same case or with the same inflexion.

1678 in PHILLIPS (ed. 4). 1721 in BAILEY. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms* etc. 253.

|| **Homŏoteleuton** (hŏmīōtēlŏn). Also **homŏio-**. [*Late L., a. Gr. ὁμοτέλεuton* (sc. *ῥήμα*), *f. ὁμοιος like + τελευτή end, ending*.]

1. A rhetorical figure consisting in the use of a series of words with the same or similar endings. 1866 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Omoiteleton*... when words and sentences in one sort do finish together, as thus: Weeping, wailing, and her hands wringing, she moved all... to pitié. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY.

2. The occurrence of similar endings in two neighbouring words, clauses, or lines of writing, as a source of error in copying.

1861 SCRIVENER *Crit. N. T.* (1883) 9 Or a genuine clause is lost by means of what is technically called Homŏoteleuton... when the clause ends in the same word as closed the preceding sentence, and the transcriber's eye has wandered from the one to the other, to the entire omission of the whole passage lying between them. 1896 *Eng. Hist.*

Rev. Apr. 952 It [a clause] fell out... owing to one of the commonest causes of such omissions in manuscripts, a homŏoteleuton.

So † **Homŏotelest** (for *-telest*), a word having a similar ending to another (*obs.*). **Homŏoteleustic**, *a.*, *a.* having similar endings; *b.* resulting, as an error, from homŏoteleuton.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 211 Would wish presbytery were of as empty a sound, as its homŏotelest Blitery. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulphian* xxiv. § 24 note, Most eds... agree that the *non*... should be deleted. Hu. retains it by assuming a homŏoteleustic omission. 1890 *Athenæum* 2 Aug. 161/3 A half-mythical rhyming history of the Norman dukes, written in homŏoteleustic lines.

Homogamous (hŏmŏgāmos), *a. Bot.* [*f. Gr. ὁμο- HOMO- + γάμος married, γάμος marriage + -OUS*.] *a.* Having all the florets (of a spikelet or capitulum) hermaphrodite, or all of the same sex: said of certain grasses and composites: *opp.* to *heterogamous* 1 *b, c.* *b.* Applied to flowers in which the stamens and pistils ripen together.

a. 1842 in *BRANDÉ Dict. Sci.* etc. 1850 HOOKER & ARNOTT *Brit. Flora* (ed. 6) 229 Heads homogamous (all the florets perfect and fertile). 1879 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 196 If all the florets of a flower-head... be perfect, the flower-heads are homogamous (Dandelion).

b. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homogamius*, *Homogamus*,... applied by Sprengel (*Homogamia*) to the case in which the male and female organs of a plant arrive together at maturity: homogamious: homogamous. 1881 MÜLLER in *Nature* XXIII. 337 The hermaphrodite flowers are homogamous and short-styled, like *Syringa vulgaris*.

So **Homŏgamy**, homogamous condition; fertilization of a flower by its own pollen or by that of another flower on the same plant (cf. *b. above*).

1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 432 Sprengel's term *Homogamy*... has a prior claim over Bennett's *Synonymy*.

Homogen (hŏmŏdžen). [*f. HOMO- + -GEN*.]

† 1. *Bot.* (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Homogens*, a name given by Lindley to a division of Exogens characterised by the wood being arranged in the form of wedges, and not in concentric circles.

2. *Biol.* A part or organ homogenetic with another: see *HOMOGENETIC* 1.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 43 The hæmochoyle or blood-lymph system of Vertebrates has no homogen, or but a very rudimentary one, in the other groups of animals. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 946.

b. A race of organized beings descended from a common ancestor.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 179 We can consider the different men as forming a relative homogen—a species, as M. de Quatrefages contents.

Homogene (hŏmŏdžin), *a. and sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [*ad. Gr. ὁμογενής, ὁμογεγε-*, of the same kind, *f. ὁμο- HOMO- + γένος, γένε(σ)- kind*. Cf. *F. homogène*.] *A. adj.* = HOMŌGENŌUS.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 102 Homogene to the bread and to the wine. 1610, 1709 [see *HETEROGENE*]. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 95 An uniform and homogene liquor.

B. sb. That which is homogeneous.

1725 SWIFT *Let. to Sheridan* 25 Jan., I affirm... that cold and rain congregate homogenes; for they gather together you and your crew, at whist, punch, and claret. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P. in Jubal* etc. 227 Making their absolute and homogene A loaded relative.

Homogeneous (hŏmŏdžinŏl), *a. and sb.* Now *rare*. Also 7-8 *erron.* -ial(l). [*f. Scholastic L. homogene-us* (*f. Gr. ὁμογεγε-*: see *prec.*) + *-AL*.]

A. adj. = HOMŌGENŌUS.

Homogeneous Surds: see *quot.* 1706; now called *like surds*. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astral.* vi. 163 That which was conceived... lieth after the same manner, an Homogeneous kinde of life... annexed unto her [the mother], as a part of her selfe. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. ii. (1635) 40 The water is an vniforme and homogeneall body. 1668 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. II. xxiv. § 5 (1669) 318/2 Truth is one; it is Homogeneous. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Homogeneous Surds*, such as have one common Radical Sign. 1805 [see *HETEROGENEAL*]. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* 313 Goodness and truth are homogeneous and congenial to each other.

B. sb. A homogeneous substance or person.

1641 [see *HETEROGENEAL* B.]. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* 429 There may be Communication between Homogeneous.

Hence **Homŏgenealness**, homogeneity.

1725 in JOHNSON.

† **Homŏgenean**, *a. Obs.* = HOMŌGENŌUS.

a 1601 [see *HETEROGENEAL*].

Homŏgeneate, *v. rare.* [*f. as prec. + -ATE*.] *trans.* To make homogeneous, to unite into one body of uniform composition.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 130 Care... that the rise or barley be well homogeneated with the Milk. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 283 Homogeneated by naturalization. 1848 G. CHALMERS *Allan Ramsay's Wks.* III. App. vii. 313 Nor was society, in any part... so homogeneated.

Homogeneity (hŏmŏdžinŏiti). [*ad. Scholastic L. homogeneitās, f. homogene-us* (see next and *-ITY*). Cf. *F. homogénéité* (16th c.).] The quality or condition of being homogeneous: *a.* Identity of kind with something else; *b.* Composition from parts or elements of the same kind; uniformity of composition or nature.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. (1635) 88 A Harmony and Communion... a Homogeneity of the Forme and Nature. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 494 The Homogeneity and Unorganizedness of the Heavenly Body. 1674 [see

HETEROGENEITY]. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 493 The homogeneity of the air. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 23 There is no homogeneity between the men or the subjects of their communications. 1866 [see HETEROGENEITY].

c. *concr.* Something homogeneous.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 58 All things in the Body do dissolve, and return to their Homogeneities, or . . . Elements. 1807 F. ROBINSON *New Relig. Medici* 79 He is regarded . . . as a homogeneity.

d. *Law of Homogeneity* (Logic): see quot.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 90 The Law of Homogeneity affirms that things the most dissimilar must, in some respects, be similar or homogeneous; and consequently, any two Concepts, how unlike soever, may still both be subordinated under some higher Concept.

Homogeneous (hōmō'dzē'nēs), *a.* [f. Scholastic L. *homogeneus* (see HOMOGENEAL) + -OUS.] The opposite of heterogeneous.

In early use *homogeneous* was more frequent, esp. in technical expressions.

1. Of one thing in respect of another, or of various things in respect of each other: Of the same kind, nature, or character; alike, similar, congruous.

1643 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* l. vi. Of such a council . . . every parochial Consistory is a right homogeneous and constituting part. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* Apol. 485 It may be . . . homogeneous enough to the natural Scope of our first Rule. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 14 Of all homogeneous truths, at least of all truths respecting the general end. 1835 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. l. § 38 Between the world and mind there is no comparison, the things are not homogeneous. 1879 TONGER *Fool's Err.* xxiv. 147 To secure a development homogeneous with that of the North.

† b. *loosely*. Congruous, befitting. *Obs.*

1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 20 Aug. (1879) II. 230 They . . . solicited me to Pray; I was loth, and advis'd them to send for Mr. Williams, as most natural, homogeneous.

2. Of a thing in respect of its constitution: Consisting of parts or elements all of the same kind; of uniform nature or character throughout.

1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) II. lx. 84 Som do hold that this Island was tied to France . . . for if one . . . observe the rocks of the one, and the cliffs of the other, he will judge them to be one homogeneous piece. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. l. 52 Ice is a similar body, and homogeneous concretion. 1708 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. v. 425 Man is an homogeneous being. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 421 It is of a perfectly homogeneous texture. 1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* l. ii. l. 444 Here the population was homogeneous . . . without any foreign intermixture. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 23 In the air this shifting of the rays . . . is often a source of grievous annoyance to the astronomer who needs a homogeneous atmosphere.

3. *Math.* a. Of the same kind, so as to be commensurable. b. Of the same degree or dimensions; consisting of terms of the same dimensions.

1665 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 14 All Homogeneous Magnitudes i.e. Magnitudes of the same kind, have a Proportion or Relation one to another. 1815 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Homogeneous Equations* . . . in which the sum of the dimensions of *x* and *y* . . . rise to the same degree in all the terms. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Algebra* (ed. 6) 201 The terms . . . are said to be of the Same Dimensions or Homogeneous, when the sum of the indices in each term is the same.

Hence **Homogeneously** *adv.*, in a homogeneous manner. **Homogeneousness**, the quality or condition of being homogeneous, homogeneity.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 154 Which cannot . . . be wholly homogeneously resolved. 1668 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* 66 An Homogeneousness in the derivation of the matter. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 81/2 Homogeneousness of substance is . . . an indication of low organization. 1854 J. SCOFERN *Chem. in Orr's Circ. Sc.* 26 The cooling mass does not cohere homogeneously. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 40 Dilute solution of potash . . . dissolves protoplasm . . . and makes it homogeneously transparent.

Homogenesis (hōmō'dzē'nēsis), *Biol.* [f. HOMO- + GENESIS.]

† 1. Applied to asexual reproduction: see quot. (Opp. to HETEROGENESIS 2.) *Obs.*

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 395 This kind of multiplication of the same parts by a simple process of growth . . . which . . . may be called homogenesis.

2. The ordinary form of sexual reproduction, in which the offspring resembles the parent and passes through the same course of development. (Opp. to HETEROGENESIS 3.)

Homogenetic (-dzē'netik), *a.* *Biol.* [f. HOMO- + GENETIC.]

1. Having a common descent or origin; applied by Ray Lankester to organs or parts of different organisms which, however variously modified, show a correspondence of structure due to derivation from a common ancestor. Nearly synonymous with HOMOLOGOUS 2, and opp. to HOMOPLASTIC.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 38 We surely are not to understand that these muscles are homogenetic, that the common ancestor of Mammalia and Sauropsida possessed all these muscles. 1874 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* s.v. *Homology*, It has . . . been proposed to distinguish those homologies where community of descent is obvious as homogenetic.

2. Relating to ordinary reproduction or HOMOGENESIS (sense 2). 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

So **Homogenetical** *a.*, of, relating to, or having reference to, homogeny or community of descent.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 37 The homogenetic agreement can be one of no greater detail than is indicated by the condition of this region in the supposed common ancestor of Mammalia and Sauropsida.

Homogenist (hōmō'dzē'nist). [f. HOMOGENY + -IST.] One who maintains the theory of a common descent.

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iii. 109 To overthrow the arguments of the homogenists.

Homogenize (hōmō'dzē'nīz), *v.* *rare.* [f. HOMOGENE + -IZE.] *trans.* To render homogeneous. Hence **Homogeniser**, one who or that which 'homogenizes'.

1886 *Fortn. Rev.* XL. 201 The whole island [Ireland] would have become homogenized by the action of strong centripetal forces. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 11 Dec. 371 The mixture is thoroughly amalgamated and ground together in an apparatus called by the inventors a 'homogenizer'.

Homogenous (hōmō'dzē'nēs), *a.* *Biol.* [f. HOMO- + Gr. γένος *race* + -OUS.] = HOMOGENETIC 1.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 36 Structures which are genetically related, in so far as they have a single representative in a common ancestor, may be called *homogenous*. We may trace an *homogeneity* between them, and speak of one as the *homogen* of the other. Thus the fore limbs of Mammalia, Sauropsida, Batrachia, and Fishes, may be called . . . *homogenous*, but only so far as relates to general structure. 1874 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 6) xiv. 385.

Homogeny (hōmō'dzē'nī), [Ultimately, ad. Gr. ὁμογένεια *community of origin*, f. ὁμογενε- of the same race or same kind: see HOMOGENE.]

† 1. Uniformity of nature, homogeneity. *Obs.*

1665 BACON *Sylva* § 333 The Exhaling, or . . . Driving backe of the principall Spirits, which preserve the Consistence of the Body: So that when their Government is Dissolved every Part returneth to his Nature or Homogeny.

2. *Biol.* The quality of being homogenous; correspondence of structure due to common descent.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 36 If, however, we compare the fore limb of Sauropsida and Mammalia, it is possible to go a step further with the homogeny. 1874 NICHOLSON *Biol.* 49 Mr. Ray Lankester has recently proposed to supersede the term 'homology', and to substitute for it the terms 'homogeny' and 'homoplasmy'.

Homogone (hōmō'dzē'n), *a.* *Bot.* [f. HOMO- + Gr. γόνος *generating*.] = HOMOGONOUS 1.

1877 GRAY in *Amer. J. Bot.* Ser. III. XIII. 82 The counterpart homogone (or homogonous) would designate the absence of this kind of differentiation.

Homogonous (hōmō'dzē'nēs), *a.* [f. HOMO- + Gr. γόνος *generating* or γόνος *offspring* + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having similar reproductive organs; applied by Asa Gray to flowers in which there is no difference of length in the stamens and pistils of different individuals; opp. to HETEROGONOUS 1.

1877 [see prec.] 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4. 225 Those . . . with Homogonous and those with Heterogonous flowers.

2. *Biol.* Exhibiting ordinary reproduction; producing offspring similar to the parent; opp. to HETEROGONOUS 2.

1883 SYD. Soc. Lex., *Homogonous digenesis*, that form of digenesis in which, as in Annelids, the buds produce animals similar to those from which they spring. 1886 *Ibid.*, *Homogonous*, having like offspring.

Homograph (hōmō'grāf), [f. HOMO- + Gr. γραφω *written*, -GRAPH.]

† 1. (See quot. 1823.) *Obs.*

1810 J. SPARRAT in *Nicholson's J. Bot.* XXV. 325 (title) Invention of a Homograph, or Method of Communication by Signals, on Sea or Land. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Homograph* (*Mit.*), a sort of telegraphic signals performed by means of a white pocket handkerchief.

2. *Philol.* A word of the same spelling as another, but of different origin and meaning.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 170 Homographs, identical to the eye; as *base, bore, dore, fair* . . . in their various senses.

Homographic (hōmō'grāfik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. ὁμο- HOMO- + γραφικός GRAPHIC: cf. F. *homographique* (Chasles).]

1. *Geom.* Having the same anharmonic ratio or system of anharmonic ratios, as two figures of the same thing in different perspective; belonging or relating to such figures: see quot. *Homographic substitution*: see SUBSTITUTION.

1839 CAYLEY *Sixth Mem. Quantics* in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIX. 77 Any figure . . . in the first plane gives rise to a corresponding figure in the second plane, and the two figures are said to be homographic to each other. To a point of the first figure there corresponds in the second figure a point, to a line a line, to a range of points or pencil of lines, a homographic range of points or pencil of lines. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Homographic*, a term of modern geometry, introduced by Chasles.

2. *Gram.* Said of spelling in which each sound is always represented by the same character, which stands for that sound and no other; strictly phonetic; opp. to heterographic.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 COLANGE tr. *Zell's Pop. Encycl.* I. 1160.

3. *Philol.* Of, belonging to, or consisting of homographs.

1880 *Direct. Sub-Editors N. E. Dict.* 4 Your slips are now in homographic groups, i.e. groups of words identical in spelling, but perhaps really consisting of several distinct parts of speech, or even of words having no connexion.

Homography (hōmō'grāfi), [f. HOMO- + Gr. γραφία *writing*, -GRAPHY.]

1. *Geom.* The relation between homographic figures; = HOMOLOGY 4.

1839 CAYLEY *Sixth Mem. Quantics* in *Phil. Trans.*

CXLIX. 77 The theory of homography in geometry of two dimensions may be made to depend upon . . . the homography of ranges or pencils.

2. *Gram.* 'That method of spelling in which every sound is expressed by a single character, which represents that sound and no other' (Webster 1864).

Homolo-: see HOMŌO-.

Homoiousian (hōmōi'au'siān, -ū'siān), *a.* and *sb.* *Theol.* [f. Gr. ὁμοιούσι-ος of like essence (f. ὁμοιος *like*, similar + ὁσία *essence*) + -AN.]

A. adj. a. Of like essence or substance. b. Relating to or maintaining likeness (as distinct from *identity* and from *difference*) of substance between the Father and the Son: see B. (Distinguished from *heteroousian* and *homoousian*.)

1854 BADHAM *Habitus*. 175 As important and difficult as the homoiousian and homoousian controversy. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* II. ii. iv. 320 The questions . . . whether the Son was homoiousian with the Father; whether he was homoiousian [etc.].

B. sb. One who held the Father and the Son, in the Godhead, to be of like, but not the same, essence or substance; a Semi-Arian.

1738 BERKELEY *Alciph.* VII. § 12 What was the Intention of those venerable Fathers the Homoiousians and the Homoousians? 1776 [see HOMŌOUBIAN B.]. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 333 Probably since the era of the homoousian and the homoiousian so great a difference has not turned on a single syllable.

† **Homologal**, *a.* *Math.* *Obs.* [f. med. L. *homologus*, *a.* Gr. ὁμολογος *agreeing*, HOMOLOGOUS + -AL.] Corresponding, as the two antecedents or the two consequents in a proportion: = HOMOLOGOUS 1. (Opp. to *heterologal*.)

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 32 After the proportion of the Pyramidal or Conic homologall lines. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 202 Like figures are alike placed, when in both of them the homologal strait lines . . . are parallel. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 48 Multiplication . . . of these new Homologal terms.

Homologate (hōmō'lōgāt), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. med. L. *homologare* (1268 in Du Cange), after Gr. ὁμολογεῖν to confess, acknowledge + -ATE 3. Cf. F. *homologuer* (1539 in H. Estienne).]

1. *trans.* To express agreement with or approval of; to assent to, acknowledge; to countenance; to ratify, confirm.

1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* viii. 92 Saint Paul homologates this doctrine. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 347 To accuse a minister before a Bishop was an acknowledging his jurisdiction . . . or, to use a hard word much in use among them, it was homologating his power. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii. Whilk I was altogether unwilling to homologate by my presence. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. ii. 105 Sometimes one body of patrons elected the teacher, the others afterwards homologating the appointment. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 190 It could hardly be that one or two of the incidents which Milton has supplied, the popular imagination has been unable to homologate.

b. spec. in *Sc. Law*. To ratify or render valid (a deed in itself defective or informal) by some subsequent act which expresses or implies assent to it.

a 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) 465 A marriage contract, though defective in the legal solemnities, is held . . . to be homologated by the subsequent marriage of the parties. 1790 in *Dallas Amer. Law Rep.* (1798) I. 366 The agreement being homologated, that is to say recorded and confirmed by the Court of Parliament, became obligatory.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To agree, accord; to express agreement or assent.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Shiamackia* Wks. (1711) 191 It did homologate both in the end and means with their commission, and the matter of their present deliberations. 1878 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 26. 189 The Apostle clearly homologates, or confesses to the sentence of Peter.

3. *trans.* To represent as agreeing (with something else); to identify. *rare.*

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* etc. 51 While it homologates this irradiated substance or modification of matter with that of light, it also excludes it from being any species of heat.

Homologation (hōmō'lōgā'shən), Chiefly *Sc.* [ad. med. L. *homologation-em*, n. of action f. *homologare* (see prec.). Cf. F. *homologation* (16th c.).]

The action of homologating; assent, ratification, confirmation. Mostly in legal use; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (see prec. 1 b).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Homologation*, an admission, allowance, or approbation, a consent unto. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 318 One's subscribing as witness to a deed, does not infer homologation. 1818 COLEBROOK *Treat. Obligat.* I. 128 A recognition, confirming and ratifying an obligation, to which an exception might be opposed, or for the rescission of which an action might be sustained, is termed *homologation*. It is *approval*, or *assent* subsequent. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 422 A distinct categorical homologation of our principle. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Homologation*, is a technical expression, signifying an act by which a person approves of a deed; the effect of such approbatory act, being to render that deed, though itself defective, binding upon the person by whom it is homologated. All deeds, informal or defective, may be homologated.

Homologen (hōmō'lōdžen), *Chem.* [f. HOMO- + LOGOS + -GEN.] A proposed name for the group of atoms by which each of the compounds in a homologous series differs from the preceding:

e.g. the group H_nC in the hydrocarbons of formula C_nH_{2n+2} , etc. So **homologous** *a.*, said of the molecule or group to which the 'homologous' is successively added.

1876 *Johnson's New Univ. Cycl.* II. 979.

Homologic (*hómōlōgik*), *a.* [f. **HOMOLOG** (or its source) + *-ic*. In *F. homologique*.] = next.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 313 The civilised philosopher classifies by essential affinities—homologic characteristics.

Homological (*hómōlōgikāl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-al*.] Involving or characterized by homology, homologous; relating to homology.

1849 *OWEN Disc. Nat. Limbs* 72 Whatever higher homological proposition may be demonstrated of the one must apply to the other. 1850 *H. MILLER Footpr. Cret.* viii. (1874) 154 What may be termed homological symmetry of organization. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 211 The homological characters of bones. 1885 *LEWESDORF Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 11 Consider two homological figures... let *O* be their centre, *s* their axis of homology.

Hence **homologically** *adv.*, in a homological manner; in relation to homology.

1864 *WEBSTER* cites *DANA*. 1866 *DR. ARGYLL REIGN LAW* iv. (1867) 508 Limbs which are homologically the same are put to the most diverse uses. 1866 *ODLING Anim. Chem.* 137 The most oxidised of known 2-carbon uric acid products are homologically the representatives of the least oxidised 3-carbon products.

Homologist (*hómōlōgist*), *rare.* [f. **HOMOLOG** + *-ist*.] One versed in homologies.

1849 *OWEN Disc. Nat. Limbs* 68 Which the homologist is ready to give to the determination of the special character of the parts. 1894 *Athenaeum* 18 Aug. 226/3 Those poor laboratory homologists from whom his tolerant contempt is so thinly veiled.

Homologise (*hómōlōgiz*), *v.* [f. as prec. + *-ize*.]

1. *intr.* To be homologous, to correspond.

1733 *CHEVRENE Eng. Malady* I. x. § 4 (1734) 94 The Self-motive, Self-active, and living Principle concurs with, and homologises to Mechanism in the animal Functions. 1886 *Nature* 4 Feb. 333/1 Two ventricles... which homologise with the lateral ventricles in the cerebrum of Mammalia.

2. *trans.* To make, or show to be, homologous. 1811 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 156 To homologise our constitution with that of England. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 9 This neurulation is in some cases... difficult to homologise with that of existing forms.

Hence **homologiser**, one who homologises.

1733 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Pallas Anglicana* 10 What Thorndike, Heylin, Hicks... with all our present Saxon Homologisers do unanimously maintain.

|| **Homologon** (*hómōlōgōn*). [Gr., neut. of *δὲμος* agreeing, consonant, *f. δὲμος* same + *λόγος* ratio, proportion, analogy.] A thing corresponding to another; a homologue.

1871 *J. F. CLARKE to Gt. Relig.* i. iv. § 1. 145 One of the curious homologons of history is this repetition in Europe of the course of events in Asia.

Homologous (*hómōlōgōs*), *a.* [f. med. L. *homologus* or Gr. *ὁμολογός* agreeing (see prec.) + *-ous*.] Having the same relation, proportion, relative position, etc.; corresponding. Specifically:

1. *Math.* Having the same ratio or relative value as the two antecedents or the two consequents in a proportion, or the corresponding sides in similar figures.

1660 *BARROW Euclid* v. def. 11, *B* and *D* are homologous or magnitudes of a like ratio. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. iv. 23 Comparing the homologous terms. 1845 *H. SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. ix. 118 The quantitative relation between any two sides of the one, is equal to that between the homologous sides of the other.

b. *Mod. Geom.* Having a relation of homology, as two plane figures; homological; homographic and in the same plane. (See **HOMOLOG** 4.)

1879 *SALMON Conics* 59 Two triangles are said to be homologous, when the intersections of the corresponding sides lie on the same right line called the axis of homology; prove that the lines joining corresponding vertices meet in a point.

2. *Biol.* Having the same relation to an original or fundamental type; corresponding in type of structure (but not necessarily in function); said of parts or organs in different animals or plants, or of different parts or organs in the same animal or plant. (Distinguished from *analogous*: see quot. 1854 s.v. **ANALOGOUS** 1 b.)

1846 *OWEN in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 174 There exists doubtless a close general resemblance in the mode of development of homologous parts. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* II. 322 In the vertebrate the front and hind limbs are homologous. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* i. 6 The name of leaves has been... extended... from the green expansions which constitute foliage to other forms under which such appendages occur... The latter are homologous with leaves or the homologues of leaves.

b. *Path.* Of the same formation as the normal tissue of the part; said of morbid growths. (Opp. to **HETEROLOGOUS**.)

1871 *T. H. GREEN Introd. Pathol.* (1873) 106 A growth primarily homologous may subsequently become heterologous. 1896 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* I. 97 The cartilaginous tumour is homologous... if it springs from cartilage.

3. *Chem.* Applied to series of compounds differing in composition successively by a constant amount of certain constituents, and showing a

gradation of chemical and physical properties; esp. to series of organic compounds differing by multiples of CH_2 , as the alcohols, aldehydes, ethers, etc.

1850 *DAUBENY Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 252 Four classes of homologous bodies, to adopt the term which Gerhardt has proposed, namely, alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, and acids. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 292 These homologous series of mono-, di-, tri-, and higher carbon groups. 1876 *FOSTER Phys.* (1879) App. 677 The Acetic Acid Series... one of the most complete homologous series of organic chemistry.

4. In other applications: = Corresponding.

1837 *BREWSTER Magnet.* 22 Making the homologous poles of two magnetized wires repel each other. 1855 *H. SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xiii. 173 A symmetrical figure is one in which the homologous parts on opposite sides are equal in magnitude. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* § 82 Two poles or planes thus symmetrically disposed in regard to an origin-plane will be termed homologous to each other in respect to that plane of symmetry.

Homolographic: see **HOMOLOGRAPHIC**.

Homologue (*hómōlōg*), [a. *F. homologue*, ad. Gr. *ὁμολογόν* (HOMOLOGON).] That which is homologous; a homologous organ, etc.: see prec.

1848 *OWEN Homol. Verteb. Skel.* 5 Homologues... used... by geometers as signifying 'the sides of similar figures which are opposite to equal and corresponding angles', or to parts having the same proportions. 1857 *CHAMBERS' Inform.* I. Index 802 The arms of a man, the pectoral fin of a fish, and the wings of a bird, are homologues of one another. 1871 *H. MACMILLAN True Vine* iii. (1872) 109 Every Christian... is a homologue of the Great Archetype.

Homology (*hómōlōgi*), [ad. late L. *homologia*, a. Gr. *ὁμολογία* agreement, assent, *f. δὲμος* logos HOMOLOGOUS. Cf. *F. homologie*.] Homologous quality or condition; sameness of relation; correspondence.

1. In general sense. (Before 19th c. only in Dicts.)

1856 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Homology*, an agreement. 1721 *BAILLY, Homology*, Proportion, Agreeableness. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* I. ii. 59 We find in distinct languages striking homologies due to community of descent. 1875 *O. W. HOLMES Crime & Autom.* in *Old Vol. Life* (1891) 325 The plain law of homology, which declares that like must be compared with like.

2. *Biol.* Correspondence in type of structure (of parts or organs); see **HOMOLOGOUS** 2. (Distinguished from **ANALOGY** 9.) Also, that branch of Biology or Comparative Anatomy which deals with such correspondences.

General homology, the relation of an organ or organism to the general type. *Lateral homology*, the relation of corresponding parts on the two sides of the body. *Serial homology*, the relation of corresponding parts forming a series in the same organism (e.g. legs, vertebrae, leaves). *Special homology*, the correspondence of a part or organ in one organism with the homologous part in another (e.g. of a horse's 'knee' with the human wrist).

1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 525/2 The cephalic processes... have no real homology with the locomotive extremities of the Vertebrata. 1846 *OWEN in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 175 The correspondence of a part or organ... with a part or organ in a different animal... (i.e.) special homology. *Ibid.*, A higher relation of homology is that in which a part... stands to the fundamental or general type... (i.e.) general homology. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Inst.* III. ii. § 28 The homologies of the skeleton imply a wide range of similarities. 1859 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 240 Homology and Embryology. 1871 *H. MACMILLAN True Vine* 99 From the leaf... all the floral organs are developed, and to it... all parts are reducible by homology. 1879 *NICHOLSON Biol.* 42 Lateral homology consists in the structural identity of the parts on the two sides of the body. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaurs Comp. Anat.* 63 We distinguish, accordingly, physiological likeness, or Analogy, from morphological likeness, or Homology.

b. *Path.* Of a morbid growth: see **HOMOLOGOUS** 2 b.

1871 *T. H. GREEN Introd. Pathol.* (1873) 106 A knowledge of the homology or heterology of a growth. 1878 [see **HETEROLOGY**.]

3. *Chem.* The relation of the compounds forming a homologous series: see **HOMOLOGOUS** 3.

1876 *Johnson's New Univ. Cycl.* II. 979 *Homology*, a term expressing a principle in the chemistry of organic compounds... first introduced by the illustrious Gerhardt.

4. *Mod. Geom.* The relation of two figures in the same plane, such that every point in each corresponds to a point in the other, and collinear points in one correspond to collinear points in the other; every straight line joining a pair of corresponding points passes through a fixed point called the *centre of homology*, and every pair of corresponding straight lines in the two figures intersect on a fixed straight line called the *axis of homology*.

1879 [see **HOMOLOGOUS** 1 b]. 1885 *LEWESDORF Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 11 Two corresponding straight lines therefore always intersect on a fixed straight line, which we may call *s*; thus the given figures are in homology, *O* being the centre, and *s* the axis, of homology.

Homomorph (*hómōmōrf*), [f. Gr. *ὁμο-* HOMO- + *μορφή* form.] A thing of the same form as another; applied to letters or characters having the same form (as Russian *н* = *n*, Greek *η* = *e*, Roman *H*), and to different words having the same spelling.

1866 *G. MALLERY Photogr. N. A. Ind.* 239 Characters substantially the same, or homomorphs, made by one set of people, have a different signification among others. 1895 *HOFFMAN Begin. Writing* 176 Writing by such a method

demands... a thorough command of the language, its homomorphs and homophones.

Homomorph (*hómōmōrfik*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ic*.] Of the same or similar form. *spec. a.* *Entom.* Said of insects in which the larva more or less resembles the imago (*Homomorpha*); hemimetabolous or ametabolous. *b. Bot.* Applied to flowers or plants in which there is no difference in the relative length of the stamens and pistils; also to the self-fertilization of such flowers. *c. Biol.* Applied to organs or organisms showing an external resemblance, but not really related in structure or origin. (In senses a. and b. opp. to *heteromorph*; in sense c. to *homologous*.)

1871 *NICHOLSON Biol.* 50-1 Many examples are known, both in the animal and the vegetable kingdom, in which families widely removed from one another in their fundamental structure, nevertheless present a close resemblance. For this phenomenon the term 'homomorphism' has been proposed, and such forms are said to be 'homomorphic'. 1873 *HOOKE tr. Syst. Bot.* 154 Heteromorph unions produce considerably more capsules and good seeds than homomorphic unions. 1874, 1877 [see **HETERO-MORPHIC**]. 1875 *BLAKE Zool.* 372 The nutritive zooids all resemble each other, or they are homomorphic. 1896 *HENSLAW Wild Flowers* 86 Every flower had become homomorphic and self-fertilizing.

So **homomorphism**, **homomorphy**, the condition of being homomorphic; resemblance of form, esp. without real structural affinity.

1860 *NICHOLSON Zool.* 233 Homomorphism subsists between the Polyzoa and the Hydroids. 1871 [see **HOMOMORPHIC**]. 1874 *R. BROWN Man. Bot. Gloss.*, *Homomorphy*. 1883 [see *homophily* s.v. *Homo*].

Homomorphous, *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ous*.] Of the same form; = prec.

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Homomorphous*, *Bot.*, having the same form: homomorphous. 1855 [see **HETERO-MORPHOUS**]. 1864 *Reader* 2 Apr. 431/1 A step higher than the simple homomorphous organization of *Amelba*. 1874 *LUBBOCK Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 43 The Orthoptera and other Homomorphous insects. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 283 [It] has homomorphous leaves in many rows.

Homonomous (*hómōnōmōs*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὁμόνομος* (*f. δὲμος* same + *νόμος* law) + *-ous*.] Subject to the same or a constant law; *spec. in Biol.* Having the same law or mode of growth: said of homologous parts or organs (opp. to *heteronomous*). 1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 112 The great number of homonomous segments... in Myriapoda. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaurs Comp. Anat.* 64 The individual fingers and toes... are homonomous structures.

Homonymy (*hómōnīmī*), [f. as prec. + *-y*; after Gr. derivatives in *-νομία*.] Homonomous condition. *spec. in Biol.* (see prec.).

a 1688 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* (1684) 127 The key hereof is the homonymy of the Greek made use of in the Latin words. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Introd. 114 In the homonymy and number of their segments and appendages, the Myriopoda resemble certain of the Crustacea. 1876 *BELL Gegenbaurs Comp. Anat.* 64 Homonymy... describes the relation to one another of those parts which are arranged along a transverse axis of the body. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 147 The larva... has a somewhat vermiform appearance owing to the great homonymy or similarity of the remaining somites.

Homony, obs. form of **HOMINY**.

Homonym (*hómōnīm*). Also **homonyme**. [ad. late L. *homonymum* (Quintilian), a. Gr. *ὁμώνυμον*, neut. of *ὁμώνυμος* HOMONYMOUS. Cf. *F. homonyme* 'an equivocation, or word of diuers significations' (Cotgr.).]

1. *a.* The same name or word used to denote different things. *b. Philol.* Applied to words having the same sound, but differing in meaning: opp. to *heteronym* and *synonym*.

1697 *tr. Burgeradijus his Logic* i. xxv. 100 Those [words] that differ not in termination; as grammatica, the art of grammar, and grammatica, a woman, are not conjugates, but homonyms. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 350 During the later periods of the Empire there are so many homonyms as to confuse the most attentive investigator. 1876 *DOUGR GRIMM'S L.* § 17. 34 A monosyllabic language, indeed, like the Chinese, is but, as it were, a cluster of homonyms.

2. A person or thing having the same name as another; a 'namesake'.

1851 *F. HALL in Benares Mag.* V. 27 It is to this Mushatq that Mannū Lāla... alludes, and not to his titular homonym of Azimābād, as our author imagines. 1864 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* III. 118 He bestowed the Duchy upon his Father's homonym Robert the Younger. 1865 *W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia* II. 138 The locust of Arabia is... twice or three times the size of its northern homonym.

Hence **homonymal** *a.*, agreeing in name.

1641 *H. L'ESTRANGE God's Sabbath* 102 For Island... their dayes are homonymall with ours in England... as derived from the same idoles.

Homonymic, *a.* [f. as next + *-ic*.] Of or relating to homonyms or homonymy. So **homonymical** *a.* (in mod. Dicts.).

1866 *F. HALL in Jrm. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 10 The *Vitua-prakāśa*, an homonymic lexicon... written in the year 1111. 1867 *WHITNEY Stud. Lang.* xii. (1890) 454 The homonymic designation of a thing by something which called to the mind the sounds of which its name was composed.

Homonymous (*hómōnīmōs*), *a.* [f. late L. *homonymus*, a. Gr. *ὁμώνυμος* of the same name, sb. a namesake, pl. τὰ ὁμώνυμα (Aristotle) equi-

vocal nouns, ambiguous words; f. *δύος* same + *ὄνομα* (Æolic *ὄνομα*) name: see -OUS.]

†1. Denoting different things by the same name (said of the same word used in different senses); equivocal, ambiguous. *Obs.*

1681 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 115 Your Minor is every whit homonymous. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 244/2 Terms are of three kinds, *Homonymous*, *Synonymous*, and *Paronymous*. *Homonymous*, whose name only is common, their Essence differs. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lanc.*, [John Smith] became Fellow and Proctor of the University [of Cambridge] when past Sixty years of age, when the Prevaricators gave him this Homonym[ous] Salute Ave Pater. 1795 WATTS *Logic* i. iv. § 6 Equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called homonymous, or ambiguous. 1801 COLEBROOK in *Asiatic Res.* (1803) VII. 216 A list of homonymous indeclinables is subjoined.

b. *Philol.* Of the nature of homonyms: said of words identical in sound but different in sense.

1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 17. 34 The meanings of the several primitives are in general so widely different that the homonymous derivatives remain to all time clearly distinguished in use.

2. Having, or called by, the same name.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Homonymy*, things of several kinds, having the same denomination, a Term in Logic. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. i. 99 The homonymous nerves of the right and left Sides. 1801 *Athenaeum* 26 Feb. 305/2 There seems to have been... a single capital, homonymous with the island.

b. *Optics*. Applied to the two images of one object seen in looking at a point nearer than the object, when the right image is that seen by the right eye and the left by the left: opp. to HETERONYMOUS 2.

1881 LE CONTE *Sight* ii. i. 95 When we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is so doubled that the left image belongs to the right eye and the right image to the left eye...; when we look at the nearer finger, the farther one is so doubled that the right image belongs to the right eye and the left image to the left eye. In the former case, the images are said to be *heteronymous*, i.e. of different name, and in the latter case they are said to be *homonymous*, i.e. of the same name, as the eye.

Hence *Homonymously* adv.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* iii. iii. (1786) 342 One Word may be not homonymously but truly and essentially common to many Particulars past, present and future. 1881 [see HETERONYMOUSLY].

Homonymy (*homōnīmī*). Also 7 error. -imie, -omie. [ad. late L. *homonymia*, a. Gr. *ὁμωνυμία*, f. *ὁμωνυμιος* (see *prec.*). Cf. *F. homonymie* (1606 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The quality of being homonymous; the use of the same name for different things; †equivocation, ambiguity (*obs.*); sameness of name with difference of sense.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 65 *Homonymia*, welche maie be called in English, the doubtfulness of one woerde, when it signifieth diversly. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 150 You play upon the Homonymie of the word Loue. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Homonymie*, a terme in Logicke, when one word signifieth diuers things: as Hart: signifying a beast, and a principall member of the body. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1842) 181 Proper names... often fall into homonymie, that is, different persons often go by the same name. 1847 GROTE *Greece* i. xviii. (1849) II. 24 There existed certain homonymies and certain affinities of religious worship, between parts of Boeotia and parts of Thessaly.

† **Homomousial**, a. *Obs. rare.* = HOMOUSIAN a. 1595 HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 163/1 Those three Divine Persons... all homomousial, or consubstantial to one another. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836-9) IV. 234 Why not... retain the same term in all languages? Why not *usia* and *homousial*, as well as *hypostasie*, and the like?

Homomousian, **homousian** (*homōmōsian*, *homōusian*, -*usian*), a. and sb. *Theol.* [ad. med.L. *homomousian-us*, f. *homomousius* (Jerome), a. Gr. *ὁμοούσιος*, *δμοούσιος*, f. *δμός* same + *οὐσία* essence, substance: see -AN. In mod.F. *homousien*. Opp. to *heteromousian* and *homomousian*.

The form *homousian* is normal, according to the regular equivalence of Roman ū to Gr. ou; but Engl. writers have mostly thought of the Gr. letters.]

A. *adj.* a. Of the same essence or substance; co-essential, consubstantial. b. Relating to or maintaining the consubstantiality of the persons of the Trinity: see B.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 597 The Genuine Platonists would doubtless acknowledge also, all the Three Hypostases of their Trinity to be Homomousian, Co-Essential or Con-Substantial. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 48 The first Father of the Homomousian Orthodoxy. 1744 LARDNER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* i. l. § 2. V. 134 The council of Nice established the homomousian or consubstantial doctrine. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 38 So homomousian both in look and soul, so indiscernibly a single whole. 1866 [see HOMOUSIAN A.].

B. sb. *Eccles. Hist.* One who holds the three persons of the Trinity to be of the same essence or substance; an orthodox Trinitarian.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 17 b, The Arrians called the Catholics Homomousians. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 610 The Arrians call us Homomousians, because... we defend the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, to be in the language of the Greeks Homomousians, that is of One and the Same Substance. 1748 LARDNER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* i. lxx. § 7. VII. 429 These measures incommenced by turns the Homomousians and the Arrians. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1848) I. 475 The profane of every age have derived the furious contests which the difference of a single diph-

thong excited between the Homomousians and the Homomousians. 1885 E. S. FOULKES *Prim. Consecr.* v. 162 The Acacians, long afterwards, condemned the Homomousians, the Homomousians and the Anomeans in one lot.

Hence **Homomousianism**, the doctrine of the Homomousians. **Homomousianist** = HOMOUSIAN B. So also **Homomousianst** = HOMOUSIAN B. **Homomousious** a., consubstantial. **Homomousie** [cf. Gr. (τὸ) *δμοούσιον*, neut. of *δμοούσιος*, used subst.], consubstantiality.

1869 O. W. HOLMES *Cind. fr. Ashes in Old Vol. Life* (1891) 244 A very worthy professor... but thought by certain experts to be a little questionable in the matter of 'homomousianism'. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 37 The term Homomousian or 'Homomousianist', nick-names invented by the Blaspheming Arrians. 1626 Bp. MOUNTAGU in *Cosin's Corr.* (1869) I. 99 For the 'Homomousians', they rest all upon God and neglected means. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 3/1 Gregory of Cappadocia... committed many acts of violence against the Homomousians. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 606 It is full of divine things, by reason of its being cognate or congenerous, and 'homomousious' with them. *Ibid.* 610 [see HOMOUSIAN B.]. 1886 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 475 As a substitute for the absent 'homomousie' or identity of being with God.

Homophene (*homōfēnē*). [irreg. f. HOMO- + Gr. *φαίν-ειν* to show, to appear. (The Gr. formation would be **δμοφαρής*, giving Eng. *homophane*.)] A word having the same form to the eye as another; used esp. in reference to the reading of deaf-mutes, who recognize words only by sight. Hence **Homophenous** (more correctly -*phanous*), a.

1883 A. G. BELL in *Ann. Deaf & Dumb* (1884) Jan. 44 Homophenous words, or words that have the same appearance to the eye. *Ibid.* 59 A knowledge of homophenes, that is... of those words that present the same appearance to the eye. 1884 A. J. ELLIS in *Athenaeum* 12 Jan. 55/3 The word *homophenes* (similarly appearing), on the model of *homophones* (similarly sounding), was suggested to Prof. Graham Bell some years ago by Mr. Homer, late Principal of the Providence (Rhode Island) School for Deaf-Mutes, and has now been permanently adopted. *Ibid.* Here every word in the sentence is homophenous with the corresponding word in the list.

Homophone (*homōfōnē*), a. and sb. Also -*phon*. [ad. Gr. *ὁμόφωνος* of the same sound, f. *ὁμο-* HOMO- + *φώνη* sound. Cf. *F. homophone*.]

A. *adj.* Having the same sound. *rare.*

1653 CROCKRAM, *Homophon*, of one sound. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 796 Ten homophone letters were added.

B. sb. 1. *Philol.* (Usually in pl.) Applied to words having the same sound, but differing in meaning or derivation; also to different symbols denoting the same sound or group of sounds.

1843 GILDON *Anc. Egypt* (1850) 6/2 An alphabet composed of 16 distinct articulations, for each of which there was a number more or less great of homophones—i.e. symbols differing in figure, though identical in sound. 1866 FRITON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. i. iii. 45 Each syllable or word [in Chinese] has... a considerable number of characters, made up originally of different elements... Practically each of these homophones may be used for the word, in whatever sense that word may be employed. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 170 note, Homophones, identical to the ear only; as *ail* and *ale*. 1883 J. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 29 We have in English the four homophones *rite*, *write*, *right*, and *wright*. By the aid of the variant spelling a child readily learns that these homophones are really four different words.

2. *Mus.* = HOMOPHONY 1. *rare.*

1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 746 *Homophone*... voices or instruments sounding alike—unison... sometimes applied to music written in what was formerly called the Monodic style... now ordinarily employed for music in plain harmony... as opposed to the Polyphonic treatment.

Homophonic (*homōfōnik*), a. *Mus.* [f. as *prec.* + -ic.] 1. Producing, or consisting of, sounds of the same pitch; unisonous, in unison. Said of ancient music; opp. to *antiphonic*.

1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 342 Helmholtz in his chapter on 'The Tonality of Homophonic Music' enumerates five scales which differ more or less from our modern major scale.

2. *loosely*. Said of music characterized by the predominance of one part or melody, to which the rest merely furnish harmonies; more correctly called *monophonic* or *monodic*. Opp. to *polyphonic*.

1879 E. PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 55 The homophonic rather than the polyphonic style predominates in the music (allemande), which frequently consists of a highly figurate melody, with a comparatively simple accompaniment. 1885 *Athenaeum* 7 Mar. 319/2 [Bach's] compositions are polyphonic rather than homophonic.

Homophonous (*homōfōnōs*), a. [f. as *prec.* + -OUS.] 1. *Mus.* = HOMOPHONIC 1.

1753 in *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* 1879 F. HÜFFER in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 271 The homophonous innocence of the Doric and Mixolydic scales.

2. Having the same sound; of the character of homophones (see HOMOPHONY B. 1).

1886 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 145 Each sound... may be represented by several homophonous signs. 1892 *Athenaeum* 16 Apr. 501/1 The 'Scott Library' is sure to be confounded with the 'Stott Library', so homophonous are they.

Homophony (*homōfōnī*). [ad. Gr. *ὁμοφωνία* unison, f. *δμοφώνος* (see HOMOPHONY).]

1. *Mus.* Homophonic music or style. a. Unison, or music performed in unison: opp. to *antiphony*. b. *loosely*. Monophony, monody: opp. to *polyphony*. (See HOMOPHONIC.)

1776 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* I. 137 Antiphony is more agreeable than homophony. 1879 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 111 The leading feature in... the 17th century is... the development of homophony with its melodious character and its richness of harmony, in contradistinction to the old strict polyphony.

2. *Philol.* The quality of being homophonous; identity of sound (of words or characters).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.* s. v., In French, which is peculiarly a dialect of Latin abounding in contractions, homophonies are numerous. 1892 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 233/2 Evident corruptions of the texts... specially favoured by the homophonies of the characters.

Homoplasmy = HOMOPLASTY.

1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 558 Cases of homoplasmy in plants are referable to two distinct classes... resemblances in general habit, and resemblances of particular organs.

Homoplast (*homōplāst*). *Biol.* [f. as *prec.* + Gr. *πλαστός* moulded: cf. *bioplast*.]

1. An organ or part homoplastic with another (see next); opp. to HOMOGEN 2.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 39 Such details of agreement... we must set down to the fact that they are to a great degree homoplasts, similar forces or requirements operating on similar materials in the two stocks... having produced results in the way of structure which have a certain agreement.

2. An aggregate or fusion of plastids all of the same structure: opp. to *alloplast*.

1883 [see *homo-organ* s. v. HOMO-].

Homoplastic (-*plāstik*), a. *Biol.* [f. as *prec.* + Gr. *πλαστικός* fit for moulding.] Having a similarity of structure without community of origin:

said of parts or organs of different animals or plants. Opp. to HOMOGNETIC.

Nearly synonymous with HOMOMORPHIC c, and with ANALOGOUS 1 b; but implying that the similarities are due to similarity of environment.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 40 The right ventricle of the bird's heart is not homogenous with the right ventricle of the mammal's heart, nor the left with the left; but the two cavities in each case are homoplastic. 1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 6) xiv. 386 Homoplastic structures are the same with those which I have classed... as analogous modifications or resemblances.

Homoplastide (-*plāstaid*). *Biol.* [f. as *prec.* + Gr. *πλαστός* moulded + -IDE.] An organism consisting of a number of cells all of the same kind. Opp. to *heteroplastide* and *monoplastide*.

1889 VINES in *Nature* 24 Oct. 621 The body of unicellular organisms (monoplastides), as also that of undifferentiated multicellular organisms (homoplastides). *Ibid.* 622 [see HETEROPLASTIDE].

Homoplasmy (*homōplāsi*). *Biol.* [f. as *prec.* + Gr. *-πλασία*, f. *πλάσις* moulding, formation.]

Homoplastic condition; similarity of structure produced independently by the operation of similar external circumstances. Opp. to HOMOGEN 2.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 39 When identical or nearly similar forces, or environments, act on two or more parts of an organism which are exactly or nearly alike... [or] on parts in two organisms, which parts are exactly or nearly alike and sometimes homogenetic, the resulting correspondences called forth in the several parts in the two organisms will be nearly or exactly alike... I propose to call this kind of agreement *homoplasmy* or *homoplastic*. *Ibid.* 40 What, exactly, is to be ascribed to homogeny, and what to homoplasmy, in the relations of this series of structures, is a matter for careful consideration. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Homoplasmy*, the assumption by organisms... of externally similar forms when exposed to similar external conditions. A good example is seen in the similarity of the American *aloe*, which is an *Agave*, to the true *aloe*.

|| **Homoptera** (*homōptērā*), sb. pl. *Entom.* [mod.L. (Latreille 1817), f. Gr. *ὁμο-* HOMO- + *πτερόν* wing: cf. Gr. *ὁμοπτερος* with the same plumage.] A suborder of HEMIPTERA, comprising insects of very various forms, with wings of uniform texture: contrasted with HETEROPTERA.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 385 He designated the last of these suborders Homoptera. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 319 The Homoptera have four deflexed wings often of a substance between coriaceous and membranous. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* I. 25 The Homoptera agree with the Heteroptera in the structure of the mouth, and in the metamorphoses.

Hence **Homopter** [f. *homoptère*, Latreille], **Homopteran**, a member of the *Homoptera*; **Homopterous** a., belonging to or having the characters of the *Homoptera*.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 385 Very considerable differences take place in the economy of Homopterous insects. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Homopterans*, *Homoptera*, the name of an order of insects, dismembered from the *Hemiptera* of Linnaeus, including those in which the wing-covers are of an uniform semimembranous consistency. 1864 WEBSTER, *Homopter*.

Homostyled (*homōstōild*), a. *Bot.* [f. HOMO- + STYLE + -ED.] Having the styles or pistils (in different individual plants) of the same length relatively to the stamens (= HOMOGONOUS 1, HOMOMORPHIC b): opp. to *heterostyled*. Also **Homostyle** (*homōstōilik*), **Homostylous** (-*stōilās*), *adjs.* in same sense; **Homostyly** (*homōstōilli*), the condition of being homostyled.

1877 [see HETEROSTYLED]. 1883 THOMPSON tr. *Müller's Fertil. Flowers* 20 Homostylous plants with irregular flowers. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Homostylous*. 1889 GOEBEL *Morphol. Plants* 481 *Homostyly*, same as homogony.

Homotaxial (-tæ'ksiäl), *a. Geol.* [f. *HOMO-* + Gr. *-τάξια* (f. *τάξις*) arrangement + *-AL*.] Applied to strata in different regions, having the same relative position with respect to those underlying and overlying them, but not necessarily contemporaneous: cf. **HOMOTAXIS**; also to the fossil remains (usually of similar character) found in such strata.

1870 HUXLEY *Anniv. Addr. Geol. Soc. in Q. J. Trnl.* XXVI. p. xlii. Certain forms of life in one locality occur in the same general order of succession as, or are *homotaxial* with, similar forms in the other locality. 1888 J. PRÄSTWICH *Geol. II.* 4 The homotaxial relations of the groups.

Hence **Homotaxially** *adv.*, in the way of or in relation to homotaxy. Also **Homotaxeous**, **Homotaxic** *adjs.* = **HOMOTAXIAL**.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 56, 97 As homotaxeous, and not as contemporaneous. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* (1879) I. 42 The Silurian rocks of Europe, North America, South America, Australia, &c., contain very similar fossils, and are undoubtedly 'homotaxeous'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Intro. 22 The species which constitute the corresponding or homotaxic terms in the series, in different localities, are not identical. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 22 note, If...we look at them, homotaxially, from the point of view offered by the European Miocene, they are Miocene.

Homotaxis (-tæ'ksis), *Geol.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ὁμο-* *HOMO-* + *τάξις* arrangement. The Gr. formation would be **ὁμοτάξια* homotaxy.] The condition of being homotaxial; the relation of strata having the same relative position in the geologic series, or of the similar forms of life occurring in such strata.

1866 HUXLEY *Anniv. Addr. Geol. Soc. in Q. J. Trnl.* XVIII. p. xlii. For Geology (which after all is only the anatomy and physiology of the earth) it might be well to invent some single word (such as 'homotaxis', similarity of order), in order to express an essentially similar idea [i.e. to 'homology' in anatomy]. *Ibid.* p. xlii. The mischief of confounding that 'homotaxis' or 'similarity of arrangement' which can be demonstrated, with 'synchrony' or identity of date, for which there is not a shadow of a proof, under the one common term of 'contemporaneity'. 1870 *Ibid.* XXVI. p. xliii. The use of the term 'homotaxis' instead of 'synchronism' has not, so far as I know, found much favour in the eyes of geologists. 1883 *Nature* 18 Jan. 262 It cautions the student against the confusion of geological synchrony with stratigraphical homotaxis.

Homotaxy (-tæksi). Etymol. regular f. for prec. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 295 note, *Homotaxis* is impossible. *Homotaxia*, *homotaxy*, is the eligible form. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Homotropical (homp'trôpäl), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + *-AL*.] = next.

1844 in HOLBYN *Dict. Med.* (ed. 2) 148. 1855 BALFOUR *Bot.* (ed. 3) 302 In an anatropal seed, where the micropyle is close to the hilum, and the chalazæ at the opposite extremity, the embryo is erect or homotropical.

Homotropous (-p'trôpôs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ὁμο-* *HOMO-* + *-τροπος* turning + *-OUS* (after F. *homotrope*, A. Richard 1819): cf. Gr. *ὁμότροπος* of like disposition.] Of the embryo of a seed: Having the radicle directed towards the hilum. Opp. to *antitropous* or *heterotropous*.

1809 P. CLINTON tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* (ed. 4) 398 The embryo is said to be homotropous when it has the same direction with the seed, that is to say, when its radicle corresponds to the hilum. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 2) 342 The embryo is said to be erect or homotropous.

Homotype (hôm'tôip). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ὁμο-* *HOMO-* + *-τύπος* TYPE.] A part or organ having the same type of structure as another, a homologue; applied *esp.* to serially or laterally homologous parts in the same organism.

1840 T. A. G. BALFOUR *Typ. Char. Nat.* (1860) 64 A general likeness is sufficient in nature to constitute, in the eyes of naturalists, a type, and hence they speak of such as homologies or homotypes. 1849 OWEN *Nat. Limbs* 19 The femur, the homotype of the humerus. 1854 — *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 170 So far as each segment...is a repetition or 'homotype' of every other segment. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 215 The successive vertebrae...are serial homologues, or homotypes.

Hence **Homotypal** (hôm'tôipäl), **Homotypic** (hôm'tôipik), *-ical adjs.*, of the character of, or relating to, a homotype; homologous. **Homotypy** (hôm'tôipi, hêm'tôipi), relation of homotypes; homology; *esp.* serial or lateral homology.

1849 OWEN *Nat. Limbs* 29 To discern their 'homotypal' relations and their classification. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. (1872) 102 The vine presents a repetition both of homotypal parts and of homotypal arrangement of parts. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Homotypic'. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 93 The large pincers of the scorpion are 'homotypical'...with the large pincers of the crayfish. 1874 *Pop. Encycl.* s.v., 'Homotypy', another term for serial homology. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 64 Homotypical organs...are often so changed that their homotypy cannot be recognised, and has to be worked out.

Homousian: see **HOMOUSIAN**.

† **Homple**. *Obs.* ? Some kind of linen fabric. c. 1450 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 27 Loke well your lawne, your homple, and your lake...Ye washe cleyn. [1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Homple*, a kind of jacket. North.]

Homple, var. of **HUMPLE** v.

|| **Homuncio** (hôm'unsio). [Latin dim. of *homo*, *homin-*, man.] = **HOMUNCULE**.

1643 FRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl. App.* 153 An hundred Homuncions more or lesse. 1690 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 253 Such an Homencio was Mr. Jefferies the late Queens VOL. V.

Dwarf. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 64 Producing an homuncio by the laws of matter and motion. 1808 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) XI. 129 But it is something for an Homuncio like myself to put all these potentates into jeopardy.

Homuncule, **-uncle** (hôm'unkül, -vŋk'ül). [ad. L. *homunculus*, (also in Eng. use) dim. of *homo* man. Cf. F. *homuncule* (18th c. in Littre).] A little or diminutive man; a mannikin.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 46 That there is an artificial way of making an Homunculus, and that the Fairies of the woods, Nymphs and Giants themselves had some such originall. 1666 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 124 Parcellus's artificial homuncule. 1750 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. ii. Homunculus. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 25 The door opened suddenly, and admitted an homuncule, of about four feet three.

Hence **Homuncular** *a.*, diminutive, pigmy.

1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 13 Delapins...not only saw these homuncular tadpoles, but pretended to trace one of them bursting through the tunic by which it was swaddled.

Homy, **homey** (hôm'mi), *a. colloq.* [f. *HOME* sb. + *-Y*. For analogical spelling, cf. *bony*, *limy*.] Resembling or suggestive of home; home-like; having the feeling of home; homish.

1856 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 488, I like to...feel 'homey' wherever I be. 1864 *Ibid.* II. 194, I saw...plenty of our dear English 'lady's smock' in the wet meadows near here [Bayonne], which looked very homy. 1874 Mrs. WHITNEY *We Girls* ix. 181 'What a beautiful old homy house it is!' 'And what a homey family!'

Hence **Hominess**, homy quality or character, homelikehood.

1885 ROE *Driven back to Eden* 69 A sense of rest, quiet, comfort, and hominess. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 11/2 The 'Hominess' of the French Character.

Homyer, *obs.* form of **HOMAGER**.

Homynable, shortened form of **ABHOMINABLE**.

1830 CAXTON *Fayles of A.* III. xvii. 208 It is an homynable horreur.

Hond, *-e*, *obs.* ff. **HAND**, **HOOND**. **Hondel**, **hondle**, *obs.* ff. **HANDLE** v. **Honderyd**, **-yth**, **hondre**, **-ed**, **-eth**, *obs.* ff. **HUNDRED**, **-EDTH**.

Hondhabend, **-habbing**, var. **HAND-HABEND**.

Hone (hôn), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 hán, 4 honne, 5 hoone, 7 hoan(e, 5- hoone. [OE. *hán* str. fem. = ON. *hain* str. fem. (Sw. dial. *hæn*, Da. *heen*).]

† 1. A stone, a rock. (OE.) *Obs.*

Frequently applied to a stone serving as a landmark. 939 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* II. 458 þonne norþ fram sette to netles stede to þære hane. 966 *Ibid.* III. 435 Of þære grægan hane and lang heardene. 12...*Ibid.* II. 481 Ponon on þa readan hane, of þære hane on þone herþap.

2. A whetstone used for giving a fine edge to cutting tools, esp. razors.

c. 1325 *Poem Times Edu.* II. 86 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He put in his pauter an honne and a komb. c. 1440 *Proph. Parv.* 245/2 Hoone, barbars instrument, cos. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Manikyn* vi. 173 Rub it on a Barbers Whetstone, called a Hone. 1674 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) Take in his Chest a good Hone. 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 323 The whetstones or Hones...sold for Lough-Neagh Stones are none of these, but of a soft gritty kind, and found near Drogheda. 1807 P. GASS *Trnl.* 79 Part of a log quite petrified...of which good whetstones or hones could be made. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 358 After a few hours set it on a hone.

3. Stone of which such whetstones are made; hone-stone. (Several kinds of stone varying greatly in mineral composition are used for this purpose.)

1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 178 Lough-Neach...which most assuredly converts holly into hone. 1806 *Cassell's Scott.* (ed. 2) 163/2 In the parish of Ratho is found a species of whetstone or hone, of the finest substance. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Various kinds, differing greatly in texture and hardness, are employed. Norway ragstone, water-of-Ayr, bluestone, German-hone, and many other varieties.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* hone-pavement: see quot. 1788; hone-stone, = senses 2 and 3; *spec.* a very siliceous clay slate having a conchoidal fracture across the grain of the rock; also called *novaculite*.

1708 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v., Bed of bones, or hone-pavement, one of the tools used in the operation of grinding specula for telescopes; formed of pieces of the finest blue hone or whetstone. c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 108 The hone pavement has uniformly taken out all the emery strokes. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* i. 25 Hone-stone, a compact, fine-grained magnesian limestone. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 6. 122 Whet-slate, novaculite, hone-stone, an exceedingly hard fine grained siliceous rock.

Hone, *sb.* 2 north. dial. Also 4 hon, howne, 4-5 hoyne(e, 4-9 hune. [ME. *hôn*, app. derived from *HONE* v.] Delay, tarrying: in the phrases *but, without hone*, often a convenient metrical tag.

c. 1300 *Curior M.* 575 Siben sal þou wit-outen hon Wend to king pharon. *Ibid.* 8413 Curtaili, wit-vten hone, He yatte hir freli al hir bone. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Pantus* 804 Bad þame...Set fyre atanis but only howne. c. 1400 *Rowland & O.* 341 Send owte Rowlande withouten hone [prime tone]. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 228 Withoutt any hoyne [prime soynne=soon]. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* III. 434 For to deuynt without[un] any hone, Richt wyslye than quhat best we to be done. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 629 That thay suld pas but hone. 1800 *Edin. Mag.* May 422/2 The trauchit stag i' the wan waves lap, But hulliness or hune.

† **Hone**, *sb.* 3 *Obs. dial.* A swelling or tumour. [See *HONKOR*, quot. 1633, the sole authority for this.]

Hone, *v.* 1 north. dial. Forms: 4 hon(e, 5-6

hoyne. [Goes with *HONK sb.* (the vb. being app. the source): origin obscure. The rimes show that it had ME. close *ð* (giving Sc. *ð*, *ü*); its mod. Eng. form would be *oo* (*ü*), and it is thus distinct from *HONE* v. 2 The *oy* in some texts is northern spelling of *ð*.] *intr.* To delay, tarry, hesitate.

c. 1300 *Curior M.* 6088 Yee be alle belted, wit staf in hand, Hones noght quils yee ar etand. *Ibid.* 19867 Petre þan bigan til hon. c. 1400 *Melayne* 819 In no place wolde he hone [prime done]. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 319 It shall be done full sone brether, help to bere...full long shall I not hoyne to do my devere. *Ibid.* viii. 363 It may not help to houer ne hone [prime bone=boon]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 215/50 To Hoyne, *haverre*.

Hone, *v.* 2 *dial.* and *U.S.* Also 8 hoan. [a. OF. *hogner*, *hoigner*, Norman dial. *homer*, (13th c. in Littre) 'to grumble, mutter, murmur; to repine; also, to whine as a child, or dog' (Cotgr.), app. f. *hon*, a cry of discontent (cf. 'Hoigner, on hogner, faire hon hon, et crieraillement font les enfants quand ils voudraient bien avoir quelque chose', Duez *Dict.* 1664, in Godef.).] *intr.* To grumble, murmur, whine, moan.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* III. ii. iii. 614 Admiring and commending her still, and lamenting, honing (1638, 1651, etc. moaning), wishing himself any thing for her sake. 1659 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 243, I know that the Galenical Tribe will whine and hone pitifully, rather than lose to be reputed Chymists. 1803 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Convalescent*, He lies pitying himself, honing and moaning to himself. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v. Thou awakest to hone, and pine, and moan, as if she had drawn a hot iron across thy lips.

b. To whine or pine for; to hanker after.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. vii. 6 Some of the Oxen...missed their fellows behind, and honing after them, bellowed as their nature is. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36. 3/1 When in Wezon 'tis gone, For another I hoan. a. 1753 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 64, I had no Money...nor ever honed after it. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* xxxv. (1812) I. 264 She brought a servant up with her...who honed after the country. 1823 C. F. SMITH in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 50 *Hone*, 'to pine or long for anything', is not yet obsolete in the South, though perhaps rare. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 800/1 'I'm just honin' after food', is another example of the Tennessee patois.

Hence **Honing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1803 LAMB *Cur. Fragm.* iv. Poems, Plays, etc. (1884) 203 What weeping, sighing, sorrowing, honing...friends, relatives. 1876 SEELEY *Stein* II. 505 When I had heard his honing and moaning about Moscow.

Hone, *v.* 3 [f. *HONE* sb. 1] *trans.* To sharpen on a hone. Hence **Honed** *ppl. a.*, **Honer**.

1806 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 349 Without aid from any grinder or honer whatever. 1808 WEBSTER *s.v.*, To hone a razor. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 576 A well-honed knife. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 13/1 Honing and strapping his stock of razors.

Hone in *O* hone: see **OHONE**, *slang*!

Honement, *obs.* form of **ONEMENT**, ointment.

Honer, **honerable**, *obs.* ff. **HONOUR**, **-ABLE**.

Honest (pŋest), *a.* Also 4-5 onest(e, 4-6 honeste. [a. OF. *honeste* (12th c. in Littre), mod.F. *honnête* (= It. *onesto*, Sp. Pg. *honesto*), ad. L. *honestus* honourable, respectable, decent, fine, handsome, f. *honus*, *-or*, *honōr*, **HONOUR**.]

† 1. Of persons: Held in honour; holding an honourable position; respectable. *Obs.*

c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 160 A widow...com this Candelmesse feste, And scho wald haf als wif honeste Hir messe. 13...*K. Alis.* 158 Olimpias...Wolde make a riche feste Of knyghtis and ladies honeste. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xi. 23 It is esy in the iȝen of God, sudeynli to make onest a pore man. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1471 A woman...Onest & abill, & Ecuba she hight. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 46b, The honest and sustancial persons arrested or indited. 1604 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 111 Houses, wherein liue the honest sort of people, as Farmers in England. 1607 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 57 He told me That that Country is pleasant enough, and full of good honest People. 1690 *London. Gas.* No. 2735/4 The Purchaser to take a honest Men, and the Seller a more, for all such Goods.

b. To make an honest woman of: to marry (a woman) after seduction. *dial.* or *vulgar*. (The sense may have been associated with 3 b 'chaste'.)

1609 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Servingsman* (Arb.) 84 The best worke he does is his marrying, for it makes an honest woman. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. viii, Miss Nancy was, in vulgar language, soon made an honest woman. 1804 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxv, My right honourable father nourished some thoughts of making an honest woman of Marie de Martigny. 1805 JAMIESON *s.v.*, If he...marries her, he is said to 'make an honest woman of her', i.e. he does all in his power to cover her ignominy, and to restore her to her place in society. 1807 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* III. v. 64, I wish he had been free to make your sister an honest woman.

c. As a vague epithet of appreciation or praise, esp. as used in a patronizing way to an inferior. (Cf. *worthy*.)

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 83, I had good chere in suche a mannes house. *Ergo*, he is an honest man. 1823 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 300 Honest man, is this the way to Bolonia? 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 187 Your name honest Gentleman! 1681 DRYDEN *Abi. & Achit.* 508 These were for laying honest David by, On principles of pure good husbandry. 1700 *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 7 Let Mr. Bickerstaff alone (says one of the Honest Fellows), when he's in a good Humour, he's as good Company as any Man in England. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ix, Cannot he sing his sang-like Collector Snail, honest man, that never fashes any body? 1846 BROCKETT (ed. 3) *s.v.*, A Northern baronet...chairman

of quarter sessions, was accustomed, when he sentenced a prisoner, to begin, 'Now, my honest man, you have been convicted of felony'.

† 2. Of things, conditions, actions, etc. *Obs.*

a. Worthy of honour, honourable, commendable; bringing honour, creditable.

13. *Coer de L.* 1773 Christmas is a time full honest; Kyng Richard it honoured with gret feste. 1340 *Ayemb.* 222 Pet stat of spoushod is suo holy and suo honeste. c1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 780 In honeste wyse as longeth to a knyght. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 2 Alle vertuose and honest thynges. 1526 *TINDALE Rom.* xii. 17 Proude afore honde thynges honest in the sight of all men. 1533 *BELLENDEN Lamy* ii. 153 There was na batall mair honest, than this last rehersit. 1548 *HALL Chron. Edu.* IV. 223 b. Kyng Henry..founded a solempne schoole at Eton ..an honest College of sad Priestes, with a greute nombre of children. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. xi. (1651) 29 That respects onely thynges delectable and pleasant, this honest. 1700 *DRYDEN tr. Ovid's Met.* xiii. 408 Many a manly wound All honest, all before. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* v. 312 Know, 'tis not honest in my soul to fear, Nor was Tydides born to tremble here.

b. Free from disgrace or reproach; respectable, decent, seemly, befitting, becoming.

1340 *Ayemb.* 229 Loke be uram uoule wordes bet ne byep naht honeste. c1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 76 To plant þa wandes in honest place, Forþe be kept honestly, And wirschipd als þai war worthy. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 60 (Add. MS.) It were more honest that I shuld have such a wyf, and my fellow to have suche a wyf as I have. 1514 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 52, I will that, the day of my buryall, she maik an honest dynner to my frendes and neybour. 1633 *EARL MANCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 37 Honest sepulture is a blessing. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 44 Now lets go to an honest Ale-house and sing Old Rose. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 61 Corants, Sarabands, and Jigs, used for honest mirth and delight at Feasts.

c. Decent or respectable in appearance; without blemish; comely, 'fair'; neat, tidy.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 19850 (Cott.) All maner crepand beist, þaa þat er noght tald honest. c1340 *Ibid.* 6067 (Trin.) A clene lomb þat is honest. 1388 *WYCLIF Ruth* iii. 3 Be thou waischun and anyontid, and be thou clothid with onestere clothis. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 31 The people wolde .. clyppe theyr berdes & polle theyr heedes & so make them honest ayenst eester day. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* xii. 23 Upon those members of the body which thyne lest honest þut we most honestie on. c1566 *J. ALDAY tr. Boyetswan's Theat. World Riv.* [He] hath created the chin .. after so honest a forme, and hath enriched it with a beard.

3. Of persons: Having honourable motives or principles; marked by uprightness or probity.

† a. In early use in a wide sense: Of good moral character, virtuous, upright, well-disposed. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 110 A king wise and honest in alle thing. *Ibid.* III. 136 So shulde he be the more honest To whom god yaf so worthy a yifte. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* i. 52 Yf he will be an honest man, there shall not one heer fall from him upon the earth. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. xxii. 28 Beyng a good Pilot and a very honest man. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 393 For the credit of this honest and loyall .. societie. 1674 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* i. i. (1673) 10 The honeste and severd Romans were ashamed on't. 1700 *ROWE Tamerl.* Deed. It were to be wish'd .. that the World were honest to such a degree, and that there were not that scandalous defect of common morality.

b. *spec.* Chaste, 'virtuous'; usually of a woman.

arch. c1400 *Cato's Mor.* 57 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1670 Fle to take wife .. but he honest .. ne halde hir for na druri if ho be vnchest. 1498 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 79 The marriage of onest and poure maidens. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Esdras* xvi. 40 Like as an whore enyeth an honest woman. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. ii. 103 Wives may be merry, and yet honest too. 1661 *Perry's Diary* 11 Aug., Colonel Dillon .. comes to church with them, which makes me think they are not honest. 1669 *SHADWELL R. Shepherdess* i. i, You marry'd me to keep me honest, did you? 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 118, ¶ 2 The Maid is honest, and the Man dares not be otherwise.

c. That deals fairly and uprightly in speech and act; sincere, truthful, candid; that will not lie, cheat, or steal. (The prevailing modern sense, the 'honest man' being the 'good citizen', the law-abiding man, as opposed to the rogue, thief, or enemy of society.)

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 48 Ouyde and othir þat onest were ay .. Thes dampnet his dedys. c1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts in Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 8 Ye seruantes .. Be ye honest and dyligent. 1581 *PETTIT Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 42 He, which plainly telleth the truth, sheweth himselfe to be an honest man. 1674 *BREVINT Saul at Endor* 282 The honest Monks we know are sometimes tempted to say strange things. 1734 *POPE Ess. Man* iv. 248 An honest man's the noblest work of God. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 189 ¶ 12 She .. was at last convinced that she had been flattered, and that her glass was honeste than her maid. 1792 *G. GAMBADO Ann. Horsem.* iv. (1809) 83 A dealer in Moorfields (who .. is no honeste than he ought to be). 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 177 Though often misled by prejudice and passion, he was emphatically an honest man. 1897 *W. RALEIGH Style* 125 The pillory and the stocks are hardly educational agents, but they make it easier for honest men to enjoy their own. *Proverb.* 'When thieves (or rogues) fall out, honest men come by their own.'

d. Ingenuous; without disguise, open, frank, not concealing one's real character (good or bad).

1634 *FORD P. Warbeck* ii. i, Bless the young man! Our nation would be laugh'd at For honest souls through Christendom. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* ii. v, I am a doating honest Slave. 1701 *ROWE Amb. Step-Moth.* i. i. 171 Dull heavy things! Whom Nature has left honest in meer frugality. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 437 The honest

monk was so illiterate that he did not know what he ought to say on an occasion of such importance. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* ii. 23 He beheld the honest swindling countenance of a hotel *portier*.

4. Of actions, feelings, etc.: Showing uprightness or sincerity of character or intention; fair, straightforward; free from fraud.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 22014 Sant gregor gaf ansuer honest. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4011 He no dude no treson, His dede n'as bote honest. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 166 Leuefelle Company, and Honest Besynes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 382 Their honest and reasonable excuses could not be heard. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 268 A quiet harvest that might arise out of their own honest labour. 1658 *BRAMHALL Consecr. Bps.* ix. 218 It is none of the honestest Pleas, Negare factum, to deny such publick Acts as these. a1730 *GAY Fables* II. vi. 10 Unbrib'd, unaw'd, he dares impart The honest dictates of his heart. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lii, The very best and honestest feelings of the man came out in these artless outpourings of paternal feeling. 1883 *LAW Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 The object of a bankruptcy law .. should be the economical and honest distribution of a bankrupt's estate.

b. Of money, gain, etc.: Gained or earned by fair means, without cheating or stealing; legitimate.

[1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* III. Wks. (Rildg.) 125/2 You must call usury and extortion God's blessing, or the honest turning of the penny.] 1700 *T. BROWN tr. Fresnoy's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 25 Some call Trade, Honest Gain, and .. have lacker'd it with the Name of Godliness. 1825 *MRS. CAMERON Houston's Tracts* I. 10 (title) An Honest Penny is worth a Silver Shilling. 1873 *Slang Dict.* 194 Instructions to earn an honest shilling. 1887 *JESSOP Arcady* vii. 216 He turns an honest penny by horse hire.

c. Of a thing: Not seeming other than it is; genuine, unadulterated, unsophisticated.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. ii. 126 Behold what honest clothes you send forth to bleaching. 1674 *tr. Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 31 We were glad to betake ourselves to the provisions we had brought .. which was honest Bisket and salt Beef. 1822 *CRABBE T. in Verse* xiv, His Conscience never checks him when he swears The fat he sells is honest fat of bears. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 307/2 The honest mouth of a three-year old horse should be thus formed [etc.]. 1884 *CHILD Ballads* II. xxxvii. 322/2 Bringing some honest bread and wine with her.

5. as *adv.* = Honestly; or (*poet.*) in comb. with another adj., expressing union of the two qualities denoted.

a1500 *GREENE Jas. IV.* II. i. Yet would I, might I choose, be honest-poor. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* III. iv. 46 As I have euer found thee honest true. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* IV. i. 176 And why slay him, if that he honest meant? 1671 *F. PHILLIPS Reg. Necess.* 330 Wares and Commodities, honeste made.

6. Comb., as honest-hearted, -looking, -minded, -natured adjs.

1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1637) 206 An honest-hearted desire, but no probable dessein. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 174 (R.) Worshipful, honest-minded, and well disposed merchants. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* v. i. 89 My honest Natur'd friends. 1783 *BURNS Song, 'My father was a farmer'* ix, A cheerful honest-hearted clown. 1895 *J. SMITH Perman. Mess. Exod.* xix. 304 Jethro brings in his honest-heartedness. 1897 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 251 Honest-looking enough.

† **Honest**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *honest-are* to honour, dignify, adorn, embellish, *f. honest-us* HONEST. Cf. *obs. F. honestier*.]

1. *trans.* To confer honour upon; to honour.

1388 *WYCLIF Ecclesi.* xi. 23 List is forsothe in the egen of God, soodeynly to honesten [1388 to make onest; Vulg. *honestare*] the pore. a1575 *ABP. PARKER Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 411 For his more estimation I honest him with a room in the arches. 1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* I. iv, You have very much honested my lodging with your presence. a1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 279 To honest it with the title of clemency.

2. To cause to appear honest or honourable; to justify, defend, excuse.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 396 It stood him vpon to honest his actions. 1651 *CHARLETON Eph. & Cimm. Matrons* II. Pref., That learned and pious Divine; who was willing to honest the poor woman's lapse. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* (1655) 186 Specious pretences they wanted not to honest, to justify the enterprize.

3. To 'make an honest woman of': see HONEST a. 1 b.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 717 Honested by lawful matrimony. a1652 *BROME Cov. Gard.* v. iii, I ask no further satisfaction of you, then to be honested by marriage.

† 4. *nonce-use*, from the adj.

1669 *SHADWELL R. Shepherdess* i. i, You marry'd me to keep me honest, did you? I'll honest you; I will go instantly and meet 'em all three.

† **Honestate**, *v. Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *honestat-*, ppl. stem of *honestare* see prec.] 'To honour' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Honestation**, *Obs. rare*°. [f. L. type **honestation-em*, *f. honest-are* to HONEST.] The action of making honourable; something that does honour to one; an honourable quality or attribute.

1648 *W. MONTAGUE Devout Ess.* i. x. § 6. 118 By which virtuous qualities and honestations they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the mindes of men.

† **Honestete**, *Obs.* Also *onestete* (e). [a. OF. *honestete* (mod. F. *honnêteté*, = Pr. *honestelat*, Sp. *honestidad*, Pg. *honestidade*); = Com. Rom. type **honestitāt-em*, for L. *honestat-em*.] = HONESTY. c1315 *SHOREHAM* 69 3et scholdy nauht Honestete so3wene.

1340 *Ayemb.* 53 Þe uerste libbep be þe ulesse, þe oper be his ioliuete. þe uerpe be his onestete. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 90 As holynesse and honestete [v. r. honeste] oute of holicherche spredeth. c1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 366 Wedded with fortunat honestete.

† **Honestify**, *v. Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. L. *honest-us* honest + -FY.] *trans.* = HONEST v. 3.

a1652 *BROME Mad Couple* v. ii, I'll marry, and honestifie her.

Honestly (*pnéstli*), *adv.* [f. HONEST a. + -LY².] In an honest manner.

† 1. In an honourable or respectful manner, honourably, worthily, respectably; in a seemly or becoming manner; decently. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayemb.* 47 Ofte by sseawep and distep ham þe more quaynteliche and be more honesteliche. c1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 782 His housynge, his array, as honestly To his degree was made as a kynges. c1400 *MAUNDV. (Roxb.)* vi. 20 He gers þam be kepted honestly and wirschipfully. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 104 Yf yt be so yf I .. fall to pouerte, and may not leue honestly. 1559 *Ibid.* 153 To bringe my bodie honestly to the grounde. 1645 *USHER Body Div.* (1647) 275 Friends and Neighbours should see that his body be honestly buried, and Funerals decently performed.

2. With honourable or upright conduct; esp. without fraud or falsehood; with honest intention or by honest means; sincerely, fairly, frankly, without disguise.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 342 For he hath first his love founded Honestelich as for to wedde. 1488 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 78 That he gouerne hym goodly and onestly. 1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48 b, A man that hath a good crafte wherby he myght lyue honestly. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus. Ded.*, A number of honest poore men, who liue (and that honestly) vpon teaching. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* II. ix. 110 He dealt honestlier then the Parson. 1735 *BERKELEY Reasons not repl. to Walton* § 7, I can honestly say, the more he explains, the more I am puzzled. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 185, I came honestly by it. 1768 *V. KNOX Winter Even.* lxxvi. (R.), The stripping is often sent .. to the banks of the Ganges, there to heap enormous riches, honestly if he can; but at all events to fulfil the ultimate end of his mission. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 99 He does not like honestly to confess that he is talking nonsense.

† 3. Chastely, 'virtuously'. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 705 Ellez þay most honestly ayþer ofer welde. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 824 The married Women liue honestly. 1621 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 56 Whether the Females liued honestly, 'tis not for me to dispute it.

Honestness, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being honest. † a. Comeliness; ornament. *Obs.* b. Virtuosity; honesty.

c1400 *Chron. Vilad.* st. 569 About þe tombe for honest-nas, Hit was y-sowed. 1556 *J. Heywood Spider & F.* xxxix. 16 Honestnes is vertuousnes, and woorschipfulness.

Honesty (*pnéstli*). Forms: 4-5 *oneste*, -ty, 4-6 *honeste*, 5-6 *-tee*, 5-7 *-tie*, 6 *-tys*, 6-*honesty*. [a. OF. (*h*)onesté (12th c. in Littré, earlier (*h*)onestet = It. *onestà*, Sp. *honestad*, Pg. *honestat*), ad. L. *honestas*, -atēn, n. of quality *f. honestus* HONEST, or ? *honos* honour.]

1. The quality of being honest.

† 1. Honourable position or estate; high rank; respectability. *Obs.*

1509 *FISHER Fnn. Serm. Cless Richmond* Wks. (1876) 296 The straungers of honeste whiche .. resorteth for to vysyte the souerayne must be considered. 1500 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 19/2 He [Daniell] was made a man of greute honeste.

† b. Honour conferred or done; respect. *Obs.*

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 151 He sent his sister Jone with mykelle honeste. 1388 *WYCLIF 1 Cor.* xii. 23 The membris that ben vn honest, han more honeste. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2861 Þe leil gentils, þat Venus the worthy worshippit for god, And most honoure of othir with oneste þere. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xx, Refuse nat to doe me that honestie in your presence. a1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iv. iii. (Arb.) 63 More shame and harme. Then all thy life days thou canst do me honestie. 1613 *J. DUNSTER in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxiv. 2 There is an honesty which belongeth to the dead body of a man.

† c. Honour gained by action or conduct; reputation, credit, good name. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF Wisd.* vii. 11 Vnnumbrable honeste [is] by the hondis of it. 1513 *MORE Rich. III* (1883) 56 Doctor Shaa by his sermon loste hys honestie, and sone after his life. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 b, He hath sclaudred me before many, & so I haue lost myne honesty. 1548 *UDALL Erasme. Par.* (1) Pref. 15 Defence of their owne poore honesties.

† d. *concr. (collect.)* Honourable or respectable people. (Cf. the quality.) *Obs. rare.*

1563 *ABP. PARKER Articles*, That vseth .. delay to make any accompte in the presence of the honestye in the parish. 1575 *J. STILL GAMM. Gurnon* iv. ii. in Hazl. *Dodley* III. 228 If such a toy be used oft among the honesty, It may [not] beseeem a simple man of your and my degree.

† 2. The quality of what is becoming or befitting; decency, decorum; comeliness. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 548 Hys Eyn with his hand clout he, For to dey with mar honeste. c1400 *MAUNDV.* (1839) xx. 221 The ordynance .. ne the honeste ne the clenness is not so arrayed there, as it is here. 1538 *STARKEY Eng. land* i. i. 2 [They] lyuyd lyke wyldy bestys in the woodys, without lawys and rulyes of honesty. 1547 *Homilies i. Gd. Wks.* III. (1859) 59 How their profession of chastity was kept, it is more honesty to pass over in silence. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 36 For honestie sake, and for the friendship which the Republick had with the hous of Austria.

3. Honourable character.

† a. Formerly in a wide general sense, including all kinds of moral excellence worthy of honour.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5829. 'A gude castelle' he says 'kepes he pat his body kepes in honeste'. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 272 Nought only upon chastete, But upon alle honeste. c. 1430 *Syr Gower*. (Roxb.) 1856, I shal be glad him forto see, Mi worship to kepe with honestie. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 Encreased in all kynde of honestie, and heauenlye giftes. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. ii. Let not..wicked friendship force What honesty and vertue cannot work.

† b. *spec.* Chastity; the honour or virtue of a woman. *Obs.*

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1673 *Hyppis*. Why lyked me thy yelow heer to see More then the boundes of myn honestee. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2965 Hit were sitting for sothe, & semly for women .. ouer all, here onesty attell to saue. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 158 A poore manne proude, a woman without honestie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. 11. i. (1651) 612 It was commonly practised in Diana's temple, for women to go barefoot over hot coals to try their honesties. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 52 A Venus (like in honestie, though not in beaute).

† c. Generosity, liberality, hospitality. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 152 in *Curios M.* App. iv. 1671 Pat pou has gittin to be, vse hit in honeste & be nozt calde nipping. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 138 A manne not onely of grete learning, but also of as grete honesty in seeking to profite all men by his trauail. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. i. 29 A Noble Gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house..every man has his fault, and honesty is his.

d. Uprightness of disposition and conduct; integrity, truthfulness, straightforwardness: the quality opposed to lying, cheating, or stealing. (The prevailing modern sense.)

1599 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 197 Yet hath he shown himself as far from honestie, as he is from age, and as full of craft, as he is of courage. 1599 SANDVY *Europe's Spec.* (1632) 102 Our grosse conceits, who think honestie the best policie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 127 What other Oath, Than Honesty to Honesty ingad? That this shall be, or we will fall for it. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 121 The Saylers will as certainly take it, as you trust it to their honesties. 1797 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 18 Honesty shall be praised and starved .. to be high and great, is to be wise and good. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 221 Either of the two suppositions was fatal to the King's character for honesty.

e. *transf.* of things: cf. HONEST a. 4 c.

1824 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* (1862) II. 95 The German, or rather the Polish cloth, cannot be depended upon for honesty, in either the breadth or the length of the cloth.

II. 4. a. The popular name of *Lunaria biennis*, a cruciferous plant with large purple (sometimes white) flowers and flat round semi-transparent pods (whence the name), commonly cultivated in gardens. Also applied to other species of *Lunaria*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxvii. 378 We call this herb in English Pennie flower .. in Northfolk, Sattin, and white Sattin, and among our women it is called Honesty. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* II. 31 The second class contains those whose seed vessel is a silicle .. as .. honesty. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 44 Purple-black heartseases, and thin-filmed silver pods of honesty. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Lunaria biennis*, Bolbonac, Common Honesty.

b. (In full, *Maiden's Honesty*.) A local name of wild Clematis or Virgin's Bower (*C. Vitalba*).

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 384 The Italians call it *Vitalba* .. and in English of most country people where it groweth Honesty. a. 1607 AUBREY *Wills*. (R. Soc. MS.) 120 (Britten & H.) About Michaelmass all the hedges about Thickwood .. are as it were hung with maydens honesty: which looks very fine. 1888 BERKS. *Gloss.*, *Honesty*, the wild clematis is always so called.

† c. *Small Honesty*: an old name for various species of Pink (*Dianthus*). *Obs.*

1576 LYTT *Dodoens* II. vii. 156 Called in English by diuers names, as Pynkes, Soppes in wine, feathered Gillofers, and small Honesties. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxiii. 478.

Honewort (*hōn'wɔrt*). [See quot. 1633.] A name for Corn Parsley (*Petroselinum segetum*); also erroneously extended to other umbelliferous plants, as *Sison Amonum*, *Trinia vulgaris*, and *Cryptotaenia canadensis*.

1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 1018 Of Corne Parsley or Honewort .. About the yeere 1625, I saw Mistriss Ursula Leigh .. gather it in the wheate ershes about Mapledurham .. who told me it was called Honewort, and that her Mother .. taught her to use it .. for a swelling which shee had in her left cheeke .. This swelling her Mother called by the name of a Hone; but asking whether such tumors were in the said Isle [of Wight—where the mother lived] .. usually called Hones she could not tell. 1711 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 382 Its lower Leaves like Honewort, but deeper cut. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*

Honey (*hōni*), *sb.* (a.) Forms: a. 1 *huni3*, *hunes3*, 3 *huni3*, 3-4 *huni*, (uni), 4-5 *huny*, (4 *houny*, 5 *Sc. hwnie*, -ny), 6-7 *hunny*. β. 4-7 *honi*, (5 *only*, *hoony*), 4-8 *hony*, 5-6 *honye*, 5-*honey*, (6-7 *honie*, *honnie*, *honny*). γ. *Sc.* and *north*. 7-*hinny*, -ie, -ey. [OE. *hunig* = OFris. *hunig* (mod.Fris. dial. *hunig*, -ing, *huyng*, *hōnning*, -ig), OS. *hōnig*, -ig (MDu. *honich*, -inc, Du. *honig*, -ing, MLG. *honnich*, LG. *hōnig*), OHG. *honag*, *honang* (MHG. *hōnec*, -ic, -ich, G. *honig*), ON. *hunang* (OSw. *hunagh*, *honag*, Sw. *honung*, Da. *honning*):—OTeut. **huna(n)gōm* neut., not recorded in Gothic, which has instead *miliþ* = Gr. *μέλι*..

The β forms are mainly graphic, in accordance with the usual ME. writing of *o* instead of *u* before *n*; but there may have been a northern form **hōni*, to which mod.Sc. *hinnie* goes back (like *brither*, *mitther*) through *ū*, *ō*, to *ē*].

1. A sweet viscid fluid, of various shades from nearly white to deep golden, being the nectar of flowers collected and worked up for food by certain insects, esp. the honey-bee.

c. 885 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 11 [xix. 10] Sweetran ofer hunig and biobread. c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 23 *Pær* [Est-land] bið swyðe mycel hunig & fisc[n]að. c. 1200 ORMIN 9225 Itt was hunig off þe feld. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Ha licked huni of bornes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 43 Honey & mylk þer ys muche. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21296 Þe stile o matheu, water it was .. And john hoi suet als suilk. c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 726 Dranes doþ nougt but drynkeþ vp be huny. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 247 Hote drynke makyð wyth Hoony. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 To make Huny, *melificare*. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit.* Ps. cxxx. Wks. (1876) 227 O swete wordes, more swete than hony and suger. 1553 WINGET *Wks.* (1890) II. 48 Qubais speche wes .. nocht wordis sa mekle as certane hwnie. 1582 T. WATSON *Centuria of Love* xlii. Poems (Arb.) 48 Hunny mixt with gall. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 24 Swete wordes, like dropping honny, she did shed. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* iii. 8 A lande flowing with milke and hony. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 612 There be three things in vse for Sweetnesse, Sugar, Hony, Manna. 1794 BURNS *My Tocher's the Jewel*, It's a' for the hinye he'll cherish the bee. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxvii. V. 21 His body, immersed in honey, was carried home for a royal burial.

b. With qualifications.

Honey of borax, *Borax h.*, a mixture of clarified honey and borax, used as a remedy in apthous diseases (Hoblyn *Dict. Med. Terms*, 1844). † **Corn h.**, *Stone h.* (see quot. 1609). Clarified h., honey melted in a water-bath and freed from scum. **Clover h.**, *Heather h.*, that gathered from these flowers respectively. † **Live h.** (see quot. 1609). **Unripe h.** (see quot. 1884). **Virgin h.**, *White h.*, honey that flows from the cells spontaneously without pressure, being that made by bees that have not swarmed. **Wild h.**, † **Wood h.**, that made by wild bees.

c. 1000 *As. Gosp. Matt.* iii. 4 Hys mete was .. wudu-hunig. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Moren and wilde uni was his mete. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Do þer-to hwyte Hony or Sugre. *Ibid.* 35 Take wyne & powder Gyngere, Canelle, & a lytil claryfyd hony. 1506 TINDALE *Matt.* iii. 4 Hys meate was .. wylded hony. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 165 This powder with Hony-Attick, taketh away the spots in the face. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 108 While it continueth liquid, and will run of it self, it is called Live-honey: when it is turned white and hard .. it is called Corn-honey, or Stone-honey. a. 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 4 It is of three sorts, Virgin-honey, Life-honey, and Stock-honey. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. We have two kinds of honey, white and yellow.—The white, *mel album*, called also virgin honey, trickles out spontaneously from the comb, by turning it up. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apicul.* 73 *Unripe Honey*, honey from which the water has not been sufficiently evaporated.

2. Applied to products of the nature of, or resembling honey: esp. a. the nectar of flowers; b. a preparation consisting of the expressed juice of dates or other fruit of palm trees.

1722 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 90 Taste the honey, and not wound the flow'r. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Wars Jew.* IV. viii. § 3 The better sort of them [palm trees], when they are pressed, yield an excellent kind of honey. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxv. 387 This juice or honey has an agreeable acid taste. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. IV. 2, The honey of poison-flowers. 1885 V. STUART *Egypt* 271 The treacle which drains from the sugar is called black honey, and is much used by the natives. 1885 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* II. 451 The nectar .. is the sweetish liquid commonly called the 'honey' of the flower, secreted by certain specialized organs known as nectar-glands.

3. (?Short for *honey-cake*.) *Singing hinny*, a currant cake baked on a girdle, *north*.

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Local Poems* 27 Ma canny bairns come get your tea, I've made a singing hinny. 1855 CORNWALL 283 The Cornish cottage has no 'singing hinnie', or rich girdle cakes.

4. *fig.* Sweetness.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 92 Death that hath sucked the honey of thy breath. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 22 Matter .. that for euer marres The Hony of his Language. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 67 The Honey dropping from Favonio's tongue. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 216 Mrs. Mack was not all honey. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 365 He said it with a serious heat of admiration that was honey to the girl.

5. A term of endearment: Sweet one, sweetheart, darling. (Now chiefly Irish and, in form *hinnie*, *hinny*, *Sc.* and *Northumb.*)

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1655 William .. seide, 'mi hony, mi hert al hol þou me makest'. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 431 Alousun his hony deere. 1500-80 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 3 My hwny [v.r. hunny], my hart, my hoip, my heill. c. 1600 *Timon* II. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 24 My sparrow, my hony, my duck, my cony. 1609 TOWNSEND *Rev. Trag.* II. ii. Hunny, how's this? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi. Our affairs, Hony, are in a bad condition. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. vi. Follow her, boy, follow her; run in, run in, that's it, honyes. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Ennui* VIII. Wks. 1832-3 VI. 74 Have done being wild, honey-dear, and be a credit to your family. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi. Where did he change his clothes again, hinny? a. 1845 Song in Brockett s.v. *Hinny*, Where best thou been, maw canny hinny? 1852 Mrs. TROLLOPE *Dom. Mann. Amer.* (1894) I. 140 My children .. she always addressed by their Christian names, excepting when she substituted the word 'honey'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of, for, pertaining to,

or connected with honey; as *honey bike*, *brake* (see BRAKE sb. 6 1), *-cake*, *colour*, *-crock*, *-cup*, *drink*, *-harvest*, *-knife*, *-mead*, *-pore*, *-scale*, *-shop*, *-time*, *wine*, etc.

c. 1460 *Thamesley Myst.* v. 4 The smell of my son is lyke To a feld with flouris, or 'hony bike. 1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 118 bis [119] Fair and smoothe speakyng .. Diogenes customably vsed to call an 'hony brake, or a snare of honey. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 255 ¶ 2 It was usual for the Priest .. to feast upon the Sacrifice, nay the 'Honey-Cake. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 418, I will now knead you a honey-cake. 1811 FLORIO, *Melichlorone*, a stone partly yellow and partly of an 'hony colour. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii. 33 Like foolish flies about an 'hony-crooke. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 70 Like to the dainty bird .. Draining the 'honeycups. a. 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1669) 97 To make 'Honey drink. To two quarts of water take one pound of Honey. a. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid* (T.), Bees .. bring their 'honey-harvest home. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 28 An abundant honey-harvest. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apicul.*, 'Honey-knife, 1. A long thin knife used for separating the combs from the sides of a box-hive. 2. A knife .. used for cutting-off the caps of the honey-cells. a. 1725 ARBUTHNOT *Congress of Bees* Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 141 The first Foundation of their Work the skilful 'Honey-Masters call *Commas*. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 26 Petals numerous, small, with a 'honey-pore at the back. 1832 DON GARD. *Dict. Gloss.*, 'Honey-scales, the scales in flowers which secrete honey. 1668 ROWLAND *Mowfet's Theat. Ins.* 906 The Bees do frequently resort thither .. their nest or 'Honey-shop is not far off. 1552 HULOET, 'Hony tyme when it is rypely gathered.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *honey-dresser*, *-farmer*, *-gatherer*, *-hunter*, *-maker*, *-worker*; *honey-bearing*, *-dropping*, *-eating*, *-gathering*, *-making*, *-secreting*, *-storing*, *-yielding*, etc., *sbs.* and *adjs.* Also HONEY-EATER.

1611 FLORIO, *Melifero* .. 'honey-bearing. 1552 HULOET, 'Hony dressers, *mellissones*. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 82 'Honie-dropping Aganippes fount. 1679 M. RUSDEN *Further Discov. Bees* 53 'Hony-gathering being past, the Bees have no more need of them [drones]. 1833 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* II. 40 The continued honey-gathering of the bee. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 68 There are none idle, although they be not all 'Hony-makers. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 136/1 'Honey-secreting glands are to be met with on the leaves.

c. *parasynthetic*, as *honey-coloured*, *-hearted*, etc., *adjs.* Also HONEY-LIPPED, -MOUTHED, etc. d. *similitive*, etc., as *honey-brown*, *-dun*, *-pale*, *-tasting*, *-yellow*; *honey-like* *adjs.* Also HONEY-SWEET. e. *instrumental*, as *honey-bubbling*, *-flowing*, *-heavy*, *-laden*, *-loaded*, *-steeped*, *-stored*, etc., *adjs.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 89 Aganippes 'hony-bubling fontaine. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanov.* 62 The bush of 'honey-coloured beard. a. 1000 *Guthlac* 1276 in *Exeter Bk.*, Wyrta gelowene 'hunig-flowende. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. Wks. 1725 I. 3 The honey-flowing speech that breath doth carry. 1884 MISS GORDON-CUMMING in *Cent. Mag.* XXVII. 920 'Honey-laden blossoms. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 323 The bottom of each flower contains a 'Hony-like Liquor. 1611 FLORIO, *Melino*, honie-sweete, 'honie-tasting. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 524 It is 'honey-yellow, transparent, brittle.

7. *Special Combinations*: *honey-ant*, an ant of the genus *Myrmecocystus*, the workers of which in summer have the abdomen distended with honey, which the others feed upon when food becomes scarce; † *honey-apple*, (a) in OE., a lozenge or pastille containing honey; (b) tr. L. *melimelum*, Gr. *μελίμηλον*, 'a sweet-apple, an apple grafted on a quince' (Liddell and Sc.); *honey-badger* = HONEY-BATEL; *honey-bag*, the enlargement of the alimentary canal in which the bee carries its honey; *honey-basket*, the corbiculum of the bee: cf. quot. s.v. BASKET sb. 7; *honey-bearer*, a honey-ant which stores up in its distensible abdomen the honey collected by the workers; † *honey-beer*, ? mead; *honey-cell*, a cell of a honey-comb; *honey-creeper*, a bird of the Neo-tropical family *Carebidæ* or *Dacnidiæ*; *honey-extractor* (see quot.); *honey-fall* = HONEY-DEW 1; also *fig.*; † *honey-fly* = HONEY-BEE; *honey-gate* (see quot.); *honey-gland*, a gland secreting honey, a nectary; *honey-holder* = *honey-bearer*; *honey-kite* = HONEY-BUZZARD; *honey-man*, a man who sells honey or has charge of bees; *honey-mark* = *honey-spot*; *honey-moth*, the honeycomb moth; † *honey-people*, fancifully applied to honey-bees; † *honey-pore* = HONEY-DEW 2; *honey-soap* (see quot.); † *honey-sop*, a sop made with honey; also, a term of endearment; † *honey-spot*, a mole on the flesh; *honey-stomach* = *honey-bag*; *honey-sucker*, one that sucks honey; *spec.* applied to birds of the family *Meliphagidæ*, and popularly to various other small birds, as the *Carebidæ*, *Nectarinidæ* (sun-birds), etc.: cf. HONEY-EATER; † *honey-tear* (OE. *hunigtear*, ME. *hunittar*, -ter), virgin honey, nectar; sweet wine; *honey-tube*, one of the two setiform tubes on the upper side of the abdomen of an aphid, which secrete a sweet fluid; *honey-water*, water with honey dissolved in it; *honey-week* (*nonce-wd.*), a honeymoon lasting only a week; † *honey-wooled a.*, having wool

of a honey colour; honey-words, words of sweetness, honeyed words: cf. B.

1882a PROCTOR *Nature Stud.* 27 The "honey-ants are a nocturnal species. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 27 Feb. 1/3 Our human specialists are never quite so utterly sacrificed to their kind as the honey-ants. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 830 *Pastellus*, "hunaexaepl. a 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 279/25 *Pastellus*, hunigzeppel. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* A. honey-apple, *melimelum*. 1884 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 392 The ratsels or "honey badgers" surpass the skunk in burrowing activity. 1900 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 171 The "honey-bags steal from the humble Bees. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. xi. 518 The "honey-bag" when filled, appears like an oblong bladder. 1882a PROCTOR *Nature Stud.* 26 This species [honey-ants] possess, apparently at least, a fourth caste, that of the "honey-bearers, whose abdomen is distended till it is almost spherical. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 57 They owe not their healths a little to the simplicity of their drink, which is only water, milk, and "honey-beer. 1885 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 540 The "honey-creeper in the New World 'represent' the sun-birds. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apicult.* "Honey-extractor, a machine by means of which the honey is thrown out of the cells by centrifugal force. 1897-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* III. i. 16 They lick oak leaves bespirt with "hony fall. 1845 *Whitby Gloss.* "Honeyfall, a befallment of good things. "They have had a brave honeyfall lately." 1873 CAXTON *Cato Dijk.* b. The pourer man had in hys gardyn many "hony flees or bees. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 501 Prince and People, rise, And run to school among the Hony-Flies. a 1700 in *Palgrave Gold. Treas.* (1863) 73 The care-burthen'd honey-fly. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apicult.* 44 Since thick honey does not flow freely through the ordinary faucet, beekeepers have adopted the "molasses-gate" as it is called. When used for honey it is properly called a "honey-gate. 1874 LUSBOCK *Wild Flowers* III. 54 The "honey-lands are situated in pairs at the base of the petals. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 27 Feb. 1/3 The specialised "honey-holders are fed by the workers till they can contain no more without danger of an explosion. 1883 *Castell's Nat. Hist.* III. 290 The "Honey-Kite inhabits the greater part of Europe. 1552a HULOT, "Hony man, or seller of hony, *mellarius*. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* II. iv. Honey-men besides, Prepared to join his banners. a 1803 *Young Benjie* xii. in *Child Ballads* (1886) lxxxvi. II. 282/a "O how shall we her ken? 'There's a "honey-mark on her chin." 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfly & Moths* 211 Tineidae. *Galleria*. The "Honey [moth] (*G. alveria*). 1845 Mrs. GATTY *Parables for Nat. Ser.* I. (1869) 23 The mischievous honey moth has laid her eggs in our combs. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 336 Never did the "king Of "hony-people. Lead to the field. More busie buzzers. 1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil* (N.), He. felt loves "honey-rose Soak in. 1878 H. BRASLEY *Druggist's Receipt Bk.* (ed. 8) 239 The "honey soap usually sold, consists of fine yellow soap perfumed with oil of citronella. 1900-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 30 My "hwny soppis, my sweet possidie. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Chamas*, hony sops made of bread, hony and water. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 269 Ha, my sweet honey-sops! how dost thou? 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.* *Man geni*, Mole, "hony spotte. c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 370/37 *Carene*, cerenes, 0886 "hunigteares. a 1775 *Cott. Hom.* 217 Elc word of him swete, al swa an huni tiar felle upe quire herte. a 1240 *Ureisin* Ibid. 183 Ihesu swete... mi loef... Min huniter. 1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Claus's Zool.* 569 Many of them (*Aphids*) possess, on the dorsal surface of the antepenultimate segment, two "honey tubes", from which is secreted a sweet fluid—the honey dew—which is eagerly sought for by ants. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23 b/a He must washe his mouthe with "hony-water, to the purifyinge of the disease. 1792 NELSON 5 Feb. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 292 To tell her where honey-water is sold in Norwich. 1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* x. (1842) 143 The happy couple left town... to pass the "honey week—for they had not time to make a moon of it. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 508 Their best sheep... near the Alps, they are gray or "hony-wolled. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* xii. in *Poems* (Arb.) 70 Scarce were these "honywords breath'd from her lips. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 420 Tears, and smiles, and honey-words.

b. In names of plants and fruits: honey-apple (see 7); honey-balm, a labiate plant, *Melittis Melissophyllum*; honey-berry, the sweet berry of a West Indian tree, *Melicocca bijuga*; also, that of the Nettle-tree of Southern Europe, *Celtis australis*; honey-blob (hinny-) *Sc.*, a sweet yellow gooseberry; honey-bloom, the Fly-trap of North America, *Apocynum androsaemifolium*; honey-bottle (local), the bloom of *Erica Tetralix*; honey-bread, the Carob (*Ceratonia Siliqua*); honey-cherry, a sweet variety of cherry; honey-garlic, a name of *Allium scitulum* (*Nectaroscordum*); honey-locust, name of the thorny leguminous trees of the North American genus *Gleditschia*, esp. *G. triacanthos*; also applied to the mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, a similar tree found in the South-western States; honey-lotus, a local name of the White Melilot, *Melilotus alba*; + honey-meal [tr. L. *melimelum*] = honey-apple b. (see 7); honey-mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora* (see honey-locust); honey-pear, a sweet variety of pear; honey-plant, a plant yielding nectar; "the genus *Hoya*" (Miller); "Melianthus" (*Treas. Bot.*); in Tasmania, *Richea scoparia* (Morris *Austral Eng.*); honey-pod = honey-mesquit (Cent. Dict.); honey-stalks *sb. pl.*, applied by Shakspeare to the stalks or flowers of clover; honey-wood, the Tasmanian tree *Redfordia salicina* (Morris). See also HONEYBUZZARD, HONEYWORT.

1882a J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Pl.*, "Honey-berry of Guiana

... where it forms large forests. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Letts.* (1820) I. 144 He stopped... to buy "honey-blobs, as the Scotch call gooseberries. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* xxiii. Confessing... that she preferred it to the rasps and hinnyblobs in her grandmama's garden. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 6 Wild moor-like lands, beautiful with heaths and "honey-bottle. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. lii. (1760) 221 The black Heart Cherry, the common red Cherry, the black Cherry, the Merry or "Honey Cherry. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* *Nectaroscordum*, "Honey-Garlic. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.*, "Honey-locust. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 104 Beautiful woods of tall oak, walnut, mulberry, sassafras, honey locust. 1811 COTGR., *Pomme de paradis*, an excellent sweet apple... some also call so our "Honymeele, or S. Johns apple. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 220 Apples... Pearmain, Pear-apple, Honey-meal. 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* IV. 60 The "honey pears which were produced in the orchard. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* II. 25 She watched the bees busy at the sweet-scented "honey-plant." 1598 SHAKS. *Tit.* A. iv. 92 Words more sweet, and yet more dangerous Then baits to fish, or "hony stalks to sheepe.

B. *adj.* [from the attrib. use in 7, and fig. senses 4 and 5.]

1. Resembling, or of the nature of, honey; sweet, honeyed; lovable, dear. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1450 LYDG. *Secres* 378 Omerus with the hony mouth. c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Frailes Warre* (1831) 210 Rethorike that hoonnee harmelasse arte. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 16 A thousand hony secrets shalt thou know. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* 1. ii. 179 My good sweet Hony Lord, ride with vs to morrow. 1609 B. JONSON *Case is altered* v. iv. My most honey gold! 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 20 And to bring you this hony example. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Why, honey bird, I bought him on purpose for thee. c 1822 BEDDOES *Poems*, *Pygmalion* 162 As if sweet music's honyest heart did break!

2. *Comb. (parasynthetic):* see A. 6 c.

Honey, *v. arch.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make sweet with or as with honey; to sweeten, dulcify. *lit.* and *fig.*

13. *Augustin* 496 in *Horstmann Alleng. Leg.* (1878) I. 70 Wip hony of heuene honied swete. c 1450 LYDG. *Secres* 882 Sugryd galle honied with Collusyoune. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 49 The brimme whereof seeth hath cunningly hunned with faire pretences of seeming pietie. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* xv. (1845) 164 The law of God, honeyed with the love of Christ.

2. To address as 'honey', to use endearing terms to. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 75 Canst thou not hony me with fluent speech? 1631 CHETTLE *Hoffman* (N.), If he be no worse; that is doe worse, And hony me in my death-stinging thoughts.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To use honeyed or endearing words; to talk fondly or sweetly. *arch.* and *U.S.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 93 Honying and making loue Over the nasty styte. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ProL. 115 One Discuss'd his tutor, rough to common men But honying at the whisper of a lord. 1884 — *Becket* ProL. The King came honying about her.

3. *trans.* To coax, flatter, tickle, delight. *Obs.*

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* III. ii. O unpeppable! invention! rare! Thou god of policy! it honyes me. 1653 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III. ii. Divb. Was euer Rascall honied so with poison? 1662 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* IV. ii. I am honyed with the project.

Honey-bear.

1. A small quadruped, somewhat larger than a polecat, the potto or kinkajou, *Cercopithecus caudivolutus*, a native of tropical America.

1838 SWAINSON *Anim. in Menag.* 77 Baron Humboldt affirms that it [the Potto] makes use of its long tongue to suck honey, and hence is a great destroyer of the nests of bees: this habit has procured for it... the name of the Honey Bear. 1883 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 452 From Colon one of the officers had brought back a honey-bear—an intelligent brute, about the size of a mongoose.

2. The sloth-bear, *Melursus labiatus*, of India.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 462/1 There is but one species, the Sloth or Honey Bear. It inhabits the mountainous regions of India. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* III. 44 The great features of the Oriental region are, the long-armed apes, the orang-utans, the tiger, the sun-bears and honey-bears.

Honey-bee. A bee that gathers and stores honey, esp. the common hive-bee.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastswan's Theat.* *World* N iv b, Athenor writeth that hony Bees and other flies chased out of a towne all the inhabitants thereof. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 75 Some affirme that hee (Jupiter) was fed by Hony-Bees. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* F v b, Your Honey-bee-like disposition. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 62 Some of the ancient settlers... pretend to give the very year when the honey bee first crossed the Mississippi.

Honey-bird.

1. A fanciful name for a bee. *Obs.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 1143 Quails [have] but One Chief, the Hony-birds but One, One Master-Bee.

2. A bird that feeds on honey or the nectar of flowers, as those of the family *Meliphagide*. Cf. HONEY-EATER, -SUCKER.

1870 WILSON *Austral. Songs* 99 Honey-birds loitered to suck at the wattles. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s.v. *Honey-eater*. The whole series are sometimes called Honey-birds.

3. = HONEY-GUIDE I.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 41, I saw to-day for the first time the honey-bird. This extraordinary little bird... will invariably lead a person following it to a wild-bees' nest. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Afr.* 455 Two of our Kafirs... had gone in pursuit of a honey-bird.

Honey-buzzard. A bird of prey of the genus *Pernis*, esp. the European species *P. apivorus*, which feeds chiefly on the larvæ of bees and wasps.

1674 RAY *Words, Eng. Birds* 82 The Honey-Buzzard: *Buteo apivorus*. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 146 As he [Mr. Willughby] found the combs of wasps in the nest, he gave this species the name of the honey buzzard. 1883 *Castell's Nat. Hist.* III. 289 Crows and Rooks mob the Honey-Buzzard with almost the same eagerness as they chase the Eagle-Owl.

Honeycomb (hō'nikōm), *sb.* Forms: see HONEY and COMB. [OE. *hunigcamb*, f. *hunig* HONEY + *camb* COMB *sb.* (sense 8).]

1. A structure of wax containing two series of hexagonal cells separated by thin partitions, formed by bees for the reception of honey and their eggs.

The shape and arrangement of the cells secures the greatest possible economy at once of space and of material.

a 1050 *Liber Scintil.* x. (1885) 50 Sawl zefyllid trytt hunigcamb [sawum]. c 1275 *Pass. Our Lord* 616 in *O. E. Misc.* 54 Hi hym... brouhten of one visse ibred And ek enne huny-comb. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 11 Swetter abouen huny and huny kamb. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 Hony coom... *sawm*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 39 Merchandis... hamperit in ane hony came. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herbert's Husb.* iv. (1586) 191 b. Blewe knoppes, or tufes, like Honicoames. 1665 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 230 The fault that Jonathan had committed, in eating a honeycomb. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 100 The honeycomb of the bee is edgeways with respect to the hive. 1847 Mrs. CARLYLE *Letts.* II. 314 Tea, eggs, brown bread and honey-comb.

Fig. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 147 He seith that wordes þat been spoken discretly by ordinance been honycombes, for they yeven swetnesse to the soule. 1642 J. EATON (*title*) The Honey-combe of Free Justification by Christ alone. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 26 Was he not a full-cell'd honeycomb of eloquence Stored from all flowers?

2. A term of endearment. Cf. HONEY 5. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 512 What do ye, hony comb, sweete Alison? 1552a HULOT, *Darlinge*, a wanton terme... as be these: honycombe, pyggisnye, swetebert, trueloue.

3. A cavernous flaw in metal work, esp. in guns.

1530 PALSGR. 232/1 Honyy combe, *marc.* 1598 LUCAR *Colloq. Arte Shooting* App. 2 Whether or no any honycombes flaws or cracks are in the peece. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Honeycomb*, a Flaw in the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance. 1763 DEL PINO *Sp. Dict.*, *Escarabajos*,... what gunners call honey-comb, that is, holes in the metal. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 239 Efforts to force the water through any honey-combs or flaws which there may be in the bore. 1881 GREENER *Gunn* 146 A scratch or spot of honey-comb in the grooves renders the rifle completely useless for match-shooting.

4. The reticulum or second stomach of ruminants, so called from the appearance of its inner surface.

1707-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ruminant*. The reticulum, which we call the hony-comb. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* II. II. i. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 302/a The second cavity, the honeycomb... is so called from the appearance of its mucous membrane.

5. Honeycomb work (see 6).

1838 H. G. KNIGHT *Norm. in Sicily* 276 The vault is ornamented with the Moorish honeycomb. 1882a *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov. A large white quilt, real honeycomb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or pertaining to a honeycomb; like, or arranged in the form of, a honeycomb; having a surface hexagonally marked; as honeycomb cell, decoration, flannel, ground, limestone, ornament, pattern, sponge, work, honeycomb bag = sense 4; honeycomb coral, a coral of the genus *Favosites*; honeycomb moth, a tineid moth of the genus *Galleria* which infests beehives; honeycomb ringworm, scall, species of the disease *Favus*; honeycomb stitoh (see quot.); honeycomb stomach = sense 4; so honeycomb tripe; honeycomb-stone, fossil honeycomb coral.

1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 367 The stomach... consists of four distinct bags or cavities... The second cavity is the "Honeycomb bag. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 91 The Favosites or "honeycomb coral, presenting regular hexagonal cells with transverse floors or tabule. 1884 *Adol.*, "Honeycomb Flannel... for Petticoats and Skirts. 1821 Mrs. BRADSHAW in *Letts. Cress Suffolk* I. 75 There is one (edging) of a honeycomb ground. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introduct. Geol.* (1815) 463 "Honeycomb lime-stone, a name which conveys a tolerably correct idea of its appearance. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* VIII. (1868) 192 The last of our burrowers is the "Honeycomb Moth belonging to the genus *Galleria*. 1838 H. G. KNIGHT *Norm. in Sicily* 272 note, The "honeycomb ornament is common in the alcoves, and vaulted apartments of the Arabians. 1882a CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, "Honeycomb Pattern, cast on any number of stitches that divide by six. First row—Knit. Second row—Purl [etc.]. This completes one Honeycomb. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 206 The Favus fungus... is commonly called the cupped ringworm or "honycomb scall. 1874 J. PEREIRA *Sp. Nat.* Med. 1015 *Turkey Sponge*,... the common variety is called "honycomb sponge. 1882a CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, "Honeycomb Stitch, this stitch is used to draw together in an ornamental pattern the gathers upon the neck and sleeves of smock frocks, and also for all kinds of decorative gathering. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. i. 43 The reticulum or "honey-comb stomach. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, "Honeycomb-Stone. 1874 T. HARDY *Farfr. Madding Crowd* I. ix. 127 Snow-white smock-frocks... marked on the wrists, breasts, backs, and sleeves with "honycomb-work. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar. 348 A richly fretted ceiling of Arabian honeycomb-work.

Honeycomb, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fill like a honeycomb with cells, cavities, or perforations; to render cavernous, hollow, or insubstantial in this way; to undermine.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 67 If it had been honey-combed by worms in the quarry. 1834 MEDWIN

Angler in Wales I. 163, I have known tents... completely honeycombed in a very few weeks. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 78. 30 The drains may honeycomb the basement and not remove the refuse passed into them.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* To become cavernous. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 382 Peat land is subject to 'honey-comb', or contract when dried by frost.

2. *fig.* To penetrate through and through so as to render hollow, rotten, etc.; to undermine.

1855 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. vii. 331 This great empire is rotten; honey-combed as it were. 1875 *McLAREN Sermon*. Ser. ii. vii. 113 The small continuous vices, which root underground and honeycomb the soul. 1878 *BAYNE Purit. Rev.* xi. 477 His theory is here again honeycombed by his own averments of fact.

b. *absol.*, and *intr.* for *pass.*

1868 LORD STRANGEFOOT *Sel. Writings* (1869) I. 338 The very same man who has been honeycombing away at the... cranky old Ottoman empire. 1879 *BARING-GOULD Germany* II. 179 Floating dogmas... all imperceptibly, yet certainly, honeycombing and melting away.

3. *trans.* To mark with a honeycomb pattern.

1888 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 7/6 Velvetens, plain, shaded, and honeycombed, in light shades. 1889 *Ibid.* 21 Nov. 6/1 The bodices... are honeycombed, after the most approved fashion, across the chest and shoulders.

Hence *Honeycombing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1889 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 6/1 Liberty frocks, with their many folds upon the chest, held in by honeycombing. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. by South. Waters* 277 The honeycombing action of water.

Honeycombed (*hōnikōmd*), *a.* [*f. prec. vb.* or *sb.* + *-ED* or *-D*.] *a.* Having perforations, excavations, or cavernous parts, like a honeycomb; esp. abounding in little cells, as cast metal when not sound. *b.* Marked with a honeycomb-like pattern.

1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 Honeycombed, is when shew is ill cast or overmuch worn shew will be rugged within. 1676 *WISEMAN Surg.* (J.), A mariner having discharged his gun, which was honeycombed, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 471 The head of the tibia... quite spongy or honeycombed in its texture. 1806 *Gazetteer Scott.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Greenoch*, Coarse-grained basaltic whin, intermixed with honey-combed lava. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* III. 16 Its free surface, owing to the movements of the heart, becomes roughened in a peculiar manner, presenting a shaggy or honey-combed appearance.

Honey-dew.

1. A sweet sticky substance found on the leaves and stems of trees and plants, held to be excreted by aphides: formerly imagined to be in origin akin to dew.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 180 b, The leaves... bedewed with Hony. In the morning, our common people call it Manna, or Hony dewe, cleaving to the leaves before the rising of the sunne. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iii. i. 112 Fresh tears stood on her cheekes, as doth the honydew Upon a gathered Lillie almost withered. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pil. Flying-Ius.* 133 Pliny affirmed the Hony-dew to be either the sweat of the heaven, or the slaver or spittle of the stars, or the moisture of the air purging it self. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxiv. (1875) 309 In the sultry season of 1783 honeydews were so frequent as to deface and destroy the beauties of my garden. 1883 J. G. WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 763/1 The sweet juice which is exuded by the aphids... is popularly known as 'honey-dew'.

2. An ideally sweet or luscious substance; often, like dew, represented as falling: sometimes applied to the nectar of flowers or to honey itself.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 65 Their stomach... wherein they [bees]... keepe their Hony dew which they haue gathered. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 52 Sweet, as the Hony-dew, which Hybla bath. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* ii. 347 Hony-Dews fall in delicious Showers. 1797 *COLERIDGE Rubia Khan* 53. 1798 — *Anc. Mar.* v. xxvi, The other was a softer voice, As soft as honey-dew. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxii. 197 Little step and lofty leap Through honey-dew and fragrance.

fig. a 1835 *MRS. HEMANS Poems, Fount. Obliv.*, The cool honey-dews of dreamless rest. 1878 *SYMONDS Sonn. M. Angelo* 2 On bitter honey-dews of tears.

3. A kind of tobacco sweetened with molasses.

1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* viii. I say, how do you sell honeydew? 1894 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 6/2, I took up a paper containing 2 oz. of sunflaked honeydew.

So *Honey-dewed a.*, *a.* bedewed with honey; *b.* covered with honey-dew.

1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 34 Thy hony-dewed tongue exceeds hir far in sweete discourse. 1798 *SOUTHEY Poems, Oak of Fathers*, The bees o'er its honey-dew'd foliage play'd. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* II. xxv. 337 Horses... injured by eating mildewed and honeydewed vetches.

Honey-drop.

1. A drop of honey: sometimes taken as a type of what is sweet and delicious. Cf. *honey-dew* 2.

1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xv. xxxvi, The honeydrops from hollow oaks distill. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 79. 1641 *TRAPPE Theologia Theologia* 359 The Promises are the honey-drops of Christs mouth. a 1771 *KEN Preharat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 97 Jonathan from his pointed Spear Suck'd Honey-drops, and his Eyesight Grew quick and bright. 1859 *JAMES Agnes Sorrel* (1860) I. 116 To sweeten the cup of pain with the wild honey-drops of pleasure.

2. A mole on the skin. Cf. *honey-mark*, *-spot*, s.v. *HONEY sb.* 7.

1 a 1800 *Bondsey & Mairry* v. in Child *Ballads* lv. lxxxvi. (1886) 283/1 Here she is, my sister Mairry, Wi' the hinny-drops on her chin.

Honey-eater. An animal that feeds on honey; *spec.* a bird that feeds on honey or nectar: = *HONEY-SUCKER*. (In quot. 1731 = *HONEY-GUIDE* 1.)

In *Morris Austral English*, 56 Australian species of Honey-eaters are named, e.g. *Banded, Black, Bridled, Brown Honey-eater*, etc.

1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 155 These Gnat-snappers, or Honey-eaters are a sort of guides to the Hottentots in the search of honey. 1868 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 212 The true Honey-eaters form a very numerous group of birds. 1864-5 — *Homes without H.* xxv. (1868) 470 In Australia there is a large group of rather pretty birds, popularly called Honey-eaters, because they feed largely on the sweet juices of many flowers. 1888 *PROCTOR Nature Stud.* 26 Like many other ants, these little honey-eaters are divided into different castes or classes. 1884 J. S. KINGSLY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 392 The ratsels belong to the genus *Mellivora*, the Honey Eaters.

Honeyed, honied (*hōnid*), *a.* Forms as in *HONEY sb.*; also 5 *hōnyd*. [*f. HONEY sb.* + *-ED* 2.]

1. Abounding in or laden with honey; sweetened as with honey; consisting of or containing honey.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. metr. ii. 54 (Camb. MS.) Al thowh þat the pleynynge bysynesse of men yeueth hem honyede drynkes and large metes. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. H y j b, Wyne lyke unto honyed wyne. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 422 Of Hydromel and Oxymel (i. Honied water, and Honied vinegar). 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lviii, The remedy is to drink honyed water. 1791 *COWPER Odys.* vii. 139 The honied fig, and unctuous olive smooth. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 61 Diabetic urine... marked by a saccharine or honied taste. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lxxxvii, Still his honied wealth Hymettus yields. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 329 Honeyed fluids from the flowers.

2. *fig.* Sweet; sweet-sounding, dulcet, mellifluous.

1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* II. v. 79 Pe sweitt honyd mynde of ihesu. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxvii. 17 With gall in hart, and hwnyt hals. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* I. i. 50 His sweet and honyed Sentences. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 244 Whom we will call by the name of Mela, for the honeyed sweetness of her disposition. a 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) II. 351 Conviction hung On soft Persuasion's honied tongue. 1854 M. ARNOLD *Tristr. & Iselt* II. 47 Silken courtiers whispering honied nothings.

Hence *Honeyedly adv.*, sweetly, in dulcet tones.

Honeyedness, sweetness as of honey.

1611 *COTGR., Emmiellence*, sweetness, honiedness. 1849 *CLOUGH Digbychus* II. vi. 46, I too... Can speak, not honiedly, of love and beauty, But sternly of a something much like duty. 1897 *MRS. C. RAEDE Maid o' Mill* I. xix. 286 'I'll be your chaperon, if I may', honeyedly.

Honey-flower.

1. *a.* A flowering shrub of the Cape of Good Hope, of the genus *Melanthus*.

1718 J. PETTIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 421 Great Cape Honey-Flower. 1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 243 These Honey-flowers contain a great deal of sweet juice. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Pl.* *Honey-flower*,... a soft-wooded shrub... The flowers are of a dark brown colour.

b. An Australian flower, *Lambertia formosa*.

1802 *BARRINGTON Hist. N. S. Wales* iv. 101 They returned... dreadfully exhausted, having existed chiefly by sucking the wild honey-flower and shrubs. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl. Austral.* 37 'Honey-flower' or 'honey-suckle'. This plant is as well known to small boys about Sydney as to birds and insects. [Named] on account of the large quantity of a clear honey-like liquid the flowers contain.

c. A local name of the Bee Orchis.

1879 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* Honey-flower (Kent).

2. *gen.* A flower yielding honey.

1897 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* vi. 36 All sorts of honey-flowers, marigolds, pansies, roses, clover.

† **Honeyful**, *a.* Obs. [*f. HONEY sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of or abounding in honey or sweetness.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 1 This name es... in my mouthe honyfull sweetness. 1620 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* 683 Hony-full Calyndia.

Honey-guide.

1. A small African bird of the genus *Indicator* which guides men and animals to the nests of bees. (Also *honey-guide cuckoo*.)

1786 *CHAMBERS' Cycl.*, *Cuculus indicator*, a species of cuckoo found in the interior parts of Africa... called by the Dutch settlers *hony-wyzer* or *hony-guide*. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 89 A remarkable bird called the Honeyguide. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 59/2 The Honey-Guide Cuckoo. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* x. 209 The honey guide is an extraordinary bird; how is it that every member of its family has learned, that all men, white or black, are fond of honey?

2. A marking in a flower, which serves to insects as a guide to the position of the honey.

1879 *LUBBOCK Sci. Lect.* 6 The lines and bands by which so many flowers are ornamented have reference to the position of the honey;... these honey-guides are absent in night flowers, where they of course would not show.

† **Honeyish**, *a.* Obs. rare. [*f. HONEY sb.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat honey-like.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxvi, A sweet honeyish moisture. 1893 *BRANCARD Phys. Dict.* 138/1 A honyish kind of Substance.

Honeyless (*hōniles*), *a.* Destitute of honey.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* v. i. 35 Your words, they rob the Hiba Bees, And leave them Hony-lesse. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 134 Many Hives are left Honyless. 1874 *LUBBOCK Wild Flowers* iii. 68 The inner, honeyless stamens.

Honey-lipped (*-lipt*), *a.* = *HONEY-MOUTHED*.

1888 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 705 He is... as honey-lipped as a bee-hive in spring. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* (1856) 301 Honey-lipped gentlemen... who would gladly keep entire a Theism—patched with borrowings from the Gospels.

† **Honey-month**, *Obs.* [After *HONEYMOON*.]

The first month after marriage; the honeymoon.

1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 31 In their Haste, and in their Honey-Month while they were New-fangl'd.

1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 192 ¶ 2 Sometimes the Parties... grow cool in the very Honey Month.

Honeymoon (*hōnimūn*), *sb.* 'The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure' (Johnson); originally having no reference to the period of a month, but comparing the mutual affection of newly-married persons to the changing moon which is no sooner full than it begins to wane; now, usually, the holiday spent together by a newly-married couple, before settling down at home.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 14 It was yet but hony moone. 1558 *HULOET*, Hony mone, a terme prouerbielly applied to such as be newe married, whiche wyll not fall out at the fyrste, but thone loeth the other at the beginnyng exceedingly, the likelyhode of theyr excedyngne loue appearing to aswage, y^e which time the vulgar people call the hony mone, *Aphrodisia, feris, hymena*. 1612 *BRETON Cornucopia* (T.), And now their hony-moon, that late was clear, Doth pale, obscure, and tenebrous appear. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxv. (1739) 161 The first year of her Marriage was Hony-moon with her; she thought nothing too dear for the King. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Hony-moon*, applied to those married persons that love well at first, and decline in affection afterwards; it is hony now, but it will change as the Moon. [1693 *Oxford Act* 3 Brisk and Bonny, As Bridegroom's self, in Moon-call'd Hony.] 1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Out of Debt* i. Wks. 1832-3 IV. 196 Mr. and Mrs. Ludgate went down in the hoy to Margate, to spend the honeymoon in style. 1880 *DIXON Windsor* III. ix. 89 They kept their hony-moon for a year. *attrib.* 1865 *TOLLOPE Belton Est.* xxxii. 391 After their honeymoon trip. 1882 *MISS BRADDOCK Mt. Royal* II. vii. 134 It was a dreary departure for a honeymoon tour.

b. transf. The first warmth of newly established friendly relations.

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 268 It being now but Honnie Moore, I endeauoured to courtie it with a grace. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 8 Kingdoms have their honeymoon, when new Princes are married unto them. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* 120 In the Hony-moon of his Accession. 1795 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 87 Spain, in the hony-moon of her new servitude. 1867 *GOLDW. SMITH Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 7 The brief honeymoon of the new king and his parliament.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*, chiefly *humorous*) *Honey-moonish a.*; *Honey-moonlight*, *moonshine*; *Honey-moon-struck a.*

1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1833) I. vii. 21 Quite bridal together, quite honey-moonish. 1869 F. LOCKER-LAMFSON in Ld. Tennyson *Tennyson* (1897) II. iii. 76 Lovers... steeped in honeymoonshine. 1879 *HOWELLS Wedd. Journ.* (1884) 8 There was not a suspicion of honey-moonshine about us. *Ibid.* 197, I wanted to know... whether you seemed honey-moon-struck. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 16 May 371 The effects... are ascribed... to the peculiar refractive power of honey-moonlight.

Honeymoon, v. [*f. prec. sb.*] *intr.* To spend the honeymoon.

1821 *MISS MITTFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 135 How did I know but you were touring or honeymooning? 1888 J. JEKVILL *Corr.* 25 Dec. (1894) 190 The Speaker and his bride... are honeymooning at Hastings. 1891 *MRS. CLIFFORD Love Lett. Worldly Wom.* 244 Some one offered us a country seat to honeymoon in, but we declined.

Hence *Honeymooner*; *Honeymooning vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlvii, As soon as I can get his discharge, and he has done honeymooning, we shall start. 1873 *Daily News* 25 Aug. Some miserable honeymooner... glad to get a reasonable being to talk to. 1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* III. 227 A honeymooning couple.

Honey-mouthed, *a.* Sweet or soft in speech: often implying insincerity. (Cf. *mealy-mouthed*.)

1539 *LATIMER Sermon & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 413, I like not these honey-mouthed men, when I do see no acts nor deeds according to their words. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* II. ii. 33 If I prove hony-mouth'd, let my tongue blister.

Honey-pot.

1. A pot in which honey is stored. *b.* A receptacle, of wax or other substance, in which many species of wild bees store their honey. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 An Hony pot or hony wesselle, *mellarium*. 1589 *Papst w. Hatchel* Bijb, The Martin-mongers swarmed to a lecture, like bees to a honnie pot. 1694 *DRYDEN Love Triumph* iv. i, Mind to have a lick at the honey-pot yourself.

2. *pl.* A children's game. Also *attrib.* in reference to the posture.

One of the players, called a honey-pot, sits with his hands locked under his hams, while the 'honey-merchants' lift him by the arm-pits as handles, pretend to carry him to market, and shake him, with the aim of making him let go his hold. Also called in Scotland *honey-pigs*.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 36/2 Common games... as the Skipping-rope, and Honey-pots. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 52 A game at marbles, or honey-pots, or hy-spy. 1860 *LADY CANNING in Hare's Noble Lives* (1893) III. 110 It was an easy pass... I could not resist a 'honey-pot' descent. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 10 Apr. 5/2 To squat low down on his haunches, like a political 'honey-pot'.

Honey-ratel (*hōnirætēl*). A name of the ratel, from its fondness for honey.

1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) I. 238 The honey-ratel has a particular instinct enabling it to discover bees. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst.* II. xxiii. 463 Bee cuckows... indicating to the honey-ratel... the subterranean nests of certain bees.

Honeysome, *a.* rare. [*f. HONEY sb.* + *-SOME*.]

Sweet, like honey.

1593 *NASHE Christi's T.* 64 Marke how sweete and honny-some they are. 1877 *BLACKMORE Cripps* (1887) 348 He should rather speak honeysome words.

Honey-stone.

† 1. A stone said to have a sweet smell or taste.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 15 The Melanite is a Stone, which distilleth... that iuice which is verie sweete and honie like; wherefore it may well be called Melanite, as you would say Honistone. 1699 TORRIANO, *Melite*, a kind of yellow stone, which, broken and put into water, smelleth of honey, called the sweet or Honey-stone.

2. A synonym of MELLITE, called by Werner, 1789, *honigstein*, from its colour.

1795 SCHMEISSER *Min.* 1. 299 Honey stone... was first discovered by Mr. Werner. 1884 BAUERMAN *Min.* 393 Honey stone... is a mellitate of aluminium.

Honey-suck. Now only local. Forms: 1 *hunizsuge*, *hunisuge*, -suce, 4-5 *honyouke*, 7- *honey-suck*. [OE. *hunizsuge*, -suce, f. *huniz* honey + *sigan*, *sikan* to suck; the ME. form represents the second of these.]

1. An earlier equivalent of the name HONEY-SUCKLE (senses 1 and 2): used with the same laxity of application.

1795 *Corpus Gloss.* 1214 *Ligustrum*, *hunizsuge*. a 1100 *Ag.* *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 298/23 *Lugustrum*, *hunisuce*. 14. *Voc.* Ibid. 572/12 *Cerifolium*, *honyouke*. Ibid. 611/30 *Serpillium*, *peletur vel honyouke*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccclxxvii. 1018 Meadow Trefoile is called... of some Suckles, and Honyoukes. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Honey-suck. (1) Flowers of *Trifolium pratense*. (2) *Lonicera Periclymenum*.

† b. = HONEY-SUCKLE 1 b. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 4 His mete was honyouke, and hony of the wode. 14. *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 593/24 *Locusta*, a honyouke.

† 2. Honey 'sucked' or gathered by bees. *Obs.* 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 645 Then they [Bees] flye not far from their own homes, but sustain themselves with their own Honey-suck already provided.

Honey-sucker. An animal that feeds on honey; *spec.* applied to numerous small birds that feed on honey and the nectar of flowers, esp. the *Meliphagide*, also the *Nectariniide*, *Certhide*, etc.; a nectar-bird; a HONEY-EATER.

1778-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2034 There are four species that seem to belong to the trochili, or honey-suckers of Linnæus. 1837 SWAINSON *Birds* II. 144 The *Meliphagide*, or honey-suckers, are distinguished... by their notched bill. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 308 Butterflies... sail further up mountain heights than the bees and other meadow honey-suckers.

Honey-suckle (*hɒˈnisʊkəl*). [ME. *hunisucelle*, -soulit, app. extended from *hunisuce*, *honyouke*: see HONEY-SUCK.]

1. A name for the flowers of clover, esp. the common red clover; also applied to other flowers yielding honey. *Obs.* exc. *dia.*

1365 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wt. Wülcker 558/15 *Ligustrum*, i. trifolii, i. hunisucelles. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test.* Love iii. vi. (Skeat) l. 6 If thou shalt have Honie soukles, thou leauest the fruit of the soure Docke. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 Hony soule, *apiago*. 1530 PALSGR. 232/1 Honyoukell, *laist Nostre Dame*. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke* (1891) 72 Fine grasse full of the hearbe called *Trifolium*, and of the Countrie people honie suckles both white and red. 1606 BACON *Sylva* 8 496 Flowers that haue deepe Sockets, doe gather in the Bottome a kinde of Honey; As Honey-Suckles (both the Woodbine and the Trifolite). 1697 DAVEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 87 Then Melloif beat, and Honey-suckles pound, With these alluring Savours, strew the Ground. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Honey-suckle. (2) *Lotus corniculatus*. Ches. (4) *Trifolium pratense*. Mr. Elworthy says that in *Som.* the name is restricted to the flowers of *T. pratense*. (5) *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

† b. A rendering of *L. locusta* taken as the name of some plant; hence used by confusion where the real sense was 'locust' (the insect). *Obs.*

1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 5 Sum men seien bat locusta is a littel beest good to ete. Sum men seien it is an herbe bat gaderith hony upon him; but it is licli bat it is an herbe bat mai nurishe men, bat bei clepen hony soukil. 1387 TREvisa *Higlen* (Rolls) I. 159 Som leueh onliche by honyoukels [*solis locustis virum*] idryed wip smoke oper wip be sonne. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* vii. (1554) 172 b, Honisoules his moderate feedyng... This blessed Baptist. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 370 b/1 Takyng onelye for her refection honyoules and locustes. 1493 *Festiuall* (W. de W. 1515) 106 [Iohn the Baptist] sucked hony of floures that be called honyoules that poore people gadereth and frye theym in oyle to theyr mete.

2. The common name of *Lonicera Periclymenum*, also called Woodbine, a climbing shrub with fragrant yellowish trumpet-shaped flowers, frequent in woods; thence extended to the whole genus. *Fly-honey-suckle*, the species *L. Xylosteum* and *L. ciliata*: see also 3. *Trumpet* or *Coral Honey-suckle*, a North American species, *L. sempervirens*, with evergreen foliage and scarlet flowers.

1548 [see 4]. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 82a, Wodbynde or Honyoukelle... windeth it self about bushes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. iv. i. 47 So doth the woodbine, the sweet Honysuckle, gently entwist. a 1711 KEN *Hymnothero* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 10 Sweet Honey-suckles round the Branches twind. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The Virginian scarlet honey-suckle, called the trumpet honey-suckle. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 247 *Lonicera periclymenum*, Common Honey-suckle, Woodbine Honey-suckle, *Xylosteum*, Upright Honey-suckle. 1890 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* V. 763 The Fly Honey-suckle, *Lonicera Xylosteum*, is an erect shrub... common in shrubberies.

b. The flower of the woodbine. 1573-80 BARRET *Atk.* W 368 Woodbin that beareth the Honiesuckle. 1640 *Sicily & Naples* (T.), A honey-suckle The amorous woodbine's offspring.

3. Applied, with or without qualifying word, to various shrubs or plants of other genera, in some way resembling the common honeysuckle.

a. Applied in Australia to species of *Banksia*, the flowers of which contain a sweet honey-like liquid, eagerly sucked out by the aborigines; also in N. S. Wales to the HONEY-FLOWER, q.v.; in New Zealand to *Knightia excelsa*; in New England to species of *Columbine*, esp. the native species *Aquilegia canadensis*; in Jamaica to *Passiflora laurifolia*. b. *Bush-honey-suckle*, name for the shrubs of the genus *Diervilla*, nearly allied to the common honeysuckle, natives of N. America and Japan. *Dwarf Honey-suckle*, a species of *Cornus*, *Cornus suecica*, having berries like those of the honeysuckle. *False Honey-suckle*, 'the genus *Asalea*' (Miller *Plant-n.*). *Fly-honey-suckle*, a South African shrub of the genus *Halleria* (N. O. *Scrophulariaceae*); see also 2, and *FLY* s.b. 11 b. *French Honey-suckle*, name given to *Hedysarum coronarium*, a native of Italy, a leguminous plant, with flowers resembling those of the red clover (cf. 1). *Ground Honey-suckle*, a name for Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. *Purple Honey-suckle*, a name for *Rhododendron nudiflorum* (*Asalea nudiflora*). *Red Honey-suckle* = *French* a.; also a name for red clover (see 1). *Virgin Mary's Honey-suckle*, the Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. *West Indian Honey-suckle*, *Tecoma* (*Tecomania*) *capensis* and various species of *Desmodium*. *White Honey-suckle*, *Rhododendron viscosum* (*Asalea viscosa*); also white clover (see 1).

1592 GREENE *Ufst. Courtier* Bij. A little dapper flowre, like a grounde Hunysuckle, called thirft. 1606 PARKINSON *Paradisus* (1656) 240 The red Sattin flower, although some foolishly call it, the red or French Honyoukelle. 1796 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 327 *Passiflora foliis ovatis*. The *Honey-suckle*, cultivated in many parts of America for the sake of its fruit: it is a climber. 1798 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Halleria*... is called by some gardeners the African fly-honey-suckle, from its resemblance to the upright or fly-honey-suckle. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 366 French Honey-suckle which is distinguished... by its jointed, prickly, naked, straight legumes; its pinnate leaves. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 201 *Cornus herbacea*, dwarf honeysuckle, dwarf cornel. 1834 ROSS *Van Diemen's L. Ann.* 125 (Morris *Austral Eng.*) Some scattered honeysuckles, as they are called. 1861 Mrs. MEREDITH *Over the Straits* III. 78 A very singular and handsome species of *Banksia* (colonially termed Honyoukelle). 1873 *Gard. Chron.* 26 Apr. 579/3 Virgin Mary's Honey-suckle.

4. A figure or ornament somewhat resembling a sprig or flower of honeysuckle: esp. in *Arch.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 58 b, The apparell... was blacke velvet, covered all over with branches of hony suckels of fyne flat gold. 1849 LAYARD *Nineveh* II. 294 We have... in the earliest monuments of Nineveh, that graceful ornament, commonly called the honeysuckle, which was so extensively used in Greece. 1852-62 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* VI. 27 *Palmette*... In England, by some authors and most workmen, the name Honyoukelle is given to it... It is a small ornament, one of those called running ornaments, and appears to be a diminutive of the Palm.

5. The colour of the flowers of the common honeysuckle: see *quots.*

1890 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 2/1 A rich, soft silk of the colour known as 'honeysuckle', being a combination of pale pink and even paler yellow.

† 6. *fig.* Applied to a person, as a term of praise or endearment. (Cf. HONEY s.b. 5.) *Obs.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 36 Who would not thinke him perfect curtesie? Or the hony-suckle of hamillite? 1638 FORD *Fancies* ii. ii, Yes, honeysuckle, and do as much for them one day.

† 7. Honey 'sucked' or gathered by bees; = HONEY-SUCK 2. *Obs.* rare.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* vii. (1664) 81 Like an industrious Bee... can gather such Honey-suckle from the sweetest flowers.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *honeysuckle arbour*, *colour*; *honeysuckle-apple*, in New England, a fungus, *Exobasidium Asaleae*, occurring on the branches of *Rhododendron nudiflorum* (*Asalea nudiflora*), and eaten by children (*Cent. Dict.*); *honeysuckle clover*, *honeysuckle grass*, names for white clover (Britten and H.); *honeysuckle ornament* = sense 4; *honeysuckle-tree*, (a) the common honeysuckle; (b) name for various Australian trees and shrubs of the genus *Banksia*; *honeysuckle-trefoil*, name for red clover.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 652 Purple Trefoil, Honyoukelle Trefoil, Cow Clover. 1852 Mrs. MEREDITH *Hone* in *Tasmania* I. 164 (Morris) The honeysuckle-tree (*Banksia latifolia*), the blossoms form cones... the size and shape of a large English teal, and are of a greenish yellow... The honeysuckle trees grow to about thirty feet in height. 1862 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* V. 621 The Honyoukelle ornament, so much used in Ionic architecture, is one of the features which indicate its eastern origin. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/2 Brocade of honeysuckle colours. 1893 *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 8/1 A Louis XIII dress in English-made honeysuckle brocade.

Honey-suckled (*hɒˈnisʊkəld*), a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Overgrown, or scented, with honeysuckle.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. xxiv. 36 Those Beams that irradiat only, and guild you with Hony-suckled fields. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) II. 167 Divided by honeysuckled hedges into sheltered fields. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tre-maine* III. v. 26 Having slept in a pure honey-suckled air.

Honey-sweet, a. (s.b.). Sweet as honey: often a term of endearment.

c 1000 in Thorpe *Anal. Anglo-Sax.* 45 (Bosw.) Mid huniz-sweetre *protan*. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 152 The lusty luf... That is in marriage hony sweete. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 91 Not sick after so hony-sweete a lickie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iii. 1 Honey sweet Husband. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* ii. iv, Most dainty and

honey-sweet mistress. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. (1875) 238 Oh, honey-sweet Prosperpine.

B. s.b. Local name for the Meadowsweet (*Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.*).

Honey-tongued, a. Speaking sweetly, softly, or winningly; mellifluous; using honeyed discourses.

1598 SHAKS. *L. L. L. v.* ii. 334 Pay him the dutie of honie-tongued Boyet. 1598 F. MERES *Pallad. Tamia* ii. 281 b, The sweete wittie soule of Ouid lues in mellifluous and hony-tongued Shakespeare. 1861 J. RUFFINI *Dr. Antonio* vi, I hate honey-tongued people.

Honeywort (*hɒˈniwɜːt*). [See WORT.]

1. The English name of the genus *Cerinth* of boraginaceous plants, cultivated in gardens, and much frequented by bees for their honey.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxlix. § 1. 431 Cerinthe or Honie wort, riseth fourth of the grounde after the sowing of his seede. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iv. § 3. 80. 1845 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 188 Bruised balm, and honeywort's humble herb. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 257/1 Honeywort, an appellation due to the abundance of honey secreted by their blossoms, which are much resorted to by bees.

2. Locally applied to Crosswort (*Galium cruciatum*), from its strong sweet scent.

1863 MARG. PLUES *Rambles Search Wild Fl.* (1892) 158.

3. *attrib.*, as in *Honeywort Hawkweed*, a book-name for *Hieracium cerinthoides*.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 215. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* Honey-wort Hawkweed.

|| **Hong** (*hɒŋ*). Also 8 *haung*. [ad. Chinese *hang* row, rank.] In China, a series of rooms or buildings used as a warehouse, factory, etc.; *spec.*

(a) one of the foreign factories formerly maintained at Canton; (b) the corporation of Chinese merchants at Canton who (before the treaty of Nanking in 1842) had the monopoly of trade with Europeans; (c) a foreign trading establishment in China or Japan.

1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 458 The English have no settled Factory at Canton, and are only permitted to hire large Honges, or Houses, near the water side. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 227 (Y.) When I arrived at Canton the Hapoa ordered me lodgings... in a Hong or Inn belonging to one of his Merchants. 1797 SIR G. STAUNTON *Embassy China* II. 565 (Y.) A Society of Hong, or united merchants, who are answerable for one another, both to the Government and to the foreign nations. 1836 J. F. DAVIS *Chinese* I. iii. 87 (Stanf.) Some Hong merchants. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* i. viii. I. 512 The Chinese Government... confined the trade... to a certain number of native merchants of Canton incorporated under the designation of Hong. 1888 A. J. LITTLE *Thro' Yangtze Gorges* 210 A hong... consists of a series of lofty one-storied buildings, situated one behind the other, and separated by intervening courtyards.

Hong (e, obs. inf. and pa. t. and pple. of *HANG* v. *Honger*, -ir, -ur, etc., obs. ff. *HUNGER*).

Honied: see HONEYED.

† **Honily**, a. *Obs.* rare. [f. ME. *honi*, HONEY s.b. + -LY.] Like honey; as of honey. Hence *Honily-like* adv.

1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* i. xxv. 55 With swettyst sound of heuyv honily lyke þa syngre. *Ibid.* xxviii. 60 Honily swetes.

Honily (*hɒˈnili*), adv. rare. Like or as honey. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xcix. 2 Dear one, a kiss I stole... Sweet ambrosia, love, never as honily sweet.

† **Honish**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *honyse*, *honesche*, *hunysche*, *honysh*; 5 *pa. pple.* honest. [f. OF. *honiss*, extended sense of *honir* (mod. F. *honir*), ad. OHG. *honen* (mod. Ger. *höhnen*) to scoff at, scorn.] *trans.* To bring to disgrace or ruin; to dishonour, insult; to destroy, put an end to. 13... E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 596 He... harde honysez þise oper & of his erde flemez. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 48 Honesschen him as an bound, and hoten him go þennes! a 1400-50 Alexander 3004 Hys hors it honysyhd for euer. *Ibid.* 3791 Sum in þaire harnais for hete was honest for eue.

Honk (*hɒŋk*), s.b. U.S. and Canada. [Echoic.] The cry of the wild goose. Hence *Honk* v. *intr.*, to utter this cry; *Honker*, a name for the wild goose.

1854 THOREAU *Walden* xiii. (1886) 247 The faint honk or quack of their leader. *Ibid.* xv. 271, I was startled by the loud honking of a goose. *Ibid.*, Their commodore honking all the while with a regular beat. 1888 TRUMBULL *Bird Names* (U.S.) 11 *Branta canadensis*, [termed] Honker or Old Honker in recognition of its hoarse notes or 'honking'.

Honne, obs. f. HONE; var. of HEN adv. hence.

Honor, **Honorable**, etc.: see HONOUR, etc.

† **Honorance**, *Obs.* Also 4 *honur*, 7 *honour*. [a. OF. *honorance*, -urance, f. *honorer*, *honurer* to HONOUR: see -ANCE.] The action of honouring or doing homage; honour. Chiefly in *phr. in (the) honorance of*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8896 Þis ilk tre... þat man mad til sli honurance. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B. M. MS.) 1 In honurance of ihesu cryst. 13... *Coer de L.* 5870 In sygnifyaunce, Off Jesu Crystys honurance. 1367-89 in *Eng. Gills* 89 In ye honurance of ihesu crist of heuene. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. 244 As honour is in honurance, in him that honours rather than in him that is honoured.

† **Honorant**, *Her. Obs.* [a. F. *honorant*, pr. pple. of *honorer* to HONOUR: see -ANT.] a. One who honours. b. See *quots.*

1602 SEGAR *Honour Mil. & Civil* iv. xxi. 236-7 These diuers degrees were in the Emperiall Court called *Administrantes*, *Vacantes*, and *Honorarij*. The same course is to

be kept among the Honorants or servants extraordinary. — *L'Envoy* in *Guillim Heraldry*, Made Honour only by the Honorant. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* IV. ix. 115 Among the Honorants or servants extraordinary.

Honorarily (*p'nōrārīlī*), *adv.* [f. *HONORARY* + *-LY*.] In an honorary manner; by way of honour. 1841 A. J. CHRISTIE in *tr. Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 203 note, St. Cyril of Alexandria ascribes *ποσύνους* to the martyrs, but...relatively and honorarily.

Honorarium (*p'nōrārīum*), *pl. -um, -a*. [Late L. *honorarium* gift made on being admitted to a post of honour, docteur, fee, neut. sing. of *honorarius* HONORARY. In F. *honoraire*.] An honorary reward; a fee for services rendered, esp. by a professional person.

1698 *EVELYN Corr.* 8 Nov., What equipage and *honorarium* my Lord dos allow? 1669 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 151 The said John Woodmansey doth hereby binde and engage himself...to pay...one pepper corne...for ever as an honorarium to the towne of Boston. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Honorarium*, *Honorarium*, is also used substantively, for a lawyers fee; or a salary given to public professors of any art or science. 1821 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. xi. 122, I am afraid...the architect of the monument...never received the proposed honorarium. 1895 W. MUNK *Sir H. Halford* 42 The emoluments and honoraria of physicians.

Honorary (*p'nōrārī*), *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *honorarius*: see *prec.*] = *prec.*; also, a gift; an honouring distinction.

1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* XIII. 15 An honorary given to age. 1650 *TRAPP Comment. Numb.* iii. 9 The ministers of the Gospel are called gifts, Eph. 4. 8. 11, honoraries, such as Christ bestowed upon his Church. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* v. i. iii. (1869) II. 345 In some universities, the salary makes but...a small part of the emoluments of the teacher, of which the greater part arises from the honoraries or fees of his pupils. 1845 L. D. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. liv. 68 The usual amount of honoraries to counsel.

Honorary (*p'nōrārī*), *a.* Also 8-9 *honorary*. [ad. L. *honorari-us*, f. *honor* HONOUR: see *-ARY*. In F. *honoraire*.]

1. Denoting or bringing honour; conferred or rendered in honour.

1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 22 Hee caused that Honorary title to bee scratcht out of the letters. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 287 The wonderful Works of the Creation should be brought as Honorary Presents. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* (J.), Honorary arches erected to emperors. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 310 It was an honorary term...It signified a lord or prince. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. India* II. 477 Without...receiving the honorary dress usual on such occasions. 1847 *GROTE Greece* II. xxviii. (1862) III. 48 The simple crown of olive, an honorary reward.

2. *spec.* Conferred or rendered merely for the sake of honour, without the usual requirements, functions, privileges, or other adjuncts.

1661 *BRAMHALL Just. Vind.* ix. 258 Some few honorary privileges...which signifie not much. 1731 *LEDIARD Sethos* II. x. 409 The vivacity of this young prince...had already chang'd this honorary title into a real one. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 27 The precise period at which the different universities in Europe first began to confer honorary titles or degrees is not well ascertained. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 14 Dec. 6/2 The honorary colonelcy.

b. *Honorary monument*, a cenotaph. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydriot.* iii. 41 Beside their real Tombs, many have found honorary and empty Sepulchres. a 1780 W. COLE in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 86 There is but one Monument...with is only an Honorary one or Cenotaph. 1850 P. CUNNINGHAM *Handbk. Lond.* 538/1 Honorary monument to Shakespeare. *Note.* The word honorary, as here used, is meant to imply that the person to whom the monument is erected is buried elsewhere.

3. Holding a title or position conferred as an honour, without emolument, or without the usual duties, obligations, privileges, etc.; titular. Also, giving services (as secretary, treasurer, etc.) without emolument.

1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 17 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 81 Agt Honorary Freeman having Right to vote. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., In the college of physicians, London, are honorary fellows. 1873 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/1 The Emperor intends to appoint the King honorary colonel of the 13th Infantry Regiment. 1876 *Bosw. Smith Carthage* 21 The Suffetes had gradually become little more than an honorary magistracy.

4. Depending on honour; said of an obligation which one is bound by honour to discharge, but which cannot be formally or legally enforced.

1794 *Gouv. Morris in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 405 The United States will be under a kind of honorary obligation to discharge the debt. 1848 *ARNOULD Mar. Insur.* I. iv. (1866) I. 152 Merely an honorary engagement, of which the Courts will take no notice.

5. *Law. Honorary feud, service*: see *quots.*

1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Honorary Services*, are such as are incident to the Tenure of Grand Serjeanty, and annexed commonly to some Honor or Grand Seignior. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xiv. 214 The emperors began to create honorary feuds or titles of nobility. 1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict.*, *Honorary*, *Feuds*, are titles of nobility, descendible to the eldest son. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. (1866) I. 121 Those honorary services which are still, at a coronation, rendered to the person of the sovereign by some lords of manors.

[*Honorate*, *erron.* form of *ONERATE* v.]

† **Honoration**. *Obs. rare*—*l.* [ad. L. *honoratio-em*, n. of action f. *honorāre* to honour.] The action of honouring.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xiii. 46/1 Worship that is called honoracyon, & veneration.

Honorific (*p'nōrīfik*), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *honorific-us*, f. *honor* HONOUR sb. + *-ficus* making, -*fic*. Cf. F. *honorifique* (1507 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

Doing or conferring honour; importing honour or respect; *spec.* applied to phrases, words, or forms of speech, used, esp. in certain Oriental languages, to express respect, e.g. certain adjectives meaning 'august', 'eminent', 'venerable', etc., substituted in Chinese and Japanese for the possessive pronouns of the second and third person; forms of the verb used in respectful address, etc.

1690 *BULWER Anthropol.* vii. 83 They had no other Nurses lesse honorifique than Eunuchs. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 239 The epithet Abu, father, is honorific. a 1846 *LANDOR Wks.* (1868) I. 396/1 Generous to the robber, honorific to the poisoner and assassin. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 204 note, The Sri is to be regarded as honorific. 1899 *Curt in Trans. Philol. Soc.* 617 The verb [in Korean] has a simple affirmative form, a conditional, an interrogatory, an honorific, a causative, and several others. 1898 *Times* 8 Oct. 3/2 A solemn proposal...that the honorific title of 'Worshipful' should be bestowed by the government on its president.

b. *sb.* An honorific phrase or word: see *above*.

1879 *BAILEY in H. Spencer Princ. Sociol.* § 398 II. 153 They use none of the honorifics so profusely common in Singalese; the pronoun *to*, thou, being alone used. 1889 *Athenaeum* 2 Mar. 273/1 Where these honorifics occur [in Japanese] the sentence can always be easily turned so as to give their significance, which is often of a merely nominal character, the honorific indicating a reference to the person addressed or forming the subject of the thought.

So † **Honorific** *a.* = *prec.*; hence **Honorifically** *adv.*, in an honorific manner.

1696 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Honorific*, that brings or causeth honor. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 344 A very brave people, honorifically, or nic-named by the Moors, The Sons of Lions. c 1878 *BIRCH Anc. Hist. fr. Mon.* Introd. 20 (S. P. C. K.) Queens were honorifically styled wives or handmaids of the God Amen.

† **Honorificability**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—*o.*

[ad. med. L. *honorificabilitudinātis* (Mussatus c 1300 in *Du Cange*), a grandiose extension of *honorificabilitudo* honourableness (in a charter of 1187, *Du Cange*), f. *honorificabilis* honourable. Cf. *Complaynt of Scotland* (1548-9), Prolog. lf. 14 b, Shaks. *L. L. v. i.* 44, and Marston *Dutch Courtesan* v. (1605) H, where the L. abl. pl. *honorificabilitudinātibus* is cited as a typical long word, as *honorificabilitudinātē* had been previously by Dante *De Vulg. Eloq.* II. vii.] Honourableness.

[1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 24 Physicians deafen our eares with the Honorificabilitudinātibus of their heavenly Panachea, their souveraine Guaiacum.] 1696 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Honorificability*. Hence in *BAILEY, ASH*, etc. 1800 *Spirit Pub. Jrnl.* (1801) IV. 147 The two longest monosyllables in our language are strength and straight, and the very longest word, honorificability.

† **Honorificence**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *honorificentia*, f. *honorificent-*, collateral stem of *honorific-us* HONORIFIC: see *-ENCE*. Cf. obs. F. *honorificence*.] A doing of honour. So † **Honorificent** *a.* = HONORIFIC.

1640 *BR. HALL Episc.* III. iv. 238 There is *Honorificentia etatis*, the honorificence of age. 1681 *H. MORE Exp. Dan.* IV. Notes 118 That honorificent word...prefix it to it.

† **Honorify**, *v. Obs. rare*—*l.* [ad. eccl. L. *honorificare*, f. *honor*. HONOUR: see *-FY*. Cf. obs. F. *honorifier*.] *trans.* To do honour to, to honour. 1666 *Ford Famé's Memor.* xvii, Making large statues to honorifie Thy name.

† **Honorous, honourous**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. type **honoros*, -*us*, AF. -*ous*:—L. type **honorōsus*, f. HONOUR: see *-OUS*.] Honourable.

c 1275 *Partenay* 1321 Hyt honourous fader. *Ibid.* 3236 We will, lord honourous. a 1561 *CAVENDISH Wolsey* (1825) I. 2 Of his ascending and descending from honourous estate.

Honour, honor (*p'nōr*), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 *onur*, *honur(e)*, 4 *onour(e)*, 4-6 *honou(e)*, -*owre*, (5) *onnere*, 5-6 *honou(e)*, 6 *honnor*, 3- *honour*, 4- *honor*. [a. OF. *onor*, -*ur*, *honor*, -*ur* (11th c.), AF. (*h*)*onour*, mod.F. *honneur* (= It. *onore*, Sp. Pg. *honor*):—L. *honor-em* repute, esteem, official dignity, honorary gift, ornament, grace, beauty.

The oldest Fr. forms were *onur*, *onur*, later and AF. *onour* (Latin *h* having disappeared in Romanic, and *o*, *u*, *ou* being successive symbols for the OFr. vowel, derived from L. *o*, which passed through a very close *o* to *u*); these varied with *enur*, *anur*, -*ur*, -*our*, whence the early ME. *anur*, *anour* (see *ANOUR*, *ANOUR*); but the influence of L. spelling brought back into Fr. at an early date the non-phonetic *h*, giving *honur*, *honur*, *honour*, which were also prevalent ME. spellings. *Honor* and *honour* continued to be equally frequent down to the 17th c. In the Shakespeare Folio of 1623 *honor* is about twice as frequent as *honour*. The two forms appear indiscriminately in the early 17th c. dictionaries, but *honour* was favoured by Phillips, Kersey, Bailey, Johnson. Ash, 1775, adopted '*Honor*' (a modern but correct spelling), and this is said to have been fashionable at the time (see *quots.*). Nevertheless *honour* carried the majority of English suffrages eventually, while *honor* was (under the lead of Noah Webster) generally accepted in U.S. As to derivatives, Bailey, 1731, considered *honorable*, *honorary*, 'the best spelling', but referred them to *honourable*, *honourary*, as the more usual. Phillips, in his various edd., had *honorary*, Kersey (1706) *honourary* or *honorary*, Chambers (1727-41) *honourary*. Johnson, 1755, has *honour*, *honourable*, *honourary*.

1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 19 Our Reformers in the Art of Spelling...at present...write Honor, Favor, Labor. a 1791 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) VIII. 317 Avoid the fashionable impropriety of leaving out the *u* in many words, as *honor*, *vigor*, etc. This is mere childish affectation. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 6 The clause 'they hang that are in honour' suggests the suspicion that Lillie would aspire the *h* in *honour* and its congeners; a suspicion confirmed by our finding elsewhere *unwholesome* balanced against *unhonest*, and *hue* against *honesty*.)

1. High respect, esteem, or reverence, accorded to exalted worth or rank; deferential admiration or approbation. a. As felt or entertained in the mind for some person or thing.

c 1375 *Leg. Road* 123 Men suld hald þat haly tre In honore. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6957 Gude men him in honour had. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* V. i. 51 Good Paulina, Who hast the memorie of Hermione I know in honour. 1664 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 164 Desirous of shewing...the great honour She retains and cherishes for Your Majesty. 1713 *STEEL Guardian* No. 7 P. 2 To shew my honour for them. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1837) III. 76 Honor implies a reverence for the invisible and super-sensual in our nature. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art* 2 True wealth I hold in great honour.

b. As rendered or shown: The expression of high estimation. (See also *g c, e*.)

c 1275 *LAY. 6085* Hii...leide hine mid honore Heze in þan toure. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23586 Heuen and erth als creature Sal ber þam wircip and bonur. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 720, I aw the honor and serveyse. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* Contents xxiii, How Iosias...setteth vp the true honoure of God againe. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxxix. 154 The Prince was exceedingly pleased with this honour done unto him. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 174 He received the queen herself with the utmost honour and respect. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xv. 304 Let then the honour be given where it is due.

c. As received, gained, held, or enjoyed: Glory, renown, fame; credit, reputation, good name. The opposite of *dishonour*, *disgrace*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Hie giuen here elmesse...oer for onur to haueu, oer ne mai elles for shame. 1597 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8176 Deie we raper wiþ onour. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 26 The hope and trust of recovering on another day...onnere and fortune. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 134 The duchesse of Bedford...mynding also to marye, rather for pleasure then for honur. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI*, I. l. 246 But thou preferst thy Life before thine Honor. 1617 F. MORVSON *Itin.* II. 164 Wounds are badges of honour, yet may befall the coward as soon as the valiant man. 1705 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xviii. 467 The honour of originally inventing these political constitutions entirely belongs to the Romans. 1800 G. W. FEATHERSTONEHAUGH in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 73, I have the honour to forward to you...a pamphlet [etc.]. 1828 *SOUTHEY Vis. Judgem.* III, Peace is obtain'd then at last, with safety and honour! 1876 *EDITH Thompson Hist. Eng.* xv. § 3. 82 To their honour, the patriot nobles did not take thought for themselves alone. 1866 J. BRUCE in *Daily News* 20 July 7/4 A country feels that its honour is affected when it yields to threats, seems to give way on any disputed point through fear, and incurs the imputation of cowardice.

2. Personal title to high respect or esteem; honourableness; elevation of character; 'nobleness of mind, scorn of meanness, magnanimity' (J.); a fine sense of and strict allegiance to what is due or right (also, to what is due according to some conventional or fashionable standard of conduct).

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV*, 233 b, The king of England had so great trust...in the honor and promise of the French kyng. 1649 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 27, I could not love thee, dear, so much, Lov'd I not Honour more. a 1677 *BARROW Theol. Wks.* (1830) I. 89 A man of honour, surely is the best man next to a man of conscience. 1689 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Trav.* III. 111 The Japanese make it a point of honour to breed Merchants. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 94 What is Honour, but a greatness of mind which scorns to descend to an ill and base thing? 1764-7 *LD. G. LYTTLETON Hen. II*, III. 178 The idea of honor...as something distinct from mere probity, and which supposes in gentlemen a stronger abhorrence of perfidy, falsehood, or cowardice, and a more elevated and delicate sense of the dignity of virtue, than are usually found in vulgar minds. 1809 *WORDSW. Sonn.*, Say, what is Honour? 'Tis the finest sense Of justice which the human mind can frame. 1864 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. ix, Honour is sometimes found among thieves. 1880 W. CORV *Lett. & Jrnl.* (1897) 460 The sentiment of Honour is a lay thing; it is a rival of the sentiment of saintliness.

b. A statement or promise made on one's honour; word of honour. *arch.*

1648-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 6 You took the honour of a Lord the other day. You may well take the word of a gentleman now. 1708 *Mrs. CENTLIVRE Busy Body* I. (1749) 21 He had given her his Honour, that he never would...Endeavour to know her till she gave him leave. 1825 *MOORE in Mem.* (1853) IV. 300 Having first made the prince and all the rest give their honours that they would not [etc.].

3. (Of a woman) Chastity, purity, as a virtue of the highest consideration; reputation for this virtue, good name.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 24 So as she may...Her honour and her name save. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. i. 6 Nathlesse her honor, dearer then her life, She sought to save, as thing reserv'd from stealth. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 348 Till thou didst seeke to violate The honor of my childe. 1675 *WYCHERLEY Country Wife* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 177/2 To neglect her own honour, and defame her own noble person with little inconsiderable fellows. 1747 *HOADLEY Serp. Husb.* I. ii, And yet I'll answer for her Honour. 1866 *BOUVIER Law Dict.* I. 589 To deprive a woman of her honor is, in some cases, punished as a public wrong.

† b. *concretely*: cf. *Ger. die scham*. *Obs.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armorion* III. 94/2 These Buskes...if to keep

the Belly down, then it reacheth to the Honor. 1724 *Weekly Jm.* No. 276 Her What, in Heroicks, we call Honour.

4. Exalted rank or position; dignity, distinction. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 487 And þus he [Lucifer] leses his gret honur. *Ibid.* 24713 Chamburlain o grett honure. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 283 Knyghtus. Lordus off honore. 1534 *More On the Passion Wks.* 1286/2 Gyuing to a poore man. landes .. with the honour of a dukedome also. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 350 They would not .. disgrace him from the honor of Knighthood. 1595 *Shaks. John* I. i. 182 A foot of Honor better then I was, But many a many foot of Land the worse. 1638 *J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena* 185 The affect of honour being somewhat a-kin to that of gold, whereof the more one hath the more he covets. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. vii. (1809) 271 The king is likewise the fountain of honour. 1857 *Miss Mulock Nothing, Fam. in Love*, It is the apex of feminine honour to be a bride.

b. With possessive pronoun, = 'honourable personality': formerly (and still in rustic speech) given to any person of rank or quality; now a formal title for the holders of certain offices, esp. County Court judges.

1553 *Gresham in Burdon Life* (1839) I. 98, I received your honor's letter of the 24th of this present. 1577 *J. Langley in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 51 My dutie humblye remembred to your Honor [Lord Burghley]. 1607 *Shaks. Timon* I. ii. 183, I beseech your Honor, vouchsafe me a word. a 1612 *Harington Lett. to Lady Russell in Metam. Ajax* (1813) p. xv, Your honors most bounde John Harington. 1647 *Ward Simp. Cobler* 29 What greater honour can your Honors desire? 1723 *Steele Cons. Lovers* IV. i, Ah! says I, Sir, your Honour is pleas'd to joke with me. 1755 *Johnson, Honour*, ... 3 The title of a man of rank. Not now used. 1785 *Burns Earnest Cry* xxiv, God bless your honours a' your days. 1796 *G. M. Woodward Eccent. Excess* 83 Indeed the title of your Honor is bandied about and indiscriminately used. 1827 *Jarman Powell's Devices* II. 179 That part of his honor's decision which gave the estate to the trustees. 1838 *Ht. Martineau Weal or W.* iv. 38 Indeed, but they have, your honour. 1833 *Marryat P. Simple* xiii, (Irishman) Please your honour, it's all an idea of mine. 1884 *Tennyson Tomorrow*. 1896 *Law Times* 11 July 261/2 At Bow County Court on the 6th inst., before Judge French, Mr. Sharrman ... applied to his Honour to direct [etc.]. *Mod. (Beggur)*. Has your honour a copper to spare for a poor man?

5. (Usually in *pl.*) Something conferred or done as a token of respect or distinction; a mark or manifestation of high regard; esp. a position or title of rank, a degree of nobility, a dignity.

13 .. *K. Alis.* 1388 [1391] He .. 3af vche lordyng gret honoure. And parted wip hem his fader tresoure. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xiv. 176 (Harl. MS.) He yede forthe to bataile, and had be victorye; and after took boþe honoures and doulours, and as seide befor. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* iv. viii. 63 Keepe it fellow, And weare it for an Honor in thy Cappe. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 48 The English Agents receive custome of all strangers, that honour being granted them from the Persian King. 1663 *Marvell Corr. Wks.* 1875-5 II. 91 A clause to be entered against buying and selling of honours. 1701 *Wotton Hist. Rome*, Marcus iv. 56 Divine Honors were payd him. 1806 *Wordsw. Char. Happy Warrior* 44 Who .. does not stoop, nor lie in wait for wealth, or honours, or for worldly state. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 126 Papists were admitted in crowds to offices and honours.

† b. An obeisance; a bow or curtsy. *Obs.* 1531 *Elvot Gov.* I. xxii, The first meynyng in euery daunce is called honour, whiche is a reuerent inclination or curtisye, with a longe deliberation or pause. 1603 *Chapman All Fools Plays* 1873 I. 136, I .. plant my selfe of one legg Draw backe the tother with a deep fetcht honor. 1793 *D'Urfey Pills* (1879) II. 171 Make your Honour Miss, Now to me Child. 1741 *Richardson Pamela* II. 360 They .. made their Honours very prettily, as they pass'd by us. 1805 *E. de Acton Nuns of Desert* I. 113 He walked onward, without deigning to make a departing honour.

c. *pl.* Civilities or courtesies rendered, as at an entertainment: in *phr.* to do the honours.

1659 *B. Harris Parival's Iron Age* 177 Received with respect .. at Amsterdam, where that illustrious Magistracy performed the honours of the Republick. 1725 *Vambrough Country Ho.* I. Wks. (Rldg.) 462/1 This son of a whore does the honours of my house to a miracle. 1737 *Pope Hor. Epist.* I. vi. 100 Then hire a Slave, or (if you will) a Lord, To do the Honours, and to give the Word. 1768 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 168 The Duchesse .. did the honours of the table, or rather received them, as ladies here never interfere with carving. 1806 *Disraeli Viv. Grey* VI. iii, The Prince did the honours of the castle to Vivian with great courtesy. 1857 *Dickens Lett.* 15 Sept., The mayor called this morning to do the honours of the town.

d. *Last, funeral honours*: the observances of respect usual at the burial of the dead. *Military honours*: the external marks of respect paid by troops to royalty, high military or civil officials, at the burial of an officer, etc. *Honours of war*: the privileges granted by a victorious commander to a capitulating force, as of marching out under arms with colours flying and drums beating; also formerly = military honours.

1513 *More Rich. III* (1883) 1 This noble Prince .. with greates funeral honoure .. was entered at Windsor. 1674 *tr. Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 57 Doing him his last honour. 1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.* *Funeral honours*, are the ceremonies performed at the interments of great men; as hangings, hearse, funeral harangues, etc. 1756-7 [see *FUNERAL* A. 1]. 1790 *Bruce Trav.* II. iv. 401 As soon as the prince Facillidas had paid the last honours to his father. 1853 in *Gurw. Wellington's Desp.* XI. 101 note, The French troops shall file out tomorrow .. with all the honours of war, with arms and baggage, and drums beating, to the outside, where they will lay down their arms. 1853 *Stroquer Mil. Dict.* s.v., In another sense, the 'honours of war' signifyeth compliments which are paid to great personages, military

characters, etc., when they appear before any armed body of men; or such as are given to the remains of a deceased officer.—*Military Honours*, are salutations to crowned heads and officers of rank, by dropping colours and standards, officers saluting, bands playing, artillery discharging salvoes, etc. 1855 *Trollope Warden* xi, She capitulated, or rather marched out with the honours of war.

e. *pl.* Special distinction gained, in a University or other examination, for proficiency in scholarship beyond that required to pass the examination.

1782 *V. Knox Ess. in C. Wordsw. Schol. Acad.* 232 If he aspires at higher honours. 1790 *Gooch Ibid.* 321 Peacock kept a very capital Act indeed, and had a very splendid Honor. 1802-6 *Cox Recoll. Oxford* 40 Several shy men of first-rate scholarship shrunk from 'challenging the Honours' (as the phrase was). a 1819 *Oxford Spy* (ed. 4) xxi, A man, who gains the highest honours. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 341 A private tutor's fee, an expense which is seldom incurred except by those who are preparing for honours. 1847 *James Convent* 1, You had taken high honours at this university. 1856 *Lever Martins of Cro'M.* 86 There were clever men reading for honours. 1880 *Trollope Duke's Child.* I. iii. 33 He .. had gone out in honours, having been a second class man. 1883 (*title*) The Honours Register of the University of Oxford. A Record of University Honours and Distinctions.

6. A person, thing, action, or attribute that confers honour; a source or cause of honour; one who or that which does honour or credit (*to*).

[a 1330 *Otuel* 473 It hadde be more honour to þe, For soþe to habbe i-smitte me. c 1450 *Martin* 580 So that it myght be savacion to thaire soules .. and honour to thaire bodies.] a 1568 *Ascham Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 62 Erasmus the honor of learning of all our time. 1611 *Tourneur Ath. Trag.* I. i. Wks. 1878 I. 9, Nephew, you are the honour of our blood. 1798 *Ferriar Illustr. Sterne* vi. 176 It is an honour to think like great men. 1894 *Ian MacLaren Bonnie Brier Bush* vii. ii. 265 You are an honour to our profession.

b. (Usually in *pl.*) An adjunct or part of anything which gives it distinction; a decoration, adornment, ornament. (*poetic.*)

1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 354 He .. beares his blushing Honors thicke vpon him. 1665 *Fletcher Noble Gent.* v. Wks. (Rldg.) II. 278/2 With the whisking of my sword about, I take thy honours off. 1725 *Pope Odys.* XI. 235 The autumn .. The leafy honours scattering on the ground. *Ibid.* xviii. 182 He shook the graceful honours of his head. 1784 *Cowper Task* I. 321 The woods, in scarlet honors bright.

7. *Law.* A seigniority of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount.

1439 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 16/1 Tenauntz of oure Lorde the Kyng, as of his Castell and Honoure of Tutbury, parcell of his Duchie of Lancaster. 1523 *Fitzherbert Surv.* x. (1539) 15 The lorde of the honour or manour. 1641 *Termes de la Ley, Honour* .. is used specially for the most noble sort of Lordships, whereof other inferior Lordships or Manors doe depend by performance of customes and services. 1655 *Diggs Compl. Ambass.* 17 Given under our signet at our Honour of Hampton Court. 1708 *London Gas.* No. 4424/4 The Humble Address of the Honour and Borough of Cockermouth, in the County of Cumberland. 1845 *Stephen Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 215 If several of these manors were held .. under one great baron or lord paramount, his seigniorly over them was termed an Honour.

8. a. *Cards.* (Chiefly *pl.*) In Whist, The four highest trumps (ace, king, queen, and knave): the relative proportion in which they are held by the two sides being an element in counting the points in some forms of the game: cf. CAN YOU; EASY a. 18. In Ombre and Quadrille, The aces of spades and clubs, and the lowest card of the trump suit.

1674 *Cotton Compl. Gamester* x. (1680) 82 The four Honours are the Ace, King, Queen, and Knave. 1741 *Richardson Pamela* II. 259 We cast in, and .. I had all four Honours the first time. 1770 *C. Jones Hayle's Games Impr.* 47 It being 5 to 4 that your Partner has an Honour in that Suit. a 1839 *Præd Poems* (1864) II. 63 Well—four by honours, and the trick! 1878 *H. H. Gibbs Ombre* 12 The Ace of Clubs called *Basto* both in English and Spanish, is the Third Honour even though another suit may be trumps. *Ibid.* 14 The Matadores when united in the same hand may be called Honours. 1896 *Maitland in Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 643 The honours were divided; but the state, as by this time its habit was, took the odd trick.

b. *Golf.* (See *quot.*)

1896 *Park Game of Golf* 6 This privilege of playing first from the Tee is called 'the honour'.

9. Phrases. a. *Comm.* For (the) honour (of ..): said of the acceptance or payment of a bill of exchange (which has been refused by the drawee and duly protested) by a third party, with the object of preserving the mercantile honour or credit of the drawer or indorser. *Act of honour*, an instrument drawn by a notary public by which such payment or acceptance is formally agreed upon.

1832-52 *McCulloch Commerc. Dict.* 583 When the drawee refuses to accept [a bill of exchange], any third party, after protesting, may accept for the honour of the bill generally, or for the drawee, or for the indorser. 1882 *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict.* c. 61 § 65 Where an acceptance for honour does not expressly state for whose honour it is made, it is deemed to be an acceptance for the honour of the drawer.

b. *In honour*: in allegiance to the moral principles which are imperative in one's position, or to some conventional standard of conduct (see a); as a moral bounden duty: sometimes implying that there is no legal obligation (cf. *debt of honour*).

1597 *Shaks. Lover's Compl.* 150 Finding myself in honour so forbid. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 40 His Master esteemed himselfe obliged in honour to requite the injury. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat.* xxxvii, Young Ladies under

twenty .. being in Honour obliged to blush. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* 388/2 Honorary Trustees .. are bound, in honour only, to decide on the most proper and prudent course.

c. *In honour of* († *in* or *to* the honour of, in honour to): as an expression of respect or reverence for; for the sake of honouring; in celebration of.

c 1300 *St. Margaret* 279 If eni man in honour of me eni chapel doþ rere. c 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* Prol. 81 Ye see I do yt in the honour Of love. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Diuyded in to thre bokes, in the honour of the Trinite. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 834 The Divil .. in honour of whom they sacrifice their Captives. 1635 *Pagitt Christianogr.* (1646) I. 37 A goodly Temple erected to the honor of St. Thomas the Apostle. 1708 *Clara Reeve Exiles* II. 158 To .. keep every thing in good repair, in honour to the memory of the noble benefactors. 1807 *Hall Caine Christian* x, I believe this rout to-night is expressly in honour of the event.

d. *On or upon one's honour*: a phrase by which the speaker stakes his personal title to credit and estimation on the truth of his statement; used formally by members of the House of Lords in their judicial capacity; hence, an expression of strong assurance: cf. a b. To be upon (his) honour, to put a person upon his honour, i.e. under honourable obligation.

a 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 119 The for sayde captaynys have sworne a-pon hyr honoure that [etc.]. 1485 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 288/1 Yee shall swere, that [etc.], upon your Honour and Worship. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. IV. 17 Assuring hym on his honour that if [etc.]. 1656-7 *Burlton's Diary* 10 Jan. (1828) I. 335 Promising, upon her honour, to return within six weeks. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. xii. (1800) 402 A peer sitting in judgment, gives not his verdict upon oath, like an ordinary jurymen, but upon his honour: he answers also to bills in chancery upon his honour. 1896 *Bouvier Law Dict.* I. 589 In courts of equity, peers, peeresses and lords of parliament, answer on their honor only. 1866 *Thackeray Wks.* (1872) X. 194 This I declare upon my honour. *Mod.* They were upon their honour not to tell.

e. To do honour to: (a) to treat with honour, show or pay due respect to, confer honour upon, to honour; (b) to do credit to, bring respect to.

c 1300 *R. Brunne Medit.* 1131 We onely hym þanke and do hym onoure. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4659 Agamynon .. To Diana full derely did his honowre. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 531 Thow doost thy selfe lytil honour, For to suffrye thy sone by slave. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. V. 75 To se his estate and dooe hym honor. a 1601 *Boyle Hist. Air* (1692) 189 His late Majesty .. doing me one day the honour to discourse about several marine observations. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat.* lxxxii, Mr. Colly Cibber, who does too much Honour to the Laurel Crown he deservedly wears. 1898 *E. E. Hale in Chr. World* 19 May 7/4 He did me the honour to say that this was precisely true.

f. To do the honours, last honours, etc.: see 5 c, d.

g. *Honour bright* (colloq.): used as a protestation of (or interrogatively as an appeal to) one's honour or sincerity.

1819 *Moore Tom Crib* 36 (Farmer) At morning meet, and—honour bright,—Agree to share the blunt and tatters. 1840 *Dickens Barn. Rudge* viii, 'I do', said the 'prentice, 'Honour bright. No chaff, you know'. 1852 *Geo. Eliot in Cross Life* (1885) I. 293 Is it not so, honour bright? 1896 *Emerson Eng. Traits* vii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 The phrase of the lowest of the people is 'honour-bright', and their vulgar praise 'his word is as good as his bond'.

h. *Code or law of honour*: the set of rules and customs which regulate the conduct of some particular class of persons according to a conventional standard of honour: see 2.

1785 *Paley Mor. Philos.* I. ii. (1830) 2 The Law of Honour is a system of rules constructed by people of fashion, and calculated to facilitate their intercourse with one another; and for no other purpose. 1843 *Lever 7. Hinton* xviii. (1878) 126 They know how imperative is the code of honour as regards a bet. 1887 *Fowler Princ. Mor.* II. iv. Similarly, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, bankers are said to have a code of honour, or, what amounts to the same thing, to observe certain rules of professional etiquette.

i. *Court of honour*: a court or tribunal for determining questions concerning the laws or principles of honour, as the courts of chivalry which formerly existed in Europe.

1607 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 413 His majestie having required the duke of Norfolk, earl marshall of England, to hold .. a court of honour, his grace hath appointed the 5th of Octob. next to keep it. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. vii. (1800) 104 This court of chivalry .. As a court of honour, it is to give satisfaction to all such as are aggrieved in that point. 1802 *Med. Jm.* V. 4 Your valuable Journal serves, among other useful purposes, as a Court of Honour, to which any Member of the Faculty may appeal, respecting the misconduct of another.

For other phrases, as AFFAIR, BED, DEBT, LEGION, MATH, POINT, WORD of honour, etc., see these words.

10. *Comb.*, as honour-giver, -seeker; honour-fired, -flawed, -giving, -owing, -splitted, -thirsty, -worthy adjs.; also honour-court, a court held within an honour or seigniority (sense 7); honour-man (also honours-man), one who has taken, or is studying for, academical honours (sense 5 e); honour-point (*Her.*), the point just above the fess-point of an escutcheon; honour-poly: see *quot.*

1670 *Blount Law Dict.*, *Honour Courts, are Courts held within the Honors aforesaid. 1611 *Shaks. Wint.* T. II. i. 143 Be she 'honour-flaw'd. 1595 — *John* I. i. 53 The 'Honour-giving-hand Of Cordelion. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 8 It repre-

sents to the "honour-man, whose attainments are not classical, the goal of his studies in that direction. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 7/5 A Cambridge honourman will read with pupils. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldy* i. vii. (1660) 41 The "Honour Point. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* i. l. 2 The middle point of an escutcheon is called the Honour-point. 1895 Sir W. R. KENNEDY in *Law Times Rep.* LXXII. 861/1 All these 'disbursements' policies were p. p. i. or "honour" policies—policies, that is to say, wherein it was stipulated that the policy should be deemed sufficient proof of interest. 1891 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 141 Aristotle admits (into his catalogue of pleasurable pursuits) the life of the "honour-seeker. 1890 SIDNEY *Arcadia* vi. (1590) 486 "Honour-thirstie minds. 1835 COVERDALE *Song 3 Child.* 22 That thou only art the Lord God, & "honour worthy throw out all the world. 1609 J. RAWLINSON *Fishermen Fishers of Men* Ep. Ded., Your most honoured and honour-worthy Father.

Honour, honor (honor), *v.* Forms: 3-4 *onore*(n, *honore*(n, *onore*(n, 3-6 *honore*, *honore*, (*honore*), 4-5 *oner*, 5 *honore*, *honore*, (*pa. t. honret*), 5-6 *honore*, 4- *honour*, 6- *honor*. See also *ANOURE*, an early by-form. [a. OF. (*honor*er, *uer*, *ourer*, etc. (mod. F. *honorer*) = Pr. *honorar*, (*honor*er, Sp. *honrar*, It. *onorare* = L. *honorāre*, f. *honōr-em*, HONOUR.]

1. *trans.* To do honour to, pay worthy respect to (by some outward action); to worship, perform one's devotions to; to do obeisance or homage to; to celebrate. *Obs.* (or merged in 2 or 3.)

1290 *Beket* 1423 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 176 For-to honouri his holi man þere cam folk i-nov3. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2709 Bot an allan he honored o þea. 1300 *St. Margarete* 82 Such a fals god to onoure. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 26 The man bowde hym self and onourde [1388] worscheipide; Vulg. *adoravit* the Lord. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vi. 105 To þe kirke gan ich go god to honourie. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 200 Þere honestly sho offert, honourt hir goddess. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 201 They do honour the Sonne, Mone, and Sterres. 1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad. Ded.*, Till I have honoured you with some grauer labour. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 458 Heere also they beginne to honor the Crosse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 544 They . . . honour with full Bowls their friendly Guest.

b. To address with 'your honour'. *nonce-use.* 1786 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 25 To convince your Honour of the Truth (for I honour'd him much) here's the Letter.

2. To hold in honour, respect highly; to reverence, worship; to regard or treat with honour or respect.

1300 *Cursor M.* 14336 (Cott.) Honour be þou fader, euer and oft, Wit angels þine þar vp oloft. 1300 *Ibid.* 25230 (Cott. Galba) þat we tak neuer þi name in vayn. . . bot honore it als es worthy. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xx. 12 Honour thi fader and thi moder. 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 147 To honoure god ouere all thing. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 139 Only for their vertue they [priests] schold be honowryd. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Wilt thou loue her, comforte hir, honor, and kepe her in sicknesse and in health? 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 13 Honor gray heares. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. x. 43 To honour those another honours, is to Honour him. 1713 STERLE *Englishm.* No. 4. 26 There is no Man whom I so highly honour as the Merchant. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 205 We should love and honor our parents. 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 35 Yes, I honour Sparta, but I love Athens.

3. To confer honour or dignity upon; to do honour or credit to; to grace.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 2 Þai sall be honurd with angels. 1388 WYCLIF *Esther* vi. 9 Thus shal ben honoured, whom euer the king wille honoure. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12944 Þan honored hym þat od kynng with ordur of knight. 1598 SHAKS. *Merch.* v. iii. 214 Our feast shall be much honored in your marriage. 1604 — *Ham.* i. iv. 16 It is a Custome More honour'd in the breach, then the obseruance. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 36, I beg to know if your Lordship intends to honour my poore house with being heere. 1730 PULTENEY *Lett. to Swift* 9 Feb. S's Lett. 1766 II. 121 None gave me greater pleasure, than the kind letter you honoured me with. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 413 Such persons . . . as he honours with the title of Excellency. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xliii. V. 291 Charidemus . . . had been honoured with a crown, and other marks of popular favour. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1885) III. iv. 76 A nation honours herself by honouring her sons.

cf. b. To decorate, adorn, ornament, embellish. [cf. *ANOURE*] *Obs.*

1598 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 486 The new church, which I have honored att myne owne propre costes and charge. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 83 The continuance of this Daphnean grove, honored with Buildings and spectacles.

4. *Comm.* To accept or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.) when due. Also fig.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Honour a Bill of Exchange* (among Bankers), to pay it in due time. 1709 STEELE *Tailler* No. 57 P. 2 They jest by the Pound, and make Answers as they honour Bills. 1779 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1889 VI. 444, I shall pay it all in honoring their drafts and supporting their credit. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 19 The utmost punctuality should be observed in honouring Bills. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Character* I. ix. 109 'With great pleasure'—and Saffron honoured a challenge to wine. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxi, Nature has written a letter of credit upon some men's faces, which is honoured almost wherever presented.

Honourability, honor- (honorābiliti), *rare.* In 5 honourably, honourableness. [a. OF. *honorable* (13th c.) from *honorable*: subseq. conformed in Fr. and Eng. to the ordinary type of sbs. from L. *-bilitās*: see *-ABILITY*.] The quality of being honourable, honourableness; *pl.* things that are honourable, honours.

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1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 103 þat he be of greet corage yn purpos, and louynge honurabilite. *Ibid.* 107 Wys and wilyng, honourabylte vnderstondynge, lele, and eschewand oþer fleand all velanye and blame. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 What tho' Honorabilities it offers. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* VII. 272 To appreciate Lowe's, 'profound honourability', as Dr. Richard Congreve calls it.

Honourable, honorable (honorāb'l), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) Also 4-6 *onour*, *oner*, *honur*, *honer*, *honner*, *-abil*(1, *-abyll*. [a. OF. *honorable*, *honorable* = Pr., Sp. *honorable*, It. *onorabile*; ad. L. *honōrābil-is*, f. *honōrāre* to HONOUR: see *-BLE*.]

1. Worthy of being honoured; entitled to honour, respect, esteem, or reverence. a. Of persons.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* viii. 6 He [Crist] is honourable till all. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. 4 [Susanna 4] Jewis camen to gidre to hym, for that he was more honorable of alle. 1397 CHAUCER *Lock Stead*, 22 O prince desire for to beo honourable. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. vi. (R.). Three thinges made Pallas honorable: virginite, strength, and wisdom. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 13 Men . . . honorable, for their calling. 1673 SWINNOCK in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Pa. lxxxix. 6 The ancientest, the honourablest house of the creation. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* vi. (1883) 41 They remain . . . honourable and happy.

b. Of things.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 225 His name is good and honourable. 1396 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuans' Theat.* *World R.* v, Who . . . hath made y^e most honorablest members to sight, and the foule . . . placed out of sight. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. xiv. § 1 (1622) 354 The very name of Philosophie, is both honourable, and holy. 1621 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 233 There is noe tyme fitter for it then this honourable day [the Saboth day]. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 83 Marriage is honourable, but House-keeping is a Shrew. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 73 The soul which came from heaven is more honourable than the body which is earth-born.

c. Respectable in quality or amount; considerable; decent. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 324 Þei wilde biseke Edward þat he mot him zelde tille him in a forward þat were honorable to kepe wod or beste. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 327 Monsieur the nice, That when he plaies at Tables, chides the Dice In honorable tearmes. 1590 Sir J. SWYTH *Disc. Weapons* 7 b, To reduce all the great and honorable bands aforesaid, into little bands of 150 or 200. 1666 EVELYN *Diary* 24 May, Dined with Lord Cornbury . . . who kept a very honorable table.

2. Holding a position of honour; of distinguished rank; noble, illustrious.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxviii. 27 He honorablest of all and highe before kyngis. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3073 Ecuba, the onest & onerable qwe. 1411 tr. *Alain Chartier's Quadril.* (MS. Univ. Coll. 85) 141 The right honourable magnificence of nobles. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2609 Elfed, þat honorabill abbas. 1523 *Mork Rich.* III (1883) 13 Manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* v. iii. iv. 70 Tell quaint lyes How honourable Ladies sought my loue. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. LI. 61 This man, named Edward Petre, was descended from an honorable family.

b. Applied as an official or courtesy title of honour or distinction.

The prefix 'Honourable' (Hon.) is given to sons and daughters of peers below the rank of Marquess, to all present or past Maids of Honour, all Justices of the High Court (not being *Lords Justices* nor *Lords of Appeal*), to *Lords of Session*, the *Lord Provost of Glasgow* (during office), and especially to members of Governments or of Executive Councils in India and the Colonies. (Whitaker *Titled Persons*.) In the U.S. it is given to members of both Houses of Congress, and of State legislatures, to judges, justices, etc. *Honourable* is also applied to the House of Commons collectively; 'honourable member' or 'gentleman' is applied to members individually; also formerly to the East India Company, etc.

Most Honourable is applied to Marquesses; also to the Order of the Bath and H. M. Privy Council (collectively).

Right Honourable is applied to peers below the rank of Marquess, to Privy Counsellors, and to certain civil functionaries, as the *Lord-Mayors of London*, and some other cities, the *Lord Provost of Edinburgh*; sometimes, also, in courtesy, to the sons and daughters of peers holding courtesy titles. (See further, Whitaker *Titled Persons* (1898) 44.)

1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 75 I. 96 To my right honorabill and right worshipfull Lord, my Lord Viscont Beaumont. 1490 *Ibid.* No. 918 III. 364 Onerabyll and well be lovdy Knythe. 1538 STARKEY *Will in Lett.* (1878) 8 note, Item I geve to the very honnerable and my singular good lord, my lorde Montague. 1538 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 90 Mooste humbly bescechith your honorable Lordship. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 8 Hir royall Maestie and hir most honorable Councel. 1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad. Ded.*, To the Right Honourable Henrie Wriothesley, Earle of Southampton, and Baron of Titchfield. 1612 T. RYVES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 172 Honourable Sir, Yow have beene pleased. 1643 *Lett. from Irish Council* 28 Oct. in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 344 To our very good lord, the lord Speaker of the right honourable the Lords' House of Parliament . . . and to our very loving friend, William Lenthall, esq., Speaker of the honourable Commons House in Parliament.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect. Mixture* i. iv. (1682) 229 Agreeable to the Doctrine of the Honourable Mr. Boyle. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 38 In pay for the Honourable East India Company. 1709 *Pore Ess. Crit.* 588 Fear most to tax an Honourable house, Whose right it is, unconsurd, to be dull. 1797 *POPE*, etc. *Art of Sinking* 122 The honourable the directors of the academy. 1744 (*title*) A Treaty Held in the Town of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and the Honourable the Commissioners for the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland, with the Indians of the Six Nations. 1783 SHERIDAN *Sp. Ho. Com.* in Moore *Life* (1825) xi. I. 508 An Honourable friend of mine, who is now, I believe, near me. . . that Honourable gentleman has told you

that [etc]. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 731 The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his anxiety to consult the wishes of honourable gentlemen on the subject. 1880 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 9 Your petitioners humbly pray that they may be heard by their counsel at the bar of your Honourable House. 1878-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Honourable Artillery Company*, a volunteer force and the oldest military body in England.

3. Of things: Characterized by or accompanied with honour; bringing or fraught with honour to the possessor.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) Many oothre folk han bowht honourable renoun of this world by the prys of the glorious deth. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 48 The castell of Douer . . . is . . . a very honorable strong & defensible fortress. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 51 It is more honorable to bee praised of his enemies then to be extolled of his frendes. 1581 SAVILE *Tactius' Hist.* i. lxxxvii. (1591) 50 Good hope of honourable service hereafter. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 64 Sure the Match Were rich and honourable. 1648 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 270 A composition and patterne of the best and honourablest things. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 27 Areopagus . . . deprived Æschines of his honourable office.

b. Consistent with honour or reputation.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 232 The Frenche kynge . . . offered me . . . bothe honorable and honest overtures of peace. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 186 To yeeld it up upon honorable conditions. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 176 Such is the Love of Praise, an Honourable Thirst. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, And withheld him from honourable retreat while it was yet in his power. 1809 LYTTON *Devereux* II. iv, Let us effect an honourable peace. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 149 To capitulate on honourable and advantageous terms.

4. Showing or doing honour; honouring.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, *Cant.* 508 Trouth and luf . . . hild apostils and haly men as honourabill clathynge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 208 He wolde an honourable feste Make. 1390 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts in Anc. Post.* *Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 4 Seruantes ought to be honourable. . . To all men seruysable. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 252 She made him honourable chere. 1598 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 441 There be many names of honour, but this is the honourablest name. 1595 SHAKS. *John.* i. i. 29 An honourable conduct let him haue. 1743 Pococke *Descr. East I.* 57 The Cashif . . . shew'd me great civility, which was more honourable than if I had placed myself lower at the table. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson Adv.*, An honourable monument to his memory.

5. Characterized by principles of honour, probity, or rectitude; upright, honest: the reverse of base.

a. Of persons.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 87-8 For Brutus is an Honourable man, So are they all; all Honourable men. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 239 So please your Maiesty, my master hath bin an honourable Gentleman. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 738 A wretch, whom . . . The world accounts an honourable man. 1838 JAMES *Robber* iv, I have always found you honourable and generous.

b. Of things.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 143 If that thy bent of Loue be Honourable, Thy purpose marriage, send me word to morrow. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 442 This was thought the best, and most honourable course. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 157 On your part we are satisfied that every thing was honourable and sincere. 1825 LYTTON *Zizzi* 24 Honourable and generous love may even now work out your happiness.

B. sb. a. An honourable or distinguished person.

b. One who has the title of Honourable. So *right honourable*. (*collog.*)

1400 *Destr. Troy* 6708 Ector full onestly þat onerable þanket. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. xiii, *Tat.* Won't a baronet's lady pass? *Scan.* No, nothing under a right honourable. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 229 My poor brain . . . never can remember all the forms required by your Honourables and Right Honourables. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* viii. 95 Six bear courtesy titles or are Honourables.

Hence *Honourable v. trans.*, † (a) to honour; (b) to address with the title 'Honourable'.

1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 239 I. 328 Plese it your hygge Majeste . . . to be honorabled and worsshepyt as most rightfull Kyng and oure gouernour. 1877 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. viii. 220 It is altogether a bore to be honorabled at every turn.

† C. *adv.* Honourably. *Obs.* *rare.* [Perh. only misprints.]

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 123 Widow goe you along: Lords vse her honourable. 1644 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 71, I have not done lesse honorable.

Honourableness, honor- [f. prec. adj. + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being honourable (in various senses: see the adj.).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 35 Fortitude . . . Of this vertue there are fower branches, Honourableness, Stoutnesse, Sufferaunce, Continuance. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. viii. (1647) 11 The equitie and honourableness of the cause. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xvii. 107 The honourableness of my intentions to your dear self. 1879 Cassell's *Mag.* 13 Jan. 309 The payment and receipt of wages, so far from detracting from the honourableness of the relation, places both master and servant on a footing of plain justice.

Honourableness, honor- (*nonce-ud*). The rank of one who has the title 'Honourable'; used with *poss. pron.* as a mock title.

1825 KNAFF & BALDWIN *Newgate Cal.* IV. 290/t To be cozened by their Honourableness. 1859 *Tail's Mag.* XXVI. 36 The Honourable takes the lead of course in deference to his honourableness.

Honourably, honorably (honorāb'l), *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.] In an honourable manner; with honour or respect; consistently with honour; creditably, reputably: see the adj.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Symne* 10594 Onourabye he dyd hyt graue Yn hys cherche. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xii. 155 Clerkes . . comen . . And deden her homage honourably to hym. a 1400 *Relig. Places fr. Thornton MS.* 15 To lyffe perfily . . pat es to lyffe honourably mekely and lufe-somly. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 448 The Noble Lord Most honourably doth vphold his word. a 1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Valentin.* iv. iv. When I am dead speak honourably of me. 1710 in C. Wordsw. *Schol. Acad.* 305 He took his degree very honourably, and I believe will have an optime. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol prev. to Elect. Wks.* III. 355, I had served the city of Bristol honourably. 1882 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. v. 339 The fitting and peaceful close of a life honourably spent.

Honoured, honored (p'nard), ppl. a. [f. HONOUR v. + -ED.] Held in honour, highly respected; dignified; celebrated: see the verb.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 162, I am from humble, he from honored name. 1644 SIR S. LUKS in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 222 Honoured Sir, Give mee leave to beg your favour. 1809-10 *COTLEDGE Friend* (1865) 131 Have I then endeavored to connect public odium with his honoured name? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 40 There Ken passed a happy and honoured old age.

† b. *Her.* The same as *crowned*. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLMES *Armory* II. vii. 138/2. 1828-40 WM. BERRY *Encycl. Herald.*, *Honoured or Crowned*, the former term is sometimes used in old blazon when any animal, &c. is borne crowned.

Honourer, honoror (p'narai). [f. HONOUR v. + -ER.] One who honours; † a worshipper (*obs.*).

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxxxiv. 15 Honourers of maw-metis. *Ibid.*, Cant. 500 Honourers of riche men. 1503 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* i. (1859) 172 The Prophet curseth the image honourers in divers places. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* Ded., Your Lordship's most faithful honoror, Ben Jonson. 1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 165 He was a sincere Honourer and Approver of it. 1845 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* i. iv. 64 The honourers and sanctifiers of these relations.

Honouring, honoring (p'narin), vbl. sb. [f. HONOUR v. + -ING.] The action of the verb HONOUR; honour. (Now chiefly as gerund.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 1149 3et of sancte Iohnne in honoryng I ma eke to a ferly thing. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlv. 3 Thay [women] suld half wirschepe and grit honoryng Off men. 1535 *COVERDALE Wisd.* xiv. 27 The honouring of abominable ymagines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 569 An outside? fair no doubt, and worthy well Thy cherishing, thy honouring, and thy love.

Honouring, honoring, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That honours; see the verb. Hence **Honouringly** adv.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 45 We honouringly contrast its patience, its contentment, its cheerfulness with its treatment. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 223 A phrase or a single word is adduced, with honouring emphasis, from Pindar.

Honourless (p'nalēs), a. [f. HONOUR sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of honour; unhonoured, or unworthy of honour.

1560 *PHAEER Æneid* x. (1562) Ffijij b, Unfamous free from wars, and honourless leed out his age. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* II. viii. (1636) 117 To draw the Romans into an honourless league with him against the Macedonians. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 284 And honourless did all things seem and vain. 1873 *Argosy* XV. 192 The would-be honourable, but, in this case, truly honourless, gentleman.

b. *nonce-use*. That has not 'taken honours' at the University: see HONOUR sb. 5 e.

1872 J. C. JEFFERSON *Wom. in Spite of Herself* I. i. vii. 117 An ordinary honourless Oxford or Cambridge M.A.

† **Honourment**. *Obs.* [a. OF. (*h*)onorement, f. honoror to HONOUR + -MENT. Cf. ANOUEMENT adornment.] The action of 'honouring' or embellishing; adornment, decoration.

1440 in *Lincolnsh. Ch. Goods*, With all the honourments for the sepulchre. 1486 *Swrtes Misc.* (1888) 55 The stretes . . furnished wth clothis of the best . . for the honourment of the same. 1521 in *Archæol.* (1792) X. 98 [The wife of Christopher Sunlay] gave to the honourment of the fecture of r crucifix of silver and gilt.

Hont, etc., *obs.* form of HUNT, etc.

† **Hontous, a. Obs.** Also 5 **hountouse, hounteous**. [a. OF. *hontous*, -us, -ous, mod. F. *honteux*, f. *honte* (from Teutonic: cf. Goth. *hauñipa*, OHG. *hōnida*, *hōnda*) shame, disgrace.] Full of shame; ashamed; shameful.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 35 b, Ye haue sent him from you all hountouse and shamed. *Ibid.* 42, I am ashamed and hountouse to lyue. c 1500 *Melusine* xxvii. 238 When the noble pucelle Eglantyne vnderstode the kyng her vnclē, she was shammell & hountous.

So † **Hontage, hountage** [a. OF. *hontage*, *hountage*], shame, disgrace. † **Hountee**, shame.

The connexion and meaning of the first quot. is doubtful. 13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 528 In his askyng he geteb hountage. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xviii. (1869) 184 Pe skyn of whiche j make my barnfell j clepe Hountee and confusoun.

Hoo (hū), *int.* and *sb.* A natural exclamation, used to express various feelings, as a call to attract attention, etc. Also, imitative of the sound of an owl, the wind, etc. (See also WHOO.)

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 141 Hoo, saies a, there's my Cap. 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 116 Take my Cappe, Iupiter and I thanke thee; hoo, Martius coming home? 1883 BRINSLEY-RICHARDS *7 Years Eton* 116, I heard a cry of Hoo! tug! and . . had just time to see the wretched little cooler clattering down the staircase.

b. Often doubled, or otherwise extended.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 137 Our enemy is banish'd, he is gone: Hoo, oo. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. v. (1872) 127 A dreary pulpit or even conventicle manner; that flattest moaning hoo-hoo of predetermined pathos. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & King* x, I'm hungry for his blood. Hoo-oo, aw! 1884 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/6 One could distinguish the hoo-hoo-oo, the strange war-cry of the (Soudanese) rebels.

Hoo (hū), v. Also *Sc. hou*. [f. prec.; see also WHOO v. and cf. HUE v.] *intr.* To make the sound 'hoo!' Hence **Hooting** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1a 1800 in *Cromek Rem. Nithsd. & Gal. Song* (1810) 276 When the gray Howlet has three times hoo'd. 1800 *Edin. Mag.* May 122/2 The howlet bou't through the rufit rock. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 157 The hooting and squealing of a child . . to keep off the crows. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 37 The West-countryman says the wind 'hoo's', and the North-countryman that 'it soughs'. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* I. 328 The clamorous hoo-hooting of its cuckoo clock.

Hoo, ME. spelling of *Ho int.* and *v.*; *obs.* and dial. f. *HEO pron.*, she; *Sc. f.* *How*; *obs. f.* *WHO*.

Hoo-boobe, -hub, etc., *obs.* ff. HUBBUB.

Hooce, *obs.* form of HOARSE.

Hood (hud), sb. Forms: 1 hōd, (hood), 3-5 hod, 4-6 hode, hood, north. hud(e), 4- hood, (5 houd, hoyd, 6 hodge, whod(e), whood(e), whodde, mod. Sc. huid, hude(u)). [OE. *hōd* str. masc. = OFris. *hōd*, MDu. *hoet* (d-), Du. *hood*, MLG. *hōt*, *hūt*, OHG., MHG. *huot* (Ger. *hut* hat) = OTeut. *hōdo-s*, i. *hōd*, in ablant relation with **hatus* (= **hadnūs*) HAT, q. v.]

1. A covering for the head and neck (sometimes extending to the shoulders) of soft or flexible material, either forming part of a larger garment (as the hood of a cowl or cloak) or separate; in the former case, it can usually be thrown back so as to hang from the shoulders down the back; in the latter sense it was applied in 14-16th c. to a soft covering for the head worn by men under the hat.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 239 *Capitium*, hood. a 1000 *Agg. Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 109/18 *Capitium*, hod. c 1200 *LAV.* 13109 *Pe* hod hongede adun. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 284/209 *Pe* beues with his wide hoods. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw.* II. 187 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 332 Als ich evere brouke min hod under min hat. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, VII Sleperis* 269 He . . Kist his hud done oure his face. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 103 He was clad in cote and hood of grene. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 Hudes vsez þai nane. 1410 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 16 A grene Gowne and a hoyd percyd with Ray. c 1460 in *Babes Bk.* 13 Holde of by cappe & by hood also. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 266 Vpoun his heid come nother hat nor hude. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hem. VIII* (1809) 619 He had on his head a whode. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* III. ii. A fool may dance in a hood, as well as a wise man in a bare frock. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 222 Certaine jackets of leather with hoods upon them, such as travellers use in Italie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 490 Then might ye see Cawles, Hoods, and Habits with their wearers tost and fluttered into Raggs. 1739 GRAY *Lett. in Poems* (1775) 62 We are . . as well armed as possible against the cold, with muffs, hoods, and masks of bever. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i. The girl pulled the hood of a cloak she wore, over her head and over her face.

b. A separate article of apparel for the head worn by women; also, the close-fitting head-covering of an infant. *French hood*, a form of hood worn by women in the 16th and 17th centuries, having the front band depressed over the forehead and raised in folds or loops over the temples.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 201 For to kepe hire from the heete, She weryth a daggyd hood of grene. c 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 906/3 The frenche hode, *le chapperon a plis*. 1533 HEYWOOD *Par. & Frere* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 203 Her bongrace which she ware, with her French hood. 1541-1566 [see FRENCH HOOD]. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 17 The comyn stromettes that were taken in London ware raye hoddies. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. vi. Sh' is not in fashion, yet; she weares A hood: but 't stands a cop. 1667 PERVS *Diary* 27 Mar., To put myself and wife . . in mourning and my two under-mayds, to give them hoods, and scarfs, and gloves. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 271 P. 4, I was . . in an Assembly of Ladies, where there were Thirteen different coloured Hoods. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 110 Her tattered mantle and her hood of straw. 1807 *Civ. Serv. Supply Assoc. List*, Infant's Silk Hoods, Cashmere Hoods, White Knitted Hoods.

† c. *By my hood*: an asseveration. *Obs.*

(Actual reference uncertain.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1151, I comende hire wisdom by myn hod! 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 84 Onely for both I wed not, by my hood. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 51 Now by my hood, a gentle, and no lew.

d. *fig.* A cap of foam, mist, or cloud.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xvi. Corrywrekin's whirlpool rude, When dons the Hag her whiten'd hood. 1841 in *Chambers' Pop. Rhymes* *Scott.* 149 When Ruberslaw puts on his cowl, The Dunion on his hood, Then a' the wives o' Teiotside Ken there will be a flood. [These are two hills.]

2. As a mark of official, or professional dignity, worn by ecclesiastics, physicians, civic officials, etc.; now *spec.*, the badge, varying in material, colour, and shape, worn over the gown (or surplice) by university graduates as indicating their degrees. (Cf. AMICE 2.)

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* VII. 256 Þat Fisyk schal his Forred hode for his [foode] sulle, And eke his cloke of Calabre. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xx. 175 A Fisicien with a forred hode. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xi. 282 The kyng . . was cladde wyth the abytt of religion and the hode vpon his hede. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* etc. 37 Such hoodes

as pertaineth to their seuerall degrees. 1598 *Stow Surv.* x. (1603) 87 Whoodes of Budge for Clearks. 1603 *Constit. & Canons Eccles.* § 58 Such Hood as by the orders of the Universities are agreeable to their degrees. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 19/2 About the beginning of Queen Elizabeths Reign [Masters and Stewards of Incorporated Societies] cast them [Hoods] off their heads, and hung them on their shoulders. 1714 BYROM *Yrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. i. 26 To treat all our white-hoods, or Masters of Arts of two or three years standing. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* 228. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Mid. Ages* II. 640 At Paris [c 1500] the Rectors wore violet or purple, the Masters scarlet, with tippets and hoods of fur. The hood was not originally restricted to Masters, being part of the ordinary clerical dress of the period, and was not even exclusively clerical. Bachelors of all Faculties wore hoods of lamb's wool or rabbit's fur. *Ibid.* note, At Oxford, undergraduates lost their hoods altogether in 1489.

b. The ornamental piece attached to the back of a cope, orig. shaped like and used as a hood.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 3if he haueð enne widne hod & one ilokene cope. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112, I wole have in the whod theroff [a cope] the salutation off our Lady. 1825 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3), *Cope* . . a wide vestment . . open in front and fastened by a clasp, and with a hood at the back. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* July 73 A gorgeous cope of crimson silk and gold-thread damask . . the coronation of the Virgin was figured in colored silks on the hood.

† 3. The part of a suit of armour that covers the head; applied to the helmet itself, or to a flexible head-covering inside the helmet. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 27630 [He] smat þane king a bene helm . . and sec þere burne-hod. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 10297 Þai hurilt of his helme. . . Harmyt the hode, þat was of hard maille. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 126 The hood of chain-mail drawn over and enveloping the head. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* VII. 110 This hauberk . . had a hood or coif, of the same fabric with itself . . ; and over this hood, as a second defence for the head, the close-fitting iron helm was worn.

4. A covering of leather put over the head of a hawk to blind her when not pursuing game.

c 1575 *Perf. Bk. Keping Sparhawkes* (1886) 15 Put on an easy hoodie in the dark . . be surer the hode be esy. 1629 *Leather* 10 Sheath makers. Hawkes-Hood-makers. Scabbard-makers. 1826 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Obs. Hawking* (1828) 9. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* IV. 47 note, The use of the hood at home is to keep the hawk quiet . . In the field the hood prevents the hawk fluttering upon the fist every time that a bird rises.

5. Applied to various things serving for a covering, capping, or protection, or resembling a hood in shape or use.

a. The straw covering of a beehive. b. A roof-like and often curved projection, e.g. over a window, door, bed, passage, etc.; the head or cover of a carriage; the cover of a pump; *Naut.* 'a covering for a companion-hatch, skylight, etc.' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). c. 'A dome-shaped projection or canopy over a discharging or receiving orifice in a structure, as of a fireplace, chimney, or ventilator' (*Knight Dict. Mech.*); the 'cowl' of a chimney. d. *Hydraulics*. 'The capping of the piles of a starling' (*ibid.*). e. 'The leathern shield in front of a wooden stirrup, which serves to protect the foot of the rider' (*ibid.*). f. *Ship-building* (*pl.*). The foremost and aftermost planks, within and without, of a ship's bottom. g. In plants, any hood-like part serving as a covering, esp. the vaulted upper part of the corolla or calyx in some flowers. h. In animals, a conformation of parts (as in the cobra and the hooded seal), or arrangement of colour about the head or neck, resembling or suggesting a hood. i. = *hood-sheaf* (see 8).

1658 *EVERLYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 68 You shall make the hood with fine earth and hay. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 387 A straw hood . . to keep the wax and honey from melting in the Summer. 1750 BLANKLEY *Naval Expos.*, *Hood*, to go on the Top of the Chimney . . and to shift as the Wind does, that it [the smoke] may always fly out to leeward. 1765 *Treat. Pigeons* 115 [In the jacobine] the upper part of this range of feathers is called the hood. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midland Co. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hoods*, the covering sheaves of shucks; hood-sheaves. 1803 R. PERCIVAL *Acc. Ceylon in Penny Cycl.* (1840) XVI. 62/1 [The Cobra Capello] distends from its head a membrane in the form of a hood, from which it receives its name. . . When the hood is erected it completely alters the appearance of the head. 1815 W. BURNBY *Univ. Dict. Marine* s. v., *Naval Hoods*, or *House-Bolters*, large pieces of plank, or thick stuff, wrought above and below the hawse-holes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* II. 201 Cuckoo-flowers just creeping from their hoods. 1826 in *Hone Every-Day Bk.* II. 683 The hood of the chaise struck against the projecting branch of a tree. 1828 *Stark Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 363 Reptiles . . Naia . . hind head furnished with a hood; poisonous fangs in the upper jaw. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 311 This operation . . must be performed under the hood of a smith's forge-hearth. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 164/2 (Seals) That the connection of the nostrils with this hood . . indicate[s] its importance as ancillary to the sense of smelling. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 *Hood*, . . a covering to shelter the mortar in bomb-vessels. In merchant ships it is the berthing round the ladder-way. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* VII. 87 Tiers of slated hoods protecting the windows. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 65 What is the rabbit in the stem for? To receive the ends of the outside planks, which are called 'fore hoods'. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* I. 29 The upper sepal and two upper petals form a hood. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hood of a pump*, a frame covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 15 Inner posts . . for securing the after ends, or hoods, of the outside plank. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 444/1 *Cystophora* . . Beneath the skin over the face of the male . . is a sac capable of inflation, when it forms a kind of hood covering the upper part of the head. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., The two end sheaves of the hat-tack are used as hoods for the remaining six. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xii. 77 There was no hood above the bed. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 32 He took me . . to two newly dug graves, each covered with wooden hoods in a most business-like way.

6. The hooded seal; = HOOD-CAP 2.
 1854 Chamé. *Jrnl.* I. 76 Four varieties of seal. the young *harp* and young hood, the old *harp* and the *bedlamer*, or old hood.

7. Proverbs and proverbial phrases. (See also APB sb. 4, BONE sb. 9.)

[c 1400 Rom. Rose 7388 With so gret devotion They made her confession, That they had ofte, for the nones, Two hedes in one hood at ones.] c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xix. (1869) 185 Alle pilke . . . bat haufen here hoodes wrong turned, and bat prosperitee hath blindfelled. c 1475-1500 [Two faces under one hood: see FACE sb. 2.] c 1550 *Robin Hood* vii. in Child *Ballads* (1888) v. cxvii. That he ne shall less his hede, That is the best ball in his hode. 1550 *Lever Sermon* (Arb.) 99 These Flatterers be wonders perillous fellows, haunynge two faces vnder one hode. 1580 H. Girford *Gilfoflowers* (1875) 71 Fortune's flattering vovves, Who in one hode a double face both beare. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. 1. 23 All Hoods make not Monkes. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew* s.v., Two Faces under one Hood, a Double Dealer.

8. attrib. and Comb., as hood-box, -fillet, -hole, -maker; hood-like adj.; hood-cover, hood-fend, a protecting covering over a carriage, an opening, etc.: see sense 5; hood-end (Shipbuilding): see quot.; hood-gastrula, a form of secondary gastrula resulting from unequal segmentation, an amphigastrula; hood-jelly, one of the *Hydromedusae* or *acalephs* proper; hood-sheaf, each of two sheaves placed slantwise on the top of a shock of corn so as to carry off the rain; hood-shy a. (see quot.); + hood-skull = sense 3.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 102 All my pack contained in less than a little 'hood-box. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Hood-ends, the ends of the planks which fit into the rabbets of the stem and stern posts. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 474 Several of the 'hood-fends opened. 1894 H. SREIGHT *Nidderdale* 208 The 'hood-fillet is plain. 1879 tr. *Haackel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 201 In common with Mammals, these animals exhibit unequal cleavage, and form a 'Hood-gastrula. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 27 Women . . . peering out of their 'hood-holes. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* *Calent.* 124 A 'hood-like, crescentic fold of the ectoderm. 1530 PALSGR. 231/2 'Hode maker, *faiscur de chaperons*. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 150 The two 'hood sheaves are . . . laid on in opposite directions, as a covering. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 501 The wheat is invariably covered with 'hood-sheaves'. 1886 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry Brit. Isles* Gloss. 151 'Hood-shy, a term used for Hawks that have been spoilt to the hood. 1537 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. *288 To the King's grace, and Pissane of Mailye and ane 'Hudskule.

Hood (hud), v. Also 6 hudde. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover with or as with a hood: sometimes with the intention of protection or concealment.

c 1400 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iii. 717 With cley & mosse here heds hode & hyde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hoodyn, *capcio*. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 84 Valerius and his company hooded them with their gowns over their heads. 1593 *Bilson Govt. Christ's Ch.* 90 This is a shift that hoodeth some mens eyes. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xvii. 141 She began to hood her self with her Apron. 1850 CRABBE *Borough* i. Their head the gown has hooded. 1886 SEBRIGHT *Obs. Hawking* (1828) 9 To hood a hawk, requires a degree of manual dexterity that is not easily acquired. 1894 *Wood Nat. Hist.* (1874) 43 When a Chetah is taken out for the purpose of hunting game, he is hooded.

b. To cap a shock of corn with two hood-sheaves (see HOOD sb. 8).

1825-30 in JAMIESON. 1826 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 480 Hooding or capping the sheaves is common in some parts.

Hood: see also HUD.

-hood (hud), suffix. [ME. *-hod* (*-hode*):=OE. *-hōd*=OS. *-hōd*, OHG. *-heit*.] Orig. a distinct sb., meaning 'person, personality, sex, condition, quality, rank' (see HAD sb.), which being freely combined with nouns, as in OE. *child-hād* child-condition, *mægð-hād* virgin state, *pāpan hād* papal dignity, ceased at length to be used as a separate word, and survived as a mere suffix, and is thus noteworthy as a late example of the process by which suffixes arose. The ME. form was regularly *-hōd* with open *o*, as still in Chaucer; but in the 15th c. it had become close *o* (riming in Bokenham's *Seyntys* with *gōd* 'good'), and this duly gave mod. Eng. *hood*. A parallel suffix, from same root and in same sense, is *-HEAD*, ME. *-hed*, *-hede*, Sc. *-heid*.

A considerable number of derivatives in *-hood* go back to OE. *-hād*, e.g. *bishophood*, *childhood*, *priesthood*; many are of later origin, either with *-hood* substituted for the cognate *-hede*, *-head*, e.g. *falsehood*, *lusthood*, or as analogical formations, in some of which *-hood* has displaced earlier suffixes. Being a living suffix, *-hood* can be affixed at will to almost any word denoting a person or concrete thing, and to many adjectives, to express condition or state, so that the number of these derivatives is indefinite. Nonce-formations are numerous:

1599 NASH *Lenen Stuffs* 46 Their heavenly hoods in theyr synode thus decreed. a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* i. iv. (1640) 45 It is not man-hood, it is dog-hood, or I may terme it beare-hood. 1664 SPARROW tr. *Bekme's Rem. Whs.*, *Apol. conc.* *Perf.* 117 Man in his self-hood and I-hood. 1876 W. BATHGATE *Deep Things of God* ii. 19 Acquainted with the great reality of their Soulhood. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/2 Believing in the white Aylesburys . . . as the final expression of duckhood.

Hood-cap (hu'd'kæp). [f. HOOD sb. + CAP sb.] 1. A close cap or bonnet covering the sides of the face, worn by women in the early part of the 16th c.

1848 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* IV. 116 The oil painting (of Katherine of Aragon) at Versailles. . . The hood cap of five corners is bordered with rich gems.

2. The hooded or bladder-nosed seal, *Cystophora cristata*; so called from having a piece of loose skin over its head, which it inflates when menaced.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hooded (hu'ded), a. [f. HOOD sb. and v.]

1. Wearing or covered with a hood, having a hood on.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hodyd, *capiciatus*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 358 (R.) He went hooded, as it were with his robe cast over his head. a 1681 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* v. ii. He can sleep no more than a hooded hawk. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 1024 And sister Partlet with her hooded head, Was hooded hence. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 108 The Friar hooded, and the monarch crown'd. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 146 A little laughing group of sightseers, cloaked and hooded.

† b. Hooded man: (a) a Lollard: see quot. 1460; (b) a native Irishman: see quot. 1596. Obs.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 244 Hoddid men were cleped then thoo Lollardis, that wold nevir avale here hood in presens of the Sacrament. [1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 631/2 For a thief it [the Irish mantle] is soe handsome. . . he can in his mantell pass through any toune or company, being close hooded over his head. . . from knowledge of any to whom he is endangered.] 1641 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 5 (Act 18 Hen. VI) That no Lord . . . shall bring or lead . . . Hobblers, kearnes, or hooded men. 1641 *Relat. Answ. Earl Strafford* 29 The Kings owne Souldiers . . . could in no construction be called Irish-Rebells, English-Enemies, or Hooded-men.

c. Of a garment: Having a hood attached to or forming part of it.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* i. iv. He wears a short Italian hooded cloak. 1816 WORDSW. *French Army in Russia* 5 Humanity . . . Hath painted Winter . . . In hooded mantle, limping o'er the plain. 1866-7 J. THOMSON *Poems, Naked Goddess* 115 Vestal sister's hooded gown.

2. Of animals: Having a conformation of parts or an arrangement of colour resembling or suggesting a hood; hooded crow, *Corvus Corax* (see also quot. 1893); hooded seal, see HOOD-CAP 2; hooded serpent or snake, a snake of the family *Elapidae* or *Najidae*, having the power of distending the elastic skin of the neck, so as to resemble a hood or cowl: esp. the Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 71 The hudit crawis his hair furth ruggit. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The hudit crauis cryit varrok varrok. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 347 The Dodo . . . her head is variously drest, the one half hooded with downy blackish feathers; the other, perfectly naked. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 126 The cobra di capello or hooded serpent. 1808 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 461 The Hooded or Spectacle Snake. When it is irritated or preparing to bite, this animal . . . seems, as it were, hooded by the expanded skin of the neck: hence its name of *Cobra di Capello*, or Hooded Serpent. 1800 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 511 The Hooded Seal is common near Spitzbergen. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 62a We owe to Dr. Cantor . . . the introduction of a new genus of hooded snakes, *Hamadryas*. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 117 The so-called 'Hooded Crow' of India, [*Corvus splendens*], is not very nearly allied to its European namesake.

3. Of a corolla or other part: Hood-shaped, cucullate; hence, of a flower or plant: Having a hood-shaped corolla, calyx, etc., as *Hooded Willow-herb*, *Hooded Matweed*, etc.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xxviii. § 2. 38 Hooded Mat weede. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 128 Round and uniform heads, very much resembling the form of hooded Mushrooms. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 96 Having Hooded flowers. 1834 MARY HOWITT *Sk. Nat. Hist.* (1851) 83 Here too the spotted Arum green, A hooded mystery, is seen. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 205 Common Skull-cap . . . is also called Hooded Willow-herb.

4. Having a hood or protective covering.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* ii. xi. The porter rose from his hooded chair. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 236 A curious hooded house. 1858 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* iv. 19 The Cheap Jack's hooded cart.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Covered, enveloped. b. Blindfolded, hoodwinked. c. Covered up, concealed. 1654 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuaris* (1731) 36 We are hooded, and cannot see that God hath done miraculous Works. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 90 The Lust of Tyrants (over-banded still By hooded Law) carnalls the world at Will. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 127, I. came into the world hooded (as they call it) with the after birth upon my head. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, The Neighbor*, Beneath the cloak'd and hooded sky.

Hood-end: see HOOD sb. 8 and HUD sb. 2 3.

Hooder (hu'dar), local. [f. HOOD v. + -ER 1.] A hood-sheaf: see HOOD sb. 8.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 280 These top sheaves, from the manner in which they cover the others, are termed hooders. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 216. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Hudders*.

Hoodful. [f. HOOD sb. + -FUL.] As much as a hood will hold.

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 13 She wold make theyr berdes whether they wold or no, and gyve them to were a praty hoodfull of belles. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 146 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. He hosted their a hude full fra him.

Hoodie, **hoody** (hu'di). Also 8 Sc. *hoddy*, *huddie*. [f. as HOODED 2, with denominative -ie, -y: cf. HAWKEY.] The Hooded or Royston Crow, *Corvus Corax*. Also hoodie-crow. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 4 (Jam.) Upon an ash above the

lin A hoody has her nest. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scott., Perth.* XIX. 498 There are also carrion crows (hoodies, as they are called here). 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii. They are sitting . . . like hoodie-crows in a mist. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vii. (1886) 296 On the rabbit burrows on the shore there gathered hundreds and hundreds of hoodie-crows, such as you see in Cambridgeshire. *Ibid.* 298 But they are true republicans, these hoodies, who do every one just what he likes.

Hooding (hu'din). [f. HOOD v. or sb. + -ING 1.]

1. The wearing or putting on of a hood.

c 1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinges Sparhawkes* (1886) 14 Hooding is a singular poynt in hawking.

† 2. The making of, or material for, hoods. Obs. c 1450 *Stratford MSS.* (Wright *Prov. Dict.*), Also the maystir schalle every yere ordeyn cloth for hodynge.

3. *Naut.* (pl.) = HOOD sb. 5 f.

1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 Those planks that are fastened into the ships stem are called hoodings. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hoods*, or *Hoodings*, the foremost and aftermost planks of the bottom, within and without.

4. attrib. hooding-end = hood-end; hooding-sheaf = hood-sheaf: see HOOD sb. 8.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161 Hooding-ends; the But-ends in the Rabbits of the Stem and Stern-post, which are more hid by the Rabbits than the other But-ends are. 1808 ACERBI *Trav.* I. 30 The sheaves of corn . . . are covered with one hooding-sheaf expanded at the end, for warding off the rain.

Hoodless (hu'dles), a. [f. HOOD sb. + -LESS.] Without a hood; not having or wearing a hood.

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 643 Abraham, al hodelz with armez vp-folden, Mynstred mete byfore bo men. c 1369 CHAUCER *Deke Blaunche* 1038 That he Go hoodlesse into the drie see. 1894 *Thinker* VI. 335 A Eucharistic vestment . . . which is practically a hoodless cope.

Hoodlum (hu'dlzm), U.S. slang.

[The name originated in San Francisco about 1870-72, and began to excite attention elsewhere in the U.S. about 1877, by which time its origin was lost, and many fictitious stories, concocted to account for it, were current in the newspapers. See a selection of these in *Manchester* (N. H.) N. & Q. Sept. 1883.]

A youthful street rowdy; 'a loafing youth of mischievous proclivities'; a dangerous rough.

1879 *Sacramento Weekly Union* 24 Feb. 2 (Farmer) All the boys to be trained as scriveners, clerks, pettyfoggers, polite loafers, street-bounds, hoodlums, and bums. 1877 *Boston Jrnl.* Aug. (Cent.), You at the East have but little idea of the hoodlums of this city [San Francisco]. They compose a class of criminals of both sexes . . . travel in gangs; and are ready at any moment for the perpetration of any crime. 1880 *Chicago Advance* 6 Apr. 221 Let our Legislature pass a law to take away the hoodlum's pistol . . . and he will become harmless. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Feb. 8 A miscellaneous assortment of hoodlums and corner men, anxious to profit by the excitement generated in Trafalgar-square. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commu.* III. v. xc. 236 note, The term 'hoodlums' denotes those who are called in Australia 'larrikins', loafing youths of mischievous proclivities.

Hence *Hoodlumming* *vbl. sb.*, *Hoodlumish* a., *Hoodlumism*.

1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* XVIII. 297 There is nothing that is sweeter nuts to a half-grown hoodlumish pupil, than to annoy and baffle the teacher. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 6/4 Children are brought up in the school of 'hoodlumism' and utterly lost. 1886 *Chicago Advance* 31 Mar. It is too near hoodlumming to be worthy of notice.

† **Hoodman**. Obs. A hooded man; the blind-folded player in the game of HOODMAN-BLIND.

1564-73 (implied in next). 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 126 *Ber.* A plague upon him muffled; he can say nothing of me: hush, hush. *Cap. G.* Hoodman comes.

Hoodman-blind. An old name for BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Mya* . . . a childish play called hoodman blind. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 77 What diuell was't That thus hath cousen'd you at hoodman-blindle? 1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Cl.* (1880) 104 Was I bewitched, That thus at hud-man blind I dallied? 1611 COTGR., *Clignemisset*, the childish play called Hodman blind, Harrie-racket, or, are you all hid. 1790 PORSON *Lett. to Travis* 172. 1822 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christm. Eve*, Here were kept up the old games of hoodman blind, shoe the wild mare [etc.]. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxviii. Again our ancient games had place. . . And dance and song and hoodman-blind.

Hood-mould. A moulding over the head of a window, door, etc.; a label or dripstone; cf. HOOD sb. 5 b. So **Hood-moulding**.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* iii. iii. § 8. 939 In most cases, especially to windows, a string course forms a real drip or weathering. . . thus becoming what is termed a hood moulding. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Hood-mould*, a band or string over the head of a door, window, or other moulding, in an ancient building; so called from its enclosing, as within a hood, the inferior mouldings and the opening itself. 1878 McVITTIE *Christ Church Cathedral* 59 A hood-mould over the arch of each bay terminating in masks.

Hoodoo (hū'dū), sb. U.S. [App. an alteration of VOODOO.]

1. The same as VOODOO. (Cent. Dict.)

1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* xi. 148 [A mulatto sorceress] exercising among her ancient mates, the slaves of Cuba, an influence as unbounded as its reason is mysterious. Horrible rites, it is supposed, cement her empire: the rites of Hoodoo. *Ibid.* 175 To swear to them, on the authority of Hoodoo or whatever his name may be.

2. An occult cause of bad luck; a person or thing whose presence is supposed to bring bad luck.

1889 N. Y. *Sun* 20 Mar. (Cent. Dict.), The prospect of pleasing his party and at the same time escaping a hoodoo must be irresistibly attractive. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 3/3

This year I am a tramp, a dead-beat, a hoodoo! 1894 *Columbus (Ohio) Disp.* 18 Sept. Superstitious persons are likely to think that T. J. starts in his race against B. with a heavy handicap, or 'hoodoo', in the language of the street. 1896 *Montreal Gazette* 21 Nov. 12/4 The Hoodooed Texas ... Means to exorcise the hoodoo which makes so much trouble for the battle-ship Texas.

Hence **Hoodoo** *v. trans.*, to exercise occult influence over; to bewitch; to bring bad luck to.

1895 *Chicago Advance* 25 July 117/1 Like the Mississippi, it [the St. Laurence] hoodooes whoever once touches it. You return again and again, and go away regretfully. 1896 *Watertown (Wis.) Daily Times* 9 Nov. 2/1 The coterie of democrats that hoodooed the Wilson bill.

† **Hood-pick**. *Sc. Obs.* Also **huid**, **hude**, **hud**, **hudipyk**. [app. f. **HOOD** *sb.* + **PICK** *v.*; but the analysis is not clear.] A miser, a skinflint.

1900-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvi. 23 Sum gevis to littill full wretchedly, That his gifts ar not set by, And for a hudipyk [i.e. hudipyk, hudipyk] haldin is hie. *Ibid.* xxvi. 59 Hudipyks, huardis, and gadderaris, All with that warlo went. A 1905 *POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 213 Alace l poore hood-piks hunger-bitten.

Hoodwink (*hu'dwink*), *v.* [f. **HOOD** *sb.* + **WINK** *v.*]

1. *trans.* To cover the eyes with a hood or other covering so as to prevent vision; to blindfold.

1564 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 20 Will you enforce women to hoodwink themselves in the church? 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 62 Hawthorne's face was hoodwinked with a cloak or coat. 1690 W. EDMUNDSON *Jrnl.* (1715) 127 Then they hood-wink my Sons to hang them. A 1693 *FLAVEL Sea-Deity* (1754) 157 The fog hoodwinked our eyes. 1754 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* III. 342 Several gentlemen .. were taken up and carried to the Tower, hoodwinked and muffled that they might not be known. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* i. ii. 28 When the hawk was not flying at her game she was usually hood-winked with a cap or hood provided for that purpose. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 302 One of the savages attempted to hoodwink him with his buffalo robe with one hand, and to stab him with the other.

2. *fig.* To cover up from sight.

A 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vi. vi. § 10 Had it pleased him not to hoodwink his own knowledge, I nothing doubt but he fully saw how to answer himself. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 206 For the prize Ile bring thee too Shall hudwinke this mischance. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 187 The Necessary .. Ingredients, are so hood-winked by the Adjuncts, that they are unable to peep out of the mixture.

3. *fig.* To blindfold mentally; to prevent (any one) from seeing the truth or fact; to 'throw dust in the eyes' of, deceive, humbug.

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cites of God* 848 Let not the faithlesse therefore hood-wink them-selves in the knowledge of nature. A 1619 *FOTHERBY Aethom.* i. xii. § 5 (1622) 134 Some men .. may so hoodwink their conscience. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 246 The public .. is easily hood-winked. 1854 *DICKENS Bleak H.* II. viii. 115 A man of business who is not to be hoodwinked. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 180 A professor .. trying to hoodwink me by a bit of technical platitude.

† 4. *intr.* To shut one's eyes, to wink. *Obs. rare.*

1641 *MILTON Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 198 Wherefore have you sat still, and comply'd and hoodwinked, till the general complaints of the Land have squeezed you to a .. hollow-hearted confession.

Hence **Hoodwinking** *vbl. sb.* Also **Hoodwinkable** *a.*, capable of being hoodwinked; **Hoodwinker**, one who hoodwinks.

1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xiv. vii. 17 There was nothing so rude as the hangman, sequestering of pillage, hoodwinking [*obductio capituli*]. 1858 *GREENER Gunnery* 383 The 'hoodwinking' of the public by not disclosing the fact. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 93/1 Hypocrisy .. the hoodwinker of communities. 1889 *Poet Lore* Aug. 387 The hoodwinkable stupidity of the public.

Hoodwink, *sb.* [f. prec. *vb.*]

† 1. The act of hoodwinking; the game of hoodman-blind or blind-man's-buff. *Obs.*

1573-80 *BARTT Atv.* H. 597 The Hoodwinke play, or hoodmanblinde, in some places called the blindmanbuff. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xxx. 134 By Moone-shine .. give each other chase, At Hood-winke, Barley-breake [etc.].

2. A concealment from view; a blind.

1583 *STANFURD Ensis* iv. (Arb.) 100 Too mask her Phansye with hudwink. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holmes* II. 86/1 Where are the tokens of my wilfull hudwink? 1773 *GAY Distr. Wife* i. Flattery, fondness and tears .. hood-winks that wives have ready. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlycross* 417 Hood-winks of nature, when she does not wish man to know everything about her.

† 3. One who hoodwinks; a deceiver. *Obs.*

1638 in *Maidment Bk. Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 66 These hoodwinks now ar stolne Lyke thieves to court.

† **Hoodwink**, *a. Obs.* [? for *hoodwinked*.] = **HOODWINKED**; blindfold.

1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* x. vi. God sleepes .. His farr-of sight now hud winc is. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. i. x. Some uncouth might them hoodwink hither drave. 1652 *EARI. Monm. tr. Bontoglio's Hist. Relat.* 106 What hoodwink and untimely wisdom is it?

Hoodwinked (*hu'dwinkt*), *ppl. a.* [f. **HOODWINK** *v.* + **ED**.] Blindfolded, blinded. *lit. and fig.*

1640 *Br. HALL Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 26/2 If an hoodwinked man had reeled upon him heedlessly in his way. A 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* i. iii. Wear the day out in a hoodwinked room. 1643 *MILTON Sovereign's Salute* 1 To unblind the hoodwinked world. 1837 *Morisoniana* 100 The hood-winked person at the play of 'blind-man's buff'.

Hoodwort (*hu'dwɔrt*). [f. **HOOD** *sb.* + **WORT**.] An American species of *Scutellaria* or *Skull-cap*, *S. laterifolia*.

Hoody: see **HOODIE**.

Hoof (*hūf*), *sb.* Pl. **hoofs**, sometimes **hooves**.

Forms: 1 *hōf*, 4 *houf*, 4-6 *north. hufe*, (5 *huyfe*); 5-7 *hoofe*, (5 *howue*), 6- *hoof*, (6 *hufe*, *houfe*, *houe*, 7 *hoove*, *hooff*, *huffe*). [Com. Teut.: OE. *hōf* = OFris. OS. *hōf* (MLG., LG. *hōf*, MDu., Du. *hoef*), OHG., MHG. *huof* (Ger. *huf*), ON. *hōfr* (Sw. *hof*, Da. *hov*), Goth. not recorded: — OTeut. type **hōfo-s*: — pre-Teut. **hō-^{pos}*.]

1. The massive horny growth which sheathes the ends of the digits or incases the foot of quadrupeds forming the order *Ungulata*, primarily that of the horse and other equine animals: it corresponds to the nails or claws of other quadrupeds.

False or spurious hoof: see quot. 1854. *On the hoof* (a butcher's phrase), alive. *Cloven hoof*: see **CLOVEN** *c.* c 1000 *Rune Poem* xix. (Gr.), *Hors hofum wanc.* A 1200 *Agg. Voc.* *Ibid.* 307 in W. Wilcker *Ungula*, *hof*, *oððe clawu*. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 4179 *De nedder .. sal byte þe hors by þe hufe harde.* 1382 *Wyclif a Kings* ix. 33 The hors houes [1388 *howues*] that treden hyre. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xii. (MS. Bodl.), *Houues and clees of beestes.* 1531 *Elvort Gov.* i. xvii. Discrepant in figure from other horsis, hauing his fore houes like to the fete of a man. 1533 *COVERDALE Lev.* xi. 3 What so euer hath hoffe [Wyclif *clef*] and deydeyth it in to two clawes. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Theyr fete .. hauing fyue toes like houes vnderid. 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 157/20 *V* Hoof of a foote, *ungula*. 1621 *QUARLES Argulus & P.* (1678) 64 His proud Steed removes The hopeful fallows with his horned houes. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 30 A short pasterne with a hard, high, concavous, and round hoof. 1666 *Flot Staffordsh.* 372 The hooves, and horns of Cattle. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 208 He [the rhinoceros] has three hoofs on each foot forwards. 1832 *TENNYSON Dream Fair Wom.* 21 Clattering flints batter'd with clanging hoofs. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.* *Organ. Nat.* II. 244 In the horse the rudiments of the two stunted toes were their upper ends or metatarsal bones; in the ox they consist of their lower ends or phalanges; these form the 'spurious hoofs', and are parts of the second .. and fifth .. toes. 1881 *STEVENSON Virg. Puertique* (1895) 265 The hooves of many horses, beating the wide pastures in alarm.

b. In allusion to the cloven hoof attributed to the Devil: cf. **CLOVEN** *c.*; also to the hoof of 'the Beast', i.e. Antichrist.

1638 A. CANT *Serm.* in *Kerr Coven. & Covenanters* (1895) 77 In their [the English] reformation something of the beast was reserved: in ours not so much as a hoof. 1658 *Wood Life* 24 July (O. H. S.) I. 257 Wilson .. did, after his humoursome way, stoop downe to Baltzar's feet, to see whether he had a huff on, that is to say, to see, whether he was a devil, or not, because he acted beyond the parts of man. 1708 T. JEFFERSON *Wks.* (1859) II. 485 Here the cloven hoof begins to appear. 1863 *Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* vii. 171 He has nowhere given to virtue the hoof of a fiend. 1885 J. PAVN *Luck of Darrells* xxxi, [It] had caused him to show the cloven hoof too soon.

2. a. *transf.* Hard or callous skin on the hands (cf. *horny-handed*). *dial.* b. *fig.* A callous sheath or covering, as insensible as a hoof.

1647 *TRAFF Comm. Matt.* xx. 7 Such an hoof they have over their hearts, that scarce any thing will affect them. *Ibid.*, *Acts* xviii. 27 It is a heavy case when men have got a kind of hoof over their hearts. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* *Hoof* or *Hoove*, hard skin on the hands made by working.

3. In certain phrases, put for a hoofed animal, as the smallest unit of a herd or drove.

1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* x. 26 There shal not one hooffe be left behynde. A 1590 *GREENE George a Greene* Wks. (Rldg.) 254 Sirrah, you get no victuals here, Not if a hoof of beef would save your lives. A 1799 *WASHINGTON* (Webster 1828), He had not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter. 1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* xxxii, We should lose every hoof of them [the buffaloes]. 1859 *TENNYSON Enid* 1334 'Horse and man', he said, 'All of one mind, .. Not a hoof left'.

† b. *fig.* A fragment or particle. *Obs.*

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* i. i. § 10 Yet we will not willingly leave an hoof of the British Honour behind.

4. Applied humorously or derogatively to the human foot: esp. in phrases to *plod away on* (*obs.*), *beat*, *pad*, *be upon the hoof*; to go on foot, to be on the move. To see a person's hoof in anything, to trace or detect his influence or interference in a matter.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. iii. 92 Goe, Trudge; plod away ith' hooffe: seeke shelter, packe. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* i. l. xvii. (1655) I. 25 A mischance befell the horse .. inasmuch that the Secretary was put to beat the hoof himself, and Foot it home. A 1687 *COTTON Epistles* vi. Poems (Chalmers) 736 (Farmer) Being then on foot away I go And bang the hoof incognito. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 78 We beat the hoof as pilgrims. 1713 *DARRELL Gentlem. Instr.* (ed. 5) ii. vii. 167 A Man that is thus upon the Hoof can scarce find leisure for Diversion. 1750 *WARBURTON Doctr. Grace* xii. Wks. 1811 VIII. 399 The good man was .. forced to beat it on the hoof as far as HERNHUT in Germany. 1794 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Poor Sold.* *Tilbury* Wks. 1812 III. 241 Thus Poverty and Merit beat the hoof. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 300 Contriving .. to tread heavily on my toes with his own hoofs. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* ix, Charley Bates expressed his opinion that it was time to pad the hoof. 1860 *THACKERAY Round. Papers, Screens Dining-Rooms* (1863) 87, I once said to a literary gentleman, 'Ah! I thought I recognised your hoof in it'.

b. *Under the hoof*: trampled, downtrodden, under the oppression of.

1841 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) VI. 25 He taunted the unfortunate Canadians while they were under the hoof. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xxxv. 312 'I'd rather ten thousand times', said the woman, 'live in the dirtiest hole

at the quarters than be under your hoof!' 'But you are under my hoof, for all that', said he.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *hoof-beat*, *-clang*, *-mark*, *-print*, *-stroke*, *-track*, *-tramp*, *-tread*; b. locative, as *hoof-brittle*, *-cast*, *-loosened*, *adjs.*; instrumental, as *hoof-pitted*, *-plod*, *-ploughed*, *-printed* *adjs.*; similitive, as *hoof-button*; *hoof-footed*, *-shaped* *adjs.*; also *hoof-like* *adj.*

1847 *Longf. Ev.* II. ii. 43 The 'hoof-beats of fate. 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 937/1 The hoofbeats came nearer .. over the sandy road. 1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. The Horse will at last grow to be Hoof bound, which distemper in the Hoofs as well as 'Hoof brittle', 'Hoof cast', malt Hug, &c., you may consult under their respective heads. 1795 *Longf. Gaz.* No. 4179/4 A great Coat .. with black 'Hoof Buttons. 1808 *Scott Marm.* II. Intro. 50 'Hoof-clang, hound, and hunters' cry. 1808 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 119 note, Their feet are armed with strong, blunt, and 'hoof-like' nails. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, 'Hoof-loosened', is a dissolution or dividing of the horn or coffin of a horse's hoof from the flesh, at the setting on of the coronet. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. xlix, Wide scatter'd 'hoof-marks' dint the wounded ground. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 204 Narrow 'hoof-plod lanes. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xv. 243 In sacred Temples .. about the 'hoof-plow'd Spring. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 636 'Hoof-prints fill'd with gore. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xxix, Avoid the soft ground, my lad; leave no 'hoof-track behind you.

c. Special comb.: **hoof-and-mouth disease** = **foot-and-mouth disease**; **hoof-binding** = **HOOF-BOUND** *sb.*; **hoof-cushion** = **hoof-pad**; **hoof-footed** *a.*, having hoofs on the feet; **hoof-pad**, a pad or cushion to prevent a horse's foot or shoe from striking or cutting the fellow foot; **hoof-paring knife**, a farrier's knife with a recurved blade, for paring the hoofs of horses; **hoof-pick**, a hooked instrument for picking stones out of a horse's hoof; **hoof-spreader** (see quot.).

1807 *LOWELL Democr.* 11 Would it account for the phylloxera, and 'hoof-and-mouth disease', and bad harvests .. and the German bands? 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Horse-shoe*, Pantion, or Pantable shoe, which opens the heels, and helps 'hoof-binding. 1781 *BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 88 The general Heads .. are, the Tallon-footed, the Claw-footed, the 'Hoof-footed, and the double Hoof or Cloven-footed. 1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 845 His comrades will borrow the tools of daily use, such as brushes, 'hoof-picks, dusters. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Hoof-spreader', a device for expanding mechanically the hoof of a horse suffering from contraction of the foot.

Hence **Hoofish** *a.*, resembling that of a hoof, hoof-like; **Hoofless** *a.*, without a hoof or hoofs.

1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I. iv. 99 After a Rain, their [Camels'] soft hoofless Feet being extremely apt to slip. 1862 *Mrs. CROSLAND Mrs. Blake* II. 245 Beneath the hard, brute heel Whose hoofish tread yet leaves you leal. 1897 *Naturalist* 206 The hoofless reindeer with a prodigality of horn.

Hoof (*hūf*), *v.* [f. **HOOF** *sb.*]

1. *intr.* (Also to *hoof it*.) To go on foot; to foot it.

1641 [see *hoofing*, below]. 1665 *CROWNE Sir C. Nice* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 283, I am growing a woman's ass .. and I must hoof it away with her load of folly upon my back. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I. iv. 98 Neither are their women and children (many of which hoof it over those Deserts ..) very apt to lag behind. A 1852 *MOORE Case of Libel* v. And so my gentleman (the devil) hoofed about.

2. *trans.* To strike with the hoof.

1864 *BUSHNELL Christ & His Salvat.* i. (1865) 15 All horning or hoofing each other, as hungry beasts in their stall.

3. *collog. South. U.S.* 'To kill (game) by shooting it on the ground' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Hoofing** *vbl. sb.*, going on foot; provision of hoofs.

1641 *BROME Joviall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 395, I am sorely surbated with the hoofing already. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 479 As much as Riding differs from Hoofing. 1872 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxi. 31 The horning and hoofing are nothing to him, though to Jewish ritualists these were great points.

Hoof-bound, *a. (sb.) Farriery*. Affected with a painful dryness and contraction of the hoof; having the shoe put on too tight, causing the horse to go lame. Also *sb.* as a name of the affection.

1598 *FLORIO, Incastellare*, .. a horse to haue his hooffe dride vp .. to be hoof-bound. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* II. c. 382 The hoof-bound is nothing else but a shrinking in of the whole hoofe in the vpper part thereof, making the skinne to stare aboue the hoofe, and to grow ouer the same. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Hoof*, If the heel be narrow and tender, the horse will in time grow hoof-bound.

Hoofed (*hūft*, *hūf-ed*), *a.* and *ppl. a.* Also **hooved** (*hūvd*). [f. **HOOF** *sb.* and *v.* + **ED**.]

1. Having hoofs; ungulate; often in *comb.*, as *broad-*, *flat-*, *solid-hoofed*.

1513 *DOUGLAS Ensis* vii. xiii. 179 From the tempil of Diane euermo Thir horny bovit horss bene debarrit. 1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentry, Lacies Nobil.* 24 A deere and all hooued thinges of that nature. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 225 Greece therefore yeeldeth choice Horses, and well hoofed. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. i. 435 Caesar's Horse .. Was not by half so tender-hoof. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 8 Most of the hoofed quadrupeds are domestic. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* IV. viii. iv. § 16. 346 Quadrupeds he was the first to divide into ungulate and ungulate, hoofed and clawed. 1883 E. ARNOLD *Pearls Faith* 64 Hooved like a mule he was.

2. Beaten with hoofs.

1860 *DOBELL in Macm. Mag.* Aug. 327 Peace .. From hoofed and trampled sod She leaps transfigured to a god.

3. *dial.* Callous or horny like a hoof.
 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Hooved, callous, horny, as the hands of labouring people... made hard or horny, like a hoof.
Hooflet, **Hoofless**: see under **HOOF** sb.

Hooflet (hū-flet). [*f.* **HOOF** sb. + *-let*.] A small hoof; one of the divisions of a cloven hoof.

1834 *Macgillivray Zoologists* 211 A crackling noise... is produced by the hooflets striking against each other. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* vi. 283 Pliohippus, which has lost the small hooflets, and is otherwise very equine.

Hoofy (hū-fi), *a.* [*f.* **HOOF** sb. + *-y*.] Having or characterized by a hoof or hoofs.

1874 *HERRICK Hesper.*, *Farew. Poetry* 84 And softly on With numerous feet to Hoofy Helicon. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* iii. (1881) 30 In the semblance of the hairy, hoofy, snouty evil one.

Hence **Hoofiness**. [*After handiness*.]

1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iii. v. Its handiness mere hoofiness. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art* i. 27 The horse, with its inferior brains and its awkward hoofiness, instead of handiness.

Hook (huk), *sb.* Forms: 1 hōo (hoo), 2-4 hoo, 3-5 hok, 7 3, 4-6 hoke, 4 *Sc.* hok, hokk, 4-6 huke, 5-7 hooke, (6 hooke, 7 *Sc.* hwiok), 7- hook. [*OE.* hōc = *MLG.* hōk, *MDu.* hoec, *Du.* hoek, *MLG.* hōk corner, angle, nook, point of land. In ablaut relation with *OE.* haca 'pessulus', a (?hooked) bolt, and app. also with *MDu.* hake (?hake), *Du.* haak, *OHG.* hāko, hāko (also hāgo), *mod. Ger.* haken, *ON.* haki, *Sw.* hake, *Da.* hage hook: see *HAKE* sb. 2]

1. A length of metal, or piece of wood or other material, bent back, or fashioned with a sharp angle, often forming a part of something, as a pole, chain, etc., adapted for catching hold, dragging, sustaining suspended objects, or the like. (Frequently with a qualification indicating shape or use, as *boat-hook*, *chain-hook*, *chimney-hook*, *clip-hook*, *fire-hook*, *flesh-hook*, *gaff-hook*, *hat-hook*, *meat-hook*, *pot-hook*, *tenter-hook*, etc.)

1890 *tr. Budd's Hist.* i. ix. (xii.) (1890) 46 Pa... worhton him hokas, and mid þam tuzan hi earmlice adun of þam wealle. 1890 *ELFRIC Gloss.* in *W.* Wulker 107/9 *Arpago*, uel þalum, hoo. 1150 *Semi-Sax. Voc.* ibid. 548/21 *Ucinnus*, hok. 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 195/57 Hokes and wittene he let nime: and faste to hire broeste binde. 1375 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in *Wright Voc.* 170 *Cliket a cerure*, lache and hok. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Katherine* 854 *Quhelis*, of þe quhelis þe felyis all with scharpe hokis ficht þe sall. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hooke (*v.* *hok*), *hamus*, *uncus*. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 49 Hokes to fish the Ankre with... leche hokes... catte hokes. 1495 *Ibid.* 195 Hokes to hange the ketylles with a chayne of yron to the same. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* ii. 243 They had great hokes and grappels of Iron to cast out of one Ship into another. 1594 *BURTHOGGE Reason* 158 There needs no more of Hokes and Crookes to make the Latter... to stick and hold together. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) vi. 10 The Avosetta is chiefly found in Italy... the bill... turns up like a hook, in an opposite direction to that of the hawk or the parrot. 1823 *SCORSEBY Whale Fishery* 69 note. The ice-anchor is a large iron hook, nearly of the shape of the letter S. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* iii. 53 Sometimes, this axe has an edge on one side only, when on the other side it has either a hook or a hammer.

1891 *PETTIE tr. Guasso's Civ. Conv.* i. (1896) 9 When... assailed... with the temptation of pleasures... breaking in under those hokes. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* ii. v. vi. 564 The hokes and handles, which the ensnaring system of law, administered by them, afforded in such abundance.

b. *Zool. and Bot.* A recurved and pointed organ or appendage of an animal or plant.

1666 *J. DAVIES Hist. Caribby Isls* 84 His mouth is arm'd with two hard hokes extremely sharp. 1834 *McMURTRIE Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 376 All the joints of the tarsi are entire, and the hokes of the last present one or two indentations beneath. 1841-71 *T. R. JONES Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 329 Jaws armed with strong and penetrating hokes for seizing and securing active and struggling prey. 1866 *Tras. Bot.* 415/2 The hokes of the Teazels come in contact with the surface of the cloth, and thus raise the nap. 1888 *ROLLSTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 657 Chitinoïd hokes are present in some *Taeniadas*.

2. A slender bent piece of wire, usually armed with a barb, which is attached to a fishing-line and carries the bait; a fish-hook; an angle.

1590 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xvii. 27 Gae to sæ and sende ongul wul hoc. 1600 in *Cockayne Narrat. Angl. Conscr.* 40 *lc eom*, swa swa fise on hoke. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Alswa deð mahje fise þe... ne isihj na þene hoc þe sticað on þan ese. 1300 *Havelok* 752 Mani god fish ther inne he tok, Bothe with neth, and with hok. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 As the fysshe that takithe his bayte upon an hoke. 1573-80 *BARET Aliv.* H 610 The fish runneth to the hooke hidden with the baite. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 37 No man will fish with a golden hooke for a halfe penny fish. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 3 The Engine we took this great Shark with, was a large Hook, baited with a piece of Beef. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 412 Then fix, with gentle twich, the barbed hoke. 1840 *F. D. BENNETT Whaling Voy.* i. 10 Birds were captured by hook and line, baited with fat meat. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* xiii. (1880) 463 The angler might see fish rising but be unable to bring them to hoke.

b. *fig.* That by which any one is attracted or ensnared and caught; a snare; a catch.

1430-40 *LYDO. Bochas* vi. i. (1554) 146 b, Marius layd out hoke and lyne As I haue told, Metellus to confound. 1541 *WYATT Poems, Renouncing of love*, Farewell, Loue... Thy bayted hokes shall tangle me no more. 1635 *NAUNTON Itin. Reg.* (Arb.) 36, I am to seek wherefore he suffered

Parry to play so long on the hook, before he boyssed him up. 1730 *BOLINGBROKE Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (R.), This Solomon caught at the bait which was thrown out to him, and hung fast on the hook for seven years together. 1893 *FARMER Slang, Hook*,... 3... A catch; an advantage; an imposture. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/1 We often... have a perfectly visible hook offered to us in a young lady, a speculation... or what not.

3. A curved instrument with a cutting edge. a. An agricultural implement with a crescent-shaped blade and sharp inner edge for lopping or cutting, as a *weed-hook*; esp. a reaping-hook.

A hook used to be distinguished from a sickle by having the edge finely serrated.

1700 *Epinal Gloss.* 887 *Sarcolum*, uueadhoc. 1730 in *Wright Lyric P.* 41 He sende hem thider [to the vineyard] fol son, to helpen hem with hok. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 94 Gyt he in sic corne cuth set huke. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. xv. (1495) 356 Iulius is paynted with an hoke repynge corne. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hooke to hewe wode... *sirculus*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. iv. 67 The crukit huik vndir his weid held he. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 29 Pees and benes be... reped or mowen of diuers maners, some with sickles, some with hokes, and some with staffe hokes. 1643 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) vi. l. 251, 2000 hwickis and 100 sythes for shearing and mawing. 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* iv. iii. 42 Here [Sandwich] they cut their drilled field-pease with what they call Hooks and Hinks. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 610 The reaping and hocking hokes are made of cast-steel. 1889 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 5/1 The old saying applied to the bad harvestman, 'A bad shearer never had a good hook'.

† b. *Naut. (pl.)* = **SHEER-HOOKS**. *Obs.*

1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. 641 Cleopatras*, Among the ropis rennyth the scherynge hokys. *Ibid.* 646 He rent the seyl with hokys lyk a sithe. 1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xii. 58 Some haue used sheare hokes, which are hokes like sickels fixed in the ends of the yards armes, that if a ship vnder saile come to boord her, those sheares will cut her shrouds, and spoile her tackling.

† c. An 'inside' tool. *Obs.*

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 186 The Hook is used when the Work stands on the right or left side the Workman... And the Hook is made so as to cut on the right or left side.

4. The crook or pin on which a door or gate is hung; forming the fixed part of the hinge.

1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in *Wright Voc.* 170 *Gounis*, hokes. *Verteuler*, the bondes of hokes. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 603 Of almes dedes ar þe hokes þat þe gates hangen on. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* vii. 10 The hokes of y^e dores on the insyde of the house... were of golde. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Oror.* 147 b, He doth not heave the doores of the hokes. 1644 in *Norworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 215 A hooke and thimble for the park gate. 1784 *R. BAGG Barham Downs* i. 126 They contented themselves with throwing gates off the hokes.

5. A bent metal appliance for fastening together two parts of a dress, on one of which it is fixed so as to catch in a loop or an 'eye' on the other. See also **HOOK** AND **EYE**.

1525 *Testis Widow Edyth* xii. (1573) Giv b, This wydow borrowed... A Cap; an Hat, and three kerchieues therto, A cople of syluer pines, a payr of Hokes and no mo. 1530 *PALSGR.* 231/2 Hoke for a womans gowne, *agraffe*. 1650 *CLEVELAND Poems, Poor Cavalier* 36 Thy Hokes and Buttons sprung with Sherburns Mine. 1805 *Advt.*, The only hoke made to keep the dress in its place. 1806 *EDITH THOMPSON in Monthly Packet* Christm. No. 91 She... wrenched open the fastenings of her black dress, breaking two hokes and a loop.

† 6. A shepherd's crook. *Obs.*

1593 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 40 Lette the shepherde take that shepe with his hoke. 1635-36 *COWLEY Davidis* iii. Wks. (1684) 89 Some drive the crowding Sheep with rural hokes. 1636 *MASSINGER Bashf. Lover* iii. i. My scrip, my tar-box, hoke, and coat, will prove But a thin purchase. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iii. 150 From Rivers drive the Kids, and sling your Hook.

† 7. The barb of an arrow; the fluke of an anchor. *Obs.*

1490 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 553 Ane angell hede to the hukis he drew, And at a schoyt the formost none he sleu. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxviii. 57 Eviry shaft thairfo most needs To haif many hokes, And euirle head als many hukis. 1697 *MAY Lucan* ii. 753 The anchors made No noise, when from thicke sands their hokes are weigh'd.

8. *Shipbuilding.* A bent piece of timber used to strengthen an angular framework. Cf. *breast-hooks*, *fore-hooks*, and *FUTTOCKS*.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Four*,... a great pece of timber in the prow of a Ship, called the Hooke. 1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 Your rising timbers are the hokes, or ground timbers and foot-hokes placed on the keele. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Hokes of a Ship*, those forked Timbers which are placed upright on the Keel, both in the rake and run of the Ship. 1800 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* ii. 191 The fore part of the ice-beams, which butt against the hook... diverge. 1850 *RUDIM. Navig.* (Weale) 124 *Hook of the Decks*. See *Breast-hooks*.

9. A sharp bend or angle in the course or length of anything; esp. a bend in a river (now in proper names). [*Perh. in some cases influenced by Du. hok corner, nook.*]

1563-87 *FOX A. & M.* (1684) ii. 338 The very straight way that hath neither hook ne crook. 1666 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr.* iii. ii. § 15 In order to the making of such hokes and angles, which are necessary for the contexture of bodies. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 67 For the Bay lies up in a little hook North-west. 1749 *W. DOUGLASS Summary* i. 402 Cape Cod harbour, safe, and deep water; but from the hoke or flexure... vessels with difficulty get out to sea. 1803 *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* xvii. 321 He was often at Hallowell Hook; so called

from a peculiar bend in the river. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Hook*, a bend in a river. Thus in the Trent are—Morton Hook, Amcotts Hook, etc.

10. a. A hook-shaped symbol or character; a 'pot-hook' as an element of handwriting.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 377 The first Rank doth contain the Characters for the six more simple Vowels... the former three being meer Rounds, the other Hooks. *Ibid.* 388 Abstracts may be expressed by a Hook at the left end of the Character... The Active and Passive voice may be expressed, one of them by a Hook, and the other by a Loop, at the left end of the Character. 1867 *PITMAN Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 12) 30 Initial l or r hooks. *Ibid.* 33, n hook... f or v hook. *Ibid.* 34, tion hook.

† b. *pl.* Brackets (in printing), parentheses: formerly also called *crotchets* and *crooks*; also, inverted commas. *Obs.*

1680 *G. HICKES Spirit of Popery* Pref. 5 He hath left out all betwixt the Hooks. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* 30 Feb. (O. H. S.) l. 325 Words... in hokes are his own. 1729 *BENTLEY Pref. Milton's P. L.*, Printing them in the Italic letter, and inclosing them between two hokes. 1788 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Feb., As if he had pronounced a sentence in a parenthesis, between hokes. 1806 *R. CUMBERLAND Mem.* (1807) i. 64 What is within hokes is of my own composing.

c. *Mus.* One of the lines or marks at the end of the stem of a quaver (♩), semiquaver (♪), etc.

1788 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) ii. iv. 303 [Called] crotchets: a name given by the French with more propriety, from the hook or curvature of the tail, to the... Quaver. 1880 *W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 476/2 The Semiquaver was... subdivided into Demisemiquavers, with three Hooks, and Half-Demisemiquavers, with four.

11. A projecting corner, point, or spit of land.

[app. a. *Du.* *hook*, as in *Hook van Holland* Hook of Holland; cf. also *Fris.* *hōk*, point or tongue of land.]

1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* (1861) i. 21 This narrow hook of land, destined, in future ages, to be the cradle of a considerable empire. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Hook*... This name is given, in New York, to several angular points in the North and East Rivers; as, Corlear's Hook, Powle's Hook, Sandy Hook. 1868 *DANA Man. Geol.* iv. 663 The course of the outflowing currents... determines the position of the channels and sand-bars, and causes the prolongation of hooks off prominent capes.

† 12. Applied with certain qualifications to a person: *unhappy hook*, unhappy wight. *Obs.*

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1300 All hokes unhappy to me haue resorte. 1556 *HEYWOOD Spider & F.* xvii, Why hast thou... thou vnhappy hooke No conscience to be a perierie wretche? 1562 *JACK Jugler* (1820) 26 Loo yender cumithe that vnhappy hooke.

13. *Cricket.* The act of hooking: see **HOOK** v. 8 c. 1897 *LANG in Longm. Mag.* Oct. 503 Playing on the leg in all its variety of 'glances'... varied by the 'pull' and 'hook' to the undefended area of the ground.

II. Phrases.

14. *By hook or (and) by crook*, *† with h. or c.*: by all or any means, fair or foul; by one device or another. Usually implying difficulty in attaining the thing sought, which may necessitate the use of special or extraordinary means.

As to the origin of the phrase there is no evidence; although invention has been prolific of explanatory stories, most of them at variance with chronology. The Wycliffite quotes. are of somewhat doubtful date, and may be later than that from Gower, which has *HERZ* (q.v.) for 'hook'.

1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 250 *þei schulle bie hem wip pore mennus goodis wip hok or wip crok.* 1383 *— Sel. Wks.* iii. 331 *þei sillen sacramentis... and compellen men to bie alle þis wip hok or crok.* [1390 *GOWER Conf.* ii. 223 What with hepe and what with crok They [false Witness and Perjury] make her maister ofte winne.] 1550 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 1240 Nor wyll suffre this boke By hoke or by croke Prynted for to be. 1551 *ROBINSON Mores Utop.* l. (Arb.) 41 By one meanes therefore or by other, either by hooke or crooke, they must needs departe awaye. 1591 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 847 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* iv. 138 So at length, by huch or by cruch, Lesse or more, euer they craue, Until thy hand be in thy pouch. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 137 Some... care not how they come by it per fas et nefas, hooke or crook, so they have it. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xiii. (1730) 69 Title enough for a great Man that resolved to hold by hook, what he had got by crook. 1778 *FOOTE Trip Calais* ii. Wks. 1799 ii. 348 If you could put us in a way, by hok or by crook, to get her out of the convent. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* lii, If you can't gain it by hook, you must by crook. 1848 *GEO. ELIOT in Life* (1885) i. 112 Do come by hook or by crook.

15. *Off the hokes.* (Cf. *off the hinges*, *HINGE* sb. 5.) † a. Out of proper condition; out of order; 'in a bad way'. † b. Out of ordinary bounds, to excess. † c. Out of humour or spirits, 'put out'; 'not quite right'. *Obs.* d. Straight off, at once, summarily. e. *To drop* (etc.) *off the hokes*, to die (*slang*).

a. 126... *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 64 In all this long season they were off o' th' hook. 1659 *CLEVELAND Pet. Poem* 22 My Doublet looks Like him that wears it, quite off o' the Hokes. 1684 *H. MORE Answ.* 240 But the application is, methinks, much off the Hokes. b. 1618 *NORTH'S Plutarch* 1214 Agrippina began... to flye off the hokes: and coming to Nero himself, threatened to take his Empire from him. 1621 *MOLLE Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iii. vi. 167 In time of prosperitie proudly flie off the hokes. 1676 *D'URRY Mad. Fickle* i. l. (1677) 7 My Brothers a little off the Hooks; but... 'tis only the over-flow of Wit.

c. 1666 *PERRIS Diary* 28 Apr., One thing that hath put Sir William so long off the hokes. 1665 *Ibid.* 26 May, The Duke of Albemarle... mightily off the hokes, that the ships are not gone out of the River. 1779 *SYPH II.* 98 The Baronet is cursedly off the hokes, from the idea of its transpiring.

1864 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxx. Everybody .. is a little off the hooks .. in plain words, a little crazy, or so.

d. 1860 TROLLOPE *Castle Richmond* (Tauchn.) II. 350 (Hoppe) Baronets with twelve thousand a year cannot be married off the hooks.

e. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg., Blk. Mousquet.* II. Our friend .. has pop'd off the hooks! 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* (Tauchn.) II. 192 (Hoppe) If he fatigues himself so much as that often, he'll soon be off the hooks. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carver* III. He .. was not far from eighty when he slipped off the hooks without an ache or pain. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 293 Is it true that old Fox is dropping off the hooks?

16. On one's own hook: in dependence on oneself or one's own efforts; on one's own account; at one's own risk. *colloq.*

1845 N. Y. *Herald* Oct. (Bartlett), The time is fast approaching when we shall have our American Pope .. and American Catholic every thing, on our own hook. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lix. Do we come out as Liberal Conservative, or as Government men, or on our own hook? 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 'I'm a thinking, that every man'll have to hang on his own hook, in them ar quarters.' 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. I thought to-day I would go on my own hook, and see if I couldn't make a better hand of it.

III. Attributive uses and combinations.

17. a. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Shaped like or resembling a hook, hook-like, hooked, as *hook-head*, *-shoulder*, *-toot*; *HOOK-BILL*, *-NOSE*; furnished with a hook, as *hook block*, *bolt*, *ladder*, *rope*, *tackle*; parasynthetic, *hook-backed*, *-beaked*, *-handed*, *-nebbed*, *-shouldered* *adjs.*; also *HOOK-NOSED*.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, **Hook-block*, a pulley-block strapped with a hook; in contradistinction to one with an eye or a tail. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epigr. to Counsellor*, **Hook-handed harpies*. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade*, *Hook-pins*, in architecture, are taper iron pins, only with a **hook-head*, to pin the frame of a roof or floor together. 1519 Churchw. Acc. *St. Giles, Reading* 5 For sizes pyntes and **hoke nayles*. ? a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1082 **Huke-nebbide* as a hawk. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 271 **Hoke ropes* for fyssing of ankers. 1801 NELSON 15 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 460 To be furnished with stout hook-ropes, to be the more ready to take them in tow. a 1678 MARVELL *Poems, On hill at Billborow*, Ye mountains Which do with your **hook-shouldered* height The earth deform, and heaven fright.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *hook-bearer*, *-bender*; c. similitive, etc., as *hook-crooked*, *-shaped* *adjs.*; *hook-like* *adj.*; d. instrumental and locative, as *hook-armed* *adj.*, *hook-swinging*.

1607 MAY *Lucan* I. 456 The Belgæ **hook-arm'd* Chariots expert-guiders. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 363 Various Tools for manufacturing Fishing Tackle and Gear, such as **Hook-benders* [etc.]. c 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iv. iv. Decay 883 With **hook-crookt* hands upon the smoothest crawling. 1816-61 HOLYDAY *Pertius* 323 A **hook-like* bearded dart. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vi. 91 Projecting hook-like barbs. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 317 **Hook-shaped* prickles. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 2/2 The horrible ceremony of **hook-swinging*, ... the swinging aloft at the end of a long pole, for over an hour, of a man by means of two iron hooks embedded in the muscles of his back. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/3 The Government of Madras has passed orders giving Magistrates power to prevent **hook-swinging* in the Southern Presidency.

18. Special combs.: *hook* and *butt*, *hook-butt*, 'a mode of scarfing timber so that the parts resist tensile strain to part them' (Knight); *hook-book*, a book with flannel or parchment leaves in which anglers keep their hooks; *hook-climber*, a plant that climbs by means of its own hooklets, as members of the genera *Galium* and *Rubus*; *hook-heal*, a name for *Self-heal*, *Prunella vulgaris*; *hook-land*, land ploughed and sown every year; *hookman*, a manufacturer of fish-hooks; *hook-money*, a currency formerly in vogue in Ceylon, consisting of pieces of silver twisted into the form of fish-hooks; *hook-penny* (*Sc.*), a penny received by reapers every week in addition to the ordinary wages; *hook-pin*, a taper iron pin with a hooked head to pin the frame of a roof or floor together; a draw-pin; *hook-scarf*, *hook-scarf-joint* = *hook-butt*; *hook-seam* (see *quot.*); *hook-squid*, a decapodous cephalopod of the family *Onychoteuthidae*, having long tentacles armed with hooks, the bases of which are furnished with suckers; *hook-sucker*, a fish that takes a hook or bait with a sucking motion (*Cent. Dict.*); *hook-swivel*, the swivel of a gorge-hook; *hook-tip*, a moth of the genus *Platypteryx*, having the tips of the wings hook-shaped; *hookward*, a ward of a lock having the shape of the letter L; *hook-ware*, tools used in reaping; *hook-weed*, same as *hook-heal*; *hookwise* *adv.*, after the fashion, or in the manner of a hook; *hook-wrench*, a spanner with a bent end adapted to grasp and turn a nut or coupling piece.

1899 SALA *Gas-light & D.* x. 118 The parchment **hook-hooks* of the gentlemen fishermen. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 177 In the tropics many **hook-climbers* grow to a great size and have stem- or leaf-structures modified into hooks. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 133 The second kind is also called .. in English *Prunell*. **Hooke* heale. 1787 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cut*, Take some *Prunel* or *Hook-heal*.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 56 That Land which is so often tilled, which they call **Hook-land*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hook-land*, or *Ope-land*. 1658 ROWLAND Mousfet's *Theat. Ins.* 946 We have some bold bragging **hookmen*. That ascribe it to their own invention. 1801 C. KEITH *Harst Rig* cxxi. note, **Hook-penny*, which each shearer is in use to ask and receive weekly over and above their pay. 1637-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 94 Ashpoles for levers and **hook-pinnes*. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 123 The *Hook-Pin* is .. to pin the Frame of a Floor, or Frame of a Roof together, whilst it is framing. 1793 SMRATON *Edystone L.* § 268 To be united to each other by **Hook-Scarf* joints, so as to compose, in effect, one stone. 1808 Craven *Dial.*, **Hook-seams*, hooks or paniers to carry turf, lead, etc.; now nearly extinct, since the improvement of roads. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 254 **Hooktip* moths. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 205 The boundary line between the two colours is straight in the *Hook-tips*. *Ibid.* 206 The Scalloped *Hook-tip*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 **Hookward*, any cross Ward that cometh out from it [the Key]. 1541 Aberdeen *Reg.* V. 17 (Jam.) Tar, pik, hemp, iron, & **hulk-wair*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 205 Carpenter's-Herb, Sickle-wort, and **Hookweed*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16b/2 A Spatula, may be vsede in place of a privet .. and the same being **hookwise*, is called *Agrimeles*.

Hook (*huk*), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make hook-like or hooked; to bend, crook, incurve. *rare*.

a 1250 Owl & Night. 377 3if hundes urnep to him ward He .. *hokep* papes swibe narewe. 1483 Cath. Angl. 191/2 To Huke, *kanare*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 159/32 To Hooke, *incurvare*. 1598 FLORIO, *Vicinare*, to hooke, to crooke.

2. *intr.* To bend or curve sharply; to have a hooked shape.

c 1420 Pallad. on *Husb.* IV. 202 It is so ferd of oiles, that therfro Hit *hoketh*, yf me sette it nygh therfvnder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. v. Melons cannot abide oile. let oile stand the like distance from them, shrink they wil from it, and hook upward. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 383 Her bill hooks and bends downwards. 1704, 1774 [see *HOOKING* *ppl.* a. 2].

3. *intr.* To move with a sudden turn or twist. Now *slang* or *dial.* To make off. Also *hook it*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4621 All the company enclinet, cayrin to ship. *Hokit* out of hauyn, all the hepe somyn. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 243 He .. was always hooking about on mysterious voyages. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* (1861) II. 133 (Farmer) He slipped from her and hooked it. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. xi. 184 When the experienced hunter sees him doing that, he, so to speak, 'hooks it'. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Crt. Royal* I. iii. 37 Hook up the steps, if you please. 1886 — *Gold. Feath.* VIII. 20 Anything does to burn .. human creatures as well, if they don't hook out of the windows.

4. *trans.* To lay hold of or grasp with a hook; to make fast, attach, or secure with a hook or hooks, or in the manner of a hook; to connect or fasten together with hooks, or hooks and eyes.

1611 COTGR., *Haver*, .. to hooke, or grapple with a hooke. c 1600 *Dick of Devon* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 63 Now the word is 'Come, hooke me', the needle lance knights .. put so many hooks and eyes to every hose and dublet. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maydena. Well Lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 112 At last we came to hooke our ladders, and By them to skale. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 222 A third .. Had not due time to hook his drooping Breeches! 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. xxii. 135 Their Particles are so hooked together, that they may be bent any way. 1800 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 287 When the harpoon .. slipped out .. it luckily hooked the lines belonging to another boat. 1895 *The Season* Mar. 84 Stuff put plain or pleated over lining hooked down the middle in front. *Ibid.* 95 Cape hooked over at the side.

b. To hook on, in, up, to attach by means of a hook, e.g. a horse to a vehicle, etc.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 428 There are many other ways by which the hooking up of the yarns may be effected. 1835 MARRYAT *Yac. Faithf.* xxxvii. Maintop, there hook on your stays. 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* I. 5 After being hooked on to a steamer, we were tugged rapidly down the river. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 16 They saw a horse hooked up to the post of the inn. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 23 Aug. The lively man hooked up for us as fine a team. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xvi. 112 The breast-harness horses in the cavalry ranks should be hooked in.

5. *intr.* (or *refl.*) To attach oneself or be attached with or as with a hook; to be coupled. *Hook on* (*fig.*) to join on; to be consequent or continuous. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hem.* IV. ii. 175 Go with her, with her: hooke-on, hooke-on. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 181 Two small steel rods .. hook into the ends of this board. 1777 SHERIDAN *Tript. Scarb.* I. ii. If it had been tighter, 'twould neither have hooked nor buttoned. 1847 THACKERAY *Brighton* in 1847 I. He hooked on to my arm as if he had been the Old Man of the Sea. 1885 T. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* VIII. 93 Haven't you missed out a lot, sir? .. because it don't seem to me to hook on quite.

6. *trans.* To snatch with a hook; to seize by stealth; to steal, pilfer. Cf. *HOOKER* I.

1615 TOMKIS *Albunazar* III. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 359 Picking of locks, or hooking clothes at windows. 1687-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. x. 14 Like Thieves, that hooking for clothes in the dark, they draw the Owner which takes .. them. 1631 WEBSTER *Anc. Finn. Mon.* 47 To hooke or draw any thing from thee, is a sinne. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Recitat. iv. Monie a pursie she had hooked. 1857 N. Y. *Tribune* (Bartlett), A maid hooked one of her mistress's dresses the other day. 1884 MARK TWAIN *Huckleb. Finn* xxx. 312 (Farmer) To hook the money and hide it.

7. To catch (a fish) with a hook: applied both to the external use of a large hook, and to that of the baited hook which is swallowed.

[1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 326 This bait .. is to hook-in somewhat else.] 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 178 A few small flounders, which are hooked up out of the water, with a sort of harpoon. 1778-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1831 This day we hooked plenty of fine cod. 1885 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. i. 227 It is not every fish you hook that comes to the creel.

b. *fig.* To catch, secure, e.g. as a husband, etc.

a 1800 T. BELLAMY *Beggar Boy* (1801) II. 97 He was anticipating .. the young spendthrifts whom he hoped to hook at the gaming-table. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* IV. The first woman who fishes for him, hooks him. 1893 F. J. FURNIVALL *Child-Marriages* Pref. 49 A man trying to hook a well-off widow.

8. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To catch hold of and draw as with a hook; to drag. b. To attach as with a hook.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* i. (R.), Neighbourhood bred acquaintance, acquaintance waffed in the Irish toong, the Irish hooked with it attire. 1811 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 7 The harlot-King Is quite beyond mine Arme .. but shee, I can hooke to me. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 560 A Dictionary, or Vocabulary, hooking all words .. within the compass thereof. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (R.), There is nothing which each of these powers will not hook within the verge of its cognizance and jurisdiction. 1764 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 199 He hooked me, unawares, into a little dispute. 1848 TENNYSON *Day-dream, Moral* II. If I Should hook it to some useful end.

c. In *Golf*, To drive (the ball) widely to the left hand. In *Cricket*, To play (the ball) round from the 'off' to the 'on' side without hitting it at the pitch. = *DRAW* *v.* 14.

1827 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 695 (Golf) When standing too far, the ball is apt to be 'drawn' or 'hooked' — that is to say, struck with the point or 'toe' of the club, in which case the ball flies in to the left. 1877 A. LANG in *Longman's Mag.* Oct. 503, I remember Mr. Fry returning a simple ball as a yet simpler catch to bowler in his first over, all because he tried to hook it. 1898 C. B. FRY in *Windsor Mag.* June 26/1 His cutting and hooking are second only to Ranji's.

9. *Hook in*: to draw in with or as with a hook; *fig.* to get hold of as best one may; to secure by hook or by crook; to bring or drag (a person) in unwillingly or against his judgement.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 56 An other .. aduisteth to hooke in the kynge of Castell. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 62 Miles .. having an iron wheele, which doeth not onely drive the saw, but hooketh in, and turneth the boards to the saw. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. III. xiii. (1669) 107/2 Servants standing at the door to hook in customers. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Polly* 114 Hooking in a larger revenue to their own Exchequer. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 396 If they can hook in any job or patronage they will. 1836 J. HALLEY in *Arnot Life* (1842) 77, I have been hooked in for an essay.

10. To link by a hook or bent part.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 116 Holding the other extremity in your hand, or hooked over the arm. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 249 At last I hook'd my ankle in a vine. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xv. He hooked his arm into Tom's and led the way into the town.

11. To catch on the horns, attack with the horns, as a cow. Also *absol.* *U.S.*

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 225 As a hookin' cow does (carry) a board over her eyes to keep her from makin' right at you. 1865 WHITTIER *Snowbound* 86 The oxen lashed their tails and hooked.

12. To furnish with a hook (see *HOOK* *sb.* 10 a).

1867 PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 12) 30 The downward *r* and *s* do not require to be hooked for *rr*, *sr*.

|| **Hookah** (*hu'kâ*). Also *hooker*, *houka*, *houks*, *huk(k)ah*, *hooqqa*. [*a. Arab.* (*Pers.*, *Urdû*) *هوكا* *hugqah* casket, vase, cup, 'the bottle through which the fumes pass in smoking tobacco', extended in *Urdû* to the whole apparatus.] A pipe for smoking, of Eastern origin, having a long flexible tube, the smoke being drawn through water contained in a vase, to which the tube and the bowl are attached; the narghile of India.

1763 SCAFTON *Indostan* III. (1770) 86 A fellow entered .. and carried off the gold top of the hookah he was smoking. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 209/2 It is a ceremony of friendship for the master of the house to offer the visitor his hookah. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 67 Smoking their hookers. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. vi. 185 (Stanf.) He was seated .. smoking his houka. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 338 The hukkah is brought in.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1763 SCAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 31 His Hookah, or pipe-bearer. 1872 E. BRADDON *Life India* I. 4 (Stanf.) A luxurious idler, whose life is spent in hookah-smoking.

Hook and eye, hook-and-eye, sb. [*Hook* *sb.* 5.] A metallic fastening, esp. for a dress, consisting of a hook, usually of flattened wire, and an eye or wire loop on which the hook catches, one of the two being fixed to each of the parts to be held together.

c 1606 [see *HOOK* *v.* 4]. a 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 205 Then their breeches were fastened to the doublets with points—then came in hookers and eyes. 1812-26 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 330 The ends are united by a small steel hook and eye. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xvii. Now and then tying a string, or fastening a hook-and-eye. 1862 RRADE *Hard Cash* 9 My ladies did not .. care a hook and eye about it.

fig. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) I. 20 All the hooks-and-eyes of the memory. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worthip* Wks. (Bohn) II. 394 The whole creation is made of hooks and eyes.

attrib. 1850 Beck's *Florist* Apr. 95 The lid attached by hook-and-eye hinges.

Hence **hook-and-eye** *v. trans.*, to fasten with or as with a hook and eye; *fig.* to connect, link.

1807 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 82 That any combination of chances should hook-and-eye me with any near connection of absolute wisdom! a 1843 — *Comm. pl. Bk. Ser. II.* (1849) 230 A multitude of stories hooked and eyed together clumsily. 1855 J. LERCH *Pict. Life & Char.* 11 (Heading) Hooking and Eyeing.

Hook-bill. [See **BILL** *sb.* 1 and 2.]

1. A bill with a hook; a billhook.

1612 T. CAMPION *Entertainment, Ld. Knowles Wks.* (Bullen) 178 One of them in his hand bearing a hook-bill.

2. 'The curved beak of a bird' (Ogilvie). Cf. **HOOK-NOSE**.

3. 'A spent male salmon whose jaws have become hooked' (*Cent. Dict.*).

So **hook-billed** *a.*, having a curved bill.

1695 *Land. Gas. No.* 3080/4 Hookbill'd Ducks.

Hooke, obs. form of **OAK**.

Hooked (huk't, huk'd), *a.* [f. **HOOK** *sb.* or *v.*]

1. Bent like a hook; hook-shaped; hamate.

c 1000 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 434 Oð ðat hit cymb to ðan hokedan garan. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1675 For þeo þe haveþ bile ihoked, And clivres scharpe and wel i-croked. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II. xlv. (1859) 51 Somme hadden longe hoked claws. 1552 HULOET, Hooked nose. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 149 He holds a sword not so hooked as the Damasco. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 218 The bill is strong, short, and very much hooked. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 291 note, The nose being larger and more hooked.

2. Having or furnished with a hook or hooks.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. Prol.* 50 Eremytes on an hep wip hokide staves. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 28 a One sleeth the dere with an hoked arrowe. c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke* *Pr.* LXVIII. vi. Twice ten thousand . . . Of hooked chariots, clad in war's array. 1689 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 65 One of them with a hooked stick, took hold of my horse's bridle and stooped him. 1867 PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 12) 30 A series of curved hooked letters.

3. [f. **HOOK** *v.*] See the verb.

1611 COTGR., *Accroché*, hooked; clasped, graped. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hook*, over-reached. 1821 BYRON *Vic. Judgm.* xv. To bring to land a late-hook'd fish.

Hence **hookedness** (huk'kednes).

1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hokednesse, *crochuseté*. 1603 COCKRAM, *Aduncitie*, hookednesse.

Hooker (huk'ka), [f. **HOOK** *v.* + **-ER** 1.] One who or that which hooks.

1. A thief who snatched away articles with a hook; a pilferer, thief; (*mod. slang*) a watch-stealer. 1667 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 35 These hookers, or Angglers, be peryllous and most wicked knaves. 1598 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* II. 24 The Courber, which the common people call the Hooker . . . with a Curb . . . or hook, doth pul out of a window any loose linnen cloth, apparell, or els any other household stuffe. 1672 WORTHINGTON in *Mede's Wks.* Life 42 The Hooker . . . once began to draw away his Bed-cloaths while he lay awake. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* III. v. No strange Abram, Ruffler crack—Hooker of another pack. 1888 *Tit Bits* 17 Nov. 82/2 (Farmer) The hooker, having . . . got a hold of the desired pipe, detaches it from the chain by breaking the ring and passes it to number two.

2. One who fastens his clothes with hooks: see *quot.*

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX. 700 The Amish Mennonites . . . are sometimes called Hookers, because they substitute hooks for buttons on their clothes.

3. **Hooker-on** (*Coal-mining*): A 'hanger on' or hatcher.

1833 *Times* 9 Nov. These men found the fire-beater acting as hooker-on for the uninjured men, who were brought up with great rapidity.

Hooker (huk'ka). Also **howker**, **hawker**. [App. orig. a Du. *hooker*, in Hexham 'hoecker-schip a dogger-boat', in Kilian *hoeck-boat* 'a fishing-boat, so called from *hoeck* hook'.]

1. A two-masted Dutch coasting or fishing vessel. 1641 S. SMITH *Royal Fishings* 4 A Hooker or Wellboat. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 555 There were also two large Hookers, which I could not conveniently bring away. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 237 *Hooker*, a vessel of burthen with two masts (main and mizen) used by the Dutch and Northern nations. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Houker*, a two-masted Dutch vessel.

2. A one-masted fishing smack on the Irish coast and south-west of England, similar to a hoy in build. Also *attrib.*

1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 432 He was in a Cork hawker, which shipped a sea. 1807 SIR R. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 84 The whole morning was spent on board Mr. Newenham's hooker. 1813 *Q. Rev.* July 289 The cost of one of these hookers is from £130 to £150; . . . the mode of fishing is by the hook and line. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 28 July 1/4 Hookers belonging to the Port of Plymouth. 1894 *Daily News* 15 June 5/6 The number of hooker boats in Achill is very limited.

3. Applied depreciatively or fondly to a ship.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xxiii, Where away did 'ee ever fall in with such a hooker? 1805 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 50/2 You've the easiest birth in the hooker. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 6 Dec. 4/4 The voyage—fair or foul—has been made; . . . people shake hands with one another, giving the 'old hooker' a hearty cheer before they leave her. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hooker*, or *Houker*. . . Also, Jack's name for his vessel, the favourite 'old hooker'. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 945/1 The old hooker actually made two and a half knots, and answered her helm tolerably well.

Hence **hookerman**.

1894 *Daily News* 15 June 5/6 The hookerman should have lowered her sail before jibing.

† **Hooker** 3. *Obs.* (See *quots.*)

1524 PLAT *Yewell-ho.* II. 30 Great stone pottes . . . such as the Golde finers call their Hookers. 1602 — *Delights for Ladies Receipt* iii, An earthen pottle having a narrow mouth, and being well leaded within (the Refiners of gold and silver, call these pottes *hookers*).

Hooker, var. of **HOOKAH**.

Hooking, *vb.* *sb.* [f. **HOOK** *v.* + **-ING** 1.] The action of the *vb.* **HOOK**; catching, fastening, or attachment by means of a hook or hooks.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. viii. (1869) 179 Sathan . . . dooth al his entente to haue alle pilke þat ben in þe see by his fysshinge and bi his hookinge. 1658 R. WHITE *tr. Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 72 The continuity of bodies results from some small hookings or clasplings. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 *Hooking*, the act of working the edge of one plank, &c. into that of another, in such a manner that they cannot be drawn asunder endways.

Hooking, *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + **-ING** 2.] That hooks.

1. That snatches, catches, or grasps as with a hook.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. I. iii. *Furies* 708 Avarise, all-armed in hooking Tenter and clad in Bird-lime. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. iii. 229 To saue it from the hooking hands of the Spaniards. 1837-40 [see **HOOK** *v.* 1].

2. That bends or curves into a hook; hooked.

1704 *Land. Gas. No.* 4011/4 His Nose somewhat hooking. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 109 Beak straight in the beginning, but hooking at the point.

Hookish (huk'ish), *a.* [f. **HOOK** *sb.* + **-ISH**.] Somewhat hook-like or hooked.

1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 13 b/2 He is also hookish and recurved. 1712 *Land. Gas. No.* 5053/3 Full Eyes, hookish Nose.

Hookless (huk'less), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-LESS**.] Without a hook.

1776 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* II. 173 Thus round the hookless bait the Pike will play. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 397 Your line springs into the air, hookless, and of course fishless.

Hooklet (huk'let), [f. as prec. + **-LET**.] A small or minute hook; esp. in *Nat. Hist.*

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 127/1 Hard transparent horny hooklets around the oral proboscis. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 314 The spines, or hooklets, or denticles of Naked Molluscs and Annelids. 1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1007 The suckers and hooklets serve to attach the parasite to the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal of the host.

Hook-nose. A nose of a hooked shape with a downward curve; an aquiline nose.

1687 *Land. Gas. No.* 2307/4 A tall black Man, with a Hook Nose. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 21 Oct., Figures, with black eyes and hook-noses.

Hook-nosed, *a.* Having a hook-nose.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 31 They that be hook-nosed . . . theyr spectacles shall nat lightly fal from them. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. iii. 45, I may iustly say with the hook-nosed fellow of Rome, I came, saw, and ouer-came. 1682 *Land. Gas. No.* 1708/4 A . . . raw-bon'd Man . . . squint Eyed, hook Nos'd. [1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 34 Thine cheeked, hook-nosed, 'e'en as might be An ancient erne.]

Hookster, obs. form of **HUCKSTER**.

Hooky (huk'i), *a.* [f. **HOOK** *sb.* + **-Y**.] Having a hook or hooks; hook-shaped; hooked.

1552 HULOET, Hooky, or full of hooks, *hamosus*. 1611 COTGR., *Raccher*, . . . to make of a hookie forme. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 687 Strato derided Democritus his Rough and Smooth, Crooked and Hooky Atoms, as meer Dreams and Dotages. 1855-9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 171 Holding a hooky bill below his bust.

Hooky-crooky, *a.* and *sb.* [Cf. **HOOK** *sb.* 14.]

a. *adj.* Not straightforward, perverse, dishonest.

b. *sb.* An underhand act or practice.

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* V. iv. 205 He was coming round me with one of his hooky-crookies. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 201 [They] manage to keep themselves . . . by hooky-crooky gambling ways, as brother Jonathan would say.

Hoole, *e*, obs. forms of **HOLE**, **HULL**, **WHOLE**.

Hoold, obs. form of **HOLD**.

|| **Hoolee**, **holi** (hū'li, hū'li). *E. Indies.* Also 7 *houly*, 7-9 *hooly*, 8-9 *huli*, 9 *hoolee*, *hoollee*. [Hindi *hōli*.] The great festival or carnival of the Hindoos, held at the approach of the vernal equinox, in honour of Krishna and the Gopis or milkmaids.

1689 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* III. 67 That once in his life he might be present at the Feast of Houly. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 180 In their Houly, which is at their other Seed-time. 1789 PEARCE in *Asiat. Res.* II. 333 During the *Hōli*, when mirth and festivity reign among Hindus of every class. *Ibid.* 334 The late Shujāul Daulah . . . was very fond of making *Hōli*-fools. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 280/1 The hooly, or saturnalia of India, when liberty of speech and action towards superiors are allowed to as great an extent as among the ancient Romans. 1809 T. D. BROUGHTON *Let.* (1813) 89 (Y.) We paid the Muha Raj the customary visit at the Hoohlee. 1825 HEBER *Narr. Jour.* (1828) II. 524 During all the time of Hoolee, drunkenness is common among the Hindoos.

Hooli, **hooly**, obs. forms of **WHOLLY**.

|| **Hooolook** (hū'look). Also **hulluk**, **hooluck**, **-ook**, **huluk**. [*a.* **hulluk**, the native name.] The Black Gibbon, *Hylobates Hooolook*, native of Assam.

c 1809 BUCHANAN *Rungpora* in *E. Ind.* III. 563 (Y.) The Hulluks live in considerable herds. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 407/2 Three individuals of the species called the Hooolook. 1868 in T. Lewin *Fly on Wheel* (1885) 374 (Y.) A buluk monkey, a shy little beast.

Hooly, **huly** (hū'li, Sc. hū'li), *adv.* and *a.* *Sc.* and *north.* Also 4 *holy*, 6 *hulie*, *hully*, 7 *hewly*.

[ME. *hōly*, app. of Norse origin: cf. ON. *hōfligr* moderate, *hōfliga* with moderation, fitly, justly, f. *hōf* measure, moderation, *HOVE* *sb.* 2; also, ON. *hōfligr* *adj.* easy, gentle, *hōfliga* *adv.* gently, calmly, meekly, fitly, f. *hōg*- in comb. easy, gentle, soft.]

A. adv. Gently, softly, cautiously; tardily. Often in phr. *hooly and fairly*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxix. 24 My god cum not holy [Vulg. *ne tardaveris*]. *Ibid.*, God come ouer huly til oure bihofe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 127 Huly and fair on to the cost I swam. 1598 FERGUSON *Scott. Prov.* (1785) 13 (Jam.) Hooly and fairly men ride far journeis. 1728 RAMSAY *To R. Yarde* 114 Yet love is kittle and unruly, And shou'd move tentily and hooly. 1807 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 10 June, Cash difficulties, etc. all provided for . . . so that we go on hooly and fairly. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* VI. i. (1849) 253 'Hooly, hooly, Mr. Bradshaw', cried I.

B. adj. Gentle, cautious; slow, tardy.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 45 Turnus . . . Steppys abak wyth huly pays full styll. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1283 Fulis hast cumis huly speid. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Poet. Wks.* (1846) 55 In judging, let us be right hooly.

Hence **hooliness**, **huliness**, tardiness, delay.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxix. 24 Pat hulynes þat he will not bifell. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 422/2 The trauch't stag i' the wan waves lap, But huliness or hune.

Hooly, obs. f. **WHOLLY**. **Hoom**(e), obs. ff. **HOME**. **Hoom**(m)ock(e), obs. ff. **HUMMOCK**.

Hoond(e), obs. ff. **HAND**. **Hoon**(e), obs. ff. **HONE**.

Hoong, obs. f. *hung*, pa. t. of **HANG** *v.*

Hoop (hūp), *sb.* 1. Forms: 2 *hōp*, 2-5 *hop*, 4-6 *hope*, 5 *north. hupe*, 5-7 *hoope*, 6- *hoop*, (6 *howp*(e), *howpp*, *whop*(e), *whoope*, 6-7 *houpe*). [Late OE. *hōp* = OFris. *hōp*, MDu. *hoop*, *houp*, *hoep*, Du. *hoep*:—OTeut. type **hōpō*-; but not known outside the Low German-Frisian group.]

1. A circular band or ring of metal, wood, or other stiff material; esp. a circle of wood or flattened metal for binding together the staves of casks, tubs, etc.

a 1175 *Hist. Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.) 22 Ða het he wurcean sennne seolfrene hop of brittigne pundon . . . swa fela seolfrene hope. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De* P. R. xviii. clxxiv. (1495) 716 Bendes and knytynges made to bynde vp vynes and hopes for tonnes. 1417 *Durham MS. Almoner's Roll*, In j part molarum cum hopys et rynd-spindellis. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 245/2 Hoop, vesselle byndynge (K. hope). 1485 *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 373, ij hupes pro rota plaustris. 1522 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 17 Paid for a whoope of Iron to the shafts of the church gate ijijd. 1555 *Edin. Decades* 28 The whoopes of his barrels cracked and brake. 1598 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xlii. (1612) 202 A Stoolle halfe backed with a whoope. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 174 This cap . . . is hollow . . . being borne up by little whoopes, or so cooles the head. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 51 ¶ 12 A vessel of gooseberry wine had burst the whoops. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 791 Model of a hoop for a mast, for the boom to work in, instead of a 'goose-neck'. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 244 The pieces of buhr-stones . . . are bound with iron hoops into large millstones. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 70 § 9 Barrels made . . . with such hoops as may be approved by the Fishery Board. *fig.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 63 The friends thou hast, and their adoption trade, Grapple them to thy Soule, with whoopes of Steele. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 117 What Hoopoe should hold vs staunch from edge to edge A th' world.

b. In tavern signs: see **COCK-A-HOOP**, *note*.

1403 *Add. Charter* 5313 Br. Mus. [A message called] the belle on the hoop. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 31 The hert of the hop [sign of inn at Bury]. 1631 *Deed* (in J. Coleman's *Bk. Catal.* 1889), Two Inns in Shoreditch, one called the Cock and Hoop, the other the Holy Lamb.

2. Applied to rings, bands, or loops, having similar uses (see *quots.*); also to other contrivances for binding or confining, as 'the enclosing case of a run of stones' in a mill (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hoops*, the strong iron bindings of the anchor-stock to the shank, though square, are called hoops. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hoop*, . . . one of the rings to which the weather-leach of a fore-and-aft sail is bent, and by which it slides on the mast or stay as the sail is hoisted or lowered.

3. A circle of wood or iron (orig. a barrel-hoop), which is trundled along as a plaything by children.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* IV. 150 When they ought to have been spinning a top, or twirling a hoop. 1802 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. § 4 Trundling the hoop is a pastime of uncertain origin, but much in practice at present. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xviii, The rosy children . . . run past with hoops.

† 4. One of the bands at equal intervals on a quart pot; hence, the quantity of liquor contained between two of these. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 23 b, I beleeev hoops in quart pots were inuented to that ende, that every man should take his hoopes, and no more. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. ii. 72 The three hoop'd pot shall haue ten hoopes, and I will make it Fellony to drink small Beere. 1609 DRKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* 28 (N.) The Englishman's healths, his hoops, cans, half-cans [etc.].

5. A measure of corn, etc. of varying capacity. Now *local*.

1520 WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1527) 12 b, A mette or an hoopo of oote mele. 1548 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 35 A bushelle and a whop of lyme. 1606 HOLLAND *Suilon*. Annot. 4 *Denosmodios*, in round reckoning may goe for ten peckes or hoopes with vs. 1654 *Manch. Cr. Let Rec.* (1887) IV. 129 The Jury Amerce John Maulton for a halfe hoopo and a Peck vnd^r measure. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 26 A Hoop, a Measure containing a Peck or Quarter of

a Strike. Yorksh. 1850 W. DAVIES *Agric. N. Wales* xvii. § 2. 466 In Montgomeryshire, a cylindrical vessel, containing 20 quarts, is called a hoop; two of such hoops make a strike or measure. 1845 PATER *Ecol. Archil. Irel.* 222 A hoop [i.e. a quarter of a peck] was sold for no less than five groates.

b. A short metal cylinder used as a shape for a cake.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 193 Butter your Hoop, and let it stand 3 Hours in a moderate Oven.

6. A circle of flexible elastic material, as whale-bone or steel, used to expand the skirt of a woman's dress; hence, the structure consisting of such hoops connected by some material, worn under a petticoat or skirt; a hoop-petticoat or -skirt.

Such a structure has appeared, with modifications, in the farthingale of the 16th-17th c., the extravagant hoop-skirt of the 18th, and the crinoline of the 19th.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII 67 b, Eight ladies in black velvet boddied about with gold, with hoops from the waist downward, and sleeves ruffed. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1318 Wyth whoopes at the skyrte. 1617 MORVSON *Ilin.* iii. 168 Women wear long fardingales, like hoops, which our Women used of olde. 1717 *Prior Alma* ii. 277 The swelling hoop sustains The rich brocade. 1738-9 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 25 The fashionable hoops are made of the richest damask, trimmed with gold and silver, fourteen guineas a hoop. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 36 P. 3 The hoop. . . At present it is nearly of an oval form, and scarce measures from end to end above twice the length of the wearer. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. v. 98 Everybody wears hoops, but . . . 'tis a melancholy consideration—how very few can manage them. 1812 BYRON *Waltz* xiii. Hoops are no more, and petticoats not much. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* xvi. In teacup-times of hood and hoop. Or while the patch was worn. 1878 MRS. OLIPHANT *Dress* iv. 54 The hoop proper was not so abrupt as the farthingale, and the crinoline was greatly softened from the hoop.

7. A finger-ring.

1507 *Will of Opy* (Somerset Ho.), My hoopes of gold made like a crown of thorn. 1550 *Test. Edor.* (Surtees) V. 117 My hoopes of golde that I were on my finger. 1530 *Palscr.* 233/1 Houpe a greete ryng, signet. 1556 SHAKS. *Merch. P.* v. i. 147 A hoope of Gold, a paltry Ring. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's Master* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 41, I know but one hoop in the world can bind us close together. . . A wedding-ring.

8. Any hoop-like or circular structure, conformation, or figure; a circle, ring, arc.

1530 *Palscr.* 233/1 Houpe of a beestes fote, corne. 1570 B. GOSSE *Pop. Kingd.* II. 25 b, Scarce an ynche brode hoopes of heare, about their pate appears. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 169 Saturn is remarkable for his hoop or ring, which seems to stand off from his body. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) III. 315 His Knights around his Table in a Circle sate, d'ye see, And altogether made up one large Hoop of Chivalry. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 41 Specimens of almost every herb under the hoop of heaven.

b. *Bot.* Applied to the overlapping edge of one of the valves of the frustule of the *Diatomaceæ*; called also the 'girdle'.

1884 *Challenger Reports*, Botany II. 3 These walls . . . are formed by two distinct plates or valves, each possessing its own hoop. . . This hoop, connecting zone or belt, may be single, double, or of complex structure.

9. A hoop- or ring-net.

1880 *Standard* 26 Sept. 1/2 They [whelks] are also caught in nets called 'hoops' or 'rings'.

10. One of the iron arches used in croquet.

1872 R. C. A. PRIOR *Croquet* 56 Hoop is now an established term, but is a wrong name for the arches set up on a croquet lawn. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 17 The setting or arrangement of the hoops.

† 11. The semicircular part of the spur which clasps the boot. *Obs.*

1660 *SHELTON Quix.* (1746) III. xiv. 93 Jaggng his Spurs into his Horse to the very Hoops.

† 12. *pl.* A canopy stretched upon hoops. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Mem. Riphon* (Surtees) III. 206 Item pro howpss pro sacrament ad summum altare, 14d.

13. *attrib. and Comb.* a. General, as hoop-bender, -dancer, -girdle, -maker, -mill, -roller, -stuff; hoop-crimping, -dressing, -felled, -horned, -ribbed, -rivving, -spined, -splaying, etc., adjs. Also HOOP-PETTICOAT, -STICK.

1838 GREENER *Gunnery* 99 In the 'hoop-and-stave wrought iron gun. 1818 *Examiner* 7 Dec. 777/1 W. Rumsey, . . . 'hoop bender. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Hoop-crimping Machine, one for giving the bend to hoop-stuff to render the hoops tractable in fitting to barrels and casks. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 28 His most Christian Majesty was attended by several devils, 'hoop-dancers and banner-bearers. 1799 *Ibid.* XIV. 28 'Hoop-felled wheels. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 74 A streame . . . clasps it round about like a 'hoopie girdle of christall. 1626 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Robert Claringbole of Barham, 'hoopemaker. 1832 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 366 Beautiful cattle, 'hoop-ribbed, square hipped. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 339 The 'hoop-rollers are represented in fig. 351; the bar-rollers in fig. 352. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 28 July 3/4 Wanted, a thoroughly experienced . . . Hoop Roller. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Hoop Splaying and Bending Machine, a machine for spreading hoop-iron on one side so as to enable it to set snugly on the bilge.

b. Special combs.: hoop-ash, (a) a species of ash, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, the flexible stems of which are used for making hoops; (b) the American Hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis* (Craig 1847); hoop-bee, a burrowing bee of the genus *Eucera*; † hoop-can, the chorion or outermost membrane enveloping the foetus before birth; † hoop-coat, = HOOP-

PETTICOAT; hoop-cramp, 'a ring-clutch for holding the ends of a hoop which are lapped over each other' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); hoop-driver, a tool or machine by which the hoops of a cask are driven on; hoop-iron, (a) flat thin bar-iron of which hoops are made; (b) the iron rod with which a child's hoop is trundled; hoop-lock, a mode of connecting the ends of a wooden hoop by interlocking notches; also one of the notches themselves; † hoop-man, an acrobat who performs with hoops; hoop-net, a fishing-net, butterfly-net, etc. held open by a hoop or ring at its mouth; hoop-pine, the Moreton Bay Pine (*Araucaria Cunninghamii*) of eastern Australia (Morris); hoop-pole, a smooth straight sapling of green wood for making hoops; hoop-ring, a ring consisting of a plain band; also, a finger-ring encircled with stones in a cut-down setting; hoop-shave, a kind of spoke-shave for dressing hoop-stuff; hoop-shaver, (a) one who dresses wood for hoops; (b) a name given to a species of wood-boring bees; hoop-shell, a shell of the genus *Trochus*, a top-shell; hoop-skirt = HOOP-PETTICOAT; † hoop-sleeve, a wide full sleeve, as though expanded by hoops; hoop-snake, a snake fabled to take its tail in its mouth and roll along like a hoop, *spec.* the harmless *Abaster erythrogrammus* of U.S.; hoop-tree, a semi-tropical low tree, *Melia semper-virens* (Miller 1884); † hoop-wheel, the detent-wheel of a clock; hoop-withie, -withy, a plant of the genus *Rivina* (Craig 1847); also *Colubrina asiatica* (Miller 1884); hoop-wood, a tree yielding wood suitable for making hoops; in Jamaica *Calliandra latifolia*; in U.S. the Hoop-ash.

1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 727 Another American species, *Celtis crassifolia*, often called Hackberry or Hagberry, and 'Hoop Ash. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 34 b, Chorion or the 'hoope cal. 1800 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 511 A quantity of 'hoop-iron and rivets. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Hoop-iron, . . . a child's toy for trundling a hoop. a 1668 DAVENANT *Play-House* i. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 24 Rich jugglers, 'hoop-men, And so many tom-tumblers. 1481-90 *Howard House* Bks. (Roxb.) 192 [The] netter, had sent home . . . i. 'hopenettes, prise viii. d. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 11 Hoop-nets baited with frogs are let down into the water. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 247 Used for hop-poles, 'hoop-poles, hurdles, faggots, and charcoal. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 39 It is compassed with this wrapper, as with a broode 'hoopie-ryng. 1609 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, Good madam, what shall he do with a hooping, And a spark of diamond in it? 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. xv. 99 She saw herself with . . . a brilliant exhibition of hoop rings on her finger. 1885 *S. James's Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/2 The long-bladed 'hoop-shave, with the double handle. 1688 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 A Man of about 30 years old . . . by Trade a 'Hoopshaver, or Lathrender. 1771 G. WHITE *Obs. Insects in Selborne* (1875) 348 It strips off the pubes, shaving it bare with the dexterity of a hoop-shaver. 1864-5 *Wood Homes without II.* viii. (1868) 180 One of the wood-boring bees. . . We will call it the Hoop-shaver. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1118/4 The modern 'hoop-skirt is formed of braid-covered flat steel-wire hoops, united by tapes and shaped upon a former. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 735 The hoop-skirt gradually waned until the opposite extreme was reached. a 1613 OVRBURY *Char., Lawyer* Wks. (1856) 85 Next term he walks his 'hoopsleeve gowne to the hall. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Detent-Wherl.* or 'Hoop-Wherl in a Clock, is that which has a Hoop almost round it, wherein there is a Vacancy at which the Clock works. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 279 Horse-wood, or 'Hoop-wood, the wood is pretty tough, and sometimes cut for hoops. 1770 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 302, I marked two maples, an elm, and hoop-wood tree. . . I also marked . . . an ash and hoop-wood.

1. *Hoop, sb.* Also 4 hoop, 6 hoop. [f. HOOP v. 2 Cf. HOOP int., WHOOP sb. and int., F. *hoop* int.]

1. A cry or call of 'hoop'; a whoop.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 167 Whan bei hurden [his] hoop, hastiliche aftur A lud to a litil boot lepus in haste. 1673 S. PARKER *Reproof Rehears. Transp.* 26 (R.) You have run them all down with hoops and hola's. 1792 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xvii. (1809) 135 His shouts . . . much resembled the war-hoops of the Indians. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Writ. on Foreheads* II. 6 The hoop-hoop-hoop of the large black-bodied, grey-bearded monkey.

2. The sonorous inspiration characteristic of hooping-cough. (Quot. 1538 is uncertain.)

[1538] BALE *Thre Lawes* 195 For noyance of the hoop, For casement of your toth. 1812 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s. v. *Pertussis*, The cough . . . is attended with a peculiar sound, which has been called a hoop. 1871 NAPIER *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. i. 370 The long, jerking cough, interspersed with a loud, sucking, drawing in of the air, known as the 'hoop', is known to every mother.

3. *Hoop, sb.* Forms: 5 huppe, 6 hupe, houpe, 6-7 houpe, houpe, 7 ooops, whoops, 7-8 hoop, 7- hoop. [a. F. *houpe* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), in Cotgr. *houpe, upe* 'a little woollen thread, or tuft in the top of a cap; also, the crest, or cop on the head of a bird; also, the Whoope or dunghill Cocke':—pop. L. *upupa*, for *upupa* HOOPOE.]

† 1. The HOOPOE. (Formerly identified or confused with the lapwing on account of its crest.) *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xvi. 102 The huppe or lapwynche is a byrd crested, whiche is moche in mareys & fylthes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Hupe*, a bird called

a Houpe. 1599 MINSHU *Sp. Dict.*, *Abubilla*, a bird called a Houpe. Some thinke it to be the Lapwing. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 287 The Houpe or Upupa, is a nasty and filthy bird . . . but a goodly faire crest or comb it hath. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 32 Rookes, Pies, and Oopes. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 92 That Bird which the Latines call *Upupa*, the English a *Whoope*. a 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 106 When Tereus was turned into an *Upupa*, or Hoopiebird. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 495 Solomon and the Queen of Sheba . . . had a bird called Hudhud (that is, the 'hoop') who was the messenger of their amours.

2. A local name for the Bullfinch.

[It is not certain that this is the same word: cf. the names ALP, OLPH, NOPE (=an ope).]

1798 F. LEIGHTON *MS. Let. to J. Boucher* 11 May (Shropsh. Words), A Bullfinch—near Bath it is called a Hoop: in Norfolk an Olph. 1845 P. Parley's *Ann.* VI. 36 [The bullfinch] in some places . . . is called the Thickbill, the nope, and the hoop. It has a wild hooping note. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The bullfinch is in G[oucestershire] a 'hoop'.

3. *Hoop, v.* [f. HOOP sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To bind or fasten round with a hoop or hoops; to confine with hoops.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/2 Hoopyn, or settyn hoopys on a vesselle. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 10 Euery bere brewer may kepe . . . coupers, to hoope and amende his barrells. 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 65 And were not hoopd with steele, my breast wold break. 1674 tr. *Martinier's Voy. N. Countries* 18 A Tub of Wood, hoop'd about with Iron, in which we were let down into the Mine. 1693 R. GOULD *Corrupt. Times by Money* 26 Tho your Tomb be hoop'd with Lead. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vi. iii. (1849) 327 The music of a cooper hooping a flour-barrel. 1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* xxx. 195 The smith was hooping a cart-wheel.

2. *transf. and fig.* To surround or confine as with a hoop; to encircle, embrace; to bind together or unite, as the staves of a tub.

a 1542 WYATT *Of means Estate* 77 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 Although thy head were hoopd with golde. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 450 If euer henceforth, thou . . . hope his body more, with thy embraces. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 457 An Island is a part of the Earth . . . hoopd as it were with a watery Girdle. 1821 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog. Writ.* 1892 I. 107 During the war of Independence, while the pressure of an external enemy hoopd us together.

3. *Hoop, v.* Also 4 howpe, hope, 4-7 houpe, 6 hoopes. [a. F. *houpe-r* (in 12th c. *huper*), f. *hoop*, imitative of the cry: see HOOP sb. 2 Cf. OE. *hwōpan* to threaten, OHG., Goth. *hwōpan* to boast, from which some derive the Fr. vb. WHOOP (q.v.) is a later spelling, after *who*: cf. *whole*.]

1. *intr.* To utter a hoop; to whoop.

1562 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 159 Pers. hoped [B. vi. 174 hoped; v. r. hoped] aftur hunger þo þat herde him ate furste. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 580 Ther-with al they shrieked and they howped. a 1553 UDALL *Reyherd* D. II. I. (Arb.) 32 The howlet out of an yuie bushe should hoopes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 21 Echoes, answering one another . . . when a man doth holla or hoopes among them. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Love in Two* I. ii, You . . . hoop'd and hollow'd like madmen, and roard out in the streets. 1772 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Vianet's Shipwreck* 226, I treated them to hoop and halloo . . . in hopes she might be able to hear. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* iv. 30 [He was] hooping and jumping like a half maniac.

† b. *Hoop and hide*: the game hide-and-seek.

1710-11 SWIFT *Tatler* 27 Jan. P. 6 You played at Hoopie and Hide with my Brother in the Garret.

† 2. To shout with astonishment. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 108 Working so grossly . . . That admiration did not hoopie at most. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 203 O wonderful, and most wonderful wonderful, and yet againe wonderful, and after that out of all hooping.

3. To make the sonorous inspiration characteristic of hooping-cough.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 452 note, Dr. Gregory knew a lady who never hooped in the disease, but instead of doing so always faints.

† 4. *trans.* To greet with a 'hoop'. *Obs. rare.*

1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 122 Having met and hooped her, she [the hare] has redoubled back . . . and leaped off into some hedge.

b. *Hoop out*: to drive out with derisive cries.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 84 By th' voyce of Slaues to be Hoop'd out of Rome.

5. *Hoop, int.* [Cf. HOOP v. 2] = WHOOP.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 P. 2 Hey! Hoop! d'ye hear my damnd obstreperous Spouse! 1792 Hohoop [see Ho int. 5].

† *Hoopage*. *Obs.* [f. HOOP sb. 1] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR. *Droit de Liage*, hoopage; or a fee due vnto some Lords vpon euerie hooped vessell of wine which their vassalls haue, or sell.

6. *Hoop(e)*, *obs.* ff. HOPE; var. HOPPE, boll of flax. *Hooped* (*hūpt*), *a.* [f. HOOP sb. 1 + -ED.]

1. Having a hoop or hoops; made with a hoop.

1550 HULIOT, *Hooped, funetus*. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman . . . shall . . . use or exercise any . . . hooped Net. 1716 *Long. Gaz.* No. 546/4 One hoop'd Diamond Ring, with 19 Brilliants. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 111 There are three descriptions of wheels, viz. the straked, the hooped, and the patent rim. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxvi. 648 Hooped wooden goblets.

b. *Hooped petticoat* = HOOP-PETTICOAT I.

1718 *Spect.* No. 292 P. 11, I wear the hooped Petticoat. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 203 Skirts extended like a woman's hooped petticoat.

2. Wearing a hoop (sense 6).

1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. 63 They had both shone as hooped beauties in the minuets. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 10 June, Are the stalls of the opera big enough to hold their hooped occupants?

Hooper¹ (hū'pār). [f. HOOP v.1 + -ER¹.] A craftsman who fits the hoops on casks, barrels, etc.; a cooper. Also, a maker of hoops.

1554 HULOT, Hooper, victor. 1554 T. MARTIN *Priests Marr.* Lijb, Euerye . tinker, tailor, hooper. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jnrl.* (1814) 55 Here stands the hooper: just now he set up the staves of his vessel. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 12 July, A few of the Creole population, engaged as hoopers and stove-makers.

Hooper². [f. HOOP v.2 + -ER¹.]

1. One who hoops or cries 'hoop': only in *hoopers hide*, an old name of hide-and-seek; cf. HOOP v.2 1 b.

1719 D'URFAY *Pills* I. 278 His Wife with Willy, Was playing at Hoopers-hide.

2. The Whooping, Whistling, or Wild Swan, *Cygnus musicus* (ferus): so called from its cry.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 5 b/1 A hooper or wilde swanne, *onocrotalus*. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 228 Hoopers or wild-Swans whose feet are not black, but of a dusky yellow. 1790 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 95 A sort of swan, call'd a hooper. 1851 J. COLQUHOUN *Moore & Lock* (1880) I. 77 Four hoopers were discovered close to the shore.

Hoopering, obs. f. *hoop-ring* (HOOP sb.1 13b).

Hooping (hū'pīg), *vbl.* sb.1 [f. HOOP v.1]

1. The action of the verb HOOP¹; the putting of hoops on casks, barrels, etc. Also *fig.*

1463 *Mann & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 193 Payd to Peter Garn for hopyng and hedyng and setting in of hedyds of pypys and barells. 1589 *Hayany Work Bb.* Your Cooper... is... a deceitful workman, and if you commit the hooping of your bishopricks unto him, they will leake. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 590 Kettle-drums, whose sullen dub Sounds like the hooping of a tub. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 477 The hooping of masts.

2. *concr.* Hoop-iron.

1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 36 A coarse piece of iron-hooping, the substitute for a razor. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 145 Pieces of the old hooping properly straightened and cut into lengths.

† b. Something that girls like a hoop. *Obs. rare.* 1803 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 His midil embracing with wig wag circled hooping.

3. Trundling a hoop. *nonce-use.*

1844 P. Parley's *Ann.* V. 68 We had sober, steady, ashen hoops... and instead of hooping about in public thoroughfares... we used to take a range round greens, commons.

Hooping, *vbl.* sb.2 [f. HOOP v.2 + -ING¹.] The action of HOOP v.2; crying 'hoop'.

1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Virtue* 257 in *Babes Bk.* 341 Hooping and halowynge as in huntynge the foxe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. x. 255 Without any hooping, singing, and joyous vaunting of himselfe. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Periussis*, A convulsive strangulating cough, with hooping.

Hooping, *ppl.* a.1 [f. HOOP v.1 + -ING².] That secures with or as with a hoop.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., *Hooping Piece*, a strong timber, which unites the perch to the fore end of the carriage. *Hooping Wings*, two extending timbers, which unite the perch to the fore end.

Hooping, *ppl.* a.2 [f. HOOP v.2 + -ING².] That hoops or whoops. † *Hooping-bird*, the Hoopoe. *Hooping-crane*, *Grus americana*.

Hooping turtle, the Hawk's-bill Turtle.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 177 The Upupa, the Hoopoe, or Hooping-bird. 1718 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 276 The very large hooping or logger-head Turtle. 1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 177 *Grus americana alba*, The Hooping Crane. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 137 The brown crane and hooping crane are both edible species.

Hooping-cough, A contagious disease chiefly affecting children, and characterized by short, violent, and convulsive coughs, followed by a long sonorous inspiration called the hoop (whoop); the chin-cough. Also WHOOPING-COUGH.

1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 43 Chin-Cough or Hooping-Cough. 1758 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 475 The Duchess of Portland's receipt for a hooping, or any nervous cough. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 426 Treatment to be adopted in the latter stages of the Hooping Cough. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 179 Hooping-Cough is generally regarded as an infectious disease, depending upon a specific poison.

Hoopoe (hū'pū). Also 7 hoopoe, 7-8 hoop-poe, 7-hoopoo. [app. an alteration of the earlier HOOP (sb.3), with partial assimilation to L. *upupa*, formed on the cry (*up up*) of the bird: cf. the form *hoopoo*.] A bird of the family *Upupidae*, esp. the typical *Upupa epops*, a south European species, which occasionally visits England, conspicuous by its variegated plumage and its large erectile crest; formerly called HOOP (sb.3).

1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon Zoicon* 92 *Upupa*, . vernacule an Hoopoo. 1675 RAY *Dict. Trilingue* 27 This bird [the lapwing] by a great mistake hath been generally taken to be the *upupa* of the Antients, which is now by all acknowledged to be the *Hoopo*. 1677 [see HOOPING pbl. a.1]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 254/2 A Upupa. . is in our country speech called a Whoophoo, or Whopee, or Hoopoe, and Howpee. 1790 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 222 *Quirus*, is a juggling Stone, found in the Nest of the Hoopoo. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* II. 31 The most unusual birds I ever observed in these parts were a pair of hoopoes. 1854 W. SMITH *Smaller Class. Dict.* (1874) 417 Progne, accordingly, became a nightingale. . Tereus a hoopoo. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 6/2, I saw to-day a pair of hoopoes on the road. . I could see the beautiful orange crest of the male, with its black tip going up and down as he walked, and after he flew into the tree he continued his cry of 'uup, uup'.

VOL. V.

Hoop-petticoat.

1. A petticoat or skirt stiffened and expanded by hoops of whalebone, cane, hoop-steel, or the like. (See HOOP sb.1 6.)

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 5 There are Men of Superstitious Tempers, who look upon the Hoop Petticoat as a kind of Prodigy. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6391/6 John Lee, . . . Hoop-Petticoat-Maker. 1770 GRAY in *Corr. with N. Nicholls* (1843) 112 With what grace . . . can she conduct her hoop petticoat through this auger-hole, and up the dark windings of the grand escalier? 1837 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* (1876) 310 We perceive a rustling of hoop-petticoats.

2. A name for plants of the genus *Corbularia*, sometimes reckoned as a sub-genus of *Narcissus*; so called from the shape of the flower.

1847 in CRAIG. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Corbularia*, a genus of amaryllids, commonly called Hoop-petticoats. . . *C. Bulbocodium*, the common Hoop-petticoat. 1889 J. HABBERTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 367/1 The daffodil, the 'pheasant-eye', and the 'hoop-petticoat' are all narcissuses.

Hence **hoop-petticoated** a., wearing a hoop-petticoat; having a flower of this shape (see sense 2 above).

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. iv. 79 A hoop-petticoated phantom of Esther Dudley. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 2/2 Hoop-petticoated daffodils.

Hoop-stick.

1. A thin pliable stick or sapling such as is used for making cask-hoops.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 11 Your Punch fixed at the end of a Hoop-stick, or some such Wood. 1704 tr. I. Lefevre's *Mem.* 75 How many blows I have received with Cudgels and Hoopsticks.

2. One of the arched rails forming the framework of a carriage-head.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 16 The compass rails, called hoopsticks, five or six in number, are shaped to the intended form of the roof. *Ibid.* 31 The flats and hoopsticks, or the timber-work for a square head to support the leather.

3. A stick for driving a toy hoop.

1854 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. 174 A woman, bowling a hoop round the walks, with a hoop-stick in one hand and a book in the other.

Hoop, obs. and dial. f. WHORE. **Hoora**, hooray, var. HURRAH. **Hoord**, -e, obs. ff. HOARD, HORDE. **Hoore**, obs. f. HOUR, WHORE; var. ORE *adv.*, before. **Hoorel**, obs. f. HURL. **Hoors**, -e, hoos, -e, obs. ff. HOARSE. **Hoose**, obs. f. HOSE; Sc. f. HOUSE.

Hoose, *hoose* (hūz), *sb.* local. [app. related to **hwōs*- root of OE. *hwēsan* to wheeze, or to root of HOAST cough.] A cough or wheeze: said of cattle. Cf. HOAST.

1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 15 The symptoms are a great difficulty in breathing, attended with a cough or hoose. 1828 *Craven Dial.* *Hoose*, a difficulty of breathing in cattle. 1890 *Yorksh. Weekly Post* 15 Nov. 4/1 Husk or Hoose in Calves, Lambs, Heifers, and Sheep.

Hoose, *hoose*, *v.* local. [Belongs to prec. sb.] *intr.* To cough or wheeze. Hence **Hoos-ing** *vbl.* sb.

1846 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 204 In the early short-horns no hoosing or cough, no delicacy of constitution was known. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hoose*, to wheeze or breathe with difficulty and noise.

Hoost, obs. form of HOAST, HOST.

Hoosyl, obs. form of HOUSSEL.

Hoot (hūt), *v.* Forms: 3 huten, (4 hult), 4-5 houte(n, howte(n, hot(en, 6-7 howt, hout, 7-hoot, (7-9 whoot). [ME. *hūten* is found c1200: perh. echoic, representing an inarticulate sound like the hooting of owls or the 'toot' of a horn or pipe, of which the characteristic vowel is *u* (being that heard at the greatest distance, whence its use in distant calls, as *hoo! hoo! cooe*, etc.). Cf. Swedish *hula ut* 'to take one up sharply', MHG. *hūsen*, *hūsen* to call to the pursuit; also Da. *hūte* to shout, cry, halloo, Fr. *huer* to hoot, and the exclamations mentioned under HOOT *int.* But the phonology presents difficulties: beside *hūten*, ME. had *hōten*, north. and Sc. *huit*, *hute*: perhaps a different word. ME. *hūten* regularly gave later *hout*, *howt*, down to 17th c., when its place appears to have been taken by *hoot*, which might either be the descendant of OE. *hōten*, or an alteration of *hout* under the influence of the natural sounds (cf. CUCKOO). The late spelling *whoot* was due to the influence of *who*, *whom*, *whose*.]

1. *intr.* To shout, call out, make an inarticulate vocal noise; to toot with a horn; now, esp., to utter loud sounds of disapproval or obloquy.

a 1225 [see HOOTING *vbl.* sb.1]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2387 Pei. . went after he werwolf, . . . houting out wip hornes. c 1360 *Sir Ferunp.* 3225 Panne by gunne pay to grede & houte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 251/4 Howtyn, or cryyn, boo. *Ibid.*, Howtyn, or cryyn as shennenn, . . . celestina. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 182 Upon my spere, A gerle I bere, I dare wel swere Lett moderes howte. 1601 SHAKS. *Jnl.* C. i. ii. 245 And still as hee refus'd it, the rablement howted, and clapp'd their choep hands. 1620 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 35 At this newes the whole fraternity of Vagabonds whooted for ioy. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 19 Recusants. . . frequently passed through the Churches in time of Divine Service houting and ho-lo-ing. 1666

Wood Life (O. H. S.) II. 76 They houted and hum'd all the way from the Scooles to Xt. Ch. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 7, I do not hoot and hollow and make a Noise. *Mod.* The crowd began to hoot.

b. To call out or shout opprobriously at († *on*) or after any one. (With *indirect passive*.)

a 1300 *Curtor M.* 15833 Jai huted on him vilker þan he had ben a hund. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 118 What is more houted at, scoffed and scorned in Englande now. 1590 NASH P. *Penitence* (ed. 2) 28 b, Young children howted at her as a strumpet. 1611 SHAKS. *Winter's T.* v. iii. 116 [It] should be houted at Like an old Tale. 1624 GOS *Foot out of Snare* v. 27 All who meet with their modern books, may hoot at them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 67, I cannot wear those good things without being whooted at. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 78 A troop of strange children ran at his heels, hooting after him.

2. *trans.* To assail with shouts or sounds of disapproval, contempt, or derision.

c 1200 ORMIN 2034 Jiff mann wolde tellenn þatt, & hutenn hire & butenn. *Ibid.* 4875 Whersee icc amm bitennenn menn icc butedd amm & butedd. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 218 He was nawhere welcome. Ouer al yhowted and yhote trusse. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa marrit Women* 465 Fy on hir! . . . Hutit be the halok. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. ii, The Owle of Rome, whom boyes and girles will hout! 1798 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. (1757) 90 Tho' hiss'd and whooted by the pointing crowd. 1740 C. PITT *Virg.*, *Æneid* XII. (R.), How will the Latians hoot their hero's fight! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 132 They will not listen to him, but laugh at him, and hoot him.

b. To drive (a person) out, away, or in any direction, (a play) off or from (the stage), by shouts and sounds of disapproval.

1303 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 228 He was . . . Ouer-al houted out and yhote trusse. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* I. i, I would give the Boys leave to whoot me out o' th' Parish. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 29 [He] could never recover himself but was houted and hissed home again. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 ¶ 7 There is neither Mirth nor Good-humour in hooting a young Fellow out of Countenance. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Mad. D'Arblay* (1887) 743 His play had not been hooted from the boards. 1895 *19th Cent.* Aug. 327 They can tell the public that work which they elect to hoot off the stage is first rate in quality.

3. *intr.* Applied to the cry of some birds, *spec.* of the owl.

a 1500 *Cuckow & Night.* 185 Thou shalt be as other that been forsake, And than thou shalt hooten as do I (the Cuckoo). 1601 SHAKS. *Jnl.* C. i. iii. 28 The Bird of Night did sit . . . vpon the Market place, Howling, and shrieking. 1628 WITHER *Motto, Nec Caros Wks.* (1633) 531 No more. . . Then doth the Moore (fear) when dogs and birds of night Doe barking stand or whooting at her light. 1790 G. HUUGHES *Barbadoes* 153 Even doves . . . will not whoot, if deprived of these and bird-pepper. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 131 The owl (shall) hoot from the shattered tower.

b. *trans.* To utter or express by hooting.

a 1689 COTTON *Fable* (R.), Perched on Parnassus all night long, He [an owl] hoots a sonnet or a song. 4. Applied to certain sounds mechanically produced, esp. that of a steam siren or 'hoooter', used as a signal to workmen for beginning or ceasing work, a fog-signal, etc. To hoot her way (of a ship): to make her way (as in a fog) with continuous hooting.

1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 84 A cuckoo-clock . . . hooted at intervals. 1890 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/6 It was not a dangerous fog, but our ship had to hoot her way for some distance down. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 3 Through the yelling Channel tempest when the siren hoots and roars.

Hoot (hūt), *sb.* Forms: 6 hute, 6-7 hout, (7 whout, whoote), 7-hoot. [f. HOOT v.]

1. A loud inarticulate exclamation, a shout, outcry.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xix. 487 Anniball made a hout at it [exclamare], and cried aloud: What? shall we sit heere about Casilinum so long? a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* *Man.* (1636) 70 But for the whootes, and cries, and other turbulent motions avoide them utterly. 1859 T. G. BONNEY in Mrs. Cole *Lady's Tour Monte Rosa* App. 395 A marmot . . . scampered rapidly away among the rocks at the hoot of our guides.

2. *spec.* A shout of disapprobation or obloquy.

1618 T. JAMES *Yessuit's Downf.* 53 Hee was hissed out the College with whouts and hobubs. 1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1670) 103 For all the then Hout, and the still stout standing of thy Rout of rude ones to the contrary, I still say the same. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 138, I heard certain mutterings and hoots among the students.

3. The cry or call of an owl. (Sometimes imitated as *to-hoot, too-hoot, to-hoo*.)

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* III. Wks. 1812 I. 248 To-hoot of Owls amid the dusky vales. 1852 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1874) 281 The voice of the Brown Owl is a loud monotonous hoot. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* IV. (1886) 146 He . . . listened to the owl's hoot.

4. Hoot owl, the Tawny Owl, *Syrnium aluco*.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 129 Tawny owl (*Syrnium aluco*), Hoot owl (Craven). 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* 384 The tawny owl (*Syrnium aluco*) is called brown owl, hoot owl and Jenny hooter.

Hoot (hut), *int.* Sc. and north. dial. Also hout (haut), hut (hūt). [App. a natural utterance of objection or repulsion, there being parallel forms in many langs.: e. g. Sw. *hut* begone, used in taking one up sharply, Welsh *hwt* off! away!, Irish *ut* out! pshaw!, Gael. *ut!* interj. of disapprobation or dislike. Possibly connected in origin with HOOT v.]

An ejaculation expressing dissatisfaction with, or impatient and somewhat contemptuous dismissal of, a statement or notion: nearly synonymous with

tut!, with which also it appears to be combined in the more emphatic *hoot hoot* (*hoot tout, hut tut*).

1681 OTWAY *Souldiers Fort.* l. i, Hout ye Caterpillars, ye Locusts of the Nation. 1768 FOOTE *Orator* II. Wks. 1799 I. 216 Hut, hut, not spake, what should all me? 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* i, 'Wha can this new comer be?' 'Hoot!' quo' Tam, 'there's drouth in thinking—Let's in, Will, and syne we'll see'. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, Hout tout, man! I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a scart on the pow. 1825-30 JAMIESON, *Hoot, hout, howts*, .. equivalent to Eng. *fy*. *Hoot-tout*, of the same meaning, but stronger, and expressing greater dissatisfaction, contempt, or disbelief. 1879 MRS. WALFORD *Consins* x. 133 'Hut, Emily! who said you were a tyrant?' 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Ladies Lindores* II. 130 'Hoot, mem, we'll just manage fine'. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hoot! hoots! hoot!* *hout! hut!* an expression of impatience. Sometimes *hoot-tout*, or otherwise varied.

So Hoots (*houts, huts*), *int.* [with advb. -s.] 1824 MACTAGART *Gallivod. Encycl.*, *Houts, huts* .. as 'howts—nonsense'; 'howts—ay'. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 240 Hoots! You're no serious in sayin you're gaun to smoke already. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 59 One with feelings cried, 'Hoots, hoots, Let's roll him up in wool'. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* v, Hoots, not so bad as that. 1893 [see above].

Hoot, -e, obs. forms of Hoot.

Hootation, humorous for *hooting*: see -ATION.

Hooter (*hū-tā*), [f. *Hoot* v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which hoots.

a. A person or animal that hoots: esp. an owl. 1674-1828 [see GILL-HOOTER]. 1826 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 12 Though he [an owl] was esteemed a good hooter in his youth, their hootings beat his hollow. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Hooter*, an owl. *Mod.* A few hooters tried to disturb the meeting.

b. A steam whistle or siren; esp. one at large works, sounded as a signal for beginning or ceasing work.

1876 C. J. H. FLETCHER in *Oxford Chron.* 19 Oct., The conditions under which these 'hooters' or 'buzzers' are used in our northern manufacturing towns. 1881 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/3 Behind this apparent boiler stands the driver with brake, regulator and 'hooter' within easy reach. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 5/2 The accompaniment of indescribable din and noise from the sirens and hooters of all the steamers down below. 1897 BLACKMORE *Darrel* iv. 485 The Osset tongue... sounds like... a hooter at the junction.

Hooting (*hū-tin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *Hoot* v. + -ING¹.]

The action of the verb *HOOT* in various senses.

a. Shouting, calling out, clamour; *spec.* calling out in execration or derision.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 52 Ne make þu me nawt men to huting ant to bokere. *Ibid.*, Ant heo leac him efter hire endelung be cheping chepmenne huting [MS. B. be cheping chapmen to huting]. a. 1330 *Syr Degarre* 577 Than was ther long houting and cri. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliv. (1482) 298 The frenshmen made... moche reuel with houting and showtyng. 1523 STANFURD *Encis* II. (Arb.) 68, I stoutly... rayned an houting. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 61 (1623) The people fall a hooting. a. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. iv, Your whootings and your clamours... Can no more vex my soul, than this base carriage. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. Fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 102 The hideous hootings of that *canaille*. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxvi. 447 They were obliged to retire amidst the jeers and hootings of the multitude.

b. The cry or call of an owl.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 143 The hooting of large owls, and the screeching of the small ones. 1856 [see HOOTER].

Hooting (*hū-tin*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

That hoots; *spec.* of certain species of owls. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 75 [Let] hooting Owls contend with Swans in Skill. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* III. ii, Like an idle Madman That wanders with a Train of hooting boys. 1829 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xiv. 398 The night-wolf answered to the whooting owl. 1881 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 71 Cracking whips, and shepherd's hooting cries.

Hooual, obs. f. HOVEL. **Hoouer**, obs. f. HOVER.

Hoouge, obs. f. HUGG. **Hoove**, see HOOF.

Hoove (*hūv*), [f. OE. *hōf*, ablaut-stem of *HEAVE* v.; perh. representing ME. *hove*, for *hopen* pa. pple.] A disease of cattle, characterized by an inflation of the stomach, usually due to eating too much green fodder.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 81/2 At other times an unnatural fermentation commences, and the stomach is inflated with gas... This is termed hoove. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 141 If there is hoove, this will combine with the extricated gas, and prevent the continued formation of it.

Hop (*hɒp*), *sb.*¹ Also 5-6 *hoope*, *hopp*, 5-7 *hoppe*, 6 *hope*. [In 15th c. *hoppe*, a. MDu. *hoppe*, Du. *hop* = late OHG. *hopfo* (MHG. *hopfe*, Ger. *hopfen*); med.L. *hupa* (for **huppa*); ulterior origin obscure.]

1. (Usually in *pl.*) The ripened cones of the female hop-plant (see 2), used for giving a bitter flavour to malt liquors, and as a tonic and soporific.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/2 Hoppe, sede for beyre... *humulus, secundum extraneos*. 1500-1600 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 82 When I was a brewer longe with hoopees I made my ale stronge. 1502, 1543 [see BEER *sb.*¹]. 1545 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 224 Duas libras hoppelles pro vd. 1617 *Morvson Itin.* III. 147 The English Beere is famous in Netherlands... made of Barley and Hops; for England yeelds plenty of Hops. 1654 *Trapp Comm.* Job xxxix. 13 They were wont to say here, that Peacocks, Hops, and Heresie, came first into England in one and the same ship. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4848/1 An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops.

1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 61 The hops are picked into bins, long, light, wooden frames, with sacking bottoms.

2. A climbing perennial dioecious plant (*Humulus lupulus*, N.O. *Urticaceae*, suborder *Cannabinæ*), with rough lobed leaves shaped like those of the vine; the male plant bears pentamerous flowers which grow in drooping panicles; the female bears green cones or catkins consisting of broad scales each with two flowers at the base. The plant is a native of Europe, and is much cultivated for its cones, esp. in Bavaria, Belgium, England, and the United States: see 1.

The plant is believed to have been introduced into the south of England from Flanders between 1520 and 1524.

1530 TURNER *Libellus* Rij b, *Lupus salictarius*, hoppelles. 1550 — *Herbal* II. 42 b, I can fynd no mention of hoppelles in any olde autor, saving only in Pliny. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 81 To choose your Hoppe. Ye shall choose your rootes best for your Hop, in the Sommer before ye shall plant them. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 197 A hop, for want of a strong pole, will wind it self about a thistle or nettle or any sorry weed. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* Jas. I. App. (R.), The planting of hops increased much in England during this reign. 1879 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 232 The Hop... is remarkable amongst the Nettle Family for its twining stem.

b. Locally applied to *Medicago lupulina* and *Bryonia dioica*; in Australia to species of *Dodonaea* and *Daviesia*. *Bog hop*, a local name for *Buckbean* (*Menyanthes trifoliata*).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 727/2 *Medicago lupulina*... generally known by farmers as the Hop Trefoil, or Hop. 1876 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Hop*, *Native*, the seed-vessels of *Dodonaea* which are used in the same manner as the common hop in the manufacture of beer. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Hop, Bog... In allusion to its well-known bitter properties and place of growth.

3. Phr. *As thick as hops* (?referring to the plants when grown in rows, or to the crowded catkins of flowers); also *as fast as hops*, *as mad as hops* (?with play on *HOP* *sb.*²).

1590 NASH *Pasquill's Apol.* i. C, They must be throwne over the Pulpit as thicke as hoppelles. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), At the bake-houses, as thicke as hops The tatling women... thy fourfold praises knead. 1677 NEEDHAM *2nd Packet Adv.* 54 'Tis to be answer'd too as fast as Hops now. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 110 Other Amusements presented themselves as thick as Hops. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 695/2 Such a grin! It made me mad as hops.

4. Comb. a. General Combs., as *hop-bud*, *-cone*, *-dealer*, *-drier*, *-duty*, *-frame*, *-growing*, *-harrow*, *-harvest*, *-plantation*, *-prop*, *-seller*, *-top*.

1821 *Hop-dealer [see *hop-porter* in b]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hop-dryer, a chamber in which hops are artificially dried. Also called *oast* or *hop-kiln*. 1891 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/6 Hop-dryers earn about 7s. per day. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Hop-duty, a tax of about two-pence per pound, levied on hops. 1897 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 206 The valley in which are these *hop-plantations, is formed by sharp hills rising very abruptly from the plain below. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xvii. § 6 The Timber [of the poplar] is incomparable... for Vine, and *Hop-props, and divers vinnious works.

b. Special Combs.: *hop-back* [BACK *sb.*²], a vessel with a perforated bottom for straining off the hops from the liquor in the manufacture of beer; *hop-bag*, a large bag of coarse cloth for packing hops; hence *hop-bagging*, the cloth of which this is made; *hop-bind*, *-bine*, the climbing stem of the hop-plant; *hop-bitters*, a kind of unfermented liquor flavoured with hops; † *hop-boll*, the seed-vessel of the hop; *hop-bush*, an Australian shrub belonging to the genus *Dodonaea*; *hop-clover* = *hop-trefoil*; *hop-oushion* = *hop-pillow*; *hop-dresser*, one who cultivates hops, a hop-grower; *hop-factor*, a dealer in hops (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); *hop-flea*, a very small beetle (*Phyllotreta* or *Haltica concinna*), destructive to the hop-plant; *hop-fly*, a species of aphid (*Phorodon humuli*), destructive to the hop-plant; *hop frog-fly*, *hop froth-fly*, a species of froth-fly (*Aphrophora interrupta* or *Amblycephalus interruptus*), destructive to the hop-plant; *hop-grower*, one who grows hops as a crop; *hop-hill* (see HILL *sb.* 3 b); *hop hornbeam* (see HORNBEAM); *hop-jack* = *hop-back*; *hop-kiln*, a kiln for drying hops; an oast; *hop marjoram*, *mediok*, species of MARJORAM, MEDICK; *hop-mildew*, a parasitic fungus of genus *Sphaerotheca*, infesting the hop; *hop-nidget* (see NIDGET); *hop-oast*, a kiln for drying hops (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); *hop-oil*, an acrid oil obtained from hops; *hop-pillow*, a pillow stuffed with hops to produce sleep; *hop-plant*, = sense 2; also applied to species of *Origanum*; *hop-planter* = *hop-grower*; *hop-pocket* (see POCKET); *hop-porter*, a man employed to carry sacks of hops; *hop-press*, a machine for expressing the liquid from hops after boiling; *hop-ahim*, a horse-hoe used in hop cultivation; *hop-tier*, a person employed to tie the hop-bines to the poles; *hop-tree*, a North American shrub or small tree (*Ptelea*

trifoliata), N.O. *Rutaceae*, with bitter fruit which has been used as a substitute for hops; *hop-trefoil*, a name for yellow clover (*Trifolium procumbens*), from the resemblance of its withered flower-heads to the cones of the hop; also applied to the hop medick, *Medicago lupulina*; *hop-vine*, the trailing stem or bine of the hop-plant, or the whole plant; *hop-yeast*, yeast prepared from an infusion of hops. Also *HOP-DOG*, *GARDEN*, etc.

1604 T. M. Black Bk. Middleton's Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 22 Apparelled... in a wicked suit of coarse *hop-bags. 1733 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Lupulus*, Two or three times in a Day the Binn must be emptied into a Hop-bag made of coarse Linen Cloth. 1795 *Wakes Colne* (Essex) *Overseers Acc.* (MS.), Paid for *hop baging for Clarke and Woodward. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 58 Light wooden frames called *bings*... are clothed with hop-bagging, into which the hops are picked off the poles. 1733 *Act 6 Geo. II.* c. 37 § 6 If any Person maliciously cut any *Hop-binds growing on Poles in any Plantation of Hops [etc.]. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 279/2 The *hop bine said to come up very strong. 1846 Sir J. TYLDEN in J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 33 Using the old hop-bines in the hop-garden, instead of burning or otherwise wasting them. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1054 Other preparations affording excellent malt liquor substitutes are the *hop bitters and hop stout. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 179 It may do best if all of the *hop-bowl or husk be but cut and shattered as aforesaid. 1883 F. M. BAILEY *Queensland Flora* 82 (Morris) The capsules of many *Dodonaea*s are used for hops, and thus the shrubs are known as *hop-bushes. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1383/4 A way to cleanse Trefoil or *Hopclover Seed from their husk. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 421 Hop-clover, Trefoil, or three-leav'd Grass, are both finer and sweeter than the great Clover-grass. 1685 in *Canterb. Marr. Licences* (ed. Cowper) Ser. iv. 397 Robert Rye of Barham, *hop dresser. May 21. 1880 *Chambers's Encycl.*, *Hop-flea... does much mischief in hop-plantations in spring. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 156/2 We may refer to the *hop-fly. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 404 On the 13th of May, 1845, the hop-fly made its appearance in my grounds. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* Suppl., *Hop Froth-fly, or *Hop Frog-fly, sometimes appears in great numbers in hop-grounds, and does considerable mischief. 1880 *Times* 10 Sept. 9/4 Our *hop-growers have continued to hold their own. *Ibid.*, It would be cause for general regret... were English *hop-growing to languish and die out. 1707-12 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* 145 Dissolved dung... to enrich your *Hop-hills. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 549 It will be wrong to attempt to grow any crop between the rows of hop-hills. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* I. 515 A shallow vessel or cooler, over which is placed the *hop-jack or sieve for straining out the spent hops. 1784 *Lett. to Horatia & Mariana* II. 75 By the way, he stopped to chopen two hundred of hop-poles, and to inspect his new *hop-kiln. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 205 The hop-kiln is occasionally otherwise employed than in drying hops. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 294/1 The *Hop-Mildew... is a parasitic disease of the hop. 1818 Todd, in Kent, a kiln for drying hops. a. 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 106 The shapely cone of the hop-oast rises at the end. 1889 *Watts's Dict. Chem.* s.v., At the base of the membranous cones of the hop there is a bitter yellow powder called lupulin... When distilled with steam it yields *hop oil, which consists of a terpene C₁₀H₁₆, and various compounds containing oxygen. 1834 *Southey Doctor* I. 9 Lettuces, cow-slip-wine, poppy-syrup, *hop-pillows, spiders-web pills. 1884 MARY WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 792/1 There was a hop pillow in a little linen case. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 43 On the sides of the hills I noticed abundance of the *hop plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 822/2 These last [*Origanum dictamnus*, and *O. siphylum*] are popularly called Hop plants, and are often seen in cottage windows. 1663-4 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Joh's Dodd, civitatis Cant., *hopplanter. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 538, I would advise every young hop-planter never to stick a plough in his hop-ground. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 636/2 A *hop-porter... made oath, that... he hired himself... to Mr. G. S., a hop-dealer. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 44 *Hop-skin, this implement is constructed with a frame, somewhat in the manner of the common wheelbarrow. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 555 It is not necessary for the *hop-tiers to wait until there are three bines for every pole long enough to tie. 1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4), *Hop-tree, the fruit, a water-like seed, grows in clusters. 1890 *Chambers's Encycl.*, *Hop-tree... also called Shrubby Trefoil, is planted as an ornamental plant. 1825 *Lond. Encycl. Plants* 648 *Hop-trefoil... is cultivated along with the perennial clover. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1170/1 The Procumbent or Hop Trefoil of the botanist... must not be confounded with the Hop Trefoil of the farmer, which is the *Medicago lupulina*. 1707-12 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be troublesome to part the *hop vines and the poles. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 440/1 The cultivation of the hop vine. 1884 MARY WILKINS *Ibid.* Oct. 790/1 She made *hop yeast.

Hop (*hɒp*), *sb.*² [f. *HOP* *v.*¹.]

1. An act, or the action, of hopping; a short spring or leap, esp. on one foot.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 19 For mirth of May, wyth skippis and wyth hoppis. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. 1. 323 [He] is lead by the hops and skips, turnings and windings of his braine. 1611 Cotgr., *Cakol*, the iumpe, hop, or iog of a coach, etc., in a rugged, or uneven, way. 1834 BRCKFORD *Italy* I. 125 All of a hop with toads and locusts. 1888 *Longm. Mag.* XI. 453, I thought I'd take the ball on the hop.

b. *humorously*, A leap or step in dancing: cf. 2. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 He gaue Dauncers great stipends for selling their hoppes. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* iv. iv, And scour with majesty of hop the ground.

2. *slang or colloq.* A dance; a dancing-party, esp. of an informal or unceremonious kind.

1731 *Read's Weekly Jrnl.* 9 Jan, Near an hundred people of both sexes... dancing to the musick of two sorry fiddles... it was called a three-penny hop. 1744-5 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 335 Our little hop... was appointed

for Wednesday. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, The vulgar . . . now thrust themselves into all assemblies from a ridotto at St. James to a hop at Rotherhithe. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 73 The most famous Dancing Assembly, or, as it is vulgarly called, the genteel Hop, that ever was known in London. 1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 98 On Friday, at my hop, it was known that there was a majority against us. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* XX. 917/2 A party of youths and maidens . . . dressed for a hop.

3. **Hop, step, and jump** (also *hop, skip, and jump*; *hop, step, and leap*, etc.). a. as *sb.* The action of making these three movements in succession; an athletic exercise in which the players try who can cover most ground with this sequence of movements. Also *transf. and fig.*

a 1719 ADDISON (J.), When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a hop, step, and jump. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* iii. The third came up, hap—step—an low, As light as any lambie. 1810 SCOTT *Lett. to Southey* 20 May in *Lockhart*, I omitted no opportunity . . . of converting my dog-trot into a hop-step-and-jump. 1816 MAD. D'ARLAV *Lett.* 2 Apr. Your kind father . . . instantly ran downstairs, with a hop, skip, and a jump. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 613/1 A match at hop-step-and-jump between Tickler and Dr. Scott. 1825 MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* v. 1 2 (1860) 265 It seems literally but a hop, skip, and a jump, from one . . . shelf of crags to the other.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, such a saltatory motion. Also *fig.*

1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.* vi. Wks. 1812 I. 62 A hop and step and jump mode of inditing. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 44 Surprise that, after such a hop-step-and-jump perusal, I knew as much of the book. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Brittany* 248 The dancers . . . side round in a kind of hop-skip-and-a-jump step. 1895-6 *Calend. Univ. Nebraska* 233 It is not designed to give a hop-skip-and-jump star lecture course.

c. as *vb. intr.* To make this movement; to proceed with irregular saltatory action. Also *fig.*

1815 SHERIDAN *Lett. to Mrs. Sheridan* 27 Apr., Mind I don't hop, step, and jump through a book as some certain people do. 1891 MRS. WALFORD *Mischief Monica* III. 21 We pay the porter . . . and hop-skip-and-jump into the train.

Hop (hɒp), v. 1 Pa. t. and pp. **hopped, hopt** (hɒpt). Also 2 **oppe**, 3-6 **hoppe**, 6- **Sc. hap**. [OE. *hoppian*, corresp. to ON., Sw. *hoppa*, Da. *hoppe*; also MHG., mod.G. *hopsen*, early mod.Fl. *hoppēn* (Kilian):—Otent. **hoppōjan*, co-radicate with **huppian*, (see HIP v. 1), also with High Ger. dial. *huppen* (—**hoppōn*—**hubbōn*) and OE. *hoppetan* to jump about. The O.Tent. stem *hupp-*, prob. represented a pre-Tent. *kupn-* from root *kup-*: cf. OSlav. *kūpiti* to hop, leap.]

L. *intr.* To spring a short way upon the ground or any surface with an elastic or bounding movement, or a succession of such movements: said of persons, animals, and things. Formerly a general synonym of *leap*; now implying a short or undignified leap (perh. by association with b).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 202 Ða blissode min cild on minum innoðe, and hoppode onænan his Drihten. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 And te deoules hoppēn. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 285 Panne Lanfrank hopped for joye. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. iv. (1495) 751 The lambe hoppith and lepeþ tofor the folke. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 164 O! my harte hoppis for joye. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xviii. 26 They [Baal's priests] hopped aboute the altare, as their vse was to do. — Ps. lxxviii. 16 Why hoppē ye so, ye greute hilles? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 43 If any drop Of liuing bloud yet in her veynes did hop. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 17, I saw the hurcheon and the hair . . . Wer hopping to and fro. 1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 181 The fawne . . . that plaid skipping and hopping round about him. 1758 GRAY *Lett. in Poems* (1775) 261 Mr. Shenstone . . . goes hopping along his own gravel-walks, and never deviates from the beaten paths. 1758 in *Doran 'Mann' & Manners* (1876) II. i. 18 Count Lorenzi hopped in, in the evening. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. Bullets hopped aff his buff-coat like hailstones from a hearth.

b. *spec.* Of animals: To move by leaps with both or all the feet at once, as opposed to walking or running: said esp. of small birds, frogs, grasshoppers, sand-hoppers, fleas, and the like.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/1 Hoppyn as fleys, or froshchys, or other lyke, *salio*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 401 Hop as light as bird from brier. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 60 They are a kind of Stares, for they walk, and do not hop as other birds. a 1813 A. WILSON *Discons. Wren* Wks. (1846) 98 But lanely, lanely aye I'll hap, 'Mang auld stane-dykes and braes. a 1845 HOOD *Mermaid Margate* ix. She hopt like a Kangaroo! c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Ritdg.) 405 The bird . . . flew upon the table . . . hopping from dish to dish. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* iii. 9 The sparrow . . . Hopping round her, about her, hence or hither.

c. Of a person: To spring or leap on one foot, or move onwards by a succession of such leaps.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Anusem. Ser. & Com.* 57 They [women] Hop always upright with one Foot upon the Ground. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 p. 2 A Man . . . hopping instead of walking. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 165 The thigh-bone of the leg . . . is bent up towards the body and not used, in the action of hopping.

2. To dance (for which it is now only a playful expression); also with cognate obj.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 22 We hoppēn ay, whil that the woulde wol pype. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/1 Hoppyn, or skypyn. *salto*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 25 He hoppet lyk a pillie wantoun. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 71 Where all thy pleasure is, hop hoore, pipe theefe. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Magpie & Robin* Wks. 1812 II. 475 And hops like modern Beaus in Country-dances. 1806

Morn. Herald in *Spirit Pub. Jtnls.* (1807) X. 266 She . . . snapped the small bone of her right leg in hopping a reel with Lord Sligo. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hop*, to dance.

3. To limp.

1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* i. 769 The limping Smith . . . hopping here and there (himself a jest). 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 235 Away he hops with his crutch. 1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Captiv. & Escape* 46, I insisted upon their leaving me in the rear, to hop on and struggle for myself . . . I limped on with the assistance of my club.

4. *trans.* To hop about (a place). b. To hop or jump over.

1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 423 Poor Bird, whom fate oft cruelly assails . . . To hop a garden, and hunt snails. *Mod.* I could hop that easily.

5. To cause to hop.

1860 LD. DUNDONALD *Autobiog. Seaman* I. xv. 260 These guns were got on board by means of hawsers carried from the frigate to the cliff, one end being made fast to the masthead. By the application of the capstan and tackles the guns were thus hopped on board.

6. Phrases. a. *Hop the twig* (slang): to depart, go off, or be dismissed suddenly; (also simply *hop, hop*) to die.

1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 279 Must look in upon the rich old jade, before she hops off. *Ibid.* IV. 280 [He] kept his bed three days, and hopped the twig on the fourth. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hop*, to die. *Ibid.*, *Hop*, 'to hop the twig', to run away in debt. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xiv. 289 If old Campbell hops the twig.

b. *Hop headless*: see HEADLESS 1 b. *Hop step* (skip) and jump: see HOP sb. 2 3 c.

7. *Comb.* hop-about, (a) the action of hopping about, a dance; (b) name for an apple dumpling; hop-ball, some game with a ball; hop-crease = HOP-SCOTCH; hop-frog = LEAP-FROG; +hop-legged a., lame in the leg (cf. 3); +hop-my-fool, some gambling game. Also HOP-O'-MY-THUMB.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malb.) II. 275 The pots danced for joy the old *hop about commonly called Sellengar's Round. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* (N. S.) VI. 95 She made . . . four and twenty hop-a-bouts—apple dumplings—out of one pound of flour. 1811 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 223 A particular game denominated *Hop-Ball. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 354 Flying kites, knuckling marbles, chuck-half-penny and *hop-crease. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hop-crease*, the game among boys more commonly called *hop-sotch*. . . A *scotch* is a cut or *crease*. 1790 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Indep. Whig* No. 32 p. 13 He bows . . . and ducks his Head, as if he was playing at *Hop Frog. 1714 SAVAGE *Art Prudence* 257 *Hop-legg'd, Hump-back'd . . . never did any thing that was either Good or Honest. 1824 GALT *Rochelet* II. iii. i. 8 The slouched and the slovenly . . . wrangled at skittles and toss-my-luck, and bent eagerly over the *hop-my-fool tables.

Hop (hɒp), v. 2 [f. HOP sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To impregnate or flavour with hops. (Chiefly used in *passive*.)

1574 J. JONES *Balthes Buckstone* 102, Ale, neyther to new, nor to stale, not overhopped. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) 1. 160 The drinke . . . being well hopped it lasteth longer. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 287 A man of worship, whose beere was better hopped then maulted. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 165, I never taste Malt Liquor; but they say, 'tis well hopt. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 163 Malt liquors which have been highly hopped will at length lose all bitterness, and become powerfully acid.

2. *intr.* Of the hop-plant: To produce hops.

1548 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 554 They climb the poles fast . . . but do not . . . hop so well. *Ibid.* 557 The Goldings do not hop down generally so low as many other sorts.

3. To gather or pick hops: see HOPPING *vbl.* sb. 2

Hop, obs. form of HAP v. 2, HOPE.

Hop in *Hop-Monday*, -tide, *erron.* form of HOCK-; cf. HOB-.

1598 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Item the first yeir of Hopmunday of strayngers and the parysshyns vjjs. iij. 1558 *Ibid.*, Money gathryd at Hopptide last past.

Hop-dog, [f. HOP sb. 1 + DOG.]

1. A tool for drawing hop-poles out of the ground. 1796 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* (1813) 56 A hop-dog, to wrench up the poles, costs 5s. 1880 C. M. MASON *40 Shires* 397 The cutter with his 'hop-dog' (which has a hook on one side and a knife on the other), cuts the vine near the roots.

2. A green caterpillar which infests the hop-bine. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.*

Hope (hɒp), sb. 1 Forms: 1 **hops**, 2- **hope**; also 4 **hoppe**, **ope**, **Sc. hope**, 4-6 **hop**, 5 **hoipe**, **howpe**, 5-6 **hoop**(e), 6 **hoape**, **Sc. hoip**, **hoipe**, 6- **Sc. houpp**, **houpp** (*haup*). [Late OE. *hōpa*, earlier *hō-hopa*, wk. masc., corresp. to OLG. *hōhōpa*, MLG. and MDu. (m. and f.) *hope*, Du. *hoop*; not in OHG.; MHG., Ger. *hoffe*; Sw. *hopp*, Da. *haab* (from LG.). This word, with its cognate vb. (OE. *hōpian*, MDu. etc. *hopen*), is recorded first in OE., and seems to have belonged originally to the Saxon and Low G. domain, and thence to have spread into HG. and Scandinavian.]

1. Expectation of something desired; desire combined with expectation.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Habbeð rihte bileue to brunie and hope to helme. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 In silence & ine hope schal bene owre strenche. 1382a WYCLIF *Rom.* iv. 18 The which Abraham 37ens hope bileuede in to hope. 1435 MISVN *Fire of Love* II. v. 78 Hoipe my sawle chastis. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* iv. vii. 266 Humble hoipe. c 1550 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xv. 3 Art thou not wantoun, hail, and in gud howp. 1579 TOWSON *Calvin's Sermon* Tim. 225/2 When the Church was in bondage, and vtterly out of

hope. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 464 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup, And slip na certenty for Houp. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 9 (R.) Hope is that pleasure in the mind, which every one finds in himself upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him. 1732 FORB. *Ess. Man* i. 95 Hope springs eternal in the human breast. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 167 Hope, as an anchor firm and sure, holds fast The Christian vessel, and defies the blast. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xliii. V. 293 While the public mind was thus suspended between hope and fear. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iv. I. call To what I feel is Lord of all, And faintly trust the larger hope. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* III. xii. § 5 This is the emotion of Hope, which is ideality coupled with belief.

b. *Const.* of (that which is hoped for), or with clause introduced by *that*, or (*arch.*) with *infin.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 568 Ne beapce Ezechias cow mid leasum hōpan, þæt God eow . . . ahredde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 456 Vor hope þæt þer beþ mo. a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 28355 In hope of forgiveness. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 89, I half gret hop he sall be king. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Vincentius 216 Men . . . sal hafe na hope til vnderstande. c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 88 In hope to stonden in his lady grace. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V. 68 b, Beyng in good hope that al his affaires should prosperously succede. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 4, I haue hope to lue, and am prepar'd to die. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 10 In hope . . . that preaching . . . would prove gainful. 1762 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* 133 It was only in a field of battle that he could assert his innocence with any hope of success. 1842 TENNYSON *The Voyage* viii, And still we follow'd . . . In hope to gain upon her flight.

c. In plural; often in singular sense, esp. in phr. *in hopes*. *Const.* as in b.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 523 We will borrow of them to pay your hopes, by this third introduction suspended. 1650 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 215 They continued still upon their guard in hopes of better times. 1660-1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 44 God be praised, there is all good hopes of her recovery. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 94 Hearing he was past hopes, I went to visit him the day before he departed. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. Misc. Wks. 1727 III. 128, I was in hopes you would have shown us our own nation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 662 Great hopes were entertained at Whitehall that Cornish would appear to have been concerned: but these hopes were disappointed. 1864 TENNYSON *Em. Ard.* 620 His hopes to see his own . . . Not yet had perish'd.

d. Personified; esp. as one of the three heavenly Graces. (1 Cor. xiii. 13.)

138a WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xiii. 13 Now forsothe dwellen feith, hope, and charite, thes thre. 1782 HAN. MORE *David* v. 52 Fair Hope, with smiling face but ling'ring foot. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* i, Oh! sacred Truth! thy triumph ceased a while, And Hope, thy sister, ceased with thee to smile. 18 . . . CHR. WORDSW. *Hymn 'Gracious Spirit'* v, Faith and hope and love we see Joining hand in hand agree.

2. Feeling of trust or confidence. *Obs.* exc. as biblical archaism, with mixture of sense 1.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 350 Geleafullum mannum mæx beon micel truwa and hope to ðam menniscum Gode Criste. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 33 Ne haue ðu hope to golde ne to seluer. 138a WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlvij. 5 His hope [is] in the Lord his God. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1859 So sadly in souerainete he set neuire his hope. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 97 The foremost hoip þit that I haue . . . Is in þour Grace. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII. 49 b, To the which saynges . . . the freer perceaved hope to be geuen. 1596 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 99 Our private friendship, . . . upon hope and affiance whereof, I presume to be your petitioner. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 174 My hopes then are all in you. 1807 G. MACDONALD *Disciple* xxv, Though the sky be dim, My hope is in the sky.

† 3. Expectation (without implication of desire, or of a thing not desired); prospect. *Obs.*

13 . . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 713 Penne arȝed Abraham . . . For hope of þe harde hate þat hyȝt hatz oure lorde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Clement 193 Gret hope had he, þat his modir in þe se was downyt. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 419 To hem þat be in dwere And eke in hope for to be hange and drawe. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* I. 16 In hoip agane that tha sould neuir meit.

4. *transf.* Ground of hope; promise.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Nicholas 579 Oyl rycht clere . . . for neknes sere Gaf hop and but. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxvi. 12 There is more hope in a foolle then in him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 850 He which at one blow can kill a Captive, is of the greatest hopes. 1633 FORD *Broken Ht.* v. ii, Never lived gentleman of greater merit, Hope or abilitment to steer a kingdom. 1676 tr. *Guilliere's Voy. Athens* 249 A Child of great hopes. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 167 Hills that look'd across a land of hope.

b. A person or thing that gives hope or promise for the future, or in which hopes are centred.

a 1225 *Juliana* 65 þu art hope of heale; þu art rihtwises weole. a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 23929 Leuedi . . . þat es nu mi hope. 138a WYCLIF *1 Tim.* i. 1 Jhesu Crist oure hope. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* i. 27 Christ in you, the hope of glory. 1702 FORB. *Dryope* 9 Her tender mother's only hope and pride. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* viii. 390 If the adult population are the despair of the priests, the children are their hope.

c. An object of hope; that which is hoped for.

138a WYCLIF *Prov.* xiii. 12 Hope that is deferrid tormenteth the soule. — *Rom.* viii. 24 Hope that is seyn, is not hope. 1526 TINDALE *Tit.* II. 13 Lookinge for that blessed hope, and glorious apperence of the mighty god. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxliii, If thou catch thy hope, turn back to me. 1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 122 The Prince thus frustrated of his first hope, came running. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 32 Staking his very life on some dark hope.

† See also FORLORN HOPE.

5. *Comb.* chiefly objective and instrumental.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 477 Hope-giving phrases. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. l. 474 362 Then hope-cheer'd Noah . . . Sends forth the Crow. 1817 SHELLEY

Pr. Athan. l. 10 Baffled with blast of hope-consuming shame.
1822 Lamb Elia Ser. l. Decay Beggar's, The cheerful and
 hope-stirring tread of the passenger. *1892 JUSSEMAN French*
Ambass. 160 The hope-forbidding testimony of Pytheas.

Hope (*hōp*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hop*, 4 *hopp*, 6 *hoppe*, *Sc. hoip*, 8 *Sc. houp*, 3-*hope*. [*OE. hōp* app. recorded only in combination (e.g. *fenhop*, *mōhop*; see sense 1). It is doubtful whether all the senses belong orig. to one word. With sense 3 cf. *ON. hōp* 'a small land-locked bay or inlet, salt at flood tide and fresh at ebb' (*Vigf.*.)]

1. A piece of enclosed land, e.g. in the midst of fens or marshes or of waste land generally.

a 1000 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl. VI. 243* Mædwægan hop and wassan mæd oð ðone preos dic. c 1200 *Merton Coll. Rec. No. 1259* (Essex), Unam hopam marisci in villa de Westilleberie, quae hōpa iacet in extrema hoparum mearum versus orientalem quae vocatur landhope, extendentem versus austrum a hōpo Leuenoth. 1323-4 *Ibid.* No. 1260 (Essex), Unam hopam marisci continentem duas acras cum pertinentiis sicut fossatis undique includitur. 1468 *Will of Heyward* (Somerset Ho.), Mesuagium vocat. le Bakhoum cum quadam domo vocat. le stable & vno hōpo & vna Wallia. 1500 *Will of N. Brown* (*Ibid.*), Crofts lands marshes hopes & walles. 1607 *Norden Surv. Dial.* 205, I have planted an Ozier hope (for so they call it in Essex, and in some places an Ozier bed) in a surrounded ground, fit before for no use, for the too much moisture and overflowing of it.

2. A small enclosed valley, esp. 'a smaller opening branching out from the main dale, and running up to the mountain ranges; the upland part of a mountain valley'; a blind valley. Chiefly in south of Scotl. and north-east of England, where it enters largely into local nomenclature, as in *Hopekirk*, *Hopeoun*, *Hope-head*, *Dryhope*, *Greenhope*, *Rams-hope*, *Ridless Hope*, etc.

1378 *Durk. Halm. Rols* (Surtees) 143 Quod nullus eorum succidat bent infra le hōpp sine licencia. ? a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 2503 Thorowe hopes and hymlande hills and oher. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5390 So þai come till a caue . . . Betweene two hillis in a hope, and herberd all nyht. 1544 *Wynne's Cartul.* (Surt.) Intro. 18 Such as inhabyte in one of those hopes, valleys, or graynes cannot heare the fraye, outcrys, or exclamacion of suche as dwell in an other hope or valley upon the other syde of the said mountayne. 1566 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 163 Ouer hill and hoip, bank and bra. a 1607 *Aubrey Nat. Hist. Surrey* 1719 IV. 164 A long Hope (i.e. according to Virgil, *Deductus Vallis*) in the most pleasant and delightful Solitude. 1805 *Forsyth Beauties Scotl.* II. 151 The hills are every where intersected by small streams called burns. These flowing in a deep bed, form glens or hollows, provincially called hopes. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Hope, the inch ordnance map of Northumberland gives seventy-three place names having this termination. In the county of Durham forty such occur. 1895 *Crockett Men of Moss-hags* ix. 67 Wide green holms and deep blind 'hopes' or hollows among the mountains.

3. An inlet, small bay, haven.
 c 1245 *WYNTOUN Chron.* vi. xx. 2499 And in Saynt Margreys Hope belyve Off propyre nede than till arrive. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* II. 673 Tha tuke land richt far vp into Forth, Into ane place . . . Sanct Margarethis-hoip is callit at this da. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1379/2 Being by contrarie winds driuen to staie against Erith, at Grauesend, in Tilberie hope. 1756 *ROLT Dict. Trade*, Hope, a station for ships in the mouth of the river Thames, below Gravesend. 1818 *Scott R. Lamm* xii. A little hamlet which straggled along the side of a creek formed by the discharge of a small brook into the sea. It was called Wolf's Hope (i.e. Wolf's Haven). 1897 *Kent. Gloss.*, Hope, a place of anchorage for ships.

Hope (*hōp*), *v.* Forms: see HOPE *sb.* 1 [*OE. hōpian*, *ME. hōpiens*, *hopen*, corresp. to *MLG.*, *MDu.*, *Du. hopen*:—*OLG. *hōpōn*. Not known in *OHG.*; in *MHG.* *hōffen* is rare, and chiefly *MG.*, not the regular word for 'to hope'; like the corresp. *sb.* the *vb.* appears to have belonged orig. to the English and Saxon-Frankish domain, and thence to have spread in later times over Germany and Scandinavia.]

1. *intr.* To entertain expectation of something desired; to look (mentally) with expectation. Const. *to*, *after*, *for* (obs.), *for*; also with indirect passive.

971 *Blüchl. Hom.* 87 We to þinum hidercyme hopodan & hyhtan. c 1205 *LAY.* 17936 Ah ne hope þu to ræde of heom þat liggeð dede. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 291/97 Ne hōpie ich nougt þerefore. c 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 203 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1672 Quen þou art disse, hope offer better ese. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 39 This nauigation . . . was not brought to the ende hoped for. 1595 *T. BRIDING-FELD tr. Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* 140 The Earle . . . shut himself vp in Poppi, not hoping of any aide. c 1600 *My Lady's Pulcritud* 26 in *Montgomery's Poems* (1887) 279 Hopuing aganis all houp. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 29, I can hope for no support in the equity of my cause. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 16 Come, hope for the best, said I. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* cxii. Hope could never hope too much, In watching thee from hour to hour. *Mod.* I hoped for better things from him.

† *b.* With *to*, *for*: To look for, expect (without implication of desire) = 4. *Obs. rare.*

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 6968 He yn þe feuer lay, And to þe depe he hoped weyl. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner* Ep. Ded. A vij. Neither can I hope for, at either of your hands, any ungentle or discourteous censure.

2. *intr.* To trust, have confidence. Const. *to*, *on* (obs.), *in* (obs. exc. as biblical archaism; now only a strong case of sense 1).

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xlii. Hit nys no unnyt ðæt we hopien to Gode. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 256 Ne hi ne hopian on heora ungewissum welan. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 31 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 221 Ne hōpie wiþ to hire were ne were to his wiue. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lii. 7 He hoped in þe multitude of his riches. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 176 The lordes lyenge at Caley, hoping in their frendes within the realme. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* li. 43 Bot I houp in the goddess Hemene. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cxix. 49 The word . . . upon which thou hast caused me to hope. 1855 *CATH. WINKWORTH Hymn*, Leave God to order all thy ways, And hope in Him whate'er betide.

3. *trans.* To expect with desire, or to desire with expectation; to look forward to (something desired). *a.* with simple object (= *hope for*, sense 1). Now chiefly poetic.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 250 We beoð hæbbende ðæs ðe we ær hōpedon. a 1240 *Ureisin in Coll. Hom.* 183 þu al þet ic hōpie. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvi. 6 And hope þe victory thoro his help. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 10 By whiche letters I am accused to han hoped the freedom of Roome. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 124, I grant, I haif done wrang, Nocht hoped help of the. 1603 *B. JONSON Sejanus* v. x. Wks. (Rldg.) 172/2 Dost thou hope fortune to redeeme thy crimes? 1676 *DRYDEN Aurengz.* iv. i. Strange cozenage! none would live past years again; Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain. 1798 *S. ROGERS Pleas. Mem.* I. 350 With looks that asked yet dared not hope relief. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii. The conviction that he had nothing to hope from his friend's fears. 1872 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* xxii. 28, I have not time to ask Mr. Sillar's permission, but hope his pardon for assuming it.

b. with obj. clause. (In mod. colloq. use often in weakened sense, expressing little more than a desire that the event may happen, or (with clause in pres. or past) that the fact may turn out to be as stated.)

c 1050 *Byrthferth's Handbok in Anglia* VIII. 325 Ic hōpie þæt cherubin se mæra set wesan wylle. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 430 Ich hōpie þæt hit schal beon . . . swuðe biheue. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1097, I hope to heuene king mi help schal nougt fayle. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* ii. xiii. 223 It is to hope that . . . thei schulen no longer so erre. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. i. 54 You'll let vs in I hope? 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. Pref.* 4, I have in another treatise . . . given a particular, and, I hope, a satisfactory account. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 123 Thirty bad Bits, and Two good ones. . . but I hope, you had got one of the two good ones. 1804 *W. GILPIN Sermon* III. xxxviii. (R.), He hoped you would consider the debt of little consequence. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 70 We hoped that no repetition of the process would occur. 1865 *W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia* I. 114 He enters with a 'hope I don't intrude' air.

c. with infinitive.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 220 He . . . hoped to wyne Rome, wanne he come eft aȝe. c 1305 *Judas Iscar.* 34 in *E. E. F.* (1862) 108 Glad heo was and hoped of him to habbe an heire. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 806 þai . . . hōpit in haste. . . the mater to here. 1574 *CHURCHYARD Wolsey* xli. in *Mirr. Mag.* (1815) II. 495, I hope to come before the king. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 29 Cardinal Wolsey . . . hoped to come to be Pope by the recommendation of the Emperour. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 178 When may we hope to see you again in London? 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. vii. 423 Violent measures, by which the King hoped to curb the colonies.

† 4. To expect or anticipate (without implication of desire); to suppose, think, suspect. *Obs.*

c 1230 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4429, I hope Iulus had drawn hit out. *Ibid.* 15842 Non hoped til hym no gyle. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. i. *comm.*, I hope had he beyne a nightswiman he had nougt sayd swa. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 209 Our Manciple I hope he wil be dead. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3548, I hope þou wenes at we be like to hire lethire Persyns. 15 . . . *Tanner Tawny*, in *Puttenham Eng. Poisie* (Arb.) 263, I hope I shall be hanged to morrow. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 113 Quhat man did hoip of Grange now dois appeir. He dois Rebelle and will not serue the King. 1632 *ROWLEY Wom. never vexed* II. in *Hazl. Dodsley XII.* 132, I hope thou'll vex me. I shall rail and curse thee, I hope.

5. *trans.* To bring by hoping. *nonce-use.*
 1720 *Let. fr. Lond. Tril.* (1721) 60 Some hope themselves . . . into a Halter, but few into their Wishes.

Hope, *obs.* form of HOPE.

Hopeable (*hōpəb'l*), *a. rare.* [*f.* HOPE *v.* + *-ABLE*.] That may be hoped for.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Esperable*, hopeable, fit to be hoped for.

Hoped (*hōpt*), *ppl.* *a.* [*f.* HOPE *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Expected with desire: see HOPE *v.* 3.

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* cvi. (1878) 196 This was both God and man, of Jewes the hoped king. 1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 100 All my hoped gaine is turned to scathe. 1695 *Modell Wit* 62 b. Shall . . . all my hoped loyes be defeated in a moment? 1685 *H. MORE Illustr.* 300 Which are the hoped Consequences thereof.

b. Now usually hoped for: see HOPE *v.* 1.

1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 61 Cold biting Winter marrs our hōp'd-for Hay. 1694 *SALMON Bates's Disp.* Ded. (1713) Aijb. This Book, which, through your Benignity, cannot go without its hōp'd-for Effects. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 485 Two-fifths only of the hoped-for produce was yielded.

† 2. Viewed or contemplated with hope; about which hopes are entertained. *Obs.*

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xli. (1887) 241 His most honored prince, and his best hoped pupil.

3. Possessed of or imbued with hope. *dial.*

1896 *BARRIE Marg. Ogilvy* ii. (1897) 34 The Doctor says this morning that he is better hoped now, but at present we can say no more but only she is alive.

Hopeful (*hōp'fʊl*), *a. (sb.)* [*f.* HOPE *sb.* 1 + *-FUL*.]

1. Full of hope; feeling or entertaining hope; expectant of that which is desired.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. ii. 24 Child . . . Whose vgly and vnnaturall Aspect May fright the hopefull Mother at the view. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 124 Hopeful of some reward. 1822 *JEFFREY Let.* lxxxix. in *Cockburn Life* II, The . . . happiest, hopefulest, creature that ever set fortune at defiance. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vii. 220 A time of active and hopeful contentment for both the young people.

b. Expressive of hope.
 1607 *ROWLANDS Guy, Earl Warw.* 81 The comfort of a hopeful word bestowing. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. iii. It is likely enough that ten thousand other young men . . . made the same hopeful remark in the course of the same evening.

2. Causing or inspiring hope; giving promise of success or future good, 'promising': said of a person or thing on which one's hope is set, or concerning which hope is entertained; sometimes ironically, of a young person who is likely to disappoint hopes.

1568 *ELIZABETH Let. to Cecil* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. li. 515 That she would allow honorary salaries to the acute and hopeful youth, for their maintenance in their studies there. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 15 Earth hath swallowed all my hopes but she, Shee's the hopefull Lady of my earth. 1647 in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 301 *note*, Money to maintain hopeful students at the University. 1732 *SWIFT Sacram. Test Wks.* 1761 III. 294 Which of the two is in the hopefull Condition to ruin the Church. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-m.* Man I. Wks. (Globe) 611/1 Here comes his hopeful nephew; strange, goodnatured, foolish, openhearted. 1865-6 *H. PHILLIPS Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 92 Loans now seemed to afford a hopeful prospect of relief.

b. as *sb.* (*colloq.*) A 'hopeful' boy or girl: chiefly ironical. (Sometimes as a *quasi*-proper name.)

1720 *DUCHESSE ORMOND Let.* 18 Apr. in *Swift's Wks.* (1814) XVI. 363 Else young Hopeful might have been in danger. 1812 *BYRON Hints fr. Hor.* 256 O'er hoards diminish'd by young Hopeful's debts. 1842 *C. WHITEHEAD Richard Savage* (1845) III. vi. 381 Some of the young hopefuls make their parents pay pretty smartly for their love.

Hopefully (*hōp'fʊli*), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + *-LY*.]

In a hopeful manner; with a feeling of hope; with ground for hope, promisingly.

a 1629 *WOTTON Life Dh. Buckh.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 237 He left all his female kindred . . . either matched with peers of the realm actually, or hopefully with earls' sons and heirs. 1846 *H. ROGERS Ess.* (1860) I. 171 The limits within which the human understanding can hopefully speculate. *Mod.* He set to work hopefully.

Hopefulness (*hōp'fʊlnəs*), [*f.* as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being hopeful.

1. The state of feeling or expressing hope.

1608 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* iii. 170, I scarcely held it worth my hopefulness. 1828 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* II. ii. 11, Perhaps he exaggerated his own hopefulness, in order to increase hers. 1866 *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* iii. ix. Greta's eyes were full of a radiant hopefulness.

2. The quality of inspiring hope; promisingness.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Zanchinus* 390 Zanchinus in his youth shewing some testifications of his hopefulness. 1698 *STRYPE Life Sir T. Smith* ii. (R.), While he was thus a student here . . . notice was taken of his parts and hopefulness. *Mod.* The hopefulness of the political situation.

Hopeite, hopite (*hōp'it*), *Min.* [Named 1823, after Dr. T. C. Hope of Edinburgh: see *-ITE*.] A phosphate of zinc found in greyish-white crystals, never accurately analyzed.

1824 *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* X. 107 Description of Hopeite, a New Mineral. 1834 *T. ALLAN Min.* 24 Sir David Brewster . . . distinguished it by the name of Hopeite.

Hopeless (*hōp'pləs*), *a.* [*f.* HOPE *sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.]

1. Destitute of hope; having or feeling no hope; despairing.

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* I. i. 158 Hopelesse and helpelesse doth Egean wend. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. iv. 27 Hopelesse To haue the courtesie your Cradle promis'd. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* cii. 6, I am as destitute and hopeless of it as the most solitary Pelican. 1823 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 460 On this [ice-floe] they spent a dismal and hopeless night. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* May 629 Is it surprising that the great army of the hopeless should forget the way to church?

2. Of or concerning which there is no hope; despaired of, desperate.

1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* ii. ii. (R.), He . . . keeps it well, and warylye to helpe in hopelesse tyde. 1583 *STANVHURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Laocoon. al hopeless Hee struiues. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 87 P 2 A sign of hopeless depravity, that though good advice was given, it wrought no reformation. 1829 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 185 He recovered from maladies which seemed hopeless. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. v. 296 To reconcile the chronology is hopeless.

† 3. Unhoped-for, unexpected. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. v. 34 His watry eies . . . He up gan lifte toward the azure skies, From whence descend all hopelesse remedies. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iv. 160 Giuing thanks to God for so hopelesse a deliuerance.

Hopelessly (*hōp'pləsli*), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + *-LY*.]

In a hopeless manner; without or beyond hope; so that there is no hope; desperately.

1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Scornf. Lady* i. i, *El. Lo.* Brother, is your last hope past? *Y. Lo.* Hopelessly past. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 8 Hopelessly continuing in mistakes, they live and dye in their absurdities. 1838 *LITTON Alice* 162 You are hopelessly in love with Miss Cameron. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* viii, Never was . . . sea-song sung so hopelessly without spirit.

Hopelessness (*hōp'pləs'nəs*), [*f.* as prec. + *-NESS*.] Hopeless condition; want of hope, despair; state of being despaired of, desperation.

1809 *HAN. MORE Coelebs* II. 19 (Jod.) That discouraging superiority, which others might be deterred from imitating through hopelessness to reach. 1823 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. i. 13 A message which well illustrates the

hopelessness of going to war with them. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 287 The old heavy burden of hopelessness and apathy had fallen on her again.

† **Hopelost** (hōp'lost), *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* HOPE *sb.* + LOST *ppl. a.*] *a. adj.* That has lost hope, despairing; lost to hope, desperate. *b. sb.* One who has lost hope.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 70 Fretting with feir in inward conscience, As hoiplost wicthit without all pacience. 1597 FLEMING *Contin. Holmshed* III. 154/2 His two gracelesse hopelost sonnes Shane and Alike Bourke. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I.* 148 Like a Company of poore Hope-losts. Look up to that place of Honour, where erst they sat.

† **Hopely**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f.* HOPE *sb.* + -LY¹.] Of the nature of hope; fraught with hope.

1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptisme* 62 A noble instance of hopely probability by divine Providence.

Hoper (hōp'ər), [*f.* HOPE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who hops.

138a WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxii. 31 God . . a shelde is of alle the hoppers [Vulg. *sperantium*] in hym. 1532 MORRIS *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 733/1 Such hoppers and such lours . . are yet no lesse begiled then are the beggers that dreame they finde great heapes of gold. 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. *Pet. Wks.* (1689) 196 Then shall these hoppers be in eternal possession. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Nov. She is no hopper; she sees nothing before us but despair and horror. 1839 W. WARD *W. G. Ward & Oxf. Movem.* 379 It would take a very enthusiastic hopper to look for success now.

Hoper, *obs.* form of HOPPER.

Hop-garden, [*f.* HOP *sb.* + -GARDEN] A field or piece of land devoted to the cultivation of hops.

1573 R. SCOT (*title*) A Perfitte Platforme of a Hoppe Garden, and necessarie Instructions for the making and maintenance hereof. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 160 In the Winter, when little else can be done to the Hop-garden. 1766 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 322 Orchards, cherry-grounds, hop-gardens, intermixed with corn and frequent villages.

Hop-ground, [*f.* HOP *sb.* + -GROUND] = *prec.*; also, ground suited to the cultivation of hops.

1679 *Essex's Excell.* 3 Coll. Midway came from his house to the place near the Hop-ground. 1715 *Land. Gas. No.* 5326/3 Four Acres of Hop Ground. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 611 The hopgrounds of Kent would be as the vineyards of the Neckar.

Hop-harlot, var. HAP-HARLOT, *Obs.*

Hoping (hōp'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* HOPE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HOPE; hope; + trust.

1300 *Cursor M.* 27016 Again be tober hoping þat es in werldes welth. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4518 3e haue na hoping in þat bathill at on hipe sittis. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 62 A few years of confident hopings and unreserved trustings.

Hoping, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That hopes; hopeful. Hence **hopingly** *adv.*, hopefully.

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi. (1612) 247 Contrarie to it that all did hopingly affect. 1848 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 374 Out of a hoping timidity. 1883 VON BUNSEN in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 367/2 Hopingly yet gravely did he ride into Versailles.

Hopkinsian (hōp'kinzian), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* the name of the New England theologian Samuel Hopkins (1721-1803): see -IAN.] *a. adj.* Belonging to or adhering to the theological system of Samuel Hopkins, a modification of Calvinism. *b. sb.* An adherent of this system. Hence **Hopkinsianism**, the theological system of Samuel Hopkins.

1830 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1839) II. 132 Hopkinsianism . . held . . that guilt could not be hereditary. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 64/1 Some Christians . . called from their leader Hopkinsians, though they prefer to be called Hopkinsian Calvinists. *Ibid.* 65/1 The Hopkinsian controversy is but little known in Britain. 1886 *Encycl. Amer.* III. 339 The founder of 'Hopkinsian divinity'.

Hoplite (hōp'līt), [*ad. Gr.* ὁπλίτης, *f.* ὅπλον weapon, piece of armour, heavy shield, pl. ὅπλα arms: see -ITE.] A heavy-armed foot-soldier of ancient Greece.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, A painting which represented two hoplites. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xx. (1849) II. 143 The hoplites, or heavy-armed infantry of historical Greece, maintained a close order and well-dressed line. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 408 Ares appears as a hoplite.

Hence **Hoplitic** (hōp'lītik) *a.*, belonging to or resembling a hoplite; **Hoplitics** (*nonce-wd.*), the drilling of hoplites.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 251 The heavy-armed Hoplitic angler, as he may be called, returns generally from his expedition laden only with disappointment. 1886 SPOGWOOD *Hist. Ethics* ii. 21 New pedantries of 'tactics' and 'hoplitics'.

Hoplo- (hōplo), before a vowel hopl-, combining form of *Gr.* ὅπλον weapon, piece of armour, or of ὁπλή hoof, as in **Hoplarchy** (-arkī), *nonce-wd.* [after *hierarchy*] (see *quot.*). + **Hoplochromism** [see CHROMISM] (see *quot.* 1656); so + **Hoplochromist** *a.* **Hoplognathous** (-g'nāthos) *a.* [*Gr.* γνάθος jaw], 'having the jaw armed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hopology** (-p'olōjī) [see -LOGY], the science of weapons or armour. **Hoplomachio** (-mā'kik) *a.* [*ad. Gr.* ὁπλομαχικός, *f.* ὁπλομάχος fighting in heavy arms (cf. HOPLITE)], fighting in heavy armour (in *quot. fig.*); so **Hoplomachist** (-p'mā'kist), one who fights in heavy armour. **Hoplomermertean** (-n'mō'r'tiān), **Hoplomermertine** (-n'mō'r'tiān) *zool.*, *a.* belonging to those nemertean worms in which

the proboscis is armed with a stylet; *sb.* one of these worms. **Hoplophorous** (-p'fōrəs) *a.* [*Gr.* ὁπλοφόρος bearing arms], 'bearing armour; protected' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hoplopleurid** (-plū'rid) *zool.* [*Gr.* πλεῦρά rib, side], a fish of the extinct family *Hoplopleuridae*, having the body provided with four rows of sub-triangular scutes. **Hoplopodous** (-p'pōdəs) *a. zool.* [*Gr.* ὁπλή hoof, πούς, ποδ- foot], having the feet protected by hoofs.

1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VII. 498 The chiefs of the Hierarchy, the Iatarchy, the Nomarchy, and the Hoparchy (under which title both sciences, naval and military, were comprised). 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes Proleg.* div b, Our disquisition of the δῖον, or Casualties (of Causality) of 'Hoplochromism'. *Ibid.* e, Objection to the dignity of 'Hoplochistical Remedies'. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hoplochism*, an anointing of Arms or weapons; as they do in the use of the weapon-salve. 1834 R. F. BURTON *Sk. of Sword* I. The imperious interest of 'Hopology'. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 696 That most pugnacious, or, to use the old term, 'hoplomachic' of universities. 1793 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 398 Dempster, the last of the formidable sect of 'Hoplomachists, who fought every day . . either with sword or fist, in defence of his doctrines in *omni scibili*. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hoplopodus*, applied by Goldfuss to an Order (*Hoplopoda*) . . including those [mammals] which have their feet protected by hooves: 'hoplopodous'.

Hop-merchant, [*f.* HOP *sb.* + -MERCHANT]

1. A merchant who deals in hops.

1639 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* 12 Nov., Henry Sum'er-sole of the city of London, hop-merchant. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1889) I. 156 He . . made bargains over a tankard with drovers and hop merchants.

2. *slang.* [with play on HOP *sb.* + -MERCHANT] A dancing-master; a dancer.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Hop-Merchant, a Dancing-master. 1708 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* iv. xxxviii, Imitated by your Hop-Merchants . . in their . . Country Dances.

Hopnyt, *obs.* pa. t. of OPEN *v.*

Hopland, *obs.* *f.* HOPLAND, a garment.

Hop-o'-my-thumb (hōp'ōmī'thumb). Also 6 **hopthumb**, 9 **hop-me-thumb**. [In 16th c., *hop* on my thombe, from HOP *v.* + -I (in imperative mood), applied to a person so small that he may be hyperbolically told to hop on one's thumb: cf. *stick-in-the-mud*, *pick-me-up*.] A dwarf, a pygmy: the name of a pygmy hero of nursery lore. Cf. *Tom Thumb*.

1530 PALSGR. 232/1 Hoppe upon my thombe, *fretillon*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 25 It is a small hop on my thombe. And Christ wot, It is wood at a woode. 1593 STANFURD *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 106 A cockney dandiprat hop thumb. 1594 *Taming of Shrew* (N.), Plaine friend hop of my thumb, know you who we are? 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iv. i, You little Hopo'-my-thumb, come hither. 1807 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 67 He was a hop-o'-my-thumb no higher than the window-locker. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* II. 255 This hop-o'-my-thumb of a creature has begun to give herself airs since her marriage and her carriage.

attrib. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* (1812) I. 59 You pitiful hop o' my thumb coxcomb. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 272, I cannot . . help laughing at such hop-me-thumb fellows. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/2 Austria is a mere Hop-o'-my-thumb Power excepting so far as she is backed by Germany.

† **Hoppe**, *Obs.* Also 5 **hoop(p)**. [Cf. OE. *hoppe*, pl. *hoppan*, 'ornament; small bell' (Sweet). (Senses 1 and 2 are perhaps distinct words.)]

1. The seed-vessel of flax.

1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblis* in Wright *Voc.* 156 *Le bocceus* [*de l'yn*] *Gloss.* hopen [*Cambr.* MS. *flaxbolles*]. 1368 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (1495) 663 Floures of flax ben . . blew, and after comyth hoppye, and therein is the seed. And when the hoppe begynneth to wexe, thenne the seed is drawe vp. 1440 *Frans. Parv.* 246/5 Hooppe [*v.r.* hooppe] sede of flax. 1558 HULST, Hoppes of flaxe or hemp, *lincolnum*.

2. The cornel tree, and its fruit.

1495 *Garlandia's Liber Equiv. Voc.* (W. de W.), *Cornia*, *fructus corni*, hoppe: *cornus*, *quidam arbor*, hoppe tre, *ut quidam dicunt*.

Hopped (hōpt), *a.* [*f.* HOP *sb.* + *v.* + -ED.] Furnished, mixed, or flavoured with hops.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 174 A Receiver filled with hopped and fermented Beer. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 203 Thirty-five barrels of hopped wort. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 7/3 The bines being lightly hopped without any 'tail', and the fruit all being within sight.

Hopper (hōp'ər), [*f.* HOP *v.* + -ER¹.] OE. type *hoppere*, implied in the feminine *hoppestre*.

Sense 3 is naturally accounted for; but the origin of sense 5 is not clear, unless derived from resemblance to the mill-hopper, which is not favoured by the chronology of existing quotations.]

1. One who hops; a leaper, dancer.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Baptista* 442 Pat fore a hoppere can hym sla. 1508 FLORIO, *Sallarino*, . . a jumper, a hopper. 1744-5 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 335 The dancers are to be [etc.]. These are the rest of the hoppers. 1775-8 TAYLOR *Notes on Chaucer's Kan's T.*, I conceive, a female hopper, or dancer, was called an hoppester. 1829 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 21/1 A great hopper and runner.

b. pl. 'A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg' (J.): see SCOTCH-HOPPERS, HOPSCOTCH.

2. An animal characterized by hopping, esp. an insect or insect-larva that hops.

Applied more or less spec. to a locust or grasshopper, a saltatorial beetle as the turnip flea, a saltatorial homopterous insect as a froth-hopper, a flea, the cheese-hopper or maggot of the cheese-fly; also dial. to a samlet; in New-

foundland to a seal of the second year. Also as a second element, in *cheese-hopper*, *grasshopper*, *sandhopper*, etc.

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3096 On wind cam fro westen, and do opperes nam, And warpes ouer in-to be se. 1797 POLWHELE *Hist. Devon* I. 120 The Samlet of Mr. Pennant, called here the hopper. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 278 *Musca putris*, the larvæ of which are known to the housewife by the name of hoppers, as those of all of them by the name of maggots. 1877 MRS. FLEMING *Life Arnot* (1879) 192 The armies of barbarous inhuman black hoppers are not greatly diminished. 1897 *Chamb. Jnrl.* XIV. 766/2 The locusts were attacked while still in the 'hopper' stage.

3. In a corn or other grinding mill, a receiver like an inverted pyramid or cone, through which grain or anything to be ground passes into the mill; so called because it had originally a hopping or shaking motion (which is now usually transferred to the shaking-shoe, where that is present).

1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 119 Yet saugh I neuere . . How that the hopur waggis til and fra. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxxiii. (1869) 43 In the hopper of the mille . . he was grounden broken and brused. 1525 *Faire Em* l. ii. 175 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* II. 414 Now let me alone to pick the mill, to fill the hopper, to take the toll. 1706 BURNS *To Unco Guid* i, The heaper hopper's ebbing still, And still the clap plays clatter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 158 The hopper . . is agitated by two iron pins on the axis . . that alternately raise the vessel containing the grain, which again sinks by its own weight. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 204 A boy collecting the long edgings of boards as fast as cut off, and thrusting them down a hopper, where they were ground up beneath the mill. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. xl. 151 Modern developments have shaken up the classes like peas in a hopper.

4. Applied to similar contrivances for feeding any material to a machine, and, generally, to articles resembling a mill hopper in shape or use.

1763 W. LEWIS *Commerc. Phil. Techn.* 277 The space included between the pipes, at their lower end, under the bason, is a kind of hopper. *Ibid.* 278 The water issuing from the hopper is necessarily reduced into drops. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Minus.* iii. (ed. 3) 28 To make the engine supply the fire with small quantities of fuel at regular intervals by means of a hopper. 1873 *Span's Dict. Engin.* III. 2253 Receiving and weighing hoppers. *Ibid.* 2254 The sheet-iron funnel in which the grain is received before passing up into the weighing hopper. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hopper*, 1. a chute for feeding any material to a machine. 2. The basin of a water-closet. 3. (*Glass.*) A conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the glass-cutter. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 626 The tickets are placed in a kind of tube or hopper, down which they descend, and . . are drawn one by one across a printing machine. 1883 *Daily News* 27 July 2/1 The new twelve-barrel Nordenfeldt gun . . Hoppers to fit on the feeders keep them constantly replenished, and so incessant is the fire that in half a minute 600 shots were discharged.

5. A basket; esp. a basket or other vessel in which the sower carries his seed. Now dial.

1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxx. 7 [lxxxii. 6] His hend in hopper served þai. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 57 He heng an Hoper on his Bac In stude of a Scrippe. 1420 *Langl. on Fush.* x. 43 Thyn hopur clothe hienys skyn; and throwe Thy seede thelynn. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 10. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 179 Be sure ever and anon to stir up the bottom of your Hopper, or Seed-lop. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 106 What once were kernels from his hopper sown, Now browning wheat-ears.

6. A barge in attendance on a dredging machine, which carries the mud or gravel out to sea and discharges it through an opening in its bottom. Also *hopper-barge*.

1759 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 588 A person invented a machine . . called a Hopper . . to take ballast out of ships . . convey the same to the sea, and there drop it. 1807 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 New steamer Giralda, when off Claxheugh, river Wear, came into collision with a laden hopper. 1894 *Ibid.* 8 Oct. 6/7 The men who were working the marine dredger and its attendant hoppers in the outer port of Port Said.

7. = *hopper-car*: see 10.

1862 N. V. *Tribune* 10 June (Bartlett), Of the fifty-seven hoppers thrown over Opequan bridge, one half can be put into serviceable order again.

8. A funnel-shaped or hopper-like hollow.

1838 T. L. MITCHELL 3 *Exp. E. Austral.* (1839) II. 319 We find among the features on these lofty river banks many remarkable hollows, not unaptly termed 'hoppers' . . from the water sinking into them, as grain subsides in the hopper of a mill. 1847 D. A. WELLS & S. H. DAVIS *St. Williams Coll.* 88 You find yourself on the edge of a gulf at least a thousand feet deep, the four sides of which apparently converge to a point at the bottom. This place, from its peculiar form, is called the Hopper.

9. *Pianoforte*. A piece attached at the back part of a key to raise the hammer and regulate the distance to which it falls back from the string after striking it. Also called *grasshopper*.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140/1 The action of the square piano-forte, on its first introduction, consisted of a key, a lifter, a hammer, and a damper. Longman and Broderip . . brought out a patented invention having two additional parts in the action, namely, the hopper, and the under-hammer. 1896 HIRKINS *Pianoforte* 37 The key, hopper, spring and set-off.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* appositive, as (sense 6) *hopper-barge*, *-punt*. *b.* Of or belonging to a hopper, as (sense 3) *hopper feed*, *form*, *head*, *mouth*; (sense 9) *hopper button*, *lever*, *spring*. *c.* Shaped like or resembling the hopper of a mill, as *hopper casement*, *closet*, *hip*, *pan*, *roof*, *ventilator*.

d. parasyntetic, as (sense 5: cf. quot. 1787 s.v. **HOPPET** 1) *hopper-arsed*, *-hipped*, *-rumped* adjs. e. Special combs.: **hopper axis**, a contrivance for grinding apples, something like a coffee-mill; **hopper-boy**, 'a name given in mills to a rake which moves in a circle, drawing the meal over an opening through which it falls' (Craig 1847); **hopper-car**, a kind of car or truck for carrying coal, gravel, etc., shaped like a hopper, and emptying through an opening at the bottom; **hopper-cook**, a valve for water-closets, etc. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **hopper-crow**, 'a crow that follows a seed-hopper during sowing'; **hopper-eared**, *-free* adjs. (see quot.); **hopper-hood**, a hooded seal in its second year.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Hopper-arst*, when the Breech sticks out. 1787 [see **HOPPET** 1]. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 124 It performs all the operations of thrashing, winnowing, grinding, and bolting, together with an iron 'hopper axis for grinding apples. 1805 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 4/2 The Admiralty 'hopper barge' for use at the Gibraltar new Dry Dock and Extension Works, had an adventurous voyage. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 141/2 Hopper spring. Hopper lever. *Hopper button. Sustaining spring, fixed in the front end of the hopper lever. 1862 *N. Y. Tribune* 10 June (Bartlett), There were one hundred and eighty-three iron 'hopper-cars recovered in a condition to be restored. 1844 *Catholic Weekly Instr.* 103 'Hopper casements, should be inserted in almost all the windows, in order to secure due ventilation. a 1590 GREENE *Tas. IV*, v. ii, To gather feathers like to a 'hopper-crow, And lose them in the height of all my pomp? 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. 1. 19 (E.D.S.) Such land would return an 'hopper-eared crop at harvest, or, in plainer English, a little ear, with a few kernels. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Mar. 2/1 Mr. Maxim's next effort was also a 3-pounder, using a long cartridge, but having a very short action and a 'hopper feed. 1889 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.* 51 When the tenants of the manor of Sheffield ground their corn at the lord's mill, some of them were called 'hopper-frees, being privileged. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 440 The 'hopper-free' tenants at Leeds had their corn grinded immediately upon the emptying of the hopper, though there were never so many attending. 1900-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 55 With 'hopper hippis, and benches narrow. 1872 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i, She is bow-legg'd, 'hopper-hipp'd. 1793 SMERDON *Edystone L.* 198 The large square wooden pipe terminates, in a 'hopper-mouth proper for receiving in the burthen. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 59/2 Flushing Water Closet, with 'Hopper Pan. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hopper-punt*, a flat-floored lighter for carrying soil or mud, with a hopper or receptacle in its centre, to contain the lading. 1866 MIDDLETON *Wom. Beware Wom.* II. ii, Her body straight, not 'hopper-rump'd. 1840 'Hopper spring (see *hopper button*). 1896 HIRKINS *Pianoforte Gloss.*, *Hopper Spring*, the wire spring that regulates the angle of the sticker or hopper, and accelerates its return under the notch or roller.

Hence **Hoppered a.**: cf. *hopper-hipped* (above). 1704 D'URVEY *Hell beyond Hell* 54 Holland, up to the ankles fine, But hopper'd still about the chine.

Hopper 2 (*hɒpər*). [f. *HOP* v. 2 + *-ER* 1.]

1. One engaged in picking hops; a hop-picker. 1719 in Cowper *Canterb. Reg.*, St. George (1891) 207 Edward Even and Alice his pretended wife, hoppers and way-going persons. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxvii, The venerable Society of weeders, podders, and hoppers. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xi, Many of these hoppers are Irish, but many come from London.

2. A brewer's vat in which the infusion of hops is prepared to be added to the wort (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *attrib.*, as *hopper-house*.

1883 J. Y. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 45 The hopper-house is generally a long low-pitched building. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/2 Great efforts have been made... to provide suitable lodgings for the hoppers, and 'hopper-houses' catch the eye at every turn of the road.

Hopper, *erron.* form of **HOOPER** 2, wild swan.

+ **Hoppetere**. *Obs.* [OE. *hoppystre*, f. *hoppian* to hop: see *-STER*. The mod. form would be *hopster*; cf. Chaucer's *tappetere*, now *tapster*.] A female dancer, a danceress. In the quot. from Chaucer app. used *attrib.* = 'dancing'.

'Schippes hoppeteres' answers to *navi bellatrici* (= 'warlike ships') in Boccaccio's *Teseide*, which it is supposed that Chaucer misread as *ballatrici* (= dancers, dancing, pl. fem.). Speght (followed by Bullokar and Cockeram) erroneously explained 'hoppeteres' as 'pilots'. See Skeat, *Chaucer* V. 80.

c 1300 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 484 He .. ðæs mæran witezan deað here lyðran hoppystrian hire gliges to mede forcaef. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1150 Yet saugh I brent the shippes hoppeteres (*Camb. MS. hoppeterys*).

Hoppet 1 (*hɒpət*). Chiefly *north. dial.* Also 7-hobbet, 9-hoppett, *-itt*. [? f. **HOPPER** 1 with *dim. suffix*. Cf. also **HOBBET**.]

1. A basket, esp. a small hand-basket.

1671 SKINNER *Etym. Angl.*, *Hoppet*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima significat autem Corbem seu Calathum quo fructus circumferunt. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 26 A *Hoppet*, a little Handbasket. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 392/1 An Hoppet, or Hobbet... is a Vessel of wood to carry corn in by him that soweth the same. 1789 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Hoppet*, a little basket, chiefly for holding seed-corn, worn by the husbandmen, in sowing, at their backs, whence a nian with protuberant buttocks is compared to a man accoutered with a hoppet, and stiled hoppet-arsed, vulgarly hoppet-arsed. 1808 CRAMER *Dial.*, *Hoppit*, a little basket. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hoppit*,... the dish used by miners to measure their ore in. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Hoppit*, a small hand-basket with lids. 'She has ta'en a hoppet with her lunch.'

2. A large bucket, used for lowering and raising men and materials in the shaft of a mine or other excavation.

1865 *Ann. Reg.* 3 The engineer was astonished to find that the hoppet containing the men stopped in the shaft. 1888 *Times* 9 Apr. 6/5 The hoppet is a large iron bucket fastened by three hooks and chains to the rope. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 3/1 The workmen are raised by means of a 'hoppet', which a steam engine lifts or lowers as required. 1897 *Times* 10 Mar. 13/6 One hoppit came up with debris showing slight dampness.

3. A bee-hive; also *bee-hoppet. dial.*

Hoppet 2, *local.* [? *dim.* of **HOP** sb. 2.]

1. An enclosure; a yard, paddock, or the like. 1701 *Deed* [relating to properties called] 'a Barn and Hoppet'. 1864 *Gd. Words* 581/2 There is a hoppet big enough for the run of a pony. 1867 *Crim. Chronol. York Castle* 153 Crowther and Hoyle were interred in the hoppet at the back of the Castle.

2. A goal or prison. [May perh. belong to prec. word: cf. *cage*, *coop* similarly used.]

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hoppet*, the jail. 'They were putten i' t' hoppet', imprisoned.

Hoppet 3, *north. dial.* [*dim.* from **HOP** v. 1.]

An infant in arms.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* II. *Gloss.* s. v. *Tremuta*, A young child danced in the arms by metaphor called a little hoppet. 1888 CRAMER *Dial.*, *Hoppit*, an infant.

Hop-picker. A labourer employed to pick the ripe hops from the bines; usually one of a large body who annually migrate to the hop-growing districts to do this work; also, a mechanical contrivance for picking, cleaning, and sorting hops. So **hop-picking**, the work of picking hops, which annually gives temporary employment in the country to large bodies of the poor.

1760 *Engraving of picture by G. Smith*, The Hop Pickers. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 20 To the festivities of Harvest Home must be referred the following popular custom among the hop-pickers in Kent. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hop-picker*,... a machine for picking hops. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 620/2 Hop-picking completed.

Hoppit: see **HOPPLE** v.

Hoppiness (*hɒpɪnəs*). [f. assumed adj. **hoppy*, f. *HOP* sb. 2 + *-NESS*.] Hopping manner or quality. 1860 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (ed. 2) 3 Animals [frogs]... the exact image of himself in hoppiness of motion.

Hopping (*hɒpɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *HOP* v. 1 + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb **HOP**, in various senses.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 379/19 At his bruydale was plei i-nouth: song and gret hoppinge. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxix. 6 Hoppynge & daunceynge of tumbleris & herlotis. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* l. ii. 10 b, Vndeceit hopping and dauncing. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* x. § 66. 181 The perpetual hoppings of the canary from bar to bar of its cage.

2. A dance; a rural festival of which dancing forms a principal part.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3545 Men made song and hoppinges, Ogain the come of this kinges. c 1370 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 102 The day that one John Fletcher of Chester made a hopping. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 32 To Horse-race, Fair, or Hoppin go. 1843 HARDY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 55 These feasts, or as they are called elsewhere in Northumberland, hoppings, are held on the festival day of the patron saint. 1889 *Archæol. Æliana* XIII. 322 At Newburn... the hopping is held about the feast of St. Margaret of Antioch.

Hopping, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *HOP* sb. 1 or v. 2 + *-ING* 1.]

1. The gathering of hops; hop-picking.

1717 *Canterb. Parish Reg.*, St. George (ed. Cowper) 206 One Robert Northborn, a stranger came hopping (= a-hopping). 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxvii, The profession of hopping. 1880 *Times* 10 Sept. 9/4 The return of the hopping season. *Ibid.* 9/5 A labourer, with his wife and children, may make from £6 to £8 by the hopping.

2. The flavouring of malt liquor with hops.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 570 Of Boiling and Hopping. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 2/3 English hops suitable for fine ale brewing or dry hopping must prove to be in limited supply. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/1 When German hops were used for hopping down.

Hopping, *ppl. a.* 1 [f. *HOP* v. 1 + *-ING* 2.]

1. That hops: see the verb.

1795 BURNS *Winter Night* iv, Ilk hopping bird. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 127 The little shrivelled, meagre, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour. 1799 COLEBRIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 280 A little hopping, over-civil sort of thing.

2. *Comb.* Hopping-dick, local name for a species of thrush (*Merula leucogenys*) common in Jamaica, resembling the blackbird in appearance and song (*Maudslayi's Treas. Nat. Hist.* (1874) 325); hopping-john (*Southern U.S.*), a stew of bacon with peas or pease and rice seasoned with red pepper; hopping-mad a. (*dial.* and *U.S.*), violently angry, so as to dance with rage.

1895 OLMSIDE *Slave States* 506 The greatest luxury with which they are acquainted is a stew of bacon and peas, with red pepper, which they call 'Hopping John'. 1675 COTTON *Scotter Scott* 52, I us'd to make him 'hopping mad'. a 1860 *Widow Bodoit Papers* 275 (Bartlett) Miss Fustick said Liddy Ann was too old to wear plumcs... which made Liddy hoppin' mad, and led to a awful quarrel.

Hence **Hoppingly** *adv.*

1798 FLORIO, *Saltellone*, hoppingly, skippingly.

Hopping, *ppl. a.* 2 [f. *HOP* v. 2 + *-ING* 2.] Engaged in hop-picking.

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xi, The whole country side... will swarm with hopping tramps.

Hoppity. [f. *HOP* v. 1] Another name for HALMA.

1894 L. B. SPERRY *Confid. Talks with Yng. Men* xvii. 164 Games of all sorts, base-ball, foot-ball, checkers, hoppity.

Hopple (*hɒpəl*), *v.* [Origin obscure; it is exemplified earlier than **HOBBLE** v. in same sense, and can hardly be a later variant of that word; rather does the corresp. sense of *hobble* seem to be taken from *hopple*. But Kilian has early mod.Fl. *hoppelen* = MDu. *hobelen* to jump, dance; and see the German forms mentioned under **HOBBLE** v.] *trans.* To fasten together the legs of (a horse or other beast) to prevent it from straying; also *transf.* to fetter (a human being); = **HOBBLE** v. 7.

1586 in *Scotter Manor Rec.* (N.W. Linc. *Gloss.*), That noe man hoppell noe cattell in the Forthe. 1630 *Ibid.*, That noe man shall leave his horse or beast loose in the fallow feilde but to hoppell tether or bringe him home at night. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* ix. vii. § 8 Superstitiously hoppelen in the Toils and Nets of superfluous Opinions. a 1749 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 382, I think then he ought to be muzzled and hoppelled too. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 223 We caught all our horses and hoppelled them. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* l. 26 What of men so hoppelled should be the tale to tell?

Hopple (*hɒpəl*), *sb.* [f. **HOPPLE** v.]

1. An apparatus for hopping horses, etc. (see prec.); also *transf.* a fetter; = **HOBBLE** sb. 3.

a 1845 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hopple*. 1886 *Guernsey News* 18 June 5/1 A pattern hopple for sheep... was submitted. 1888 W. MORRIS *Dream* 7. Ball iv. 34, I went up and down my prison what I could for my hopples. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 113 When they are milking a cow they tie her hind legs with a hopple.

2. ? = **Hobble**-bush.

1896 BRYANT *Poems*, *Strange Lady* vii, A pebbly brook, where rustling winds among the hopples sweep.

|| **Hoppo** (*hɒpə*). [See quot. 1882.] In China: The board of revenue or customs. Also (short for **hoppo-man**) an officer of the customs.

1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade in India* 101 (Y.) The Hoppes, who look on Europe Ships as a great branch of their Profits, will give you all the fair Words imaginable. 1796 SHERVOCKE *Voy. round World* 446 We should have met with great trouble from the Hoppo-men, or Custom-house Officers. *Ibid.* 448 The Bonita's boat, was... pursued by a Hoppo, or Custom-house boat. 1798 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vii. 355 The Hoppo or Chinese Custom-house officer at Macao. 1882 *Fan Kwat at Canton* 36 (Y.) The 'Hoppo' (as he is incorrectly styled) filled an office especially created for the foreign trade at Canton... The Board of Revenue is in Chinese 'Hoo-poo', and the office was locally misapplied to the officer in question.

Hop-pole. [f. *HOP* sb. 1] A tall pole on which hop-plants are trained.

1573-4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 583 For setting up the hop poles. vjd. a 1689 COTTON *Poems*, To J. Bradshaw (R.), Like hop-poles in a hop-yard rear'd. 1784 [see *hop-kiln* s. v. *HOP* sb. 5 b]. 1892 *Spectator* 23 Jan. 118 Alder for charcoal, chestnut for hop-poles.

Hoppynne, *obs.* form of **OPEN**.

Hop-sack, **hopsack** (*hɒpsæk*). [f. *HOP* sb. 1]

1. A sack in which hops are packed.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 72 Item, making of the hopsakes iiii d. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaves Yet* A iv, Great large abominable breech Like Brewers Hop-sacks. 1753 *School of Man* 28 Vice may be said to get admittance to us habited in velvet, but comes from us in a Hopsack. 1869 *Punch* 10 July 10/2 He would come in a hop-sack, with a cabbage-leaf on his head.

2. = next, b.

1892 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 7/1 Every variety of surface is supplied... from the sheeny 'faced cloth' to the rough 'hop-sack'. 1893 *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 2/3 'Hop-cloth', 'hopsack', and other similar kinds of material, which are only coarse in appearance, being really made of the finest wool.

Hop-sacking. a. The material of which hop-sacks are made, a coarse fabric composed of hemp and jute. b. Applied to a woollen dress-fabric made with a roughened surface.

1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 211/1, I give the preference to unbleached linen and hop sacking. 1893 *Daily News* 17 July 6/3 A gown of hop-sacking, shot mauve and grey.

Hop-score, *local.* = **HOPSCOTCH**.

1809 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Hop-score*, a child's game. 1890 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IX. 196 The game has always, I believe, been called in Yorkshire and the Northern countries 'hop-score'.

+ **Hop-scot**, *Obs.* *rare.* = **HOPSCOTCH**.

1789 *Archæol.* IX. 18 (D.) A very common game at every school called hop-scot.

Hopscotch (*hɒpskɒtʃ*). [f. *HOP* v. 1 + *SCOTCH* sb. an incised line or scratch: a formation like *catch-penny*, *heal-all*, etc.] A children's game, consisting in hopping on one foot and driving forward with it a flat stone, fragment of a slate or tile, etc., from one compartment to another of an oblong figure traced out on the ground, so as always to hop over or clear each scotch or line. Also called *Hop-score*, *Hop-scot*, and (earlier) *Scotch-hoppers*.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. 339 Among the school-boys in my memory there was a pastime called Hop-Scotch. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 72 Playing hopscotch and other games on the hard sand. 1886 *American* XII. 140 It would seem that the well-known boys' game of 'hopscotch' dates back to the beginning of the Christian era.

attrib. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 64 Streets and lanes cross and recross in delightfully hopscotch fashion.

Hopshackle, *sb.* Obs. exc. dial. [The second element is app. SHACKLE; the first is obscure: cf. HOPPLE, HAMSHACKLE.] 'A ligament for confining a horse or cow' (Jam.); a hopple or hobble.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem*. II. (Arb.) 128 Soch runners .. in the end .. cum behind others and deserue but the hopshackles, if the Masters of the game be right iudgers.

So **Hopshackle** (in 6 *Sc. hap-*) *v. trans.*, to hopple or hobble. Obs. exc. dial.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 12 He stackerit lyk ane strumall awer [i.e. aver, old horse] That hap shackellit war abone the kne. 1879 WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 17 Thou walks as if thou were hop-shackle't.

Hopthumb: see HOP-O'-MY-THUMB.

Hop-yard. [f. *HOP sb.*] = HOP-GARDEN.

1533-4 *L'Estrange Househ.-bk.* in *Archaeol.* XXV. 538 For tryingng of the hopp yerd. 1550 HULOFT. Hoppe yarde, *arbitrium*. 1567 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 259 There be now no houses at all, but hoppyards. 1604 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 28 They hill it about like a hop-yard. a 1687 [see HOP-POLA]. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 22 The hop-yards in Worcestershire are .. situated upon the better and richer clays and marls.

Hopyn, Hoqueton, obs. ff. OPEN, HAQUETON.

Hor, var. *HER* poss. *pron.* Obs., their; ME. var.

of HAIR; obs. f. HOUR; var. HORE Obs., filth.

† **Horabaptist**. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Gr. *ῥαπα* or *L. hora* hour.] One who baptizes every hour.

a 1641 [see *Holobaptist* s. v. HOLO-].

Horal (*hō-rāl*), *a.* [f. *L. hōra* a hour + *-AL*. Late *L.* had *hōrālīs*.] Of or pertaining to an hour

or hours; horary; hourly.

1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 268 If the horal orbit ceases, The whole [watch] stands still. 1808 F. BALFOUR in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 27 A column for the horal variations of sol-lunar power. 1896 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 7/7 The same rectification of the horal system that has already taken place in all Europe with the exception of France, Spain, and Portugal.

Hence **Horally** *adv.*, hourly, in relation to hours.

1623 COCKERAM, *Horally*, hourly.

Horarius (*horē-rī-us*), *a.* rare. [f. late *L. hōrārī-us* HOBARY + *-OUS*.] = next, 3.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Horarius*, enduring for an hour or two only; as the petals of *Cistus*.

Horary (*hō-rā-rī*), *a.* [ad. med. *L. hōrārī-us*, f. *hōra* HOUR: see -ARY and cf. *F. horaire*.]

1. Of, relating to, or indicating the hours. *Horary*

angle = HOUR-ANGLE. *Horary circle*: see CIRCLE

sb. 2, 13 a; also, the circle of hours on a dial-plate.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 193 Understood no more of Nature, than a rude Country-fellow does of the Internal Fabrick of a Watch, that only sees the Index and Horary Circle. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* I. 19 Furnished with a stile, with horary lines and numbers, and .. all the requisites of a sun dial. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 390 The horary spaces, or angular distances of the hours on the dial. 1798 tr. *Pérouse's Voy. round World* III. 332 M. de Langle himself took the distances and horary angles. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 13 The angle which the meridian of a star makes with the meridian of the place of observation, is called the star's Horary Angle. 1853 *Chr. Remembr.* Jan. 71 The general horary arrangement of time.

2. Occurring every hour, hourly.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. vi. Horary shifts Of shirts and waste-coats. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 152 A daily, horary, momentarily breaking of that great Evangelicall precept. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., The Horary motion of the earth on her axis is 15°. 1881 *Nature* No. 620. 480 The horary average [of meteors] increased rapidly between the evening and morning hours.

† 3. Lasting only for an hour, or for a short

time; applied to fruits that will not keep. Obs.

1620 VENER *Via Recta* vii. 114 These and such like horarie and quickly perishing fruits. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 293 Melons, Cucumbers, and other Horary Fruits.

4. *Astrol.* *Horary question*, a question, the answer to which is obtained by erecting a figure of the heavens for the moment at which it is propounded. Hence, Relating to such questions, as *horary astrology, prediction*.

1647 NEEDHAM *Levellers Lev.* 9 To persuade the Lady Arnabella to come to me, to be resolv'd 'bout some horary question. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 985 Draw a Figure that shall tell you What you perhaps forget, befell you, By way of Horary inspection. 1790 SIBLY *Astrol.* (1792) I. 107 Calculating nativities or resolving horary questions. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v., The figure for a horary question is erected in the same manner as for a nativity.

Horary, *sb.* rare. [ad. late *L. hōrārī-us* dial, book of hours, neut. sing. of *hōrārī-us* (see prec.).]

† 1. *Ecc.* A book containing the offices for the canonical hours. Obs.

1631 HEYLIN *St. George* I. v. § 11. 93 So was it in our Ladies *Horarie*, or *horarium*, according to the use of Sarum. 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* III. i. 9 This year [1549] all .. breviaries, offices, *horaries* .. were called in and destroyed.

2. An hourly account or narrative. (Cf. *diary*.)

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 817/2 Todleben tells us that Can-robot deployed on the heights by two o'clock; Kinglake, that Bosquet .. crossed by the ford .. at 2:10; and so on through the horary of the battle.

Horatian (*horē-ti-ān*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. *L. Horā-tiān-us*, f. *Horā-ti-us* gentile name of the poet Horace.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Latin poet Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus, B.C. 65-8), or his poetry. *b.* as *sb.* The language of Horace.

1851 TENNYSON in *Life* (1897) I. 341 A far-off echo of the Horatian Alcaic. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatice* 10 He capped my verse instantaneously, and for the next half-hour we conversed in Horatian.

Horce, obs. form of HOARSE.

† **Horcop, horecop**. Obs. Also 6 dial. *hoore-cup*, -ohup. [ME. f. *hōr* whore + ? *COP sb.*; but the analytical sense is not clear.] A bastard. Also as a term of abuse.

c 1430 *Syr Tryam*. 224 Hyt were not feyre, A horcop to be yowre heyre. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/1 Horcop, bastarde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxvii. 384 (Add. MS.), I gafe souke, and norshyd my ij. hore Coppis. 14.. *Nom.* in *W. Wulcker* 694/9 *Hic pelinguis*, a horcoppe. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos* II. iv, T'wyll teache the hoorecup wyt.

Hord, obs. f. HOARD, HORDE; var. ORD Obs.

† **Hord**, Obs. [ad. *L. horda* in same sense.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Hord*, a Cow great with Calfe. 1628 in PHILLIPS.

Hordarian, rare. [f. med. *L. hordāri-us*, ad. OE. *hordere* treasurer, HOARDER.] (See quot.)

1892 G. W. KITCHIN *Comp. Rolls* 32 The Hordarian, who had charge of the *hore* or material resources of the Convent; providing bread and beer, meat and fish, for the Refectory. *Ibid.* 496 *Hordarius*, a Hordarian, officer in charge of the *hore* or collection of property belonging to the Monastery [at Winchester].

So **Hordary** [ad. med. *L. hordāria*], the department of the monastery under the hordarian.

1892 G. W. KITCHIN *Comp. Rolls* Index 527 Hordary, Chaplain of the.

Horde (*hōr-d*), *sb.* Forms: 6-8 *horda*, *hord*,

7 *hordia*, 7-8 *hoord*, 7- *horde*. [Ultimately ad.

Turki *ordā*, also *ordī*, *urdū* camp (see URDU),

whence Russ. *ordī* horde, clan, crowd, troop, Pol.

horda, Ger., *Da. horda*, Sw. *hord*, It. *orda*, Sp., Pr.

horda, F. *horde* (1559 in Hatz-Darm.). The

initial *h* appears in Polish, and thence in the

Western European languages. The various forms

horda, *horde*, *hord* were due to the various channels

through which the word came into Eng.]

1. A tribe or troop of Tartar or kindred Asiatic nomads, dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place for pasture, or for war or plunder. *b.* Also applied to other nomadic tribes.

Golden Horde, name for a tribe who possessed the khanate of Kiptchak, in Eastern Russia and western and central Asia, from the 13th century till 1480.

1555 EDEEN *Decades* 280 Tartares are divided by companies which they caule Hordas .. they consist of innumerable Hordas. 1560 JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1886) III. 225 The Nagayans .. were divided into diuers companies called Hords. 1594 BLONDENVIL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 560 The Tartarians are divided into certain commonalties, and Colonies, called of them Hordes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xvii. xxi, As the Scythian Hordas stray. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 421 Stayed with him in his hord (which consisted of about 1000 households of a kindred). 1740 THOMPSON & HOGG in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lii. 239 They are divided into three *hordas*, under the government of a *khan*. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 78 The Kirghises .. have always been divided into three hordes, the great, the middle and the little hordes. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. 1. 2 Nations trembled at the coming of the Golden Horde.

b. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 745 (Greenland) In which Tents they lived by hords. 1695 TEMPLER *Hist. Eng. Introd.*, Such were the Hords among the Goths, the Clans in Scotland, and Septs in Ireland. 1830-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xxxiii. 320 Of the Gauls, new hordes had lately arrived from beyond the Alps. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. iv, I am sprung from a horde of Baltic pirates.

2. *transf.* A great company, esp. of the savage, uncivilized, or uncultivated; a gang, troop, crew.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 426 Pillars of Stone, which sometimes were Hords of Men and Beasts feeding, transformed. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peac.* I. Wks. VIII. 99, I hardly shall allow that with the horde of regicides we could .. obtain any thing at all deserving the name of peace. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 160 Eager to be out of the vicinity of such a piratical horde. 1883 19th Cent. May 901 In all our large cities there are hordes of little ragged urchins who live on the streets. 1888 H. E. SCUDDER in *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 227/1 This great horde of young readers in America has created a large number of special writers for the young.

b. Of animals: A moving swarm or pack.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. iv, The grass still moved to the stir of the insect horde. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 823 Wolves in a wolfish horde.

Hence **Horde** *v. intr.*, to form a horde; to congregate or live as in a horde.

1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 209 My fathers' house shall never be a cave For wolves to horde and howl in.

Horde, obs. form of HOARD.

Hordeaceous (*hōr-dē-ā-s*), *a.* [f. *L. horde-ace-us*, f. *hordeum* barley: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of barley; related to or resembling barley.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Hordeate**. Obs. [ad. med. *L. hordeāt-um*, f. *hordeum* barley. Cf. *F. orgeat*.] A drink made of barley; a decoction of barley.

1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* I. 28 To make a Hordeat or mundified Barly. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 162 They may be used instead of apozems and Hordeates. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. 60, I prescribed him that night a barley-cream .. We repeated the hordeat that night.

Hordein, *obs.* f. ORDAIN, ORDER.

Hordein (*hōr-dē-in*), *Chem.* [f. *L. horde-um*

barley + *-IN*.] A pulverulent substance obtained from barley-meal: see QUOTS.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 259 In this grain, Proust has discovered .. a peculiar substance .. to which he has given the name of hordein. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 73 Dr. Thomson is of opinion that the hordein .. is merely starch in a particular state. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 167 Barley-starch obtained by kneading barley-meal in water, and leaving the liquid to settle .. leaves a pulverulent substance, to which Proust gave the name *hordein*. It appears, however, to be, not a definite substance, but a mixture of starch, cellular tissue, and an azotised body.

† **Hore**, *hor*. Obs. Also 4 *hoore*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *horh*, *horg* masc. and neut., clammy humour, phlegm; also *horu*, *horu* m., dirt, filth, foulness = OFris. *hore*, OS. *horu*, OHG. *horo* (*horu*-, *horow*-, *horew*-), MHG. *hor* (*horw*-es) n., dirt, LG. *hor*, *hår*, dirt, ON. *horr* m., mucus from the nose: -O Teut. **horw*:-pre-Teut. **korw*-, **horw*:-; cf. OIr. *corbud* pollution.] Dirt, filth, defilement, foulness.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 412 *Flegmata*, *horh*. a 1000 *Eleme* 297 (Gr.) Ge mid *horu* speowdon on *ðæs* andwilitan. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 174 Dracontian wip fule *horas* on men. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 56 *þæt* *adweaðð* .. fram synna *horewum*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 *þe* *clenneþ* *þe* is bideled of *þe* *hore* *þæt* is cleped *hordom*, *þæt* is alre *horene* *hore*. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 8 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 71 So *clene* *þe* *cam* fram his moder: wipoute *enre* *hore*. c 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 34 (*ibid.* 157) *þer* nis *schep* no swine no gote No non *horw*3. 1340 *Ayemb.* 137 *Huet* am ich *bote* *essse* and *spearken* and *hor* and *stench*, *wermes* *wynd* *ssed* and *smech*. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* XIII. iii. (1495) 442 *Fylthe* and *hore* of *cyttres* *ben* cast in to ryuers. *Ibid.* xvi. vii. 557 The fome of *sylyer* *clensyth* *sylyth* and *hoore* of *bodyes*. c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* 83 On me was *neiper* *wem* *ne* *hore*.

Hore, ME. north. midl. form of HAIR; obs. f. HOAR, HOUR, OAR, WHORE; var. *HER* *pron.* Obs., their, ORE Obs., mercy. **Horecop**: see HORCOP.

Horehound, *hoarhound* (*hō-rhaund*).

Forms: 1 *háre hūne*, (*háran hūnan*), 3 *hore-*

hune, 4 *houne*, 5 *horho(w)ne*, *haarhounde*,

5-6 *horehounde*, 6- *horehound*, 8- *hoarhound*.

[OE. *háre hūne*, f. *hár* hoar, hoary + *hūne* name of a plant, of uncertain origin; thence ME. *hórhoune*, altered by popular etymology to *horehound*, which puts some appearance of meaning into the second element. The analogical spelling is *hoar*-, but this is much less usual in England than *hore*-.]

1. A labiate herb, *Marrubium vulgare*, having stem and leaves covered with white cottony pubescence; its aromatic bitter juice is much used as a remedy for coughs, etc. Hence extended to several allied herbs (see *b.*), horehound proper being then distinguished as *Common* or *White Horehound*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 110 *Genim þa haran hūnan*. a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 258/6 *Marrubium*, *hare hūne*. c 1265 *Loc. Names Fl.* *ibid.* 554/4 *Marrubium*, *maruill*, *horehūne*. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 80 *Wip* *watir* .. *þæt* *mirre* *wormode*, *horbone*, *sauge*, *pimpernelle* *hony* *symple* or *compounned* *ben* *soden* *yn*. c 1425 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 9 *An* *beved* *hor* als *horhoune*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 *Horone*, *herbe*. *marubium*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, Take the Juice of *haarhounde*. 1530 *FALSGR* 232/1 *Horehounde* *herbe*, *langue* *de* *chien*. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 38 That wholesome Herb Horehound, which, indeed, is a fine Bitter. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 308 *Common White Horehound*. 1897 WILLIS *Flower Pl.* II. 243 *Marrubium vulgare*, white horehound.

b. With qualifying words: **Base Horehound**, **White Dead-nettle**, *Lamium album*; **Black, Fetid**, or **Stinking H.**, *Ballota nigra*, a common weed with dull purple flowers; **Water H.**, species of *Lycopus*, particularly *L. Europæus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 19 *Ballote* .. is named in english stynkyng *Horehound* or *blacke Horehound*. *Ibid.* 77 *Stachys* .. maye be named in englishe litle *Horehounde* or *strayte Horehound*. 1578 LYVE *Dodons* II. lxxxi. 255 There be foure kinde of *Horehounde*, in fashion one like to another. The first kinde is our white *Horehounde*, the seconde is the blacke stinking *Horehounde*. The third is *Stachys* or *field Horehounde*. The fourth is *water* or *Marrish* *Horehounde*. *Ibid.* 256 *Stachys* or *wilde Horehounde*. 1597 GERAERD *Herbal* II. cccxi. 564. a 1625 FLETCHER *Faith. Sheph.* II. i, The Clote .. And this black *Hore-hound*, both are very good. 1721 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 38 *Perennial shrubby Lamium* or *base Horehound*. 1897 WILLIS *Flower Pl.* II. 39 *Ballota nigra*, the foetid horehound.

2. An extract or confection of the plant *Marrubium vulgare*, used as a remedy for coughs.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 51 b, *Horehounde* .. is good to be geuen with *hony* *vnto* them that *sygh* much. 1829 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 55 The relative merits of almond-rock and candied horehound. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 475 *Horehound*, an aromatic stimulant.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *horehound candy*, *drop*, *lozenge*, etc.; horehound beer, a fermented beverage containing horehound juice.

1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. v. She.* took the horehound drop that Margaret offered her. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 127 *Horehound lozenges* are sold by most dispensing chemists, as expectorant medicine.

† **Horel**. Obs. rare = O. Also 6 *horrel* (L. [app. a var. of *holour*, assimilated to *hore*; cf. next.] A fornicator, adulterer.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/2 *Horel*, or *hullowre* (S. *hollowr*,

P. holour, *fornicator*, *fornicatrix*. 1558 HULOET, Horrell, or whoremonger, *concubitor*, *libidinarius*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 56/11 An Horrel, *libidinosus*.
† Horeling, horling. Obs. [f. ME. *hore*, *WHORE* + *-LING*.] A fornicator, whoremonger; an adulterer, a paramour.

c. 1500 *Moral Ode* 103 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 223 Hwat sullen horelinges don't c. 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 25 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 324 If there be in countre an horeling, a shrew, Lat him come to the court. 1340 *Ayemb.* 52 Pe drinkere and he horling. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 157 Horylynges and strompettes. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2189 Quod hire horlyng in the bede.

† Horemint. Obs. Some hoary species of mint; or perhaps horehound.

1533 *ELVOT Cast. Helike* (1539) 60 Digestines of fleume . . Horemint.

† Horeness. Obs. In 4 hoornesse. [f. *HORE* filth + *-NESS*.] Foulness, filth; mucus.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* iv. i. (1495), Heete . . dystroyeth superfluytes, and clensyth fylthe and hoornesse. **Horestrong.** var. of *HARSTRANG*.

† Horewort. Obs. *Herb.* [f. *hore* *HOAR* a. + *WORT*, in reference to its white downy covering.] An old name of Cudweed, *Filago Germanica*.

c. 1400 *Alphab. Herb.* in MS. Arundel 42, ff. 94 b, *Filago* horewort (error for horwort). c. 1485 *MS. Bodl.* 536 ff. 27 *Filago* . . a litell erb cald feld worde or hor worde And he groys in whete. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.* Horewort is *Filago*.

Hori, filth, filthy: see *HORE sb.*, *HOBY a.*

Horison, obs. form of *ORISON*, prayer.

Horizon (*horizon*, *-zōn*), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 *orizont* (e), 4-5 *orizont* (e), 6 *orizont*, 6-7 *horizont*. β. 4 *orison*, 5 *orison*, 5-6 *orison* (e), 6 *horyson*, 6- *horizon*. [a. OF. *orizonte* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *orizon* (14th c.), mod. F. *horizon* (= It. *† orizonte*, *orizonte*, Sp. Pg. *horizonte*), ad. late L. *horizont-em* (*horizontēs*), a. Gr. *ὁρίζων* (sc. *ὁρίζω*) the bounding circle, horizon, pres. ppl. of *ὁρίζω* to bound, f. *ὁρος* boundary, limit. In later OF. and Eng., conformed to the L. nom.; but at first stressed *horizon* (Gascoigne, Shakspeare, Sylvester); *horizon* appears in Cowley, 1647.]

1. The boundary-line of that part of the earth's surface visible from a given point of view; the line at which the earth and sky appear to meet. In strict use, the circle bounding that part of the earth's surface which would be visible if no irregularities or obstructions were present (called the *apparent, natural, sensible, physical, or visible horizon*, as distinguished from 3), being the circle of contact with the earth's surface of a cone whose vertex is at the observer's eye. On the open sea or a great plain these coincide.

a. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus v.* 276 And whiten gan the *Orizonte* shene. c. 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 289 Ffor *Thorisonte* hath rest the sonne his lyght. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 108 By *horizont*, as to us semeth. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 21 The *Horizonte* is a circle whiche parteth that parte of the worlde that wee see, from that whiche wee see not. *Ibid.* 179 The other *horizont*, whiche I thinke mooste aptlye to be called the Earthly *horizont*, bycause it . . reacheth not vnto the skie . . his semidiameter exceedeth not . . 22 myles and a halfe. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 149 Whan as the Mone shall shew her selfe above the *Horizon*.

β. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. vi. (Tollem. MS.), The circle to be whiche be sytte streccheþ and endeþ is calde *Orizon*, as it were be ende of þe sytte. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 81 The sonne . . hastyd hym vpward toward the east *orizon*, to bringe ageyne the day. c. 1550 *Sheph. Kal.* (1604) Contents xxxv, Of the rising and descending of the signes in the *horyson*. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 631 Wilde Deere . . feeding aloft . . in the farthest *Horizon* or Kenning of their sight. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 52 Nights Hemisphere had veild the *Horizon* round. 1708-46 *THOMSON Spring* 661 Like far clouds That skirt the blue *horizon*. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* i. 53 Stars rose and set, and new *horizons* glowed. 1807 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* i. 181 *Æneas* explores meanwhile with his glance All the *horizon* of waters.

† b. transf. The part of the earth's surface bounded by this line; the region visible from any point. Obs.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 137 The townes, and Villages, about you adjacent in your *Horizon*. 1771 *MRS. GRIFFITH tr. Viaud's Shipwreck* 23 To open to us the horrid prospect of a boundless *horizon* and a devouring sea.

† c. The bounding limits, the compass. Obs.

1600 *MILTON Astrolog.* 9 If the Man . . lies eyther within the *Horizon* of England, Fraunce, Spaine, Italy, or the Low-Countries, I will undertake to shew you him.

2. *fig.* **† a.** A boundary, the frontier or dividing line between two regions of being. Obs.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 183 Mannis soule . . is i-cleped *orison*, as it were þe next marche in kynde bytwene bodily and goostly þinges.

b. The boundary or limit of any 'circle' or 'sphere' of view, thought, action, etc. (often with direct reference to sense 1); that which bounds one's mental vision or perception; limit or range of one's knowledge, experience, or interest; formerly, sometimes = the region so bounded.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded., The Right Noble . . Earl of Surry, long ago departed out of this earthly *Horizon*. 1815 *CROOKE Body of Man* 261 Now at the second seauen yeares the heate begins to gather strength . . and to rule in the *Horizon* of the body. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr.

Camus' Mor. Relat. 179 Noe sooner did the new star appeare on the *Horizon* of Touraine, but her rayes strooke into the eyes of . . divers Sutors. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Agr.* 89 The Minister, who then began to climb the *Horizon* of favour. 1681 *FLAYEL Meth. Grace* vii. 148, I see no hope within the whole *horizon* of sense. 1826 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 424 The present lowering aspect of our political *horizon*. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lambs* 3 Their range necessarily includes the entire *horizon* of man's action. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 109 The danger . . of substituting the definite and intelligible for the true but dim outline which is the *horizon* of human knowledge.

3. *Astron.* A great circle of the celestial sphere, the plane of which passes through the centre of the earth and is parallel to that of the sensible *horizon* of a given place: distinguished as the *astronomical, celestial, mathematical, rational, real, or true h.*

Right horizon, the celestial *horizon* of a place on the equator, the plane of which is perpendicular to that of the equinoctial; opp. to *oblique horizon*, that of any place between the equator and either pole. *Geographical horizon*, the great circle on the earth's surface in the plane of the rational or astronomical *horizon*.

c. 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol. Prol.* A suffisaunt astralabie as for owre *orizonte*, compownded after the latitude of Oxenford. *Ibid.* II. § 26 This forsed rihte *orizonte* . . diuideth the equinoctial in-to riht Angles. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 49 There is tua sortis of *orizons*, and is callit the riht *orizon*, the tothir is callit the oblique *orizonte*. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 39 The vi. great circles of the Sphere ar, as the *Horizon*, the Meridian, th' Equinoctial, the Zodiacke, the Equinoctial and solstitial Colures. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 8 For the *Equator* is *Horizon* to both Poles. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. The Rational, Real or True *Horizon*, is a Circle which encompasses the Earth exactly in the Middle, and whose Poles are the Zenith and Nadir.

b. transf. The celestial hemisphere within the *horizon* of any place.

a. 1577 *GASCOIGNE Herbes, Praise of Countesse* v. 240 Dan Phœbus stands in dread, And shames to shine within our *Horizon*. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 81 When the Morning Sunne shall rayse his Carre About the Border of this *Horizon*. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 122 a, Euery Prouince and Country hath an *Orizon*, which is that part of Heauen which they discover in circling or compassing it about with theyr sight. 1644 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* viii. I leave you and your fellow stars, as you term them, of either *horizon*, meaning, I suppose, either hemisphere. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Num.* xxiii. 10 No more . . then a man doth of the Sun, when it shines not in his own *Horizon*. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* i. The burning sun of Syria had not yet attained its highest point in the *horizon*.

4. **a.** The broad ring (usually of wood) in which an artificial globe is fixed, the upper surface of which represents the plane of the rational *horizon*.

1592 *DRE Compend. Rhears.* The theoric of the eighth sphere, the nyth and tenth, with an *horizon* and meridian of copper of Gerhardus Mercator his owne making. 1594-7 *BLUNDEVILLE Exerc.* iv. Intro. (ed. 2) 437 To the Globe belongeth another Circle called the *Horizon*, which is a broad Circle of wood. 1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* i. i. § vi. (ed. 3) 6 The use of the upper Plain of the *Horizon* is to distinguish the Day from the Night; the rising and setting of the Sun, Moon, or Stars, etc. 1766 *HUTTON Dict. Math., Horizon of the Globe*, a broad wooden circle.

b. Artificial or false horizon: a level reflecting surface, usually of mercury, used in taking altitudes.

1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xl. 393 A *False Horizon* . . in its simplest state, is a basin either of water, or of quicksilver. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* i. 442 Where the sea is . . smooth . . an artificial *horizon* may be used with tolerable accuracy, even upon a ship's deck.

5. *Geol.* A plane or level of stratification assumed to have been once horizontal and continuous; a stratum or set of strata characterized by a particular fossil or group of fossils.

1826 *WOODWARD Mollusca* iii. 411 Each [species] is most abundant in one *horizon*, and becomes gradually less frequent in the beds above and below. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* v. (1878) 65 The passage of species from lower to higher geological *horizons*. 1890 *BUILDER* LVIII. 80/2 A *horizon* that may give a bad stone in one quarry may improve.

6. *Zool. and Anat.* A level or horizontal line or surface, as the *horizon* of the teeth, the *horizon* of the diaphragm. *Retinal horizon*, 'Helmholtz's term for the horizontal plane which passes through the transverse axis of the globe of the eye' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *horizon-bounded* adj., *horizon-line*; *horizon-glass*, a small mirror of plate-glass fixed on the frame of a quadrant or sextant, having one half unsilvered so that the *horizon-line* or other object can be observed directly through it, and the reflected image of a heavenly body brought into optical coincidence with such object.

1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. xxxi, Immense 'horizon-bounded plains succeed. 1827 *MOIR Poems, To a Dead Eagle* iii, Outstretched, 'horizon-girt, the maplike earth. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* iv. 35 How to adjust the 'Horizon-glass for Observation, by a horizontal Line. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* i. 388 Viewed through the *horizon* glass of a sextant. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* v, At the far 'horizon-line.

Hence *Horizonless a.*, having no definite *horizon*, visually boundless.

a. 1839 *GALT Demon Destiny* vi. (1840) 38, I that *horizonless* scene surveyed. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 7 July, The *horizonless* prairies of the West.

Horizon, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish or bound with a *horizon*: chiefly in *pa. pple.* *Horizoned*.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 124 A thousand realms, *horizon'd* in his arms. 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* i. 108 Far away to the west and north . . the view was *horizoned* by a chain of rolling hills. 1863 *MRS. WHITNEY Faith Gartney* xxvi. 245 Her eyes away off over the lake, and . . thoughts *horizoned* yet more distantly.

Horizontal (*horizontāl*), *a.* (*sb.*). [f. L. type **horizontalis*, f. *horizon*, *horizont-* (see prec. sb.). Cf. F. *horizontal* (1545 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Of or belonging to the *horizon*; situated on or occurring at the *horizon*. Now chiefly in special collocations, as *horizontal parallax*, the geocentric parallax of a heavenly body when on the *horizon*.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 9 The elevation of the pole from the *horizontal* lyne. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 256 The Astronomers . . who have calculated the distance of the Planets from their *Horizontal Parallax*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 595 As when the Sun new ris'n Looks through the *Horizontal* misty Air. 1709 *BURKELEY Th. Vision* § 77 He will . . declare the *horizontal* moon shall appear greater than meridional. 1816 *FLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* II. 74 The *parallax* at any given altitude . . is to the *horizontal parallax* as the cosine of the altitude to the radius.

2. Parallel to the plane of the *horizon*; at right angles to the vertical line; level; flat; measured in a line or plane parallel to the *horizon*.

Horizontal Plane, in *Perspective*, a plane at the level of the eye, intersecting the perspective plane at right angles, the line of intersection being the *horizontal line*. *Horizontal plane* of *Camper* in *Cranioscopy*, the plane passing through the centre of the external ear-holes and the inferior nasal spine; the intersection of this with the median plane of the head is the *horizontal line* (of *Camper*).

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 158 The *Horizontall* plaine which is . . discovered from thirty rising Turrets there, yeelds most pleasure (to look on). 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 151 The bended part or Index of it lay *horizontal*. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), *Horizontal Projection*, a Projection of the Sphere in Arches of Circles, called *Stereographic*, wherein the Sphere is pressed into the plane of the *Horizon* and the Meridians and Parallels of the Sphere projected thereon. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 27 Changing . . from an *Horizontal* to an Erect Position. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Horizontal Range* (in Gunnery), the Level-range of a piece of Ordnance, being the Line it describes parallel to the *Horizon*. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 210 The head is . . circular in its *horizontal* section. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 192 That strange family of fish which, commencing life on edge . . change that position at an early age for a *horizontal* one. *Mod.* The strata are nearly, but not quite, *horizontal*.

b. Applied to various mechanical contrivances, or artificial structures, of which the whole or the main part works or lies in a horizontal direction.

Horizontal bar, a round bar fixed horizontally at some distance above the ground for gymnastic exercise. *Horizontal dial*, a dial with the face, or surface on which the hours are marked, *horizontal*. *Horizontal steam engine*, one in which the piston moves horizontally. *Horizontal escapement* (in a watch), 'one in which the impulse is given by the teeth of a horizontal wheel acting on a hollow cylinder on the axis of the balance; invented by Graham about 1700' (*Knight Dict. Mech.*). *Horizontal watch*, one having a horizontal escapement. *Horizontal wheel*, a wheel the plane of which is horizontal, the axis being vertical; in a carriage, the wheel-plate or 'fifth wheel'.

1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* v. Prob. iii. (ed. 3) 150, I would make an *Horizontal Dial* for London's Latitude. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 372/2 A *Horizontal Dial* . . is a Dial for a Pillar or top of a Post. 1755 *Specif. Bosley's Patent* No. 698 The escapement of the balance of these my *horizontal* watches. 1768 *Specif. T. Tyrer's Patent* No. 1311 [For a] *Horizontal escapement* for a Watch. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) i. 45 When the carriage is intended for a whole or *horizontal* wheel, the perch has no hooping-piece, but is bolted by the plates at each end to the inside of the transoms. *Ibid.* 46 Extending to the out circumference of the *horizontal* half-wheel. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 139 *Horizontal* and vertical windmills. 1895 *MACLAREN Phys. Educ.* 254 It is important that every gymnasium should contain two forms of *horizontal* bar.

c. Bot. Applied to parts or organs having a position at right angles to the stem or axis. **d. Zool. and Anat.** Applied to parts, organs, or markings parallel to a plane supposed to extend from end to end and from side to side of the body.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf, Patent Leaf* . . when it forms perfectly right angles, it is called *horizontal*. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 277 Ovaules are . . *horizontal*, when borne on one or more sides of the cell and not directed either upward or downward. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 77 The rest is named the *horizontal* ramus.

B. sb. (ellipt. use of the adj.)

† 1. = *HORIZON*. Obs.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 10 They had euer the northe pole . . eleuate in sight above the *Horizontal*. *Ibid.* 185 It can not bee seene, bycause it is vnder the *horizontal*.

2. *ellipt.* A horizontal line, bar, member, etc.

Cranioscopy. 'The line drawn from the lower edge of the orbital cavity to the middle of the ear-cavity' (*Cent. Dict.*). 1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* v. Prob. iv. (ed. 3) 154 You may reduce all Verticals into *Horizontal*s [in dialling]. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 224 To confess, that, though we are not quite *horizontal*s, yet neither are we quite upright. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) i. 162 The geology of Spain is an alternation of edges and *horizontal*s. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 225 The 'cap', or uppermost *horizontal*, of rounded . . timber.

Horizontalism. [f. prec. + *-ISM*.] The quality of being, or of having some part, horizontal.

1848 B. WASS *Continental Ecclesiast.* 19 At York the buttresses are too prominent; there is an over-great horizontalism apparent. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 449 Their slopes became less sudden, their horizontalism more diffused.

Horizontalité (hōrizontāliti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The condition or quality of being horizontal (in sense 2); horizontal position.

1752 SHORR in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 352 The cause of this horizontality. 1797 *Ibid.* LXXXVII. 507 The whole instrument may be moved round without disturbing its horizontality. 1881 A. GEIKIE in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 423 Mile after mile they can be followed... always keeping their horizontality.

Horizontalize, v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To place in a horizontal position. b. *To horizontalize it* (humorous): to lie down flat.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xxii. With his little legs horizontalised on his lodging-house sofa. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 39 My friend... was still horizontalising it on the chairs.

Hence **Horizontalisation**, the action of making horizontal; *spec.* in *Cranionometry*, the placing of the skull with the datum-plane truly horizontal.

Horizontally (hōrizontāliti), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a horizontal position or direction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 259 An obelisk erected, & golden figures placed horizontally about it. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 80 The Wind... blows horizontally. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 143 Panicle spreading horizontally. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 96 A glass tube... supported horizontally on two stands.

Horizontalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being horizontal; horizontality.

1869 tr. *Hugo's By King's Command* II. i. 58 The horizontalness of the blasts.

† **Horizontio**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *horizont*, *horizont* - HORIZON + -IO.] Of or pertaining to the horizon; = HORIZONTAL I. Hence † **Horizontically** adv. = HORIZONTALLY.

1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 169 The Four Winds muster'd... From all their Horizontick Seats in Heaven. 1665 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xvii. (1692) 100 Being placed on one of the Scales as Horizontally as we could.

Horkey, var. of **HOCKEY**.

Horle (obs. ff. HURL. *Horlege*, obs. f. HOROLOGE. *Horly-borly*, obs. f. HURLY-BURLY.

† **Hormentio**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. Gr. *δρυμνικός*, f. *δρύνειν* (vbl. adj. *δρύνειν* - to urge on, impel: see -IO.) Having the property of exciting or impelling. Hence † **Hormentically** adv., by impulse.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 62 [The muscles] By their hormentick power and contraction into their own bodies... can readily perform whatsoever motion the Organ is capable of. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 18. 161 The plastic nature, acting neither by knowledge nor by animal fancy, neither electively nor hormentically.

Hormogone (hōr-mō-gōn), -gon (-gōn). Bot. [ad. mod. L. *hormogonium*, f. Gr. *ὁρμος* chain, necklace, after *archegonium*, etc.] A special reproductive body in the Nostocs, consisting of a chain of roundish cells. Hence **Hormogonous** (hōr-mō-gōn) a., having or resembling a hormogone.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hormogone*, in Nostocs, the portion of the filament included between two consecutive heterocysts.

Horn (hōrn), sb. Forms: 1- horn; also 3 heorn, 5 horun, 4-7 horne. [Com. Teut.: OE. *horn* masc. = OFris. *OS. horn* masc., OHG., ON. *horn* neut., Goth. *haurn* neut. - OTeut. **horno-*, cognate with L. *cornu*, Celtic *corn* 'horn': in ablaut relation with Gr. *κέρ-ας*, *κέρ-ατ-*; cf. also Skr. *krn-ga* 'horn'.]

I. As an animal organ or appendage.

1. A non-deciduous excrescence, often curved and pointed, consisting of an epidermal sheath growing about a bony core, on the head of certain mammals, as cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes, etc., and serving as a weapon of offence or defence.

(True horns are common to male and female animals. They are usually produced in pairs, a right and a left; sometimes in two, or (in some extinct animals) even in three pairs. Horns also occur singly, or one in front of the other, as in species of rhinoceros.)

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxii. 13 Anne ramm betwux þam bremelum be þam hornum gæstet. a1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Leose... mi meoke mildschipe af þe anburde hornes. c1300 *Havelok* 700 Shep wit wolfe, neth wit horn. 1328a WYCLIF *Rev.* xiii. 1 A beest... hauynge seuen heedes and ten hornes. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 Horne, cornu. 1506 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. vii. 47 A salvage Bull, whose cruell hornes doe threat Desperate danger. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 753 No Beast that hath Hornes hath vpper Teeth. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 287 The elephant is often found dead in the forests, pierced with the horn of a rhinoceros. 1824 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat.* I. 239 The term 'horn' is technically restricted to the weapon which is composed of a bony base, covered by a sheath of true horny matter. Such horns are never shed. *Ibid.* 240 The horn of the rhinoceros consists wholly of fibrous horny matter.

b. fig.

a1659 OSBORN *Char.* etc. Wks. (1673) 632 Were You thrown upon it, by the Iron Horns of an unavoidable Compulsion. 1887 POLLOCK *Course T. v.* The Church, Who with a double horn the people pushed.

c. That borne by the Ram (Aries) and Bull (Taurus) as figured among the constellations and VOL. V.

zodiacal signs; the stars situated in those parts of the constellations; † also the constellation Ursa Minor [cf. It. *il Carro e' l' Corno* the Wain and the Horn].

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 119 This bulle is eke with sterres set, Through which he hath his hornes knet. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 154 The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charll wane. The horne and the hand staff, Prater John and Port Jaff. a1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Potwart* 419 Be the hornes, the handstaff, and the king's ell. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 370 Copernicus and others... reckon the distance of the Fix'd Stars in the Ecliptic towards the East, from the preceding of the two in the Horn of Aries.

d. Put for 'horned animal'. Cf. SHORTHORN. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 113 My Lady goes to kill hornes. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 87 This property is almost peculiar to the improved short horn. 1890 L. C. D'OLVER *Notches* 85 They at last headed the drifting 'hornes'.

2. Phrases and proverbs.

a. *Horn and corn*: used symbolically for cattle and provisions in general. b. *Neither horn nor hoof*: not a trace or vestige. c. *Horn with horn*: see QUOTE. d. *All h. and hide*: nothing but skin and bone. e. *In a horn* (slang): 'a general qualification implying refusal or disbelief; over the left' (Farmer). [Cf. It. *un corno* as a negative.] f. *To be squeezed through a h.*, *to come out at the little end of the h.*: to come off badly in an affair, esp. to fail conspicuously in a great or pretentious undertaking. g. Other phrases of obvious meaning. Also *to take the bull by the horns*, etc.: see BULL sb. 7 c; *to carry hay in one's h.*: see HAY sb. 3.

a. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. xv. 357 Their Troupes left neither Corne nor horne, nor house unburnt, betwene Kinsale and Rosse. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 274 Horn and corn were both up at a pretty vitty price. b. 1664 H. MORRIS *Myst. Inig.* 548 There is not any one horn or hoof of Antichristianism left in our Church. c. 1876 *Const. Rob. Dunelm.* in *Spelman Gloss.* (1626) s.v. Licet in vicinis parochiis, Horne with horne, secundum Anglicam linguam pascua querant. 1490 in *Trans. Durh. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 294 He saith that all way the Priours bestes and the tenantes went all, horne with horne. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. The commoning of cattle horn with horn, was properly when the inhabitants of several parishes let their common herds run upon the same open spacious common. d. 1890 BOLDFELOW *Col. Reformer* (1891) 219 The cattle were... mostly old savage devils, all horn and hide.

e. 1847-78 HALLIWELL s.v. *In a horn when the devil is blind*, spoken ironically of a thing never likely to happen. *Devon.* 1828 *Washington Even. Star* 26 Aug. (Bartlett), I have mentioned before the innumerable comforts—in a horn—of the old White Sulphur Springs. f. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Ho.* i. You all know the deuise of the Horne, where the young fellow slippes in at the Butte end, and comes squeezed out at the Buckall. 1644 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* III. iiii. The prodigal fool. That was squeezed through a horn. 1847 PORTER *Big Ben* etc. 37 (Farmer) How did you make it? You didn't come out at the little end of the horn, did you? g. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seidanes's Comm.* 358 To geue God thanks y^e sent shrewed cowes short hornes. f. 1605 DAY *Prægr. Schol.* (1881) 43 A Butcher... swears by the horne and the hoofs (a poor othe, yet proper enough to the trade). 1660 HOWELL *Prov.* 16 You will make a horn as soon of an Ape's tail. 1869 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.* 208 Horns and grey hairs do not come by years.

3. Each of the two branched appendages on the head of a deer.

(These differ from a true horn in being osseous, deciduous, and (usually) borne only by the male.)

Beowulf (Z.) 1370 Heort hornum trum. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 334 Wip heafod sare, heortes hornes axan... drinc. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 393/19 Ane heort... Bi-twene is hornes he-isaigh ane croiz schine brighte. c1306 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 463 Ther saugh he hertes with hir hornes bye. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Ejb. The hornys that he then berith a bowte. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 98 Every year in the month of April, they [harts] loose their hornes. Their new hornes come forth like bunches at the first. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1797 April is the most usual month for the shedding of the horns of the older deer.

4. † The tusk of an elephant (obs.); the tusk of a narwhal.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 165 That there was nothing in an Elephant good for meat, except the trunk, the lips, and the marrow of his horns, or teeth. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxvii. 15 They brought thee for a present, hornes of Iuorie, and Ebenie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 739 They found a great dead Fish... twelve foote long, having a Horne of two yarden... growing out of the Snout, wreathed and straight, like a Wax Taper. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 212 The Monodon, or Narwhal, commonly known as the Sea Unicorn... has been known to drive its horn, or rather tusk, deep into the thick oak timbers of a ship.

5. A projection or process on the head of other animals: e.g. the excrescence on the beak of the HORNBILL, the antennæ or feelers of insects and crustaceans, the tentacles of gastropods, esp. of the snail and slug; also, loosely, a crest of feathers, a plumicorn, as in the horned owl, etc. 1340 *Ayrb.* 32 [He] bet ne dar naht guo ine be pepe uor þane snegge bet aseaweh him his hornes. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (Bodl. MS.). Snail's have certayne hornes nasche and gleymyer, but þei bep nougt propreflich hornes but pinges 3eue to snail's for helpe and socoure. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iiii. 338 The tender hornes of Cockled Snayles. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 63 Flies... (from two inches long with the great horns, which we keep in boxes, and are shewed by John Tredecian amongst his rarities). 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 194 Resembling the long hornes of Lobsters. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 236 It [the Hornbill] has a kind of horn standing out from the top, which looks somewhat like a second bill. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 47 The beetle being somewhat restless, they pinioned down his horns... to the ground.

b. *To draw in* († *shrink*, *pluck*, *pull in*) one's

horns: to restrain one's ardour; to repress one's pride; to lower one's pretensions: in allusion to the snail's habit of drawing in its retractile tentacles (which bear the eyes), when disturbed.

13... *Coer de L.* 3835 They... gunne to drawn in her hornes, As a snayl among the thornes. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xx. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 83/1 Who is knowe ontrewre... Shrynkyth his hornis whan men speake of falsheede. c1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuan's Theat. World* Nivb, As soone as man thinketh to spread out his hornes, or rise against his god. 1589 *Hay any Work* 38 Mark how I have made the lishops to pull in their hornes. 1678 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) II. 414 When the parliament was prorogued he plucked in his horn. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1883) I. 115 So I began to pull in my hornes, as they say. 1824 *Examiner* 434/1 We are to creep into our shells and draw in our hornes. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Dec. 682/2 They are imploring the Council to draw in its hornes.

6. Horns (like those of quadrupeds) have been attributed to deities, demons, to Moses, etc., and are represented in images, pictures, etc. Cf. sense 15.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 319 Þis my3ty god... How he is merkid & made is mervaille to neunyn With... twa tufe hornes. c1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* iv. 58 All he-devils has hornes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 16 Let's write good Angell on the Deuills horne. a1828 SHELLEY *Devil* II. 3 His hornes were concealed by a *Bras Chapman*. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 64 Horns and a tail would not be more decisive to a frightened child at midnight. 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* vi. 186 note. The belief that Moses had actual solid hornes must have been firmly held in the Middle Ages. *Ibid.* 197 From Tahiti was exhibited an idol, with two large horns on its head carved in wood.

† 7. Cuckolds were fancifully said to wear horns on the brow. *To give horns to*, *to graft*, *plant horns on*: to cuckold. Obs.

[The origin of this, which appears in so many European langs., and, seemingly, even in late Gr. in phrase *κάρτα ροτίειν* (Artemidorus, *Oneirocritica* II. 12) is referred by Dunger (*Germania* XXIX. 59) to the practice formerly prevalent of planting or engraving the spurs of a castrated cock on the root of the excised comb, where they grew and became horns, sometimes of several inches long. He shows that Ger. *hahnreh* or *hahnrei* 'cuckold', originally meant 'capon'.]

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 128/1 A certeyn knyght Giges callid... To speke pleyen inglish made hym a cokold. Alas I was nat auyssid wile before On-cunynghil to speke such language; I sholde ha said how that he hadde an horn. As in sum land Cornodo men call. c1530 *Hickscorn* in *Hud. Dostley* I. 180 My mother was a lady of the stew's blood born. And... my father ware an horn. c1537 *Therites* *Ibid.* 412. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (1598) H ij a, Nay, sir, he was a cuckoldly diuell, for hee had hornes on his head. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 28. 1600—A. F. IV. ii. 28. 1606—*Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 4 Oh that I knewe this Husband, which you say, must change his Hornes with Garlands. 1700 DRYDEN *Eph.* 25 Mar. 10 London a fruitful soil, yet never bore So plentiful a crop of horns before. 1798 *Young Love Fame* I. 70 And the brid'd cuckold... glories in his gilded horn. a1796 BURNS *Cooper o' Cuddie* iii. On ilka brow she's planted a horn. 1828 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxvi. O what a generous creature is your true London husband! Horns hath he, but... he goeth not.

† b. *To make horns at* [F. *faire les cornes à*, It. *far le corna a*]: to hold the fist with two fingers extended like a pair of horns, as an insulting gesture.

[Cf. c1530 *Crt. Love* 1390 This folish dove will give us all an horn!] 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Ho.* I. D's Wks. 1873 III. 9 If a man be deuorst... whether may he haue an action or no, gainst those that make horns at him? 1607 DRAYTON *Agincourt* etc. 174 Some made mouthes at him, others as in scorn With their fork't fingers poynted him the horne. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Stuarts* (1731) 30 Denmark was so disguised, as he would haue lain with the Countess of Nottingham, making Horns in Derision at her Husband the High Admiral of England.

8. In Biblical and derived uses: An emblem of power and might; a means of defence or resistance; hence *horn of salvation* († *health*) is used of God or Christ. *To lift up the horn*: to exalt oneself; to offer resistance, 'show fight'.

[Representing well-known uses of Heb. *qān* horn, found also in Syriac, Arabic, and the Semitic langs. generally. Through the Septuagint and Vulgate also in late Gr. and Lat., and so in the mod. langs.: cf. F. *lever les cornes*. (Some would explain it from sense 15.)]

c1825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxiv. [lxxv.] 5 Nyllað upbebban horn. a1300 E. E. *Psalter* xvii. 3 Mi schelder, and of min hele horne. *Ibid.* lxxiv. 11 Alle hornes of sinful breke sal I þa, And up-hoven ben hornes of rightwys ma. 1328a WYCLIF *Luke* I. 69 He hap redid to vs an horn of helpe, in þe hous of dauib his child. 1570 *Tragedie* 277 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 90 Than did sum Lords lyft vp yair hornis on hie. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. xxii. 3 Hee is my shield, and the horne of my saluation. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 632 Fleeing then to his horne or defense in time of distresse. a1703 BURKITT *On N. T.*, *Luke* I. 79 The horn in Scripture signifies glory and dignity, strength and power. 1806 VOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 241 On Homer's birth-place, proud t' exalt their horn. 1844 E. ROBINSON tr. *Gesenius's Heb. Lex.* 954 s.v. *qān*. Metaph. *horn* is put as the symbol of strength, might, power, the image being drawn from the bull and other animals which push with their horns. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* xliii. Pride, when it has lowered its horn as it skirted by ruin, now raises it again as it touches success.

II. As a substance, or an article made of it.

9. The substance of which the horns of animals consist, as a material for manufacturing purposes or the like. *Gate of horn*: see GATE sb. 1 5.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 135 Many countryes bothe of olde tyme and nowe, vse heades of horne. 1573 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 39 Horn . . a substans . . nether so churlish in weight az iz mettall . . nor roough to the lips, az wood iz. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) 1. 236 The Saxons . . did make panels of horne in steed of glasse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 126 There is no staff more reuerend than one tipt with horn. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. v. A lamp arm'd with pellucid horn. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 120 Neatly secur'd from being soil'd or torn Beneath a pane of thin translucent horn . . 'Tis called a book, though but a single page. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 133 Horn is a still more powerful manure than bone,—that is to say, it contains a greater proportion of organized animal matter.

10. A structure of the nature of horn; the hardened and thickened epidermis or cuticle of which hoofs, nails, corns, the callosities on the camel's legs, etc. consist. (+ Formerly also = hoof.)

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 815 [A stallion] With holgh horn high yshood. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 164 b/2 He knelyd so oft in prayers that his knees were as harde as the horne of a camel. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 17 The basest horne of his hooft, is more Muscally than the Pipe of Hermes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 287 Of the horns or hard knobs growing under the Saddle side. 1763 WESLEY *Nat. Philos.* (1784) I. i. iii. § 5. 159 From three years old, [she] had Horns growing on various parts of her body . . they are fastened to the skin like warts . . but toward the end are much harder. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Tanning*, When the skin has not been kept long enough in the lime, or in the tan-pit, upon cutting it in the middle there appears a whitish streak, called the horn or crudity of the skin. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Horn*, an excrescence on the foot, a corn. 1867 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 446 The straw in wet weather softens the horns of sheep's feet.

11. An article manufactured of horn; the side of a lantern; a thimble, esp. one used by cutpurses to catch the edge of the knife in cutting the purse-strings; a horn spoon or scoop, a SHOE-HORN.

1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 12 § 2 That no merchant Straungier . . bryng into this Realme lantern hornes. c 1560 PRESTON *Cambryses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 235 A horn on your thumb, A quick eye, a sharp knife, at hand a receiver. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H. 637 A shooing horne, *cornu calcarium*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 86 To make hafts for knives, or else horns for Spectacles. 1683 WILDING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 258 For a horne in my Lanterne. . . oo oo oo. 1850 CRABBE *Borough* xviii. How she, all patient, both at eve and morn Her needle pointed at the guarding horn. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Horn*, a spoon or scoop of horn, in which washings are tested in prospecting.

III. The hollow horn of an animal (without the core) used as a vessel or a musical instrument, with senses thence developed.

12. A vessel formed from the horn of a cow or other beast, or in later times shaped after this, for holding liquid (as drink, oil, or ink), powder, etc.; a drinking-horn; a powder-flask; also, a similarly shaped vessel for cupping. Hence a hornful; a draught of ale or other liquor.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 126 Sete horn on þa openan scearp-pan. 1073 *Charter in Dipl. Angl. Evi Sax.* (Th.) 428, II. 73 bonede hneppas, and iiii. hornas. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 745 Pou fill þa horn Wit oile, and weind þe forth. a 1300 *R.* Horn 1153 Heo fulde hire horn wip wyn, And dronk to þe pylegum. 1388 Wyclif in *Sam.* xvi. 13. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxi. (Bodl. MS.), Men shall . . souke it oute oþer drawe it oute wip an horne oþer a copping cuppe. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 333 Give me a penne and ink-horne. 1597 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 11 Glue it the beast in the morning with a horne. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XII. IV. (1678) 205 Ther shall you apply Cupping-glasses, or Horns. 1688a *Wood Life* 31 May, He went to Queen's College . . and had a horne of beere. 1719 *De For Crucio* I. IV, I took out . . a horn of powder. 1804 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1812 V. 206 My horn's last drop of ink To raise her glory, lo, I'll shed it. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xviii. 190 Take another horn of ale. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 323 The Runic Horn, so rich and rare, so barbarically magnificent, altogether unique, a splendid and mystic relic.

b. *Horn of plenty or abundance* = CORNUCOPIA. c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXXIII. iii. They see Their hearts of plenty freshly flowing still. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 52 He hath the horne of Abundance. 1709 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 193 Holding in his Left Hand a Reed, and in his Right a Horn of Plenty. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 826 Wood-carving, consisting of . . flowers and two horns of plenty. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. xxviii. Nature, very oddly, when the Horn of Plenty is quite empty, always fills it with babies.

c. *Horn of Plenty grass*: see quot. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 333/1 *Cornucopia cucullata*, the Horn of Plenty grass, a native of Greece and Asia Minor . . frequently cultivated in gardens amongst curious annuals.

13. A wind instrument more or less resembling a horn in shape, and originally formed of the horn of some beast, now made of brass or other material. Also with qualifying words, as *bugle horn*, *hunting-horn*, *post-horn*, *tin horn*, *valve horn*, etc.

c 895 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxx. 4 [lxxx. 3] Singað in fruman monðes horne. a 1000 *Laus of Wihtræd* c. 28 (Schmid) He þonne cawðer ne hryme ne he horn ne blawe. c 1205 *Lay.* 25787 Hafe mine godne horn . . and blawe hine mid mane. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 15011 Wit harp and pipe, and horn and trump. c 1400 *Soudone Bab.* 2520 Thai . . blewne hornes of bras. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxiv. (Thornton MS.). We hunte at the herdis with hundes and with horne. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 47 Ther's a Post come from my Master, with his horne full of good newes. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 267 The Vrij blow a horne of a wild Hart . . but those of Lucerna use a horne of brasse. 1735 SOMERVILLER

Chase II. 186 The clanging Horns swell their sweet-winding Notes. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* III, The hunter's horn hung from his belt.

b. *To wind the horn*, to blow a blast on the horn, to sound the horn; also *fig.* of insects making a piping or humming sound.

1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 32 (*Stage directions*) Hornes winded . . Winde hornes. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 7 Neither may the Citizens . . winde a Horne in their night watches. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 28 What time the grey-fly winds her sultry horn. 1746 COLLINS *Odes, To Evening* III, Or where the beetle winds His small but sullen horn. 1783-94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.*, *School-Boy* 3 The distant huntsman winds his horn. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xvii, But scarce again his horn he wound.

c. (More fully *French horn*) An orchestral wind instrument of the trumpet class, developed from the hunting-horn, and consisting of a continuous tube some 17 feet in length, curved for convenience in holding, and having a wide bell and a conoidal mouthpiece.

1748 POPK *Dunc.* IV. 278 The voice was drown'd By the French horn, or by the op'ning hound. 1753 SCOTS *Mag.* Sept. 427/1 A band of French horns. 1866 MRS. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz Instrument.* 129 All horns with the exception of the horn in C, are transposing instruments. 1879 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 748/1 The hunting horn finally adopted differs from the orchestral horn in consisting of an unbroken spiral of three turns, sufficiently large to be worn obliquely round the body, resting on one shoulder and passing under the opposite arm. *Ibid.* 748/2 The introduction of the Horn into the orchestra is attributed to Gossec.

d. *English horn* (Fr. *cor anglais*), a wind instrument of the oboe kind: see quots.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 202/1 The *English Horn*, or *Corno Inglese*, is a deeper-toned oboe, but of rather larger dimensions, somewhat bent, the lower end very open. 1879 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 488/2 *English horn*, the tenor oboe in F, intermediate between the ordinary oboe and the bassoon.

e. An 8-foot reed-stop on an organ.

1782-4 *Specif. Organ St. Dionis Backchurch* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 596 Great Organ . . 10. Trumpet. 11. French Horn to tenor D. ['It appears to have been the earliest organ to contain a "French Horn" stop.' 1834 *Specif. Organ York Minster* *Ibid.* 600 Swell Organ . . 42. Horn. 43. Trumpet.

14. The wind instrument as used in forms of legal process; e.g. in the Scotch ceremony of proclaiming an outlaw, when three blasts were blown on a horn by the king's messenger; hence to *put* (*denounce*) *to the horn*, to proclaim an outlaw, to outlaw; + *to be at the horn*, to be out of the protection of the law, proclaimed an outlaw.

1597 *Sc. Acts Rob. III* (1844) I. 574/1 [red] Qwhasa cumys nocht within þe said terme sal be at þe kyngis horne and þair landis and gudis eschete. 1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* c. 11 (1814) II. 22/1 Ilk officiar of þe kingis as mare or kingis seriane . . sal nocht pass in þe cuntre na þe baroun seriane in þe barony but a horne and his wande. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XII. vi. (Jam.) Makbeth . . syne confisat Makduffis gudidis, & put him to the horn. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 76 For 3e war all at Goddis horne. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* IV. xxiii. § 2 (Jam.) Gif ane man findes ane thief with the fang . . incontinent he sould raise the blast of ane horne vpon him; and gif he hes not ane horne, he sould raise the shout with his mouth; and cry lowdly that his neighbours may heare. c 1620 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 397 Such as were denounced to the Horn. a 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Latu Scot.* II. v. § 56 (1773) 236 The messenger must . . read the letters, also with an audible voice, and afterwards blow three blasts with an horn; by which the debtor is understood to be proclaimed rebel to the King. . . Hence the letters of diligence are called *letters of harning*, and the debtor is said to be denounced at the horn. 1805 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 121 Both of us were put to the horn and declared outlaw.

† b. = HORNING *sb.* 4. *Obs. rare.*

1491 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 205 (Jam.) The lordis prolongis the executioun of the horne in the myntime. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 31 He compares before the council, and upon his comparance he is released from the horn.

IV. A horn-shaped or horn-like projection; one of two or more such; a corner, an angle.

15. A horn-like appendage or ornament worn on the head. (Cf. sense 6.)

Actual horns or antlers of beasts have been and are sometimes worn by savages; horns of metal have been from time immemorial worn by women in some eastern countries; the name was also given to part or the whole of head-dresses worn in England, and to forms in which the hair was done up in the 14th and 15th c.

1340 *Ayenb.* 176 Po bet makeþ zuo greäte hornes of hare here oþer of oþren bet hi semleþ wel fole wyfmen. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 62 Ladyes and gentilwomen, that were mervelously arraied . . and hadde highe hornes. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1870) 214 Queen Anne, wife to King Richard the second . . brought in high head attire piked with horns. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 536 About her fore-head a haire-lace with two horns. . . The horned Beldeame still muttereth certaine wordes. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 169 A hoyke or vaile which . . hath a kinde of horne rising over the forehead. *Ibid.* 172 Women of Venice . . raise up their hair on the forehead in two knotted horns. 1839 THOMSON *Land & Bk.* I. vi. (1872) 74 The princesses of Lebanon and Hermon sported gold horns, decked with jewels. 1864 KILTO'S *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. The women among the Druses on Mount Lebanon wear on their heads silver horns of native make which are the distinguishing badge of wifehood.

16. A projection, like a horn, at each corner of the altar in the Jewish temple; one of the two outer corners of the altar in some churches.

c 1000 *Agns. Ps.* (Spelm.) cxviii. 27 Oð horn wibedes [Thorpe oð wig-bedes. . hornas]. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* *Ibid.*

Settes miri daie in thickness, Unto horn þat of weved esse. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* i. 51 Adonyas dredynge kyng Salomon, holdith the horn of the auter. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxvii. 2 Thou shalt make an Altar of Shittim wood . . And thou shalt make the hornes of it vpon the foure corners thereof. 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 49 Delinquency, a garrison qualification, first clings to the horns of the altar. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 196 At the right horn of the Altar. 17. Each of the pointed extremities of the moon as she appears in her first and last quarters (or of Mercury or Venus in a similar phase); each end of a crescent; a cusp.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxx. (Gr.) Ic wiht geseah . . hornum bi-tweonum huðe lædan. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5340 The shadowe maketh her bemis merke, And hir hornes to shewe derke. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 5 The Idol Isis, bearing two hornes of the Moone. *Ibid.* 27 This City is of the forme of an half Moone . . and . . imbraceth between the two hornes the lesser City. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 433 From the hornes Of Turkish Crescent. 1706-46 THOMSON *Winter* 125 The moon Wears a wan circle round her blunted horns. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xi. Till . . The moon renew'd her silver horn. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 179 Certain periodical inequalities, observed in the Horns of the disk [of Mercury], seem to indicate a revolution on an axis. 1869 HUXLEY *Physiol.* xi. 286 This grey substance [of the spinal cord] is so disposed that . . it looks something like a crescent. . . The two ends of the crescent are called its *horns* or *cornua*.

b. Each tip or end of a bow.

1611 CORGER s.v. *Cornette*, *Les cornettes d'un arc*, the hornes, or hornie tips of a long Bow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 524 At either Horn the Rainbow drinks the Flood. — *Æneid* IX. 854 He drew, And almost join'd the horns of the tough yew. 1772 COOK *1st Voy.* I. vii. The island was shaped exactly like a bow . . The horns, or extremities of the bow, were two large tufts of cocoa-nut-trees. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 34 Drew the twisted string Till the horns kissed.

18. Each of the two wings of an army; = L. *cornu*.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 457 The left horne of Romanis . . fled to the brayis of Tiber. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 70 Seruing for hornes or wings vnto the battell. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc.* *Livy* II. 520 Quintius seeing one of the hornes of his Army beginning to fayle. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 106 [I] perceived the two horns, or wings, of the troop, making . . to outflank, and then enclose us.

19. Each of two (or more) lateral projections, arms, or branches.

a. The two arms of a cross (late L. *cornua crucis*). b. The two projecting divisions of the uterus (*cornua uteri*). c. The branches of a river or estuary, the narrow arms of a bay (L. *cornua*).

a 13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxiii. 621 In *crucis cornibus a iudeis tentum* . . Pat on þe hornes of þe Croys Iewes helden wip-outen les. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XVIII. 30 On the horns . . of the cross. b. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* Q/b/2 The Testicles or Hornes of the Wombe. 1829 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Hom.* viii. (ed. 4) 43 The fœtus developed in a uterine horn. c. 1597 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 409 With sev'n-fold Horns mysterious Nile Surrounds the Skirts of Egypt's fruitful Isle. 1840 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 61, I remember a ravine on the horn of the bay opposite the town where the sea rushes up. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 50 Within the long horns of a sandy bay.

20. pl. a. The awns of barley. *dial.* b. *fig.* Rigid branches of leafless trees.

a. a 1845 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Horns*, the awns of barley. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 386 A barley aweller . . for . . rubbing the horns or awls off barley. 1893 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 696 The Himalayan barley which has three short horns to the flowering glume. b. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. cvii.* The wood which grides and clangs Its leafless ribs and iron horns.

21. A pointed or tapering projection.

a. The beak of an ancient galley (*obs.*); of an anvil; the end of an ancient roll of bread: cf. Ger. *horn*, *it. cornuto* 'a kind of loafes or simnell bread cornered'. b. Name of the projections or crutches on a side-saddle, which support or are grasped between the rider's knees; also the high pommel of a Spanish or half-Spanish saddle. c. A piece of land projecting into the sea, etc.; a promontory. d. A mountain peak (sometimes *fig.*, sometimes = Swiss-Ger. *horn*). e. A part of a plant shaped like a horn, beak, or spur. f. The minute apex of a Hebrew letter, as at the top of *ו* or *ז*.

a. c 1205 *LAV.* 4538 Scip ærne to 3en scip . . horn a-3en horne. c 1300 *Havelok* 779 For hom he brouthe fele siðe Wastels, simenels with þe horn. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, When I was a young man, I was able at times to lift a smith's anvil with one hand, by what is called the 'horn'. c. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 135 Media . . casting forth a crooked and winding horne as it were toward the West, seemeth to enclose within that compass both the said realms. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* I. 505 The conquering Brute, on Corineus braue This horne of land [Cornwall] bestow'd. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1047, 225/1 The extreme western horn of Brittany. d. 1820 KEATS *Hyper.* II. 12 Rocks that . . Forehead to forehead held their monstrous horns. 1846 MISS COSTELLO *Tour to & fr. Venice* 289 Strange-pointed rocks, piercing the skies, the *horns* of the dolomite mountains. 1861 SYMONDS in *Biog.* (1895) I. 125 The Bernese Alps . . and their snow-capped horns. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 5/1 The highest point of the Cuchullins is Scuir Dearg, the 'Red Peak', a square-shaped mountain, topped with a strange-looking horn of rock. e. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 434 Capsule when ripe lengthened out into a straight horn. 1804 in *Charl. Smith Convers.* I. 40 The woodbine's honied horn. 1819 *Pantologia, Horn* or Spur in Botany . . The hinder hollow part of the nectary in some flowers, extended in a conical form: as in *Orchis*, *Larkspur*, etc. f. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* IX. (1883) 103 They remembered what He had said about the permanence of every *yod* and horn of a letter in the Law.

22. *Arch.* + In OE. a pinnacle or gable (*obs.*);

each of the Ionic volutes (likened to ram's horns); the projections of an abacus, etc.: see *quots.*

c 1000 Finnesburg 4 (Gr.) Ne þisse healle hornas ne byrnað. *1847 CRAIG, Horn*, ... a name sometimes given to the Ionic volute. *1852-61 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. s.v.*, In general the word *Horn* (Fr. *corne*) is employed to express each of the four projecting portions of any abacus which has its faces curved on a plan. ... The terms *horn* or *side-arm* are also applied to the portions which project beyond the rest of a piece of framed work, as in the head of a solid door-frame.

23. Naut. See *quots.* (In *quot.* 1887 tr. *L. cornua* the ends of the sail-yards: cf. *ANTENNA*.)

1794 Rigging & Seamanship I. 167 *Horns*, the jaws, or semi-circular ends of booms and gaffs. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Horn*, the arm of a cleat or kevel. *Horns*, the points of the jaws of the booms. Also the outer ends of the cross-trees. *Horns of the Rudder* = *Rudder-horns*. *Horns of the tiller*, the pins at the extremity. *1888 NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 76 The foremost horn of the topmast trestle-tree. *1887 BOWEN Virg. Æneid* III. 548 Windward pointing the horns of the sail-cloth yards of the fleet.

24. Fortif. = *HORNWORK*.

1709 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) VI. 497 One of our bombs fell into a magazine in the horn, blew it up, and ruin'd great part of the wall.

25. In various other technical applications.

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. Haeren Winding Mach. 60 It is to be feared that the rope might slip down between its own coil and the horns of the rope rolls. *1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Horn*, 8. (*Milling*) One of the points of a driver, on the summit of a millstone spindle, which project into the coffins of the runner to convey the motion of the spindle thereto. 9. One of the prongs or crutches of an elevating screw or jack. 10. A curved projection on the forepart of a plane. *1884 Ibid. Suppl.*, *Horn* (*Railway U.S.*), One of the projecting parts of a pedestal, between which the journal-boxes work = *Horn-block*.

V. 26. Each of the alternatives of a dilemma (in Scholastic Lat. *argumentum cornutum*), on which one is figured as liable to be caught or impaled.

1548 UDALL Erasmi. Par. Luke xx. 158 [verses 3-7] Thys forked questyon; which the sophisters call an horned question, because that to whether of both parties a bodye shall make a direct answer, he shall renne on the sharpe poynt of the horne. *1647 COWLEY Mistr. Agst. Hope* I, And both the Horns of Fates Dilemma wound. *1668 H. MORE Div. Dial.* I. xviii. (1713) 38 This seems a smart Dilemma at first. yet I think neither Horn is strong enough to push us off from our belief of the Existence of a God. *1755 YOUNG Centaur* v. 183 That horn of the alternative wounds more than the former. *1833 W. JERDAN Autobiog.* III. x. 137 [He] placed the King in a dilemma, from the horn of which he could not extricate himself. *1887 FOWLER Deduct. Logic* v. 121 In disputation, the adversary who is refuted by a dilemma is said to be 'fixed on the horns of a dilemma'.

VI. attrib. and Comb.

27. a. Simple attrib. = of a horn or horns, as *horn colour*, *measurement*, *shavings*.

1632 B. JONSON Magn. Lady v. i. They burnt old shoes, goose-feathers, assafoetida, A few horn-shavings. And shee is well again. *1828 STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 54 Shell.. yellowish horn colour. *1855 MORTON Cycl. Agric.* II. 70 Horn shavings, from the large proportion of nitrogen in them, are a powerful manure. *1856 Daily News* 13 Nov. 6/6 Records of horn measurements.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *horn-bearer*, *-blower*, *-blowing*, *-player*. *c.* similitive, as *horn-shaped* adj. *d.* instrumental and locative, as *horn-bind* vb., *horn-crested*, *-pushing*, *-yoked* adjs.

1483 Cath. Angl. 188/2 An *Horne berer, *corniger*. *1679 Prot. Conformist* 3 How they have *horn-bound for several years past the Bavarian Duke. *c 795 Corpus Gloss.* 454 *Cernacus*, *horn blaueure. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 188/2 An Horne blower, *cornicu*. *1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 314 The horn-blowers of arbitrary power in England. *1870 Echo* 23 Nov., Vague—not to say unsatisfactory pieces of *hornblowing. *1848 C. C. CLIFFORD Aristoph.*, *Progs* 9 *Horn-crested Pan. *1879 W. H. STONE in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 752/1 Rossini, the son of a *horn-player. *1776 WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 405 *Aquilegia*, nectaries 5, *horn-shaped. *1852-61 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. s.v.*, The horn-shaped leaf so often seen in English mediæval work.

28. attrib. passing into adj. Made of horn, as *horn bow*, *cup*, *lantern*, *ring*, *spoon*, *ware*; formed naturally of horn, as *horn foot*, *sheath*. Hence parasynthetic combs., as *horn-footed*, *-sheathed* adjs. *c 1440 York Myst.* xvi. 124 An horne spone. *1575 LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 40 Wear it not in deede that hornz bee so plentie, hornware I beleuee would bee more set by than it iz. *1611 SHAKS Wint. T.* IV. iv. 611 Not a Ribbon. Shoote-tye, Bracelet, Horne-Ring. *1611 COTGR.*, *Corne-pied*, hoofed, horne-footed. *1665 DRYDEN Ind. Emp.* II. i. The frighted satyrs... their horn-feet ply. *1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 357 They draw their Bows with the Thumb armed with an Horn Ring. *1843 JAMES Forest Days* II, The horn cup, which the host set down beside the tankard. *1844 W. H. MAXWELL Sports & Adv. Scotl.* ix. (1855) 93 The porrich... must be eaten with a horn spoon. *1847 TENNYSON Princ.* II. 143 Horn-handed breakers of the glebe. *1854 OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 276 This edentulous and horn-sheathed condition of the jaws. *1877 J. D. CHAMBERS Div. Worship* 251 Horn Chalices were forbidden. *1879 G. MACDONALD P. Faber* (1883) 201 If it is a horn lantern you've got. *1885 tr. Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 408 Horn-bows were used as well as those of yew. *1885 TENNYSON Tiresias* to Tramp of the hornfooted horse.

29. Special combs. † *horn-back* = *HORN-FISH*; *horn-band*, a band of musicians that play horns; *horn-bar*, the cross-bar of a carriage, or the gearing supporting the fore-spring stays; † *horn battle*, an army in battle array having horns or wings; † *horn-beast*, a horned beast, as an ox; † *horn-beaten a.*, cuckolded; *horn-beech*

= *HORNBEAM*; *horn-bug*, a North American beetle, *Passalus cornutus*, having its head armed with a stout curved horn; *horn-board*, a transparent plate of horn bearing a graduated scale, or the like (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *horn-cattle* = horned cattle: see *CATTLE* 6; *horn-centre*, a mathematical instrument: see *quot.*; † *horn-ood*, a carob; † *horn-coot* = *HORN-OWL*; *horn-core*, the central bony part of the horn of quadrupeds, a process of the frontal bone; *horn-distemper*, 'a disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn' (Craig 1847); *horn-drum* (*Hydraulics*), a water-raising wheel divided into sections by curved partitions (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *horn-eyed a.*, having a horny film over the eye, dull-eyed; † *horn-face*, ? a stupid face, such as a cuckold might have; † *horn-fair*, 'a fair formerly held at Charlton in Kent' (Nares) for the sale of horn goods; used allusively by 17th and 18th c. writers with reference to cuckoldry; *horn-flint*, flint of a horn-like appearance and translucency; *horn-fly*, a dipterous insect, *Hæmatobia serrata*, so called from its habit of clustering on the horns of cattle; † *horn-foot*, *-feet a.*, having feet of horn, as horses; *horn-footed*; *horn-frog*, the horned frog: see *HORNED*; *horn grass*, a grass of the genus *Ceratocloa* (Craig 1847); *horn-hard a.*, as hard as horn; also advb.; † *horn-head*, a horn-headed being, a cuckold; *horn-hipped a.* (see *quot.*); *horn-lead*, a name given by the old chemists to chloride of lead, because it assumes a horny appearance on fusing: cf. *CORNEOUS*; *horn-machine*, a shoe-solving machine, so called because the shoe is placed on a horn-like projection; *horn-maker*, a maker of horns; † one who 'horns' or cuckolds; *horn-man*, a man with a horn; *horn-mercury*, chloride of mercury: cf. *horn-lead*; † *horn-mouth a.*, having a horn in the mouth; † *horn-nose*, a rhinoceros; *horn-nut*, the horned fruit of plants of the genus *Trapa*; *horn-ore*, 'a species of silver ore of a pearl-grey colour, bordering on white' (Craig); † *horn-penny* = *HORNGELD*; *horn-piece*, the skin (of an ox) with the horns attached; *horn-pike*, the horn-fish or garfish; *horn-pith*, the soft porous bone which fills the cavity of a horn; *horn-plant*, a seaweed, *Ecklonia buccinalis*; *horn-pook*, *-pox*, a mild form of smallpox or chicken-pox; *horn-poppy*, the Horned Poppy, *Glaucium luteum*; *horn porphyry* = *HORNBLATE*; *horn-pout* (*U.S.*), a name for some fishes of the genus *Ammurus*, esp. *A. catus*; *horn-press*, a form of stamping-machine for closing the side seams of tin cans and boxes (*Cent. Dict.*); † *horn-putter* (tr. Vulgate *cornipeta*), an animal that butts or gores with the horn; *horn-quicksilver*, same as *horn-mercury*; *horn-schist* = *HORNBLATE*; *horn-shell* (see *quot.*); † *horn sickness*, humorous for 'jealousy due to being cuckolded'; *horn-snake*, (a) the Pine Snake or Bull Snake, *Coluber melanoleucus*; (b) the Red-bellied or Wampum Snake, *Farancia abacura* (local U.S.); *horn-tail*, an insect of the family *Uroceridae*, having a prominent horn on the abdomen of the male; † *horn-thumb*, a thumb protected by a thimble of horn such as was used by cutpurses; a pickpocket; *horn-tip*, the tip of a horn; a button or knob fixed on the point of a horn for a guard or ornament; *horn-weed*, (a) same as *HORNWORT*; (b) same as *horn-plant*; † *horn-wood* = *HORNBEAM*; *horn-worm*, a kind of caterpillar that injures the tobacco plant.

1598 FLORIO, Acicula, a horne fish or *hornebacke. *1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/1 The *horn-bar which stands at the back of the top bed. *1635 BARRIFFE Mil. Discip.* lxxv. (1643) 207 The *Horne Battell may be for the same occasion and use. *1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. iii. 51 No Temple but the wood, no assembly but *horne-beasts. *1658 PEYTON Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 27 Silly Men, being *Horne-beaten. *1779 R. WARNER Plant. Woodford.* 114 *Carpinus*, *Ostrya Ulmo similis*... the Horn, or Hard-beam Tree, called in some places, the Horse-beech or *Horn-beech, from some likeness of the leaves to the Beech. *1846 WORCESTER cites Farm. Encycl.* for **Hornbug*. *1793 MISS SEWARD Lett.* (1811) III. 257 Beauties of *horn-cattle. *1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 12/2 *Horn centres. are small circular pieces of horn with three needle-points fixed in them. *1688 WHOLEY Journ. Greece* VI. 446 The *Horned-Tree or *Keratia*. *1650 EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 306 To make lodgings for Owles, and to prepare habitations for *Horn-Coots. *1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Horn-coot*, a name given by fowlers to the great Horn owl. *1879 NICHOLSON Palaeont.* 424 In neither case are the horns supported by bony *horn-cores. *1838 LYTTON Alice* XI. ii. Self-conceit is *horn-eyed. *1843 CARLYLE Past & Pr.* II. vii. All his flunkeyhood, and horn-eyed dimness. *a 1668 DAVENANT Man's the Mast.* Wks. (1673) 334 Dog! what will she say of thy *horn-face? *1669 Newcast Acad. Compliments* (N.), When... cuckolds forget to march to *Horn-fair. *1730 Poor Robin* (N.), Now in small time comes on Horn-fair, Your

horns and ladles now prepare. *1856 A. W. TUCK Hist. Horn-Bk.* I. vii. 91 Horn Fair was held at least as early as the time of Henry III, and was continued annually until abolished in 1872. *1802-3 tr. Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 108 Its grain can with difficulty be perceived, and the whole is similar to *horn-flint. *1708 KERSEY*, **Horn-fly*, an American Insect. *1847 BAILEY Princ. Fruit-Growing* 25 A comparatively harmless insect in France becomes the dreaded horn-fly in America. *c 1595 J. DICKENSON Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 11 The *hornfeet halfe-gods, with all the progeny rurall. *1607 HAKEWILL Apol.* (1630) 279 Horn-footed horses. *1807 PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. 156 note, I have seen the Wish-tonwish, the rattle snake, the *horn frog... and a land tortoise all take refuge in the same hole. *1768 ROSS Helmore* 53 (Jam.) For now the lads are sleeping *horn hard. *1818 SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xxv. The hearty shake of Mr. Girder's horn-hard palm. *a 1605 FLETCHER Love's Cure* II. i. And Vulcan a limping *horn-head, for Venus his wife was a Strumpet. *1797-41 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, A horse is said to be *Horn-hipped when the tops of the two haunch bones appear too high. *1768 KIRWAN in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 22, 100 grs. of *horn lead, formed by precipitation, contain 72 of lead, 18 of marine acid, and 10 of water. *1812 Sir H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 397 Called horn lead by the old chemists. *1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L.* IV. i. 63 Vertue is no *horne-maker; and my Rosalind is vertuous. *1844 Camp Refuge* I. 126 The *hornmen blew might and main. *1776 WOLFE in Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 619 The *horn-mercury... was intermixed with minute globules of quicksilver. *1645 QUARLES Sol. Recant.* xii. 58 The *horn-mouth Belman shal affright thy slumbers. *1598 FLORIO, Rinoceronte*, a great beast or monster called a *horne nose. *c 1590 in Registr. Monast. de Winchelcumbia* (1892) 291 Et acquietabimus omnia predicta de assis... wardpeni, hevedpeni, *hornpeni, et de omnibus secularibus. *1757 W. THOMPSON R. N. Advoc.* 46 He will find the Legs, Shins... and *Horn Pieces of Oxen... pack'd into slight Casks. *1822-34 Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 360 Varicella, crystalline and *horn-pox. *1877 ROBERTS Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 153 Horn-pock or Wart-pock is a mild and abortive form, in which the pocks... shrivel and dry up on the 5th or 6th day. *1796 KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 309 Leske in his voyage through Saxony often calls our stone (Hornslate) **hornporphyry*. *1860 O. W. HOLMES Elsie V.* (1887) 26 Pond well stocked with *horn pouts. *1870 LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 247 Memories of going after pond-lilies, of angling for horn-pouts. *1384 WYCLIF Exod.* xxi. 29 If an oxe be an *horn-putter. *1860 DANA Man. Min.* 288 *Horn-quicksilver... Chloride of Mercury. *1799 W. TOOKER View Russian Emp.* I. 151 Genuine *hornschist and jasper are here not to be found. *1883 Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 209 *Cerithium*, or the 'Horn-shell', has a turreted, many-whorled shell. *1613 in Crit. & Times Jas. I.* (1849) I. 238 Langley... is lately dead of the *horn sickness. *1688 J. CLAYTON in Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 134 The *Horn-Snake is, as they say, another sort of deadly Snake. *1705 R. BEVERLEY Virginia* (1722) 260 They have likewise the Horn-Snake, so called from a sharp Horn it carries in its Tail. *1791 W. BARTMAN Carolina* 276. *1884 J. S. KINGSLEY Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 507 The family Uroceridae, or *horn-tails, includes insects which are closely allied to the saw-flies. *1594 GREENE & LODGE Looking-Glasse Wks.* (Rldg.) 138/2, I cut this from a new-married wife by the help of a *horn-thumb and a knife. *1884 MILLER Plant-n.*, Horn-wort or *Horn-weed, *Ceratophyllum demersum*. *1731 Lunenburg (Mass.) Proprietors' Rec.* (1897) 137 There making an Angle and runing East... 68 rod to a smale *horn wood tree. *1676 T. GLOVER in Phil. Trans.* XI. 635 A Worm that devours the leaf, called a *Horn-worm. *1763 T. PRICE in B. M. Carew Life* 110 The planters prune off the suckers, and clear them of the Horn-worm twice a week.

Horn (hōrn), v. [f. *HORN* sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with horns.

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables lxxviii. (1714) 95 Jupiter instead of Horning the Camel, order'd him to be Cropt.

b. To tip, point, cover, etc. with horn.

1487-8 [see *HORNING* sb. 2]. *1605 Eik to Seal of Cause of Skinners of Glasgow* 5 Feb. (Jam. Suppl.), That nane... schaip or horne pointis, schaip or mak pursis.

† 2. To 'give horns to': to cuckold. *Obs.*

c 1550 Pryde & Ab. Wom. 76 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 237 Some wyll not stycke... To horne you on everye side. *1608 ROWLANDS Humors Looking-Glasse* 30 Being married to a iealous asse, He vowes she hornes him. *1708 STEELE Funeral* 1, This Wench I know has play'd me false, And horn'd me in my Galants. *1823 New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 343 Milk and water husbands—horned, hen-pecked, and abused by virago wives.

3. To butt or gore with the horns.

1599 MINSHEU Sp. Dict., *Cornear*, to horne, to push with the horns. *1883 Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 3/2 The cattle horn each other. *1891 Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/5 A beast turned on me and horned my horse.

4. *Shipbuilding.* To adjust (the frame of a ship) so as to be at right angles to the line of the keel.

c 1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 147 Standards... convenient to horn or square the frame. *Ibid.* 151 To Square, is to horn or form with right angles. *1869 Sir E. REED Ship-build.* xx. 442 Each frame being horned and plumbed in order to ensure the correctness of its position.

† 5. *Sc. Law.* To put to the horn; to proclaim a rebel; to outlaw: cf. *HORNING* sb. 4. *Obs.*

1598 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 551 (Jam.) That ye nor nane of yow charge, horne, poynnd, nor trouble the said Johnne Schaw. *1708 E. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* II. xl. (1707) 142 Condemn'd, out-lawed, or Horned. *1705 HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* I. 3 They proclaim you to be Rebels to God, Horn you, as in Scotland.

† *Hornage.* *Obs. rare*—o. [f. *HORN* sb. + *-AGE*, after *F. cornage*.] Cornage, horngeld.

1611 COTGR., *Cornage*, hornage; an yearly dute of corne exacted... vpon euerie Oxe that labours in the Winter-corne-ground.

Hornbeak (hōrnbeik). Now *dialect*. The garfish or hornfish, *Belone vulgaris*, which has extremely long and slender tapering jaws.

1565-73 COOPER Thesaurus, Acus, a fish... of some called

a hornebeake. 1598 *Ephialtes* Gij b. To seuth the Hornebeake or Pipe fish. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 266 The Hornebeaks or Needle-fishes, Belonæ. have within their so great eyes that their wombe cleaveth and openeth when they should lay them. 1796 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). *Hornebeak*, a kind of Fish. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* I. 442.

Hornbeam (hōrnbēm). [*f.* HORN sb. + BRAM.]
1. A small tree, *Carpinus Betulus*, indigenous in England and often planted in hedges: so called from its hard, tough, close-grained wood. Also the cognate American species, *C. Americana*, the Blue Beech. (An earlier name was *hardbeam*.)

1577 B. Gooke *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 101 b. Upon the plaines you shall have... the Hornebeam. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* xii. § 1. 29 The Horn-beam, in Latine the *Carpinus*, is planted of Sets. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Yrnl.* 6 Feb. in *Stork E. Florida* 6a A hammock of oak, hickory, magnolia, and hornbeam. 1897 *WILLIS Flower. Pl.* II. 71 The horn-beam is very like the beech in habit, but the leaves are not shiny.

b. **Hop Hornbeam**, the name of the genus *Ostrya*, closely allied to the Common Hornbeam, so called from the hop-like appearance of the ripe catkins; it has two species, *O. vulgaris* of Southern Europe, and *O. virginica* of America.

1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 441 In the common Hornbeam the scales of the strobiles are flat; and in the Hop-Hornbeam they are inflated. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 828/1 *Ostrya vulgaris*, the Common Hop Hornbeam, is a native of the south of Europe, but is quite hardy in the climate of England. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, *Ostrya virginica*, Iron-wood (N. American), Hop-Hornbeam, Lever-wood.

c. **attrib.** + **Hornbeam pollenger** (see quot.).

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* III. cix. 1295 Betulus, or the Hornebeam tree. 1796 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). *Horn-beam Pollenger*, trees of about Twenty Years Growth, that have been often lopp'd, and upon that Account not Tithable. 1793 J. SCOTT *Ode to Leisure* (R.), Where Easna's horn-beam grove its foliage o'er me interweave. 1838 *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germ.* 94 The avenues and high hornbeam hedges, with windows cut in them.

† 2. A beam of light issuing like a horn from the head of a deity, etc. *Obs.*

1593 *STANVURST Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 Lyke..Phœbus his hornbeams.

8. = **BEAM** sb.¹ 12.

1861 *WILDE Catal. Antig. R. Irish Acad.* 259 A horn-beam of an immense red deer.

Hornbill (hōrnbil). [*f.* HORN sb. + BILL sb.²]

1. A bird of the family *Bucerotidae*, so called from the horn-like excrescence surmounting the bill. Formerly called *Horned Crow*, *Horned Pie*.

1773 *PENNANT Genera of Birds* p. xxix. and 8. 1781 *LATHAM Gen. Synops. Birds* I. 341. 1804 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 89 Of the Hornbills in general... [Their bills] have frequently a protuberance, somewhat resembling another bill, on the upper mandible. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat.* I. 167 The enormous beak of the hornbill... forms one enormous air-cell. 1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 435 The Hornbills, of which more than 60 species have been described, form a very natural and in some respects an isolated group.

2. **Comb.** Hornbill cuckoo, the keel-billed cuckoo, *Crotophaga*, of N. America.

Hornblende (hōrnbblend). *Min.* Also **blend**. [*a.* Ger. *hornblende*, *f.* horn horn + *blende*.]

1. A mineral closely allied to augite, and having as its chief constituents silica, magnesia, and lime. It is a constituent of many rocks, as granite, syenite, and diorite, and has numerous varieties, aluminous and non-aluminous, as actinolite, antholite, asbestos, danmormite, nephrite, tremolite, etc., which are sometimes all included under the name **AMPHIBOLE**; it is usually of a dark brown, black, or greenish black colour.

1770 *FOSTER tr. Cronstedt's Min.* 95 The hornblende of the Swedes. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 215 The great weight of the stone called hornblende made the miners at first imagine it contained some metal, but finding none except iron they called it *blind*. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* III. 344 Chattering stony names Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff, Amygdaloid and trachyte. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 104 Hornblende is of a dark or dark-green colour, with a horny glistening lustre.

2. **attrib.** Of hornblende, as *hornblende boulder*, etc.; containing or having hornblende as a chief constituent, hornblende, as *hornblende basalt*, *granite*, *porphyry*, *syenite*; *hornblende andesite* (see quot. 1885); *hornblende gabbro*, a variety of gabbro in which the diallage is more or less replaced by hornblende; *hornblende rock*, a green-stone consisting chiefly of hornblende; *hornblende schist*, *slate*, *hornblende rock* of a schistose nature.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 354 Hornblende Porphyry. *Ibid.* 383 Hornblende Slate, penetrated with Talc or Mica. 1841 J. McCulloch *Geol. Classif. Rocks* 298 Wherever hornblende rock occurs, it is only a portion of those beds of which the greater parts present the same characters as hornblende schist. 1864 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Yrnl.*, and *Eve* 23 Through hornblende boulders, where the discus flung. 1880 *HARDWOOD Ind. Art* II. 4 The hornblende slate or schist from which the magnetic iron used for ages in the manufacture of Damascus steel... is still obtained. 1885 *GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol.* (1893) 167 Hornblende-andesite consists of a trichitic felspar with hornblende, augite or mica. Hornblende-andesite is a volcanic rock of Tertiary and post-Tertiary date.

Hornblendic (hōrnbblendik), *a.* *Min.* [*f.* prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of hornblende; containing

hornblende; *hornblendic rock*, *schist*, *slate* — hornblende rock, etc.: see prec. 2.

1823 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 233, I obtained specimens of rocks... hornblende mica-slate. 1858 *GEIKIE Hist. Boulder* xii. 239 Mineralogically they are... hornblende, when the augite is replaced by hornblende. 1864 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* I. vi. (ed. 2) 126 Quarries of remarkably fine, tough hornblende granite. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* iv. (1878) 82 At the hornblende extreme of the trap rocks we find the basalt, of which also celts were made.

Horn-book (hōrnbuk). A leaf of paper containing the alphabet (often with the addition of the ten digits, some elements of spelling, and the Lord's Prayer) protected by a thin plate of translucent horn, and mounted on a tablet of wood with a projecting piece for a handle. A simpler and later form of this, consisting of the tablet without the horn covering, or a piece of stiff cardboard varnished, was also called a **BATTLEDORE** (q.v. 3). For an exhaustive account see A. W. Tuer, *History of the Horn-Book* (1896).

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v. i.* 49 Yes, yes, he teaches boyes the Horne-booke: What is Ab speld backward with the horn on his head? 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Cij, Such vnmannerlike knaues... must be set againe to their A. B. C. and learne to spell *Our Father* in a Horne booke. 1639 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 176 For the buyinge and providinge of horne booke and primers to be given to poore children. 1688 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. Arg't., St. George oth' back-side of the Horn-book, The Dragon kills, to Humour Scorn-book. 1717 *Prior Alma* II. 463 To Master John the English maid A horn-booke gives of gingerbread, And that the child may learn the better, As he can name, he eats the letter. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 131 Being ambitious to commence author, I was composing a new horn-book. a 1844 *HORN* in A. W. Tuer *Hist. Horn-Bk.* I. i. 7 A large wholesale dealer in... school requisites recollects that the last order he received for Horn-books came from the country, about the year 1799. From that time the demand wholly ceased... In the course of sixty years, he and his predecessors in business had executed orders for several millions of Horn-books. 1852 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiii. 135 A child at the horn-book might spell it. 1864 *Chambers' Book of Days* II. 233/1 The 'Horn-book' gradually gave way to the 'Battledore' and the 'Primer'.

b. **transf.** A treatise on the rudiments of a subject; a primer.

1609 *DEKKER (title)* The Gulls Horne-booke. 1797 *CONNOISSEUR* No. 83 (Tuer) Under the title of The Rhymer's Play-thing, or Poetaster's Horn-Book. 1799 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Adv. Fut. Laureat* III. Wks. 1812 II. 339 Go find of Politics the lost Horn-book. 1847 H. PIDDINGTON (title) The Horn Book of Storms for Indian and China Seas. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* vi. vii, I come not here to learn the horn-book of war. 1874 *MOTLEY Barneveld* II. xi. 30 Ignorant of the very horn-book of diplomacy.

c. **attrib.**, as *horn-book lore*, *school*.

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 215 A Battledore boy or Horn-book-boy. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 403 The third school is the horn-book school, where 30 children are taught by the mistress. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* etc. 154 The horn-book lore I early knew.

Horned (hōrned, hōnd), *a.*

1. [*f.* HORN sb. + -ED².] (OE. had *hurned*, from *hurnan* — **hurnjan*: cf. OHG. *gihurnet*.)

1. Having horns or antlers; cornuted.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1267 Hald we no hors... ne na horned stottils. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) II. xlv. 51 Somme of them were horned, as booyls. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. x. 47 Emongst the horned heard. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 525 Cerastes horned, Hydrys, and Ellops drear. 1756-7 *tr. Keyster's Trav.* (1760) III. 175 The... horned cattle brought from Umbria. 1807 *BOWEN Virg. Eclogue* v. 33 Bull to the horned herd, and the corn to a fruitful plain.

b. **Logic.** *Horned syllogism* (argument, etc.): the dilemma.

1548 *Horned question* (see HORN sb. 26). 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 34 b. Dilemma, otherwise... called a horned argument. 1600 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 285 note, Dilemma. A forked or horned Syllogisme. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xviii. (1866) I. 351 An hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism is called the dilemma or horned syllogism.

2. Having, bearing, or wearing an appendage, ornament, etc., called a horn; having horn-like projections or excrescences.

a 1300 *Cursus M.* 6655 Quen moyes had broght be lach... ham thought him horned upon farr. 1328 *WYCLIF Exod.* xxiv. 29 He wiste not that his face was horned of the compaignie of the word of God. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 63 He saide that the women that were so horned were lyche to be horned snailles and hertis and vnicornes. 1505 *Horned beetle* (see HORNET sb. 3). 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. (1686) 201 One side of a Silver Medal we find Moses horned. c 1655 J. MILLER *Descr. N. York* (1843) 6 In the middle of the line from thence northward is a horned work. 1850 H. W. TORRENS in *Yrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 33 A peculiar horned or crested helmet. 1856 *BRYANT Poems, Count of Greiers* I. The horned crags are shining. 1867 J. B. ROSE *tr. Virgil's Æneid* 13 Screened By the horned altar. 1884 *MISS BRADDON M. Royal* I. 14 That horned coast is said to have given its name to Cornwall.

b. **Horned crow** or **pie**, old name of the Hornbill. **Horned frog**, toad, a lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma*, having the head and back covered with spikes (U.S.). **Horned hog** (a), the babiroussa: see HOG sb.¹ 3; † (b) a kind of fish with a horn on its head (*obs.*). **Horned horse**, the Gnu. † **Horned snout**, the rhinoceros (*obs.*). Also **Horned LARK**, **OWL**, **POPPY**, etc.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* 4 *Min.* 79 Horned-snout. Rhinoceros. 1702 *Collect. Voy.* (1729) III. 413 The Horned-Hog.

A small flat Fish, with a Horn on his Head, notch on one Side only. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlv. 78 The horned frog... specimens... with the horns of half and three-fourths of an inch in length and very sharp at the points. 1847 *RUXTON Adv. Mexico* 156 The cameleon is the 'horned frog' of the prairies of America. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 706/1, I put my horned toad in his cage out in the sun.

3. Having crescent horns, crescent-shaped.

c 1400 *LYDG. Floure Curtesie* 2 In Fevrier, when the frosty mone Was horned. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 3 Hornit Dyane, with hir paly gleimis. 1664 *MASSINGER Renegado* II. v. These knights of Malta... with their crosses Struck pale your horned moons. 1810 *VINCE Elem. Astron.* viii. 89 Venus and Mercury appear, first horned.

† 4. Of a cuckold: see HORN sb. 7. *Obs.*

1606 *MIDDLETON Anything for Quiet Life* iv. ii, Thou art a beast, a horned beast, an ox! 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* I. 349 The horn'd Herd within yon City Wall. 1830 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 195 You horned fumbling Cuckolds, in city, court, or town.

† 5. Applied to bishops with reference to the shape of the mitre. *Obs.*

c 1425 *LYDG. Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* 1663 Ye that han in subieccioun Peplys vnder your prelacye... Though ye be hornyd to syth (=sight) outward [etc.]. 1558 *KNOX Serm.* in *Sel. Writ.* (1845) 236 Our horned and mitred bishops. a 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 172 To the servants of the devill, to your dumbe dogges, and horned bishops.

6. Armed or furnished with horn or horny substance.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. x. 45 All day they (Satyrs) daunced... And with their horned feet the greene gras wore.

7. Provided, fitted, or ornamented with horn.

1801 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 42 Of spectacles that rode his nose He wink'd through each horn'd glass. 1884 *Pall Mall G. Extra* 24 July 9/2 Specimens of horns mounted in silver and horned goods generally.

II. [*f.* HORN v. + -ED¹.]

† 8. *Sc. Law.* 'Put to the horn'; proclaimed a rebel. *Obs.*

1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 38 The horn'd Man has no Remedy but to fly out of the Kingdom of Scotland. Hence **Mo'nedness**, horned condition.

1777 *BRAND Pop. Antig.* (1849) III. 241 The hornedness of the moon. 1852 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.*, *Rev.* etc. (1891) III. 417 The previous coexistence of hornedness and rumination in our conception.

† **Hornen**, *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [*f.* HORN sb. + -EN⁴. OE. had *hurnen* — OTEut. **hurnino* —] Made of horn.

1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* xcviij. 6 In vois of the hornene trumpe.

a 1845 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'A hornen-spoon'.

Horner (hōrner). [*f.* HORN sb. or v. + -ER¹.]

1. A worker in horn; a maker of horn spoons, combs, etc.

1421-2 [see *HORNING* vbl. sb. 2]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 Hornare, or horne make[r], *cornutarius*. 1464 *Rolls Parl.* V. 567/1 The men of the Craft of Horners enfranchised in the Cite of London. 1484 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 346 Georgius Hoton... horner. 1607 *DEKKER Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 18 The head-warden of the horners. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 309 The most reputable inhabitants are the horners, who prepare horn for petty manufacturers. 1896 A. W. TUEB *Hist. Horn-Bk.* I. vii. 91 The Horners' Exhibition held in London in 1882.

† b. One who makes musical horns. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 232/2 Horner a maker of hornes, *cornettier*. 1552 *Losley MSS.* (Kempe 1835) 53 Horner for blowinge hornes, turner for daggers.

2. One who blows or winds a horn.

14. *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulker* 575/31 *Cornarius*, an hornere. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Cornet*, a horn; a winder of a Horne. 1677 N. COX *Gentilme. Recreat.* (ed. 2) A iv b. Mr. Michael Marsh, Horner... who teaches to blow the Horn. 1807 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 121 The keeper... blew 'the death of the buck', and... the horners... answered him. 1894 F. R. STOCKTON *Pomona's Trav.* 25 The horner blew his horn until his eyes seemed bursting.

† 3. One who cuckolds; a cuckold-maker. *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Cornaro*, a hornere. 1690 *D'URFEE Collin's Walk* III. (D.), Till th' Jury... Their favour gave with sense adorn'd, Not to the hornor, but the horn'd. 1717 *BULLOCK Woman a Riddle* I. i, A cornuted coxcomb, that cou'd not smell his Horner from his house-dog.

† 4. A person who has been 'put to the horn' or declared a rebel. *Sc. Obs.*

1590 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 525/1 Their names salbe deileit out of the catologe of hornaris and... they sall not be forder troublit for that horning in tyme cuning. 1598 *Ibid.* IV. 174/2 To the effect the hail hornaris registrat thairin and remaneing vnrelaxt may be extractit and chargit.

Hence † **Hornress**, a female worker in horn or maker of horns.

1530 *PALSGR.* 232/2 Horneresse, a woman, *cornettiere*.

Hornet¹ (hōrnet). Forms: a. 1 *hurnetu*, *hurnet*, 5 *hernet*, β. 4 *harnette*, 6 *harnet*. γ. 6-*hornet*, (6-*ette*, 7-*ett*). [OE. *hurnetu*, *hurnet*, earlier *hurnitu*, *hurnitu*, fem. corresp. to MDu. *hōrnete*, *hornite*, MLG. *hornite*, LG. *hōrnt*, *hornike*, EFris. *hōrneleje*, *hōrneje*, OHG. *hornuz*, -*os*, -*az*, masc., MHG. *hornuz*, -*iz*, etc., Ger. *hornisse* (with many variants: see Grimm).

These words have the appearance of being derivatives of *horn*, a presumption strengthened by the OS. *hornbero*, and early mod. Du. *horner* (Kilian), which mean both 'horner or horn-blower' and 'hornet', also by Kilian's *hornsel* as a var. of *hōrsel*, mod. Du. *hornel*. Many scholars however incline to the opinion that the latter contains the original root, and that *hornut* represents an original *hōr-*

nut., formed, like MD. *horsele*, from a radical **hors* = pre-Teut. **hys*, found in Oslav. *srša*, Lith. *szirsz* wasp, and perh. in L. *crabron* for **crabron*. If this were so, the association with *horn* would be later and due to popular etymology. See Kluge s.v. *Hornisse*, Franck s.v. *Hornet*.]

1. An insect of the wasp family, esp. the European *Vespa Crabro* and the American *V. maculata*, much larger and stronger than other wasps, and inflicting a more serious sting.

c 1795 *Corpus Gloss.* 603 *Crabro*, waels vel hurnitu. a 800 *Erhart Gloss.* 275 *Crabro*, hurnitu. a 1000 *Ag. Loc.* in Wr. Wülcker 215/3 *Crabro*, hurnetu. c 1000 *ELFRIC Gloss.* Ibid. 121/11 *Crabro*, hurnetu. 1287 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 211 Of calves i-rooted comely bees, and of hors i-rooted comely harnettes. 14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 619/7 *Vespa*, a wasp (*et est vespa major illa*, an hornet). 1535 *COVERDALE Dent.* vii. 20 The Lord thy God also shal sende hornettes amonge them. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Crabro*, a great waspe called an hornet. 1608 *Narcissus* (1893) 647 Thou huge and hummingbe humbled, thou hornett. 1709 *SWIFT Trilical Ess.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 143 Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through. 1808 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 261 It is chiefly in the hollow trunks of decayed trees that the Hornets form their nest. 1855 *LONGR. Hicw.* xvii. 10 Words of anger and resentment, Hot and humming like a hornet.

b. In early glosses and vocabularies (continental as well as Eng.: see Verwijs and Verdam, *Middeind. Wbk.*), there is some confusion between the hornet and hornet-fly or large gadfly, due app. to uncertain use of L. *astrus*.

c 1000 *ELFRIC Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 121/12 *Estrum*, beaw vel hurnette. 1530 *PALSGR.* 232/2 Hornet a flye. 1658 *PHILLIPS*, *A Hornet*, a kinde of Insect, called in Latin *Crabro*, which useth to infest horses and other creatures, and is ingendered of the carcasses of dead horses.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* An enemy that attacks persistently and with virulence; esp. in phr. *hornets' nest*, *nest of hornets*. To bring a hornets' nest about one's ears, arouse a nest of hornets: to stir up a host of enemies around one.

1590 *NASHE Pasquil's Apol.* i. Cij. They are no better then the Prophets, which dwell as it were in a nest of Hornets. 1751-73 *JORTIN Eccl. Hist.* (R.), He dared not speak out, and provoke the hornets. 1857 *TROLLOPE Barchester T.* xiv. But Proudie, as he is, knows the world too well to get such a hornets' nest about his ears.

3. The horned beetle or stag-beetle. *Obs.* 1585 *HIGINS tr. Yunius Nomenclator* 79/2 *Cerf volant*, a horned beetle: a bullifly, or hornet. 1598 *FLORIO, Bucarome*, .. a beetle, a hornet.

4. An artificial fly for salmon-fishing. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* xii. (1880) 434 The Hornets .. have fat bodies dressed after the fashion of the 'bumble' trout fly.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hornet host*, *sting*; *hornet-haunted* adj.; *hornet-clearwing*, *-hawk*, *-moth*, names for certain moths of the genus *Sesia* (see *quots.*); *hornet-fly*, a dipterous insect of the family *Asilidae*, a hawk-fly or robber-fly; + *hornet* worm, ? the larva of the hornet.

1869 *E. NEWMAN Brit. Moths* 16 The 'Hornet Clearwing' of the Osier (*Sesia Bembeciformis*). The Hornet Clearwing of the Poplar (*Sesia Apiformis*). 1752 *SIR J. HILL Hist. Anim.* 31 The 'Hornet Fly'. This is one of the largest of the fly kind; it equals the hornet in size. 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1843) II. 290, I have often been amused in my walks with the motions of the hornet fly (*Asilus crabroniformis*). 1895 *K. GRAHAM Golden Age* 43, I scrambled through the hedge, avoiding the 'hornet-haunted' side. 1832 *J. RENNIE Conspectus Butterfl. & Moths* 27 The 'Hornet Hawk' (*Trichostilium Crabroniformis*) appears in July. 1834 *MARY HOWITT Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Hornet* (1851) 185 The 'hornet-host' is retreating to its den. a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 25 In Juill. the water docke leif worme & the 'hornet' worme.

Hornet, *norice-wid.* [f. *HORN sb.* + *-ET.*] A diminutive horn.

1805 *LAMB Vis. Horns Misc. Wks.* (1871) 381 It was the least little hornet of a horn that could be framed.

Horn-fish.

1. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*, so called from its long projecting beak.

a 1000 *Andreas* 370 (Gr.) Hornfisc plegode, glad geond garsecg. 1599 *MINSHU Sp. Dict.*, Hornfish, *enxarraco*, *xarraco*. 1611 *FLORIO, Cornuto*. Also the Horne-fish. 1752 *SIR J. HILL Hist. Anim.* 223 We call it the Gar-fish, and, in some places, the Horn-fish.

2. The sauger or sand-pike, *Stizostedion canadense*.

1885 *J. S. KINGSLEY Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 229 Sauger, sand-pike, gray-pike, blue-pike, and horn-fish, are designations of a smaller pike-perch, the *Stizostedion canadense*.

3. A fish of the family *Syngnathidae*; a pipe-fish: so called from the horny texture of the exoskeleton.

Hornful (*hɔːmful*). [f. *HORN sb.* + *-FUL*.] As much as (a drinking) horn holds, or will hold.

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* i. xlii. 86 Give it the horse to drinke, one horn-ful at his mouth, and another at his nostrils. 1868 *BAKER Cast up by Sea* iii. 48 He poured out a large hornful for the lad.

4. **Horngeld.** *Old Law. Obs.* [f. *HORN sb.* + *GELD sb.*] A feudal 'service', being a form of rent fixed according to the number of horned cattle; cornage.

c 1170 *Neuminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 197 Et geldis, et danageldis, et hornegeldis. c 1250 *BRACON Note-Bk.* (Maitland, 1887) No. 1270 Quia dedit cornagium quod anglie dicitur horngeide. 1579 *RASTELL Expos.*, Hornegeld. 1598

KITCHIN Courts Lect. (1675) 415 If he hold to give to the King Hornegeld .. it is great Serjeantry. 1608 *COKE On Litt.* 107 a, Cornage .. is called in old bookes horngeide.

Hornify (*hɔːmɪfaɪ*), *v.* [f. *HORN a.* + *-FY*.]

1. *trans.* To make horny or horn-like in texture. 1670-71 *J. COVEL Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 215 Of a dried film, or skin hornified. 1890 *Specif. Siemens Patent No.* 2053 in *J. Dredge Electr. Illumin.* (1882) I. App. 82 2 Of vulcanite, or hornified india-rubber.

2. To make horned, 'give horns to'; to cuckold. Hence *Hornified ppl. a.*, *Hornifying vbl. sb.*; also *Hornifier*; *Hornification*, cuckoldry. *Obs.*

1607 *World of Wonders* 78 They hornifie their husbands. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Apistoler*, .. to hornifie, or giue the blow that smarts not. a 1603 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xlv. 373 Hornifier. *Ibid.*, Hornified and cornuted. 1698 *J. CRILL Muscovy* 52 Opportunity of hornifying their husbands. 1769 *Pub. Advertiser* 18 May 4/1 My hornified Situation. 1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abbeilard & Heloise* 69 Sad and vile hornification.

Hornily (*hɔːmɪli*), *adv.* [f. *HORN a.* + *-LY*.] In a horny fashion; in a manner like horn.

1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* I. 280, I am now becoming hornily hard.

Horniness (*hɔːmɪnɪs*). [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] Horny quality or character.

1885 *Athenaeum* 7 Feb. 190/1 It [the painting] has none of the yellow horniness common in Dous. 1894 *Ibid.* 5 May 587/2 A certain horniness .. injures the coloration.

Horning (*hɔːrnɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HORN sb.* or *v.*]

1. Bleeding with a horn. *Obs.*

1598 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Letting of blood vndur þe tunge. copping or hornynyng in þe nekke and in þe schuldres.

2. Covering or furnishing with horn. *Obs.*

1421-2 *York Minster Fabric Acc.* (Surtees) 46 Thomæ Hornar. pro hornynyng et nailyng superscripturum librorum. 2. Cuckolding, cuckoldry. *Obs.*

1575 *LANHAM Let.* (1871) 40 Too auow that many an honest man .. hath had his hoous by hornyn well vpholden. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* II. iii. 67 'Tis thought you have a goodly gift in Horning. 1762 *J. H. STEVENSON Crazy Tales* 55 An hour convenient for horning.

4. *Sc. Law.* 'Putting to the horn' (see *HORN sb.* 14). *Letters of horning*: a process of execution issued under the signet directing a messenger to charge a debtor to pay or perform in terms of the letters, under pain of being 'put to the horn', i.e. declared rebel. (Now largely superseded by the simpler forms of diligence introduced by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 114; but not obsolete.)

1536 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* c. 38 (1814) II. 350/1 Paim þat sustenit silk process of hornynyng 3ere and day as said Is. 1568 in *Calderwood Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 426 Upon the said letters of horning, to direct letters to officers of armes .. to uptake the escheats of the persons denounced and putt to the horn. 1733 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* II. 315 Who were charged with letters of Horning for their disobedience. 1754 *ENSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 57. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot. V.* lviii. 166 The Government .. relaxed the hornings,—that is to say, restored the men for the time to the protection of the law.

5. The fact of becoming a crescent. *Obs.* a 1646 *J. GREGORY Posth.* (1650) 168 (T.) They account .. from the horning [of the moon].

6. *Shipbuilding.* See *HORN v.* 4.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 A line or batten is stretched from some point in the middle-line of the keel to the corresponding heads or sarks on the opposite sides, and the two measurements must .. be equal when the timbers are in place; this operation is termed 'horning'.

7. *attrib.* *Horning-tackle*: see *quot.* 1850. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 147 *Horning Tackles* .. most convenient to horn or square the frame as wanted. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* xvi. 113 This is not a 'horning' but a hanging job.

Horning, *ppl. a.* [f. *HORN v.* + *-ING*.] That horns or 'puts to the horn': see prec., 4. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* II. iii. 36 In no Nation in the World, but the poor, rigid, horning Scots.

8. **Horning**, *app.* a corruption of *HORNEN a.* *Obs.* 1622 *W. HORNBYE Horn-bk.* (Tuer), My honest, humble, harmlesse horning-book, From whence young Schollers their first learning took. 1632 *Heywood and Pl. A now not me* i. Wks. 1874 I. 258 The horning-busk and silken bride-laces are in good request with the parsons wife.

Hornish (*hɔːnɪʃ*), *a.* [f. *HORN sb.* + *-ISH*.]

Of or pertaining to a horn; of the nature of horn.

1634 *M. SANDYS Prudence* 21 (T.) Temperance, as if it were of a hornish composure, is too hard for the flesh. a 1638 *MEDE Apost. Later Times* (1842) 71 This Hornish sovereignty is .. the conclusion of the fourth beast. *Ibid.*, Daniels hornish tyrant.

Hornist. [f. *HORN sb.* + *-IST*.] One who plays a horn; a performer on the (French) horn.

1865 *tr. Spahr's Autobiog.* I. 39 The hornist Bornaus, and others. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 28 Hornists or trumpeters.

9. **Hornito** (*hornito*). [Sp., dim. of *horno* (=L. *furnus*), oven, furnace.] A low oven-shaped mound of volcanic origin, usually emitting smoke and vapour from its sides and summit: frequent in South American volcanoes.

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 378 The small conical mounds (called 'hornitos' or ovens) [at Jorullo]. 1853 *HERSCHEL Pop. Lect. Sc. i.* § 43 (1873) 33 Out of which sprang thousands of little volcanic cones called *Hornitos* or ovens. 1877 *LE Conte Elem. Geol.* 1879 83 These subordinate cones about the base, and upon the slopes of the principal cone, are called *monticules* or *hornitos*.

10. **Hornkeck.** *Obs.* [f. *HORN sb.*: the second element is obscure; can it have originated in a scribal error for *bek*, *beke*, *BEAK*, copied by successive compilers?] The garfish or hornbeak.

c 1445 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 642/19 *Hec gamorus*, hornkeek. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 247/1 Horn keke, fysche (P. horn-kek, or garfysche). c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 765/12-13 *Hec rugella*, *Hec rustiforum*, a hornkeke. 1530 *PALSGR.* 232 2 Hornkecke, a fysshe lyke a mackerell. 1611 *COTGR.* *Orphis*, the Hornebeake, Hornekecke. Garre-fish.

Hornless (*hɔːnɪləs*), *a.* [f. *HORN sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without horns; destitute of horns.

1598 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xviii. (Bodl. MS.), þe camel .. þowþe he be hornles. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Vicugna*, a hornlesse wild beast in Peru. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) I. 20 The cattle of the highlands of Scotland are exceeding small, and many of them .. are hornless. 1812 *W. TENNANT Anster F.* i. xii. The hornless moon among her brilliant host.

Hence **Hornlessness**, hornless condition.

1807 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 897 Herodotus's opinion as to the cause of hornlessness has been accepted by many writers down to the present times.

Hornlet (*hɔːnɪlət*). [*-LET*.] A little horn.

a 1794 *SIR W. JONES Observ. Ind. Plants* Wks. 1799 II. 105 Wings oblate .. embracing the keel and the hornlets of the awning. 1894 *R. B. SHARPE Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 80 The horned larks .. recognised by the little tufts of black feathers, or hornlets, on each side of the hinder crown.

Horn-like, *a.* Resembling horn or a horn.

1579 *J. JONES Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xl. 87 Swordlike, tunlike, hornlike, .. and such other. 1684 *BOYLE Porcun. Anim. & Solid Bod.* v. 93 This horn-like Silver did dissolve neither. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 314/1 The Hornbills have .. upon their enormous beaks horn-like prominences. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 4/1 Certain notes, full, hornlike .. which no horn or violoncello ever equalled in timbre.

Horn-mad, *a. arch.* App. orig. of horned beasts: Enraged so as to be ready to horn any one. Hence of persons: Stark mad; mad with rage; furious. Cf. the earlier *HORN-WOOD*.

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 57/2 With it must we fight against these hornmad beasts. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 32 A Bulls .. bellowing and running horn mad at every one in his way. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 47 We must not .. drinke our selues horne madde. 1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 660 The perillous and transpiring stinging of these horn-mad Hornets. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* v. viii. She's mad for a Husband, and he's horn mad, I think, or they'd ne'er make a Match together. a 1773 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1825) I. 157 They run horn mad to go to law. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 265 Miss Grant .. would be driven fair horn-mad if she could bear of it.

11. Sometimes by word-play: Mad with rage at having been taken a cuckold. *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* II. i. 57 *E. Dro.* Why Mistresse, sure my Master is horne mad. *Adri.* Horne mad, thou villain? *E. Dro.* I meane not Cuckold mad, But sure he is starke mad. 1658 *J. JONES Ovid's Ibis* 51 A loose wife makes her husband horn-mad and heart-sad. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Horn-mad*, stark staring Mad because Cuckolded. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxvi. The man is mad, horn mad, to boot.

Hence + **Horn-mad-ded ppl. a.**, driven horn-mad; **Horn-mad-ness**, horn-mad condition.

1661 *NEEDHAM Hist. Eng. Reb. in Harl. Misc.* (Park) II. 523 The Houses know not what to think; The Cits horn-mad-ded be. 1868 *BROWNING King & Bk.* II. 832 Somebody courts your wife, Count? Where and when? How and why? Mere horn-madness: have a care!

Horn-owl. A horned owl, or one having plumicorns on the head, as some species of *Asio* and *Otus*; formerly, a name for the Eagle-owl.

1602 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 397 The fat of the Bistard or Horn-owle is verie good. 1674 *RAY Words, Eng. Birds* 83 The Horn-Owl, *Otus sive Noctua aurita*. 1678 *RAY Willoughby's Ornith.* 99 The great Horn-Owl or Eagle-Owl. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* V. 140 The Brown Horn Owl is often seen to prowl along the hedges by day.

Hornpipe (*hɔːnpaɪp*).

1. An obsolete wind instrument. Said to have been so called from having the bell and mouth-piece made of horn. See *Penny Cycl.* XII. 297. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4250 Controve he wolde, and foule fayle, With hornepypes of Cornewayle. 14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 575/37 *Cornubium*, an hornpipe. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 23 A .. Taberere That .. a Horne pype playd. 1592 *GREENE Groat's W. Wit* (1637) 14 Desiring them to play on an horn pipe. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* xi. 1086 The shrill horn-pipe sounds to bacchanals. 1788 *Chambers's Cycl.*, *Hornpipe*, a common instrument of music in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe, with holes at stated distances and a horn at each end. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 2/3 Among other instruments were .. the original hornpipe, which has now given its name to the popular sailors' dance.

2. One who played the instrument. *Obs.*

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xlv. 373 You will be the Hornpipe of Busancay.

3. A dance of a lively and vigorous character, usually performed by a single person, orig. to the accompaniment of the wind instrument, and specially associated with the merrymaking of sailors.

c 1425 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. *Stage direct. ad fin.*, Here mynstralls, an hornpype. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 181 Many other kindes of daunces (as hornepypes, lygges and infinite more). 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 106 ¶ 6 Florinda .. having danced the Derbyshire Hornpipe in the Presence of several Friends. 1755 *JOHNSON Hornpipe*, a country dance, danced commonly to a horn. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Alanch. Strike* vii. 80 It appeared from the heavy tread and shuffling of feet that some were dancing hornpipes. *fig.* 1798 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Tales of Hoy* Wks. (1823) 169/1 The true heart dances no hornpipes on the tongue.

1849 LYTON *Caxtons* 38 My father... could conjure wonder... make a bunch of keys dance a hornpipe.

3. A piece of music for such a dance.
1709 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* III. vii. 397 Harry Carey's ballad... is a slower kind of hornpipe. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 207/1 That the dance-tunes still called *Hornpipes* were originally composed for the instrument. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 753/1 Hornpipes were much written in the last century. The airs 'My love is but a lassie yet' and 'The British Grenadier', and the hymn tune 'Helmley', are hornpipes.

4. *attrib.*, as *hornpipe dancer*, *sing*.
1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 61 The hornpipe movement given to 'When on the ocean', is particularly pleasing.
1845 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for Rainy Day* 6 Nancy Dawson, the famous hornpipe dancer, died this year [1767].

Hence *horn-piping*, playing or dancing a hornpipe.

1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 8 When we have praised... Miss Lydia Thompson's lively horn-piping.

Horn-plate. An iron frame attached to the lower part of a railway carriage or truck and having two guides in which the journal-box of the axle moves; an axle-guard, pedestal.

1866 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Ternis* 29 Axle Guard or Horn-plate. 1861 *Ann. Reg.* 5 The cause of the disaster was the breaking of one of the 'horn-plates' of the engine. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec. Adopting the old classic car system of rollers fixed on a shaft or axle, which revolves with them in hole pins, or what are now termed horn plates.

Horn-silver. *Min.* [Cf. Ger. *hornsilber*.] Native chloride of silver, so called from its horny appearance; cerargyrite.

1770 FORSTER tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 178 The author... quotes the horn silver ore... as proof of his opinion. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 211 It appears that muriatic acid gas is formed when horn silver is blackened by light. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 4 In the mines of Freiberg is now and then found a vitreous dull-shining silver ore, which on account of its appearance, is called *horn silver*.

† **Hornslate** (*hōrnslāt*). *Min. Obs.* [Cf. Ger. *hornschiefer*.] A schistose form of hornstone.

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 60 The Scheibenberg, near Königsbruck, consists of a stone which Mr. Leske knows not whether to call hornslate, or corneous porphyry. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 307 Hornslate... Schistose Porphyry of Werner. 1799 W. TOOKER *New Russian Emp.* I. 116 Pebbles of hornslate.

Hornsmann (*hōrnsmæn*). [*horn's* poss. case: cf. *townsmann*, etc.]

1. A man who plays a horn.
1897 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 521 The hornsmann himself was cut down, and the famous horn captured.

2. The horned adder or plumed viper of Africa, *Crotalus cornuta*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Horn-stock.** *Obs.*

1. The garfish or hornbeak.
a 1485 *Prompt. Parv.* 247/1 (M.S.) Home stoke (c 1440 Horn keke; *Fynson*, or *garfyshe*).

2. A cuckold.
1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day Plays* 1873 II. 393 Alas, poore hornstocke, he thinks he to haue no fault.

Hornstone (*hōrnstōn*). *Min.* [tr. Ger. *hornstein*: from its appearance.] A compact siliceous rock, resembling flint, but more brittle; chert.

1728 WOODWARD *Catal. For. Fossils* 11 Rother Hornstein, i.e., Red Hornstone. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 305 Hornstone differs from jaspers, often by its splintery fracture. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 155 Here the sand-stone approaches to horn-stone; that is, assumes the rhomboidal conformation. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 370. a 1866 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. (1864) 180 This variety of hornstone I have seen... in New England, in the form of Indian arrowheads, hatchets, chisels, &c.

b. *attrib.*, as *hornstone basis*, *porphyry*.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 351 Hornstone Porphyry. *Ibid.* 368 [It] has for its ground a hornstone basis.

† **Horn-wood**, *a. Obs.* [f. *HORN sb.* + *WOOD a. mad.*] = *HORN-MAD*.

a 1500 *Chester PL* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 68 Though Cayphas goe home-wood therby. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 82 She was (as they say) home wood. 1581 MARNECK *Bk. of Notes* 143 A Bull... of his hornwoode and made fierce-nesse, when he is well baited. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. xviii. 784 The King amazed and astounded to see them thus home-wood, stayed the bloudie hand of his owne souldiours.

Hornwork (*hōrnwɜrk*). [f. *HORN sb.* + *WORK*.]

1. *Fortif.* A single-fronted outwork, the head of which consists of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain and joined to the main body of the work by two parallel wings. It is thrown out to occupy advantageous ground which it would have been inconvenient to include in the original enceinte.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Aug. I watched on a home worke neere our quarters. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii. The horn-work... is formed by two epaulments or demi-bastions. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* XI. 61 note, A mine was exploded in the left angle of the counter-scarp of the horn-work, which did great damage.

2. Work done in horn; articles made of horn.

1645 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xii. No helmet of salvation, but the mere mettle and horn-work of Papall jurisdiction. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxxxii. This town is famous for horn-work. 1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jamieson s.v. Horner*. A few of the simpler branches of horn-work are still followed by tinkers and gipsies.

† 3. Cuckoldry. *Obs.*

1738 *Common Sense* I. 344. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii. 1813 MOORE *Poems, Re-inform. for Duke*.

Hornwort (*hōrnwɜrt*). [f. *HORN sb.* + *WORT*, after Gr. *κερατόφυλλον*, i.e. horn-leaf: from the appearance of the branched stem.] A book-name of *Ceratophyllum demersum*, an aquatic plant with dense whorls of finely-divided leaves; also called *Horned Pondweed*.

1805 J. GALPIN *Brit. Bot.* (1806) 399. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 384 *Ceratophyllum*, the Hornwort Order. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 880 Cones of Scotch fir and spruce... hornwort, blackthorn, bog-bean.

Hornwrack (*hōrnwræk*). [f. *HORN sb.* + *WRACK*, seaweed cast ashore.] A polyzoan of the genus *Flustra*, resembling a seaweed in appearance, and of somewhat horny consistency.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Flustra*, horn-wrack. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 234 Broad-leaved Hornwrack (*Flustra foliacea*).

Horny (*hōrnī*), *a. (sb.)* [f. *HORN sb.* + *-Y*.]

1. Consisting of horn; of a texture resembling that of horn; corneous.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R. v. v.* (Bodl. MS.), Foure [webbes] bene in the foremost partye [of the eye]... the thredde de cornia, horny. 1530 PALSGR. 316/1 Horny, made or stored of hornes. 1615 tr. *De Monfort's Surv. E. Indies* 20 With a kind of hornie rinde. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 267 Him thought, he... saw the Ravens with their horny beaks Food to Elijah bringing euen and morn. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 253 These eggs [of the ray] are covered with a tough horny substance. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 398 *Amaba-like* creatures, massed together in a frame-work of horny fibres, constitute Sponge.

† b. *Horny gate* (*port*), the gate of horn: see *GATE sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* i. i. Sad Morpheus, entering in Through's horny gate. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 17/1 Dametas dream'd he saw his wife at sport, And found that sight was through the horny port.

† c. *Horny coronet*, humorously put for 'cuck-old's horns'. *Obs.*

1688 CROWNE *Darius Prol.*, He dubs this man a knave, a coxcomb that, Gives any brow a horny coronet.

2. *transf.* Callous or hardened so as to be horn-like in texture.

1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 370 Who, wanting Weapons, clutch their horny Fists. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 172 Till his hard horny Fingers ake with Pain. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. ii. 177 It is observed that horny hands, in the colonies, get gold into them sooner than white ones. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* i. i. 84 Bronzed with weather, and horny of hand.

3. Semi-opaque like horn.

1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* i. v. The [angels] do not, as we mortals are wont, look through the dim and horny spectacle of senses. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 75 So affected as to be at least horny, if not in a slight degree transparent. 1899 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint*. 202 The media afforded by expressed oils become horny or semi-opaque.

4. Bearing, having, or abounding in horns or horn-like projections.

1530 [see 1]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 80 So it appeareth by her hornie head. a 1835 FORRY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Horny*, abounding in horns. It is applied to a sample of barley, from which the awns have not been properly separated in the process of winnowing.

5. Consisting of beasts' horns.

a 1773 GAY *Birth of Squire* (T.), The horny spoils that graced the wall.

6. Of sounds: Like that of a horn.

1888 P. H. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* ix. 48 When they open their full lips out streams the twang, nasal and horny!

7. *Comb.* parasynthetic, as *horny-eyed*, *fisted*, *-handed*, *-hoofed*, *-knuckled*, *-nibbed* adjs.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xiii. 179 From the temple of Diane euerno Thir horny hovit horsis bene debarrit. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* ii. xxxvii. The horny-knuck'd killed Highlandman. 1899 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* 8 That horny-handed, snell, peremptory little man. 1890 TENNYSON *Battle of Brunanburh* xiv. The horny-nib'd raven. 1892 *Spectator* 10 Dec. 847/2 He must have employed indirectly tens of thousands of the horny-handed.

B. sb. Usually *Auld Hornie*: A name for the devil. *Sc.*

1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* i. O thou! whatever title suit thee, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie. 1806 J. BLACK *Falls of Clyde* i. iv. I'm sure I wish them a 'in hell W' Hornie their auld father there to dwell. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 44 As 'old Hornie', or somebody I took for him, once said to me.

† **Horodix.** *Obs. rare* -o. [f. Gr. *ώρα* hour + *δείξις* exhibition, f. *δεικναι* to show.] 'A kind of dial, or instrument to shew how the hours pass away' (Phillips 1658; thence in Bailey 1721, etc.).

Horograph (*hōrōgráf*). *Math.* [f. Gr. *ὥρα* s boundary + *-GRAPH*.] (See quot.)

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 136 The *curvatura integra* of any given portion of a curved surface, is the area enclosed on a spherical surface of unit radius by a straight line drawn from its centre, parallel to a normal to the surface, the normal being carried round the boundary of the given portion. The curve thus traced on the sphere is called the *Horograph* of the given portion of curved surface.

Horography (*hōrōgráfī*). [a. F. *horographie* (1644 in Hatz-Darm), f. *ώρα* time, season + *-γραφία* writing.] (See quot.)

1797-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Horography*, the art of making or constructing dials; called also horologigraphy. 1755 JOHNSON, *Horography*, an account of the hours. 1798 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 81 [They] reckon and divide time in the following manner, which exhibits a horography so imperfect... that [etc.].

So *Horograph*, a horologer, horologist.

In recent Dicts.

Horologe (*hōrōlōdz*). Forms: a. 4 *orlogge*, 4-5 *orloge*, 4-6 *orlege*, 4-7 *-lage*, 5-*legge*, -*lyge*, *horlege*, (6 *orlache*, *horleige*). b. 4 *orologge*, 4-5 *oriloge*, 5 *oro-*, *oryloge*, *orrelegge*, (*horolage*, 6 *hora-*, *horyloge*, *horrelage*), 5- *horologe*. [a. OF. *orloge*, *oriloge*, mod.F. *horloge* (-It. *orologio*, Sp. *reloj*, Pg. *relogio*, Pr. *reloge*): -L. *hōrologium*, a. Gr. *ὥρολόγιον* instrument for telling the hour or time, dim. of *ὥρολόγος* hour-teller, f. *ώρα* time + *-λογος* telling. The initial *h* in Fr. and Eng., and the medial *o* in Eng. are owing to later conformation to L.]

1. An instrument for telling the hour; a time-piece; a dial, hour-glass, or clock.

1384 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 8 The shadowe of lynes bi the whiche it hadde go down in the orloge [1388 *orologie*] of Acat. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 34 (Ellesm. MS.) Wel sikerer was his crouying in his logge Than is a Clokke or an abbey Orloge. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 81 And by this tyme the Horologe had fully performed half his nyghtes cours. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. xx. 118 Orologis, schewing the hours of the daie bi schadew maad bi the sunne in a cercle. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. x. 152 By hym were founden first the oryloges of the chyrches whiche begynne the hours of the dayes & of the nyghtes. a 1535 MORE *7th Pageant*, *Tyme* (R.), I, whom thou seest with horyloge in hande, Am named Tyme. 15. *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) The tolbutth horloge. 1627 in J. IRVING *Hist. Dumbarton* (1860) 478 The paynting and cullaring of the orloge. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 142 This world indeed is a great horologe to itself, and is continually numbering out its own age. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist.* E. Bord. I. 101 The flower affords a horologe of a primitive sort. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* ii. ii. Always in suspense, like the tail of the horologe-to and fro-tick-tack.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to the cock, chanticleer; and in other applications. *Horologe of Flora*, *Flora's Horologe* (*Horologium Flora*, Linnaeus *Philos. Bot.* (1750) § 335): see quot. 1789.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 350 The kok, that orloge ys of thorpis lyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. Prol. 346 Thocht venerable Chaucer, principall poet but pair, Heville trumpet, horleige [1553 *orlege*] and reguleir. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses* ii. (L.), The cock, the country horologe, that rings The cheerful warning to the sun's awake. 1699 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 88 The Countrey Horologe, first claps his wings; Before he News of grateful Day-light brings. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Philos.* 396 This Soul, the Horologe of Nature. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Garden* 62 note, Many other flowers close and open their petals at certain hours of the day; and thus constitute, what Linnaeus calls the Horologe, or Watch of Flora. 1798 CHARL. SMITH *Young Philos.* IV. 59 note, Notes on the horologe of Flora, in the Oeconomy of Vegetation. 1817 SOUTHEY *Exc.* (1832) II. 23 The hand of the political horologe cannot go back. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iv. (1844) 157 Make your government horologe go right. 1845 LONGF. *Old Clock on Stairs* ix, The horologe of Eternity Sayeth this.

† 2. Phrase. *The devil in the horologe*: the devil in the clock playing pranks with its works and making chaos of its time-keeping; a type of the confusion and disorder caused by a mischievous agent in any orderly system. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 232 b, Some for a tryfull play the deuyl in the orloge. a 1553 UDALL *Reylder* D. iii. ii. (Arb.) 43 Cust. What will he? Me. Play the deuill in the horologe. 1568 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 149 The diuill is in thorologe, the houres to trye, Seache houres by the sunne, the deuyls dyall wyll lye. 1599 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 18 Martins clocke goes true, though the Diuill were in the Horologe.

3. *attrib.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/2 An Horlege loker, *horuspex*.

Horologer (*hōrōlōdzr*). Forms: 5-6 *orloger* (e, 6 *orla-*, *orliger* (e, 6-7 *orleger* (e, 7 *horalog*, 9 *horologer*). [ME. and AFr. *orloger* = OF. *orlogier*, f. *orloge*: see prec. and -ER. The mod. word is a new formation from *horologe*.]

1. A clock-maker, horologist.

1368 *Pat. Roll* 42 *Edw.* III. 1. 5 in Rymer *Federa* (1830) III. II. 845 Johannem Vueman, Willielmum Vueman, et Johannem Lietuyt de Delft, orologiers, veniendo in regnum nostrum. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xviii. 52/2 Thou mayst not knowe by the orloge what tyme the orloger wyll sett it. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi. The young lord naturally addressed himself next to the old horologer's very pretty daughter. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 9 We advise that facetious horologer to offer to take down his clock.

2. A proclaimer of the hours.

c 1420 LVDG. *Story of Thebes* Prol., I will myself, be your Orlogere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol. 113 Phebus crownit byrd, the nyctis orloger [1553 *orlagere*]. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Syr's T.* vi. 1 Chaunticleer, the sodd nightes horologer, vp thrilld the poize that his clockes watch gannsterr.

† **Horological**, *a. Obs.* = *HOROLOGICAL*.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 127 Seven points after the ninth hour Solar or according to the Sun, and not horological or according to the Diall or Clock.

Horologic (*hōrōlōdzīk*), *a.* [ad. L. *hōrologicus*, a. Gr. *ὥρολογικός*, f. *ώρα* HOUR + *-λογος* telling: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to horology.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 377 Horologic knowledge they want, as may be supposed by that. King who upon first view of a Watch... believed it a living creature. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Muller's *Anc. Art* § 153 (ed. 2) 128 The octagonal horologic building of Andronicus Cyrrhestes. 1859 WRAXALL tr. R. Houdin *iii.* 21 Blois, a town which has long excelled in the horologic art.

b. *Bot.* Of a flower: Opening and closing at certain hours.

Horological (hɒrə'lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a horologe or to horology; measuring or recording time.

1593 FALK *Dialling* A iij b, The making of the Horological Cylindre... we have presently omitted. 1653 W. OUGHTRED (*title*) Description and Use of the General Horological Ring, and the Double Horizontal Dial. 1838 Penny Cycl. XII. 297/2 The middle of the fourteenth century seems to be the time which affords the first certain evidence of the existence of what would be now called a clock, or regulated horological machine. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 177 Mechanical ingenuity, and horological knowledge.

Hence **Horologically** *adv.*, in a horological manner.

1797 in BAILEY vol. II. 1851 *Tait's Mag.* XVIII. 469 Chronologically, or rather horologically, the most convenient course.

† **Horologigraphy** (hɒrə'lɒdʒɪə'græfi). *Obs.* [f. Gr. ὁρολόγιον HOROLOGE + -GRAPHY.] *a.* A description of horologes or timepieces. *b.* The art of constructing horologes; dialling.

1570 DEK *Math. Pref.* dij, Horometrie... called... of late *Horologigraphia*. 1639 WYBARD (*title*) Lunar Horologigraphie. 1653 W. OUGHTRED (*title*) Mathematicall Recreations, a collection of problems, as secrets and experiments in Arithmetick, Cosmographie, Horologigraphy [etc.]. 1656 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Horologigraphy*, the Art of making or treating of the Properties of Dials, Clocks [etc.].

Hence † **Horologigraphian**, † **Horologigrapher**, a maker of timepieces; a horologist.

† **Horologigraphia** *a.*, pertaining to dialling. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 372/1 An Horologigraphian [is] a Sun Dial maker. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Horologigrapher*, a maker of Dials [etc.]. 17... CHAMBERS (T.), The gnomonick projection is also called the horologigraphick projection, because it is the foundation of dialling.

Horologist (hɒrə'lɒdʒɪst). [mod. f. HOROLOGE or HOROLOGY + -IST.] One who is skilled in horology; a maker of timepieces; a clock- or watch-maker.

1798 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 86 The grand horologist himself is about to inform them, that now is the time. *a* 1867 L.D. ELLESMERE *Add.* ed. 54 (L.) The name of Mr. B. L. Vulliamy is one well known as connected with the highest eminence in his Profession as a horologist. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 923/2 The... advocate... was a journeyman horologist.

|| **Horologium** (hɒrə'lɒdʒɪəm, -lɒ'dʒɪəm). Also (in sense 3) -on. [L. *hōrologium*, Gr. ὁρολόγιον: see HOROLOGE.]

1. = HOROLOGE 1; a dial, clock, or chronometer.

Horologium Floræ: see HOROLOGE 1 b. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 72 He presented King Henry the 8. with a Horologium... observing the shadow of the sun. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* L. 20 The horologium, or water clock. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Horologium Floræ*, a time-paper of flowers; a table explaining the time at which the same flowers expand in different latitudes.

2. *Astrol.* One of the southern constellations. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Horologium*, a new southern constellation. 1838 Penny Cycl. XII. 297/1 *Horologium*, the Clock, a southern constellation of Lacaille. It is cut by a line passing through Canopus to the southern part of Eridanus.

3. *Gr. Ch.* A book containing the offices for the canonical hours; corresponding to a certain extent with the Western breviary.

1794 WATERLAND *Athas. Creed* vi. 56 This Horologion belong'd to a monk of Constantinople. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Horologium*, *Horologion*, is also a name the Greeks give to their liturgy, or breviary. 1875 *Smith's Dict. Chr. Antig.* I. 184 The contents of the *Great Horologium*, which is the fullest form. *Ibid.*, The *Horologion* is often prefaced by the calendar of the Menology, which begins with September.

Horology (hɒrə'lɒdʒi). Also 4 orologie, 6 horologie. [ad. L. *hōrologium*, ad. Gr. ὁρολόγιον.]

† 1. = HOROLOGE 1; a dial, clock, or timepiece.

1388 [see HOROLOGE 1]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLV. ii. In his left hande he had an horology. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xlviii. (ed. 7) 363 The most part of Horologies or clocks in the East country. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid.* to *Parli.* Wks. (1711) 186 That great horologies of towns be reformed according to the small sun-dials. 1798 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 87 The simple rude horology described above suffices... the Asiatics in general. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* 29 This stupendous machinery [nature] is a vast horology—a register of duration to all rational tribes.

2. A rendering of HOROLOGIUM 3.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **Horology**². [f. Gr. ὥρα time, HOUR + -(o)-LOGY, after Gr. type ὁρολογία.] The art or science of measuring time; the construction of horologes.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v., The term horology is at present more particularly confined to the principles upon which the art of making clocks and watches is established. 1848 CARPENTER (*title*) Mechanical Philosophy, Horology, and Astronomy. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 381 About this time... horology was first applied to astronomical purposes.

Horometer (hɒrə'mɪtər). [f. Gr. ὥρα time + -METRY.] An instrument for measuring the time.

1775 in *ASH*. Hence in MAUNDER, WORCESTER, etc. **Horometrical** (hɒrə'mɛtrɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to horometry; relating to the measurement of time.

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 119 Magnetical, Horo-

metrical, and Optical Instruments. 1694 W. LEYBURN (*title*) Pleasure and Profit, consisting of Recreations of divers kinds, viz: Numerical, Geometrical, Astronomical, Horometrical, Cryptographical [etc.]. 1798 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 84 The Indian horometrical system.

Horometry (hɒrə'mɪtri). [f. Gr. ὥρα time, HOUR + -METRY, Gr. -μετρία measurement.] The measurement of time; also, 'the determination of the exact error of a timepiece by observation'.

1570 DEK *Math. Pref.* dij, Horometrie, is an Arte Mathematicall, which demonstrateth, how... the precise usual denomination of time, may be known... Some parte of this Arte... may be termed Dialling. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xviii. 260 It is I confesse no easie wonder how the horometry of Antiquity discovered not this Artifice. 1798 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 81 Account of the Hindustanee Horometry. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* iv. 851 Pleas'd her horometries and signs foretell Fortunes to those.

Horone, obs. form of HORRHOUD.

Horopter (hɒrə'ptər). *Optics.* [mod. f. Gr. ὥρα-s boundary, limit + ὀπτήρ one who looks. Cf. F. *horoptère* (1694 in Hatz.-Darm.)] A line or surface containing all those points in space, of which images fall on corresponding points of the two retinae; the aggregate of points which are seen single in any given position of the eyes.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Horopter*, in Opticks, is a Right Line drawn thro' the Point of Concourse, parallel to that which joyns the Center of the Eye[s]. 1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* vii. 135 The imaginary figure in space, in which all points are seen single, is called the *Horopter*. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. (1879) 507 For any given position of the eyes there exists in the field of vision a certain line or surface of such a kind that the images of the points in it all fall on corresponding points of the retina. A line or surface having this property is called a Horopter.

Hence **Horopterio** (hɒrə'ptɛrɪk), **Horoptery** *adj.*, pertaining to or forming a horopter; *horopterio circle*, the horopter.

1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* vii. 136 For other positions of the eye complicated Horoptery figures have been constructed. 1881 LE CONTR *Sight* 99 This circle has been called the horopterio circle of Müller. *Ibid.* 210 The increasing inclination of the horopterio line with increasing nearness of the point of sight.

Horoscopal (hɒrə'skɒpəl), *a.* [f. L. *horoscopus* HOROSCOPE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a horoscope.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 39/2 The Speeches at the horoscopal Pageant by the Planets. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 75 Disparaging his Horoscopal Inclination and Judgement of himself. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 320 Genethliack and Horoscopal fool. 1872 MASSON *Drum.* of *Hawth.* x. 109.

† **Horoscopate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *hōroscopāre* to draw a horoscope, to cast the nativity of.] *intr.* = HOROSCOPE *v.*; to be in the ascendant.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxvii. 747 Forme and Statute. Designed principally from the Signe horoscoping, viz. Vff.

Horoscope (hɒrə'skɒp), *sb.* [In current form, *a.* F. *horoscope* (= Sp. *horoscopo*, It. *oroscopo*), ad. L. *hōroscopus*, *a.* Gr. ὁροσκόπος nativity, horoscope (also observer of the hour of nativity, caster of nativities), f. ὥρα time, hour + σκοπός observer, watcher. In early use the L. form also occurs.]

1. *Astrol.* An observation of the sky and the configuration of the planets at a certain moment, as at the instant of a person's birth; hence, a plan or scheme of the twelve houses or twelve signs of the zodiac, showing the disposition of the heavens at a particular moment. In early use, spec. = ASCENDANT, or house of the ascendant.

To cast a horoscope (see CAST *v.* 39), to calculate the degree of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at a given moment, e.g. at the birth of a child, and thence to erect an astrological figure of the heavens, so as to discover the influence of the planets upon his life and fortunes.

c 1090 *Byrthgerth's Handboke* in *Anglia* VIII. 298 An circuls ys be uwtitan hatað zodiacus oððe horoscopus. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 3 To knowe by nyght or by day the degree of any signe þat assendith on the est Orizonte, which þat is cleped comunly the assendent or elles oruscupum. *Ibid.* § 4 Yif þat any planet assende at þat same tyme in thilke for-seide [degre of] his longitude, Men seyn þat thilke planete is in *horoscopo*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 45 The Horoscope of the beginning of the said worke first considered. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. xxxvi. (ed. 7) 493 This word Horoscope doth not only signifie the degree of the Ecliptique, otherwise called the ascendent, but also sometimes the whole figure of heaven containing the 12 houses, and doth shew the very secrets of nature. 1608 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 60 The Horoscope in Astronomy, if it be formally taken is nothing els but *horæ inspectio*, if it bee materially taken, it is that part of the Zodiacke which ascendeth vpon our hemisphere. 1698 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* III. 101 Drawing Schemes of their own Horoscopes. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perik* xvi. I have a strong horoscope, and shall live for fifty years to come. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 229 The most important part of the Sky in the astrologer's consideration, was that sign of the Zodiac which rose at the moment of the child's birth, this was, properly speaking, the *horoscope*, the ascendant or the first house. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 4/2 This able and gifted lady... also makes horoscopes, but only 'to order'; price, 100 francs.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vi. A Lordly ascendent in the horoscope of the Church from Primate to Patriarch, and so to Pope. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 309 Catholics and protestants had alike their horoscope of the impending changes. 1867 LONGR. *Wind over Chimney* vi. These are prophets, bards, and seers; In the horoscope of nations..

They control the coming years. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 1/1 If we were to cast the horoscope of the new Government solely from the signs afforded us in some quarters.

† 2. A figure or table on which the hours are marked. *a.* A dial. *b.* A table showing the length of the days and nights at different places and seasons. *c.* A kind of planisphere, invented by John of Padua. *Obs.*

1603 COCKERAM, *Horoscope*, wherein houres bee marked, as in a dyall. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 98 He also invented... the Horoscope, or instrument whereby to observe the Equinoctials, and the Tropicks, or the summer and winter solstice. 1656 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Horoscope*... is also a Mathematical Instrument, made in the form of a planisphere, invented by John Paduanus.

Horoscope, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *a.* *intr.* To form a horoscope; to inquire into futurity. *b.* *trans.* To cast the nativity of.

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 77 He spent a considerable time in creeping into all Corners and Companies, Horoscoping up and down concerning the duration of the Government. 1888 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 4/8 It would be a good deal more convincing if, instead of horoscoping people dead and gone, he would prophesy about the living.

Hence **Horoscoper** (hɒrə'skɒpər), one who casts horoscopes; an astrologer.

1561 EDWIN *Arte Navig.* Pref., The superstitious Horoscopers (astrologers I meane and not Astronomers). 1720 SHAFESB. *Charac.*, *Adv. Author* III. i. (1737) l. 289 Astrologers, horoscopers, and other such, are pleas'd to honour themselves with the title of mathematicians.

Horoscopic (hɒrə'skɒpɪk), *a.* [ad. L. *hōroscopicus*, f. *hōroscopus*: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to a horoscope. So **Horoscopical** *a.*

1790 SIBLY *Occult Sc.* (1792) I. 97 Those persons in whose nativity ♄ ♀ are horoscopical, have a constant hoarseness. 1850 KITTO *Daily Bibl. Illustr.* xxxiii. vi. (1881) 241 Under certain horoscopic and astrological aspects.

Horoscopist (hɒrə'skɒpɪst). [f. L. *hōroscopus* + -IST.] = HOROSCOPE.

1652 GAULF *Magastrom.* 3 He would not give the least occasion to planetary horoscopists and monthly prognosticators. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 849 The astronomical writings and tables of the ancient horoscopists are lost.

Horoscopy (hɒrə'skɒpi). [f. HOROSCOPE (or its source) + -Y: cf. L. *horoscopus*, -optium, Gr. ὁροσκόπειον, -όπιον, a horoscopic instrument, a horoscope.] *a.* The casting of horoscopes. *b.* The aspect of the heavens at a given moment, esp. at that of nativity.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xii. 56 Sometimes in the aspect of the Starrs at their Nativity; which was called Horoscopy. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 207 He had been long t'wards Mathematicks... Magic, Horoscopy, Astrologie, And was old dog at Physiologie. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *New year's coming* of age, Good Days, bad Days, were so shuffled together, to the confounding of all sober horoscopy.

Horow, var. HARROW *int.*, or HARBO *v.* *Obs.* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 391 Veniance for thi blod thus spent, out! I cry, and horow!

Horowe, var. HORY *Obs.*, filthy.

Horypd, var. ORPED *a.* *Obs.*, bold.

† **Horre**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *horrere* to stand on end (as hair), to bristle, to be rough; to shake, tremble, shiver, shudder, quake; to shudder at, dread, loathe: cf. ABHOR *v.*] *trans.* To abhor.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 31 Pay horre not þe foule ymage of eny myschape þyng. *Ibid.* 47 Had not oure lawe horred þe sect of cristen puple. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 120 When thou shuldest take vpon the mankynde for the deluyeraunce of man; thow horydest not the vyrgyns wombe.

† **Horrend**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *horrendus* dreadful, horrible, gerundive of *horrere*: see prec. Cf. OF. *horrende* in same sense.] = next.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1035 Fer away propelle Horrende odour of kitchen, bath, gutters.

Horrendous (hɒrə'ndəs), *a.* rare. [f. as prec. + -OUS: cf. *tremendous*, *stupendous*.] Fitted to excite horror; terrible, dreadful, horrible.

1659 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 399 Your horrendous Sacriledges the like whereof was never committed. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Portage's Mystic Div.* 15 Damnings most dreadfull... Execrations horrendous, Blasphemies stupendous. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. App. (1852) 100 The preservation of the town from horrendous earthquakes. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* May 675 A man alone... could compass an effect so horrendous.

Horrent (hɒrənt), *a.* Chiefly poet. [ad. L. *horrent-em*, pres. pple. of *horrere*: see HORRE *v.*]

1. Bristling; standing up as bristles; rough with bristling points or projections.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 513 Inclos'd With bright imblazonie, and horrent Arms. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 699 Terror's icy hand smites their distorted limbs and horrent hair. 1809 CARLYLE *Vollaire* Misc. 1857 II. 30 A life... horrent with asperities and chasms. 1847 SIR A. DE VERE 1st *Pt. Mary Tudor* v. The snakes of the Eumenides Brandish their horrent tresses round my head! 1847 W. E. STRELL *Field Bot.* 55 Excessively hirsute; calyx horrent; leaves jagged. 1876 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* i. 15 The horrent peak of the fatal Matterhorn.

2. Shuddering; feeling or expressing horror.

1721 BAILEY, *Horrent*,... abhorring. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 173 There shall be pause with horrent brow, to rate What millions died—that Cæsar might be great. 1805 SOUTHEY *Tale Paraguay* II. xxvi, Horrent they heard; and with her hands the Maid Prest her eyes close as if she strove to blot The hateful image which her mind portray'd.

1876 J. ELLIS *Casar in Egypt* 145 Then went a shout of flame, a horrent cry.

Horrescent (hɒrɪ'sɛnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *horrescent-em*, pres. ppl. of *horrescere*, inchoative of *horrere* (see prec.).] Shuddering; expressive of horror.

1865 DR MORGAN in *Athenaeum* 14 Oct. 504/2, I agree in the main with A. B.; but can make none but horrescent reference to his treatment of the smaller philosopher.

Horribility (hɒrɪ'bɪlɪti). Now rare. [ME. (*h*)*horribile*, etc., a. OF. *horribile*, *horribilité*, *f. horrible* (see next); in mod. use *f. HORRIBLE*, after such words as *possibility*, etc.]

1. The quality of being horrible, horribleness; † something horrible or to be abhorred (*obs.*).

13.. *St. Bernard* (Horstmann) 528 Saint Bernard wolde hire not se, As a bing of horrible. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7187 Full many another orribille May men in that booke se. 1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) ii. lvi. (1859) 56 Of al my fowle horribillite thy self art the cause. 1481 Tiptoft *Tulle on Friendsk.* (Caxton) E vij b. The horribyllite of his sharpylf. 1866 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. i, The horribility of 'committing' puns.

† 2. Abhorrence = HORRIBLENESS 2. *Obs. rare.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. x. 247/1 Comonly wyman haue more horribyllite of synne than men doo.

Horrible (hɒrɪ'bəl), *a. (sb., adv.)* Forms: 4-6 or(r)i-, hor(r)i-, h'or(r)-y-, -bel(l)-, -bil(l)-, -ble, -bull(e), -byll(e), (4) orebil, orble, 5 arrable, horreble, horebyl, 5-6 horrable, -bul, 6 orabill, 4- horribile. [a. OF. (*h*)*horrible* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *horribilis*, *f. L. horrere*: see HORRE and -BLE.] Exciting or fitted to excite horror; tending to make one shudder; extremely repulsive to the senses or feelings; dreadful, hideous, shocking, frightful, awful.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4472 So grete hyt was and so orryble. 1340 *Ayene* 43 Ane greate zenne, dyadlich, and orryble. c. 1375 *XI Pains Hell* 201 in O. E. Misc. 217 Orebil wormys deuouryd hem here. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 282 Thanne moot I dye of sodeyn deth horrible [v. r. orryble]. 14.. *MS. Cantab.* ff. v. 48 ff. 45 (Halliwell) Fendis led hir with arrable song. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 397 A. He made the horriblest crye that myght be herde. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxvii. 5 It geueth an horrible sownde, when God sendeth out his voyce. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 152 That orabill was to euerie Cristin man. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* iii. 35 Bitter and horrible thinges destroye the appetite. 1604 JAS. I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 112 The horrible Stigian smoke of the pit that is bottomlesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 61 A Dungeon horrible, on all sides round As one great Furnace flam'd. 1797 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 31 An apparition and a horrible monster in the night. 1866 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xxvi. 343 It is horrible—yes, that is the word—to look forward to another year of disease and darkness. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 311 Superb instances of terrible beauty undeformed by horrible detail.

b. as a strong intensive (now *colloq.*): Excessive, immoderate. (Primarily of things objectionable, but often without such qualification. Cf. *awful*, *dreadful*, *frightful*, *tremendous*.)

1460 CAIRNGRAVE *Chron.* 155 The Kyng of Frauns [was] toke prisoner be the Soudan, and ransomed to a horribill summe. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. 28 Suche an horryble and dysmeasurable a strok. 1599 MORRIS *Conf. agst. Trib.* (1573) 36 [Solomon] multiplying wises to an horrible number. 1639 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 178 [He] ranne his head at the wall with such a horrible force as he therewith dash'd out his braines. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. v. 33. I cannot get rid of my horrible cold here. 1876 TEMPLE *Let. to Chas. II* Wks. 1731 II. 423 They had a horrible mind to the Peace. 1928 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Bristol* 10 Apr., This letter is of a horrible length.

c. In combination (*parasynthetic*). 1554 HULOTR, Horrible sowned, or voyced, *horrisous*, *horrisuous*. 1719 DE FOE *Croisoe* ii. xv, Horrible-shaped animals.

B. as *sb.* A horrible person or thing; † a being inspiring awe or dread (quot. 1400); a horrible attribute or characteristic; a story of horrible crime or the like (cf. *DREADFUL* C.).

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13260 An old temple... I founde, Of a god, bat with games was gretly honouret. At bat orribill I asket angardly myche, Of dethe, & of deire, as destynny willes. 1706 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* ii. vi. (1840) 242 Among all the horrors that we dress up Satan in. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 7/2 Those children of this world, the writers of 'penny-dreadfuls' and 'halfpenny horrors'.

C. as *adv.* Horribly, terribly; usually as a mere intensive = Exceedingly (cf. *HORRIBLY*).

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 24 pei curse more souare & horribelare hem bat pei hatun. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 496 By cause of the grete stone that was at his necke whiche was horryble hevy. 1513 Q. KATH. *Let.* 13 Aug. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. I. 83, I am horrible besy with making standers, banners, and bagies. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. vi. 3 *Glow.* Me thinks the ground is euen. *Eg.* Horrible steepe. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* D's Wks. 1873 III. 182 Shee has a horrible high colour indeed. 1663 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* ii. iii. I am horrible angry. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* v. 84 Her Den groan'd horrible. 1843 CARLYLE *Past. & Pr.* ii. vi, A far horribler composed Cant.

Horribleness (hɒrɪ'bɪlɪnəs). [*f. prec.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being horrible; shocking repulsiveness; dreadfulness, hideousness.

1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xx. (1495), As it fayrth in the taast of an aloe and other that ben passynge bytter, for by her horribleness therof the taast is soie greuyd. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 69 None might

endure to loke theron for orribelnesse. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. (1617) 525 To make him know the horribelnesse of his sin. 1663 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 409 You do not rightly apprehend the horribelness of the Massacre. 1887 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 198 A bite from a mad dog is more dreadd. . from the horribelness of the disease.

† 2. *subjectively.* A feeling of horror or repulsion. *Obs.* (Cf. *HIDEOUSNESS* 2.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), [An eclipse] smyte in men and beestes many maner feere and horribelnesse [*timoris et horrois*]. *Ibid.* ix. xxv, Nyxt of it silfe greupe in horribelnes and feere. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xi. 78 b, By horribelnesse of spirite, and by trouble of minde. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* iii. (1596) 108 Although it bee taken, it maketh not any horribelness, as the other Balsamo doeth.

Horribly (hɒrɪ'bɪli), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + -LY 2.]

In a horrible manner, or to a horrible degree; so as to make one shudder or tremble; dreadfully, awfully, frightfully; sometimes as a strong intensive = Exceedingly (properly before an adj. having an objectionable sense).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2340 Foule delevs of helle . . horribly defuyrd thurgh syn. 1384 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vi. 6 Orribill [1388 Hidosill] and soone he shal aperse to you. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 627 He stank horribly That noon of al his meyne pat hym kepte . . Ne myghte noght for styng of hym endure. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4864 He cryed orrybly and confest clene. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxii. 161 Horriblyche they tormented the body. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* (Apoc.) xvi. 24 All cities and londes that do not this, shal horribly perish. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 243, I will be horribly in loue with her. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1510 What hideous noise was that? Horribly loud, unlike the former shout. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 261, I am horribly down at present. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxii, A matchless cataract. Horribly beautiful. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 8 Suddenly his voice cracked horribly.

Horrid (hɒrɪd), *a. (adv.)* Also 7 horred, horrid. [ad. L. *horridus* bristling, rough, shaggy; rude, savage, unpolished; terrible, frightful, *f. horrere*: see HORRE v. Cf. *It. orrido*.]

1. Bristling, shaggy, rough. (Chiefly *poetic*.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 31 His haughtie Helmet, horrid all with gold. 1681 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xiv. (1651) 125 A rugged attire, hirsute head, horrid beard. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 27 June, There is also on the side of this horrid Alp a very romantic seate. c. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), *Horrid* with fern, and intricate with thorn. 1717 POPE *Eliza* 20 Ye grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid thorn! 1740 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 72 The Py (Apennines) are not so horrid as the Alps, though pretty near as high. 1778-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1255 Nothing in nature can make a more horrid appearance than the rugged mountains that form Table Bay. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert. Mighty Deliv.* (1845) II. 179 The Roman Capital was horrid with sylvan thickets. *fig.* 1731 BLACKWALL *Saer. Class.* II. 132 (T.) This makes the style look rough and horrid.

2. Causing horror or aversion; revolting to sight, hearing, or contemplation; terrible, dreadful, frightful; abominable, detestable.

In earlier use nearly synonymous with *horrible*; in modern use somewhat less strong, and tending to pass into the weakened colloquial sense (3).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 220, I will meditate the while vpon some horrid message for a Challenge. 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 16 We might descry a horred spectacle. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Horrida*, terrible: fearefull to looke on. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 2 Within these twelve yeeres they have the strangest revolutions, and horrid things happen'd. 1668 DRYDEN *Astraea Redux* 7 An horrid stillness first invades the ear, And in that silence we the tempest fear. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. v. 53 The horrid murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey is not yet discovered. 1790 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* iv. (1840) 66 They set up the horriddest yell. 1791 *Act 25 Geo. II.* c. 37 *title*, An Act for better preventing the horrid Crime of Murder. 1887 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 77 The fierce horrid look of the tiger. 1887-9 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1864 IV. 105 Stupefied with the horrid narcotic which he had drunk.

3. *colloq.* in weakened sense. Offensive, disagreeable, detested; very bad or objectionable.

Especially frequent as a feminine term of strong aversion. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 281 Making horrid complaints that . . treated them ill. 1668 PERYS *Diary* 23 Oct., My Lord Chief Justice Keeling hath laid the constable by the heels . . which is a horrid shame. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* ii. Wks. (Rtdg.) 110/2 O horrid! marriage! . . I nauseate it of all things. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 362 We began to work on our Ships bottom, which we found very much eaten with the Worm: for this is a horrid place for Worms. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. i, Neither can any one give the names of sad stuff, horrid nonsense, &c. to a book, without calling the author a blockhead. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* iv. ii, He said he supposed we were only talking some scandal, and so we had better go home, and employ ourselves in working for the poor! Only think how horrid! 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* i. vi, I should not wear those horrid dresses. 1864 P'CESS ALICE in *Mem.* (1884) 78 The horrid weather has kept me in these three days. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 866/1 She's so horrid, you know.

B. as *adv.* 'Horridly', 'abominably', very objectionable. *colloq.* or *vulgar*.

1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 410 All things become horred wann and pale. 1697 tr. *Cress D'Anoy's Trav.* (1706) 214 His Father in Law . . lives at a horrid profuse rate. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 37/2 Went to bed horrid soon. *Mod. (Cockney)* It's 'orrid 'ot.

Horridity (hɒrɪ'dɪti). [*ad. med. L. horriditas, f. horridus* HORRID. Cf. *obs. F. horridité*.] + a. (See quot. 1623.) *Obs.* b. The quality of being horrid, horridness; *concr.* something horrid.

1623 COCKERAM, *Horriditie*, a fearefull trembling. a 1641 H. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 285 Most of them dyed in the Tormentors hands upon the rack, with horridity of paine. 1898 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 20 Aug. 842/1 Ataste for beetles, butterflies . . in fact, horridities of all kinds.

Horridly (hɒrɪ'dli), *adv.* [*f. HORRID* + -LY 2.]

In a horrid manner, or to a horrid degree; dreadfully, frightfully, abominably: often *colloq.* as a strong intensive before adjectives denoting qualities that are disliked.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 55 That thou dead Coarse . . Reusits thus the glimpses of the Moone . . So horridly to shake our disposition. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 88 Idols strangely and horridly shap'd. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett. II. Mann* (1834) I. II. 200 Lord, I am horridly tired of that romantic love and correspondence. 1798 LADY CHATHAM in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 208 The weather is . . horridly bad. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 309, I was horridly sick and uncomfortable.

Horridness (hɒrɪ'dnəs). [*f. as prec.* + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being horrid: see *adj.*

a 1612 DONNE *Blaustros* (1644) 24 Disorderly long haire which was pride and wantonnesse in Absolon, and squallor and horridnes in Nebuchodonozor. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Anc.* 350 In old pictures, we are most of all affected with their decaying horridnesse. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* 177 Consience of the horridnesse of a crime done. 1659 D. PELL *Inpr. Sea* 270 [The Alps] the difficulty of their ascent is admirable, the horridness of their crags is wonderful. c. 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxxv. iii. 4 Wks. 1811 IX. 199 The horridness of their appearance . . the deformity of their aspect will vanish. 1856 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 160 His not having come for so untold a time . . formed part of the general horridness.

† **Horri ferous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. horri fer*, *f. stem of horrere* (see HORRE) + *-fer* bearing: see -FEROUS.] Bringing or inducing horror. Hence *Horri ferously adv.*, in a way that induces horror, horridly.

c. 1606 *Dick of Devon* iv. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 61, I heard one of you talke most stigmatically in his sleepe—most horri ferously. 1727 BAILEY, *Horri ferous*, bringing horror.

Horrific (hɒrɪ'fɪk), *a.* [*a. F. horifique* (1532 Rabelais) or ad. L. *horrificus*, causing tremor or terror, frightful, *f. stem of horrere*: see HORRE v. and -FIC.] Causing horror, horrifying.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xxvii. 219 Now (my Masters) you have heard a beginning of the horrific history. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 782 The huge embracement of horrific woods. 1799 JANE WEST *Tale of Times* I. 5 The lover of the wonderful and the admirer of the horrific. 1817 COLLEGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxiii. 250 To add the horrific incidents. 1856 MASSON *Ess.*, *Three Devils* 83 The horrific plays a much less important part in human experience than it once did. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xviii. 243 A thrill of horrific wonder and delight.

Hence *Horri fically adv.*, in a horrific manner.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxiii. 193 Mars. did raise his Voice . . horrifically loud. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 364 Something horrifically picturesque.

Horrification (hɒrɪ'fɪkə'sɪjən). [*n. of action f. L. horrificare* to HORRIFY: see -ATION.] The action of horrifying or condition of being horrified; *concr.* something horrifying.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Balinda* (1831) I. iii. 60, I could almost have thought of 'Sir Bertrand', or of some German horrifications. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. vii. 105 Among the horrifications and circumventions of Indian warfare! 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. viii. 139 To the horrification of the prim.

Horri fy (hɒrɪ'fi), *v.* [*ad. L. horrificare* to cause horror, *f. horrificus* HORRIFIC: see -FY.]

Not in Johnson, Ash, Todd, Richardson, nor in Webster 1828. The finite vb. is still rare.]

trans. To cause or excite horror in; to move to horror. Hence *Horri fied*, *Horri fying ppl. adjs.*

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 190 The thundering alligator has ended his horri fying roar. 1836 T. HOOD *G. Gurney* (L.), I was horri fied at the notion. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 7 In a way horri fying to Quakers. 1873 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 160 We start back horri fied from this Platonic ideal. *Mod.* He horri fied me by playing cards on Sunday. I looked at him with a horri fied air.

† **Horring**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [*f. HORRE* v. + -ING 1.] Abhorrence, horror: = ABHORRING.

c. 1568 in H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett.* *Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 25, I haif horring thairat.

† **Horrious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*irreg. f. horri-* in *L. horrificus* + -OUS.] Causing horror, horrible.

c. 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* 48 a, The sounde of the armour and horrious strokes mounted to the ayre.

Horripilation (hɒrɪ'pɪlə'sɪjən). [*ad. late L. horripilatio* (Vulgate), *n. of action f. horripilare*, *f. stem of horrere* to bristle (see HORRE v.) + *pilus* hair.] Erection of the hairs on the skin by contraction of the cutaneous muscles (caused by cold, fear or other emotion, or nervous affection), producing the condition known as 'goose-flesh'; 'creeping of the flesh'.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Horripilation*, the standing up of the hair for fear . . a sudden quaking, shuddering or shivering. 1659 R. GELL *Ess. Animad. Transl. Bible* 591 That formidable doctrine which causeth horripilation, and makes the hair stand on end through fear. 1776 CULLEN *1st Lines Pract. Phys.* i. i. Wks. 1827 I. 480 The horripilation is confined to diseases from internal causes. 1828-34 GOOD'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 617 When the shivering or horripilation produced by the cold-water has not been followed by a stimulant effect. 1856 *Times* 18 Dec. 6/3, I . . never in my life felt more keenly that uncomfortable sense . . known as

'horripilation'. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* IX. No. 34. 133 Spasmodic contraction of the muscular coats of the blood vessels is probably the essential cause of true shivering, whilst spasm of the *arrectores pili* is that of horripilation.

So **Horripilant** *a.*, causing horripilation; **Horripilate** *v. intr.* to undergo horripilation; **trans.** to cause horripilation in, make (the flesh) to creep. 1863 COCKERAM, *Horripilate*, to grow rough with hair. 1835-40 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* (1851) XX. 238 Rendered the sight appalling and horripilant. 1887 L. HEARN *Some Chinese Ghosts* vi. 149 Flesh made to creep by the utterance of such words as poets utter—flesh moved by an idea, flesh horripilated by a thought!

Horrissonant (*hōr'isōnānt*), *a.* [f. stem of *L. horrere* (see *prec.*) + *sonant-em* sounding, *f. sonāre* to sound.] Sounding horribly; of terrible sound. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Horrissonant*, roaring, having a terrible sound. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 64. 2/2 A Multiplicity of Horrissonant Phrases. 1778 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Germain* II. 97 The horrissonant bam, bim, bom, of the bombs resounded throughout all the fields. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxxvi. III. 105 To exact implicit and profound belief by mysterious and horrissonant terms.

† **Horrissonous**, *a.* Obs. [f. *L. horrisson-us* (f. stem of *horrere* + *-sonus* sounding) + *-ous*.] = *prec.* 1651 *Celestina* vii. 84 Words of most horrissonous roaring.

Horror (*hō'rai*), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *orroure*, 5 *orroure*, *horreure*, 6 *horreure*, 4-9 *horroux*, 6 *horroux*. [a. OF. *orror*, (*h*) *orroure* (mod. F. *horreur*) = Pr. and Sp. *horror*. It. *orror* = *L. horrere*, *to shudder*, etc. (see *HORRE* *v.*). For the spelling cf. *ERROR*.]

1. Roughness, ruggedness. (In 1382 a literalism of translation; now *poet.* or *rhet.* Cf. *HORRID* 1.) 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 10 The Lord, found hym in a desert loond, in place of orroure [1388 ethir hidousnesse], and of waast wilderness. 1697 DRYDEN *Enaid* vii. 41 Which thick with Shades, and a brown Horror, stood. 1774 FENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772. 39 The horror of precipice, broken crag or overhanging rock.

† *b. trans.* Roughness or nauseaousness of taste, such as to cause a shudder or thrill. Obs. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 73 Over-sharpe, too bitter, or of grate horroure.

2. A shuddering or shivering; now *esp.* (*Med.*) as a symptom of disease.

1533 *Elvot Cast. Helike* (1541) 52 b, Horroure or shrovelynge of the body myxt with heate. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 700 Squeaking or Skrying Noise, make a Shivering or Horroure in the Body, and set the Teeth on edge. 1693 AUBREY *Lives, Harvey* (1838) I. 301 His way was to rise out of his bed and walke about his chamber in his shirt till he was pretty cool, i.e., till he began to have a horroure. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Horroure*. Among Physicians 'tis taken for a shivering and trembling of the Skin over the whole Body, with a Chills after it. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 192 It generally seizes the Patient with a Horroure or Shivering. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 615 The first attack generally commences with a horroure.

† *b. Ruffling of surface; rippling.* Obs. (Cf. 1.) 1634 CHAPMAN (Webster 1864), Such fresh horror as you see driven through the wrinkled waves. 1765 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 181/1 A gentle horror glides over its [the sea's] smooth surface.

3. A painful emotion compounded of loathing and fear; a shuddering with terror and repugnance; strong aversion mingled with dread; the feeling excited by something shocking or frightful. Also in weaker sense, Intense dislike or repugnance. (The prevalent use at all times.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Mathias* 47 Gret horroure had bai also, For sic dremyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxii. 10 The kynigis..with ful myche orroure shulen be agast vpon thee. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 149 Ther shal horroure and grisly drede dwellen with-outen ende. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/1 Orroure, horroure. 1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, Affeccyon & loue to this present worlde, horroure & despectyon of the worlde to come. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 54 A sodden horroure doth invade my blood. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 30 Foure bodies..whereof (to their great horroure) they knew at the first sight their Mistresse and the Prince. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 451 Deep Horroure seizes evry Huimane Breast. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 192 The mountains of Andes..so frightful for their height, that it is not to be thought of without some horroure. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 21 On the return of reason he began to conceive a horroure suitable to the guilt of such a murder. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 349 What was called nature's horroure of a vacuum. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 24, I had a horroure of becoming a moral policeman as much as of 'doing church'. 1878 DARWIN *Emotions* xii. 304 He who dreads, as well as hates a man, will feel, as Milton uses the word, a horroure of him.

b. pl. The horrors (colloq.): a fit of horror or extreme depression; *spec.* such as occurs in delirium tremens.

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* iv. Wks. (Globe) 631/2 He is coming this way all in the horrors. 1780 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 382 London is in the horrors. Governor Hutchinson fell down dead at the first appearance of mobs. 1828 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* iii. (D.), As you promise our stay shall be short, if I don't die of the horrors, I shall certainly try to make the agreeable. 1889 BOLLEWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 3 He does drink, of course..the worst of it is that too much of it brings on the horrors. 1893 C. G. LELAND *Mem.* II. 20 To be regarded as a real Bohemian vagabond..would..have given me the horrors.

† 4. A feeling of awe or reverent fear (without

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any suggestion of repugnance); a thrill of awe, or of imaginative fear. Obs.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 129 That sacrifice most full of horror and reuerence, where the uniuersall Lorde of all things is daily felt with handes. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* (1692) II. 56 (D.) That super-celestial food in the Lord's Supper which a Christian ought not once to think of without a sacred kind of horror and reverence. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* viii. 36 A reverend horror silenced all the sky. [1880 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 321 The interest will be instantly heightened to a sort of pleasing horror.]

5. *trans.* The quality of exciting repugnance and dread; horribleness; a quality or condition, and *concr.* a thing, or person, which excites these feelings; something horrifying.

Chamber of Horrors, the name given to a room in Madame Tussaud's waxwork exhibition, containing effigies of noted criminals and the like; hence *trans.* a place full of horrors. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Jacobus Minor* 695 To be theys horroure alway. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. x. 56 The grete horroure therof may not be lykened ne declared. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xvii. 208 To putte a man in an euyl pryson and constraune by tormentynge..is an homynable horroure. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* III. ii. This solitary Horroure where I bide. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 85 As from your Graues rise vp, and walke like Sprights, To countenance this horroure. *Ibid.* v. v. 13, I haue supt full with horrors. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 357 The Centurion, fitted for war, was the horroure of these dastards. 1831 *Præd Poems*, *Where is Miss Myrtle* II, I brought her, one morning, a rose for her brow..She told me such horrors were never worn now. 1856 *Any Carlton* 126, I want to see the Chamber of Horrors. It is full of wax models of the most wicked people that ever lived. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xi. (ed. 2) 144, I dreamed..of serpents that night, for they are my horroure. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 22/1 Louis was in a large measure responsible for the horrors of the Revolution. *Mod.* A veritable Chamber of Horrors.

6. *Comb.*, as *horror-monger*, *mongering*; *horror-crowned*, *fraught*, *inspiring*, *loving*, *-stricken*, *-struck* *adjs.*; *horror-strike* *vb.* (*rare*).

1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* v. xiv. Engirt with steel, and 'horror-crowned. 1812 G. COLMAN Br. *Grins, Lady of Wreck* I. xviii, A moment 'horror-fraught. 1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 225 Her reality might have set the best 'horror-monger of the age at a distance. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elisab.* Lit. xi. (1890) 425 A specimen of 'horror-mongering. 1805 E. DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 41 The 'horror-stricken witnesses. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 41 She seemed horror-stricken when some of her own agents..took the liberty to trade in human blood. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* v, He looked so horror-stricken that she nearly laughed. 1821 COLERIDGE *Owen Times* (1850) 906 Though [they should] attempt to 'horror-strike us with the signature of Cambro-Hiberno-Anglo-Scotus! 1821 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 14 Aug. (1884), He looked 'horrorstruck and stopped short. 1857 KUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 20 We should be utterly horror-struck at the idea.

Hence † **Horror**, *Horrorize* *vb.* *trans.*, to affect with horror, horrify; **Horrorful**, **Horrorish**, **Horrorous**, **Horrorous** *adjs.*, full of, characterized by, or producing horror; † **Horrorie**, *horror*. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sc. on Relig.* 85 Truly (Sir) it 'horrors me to think of this. 1660 *Tournefort Transf. Metaph.* Pro. To the echoed sounds of 'horrorie. 1847 J. MACINTOSH *Diary* 10 June in *Macleod Mem.* (1854) 124 Pensive but not 'horrorish. 1880 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) V. 19 In my next letter I shall probably 'horrorize you about these said verses. 1856 T. GWYNNE *Young Singleton* xv. 250 The corpse lay..with the same horridly yet defying expression of face. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 254 That they should gall a reeking wound, and produce 'horrorous effects. 1893 NASSIR *Christ's T.* (1613) 77 Some part of thy..description would I borrow, to make it more 'horrorousome.

[**Hors** (*hōr*), *adv.* and *prep.* [Fr., doublet of *hors* = *L. foris* out of doors, abroad.] Out, out of: in the following phrases:]

|| **Hors de combat** (*hōr dē kōmbat*) *adv.*, out of fight, disabled from fighting; also *fig.* and *transf.* 1757 CHESTERF. *Let.* II. cxlii. Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 439 The King of Prussia..is now, I fear, *hors de combat*. 1767 *Ibid.* (1774) II. cxlii. 325 Lord C. = is *hors de combat*, as a Minister. 1776 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1889 VI. 2 An arrow sticking in any part of a man puts him *hors de combat* till it is extracted. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 18/1 Colonsay, turning tail, flings out savagely, and puts him *hors de combat*. 1894 G. ARMSTRONG *Horse* iv. 48 It will be generally found that out of a stud of four [hunters], one will be *hors de combat*.

|| **Hors d'œuvre** (*hōrdōvr*), *adv.* and *sb.* [Fr., lit. 'outside (the) work'.]

A. adv. Out of the ordinary course of things. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 576 P. 5 The Frenzy of one who is given up for a Lunatick, is a Frenzy *hors d'œuvre*..something which is singular in its Kind.

B. sb. [The pl., which remains unchanged in Fr., usually has -s in Eng.]

1. Something out of the ordinary course. 1763 H. WALKER *Let. to Mann* 11 June (1858) VIII. 379 This is a *hors d'œuvre*, nor do I know a word of news. 2. An extra dish served as a relish to what the appetite between the courses of a meal or (more generally) at its commencement.

1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 317 He..Try'd all *hors-d'œuvres*, all *liqueurs* defin'd, Judicious drank, and greatly-daring din'd. 1775 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 8 Aug., I have seen turnips make their appearance, not as a dessert, but by way of *hors d'œuvres*, or whets. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 85 The more unpalatable is an *hors d'œuvre* [to him], the more fashionable is the dinner which it precedes.

Fig. 1897 L. M. W. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* xiii, Art and literature were for him the *hors d'œuvre* of life.

† **Horsage**. Obs. *rare*. [f. next + *AGE*.] Provision or supply of horses.

1586 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 323, I shall neither haue the allowance for horsage, nor for myself.

Horse (*hōis*), *sb.* Forms: *sing.* 1-6 *hors*, (3) *Orm. hors*, 4 *horoe*, *ors*, 5 *oroe*, 6 *horae*, 4-*horoe*; *pl.* 1-6 *hors*, 4-*horoe*, 3-*horoes*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hors* = OFris. *hors*, *hars*, *hers* (Fris. *hoars*), OS. *hros* (MLG. *ros*, *ors*, MDu. *ors*, LG. and Du. *ros*), OHG. *hros*, *ros*, MHG. *ros*, *ors*, G. *ross*, all neuter, ON. *hross* masc.; not recorded in Goth. The affinities of the word outside Teutonic are uncertain: the conjecture that OTeut. **horso-*, pre-Teut. **kurso-* was from the root **kurs-* of *L. currere* 'to run' is favoured by many; but other derivations have also been suggested. Like several other names of animals (*sheep*, *swine*, *neat*, *deer*), this was originally neuter, applicable to the male and female alike; and like these words and other neuters in a long syllable, the nom. plural was the same as the singular. The plural *horses*, and the tendency to restrict the name to the male came in later: see 1 b, c.]

I. The animal, and senses immediately related. 1. A solid-hoofed perissodactyl quadruped (*Equus caballus*), having a flowing mane and tail, whose voice is a neigh. It is well known in the domestic state as a beast of burden and draught, and esp. as used for riding upon.

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxii. 9 Nyllað bion swe swe hors & mul in ðæm nis ondget. c 1205 LAY. 21354 Þe king..his hors he gon spurie. c 1290 *Beket* 1151 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 Hors ne hadde he non. c 1300 *Havelok* 126 Mi doughter..Yif scho coupe on horse ride. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 231 A horce..þat haues a sore back, wysnes when he is oght touched. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxii. 237 [The] presenten the white Hors to the Emperour. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 9 Nor wis His hors, his ore, his maide nor page. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 288 Falling off his horse. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iv. 7 A Horse, a Horse, my Kingdome for a Horse! 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 143, I believe Banks his Horse was taught in better language, then some would have Christians taught. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 45 John Gilpin at his horse's side Seized fast the flowing mane. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* v. (1879) 116 Not a horse appears on the monuments prior to Thothmes III, who clearly in his conquests brought them from Asia.

b. Plural.

The plural was in OE. the same as the sing.; *horse* plural was in general use down to 17th c., and is still frequent dialectally; but *horses* appears as early as Layamon (c 1205), and its use increased till in 17th c. it became the usual plural in the literary language; sometimes *horse* appears as the collective and *horses* as the individual plural, which explains the retention of *horse* in military language as in 'a troop of horse'. The OE. dat. pl. *horsum* appears in early ME. as *horsen*, *horse*.

a. a 900 in *O. E. Texts* 177 Fiow(er) wildo hors. *Ibid.* 178 Ða cwom Godes engel..and gestillde ðæm horssum. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Hundes and hauekes, and hors and wepnas. c 1205 LAY. 1025 He sculde beon..mid horsen [c 1275 horse] to-drawen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 446 Syne thame lay Apon their hors. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 121 Two gentil hors. 1428 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E.E.T.S.) 219 We seen that knyghtis knowyth the goodnyis of horsyn. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxix. 167 Olytmes the poure peple..ete also the houndes..and eke hors and cattles. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 215 Gerames..bought horse and mules to ryde on. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 18 Come on then, horse and Chariots let vs haue. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3783/3 We brought away..above 500 Horse belonging to their Cavalry and Artillery. 1818 BYRON *Maseppa* xvii, A thousand horse—and none to ride! 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. iv. 177 A few rough, ragged-looking ponies are the only 'horse' of which he has the superintendence.

b. c 1205 LAY. 3561 Hundes & hauekes & durewurde horsen [c 1275 hors]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 50 Here folc heo loren..& beore horsen [M.S. A hors] ney echon. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xix. 14 The hoostes..sueden him in whijte horsis [v.r. hors]. 1434 *Priv. Purse Exp. Elis. of York* (1830) 262/2 Three of her best horsen. c 1511 1st *Eng. Sh. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/2 They haue horseys as great as a great dogge. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 41 They were driuen to eat their own horsen. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 178 Bold Erichonius was the first, who join'd Four Horses for the rapid Race design'd. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* III. 322 Intrepid Bands, Safe in their Horses Speed. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 156 The ride and spare horsen will be on the left when picketed, the gun horsen on the right.

c. *spec.* The adult male of the horse kind, as distinguished from a mare or colt: a stallion or gelding. To take the horse: (of the mare) to conceive.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 119 He was nother horse ne mare, nor yet yokyd sow. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Baytht horse & meyris did fast nee, & the folis nechy. 1577 B. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 117 What age doe you thinke best for the Mare to go to the horse? *Ibid.* 117 b, To put the Mare to the Horse. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 7. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 56 They haue goodly Mares to draw these Waggon, using Horses for the troops in their Army. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 223. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 285 Upon the rising of the third permanent incisor, or 'corner nipper'..the 'colt' becomes a 'horse', and the 'filly', a 'mare'. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1013 Having taken the horse, i.e. being fecundated, is therefore a matter of uncertainty usually for three or four months, particularly in pastured mares.

d. In *Zool.* sometimes extended to all species of the genus *Equus*, or even of the family *Equidae*.

e. With qualifications denoting origin, variety, or use, as *Arabian*, *Barbary*, *Flemish*, *wild horse*. Cf. also *CART*, *DRAY*, *SADDLE*, *WAR-HORSE*, etc.

c. 1000 *ELFIC Gloss.* in *W. Wulcker 119/33 Equifer*, wilde cynnes hors. a. 1400-50 *Alexander 1250* Pe multitude was sa mekill. Of wees & of wild horsis [v. r. horse]. 1577 B. Gooke *Hensback's Hush* i. (1586) 13. I have an other stable. for my Horses of service, and Hackneyes. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f Beasts* (1658) 252 Single horses, which therefore they called Coursers, and now a days a Horse for Saddle. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Sept. As good, if not better, than the shire or cart-horse. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* xv. 179 To have his flesh wrenched off with red-hot pincers and to be torn to pieces by wild horses.

2. A representation, figure, or model of a horse. Cf. also *HOBBY-HORSE*, *ROCKING-HORSE*.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11848 The grekes. Prayd to Priam. flor to hale in a horse hastily of bras, Palades to ples with. a. 1547 *SURRY Bneid* ii. 44 Astonied some the scathefull gift beheld. All wondering at the hugeness of the horse. c. 1600 *Timon* i. iv. Dost thou knowe where Are any wodden horses to be sold, That neede noe spur nor haye? 1639 *Du VERGER tr. Camus Admir. Events* To Rdr. A iv b, The horse of Troy, out of which came armed souldiers. 1738 *F. WISE Lett. Antiq. Books* 26 No one can be ignorant, that the Horse was the Standard which the Saxons used, both before and after their coming hitherto. 1760 *TOLLETT in Shaks. Plays* (1813) XI. 439 Our Hobby is a spirited horse of pasteboard. *Mod. Advt.*, Pole Horses, well made, 25. 6d.

b. = The constellation of Pegasus: cf. *Flying-horse* (sense 19). Also the equine part of Sagittarius (represented as a centaur).

[1568-73: see 7c.] 1607 *CREECH Manilius* v. 69 When this Centaur hath advanc'd his Fire Thrice Ten Degrees, and shews his Horse entire; The Swan displays his Wings. *Ibid.* 80 With Pieces twenty first Degree to fly The Horse begins, and beats the yielding Sky.

3. *Mil.* A horse and his rider; hence a cavalry soldier. + a. In sing., with pl. *horses*. *Obs. rare.* 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 231 The Duke. came in no small hast. onely accompanied with sixtene horses. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII* 32 The kyng continually sent fourth his light horses to seke the country.

b. Collective pl. *horse*: Horse soldiers, cavalry. *Light horse*: see quot. 1853, and *LIGHT-HORSE*.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 13 King Henry. with a few horse in the night, came to the Tower of London. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xi. 89 He furnest. tua hundreth lycht horse. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV*, ii. i. 186 Fifteene hundred Foot, fue hundred Horse Are march'd vp. 1698 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3445/1 First marched an Alai Beg with about 50 Horse. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) i. 157 The body. consisted only of two hundred foot, twenty horse, and twenty. Indians. 1823 *STOQUELER Milit. Encycl.*, *Light horse*, all mounted soldiers that are lightly armed and accoutred, for active and desultory service. Thus light dragoons, fencible cavalry, mounted yeomanry, etc. are, strictly speaking, light horse.

o. *Horse and foot*: both divisions of an army; hence, whole forces; + *adob.* with all one's might.

c. 1600 I. T. *Grim* iv. in *Hazl. Dodslay VIII*. 448, I made a dangerous thrust at him, and violently overthrew him horse and foot. 1607 *MIDDLETON Phoenix* iv. i. 66, I hope I shall overthrow him horse and foot. 1740 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1820) i. 87 (D.) She played at pharaoh two or three times at Princess Craon's, where she cheats horse and foot.

4. *fig.* Applied contemptuously or playfully to a man, with reference to various qualities of the quadruped.

1900-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxi. 68 Tak in this gray hors. Auld Dunbar. 1906 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV*, ii. iv. 215 If I tell thee a Lye, spit in my face, call me Horse. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 126 The vnkowne Ajax; Heaueus what a man is there? a very Horse, That has he knows not what. 1648 *Brit. Bellman* 20 Your Major (a very Horse, and a Traitor to our City). 1806 *SIR R. WILSON Trnl.* 17 Jan. in *Life* (1862) i. v. 302 His wife somewhat pretty and amiable. his eldest daughter good-looking, but his youngest a third horse. 1847 *ROSS Squatter Life* 70 (Bartlett) None of your stuck-up imported chaps from the dandy states, but a real genuine westerner—in short, a hoss! 1857 T. H. GLADSTONE *Englishman in Kansas* iv. 41 Step up this way, old hoss, and liquor. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Horse*. is a term of derision where an officer assumes the grandioso, demanding honour where honour is not his due. Also, a strict disciplinarian, in nautical parlance.

5. Applied to other animals. a. = *BLUE-FISH*. b. See *SEA-HORSE*. c. *Horned horse*, an appellation of the GNU, a species of antelope.

1673 *JOSSLYN New Eng. Rarities* 96 Blew Fish, or Horse, I did never see any of them in England; they are as big usually as the Salmon, and better Meat by far.

II. Things resembling the quadruped in shape, use, or some characteristic real or fancied.

6. A contrivance on which a man rides, sits astride, or is carried, as on horseback.

a. *gen.* and *fig.* esp. with qualification, as *iron* or *steam horse*, the locomotive engine; + a bier. *spec.* b. An ancient instrument of torture; a wooden frame on which soldiers were made to ride as a punishment; also called *timber mare*. c. A vaulting block in a gymnasium. d. A wooden block on which, sitting astride, a man is lowered down a shaft. e. A low wooden stool or board on which a workman sits in various occupations.

a. 1897 J. PAYNE *Royal Arch.* 10 To think often on the wooden horse or four footed bier, so sodainly comminge from other mens doores to theirs. to carie them a waye for ever. 1606 *Choice, Chance* etc. (1881) 9, I saw how wooden horses went with the wind, which carried men and Merchandize, ouer the water. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 20 He got his foot into the stirrup of a Wooden Horse, and rid as

proudly over the waves. as any Commander. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1812) IV. 299 (D.) A kind of horse, as it is called with you, with two poles like those of chairmen, was the vehicle; on which is secured a sort of elbow-chair in which the traveller sits. 1874 *LONGF. Monte Cassino* xxi, I saw the iron horses of the steam Toss to the morning air their plumes of smoke. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 26 May 7/17 It [a locomotive] was a powerful and quick-moving horse, only the run to London was not done under any sort of pressure.

b. 1648 *JENKYN Blind Guide* iii. 33 A wooden horse for unruly Souldiers is no living creature. 1705 *FARQUHAR Recruiting Officer* v. iv. 1788 *GROSE Milit. Antiq.* II. 200 The remains of a wooden horse was standing on the parade at Portsmouth, about the year 1760. 1895 J. J. RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk* 37 If they were suspected of falsifying their accounts, they might be tortured by a kind of rack called the horse.

d. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* K ij b, *Horse*, a strong thick piece of Wood, with a Hole bored in the middle of it, and the Rope being put through the Hole. the Miner places between his Legs and sits on it and so rides down and up the Shafts. 1894 *Times* 10 Jan. 11/3 He was seated on the 'horse' and the engineman heard him give the signal to 'lower'.

e. 1895 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 14 These sheets of slate are then passed to the 'dressers', or cutters, seated on a wooden 'horse'. The 'horse' is a low wooden stool, on one end of which the cutter sits astride.

7. A frame or structure on which something is mounted or supported. (Often having legs.)

a. A horizontal board or beam resting upon two or four vertical legs, and used as a support. b. A sawyer's frame or trestle, a saw-horse. c. A clothes-horse, on which washed linen, etc. is dried; a frame on which towels are hung. d. A frame, board, block, or plank, used in various trades, to support the material or article which is being operated on. (See quotes.)

a. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 3, Horses, or Trussels, to lay the Poles. on whilst they are boring. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Horse*. is also used in carpentry for a piece of wood jointed across two other perpendicular ones, to sustain the boards, planks, etc. which make bridges over small rivers. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 82 The horses are placed one on each side of the shaft, about 5 or 6 feet apart, the centre of the space between being in line with the span-beam of the whim. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Horse*. . 6. That on which the mooring of a flying-bridge rides and traverses, and which consists of two masts with horizontal beams at their heads.

b. 1718 *Law French Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., A horse to saw wood on, *cantherius*. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Baudet*, a sawyer's frame, horse, or trestle.

c. [1568-73: see 7c.] 1607 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Pegasus*, A winged horse. A signe of starres so named. An instrument in an house whereon garments and other things be hanged. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Horse*. . also a wooden Frame to dry wash'd Linnen upon. 1806 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 171 Converted into drying horses for their clothes. 1824 *MRS. SMYTH'S Bride Elect* xxiii, She. wrung out the wretched rags, and hung them on an old horse to dry.

d. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., The horse used by tanners and skinniers. upon which they pare their skins. 1790 *BLANCKLEY Naval Expos.*, *Horse*. is also a Frame of Wood the Riggers make use of to wood Ships Masts, which hath a Rowel fixed in it, whereon several Turns are taken for the heaving the Rope taught round the Mast. 1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. 11. v. 107 Passing the piece successively from the winch to the horse or board. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.*, *Horse*, the form, or bench, on which the pressmen set the heaps of paper; also the pressmen themselves were jocosely so called because they worked the horse. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 187 Strips of fat or blubber. being cut up into thin pieces upon blocks called 'horses'. 1850 W. B. CLARK *Wreck Favorite* 31 The 'horse', used for supporting the blubber whilst it is being cut into the tubs, consists of a piece of board, about one foot wide by one foot and a half long, having a ledge. on each side. 1853 C. MORPIT *Tanning* etc. 156 The working and softening of the hides upon the horse, or beam. *Ibid.* 447 (n parchment manufacture: A horse, or stout wooden frame formed of two uprights and two crossbars, solidly joined together by tenons and mortises. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v., A shaving-horse is a beam supported by legs, and having a jaw. to hold a shingle, axe-handle, spoke, or other article while being shaved by a drawing knife. *Ibid.*, *Horse*. . 4. A slanting board at the end of the bank or table, to hold a supply of paper for a press. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 122 [A] Horse [is] a wooden standard for supporting a small clock movement while it is being brought to time.

8. An instrument, appliance, or device, for some service suggesting or taken to suggest that of a horse.

+ a. A wedge passed through the pin which holds pieces together to tighten their contact. *Obs.* b. A clamp for holding screws for filing. c. A hook-shaped tool used in making embossed or hammered work. d. A cooper's tool used in driving the staves of a cask closely together. + e. A kind of battering-ram. *Obs.* f. In a malt-kiln: see quot. 1848. g. A wooden faucet (Jam.).

c. 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* i. 8 14 Thorw wich pyn ther goth a litel wegge which bat is cleped the hors, bat streyneth alle these parties to hepe. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 189 The engine to batter walls (called sometime the horse, and now is named the ram). 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. xiii. 45 Engines are. Militarie; as Batterring-Rams, Sowses, Horses, Tortuses. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Sergeant de tonnelier*, the Coopers horse; an yron tooke which he vseth in the hooping of Caske. 1669 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* (1681) 153 In the midst of this Room on the Floor, must the Fire-place be made. it is usually called a Horse, and is commonly made in Mault-Kilns. 1848 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 570 It is a very good precaution. to have horses or hogs (as these plates, resting upon open brickwork, are called) over the fires, when there are three to the same space.

9. *Nautical*.

a. A rope stretched under a yard, on which sailors stand in hanging sails; a foot-rope. b. A rope for a sail to travel on, also called *traverse-horse*. c. A jack-stay on which a sail is hauled out. d. Applied to various other ropes used

to support or to guide. e. A horizontal bar of iron or wood used as a traveller for the sheet-block of a fore-and-aft sail. f. Applied to various other bars used as protections, etc. (See quotes. and *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.)

1636 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The fore top sayle hallyard. the horse, the maine sheats. 1637 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 A Horse is a rope made fast to the fore mast shrouds, and the Spretsails sheats, to keepe those sheats cleare of the anchor flookes. 1698 *Ibid.* i. xiv. 64 The Horse for the main Topsail yard. *Ibid.* The Main Horse and Tackle. *Ibid.* 65 The Horse on the Bowsprit. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Horse*. . also a Rope made fast to the Shrouds, to preserve him that heaves out the Lead there from falling into the Sea. *Ibid.* s.v. *Wapp*, Those little short Wapps which are seized to the Top-mast and Top-gallant-mast Stay, wherein the Bowlings of the Top-sail and Top-gallant-sail are let thro', are also call'd Horses. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 114 Horses for the Yards; a Convenience for the Men to tread on, in going out to furl the Sails. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Horse*. . is also a rope in a ship, made fast to one of the foremost shrouds; having a dead man's eye at its end, through which the pennant of the sprit-sail sheets is reeved. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* i. 6 *Horse*, a thick iron rod, fastened at the ends to the inside of the stern of vessels that carry a fore and aft mainsail, for the main sheet to travel on. *Ibid.* 167 *Bowsprit-horses*. . serve as rails for the men to hold by, when. out upon the bowsprit. *Flemish-horses* are small horses under the yards without the cleats. *Jib-horses* hang under the jib-boom. *Traverse-horses* are of rope, or iron, for sails to travel on, &c. 1815 W. BURNBY *Dict. Marine* s.v., *Flemish Horse*. . placed at the top-sail-yard-arms, on which the man who passes the earring usually stands. *Ibid.*, *Iron Horse*, in ship building, the name given to a large round bar of iron, fixed in the heads of ships, with stanchions and netting. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 125 *Horse*, the round bar of iron which is fixed to the main rail and back of the figure in the head, with stanchions, and to which is attached a netting for the safety of the men who have occasion to be in the head. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* i. (1858) 15, I was stationed a-head on the out-look beside the foresail horse. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 17 What is the name of the standing rigging for jib and flying jibbooms? Foot ropes or horses, inner and outer jib guys, . . flying jib foot ropes or horses. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Horses are also called jacksays, on which sails are hauled out, as gaff-sails.

+ 10. a. A lottery ticket hired out by the day. b. A day-rule. *legal slang*.

1796 *Brice's Weekly Trnl.* 14 Oct. 2 Tis computed that 6000 Tickets, called Horses, are hired every Day in Exchange-Alley. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Horse*. To determine the value of a horse. — Multiply the amount of the prizes in the lottery by the time the horse is hired for [etc.]. 1731 *FIELDING Lottery* i, Does not your worship let horses, Sir? I have a little money. . and I intend to ride it out in the lottery. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* i. 317 King's Bench rulers with needy habiliments, and lingering looks sighing for term time and a horse. [Note] A day-rule, so called.

11. A mass of rock or earthy matter enclosed within a lode or vein (usually part of the rock through which the lode runs); a fault or obstruction in the course of a vein; hence to *take horse*.

1709 *MILLS in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 74 Examining the cliffs at Ballycastle, I found the horses (or faults) of which there are several between the coals, were veins of lava. . standing vertically. 1828 *CRABEN Dial.*, *Horse*, an obstruction of a vein or stratum, called also a rider. 1825 *Cornwall* 88 When a lode divides into branches, the miners say it has *taken horse*. 1878 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 302 One vein, which is divided into two parts by an intervening 'horse' of ground. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 27.

12. (See quot.) 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Engineers* i. 112 Metallic iron, not finding heat enough in a lead-furnace to keep it sufficiently fluid to run out with the slag, congeals in the hearth, and forms what smelters term 'sows', 'bears', 'horses' or 'salamanders'.

13. A translation or other illegitimate aid for students in preparing their work; a 'crib'. U.S.

14. *slang*. Among workmen, work charged for before it is executed. See *dead horse* (sense 18).

1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.*, *Horse*, is the surplusage of work which a journeyman printer sets down in his bill on Saturday night about what he has done, which he abates in his next bill. This was formerly called *Horse-flesh*.

III. Phrases. * *With governing prep.*

15. *On horse*. On horseback. *On horse of ten toes* (humorous), on foot; so on *fool's horse* (Foot sb. 29, quot. 1883).

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3217 On horse fifti dhusent men. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6267 He folud wit ost on hors and fote. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Somerset* (1662) 31 Mounted on an horse with ten toes.

16. *To horse*. a. To horseback, to mounting a horse; used absolutely as an order to mount.

c. 1350 *Will. Patern* 1947 When be gomes of grece were alle to horse, araid wel redi. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 777 Ilk a hathill to hors (*Dubl.* to hys hors) hijis him be-lyue. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* 11, ii. i. 299 To horse, to horse, vrge doubts to them y' fear. 1617 *MORVSON Tim.* i. 106 As soone as the mules are grast, they must to horse againe, every man. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* iv. 148 'To horse!' Said Ida; 'home! to horse!' 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 288 His trumpets had been heard sounding to horse through those quiet cloisters.

b. Of a mare: To the stallion. See 1 c, quot. 1577.

** *With governing verb.*

17. *To change horses*, to substitute a fresh horse for that which has been ridden or driven up to this point. *To hitch, set, or stable horses together*, to agree, combine, get on with each other. *To take*

horse, to mount, start, or proceed, on horseback: see also I c and 11. To talk horse, to talk the language of 'the turf'; to talk big or boastfully.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 12 Being ready to take Horse. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 They rode all night, having twice changed horse. 1651 *Ep. Ded. to Donne's Lett.* The Cavaliers and They (that were at such enmity here) set their horses together there. 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) III. 108 (D.) Faith and reason, which... can never be brought to set their horses together. c 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 258 They'll never set their horses up together. 1881 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii. The earl and his retinue took horse soon after. 1837-1866 [see HITCH v. 5 d]. 1891 *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 19/2 In the stand (at a race)... I was privileged to hear the ladies talk horse. 1891 R. KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 209 Half-a-dozen planters... were talking 'horse' to the biggest liar in Asia, who was trying to cap all their stories.

*** With qualifying adjective or attribute.

(DARK, SALT, WILLYING horse, etc.: see the adjs.)

18. Dead horse. Taken as the type of that which has ceased to be of use, and which it is vain to attempt to revive.

To work, etc. for a dead horse, or to work the dead horse: to do work which has been paid for in advance, and so brings no further profit: cf. sense 14 and HORSEFLESH 3 b. To flog (also to mount on) a dead horse: to attempt to revive a feeling or interest which has died out; to engage in fruitless effort.

1638 BROME *Antipodes* I. Wks. 1873 III. 234 His land... 'twas sold to pay his debts; All went that way, for a dead horse, as one would say. 1668 *Nicker Nicker in Harl. Misc.* (Park) II. 110 Sir Humphry Foster had lost the greatest part of his estate, and then (playing, as it is said, for a dead horse) did, by happy fortune, recover it again. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 271 What can have led any sensible man to mount on a dead horse like this? 1857 *N. & Q.* and Ser. IV. 102/1 When he charges for more... work than he has really done... he has so much unprofitable work to get through in the ensuing week, which is called 'dead horse'. 1887 MORLEY in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 151/2 In parliament he again pressed the necessity of reducing expenditure. Friends warned him [R. Cobden] that he was flogging a dead horse.

19. Flying horse. The mythical winged horse of the Muses, Pegasus; hence, *Astron.* the constellation Pegasus; see also FLYING ppl. a. 1 d.

1551 *Records Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 265 Harde by him is the Flying horse, named Pegasus; and doth consist of 20 starrs. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasne* 54 To have shewid me... the flying Horse, mightie Orion [etc.].

20. Gift horse. (Earlier given horse.) A horse bestowed as a gift. To look a gift (+ given) horse in the mouth, to criticize and find fault with a gift.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 11 No man ought to looke a given hors in the mouth. 1616 B. R. Withals *Dict.* 578. 1663 *Butler Hud.* i. i. 490 He ne'er consider'd it, as loth to look a Gift-Horse in the mouth. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 334 It is a madness... to look a gift Horse in the Mouth. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xxxii. He would be a fool... to look such a gift horse in the mouth.

21. Great horse. The horse used in battle and tournament; the war-horse or charger [= F. *grand cheval*]. fig. (quot. 1800) = high horse, 22 b.

1466 CLEMENT PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 540 II. 259 The Kyng... is nowther horsyd nor harneysyd, for his grett hors is lykly to dye. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 13, I maie commende hym for playng at weapons, for runnyng uppon a greate horse. 1615 in *Crit. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 383 The king, hath sent for some of his great horses to Newmarket, and for St. Anthony, the rider. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* i. iii. His singing, dancing, riding of great horses. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 319 Here was, Not many years since, one... Mr. ... in Oxford... to teach riding the great horse. 1771 R. BERENGER *Horsemanship* I. 170 Those persons who professed the science of arms were obliged to learn the art of managing their horses, in conformity to certain rules and principles; and hence came the expression of learning to 'ride the great Horse'. 1800 I. MILNER in *Life* xii. (1842) 204, I hope our people will not ride the great horse. 1817 R. L. EDGEWORTH *Mem.* (1844) 166 To compel his antagallian limbs... to dance, and fence, and manage the great horse. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 421/2 They learned fencing, or rode the great horse, with a skill unknown to the vulgar.

22. High horse. a. lit. = great horse.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 475 *Pe* emperour... made hym & his cardinals ride in reed on hys ors. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 883 Heraudis on beje hors hendly a-rayed.

b. To mount or ride the high horse (colloq.): said of a person affecting airs of superiority, or behaving pretentiously or arrogantly. So on the high horse. Cf. high-horsed in HIGH a. 22 b.

1805 F. AMES *Wks.* I. 339, I expect reverses and disasters, and that Great Britain, now on the high horse, will dismount again. 1831 LD. GRANVILLE *Lett. to Palmerston* 4 Feb. in *Bulwer Palmerston* (1870) II. viii. 38 note, At one o'clock he [Sebastiani] was warm, warlike, and mounted on his highest horse. 1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* *Prose Wks.* 1886 I. 118 My radical had got upon his high horse again. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvii. She appeared to be on her high horse to-night. 1869 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) III. 213 To be sure Châteaubriand was apt to mount the high horse.

23. White Horse. The figure of a white horse, reputed (by later writers) as the ensign of the Saxons when they invaded Britain, and the heraldic ensign of Brunswick, Hanover, and Kent; also, the figure of a horse cut on the face of chalk downs in England, and popularly supposed to represent the 'white horse' of the Saxons; notably that near Uffington in Berkshire.

[c 1171 *Cartul. Abbey Abingdon* in *Hughes Scouring White*

Horse (1859) App. i. 215 Juxta locum qui vulgo mons Albi Equi nuncupatur]. 1368-9 *Close Roll* 42 *Edw. III* (ibid.) En la vale de White Horse. 1607 CAMDEN *Brit.* 202 In vallem... quam a nescio qua albi equi forma, in candicanti colle imaginata, The Vale of Whitehorse vocant. 1700 *Magna Britania et Hibernia* I. 171/1 Some fancy it to be the Monument of Uter Pen Dragon, with as much Reason... as others imagine Hengist to have made the White Horse on the Edge of the Hill. 1738 F. WISE (title) A Letter to Dr. Mead... shewing that the White Horse is a monument of the West Saxons. 1780 *Reading Mercury* 22 May in *Hughes Scouring White Horse* (1859) v. 93 The ceremony of scouring and cleansing... the White Horse, was celebrated on Whit-Monday. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi. May the white horse [of Hanover] break his neck over a mound of his making! 1826 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* I. vii. 98 [On] the chalk-hills about Wantage... the White Horse of the Saxon race has been held to be a monument of the Saxon victory. *Ibid.* 100 The banner of the White Horse floated triumphantly over the Danish raven. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1784 As now Men weed the white horse on the Berkshire hills To keep him bright and clean. — *Guinevere* 16 He [Modred]... tamper'd with the Lords of the White Horse. 1869 FREEMAN *Old Eng. Hist. for Childr.* v. 33; viii. 124.

b. A high white-crested racing wave.

1833 MRS. ORIE in *Mem.* (1854) xix. 298 The sea a succession of foaming billows, and the white horses galloping towards us. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 174, I like to see the pool... full of what the Geneveuse call 'moutons' and the Irish 'white horses'. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 102 As mariners say, the sea is covered with 'white horses'. 1849 ARNOLD *Forsaken Merman* 6 The wild white horses play, Champ and chafe and toss in the spray.

† 24. Wooden horse. The scaffold, the gallows (cf. a horse foaled of an acorn: 25 b); an instrument of torture. See also 6 b. Obs.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. ii. 247 He becomes Mordecai's Herald and Page... (who he hoped by this time should have mounted the wooden horse). *Ibid.* v. xv. 419 The wooden horse hath told strange secrets.

*** 25. Proverbial phrases and locutions. a. In comparisons: As holy, as sick, as strong as a horse; to eat, or work like a horse. A horse of another (the same, etc.) colour, a thing or matter of a different (etc.) complexion.

1530 PALSGR. 620/1 He maketh as though he were as holy as a horse, il pretent la sainteté d'ung cheval. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 181 My purpose is indeed a horse of that colour. 1707 LD. RABY in *Hearne Collect.* 14 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 43 He eats like a Horse. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakfast* i. vii. (Paterson) 143 It is a common saying of a jockey that he is 'all horse'. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xiv. 216 What did you think of his wife? That's a horse of another colour altogether.

b. A horse that was foaled of an acorn, the scaffold, the gibbet. † To come for horse and harness, i. e. for one's own ends. † To run before one's horse to market, to count one's gains prematurely. Horse and foot: see 3 c.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour E viij.* [She] dyde come thyder only for hors and harnois, that is to wete to accomplishe her fowle delyte. 1504 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. 160 But yet I run before my horse to Market: Clarence still breathes, Edward still lues and raigens, When they are gone, then must I count my gaires. 1676 RAY *Prov.* 253 You'll ride on a horse that was foal'd of an acorn. That is the gallows. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxviii. (1737) 128 May I ride on a Horse that was foal'd of an Acorn. 1808 LYTTON *Pelham* III. xviii. 206 As pretty a Tyburn blossom as ever was brought up to ride a horse foaled by an acorn.

c. Other phrases and proverbs.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Hwa is bet mei bet hors wettrien be him self nule drinken? c 1300 *Prov. Hendyng* xxvii. He is fre of hors pat ner made non, quop Hendyng. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 392 What man hath hors men given him hors. 1541 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 1013 in *Hazl. E. P. F.* IV. 145 Rub a scald horse vpon the gall, and he wil bite. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 27 A man maie well bring a horse to the water, But he can not make him drinke without he will. *Ibid.* 75 That some man maie steale a hors bet For than some Other maie stande and looke vpon. *Ibid.* 81 For it is... A proude horse that will not beare his own prouder. 1573 J. SAMFORD *Houers Recreat.* (1576) 208 He that can not beate the Horse, beateh the saddle. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 16 b. The weather being faire, you bring a Horse to the Feelde (as they say) when you speake to me of going abroad. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Cheval*. The best-shod horse doth slip sometimes. 1640 HERBERT *Outland. Prov. Wks.* (Warne) 383 Choose a horse made and a wife to make. 1659-60 *Perrys Diary* 2 Feb. After this we went to a sport called, selling of a horse for a dish of eggs and herrings, and sat talking there till almost twelve at night. 1674 W. WALKER *Paramiol.* 37 It is a good horse that never stumbles. 1869 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.* 215 I'll not hang my bells on one horse: That is, give all to one son. 1897 MARQ. SALISBURY in *Ho. Lords* 19 Jan., Many members of this House will keenly feel the nature of the mistake that was made when I say that we put all our money upon the wrong horse.

IV. attrib. and Comb.

26. a. appositive, as horse-beast, foal, etc.

1573 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 347 Every beast with horsebeast as other. 1807 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1543/1 They wrought altogether with horse-beasts. 1835 COVERDALE *Ecclius.* xxiii. 30 A yonge 'horse foale. 1881 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Decay Beggars*, He was as the man-part of a centaur, from which the 'horse-half' had been cloven in some dire Lapithan controversy.

b. Of, pertaining or relating to, or connected with a horse or horses, as horse-beef, -body, -craft, -crag (= neck), -dentist, -droppings, -factor, -hide, -kick, -length, -mane, -market, -merchant, -muck, -piss, -side, -supply, -tread, -trick, etc., etc.

1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 161 They

fell to roasting their 'Horse-beef. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 306 Half a dozen prime joints of horse-beef. 1867 *Young Farmer's Lett. to People* 106 It has been objected, that oxen are not proper for all work—and in the 'horse counties there is quite an abhorrence against their use. 1831 J. F. KENNEDY *Swallow B. II.* (1860) 36 The mystery of 'horse-craft. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 368 Sper and 'horscrag in till sondyr he drave. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 124 The serrefiles... place themselves in rank behind their squadrons, at half a 'horse distance. 1871 SMILES *Charact.* iv. (1876) 111 De Foe was by turns 'horse-factor, brick and tile maker, shopkeeper. 1887 *Daily News* 27 July 6/3 He had complained to the 'horse-foreman that the animal he drove was vicious. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2250 Bath wit 'hors and camel hide. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 292 With the force of a 'horse-kick. 1873 *Providence (R. I.) Rec.* (1893) III. 248 Vntill the Comon be divided to say Cow-kind or 'horse kind and sum swine. 1880 BROWNING *Muleykeh* 89 A 'horse-length off. c 1425 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 638/28 *Hic juba*, 'horsemane. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 13 Sept. 1/3 Of palpable material advantage to this country, the 'horse-market of the nations. 1711 *Long. Gas.* No. 4849/4 Thomas Skitt of Newport... 'Horse-Merchant. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. (1617) 24 Some... out of curiositie... would become 'Horse-midwives. 1797 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* II. vii. 55 The water that proceeds from a 'horse-mixen is reckoned some of the best... for a melony. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 507 They prefer it before 'hors-muck, and such like. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 109 Monster, I do smell all 'horse-pisse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 10 His Ladie... by his 'horse side did pas. 1570 *Tragedie* 340 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x, Sum saw him well, and followit his 'hors tred. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xli. It [the sound] was the horse-tread of the approaching Navajoes! 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii. Look you, here's your worship's 'horse-trick, sir. (Gives a spring.) 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* in *Hazl. Dodsley* X. 221 Make her leap, caper, jerk, and laugh, and sing, And play me horse tricks.

c. For a horse; for the use, pasturage, accoutrement, housing, transport, etc. of horses, as horse-ball, -bell, -bin, -blister, -close, -corn, -feed, -ferry, -flea, -garth, -girth, -grass, -hames, -harness, -heck, -lighter, -manger, -measure, -medicine, -net, -paddock, -path, -road, -rod, -rug, -ship, -track, -transport, -trappings, -trough, -yard, etc.

1806 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 421 Think of giving a 'horse-ball to my May! 1685 *Long. Gas.* No. 1998/4 It had a Coller and 'Horse Bell about his Neck. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 497 'Horse blankets of various qualities. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 59 A Curry Comb and 'Horse-brush. c 1440 *Durham MS. Hostillar's Roll*, In clausura circa le 'horskloce. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) i. 153 The poore laboring man... is driuen to content himselfe with 'horsescorne, I meane, beanes, otes [etc.]. 1705 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 11 Land, now occupied to grow horse-corn only. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 They must have taken them up behind them on their 'horse-croppers. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 444 Tenements were demised with a spur, or 'horse-cury-combe. 1688 *Long. Gas.* No. 1782/4 At the White-Hart-Inn, by the 'Horse-Ferry, in Westminster. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 512 On the Thames shore, over against Lambeth palace; and... above the horse ferry. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 4 Oct. Let. iv, Pulling out a 'horse-flea, [he] let him blood in the farrier style. 24. *Nom.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 727/37 *Hec singula*, a 'horsgarthe. a 1000 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 414 Onbutan done 'horsgarstun. 1493 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 164 Pro j hors gresse in parva prata apud Topclif. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 304 The charges for a horse-grass... are common in the accounts. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibles*, in *Wright Voc.* 171 'Hors-hames, hestesle de chival. 1483 *Act* i. *Rich.* III. c. 2 Sadeles, sadel trees, 'hors harness. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 119 Bridles and other horse harnesses. 1400-1 *Durham MS. Almoner's Roll*, Pro uno 'Horshek et senevectorio. a 1666 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 258 How far every barge, how far every 'horse-lighter, how far every ship of war should steer off from each other. 1457-8 *Durham MS. Bursar's Roll*, Pro emendacione le 'horsmaunger in stabulo. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Horse-measures, a Rod of Box... divided into Hands and Inches, to measure the Height of Horses. 1764 COWPER *Lett.* 19 July, Some geese were in the 'horse-path, and in danger of being run over. 1847 JAMES *Convict* xvii. A narrow horse-path across the downs. 1884 SCOTT *St. Roman's* ix, The 'horse-road which windd down the valley. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xlii. 570 Trees had been blazed all the way for a 'horse road'. 1869 C. GIBBON R. *Gray* xxxi. With a coarse 'horse-rug rolled in a bundle on his shoulder. 1625 in *Crit. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 63 You must add five victuallers, and as many 'horse-ships. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 225/1 There is a 'horse-track across the well-known pass of Sty Head to Wasdale. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 191 note, 200 cavalry in 'horse-transports. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* (1510) 23 a/2 Theyr cotes, theyr armure, sheldes, 'hors trappure... all was whyte hertes. 1827 DICKENS *Pickw.* lii, Immersing Mr. Stiggins's head in a 'horse-trough full of water.

d. Carried, drawn, or worked by a horse or by horse-power, as horse-barge, -broom, -burden, -capstan, -cart, -drill, -gin, -harrow, -pack, -railroad, -rake (hence horse-rake vb., horse-raking), -roller, -shaft, -sled, -tram, -wain, -whim, etc.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Horse-barge, one towed by horses on a canal or narrow river. 1892 J. LUCAS tr. *Kalm's England* 412 The 'horsebreak is much used here to plough and clean away the weeds. a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 Euerych 'horse-burdene of fresh fysh. 1774 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 34 About two hundred men, preceded by a 'horsecart. 1796 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1869) XXIII. 150 My Saddle horse which I usually Ride, and my part of the 'Horse Chair, and Tackling. 1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) II. 327 The governor-general and a few of the chief people in town have coaches, the rest make use of horse-chairs. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xxiv, The new-fashioned agricultural implement called a 'horse-drill. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining*

Gloss. *Horse-gin, gearing for hoisting by horse-power. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husbandry*. § 15 The harrow is good to break the greatte clottes..and then the *horse-harrowes to come after, to make the clottes small. 1791 *Genll. Mag.* LXI. 11. 719 Capt. Lloyd, of Killgwyn..invented, about eight years ago, a horse-harrow. 1866 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3228/4 A *Horse-Pack of Goods lost or mislaid. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Brakf.-t.* vii. (1891) 165 Busy Cambridge Street with its iron river of the *horse-railroad. 1892 *Aberdeen* (S. Dakota) *Sun* 24 Nov. 6/5 The longest horse-railroad in the world runs from Buenos Ayres to San Martin..the distance being about fifty miles. 1882 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 17 A *horse rake has been recently invented. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranch Life Montana* 95 If people tried *horse-raking when they are ordered carriage exercise, they would get a little of the latter. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 37 A *horse-sled made of saplings. 1895 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 2/7 The lessees of the present *horse trams. c. 1000 *ELFRIC Gloss.* in *Wt.-Wulcker 140/4 Carpentum, currus*, *horswæn. 1838 *SOAMES Anglo Sax. Ch.* (ed. 2) 283 To travel about in a horse-wain.

6. Mounted upon a horse or horses; used by or for the service of mounted soldiers; as *horse-armoury*, *arms*, *artillery*, *barrack*, *bowman*, *camp*, *dragoon*, *forces*, *grenadier*, *lancer*, *officer*, *petrel*, *quarters*, *soldier*, *troop*, *trooper*, etc.; performed on horseback, as *horse-exercise*.

1766 *ENTICK London IV.* 343 The *horse-armoury is a little eastward of the White Tower. 1688 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 457 The Dutch..are getting ready..saddles and *horse-arms. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 510/1 Should the enemy's line become disordered, the *horse-artillery gallops up to within range of grape-shot, and completes the victory. 1822 in *Cobbett's Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 92 The first thing you see..is a splendid *horse-barrack on one side of the road. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* liii. VII. 20 Alexander..sent the *horse-bowmen forward to reconnoitre. 1712 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5000/2 Threescore *Horse Dragoons. 1807 *COLERIDGE Lett. to Davy* 11 Sept. (1895) 515, I have..received such manifest benefit from *horse-exercise. 1832 J. LEE *Short Surv.* 38 Their *horse-forces are raised both from among the Gentry and the common people. 1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3807/1 First a Troop of *Horse-Grenadiers, Knight Marshal's Men, Kettle-Drum. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 67 The trial of the horse-grenadier for imprisoning Mr. Rainsford. 1811 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 106/1 A body of Polish *Horse-lancers. 1716 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5472/3 The Westminster Troop of *Horse-Militia. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 17 P. 2 The same Man pretended to see in the Style, that it was an *Horse-Officer. 1823 *Spirit Pub. Trals.* (1824) 210 Every horseman on the road, with the *horse-patrol..scampered after him. 1844 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xix. § 3 (1862) 325 The horse patrol put an end to highway robbery near London. 1880 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Poitrail de Cheval*, a *Horse petrel. 1641 *EVELYN Diary* 8 Aug. I din'd in the *Horse quarters with Sir Rob. Stone and his Lady. a 1674 *CLARENDOON Hist. Reb.* xv. § 141 It [Hochstrade] is always a Horse-quarter in the Winter Season, who use great licence. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 294 The dragoon..has since become a mere *horse soldier. 1800 *DYMOND Ireland* (1843) 32 The rest of the *horse troops fell in before the rearward. 1661 *Barriffe's Mil. Discip. (title-p.)*, Instructions for the exercising of the Cavalry of *Horse Troopers.

f. objective and objective genitive, as *horse-breeder*, *-catcher*, *-dealer*, *-feeder*, *-gelder*, *-jobber*, *-painter*, *-seller*, *-stealer*, *-tamer*, *-trader*, *-trainer*, *-waterer*, etc.; *horse-boiling*, *-breeding*, *-broking*, *-clipping*, *-docking*, *-duffing*, *-hitching*, *-owning*, *-slaughtering*, *-taming*, etc., sbs. and adjs.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 7/2 Horse-slaughtering and *horse-boiling establishments. 1807 *MARKHAM Caval.* i. (1617) 54 Advising all *Horsebreeders and Horsemen whatsoever. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 260, I should begin to think there was something in *horse-breeding after all. 1889 *The County xxii.*, Mrs. Stuart..does a good bit of *horse-breeding in a quiet way. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vii. 170 No common *Horse-catcher shall ride or drive in any Savannah, without giving 100l. Bond. 1761 J. THOMPSON (*title*) The Compleat *Horse-dealer; or, Farriery made plain and easy. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 36 Their trade is..a little in the *horse-dealing line. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/4 Fined for *Horse Docking. 1888 *BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms* I. 9 Poaching must be something like cattle and *horse duffing. 1854 *HULOET*, *Horse-feeder, *hippobolus*. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xii. 89 This phenomenon surprised..the *horse-flayer who attended me. 1793 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 239 William Yates, *horse-gelder. 1795 *Sporting Mag.* V. 49 A number of *horse jobbers were there. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 279 Drawing forth..encomiums from the *horse-loving..Colonel. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 157 Stubbs, the prince of *horse-painters. 1552 *HULOET*, *Horse seller, *hippoplanus*. *Ibid.*, *Horse stealer, *hippologus*. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. iv. 25 Yes, I think he is not a picke purse, nor a horse-stealer. 1530 *PALSGR.* 232/2 A *Horse tamer, *dompteur de cheual*. c. 1899 *Art Taming Horses* i. 3 Mr. Rarey..as an invincible Horse-Tamer. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 365 note, Pallas, the *horse-taming goddess of frowns. 1872 *Daily News* 2 Aug., Goodwood, as a *horsewaterer phrased it, is a 'quality' meeting.

g. instrumental, as *horse-bitten*, *-drawn*, *-nibbled*, *-raised* adjs.; *horse-tower*, *-towing*.

1677 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1238/4 The further shoulder full of spots, having been *Horse-bitten. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog v.* 106 *Horse-raids Hippocrene. 1783 *Rules for Barge-masters* etc. 9 No such *horse-tower shall take, for the towing of any barge, more than the usual price. 1795 *Act 35 Geo. III.*, c. 106 *Preamble*, In making *Horse Towing-Paths.

h. attrib. Like a horse, or like that of a horse, horse-like; hence coarse, unrefined: in construction sometimes approaching an adj.; as *horse face* (hence *horse-faced* adj.), *horse joke*, *language*, *mouth*, *smile*, *vein*. See also HORSE-LAUGH, HORSE-PLAY.

1630 *DAVENANT Just Ital.* ii. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 227 See his horse veins, th' are large as conduit pipes. 1672 *JOSSLYN*

New Eng. Rarities 99 The Men are somewhat Horse Fac'd. 1681 *Orway Soldier's Fort.* v. i, With a Horse-face, a great ugly head. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. lxii. 356 She prims up her horse-mouth. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 213 Here he [Tadpole] broke into a horse smile. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 208. 3/1 A vulgar, insolent horse-joke.

27. Special combs.: a. horse aloes (see quot.); horse arm (*Mining*), that part of a horse-whim to which horses are attached (Cassell); horse-billiards, a game played on board ship with wooden disks, on a diagram chalked on the deck; horse-boot, a leather covering for the hoof and pastern of a horse designed to protect them against over-reaching or interfering; horse-bridge, a bridge for horses to pass over; horse-bucket (see quot.); horse-butcher, a man who kills horses, esp. for food; so horse-butchery; horse-cadger a horse-coper; horse-chanter = CHANTER sb. 1 7; so horse-chanting; horse-clipper, a man who clips horses; a pair of shears used in clipping horses; † horse-coal (see quot.); horse-doctor, one who treats the diseases of horses; so horse-doctoring; horse-drench, a draught of medicine administered to a horse; also, a horn or other vessel by which it is administered; horse-fettler, a man who 'fettles' or attends to horses in a coal-mine (Heslop Northumb. Gloss. 1893); horse-fight, (a) a fight on horseback; (b) a fight between horses; horse-furniture, the trappings of horses; horse-gang = horse-walk (Heslop Northumb. Gloss. 1893); horse-gentler (*local*), a horse-tamer or breaker; horse-holder, a slinging frame for holding unruly horses while being shod, or for supporting sick or disabled horses (Knight Dict. Mech. 1875); † horse-holy a. (cf. 'as holy as a horse', 25 a); horse-hook, an iron hook on a railway carriage or truck by which a horse may be attached to draw it; horse-iron (see HORSE v. 11); horse-knacker, one who buys up old or worn-out horses, and slaughters them for their commercial products; † horse-knave = HORSE-BOY; horse-lease = HORSE-GATE 2; † horse-lede, horsemen; † horse marshal, one who has the charge or care of horses; a horse-doctor; † horse-matoh, a race between two horses; † horse-meal, a dry meal without drink, such as a horse's is; horse-milliner (quasi-arch.), one who supplies ornamental trappings for horses; † horse-mithridate, an antidotal medicine for horses; horse-monger, a dealer in horses; † horse-nest = MARE'S NEST; horse-nightcap, grimly humorous for a hangman's halter; horse-pew, a large pew with high sides, = HORSE-BOX 2; horse-pick, -picker, a hooked instrument, sometimes forming part of a pocket knife, used for removing a stone from a horse's foot; horse-piece, a large piece of whale's blubber; esp. a tough piece put under the pieces to be cut in order to protect the edge of the knife; horse pistol, a large pistol carried at the pommel of the saddle when on horseback; † horse-plea, a sort of special plea for delaying the cause and carrying it over the term; horse-post, a letter-carrier who travels on horseback; postal delivery by means of such carriers; horse-protector, a spiral spring for reducing the strain upon a horse in starting a vehicle; horse-rough, a calk fitted to a horse's shoe to prevent slipping on frozen ground; horse-run (see quot.); † horse-running = HORSE-RACING; horse-sickness, a distemper incident to horses in tropical countries; † horse-smith, a farrier; horse-steps = HORSE-BLOCK 1; horse-towel, a coarse towel, hung on a roller, for general use; a jack-towel; horse-tree (see quotes. 1787 and 1828); horse-trot (*U.S.*), a trotting match; † horse-twitoher (see quot.); horse-walk, the path which a horse follows in working a machine, as a gin, whim, etc.; horse-watcher (*Horse-racing*), one who watches the performances of racing horses and calculates their chances for particular races; horse-wrangler, in the Western U.S. a herder having charge of a string of ponies.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alot caballina*, caballine, *horse, or feid aloes. An inferior variety..at one time used in veterinary medicine..It is black, opaque, dull in fracture, and very nauseous. 1791 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* iv, *Horse-billiards is a fine game. 1897 *More Tramps Abr.* iv. 1637 in *N. Riding Oak*. IV. 69 Not repairing the *horse-bridge near by Button Oak. 1847 *Mass. Colony Rec.* (1854) III. 113 There shalbe a sufficient horsebridge made on the river neere Watertowne Mill. 1792 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 50 Towing path on South side requires two horse-bridges. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Horse-buckets, covered buckets for carrying spirits or water in. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 19 A *horse-butcher's cart draws up. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 10/1 There are..at least 300 horse-butcher shops in Paris. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 5/4 In the year 1866 the then Prefect of the Seine..authorized

the first *horse butchery in Paris. 1896 *Westm. Rev.* April 380 A combination of a Yorkshire *horse-cadger and a Whitechapel bully. 1835 *SIR G. STEPHEN Adv. Search Horse v.* 71 Even the knavery of a professed *horse-chauter is at fault to hide it. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 7 The mysteries of horse-couping, *horse-chanting. 1552 *Will of R. Turke* (Somerset Ho.), Cooles which are brought to London on horseback called 'Horse cooles. 1672 J. LACY *Dumb Lady* i. Dram. Wks. (1875) 25, I understand myself to be a great *horse-doctor, sir. 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6139/3 Rope Dancers, Horse-Doctors, Poppet-Shewers. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. i. 129 The most souveraigne Prescription..of no better report then a *Horse-drench. 1601 R. JOHN-SON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 58 The Persians have some-time prevailed in *horse-fights. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 394 Savage horse-fights, and sombre legends of Lapland witch-women. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 654 All his *horse-furniture..were of Gold. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Scalp Hunt.* xxvi, They strip the animals, and bring away their horse-furniture. 1889 *HISSEY Tour in Phaeton* 140 Over a house..we read the inscription 'horse-gentler'. 1899 *NASHE Almond for Parrot* 18 a, This 'holy-holy father preaching. 1750 *BLANCHLEY Naval Expos.*, *Horse Irons, used by the Caulkers, when they cannot come at a Seam with their common Irons. c. 1850 [see HORSE v. 11]. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1019 It ne was non *horse-knaue. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 48, I must nedes sue her route..And am but as her horse knave. 1897 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* 235 More I heard, mostly from Alan her horse-knave. 1721 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5930/3 A Fishpond and *Horse-Lease in the Common. c. 1205 *LAV.* 23012 His weppen and his weden & his 'horse-leden. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 175 A horse-marshal thou call the at the mute. 1670 *KAY Prov.*, *Scott. Prov.* 296 Unskild mediciners and horsemarshals. 1622 *SANDERSON Serm.* I. 299 Who can reasonably say, that *horse-matches..are in themselves wholly unlawful? 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4371/4 Two Horse Matches will be run for on Wakefield out-wood..for Two Plates. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* II. i. ii. 12 *Horse-meals..are enough to choak human creatures! a 1770 *CHATTERTON Balade Charitie* 56 in *Rowley Poems* (1778) 207 The *horse-millanare his head with roses dight. 1829 *W. IRVING Cong. Granada* lxxvii. (1850) 417 Saddlers and harness-makers and horse-millners, also, were there. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* i. i. (1668) 7 Give him..2 spoonfulls of Diapente, or such like, which is called *Horse-Mithridate. a 1400 *Octonion* 836 What thenkest dow be an 'hormonger? c. 1495 *Voc.* in *Wt.-Wulcker 650/18 Hic mango*, a horsemonger. 1593 *STANYHURST Aeneis* To Rdr. (Arb.) 14 Soom grammatical pullet..would stand clocking agaynst sck, as though hee had found an *horse nest. a 1639 *BRETTON Sch. Fancie* (1879) 6 (D.) To laugh at a horse nest, And whine too like a boy. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie in Harl. Misc.* (Park) II. 304 His very head so heavie, as if it had beene harnesssed in an *horse-nightcap. 1681 *Dial. Oxford Parl.* II. 28 He better deserves to go up Holborn in a Wooden Chariot, and have a Horse Night-Cap put on at the farther end. 1778 *Learning at a Lost* II. 24 He..began digging his Jaw-bone with his *Horse-picker..as if it had been the Hoof of the Animal. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 211 The blubber is..cut with spades into slips, or 'horse-pieces', which, after they have been 'minced'..upon an elevated block of wood, termed the 'horse' [etc.]. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* 119 The fat [of the sea elephant]..is cut into 'horse-pieces', about eight inches wide, and twelve to fifteen long. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4055/4 One Pair of *Horse Pistols. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxxix, Discharging one of his horse-pistols at the battlements. 1796 J. ANSTEV *Pleaser's Guide* (1803) 116 Of *Horsepleas, traverses, demurrers, Jeofails, imparlances and Errors. 1668 *Land. Gaz.* No. 304/4 A new *Horse-Post is settled, to carry Letters twice every week between Exeter and Lawnton. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4866/1 Any Offender..that shall presume to..employ any Foot-Post, Horse-Post, or Packet-Boat. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 5/1 The 'Horse Protector', only just introduced into this country..consists of a series of spring coils of great strength connecting the vehicle with the traces of the horses. 1842-67 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Horse-run, a contrivance for drawing up loaded wheelbarrows of soil from the deep cuttings..by the help of a horse, which goes backwards and forwards instead of round, as in a horse-gin. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 490 Those *horse-runners they called Celeres. 1504 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. *121 He wan fra þe King on *hors-rynnung, xxviiijs. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 222 The horses..who had won the price in the horse-running at Vej. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 5/3 *Horse-sickness is one of the drawbacks of these fat plains. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 637 The horse-sickness and tsetse fly..occur as soon as you get into the forest behind the littoral region. 1880 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn Maruschal*, a Ferrier, a *horse smith. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Horse-steps, steps for the convenience of mounting a horse, a horse-block. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xlii. 744 The rough *horse-towel which hung on a roller before the door. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Horse-tree, whippin; or swingletree. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Horse-tree, the beam on which timber is placed previous to sawing. 1882 *BURDETTE Life of W. Penn* viii. 134 The agricultural *horse-trot of the county fair. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Brakf.-t.* (1865) 13 Horse-racing is not a kerseyan institution; *horse-trotting is. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Barnacle*, Among Farriers, *Barnacles*, *Horse-twitochers, or Brakes, are Tools put on the Nostrils of Horses, when they will not stand quietly to be Shoo'd, Blooded, or Dress'd of any sore. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 124 Lord Clifford has erected a thrashing machine the *horse-walk of which is 28 feet in diameter. 1894 *ASTLEY 50 Years Life* II. 303 Meeting any of the numerous touts and *horse-watchers. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/1 The horse-watchers were, however, wrong, and the real spin was decided on Friday. 1888 *Century Mag.* Apr. 851/2 There are two herders, always known as *horse-wranglers—one for the day and one for the night.

b. In names of animals (sometimes denoting a large or coarse kind, sometimes with the sense of 'infesting horses'): horse-ant, a large species of ant; horse-bot, the larva of the horse-bee or bot-fly (*Cestrus equi*); see BOT 1; horse-conch, a large shell-fish (*Strombus gigas*); horse-crab = HORSE-

SHOK-crab; † **horse-eel** = **HORSE-LEECH**; **horse-emmet** = **horse-ant**; **horse-finch**, a local name of the chaffinch (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds*); **horse-lark**, name in Cornwall for the corn bunting (Swainson); † **horse-marten**, 'a kind of large bee' (Johnson, citing Ainsworth); **horse-masher**, **musher** = next (a); **horse-match**, **matcher**, local names for two different birds: (a) the Stonechat or Wheatear (*Saxicola ananthe*); (b) the Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*); **horse-mussel**, a large and coarse kind of mussel of the genus *Modiola*; also a freshwater mussel, *Unio* or *Anodonta*; **horse-smatch** = **horse-match** (a); **horse-sponge**, the commercial bath-sponge (*Spongia equina*), found in the Mediterranean; **horse-stinger**, a popular name for the Dragon-fly; **horse-thrush**, local name for the missel thrush (Swainson); **horse-tick** = **HORSE-FLY**; † **horse-whale**, the walrus; **horse-winkle**, the common periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*); **horse-worm**, a 'worm' or maggot infesting horses, as the larva of the common bot-fly.

1721 **BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.** 132 There are several sorts of Ants, some of which are larger than our common House Flies; these are call'd *Horse-Ants. 1747 **COULD Eng. Ants 2 note**, These (Hill Ants) are also called Horse Ants, or Hippomyrmeces... probably on Account of their being superior in Size to the other species. 1815 **KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.** I. viii. 230 Ants will sometimes plant their colonies in our kitchens (I have known the horse-ant, *Formica rufa*, do this). 1744-50 **W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.** IV. 1. 132 (E. D. S.) If the fly, dar, or *horse-bee should happen to blow your sheep. 1885 **C. F. HOLDER Marvels Anim. Life** 85 The hermit-crab... that hauled about a shell of the *horse conch. c. 1400 **MAUNDEV.** (Roxb.) xxi. 98 Pare er in be lowgh *hors iles of wonderfull gretteness. 1483 **Cath. Angl.** 189/2 An Horse ele [v. r. eyle] sauguis-suga. 1755 **JOHNSON**, *Horseemmet, ant of a large kind. 1885 **SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds** 9 Wheatear (*Saxicola ananthe*)... Horse smatch, or Horse musher. *Ibid.* Index, *Horse masher. 1736-52 **AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.** The 'horse match (bird), *enanthe*. 1848 **Zoologist VI.** 2290 The red-backed shrike is in Gloucestershire a 'French magpie' or a 'horse match'. 1879 **JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.** x. 159 *Horse-matchers or stonechats also in summer often visit the rickyard. 1882-91 **Beris III.** vi. 85 The horse-matcher is the bold hedge-bawk or butcher bird. 1606 **BACON Sylva** § 875 The great *horse-mussle, with the fine shell, that breedeth in Ponds, do... gape and shut as the oysters do. 1661 **J. CHILDREY Brit. Bacon.** 178 In the Rivers Dee and Done is... a shell-fish called the Horse-mussle, in which there grow Pearls, as Orient as the best. 1793 **Statist. Acc. Scotl., Lamark.** II. 179 (Jam.) A large bivalvular shell-fish known here by the name of the horse-mussle... in some of them are found small pearls. 1779 **Ann. Reg.** 207 Large insects, about the size of a *horse-stinger. 1693 **K. ALFRED Oros.** I. l. § 15 For þæm *hors-hwælum, for ðæm he habbað swiþe æþele ban on hora toþum. 1598 **HAKLUYT Voy.** I. 5 For the more commoditie of fishing of horsewhales. 1863 **KINGSLEY Water-Bab.** vii. 273 Right whales and horse-whales.

C. In names of plants, fruits, etc. (often denoting a large, strong, or coarse kind: cf. similar use of *Ros-* in German, in *Rosveilchen*, etc.): **horse-balm**, a strong-scented labiate plant of the North American genus *Collinsonia*, with yellowish flowers (Webster 1864); **horse-bane**, name for species of *Enanthe*, esp. *En. Phellandrium*, supposed to cause palsy in horses; **horse-bean**, a coarse variety of the common bean, used for feeding horses and cattle; **horse-beech**, the Hornbeam (see **BEECH** 2); **horse-blob**, local name of the Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*); **horse-bramble**, local name of the wild rose (W. Marshall *Norfolk II.* Gloss. 1787); **horse-brier**, 'the common greenbrier or cat-brier of N. America, *Smilax rotundifolia* (Cent. Dict.); **horse-cane**, the Great Ragweed of N. America, *Ambrosia trifida* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886); **horse-cassia**, a leguminous tree (*Cassia marginata* or *Cathartocarpus marginatus*), bearing long pods containing a purgative pulp used in the East Indies as a medicine for horses (Webster 1864); † **horse-chire**, an old name for Germander (*Teucrium Chamedrys*); **horse-cress**, local name for Brooklime (*Veronica Beccabunga*); **horse-cucumber** (see **QUOT.**); **horse-daisy**, the Ox-eye Daisy (see **DAISY** 2); † **horse-elder**, corrupt form of **HORSEHEAL**, elecampane; **horse-eye**, **horse-eye bean**, the seed of the Cowage (*Mucuna pruriens*), a West Indian leguminous plant; also that of *Dolichos Lablab*; **horse-fennel** (see **FENNEL**); † **horse-flower**, a species of Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum arvense*); † **horse-gall**, an old name for *Erythraea Centaureum*; **horse-gentian**, -ginseng, a North American caprifoliaceous plant of the genus *Triosteum*, having a bitter root; **horse-gog**, local name for different varieties of plum, having a harsh taste; **horse-gowan**, name given in Scotland to the Ox-eye Daisy and other large composites with similar flowers; **horse-gram**, a leguminous plant (*Dolichos biflorus*) grown in India as food for horses; **horse-jag**, -jug (*dial.*) = **HORSE-PLUM** 1; **horse-knob**, -knop,

-knot (*dial.*), the head of the Knapweed, also the plant itself; **horse-nettle**, a North American weed of the nightshade family (*Solanum carolinense*); **horse-parsley**, a large-leaved umbelliferous plant, *Smyrnium Olusatrum* (Prior *Plant-n.* 1879); † **horse-pear**, ? a large or coarse variety of pear; **horse-pipe**, local name for several species of *Equisetum* or Horsetail; **horse-poppy** = **horse-fennel**; **horse-puralane**, a West Indian plant, *Trianthema monogyna* (Webster 1828); **horse-sorrel**, the Water-dock, *Rumex Hydrolapathum*; **horse-sugar**, a shrub (*Symplocos tinctoria*) found in the southern United States, also called *sweetleaf*, the leaves of which are used as fodder (Webster 1864); **horse-thistle**, † (a) an old name for 'Wild Endive' or Succory (*Cichorium Intybus*), and for Wild Lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*); (b) a thistle of the genus *Cirsium* (sometimes reckoned a subgenus of *Cnicus*) (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); † **horse-thyme**, Turner's name for Wild Basil (*Calamintha Clinopodium*); **horse-tongue**, (a) the shrub *Ruscus Hypoglossum* (= **DOUBLE-TONGUE** 2); (b) the Hart's-tongue Fern (Miller *Plant-n.*); **horse-vetch** = **HORSESHOE-VETCH** (Webster 1828); **horse-violet**, local name for the Dog-violet, in Essex, etc.; **horse-weed**, name for two North American plants, *Erigeron canadensis* (N.O. *Compositae*), also called *butter-weed* (now frequent in England), and *Collinsonia canadensis* (N.O. *Labiatae*), also called *horse-mint* (Miller *Plant-n.*); **horse-wellgrass** (*Sc.*) = **horse-cress** (cf. *well-grass*, *watercress*) (Jam.); † **horse-willow** = **HORSETAIL** 2; **horse-wood**, name for various West Indian shrubs or trees of the genus *Calliandra*.

1694 **Harper's Mag.** Mar. 562, I passed a luxuriant clump of... *horse-balm. 1818 **Withering's Brit. Pl.** (ed. 6), *Phellandrium aquaticum*. Water Hemlock, or *Horsebane. 1707-12 **MORTIMER Husb. (J.)**, Only the small *horsebean is propagated by the plough. 1767 **WINTER Syst. Husb.** 253 A bushel of horse beans weighed sixty four pounds. 1812 **Sporting Mag.** XXXVIII. 127 A fricasee of horse-beans. 1731 **GRAY in Phil. Trans.** XXXVII. 36 It was that Sort of Wood they call *Horse-Beech. 1821 **CLARE Vill. Minstr.** II. 120 The 'horse-blob swells its golden ball. 1597 **GERARDE Herbal App.**, *Horsechire is Germander. 1879 **BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.**, *Horse Cress, *Veronica Beccabunga*.—E. Yks. One of its French names is *Cresson du cheval*. 1707-12 **MORTIMER Husb. (J.)**, The *horse-cucumber is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden. 1597 **GERARDE Herbal App.**, *Horselder is *Enula campana*. 1700 **W. KING Trans-actioneer** 23 The Second sort of Bean is called the *Horse Eye-Bean, for its resemblance to the Eye of that Beast by reason of a Hilus almost surrounding it. 1707 **SLOANE Jamaica I.** 179 Horse-eye Bean... of a light-brown colour, with a black ledge or hilus almost round them, looking something like a horses eye, whence the name. 1750 **G. HUGHES Barbadoes** 215 A large downy pod inclosing from one to three beans, called Horse-Eyes. 1578 **LYTE Dodoens II.** xiv. 163 Of *Horse floure or Cowe wheate... They call this herbe... in Brabant Peertsbloemen: that is to say, Horse floure. a 1500 **Gl. Sloane** 5 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 333/1 *Horsegalle, *centaurea minor*. 1864 **WEBSTER**, *Horse-gentian... called also fever-wort. 1845 **HARDY in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II.** No. 10. 16 The corn-feverfew... the great ox-eye... and the corn-chamomile... have been, in Berwickshire, denominated *horse-gowans, and in Northumberland white-gowans. 1886 **A. H. CHURCH Food Grains India** 162 *Horse-Gram, this species of *Dolichos* is either suberect or twining in habit. 1886 **Cheshire Gloss.**, *Horse-jug, or horse plum, a small red plum. 1730-6 **BAILEY (folio)**, *Horse-Knobs, Heads of Knapweed. 1876 **Whitby Gloss.**, *Horse-knobs*,... knob weed, or black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*. 1674-91 **RAY N. C. Words** 30 *Horseknops, Heads of Knapweed so called. 1868 **ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.**, *Horseknops*, the plant black knapweed... Also called Hard-heads. 1860 **BARTLETT Dict. Amer.** (ed. 3), *Horse-Nettle... a plant well known for its orange yellow berries. 1657 **BEALE in Phil. Trans.** XLIII. 517 The Croft Crab and white or red *Horse-pear do excel them and all others [for cider]. 1671 *Ibid.* VI. 2147 The Horse-pears... the white and the red of several kinds, yield abundance of pleasant liquor. 176. **Ann. Agric.** IV. 421, *Staff.*, *Horse-pipe, *Equisetum arvense*. 1598 **LYTE Dodoens v. lx.** 559 Called... in English, Great Sorrel, Water Sorrel, and *Horse Sorrel. c. 1450 **Herbal in MS. Douce** 290 ff. 142 Endive is an herbe þat som men callt *hors bistel. 1597 **GERARDE Herbal App.**, Horse Thistle is wild Lettuce. 1548 **TURNER Names of Herbes, Clinopodium**, may be called in englishe 'horse Tyne, because it is like greete Tyne. 1562-*Herbal II.* 15 a, A Garland made of the leaues of 'hors tong. 1736-52 **AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.** (1783) II, *Hippoglossum*,... the herb horse-tongue, or tongue-wort. 1611 **COTGR.**, *Queue de cheval*, Shaue-grasse, *Horse-willow, horse-taille. 1750 **P. BROWNE Jamaica** 279 *Horse-wood or Hoop-wood. This shrub is very common in St. Mary's.

Horse, v. [f. prec. sb.]
1. *trans.* To provide with a horse or horses; to set on horseback.

a 1100 **O. E. Chron.** an. 881 þær þa wærd se here horsad æfter þam zefeohte. *Ibid.* an. 1015 West Seaxe buƿon... & horsodon þone here. c. 1330 **R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace** (Rolls) 12715 Of þem alle last horsed he was. 1470-85 **MALORY Arthur I.** xiv. Syre kay... lad his hors vnto syr gryffet & horsed hym ageyne. 1582-8 **Hist. James VI** (1804) 250 He suddainly horsit himself for saiffie of his lyffe, and came furth of the village. 1611 **CORVAT Crudities** 80 Maron of Turin, who horsed oure Company from Lyons to Turin. 1688 in **Gutch Coll. Cnr.** I. 420 He horsit a servant, and sent him with a Letter to the Bishop. 1799 **SHERIDAN Piarro**

Pro., Horsed in Cheapside. 1867 **FREEMAN Norm. Cong.** I. v. 324 The Danes horsed themselves and ravaged the whole western part of the shire.

b. To furnish (a vehicle) with horses; esp. to provide horses for carriages and coaches on a given length of road. Also *transf.*, to provide the engine for a railway train.

1755 **WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.** 1889 I. 167 We set out with less than thirty carriages... all of them strongly horsed. 1809 **TAUNTON Cases in Com. Pl.** 50 On the road... the separate Defendants horsed the separate stages. 1812 **COL. HAWKER Diary** (1803) I. 47 One Kitty Lockey, who horses the mail. 1842 **P. Parley's Ann.** III. 85 He immediately gave orders that his carriage should be horsed. 1888 **Pall Mall G.** 23 July 6/2 Twelve 16-pounder guns, horsed for service. 1897 **Westm. Gaz.** 30 Dec. 3/2 The North-Eastern again took up the 'horsing'—as the original agreement terms it—of the northern portion of the East Coast triumvirate.

2. intr. To mount or go on horseback.
c. 1400 **Destr. Troy** 11044 Polidamas... Horsit in hast. 1535 **STEWART Cron. Scot.** II. 234 King Loth thair lord... syne horsit hes agane. 1661 **Pepys Diary** 19 Sept. Then we all horsed away to Cambridge. 1670-98 **LASSALLS Voy. Italy** I. 52 We dined, horsed, and went that night to Susa. 1853 **G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.** I. 90 He had to horse it with guides, and carry all necessities.

† **3. trans.** To raise or hoist up. *Obs.*
c. 1450 **Towneley Myst.** xxiii. 108 Stand nere, felows, and let se how we can hors oure kyng so fre. 1542 **Ludlow Churchw. Acc.** (Camden) 11 Item, for vij. peces of tymber to horse the belles... iij. d. 1613 **PURCHAS Pilgrimage** (1614) 849 Three of them stole a horse... but were therefore horsed on a Gibbet. 1637 **T. MORTON New Eng. Canaan** (1883) 202 If hee tread on the trapp hee is horsed up by the legg, by meanes of a pole that starts up and catcheth him.

b. Salt-making. (See **QUOT.**)
1886 **Cheshire Gloss.**, *Horse*,... to set the lumps of salt upon the top of each other in the hothouse.

4. To carry on a man's back or shoulders.
c. 1560 **A. SCOTT Poems** (S. T. S.) v. 58 Madynis... hes their mynjonis on the streit To hors thaim quhair the gait is ruch. a 1680 **BUTLER Rem.** 1759 II. 93 Horsing the deer on his own Back, and making off. 1780 **A. YOUNG Tour Irel.** II. 250 They send to the fair one's cabin to inform her that on the Sunday following 'she is to be horsed', that is carried on men's backs. a 1843 **SOUTHEY Comm.-pl. Bk.** IV. 563 [The] Irish custom of horsing a girl, and then hurling for her, that the winner may marry her.

b. To elevate on a man's back, in order to be flogged; hence, to flog.

1563-87 **FOXE A. & M.** (1596) 81 (R.) The capteine commanded the child to be horsed up and scourged. 1647 **NEDHAM Levellers Lev.** 13 He make the House of Lords horse one another, while I doe lash their Buttocks. 1767 **H. BROOKE Foot of Qual.** (1859) I. 232 (D.) Andrew was ordered to horse, and Frank to flog the criminal. 1822 **New Monthly Mag.** V. 462 A judicious teacher, when he is compelled to punish a wicked boy, horses him (as the phrase is) on the back of a dunce. a 1863 **THACKERAY Fatal Boots II.** The biggest boy... horsed me—and I was flogged.

† **5. Naut.** Of a current, tide, etc.: To carry with force (a ship or its crew). *Obs.*

1698 **FRYER Acc. E. India & P.** 184 The Tides horsed us to the Northward. 1796 **G. ROBERTS 4 Years Voy.** 143 A strong Lee Current, which we perciv'd to horse us down to Leeward apace. 1796 **SHELVOCKE Voy. round World** 298 We were in eminent danger of being horsed by the current upon two rocks.

6. Of a stallion: To cover (a mare).
c. 1420 (see **HORSED** 3). 1530 **PALSGR.** 588/1 Your genet hath horsed my mare. 1605 **A. WILLET Genesis** 219 The fashion is in Spaine to set before the mares, when they are horsed, the most goodly beasts. 1650 **BULWER Anthropol.** 209 Mares, which they would not have horsed.

7. To set astride, bestride. *rare.*

1607 **SHAKS. Cor.** II. i. 227 Windowes are smother'd vp, Leades fill'd, and Ridges hors'd With variable Complexions.

8. Naut. To drive or urge at work unfairly or tyrannically; also (*workmen's slang*), 'to work to death', to out-work.

1867 **All Year Round** 13 July 59 (Farmer) To horse a man, is for one of two men who are engaged on precisely similar pieces of work to make extraordinary exertions in order to work down the other man.

9. Hop-growing. (See **QUOT.**)

1807 **Kent. Gloss.**, *Horse*, to tie the upper branches of the hop-plant to the pole.

† **10. Horse away:** to spend in a lottery. *Obs.* See **HORSE sb.** 10 a.

1731 **FIELDING Lottery Pro.**, Should we behold poor wretches horse away The labour of a twelvemonth in a day.
11. Horse up: to drive (oakum) between the planks of a ship.

c. 1850 **Rudin. Navig.** (Weale) 125 *Horse iron*, an iron fixed in a handle, and used with a beetle by caulkers, to horse-up or harden in the oakum.

12. Horse it: to charge for work before it is done: cf. **HORSE sb.** 14 and 18.

1857 **N. & Q.** 2nd Ser. IV. 192/1 A workman 'horses it' when he charges for more work than he has really done.

Horse, *obs.* f. **HOARSE**; *erron.* f. **HAUSE**.

Horse-back, horseback, sb. (*adv.*)

† **1.** (*hō's; bæ'k*). The back of a horse. *Obs.*

1484 **CAXTON Fables of Poge iv.** He sawe a fayr yong man on a horsbak. 1595 **Marprel. Epit.** F. iij. b. They are no sooner on their horse backs, then... the horse [etc.]. 1595 **SHAKS. John II.** i. 289 Saint George that swindg'd the Dragon, And ere since sit's on's horsebacke at mine Hostesse dore. 1688 **R. HOLME Armoury III.** vii. 320/2 Water Bags, with the Leather under it which covers the Horse-Back. 1704 **N. N. tr. Boccacini's Advts. Jr. Parnass.** II. 219 So soon as he had alighted of his Horse-back.

2. (*hō'sbæk*). *esp.* in Phrases. On horseback († a horseback). a. Sitting or riding on a horse; b. of motion: (Mounting) upon a horse. So from, off horseback.

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 260 This knight, whiche hove and abode Embuished upon horseback. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 58 Be this Desert, no Man may go on Hors back. 1593 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 They are all a horseback. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* vi. 11 Aman. brought him on horsebacke thorow the strete of the cite. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Maladie*, Diseases come a horsebacke, and returne on foot. 1697 *Lisander & Cal.* I. 21 Many of the chief courtiers were a horse-backe. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 75 That such a beggar should ride on horseback, and such a prince run after it on foot! 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, A couple of robbers a-horseback suddenly appeared. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 351 In an age when even princesses performed their journeys on horseback.

b. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. 28 The knyght mounted hastily on horseback. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 764 They found the king with his companie ready to leape on horseback. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 420 Counterfeit shapes of men set on horseback. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* III. 175 A certain Great King. fell off Horse-back. 1724 DE FOX *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 269 The dragoons. get a horseback. 1740 tr. *De Mouky's Fort. Country Maid* (1741) II. 207 A Man just alighted from Horseback. 1809 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XV. xii. 429 Set a beggar on horse-back, and he'll ride to the devil. *Mod.* He had some difficulty in climbing on horseback.

† c. To horseback, (to mount) upon horseback; to horse. *Obs.*

c. 1435 TORR. *Portugal* 2466 To hors-back went thay in fere. c. 1500 *Melusine* liv. 331 He made to go to horsback hys brother and his x knights. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 202 Then must she to horsbacke. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy's Interchange. Var. Things* 108 a. A stool to help him to horsback. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 240 Before you go to Horseback first stroke your Horse.

d. Short for: Riding on horseback. 1876 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) III. 332 Mr. Lewes did once try horseback, some years ago.

3. *Geol.* (*hō'sbæk*) A low and somewhat sharp ridge of gravel or sand; a hog-back. *U. S.*

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 390 There were singular long ridges hereabouts, called 'horsebacks', covered with ferns. 1884 G. NASH in *Hist. Norfolk County (Mass.)* 561/2 The sharp, linear hills, called horse-backs or kams.

4. *Coal Mining (Newc.)*. 'A portion of the roof or floor which bulges or intrudes into the coal.'

1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* a. 1886 C. M. INGLEBY *Ess.* (1888) 45 What miners call a 'horse's back', which is an upheaving of the strata which underlie the coal.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as horseback-breaker, -ride, -riding; horseback-fashion adv.

Horseback ride, riding, are expressions used chiefly in U. S.; in England, *ride, riding* are understood to be on horseback, unless otherwise expressed or implied, as 'a ride in a wagon', 'a bicycle ride'. See *Ride, Drive*. 1590 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 268 This Horse-back-breaker, this huge Hill of Flesh. 1821 COL. TRIMBLE in *Open Court* XI. 245 A horseback ride over the country. 1843 MARRIAT *M. Violet* xxviii. Seated, horseback-fashion, upon parallel low benches. 1876 G. DURANT (*title*) *Horseback Riding* from a Medical Point of View. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s. v. The American use is to speak of the latter [*i. e.* driving in a carriage or riding in an omnibus] as riding, distinguishing the former as horseback-riding.

B. *adv.* Short for on horseback.

1797 S. WESLEY in *Eliza Clarke Susanna Wesley* (1886) 152 We can neither go afoot or horseback. 1756 FRANCES BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 26 P. 11 Upon the Champion's entry horseback, he burst into. an immoderate fit of laughter. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 129, I rode horseback to the next stage.

† *Horse-belly.* *Obs.* An old name for a retort or alembic of some kind.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. iv. 53 Let this be put in a Horse-belly to distill off all the moisture.

† *Horse-bier.* *Obs.* [*OE. horsbær, -bær, f. hors* HORSE + *bær, bær, BIER.*] A horse-litter.

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. vii. [vi.] (1890) 282 His horsbær, þe hine mon untrumme on bær. c. 1205 LAY. 1959 Ich was here ilad inne horse-bere. 1307 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3400 Puder he sede he wolde. 3if eny horsbere him wolde bere. 1307 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 413 Þe Kyng was i-leide on an horsbere. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 247/2 Horse-bere, *lectica, bajulum*. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xii. When Accolon was dede, he lete sende hym on a horsbere. vnto Camelot. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 289 Thens he [the deceased knight] was brought to london vpon a hors bere with moche torche lyght.

Horse-block.

1. A small platform, usually of stone, ascended by 3 or 4 steps, for convenience in mounting a horse; also a portable structure of wood, or the like, for the same purpose.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Horse-block*, in the manege. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 79 Near the gate a horse block, for the convenience of mounting. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 143 The old horse-block in the yard. 1889 CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *Jupiter Lights* I. 9 A horse-block with a flight of steps attached was brought, and placed in position for the visitor's descent.

2. 'A square frame of strong boards, used by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling-planks' (*Gwilt Archit.* 1842-76).

1845 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 12 Lolling about over the horse-blocks, timber, and shingles.

3. *Ship-building.* 'A grating or platform elevated

above the deck at the height of the rail, for the use of the officers of the deck' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Horse-boat.

1. A ferry-boat for conveying horses or carriages. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tafurea*, a horse boate, *Hip-pagium*. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 31 July, The horse-boat could not get off on the other side the river to bring away the coach. 1755 JOHNSON, *Horseboat*, a boat used in ferrying horses. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 22 In another boat, I embarked my horses. My horse-boat [etc.].

2. (*U. S.*) A boat drawn by a horse or horses.

1838 WEBSTER, *Horseboat*. a boat moved by horses; a new species of ferry-boat.

Horse-box.

1. A closed carriage or vehicle for transporting horses by railway; an enclosure for a horse to be slung into or conveyed in a vessel.

1846 [see Box 261. 12]. 1849 SIR F. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* iii. (1851) 41 Embarking in carriages, horse-boxes, and trucks. *Mod. Railw. Time Table*, Horse Boxes and Carriage Trucks are not conveyed by these Trains.

2. Humorously applied to large pews with high sides, formerly common, esp. in country churches.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Aug., The interior is encumbered with huge horse-boxes, lined with mangy baize. 1891 P. G. STONE *Archit. Antiq.* *Isle Wight* 6 In 1744 the pewing was re-arranged. on the 'horse-box' principle.

Horse-boy. A boy employed to attend to horses; a stable-boy. (Often contemptuous.)

1593 WINSET *Four scior thre Quest.* lxxiii. Wks. 1888 I. 122 Except 3e will euiry lady in the land to be subdeit to hir awin cuik or horsboy. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 127 Though thereby their state bee no better then horseboyes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xxvii. For three long years I bowed my pride, A horse-boy in his train to ride. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 375 Every horse-boy and powder-monkey in the army.

Horse-bread. Bread made of beans, bran, etc. for the food of horses.

Horse-bread is still in use in many parts of Europe. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 406 That non Baker that shalle bake eny horsbrede, kepe eny hostre. 1490 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 41 No hosteler or inholler shuld make any horse breadde. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 20 The foodde which I and others did eat, was very blacke, far worse then horse-breade. 1622 *Naworth House. Bks.* (Surtees) 196 Horsebread for Mr. Howard brought from Newcastle. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Bread*, make your Loaves like to Horse-bread, but not too thick. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Horse-bread*, is often given Horses to hearten and strengthen them. *Comb.* 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hum.* III. ii, You thread-hare, horse-bread-eating rascals.

Horse-breaker. One who breaks in horses or trains them to the bridle or collar.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 66 When the horse breaker geuth vnto a lusty freshe yong horse, too much of the bridle, he is wilde and wanton. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 222 Hereupon horse-breakers. have an art by cords to bring a horse to the like amble. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 9 The most furious and robust man is not the best horse-breaker and pacer. 1864 J. PAIN *Sir Massingberd* 58 If he had been a horsebreaker by profession, he could not have taken greater pains with the animal.

Horse-car. *U. S.*

1. A tramcar (or railway-car) drawn by a horse or horses. Also *attrib.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Horse-car*, a railroad car drawn by horses. 1883 *Century Mag.* June 240/1 Everything she had in her portemonnaie except some horse-car tickets. 1888 BYRCE *Amr. Commu.* II. III. lxx. 556 The horse-cars can scarcely penetrate the throng. *Ibid.* lxxv. 621 note, The right of laying a horse-car line in Broadway.

2. A railway-car for the transport of horses. (*Cent. Dict.*)

† *Horse-charge.* *Obs.* [See CHARGE sb.]

1. A horse-load; the load of a pack-horse.

c. 1350 *Usages Winchester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 358 An halpeny of custome as many tyme as he cometh, and þe horsecharche a ferthyng. *Ibid.*, An horse-charche, a penny.

2. A cavalry charge.

1650 R. ELTON *Compl. Body Art Milit.* I. iii. (1668) 2, I conceive it to be of little use to receive a desperate charge of the Horse. The best way of opposing the Horse-charge.

Horse-chestnut. [*tr. obs. Bot. L. Castanea equina*; cf. *Ger. Roskastanie*.]

The statement in Gerarde as to the origin of the name (quot. 1597) goes back to Matthioli *Comment.* I. cxxii. (Venice 1548). See also N. & Q. 3rd Ser. X. 452, 523, *Gard. Chron.* 1878 II. 53.]

1. The hard smooth shining brown seed or 'nut' of the tree described in 2.

1611 COTGR., *Chastaigne chevaline*, the horse Chestnut. 1698 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3366/4 A parcel of Horse Chestnuts lately brought from beyond Sea. to be sold by Mr. Edw. Fuller. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* xvi. 24 Wks. (1823) 230/2 On hard horse chestnuts make them dine and sup. 18. Chapter on *Logic* 40 (Bell's *Stand. Elocut.* 1883, 471) Down fell A fine horse-chestnut in its prickly shell.

2. A large ornamental tree, *Æsculus Hippocastanum* (N. O. *Sapindaceæ*), probably a native of Asia, said to have been introduced into England c. 1550; it bears large digitate leaves, and upright conical clusters of showy flowers; the fruit resembles the edible chestnut, consisting of a soft thick prickly husk inclosing two or three large seeds of a coarse bitter taste. The name is also extended to some American species of *Æsculus* and the allied genus *Pavia*, usually called *buck-eye*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxxxv. 1254 Called. in English

Horse Chestnut; for that the people of the East countries do with the fruit thereof cure their horses of the cough. and such like diseases. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* vii. § 4 The Horse-Chestnut. bears a most glorious flower. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 255 The form of the Horse-Chestnut is grand, the pyramids of flowers beautiful. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 853/2 *Plavia* *rubra*, often called Red-flowered Horse-chestnut, is a slender-growing tree. from the mountains of Virginia and Carolina. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pavia* (*Æsculus*), Buck-eye, Smooth-fruited Horse-Chestnut.

Horse-cloth. A rug or cloth used to cover a horse or as part of its trappings.

1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Horse clothe, *couverture a cheual*, *couvertoir*. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 46 Base and harsh stuffe. much like unto the stuffe which is brought hither. to serve for horse-clothes. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* II. i. 24 The Furniture, and the Horse-Cloaths will be all your own Device for the Wedding, and the Horses. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 93 [Horses] tied up at their stalls; some, but not many, had horse-cloths over them. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 533 Scurclings are mentioned in the year 1305, as also horse-cloths.

b. A strong rough material for dresses akin in quality to shepherd's plaid: chiefly *attrib.* or as *adj.* 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 1/2 Shepherd's plaids, and 'horsecloth' materials will be the fashion for dresses this autumn. 1893 [see HORSE-SACK 2].

Horse-collar. THE COLLAR of a horse.

To grin through a horse-collar: see quot. 1801. Hence allusively, as in quot. 1878.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 247/2 Horsys colere, *eph(i)p(i)um*, *colubar*. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 101 Hors-colers, I. vij. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alidna*, a horse collar. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. § 31 The Grinning Match is performed by two or more persons. each of them having his head thrust through a horse's collar. 1876 BLACK *Goldsmith* xiii. 111 The jokes. are of the poorest sort. The horse-collar is never far off. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x. Bawling a comic song while he grins through a horse-collar.

b. *Comb.*, as horse-collar-maker.

1890 *Faversham Reg. (MS.)*, Richard Cookes, a horse-collar-maker. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 3/5 A horse-collar maker, an Army Reserve man.

Horse-colt. A young (male) horse.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxiii. 30 As an horscolt he shal be dryue. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 39 Þe tythes owhyth to be payed of folys of hors, þat is, of hors-coltes. 1544 *Will of J. Welles in B. M. Addit. MS.* 24,925 ff. 22, iij coltes, one horse colt and ij mare coltes. 1760 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 168 My Great Chestnut foaled a horse colt on the 6 Instant. 1809 *Portfolio* Ser. II. II. 309 Horse-colts and mare-colts.

Horse-comb (*hō's,kōm*). An instrument for combing the hair of horses; a curry-comb.

a. 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 331/3 *Strigil, uel strigilis*, horscomb. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 25 Jonge-lynges. frotete þe oliphautes in þe forhodes wip horscombes. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xl. (Bodl. MS.), Þe colte is nougt. icoreyed wip horscombe. 1465 *Durham MS. Almoner's Roll*, Item j horskam. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xii. xiv. (1886) 197 Horssecombs and sickles that have so many teeth. 1679 BLOUNT *Acc. Tenures* 46 A certain Horse-comb or Curry-comb. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 532 Among other stable implements. *strigilis*, which I conceive to be horsecombs.

Horse-coper (*-kōpər*), **-couper** (*-kōpər*).

Also 7-cooper, 8-koper, 9 dial. -cowper. [*f.* HORSE + COOPER, COUPER. Practically, *horse-coper* is treated as a northern variant of *horse-coper*.] A horse-dealer.

a. 1681 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1695) 25 Some turn'd Horse-Coopers, some pedlers. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 287 There were horsecoopers amongst them. 1748 *De Fols Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 4) II. 397 (D.) There were not less than an hundred jockeys or horse-kopers, as they call them there (Penkridge, Staffs.) from London, to buy horses for sale. 1822 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 4/2 Horse-copers. are singularly at one with respect to stolen nags.

β. 1755 JOHNSON s. v. *Horsecourser*, The word now used in Scotland is *horsecouper*, to denote a jockey, seller, or rather changer of horses. 1814 SCOTT *War.* xxxix. I was bred a horse-couper, sir. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 25 Newcastle horse-coupers, who laid their money thick. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xiii. Moping at the taverns. with horse-coupers and idle company.

So *Horse-coping*, *-couping* sb. and *adj.*, horse-dealing.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 7 The mysteries of horse-couping, horse-chanting. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mht. Harb.* II. The stables of a certain horse-coping worthy. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 4/2 Three horses. carried south by a horse-coping gaud.

† **Horse-corser**, **-courser.** *Obs.* Also 6

-coarser, -scorser, 7 -scourser, 9 -coser. [See CORSEB, SCORBER; also Skeat in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1888-9), where AF. *cossour* (1310), *corsour* (1372) broker:—L. *cociator-em*, is cited.] A jobbing dealer in horses.

1552 HULORT, *Horsecourser*, whiche let horse to hyre, *veterinarius*. 1567 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Cossons*, an horsecourser, or the rider that tameth wilde horses. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When horsecourers beguile no friends with lades. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius* *Nomencl.* 514/1 *Mango equorum*, a horse scorser: he that buyeth horses, and putteth them away againe by chopping and changing. 1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 277 Horsecourers and diuers other that do buy and sell horses. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 136 Which. were as strange a thing to doubt, as whether there be knavery in Horse-courers. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, a horse Courser, or horse scourser. *mango equorum*. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Horse*, This manner of making a Horse to look Young, is called by Horse-courers, Bishoping. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII.

101 *Horse Corser*, a dealer in horses, vulgarly and corruptly called horse-coursing. 1608 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xvi. Thou sworn horse-courser, hold thy peace. 1818 W. H. SCOTT *Brit. Field Sports*, No credit to the discernment of those practical Horse Coursers.

† **Horse-corsing, -coursing.** *Obs.* [See CORSE *v.* and *prec.*] Horse-jobbing. Applied also to dishonest modes of 'raising the wind' by means of a horse: see context of quot. 1602.

1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 14 There is a certain kind of cosonage called horse coursing. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* viii. i. 2 This deceit or imposture vpon the face of Horse manshippe which wee call Horse-corsing. 1611 COTGR., *Maquignonnage*, deceitfull brokerage...also the trade of horse-coursing. 1644 BULWER *Chirolo.* 105 Wil not set forth the art of Horse-coursing. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 If they catch him horse-coursing he's noozed.

Horse-course. 1. A horse-race. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 83 The Hippodromus for Horse-courses. 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lyring* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 121 Fox-chases, horse-courses, feats of activity in driving of coaches. 1759 GOLDSM. *Wks.* (1854) II. 68 The ambition of being foremost at a horse course.

2. A place for horse-races; a race-course. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 5 Croydon in the south, and Garterly in Yorkshire, were then famous horse-courses. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Nottingham*, Here is a fine plain on the north side of the town for a horse-course. 1841 LANK *Arab. Nts.* I. 86 [He] directed him to repair to the horse-course.

Horse-courser¹, -coursing¹: see HORSE-CORSE, -CORSING.

Horse-courser². [See COURSER 1. (It appears first in Johnson, identified with HORSE-CORSE, of which it is put down as the primary sense, without quot.; but the sense is perh. only conjectural.)]

1755 JOHNSON, *Horsecourser*, one that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race. Hence in later Dicts.

† **Horse-coursing².** *Obs.* [See COURSING *vbl. sb.1*] Horse-racing.

1764 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (ed. 2) 190 There [Newmarket] are many good modern Houses built by Noblemen and Gentlemen who delight in Horse-coursing.

Horsed (*hɔːst*), *pph. a.* [f. HORSE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Mounted on horseback.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6470 All horset but he. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE *v.* 795 Horssyt archaris schot fast. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 197 Then Gerames yssued out clene armed, well horsed. 1612 ROWLANDS *Moor Knaves* Yet 42 The seauen deadly Sins all Horst and riding to Hell. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 82 All horsed and harnessed with him to ride. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward*, vii. Footpad-churls... who fancy they can face horsed knights.

b. Furnished with or drawn by a horse. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/2 A number of well-horsed cars. 1898 *Daily News* 27 July 2/5 A horsed ambulance was speedily brought to the court.

2. Propped, supported.

1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* v. iv. Those which leaning upon props are placed upon single frames. These the peasants call *under-propped* or *horsed* vines.

3. Of a mare: Covered by a horse.

c. 1400 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 984 An horsid asse or mare.

† **Horse de frise**, partial trans. of CHEVAL DE FRISE.

1688 J. S. Fortif. 120, *Horse de Freese*, or Turnpikes. 1702 *Milit. Dict.* (Stanf.), *Chevaux de Frise*, or *Horse de Frise*, the same as Turnpikes.

Horse-dung. The excrement of horses.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 6 Distillid in hors dounge continually digest. 1606 PEACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* I. xxii. (1612) 73 Let it rot in hot horse dung. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 41 This last insect takes delight in a hillock of horse-dung. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 21 A luting of clay and horse-dung.

Horse-fair. A fair or annual market for the sale of horses. b. Hence the name of the square, place, or street where such a fair is or was held. (Cf. *Mayfair*, *Haymarket*, *Cornmarket*, etc., as place-names.)

1369 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) II. 127 In le Horsefaire. 1504 *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 321 In le horsfayr, aliter dicto horstreyt gaytt...al. dicto horsgaitsreyt. 1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2323/4 The Horse-Fairs at Ripon in Yorkshire, will be holden. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Trade* Irel. (Jod.). There may be set up both a horsefair and races. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Voltaire* (1840) II. 101 Figure Mahomet, in his youthful years, 'travelling to the horse-fairs of Syria!' *Mod. Barnet* is celebrated for its annual horse-fair.

c. *attrib.* Such as is used in a horse-fair: dishonest, equivocating.

1606 Sir G. Goosecapfe iv. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 58 Away with these same horse-faire allegations; will you answer the letter?

Horse-fish. A name given to various fishes with heads more or less like that of a horse. a. The carangoid fish *Vomer setipinnis* (also called *dollar-fish* or *moonfish*), and the allied *Selene vomer*. b. 'The sanger, *Stizostedion canadense*. (Western U.S.)' (*Cent. Dict.*). c. The *Hippocampus* or sea-horse.

1773 S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* 7 Here I shall beg leave to show the difference between the Sea-horse and Horse-fish, i. e. the Hippocampus. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 98 The tufted gilled fishes, represented by the pipe- and horse-fishes.

Horseflea-weed, var. of HORSE-FLY weed.

Horse-flesh, horseflesh.

1. The flesh of a horse, esp. as an article of food. c. 1532 DRWKS *Intrad. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 921 Horse fleshe,

cher de cheual. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 421 They preferre horse-flesh before other meats, esteeming it stronger nourishment. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 31 The Horseflesh comes to Market at Cachao very frequently, and is as much esteemed as Beef. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 ¶ 6 They were reduced to eat Horse-Flesh. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 228 So early as the eighth of June horseflesh was almost the only meat which could be purchased.

2. Living horses collectively, usually with reference to riding, driving, or racing.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2161 What aylez you nowe? .. Whether euer your hertes for horse-fleshez abyatez? 1492 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 929 III. 376 Hors flesche is of suche a price here that my purse is schante able to bye one hors. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 202 b, Herauldes spared no horseflesh in riding betwene the kyng and the erle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 614 As for horse-flesh, I haue alwaies heard...That the breed of Italy passeth all others. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 7 A Person, profoundly learned in Horse-flesh. 1798 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* iv. (1809) 85 As honest a man as any that deals in horse flesh. 1861 HUGHES *Tou Brown at Oxf.* xl. Anything that horse-flesh is capable of, a real good Oxford hack...will do.

† 3. In technical uses: a. *Surgery* (see quot.). 1658 A. Fox *Wurld's Surg.* II. xxvi. 175 The flesh holds the two ends of the [fractured] bone together, for that reason is it called Horse-flesh, because it is harder then other flesh.

b. = *Dead horse*: see HORSE *sb.* 14.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 122/1 (Printing) If any Journeyman set down in his Bill...more Work then he hath done that Week, that surplussage is called Horse Flesh.

c. (In full horse-flesh wood, mahogany.) The sabicu tree, *Lysiloma Sabicu*, a native of Bahama. (So called from its colour.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 195 Horseflesh-wood, Rio Janeiro. *Ibid.* 813 Horse-flesh, or Bahama mahogany. Nassau. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 The timbers being of native hard wood (horse-flesh).

4. *attrib.*, usually in reference to the colour, a peculiar reddish bronze. **Horse-flesh ore**, an ore of copper, bornite.

1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Horse fleshe colour. 1554 *Inu. Ch. Goods Surrey in Surrey Archael. Collect.* (1866) IV. 97 Item ij dekyens of sylke one of blew another of grene and the other of horse flesh color. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxii. 472 Some are called Carnations, others Cloue Gilloflowers, some Pagians or Pagon colour, Horseflesh, bluncket, purple, white, Gilloflowers. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 101 April...The Horseflesh Fly. This fly is taken all the month two hours before sun set till twilight. 1868 DANA *Nin.* (ed. 5) 45 Crystalline varieties [of bornite] are found in Cornwall...called by the miners 'horse-flesh ore'.

Horse-fly¹. [f. FLY *sb.1* 2.] One of various dipterous insects troublesome to horses, as the horse-tick (family *Hippoboscidae*), the breeze or gadfly (*Tabanidae*), the bot-fly (*Cestrinidae*).

1386 WYCLIF *Josh.* xxiv. 12, I sente before 300 hors fleezis [Vulg. *crabrones*]. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 7 a/1 A Horse fle, *cantholaretus*. 1578 LYTE *Doctoens* II. lvi. 221 The third [*Serapias Orchis*] hath small floures like to a kinde of Horseflies. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 377 Infested, sometimes at his face, with dorrs and horseflies. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* II. iv. (L.), The horse-flies cause much distress to horses in the vicinity of the New Forest. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iv. 1. 227 The Horse Fly (*Hippobosca Equina*)...of a brown colour mottled with yellow and white.

b. *attrib.* **Horse-fly-weed**, a North American leguminous plant, *Baptisia tinctoria*, called also *wild indigo*.

1824 in MILLER *Plant-n.*

† **Horse-fly².** *Obs.* [f. FLY *sb.2* 3 b.] A covered carriage drawn by a horse. (Now simply *fly*.)

1866 MISS MITTFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 355 A much more dignified conveyance...than any of the race of flies, whether horse-fly or man-fly. 1830 T. Hook *Maxwell* II. ii. 53 [To] go and get a fly...not to bring a horse-fly.

Horse-foot.

† 1. A horse's foot. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 359 Nychtich...Wndyr horsz feyt delouyt thar. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5834 The Troiens...Harlet hym for horsfet, had hym away. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxvii. 666 *Tussilago* or *Folefoote* hath...many great broad leaues...fashioned like an horse foote.

b. *attrib.* (See HIPPOCRENE.)

1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 271 The sacred springs of horsefoot Helicon.

† 2. The plant Coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*); also applied to *T. alpina* (Mountain Horse-foot).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxvii. 666 Of Coltes foot, or Horse foote. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. ccxcii. 815 This plant...I have thought good to name in English Horse-foot, for that the leaves exceed Colts-foot in bignesse, yet are like them in shape.

3. a. A crustacean of the genus *Limulus*, also called *horseshoe-crab* or *king-crab*. b. A fossil molluscan shell (*Hippodinium ponderosum*) found in the Lias, so called from its shape.

1672 JOSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 13 They feed...upon a shell-fish called a Horse-foot. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Horse-Foot*,...a crustacean found in our waters from Massachusetts to Virginia, and in some places so abundant as to be used for manure. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/1 [The eels] are fed regularly every day on 'horse-feet', a peculiar shell-fish.

Horsefully, *adv. nonce-wd.* [After *manfully*; cf. *dogfully*.] As becomes a horse.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 325 Brown George...had stepped out manfully, or rather horsefully. 1864 G. DWCE *Bella Donna* I. 163 Both horses were fresh, and went over hedges and ditches, and smooth field, horsefully.

Horsegate¹. [f. GATE *sb.1*] A gate for the passage of horses.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxi. 40 From thence vnto the corner of the horsgate. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/6 The crew then proceeded on to Sandford, and paddled to the horsegate.

Horsegate². [f. GATE *sb.2*, going, walk.] A right of pasturage for a horse, e.g. in a common field. Cf. COW-GATE.

1619 N. RIDING *Rec.* (1894) I. 17 Whether anie tenante...hath sold anie Oxegates, Cowgates, horsegates or the like. 1776 FOSTON *Inclous. Act* 2 The Reverend Joseph Sommers is entitled...to a horsegate in the car.

Horse-gear.

1. Harness or trappings for horses.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. (1662) 60 Roaps for the horse-gears to pull by. 1894 H. SPRIGHT *Nidderdale* 384 Bits...and other metal work required for horse-gear.

2. A mechanism by which horse-power is applied to drive machinery.

Mod. Manufacturer's Catal., Very Powerful two-horse Gear, with covered Driving Wheel and poles and fittings for two horses. Light One Horse Gear, 33 in. Driving Wheel, speed 64 to one.

Horse-godmother. *dial.* and *vulgar.* A large coarse-looking woman.

1569-70 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 91 In causa diff. viz. that she was a horse godmother water wych. 1795 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Horse Godmother*, a large masculine woman. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v. A kitchen girl...a great bloated horse-god-mother. 1848 THACKERAY *Ivanhoe* xxxix, You ain't like that old horse-godmother your mother.

Horse guard (*hɔːs ɡɑːd*).

1. One of a body of picked cavalry for special service as a guard; formerly also *collective*.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 104 Sallied out...in a full career, and came upon our horseguards. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. iv. 157 They furiously set upon the Duke's Horse-Guard; who were all presently cut to pieces. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. § 37 In the Reserve were the King's life-Guard...with the King's horse-Guards. 1815 R. TWEDDELL in *J. Tweddell's Rem.* 207 note, Potemkin...was an ensign in the horseguards. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) II. 62 His [King of Oude's] horse-guards are fine tall men, and well-mounted.

b. *pl.* The cavalry brigade of the English Household troops; *spec.* the third regiment of this body, the *Royal Horse Guards* (formerly the *Oxford Blues*).

1661 in Sir S. D. Scott *Brit. Army* (1880) 82 His Majesty's Regiment of Horse Guards under the command of...Aubrey Earl of Oxford, was mustered this day [16 Feb.] in Tuthill Fields. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 9 Nov. Drums beat and trumpets, and the Horse Guards everywhere spread running up and down the street. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. xiv. 183 Of the Troops of the Household: And first of the Horse-Guards. — *List Govt. Officers* *Ibid.* 559 First troop of Horse-guards. Second Troop of the Guards. Third Troop of the Guards. *Ibid.* 560 Regiment of Royal Horse Guards. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Guard*, The English horse guards are distinguished by troops: first, second, third, and fourth troop of horse guards. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlix, The Horse-guards came riding in among the crowd.

2. *pl.* The barracks, head-quarters or guard-house of such cavalry; *spec.* a building in London, opposite Whitehall, bearing this name.

The building in London orig. served as the guard-house of the palace of Whitehall and, on the establishment of the Horse Guards, as their guard-house and barracks; later, while remaining a guard-house, it became the head-quarters of the whole army organization, and subsequently that of the Commander-in-Chief and the military authorities, as distinct from the Secretary of State for War and the civil authorities (whence the uses in 3). The buildings serve now (1890) as offices for some of the departments of the War Office, the head-quarters of several regiments of the Guards, etc. The fact that soldiers of the Household cavalry still perform the duties of the guard helps to keep the name in popular use.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Dec. Next to this is the Inquisition-house. To this joins his Holiness's Horse-guards. (1649) LUDLOW *Mem.* (1698) II. 776 Next morning I went with Sir Henry Vane and Major Saloway to the Chamber of the Horse Guards, at Whitehall, where the principal officers use to meet. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 9 Nov. News that White Hall was on fire; and presently more particulars, that the Horse-guard was on fire. 1666 *Lond. Gas.* No. 103 Nov. 9.—Between 7 and 8 at night there happened a fire in the Horse Guard House in the Tilt Yard, over against Whitehall. 1679 *Ibid.* No. 1455/4 Whoever gives notice of him to Mr. John Bird Suter at the Horse Guard, shall be well rewarded. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 212 An order is fixt on the horse guards door by Whitehal. 1713 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5105/2 The Lords and other Commissioners of Her Majesty's Royal Hospital near Chelsea...will meet at the Horse-Guards on [etc.]. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* Apr. 542/1, I heard a bunter at the Horse-guards...swear she would not venture into the Park. 1842 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc. Pref.* 3 Like the mounted sentries at the Horse Guards.

3. *pl.* The personnel of the office of the Commander-in-Chief and the military authorities at the head of the army, esp. as distinct from the Secretary of State for War and the civil authorities.

1806 WELLINGTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. xi. 342, I can't say that I owe my successes to any favour or confidence from the Horse Guards. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 37 [The question who shall control the army] does partly present itself whenever an attempt is made to bring the Horse-Guards under constitutional control. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., The word Horse-guards is used conventionally to signify the military authorities at the head of army affairs, in contradistinction to the civil chief, the Secretary of State for War.

4. A sentinel in charge of a horse or horses. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt*. xlii. The horse-guard stood leaning upon his rifle silent and watchful. Hence **Horse-guard**, a man of the Royal Horse Guards.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis*. (ed. 4) 147 A Horse-guardman was left upon the ground, wounded in a charge.

Horsehair (hō's, hē's). a. A hair from the mane or tail of a horse.

Animated horsehair = *horsehair worm*: see c. 1387 TREVIS *Hidden* (Rolls) III. 323 A brist sword and a sharp eune about he heued by an hors here. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 155 Nothyng the Swerde helde, Saue oone hors here. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 33 A voice in her eares which Horse-haires, and Caluesguts... can neuer amend. 1672 Phil. *Trans.* VII. 4064 (heading) Extract of a letter... concerning animated horse-hairs, rectifying a Vulgar Error. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Animated Horse-Hairs*,... a sort of long and slender water-worm... generally, by the vulgar, supposed to be the hair fallen from a Horse's mane into the water. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 655 Fruit-stalks hardly thicker than horse hair. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc.* 4 Art II. 82 Suspended by means of a horse hair.

b. A mass or collection of such hair.

In quot. 1850 = legal verbiage, horsehair being used to make barrister's wigs. *Vegetable horsehair*: see quot. 1897.

c 1305 Edmund Conf. 158 in E. E. P. (1862) 75 Seint Edmund werede stronge here... Of hard hors-her ymaked. 1494 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 19 Preamb., Cussions stuffed with horse here. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 The Chynaes... they write with pencils made of horse hayre. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 203 The Hair cut from the manes and tails of Horses is considered and passed in London as Horse Hair, and no other. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* II. (1872) 67 In spite of all this... blotting-out of Heaven's sunlight by mountains of horsehair and officiality. 1897 WILLIS *Flower*. Pl. II. 372 *Tillandsia usneoides*, L. (long moss, old man's beard, vegetable horsehair).

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *horsehair crest*, -*crested* adj., -*dresser*, *glove*, *plume*, etc.; in sense 'covered with a fabric woven of horsehair', as *horsehair chair*, *cushion*, *sofa*, etc.; *horsehair-liken* = *horsetail-lichen*; *horsehair-worm*, a hairworm or Gordius.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Horse Hair Worms*. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 276 The Gordius is the *seta equina* or horse-hair-worm of the old writers. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii. The very horse-hair seats of the chairs. 1854 MISS SEWELL *Exper. of Life* xiv. (1858) 95 A set of black horsehair chairs and a horsehair sofa. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 572 Strife of horse-hair-crested words. 1864 EARL DERBY tr. *Iliad* VI. 546 Scar'd by the brazen helm and horse-hair plume. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 61 Friction with horse hair gloves. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 3/3 The daughter of a horsehair dresser.

So **Horse-haired** a., covered or furnished with horsehair; in quot. = bewigged.

1807 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 1/1 Glozing phrases... which horse-haired pedants of Attorney-Generals in every age have employed.

Horse-head.

1. The head of a horse. b. A head like that of a horse. c. The representation of a horse's head.

1a 1400 *Arthur* 394 Hyt was so oryble & so greet, More pan any Horse heed. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 21 b, What idote knoweth not, except he had a Horse hedde, that here the sence is altered? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 337 The haire which is curried from the horsehead or buttock. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldy* III. xiii. (1611) 126 He beareth gules a Horsehead coup'd argent. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *More Tramps* Abr. lxvii. The long horse-heads and very sharp chins of the negroes of the picture-books.

2. *Racing*. The length of a horse's head. Cf. *HEAD* sb. 1 c.

1653 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. Wks. (Ritdg.) 55/2 A devil of this size, Should they run for a wager to be spiteful, Gets not a horse-head of her.

3. The stony inner cast of the fossil *Trigonia*.

1708 Phil. *Trans.* XXVI. 78 The Horse-head. This is only the Kernel or Stone included in the Wry-neb. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 272 Casts of the interior are called 'horse-heads' by the Portland quarry-men.

4. *Zool.* A name of various fishes whose heads more or less resemble that of a horse, as the moon-fish, *Selene vomer*, and the *Hippocampidae*.

† 5. *Mining*. A kind of ventilator: see quot.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K ij, *Horsehead*, a large kind of Trunk standing on the Top of the Rest... it is made broad and wide in the Top, and open on one side, and conveniently made to catch the Wind. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 193 Thus the horse-head... drives the wheel... to the right or left. 1802 J. MAWE *Min. Derlysh.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Horsehead*, a large opening made of wood, to turn and put on to a fang or trunk, to convey wind from day-light.

† **Horseheal**, -*heel* (hō's, hē'l). *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 *hørselene*, *hørselene*, 3-5 *hørselne*, 5 *hørselne*, *hørselne*, *hørselle*, *hørselle*, *hørselle*, (5-7 *hørselne*), 6 *hørselle*, *hørselle*, 6-7 *hørselle*, 7- *hørselle*, 9 *hørselle*. [OE. *hørselene*, *hørselene*, f. *hors* HORSE + *elene*, *helene*, the latter of which appears by itself as a name of the same plant, also in form *colone*, representing med. L. *elena*, *helena*, given, along with *ynula*, *enula*, *enela*, *elenia*, *ellenium*, as names of this plant in *Alphita* and other med. L. lists. Some of these go back immediately to ancient L. *inula*, whence others are formed by metathesis,

and by influence of another L. name *helenium* = Gr. ἡλένιον. The prefix *hors-* prob. meant 'wild' or 'coarse', as in other plant-names in *horse-*. The later phonetic history of the word is somewhat parallel to that of *ELL*; but there was prob. association with *hele*, *HEAL* sb.]

A tall strong composite plant, with very large yellow flowers; Elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 136/23 *Helena*, *hørselene*. a 1100 *Agg. Voc.* ibid. 323/8 *Helena*, *hørselene*. c 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* ibid. 557/5 *Enula*, [Fr.] *alne*, [Eng.] *hørselne*. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 53/1 *Elena campana* uel *enula* (v.r. *enela*),... *hørselne* (v.r. *hørselle*). Ibid. 163/2 *Hørselne*. 14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 580/12 *Enula campana*, *hørselne*. 14... *Nom.* ibid. 712/19 *Hec elena campana*, *hørselle*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 189/2 *Hørselle*, *herba*, *enula campana*. c 1526 *Grete Herball* cl. I v b/2 *De Enula campana*,... *Scabwort* or *hørselle*. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* III. xiv. 336 This herbe is called... in Englishe Elecampane... and *Hørselle*. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* v. lxxxiii. 655 This herb we [call] Elecampane generally, yet in some countries of this kingdom Scabwort and *Hørselle*.

Horse-herd. [f. *HERD* sb. 2.] One who herds or tends horses. (In quot. 1175, tr. L. *stabularius* hostler, innkeeper: cf. *HORSE-HOUSE*.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 35 *Agaso*, *hørslyrde*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 [He] bitahte hine þe hors herde to witene. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 814/12 *Hic equarius*, a *hørslyrd*. 1552 HULOET, *Horse herd*, *hipponomus*. 1884 *Gill-mour Mongols* 120 A horse-herd appeared inside the door.

Horse-hire. The hire of a horse; payment for the use of a horse.

1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 375 For his horshire the said ij tymes vijij. 1599 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. xv. (Arb.) 183 The Sergeant, for sparing of hors-hire, said he would goe with the Carrier on foote. 1646 J. HARRINGTON in *Monthly Mag.* (1800) X. 240 For victuals, drink, and horse-hire. 1897 *Jessoff Arcady* vii. 216 He turns an honest penny by horse hire.

Horse-hoe, sb. [f. *HORSE* sb. + *HOE* sb.] A frame mounted on wheels and furnished with ranges of shares at such intervals as to work in the spaces between drills or rows of plants, in which each acts like a hoe in stirring up the soil, rooting up weeds, etc.

1731 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xviii. (1733) 121 Proper for the regular operation of the Horse-Hoe. 1789 *Ann. Reg.* 64 Of the utility of the horse-hoe I am inclined to entertain a very high opinion. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 405 Of horse hoes there is a great variety, almost every implement-maker having his favourite form.

Horse-hoe, v. [f. *HORSE* sb. + *HOE* v.]

trans. or *absol.* To hoe (or stir up the earth as in hoeing) with an implement drawn by a horse; to work with a horse-hoe. Hence **Horse-hoed** ppl. a., **Horse-hoeing** vbl. sb.; also **Horse-hoer**. 1731 J. TULL (title) Specimen of a Work on Horse-Hoeing Husbandry. 1734 W. ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Horse-hoeing* is so called by reason it saves man's houghing, not that a hough is used by horses, but their drawing a plough in a particular manner supplies the use of a hough. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 14 Horse hoed, hand hoed and weeded. 1808 J. WALKER *Hist. Heribides* I. 245 All horse-hoed grain should be avoided for seed-corn. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 24 As soon as the plants get about three inches high, the intervals should be horse-hoed.

Horsehood. The quality proper to a horse.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. 1. 65.

Horse-hoof. Also (in sense 2) 5 -*howve*, 6 -*hove*. [f. *HORSE* sb. + *HOOF*.]

1. The hoof of a horse.

1330 *BIBLE* (Great) *Judg.* v. 22 Then were the horse hoes smyten asunder. 1628-48 G. DANIEL *Eclg.* III. 273 The true fountain which The Muses Love... The Horse-hoof never rais'd [cf. *HIPOCRENE*]. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Lake Regillus* xxxvii. To listen for the rushing Of horse-hoofs from the east. 1856 *Black Horse Gaz.* Jan. 8/2 Loud thunder of horse hooves, low curtain of dust.

2. The plant *Coltsfoot* (*Tussilago Farfara*).

1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xciii. (Bodl. MS.), Many men clepeþ it Caballina an hors huoue. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* II. 158 b, *Tussilago* is named... in Englishe Horse huou, or Bullfoote. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* I. xii. 20 It is called... *Fole foote*, *Horse huou*, *Coltes foote*. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Horse-hoof*, the colt's-foot, *Tussilago farfara*.

3. = *HORSE-FOOT* 3 a.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 40 Horse-hoof-fish. Ibid. 44 By the shore, you find abundance of Shell-fish, called by the English, Horse-hoofs... the shell is thin and brittle, like a Lobsters; with many small Claws.

† **Horse-house** 1. [f. *HOUSE* 1.] A stable: in quot. tr. L. *stabulum* stable, hostelry, inn.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 [He] brohte him to an hors huse. Ibid. 85 Hwet is þis hors-us? þet is hali chirche... In hors-huse boð fule and clene.

† **Horse-house** 2. *Obs.* [f. *HOUSE* sb. 2.] Housings or trappings for a horse.

1316 *Darham MS. Cell. Roll*, In ij Horseshous, ij capistris... empt. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Fidw.* IV (1830) 125 For the making and garmysing of x hors houses. 1483 in *Grose Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 50 To the queen for her use, xvj horseshous, made of .rede clothe engreyed.

Horse-jockey. One hired to ride a horse in a race. (Now usually simply *jockey*.)

1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Acad.* I. i. Wks. 1812 I. 15 My Cousin Pindar, in his Odes Applauded Horse-jockeys and Gods. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 66 The parties were both horse-jockeys. 1858 in Hughes *Tom Brown Pref.* to ed. 6, Horse-jockeys have learnt to be wiser.

attrib. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, His horse-jockey jokes and prize-ring slang.

Horse-keeper. One who has the care of horses: in various shades of meaning.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 247/2 *Horskepare*,... *equarius*. c 1515 *Cocke Loret's B.* (Percy Soc.) 14 Carriers, carters, and hors-keepers. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lxxxvii. (1591) 204 Of lackeys and horsekeepers a greater number. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* K ij, The Oates which his Horse-keepers had given his Horses. 1789 MADAN *Persius* (1795) 132 note, A horse-keeper, a groom that looks after his master's horses. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 160 Ploughmen who want to 'get on' by being thought able horse-keepers. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Horse-keeper*, the person in a [coal] pit who attends to the feeding and grooming of the horses and ponies.

So **Horse-keeping**.

1777 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 262 By your accounts of board, horsekeeping, etc., I fancy you are not better off than we are here.

Horse latitudes, sb. pl. [Origin of the name uncertain: see the quot. for statements and conjectures.] The belt of calms and light airs which borders the northern edge of the N.E. trade-winds.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 581 The latitudes where these calms chiefly reign, are named the horse-latitudes by mariners... because they are fatal to horses and other cattle which are transported to the last mentioned continent [America]. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Ind.* 330 A dead calm for five days in the horse latitudes. 1850 MAURY *Notice to Mariners* (ed. 2) 10. 1851 - *Winds & Currents* 38. 1860 - *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) § 514. 1883 R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteorol.* xiv. 268 The Horse Latitudes, a title which Mr. Laughton derives from the Spanish *El Golfo de las Yeguas*, the Mares' Sea, from its unruly and boisterous nature... in contradistinction to the Trade-wind zone, *El Golfo de las Damas*, so called from the pleasant weather to be met with there.

Horse-laugh (hō's, lāf). [See *HORSE* sb. 26 h.] A loud coarse laugh.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 ¶ 24 The Horse-Laugh is a distinguishing characteristic of the rural hoyden. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papiists* (1754) II. 46 Treating the holy Men with Derision, Scoffs, Taunts, Horse-Laughes. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xlv. (1879) 394 They... burst into a loud horse-laugh in his face. 1894 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 353 Jovial squires laughed horse-laugh at this minding dandy.

So (*nonce-uds.*) **Horse-laugh** v. *intr.*, to give vent to a horse-laugh or a series of horse-laughes; hence **Horse-laughter**. Also **Horse-laughter**.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 ¶ 5 Several kinds of laughers... The Dimplers. The Smilers... The Horse-laughers. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 660 For ministers had done the like before, And like him horse-laugh'd at the nation. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 572/2 Whisperings, and titterings, and horse laughter, and loud guffaws.

Horse-leech (hō's, lē's), sb. [f. *HORSE* + *LEECH* :-OE. *lēce*, *lēce*, physician.]

† 1. A horse-doctor, farrier, veterinary surgeon.

1493 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 165 Item Johanni Hors-leych pro medicacione j equo magistri Langton. 7d. c 1515 *Cocke Loret's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Bokell smythes, horse leches, and gold beters. 1530 MORR *Dyalog* II. x. 52 b/2 Saynt Loy we make an horsleche, and must let our horse rather renne vnshodde and marre hys hoofe than to shooe hym on hys daye. 1653 BOGAM *Mirth Chr. Life* 234 The horse... will not endure the hand of the horseleech.

2. An aquatic sucking worm (*Hæmopsis sanguis-sorba*) differing from the common leech in its larger size, and in the formation of the jaws.

(In some early quotes. it seems to mean the common medicinal leech.)

14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 706/26 *Hec sanguisuga*, a horseleche. 1530 PALSCR. 232/2 Horse leche, a worme, *sansue*. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxx. 15 This generation (which is like an horsleche) hath two daughters [1388 WYCLIF The watir leche hath two doughters]: y^e one is called, fetch hither: the other, brynge hither. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 663 An Horse leach, or bloudsucker worme, *hirudo*. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 503 The Horse-leach hath two daughters... that is, two forks in her tongue, which he heere calleth her two daughters, whereby she sucketh the blood, and is neuer satiate. 1695 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 15 Horse-leaches were wont to taste of the horses dung. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1812) III. 412 Horse-leeches are... so extremely greedy of blood, that a vulgar notion is prevalent, that nine of them are able to destroy a horse. 1880 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* VI. 74/2 The Horse-leech... is much larger than the medicinal species... but its teeth are comparatively blunt, and it is little of a blood-sucker—notwithstanding the popular notion... It feeds greedily on earth-worms.

3. *fig.* A rapacious, insatiable person.

1546 *Suppl. Poor Commons* (1871) 63 Besides the infinit number of purgatory horseleches. 1608 SYLVESTER *Dn Bargas* II. iv. iv. Decay 192 Thou life of strife, thou Horse-leach sent from hell. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 18 Of all Priests, the Popes have been in several Ages the great Horse-leaches and Blood-suckers. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Clouds* I. i. He has disregarded my advice, and stuck horse-leeches on to my estate.

Hence † **Horse-leech**, v. *trans.* to suck insatiably (as reputed of the horse-leech); † **Horse-leechery**, -*leechcraft*, veterinary medicine.

1699 *Prot. Conformist* 3 They have thereby Horse-leach'd a great deal of the best blood in Europe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 149/2 Horse Leachery, or Leach-craft, is the Art of curing Horses of Diseases.

Horseless (hō's, lē's), a. Without a horse.

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 429 The horseless Horseman. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Bull* 8 Sept., We rejoice that though unhorsed, or rather horseless, you are come

safe home again. 1876 *Lond. Rev.* Jan. 338 It is from the apparently horseless Continent of America that the finest geological evidence of the pedigree of the horse is to be traced. 1895 *Chambr. Jnrl.* XII. 673/4 Horseless carriages threaten to give a new aspect to road traffic.

Horse-like, a. Like or resembling a horse. 1530 *Palsgr.* 316/1 Horselyke, belongynge to an horse, *chevalin.* 1598 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. ii. iii. *Colonies* 453 Bunch-backed Calves, with Horse-like manes.

Horse-litter. Forms: see LITTER. 1. A litter hung on poles, carried between two horses, one in front and the other behind.

1388 *Wyclif* 2 *Macc.* iii. 27 Putte in a pakke sadil [gloss] ether hors litir. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 46 He was brought in a horslitter to Westmynstre. 1600 *Holland Livy* xxvi. xxix. 650 Scarce able to endure the shogging and shaking of the horselitter, for pain and griefe of his wounds. 1775 *R. Twiss Trav. Port. & Sp.* 49 Chairs and horse-litters are used here in bad weather. 1851 *Dickens Child's Hist. Eng.* xvi. The King, now weak and sick, followed in a horse-litter.

b. Sometimes on wheels, esp. as a funeral car. 1591 *Percival Sp. Dict.* Carro con andas, a horslitter, *rheda.* 1663 *Wood Life* July (O. H. S.) I. 479 Then the wain or hors-litter on four wheels.

2. A bed of straw or hay for horses to rest upon. b. The manure consisting of such straw mixed with the excrements of horses.

1644 *Burton Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vii. 146 Olde monuments and bookes, made horse-litter, or burned like straw. 1741 *Bradley Coffee* 33 A bed prepared with horse-litter. — *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 20 It must be covered, the Top and Sides with Horse-litter to lie upon it undisturbed.

Horse-load. A load for a horse; sometimes, a determinate weight: cf. LOAN.

c 1350 in *Eng. Gilda* (1870) 358 Tonnes and baretles þe comep in carte, sholde comete a peny; an horselode an halpeny. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153, ccc^m hors lode of corne and als many of ryess. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 189/a An Horse lode, *clitella.* 1580 *Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Somme ou charge de charbon*, a horse lode of coles. 1641 *Vicars Jehovah-fireh* 160 His Souldiers took horse-loads of Provision, Bisket, Meal and other necessaries. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* (1680) 6 Some [lead] Oare..yeilding Thirty-six shillings. a Horse-load (which is nine dishes, as they compute, weighing about Four hundred and Fifty pound). 1700 *Tyrrell Hist. Eng.* II. 977 A Horse-load of Corn was sold for Ten Shillings. 1776 *Pennant Zool.* III. 63 If a Porpess should be too big for a horse-load, allowance should be made to the purveyor.

b. loosely or fig. A large load or quantity. c 1500 *How Plouman learned Pater-Noster* 116 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 213 They thought to longe that they abode, Yet eche of them had an hors-lode. 1641 *Milton Ch. Govt.* II. Pref. They have..laid ye down their horselode of citations and fathers at your door. 1681 *OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* I. i. A Horse-load of Diseases. 1837 *Hawthorne Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. v. 75 Toiling through the difficult woods, each with a horse-load of iron armor to burden his footsteps.

† **Horse-loaf.** Obs. A loaf of HORSE-BREAD. c 1468 in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1790) v. 341 The horse loaf shal wey two halfpeny white lofs. 1483 in *Eng. Gilda* (1870) 337 Thath all Bakers..make butt ij. horselofs to a peny, and of clene beanyes. 1591 *HARINGTON Ork. Fur.* VII. liii. (N.), Her stature scant three horse-loaves did exceed. 1611 *Cotgr., Nain*, a dwarf, ..one thate no higher then three horse-loaves. 1681 *Manch. Cr. Lett. Rec.* (1888) VI. 126 James Smith, 1 horse loafe 4 ounce too light.

† **Horse-lock.** Obs. A shackle for a horse's feet = FETTERLOCK sb. 2; hence, app. any hanging lock, a padlock.

1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 255 For a horse lock..vj*d.* 1530 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 145 Payd for a horse locke to y^e cherche yatte, viij*d.* 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xvii. (1878) 38 Soles, fetters, and shackles, with horselock and pad. 1653 *FLETCHER & ROWLEY Maid of Mill* III. i. Horse-locks nor chains shall hold her from me. 1680 *Lond. Gas. No.* 1569/4 A little..Nag..a Horse-lock on his near foot before. 1736 *N. Jersey Archives* (1894) XI. 483 He [one escaped from prison] had a Horse-Lock on one of his Legs. † **Horsely, a.** Obs. Also horsly (e. [f. HORSE + -LY; cf. *manly*].) Of or pertaining to a horse; of the nature of a good horse.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.'s T.* 186 This hors..so horsly [v. r. horsely] and so quyck of eye. 1552 *HULOET*, Horsly, or parteynyng to a horse, *equarius*.

Horse-mackerel. A name for several fishes allied to the mackerel; esp. the Cavally or Scad (*Caranx vulgaris*).

Also in various parts of U. S. the common Tunny, the Jurel (*Caranx pisquetus*), the Bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), the Black Candle-fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*), the Californian Hake (*Merluccius productus*), and the Ten-pounder (*Elops saurus*). (Cent. Dict.)

a 1705 *RAY Synops. Pisc.* (1713) 92 *Tracherus*..A Scad..a Horse Mackerell. 1777 *G. FORSTER Voy. round World* I. 126 Scorpens, mullets, horse-mackerel, and many other sorts. 1838 *JOHNSTON in Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 171 The Scad or Horse-Mackerel. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Blue-Fish*..on the Jersey coast..called Horse-Mackerel. 1866 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 3) 212 The horse-mackerel also is considered poor and dry.

Horseman (hō'smān). PL. -men. 1. One who rides on horseback, a rider; one skilled in riding and managing a horse.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 401 Another noyse than herd i sone, Als it war of horsmen. 1583 *Hollyband Campo di Fior* 277 O there is a good horseman: O brave rider. 1673 *S. C. Art of Complaisance* 131 To pass simply for a good horseman, or a fine dancer. 1780 *HARRIS Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 542 These Spanish Arabians..were great horsemen, and particularly fond of horses. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 349 These letters..were sent by horsemen to the nearest country post towns on the different roads.

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† b. spec. A mounted soldier. Obs.

c 1205 *LAV.* 26641 Heo letten alle þa horsmen i þan wude alhten. c 1308 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 189 Sixtine hundred of horsmen assemlede o the gras. 1382 *Wyclif Rev.* ix. 16 The noubre of the hoost of horsmen twenty thousynd. 1348 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* 28 Among the Frenchmen were certain light horsmen called Stradiotes. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 116/1 Notwithstanding he had also a Horse-man's Cuirass. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. (1880) II. 529 A horseman in the uniform of the Guards spurred through the City, announcing that the King had been killed.

c. A knight. (transl. *L. eques*, Gr. *ἵππεύς*.) 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 13 In Galloway ar horsmen, Barounes, and vthiris noble men mony. 1807 *ROBINSON Archaeol. Graeca* II. ii. 337 Both at Athens and Sparta *ἵππεύς*, horsemen, composed the second order in the commonwealth. 1849 *GROTE Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 347 The Knights or Horsemen, the body of richest proprietors at Athens, were the mainstay of the Thirty.

d. **Horseman's bed** (in Ireland), a tenement of a certain size. **Horseman's hammer**, a hammer-shaped mace, a mediæval weapon. **Horseman's weight**, the weight by which a jockey is weighed, applied to the legal stone of fourteen pounds.

1678 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 107 As to these town-lands, plough-lands, colps, greaves..horseman's beds, etc., they are at this day manifestly unequal. 1828 *J. M. SPEARMAN Brit. Gunner* 413 Also, 14 pounds make 1 stone, horseman's weight, and 8 pounds 1 stone, in the London markets.

2. A man who attends to horses.

1882 *HOWELLS in Longm. Mag.* I. 55, I heard myself indicated in a whisper as 'one of the horse-men'. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Horseman*, the man who attends upon and travels with a stallion. 1898 *R. HAGGARD in Daily News* 28 Sept. 6/5 The agricultural labourer..works from six to six..horsemen and cattlemen work longer.

3. A variety of fancy pigeons: see quot. 1867.

1735 *J. MOORE Columb.* 31 The oftener it is thus bred [from a Carrier] the stouter the Horseman becomes. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Plece* III. 512. 1867 *TEGETMEIER Pigeons* vii. 79 In many of the older treatises an inferior variety of the Carrier was described under the name of the *Horseman*.

4. *Ichthyol.* A sciænoïd fish of the genus *Eques* found on the coasts of Central America.

5. See also LIGHT-HORSEMAN.

Light and Heavy Horsemen, slang names for certain Thames thieves.

1849 *MARRIAT Valerie* xviii. 'There's a lighter adrift', said I. 'The Light Horsemen have cut her adrift.' *Ibid.*, Light Horsemen—that's a name for one set of people who live by plunder. Then we have the Heavy Horsemen—they do their work in the daytime, when they go on board as lumpers to clear the ships.

Horsemanship (hō'smān'shīp). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The art of riding on horseback; skill or expertness in riding, equestrian performance. Formerly including the breeding, rearing, and management of horses; the duties of the *manège*.

1565 *BLUNDEVILLE (title)* The Power Chiefest Offices belonging to Horsemanship, that is to say, The Office of the Breeder, of the Rider, of the Keeper, and of the Ferrer. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 19 When we entreat of horsemanship, and breaking of horses. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 205 The nature of the country is not fite for horsemanship. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl., Horsemanship*, in its latitude, includes what relates to the make, colour, age, temper, and qualities of horses. 1796 *MORSZ Amer. Geog.* II. 479 The Tartars are inured to horsemanship from their infancy: they seldom appear on foot. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 102 The show exhibited very capital horsemanship. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 375 Gymnastic and horsemanship are as suitable to women as to men. *Attrib.* 1823 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 5 Nov. (1894) II. 369, I hope in God you will not break Jane's neck with your horsemanship experiments.

† **Horse-marine** ¹. *Her. Obs.* [f. HORSE sb. + MARINE a.] A sea-horse.

1705 *Lond. Gas. No.* 4162/4 On a Torse a Demy Horse-Marine.

Horse-marine ² (hō'smār'īn). [f. HORSE sb. + MARINE sb.]

1. A marine mounted on horseback, or a cavalryman doing a marine's work.

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 225 This old sea-dog..organized a body of horse-marines to patrol the shore. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* Apr. 321 The 17th Lancers were once christened the 'Horse marines'. Two troops of this showy corps were employed as marines on board the *Hermione* frigate during some severe fighting in the West Indies.

2. *humorously. (pl.)* An imaginary corps of mounted marine soldiers, considered as a type of men out of their element; hence, *sing.* a man doing work for which he is not fitted; a 'land-lubber' on shipboard.

1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxi. 'What the devil has a ship to do with horse's furniture!—Do you think we belong to the horse-marines?' 1860 *O. W. HOLMES Sea Dial.* 45 Belay y'r jaw, y' swab! y' hoss-marine! 1892 *Wops the Waif* i. 1 (Farmer) You'd better tell that to the hoss marines; I've lived a sight too long in Shoreditch to take that in.

3. 'A man or youth who is engaged in leading and attending to the horse drawing a canal-boat' (*Lab. Comm. Gloss.* 1894).

c 1850 [Corresp. writes 'In general use on Regent's Canal'] c 1860 [Used by a witness at the Lindsey Sessions, Lincoln]. 1881 *Census-returns in Brit. Alm. Comp.* (1885) 94.

Horse-master. One who owns or manages horses; also, a horse-breaker.

1523 *FITZGERB. Husb.* § 120 A Horse-mayster is he, that

bieth wyldye horses, or coltes, and bredeth theym, and selleth theym agayne wyldye, or breaketh parte of them, and maketh theym tame, and then selleth them. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 22 Suche horse maisters will make a colte quickly tame. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 Of the greatest Horse-masters and nourishers of Horses. 1766 *W. SMITH tr. Bouquet's Exp.* (1868) 43 Four divisions..of pack-horses, each conducted by a horse master. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* II. 8 The good horse master in stables is much more likely to be a good horse master under any circumstances.

Horse-meat. [See MEAT.] Food or provender for horses.

1404 *Durham MS. Sac. Roll.* j sythe pro horsmet falcand. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 Finding bothe horsmete and mannysmete to youre soudeours riding be the contré. 1528 *Sir B. TUKK in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 286, I sent a phisician..promysing hym a mark by day, horsmete, and mans mete. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 256 Oats, and all mixed Corns called Horse-meat, are Harvested somtimes with two reaping hooks. 1742 *FIELDING Y. Andrews* II. ii. The sum due for horsemeat was twelve shillings.

Horse-mill. A mill driven by a horse; usually, by one walking in a circle or in a wheel.

1530 *Palsgr.* 232/2 Horse myll, *moulin a cheual.* 1559 in *Boys Sandwiche* (1792) 738 The water must be conveyed away with horse mylles. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Lij, Like the machinery of a horse-mill. 1828 *P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 65 Ten water-mills, eighteen windmills, and two horse-mills.

b. fig. A monotonous round.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xi. (1651) 112 Desire hath no rest, and is infinite in it selfe, endlesse, and as one calls it, a perpetuall racke, or horse mill..still going round as in a ring.

Horse-mint. [See HORSE 28 c.]

1. 'A name applied generally to the wild mints' (Britten and Holland), esp. *Mentha sylvestris* and *M. aquatica*.

c 1565 *Voc. Names Pl. in Wr.* Wülcker 555/5 *Mentastrum*, ..hormimite. a 1587 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 30 *Menta aquatica*, an horsment. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 248/1 *Horsmynte*, herbe, *balsamita*, *mentastrum*. c 1516 *Grote Herbal* colxxv. P v b, Agaynst colde cough bethe dry fygges with horsmynt in wyne, and vse it. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pensd. Ep.* 102 So are they deceived in the name of Horse-raddish, Horse-mint, Bull-rush, and many more..that expression is but a Grecisme. intending no more then great. 1707 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 97 Coarse grass, rushes, horse-mints..general productions of lands overcharged with moisture. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* IV. 152.

2. Applied in North America to other aromatic labiates, as various species of *Monarda*, *Collinsonia canadensis*, and *Cunila Mariana* (Sweet Horse-mint, also called *dittany*). (See *Miller Plant-n.*, and *Cent. Dict.*)

† **Horsen, a.** Obs. *rare.* [See -EN⁴.] Of or belonging to horses.

1558 *WARDE tr. Alexis' Secr.* I. vi. (1580) 108 a, Let hym put the Yearth onely, the Floxe, and the Horsen dounge.

Horse-nail.

1. A horseshoe-nail.

1558 *BARRET Theor. Harres* 135 Horse nayles and horse shoes of all sizes. 1593 *CONGREVE Love for L.* III. ix, Poring upon the Ground for a crooked Pin, or an old Horse-Nail. 1858 *GREENER Gunnery* 148 The inferior iron of which we make horse-nails.

2. A tadpole. *local.*

1608 *TORSSELL Serpents* (1658) 719 The heads of these young Gyrini, which we call in English Horse-nails; because they resemble a Horse-nail in their similitude, whose head is great, and the other part small. 1827 in *Kent. Gloss.*

Horseness, noun-nd. The abstract quality of a horse (tr. Gr. *ἵπποτης*).

1864 *Q. Rev.* July 72, 'I see a horse', said Antisthenes to Plato, 'but I do not see horseness'.

Horse-play.

† 1. Play in which a horse is used or takes part; theatrical horsemanship. Also *transf.* Obs.

1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* III. ii, Horse-play at four-score is not so ready. a 1667 *MIDDLETON Mayor of Queenborough* v. i, *Second Play.* We have a play wherein we use a horse. *Sim.* Fellows, you use no horse-play in my house. 1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* I. ii, *Bel.* They get upon their jennets, and prance before their ladies' windows..Wild. And this horseplay they call making love.

2. Rough, coarse, or boisterous play, passing the bounds of propriety.

1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* (1590) 9, I am a stranger, and cannot tel what your horse play means. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 506 He [Collier] is too much given to horse-play in his raillery. 1749 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. clxxx. 166 No aukward overturns of glasses, plates, and salt-cellars; no horse-play. 1856 *MASSON Ess.* iv. 121 Dryden's best comic attempts were but heavy horse-play. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Playgr. Europe* vi. (1894) 149 Explosions of animal spirits, bordering at times upon horse-play.

Hence **Horse-playish a.**, given to horse-play. 1882 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 2/1 The younger men were somewhat horse-playish in their behaviour.

Horse-plum.

1. A small red variety of plum.

1530 *Palsgr.* 232/2 Horse plome, frute, *jorruise.* 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 20 Her cheekes are purple ruddle lyke a horse plumme. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 28 A great black kernell as big as our horse Plums. 1886 *BARTTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* *Horse Plum*, a small red plum.

2. (U.S.) The common wild plum of North America (*Prunus Americana*).

Horse-pond, sb. A pond for watering and washing horses; proverbial as a ducking-place for obnoxious persons.

1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* i. i. I han't much Land to spare; but I have an admirable Horse-Pond—I'll settle that upon him, if you will. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 126 P. 4. Led into a horsepond by a Will of the Whisp. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 101 If old Bettenson had ordered him to have been dragg'd through a Horse-pond. 1843 BATHURST *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 62 He intended . . . to take a third individual to a horse-pond . . . and duck him head and ears three times.

Horse-pond, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To duck in or drag through a horse-pond.

1757 GARRICK *Male Coquette* i. 13 If I go again, Sir, may I be caned, kicked, and horseponded for my pains. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* vi. x. Not only horsewhipt, but horseponded. 1834 *Church Reformer* III. 79 [They] will not readily forget his suggestion of horse-ponding their leaders as a substitute for redressing their grievances.

Horse-power.

1. The power or rate of work of a horse in drawing; hence, in *Mech.*, a conventional unit for measuring the rate of work of a prime motor, commonly taken (after Watt) as = 550 foot-pounds per second (which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ times the actual power of a horse). Abbreviated H.P.

1866 O. GREGORY *Mech.* (1867) II. 357 The usual method of estimating the effects of engines by what are called 'horse powers' must inevitably be very fallacious. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 207/1 Nominal horse-power is a purely conventional term adopted by makers of steam-engines, and has no fixed relation to indicated horse-power. 1891 *Electrician* Sept. 551 A new and shockingly unscientific unit, the electrical horse power, is insensibly coming into use. 1897 PERRER in *Glasgow Herald* 6 Feb. 3/5 The term 'horse-power' has probably seen its best days. As a scientific term it has been much abused, and as a commercial term it conveys no meaning.

b. With prefixed numeral, expressing the power or rate of work of an engine, etc.; as 'an engine of 40-horse power', or 'a 40-horse-power engine'. Properly the numeral + 'horse' form an attrib. phrase qualifying 'power' (as in 'four-horse coach'; cf. *two-foot rule*, *half-mile race*); but the whole phrase (esp. when used attrib.) is often analyzed as numeral + 'horse-power'.

1823 BYRON *Juan* x. xxxiv. note, A metaphor taken from the 'forty-horse power' of a steam-engine. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* iv. She . . . preferred the three-horse power of the schuyt to the hundred-horse power of the steam-packet. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 214 Oscillating steam-engine, of 10-horse power. 1877 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 50 One 25 horse-power engine, 10-inch cylinder.

2. *transf.* Power or rate of work as estimated by this unit; number of horse-powers. Also *fig.*

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 268 What is the horse-power of the Niagara? 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 235 Enthusiasm is the leaping lightning, not to be measured by the horse-power of the understanding. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* i. xx, [He] calculates the equivalent of that heat in horse-power.

3. The power or agency of a horse or horses as employed in driving machinery; hence, a machine by which the pull or weight of a horse is converted into power for driving other machinery.

1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 50 A One Horse Power Portable Horse Gear. *Ibid.* 51 A useful and economical thrashing machine to be either worked by hand or horse power. 1864 WEBSTER *Horse-power* . . . 3. A machine operated by one or more horses; a horse-engine. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., An ordinary horse-power, such as is used for thrashing-machines, drag-saws, clover-hullers.

Horse-pox.

+1. A severe or virulent pox. (Used in coarse excretions.) *Obs.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 115 With a Horse-pox and a Murrain. 1667 DK. NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* iv. i. Leave off your winking and your pinking, with a horse-pox t'ye. 1694 ECHARD *Plantus* Pref. A iiij, I'll fetch ye out with a Horse-pox for a damnable, prying, nine-eyed Witch.

2. A pustular disease of horses, said, when communicated to cows, to produce cow-pox.

1824 *N. Y. Med. Jnrl.* 15 Nov. 548 An outbreak of casual 'horse-pox' among the she-asses. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 636 He explained the failure on the part of many experimenters to transmit horse-pox to the cow.

Horser. [f. HORSE *v.* + -ER1.] One who provides horses for a coach; a postmaster.

1851 'NIMROD' *Road* 35 The horser's profits depend upon the luck he has with his stock.

Horse-race.

A race by horses (with riders). 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 Phillip of Macedon reckoned a horse-race wonne at Olympus among bys three fearefull felicities. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 198 No meane Lordes. . . and Gentlemen in our Court had in like sort put out money upon a horserace, or speedie course of a horse, under themselves. a 1656 BACON (J.), In horseraces men are curious that there be not the least weight upon one horse more than upon another. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 462 P. 4 To glory in being the first Man at Cock-matches, Horse-races. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxxv, Pindar sang horse-races.

attrib. 1669 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 426 Cirque (margin), Or Horse-race-yard, able to hold above 20000.

Horse-racer. [f. HORSE-RACE + -ER1, after *race*, *racer*.] One who keeps horses for racing; one who rides horses in races, a jockey.

c 1618 J. BRUEN in *Hinde Life* xi. (1641) 38 A good rule for the horse-racers, rank riders, and hot-spurre hunters. 1733 *Weekly Ref.* 8 Dec., Song-singers, horse-racers, valets-de-chambre. 1888 *Athenium* 22 Sept. 381/1 The first Lord Godolphin was a horse-racer as well as gambler undoubtedly.

Horse-racing, *sb.* [f. HORSE + RACING *vbl. sb.*, after *horse-race*.] The practice or sport of running horses in competitions of speed.

c 1644 G. FOX *Jnrl.* (1827) I. 250 Each taking his horse . . . and so go to horse-racing. 1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) I. xxvi. 267 The wretched attachment of our young nobility and gentry to horse-racing. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 201 All ardently addicted to gambling and horse-racing. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 1/3 Horse-racing . . . is a sport which gives more employment to more thousands of deserving persons than can be claimed for any other.

b. *Comb.* Horseracing-board, a board used for a gambling game played with figures of horses.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Mar. 7/2 Charged with gambling with a horseracing-board in the New-cut, and carrying on a system of swindling.

So **Horse-racing** *a.*, addicted to horse-racing.

1814 *Last Act* II. ii, A bold, dashing, horse-racing, fox-hunting heroine.

Horse-radish.

[See HORSE *sb.* 27 c.] 1. A cruciferous plant (*Cochlearia Armoracia*), with white flowers and broad rough leaves, a native of middle Europe and western Asia, commonly cultivated for its root (see 2).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. vii. 186 Horse Radish bringeth forth great leaves. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Vegetables which abound with a pungent volatile Salt and Oil as . . . Horse-Radish, Cresses. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 732 Horse-Radish is a Native of most hilly situations in Europe. . . flowering in May.

2. The thick rootstock of this plant, which has a very pungent flavour, and is scraped or grated down as a condiment.

1665 HART *Anal. Ur.* Pref. B b, The Germanes in diuerse places . . . boyle wilde or horse radishes with their beefe. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 351 Pour it on your parsley, with two or three slices of horse-radish. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* I. vi. 150 His prejudices as a gentleman and a scholar were offended by the absence of horse-radish.

fig. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. vi. iii, With a plentiful garnishing of the horse radish of their petulance.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *horse-radish root*; + *horse-radish ale*, ? ale flavoured with horse-radish; *horse-radish tree*, (a) a tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*), a native of India, cultivated in tropical countries for its pod-like capsules, which are eaten fresh or pickled, and for its winged seeds (*ben-nuts*), from which oil of ben is obtained; the root resembles horse-radish in flavour; (b) in Australia, a name for *Codonocarpus cotinifolius* (N. O. *Phytolacae*): see quot. 1889.

1664 PERRY *Diary* 16 Sept. He would needs have me drink a cup of horse-radish ale. 1694 SALMON *Bates's Disp.* (1713) 437/2 On the educulated Pouder, affuse Oil of Turpentine drawn off from Horse-radish-roots. 1899 *All Year Round* No. 32. 127/1 Horse-radish trees, giving perfumers and watchmakers that famous oil of Ben, which can hardly ever be obtained pure. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Nat. Plants Australia* 164 Called also 'Horse-radish Tree', owing to the taste of the leaves.

Horse-rider. One who rides a horse; a professional performer on horseback; a circus-rider.

So **Horse-riding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1580 LVLV *Euphues* To Gentlem. Rdrs. (Arb.) 223 The cholaricke Horse-rider, who . . . not daring to kill the Horse went into the stable to cutte the saddle. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 317 His Pastimes of Hunting, Hawking and Horse-riding. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. iii, The clashing and banging band attached to the horse-riding establishment . . . a flag . . . proclaimed . . . that it was 'Sleary's horse-riding'. *Ibid.* III. v, The horse-riders never mind what they say, sir; they're famous for it. 1883 tr. *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 48 Those north-eastern branches, as far as the light of history reaches, are . . . found a horse-riding race.

Horse-scooter, scouser.

See HORSE-CORSE.

Horse-sense.

U.S. colloq. Strong common sense; 'a coarse, robust, and conspicuous form of shrewdness often found in ignorant and rude persons; plain, practical good sense' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1870 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 Aug. 205 The new phrase—born in the West, we believe—of 'horse-sense', which is applied to the intellectual ability of men who exceed others in practical wisdom. 1872 C. D. WARNER *Backlog Studies* 124 He was a plain man . . . he had what is roughly known as 'horse-sense', and he was homely. 1884 *New Eng. Jnrl. Educ.* XIX. 377 The latent 'horse-sense' of the American people may be relied on, in the end, to abate this nuisance.

Horseshoe, horse-shoe

(hɔːʃuː, juː), *sb.*

1. A shoe for a horse, now usually formed of a narrow iron plate bent to the outline of the horse's hoof and nailed to the animal's foot.

Widely employed by the superstitious as an amulet, a protection from witchcraft, omen of good luck, etc.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 255 Foure hors schoon. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 245 Item for a hors shoo. . . *jd. ob.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 39 Makdonald . . . with horschone he schood his wife, and set thame on her solis with nailis. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 123 To be throwne into the Thames, and coold, glowing-hot . . . like a Horse-shoo. 1665 BOYLE *Orcas. Ref.* (1845) 348 The common People of this Country have a Tradition, that 'tis a lucky thing to find a Horse-shoe. 1751 *Univ. Mag.* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1457 No horseshoe nor magpie shall baffle our skill. 1884 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, Your wife's a witch, man; you should nail a horse-shoe on your chamber door. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. iv. 124 One of the ancient horse-shoes is described as consisting of a solid piece of iron. 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* vi. 217 Here in Somerset, horseshoes are nailed on stable doors, hung up to the ceilings above the horses, or fastened to the walls of the cow-house, 'to keep off the pixies'.

b. *Horseshoes*, the game of quoits. *dial.*

1825 in BROCKETT. 1846 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) I. 228 The game of

quoits is called 'horse-shoes' in the North because sometimes played with horse-shoes.

2. Applied to things shaped like a horseshoe, or a circular arc larger than a semi-circle. *a. generally.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xxiv. 73 The bataylle ought to be then ordred and made in manere of a hors-shoo. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 130 The river making a kind of a double horse-shoe. 1770 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 298 The Ohio running round it in the nature of a horse-shoe. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 337 When the dip forms what is called a horse-shoe, descending from one mountain or hill, and ascending on the opposite. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 507 The horseshoe which lies between the wooded hills of Maidenhead, Wycombe and Marlow.

b. *Fortification.* (See quot. 1704.)

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 108 Three pieces of Fortification call'd Horse-Shoos. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Horse-Shoe*, in Fortification, is a Work sometimes of a round, and sometimes of an Oval Figure, raised in the Ditch of a Marshy Place, or in low Grounds, and bordered with a Parapet. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 312 That Fortress has no other Out-works, besides a Horse-shoe next the Port, and a little Cover d-way.

c. *Ship-building.* = *Horseshoe clamp* in 5 d.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 125 *Horse-shoes*, large straps of iron or copper shaped like a horse-shoe and let into the stem and gripe on opposite sides, through which they are bolted together to secure the gripe to the stem.

d. *Turning-lathe.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Horseshoe* . . . 2. A movable support for varying the gearing and the velocity of the screw which moves the slide.

3. *Bot.* The same as *horseshoe-vetch*: see 5 d.

1576 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xxxi. 490 The thirde kind is called . . . in English Horse shoe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. d. 1057 Horse shoe commeth vp in certaine vntilled and sunny places of Italy and Languedock. 1721 J. PETTIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 387 *Horse-shoes*. The Pods of this elegant Plant resemble a Half moon, or Horse-shoe.

4. *Zool. a.* A horseshoe-crab: see 5 d. b. An American name of a bivalve mollusc, *Lutraria elliptica*, the oval otter-shell.

1775 ROMANS *Florida* 302 A crab . . . called in the southern province a king crab, and to the northward a horse-shoe. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xv. (1883) 213 She seized a live horseshoe by the tail.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* A simple attrib. 'of a horseshoe', as in *horseshoe-fashion*, *form*, *shape*.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 26 Great Stairs made Horse-shoe-fashion. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 23/2 Nose . . . bordered by a wide curve of a horseshoe shape. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iii. 66 Norman arches are not unfrequently of the horse-shoe form.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* 'Of the form of a horseshoe, or arc larger than a semicircle', as *horseshoe arch*, *bend*, *brooch*, *door*, *table*.

1796 COMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 71 The horseshoe bend that begins at Mortlake. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 131 A horse-shoe arch has its centre above the spring. 1873 HAYNE in *Tristram Moab* 375 Arches distinctly horseshoe. 1884 *Graphic* 22 Nov. 538/1 The delegates took their places to the right and left of him at a horseshoe table. 1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain* etc. 64 Through the usual horse-shoe door, we enter an open court.

c. *similitive*, *parasynthetic*, etc., as *horseshoe-shaped*, *horseshoe-like* *adjs.*

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 48 A horse-shoe-shaped mark of deep purple. 1822 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 276 A small room entered by a horse-shoe-like arch. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 3/3 The tunnel . . . is 21 ft. high and 19 ft. broad, and is horseshoe-shaped.

d. *Special combs.*: *horseshoe anvil* (see quot.); *horseshoe-bat*, any species of bat having a nose-leaf more or less horseshoe-shaped, esp. *Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum*, *R. hipposideros*, and *Phyllorhina armigera*; *horseshoe clamp* (see quot.); *horseshoe-crab*, a crab-like animal of the genus *Limulus*, so called from the shape of its shell; a king-crab; *horseshoe-fern*, (in New Zealand) *Marattia fraxinea*, called in Australia *potato-fern* (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898); *horseshoe goose*, head, kidney, magnet (see quotes.); *horseshoe-nail*, anail of soft iron for fastening on horseshoes; hence *horseshoe-nail machine*, *rod*; *horseshoe-vetch*, a leguminous plant (*Hippocrepis comosa*) bearing umbels of yellow flowers, and jointed pods each division of which resembles a horseshoe.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Horseshoe-anvil*, one which corresponds in shape and size to the hoof of a horse, and has shanks which permit its adjustment in the socket-hole of the anvil, in either a natural or a reversed position. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 140 The 'Horse shoe Bat, with an odd protuberance round its upper lip, somewhat in the form of an horse-shoe. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 169 Two species are known in England under the name of the Greater and Lesser Horse-shoe Bats. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Horseshoe-clamp* (*Ship-building*), an iron strap by which the gripe and fore-foot are attached. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* III. (1875) 231 The 'horseshoe-crab awakened his especial curiosity. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2393 The Egyptian goose is the 'horse-shoe goose'. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* **Horse-shoe Head*, a disease in infants, wherein the sutures of the skull are too open, or too great a vacuity is left between them. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Horse-shoe kidney* . . . a variety of the kidneys in man in which they are connected by their lower ends, so as to make one horseshoe-shaped organ. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 409 A magnet, bent so that the two ends almost meet, is called a 'horse-shoe magnet. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xvi. 441 He bent it into a continuous ring, which . . . he caused to rotate

rapidly close to the poles of a horse-shoe magnet. 1415-16 *Durham MS. Sac. Roll*, Et in fureur et "horsescho-nayle, xix s. xjd. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 97 Six parts of iron in small fragments, as points of horse-shoe nails. 1888 *Law Rep.* 13 App. Cas. 401 A patent for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, "Horse-shoe Nail-machine, one in which rods of iron are shaped into nails for the purpose stated. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 7/4 Rolled horse-shoe nail rods (charcoal) are priced at £16 10s. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1788) 282 *Hippocrepis*, "Horse-shoe Vetch.

Horse-shoe, v. [f. prec. sb. : cf. SHOE v.]
1. *trans.* To provide with horse-shoes.

2. *Arch.* To make (an arch) horse-shoe-shaped.
1874 J. FERGUSON *Hist. Archit.* (ed. 2) i. iv. vi. 1. 391 A Sassanian arch... horse-shoed to the extent of one-tenth of its diameter.

So **Horse-shoer** (-sho:), one who makes horse-shoes, or shoes horses; **Horse-shoeing**, the art or craft of shoeing horses.

1591 SPARKY tr. *Catlin's Geomancie* 76 Craftsmen working by yron, as horse-shoers, locke-smiths, and such like. 1869 G. FLEMING (*title*) Horse-Shoes and Horse-Shoeing. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 11/2 The horse-shoers wore new russet leather aprons, with blood-red horse-shoe stamped in the centre.

Horse-skin. The skin of a horse; leather made of a horse's skin. Also *attrib.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2250 (Fairf.) Pai dight ham... wip hors skynys and camel hide. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 33 Their Boots... of Horse-skin very neatly drest. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* v. The soft clinging sand already overtopped my horse-skin boots.

Horse-tail, horsetail.

1. A horse's tail.

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 10311 He... Featnyt hym... by his fete eyn, Hard by the horse of his horse taylor. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 251, I say and iuge that Gerarde be drawn at horse tayles, and then hangyd. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 96 Let them... not presume to touch a haire of my Masters horse-tail, till they kissee their hands. 1737 POKR *Hor. Epist.* ii. i. 63 Then by the rule that made the Horse-tail bare, I pluck out year by year, as hair by hair. 1846 H. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Hist.* i. 162 The Turk... made his standard of a horse-tail.

b. Used in Turkey as an ornament, as a military standard, the symbol of war, and as an ensign denoting the rank of a pasha: see **TAIL**; hence, † the office of a pasha (*obs.*). Anciently used also by the Bulgarians.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 695 Horse-tails are great jewels, and two slaves will be given for one tail. 1683 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1860/6 The King of Poland has taken two Horse Tails (which are the Turks Signals of War). 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 127 Next were brought the Bassa's two Horse Tails. 1711 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 709 The sultan has resolved... to renew the war against Muscovy, having for that end caused the horse tail (their signal of war) to be placed again before the seraglio. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, The dey will make you a horse-tail. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 219 While all Christendom trembled at the sight of the horse-tails, Soliman died. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* vi. x. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* v. viii. II. 423 They [the Bulgarians] were to go to battle no longer under their old national ensign, the horse-tail, but under the banner of the Cross.

2. The common name of the genus *Equisetum*, consisting of cryptogamous plants with hollow jointed stems, and whorls of slender branches at the joints; the whole having some resemblance to a horse's tail.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Hippuris*, latinis dicitur equisetum, aut cauda equina... aliquibus dicitur Hors taylor, nonnullis Hally Water stryngle, Dyshewasshynges. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 45 For Pasture or Meddowe... the worst as Plinie saith, is Russches, Fearnie, and Horse-taylor. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 31 The Water spider, bath two hairy geniculated horns, knotted or jointed at several divisions like... Hors-tayl. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 488 Wood Horsetail has the leaves compound or divided, and the spikes at the end of the same stems. 1873 Mrs. KING *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* iv. (1877) 146 Brushing past the rigid arms of hideous giant horsetails.

b. † **Female Horse-tail**, an old name for *Hippuris* or **MARE'S-TAIL**, a phanerogamous plant somewhat resembling *Equisetum* in habit. Shrubby Horse-tail, name for shrubs of the genus *Ephedra* (N. O. *Gnetaceae*), having small scale-like leaves resembling the branches of *Equisetum*. Tree Horse-tail = *horsetail-tree*: see 5.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccccliii. 957 *Cauda equina* *famina*, the female Horse tail. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xi. 116 In the books it [*Hippuris*] is called Female Horsetail or Mare's-tail. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Horse-tail, Great Shrubby, *Ephedra distachya*. *Ibid.*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, Swamp Oak of Australia, Tree-Horse-tail.

3. 'A hippurite.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

4. *Anat.* The leath of nerves in which the spinal cord ends: called in mod. L. *cauda equina*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *horsetail-like* adj., *horsetail standard* (see 1 b); resembling a horse's tail, as *horse-tail cloud*, *lock*; also *horsetail-liohen*, name for various species of *Alectoria*, esp. *A. jubata*, having a slender pendulous thallus; *horsetail-tree*, a tree of the genus *Casuarina*, esp. the Australian *C. equisetifolia*, so called from the resemblance of the leafless jointed branches to those of *Equisetum*.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood C.* Aske Humors,

why a Feather he doth weare?..Or what he doth with such a Horse-tail locke? 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 7 His sweet worship with his horse-tail locke. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 228 The vault of heaven was strewn with what are called horse-tail clouds. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 3/2 [A yucca with] enormous horsetail-like panicles of white flowers.

Horseward, orig. to horse-ward: see -WARD.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xviii. (1632) 901 Giving command to make themselves shortly ready, for their Lords were to horse-ward.

Horse-way. A road by which a horse may pass; a bridle-road; sometimes = cart-road.

984 *Charter of Æthelred* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 219 To horsewezes heale. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 66 With out the Citys ys an horse wey vnder neth a mown-tem. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Any common highway cartway horseway or footway. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea. iv.* i. 58 Glow. Knowst thou the way to Douer? *Edg.* Both style and gate; Horseway and foot-path. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W. x.* i. I therefore walked back by the horse-way, which was five miles round, though the footway was but two. 1875 *Poste Gales* iv. § 3 A right of horse-way or carriage-way through his land.

Horsewhip (hōr'shwip), *sb.* A whip for driving or controlling a horse.

1694 G. FOX *Jrnl.* (1827) i. 108 Then they... put me into the stocks, and they brought dog-whips and horse-whips, threatening to whip me. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* i. xv. 254 (Jod.) Riding out... with his horsewhip in his hand. 1809 MALKIN *Gt. Blas* x. xi. (Rtldg.) 377 Those impracticable beings, on whom good example, good advice, and a good horsewhip, are equally thrown away.

Horsewhip, v. [f. prec. : cf. WHIP v.] *trans.* To chastise with a horsewhip.

1768 BICKERSTAFF *Lionel & Clarissa* III. ii. If you are a gentleman, you shall fight me; if you are a scrub, I'll horsewhip you. 1809 LYTTON *Devereux* v. v. I will fulfil your errand, and horsewhip him soundly. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* viii. If I were a man I would horsewhip him. *fig.* 1790 J. B. MORTON *Mann. W. Ind.* 183 That he horsewhips and shoots you dead with a murdering infamous tongue.

Hence **Horsewhipped** *ppl. a.*, **Horsewhipping** *vbl. sb.* Also **Horsewhipper**, **Horse-whipper**.

c 1774 T. ERSKINE in *Spirit Pub. Jrnl.* (1799) III. 300 To save thy horse-whipp'd back from daily fears. 1808 — *Ep. to Mrs. Clarke* *ibid.* V. 405 A horse-whipper of carpets. 1809 LYTTON *Devereux* v. v. If ever you meet him, give him a good horse-whipping on my account. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 457 Ballinasloe, where this person performed his feat of horsewhipping. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 20 If he tamely submits to a horsewhipping, he must be more or less than man.

Horsewoman (hōr'swumān). A woman who rides on horseback; a female equestrian. Usually with qualifying adj.

1564-70 BULLRYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 58 Your mother was a good horsewoman, and loured ridyng well as any gentlewoman that euer I knewe in my life. 1665 MIDDLETON *Wom. Brave* *Wom.* II. i. Sh'ad need be a good horsewoman, and sit fast. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* vii. His comments on Miss Crawford's great cleverness as a horsewoman. 1887 FAIRTH *Autobiog.* i. xxi. 279 Miss Gilbert was a most accomplished horsewoman.

Hence **Horsewomanish**.
1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 339 Her excellent and bold horsewomanish attracted... admiration. 1888 ANNIE THOMAS' *Allerton Towers* II. vi. 105 A severe critic upon horsewomanish.

Horsiness (hōr'sinēs). [f. HORSE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being horsy, esp. in sense 2.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 July, There is no keeping clear of 'horsiness' and the horse. 1875 TANNYSON *Q. Mary* III. v. It shall be all my study for one hour To rose and lavender my horsiness, Before I dare to glance upon your Grace. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 117 The St. Aubyn girls... finding him a kindred spirit in horsiness and doggyness, took him at once into their confidence.

Horsing, vbl. sb. [f. HORSE *v.* + -ING.]

1. Provision of horses or cavalry.

1784 WYCLIF *Dent.* xvii. 16 Bi nombre of horsynge atered [Vulg. *equitatus numero subleuatus*]. c 1400 Rowland & O. 380, I have horsynge at my will. c 1650 *Don Bellianis* 72 Send half of your men... taking with them double horsing that when we arrive... we may find fresh horses. 1896 N. B. *Daily Mail* 17 June 4 The ordinary expenses for horsing, traffic, and general management (of a tramway).

2. The 'covering' of a mare.

1558 HULOET, Horsynge of a mare. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Catulio*, to desire the male: ... to go to rutter: to horsing: to blissing. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 125 b, She... is taken to be barren... y' takes not at y' first horsing. 1737 POPE, etc. *Mart. Scribl.* i. vi.

3. A mounting as on a horse; a flogging inflicted while on another's back: see **HORSE** v. 4 b.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 105/1 *Horsing*, of Beer, is the setting of one Barrel upon two. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 261, I felt so indignant at the ignominious horsing I had incurred.

4. *Cutlery trade.* (See quot.)

1831 J. HOLLAND *Mansf. Metal* I. 392 What is technically called the *horsing*, being in fact, the seat or saddle upon which the grinder sits astride while at work. 1870 READS [see second quot. in 5].

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **horsing-block**, **stone** = **HORSE-BLOCK** 1 and 2; **horsing-chain**, the chain that fastens a grinder's seat to the framework of the grindstone.

1661 *Manch. Court Lett Rec.* (1887) IV. 300 For a Horsing stone att Hyde Crosse. 1666 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. viii. § 3 (1669) 452/2 [He] makes his seeming piety to God

but as a horsing-block to get into the Creatures Saddle. 1708 THORSSAY *Diary* (Hunter) II. 13 We met with a great number of horsing-stones, each of three steps, but cut out of one entire stone. 1856 S. C. BRUES *Gloss. Terms, Horsing block*, a square timber framing, used in forming excavations for raising the ends of the wheeling planks. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skiri* II. 23 A stone horsing-block stood near the doorway. 1870 READS *Put yourself in his place* I. 201 The stone went like a pistol-shot, and snapped the horsing-chains like thread... the grinder... had fallen forward on his broken horsing.

Horsing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2; but in sense 1, app. for phrase *a-horsing*.]

1. Of a mare: Desiring the horse; in heat.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 126 b, When you perceive y' she is Horsing... put to your stallion. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1011 Mares come into season about February, and continue to be horsing, as it is called, until the end of June or middle of July.

† 2. Riding on or having to do with horses; horsy. c 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* II. iii. A young horsing gentleman.

Horsy, *obs.* f. **HOARSELY**, **HOBBELY**. **Horson**, *obs.* f. **WHORESON**. **Horst**, *dial.* f. **HURST**.

Horsy (hōr'si), *a.* Also -ey. [f. **HORSE** *sb.* + -y.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a horse or horses.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 41 Th' halfe-horsy people, Centaures hight. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct., Elk-flesh is a decidedly horsy species of game.

2. Having to do with horses; addicted or devoted to horses, horse-racing, and matters of the stable; affecting the dress and language of a groom or jockey.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* i. 3 [His] groomy gait and horsy propensities. 1858 *Almae Matres* 6 The horsy individual then related an anecdote. 1881 *Athenaeum* 19 Mar. 392/1 'In Luck's Way' is a horsy, if not a racy story. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. v. 111 They... were both horsy and doggy, and plain-spoken to brusqueness.

3. Of the mare: Desiring the horse.

1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1012 Separated from other mares, which, becoming horsy, will kick them.

4. *Comb.*, as *horsy-looking*, *mind*.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxiv. 361 He's a horsy lookin' sort o' man. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gas.* May 183/2 Horsy-minded road trustees and sheriffs.

Hence **Horsyism**, horsy quality and practice; **Horsyly** *adv.*, in a horsy manner.

1882 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/7 Horsyism is a word that has been coined to express that inexplicable affinity which equine pursuits seem to have in some countries with rough manners and loud oaths. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 614/2 If he be horsily inclined.

Hort, *obs.* form of **HURT**.

† **Hortal**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *hort-us* garden + -AL; cf. med. L. *hortāle*, *-ālis* (Du Cange).] Growing in a garden; cultivated.

c 1700 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 316 Flowers, as well hortā as wild.

Hortation (hōrtā'shōn). [ad. L. *hortātiō-em*, n. of action f. *hortāri* to encourage, exhort.] The action of exhorting or inciting; exhortation.

1536 BILLENDEEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 98 The Albanis, inflammit... be this hortation, come forthwart well arrayait on thair ennemes. 1600 GRANGER *Dia. Log.* 4 Propounded in forme of a hortation, counsell, hortation. 1721 STRYFE *Ecll. Mem.* an. 1548 (R.) That he should by his hortation set the commons against the nobility and gentlemen.

Hortative (hōrtā'tiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *hortā-tiv-us*, f. *hortāri* to exhort: see -IVE.]

A. adj. Characterized by exhortation, serving or tending to exhort.

1683 COCKERAM, *Hortative*, belonging to exhortation. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 63 Hereupon Pope Urban came... and made this hortative Oration. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 364 The narrative... is vastly more interesting than the didactic or hortative. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 445 Many hortative and illustrative digressions.

B. sb. A hortatory speech; an address intended to exhort or encourage.

1607-18 BACON *Ess.*, *Marriage & Single Life* (Arb.) 268 Generalls commonlye in their hortatives putt Men in minde of their wives and Children. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 72 Others incited him to it, and among other hortatives they told him [etc.]. 1884 *Taunt in Junke* 253 So encouraging [were] the hortatives of Kiriokh.

Hence **Hortatively** *adv.*, in a hortative manner; by way of exhortation.

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 44 Are we to understand this phrase hortatively?

Hortator (hōrtā'tor), *a.* [ad. L. *hortātor*, agent-n. f. *hortāri* to exhort.] One who exhorts or encourages; an exhorter.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 140 With an angry crash, down fell the gavel of the hortator.

Hortatory (hōrtā'tor), *a.* [ad. late L. *hortā-tōri-us*, f. *hortāri* to exhort: see -ORY.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, exhortation or encouragement; hortative, exhortatory.

1826 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 20 Hortatorie and Dehortatorie. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 After the doctrinall part followeth the hortatorie. a 1764 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 381 'Law's Serious Call' [the said] was the finest piece of hortatory theology in any language. 1876 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* (1879) 173 That night he went on, ceaseless, in his hortatory tone.

Hortensial, *a. ? Obs.* [f. L. *hortensis*, -ius, of or belonging to a garden (f. *hortus* garden)

+ -AL.] Of or belonging to a garden; growing or cultivated in gardens.

1655 W. How Let. 20 Sept. in *Sir W. Browne's Wks.* (1848) III. 517 Wee shall add our experiments; to this, *hortensian*... to that, *medicinal*. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* Introd. § 3 Such [trees] as are sative and hortensian.

Hortensian, *a.* ? Obs. [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 229 Mallows... is either Hortensian... or Sylvestrian. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* III. i. 188 Venus was named *Opavia*, the celestial;... *Opavia*, the hortensian.

Horter, obs. form of **HURTER** sb.

Horteyard: see **HORTYARD**.

Horticolous (*hōrtikōlōs*), *a.* rare. [f. *L. hortus* garden + *-col-ere* to inhabit + -ous. Cf. mod. *F. horticole*.] 'Inhabiting or growing in the garden' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

Horticulist. Obs. rare. [f. med. *L. horticulta*, -ulus (Du Cange), 'gardener' (? for *L. *horticola*, like *agricola*), f. *hortus* garden + *-col-ere* to cultivate + -ist. (Cf. *agricolista* in same poem.)]

A horticulturist.

1754 DODSLEY *Pub. Virtue, Agric.* II. 135 On Culture's hand Alone, do these Horticulturists rely?

Horticultor. Obs. rare. [ad. *L.* type **horticultor*, f. *hortus* garden + *cultor* cultivator. Cf. mod. *F. horticulteur*.] = **HORTICULTURIST**.

1760 Bp. HILDERSLEY in W. Hanbury *Charities Church Langton* (1767) 114 To have paid my respects to the renowned horticultor at Church-Langton.

Horticultural (*hōrtikūltūrāl*), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to horticulture; connected with the cultivation of a garden.

1778-9 V. KNOX *Ess. cxv.* (R.), I should not hesitate to allot the first place, in an estimate of horticultural graces, to the weeping willow. 1805 T. A. KNIGHT (title) Report of a Committee of the Horticultural Society of London. 1800 SHELLEY *Witch* *Atl.* xxxii. Like an horticultural adept, Stole a strange seed, and wrapt it up in mould. 1878 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 141 [Haarlem] early celebrated for its horticultural produce.

Horticulture (*hōrtikūltūr*), *-tūr*. [ad. *L.* type **horticūlūra* cultivation of a garden, f. *hortus* garden + *cūlūra* CULTURE: after *agricultura*. Cf. mod. *F. horticulture*, admitted by Acad. 1835.]

The cultivation of a garden; the art or science of cultivating or managing gardens, including the growing of flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App. *Horticulture*, the tillage, dressing, or improvement of Gardens, as Agriculture of other Grounds. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* Ep. Ded. a j b, The Product of Horticulture, and the Field. 1713 A. EVANS *Verumunus* xix, Hail, Horticulture's Sapient King! Receive the Homage which we bring. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 310 Temple, in his intervals of leisure, had tried many experiments in horticulture.

Horticulturist (*hōrtikūltūrīst*), *f.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who practises the art of horticulture; a gardener; esp. one who practises gardening scientifically as a profession.

1818 TODD, *Horticulturist*, one who is fond of, or skilled in, the art of cultivating gardens. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* xxviii. 1836 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* I. i. § 5. 139 Hybrid plants are continually produced in gardens... by a process well known to horticulturists.

Hortile, obs. form of **HURTLE**.

Hortolan, *hortulan* (e), obs. ff. **ORTOLAN**.

Hortour, obs. form of **HURTER** sb. 1

Hortulan (*hōrtiulān*), *a.* (sb.) Also 7-9 hortulane, 8 hortuline. [ad. *L. hortulanus* of or belonging to a garden, sb. a gardener, f. *hortulus* dim. of *hortus* garden. In earlier form **ORTOLAN**, from *It. ortolano*.] Of or belonging to a garden or gardening; garden-.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Ep. Ded. This Hortulan Kalendar is yours. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard Pref.* All things which concern his hortulan profession. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 236 Fruits and other hortulane productions are drawn by dogs round the streets. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 311 The hortulan vegetables, common to other parts of New-England. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 83 A rarer display of architectural and hortulan splendour.

B. sb. A gardener. Obs. rare.

1526 [see **ORTOLAN**].

Hortulanary, *a.* Obs. rare. = **HORTULAN** *a.* 1715 PITTIS *Life Dr. Radcliffe* 24 The Doctor's servants made such a Havock amongst his Hortulanary Curiosities.

Hortus siccus (*hōrtūs sīk's*), *[Lat., = dry garden.]* An arranged collection of dried plants; a herbarium.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* Pref. Bij. It is a Collection of all the Plants of those Countries, which in Botanic terms is called a *Hortus Siccus*. 1799 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 64 P. 5, I. bought a *Hortus Siccus* of inestimable value. 1804 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1803) 38 Flowers in the court looking fit for a *hortus siccus*. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* VI. 48 (Stanf.) The furs were packed, my sketches and wet *hortus siccus* (mosses, etc.) properly combined, and we started again.

1763 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 5 Aug., [At Cambridge] where no events grow, though we preserve those of former days, by way of *Hortus Siccus* in our libraries. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 3) 15 The ample collection of known classes, genera, and species, which at present beautify the *hortus siccus* of dissent.

Hortyard. Obs. Also 6-7 horteyard, hortyard. [An affected alteration of *orchard*, frequent in 16-17th c., influenced by *L. hortus* garden. The earliest OE. form was *ortgeard*, whence later *ortceard*, ME. *orchard* (from c 1200); in 16th c. this was written by some *ortyard*, after med. *L. ortus* or *It. orto* garden, and still later *hortyard*.] A garden of fruit trees, an ORCHARD; sometimes a garden in general.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 323 He that planteth an horteyarde. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* II. 602, The hortyard of Pembroke hall in Cambrige. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) I. 226 Pety larceny, as robbing mens horteyards and gardens of fruit. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 15 Any one that suspects the Echo to be really in the Hortyard, and not in the Garden, go but into it. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* Plan. Of the Hort-Yard and Potagere; and what Fruit-Trees... may be admitted into a Garden.

Horwed: see **HORY** v.

Horwz, *horz* (e), filth: see **HORE** sb.

Hory, *horry*, *a.* Obs. exc. dial. Forms: *a.* 1 horiz, 3-4 hori, hore, 4 horie, 4-5 hory, hoory, 8 horry, 9 dial. howry; *B.* 4-5 horow (e), (7) horrow. [OE. *horiz*, f. *horh*, *horw*, *hor*, *HORE* sb. + -y. The ordinary OE. *horiz* naturally gave ME. *hori*, *hory*. Chaucer's *horow* (cited by Bullock and Cockeram as *horrow*) attaches itself app. to the inflexional *horz* in *horz-um*, etc.: cf. *HOLY*, *HALLOW*.]

Foul, dirty, filthy; cf. *cl. HOLY*, *HALLOW*.

a. c 1000 *Canons of Elfric* § 23 in Thorpe *Laus* II. 350 Dnt his reaf ne beo horiz. c 1000 *Elfric Hom.* I. 528 Mid horium reafe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Clensunge þat is þat bring hori to clene. a 1300 *Sev. Sins*, *Pride* 13 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 129 Hit nis bote a hori felle. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxii. 5 He that... shal touche... any vncleue, whos touchynge is hory (1388 foul), shal be vncleue vnto the euen. c 1400 *Langrunc's Cirurg.* 82 An hory wounde shal be heeld, in remeuyng away be crust eipere flpe þat is in him. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1870 Þis synfulle worlde þat so horry ys. 1746 *Exmoor Scold.* (E.D.S.) 155 Thy waistcoat oll horry. 1820 TENNYSON *Village Wife* vii, A howry owd book. 1881 N. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Howery*, dirty, filthy.

B. [c 1000 *Apollonius* (1834) 13 Mid horghum scieles.] c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 206 Somtyme envyous folke with tinges horowe departen hem alas. c 1400 *Plowman's T.* 1097 They were naughty, foule, and horowe. 1616 BULLOCK, *Horrow*, beastlike; base, slanderous.

Hence **Horyness**. Obs.

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* xxviii. 66 Mych horynesse [Roul. M.S. felth] or oryble synnes, that me ne agh nat to speke of.

Hory, *v.* Obs. Forms: 2-3 hore3-en, hory-en, 4 horew-en, horw-en. [OE. type **horigian*, f. *horiz* (see prec.): cf. *hergian*, *HARRY*.] *trans.* To make hory, foul, or filthy; to defile, pollute.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 We habbeþ don of us þe ealde man þe us horegede alle. c 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Lest he schulde his saule horyen and schede. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 335 Of wehe clene comly kynde enclose seuen makez Of wehe horyed, in ark halde bot a payre.

Horydest, and sing. pa. t. of **HORRE** v. Obs.

Hos, obs. form of **HOARSE**.

Hosanna (*hōzēnā*), *int.*, *sb.* and *v.* Forms: 1 osanna, 4 ossanna, 4-7 osanna, 6 hosianna, osan, 7 hosannah, 6- hosanna. [ad. late *L. osanna*, *hosanna* (Vulg.), ad. Gr. *ὡσαννά*, *ὡσαννά*, repr. the Heb. *הוֹשַׁע־נָא* *hōshac-nā*, abbreviated form of *הוֹשַׁע־נָא* *hōshac-nā* save, pray! Cf. Ps. cxviii. 25, lxxxvi. 2. In Rabbinical literature the phrase occurs as a word in *הוֹשַׁע־נָא* *yōm-hōshac-nā*, 'hosanna-day', the seventh day of the Feast of Booths, also as a name for the palm (or willow) branches carried in procession.]

A. int. An exclamation, meaning 'Save now!' or 'Save, pray!', occurring in Ps. cxviii. 25, which forms part of the Hallel at the Passover, and was in frequent liturgical use with the Jews, as an appeal for deliverance, and an acclamation or ascription of praise to God. At the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem it was shouted by the Galilean pilgrims in recognition of His Messiahship (Matt. xxi. 9, 15; Mark xi. 9, 10; John xii. 13), and it has been used from early times in the Christian Church as an ascription of praise to God and Christ.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xi. 9, 10 Osanna [Lindisf. la hæl wustg] sy gebetsod se þe com on drihtnes naman... Osanna on heahnessum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15031 Osanna, laured! welcum þou be, Quar has þou ben sa lang? *Ibid.* 15106 Nu sais alle ossanna! 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 9 How osanna by orgone [C. orgone] olde folke songen. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 9 The compunyes that wenten before, and that suden, crieden, seyinge, Osanna [gloss that is, I preie, saue], to the sone of Dauith... Osanna in the heegist thingis [1386 LINDALE, 1335 COVERD. hosianna, 1334 TINDALE hosianna]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (1897) 198 For our gude man in beuin dois regne... Quhar Angellis singis euer Osan. 1605 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 117 The abridgment... which some have made of the whole book of Psalms, but into two words, Hosannah, and Hallelujah. 1718 WATTS *Ps. cxviii.* iv. v, Hosanna in the highest strains The church on earth can raise. 1811 HEBER *Hymn*, Hosanna to the living Lord... To Christ, Creator, Saviour, King, Let earth, let heaven, Hosanna sing.

B. sb. A cry or shout of 'hosanna': a shout of praise or adoration.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, All men with loud hosannas will confess her greatness. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. iv. § 13, 29 The acclamations and hosannahs of the multitude. 1717 Pope *Eloisa* 353 When loud Hosannas rise. 1866 BRYANT *Poems*, *Death Slavery* II. Our rivers roll exulting, and their banks send up hosannas to the firmament!

C. vb. trans. To address, applaud, or escort with shouts of 'hosanna'.

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 46 This James Naylor suffer'd himself to be Hosanna'd into Bristol, as Christ was into Jerusalem. 1775 P. OLIVER in *T. Hutchinson's Diary* 31 Oct. (1886) II. 110 They Hosanna'd a man who was known to be infamous in all vices. 1851 H. ANGUS *Serm.* (1861) 143 The act of him who has been much hosannaed as if he were a Saviour.

Hosband, -bond, obs. ff. **HUSBAND**.

Hosch, obs. form of **HUSH**.

Hose (*hōz*), *sb.* Forms: *Sing.* and *collect. pl.* 1 hosa, 3- hose; 3-6 hossa, 4-7 hoose, 5 hoyse, 5-6 Sc. hois, 6 hoys, Sc. hossa, hoises, hoyses, hoess, howis, 6-8 hoase, 7 Sc. hoise, 8-9 erron. *Sc. sing. ho.* *Pl. a.* 3- hosen, (5) hoosen, haussyn, hosin, 5-6 -yn, 6 -one, hosen; *B.* 4-7 hoses, (4) hoosis, 4-6 hosis, 5 hoysys, 6 hoays. [OE. *hosa* (? *hose*, *hosu*) = OHG. *hosa* (MDu., MLG., -MHG., Ger. *hose* hose, trousers, Du. *hoos* stocking, water-hose), ON. *hosa*, Da. *hose* stocking; app. -OTeut. **hosōn*. Of German origin are the Romanic forms, med. *L. hosa*, *osa*, OF. *hose*, *heuse*, It. *uosa*, OSP. *huesa*, OPG. *osa*, Pr. *osa* legging; Welsh and Corn. *hos* are from Eng.]

1. An article of clothing for the leg; sometimes reaching down only to the ankle as a legging or gaiter, sometimes also covering the foot like a long stocking. **†a. sing. Obs.** a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 327/39 *Caliga*, uel *acrea*, hosa. c 1205 LAY. 15216 þat selc nome a long sax & laiden bi his sconke wið inne his hose. c 1277 CAXTON *Yason* 49 The firste man that he mette with an hose on that one foot and none on that other. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 189/2 An Hose (A. Hoyse), *caliga*, *caligula*. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 89 Dydo beyng the present... with one fote bare and the other hosse on. 1573-80 *Baret's Alw.* H. 664 An Hose, or nether stocke, *cruralis*. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 218 One Chanon ran With one hose off, the other scarcely on.

B. pl. hosen, arch. or dial.; hoses, obs. Sense as in *γ*.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 420 lne sumer 3e habbeþ leaue uorto gon and sitten baruot; and hosen wiðuten uamper, and ligge ine ham hwoso likeð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8013 Is chanberlein him brozte. Amorewe uor to werie a peire hosen [v. r. hoses, hose] of say. c 1300 *Havelok* 860 Hauelok... Hauede neyþer hosen ne shon, Ne none kines oþer [wede. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xii. 9 Be thou gurd bifore, and do on thi hosis [Vulg. *caligas*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 456 Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 59 Oure lord seyde to Moyse, 'Do of þin hosen and thi schon: for the place þat þou stondest on is lond holy and blessed'. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 Thair haussyn beth of lyke caunuas, and passyn not thair kne, wher fore thair beth gartered and thair theis bare. 1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Hosyn and shossyn, *chaussure*. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 100 b v. Wearing their hosen very close. a 1730 *Gay Past.* (J.), Will she thy linen wash, or hosen darn? 1882 Gd. Words 602 With their spruce knee-breeches, hosen and buckles.

γ. collect. pl. hose. In mod. use = Stockings reaching to the knee. *Half-hose*, short stockings or socks.

From *hose* (as if = *hoes*), a false sing. *ho*, stocking, is found in Sc.

1297 [see *B.*] c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 Pai putte off baire hose and baire schone. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) To pay him x sh. & the witter part of a pair of hoys. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 82 b, Some, go with their hose out at heles. 1599 *Inu. R.* *Wardr.* (1815) 282 Ten howis sewit with reid silk, grene silk and blak silk. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 83 Hee being in loue, could not see to garter his hose. 1660 *Acts Council* *Rutherglen* in D. *Ure Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 65 A paire of shoos and hoise. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. xxi, Her left leg ho was flung. 1776-81 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lxxv. (R.), The legs and feet were clothed in long hose and open sandals. 1807 HOGG *Mount. Bard* 193 His shoon was four pound weight a-piece; On ilka leg a ho had he. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 588 Merino hose, half-hose, and socks. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s. v., *Wrought-hose*, a very elastic class of hosiery made wholly upon a hand-machine.

fig. 1670 *Eachard Cont. Clergy* 59 We must put on the hose of faith.

b. pl. Coverings for the legs forming part of a suit of armour; greaves.

c 1205 LAY. 21136 His sconken he heled mid hosen of steele. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3851 Hosen of iren he hap on drawe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 235 Wib is hosen of mayle he by-gon. c 1440 *Partonope* 1907 Armed wele Wyth hosyn of mayle made of steele.

c. One's heart in one's hose: see **HEART** 54 a.

†2. Sometimes an article of clothing for the legs and loins = breeches, drawers; esp. in phrase **DOUBLET and hose**, as the typical male apparel. **a.** Usually in *pl.*, hosen, hoses, hose, also (with reference to its original divided state) a *pair of hose*.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 805-7 Then drawe on his sokkis & hosyn... Strike his hosyn vpward. Pen trusse ye them vp straye to his plesure. *Ibid.* 961 His shon, sokkis, & hosyn to draw of be ye bolde. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 502 My dobelet and my hosys euer together a-byde. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iii. 21 So these men

him appeach Of vile ungentlenesse, or hospitages breach.

†2. Lodging, entertainment as a guest. *Obs.*
 1611 *Speed Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. ix. § 77 No where contenting himself with his dyet and hospitage.
 3. A place of hospitality.
 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* l. 312 That a hospitage Defiled should be abandoned.

Hospital (*hospitāl*), *sb.* Also 4 -*ayle*, 4-6 *hospyt*, 4-7 -*ale*, 5-7 -*alle*, 5-8 -*all*. [*a. OF. hospital*, mod. *F. hôpital*, ad. med. *L. hospitālis* place of reception for guests, neut. sing. of *hospitālis* (see next). Of this word, **HOSTEL** and **HOTEL** are doublets, and **SPITAL** an aphetized form.]

1. A house or hostel for the reception and entertainment of pilgrims, travellers, and strangers; a hospice. Hence, one of the establishments of the Knights Hospitallers.

1300 *Becket* 84 Ther is nouth an hospital arend of Seint Thomas. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135 To temples in Acres he quath five thousand marke, & five thousand to be hospitale. 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) x. 40 Before þe kirke. .es a grete hospitale. of whilk þe hospitalleres have þaire first fundacion. 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 122 How they chased two galleys of the hospital of Rhodes. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 § 2 The said William Weston or any of his bretherne or confreers of the said Hospital or house of Seint John of Hierusalem in England. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* i. 102 (R.) The country of Prussia, which the Dutch knights of the order of Saint Maries hospitale of Jerusalem haue of late wholly conquered and subdued. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Orlando* iii. (1798) 52 An adjacent hospital founded by the princess Hippolita for the reception of pilgrims.

2. A charitable institution for the housing and maintenance of the needy; an asylum for the destitute, infirm, or aged. *Obs.* exc. in Eng. legal use and in proper names like *Greenwich Hospital*, orig. a home for superannuated seamen.

1418 E. E. *Wills* 31, I bequethe to þe pore hospitales. . to eueryche hospitall, to parte a-monge pore folk there, xx s. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 200 An olde and riche hospitall, dedicated to Saincte Leonarde, in the whiche Almshouse the pore and indigente people were harbored. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 18 Yee knowe the hospitall at the townes ende, wherein the freemen decayed are releued. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 44 Send into England for rug Gowns, such as poor people wear in Hospitals. 1720 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 38 We go by St. Cross (Winchester) a large hospitall for old men and I thinke most is for ye decayed schollars. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* xii. 316/2 Hospitals intended merely for the relief of poor and indigent persons in England are peculiarly called Almshouses.

†b. A house for the corporate lodging of students in a university; a hostel or hall. *Obs.*

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 Halles Hostelles Hospitalles. 1590 *NASH Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 11 Saint Johns in Cambridge, that at that time was. . shining so farre aboute all other Houses, Halls, and Hospitalles. 1706 *ESTCOURT Fair Exampl.* iii. i. England, instead of being . the Hospital of Fools would be an entire College of Learned Men.

c. A charitable institution for the education and maintenance of the young. Now only in Sc. legal use and in names of ancient institutions such as Christ's Hospital, London, and Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh.

1559 *HULOT*, Hospital for children to be brought up, *brephothrophia*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* ii. 1, I took him of a child, up, at my doore. . gave him mine owne name Thomas, Since bred him at the hospitall. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* i. 164 Among the blew coats in Ch. Ch. Hospital. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* vii. 347/2 An hospital. . is sometimes a place of learning, as Christ's Hospital, London. *Ibid.* ix. 275/1 Edinburgh has some noble hospitals and charitable institutions. Among these are. . Heriot's Hospital. . Watson's Hospitals, Merchant-Maiden and Trades'-Maiden Hospitals, Orphan Hospital, and Gillespie's Hospital. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118 She was brought up in one of the hospitals here. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.*, Hospital, in Law. . in Scotland. . more frequently signifies a mortification or endowment for the education as well as support of children.

3. *spec.* An institution or establishment for the care of the sick or wounded, or of those who require medical treatment. (The current sense.)

Such institutions are either public or private, free or paying, — or both combined, — general or special with respect to the diseases treated.

[c. 1495 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) xliii, Oure hoely places, callid the Priory of seynt Bartholomew yn Smythfylde, and. . the hospital by olde tyme longyng to the same.] 1549 *Order resp. St. Barthol.* in *Vicary's Anal.* (1888) App. iii. 137 For the better sustentation and comforte of the diseased and impotent persons within the said hospitall. 1558 *Ordre Hosp. St. Barthol.* Pref. A v, This Hospital. . where. . there haue bene healed of the pocques, fystules, filthie blaynes and sores, to nombre of .vij. hundred. 1573-80 *BARET Atv.* H 665 An Hospital, or spittell for poore folkes diseased. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 299 The money. . is sent to the Hospitals of the diseased. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 81 Physicians, surgeons, and others who attend hospitals, ought, for their own safety, to take care that they be properly ventilated. 1869 *LUCKY Europ. Mor.* ii. i. 85 A Roman Lady. . founded at Rome as an act of penance the first public hospital.

transf. and *fig.* 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* ii. § 11 For the world, I count it not an Inne, but an Hospital, and a place, not to live, but to die in. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* x. 217 The world is a great hospital full of sick and dying souls, all wounded by one and the same mortal weapon, sin.

b. A similar establishment for the treatment of sick or injured animals.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 482 The publike Hospital, which the Citizens. . had founded for all kindes of Birds, to cure them in their sickness. 1884 *Daily News* 23 July 7/1 The Great Northern Railway has just set up a hospital for their sick or injured horses.

c. Short for *hospital-ship*.
 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4562/3 Her Majesty's Ships the Dover. . Pembroke. Hospital, and Carrack. Bomb. 1793 *Ibid.* No. 6141/3 Serpent Bomb, Smirna Factor Hospital.

d. In (*into*) *hospital*: under medical treatment in a hospital. In quot. 1885, *transf.* of vessels.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* iii. 113 More than half the survivors were in hospital. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* xxii. I. 305, I saw the absolute necessity of his gunboats going into hospital.

†4. A house of entertainment; 'open house'.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 33 Ne coueytous of foul wyunning, but to holde hospital. 1590 *GREENE Good's IV. Wit* (1617) 9 The house where Lamilla (for so we call the Curtezian) kept her Hospital.

†5. A place of lodging. In first quot. *fig. Obs.*

1500-80 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxv. 77 (To the Virgin Mary) Hospital riall, the lord of all Thy closet did include. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 74 An unclene spirite. . banished from his olde hospital. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. ix. 10 They spide a goodly castle. . Which choosing for that evening's hospitale, They thither marcht.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hospital-assistant*, *management*, *practice*, *surgeon*, etc.; *hospital-treated* adj.; *hospital-boy*, a boy brought up at a hospital, a charity-boy; *hospital fever*, a kind of typhus fever arising in crowded hospitals from the poisonous condition of the atmosphere due to exhalations from diseased bodies; *hospital gangrene*, a spreading, sloughing, gangrenous inflammation starting from a wound and arising in crowded hospitals; also called *sloughing phagedena*; *hospital-man*, mate, an assistant in a hospital on board ship; *Hospital Saturday*, a particular Saturday in the year on which collections of money for the local hospitals are organized in workshops, in the streets, and elsewhere; *hospital-ship*, a vessel fitted up for the reception and treatment of sick and wounded seamen; so *hospital berth*, *cabin*, *hulk*, *vessel*; *hospital steward*, (a) a non-commissioned staff-officer in the U.S. army who makes up prescriptions, administers medicine, and has general charge, under the direction of an army surgeon, of the sick and of hospital property; (b) in the navy, the designation formerly given to the apothecary (*Cent. Dict.*); *Hospital Sunday*, a particular Sunday in the year on which collections of money are made in the places of worship of a town or district for the local hospitals; *hospital ulcer* = *hospital gangrene*.

1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 168 Examined during the night by the nurse of the ward, or by an 'hospital-assistant. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 53 That the 'hospital-birth be appointed. . between decks. 1677 *HORNECK Gl. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 210 A thing only fit for alms-men and 'hospital-boys. 1750 PRINGLE (*title*) Observations on the Nature and Cure of 'Hospital and Jail Fevers. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 600 It (putrid fever) possesses the additional names of Jail, Camp, and Hospital Fever. 1823 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 456 The particular ulcer, to which surgeons now give the name of malignant ulcer, or 'hospital gangrene. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 217, I also allow each captain of the deck and 'hospital-man two pounds of tobacco for use on the voyage. 1809 *WELLINGTON Let. to Ld. Liverpool* 7 Dec. in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) V. 341, I also hope your Lordship will. . send us out 'Hospital Mates. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1877/4 The Swallow is arrived in the Downs. . as likewise an 'Hospital Ship, with old and sick Soldiers. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 51 It is proposed, that. . an hospital-ship be appointed. 1888 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dagger* 282 Numbers of poor fellows. . eager to seize the first opportunity of boarding the hospital-ship. 1877 *Punch* 1 Feb. 43/2 Munificence to medical charities upon 'Hospital Sunday. 1876 J. IRVING *Ann. Time Suppl.* (ed. 2) [June] 15 (1873) — The first 'Hospital Sunday' held in London; above 27,000 collected in connection with the different services. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 687 One reason why nurses, and perhaps 'hospital-surgeons, escape so often without injury. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 430 Ulcers. . which are known by the term of 'hospital ulcers. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 620 The true sanatorium for the Coast would be a 'hospital vessel attached to each district.

Hence **Hospital** *v. trans.*, to place in a hospital.
 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* xxii. 182 Like a deserving pensioner, hospitalised in the comfort. . of fond protection.

†**Hospital**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. hospitālis* hospitable, *f. hospes*, *hospit-em* host, guest: see **HOST** *sb.* and -*AL*.]

1. = **HOSPITABLE**. a. Of persons.

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 1428 Hospital, *hospitālis*. 1600 *ABP. ABBOT Exp. Yonak* 307 And it is said that a Bishop. . should be hospital, that is an entertainer of strangers. 1616 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 482 For Men they had not an Hospital, that were thus Hospital to Fowles. 1680 *MORDEN Geog. Rect., Wales* (1685) 27 Their Centry brave and Hospital.

b. Of things, qualities, feelings, etc.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xlii. xl. 1138 Hospital and friendly courtesies. 1638 *HEYWOOD Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 222 Her kinde hospital grace. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* iv. xxi. (1715) 416 He had contain'd the Salt, and overturn'd the Hospital Table.

2. In phr. *hospital Jove*, *Jupiter*, or *God*, a translation of *L. hospitālis* or *Gr. ἑνός* 'protector of the rights of hospitality'; also of *Gr. ἐνικός*.

1384 *WYCLIF 2 Macc.* vi. 2 Thei weren, that enhabiten the place, of Iouis hospitale [Vulg. *Iouis hospitālis*]. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xxx. ii. 380 In the very sight of the Hospital God. 1658 *ROWLAND tr. Mowfet's Theat. Ins.* 1052 They are sacred to hospital Jupiter. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* iv. xxi. (1715) 416 Out of a pious regard to the Hospital Alliance. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* i. xx. 93 Στέφανος ἑνικός, hospital crowns.

Hospitalarian, *rare*. [*f. med. L. hospitālarius* + -*AN*.] = **HOSPITALER** 1.

1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 40 Dedicated under the name of St. Julian the hospitalarian and martyr.

†**Hospitalary**, *Obs. rare*. [*ad. med. L. hospitālarius* = **HOSPITALER**.] = **HOSPITALER** 3.

1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* i. 144 The Order of the Dutch knights, commonly called the Hospitalaries of Jerusalem. *Ibid.* 150 Sifridus Walpode de Bassenheim, chiefe hospitalary commander in Elburg.

†**Hospitalious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*irreg. f. L. hospitālis* + hospitable + -*IOUS*.] Hospitable.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. liii. (1612) 238 Be hospitalious, Churchmen. *Ibid.* xii. lxxvii. 313 Lesse hospitalious too.

Hospitalism (*hospitālizm*), *f. HOSPITAL sb.* + -*ISM*.] The hospital system: used esp. with reference to the hygienic evils incident to old, crowded, and carelessly conducted hospitals.

1869 *SIR J. Y. SIMPSON (title)* Hospitalism: its effects on the results of surgical operations. — *Our existing System of Hospitalism* 4 We cannot. . hope for adequate. . progress in the. . healing art, till our system of hospitalism is more or less changed and revolutionized. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* II. 146 That unknown conjunction of ward influences known as Hospitalism.

Hospitality (*hospitēlitē*), [*a. OF. hospitalité* (12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. *L. hospitālitas*, *f. hospitālis* (see **HOSPITAL** *a.*)]

1. The act or practice of being hospitable; the reception and entertainment of guests, visitors, or strangers, with liberality and goodwill.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 424 [De] sucht wel ma be, for to luf hospitalyte. 1384 *WYCLIF Rom.* xii. 13 Hospitalite, that is, herboringe of pore men. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. 4 Lim. Mon.* xviii. (1885) 153 Euery abbey priory, and other howses founded vpon hospitalite. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trump* 705, I can kepe hospitalite, And geue as much vnto the pore. 1617 *MORAYSON Itin.* iii. 153 That the old English hospital was. . a meere vice, I haue formerly shewed. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 421 Keeping good hospitality in the Christmas at Bromley. 1771 *SKOT-LETT Humph. Cl.* 26 June, Living in the country and maintaining 'old English hospitality. . This is a phrase very much used by the English themselves, both in words and writing; but I never heard of it out of the island, except by way of irony and sarcasm. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xxix, Every courteous rite was paid, That hospitality could claim. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xviii. 580 We accepted his hospitality after the weather had moderated.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this.

1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Aristotle*. Wks. (Bohn) II. 82 In matters of state, and of expense. . in convivial and domestic hospitalities. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June, The mind has various hospitalities to offer, and may treat its guests. . with a caprice we cannot wholly over-reach.

†2. **Hospitalableness**, *Obs.*

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hospitality*, a being well disposed to entertain. 1711 *SHAFESPEARE Charac.* ii. ii. § 3 (1737) II. 166 The noble Affection, which, in ancient Language, was term'd Hospitality, viz. extensive Love of Mankind, and Relief of Strangers.

†3. A hospitable institution or foundation; a hospital (sense 2). In quot. 1571, ? Hospitable institutions generally. *Obs. rare*.

1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 10 § 2 The Dilapidations and the Decaye of all Spirituall Lyvynge and Hospitalitie. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxii. 45 The hospitality of St. Leonard's near York.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1559 *HULOT*, Hospitalitie keper, or he who kepeth a good howse of meat and drinke, *philozenus*. *Ibid.*, Hospitalitie keypyng, *larem fonsus*. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/3 The women. . have formed a strong 'hospitality' committee.

Hospitaler, -*aler* (*hospitālor*), *Forms*: 4-6 *hospitaler*, -*yteler*, 5 -*ytler*, *hospituller*, *hospitaler*, *ospitallere*, 6 *hospytelar*, 7-8 -*itler*, 4- *hospitaler*, 5 -*aller*. [*a. OF. hospitalier* (12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. med. *L. hospitālarius* hospitaler (senses 1 and 2), *f. hospitāle* (see **HOSPITAL** *sb.*), **HOSTELER**, **OSTLER** are doublets.]

1. In a religious house or hospice, the person whose office it is to receive and attend upon visitors, pilgrims, and strangers; = **HOSTELER** 1.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/1 An Hospituller, *cenodochiarus*, *cenodochiarus*. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 67 St. Isidore, Priest and Hospitaler. of Alexandria. 1864 *GREENSHIELDS Ann. Lesmahagow* 13 The hospitaler received strangers and the wayfaring poor.

2. *spec.* A member of a religious order, brotherhood, or sisterhood, formed for charitable purposes, esp. for the care of the sick and infirm in hospitals. Many such have existed from the 13th c. or earlier. Such were originally the *Knights Hospitalers* (see 3).

1386 *CHAUCKER Pars. T.* 718 Folk that been entred in to ordre as subdekne or preest or hospitalers. 1430 *LYDG. Venus-Mas Ep.* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 394 To all the holy fratermite and Confrary of the same brotherhede.

And to alle hospytlers and Relygious nat spottyd nor mad foul wyth no cryme. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Covent.* 52 The Hospitallers of the Holy Ghost took their beginning at Rome, about 1207. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The appellation is chiefly given to certain communities of religious; as, the hospitallers of Elsefort in Essex, instituted to take care of lepers; hospitallers of St. John Baptist of Coventry; hospitallers of St. Julian; hospitallers of St. Leonard at York, etc. 1746 in *Acc. French Settlement. N. Amer.* 24 This house is serv'd by the nuns hospitallers of St. Augustine of the congregation of the mercy of Jesus. 1880 CHAMBERS *Encycl. s.v.*, The hospitallers of Our Lady of Christian Charity were founded near Chalons in the end of the 13th c., by Guy de Joinville; and the hospitallers of Our Lady Della Scala about the same time at Siena.

3. More fully, *Knights Hospitallers*, an order of military monks, following chiefly the rule of St. Augustine, which took its origin from a hospital founded at Jerusalem, c 1048, by merchants of Amalfi, for the succour and protection of poor pilgrims visiting the Holy Land, but subsequently grew to be a wealthy fraternity, received a military organization, and became one of the chief bulwarks of Christendom in the East, besides having dependent 'hospitals' and possessions throughout the Christian lands. (See *COMMANDEBY*.) *Grand Hospitaller*, the third in dignity of the order, after the Grand Commander and Grand Marshal; also an officer in some other orders.

After the taking of Jerusalem by Saladin in 1187, the chief seat of the order was successively at Markab in Phoenicia, Acre 1193, Cyprus 1291, Rhodes 1310, Malta 1530 to 1798. Their possessions were confiscated in England in 1540, and the order was suppressed in most European countries in or after 1799. They were known at various times, and in their various capacities, as *Brothers of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist*, *Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem*, *Knights of Rhodes*, *Knights of Malta*, etc. (This is the earliest sense of the word in English.)

c 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 178 He took it wikkedly out of be Hospitallers hond. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 13 pe ile of Rodos, be whilk be Hospitallers haldez and gouernes. *Ibid.* x. 40 [see *HOSPITAL sb. 1*]. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. xlii. (1638) 136 The Hospitallers and Templars be prohibit they shall hold no plee that belongs to the Kings Courts. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 13 He entered into a deepe discourse thereof with... the master of the Hospitallers. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 55 The Convent of the Knights Hospitallers. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 274 As to the order of St. Maurice, it has the king for grand master... The marquis de Morus, chancellor of the order. The count de Provana, great hospitaler. 1776-81 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lviii. 128 W. PORTER *Knights Malta* I. i. 13 Such was the original establishment of the Hospitallers of Jerusalem, which may justly be considered as the cradle of the Order of St. John.

4. In some of the London hospitals, which were orig. religious foundations (and thus a direct development of sense 1): The title of the chief resident official whose office included that of religious superintendent; hence it is retained in some cases, e.g. St. Bartholomew's Hospital and St. Thomas's Hospital, as the title of the chaplain.

1554 *Ordre Hosp. St. Barthol.* D. liij. The office of the Hospitaler. 1557 *Order of Hospitals* E. j. b. Your warrant in sending any [sick folk] to the Hospitals, shalbe sufficient to the Hospitaler for the receiving of the same. 1664 in *Vicary's Anst.* (1888) App. iii. 146 To have a reversion of the Hospitals place of Saint Bartholomewes. 1706 LEONTI *Albert's Archit.* I. 86/1 Sick Strangers... distributed regularly to inferior Hospitalers, to be looked after. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* 248 (St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark) In the same court are the houses of the Treasurer, Hospitaler, Steward, Butler and Cook. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 382 An hospitaler or chaplain, 4 physicians. 1808 *St. Barthol. Hosp., Charge of the Vicar and Hospitaler.* 1808 *St. Thomas's Hosp., Duties of Hospitaler.* You shall enjoin the Sisters to send for you, or the Assistant Hospitaler, whenever any Patients shall desire such [religious] ministrations.

5. An inmate of a hospital. *rare*.

1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 325 There is an old man's hospital... Life-like tales might be written on the... experiences of these Hospitalers.

6. *attrib.* † *Hospitaller Knight* = 3. *Obs. rare*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 521 It was the Seat of the Hospitaller-knights, which now reside in Malta.

† *Hospitatory*, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. med.L. *hospitarius*, f. *hospes*, *hospit-*: see *HOST sb. 2* + *-ARY*.] Connected or having to do with entertainment or housing.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 900 Until the public overseers and hospitalary Bees have found a fit place for the Swarm to settle in.

Hospitate (*hospitāt*), *a. rare*. [ad. med.L. *hospitatus*: see *Du Cange*.] Devoted to the purposes of a hospice.

1869 R. WILLIS *Hist. Monast. Christ Ch. Canterb.* v. (heading), Hospitate and private buildings of the prior. *Ibid.* Index, Hospitate buildings of the Monastery.

Hospitate (*hospitāt*), *v. rare*. [f. L. *hospitāt*, ppl. stem of *hospitāri* to be a guest, med.L. *hospitare* to receive as a guest, f. *hospit-em* guest, *HOST sb. 2*.]

† 1. *trans.* To lodge or entertain. *Obs. rare* -o.

1623 Cockeram, *Hospitate*, to lodge one.

† 2. *intr.* To lodge, take up one's abode. *Obs.*

1681 GREW *Museum* (J.). This hospitates with the living animal in the same shell.

3. *Repr. Ger. hospitieren*, To attend university lectures as an occasional student.

1886 W. B. ROBERTSON *Martin Luther* etc. II. (1892) 113 You may *hospitate*, as it is called, though you are not a Bursch.

So *Hospitation*, reception as a guest, hospitable entertainment. *Hospitator* (L. *hospitator*), one who receives or entertains hospitably.

1851 *Illustr. Calend. Angl. Ch.* 251 From his great liberality to travellers and wayfarers, he (Saint Julian) is called Hospitator, and is considered the patron saint of travellers, ferry-men, and wandering minstrels. 1863 J. R. WALBRAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) 188 He... was admitted by the grace and favour of Queen Margeret to her household and hospital. 1894 J. A. WHITLOCK *Hosp. God's House, Southampt.* 28 The traditional story of St. Julian, Hospitator.

Hospiticide, *rare* -o. [ad. rare L. *hospiticide*, f. *hospes*, *hospit-* guest + *-ida*, -CIDE I.] One who kills his guest or host. (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.)

† *Hospitious* (*hospitios*), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *hospitium* (see *HOSPICE*) + -OUS: cf. *auspicious*, *officious*.] Hospitable. (Sometimes repr. L. *hospitilis*: see *HOSPITAL a. 2*.)

1588 GREENE *Dorastus & F.* 22 Where I shall hope hospitious friends to find. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 240 We glory in th' hospitious rites our grand-sires did commend. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxii. (1748) 341 The shire's hospitious town. 1784 in Sir B. Burke *Viciss.* Fam. Ser. II. (1860) 316 He got the name of Na Felle, or the Hospitious.

|| *Hospitium* (*hospitiūm*). [L.: see *HOSPICE*.] 1. = *HOSPICE* I.

1850 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* I. 9-to God... will not fail to provide us an *hospitium*, a place to reside in, when cast out of all. 1700 *tr. Angelo & Carlo's Congo* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 156 (Stanf.) Attended by this crowd, we proceeded to our *hospitium* or house for our reception. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi. Inform us why you will not approach our more pleasant and better furnished *hospitium*. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* xi. 181 The Church at Iona, as well as the *hospitium*, the refectory, etc. were thus made of wattles.

2. A place of residence for students in a university; a hall or hostel.

1805 RASHALL *Univ. Europe* I. v. § 5. 481 The original Hospicium or Hall (as it was usually called at Oxford) was a democratic, self-governing Society. *Ibid.* 482 The College was, in its origin, nothing but an endowed Hospicium or Hall. *Ibid.* II. ii. xii. § 9. 558 At Cambridge... the more usual name was Hospicium or Hostel—not the only instance in which a Parisian usage has been preserved more faithfully at Cambridge than at Oxford.

Hospitæ (*hospitæ*), *v. rare*. [f. L. *hospit-em* guest + -IZ-.]

1. *trans.* To lodge or entertain with hospitality. 1805 *Ch. Chron.* (N. Zealand) May 507 His Lordship... was driven to the residence of Mr. Aldrich, where they were hospited till the following evening.

2. *intr.* = *HOSPITATE* 3.

1805 A. STODDART *Y. S. Blackie* iii. 54 By the rule of 'hospitising' practised in the University, he found himself free to visit the classes under Hausmann [etc.].

|| *Hospodar* (*hospodār*). [a. Roumanian *hospodār*, of Slavonic origin: possibly from Little Russ. *hospodār* = Russ. *gospodār* (in South Russia 'master of a house'), deriv. of *gospōd* lord. Another Russian form of the word is *gosudār* sovereign, king, lord, sir.]

A word meaning 'lord', formerly borne as a title of dignity by the governors appointed by the Ottoman Porte for the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia.

[1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commu.* 476 (Russia) And all this for the honour of Hospodare, viz. the Prince.]

1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* iv. 86 The Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia... revolted from the Turks. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 461 (Stanf.) The Hospodars, or princes of Wallachia and Moldavia, pay very large sums to the Grand Sultan for their dignities. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 317/1 These Hospodars or governors assumed the title of princes, and were addressed as 'Most Serene Highness'. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. ix. 362 His father, for a time hospodar of Wallachia, had retired into private life.

Hence *Hospodariat*, -late (erron. -lot, *hospodorate*), the office of a hospodar, the territory governed by a hospodar.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 196 The hospodariats were sure to become dependencies of Muscovy. 1866 *Ch. Times* 3 Mar., The deposition of Prince Couza from the Hospodariate of Wallachia and Moldavia has been accomplished. 1876 SEELEY *Stein* III. 529 Hampering negotiations, with the ideas of an Hospodorate, an annexation of Candia.

Hospray, *obs. form of OSPREY*.

† *Hospite*, a variant of *HOST*, assimilated to L. *hospit-em*. So † *Hospetes* for *HOSPITES*.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 Tim. 25 Salute Prisilla and Aquila myne hospite and myne hospites.

Hospyt, *obs. form of HOSPIT*.

† *Hosse*, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [An onomatopoeic form akin to *Huzz*.] *intr.* To buzz.

1530 PALSGR. 588/1, I hosse, as a bee or flye dothe... It is a peryulous noyse... to here a bee hosse in a boxe.

Hosse, dial. f. *HORSE*.

Hosse, -e, *Hossell*, *obs. ff. HOSE sb., HOUSEL*.

Host (*hōst*), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 3-6 *ost* (e), 4-5 *oost*, 4-6 *ooste*, 6 *oast*, 6-7 *Sc. oyst*. b. 4-6 *hoost*, 4-7 *hoste*, 5-6 *hooste*, 6-7 *hoast*, *Sc. hoist*, 4- *host*. [a. OF. *ost*, *host*, *oost*, *hoost* army (10th c. in *Codef.*) = It. *oste*, Sp. *hueste*, Pg. *hoste* = L.

hostem (*hostis*) stranger, enemy, in med.L. army, warlike expedition. The Latin *h*, lost in Romanic, was gradually readopted in OF. and ME. spelling, and hence in mod. Eng. pronunciation.]

1. An armed company or multitude of men; an army. Now *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 13/431 His sone a-jein be Aum-perour with is ost he wende. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6160 Of egypte godds ost [Trin. *hoost*] vte vend. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14336 Pey... gadered folk, & hostes ledde. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 252 Weend bider with þin host [v. *ost*, *oost*]. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cxxviii(i). (Bodl. MS.), Per was no corner of þe worlde wide but he feelde þe swerd of þe oste of Rome. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 16 The chefe captayne of the host. a 1555 LYNDSEY *Tragedie* 163, I rasit ane oyste of mony bald Baroun. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 148 As Samuel would not come to Saul, so wisdom will not come to that oost. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iv. 6 Thereby shall we shadow The numbers of our Host. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Will.* 7 Of them qvha comes to the hoist. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax & Ulysses* 214 Who better can succeed Achilles lost Than he who gave Achilles to your hoist? 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 201 Haste, goddess, haste! the flying host detain. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lvii. VII. 211 She was... not daunted by the sight of the armed host which surrounded her. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 30 The leaders of the host were exhorted to gentleness and moderation.

b. *fig. and transf.*

[c 1315 SHOREHAM 15 A prince of Godes ost Schel do the confermyng None lozer, Therefore hit mot a bisschop be.] 1340 HAMFOLK *Pr. Cons.* 4475 Gog and Magog es noht elles Bot be host of antichrist. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5859 Fonde Shame adowne to bryngre, With alle her oost erly and late. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 56 That an host of Hertes is more to be feared that is ruled by a Lyon, than an hoste of Lyons ruled by an Hart. 1609 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* 21 All the spangled host keep watch in squadrons bright. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 417 He was a host of debaters in himself. 1868 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 374 It is a word which... is a host of imagery and doctrine in itself. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 470 Arcturus and his host.

† c. A warlike gathering; cf. *HOSTING. Sc. Obs.* 1807 GRIERSON *St. Andrews* 74 A clause binding the latter to attend and protect the former in all raids and hosts.

2. *transf.* A great company; a multitude; a large number.

[c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xii. 38 (Harl. MS.) The king maade him redy to come to be Emperour, with a gret oost, for to wedde his dowter.] 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 269 The three Hostes [caravans] cast themselves into a triangle. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii. Defend this lady against your host of Monks. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* viii. The examination of a host of trunks just arrived from France. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 11 What a host of thoughts and images that one name carries! 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) III. 234 They produce a host of books written by Musaeus and Orpheus.

† b. A name for a 'company' of sparrows. *Obs.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj. b. An Ost of sparrows.

3. In Biblical and derived uses: a. *Host* or *hosts of heaven* (Heb. הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ *ts'ba hashshamayim*) is applied to (a) the multitude of angels that attend upon God, and (b) the sun, moon, and stars.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxii. 19, I saw the Lord vpon his see sittynge, and al the oost of heuene stondynge ne3z to hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* ii. 1 Thus was heauen and earth fynished with all their hoost. — *Deut.* xvii. 3 Sonne or Mone, or eny of the hooste of heauen. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* v. 14 As captaine of the hoste of the Lord am I now come. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 606 Hesperus that led the starrie Host. *Ibid.* v. 710 His count'nance... Drew after him the third part of Heav'n's Host. 1839 YEOWELL *Amc. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 5 The worship of the host of heauen.

b. *Lord (God) of hosts* (*Jehovah. Ts'ba'oth*): a frequent title of Jehovah in certain books of the Old Testament; app. referring sometimes to the heavenly hosts (see a), sometimes to the armies of Israel, and hence in modern use with the sense 'God of armies' or 'of battles'.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvii. 45 Y come to thee in the name of the Lord God of oostis, God of the cumpanyes of Israel. — *Zech.* I. 3 Be 3e conuerted to me, saith the Lord of oostis. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xiv. 21 All the kettels in Ierusalem and Iuda, shalbe holy vnto the Lorde of hoostes. 1569 in *Q. Eliz. Prayer Bk.* App. v. (1890) 225 O most myghtie God, the Lorde of hoastes... the only geuer of all victories. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 78 The Lord of Hosts, i.e. of all things visible and invisible... of all things animate and inanimate, which, in the history of Creation, are called, the host of heaven and earth, the one host of God. 1891 A. F. KIRKPATRICK in *Camb. Bible for Schools*, *Psalms* xxiv. to note. 1897 R. KIPLING *Recessional*, Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget.

Host (*hōst*), *sb.* 2. Forms: a. 3-7 *oste*, 4-5 *ost*, 5-6 *ooste*, 6-8 *oast*. b. 4- *host*; also 4-6 *hoost* (e), 4-7 *hoste*, 6 *Sc. hoist*, 6-7 *hoast*. [a. OF. *oste*, *hoste* (12th c. in *Littre*), mod. F. *hôte* host, guest = It. *oste* = L. *hospit-em* (*hospes*) host, guest, stranger, foreigner. For resumption of *h*, cf. *prec.*]

1. A man who lodges and entertains another in his house: the correlative of *guest*.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4601 And 3yt shall he make sum robbery, Or begyle hys hoste þer he shal lye. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* xvi. 23 Gayus myn oost [1388 my her-gregeth 3ou wel. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. I John* (1537) 98 Gaius... whome Paule... calleth hys ooste and the ooste of all the congregation. 1820 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 173 A tedious guest to a loathsome oost. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 29 Conduct me to mine Host, we loue

him highly. 1700 DRYDEN *Baucis & Phil.* 118 But the kind hosts their entertainment grace, With hearty welcome, and an open face. 1708 E. COOK *Sot-weed Factor* (1865) 10 Pleas'd with the Treatment I did find, I took my leave of Oast so kind. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, You are almost in the position of host to-night.

2. *spec.* A man who lodges and entertains for payment; a man who keeps a public place of lodging or entertainment; the landlord of an inn. Often in archaic phr. *mine (my) host* = the landlord of such and such an inn.

c 1290 *Beket* 1176 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 140 At one gode mannes house his In a-nit he nam. his oste nam wel god jeme hov heo heom alle bere. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 747 Greet chiere made our host [v.rr. ost, oste, hooste] vs euerichon. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 222 Efter soper, sayd myne oste, That he couth noght tel the day That ani knight are with him lay. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 145 Lodged in an Inn. Whereupon the Hoste asked him payment. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 100 Mine Host of the Garter. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 45 Tell me freely how you like my Hoste, and the company? is not mine Hoste a witty man? 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 90 Who does not know the famous Swan? Object uncouth! and yet our host, For it was painted by the Host. 1858 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 58 The two daughters of mine host are both fair and graceful in their national costume. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xvii. 121, I was informed by my host that [etc.].

b. *Prov. To reckon (+count) without (+before) one's host*: to calculate one's bill or score without consulting one's host or landlord; to come to conclusions without taking into consideration some important circumstance of the case.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* lii. 202 It ys sayd in comyn that 'who souer rekeneth wythoute his hoste, he rekeneth twys for ones'. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem Wks.* 991/2 He fareth lo lyke a gestic, that maketh hys rekenyng himselfe without hys hoste. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 131 b, They reckened before their host, and so paid more then their shotte came to. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 649 He that counts without his oist, Oft tymes he countis twyse. 1608 VANBRUGH *and Pt. Esop* iii, But here, alas! he found to his cost, He had reckon'd long without his host. 1844 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xv, But hostess as she was herself, she reckoned without her host in the present instance. 1877 [see COUNT v. 7]. 1886 SYMONDS *Catholic* *React.* II. 174 He [Bruno] reckoned strangely in this matter, without the murderous host into whose clutches he had fallen.

3. *Biol.* An animal or plant having a parasite or commensal habitually living in or upon it.

1837 LANKESTER tr. *Küchenmeister's Anim. Paras.* I. Introd. 4 They usually emigrate once into the external world, generally with the excrements of the hosts of their parents. *Note.* Host is a literal translation of the German 'Wirth', and although not perhaps previously used in the above sense in the English language, I have adopted it to prevent a somewhat tedious circumlocution. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* I. 115 The mode in which the liver flukes gain access to their hosts, or in other words to the bodies of the herbivorous animals they frequent. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 733 Cuscuta is nourished exclusively by the hostoria which penetrate into the tissue of the host. 1892 BRADY *Addr. Tyneside Field Club* 9 To complete the life-cycle of any one of these creatures (tape-worms), successive residence is necessary in the bodies of two distinct species of animal, thus called the 'intermediate host' and the 'final host'.

attrib. 1888 *Athenum* 28 Jan. 119/1 Preparations showing the entrance of the potato fungus into the host-plant. 1889 *Scot. Leader* 19 June 7 The part played by the barberry as a 'host plant' in producing mildew.

4. A guest. Cf. HOASTMAN. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 205 How he [Lichanon]. His hostes slough and into mete He made her bodies to ben etc. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 68 An hoste that lightly forgeteth his lodgyng. and departeth loyously without to haue eny rewte. 1518 *Merck. Adv. Newcastle* (Surtees) 51 The ostmen that byes any merchandys of ther hosts. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* Fas. I. vii, They took me prisoner, not as oste.

† *Host*, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 4 ooste, hoost(e, 5 ost(e, host(e. [? ad. OF. *hostel*, *ostel*, var. of *hostel*, *ostel* HOSTEL. The pl. of the latter was often *ostez*, *ostes*, whence by reaction the sing. *ostel*; mod.F. dialects have *hôte*, *ôte*. For the loss of final -e in Eng. cf. *assign* sb., *avow* sb.] A place of lodging or entertainment; a hostel, inn.

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xxviii. 23 Mo camen to him in to the hoost, or herbere [1388 the in]. — *Philem.* 22 Make redy to me an ooste [gloss or hous for to dwelle inne]. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 89 (Harl. MS.) Thes two yong knyghtes yede to her oste in pe cite. *Ibid.* lxi. 257 His squier sojte an host, for swiche a worthi knyzt to be eside ynn. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxv. 26 An old vausour that kepte An Ost, & was A Man of honour.

b. *Phr. To be (or lie) at host*: to be lodged or entertained; to be put up at an inn; *fig.* to be on familiar terms or at home with.

c 1490 *Merlin* 171 This mayden. was at hoste with a riche burgeys. 1554 H. WESTON in *Lutimer's Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 264, I will be at host with you anon. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Diueriti ad aliquem in hospitium*, .to be at host with one. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 35 Crowes and Rauens. are at hoste with every kind of fruite in the Orchard. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 410 Your goods that lay at host. in the Centaur.

Host (hōst), sb. *Forms:* a. 4 oyst, 4-5 oost, 4-7 ost(e, 6 oast. β. 4-6 hoost(e, hoste, 6-7 hoast(e, 5- hoast. [a. OF. *oste*, *hoiste* :—L. *hostia* victim, sacrifice. At an early stage the Eng. word became assimilated in the prec. sbs., of which *ost*, *oost*, *hoost*, etc. were the normal etymological forms. See also HOSTIE.]

† *L. A victim for sacrifice; a sacrifice (lit. and fig.):* often said of Christ. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 11, I offrid in his tabernakile be oste of heghnyne of voice. 1388 WYCLIF *Phil.* iv. 18 A couenable oost [gloss or sacrifice], plesynge to God. — *1 Pet.* ii. 5 To offre spiritual hoostes [gloss or offerings] acceptable to God bi Jhesu Crist. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 44 Pat I myght offre my self an acceptable oost to hym. 1503 *Homilies* II. *Sacram.* II. (1859) 448 Let us. offer alwayes to God the host or sacrifice of praise by Christ. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. II. *Fathers* 287 Anon said Isaac. . . But where's your Hoste? 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxiii. vi. 232 To goe unto the altars, or to handle an ost or sacrifice. 1653 L.D. VAUX *Godeau's St. Paul* 310 Jesus Christ having once offered the Host of His body, is seated at the right hand of God.

2. *Ecll.* The bread consecrated in the Eucharist, regarded as the body of Christ sacrificially offered; a consecrated wafer.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8849 He stode and heylde be oste. 1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) V. 9 He ordeyned pat be oyst schulde be of perf brede. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* Introd. 7 The sacred oost is no maner breed, but either nowt, or accident withouten any subiect. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 The host betokeneth the body of Christ. a 1583 GRINDAL *Fruit. Dial.* Rem. (1843) 46 If a little mouse get an host, he will craue no more meat to his dinner. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Trevenant's Trav.* II. 164 They make their Hosts of Flower knead with Wine and Oil. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 28 Such as scruple to kneel at the host. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 19 Omitting the words which convey the idea of a sacrifice, and the ceremony of the elevation of the host. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. x. 191 An apothecary, who also was useful to the Catholics, making 'Hosts' for them.

3. *attrib.*, as (sense 2) *host-bearer*, -cup.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 465/1 Host Cup. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round Calend. Port.* 4 The solemn chant of the Host-Bearers.

† *Host*, v. *1. Obs.* [f. *Host* sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To gather into a host; to assemble in battle array, to encamp. (Cf. *HOSTING* vbl. sb.) 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1190 Betere hom adde be at rone, pan iousted [MS. B. yosted] here. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irish.* 16 The will the host was thus in Ossory. these tweyn, as har wone was, weren both I-hosted to gedderes.

2. *intr.* To be assembled or gather in a host. 1430-40 LYDGE. *Bochas* II. i. (1554) 42 a, As they lay hostyng Not farre asunder, and Saul lay an slepe. 1579 J. BARLOW *Vie. Columbus* vi. 173 With scanty force, where should he lift the steel, While hostyng foes immeasurably wheel?

Host, v. *2* [f. *Host* sb. 2.]

† *trans.* To receive (any one) into one's house and entertain as a guest. *Obs.*

1285 *Act. Hen. VII.* c. 10 § 3 That no Straunger. shuld oste or take to sojourn with hym within this Realme of England any Merchant Straunger. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, Fulius. caused him to be hosted with a worshipfull man. 1556 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 27 Such was that Hag, unmeet to host such guests. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* I. 20/2 Nowhere should he account himselfe eyther a Stranger, or to be Hosted. 1804 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 61 They [fishing smacks] were 'hosted' by Lowestoft merchants, to whom they sold their fish.

b. *intr.* To play the host. *nonce-use.*

1868 DR. WILBERFORCE in *Collect. & Recoll.* xv. (1898) 202 The great power of charming and pleasant host-ing possessed by Salisbury.

† *2. intr.* To be a guest; to lodge, put up. *Obs.*

c 1490 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3978 He oystyd at haly eland. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 Great host and small roste, Maketh vsnauery mouthes, where ever men oste. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 9 Goe beare it to the Centaure, where we host. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 386 Antiochus, falling in love with. the daughter of Cleoptolemus, where he hosted.

Host, var. HOAST sb. and v., cough.

Hostage (hōstēdʒ), sb. *1* Also 4-7 *ostage*. [a. OF. *ostage* (11th c.), *hostage* (12-16th c. in Littré; Cotgrave 1611, *hostage* and *ostage*), mod.F. *ostage*, = Pr. *ostatge*, OCat. *hostatge*, OSP. *hostage*, It. *ostaggio*, going back through **ostaticum*, to a late pop.L. type **ostidaticum*, f. L. *ostidatus* condition of a hostage, hostageship, f. *obses*, *obsidem* hostage. The initial h appears to have been added in OF., etc., through association with the family of L. *hospit-em*: see *Host* sb. 2 Cf. med.L. *ostaticum*, *hostaticum* in sense 1, *hostaticus*, *ostagius*, *hostagius*, in sense 2 (Du Cange).]

† *1.* Pledge or security given to enemies or allies for the fulfilment of any undertaking by the handing over of one or more persons into their power; the standing, state, or condition of the persons thus handed over; chiefly in phrases *in*, *into*, *to* *hostage*. (No plural.) *Obs.*

c 1275 LAV. 5317 Hii wolleþ habbe hure children to hostage [c 1205 3isle]. c 1290 *J. Eng. Leg.* I. 399/231 Heo and manie oþer in ostage weren iake. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4987 Bjis oþer ten. . . Duel in ostage her wit me. a 1450 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Prin.* 3680 There was a mende sent hym into hostage. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 432 b1 He was ledde. . . with hys two brethren in ostage or pledge for the deluyeraunce of the sayd kyng theyr fader. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* lxxv. 223 Your brother layd hostage, promysynge that he wolde neuer retourne without he brought with hym y^e admyrall Gaudys berde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 80 Violatinge the lawe of hostage. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 105 If he stand in Hostage for his safety. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 6 [They] desired one or two of our men to goe ashore, leaving hostage in our ship for their safe returne. 1796-31

TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 97 To give the young King. in Hostage to the Queen.

2. (with pl.) A person thus given and held in pledge. Cf. *HOSTAGER*.

c 1275 LAV. 2009 Four and twenti hostages [c 1205 3isles] Childrich þar bitahte. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 78 William. gaf ageyn þo feces, of whilk he toke ostages. 1520 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* v. 46 b1 Upon assurance of this same thynge they gave him good hostages. 1599 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 101 He laboured secretly that the Genoways should not deliuer in their ostages to the King. 1665 MANLEY *Gratius' Loue C. Warren* 85 He. kept the Prince of Aurange's Son. as an Hostage for his Fathers Actions. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 225 Ambassadors. to solicit the exchange of hostages. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 155 [At the siege of Exeter in 1068] one of the hostages was brought close to the East Gate, and his eyes were put out in the sight of both armies. 1879 FROUD *Cæsar* xvi. 254 They had given hostages for their good behaviour.

3. *generally.* A pledge or security.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7312 Though ye borowes take of me, The sikkerer shal ye never be For ostages, ne sikimesse, Or chartres. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. xxiii, The ost of Christ, an ostage for his troth. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 115 You know now your hostages: your Vnckles word and my firme faith. 1607-18 BACON *Ess.* *Marriage* (Arb.) 264 He that hath wife and children, hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprizes, either of vertue, or of mischief. 1865 WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 483 One who wisely schemed, And hostage from the future took In trained thought and lore of book.

† *4.* A treaty to which parties are pledged. *rare.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxx, And there with alle was made hostage on bothe parties, and made hit as sure as hit myghte be.

Hence *Hostage v. trans.*, to give as a hostage. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 158 Nor is it likely now they would have so hostages their men. had they intended any villany.

† *Hostage*, sb. *2* *Obs.* [a. OF. (*h*)*ostage* :—late L. type **hospitaticum*, f. *hospes*, *hospit-em* HOST sb. 2: see -AGE. (Med.L. had *hospitāgium* and *hostāgium*, from Fr.)] A hostel, hostelry, inn. Also *attrib.*

c 1440 *Ipom.* 1292 His owne mayde, that was so bryght, To his ostage she went right. c 1450 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 147 Ostage in this towne know I now, Thin wyff and thou in for to slepe. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 205, I, hauynge pittie. . . poynted them to my hostage. a 1828 *Willie Wallace* x. in *Child Ballads* (1882-98) III. 271 He's on to the hostage gone Asking there for charitie. *Ibid.* IV. Fifteen lords in the hostage-house Waiting Wallace for to see. 1852 *Act 15* 4 16 *Vict.* cxxxvi. Preamb. (Hull Shipping Dues), Certain Dues called. . . Hostage Dues.

† *Hostager*. *Obs.* Also 4 ost-. [a. OF. (*h*)*ostager*, ger *ostage*, pledge, security, f. *hostage* + -ier :—L. -arius.] = *HOSTAGE* sb. 1 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 139 þe castels and ostagers he 3ald þorgh curtesye. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4983 Sende he scolde hym hostagers, Men of gode, barons, pers. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlii. (R.), Ther wer styll in England hostagers, the erle Dolphyn of Auergne, therle of Porseen. and dyuers other. 1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Hostager, one that is pledge for another, *hostagier*.

Hostageship (hōstēdʒɪʃp), [f. *HOSTAGE* sb. 1 (sense 2) + -SHIP.] The condition of a hostage; = *HOSTAGE* sb. 1 1.

1648 LYTTON *Harold* IV. iii, The time of the hostageship rests with the King and the Duke. 1864 J. M. LUDLOW *Epics Mid. Ages* II. 249 By this act. . . the terms of his hostageship are forfeited. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 256 For a companion of his exile and hostageship.

Hostay (e, var. of *HOSTAY* v., *Obs.*

Hosted (hōstēd), a. [f. *Host* sb. 1 + -ED. Cf. *Host* v. 1] Assembled in a host; in hosts.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 2 576 Indignant Frost. . . plies His hosted friends that vex the polar skies. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 91 The hosted Hebrews to their several tents. . . betake them. 1892 STORF. BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* x. 243 The hosted waves of ocean.

Hostel (hōstēl), sb. *1* Forms: a. 3-4 ostel, 4 osteyl, 5 osteill, -tell, 6-7 ostle. β. 3- hostel; also 4 hostil, 4-7 hostell, 6 hostile, hostelle. [a. OF. *ostel*, -cil, *hostel*, mod.F. *hôtél* = Pr. (*h*)*ostal*, Sp. *hostal* :—med.L. *hospitāle* (see *HOSPITAL*).]

† *1.* A place of sojourn; a house where one lodges; a lodging. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1056 He. . . bead hem hom to is ostel To herbergen wið him. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 251 þe hede of bis hostel Arthour I hat. c 1450 *Merlin* 130 The kynge wolde not haue hem at noon other osteill but in his house.

b. *transf. and fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22623 Lauerd. . . yeld us gain vr ostel nu, Pat us es ref. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Lady* 326 Whiche gaue to the lord of heuen the hostle of her moste holy body. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 495 That this Island is an Hostell of Charity, an harbour of honesty.

2. *spec.* A public house of lodging and entertainment for strangers and travellers; an inn, a hotel.

Obs. after 16th c. till revived in 19th by Scott. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 514 Seynt Iuliane loo bon hostele Se her the house of Fame lo. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xiv. 64 As salfiche passe as the messenger and as sone at hus hostil. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* 14 Dec. (Arb.) 121 One hundred also of an other sorte. . . dyd lyue of theym selues in Ostles and Innes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. (heading), The hostel, or inn. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 264 As is the usage of hostels, a pair of boots stood outside the door, to be cleaned betimes in the morning. 1880 WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 25 But, being wearied sore in every limb Sought out a goodly hostel, where he might Rest him and eat and tarry for the night.

3. A house of residence for students at a university or elsewhere; esp. (in recent times) for students connected with a non-resident college; = HALL 4a.

The term was never in official use at Oxford, though 'Halls' have been spoken of as 'hostels'; at Cambridge it has a recognized standing.

1536 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 42 § 1 Provostshipz Maister-shippz Halles Hostelles. 1547 Act 1 Edw. VI, c. 14 § 15 Any of the Colleges Hostelles or Halles being in the same Universities. 1577 HARRISON England II. iii. (1877) 1. 87 There is mention and record of diverse other halls or hostels, that have bene there [at Oxford] in times past, as Beefe hall, Mutton hall [etc.]. 1609 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 41 The clearing of the ground... was begun in May 1628, by taking down the 'little Ostle'. a 1661 FULLER Worthies (1840) III. 436 Bred in some of the hostels afterwards united therunto [Trinity College, Cambridge]. 1894 Times (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 98/3 (St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden) These [readers] are expected to reside in the hostel belonging to the library. 1895 RASHDALL Univ. Europe I. v. § 1. 296 The Provost of Paris at the head of an armed band of citizens in return attacked a Hall or Hostel (hospitium) of students. 1898 Cambridge Calendar 876 Selwyn College... was recognised as a Public Hostel of the University by Grace of the Senate, Feb. 8, 1883.

† 4. A town-mansion; = HOTEL 1. Obs.

1597 FLEMING Contin. Holinshed III. 1381/1 The said duke de Montpensier... met the earle of Derby and the English traine... and did accompanie him vnto hostell de Longueville, sometime called the hostle of Aniou. a 1648 LD. HERBERT Life (1886) 105, I went sometimes also to the court of Queen Margaret at the Hostel, called by her name. 1661 MORGAN Sph. Genry III. vi. 60 Doth belong to Serjeants Inne in Fleet street and as they were anciently called Hostels by being Houses of Nobles. 1670 COTTON Espernon I. II. 61 His Hostel at Paris... was then the best House next to the Queen Mothers, now call'd l'Hostel de Soissons.

† 5. Lodging, entertainment; esp. in to take hostel, to lodge, put up. Obs.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1397 Laban... fond good grið and good hostel, Him, and hise men, and hise kamel. 1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 12472 Whan synne ys shryue ande cene eche dey l Pere wyl Gode holde hys hostele. c 1400 Ywaine & Gow. 3404 Syr Ywayne and his damysell In the town toke thaire hostell. c 1450 Merlin 606 For his love shull ye have hostell at youre voluntee.

6. attrib.

c 1610 in Gutch Coll. Cur. II. 13 A barrel of Hostel Ale. 1808 SCOTT Marm. III. xxvi. Slumbering on the hostel floor.

† Hostel, sb. 2. Obs. rare-1. A dyslogistic diminutive of HOST sb. 4

1644 DARCIE Birth of Heresies xv. 62 Your round hostel, which you cause to be adord.

Hostel, v. Obs. exc. dial. Also 5 hostyl, 9 hostle. [f. HOSTEL sb. 1]

† 1. trans. To lodge, put up. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 5557 In Wynchestre were pey hosteld bope. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvii. 118 Hope shal lede hem forth... And hostel hem and hele. a 1400 Stac. Rome 548 Bope pei weoren hostelled pere.

2. intr. To lodge. Now dial.

c 1460 Towneley Myst. xxviii. 263 Ther hostyld thail all thre. 1855 ROBINSON Whitty Gloss. s.v., 'Where do you hostle at?' lodge at.

Hostellar. Also -illar, -illar. Sc. form of hostellary, HOSTELRY.

(The 15th c. instances may be plurals of *hostellarie*.)

1424 Sc. Acts Jas. I. § 25 (1814) II. 6/2 p in all burrowis townys... bar be ordanryt hostellaris and resettis haifande stabillis and chawmeris to ridaris and gangaris. 1425 Ibid. § 11 (1814) II. 10/1 p king... forbids bat any liege man... herbery or luge pain in any vthir place bot in pe hostellaris forsaide. 1819 W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd (1827) 125 Spers'd about in search o' beds Throu' houses, hostellars, and sheds.

Hosteler (hō'stē-lar). Now arch. or Hist. Forms: a. 3-5 (9) hostiler, 4- hosteler, (4) hostyller, 4-5 hostillere, -ellere, 5-6 -iller, -elere, 5-6 (9) -illar, 6 (9) -ellar, 7 (9) -eller; also 5-8 hostler. β. 4-5 ostiler, 4-6 osteler, 5-6 -ere, 5-7 ostler, 6 ostleir, 7 Sc. ostlar. [a. OF. *ostelier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ostelier*, mod.F. *hôteleur*, f. *hostel*: see -ER. Cf. med.L. *hospitāliarius*, *hostalārius*, *hostel(i)ārius*. See also HOSTLER, OSTLER, variants of this word.]

† 1. One who receives, lodges, or entertains guests and strangers; spec., in a monastery or religious house, one whose office was to attend to guests and strangers. Obs. exc. Hist.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 361/61 Pe Abbot sende him out to one of heore celles; hosteler he was bare i-mad gistes to onder-longue. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode I. lxi. (1869) 37, I am nonse of orphanynes, osteler of pilgrimes. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 149b/2 Thabbot... sente hym... to be hosteler for to receyue there ghestes. 1877 J. RAINES in Smith & Wace Dict. Chr. Biog. I. 725 In this establishment Cuthbert was the hostillar. 1897 J. W. CLARK Priory Barnwell p. lii, It was the duty of the Hosteller... to entertain the guests who sought the hospitality of the monastery.

2. A keeper of a hostelry or inn; an innkeeper.

1365 Munim. Gildh. Lond. (Rolls) III. 422 Ricardus le Yonge, hostyller. 1388 Wyclif Luke x. 35 He brouzeth forth twey pans, and 7af to the ostiler. c 1440 York Myst. xlvii. heading. The Osteleres. Alias Inholders. 1531 Dial. on Laws Eng. II. xlii. (1638) 138 If a man desire to lodge with one that is no common Hosteler. 1598 NASHR P. Penitence (ed. 2) 52, An Hostler that had built a goodly Inne. a 1635 CORBET Her. Bor. 174 The inne-keeper was old, fourscore almost... God and Time decree To honour thrifty ostlers, Vol. V.

such as hee. a 1670 SPALDING Troub. Chas. I (1829) 12 [They] crossed the water, and breakfasted in William Stewart's, ostler. 1864 J. GRANT Capt. of Guard xxv, Gray had been repeatedly warned by the friendly hosteler... to beware of travelling in the dusk.

3. A stableman; see HOSTLER, OSTLER.

† 4. A student who lives in a hostel (sense 3). Obs. 1577 HARRISON England II. iii. (1877) 1. 87 The students also that remaine in them, are called hostellers or halliers. Hereof it came of late to passe, that... Thomas late archbishop of Canturburie, being brought vp at such an house at Cambridge, was of the ignorant sort of Londoners called an 'hosteler', supposing that he had serued... in the stable. 1655 FULLER Hist. Camb. 29 We infer them to be no Collegiates, but Hostellers, not in that sense which the spitefull Papists charged Dr. Cranmer to be one (an attendant on a stable), but such as lived in a learned Inn or Hostel not endowed with revenues.

5. attrib., as *hosteler-house* [= OF. *maison hosteliere*; cf. med.L. *hospitālaria* (sc. *domus*) hostely; *hosteler-wife*, the mistress of an inn. c 1470 HENRY Wallace III. 71 A trew Scot, quihill hosteler house thair held. 1800 SCOTT Abbot xviii, The hostler-wives, are like to be the only losers by their miscarriage.

Hence *Hosteleress*, a female student in a hostel. 1850 Fraser's Mag. XLII. 251 The female college, with its professoresse and hostleresses, and other Utopian monsters.

† *Hostelity*. Obs. rare. Also -illity. [f. *hostel* = *hospital* + *-ity*.] Hospitality.

1593 Jack Straw III. in Hazl. Doddlie V. 398 Defacing houses of hostelity [Old copy, *hostelity*].

Hostelry (hō'stē-ri). Now arch. Also 4-5 ostlerie, (h)ostellerie, -elerie, -ye, 4-6 ostlerye, -ie, 5 hostillary, 7 hostilerie, 4-7, 9 (arch.) hostlerie. [a. OF. *(h)ostellerie* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *hôtellerie*, f. *(h)ostelier* HOSTELIER 1: see -ERY 3, -RY. The word is sparsely exemplified before the 19th c., when it was taken up by Scott, and thence became common as a literary form.]

1. A house where lodging and entertainment are provided; an inn, a hostel. Also, the place in a convent for the reception of strangers.

c 1386 CHAUCER Prolog. 718 In Southwerk at this gentill hostelrye [v.r. ostelry, *Petw. hostrye*, *Landd. hosterie*] That highte the Tabard. — *Knl.'s T.* 1635 In the hostelryes [v.r. ostelryis, *hostelleris*, *Landd. hostries*] al aboute. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode IV. xxxii. (1869) 193 To be ostelrye I wente at be firste, thinking to herberwe me pere. 1597-8 Bp. HALL Sat. III. i. 73 The under-groome of the ostlerie. 1630 B. JONSON New Inn II. i, A bashful child, homely brought up, In a rude hostlerie. 1808 SCOTT Marmion III. II. note, The accommodations of a Scottish hostlerie, or inn, in the sixteenth century, may be collected from... the 'Friars of Berwick'. 1823 — *Peveril* xxi, Peveril entered the kitchen, which indeed was also the parlour and hall of the little hostelry. 1840 DICKENS Old C. Shop xviii, Codlin diminished the distance between himself and the hostelry. 1886 RUSKIN Praterita I. vi. 188 Dining at any nice village hostelry.

2. Hostel business. *nonce-use*. 1825 THACKERAY Newcomes I. x. 101 A gay sight was the road... in those days, before steam-engines arose and flung its hostelry and chivalry over.

Hence *Hostelrie* a. *nonce-ud.*, pertaining to a hostelry or inn.

1860 All Year Round IV. 78 He looks at things in an eminently hostelic view.

† *Hoster* 1. Obs. rare. [f. HOST v. 2.] A hosteler or innkeeper.

c 1500 in Arnold's Chron. Index (1811) 5 That common hosters be partyners of all charges so as free hosters. 1598 FLORIO, *Hostierio*, an hoste, an hoster, an inholder.

Hoster 2 (hō'stā-ri). rare. [f. HOST sb. 1] One who serves in a host or army.

1829 STOFF. BROOKE E. E. Lit. viii. 183 The hosters grim Sent the showers of arrows.

Hosteria, obs. f. *OSTERIA*, (Italian) hostelry.

Hostery, var. *HOSTRY*.

Hostess (hō'stēs). Forms: a. 3-7 ostesse, (5) ostes, 7 ostess. β. 4 hostoess, 4-6 hostes, 4-7 hostesse, 6-7 hostis, 7- hostess. [a. OF. *ostesse* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *hôtesse*, f. *(h)oste* HOST sb. 2: see -ESS.]

1. A woman that lodges and entertains guests.

c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 2496 *Phyllis*, Ostesse [v.r. *hostesse*, *ostes*] thyn quod she O demophon Thyn Philis whiche that is so wo begon. 1529 Hay any Work 48 He has also a charge to provide for, his hostesse and cosin. 1592 WARNER Alb. Eng. viii. xlii. 19 Thanks, and welcome too, he sayd Unto his Oste and Ostesse. 1598 BARNFIELD Pecunia xxi, Your Hostis presently will step in Place. 1605 SHAKS. Macb. I. vi. 10 See, see, our honor'd Hostesse. 1632 T. DELONEY Thomas of Reading xi. (ed. 6) Hjb, Beholding his Oste and Ostesse earnestly. 1808 PIKE Sources Mississ. III. 235 At one o'clock we bid adieu to our friendly hostess. 1880 Mrs. FORRESTER Roy & V. I. 28 'Come and look at the conservatory', smiled his hostess. fig. 1404 HOCLEVE Letter of Cupid 461 O woman that of werty art hostesse.

2. spec. A woman who keeps a public place of lodging and entertainment; the mistress of an inn.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 325/96 Pare-with heo fedde hire swiþe wel and hire ostesse also. c 1305 Edmund Conf. 98 in E. E. P. (1862) 73 His ostesse had a dowtyer per he was at inne. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce IV. 635 His hostes com rycht till hym thar. 1474 CAXTON Chesse 115 Al tho thynges that ben deluyerd to kepe to the hoste or hostessis they ought to be sauf. 1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. II. iv. 305 Hostesse, clap to the doores: watch to night. 1653 WALTON Angler iii.

82 Come Hostis, give us more Ale. 1716 SWIFT Phyllis 98 John is landlord, Phyllis hostess: They keep at Staines the Old Blue Boar. 1830 W. IRVING Alhambra I. 30 [He] had a good understanding with the brother of mine hostess.

† 3. A female guest: cf. HOST sb. 2. 4. Obs. rare. 1388 WYCLIF Exod. III. 22 A womman schal axe of hir neigbressse and of her hoostesse [1382 gest] siluerne vesselis.

4. Comb.

a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. Scarron's Comic Rom. (1775) II. 199 She spoke with so grave and hostess-like a tone.

Hence *Hostessship*, the office of hostess.

1611 SHAKS. Wint. T. IV. iv. 72 It is my Fathers will, I should take on mee The Hostessship o' th'day: you're welcome sir.

† *Hostey*, v. Obs. Also *hosteye*, *hostaye*, (*hostie*). [a. OF. *(h)osteyr*, -*ai*, -*oier*: = L. type **hosticare*, f. *hostis* (med.L.) army, warlike expedition: see HOST sb. 1] intr. To wage war, make a warlike expedition.

a 1400 Morte Arth. 555, I ettylle my selfene, To hostaye in Almayne with armed knyghtez. Ibid. 3503 Ffor he es in this empire... Ostayande in this oryente with awfull knyghtes. 1430-40 LYDG. Bochas III. ix. (1554) 80b, Neuer prince... Hosteyed at once with such a multitude. c 1450 Merlin 70 Arayed for to osteye. 1475 Bk. Noblesse 13 Full noble erle of Darby havynge rule... in the duchie of Guyen, hostied the said tyme and yere.

Host-house. Now dial. [Cf. Ger. *gasthaus*.] A house for the reception of guests or strangers; a hostelry; an inn.

1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1684) III. 591 To go with him to the free Ostehouses amongst the English Merchants. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. Balzac's Lett. (vol. I.) 352 One night in a bad Host-house. 1825 ROBINSON Wkitty Gloss., *Host-house*,... a farmer's inn at market. 1893 Northumbld. Gloss. s.v. *Host-hoos*, The inns where farmers put up... have *oast-hooses* attached. They are the waiting rooms used by wife and daughters, and the reception place for parcels or goods.

Hostiary, obs. form of *OSTIARY*.

† *Hosticide*. Obs. rare-2. [ad. L. **hosticida*, f. *hostis* enemy: see -CIDE 1.] One that kills his enemy (Blount Glossogr. 1656).

1848 in WHARTON Law Lex.

Hostie (hō'sti). Obs. or arch. Also 4-5 *hostye*, 5 *hoostye*. [a. F. *hostie* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *hostia* victim, HOST sb. 4]

1. = HOST sb. 4 1.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 57 b/1 Moyses saide we shal take with us suche hostyes & sacrefyses as we shal offre. 1495 Trevisa's Barh. De P. R. ix. xxvii. (W. de W.) 363 The feast... was worshypped wyth spyrytuell hostyes [Bodl. MS. hoistes] and offrynges. 1681 R. FLEMING Fulfill. Script. (1801) II. 287 There is no necessity to offer daily Hosties for the sins of the people.

2. = HOST sb. 4 2.

1641 R. BAILLIE Parall. Liturgy with Mass-bk. 51 The Papists injoyne all the reliques of the Hostie and wine... to be gathered together. a 1715 BURNET Own Time (1766) I. 11 Some of his seamen went ashore and met the Hostie carried about. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III. vi. i, Saint-Just... 'carries his head as if it were a Saint-Sacrament', adorable Hostie, or divine Real-Presence!

Hostie, rare var. *HOSTEY* v. Obs.

Hostile (hō'stē-til), a. (sb.). Also 7 *hostill*. [ad. L. *hostilis*, f. *hostis* enemy (see -ILE); perh. through F. *hostile* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an enemy; pertaining to or engaged in actual hostilities.

1594 SHAKS. Rich. III. IV. iv. 236 (Qoa.) My dangerous attempt of hostile armes. 1596 — 1 Hen. IV. I. i. 9 Nor bruise her Flowrets with the Armed hooves Of hostile paces. 1650 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 246 The King of Denmark, who entred Germany in an hostile manner. 1668 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 337 By these Bars... the Hostile Arms of the Turks have been put to a stop. 1725 POKR Odys. XI. 656 Thus, great in glory, from the din of war, Safe he return'd without one hostile scar. 1820 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. (1838) VI. 114 The operations of hostile armies. 1847 EMERSON Repr. Mem. Napoleon Wks. (Bohn) I. 371 On a hostile position [he] rained a torrent of iron.

b. Of the nature or disposition of an enemy; unfriendly.

1708 PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr. I. Pref. 4 They all came in from a foreign and hostile quarter. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE Metr. Leg., Lady 7. B. li, The dame held fast the hostile door. 1840 F. D. BENNETT Whaling Voy. II. 88 A second hostile rajah... was for some time kept as a state-prisoner. 1876 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. V. xxiv. 392 Men of different and hostile races.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Unfriendly in feeling, action, nature, or character; contrary, adverse, antagonistic.

1791 BOSWELL Johnson an. 1748 The natives of North Britain, to whom he is supposed to have been so hostile. 1800 Med. Jnrl. IV. 114 The principal of putrefaction, or azote, the element hostile to life. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. I. 231 A long succession of princes, hostile to the established faith, might sit on the English throne. a 1866 BUCKLE Civilis. (1873) III. v. 473 It is possible for two hostile principles to flourish side by side, without ever coming into collision.

B. sb. A hostile person; spec. (U.S.) a North American Indian unfriendly to the Whites.

1860 BARTLETT Dict. Amer. Hostiles, enemies. Western. 1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. X. 431 They were formerly hostiles, but... at present peaceable and industrious. 1885 Minn. (Dakota) Teller 24 Apr. 5/3 Saturday a scouting party... captured three hostiles. 1890 Pall Mall G. 18 Dec. 5/2 A courier has just arrived, and reports... that the hostiles are fighting with the friendly Indians on the Grand River.

Hence † *Hostile* v. Obs., in to *hostile* it, to be hostile, engage in warlike hostilities.

1656 S. H. Gold. *Law* 8 Why may not Clients clearly injured by their Lawyer, or their Adversary, hostile it, and gather an Army? *Ibid.* 96 Had you just cause to invade and hostile it against us.

Hostilely (hɒstɪlɪ), *adv.* Also 7 **hostilly**, **hostily**. [*f.* HOSTILE *a.* + -LY².] In a hostile manner; as or in the manner of an enemy. *b.* With opposition or antagonism.

1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Ans. Nameless Cath.* 238 Hostily to invade another Kings Land. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 856 The Scots hostilly entred into Northumberland. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 52 D. Hamilton entred England hostilly. 1768 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 198/1 To act hostilly against Great Britain. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxx. He could not shake her nor touch her hostilly.

Hostil(e)ment, var. **HUSTLEMENT**.

Hostility (hɒstɪlɪti). [*ad.* late L. *hostilitās*, *f.* *hostilis* HOSTILE; *perh.* through F. *hostilité* (15-16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. The state or fact of being hostile; hostile action exercised by one community, state, or power against another; *esp.* such as involves war.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxiv. With outwarde hostilitie or martiall businesse. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hem.* VI 172 Ye feare of outwarde hostilitie, and foren invasion. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 101 Now these private Quarrels were broke out into open Hostility. 1706 E. GIBSON *Assize Sermon*. Croydon 15 Open acts of sedition and hostility. 1876 MATTHEWS *Coinage* ii. 16 Prusias dared the hostility of the Romans by giving a shelter at his Court to Hannibal.

b. pl. Hostile acts; acts of warfare, war. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 837 Howsoever they exercise hostilities, and mutuall disagreements. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 488 Declard no War. nor committed the least Hostilities. 1781 LD. CORNWALLIS *Let. Washington* 17 Oct., I propose a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.*, viii. (1857) 141 A suspension of hostilities was agreed on.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Opposition or antagonism in action, thought, or principle.

1623 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eremena* 63 There being not betweene us any cause of hostility. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Duellist*, Explicate all the Phenomena of Nature from the Doctrine of Alkali and Acid, and the supposed Hostility that there is between them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 400 The hostility excited by a grotesque caricature of virtue did not spare virtue herself.

Hostilize, *v. rare*⁻¹. [*f.* HOSTILE *a.* + -IZE; cf. Sp., Pg. *hostilizar*.] *trans.* To render hostile; to cause to be an enemy.

1794 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) III. 376 The powers already hostilized against an impious nation.

Hosting (hɒstɪŋ), *obl. sb.* Obs. exc. *Hist.* [*f.* HOST *v.* 1] The raising of a host or armed multitude; hostile encounter or array; formerly, *esp.* in Ireland, a military expedition.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 204 This Erle a littill afore the forsayd hostinge rode Thomon xl. dayes, the wyche is the moste Inly Streynth of Irysch of al the land. 1537 Act 28 Hen. VIII in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 130 Going, riding or abiding in any hostings, journey, or rode. 1596 SPENSER *Stat. Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 673/2 I have often hearde, that when the Lord Deputy hath rayssed any general hostings, the noblemen have claymed the leading of them. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 102 The foresaid general hostings is a rising out of certayne foote and horse, found by the subject. . . to assist the Queenes forces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 93 Strange to us it seemd At first, that Angel should with Angel warr, And in fierce hostinge meet. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* (1807) 98 From him, Two branches, that, in hostinge, long contend For sov'reign sway. 1715 Act 1 Geo. I Stat. ii. c. 54 § 10 The annual Value of the Services, commonly called personal Attendance, hostinge, hunting, watching and warding, due by virtue of any Charter. . . shall be paid in Money annually instead of them. 1834 LOW & PULLING *Dict. Eng. Hist.* s. v. *Pale*, The small English freeholders were forced to follow the Lord-Deputy in his 'hostings'. Their abandoned farmsteads were robbed and burnt by English and Irish alike.

b. attrib. 1575 MAITLAND *Scot. Poems* 318 My hors, my harness, and my speir; And all other, my hostinge gear, Now may be said. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 973/1 The Prince. . . advanced forward. . . towards his enemies, an hostinge pace. 1600 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Similares armatura*, hostinge harnesses.

Hostis, obs. form of HOSTESS.

Hostler. Forms: 4-5 **hosteler** (-eller, -iller, -iller), 5-**hostler**. See also OSTLER. [A syncopated form of *hosteler*, found also in the sense 'keeper of a hostelry, innkeeper' (HOSTELER 2), but from 16th c. usually appropriated as below; in this popular sense it has always varied with the form OSTLER (ɒstlɜ), now more prevalent. The Shakspeare Folio of 1621 has *hostler* once, *ostler* six times.

As a variant spelling of *ostler*, ordinarily pronounced like the latter, with *h* and *t* mute; but, if used in the sense of *hosteler*, both letters would now usually be sounded.]

A man who attends to horses at an inn; a stableman, a groom.

c. 1396 CHAUCER *Par.* T. p. 366 Thilke that holden hostleries, sustenyng the thefe of hire hostlers [*v. r.* hostlers, hostellers, ostlers, ostilers]. c. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 23 *Pis* was a comune custome to diuers hostlers. . . to bring her hors to bat plaas. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 85 How, hostler, how, a peck of otyas and a botell of haye. 1570 LEVING *Manip.* 73/46 Hostler, *caupo*, *stabularius*. 1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* iii. 10 To make Religion but a stalking horse. . . and the Ministers thereof but hostlers, to rub down, curry and dresse it for their riding. a 1713 ELIWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 30 Having ordered the Hostler to

take Care of my Dog. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. x. 139 The landlord himself, or his loutish hostler. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii. Where hostlers were continually accompanying themselves with effervescent noises.

b. U.S. (See quot.)

1890 COOLEY, etc. *Railw. Amer.* 232 The compartments in the round-houses for sheltering locomotives are termed the stalls, and the keeper of the round-house is called the hostler.

Hence **Hostlership**, the function of a hostler, or the discharge of such function.

1606 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 123 To hold his stirrop, and beare the checke for ill hostlership.

Hostler, **Hostleress**: see HOSTELER.

Hostless (hɒstləs), *a. rare*. [*f.* HOST *sb.* 2 + -LESS.] Destitute of a host; + inhospitable.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xi. 3 Forth ryding from Malbeccoes hostlesse hous. 1891 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Mar. 6/1 A 'Frisco' millionaire, who apparently prefers his friends to dine hostless.

Hostly (hɒstli), *a.* [*f.* HOST *sb.* 2 + -LY¹.] Belonging or proper to a host; host-like.

1893 *Star* 6 June 1/7 To resume their hostly functions. 1894 *Bedford Times* 2 June 2/2 A hostly host and trusty citizen.

† **Hostry** (hɒstri), *obs.* or *arch.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 **ostrye**, 5 **ostre**, 5-7 **ostry**, -le, 5-8 **ostery**, 6 **ostrey**. *B.* 4-6 **hostrye**, 5-6 **hostre**, 5-7 **hostrie**, 5-8 **hostery**, **hostry**, 6 **trey**, 6-8 **-terie**, 8 **arch. hostrie**. [*a.* OF. *hosterie*, *hostrie* (= It. *osteria*, Sp. *hosteria*), *f.* *hoste* (mod. F. *hôte*) HOST *sb.* 2: see -ERY, -RY.] = HOSTELRY.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 73 He. . . Herberwed hym at an hostrye. c. 1400 MAUNDRE. (Roxb.) xxv. 119 Pus pai do fra ostrie to ostrie till pai comme at be emperour. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 329, I was neuer bard ere. . . In sich an oostre as this. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 210 b/2 This wenche went to another that laye in the same hostrye. 1506 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 7 There was no roume for them with in, in the hostrye. 1598 STOW *Surr.* xxxvi. (1603) 350 Now a common ostrey for receipt of travellers. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 88 The Princes sit at meat like Carriers in an Hostry. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuart's* (1731) 31 She accompanied him to some Hostry. 1756 CIBBER *Apol.* II. *Dial. Old Pl.* 165 Five inns or common ostries. 1790 PENNANT *London* 458 (R.) In Stow's time it was altered to a common hosterie or inn, having a black bell for a sign.

b. attrib., as *hostry bottle*, *court*, *house*, *press*, *roof*: (*hostry* faggot, a faggot used to light hostelry fires; so *hostry-wood*: see quot. 1769.

1597-8 *Durham MS. Terr. Roll*, Le hostre house ibidem. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* G's Wks. (Rldg.) 133/1 Think, mistress, what a thing love is: why, it is like to an ostrey-faggot, that, once set on fire, is as hardly quenched as the bird crocodile driven out of her nest. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* ii. It must be served in locks and ostry bottles. 1671-2 *Overseers' Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.* For six ostery fagotes. . . 60. or 6d. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 139 Here they make those Faggots, which the Wood-mongers call Ostreywood, and in particular those small light Bavins which are used in Taverns in London to light their Faggots. a 1770 CHATTERTON *Eclough* i. 26 in *Rowley P.* (1778) 3 The joyous daunceynge ynn the hoastrie court. 1881 T. WATTS in *Athenaeum* 10 Sept. 337/1 To have the grass for his bed and the sky for his hostry-roof.

Hostryche, -yge, obs. forms of OSTRICH.

† **Hostrynges**. Obs. [*f.* HOSTRY.] Lodging, entertainment.

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxi. note (Harl. MS.), All this cuntry is goodde hostrynges and full of uitails.

Hostship (hɒstʃɪp), [*f.* HOST *sb.* 2 + -SHIP.] The function of a host, entertainment of guests.

1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* x. (1875) 142 The prime minister whose excellence. . . in hostship was to be attributed to his wife.

Hoyl, obs. form of HOUSEL.

Hott, **hott** (hɒt), *sb.* Obs. exc. *dial.* [*a.* OF. *hotte* a pannier or creel, supposed to be of Ger. origin: cf. Ger. *hotte*, Swiss *hutte* a vintager's dorse, a tub or basket carried on the back. (See also HOD *sb.* 1) Sense 3 is possibly a different word.]

1. A kind of basket or pannier for carrying earth, sand, lime, manure, etc. *north. dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5524 Apon þer neckes sal þai bere Hott wit stan and wit mortar. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 850 Twiggess. Swiche as men. . . maken of these paniers, Or elles hottes or dossers. 1434-5 *Durham MS. Almoner's Roll*, J par de hottys pro sabulo et luto carian. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 109 a/2 And bare on hys sholders vii hottis or baskettis fulle of erthe. 1661 *Wit & Drillery* 74 Ise lay down my hott. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hots*, a sort of panniers to carry turf or slate in. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hot*, a sort of square basket formerly used for taking manure into fields of steep ascent. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Muck hots*. . . panniers for conveying manure on horseback.

2. A small heap (e.g. of dung, dust, sand, etc.). *Sc. and north. dial.*

a 1800 *Song in Edinb. Month. Mag.* (1817) June 238 There was. . . An hunder hotts o' muck to spread. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. vii. 255 Will then laid his arm over the boy and the hott o' claes, and fell sound asleep. 1841 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 126 The field. . . was left by the cattle in tufts or hots not eaten regularly off. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Muck hots*. . . (N.E.) heaps of muck or lime in the field.

3. (Also *hutt*.) A padded sleath for the spur of a fighting cock. Obs.

1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* (1635) 48 Hots are soft bumasted roules of Leather, covering their Spurs, so that they cannot hurt or bruise one another. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 92 Hee without Cloake Is a Witt in

Hutts, a pretty spurring Cocke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xi. 252/2 *Hotts* or *Hutts*, are the Pounces or round Balls of Leather stuffed and clapped or tied on the sharp end of the Spurs, to keep Cocks that they shall not hurt one another in sparring, or breathing themselves. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 140 Cover your Cock's heels with hots made of leather.

Hot, *sb.* 2: see HOT *a.* 10.

Hot (hɒt), *a. (sb.)* Forms: *a.* 1 **hāt**, 2-4 **hat**, (4-5 *north. hatt(e), hate*); 5 **hayt**, 5-6 **hait**, 6 **haet**, **heit**. *B.* 2- **hot**; 4-6 **hoot**, -e, 4-7 **hote**, 6 **hoat(e)**, 6-7 **hott(e)**. *γ.* 5-6 **whote**, **whoot(e)**, 6 **whot**, **whott(e)**, **whoat(e)**, **woght**. *Comp.* 1 **hattra**, 2-3 **hattre**, **hattere**, **hatere**, 3 **hatture**, 3-4 **hattore**, 4- **hotter**. *Sup.* 1 **hattost**, 3-7 **hottest**, 4- **hottest**. [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *hāt*, corresp. to OFris., OS. *hāt* (MDu., Du. *heet*, LG. *hēt*), OHG. (MHG.) *heiz* (Ger. *heiss*), ON. *heitr*: -O Teut. **haiō*-s, *f.* ablaut-stem *hit*-, *hīt*-, *hait*-, whence also Goth. *heith* fever, and OE. *hātu* HEAT. The normal phonetic representatives of OE. *hāt* were ME. northern *hāt* (*hate*, *hait*), southern *hōt* (*hote*, *hoot*, *hoaf*); the former came down to 16th, the latter to 17th c.; but as early as 1550 we find the shortened *hot*, *hott*. This was app. taken from the inflected comparative, OE. *hātra*, later *hattre*, found as late as 1400 as *hatter*, beside which *hotter* shortened from *hōter* is found in 14th c. (cf. *out*, *utter*, *late*, *latter*). The forms in *wh* are parallel to those of WHOLE.

The phonology of *hot* in the dialects presents many points of difficulty. Cf. HET.]

1. The proper adjective expressing a well-known quality or condition of material bodies, due to a high degree of the molecular energy known as *heat* (HEAT *sb.* 1, 2), and producing one of the primary sensations (HEAT *sb.* 1 b); having or communicating much heat; of or at a high temperature: the opposite of *cold*. (Distinguished from *warm* by the high degree of this quality.)

a. Of the sun, the air, and atmospheric conditions.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 228 Deos wyrt. . . byþ cenned neah sæ and on hatum stowum. *Ibid.* III. 280 Swa hattra sumor, swa mara ðunor and liget. c. 1350 *Old Kent. Sermon* in O. E. Misc. 35 At middai wann þo dai is al þer hote st. 1397 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10960 þu somer so dryue & so hot, þai. . . none hattore me not. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2703 Quen it was hate [later MSS. hat, hoot] a-pon a nidre abram satt his hus be side. c. 1375 Sc. *Leg. Sancti*, *Ninian* 564 It was hate [crime gate]. c. 1440 *Cartonpe* 2141 The day was whote and longe. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hem.* VIII 34 b. The wether was hoat. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 331 In an hote scorching season. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 118 In a hot day, bespecially in the evening of a hot day. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. i. The sun so hot, that it was forced to turn my face from it. 1833 STURT *S. Austral.* II. iii. 66 The hot winds in the interior.

b. Of fire, or anything burning or glowing.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 124 Stæppe on hat col, cele mid wætre; stæppe on swa hat hote mæge. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 63 On ðe wallende brene of ðe hote fiere. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 402 The fir was ouer hoot [v. r. hot, hote]. c. 1483 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 136 Whan the yron is well hoot, hit werketh the better. 1598 *Ephulario* Biv b. Almonds scorched on whote embers. 1779 H. BROOKE *Redempt.* (R.), The Sun himself [shall] consume with hotter fire. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 532 From the furnace, white and hot.

c. Of material objects in general (as affected by the sun, fire, chemical action, the vital heat of animals, subterranean heat, etc.).

a 1000 Guthlac 1055 in *Exeter Bk.*, He hate let torn þoliende tearas geotan. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Ne wepeð none hote teres. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 360/53 Seoth it to-gadere. . . and leie it al hot þar-to. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2243 Hote bathe he dide make. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. vii. (1495) 91 Blode is hotter in the ryght syde. . . strengthe of hote blode is in the ryght syde. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 249/1 Hoot bathe, *murtetum*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 25 Little pottle soone whot. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 105 This place is famous for its hot baths. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 221 A body heated so hot as to emit light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxiii. 351 When the water. . . is as hot as the hand can bear.

d. Of food or drink prepared with the aid of fire, and served before it becomes cool. Cf. *hot and hot* 11 b.

a 1300 *Land Cokayne* 104 in E. E. P. (1862) 159 'Gees al hote, al hot.' 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prolog. 104 Cookes and heore knaues cryen 'hote pices, hote!' c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Serue forth alle hote as tostes. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hem.* VIII 4 To take no more drynke neither hote nor colde. 1687 WOOD *Life* 5 Sept. (O.H.S.) III. 235 Three hot dishes, which he fed upon. 1853 *Sover. Pantroph.* 290 A kind of cake. . . designated hot-cross-bun. 1866 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/7 Nothing is eaten as hot as it is boiled.

2. Of a person or animal: Having the sensation of heat (in a high degree). Usually in predicate.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2396 Thou shalt no while be in oo state, But whilom colde & whilom hate. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 15 There must be heede taken, that they drinke not when they be hote. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 74 Lords, I am hot with haste, in seeking you. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 10 'Tis very pleasant to drink when one is hot. 1880 A. RALPH *Way to City* 105 He is weary like other men and hungry and hot.

b. Of bodily conditions or affections producing or accompanied by this sensation, as fevers, etc.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M vij. He was vexed with hote fevers. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 52 Taken with an hot and a cold fit of an ague. 1708 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 101 Violent Hot Pains in the Lower-Belly. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXV. 103/2 The girl acknowledged his salute by a hot blush.

3. *transf.* Having to do with things that are hot; associated with heat. *rare.*

1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 34 Brewers, Bakers, Smiths, and such hot artificers. 1876 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* i. 3 The hot noise of bees.

4. In the physiology of the Middle Ages, expressing one of the fundamental qualities of humours, elements, planets, and bodies in general: see COLD a. 6. *Obs.* (Often passing into 5.)

c 1000 *Sar. Leechb.* i. 284 Deos wyrt . . . hys gecynde is swiþe hat. 1307 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) i. 53 Norþeren men, in þe whiche colde . . . makeþ hem fatter, gretter, and whitter and hatter with inne. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxvi. [xxxviii.] (Bodl. MS.), Alle þinges wiþ odoure is accounted hote amonge Auctours as . . . vinegre, caumfer and rose. 1600-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 2 Oure quinta essencia . . . is not hoot and drie wiþ fier, ne coold and drie wiþ watir, ne hoot and moist with eyr, ne coold and drie wiþ erpe. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. A vā, Pontike Wormwoode is hote in the first degree and drye in the thirde. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* vi. lxxxiii. 765 The liquor Cedria . . . is almost whoate in the fourth degree. 1590 H. BUTTRES *Dyets drie Dinner* N vij b, Pepper . . . Hurtful to hot constitutions. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nitre* 52 It is . . . controverted whether Nitre be cold or hot.

5. Producing an effect as of heat or burning, esp. on the nerves of taste or the mucous membrane; pungent, acrid, biting; corrosive; heating, ardent.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 18 The Englishemen . . . dranke hote wyne in the hote wether, and did eate all the hote frutes . . . that there fell sicke [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 25 The Mustard is too hot a little. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* ii. iii. 49, I neuer did apply Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood. 1708 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 171 We may . . . give Hotter Remedies in this, than in any other Cholicks. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 166 The dish is . . . too hot of pepper. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 488 Camphor (has) a strong hot acrid taste.

b. Affected with this sensation. *rare.*

1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) § 45 While the palate is still hot with a curry, an unflavoured dish seems insipid.

6. *transf.* Excited (this being naturally accompanied by a sensible increase of temperature).

a. Having or showing intensity of feeling; fervent, ardent, passionate, enthusiastic, eager, keen, zealous. (Of persons, their affections, actions, etc.)

971 *Blükl. Hom.* 225 Was him . . . seo Godes lufu to þess hat and to þess beorht on his heortan. c 1200 ORMIN 15580 Hat lufe towarðs Godes hus. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 He . . . makede hem hattere on soðe lufe to gode and to men. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 Forþi þet tu ert . . . nouder cold ne hot . . . ich chulle speowuþen þe ut, bute siþ þu i-wurðe hattere. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 956 (1012) Hotter wex his loue. c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 834 Hardy and hat contentyt the fell melle. a 1553 UDALL *Reyster D. L. i.* (Arb.) 12 In all the hote haste must she be hys wife. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14, I . . . was then whottist at mi book when the rest were hardist at their cards. c 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 18 Their rease . . . a boat disputation betwene him and me. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 12 July, The Duke of York . . . is hot for it. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 15 Her desires were too hot for delay. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* vi. ii, In the days of his hot youth. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xv. 107 The foe poured after them in hot pursuit. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 119/1 He was . . . a hot patriot in 70.

b. Excited with anger; angry, wrathful, 'in a passion'; rarely, of a wrathful disposition, violent-tempered, passionate.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2147 Ge . . . het, on hat heorte, unhende-liche neomen hire. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 148 When he was hottest in his ire. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 19 The eldest childe with the knight that played with her, and gaue him angri, hasty, and hote langage. 1535 COVERDALE *Gm.* xxxi. 36 What haue I trespassed or offended y^e thou art so whote upon me? 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii. 47 She is so hot because the meate is colde. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 112 Come man be not so hot, here is none but Friends. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 179 God proclaims His hot displeasure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 113 Men of hot temper and strong prejudices. a 1863 THACKERAY *D. Dural* i, He had parted, after some hot words . . . from his mother. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 23 Donati was a hot and arrogant noble.

c. Excited with sexual desire; lustful; of animals, 'in heat' (see HEAT sb. 13).

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 52 Thair cumis zung monkis . . . And in the courtie thair hair flesche dantis. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 27 Very hote and dyposed to lecherdnes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 403 Were they as prime as Goates, as hot as Monkeyes. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 109, I took a female rabbit, hot, (as the feeders term it) that is, ready to be impregnated.

7. Attended with feverish or violent exertion, suffering, discomfort, or danger; intense, violent; raging, severe, sharp, keen. (Chiefly of conflict or the like; formerly also of pestilence or epidemics.)

a 1000 *Guthlac* 979 in *Exeter Bk.* 57 Wes seo adl þearl, hat, and heoro-grim. a 1000 *Phænix* 613 ibid. 64 b, Hungor se hata. c 1000 *Andreas* 1544 (Grein) Hatan heaðo-welme. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1601 (1650), I hadde it neuere half so hote as now. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9377 Hongur full hote harmyt hom þen. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 21 b, The feast was at the hottest. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 7 Vices, which began to growe hot in the Cities. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 19 Great skirmishes and encounters that have been verie hot. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 587 The Plague

is sometime so hotte at Cairo, that there die twelve thousand Persons dayly. 1683 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) III. 67 Small pox hot and frequent in Oxon. 1709 *STERLE Tatler* No. 80 ¶ 9 The Fire of Bombs and Grenades . . . was so hot, that the Enemy quitted their Post. 1728 *De Fox Plague* (1884) 161 The Plague grows hot in the City. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rauke's Hist. Ref.* i. 381 In the hottest of the fight.

b. *transf.* Said of a place, position, etc. in which intense action of some kind is going on, or in which one suffers severe discomfort.

1855 *Cornwall* 250 As to the 'hot-lode' at the United Mines . . . the discovery of which sent up shares from £40 to £450 each—both the heat of the lode and the ardour of the shareholders have considerably declined, and so have the shares. 1872 W. F. BUTLER *Gl. Lone Land* xx. (1878) 318, I have been compelled to seek my sport in hot climates instead of in hot corners. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 6/2, I have seen many roaring camps; they are hot places, when men lose their money at the gambling-tables and when the bullets begin to fly about. 1896 *Tablet* 22 Feb. 291 We got into as hot a corner as a lot of men ever got into.

8. Technical uses. a. *Hunting.* Of the scent: Strong, intense; opp. to COLD a. 12.

Hence, in nursery and parlour games which involve searching or guessing on the part of some of the players, *hot* means close on the track of the object hidden or the solution to be guessed.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 60 Hungrie Church-wolves following the hot sent of double Livings. 1781 W. BLAKE *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 111 The scent lying hotter, and increasing. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 5 He could halloo them off the hottest scent that ever lay on Warwickshire grass. 1879 *Tourneur Foot's Err.* xlv. 326 A pack of hounds running on a hot trail.

b. Of colour: Unpleasantly intense or vivid.

1896 SIR E. M. THOMPSON in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 221 The colours employed are vivid, sometimes even rather hot.

c. Dry and absorbent of moisture.

1893 in *Spon Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 252/2 If the ceiling is 'hot'—i.e. porous, and soaks in the moisture very quickly.

d. In constant use or action; figured as heated by friction, etc.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 679/2 The New York and Washington wire is kept 'hot' for eight hours every night.

e. *Racing slang.* Said of a 'favourite' on which the betting is specially keen.

1894 *Daily News* 4 June 4/1 The possessor of one of the hottest favourites on record.

9. That has not had time to cool down or grow stale or unexciting; fresh, recent: said *esp.* of acts; also of a person fresh from such an act.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8627 Wyþ þe dom al þot Henegistes heued he smot. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* XIII. iv. 45 Turnus be his hair and recent deed (=death) Had with his blude littit the grond al reid. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 246 Which murther being discovered, whilst it was hot, made the Citizens take Arms. 1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* xxii. 142 The horrible thought that he . . . was going, hot and unprepared, to an everlasting hell.

10. *absol.* as sb. Hot condition, heat. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 3734 Wyþ hat & kald, wyþ nesch & harrd. 1340 *Ayend.* 139 He soffreþ and honger an þorst, and chald and hot. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (Bodl. MS.), Hoot and colde greup suche one. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 898 Hot, cold, moist, and dry, four Champions fierce Strive here [in Chaos] for Maistrie.

11. Phrases. a. † *Hot and cold* (also *in hot and cold*): in all conditions and circumstances (*obs.*). To blow hot and cold: see BLOW v. 1 2 b.

13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1844 Euer in hot and colde To be your true seruaut. c 1430 *Deuotil Peril.* 161 in *Hymns Virg.* 46 Neiper in hoot ne coolede I may not make him stumble. 1640 B. DISCOLLIMINUM 30 He that pleadeth for a generall . . . Toleration, hot and cold, I meane constantly and deliberately . . . shall finde himselfe a very Atheist.

b. *Hot and hot*: said of dishes of meat, etc. served in succession as soon as cooked; also *absol.* as sb. food thus served. Also *fig.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 4 Oct. iv, I will give you them like a beef-steak at Dolly's, hot and hot. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* xxix, Thy care is, under polish'd tins, To serve the hot-and-hot. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, Mutton-chops, which were brought in hot and hot, between two plates.

† c. *Hot of the spur*: very eager about something. (Cf. HOTSPUR.) *Obs.* (*Hot at hand*: see HAND sb. 25 c.)

1654 SHIRLEY *Doubtf. Heir* v. 62 (N.) Speed, an you be so hot o' the spur.

d. To give it (a person) hot: to administer a severe chastisement. So to get or catch it hot. (Cf. 7.) *collog.*

1679 *Hist. Jettser* 24 St. Catherine . . . gave him as hot as he brought. 1806 *Scott Jnl.* 26 Feb., I would give it them hot. 1877 5 Yrs. *Penal Servit.* iv. 287 He 'got it hot' for such a crime.

e. To make it hot for: to make the position decidedly uncomfortable for. Too hot for or too hot to hold (a person): said of a place, etc. which is made, through persecution or the like, too disagreeable for him to continue in.

1612 BOLTON *Florus* iv. xii. (1636) 322 Caesar Augustus thought good to make that practice too hot for them. 1648 NEEDHAM *Plea for King Ep. Aij*, They will make your House too hot to hold you. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 43 'Ere they make the Island too hot for the English. 1771 *Foot's Maid of B. i. i*, The share he had in your honour's intrigue . . . soon made this city too hot for poor Ned. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. iii. xiii. 110 She . . . made St. Albans too hot to hold her. 1890 'BOLDREWOOD'

Col. Reformer (1891) 298 A pocket Derringer, which . . . had a trick of going off unexpectedly, and had once 'made it hot' for a friend.

f. With qualifying word prefixed, denoting the degree of heat, as BOILING hot, BROILING hot, PIPING hot, RED-HOT, WHITE-HOT, etc.: see these words.

12. *Comb.* a. Parasynthetic, as hot-breathed, -hearted, -melted, -spirited, -stomached, -tempered adjs. b. With another adj., expressing a union of qualities (*poet.*), as hot-bright, -cold, -dry, -humid, -moist adjs. c. Special combinations and collocations: hot-ache (*dial.*), a pain felt in the hands when warmed after being very cold; hot-air a., of hot air, or in which hot air is used; † hot-backed a., lustful; hot-closet (see quot.); hot coppers (see COPPER sb. 1 8); hot-drawn a., drawn or extracted with the application of heat (opp. to cold-drawn, COLD a. 18); hot-flue, a heated chamber for drying cloth or other articles; hot-gilding, 'a name applied to amalgam gilding, in which the mercury is driven off by heat' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); hot-hoof *adv.*, with haste or rapid progress (of horses or cattle: cf. HOT-FOOT); † hot-livered a., hot-tempered, excitable, irascible; † hot-mouthed a., restive or ungovernable, as a horse whose mouth is irritated by the bit; hot pint, a drink consisting of ale sweetened, spiced, and heated: so-called in Scotland; † hot piss = CHAUDPISSE; hot-plate, a heated flat surface on a stove, etc., for cooking or similar purposes; † hot-reined a., 'fiery, high-spirited' (Jodrell); hot-saw, a buzz-saw for cutting up hot bar-iron into pieces to be re-heated, and re-rolled (Knight); hot-skull = HOT-HEAD; hot-stopping (*slang*), hot spirits and water; hot-trode, fresh or recent trail; hot-wall, 'a wall with included flues to assist in ripening the fruit of trees trained against it' (Knight); hot with (*collog.*), hot spirits and water with sugar (cf. cold without); in quot. 1862 *fig.*

1697 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 379 The tops of my Fingers . . . did boaken and ake, as when after extrem cold, one has the 'hot-ach' in them. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 131 *note*, The pain called the hot-ach after the hands have been immersed in snow. 1844 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) i. 233 No fear of smoke being mingled with the 'hot-air current' . . . A hot-air stove. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* i. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 21 A 'hot-back'd' Diuill. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 301 Orion, Eridanus . . . and 'hot-breath'd' Sirius. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33 Night neither here is fair, nor day 'hot-bright. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Hot-closet'. 1. One attached to a stove to keep victuals or plates warm . . . 2. (*Candle-making*). A chamber in which candle-molds are kept at a heat of 150° Fah., previous to pouring, to prevent the chilling of the stearic acid. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* ix. v, Behold his poore estate, his 'hot-cold fire. 1614 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 456 The Fits of th' hot-cold cruell Fever. 1605 — *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iii. *Law* 1167 Some 'hot-dry Exhaling, Or Blazing-Star. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* II. 820 'Hot-flue' is . . . an apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which . . . calicoes are dried hard. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 722 To take . . . a hundred head of bestial 'hot-hoof over hill and moor. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1284 The Angell . . . found her out in a 'hot-humid Cell. 1599 *Broughton's Let. ix.* 29 Ignorant 'hotliuere fellows, of an vnseasoned zeale. 1641 MILTON *Animado*. (1851) 188 A capricious Prædantie of hot-liver'd Grammarians. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Their Horses . . . are small and 'hot-mettled. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 261 The cold-dry Earth to 'hot-moist Aire returns not. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 9 Let not thy 'hot-mouth'd spirit entertain Too sudden passion with too slack a rain. 1681 DAVDEN *Sp. Friar* iii. iii, That hot-mouthed beast, that bears against the curb. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* i. 28 On the approach of twelve o'clock, a 'hot pint' was prepared—that is, a kettle or flagon full of warm, spiced, and sweetened ale, with an infusion of spirits. 1576 LYTE *Doctores* iii. lxvii. 408 Good against the strangurie, the 'hoote pisse, the stone in the bladder. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* iv. ii, Like a 'hot-rein'd horse. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* iv. i. Wks. (1881) 53 'Hot-sprighted youths. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 5 Peace and concord can not . . . continue among them, that are 'hote stomaked and hyghe mynded. 1801 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* ii. (ed. 12) 13 No man can . . . drink 'hot-stopping the last thing at night, and get up in the morning without remembering that he has done so. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 196 Oedipus, the 'hot-tempered king. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 68 Persons who were aggrieved . . . were allowed to pursue the 'hot-trode with hound and horn. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xxix. *note*, The pursuit of Border marauders was followed . . . with bloodhounds and bugle-horn, and was called the hot-trode. 1777 W. WILSON (*title*) The Forcing of Early Fruits, and the Management of 'Hot Walls. 1891 'DINGO' *Austral. Rhymes* 18 The dust and the 'hot-windy weather. 1862 THACKERAY *Wks.* (1879) X. 211 How do you like your novels? I like mine strong, 'hot with'.

Hot, adv. [OE. *hōte* = OS. *hēto*, OHG. *heigo*; afterwards levelled with the adj.] In a hot manner, hotly. (Usually hyphenated to a following adj. or pple. used attrib.)

1. With great heat, at a high temperature; pungently.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 424 Isenan clutas hate glowende.

13. *K. Alis*. 572 (Bodl. MS.) De brighth sonne so hoot shoon.
1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6572 With melles of yren hate
glowand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* i. vi. 185 Ane hundreth
altaris. Hait birning full of Saba sence. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen.*
VI, iv. viii. 60 The Sunne shines hot. 1730-46 THOMSON
Autumn 438 Adhesive to the track Hot-steaming. 1856
KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 292 With hot-tlingling fingers.

2. *fig.* Ardently, eagerly, violently, severely,

angrily, etc.: see the adj.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 693 De Erl was handlyt pair sa
bat. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 59 Ther loved no
wight hotter in his lyve. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 228
A sekens I feyll that kaldys me fulle haytt. 1551 T.
WILSON *Logike* (1580) 83b, He took the matter very
hotte. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 247 Tween frozen conscience
and hot-burning will. 1795 NELSON 27 Aug. in Nicolas
Disp. (1845) II. 75 The French cavalry fired so hot on our
Boats. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* vi. Fast and hot Against
them pour'd the ceaseless shot.

Hot (hɒt), *v.* [OE. *hōtian*, *f. hāt* HOT *a.*: cf.
OHG. *heizen* to be hot. In later use formed
afresh from the adj.]

†1. *intr.* To be or become hot. (Only in OE.)
c. 885 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii. 4 [xxxix. 3] Hatade heorte
min binnan me.

2. *trans.* To heat. (Now *colloq.* or *vulgar.*)

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 72, Take two tyles that
be hoted. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 680 Pele-
thronian Lapitho gave the bit And hotted rings. 1847-78
HALLIWELL, *Hot*, to heat, or make hot. *Notts.* 1876 Miss
BRADDON *Open Verd.* xix. 139 I'll go and get things hotted
up for you. 1881 *Society* 2 Feb. Water hotted and a
steaming bowl of punch prepared.

Hot, *obs. pa. t.* and *ppl.* of **HIT**; see also **HIGHT**.

Hotbed, hot-bed.

1. A bed of earth heated by fermenting manure,
and usually covered with glass, for raising or forcing
plants.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 401 The Bed we call a Hot-Bed.
1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 64 Fine and tender Seeds that
require the Hot-bed. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.*
217 The bright curled Lettuces . . do well upon Hot-Beds,
and especially under Bell-Glasses, or Glass Frames. 1879
D. J. HILL *Bryant* 117 Numerous hotbeds assist the tender
plants in spring.

2. *fig.* A place that favours the rapid growth or
development of any condition, esp. of something
evil.

1768 BICKERSTAFF *Hypocrite* i. i, The seeds of wickedness
..sprout up every where too fast; but a play-house is the
devil's hot-bed. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. Let
ii, Edinburgh is a hot-bed of genius. 1847-48 HARE *Guesses*
ii. (1873) 559 Those hotbeds of spurious, morbid feelings,
sentimental novels. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iii, These pic-
tureque villages are generally the perennial hotbeds of
fever and ague. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 397 Both
Houses of Parliament were hot-beds of corruption.

3. 'A platform in a rolling-mill on which rolled
bars lie to cool' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

4. *attrib.* (in senses 1 and 2).

1810 CRABBE *Borough, Relig. Sects* (L.), First comes the
hotbed heat, and while it glows, The plants spring up.
1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* Notes 250 Hot-bed imagina-
tions.

Hence **Hotbed v.** (*nonce-ud.*) *trans.*, to force as
in a hotbed.

1895 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Apr. 411/2 Men forced and hot-bedded
into honours without any genius for study.

Hot blast. A blast of heated air forced into
a furnace. Also *attrib.*, and short for *hot-blast*
process, etc.

1836 J. B. NEILSON in *Trans. Inst. Civ. Engin.* I. 83
Were the Hot Blast generally adopted, the saving . . in coal
would be immense. 1860 W. FORDYCE *Coal* etc. 112 Neil-
son . . distinguished for his invention of the hot-blast. 'hot-
blast iron' is familiar all over the country.

Hot-blooded (hɒtˈblʌdɪd), *a.* Having hot
blood; ardent or excitable; passionate.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W. v. v.* 2 Now the hot-bloodied-
Gods assist me. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.* Bacon (1887) 379
The proud and hot-blooded Tudors. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar*
xvi. 259 The Germans, being undisciplined and hot-blooded,
were less easy to be restrained.

Hot-brain. A person of a hot or excitable
brain; = **HOT-HEAD**.

1605 *Play Stucley* 2024 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I.
238 This English hot-brain. 1605 JACKSON *Creed v. v.* § 6
A practical head skillful in humoring such an hot braine.
1847 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 29 He is all unversed in these wild
paths, and is a hot-brain, too.

Hot-brained (hɒtˈbrɛɪnd), *a.* Having a 'hot'
or excitable brain; = **HOT-HEADED** 2.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 36 Daungerous
and hotebrained deuises. 1607 SHADWELL *Juvenal* x. 251
Run o're the rugged Alps, thou hot-braind Fool! 1702
ROWE *Tamerl.* I. l. 23 Furious zeal inspir'd by hot-brain'd
Priests. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. ii, Hot-brained
Sciolists.

Hotch (hɒtʃ), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Cor-
responds to Du. *holsen*, *hossen*, to jog, jolt, MHG.
and Ger. dial. *holsen* to move up and down; also in
form to *F. hocher* (12th c. *hocier* in Littré) to
shake; but the original relations between these
words are obscure.]

1. *intr.* To move up with a short jerk and sink
back by one's own weight; to make a succession of
such movements, to jog; to move or leap forward
in a sitting position; to fidget, to move uneasily
or with impatience.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3688 Archers of Inglande fulle egerly
schottes. Sonne hotchene in holle the hepenne knyghtes.
1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 68 Quhen our gude nichtbors
rydis. Some hotcheand on a hemp stalk, hovand on a
heicht. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxvi, With old boge-
gers, hotching on a sped. c. 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin)
View Lauc. Dial. Gloss. Wks. (1862) 88 *Hotching*, to limp,
to go by jumps, as toads. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter*
186 Even Satan glow'd, and fidg'd fu' fain And hotch'd and
blew wi' might and main. 1825-30 JAMIESON, *Hotch*, . . 2. To
move by short heavy leaps as a frog or toad does. 1847-78
HALLIWELL *s. v.*, The old woman said, 'I bustled through
the crowd, and she hotched after me'. 1893 STEVENSON
Catriona 144 Here am I, fair hotching to be off.

2. *trans.* To cause to move in this way; to shake
up with a jerky motion; to jog, hitch.

1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xv, Are ye sure ye hae room
enough, sir? I wad fain hotch myself farther yont. 1847-78
HALLIWELL *s. v.*, When they shake potatoes in a bag, so that
they may lie the closer, they are said to hotch them. 1866
DURHAM *Lead-m. Lang.*, *Hotch*, to shake with a sharp
jerk a trough with a grated bottom, suspended in water, at
the end of a long lever, and containing crushed lead ore.

Hotche, *obs. form* of **HUTCH sb.**

Hotchpot, hotch-pot (hɒtʃpɒt). *Forms*:
3-6 *hoche*pot, 5-*pot*, *hoche* potte, 6 *hooh-*,
hotch(e)potte, 6-7 *hooh*pot, *hotch* pot, (8
hotch-poe), 6- *hotch*pot, *hotch*-pot. [*a. F.*
*hoche*pot, *f. hocher* to shake, shake together + *pot*
POT. Used in 1292 as an AF. law term; as a
term of Cookery it is known in 15th c., but may
be earlier; *Ouchepot* as a personal sobriquet occurs
in 1265 (Hatz-Darm.). Its precise original ap-
plication is thus uncertain, since it may have had
reference to the shaking together of things in a
pot for other than a culinary purpose. Cf. also
Du. *huts*pot hodge-podge. Corruptions of this are
HOTCHPOTCH, **HODGE**POT, **HODGE**-POTGE.]

1. = **HOTCHPOTCH** 1.

c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 432 Goos in
Hochepot. a 1481 LITTLETON *Inst.* III. ii. § 267 Cest parol
(*Hotchpot*) est en English A Pudding . . un chose avec
autres choses ensembles. 1530 PALSGR. 233/1 *Hotchepotte*
of many meates, *haricot*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*,
Almodrote, a hotchpot of garlick and cheese. a 1648
DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1669) 179 The Queen Mothers Hotchpot
of Mutton, is thus made. 1853 KANE *Griwnell Exp.* xxxiv.
(1856) 303 Cold merriment, but it concluded with hotchpot
and songs.

2. *Eng. Law.* The blending or gathering to-
gether of properties for the purpose of securing
equality of division, esp. as practised in certain cases
in the distribution of the property of an intestate
parent; answering in some respects to the *collatio*
bonorum of the civil law: cf. **COLLATION** sb. 1 b.

[1595 BRITTON III. viii. § 1 Touz heritages ne cheent mie
unienient en division ne en hochepot, a partir entre par-
ceners. 1593 *Year-Book* 30-1 *Edw. I.* 373 Touz les tene-
menz qe sont donez . . cheeront en hochepot ovesque les autres
tenemenz.] 1552 HULFOT, Hotchpot is also a manner of
partition at the common lawe of landes geuen in franck
marriage. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 56 b, No lands shalbee
put in hotchpot, with other, but lands that bee geeven in
frank marriage alone. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II.
15 Having put all their Possessions in Hotchpot, made
a new Partition. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxiii. (1809)
516 With regard to lands descending in co-parcenary, that
it hath always been, and still is, the common law of Eng-
land, under the name of *hotchpot*. 1848 J. WILLIAMS *Pers.*
Prop. IV. iv. (1878) 403 Bring the amount of their advance-
ment into hotchpot. 1875 POSTE *Gains* III. Comm. (ed. 2)
321 On condition that the latter brought their goods into
hotchpot (*collatio bonorum*).

1808-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Juristic. Evid.* (1827) V. 510
Putting all causes together in hotch-pot, the average upon
the sum total may thus come to be doubled or trebled. 1893
F. GALTON *Human Faculty* 190 Throwing these results into
a common statistical hotchpot.

3. *transf.* = **HOTCHPOTCH** 2.

(In early use prob. from the legal sense, but in later
chiefly from the dish.)

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 291 Ye han cast alle hire wordes
in an hochepot [*Harl. & Lansd. MSS.* hoche poche].
1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 4 Schismes, that
make a hotchpot of true religion and popery. 1652-62
HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 5 An Hochepot or Medly of many
Nations. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 230 The wonderful
hotchpot of Hindu and Arabic language and religion.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1588 FRAUNCK *Lawiers Log.* Ded. F. iij, That Hotchpot
French, stufft up with such variety of borrowed words,
wherein our law is written. 1795 J. S. HOBART in *Y. Jay's*
Corr. & Pub. Papers (1893) IV. 95 Henry the 8th. made
a kind of hotch-pot business of it, by uniting the ecclesiasti-
cal and civil power in his own hands.

Hotchpotch, hotch-potch (hɒtʃpɒtʃ), *sb.*
Forms: 5-6 *hoche* poche, 6 *hoche*-poche, 6-7
hooh-pooh, 6-8 *hotch* potch, 6- *hotch*potch,
hotch-potch. [A corruption of prec., with riming
assimilation of the second part of the compound
to the first, as in reduplicated words.]

1. *Cookery.* A dish containing a mixture of many
ingredients; *spec.* a mutton broth thickened with
young vegetables of all sorts stewed together.

1593 GOLDING *Cabins on Deut.* lxxii. 443 We make a
hotchpotch of halfe figges and half reysons as they say.
1695 DAVDEN *Ess. Sat. Ess.* (1882) 44 A kind of olla, or
hotchpotch, made of several sorts of meats. 1797 *Sporting*
Mag. IX. 327 [She] had got ready what is there [Scotland]
called hotchpotch, for dinner. 1891 MRS. OLIPHANT *Rail-*

way Mau I. xi. 178 The hotch-potch . . was excellent. It is
a soup made with lamb and all the fresh young vegetables.
attrib. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1060 Large tureen,
or hotch-potch dish, with lid.

2. *fig.* A mixture of heterogeneous things, a con-
fused assemblage, a medley, jumble, farrago.

14. [see quot. 1386 in prec. 3]. 1549 LATIMER 3rd *Serm.*
bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 98 They . . made a myngle mangle and
a hotchpotch of it. . . partly popery, partly true religion
mingled together. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.*
III. 306 Hang the hotch-potch up in a fathom or two of
match. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 32 A Hotch-
potch of all sorts of men. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III.
371 A hotch-potch of errors. 1793 LEMON *Eng. Etymol.*
Pref. 4 The English language, which, say they, is only a
hotch-potch, composed of all others. 1890 HUXLEY in *19th*
Cent. Nov. 761 That wonderful ethnological hotch-potch
miscalled the Latin race.

3. *Eng. Law.* = **HOTCHPOT** 2.

1608 2nd *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1586 If that
fee-simple, and the fee taile be put together it is called
hotch potch. 1648 SIM J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 9 note
He assembled the whole Septs, and having put all their
possessions together in hotch-potch, made a new partition
among them. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 189.
fig. 1838 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 560 Throwing all the
collections into hotch-potch, and then re-arranging the
materials according to the subjects.

4. as *adj.* Like a hotchpotch or medley, confused.

1599 MARSTON *Sea. Villania* III. ix. 215 What hotch-
potch giberidge doth the Poet bring? 1613 PURCHAS *Pil-
grimage* (1614) 87 Of those Drusian Robbers. . . and of this
hotch-potch Religion. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Gutiana* 287 The
hotch-potch official compositions of pharmacy.

Hence **Hotch-potch v. trans.**, to make a hotch-
potch of, to jumble up; **Hotchpotchly a.**, of the
nature of a hotch-potch, confusedly mingled.

1593 NASHB *Christis T.* (1613) 132 Scripture we hotch-
potch together. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 79 He can hotch-
potch whole Decades vp of nothing. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf.*
& *Ab. Physic* 181 Unmasked and singled from their hotch-
potchly adjuncts.

Hot-cockles. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*f. HOT a.* +
COCKLE 2sb. 2; origin of the name unknown.

(The *F. hantes coquilles*, alleged by Skinner, is a figment.)]

A rustic game in which one player lay face down-
wards, or knelt down with his eyes covered, and
being struck on the back by the others in turn,
guessed who struck him. Also *attrib.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1629) 224 How shepheards spend
their dayes, At blow point, hot cockles, or else at keeles.
1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 13 They . . leave men, as if it were
at Hot-Cockles, to guesse blind-fold who it is that hit them.
a 1708 HICKERINGWILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 368 Upon pretence of
Hot-cockles sport, or a Christmas-game. 1714 GAY *Sheph.*
Wks Monday 99 As at Hot-cockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown. 1823 H. RAY-
LIN *Lucubr.* 303 Farmer Flamborough over his tankard . .
and his daughters . . at hot-cockles upon the floor.

† b. To sit upon hot cockles: to be very im-
patient, to 'sit on pins and needles'. *Obs. rare.*
1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 90 He . . sits vpon hote
cockles till it be blaz'd abroad.

Hence (app.) † **Hot-cockled a.**, ?resembling a
game of hot-cockles, as involving the infliction of
strokes or buffets.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 3 In case throughe
they earnest hote cockled ghospellyng, they coulde haue
broughte vs in to more hainous displeasure.

† **Hote.** *Obs.* *Forms*: 1 *hāt*, 2-3 (4 *north.*)
hat, 3-4 *hot*, 4-5 *hote*. [OE. *hāt*, also *gehāt* =
OHG. *gakeiz*, MHG. *keiz*, ON. *keit*, *f. stem hait-*
of *haitan*, OE. *hātan*: see **HIGHT** v.] A promise;
a vow: = **HIGHT** sb. 1 2.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 49 Ic sendo hat fadores
mines in iuih. c. 1200 ORMIN 13822 Piss hat tatt was Nata-
nael Bihattenn and Philippe. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 936 Abram
leuede his hot in sped. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xlix. 14
(Mätz.) Yelde til Hegheste þi hates. c. 1340 *Cursor M.*
2349 (Fairf.) For þis hote [Cott. hight, Göt. hit, Trin.
biheest] miht be na fabil. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 46
Lord of heuen, that all wote, here to the I make a hote.

Hote, *obs. f. HOT*, *OAT*: see also **HIGHT** v. 1

Hotel (hoteˈl, steˈl), *sb.* [*a. F. hôtel*, later form
of *hostel* (see **HOSTEL** sb. 1).]

1. (In French use.) a. A large private residence,
a town mansion. || b. A public official residence,
Hôtel de Ville, the mansion house of a *maire*, a
town hall. || c. *Hôtel-Dieu*, a hospital.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Feb. Above all is the Hôtel Dieu
for men and women, near Notre Dame. 1684 tr. *Taxer-
nier's Grd. Seigneur's Serag.* 36 (Stanf.) Ceremonies of
their march from the Hôtel, or great House of Perra. 1746
in *Acc. Fr. Settlement. N. Amer.* 24 The Hotel Dieu, or
hospital, of Quebec has two great halls. 1749 CHESTERF.
Lett. (1792) II. cxix. 249, I hope I have domesticated you
at his hotel there. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 48
(*Versailles*), I bid Le Fleur . . enquire for the Count's hotel. 1827
SCOTT *Chron. of Canong.* Introd. vi, She inhabited,
when in Edinburgh, one of those old hotels. 1849 MACAU-
LAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 356 A few great men still retained
their hereditary hotels between the Strand and the river.
1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Grnls.* (1883) 35 We stood a
few moments on the steps of the Hôtel Dieu.

† 2. A **HOSTEL** in a university. *Obs.*

1748 SALMON *Comp. through Univ.* 18 Hugh de Balsham
.. purchased two Halls or Hotels near St. Peter's Church.

3. A house for the entertainment of strangers
and travellers, an inn; *esp.* one that is, or claims
to be, of a superior kind.

1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxxix. (1766) II. 235 The expence

of living at an hotel is enormous. 1775 *Ash, Hotel*, an inn, an hotel. 1776 *R. King in Life & Carr.* (1894) I. 20 By a Gentlemen who lately came out of Boston I was informed that they have two bake houses constantly employed in baking for their hotels. 1783 *Let.* in H. Arnot *Hist. Edinburgh* App. 512 In 1763 there was no such place as an Hotel: the word indeed was not known, or only intelligible to French scholars. 1806-7 J. BERNESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xiv. i. Groping your way to the inn—(I beg pardon—hotel). 1817 WALKER, *Hotel*, a genteel inn: this word is now universally pronounced and written without the s. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 118, I... returned slowly... to my hotel.

4. attrib. and Comb. 1837 *Ht. Martineau Soc. Amer.* III. 89 The celerity at hotel-tables is remarkable. 1848 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Frills.* (1872) I. 47 A crowd of cab-drivers, hotel-runners, and commissionaires. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* (U.S.), *Hotel-car*, one arranged for affording meals to passengers on board while on a journey.

Hence *Hotel v.*, to put up or lodge at an hotel (intr. and trans.; also to hotel it). *Hotelhood*, the state of an hotel. *Hotelify*, *Hotelise vbs.*, trans. to make into, or like, an hotel; also intr. for pass. *Hotelless a.*, without an hotel. *Hotel-ish a.*, like an hotel. *Hotelward adv.*, towards the hotel. (All more or less nonce-wds.)

1833 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. ii. 49, I was 'hotelled at the Royal Edinburgh'. 1894 HOWELLS in *Cosmopolitan* XVII. 52 We tried hoteling it. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 178 It was, for lack of a better word, to coin one, 'hotelified'. 1886 H. MERIVALE in *Temple Bar Mag.* LXXXVI. 551 A fine old palace of the kind which 'hotelize so well'. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Aug. 244/2 Most of the smaller towns were 'hotelless'. 1891 NEWLAND *The Erne* 252 Rooms... of a towny and 'hotelish character.

† *Hoten*, ppl. a. Obs. [pa. pple. of *HIGHT v.*, q.v.] Promised. c. 1550 *Gen. & Ex.* 2508 He sal 3u leden... Heoten to dat hotene lond.

Hot-foot, adv. Also 6 Sc. *hait-fute*. [f. *Hot a.* + *Foot sb.* See also *Foot-hot*.] With eager or rapid pace; in hot haste; hastily.

a. 1300 *Body & Soul in May's Poems* (Camden) 339 3wan tho fendes hot fot come to fette me away. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 139 King Athelstane... followit, hait-fute, on the Pichtis. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 12 An evil conscience... follows him up... like a blood-bound, hot foot. 1807 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sketches* I. 154 If your honour's in a hurry, I can run on hot-foot and tell the squire your honour's galloping after me. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 4 To go to him hot-foot from Appin's agent.

Hot-head, hothead (hɒt'hed). A hot-headed person: see next, 2.

1660 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) I. 57 Which will daunt the rest of the hot-heads. 1895 BESANT *Westminster* vii. 177 Certain English sailors—young hot-heads.

Hot-headed (hɒt'hed-d), a.

1. Having a hot head (in *lit. sense*); in quot. 1712, having the head heated, as with liquor. *rare*. a. 1693 AUBREY *Lives, Harvey* (1898) I. 301 He was hot-headed, and his thoughts working would many times keep him from sleeping. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 77 The women do not dance till they are a little hot-headed.

2. fig. Of an unduly excitable nature or temperament; impetuous, headstrong, fiery, rash.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 20 The blasphemous Jesuits presum'd... to give their judgement of S. Paul, as of a hot-headed person. 1688 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 17 A hot-headed or rash action. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 12 June, The hot-headed boy is more than ever incensed against Wilson. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 413/2 Too hot-headed and violent for a diplomatist.

Hence *Hot-headedly adv.*, *Hot-headedness*.

1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi. The hot-headedness... of boys in love. 1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) Jan. 524 Some isolated... workmen... did throw themselves hot-headedly into the fray.

Hot-house, hothouse (hɒt'haʊs), sb.

† 1. A bathing-house with hot baths, vapour-baths, etc.; = BAGNIO I. Obs.

1511 *Church of yeell Men* A iv, Bordelles, tauernes, sellers, and hote houses dissolute, there as is commytted so many horrible synnes. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Cvj, The patient must... sweate in baths, or whote houses. 1550 HULOET s. v. *Annoynting*, A place nighe unto a hote house, or stewes wherin men be annoynted. 1645 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. ii. 15 The... sweate that was rubbed off the bodie in the hotehouses. 1664-5 PERYS *Diary* 21 Feb., My Wife busy in going... to a hot-house to bathe herself. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 61 ¶ 6 He could shiver in a hothouse.

† 2. A brothel. (Cf. BAGNIO 3, STEW.) Obs.

1511 [see 1]. 1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Farnass* i. ii. 257 Hee cannot swagger it well in a Tauerne, nor dominere in a hot house. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 66 Now shee professes a hot-house; which, I thinke is a very ill house too. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II. 22 A Hot-house he prefers to Julia's Charms.

3. A structure, usually with glass roof and sides, kept artificially heated for the growth of plants belonging naturally to warmer climates, or of native flowers and fruits out of season.

1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 29 Aug., A Ménagerie; and as well as I love pine-apples, would prefer it to a hot-house. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. v, The hothouses yielded their early strawberries.

attrib. 1771 W. MALCOLM (title) A Catalogue of Hot-house and Greenhouse Plants. 1836 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 26 English hot-house flowers, growing wild. 1882 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 27/1 Hothouse forcing by the aid of outside subsidies. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 84 Hot-house grapes.

b. fig. (Cf. HOTBED 2.)

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Indic. Evid.* (1827) V. 121 The technical system is a hot-house of mendacity. 1821 BYRON *Farwell Malta* 46 Thou little military hothouse! 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. x. (1864) 135 Men nurtured in the hothouse of religious advantages.

4. A heated chamber or building for drying something.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 259 Theyr come and other grayne... doo seldome waxe rype on the ground by reason wherof they are sumtimes enforced to rype and dry them in theyr stooues and hottes houses. 1583 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 58 A furnace like unto the hote houses of Germany serving too drye the shyrtes and other linnen. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words, Making Salt* 207 The Hot-House where they set their Salt to dry. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hot-house*, 1. (Pottery.) A room where strong heat completes the drying of green ware, previously to... firing in a kiln.

† 5. Among the North American Indians, a separate hut kept heated for winter residence. Obs.

1765 H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* 35, I retired to Kanagatucko's hot-house. Note. This Hot-house is a little hut joined to the house, in which a fire is continually kept. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 367 Each... habitation has besides a little conical house, covered with dirt, which is called the winter or hot-house.

6. In West Indies, A hospital.

1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 49 He went to the hot-house or hospital. *Ibid.* 153 Several of the negroes complained of sickness, and in consequence were sent to the hot-house.

Hence *Hothouse v. trans.*, to place or cultivate in a hothouse. Also fig.

1833 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 355 Hot-housing and the manure of Mammon. 1892 *Standard* 23 Dec. 2/2 Every trivial incident... had been hot-housed, gloated over... and treated as a dainty dish. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 464 No fretful orchid hot-housed from the dew, But hale and hardy as the highland heather.

|| *Hoti* (hɒti). Pl. *hoties* (hɒtiz). Obs. [Gr. *ῥῆ* conj., that, because.] a. A statement introduced by 'because', or the fact denoted by such a statement; a cause, reason (= DIOTI); a piece of reasoning or inference. b. A statement introduced by 'that'; an assertion, or fact asserted (opp. to DIOTI).

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog v. 44 T* insert our Interests, or wand'ring be In Selfe-borne Hoties, from the Historic. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* III. iii. (1655) 5 Poor sciolists who scarce know the Hoties of things. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 34 Unto him that desireth Hoties, or to replenish his head with varieties. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hoti* and *Hoti* (Gr.) two terms used in Logick... the one the thing it self, and the other the cause or reason of it. 1734 *Watts Relig. Jew.* (1789) 79 He... shewed the *Hoti* and the *Dioti* (i.e. that it was so, and why it was so).

Hoting, var. highlighting: see *HIGHT v.*

Hotly (hɒtli), adv. Forms: see *Hot a.* [f. *Hot a.* + *-LY*.] In a hot manner or degree.

1. With great heat, at a high temperature; so as to be 'hot' or pungent.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 178 The shadow had forsok them, And Titan... With burning eye did hotly overlook them. *Ibid.* 332 An oven that is stopp'd... Burneth more hotly. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 8 Gingerbread nuts... hotly spiced. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxxv. 93 Flame blazed hotly within her, in all her marrow abiding.

2. fig. With 'heat' or fervour; ardently, fervently, eagerly, passionately, keenly; angrily, excitedly. 1585 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxiv. 101 They wolde haue you hotly to sette on your enemies. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 14 Louyng hir... As wholly as cuer. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diag. Lanth.* 32 They hotly fell to wordes, And out in choller brake. 1797 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 85 If he... so hotly pursued, he should certainly be discovered. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 148 The King hotly retorted that he was bound by no promise to a false traitor. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 1276 Whom his own crime tracks hotter than a hound.

Hotness (hɒtnes). [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being hot; heat.

1530 PALSGR. 321/1 Hotenesse, *chelevr.* 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* I. 2 The blood... which by... immoderate hotenesse... surchargeth the bodie. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 235 The hotnesse of the Country. 1825 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II, The day in his hotness. *Mod.* The hotness of the pepper. The hotness of his temper contrasts remarkably with the coolness of his judgement.

Hot-pot, hot pot.

1. A hot drink composed of ale and spirits, or ale sweetened and spiced. *local*.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hot Pot*, Ale and Brandy boyled together. c. 1730 *Royal Remarks* 49 All of them in a loving Way, over a Hot Pot. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hot-Pot*, warmed ale with spirit in it. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Heat pots*, pots of hot ale sweetened and spiced, with which the friends of a bridal party meet them on the road from church after the marriage ceremony.

2. A dish composed of mutton or beef with potatoes, or potatoes and onions, cooked in an oven in an earthenware pot with a tight-fitting cover. Also attrib.

1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xlii, Master, there's hot-pot for dinner to-day. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* I. xvi. 160 The Colonel... was great at making hash mutton, hot-pot, curry and pillau. 1889 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 2/7 Yesterday over 30,000 poor people in Liverpool, were provided with 'hot pot' dinners... Each 'hot pot' weighed ten pounds. There were used 13,000 lbs. of beef, 15 tons of potatoes, and a ton and a half of onions.

Hot-press, sb. A contrivance for pressing paper or cloth between glazed boards and hot metal plates,

to make the surface smooth and glossy. Also attrib. = *hot-pressed*.

1621 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 163 Hot Presses for Cloth. 1712 H. NEVILL in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 233 He wanting a flat Stone to make him a Hot-press (for so they do, who want an Iron Plate to Press their Cloth on). 1798 T. JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 542/2 A hot-press bible. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. cix, A ball-room bard, a foolscap, hot-press darling. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hot-press*, a means of calendering and smoothing paper by subjecting it to pressure between glazed boards; a hot iron plate is placed at every 20 sheets or so, to heat the pile.

Hot-press, v. trans. To subject to pressure in a hot-press; to make (paper or cloth) smooth and glossy by pressure between hot plates. Usually in pa. pple. (ppl. adj.) *hot-pressed*, or vbl. sb. *hot-pressing*.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xx. (1841) I. 193 Every false gloss put upon our woollen manufactures by hotpressing, folding, dressing [etc.]. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 223 In one glaz'd glare tracts, sermons, pamphlets, yve, And hot-press'd nonsense claims a dignity. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 191 The serge is to be... hot-pressed. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 17, I wish you would all use hot-pressed paper.

Hot-presser. One whose occupation is the hot-pressing of paper or cloth. Also fig.

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 24 A few strict, precise legalists... hot-pressers of uniformity. 1706 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4292/4 Thomas Freeman, of London, Hot-presser. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 12/1 To take the work direct from the manufacturer... deducting only from his price the cost of foreman, hot-presser, and hire of the distributing room.

Hot-short, a. [f. *Hot a.* + *short*, after the earlier RED-SHORT: cf. also COLD-SHORT.] Of iron: Brittle in its hot state; opp. to *cold-short*.

1798 D. MUSHET in *Phil. Mag.* II. 160 Hot short iron is possessed of an extreme degree of fusibility. 1875 *Urs's Dict. Arts* II. 956 The tendency of the [sulphur] is to make the metal what is called 'hot short', so that it cannot be worked while hot under the hammer. 1877 M. REYNOLDS *Locom. Engine Driving* IV. (ed. 5) 230 Cracks on the edges of bars, sign of hot-short iron.

† *Hot-shot*. Obs. [See *SHOT sb.*]

1. One who shoots (with a fire-arm) 'hotly' or eagerly; a reckless or hot-headed fellow.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 90 To the wars I betook me, ranked myself amongst desperate hot shots. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, He rails against women like a whot-shot. c. 1666 *Dick of Devon* i. iii. *Ibid.* II, A company of hott shots are abroad. 1665 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 110 Straight to the Wharf repairs the Hot-shot.

2. (Also *hot-shoot*.) See *quots.*

1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C. 58 They use also for Fewel a sort of round Balls made of Clay mixed with a certain proportion of Coals... which they call Hotshots. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hot-Shoots*, or *Hotshots*, a sort of factitious or compound fuel, made of a third part of any coal... mixed with two thirds of loam.

Hots-potch, obs. form of HOTCHPOTCH.

Hotspur (hɒt'spɜːr).

1. One whose spur is hot with impetuous or constant riding; hence, one who spurs or pushes on recklessly; a heady or rash person. (First occurring, and best known, as surname of Sir Henry Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland, who fell in the rebellion against Henry IV, in 1403.)

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 243 Henry Percy the younger, whom the Scottis clepid Herry Hotspore. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Hollinshed* II. 97/2 He was... in matters of importance an headlong hotspur. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* v. ii. 19 A haire-brain'd Hotspur, govern'd by a Spleene. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvi. vi. 922 Some hot-spurs... gave counsell to goe against them with all their forces. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 287 As we say of some hot-spurs who ride post, they whip the post boy. 1805 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 5/5 The 'Vossische Zeitung'... says: 'Perhaps this sudden coolness on the part of England gives certain Hot-spurs in our own Fatherland something to think about'.

† 2. Name for a very early kind of pea: also *hotspur-pease*. (Cf. HASTING B. I.) Obs.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hot Spur*,... also early or forward Peas. 1707 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4357/4 To be sold... Rogue-Pease, and Hotspur-Pease. 1707-18 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), The hotspur is the speediest of any in growth.

3. attrib. or adj. Fiery-spirited, hasty, rash.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 35 The hot-spurre youth so scornng to be crost. c. 1618 [see HORSE-RACER]. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 71 A wary plodding Fabius signifying more then a hot Spur Marcellus. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 425/1 After the union of the States... the political conduct of South Carolina was so imperious... that she was not uncommonly known as the 'Hotspur State'.

So *Hot-spurred* (hɒt'spɜːrɪd) a. = 3.

1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 60 Such a hotspurd plague as hath not bin heard of. 1683 CHALKHILL *Theatma & Cl.* 41 (N.) A hot-spurr'd youth height Hylas.

Hott(e), obs. forms of *HOT*.

Hotte. Obs. (14th c.) Of uncertain meaning. (Although the sense is obscure, it is prob. the same word as *Hot sb.* 'panier, creel'. The suggestion that it is a variant of *Hutis*, from the history of that word, inadmissible.) c. 1300 *Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 236 Skatered be the Scottes, Hoderd in thar hottes, Never thay ne the (in R. BRUNNE (1810) 273 For scatted er ji Scottes, & hodred in ber hottes, neuer bi ne the). c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 Pou scabed Scottie, bi nek, bi hottie, be deuille it breke, It salle be hard to here Edward, ageyn be speke.

Hottentot (hɒt'ntɒt). Also 7 *hatten-tote*, *hottantot*: see also HODMANDOD 2. [a. Du.

Hottentot (also *Ottentot*, *Hottentoo*, Riebeck's Journal, Jan. 1652); according to Dapper, *Beschryvingh der Afrikansche Gewesten*, 1670, a word meaning 'stutterer' or 'stammerer', applied to the people in question on account of their clucking speech: see *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1866, 6-25.]

1. A member of a native South African race of low stature and dark yellowish-brown complexion, who formerly occupied the region near the Cape of Good Hope.

Tribes of substantially identical race still survive in Namaland.

1677 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 17 While these Hottentots were in our company. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 536 The word *Hottentot*... is the Name by which they call to one another... as if every one of them had this for his Name. 1715 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III. Intro. 18 Would these Men reduce us to be a Sort of Hottentots? 1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1874) III. 253, I found her as ignorant of the nature of religion as an Hottentot. 1836 MARQ. SALISBURY *SA.* 15 May, You would not confide free representative institutions to the Hottentots, for instance. 1897 BRYCE *S. Africa* 76 The second native race was that which the Dutch called Hottentot. *Ibid.* 78 In the settled parts of the Colony, the Hottentot... has vanished more completely than has the Red Indian from the Atlantic States of North America.

b. *transf.* A person of inferior intellect or culture; one degraded in the scale of civilization, or ignorant of the usages of civilized society.

1766 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xxxv. 190 Surprized... to find a place, which he had heard so much renown'd for learning, fill'd with such grey-headed novices and reverend hottentots. 1751 CHESTER *Lett. to Son* 28 Feb. The utmost I can do for him, is to consider him a respectable Hottentot. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* July 338/2 England... yet abounded greatly with such kinds of Hottentots.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or belonging to this race. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 28. 187 The Spiritual is reduc'd to a Hottentot Way of Government. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 81 The Hottentot stammering or clashing of the tongue in speaking. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 257/1 The latter [the Koranna Hottentots] are one of the few Hottentot tribes that have retained their independence. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 104 In what Hottentot ignorance these poor creatures are at present reared. 1865 WATERMEYER in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1866) 17 The Hottentot national name is 'Khoikhoip', plural 'Khoikhoins', and is still in use among the Namaquas. 1897 BRYCE *S. Africa* 77 From unions between Hottentot women and the Dutch sprang the mixed race whom the Dutch call Bastards and the English Griquas.

3. Special comb.: chiefly names of South African plants: *Hottentot*(s) bread, *Testudinaria elephantipes*; formerly, also, the root of *Richardia (Calla) ethiopica*; *Hottentot cherry*, *Cassine maurocenia*; *Hottentot*(s) fig, *Mesembryanthemum edule*; *Hottentot's head*, *Stangeria paradoxa*, a cypripedium with a thick trunk like a turnip; *Hottentot pie*, a kind of meat pie (see Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 154); *Hottentot rice*: see *quot.*; *Hottentot's tea*, *Helichrysum serpyllifolium*.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 223 The root of the Arum... is ordinarily call'd 'Hottentot-Bread'. They boil out its acrimony in two or three fresh waters, and then dry it in the sun. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 718 The root-stock of *Testudinaria elephantipes*, called Elephant's Foot or Hottentot's Bread, forms a large, fleshy mass covered with a rough and cracked bark. 1818 TODD cites *Chambers* for 'Hottentot Cherry'. 1880 S. Africa (ed. 3), Hottentot Cherry is the fruit of *Maurocenia Capensis*... a shrub growing in the ravines of Table Mountain. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 141 Some women go into the field to gather the stalks of what they call 'Hottentot-figs'. 1884 GARDEN 4 Feb. 75/3 The Hottentot Fig... sometimes used as a substitute for Spinach. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 'Hottentot's-head', *Stangeria paradoxa*. 1775 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 315 They also eat the eggs of a large species of ant. They are commonly called 'Hottentot's rice'.

Hence *Hottentot v. intr.*, to become, or live as, a Hottentot; *Hottentotise*, the speech of the Hottentots; *Hottentotish*, *Hottentotish* *adjs.*, of, pertaining, or relating to Hottentots, or to races in a similar condition; after the manner of a Hottentot. *Hottentotism*, a practice characteristic of Hottentots, a species of stammering.

1767 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Leonora* (1833) 172 It is lost labour to civilize him, for sooner or later he will 'hottentot' again. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 39 They might as well address Roger in 'Hottentotese' or Kamschadalian. 1884 I. TAYLOR in *Academy* 26 Jan. 63/1 [A method of explaining myths, which] may be provisionally designated as the 'Hottentotic heresy'. *Ibid.* 16 Feb. 115/3 Interpreted by the Hottentotic process. 1795 in *Polwhele Trad. & Recoll.* (1866) II. 427 The survey of a 'Hottentottish pilchard cellar'. 1817 COLERIDGE *Cum Times* (1850) III. 957 Some Hottentots were converted from 'Hottentotism' through the pious labours of the Missionary Society. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Culture* I. v. 156 The term Hottentotism has been thence adopted as a medical description of one of the varieties of stammering.

Hotter (*hɒtər*), *v. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *hatter*, *hutter*. [Has an iterative ending as in *batter*, *tatter*, *stagger*; perh. related to MDu. *hotten*, in Flemish also *hottenen* to shake up; also *hotten* to cluster or run together, to coagulate, as milk.]

1. *intr.* To move up and down with vibration; to

clatter; to shake, tremble, as water in boiling, or a person in rage, fear, etc.

1813 W. BEATTIE *Tales* 5 (Jam.) Two pots... Forby any hott'rin' in the crook. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* i. xi, Haply, but for her, I should ha' gone hotterin' mad. 1857 J. SCHOLLS *Taunt to see Queen* 28 (Lanc. Gloss.) Hoo wur fayr hotterin' wi' vexashun.

2. To move along with vertical vibration as over a rough surface; to run totteringly.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hotter*, to shake; as a carriage on a rough stoney road. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 73 (Jam.) Tho' age now gars me hotter. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* 11, 102 (Jam.) 'Twas a muirhen, an' monie a pout was rinnin, hotterin round about. 1880 GORDON *Bk. Chron. Keith* 148 The primitive mill hottered away at the rate of six bolts of meal ground in a week.

3. a. To make a clattering noise; to rattle. b. To speak unsteadily or stammering.

1823 *Baroness o' Gairly* vii. in A. Laing *Thistle Scott*. 13 Athwart the lyft the thun'er rair'd, Wi' awfu' hottrin din. 1828 Craven *Dial.*, *Hutter*, to speak confusedly.

4. To cluster in a confused mass, to swarm.

1808-18 JAMIESON, To *hotter*, to crowd together, expressive of individual motion. 1891 MRS. WALFORD *Mischief of Monica* xxiii, If we had been... huttering over the fire in that wretched little Albion Street on this Christmas Eve!

Hotter, *sb. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *hatter*.

[f. prec. vb.] a. Vibratory or shaky motion as over a rough road; vertical shaking. b. The confused motion of a crowd or swarm of small things. c. A large number of things crowded irregularly together; a clustered mass or heap.

1825-80 in JAMIESON. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychnon* II. 448 Ah me! a perfect hotter. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xliii. (1873) 241 I've stant mony a roch hotter afore noo i' the wey o' duty, as ye ken brawly, Meg.

Hence *Hottery a.*, uneven so as to cause vibration.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hottery*, rough, as a road. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.* s. v., 'A hottery journey', said of a course over uneven tracks.

† *Hottie-tottie*, *Obs.* Variant of HODDY-DODDY.

c 1580 J. JEFFERE *Bugbears* III. ii. in *Archiv. Stud. New. Spr.* (1897), Though the hottie-tottie be old, yet he woeth a young wye.

Hottish (*hɒtɪʃ*), *a.* [f. *Hot a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat hot, rather hot.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *tr. Boeth.* III. met. x. 65 Or Indian dwelling nire to hottische Circle. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* iii. It will be a hottish Monday for some of them.

Hot water.

1. Water at a high temperature, either naturally as in a hot spring, or artificially heated for cookery, washing, or other purposes.

c 1400 *Langland's C.* 42 Hoot watir, pouz it aswage akpe, to be prickynge of a senewe is most greunaunce. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Sethe hem in hot water. 1613 *Pur-chas Pilgrimage* (1614) 524 A certaine herb called Chia, of which they... drinke with hot water. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.*, *Hydrost.* etc. 277 If cold water be poured into a vessel... and hot water be carefully poured over it... the hot water will float on the cold.

attrib. 1805 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 171 The hot-water cistern. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 331 A hot-water bottle... placed at his feet. *Mod.* The hot-water-pipes have burst.

† 2. *Hot waters*: ardent spirits, spirituous liquors.

1643 *Lett.* 28 Oct. in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 351 Selling hot Waters. 1660-86 *Ord. Chas. II.*, in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 352 Tents, booths... employed for tipping-houses; selling or taking tobacco, hot waters [etc.].

3. *fig.* (from 1.) A state of ferment, trouble, or great discomfort; a 'scrape'. *collog.*

1737 *Lisle Papers* XI. 100 (P.R.O.) If they be to be had, I will have of them, or it shall cost me hot water. 1765 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 125 We are kept, to use the modern phrase, in hot water. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 32 This poor fellow was always getting into hot water. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* i. In everlasting hot water, as the most incorrigible scapegrace for ten miles round.

Hot well, hot-well.

1. A spring of naturally hot water, a hot spring. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xiv. 64 Pe cite of Phenice, where er hate wellles and hate bathez. 1732 CANTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 203 The hot-well near Bristol, the water of which raised the thermometer to 76°. 1793 J. NOTT (*title*) A treatise on the Hot-Well Waters, near Bristol.

2. A reservoir in a condensing steam-engine, into which the heated water passes from the condenser, and from which it is drawn to supply the boiler.

1766 *Specif. Barber's Patent* No. 865. 3 The water hastens through the sinking clack into the trunk or hot well. 1827 FAREY *Steam Eng.* 354 The hot well... is a part of the condensing cistern... for the reception of the hot water which is discharged by the air-pump.

Houtys, *obs. form of OATS.*

Hou: see *HOVE*, *How*, *HOWE*. *Houche*, *obs. f. HOUSE sb.* *Houch*, *Sc. f. HOUGH*. *Houche*, *obs. f. HUTCH.*

Houchin (*hau'tʃin*), *local.* An owl: cf. *HOB-HOUCHIN*.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. II. 101 In our Church steeple... a Nest of Houchin's Eggs, to the Number of two large whitish ones, has been found.

Houck, *var. houw*, *houk*, *HOLK v.*, to dig. 1681 in *Archaeol. Eliana* XIX. 211 He was houcking for coales.

Houd, *rare obs. f. HOOD*. *Houdah*: see *HOWDAH*. *Houde*, *obs. f. HUG*. *Houdle*:

see *HUDDLE*. *Houe*, *obs. f. HOE*, *HOVE*, *var. How sb.* *Houene*, *obs. f. HEAVEN*, *OVEN*.

Houff: see *HOVE*, *HOWFF*. *Houga(e)*: see *HOWGATE*. *Houge*, *-ly*, *obs. ff. HUG*, *HUGELY*.

Hough (*hɒk*), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *ho3*, *hou3*, 5 *howh*, *howgh*, *how*, 5-7 *hogh*, 6-7 *hough*, 5- *hough*; see also *HOCK sb.*; *Sc.* 5-6 *hooh*, *hough*, 6- *howh*; *pl.* 6 *howis*, 6- *howes*: see also *HOX*. [Known from 14th c. as *ho3*, *hou3*. In Scotland still pronounced (*ho3*, *hou3*); *pl.* also (*houz*); in some parts of England the local pronunciation appears to be (*hɒf*, *hɒf*, *hau*, or *hɒu*). The now usual (*hɒk*) appears to be an anglicizing of *hoch* (*ho3*): cf. *loch*, *lough*, *shough*. Its general prevalence appears to have given origin to the parallel spelling *hock*: see *HOCK sb.* Evidently identical with OE. *hōh*, *Ho sb.*, 'heel'; as to difficulties of sense and phonology, see Note below.]

1. The joint in the hind leg of a quadruped between the tibia and the metatarsus or cannon-bone, the angle of which points backward; the hock.

(This joint, though elevated high in the leg of ruminants and perissodactyls, is homogenetic with the human heel and ankle, the cannon-bone being the homogen of the bones of the instep in man.)

13.. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1357 *Pay*. hanged benne a[ly]per bi hoes of þe fourchez. 1450-70 *Colagros & Gau.* 674 Thair hors with thair hochis sic harmis couth hint. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij. a, She [the hare] hurles vpon hir houghis ay. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1600) 228 Put a small cord about the houghs of both the lambs feete. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 99 The horses in lyke manner thay vse to bow thair hochis and to pase throug mony partes. a 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 704 Thou puts the spauen in the forder spauld, That vses in the hinder hough to bee. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 309 Grieffs in the shoulders, legs, hips, houghes, joynts and hoofs, causing the Horse most commonly to halt. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* xv. 36 Doung of men vnto the camels hough. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 106 The hough or suffraginous flexure behinde. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hoff*, the hough, hock, gambrel, or hind-knee. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvii, Wae betide ye!... and cut the houghs of the creature whose fleetness ye trust in! 1822 W. J. NAPIER *Pract. Store-farm*. 139 The quarters long and full with the mutton quite down to the hough.

2. The hollow part behind the knee-joint in man; the adjacent back part of the thigh. Chiefly *Sc.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flying v. Kennedy* 190 His cair is all to clenge thy cabroch howis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* IX. xii. 82 Of quham the howchys bath he smate in twa. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xix, Syn traytorlie behind his back They hewit him on the howis Behind [rimis] mowis, powis, bowis]. 1550 LYNDSEY *Sgr. Meldrum* 1347 And hakit on his hochis and theis. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxvi. xi. 298 The hindmost resting upon their houghes or hammes, made a shew of an arched building. 1681 COLVIT *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 52 After a pause and a cough, And sundry clawings of his hough. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, That ony ane... should ever daur to crook a hough. 1822 *Nigel v.* Clap your mule between your houghs and god-den with you.

3. A joint of beef, venison, etc., consisting of the part extending from the hough (sense 1) some distance up the leg; also technically called 'leg' of beef; it corresponds to the knuckle of veal, the knuckle-end or hock-end of a gammon of bacon, and the shank-end of a leg of mutton; cf. *HOCK sb.* 2.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Howchys of Vele. *Ibid.* 37 An hough of vele. *Ibid.* 51 Hoghes of Venyson. 1611 CORGER, *Trumeau de boeuf*, a knuckle, hough, or leg, of Beef. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xviii, When hough's in the pot, they will have share on't.

† 4. *Hough and ham*: ? with thin and thick ends laid side by side alternately. *Obs.*

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 55 The thorough Foundation... is laid over with large Stones, Hough and Ham, and some pitched upon their Ends.

5. *Comb.*, as *hough-bone*, *-string*; † *hough-bony* (see *BUNNY* 1). Also *HOUGH-BAND*, *-SINEW*.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. iii, The bore rafe hym [Sir Lancelot] on the brawne of the thy3 vp to the 'houghbone' [i.e. 1529 huckle bone]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 317 Therefore I thought good to call it the 'hough-bony'. This sorance cometh of some stripe or bruise. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* II. 152/2 The Hough boony is a swelling upon the tip or elbow of the Hough. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 129 (R.) Many men for old age feeble... had the calves of their legges or 'hough-strings' cut, and so were left behind.

Note. OE. *hōh* (*Ho sb.*) has been noted only in the sense '(human) heel', which does not at all correspond to 2 above. But the OE. compound *hōhsinu*, *HOUGH-SINEW*, used of horses, implies that *hōh* was also the hough or hock of a horse, as in sense 1 above. From the latter, a may have been transferred after the OE. sense 'heel' was obsolete and forgotten; the hough of a horse being in position analogous to the knee of man, and often popularly called the 'hind-knee'. As to the phonology, OE. *hōh* would regularly give *Sc. houch*, *HOUGH* (*hūx*), as in *enouch*, *teuch*, *pleuch*, etc., while *Sc. hock*, *houch* (*hox*) goes back to a form with short *o*, as in *cough*, *trough*, *thocht*, etc. The words can then be identical only if the *o* in OE. *hōh* was shortened early enough to give *houch*, and not *houch*, in *Sc.* The only apparent solution of this is that, as the compound *hōhsinu* (*HOUGH-SINEW*) was evidently shortened to *hōhsin*, *hoxen*, *hockshin*, *huckson*, *huxen* (δ before the consonant-group becoming *o*), this reacted in some way upon the simple word, so as to give early ME. *hok*, *ho3*, *hokh*, with short *o*, whence in later times *Sc. hock*, *Eng. hock*. Perhaps the compound, with its derived verb, was in more general use than the simple word.

Hough (*hpk*), *v.*¹ Forms: see prec. [*f. prec. sb.*: cf. also *HOCK v.*¹, *HOX v.*¹] *trans.* To disable by cutting the sinew or tendons of the hough (see *HOUGH-SINAW*); to hamstring.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 251/2 Howghyn (*K. howghyn, H. howghyn*), *subnervo.* 1548 *W. Patten Exped. Scott.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 123 Some [corpses] with their legs off; some but bought and left lying half dead. 1551 *BIBLE Josh.* xi. 6 (R.) Thou shalt hough the horses, and burne their charrettes with fyre. 1580 *Acts Privy Council in Life of Melville* I. 437 (Jam.) He sould hoch and slay him. 1590 *NASHE P. Penitence* (1842) 25 They account of no man that hath not a battle axe at his girdle to hough dogs with. 1607 *HEYWOOD Wom. Kilde with Kinda.* Wks. 1874 II. 113 Hath he not ham-strings That thou must hough? 1682 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 18 Some sythes had, men and horse to hough. 1851 *H. T. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace* IV. ix. (1877) III. 28 His cattle were houghed in the night.

Hence **Houghing** *vb.* *sb.*

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 110 heading, Against the shamefull oppression of slaying and houghing of Oxen. 1611 *COTGRAVE, Jarrelade*, a houghing, a slash over the hames. 1876 *LECKY Eng. in 18th C.* II. 393 We have seen how the houghing in 1711 and 1712 was attributed by many to a Jacobite source.

† **Hough**, *v.*² *Obs.* [*Echoic.*] *intr.* To clear the throat.

1600 *W. VAUGHAN Direct. Health* (1633) 81 (misp. 79) After long houghing, halking, and hacking, having their throats well washed with dreggish drugs. 1670-1710 *GREW (J.)*, Neither could we hough or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough. 1755 *JOHNSON, To hough*, to hawk. (This orthography is uncommon.)

† **Hough**, *int.* *obs.* spelling of *Ho int.*¹

1533 *UDALL Royster D.* i. ii. (Arb.) 13 Hough, Mathew Merygreeke, my friend, a worde with thee. 1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iv, I think this bee the house: what, hough!

Hough: see *HOX sb.*² and *v.*, *HOW*, *HOWE*.

Hough-band, *sb.* In *Sc.* also *hooch-ban*. 'A band which confines one of the legs of a restless animal; it passes round the neck and one of the legs' (*Gallorid. Encycl.* 1824).

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 12 Gar heiss hir quhill hir houghbands skail. 1686 *G. STUART Yocoser. Disc.* 14 Nae hough-bands now for Godly helping.

Hence **Hough-band v.**, *trans.* 'to tie a band round the hough of a cow, or horse, to prevent it from straying' (*Jam.*); *fig.* to confine, put restraint upon, coerce.

1667-8 *D. GRANVILLE Let. to Mr. Lumley* 19 Mar. in *Misc.* (Surtees 1838) 228 Nor will I hough-band, or so much as hamper or fetter my Sovereign, God's deputy.

Houghel, *north. dial.* Also *hoffe*. (See *quots.*) *c* 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 264 He cut 4 kidgells or houghbells to hange salmon netts upon. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* *Hoffe*, a stake on which salmon nets are dried. In a row of hoffe stakes one is higher than the others, and is called the bosom-hoffe.

Hougher (*hpkar*). [*f. HOUGH v.*¹ + *-ER*¹]

1. One who houghs or hammers; in Ireland, a member of an association of law-breakers who arose in 1711, and practised the houghing of cattle; afterwards identified with the Whiteboys.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 110 heading, Sik slayeris and houcheris of Horses and Oxen. 1718 *SWIFT Jnl. to Stella* 26 Mar., Your houghers of cattle. 1848 *S. C. HALL Ireland* II. 119 In the course of twenty years the Rapparees were succeeded by the Houghers. 1876 *LECKY Eng. in 18th C.* II. 354 Large rewards were offered for the apprehension of houghers.

2. In Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the name of an inferior officer appointed by the Corporation, called also *Whipper and Hougher*.

1709 *BRAND Hist. Newcastle* II. 365 He is called hougher from the power that he is said to have had formerly of cutting the sinews of the houghs of swine that were found infesting the streets. 1807 *BLACKETT s.v.* The hougher is the public whipper of criminals, the executioner of felons, in Newcastle—still a regular officer of the town, with a yearly salary of £4 6s. 8d.

Hough goe, *obs.* form of *HOGO*.

Houghite (*hpfait*). *Min.* [Named in 1851 after F. B. Hough.] A variety of hydrotalcite, derived from an alteration of spinel.

1851 *Amer. Jnl. Sc. Ser.* II. XII. 210 Some of his specimens are spinel crystals... in one part, and true Houghite in another. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 179 Houghite... occurs in flattened nodules.

† **Hough-sinew**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*OE. hōhsinu*, *f. hōh* (see *HOUGH sb.*) + *sinu* *SINAW*].

OE. hōhsinu corresponds in formation to *OFris. hōxene*, *hoxne*, *ON. hōsin*, *OHG. *hōhsina*, *hōhsna*, *MDu. haessene*, *Du. haessen*, later *haasse*, *haas*, in same sense (*OTeut. type *hagh-sinu*). The analytical meaning in *OE.* is 'heel sinew', but the *quots.* show it applied to the hamstrings of horses. The original long *ō* was shortened before the consonant group, so that it gave the later *hoxen* (*Hox*), *HOCKSHIN*, *huckson*, *HUXEN*. The uncontracted form in late *ME.* and *Sc.* may be a new formation from the elements.]

The sinew of the hough or hock; applied, in man, to the popliteal tendons, or hamstrings, at the back of the knee; in a quadruped, to the tendon of Achilles.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Jash.* xi. 6 þu soþlice forðifst heora horsa hōhsina. *Ibid.* 9 He forðearf þe hōhsina ealra þeora horsa. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leched.* II. 146 Gið hoh sino forð sie. *c* 1430 *Wyclif's Bible*: *Chron.* xviii. 4 (MS. *Corpus Coll.*, Camb.) He oxide, that is, he kittle asunder the hōz sinewes of alle the horsis. *c* 1490 *HENRY Wallace* i. 322 His hough [*ed.*

1570 hoch] senons thai cuttyt in that press; On kneis he faucht. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. xii. 29 Palmus hough senonnis [he] smayt in tuay.

† **Hough-sinew**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. prec.*: cf. *OHG. hōhsinōn* to hamstring, *f. *hōhsina*, *hōhsna* (see *prec.*), also *HOXEN v.*] *trans.* To hough, to hamstring.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1033/2 The rebelles... when they were thrust through the bodies or thighs, and some of them hough-sinewed, would yet seeke revenge in striking at their adversaries. 1590 *COKAINE Treat. Hunting* D. 1b, Your Huntsmen must be careful to... houghsnew him with their swords. 1609 *BIBLE* (*Douay*) *Josh.* xi. 6 Their horses thou shalt houghsnew.

Hougie, *-y*, var. of *HUGY Obs.*, huge. **Hougly**, *obs. f. UGLY*. **Houhful**, var. *HOWFUL Obs.*, careful, anxious.

Houir, *obs. Sc. form of HOVER*.

Houk, *obs. f. HOOK*, dial. *f. HOLK v.* **Houka**, var. of *HOOKAB*. **Houkel**, *obs. f. HUCKLE*. **Houkester**, *obs. f. HUCKSTER*. **Hould**, *obs. f. HOLD*. **Houldbeard**, *obs. f. HALBARD*. **Houle**, *obs. f. HOLE sb.*, *HOWL*, *OWL*. **Houlet**, *obs. f. HOWLET*. **Houlour**, var. of *HOLOUR Obs.* **Houlse**, rare *obs. f. HAWSE sb.* **Hoult**, var. *HOLT*.

Hounce (*hauns*). *East dial.* [Origin obscure. (It has been conjectured to be a nasalized form of *Fr. housse* (see *Housse sb.*), but this does not give the sense.)] An ornament on the collar of a horse.

1505 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* II. 16 b, The chrysolites and gemmes That stood upon the collars, trace, and hounces in their hemmes. 1674-91 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Hounces*, that part of the furniture of a cart-horse, which lies spread upon his collar. *Ess.* a 1845 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hounce*, the ornament of red and yellow worsted spread over the collars of horses in a team. 1840 *SPURDENS Suppl. Forby* (E. D. S.), *Houncings*, housings; *phalera*.

Hound (*haund*), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1-6 *hund*, (3-5 *hond*, 4-6 *hunde*, *hounds*, 5-7 *hownd*, -e; 5 *howne*, 6 *hown*, 7 *huin*), 3- *hound*. [*Com.* *Tent.*: *OE. hund* = *OFris. hund*, *hond*, *OS. hund* (*LG. hund*, *MDu. hont* (*d-*), *Du. hond*), *OHG. hunt* (*d-*), (*MHG. hunt*, *G. hund*), *ON. hundr* (*Sw., Da. hund*), *Goth. hunds*: *-OTeut. *hundo-2*, generally held to be a derivative of base **hun-*, pre-*Tent. *hun-*, in *Gr. hūon*, *huvr*, *Sk. huan*, *hūn*, *Lith. szūn*, *szun*, *Oltr. cu dog*; cf. also *L. can-is*. For the *d* (*dh*) of *Tent. hund*, the suggestion has been made of association with the *vb. hinhon* to seize, as if the word were understood to mean 'the seizer'.]

1. A dog, generally. (Now only *arch.* or *poetic.*)

To wake a sleeping hound: cf. *Dog* 14 k. 1807 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* xv. 89 Dumb hundas ne magon beorcan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Hund wule in .hwar se he iuivt hit open. *Ibid.* 324 Monie hundes. habbeð bise me. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 99/48 Houndes it scholden ete. *c* 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 715 (764) It is nought good a slepyng hound to wake, Ne yeue a wyght a cause to deuyne. 1380 *WYCLIF Luke* xvi. 21 Houndis camen, and lickiden his bylis. *c* 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xiv. 64 þai ete cattes and hundes, ratouns and myesse. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Women* 273, I hatit him like a hund. 1841 *LONGF. Excelsior* viii, A traveller, by the faithful hound, Half-buried in the snow was found.

2. *spec.* A dog kept or used for the chase, usually one hunting by scent. Now esp. applied to a fox-hound; also to a harrier; (*the*) *hounds*, a pack of foxhounds.

To ride to hounds, To follow the hounds, to follow on horseback the hounds in the chase. To hold with the hare and run with the hounds, etc.: see *HARE*.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 69 Hundes and hauekes, and alle 80 þing 8e þeu hier gladien here. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 687 þe hund ne harmed nought þe hare. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 233 He uncoupled his houndis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 A kenel of houndes folowynge their game. 1576 *FLEMING tr. Caius's Dogs* in *Arb. Garner* III. 264 Hound sinfeith such a dog only as serveth to hunt. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr. Induct.* i. 61 Another tell him of his Hounds and Horse. *c* 1710 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 30 Their mornings are spent among hounds. 1794 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 244, I was as ravenous as a hund. 1798 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 30 ¶ 5 Another... follows his hounds over hedges and through rivers. 1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* xvii, They all... ride to hounds. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 330/1 The Dalmatian Dog is a remarkably handsome breed, apparently intermediate between hound and pointer. 1881 *BLACK Sunrise* xxi, He would like to have a good looking wife... to go riding to hounds with him.

b. Preceded by defining word. See *BLOOD*, *BUCK*, *DEER*, *FOX*, *GREY*, *STAG-HOUND*, etc.

3. *fig. and transf.* Often in phrases, as the *hound of hell*, *Cerberus*; *Orion's hound*, the constellation of the Greater Dog, the dog-star; *winged hound*, an eagle; *Gabriel's hounds*, see *GABRIEL*.

c 888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 þa sceolde cuman þære helle hund, þæs nama... was Ceruerus. 1570 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 30 His musicks might the hellish hound did tame. 1597 *Mirr. Mag. Forrex* v, Iarring like two hounds of hell. 1599 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. iii. 37 Scorching flames of fierce Orions bound. 1799 *COWPER Let. to Hayley* 29 July, I am hunted by spiritual hounds in the night-season. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* x. 378 War's hosted hounds shall havoc earth no more. 1811 *SHELLEY Prometheus.* *Unb.* I. 1. 34 Heaven's winged hound... tears up My heart. 1866 *B. TAYLOR Poems, The Bath* 49 Press on, ye hounds of life. 1871 *H. KING tr. Ovid's Met.* iv. 534 The Hound of Hell... reared his triple head, and thrice at once Howled greeting.

4. Transferred, in various senses, to persons.

a. Applied opprobriously or contemptuously to a man: cf. *Dog sb.* 3 a; a detested, mean, or despicable man; a low, greedy, or drunken fellow.

c 1000 *Judith* x. (Thwaites) 23 Done hæþenan hund. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 11/365 'þou lubere hound', þis oþur seide. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16636 (Trin.) þei spitten on his louely face þo houndes alle of helle. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2155 þys 3onder day at morymond, conquered for soþ was hee, With a þef, a cristene hond, þar many men dide hit see. *c* 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 164 From this cursed hethen hounde. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. v. vi.* 113 Boy, false Hound: If you haue writ your Annales true, 'tis there, That [etc.]. 1845 *BROWNING Soul's Trag.* i. 297 Miserable hound! This comes of temporising, as I said!

b. *Cambridge slang*: see *quot.* 1879. c. *U. S.* One of an organized gang of ruffians in San Francisco, in 1849; also called 'Regulators'.

1859 *J. W. PALMER New & Old* i. iii. 70 (Funk) Sam Roberts... mustered his 'hounds', parading them in... Mexican and Chinese costume. 1879 *E. WALFORD in N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XII. 88 In the Anecdotes of Bowyer... we are told that a Hound of King's College... is an undergraduate not on the foundation, nearly the same as a 'sizar'.

d. *transf.* A player who follows the 'scent' laid down by the 'hare' in the sport *hare and hounds* or paper-chase. Cf. *HARE* 3 b.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. vii, The hounds clustered round Thorne, who explained shortly, 'They're to have six minutes' law'. 1883 *W. H. RINDING in Harper's Mag.* July 178/2 A flushed little 'hare' bounds past us, distributing the paper 'scent' in his course, and followed a quarter of an hour afterward by the panting and baffled 'hounds'.

5. Short for *HOUNDLEFISH*. Also called *SEA-HOUND*. *Rough and Smooth Hound*, Large and Small Spotted Dogfish; *Nurse Hound*, *Scyllium stellaris*; *White Hound*, the Penny or Miller's Dog, *Galeus canis*.

1603 *OWEN Pembroke* (1891) 123 [In list of Fish] Rough hounds, smothe hounds. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Sea Fishes* 98 Rough Hounds; *Mustelus, an levis primus Salviani*? 1798 *Descr. Thames* 235 There is another Dog-Fish, called the smooth, or unprickly Hound. 1876 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 487, 493 and 512. 1881 *COUCH Brit. Fishes* I. 11, 14, 45 and 47.

6. A name in Newfoundland for the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*; 'so called from its gabble, likened to the cry of a pack of hounds' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1863 *N. H. in Whitbourne Newfoundland* 114 The Fowles and Birds... of the Sea are... Teale, Snipes, Penguyms, Murres, Hounds... and others.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib. (mostly in sense 2), as *hound collar*, *hound list*, *hound music*, *show*; objective, *hound-keeping*, *poisoning*; similitative, etc., *hound-hungry*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/1 An Hunde collar, *copularius, collarum, millus*. 1791 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Loyal Odes* viii. vi, Thus, hound-like... A common-councilman... On every seasoned dish so hungry stuffs. 1805-80 *JAMIESON, Hund-hunger*, the ravenous appetite of a dog or hound. *Ibid.*, *Hund-hungry*, ravenous as a dog. 1809 *Dogs* iii. 15 The body hound-shaped, but... much heavier than the foxhound. 1809 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/3 A ringing chorus of hound music shook the air. 1892 *W. BLEW Prof. to Viner's Notit. Venet.*, The hound lists of the more famous packs. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 8 July 4/1 Twenty-one packs were represented in the annual hound show at Peterborough.

b. Special comb.: *hound-bitch*, † *-brach*, a bitch-hound; † *hound-fennel*, *finkle*, a plant, ? = *DOG-FENNEL*; *hound-grass* (see *quot.*); *hound-meal*, meal prepared as dog's food; *hound-shark*, *U.S.*, a small species of shark, *Galeus canis*, common on the Atlantic coast of North America; † *hound's head*, applied opprobriously to a person; † *hound's swain*, a man in charge of hounds; † *hound's thorn*, ? the dog-rose, or some species of bramble; † *hound-stone* (see *quot.*). Also *HOUNDLE-FISH*, etc.

1677 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* i. (ed. 2) 28 A Brach is a mannerly name for all *Hound-bitches. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. ix. 184/2 The Brache is the Bitch to all hunting dogs... they are so called, not Bitches, but a *Hound Brache. *a* 1707 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 19 *Emeroc*... 'hounde fenel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/1 *Hunde fenkyllie, *ferulla*. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Canaria*, 'houndgrasse wher-with dogs prouoke vomite. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 6/3 The animals get exercise... and good food, dog biscuits and 'hound meal alternated. 1633 *FORD Broken H.* II. i, I'll tear thy throat out, Son of a cat, ill-looking 'hounds-head. *c* 1420 *Avon. Arth.* v, The hunter and the 'howundus-squayn, Hase zarket hom zare. *c* 1420 *Pallad. Husb.* i. 793 Brembil seed and seed of 'hounds thorn. 1595 *LUTTON Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 28 An Herb called 'Hound-stone... being so tyed to the neck of a Dog, that he cannot get it away; you shall see him turn about so long, that he will fall down.

Hound (*haund*), *sb.*² [app. a corruption of an earlier **houn*, early *ME. hūn*, a *ON. hūnn* 'knob', esp. 'the knob at the top of the mast-head'. Cf. the synon. *huin*, *HUNE* from French. (The final *-d* is excrement, as in *horehound*, *sound*, etc., assisted by assimilation to *HOUND sb.*¹, which conversely was sometimes made *houn*, *houne*.)

Hound is less likely to be from the French *hune*, since *on* represents a *ME. n*, not *h*.)

1. *Naut.* A projection or cheek, of which one or more are fayed to the sides of the masthead to serve as supports for the trestle-trees; see also *quot.* 1627. [*c* 1205 *LAVAMON* 28978 Seil heo drogen to hune.] 1495

Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 190 Shevers of Brasse in the hownde of the foremast. 1535 *Invent. Gl. Barke* 6 Oct. (MS. Cott. App. xxviii. ff. 1) Item, a nyew mayne mast of spruce with a nyew staye hounsyd and skarvyd with the same wood, whyche mast ys of length from the Hounse to the step 25 yards. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 16 At the top of the fore Mast and maine Mast are spliced cheeks, or thicke clamps of wood, thorow which are in each two holes called the Hounds, wherein the Tyes doe runne to hoise the yards, but the top Mast hath but one hole or hound, and one tye. 1749 CHALMERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 367 The Head of the Mast above the Hounds was not splintered. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 127 The ice... in the tops and round the hounds of the lower masts.

2. One of the wooden bars, of which there are two or more, connecting the fore-carriage of a springless wagon, the limber of a field-gun, etc., with the splinter-bar or shaft; also occasionally applied to supports of the connexion of the perch with the hind-carriage. *U.S. and local Eng.*

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Hounds*, the portions of a wagon, which projecting from the forward axle, form a support for the tongue or pole. The term is borrowed from nautical language. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., In wagons, the hounds of the fore-axle pass forward and on each side of the tongue, to which they are secured by the tongue-bolt. The hounds of the hind-axle unite and are fastened to the coupling-pole by the coupling-pin. 1875 *Saxex Gloss.*, *Hounds*, the part of a wagon to which the fore-wheels and shafts are attached. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Wagon*, In front the hounds support and connect the sharp-bar to which the shafts are hinged... the hounds... bear all the pull or draught.

b. *Comb.* hound-plate, a bracing plate for the hounds of a carriage.

Hound (haund), *v.* [f. HOUND sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To hunt, chase, or pursue with hounds, or as a dog does. Also *absol.*

1598 LYNDSEY *Dreme* 902 Geue the wolffis cumis. Thame [the flokis] to deuore, than ar thay put to flycht, Houndit, and slane be thare weil dantit doggis. 1617 ASHETON *Fruit* (Chetham Soc.) 17, I hounded and killed a bitch-fox. 1676 GUTHRY *Mem. Affairs Scotl.* (1748) 26 To direct them to hound fair, and encourage them to go on. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Hound a Stag* (among Hunters), to cast the Dogs at him. 1842 CAMPBELL *Pilgrim Glencoe* 65 'Twas Luath [a sheep-dog], hounding to their fold the flock. 1873 *Forest & Stream* 25 Sept. 101/2 Parties... hounded or killed by jack-light 15 or 18 deer.

2. *fig. and transf.* To pursue, chase, or track like a hound, or as if with a hound; esp. to pursue harassingly, to drive as in the chase.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. i. § 4 It is... by following, and as it were, hounding nature in her wandrings, to bee able to leade her afterwards to the same place againe. 1672 J. WORTHINGTON *Pref. to Mede's Wks.* 41 As God began to punish it [Sacrilege] very early, even in Paradise itself... so hath he continually pursued and hounded this Sin. 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1750) II. xxiii. 233 They are hounded (as they phrase it) into the Bounds of an other chief. 1807 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 516 The watchword would have been given to hound the fugitives from place to place.

3. To set (a hound, etc.) at a quarry; to incite or urge on to attack or chase anything.

1625 EARL MONM. in *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 53 Sometimes she... will Hound her Hawk, and Govern the Chase. 1656 BRAMHALL in *Hobbes Lib., Necess. & Chance* 94 He who only lets loose a Greyhound out of the slip, is said to hound him at the Hare. 1806 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 266 Why should he suffer any o' his yelpin curs to bite the heels o' the Shepherd—perhaps hound him on wi' his ain gleg voice and ee?

4. *transf.* To incite or set (a person) at or on another; to incite or urge on.

1570 BUCHANAN *Admonit. Wks.* (1892) 25 Nor sit haif hundit furth proud... young men to herry, slay [etc.]. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* iii. iii. Hold good sword, but this day, And bite hard where I hound thee. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1406/2 Who shall discover his Complices, and such as hounded them out. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Poems* 1850 I. 143 Will hound thee at this quarry! 1860 MORTLEY *Neithel.* (1868) II. xv. 223 It was idle... to hound the raven upon them as tyrants and mischief-makers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 472 The Ecclesiastical Commission was hounded on to a fresh persecution.

Hence **Hounded**, **Hounding** *pph. adjs.* Also **Hounder**, one who hounds, incites, or urges.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 216 Doun fra that Craige Kirkcaldy sall reiteir, With schame and sclander lyke ane hundit fox. 1597 R. BRUCE in *Wodrow Life* (1843) 178 If we were the hounders, then, I ask, who stayed it? 1848 LYTTON *Harold* x. ii. The Orestes escapes from the hounding Furies. 1866 *Ch. Times* 10 Feb. A hounder-on of popular clamour against the self-same law in England.

Hound-fish, houndfish.

† 1. A name given to various small sharks; = DOG-FISH. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merck. T.* 581 With thilke brustles of his berd vnsotte Lyk to the skyn of houndfyssh sharpe as brere. 1540 *Morte Arth.* 1084 Harske as a hunde-fisch... So was he hyde of bat hulke hally al over! c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 250/2 Hownde fysh, *canis marinus*. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge in Babes Bk.* (1868) 282 Mortus of houndes fyssh. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. v. § 3. 132 The Greater and the Lesser Hound Fish. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hound-Fish*,... two different fish of the squalus kind, the one called the smooth, and the other the prickly Hound. 18... H. MILLER *Lett. on Herring Fish.*, The...hun-fish...a voracious animal of the shark species.

b. *attrib.*, as *houndfish-skin*.

1449-50 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 402, j hownd-fisch skyn... ad officium carpentariorum. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 161 A Hunfysh-skin and a cloth.

2. Applied to other species of fish: a. Species of garfish of genus *Tylosurus*, such as the *T. jonesi* (Bermuda) and *T. acus*; b. *Blue hound-fish*, a former name in Massachusetts of *Pomatomus saltatrix*, now called the Bluefish; c. *Speckled hound-fish*, a former name of the Spanish mackerel.

1675 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 24 Blew Fish or Hound Fish, two kinds, speckled Hound Fish, and blew Hound Fish called Horse Fish.

† **Hound-fly, Obs.** Also *hound's fly*. A fly troublesome to dogs: cf. DOG-FLY.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxviii. 45 Sette him heard wite, hundes fleogan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5956 Bath þai clang on man and best, To hund-flee [Fairf. fleys of hounde] war þai lickest. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 An Hundeflee, *cinomia*. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xii. xiii. (W. de W.), *Cynomia*, a houndes flye, is the werste kynde of flyes wyth gretter body and broader wombes than other flyes and lesse flyghte.

Houndgild, gilt: see HUNGIL.

† **Hounding, sb.¹ Obs.** [f. HOUND sb.¹ + -ING.] A fabulous animal, partly dog and partly man; a cynocephalus.

13... *K. Alis.* 4948 [4963] (Bodl. MS.) Anoper folk there is biside; Houndinges men clepeþ hem wide, From þe brest to þe grounde Men hij ben, abouen houndes.

Hounding, sb.² Naut. [f. HOUND sb.²] The lower part of the mast, below the hounds.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 From deck to the hounds it is called hounding. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 8 *Hounding*, from the upper deck, to where the rigging is placed.

Hounding (hau'ndin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOUND *v.*]

1. The action or practice of pursuing, driving, or tracking game with hounds; *spec.* the tracking and driving of a deer, etc., by a hound or hounds, until it is brought under the hunter's gun.

1854 THORRAU *Walden* xv. (1863) 299 The old hound burst into view with muzzle to the ground... but spying the dead fox she suddenly ceased her hounding. 1880 *Athenaeum* 22 June 786/3 Mr. Phillips-Wolley says that 'hounding' is the universal form of sport in the Adirondacks. 1894 *Century Mag.* Jan. 349/1 When they [hunters] introduced hounding, the moose simply left the country.

2. *fig.* Worrying, persecution.

1887 in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 12/1 When we reflect on the harrying and hounding to which this distinguished son of our county has been exposed.

Houndish, a. [f. HOUND sb.¹ + -ISH.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a hound; doggish, canine.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (1495), Two of the teeth hyghte Canini, houndyshe, to the lynknesse of houndes teeth. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 22 The houndish quality of base minds. 1830 *Examiner* 563/1 They have a houndish regard to the troughs of the kennel. 1840 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. 279 [They] employed snaky, houndish, and dragon-like animals for ornaments upon their crosses.

Houndreth, obs. form of HUNDRED.

† **Hound's-berry. Obs.** Also *hound-berry*.

1. The Black Bryony, *Tamus communis*. c 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in W. Wülcker 558/16 *Labrusca*, hundesberien.

2. The Black Nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*. c 1485 *MS. Bodl.* 536 *Morrelia* i. morrell or hundesbery. a 1500 *Gloss. Sloane* 5 ff. 38 c. in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 333/1 *Morrelia medica*, Nyctshade ober pety morrell ober hound berry. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.*, Houndberrie is *Solanum*.

3. The Wild Cornel or Dogwood. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* vi. li. 126 *Cornus femina*, in Englishe, the female Cornel tree; Houndes tree, and Hounde berie, or Dogge berie tree. [1858 *Hogg Veg. Kingd.* 366.]

† **Hound'sfoot. Obs.** Also *houndfoot*. [ad. Du. *hondsvot*, Ger. *hundsfott*, scoundrel, rascal, lit. *caninus canis*: see Grimm, Kluge and Franck.]

A scoundrel, a rascal, a worthless fellow.

1710 *Acc. Last Distemp. T. Whigg* i. 16 O pox! It's that Hound'sfoot Tom Whigg. 1718 *ARBUOTHNOT John Bull* iii. ix, What hound'sfoot is it that puts these whims in thy head? *attrib.* 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xlviii, If you play any of your hound's-foot tricks.

Hound's-tongue. [trans. Gr. *κυνόγλωσσον*, *L. cynoglossum*.] The genus *Cynoglossum* of boraginaceous plants, esp. the species *C. officinale*; also called Dog's-tongue.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 144 Deos wyrt þe... engle glöfwyrt, & oðrum naman hundes tunge hatað. c 1265 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 557/37 *Lingua canis*,... hundestunge. 1544 *Pharr Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B vij b, It is verye good to laye vpon them [wounds] the herbe called houndstong stamped with a little hony. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hounds tongue*,... an Herb whose Leaves are like the Tongue, and smell like the Piss of an Hound. 1858 *Hogg Veg. Kingd.* 542 *Cynoglossum officinale*, or Hound's-tongue, grows in some parts of Britain. The whole plant has a disagreeable odour.

† **Hound's-tree. Herb. Obs.** A name in the herbalists for the Common Dogwood.

1578 [see HOUND'S-BERRY 3]. 1598 FLORIO, *Cornio*... Houndes tree. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (1807) II. 198 *Cornus sanguinea*, Dogberry tree, Houndes tree, Hound's-berry. [1861 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* III. 109.]

Houndy (hau'ndi), *a.* [f. HOUND sb.¹ + -Y.] Of the nature or character of a hound.

1890 *Field* 8 Mar. 355/1 Transit [a pointer]... is... inclined to be houndy in character. 1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 222/2 Too short in head and flaggy in ear... a good houndy coat.

Hounge, obs. f. hung, pa. t. of HANG *v.*

Hounger, Hounge, obs. ff. HUNGER, -GRY.

† **Hounsnyd, a. Obs. rare.** ?Furnished with hounds.

1332 [see HOUND sb.² 1].

Hount, obs. f. HUNT. Hountage, Hountee: see HONT-.

Houp, Sc. f. HOPE, obs. f. HOOP.

† **Houpland. Obs. exc. Hist.** in Fr. form. Also 4 *houpelond*, 5 *hopoland*. [a. F. *houppelande* (1281, *houppelande*, in *Hatz.-Darm.*) of unknown origin: see Littré. Cf. Sp. *hopalanda* tunic with a train attached.] A tunic with a long skirt.

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 285 Pro factura j houpelond longe et j jupe pro domino. 1415 in *Nicolas Test. Vetust.* (1826) I. 197, I will that all my hopolandes huykes not furred, be divided among the servants. 1614 *CAMDEN Rem.* 231. [1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 172 The lords wore a long tunic called a *houppelande*, of scarlet.]

Hour (au'r). Forms: 3-4 *ure*, (*hure*), 3-5 *oure*, 4 *ore*, *vure*, *hor*, 4-5 *owre*, 4-6 *our*, *hore*, 4-7 *howr* (e), *houre*, 5 *oware*, *heure*, 6 *ower* (e), *howere*, 6-7 *houer*, 7 *hoore*, 4- *hour*. [a. OF. *ure*, *ore*, later *hure*, *hore*, *heure*, AF. *houre*, mod. F. *heure*, = Pr. *h* *ora*, It. *ora*, Sp., Pg. *hora*:—L. *hōra* hour, a. Gr. *hōra* season, time of day, hour. The *h* became mute in Romanic, and though since written in F., Sp., and Eng. has never been pronounced. (The OE. was *tīd*; in some uses *stund*.)]

1. A space of time containing sixty minutes; the twenty-fourth part of a civil day.

Formerly the hours were commonly reckoned as each equal to one-twelfth of the natural day or night, whatever its length (called *planetary*, *temporary*, or *unequal* hours); the *equal* hours were sometimes distinguished as *equinoctial*, being each equal to a *temporary* hour at the equinoxes. *Sideral*, *solar* hour, 24th part of a sideral, or solar, day. As with other nouns of time, the genitive is freely used: e.g. *an hour's space*, *time*, *work*, *vacays*, *sermon*, *notice*, etc. c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 34 Pos laste on ure habbeþ i-travailed. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 23 De foure & twenty houres he spenden in holy life. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xi. 9 When ther ben not twelve ouris of the day? [*Ag. Goss.* Hu ne synt twelf tida þæs dæges?]. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 37 Late hym ben stepid jij. or iij. owrys in clene Water. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. V 50 Thus this bataille continued... iij. long houres. *Ibid.*, Hen. VIII 37 b, What number... they were able to make within an houres warnynge. 1561 *EDEN Arte Navig.* ii. xiv. 40 The houre natural or equal, is a. 24. parte of the day natural. The artificial or temppall houre, is a twelfth parte of the daye arcke or the nyght arcke. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. ii. 121, I haue an houres talke in store for you. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Youth & Age* (Arb.) 256 A man that is yong in yeares maie be old in bowers, if he haue lost noe tyme. 1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* iv. (ed. 3) 129 Astrologers divide the Artificial day (be it long or short) into 12 equal parts, and the Night into 12 equal parts: these parts they call Planetary Hours. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* ii. ii, She's six-and-fifty if she's an hour! 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 339 It might be applied... on an hour's notice. 1807 *RIDER HAGGARD Jess* xv, On he went, hour after hour.

† b. In *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) with numeral, expressing the number of hours since midnight or noon, and thus denoting a particular time of the day (sense 3): as *ten hours* = ten o'clock. *Obs.* (chiefly Sc.)

1437 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* c. 118 Fra ten houres to twa efter nune. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 121 Schyr Ranald come by x houres of the day. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 1 To Edinburgh about vi. houres at morne, As I was passand. c 1600 A. HUMER *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 31 At four houres I was wryting. 1624-5 *BREKERTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 138 There is a sermon euery sabbath at 10 hour. 1697 *Edin. Kirk Sess. Reg.* in *Scotl. Antig.* (1898) June 35 The first Bell shall ring at half-hour to seven houres on the week Days, the second Bell at seven houres. 1681 *COLVIL Whig's Supplic.* i. (1710) 34 He sees what hours it is in France.

2. Used somewhat indefinitely for a short or limited space of time, more or less than an hour.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxv. 71 This hure of love to drynke so, That fleyschlicheit be al fordo. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 310 If wee looke to live, till our last day and houre, without troublesome thoughtes. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. i. 167 Sad houres seeme long. 1673 *Humours of Town* 52 They have made Love to be the hot passion of an hour. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 47 In dreams, we cannot compare them with our previous knowledge of things, as we do in our waking hours. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* v. 345 In a convivial hour, when they were all conversing on the subject. 1842 *TENNYSON Love & Duty* 56-7 The slow sweet hours that bring us all things good, The slow sad hours that bring us all things ill. 1864 *BROWNING Abt Vogler* x, When eternity affirms the conception of an hour.

b. *pl.* Stated time of occupation or duty.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. iii, But the school hours were long and Tom's patience short. 1865 *MILL Pol. Econ.* (ed. 6) v. xi. § 12 A reduction of hours without any diminution of wages. 1876 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 63 The employer would generally prefer long hours. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mlle. Ixe* ii. (1891) 35 Extra lessons had to be learnt, play-hours were curtailed. *Mod.* After office hours he goes for a ride.

3. Each of those points of time at which the twelve successive divisions after noon or midnight, as shown by a dial or time-piece, are completed; by extension, any definite point or 'time of day'.

The *eleventh hour*: see ELEVENTH.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8933 Ilk dai a certain hore, þar lighted dun of heuen ture Angels. c 1375 *SHOREHAM* 87 At evesanges oure. 1388 *WYCLIF Matt.* xx. 6 About the elleuente houre [1388 oure] he wente out, and found other stondynge. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol. Prol.*, A table of the verray Moueyng of the Mone fro the howre to howre. c 1465 *Cherry Chase* xxix. in *Percy Reliq.* It drewe to the oware off none. 1526 *TINDALE John* iv. 6 Hit was about the sixte houre. 1559

W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 158 By this Compaspe (the Sonne shynynge) men shall perfily know the houre of the day. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 125 What hour o' th' day The clock does strike. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii. She awoke at an early hour. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Parables, Love's Ordeal* vii. The little clock rung out the hour of ten. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Exper.* i. ii. 24 Watchmen. . . called the hours of the night.

b. *Small hours*: the early hours after midnight denoted by the small numbers, one, two, etc.

1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* vii. (1883) 30 He invited friends home, who used to come at ten o'clock, and begin to get happy about the small hours. 1899 FARRAR *J. Home* viii. Often beguiled by his studies into the 'wee small' hours of night. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 335 Conversation is prolonged to midnight or even to the small hours.

c. *pl.* Habitual time of getting up and going to bed, esp. the latter; usually with such adjs. as *good, regular, early, bad, late*, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. iii. 6 You must come in earlier a nights: your Cousin, my Lady, takes great exceptions to your ill hours. a 1744 POPE (J. s. v. *Keep*) I rule the family very ill, and keep bad hours. 1749 FIELDING *Tom. Jones* xi. iii. The Sun . . . keeps very good hours at this time of year. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* i. i. Their regular hours stupify me—not a fiddle nor a card after eleven! 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 81. I was nearly killed with his Grace's hours. 1834 W. India *Sketch Bk.* i. 18 The fatigues and late hours of the preceding night. 1891 MRS. S. EDWARDS *Secret of Peace* II. xvi. 195 I keep early hours.

d. A definite time in general; an appointed time; an occasion. *spec. Of the hour*: of the present hour, of the very time that is now with us; as in 'the question of the hour'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4665 His nam þai changed fra þat our. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 222 Seip Poul here þat our is now to rise fro sleep. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lii. 147 The ladies . . . cursed turnus and the owre in whiche he bigan first the bataylle. 1526 TINDALE *John* ii. 4 Myne houre is not yett come. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*. In the houre of death, in the daye of iudgement: Good lorde deliuer us. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 150 Sir Thomas More . . . whose witte even at this hower, is a wonder to all the worlde. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 16 Shee's very neere her houre. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 373 Twelve Ships were sent to the bottom, in a well-chosen houre. 1750 GRAY *Flegy* ix. The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power . . . Await alike th' inevitable hour. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. i. 173 To hasten the hour of his own return. 1887 JESSOP *Arcaidy* v. 136 The subject of the hour. [is] the housing of the working classes.

b. *Phr. In a good (happy, etc.) hour* [partly = F. *à la bonne heure*]: at a fortunate time; happily, fortunately; so in an evil (ill, etc.) hour. † *In good hour* [F. *de bonne heure*]: in good time, early; so † *in due hour* (obs.).

c 1450 *Merlin* 340 Arthur . . . thought that in goode houre were he born that it myght conquer. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 38 In an euyl oure was he put to deith. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1294 As if a man should say, In good houre and happily may this or that come. 1680 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. xvi. 11. 198 He resumes his Musick . . . In a good Hour, quoth Donna Clara, and then because she herself would not hear him, she stoppd her Ears with her Fingers. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 126 In a happy houre, the king . . . tooke notice of him. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Sept. The next morning [we] set out for Guildford, where we arriv'd in good hour. 1689 — *Let. to Pepys* 12 Aug. Retiring in due hour. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. i. In an ill hour. . . I went on board. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. Intro. In an evil hour I . . . changed my lodgings.

5. *Eccl. (pl.) a.* The seven stated times of the day appointed for prayer (*canonical hours*: see CANONICAL i b). b. The prayers or offices appointed to be said at these times; a book containing these. Rare in *sing.* (The earliest recorded use, = L. *horæ*, OF. *ures*; in OE. (*seofon*) *tlida*.)

a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 6 Sum is clergesse, & sum nis nout & mot to mote wurchen, & an ower wise siggen hire ures. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* Prol. 97 Here messe and here matynes and many of here oures Arn don vndeoutlych. c 1400 St. *Alexius* (Laud 622) 30 Forto seruen god almyth By tydes and by houres. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1427 When þe oure of terce was done. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 164 Complyn ys the Seuenthe and the laste houre of dyuynne seruyce . . . in the ende therto the seuen howres of dyuynne seruyce ar fulfilled. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xviii. 121 They recited their Canonical Hours. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. iii. i. 119 Illuminated hours, and golden missals. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* II. 130 A nun saying her hours.

6. *Mythol. (pl., with capital H, = L. Horæ, Gr. ὥραι).* Female divinities supposed to preside over the changes of the seasons.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 986 The Graces and the rosy-bosomed Hours. 1751 GRAY *Odes, Spring* i. Lo! where the rosy-bosom'd Hours, Fair Venus' train, appear. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vi. i. 221 The goddesses who preside over them [the seasons]—the Hours—were originally three in number. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1286 The Hours bringing the horses to the chariot of the Sun; from the basso-relievo . . . by John Gibson, R.A.

7. *Astr. and Geog.* An angular measure of right ascension or longitude, being the 24th part of a great circle of the sphere, or 15 degrees.

[1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Fifteen degrees of the equator answer to an hour.] 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 316 The longitude . . . is seven hours, or one hundred and fifteen degrees from the meridian of the Canary Islands. 1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* v. iii. (ed. 3) 460 Right Ascension . . . is reckoned . . . either in angular measure . . . or in time, of hours, minutes, and seconds.

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8. *Comb.:* hour-angle, *Astr.* the angular distance between the meridian and the declination-circle passing through a heavenly body, which is the measure of the sidereal time elapsed since its culmination; hour-bell, a bell rung every hour, or that sounds the hours; hour-book, *Eccl.* a book of hours (sense 5 b); hour-cup, a cup in a clepsydra that empties itself hourly; hour-figure, a figure denoting the hour, esp. on a dial-plate; hour-hand, the short hand of a clock or watch which indicates the hours; hour-index, an index or pointer which can be turned to any hour marked on the hour-circle of an artificial globe; hour-line, a line on a dial indicating the hour by the passage of the shadow across it; hour-long a., lasting for an hour; hour-plate, the dial-plate of a clock or watch, inscribed with figures denoting the hours; hour-stroke, one of the strokes or marks on a dial-plate indicating the hours; hour-watch, a watch indicating only the hours; hour-wheel, (a) = HOUR-CIRCLE 2; (b) that wheel in a clock which carries the hour-hand.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 488 (s. v. *Equatorial*) The difference between the observed hour angle and the true hour angle. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 404 To count the 'hour-bell and expect no change. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 2/3 The hour bell in the clock-tower. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/6 An 'Hour book, illustrated with richly painted miniatures. 1799 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 87 The water gradually fills the cup, and sinks it, in the space (of time) to which this 'hour-cup or *Autoreg.* has previously been adjusted. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 703 b. Before you can calculate the 'Hour-distances for these Plains, there are three Requisites to be first enquired. 1675 *Lowd. Gas.* No. 1052/4 The hour of the day, pointed at by an Archer engraved on the Plate within the 'hour-figures. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 944 In case the 'Hour-hand hath . . . pass'd that hour. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 222 The two failures . . . put back the hour-hand of time for centuries. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* iii. (ed. 3) 112 Turn the Globe Westwards till the 'Hour-Index points at the Hour of the Night. 1593 *FALD Dialling* 6 From the centre C by these marks the 'houre-line must be drawne. 1767 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 390 The true hour-lines for a horizontal dial. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* xi. 91 Requiring no 'hour-long harangues. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), The characters of the 'hourplate. 1674 N. FAIRBAX *Bulk & Setv.* 121 The hand or Index on the Dial-plate . . . creeping from 'hour-stroke to hour-stroke. 1697 *Lowd. Gas.* No. 3352/4 A plain 'hour Watch. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iv. Intro. (ed. 7) 437 Upon this brazen Meridian is placed at the North Pole another little brazen Circle . . . called the 'houre-wheele. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Pinion*, The Hour Wheel (of a clock).

Hour-circle.

1. Any great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the poles; a meridian or declination-circle. Twenty-four of these are commonly marked on the globe, each distant from the next by one hour of right ascension.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 359 Through either of the Poles . . . there are drawn 12 Meridians or hour-Circles. 1822-26 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 518 Twenty-four of these circles of declination are called hour-circles.

2. A small brass circle at the north pole of an artificial globe, graduated into hours and divisions of an hour.

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* i. (ed. 3) 6 The Hour Circle is a small Brass Circle, fitted on the Meridian whose Center is the Pole of the world. *Ibid.* iii. 119 Turn about the Globe till the Index of the Hour Circle points to the Hour of the Day or Night.

3. A graduated circle upon an equatorial telescope, parallel to the plane of the equator, by means of which the hour-angle of a star is observed.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 486 (s. v. *Equatorial*) The hour-circle is made to read off, when the telescope is in the meridian of the place. 1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* vii. iii. (ed. 3) 650 The hour-circle has a female screw cut on its outer edge, in which an endless screw . . . is arranged to work so as to give a slow motion in Right Ascension.

Hourd(e, obs. form of HOARD.

Hour(e, obs. form of OUR, WHOOR.

Hourd(e, obs. form of OUR, WHOOR.

† 1. Defined by a particular hour; definite. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 58 A wilde swine chasing at that houred tyde. *Ibid.* 2695 This goth well at thys houred braid.

2. (in *comb.*) Of a specified number of hours.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 330 Turning the four-hour'd glass. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 3/2 In a good 'short-houred' firm an assistant's lot compares very favourably with that of many a toiler.

Hour-glass. A contrivance for measuring time, consisting of a glass vessel with obconical ends connected by a constricted neck, through which a quantity of sand (or sometimes mercury) runs in exactly an hour; a sand-glass that runs for an hour.

c 1515 *Coke's Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 One kepte y^e compas, and watched y^e our glasse. 1591 *Churchw. Acc.* St. Helen's, Abington (Nichols 1797) 143 Paid for an hour glass for the pulpit, 4d. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. 25. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xxi. 139 America is not unfily resembled to an Hour-glasse, which hath a narrow neck of land . . . betwixt the parts thereof. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 p. 4 The figure of Time with an Hour-glass in one hand, and a Scythe in the other. 1822 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 375 For the measurement of the time of sermon, hour-glasses were frequently attached to pulpits.

b. Often *fig.* or *allusively*, in reference to the

passage of time; sometimes = an hour's space; a strictly finite space of time.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. iv. 28 b. If a preacher . . . should talk out his houre-glasse in discoursing of Bell the dragon. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. Ded. § 15 Those things . . . may be done in succession of ages, though not within the houre-glasse of one mans life. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 26 What mean these strict reformers thus to spend their houre-glasses? 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Friday 142 He . . . spoke the houre-glass in her praise—quite out. 1846 TARNCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 185 When death was shaking the last few sands in the hour-glass of his daughter's life.

c. *attrib.*, referring to the shape of an hour-glass.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 173 If the uterus . . . should contract . . . transversely so as to form what has been called an Hour-glass contraction. 1860 G. M. K. *Vac. Tour.* 119, I used to think that the Pechts . . . built them hour-glass fashion to prevent the said enemy scrambling into them.

|| *Houri* (hū'ri, hau'ri). [a. F. *hour* (1654 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. Pers. حوری *hūrī*, f. Arabic حور *hūr* pl. of حوراء *haurā'* fem., in حور العين *hūr-al-ayūn* (females) gazelle-like in the eyes, f. حور *hawira* to be black-eyed like a gazelle.] A nymph of the Mohammedan Paradise. Hence applied allusively to a voluptuously beautiful woman.

1737 JOHNSON *Irene* iv. v. Suspend thy passage to the seats of bliss, Nor wish for hours in Irene's arms. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) I. 343 (Stanf.) Handsomer than one of the hours. 1816 BYRON *Sirge Cor.* xii. Secure in paradise to be By Hours loved immortally. 1800 SCOTT *Joanhoe* vii. What is she, Isaac? Thy wife or thy daughter, that Eastern houri that thou locketest under thy arm? 1807 LYTTON *Pelham* i. (Stanf.), This speech somewhat softened the incensed Houri of Mr. Gordon's Paradise.

Hourless (au'less). a. Without hours; having no reckoning of time.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 11 The hourless mansions of the dead. Hourly (au'li), a. [f. HOUR + -LY.]

1. Of or belonging to an hour; of an hour's age or duration; very recent or brief. *rare.*

1513 MORE *Rich.* III (1883) 14 That an hourly kindnes, sodainly contract in one houre . . . shold be deper settled. . . then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* i. i. 376 For the present, Foscarei Has a short hourly respite.

2. Occurring or performed every hour; done, reckoned, etc. hour by hour; frequent, continual.

15130 *Crt. of Love* 353 With hourly labour and gret attendaunce. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 188 This is an accident of hourly proove. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 189 In hourly expectation of the Hangman. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* i. xi. 97 The hourly events of his life. 1808 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 126 An hourly supply of 1250 cubic feet of the gas. 1883 Wom. *Suffrage Trul.* Nov. 198/1 Whether he was paid an hourly, daily, or weekly wage.

b. as *sb.* (U.S.) A public conveyance that runs every hour.

1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 299 Hourly, formerly used in and about Boston for an omnibus. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 388 The terrors of the 'hourly' or omnibus.

Hourly (au'li), adv. [f. HOUR + -LY.]

1. Every hour; hour by hour; from hour to hour; continually, very frequently.

1470 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. I. 136 As dayly and howrlye is now . . . proved. 1599 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* *Cress Richmond Wks.* (1876) 306 The perylls . . . innumerable, whiche dayly & hourly myght haue happed. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. i. 64 A Mother hourly coynynge plots. 1796 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. 303 The barbarians were hourly expected at the gates of Rome. 1811 BYRON *Farw. Malta*, Two spoonfuls hourly. † 2. For the space of an hour; for a short time; quickly, cursorily. *Obs.*

1590 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 105/2 Partes . . . suche . . . as rather nede to be attently redde and aduised, than hourly harde and passid ouer. 1532 — *Confut. Tindale* 164/1. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Cor.* 43 With you peraduenture will I abyde for a while . . . but I would not see you now hourly, & in my passage.

† Hoursch, v. *Obs. rare.* [? = OE. *hryscan*, 'stridere'.] *intr.* ? To rattle, make a din.

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2110 þe hathelieste on hy, haythene and ober; All hoursches ouer hede harmes to wyрке.

Hourte, obs. form of HURT.

Housage (hau'zədg). [f. HOUSE v.1 + -AGE.]

1. A fee paid for housing goods.

1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, Housage is a fee that one payes for setting vp any stuffe in a house, either for a Carrier, or at a wharfe, or such like. [Hence in later Dicts.]

2. The action of housing or condition of being housed.

1803 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 430 The former cargo is in safe housage.

† Housal, a. *Obs.* In 7 housal, -ell, housell. [app. irreg. f. *House sb.*1 + -AL; but possibly worn down from *household*.] Belonging to the house; domestic; domesticated; household.

1611 CORRA, *Addomestiquē*, inward, familiar, housal. *Ibid.*, *Ichneumon*, . . . the Egyptian Rat . . . usually tamed, and made housal, by the people of Egypt. 1607 in E. D. NEILL *Virginia Carolorum* (1886) 404 note, Goods moveable or housell stuffe or chattels. 1668 N. *Riding Rec.* VI. 126 Her goods and housell stuff.

Housband, etc., obs. form of HUSBAND, etc.

House (haus), sb.1 Pl. houses (hau'zəz). Forms: 1 hūs, 2-4 (6 Sc.) hus, 3-5 hows, 3-6 hous, 4- house, (4 huns, hous, huse, huis, Sc.

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howise, 4-6 *Sc. hous*, 4-7 *howse*, 6 *owse*, *Sc. hws* (s. *housse*). For the plural forms see 1 *β*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hūs* = OFris. *OS. hūs* (Du. *huys*, LG. *huus*), OHG. *MHG. hūs* (Ger. *haus*), ON. *hūs* (Sw., Da. *hus* (*huus*)), Goth. *-hūs* (known only in *gudhūs* temple, the usual word being *rahn*). The ulterior etymology is uncertain: it has been with some probability referred to the verbal root *hūd-*, *hūd-* of *hýdan* to HIDE, Aryan *keudh-*, OTeut. *hūso-*, from *hūsso-*, going back to *hūpto-*; but other suggestions have also been offered.]

1. The simple word.

1. A building for human habitation; esp. a building that is the ordinary dwelling-place of a family. *Beowulf* (Z.) 286 On heah-stede hūsa selest. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. vii. 27 Þæt hus feoll and hys hryre was mycel. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2070 Putifar luuede ioseph wel, bi-taste him his hus eueric del. c. 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 17/548 A rode he hadde in is hous. 1360 *LANG.* P. Pl. A. ii. 40 Þer nas halpe ne hous þat miht herborwe þe peple. 1403 *Cath. Angl.* 190/a To make an howse, domificare. 1539 *Taverner Eras.* Prov. (1532) 66 A lytle hous wel fylled A lytle grounde well tyllend And a lytle wife wel willed is best. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (Rubric), When the holy Communion is celebrate . . . in private howses. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xl. (1887) 222 His house is his castle. 1596 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 33 To be quit of it I confine myself to the house. 1720 *M. HENRY Comm.*, Luke xxii. 10 Whether it was a friend's house or a public house does not appear. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* i. vi. 8 Living alone in an empty house.

β. The plural was in OE. *hūs*, in 12th c. *husas*, *husen*, from 14th c. *houses*; also in various writers from c. 1550, and still dialectally, *housen*, which is sometimes collective.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Mark x. 30 Þe hund-feald ne onfo . . . hus & broðru & swustru [*Lindisf.* *huso*, *Rushw.* *huse*, *WYCLIF* *housis*, *TINDALE* *houses*]. a. 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1116 Bernde . . . ealle þa husas. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Riche men . . . þe habbeð feire husas. c. 1205 *LAV.* 1937 þa makeden heo hus. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6117 And soght þair husas [*Gott.* *housis*, *Fairf.* *houses*] all bi-dene. 1509 *WOLSEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 My howsers ther be in decay. 1557 *NORTH Tr. Guesard's Diall Pr.* 194 a/2 The housen wherin they dwel. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 218 Sacking, rifling and flinging the goods out of their enemies housen. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* ii. iv. Two housen furnished well in Coleman Street. 1645 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1849) III. 82 After the death of my wife I give unto the children of my brother John all my housen and lands. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.*, *Housen*, houses, property in bricks and mortar.

b. The portion of a building, consisting of one or more rooms, occupied by one tenant or family. *Sc. and dial.*

c. 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 54 Candel æfre on ðam ylcen huse byrne oð merien. 1509 *Will in Harding Hist. Tiverton* (1847) II. 31 Every one of them shall have in the (alms) house a siverall house and chamber by himself. 1600 in *Bisset Ess. Hist. Truth* v. (1871) 217 At the last, his Majesty passing through three or four sundry houses, and all the doors locked behind him, his Majesty entered into a little study. 1825 *2nd Rep. R. Comm. Housing Wrkg. Classes* 4 The single-room system appears to be an institution co-existent with urban life among the working classes in Scotland . . . even in modern legislation the word 'house' is used for any separately occupied portion of a building, while the word 'tenement' represents the whole edifice, the English use of the terms being reversed.

c. The living-room in a farmhouse, etc.; that which the family usually occupy, as distinguished from the parlour, bedrooms, etc. *dial.*

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 26 The House, the Room called the Hall. a. 1805 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *House*, the family sitting room, as distinguished from the other apartments. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *House*, the principal room in a farm-house. 1893 *S. O. ADV. Hall Walk* 182 In this neighbourhood (Sheffield) the kitchen of a cottage is known as 'the house'.

2. A building for human occupation, for some purpose other than that of an ordinary dwelling. (Usually with defining prefix: see ALMSHOUSE, BAKEHOUSE, BREWHOUSE, LIGHHOUSE, SUMMERHOUSE, WORKHOUSE, etc., etc.) The House, a popular euphemism for the workhouse.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 151 The house . . . for the relief and socour of the poore, called the house of worke. 1598 in *Antiquary* (1888) May 212 To Constables of the hundred for the housen of the hospitalls iij. iij. 1722 *De Fox Col. Jack* (1840) 42, I . . . went to a boiling house . . . and got a mess of broth. 1781 *R. KING Mod. Lond. Spy* 63 Here once were many more of these houses of Resort. 1801 *T. A. MURRAY Rem. Situat. Poor* title-p., A Plan for the Institution of Houses of Recovery for Persons affected with Fever. 1839-40 *Mrs. F. TROLOPE M. Armstrong* i. iv. 100 Not the quarter of a farthing, unless you'll come into the house. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. xvi, 'He was brought up in the —with a shiver of repugnance—' the House'.

b. A place of worship (considered as the abode of the deity); a temple; a church. (Usually house of God, the Lord's house, house of prayer, etc.)

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. xxi. 13 Hyt ys awriten min hus ys gebedhus. Luke vi. 4 He eode into godes hus. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxiii(1) 11 Ic . . . wel ceose þæt ic hean gange on hus Godes. c. 1200 *Psalm & Virtues* 33 Alle hem ðe on godes hus wunien. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxii. 9 Pat i won in þe hows of lord in lenght of dayes. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* v. 18 Yf I worshippe in the house of Rimmon, when my lord goeth there in to y^e house to worshippe. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xxi. 110 b, The first house of prayer whiche Abraham buylded. a. 1708 *BEVERIDGE Theol. Theol.* (1710) II. 291 Where God is pleased to reveal Himself most, is called His house. 1821 *HERRER*

Hymn, 'Hosanna to the living Lord' iii, O Saviour! with protecting care Return to this thy house of prayer. 1842 *TENNYSON Two Voices* 409 On to God's house the people prest.

d. A building for the entertainment of travellers or of the public generally; an inn, tavern. (See also ALBHOUSE, COFFEEHOUSE, EATINGHOUSE, PUBLICHOUSE, etc.) † House! an exclamation to summon the landlord or waiter (*obs.*).

1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 285 In taverns and tippling houses. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 220 The Coho house is a house of good fellowship. . . in the Coho house they also inebriate their brains with Arace and Tobacco. 1668 *ETHEREDGE She Would if She Could* i. ii, He has engaged to dine with Mr. Courtal at the French house. 1696 *DOGGET Country Wake* v. i, House! house! (beating on the Table). What, are you all dead here? house! 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq.* iv. Wks. (Globe) 665/2 Were you not told to drink freely, and call for what you thought fit, for the good of the house? 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* i. 143 It was a great thing for the house. 1891 *Times* 12 Sept. 10/3 A tied house . . . is one . . . owned by a brewer for the sale of his goods.

3. A building for the keeping of cattle, birds, plants, goods, etc. (See also COWHOUSE, DOVEHOUSE, GREENHOUSE, HENHOUSE, HOTHOUSE, OUTHOUSE, STOREHOUSE, WAREHOUSE, etc., etc.)

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 37 § 5 Too Cotages or Meses with Howses & Wharfes. in Stepeney. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* xx. (1539) 41 An oxe house, a hey howse. 1577 *B. GOSSE Herreshaks's Husb.* i. (1586) 13 These . . . be Barnes to laye Come in. In some places they use . . . stacks set upon proppes . . . but the houses are a great deal better. *Ibid.*, Next are houses for my sheepe, and next them for Kine, Calves, and Heyfers. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. 24 So. Doves with noysome stench are from their . . . Houses driven away. 1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 216 Garden houses built at convenient distances. 1726 *ADV. Capt. R. Boyle* 28 A little House, meant for a Green-house. *Mod.* The gardener who has charge of the houses.

4. a. The place of abode of a religious fraternity, a religious house (cf. *house of religion*, sense 15), a convent; *transf.* the religious fraternity itself.

c. 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 265 Quhen be abbot wes dede, Ewyne chosine wes in his stede; And sa wele gouvynyt be hous. c. 1200 *Rom. Rose* 6692 Houses that han propret, As temples and hospitales. And as these chonouns regulers. 1490 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 73 Item I bequeathe to every hows of fryeres in Cambridghe, Lynne, Norwiche, Thetford, Clare, Sudbury, to eche of thes howses vij. viiid. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 32 One of that owse John Forrest was comandyd to preche at Powelles crosse the son day after. 1631 *WEEVER Acc. Fun. Mon.* 813 A famous religious house of Carmelite Friars. 1825 *PASCOTT Philip II.* ii. vi. (1857) 259 The abbots . . . were indebted for their election to the religious houses over which they presided.

b. A college in a university (i.e. either the building, or the fellows and students collectively). Chiefly in traditional phrases and uses, esp. in the House, familiar name for Christ Church, Oxford, and Peterhouse, for St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 Colleges, Houses, Howses Collegiate. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 166 When I was in Cambrige, and a student in the kynges College . . . the Provost of that house [etc.]. 1576 *Act 18 Elis.* c. 6 Chief Ruler of any Colledge Cathedral Church Halle or Howse of Learning. 1583, 1780 [s.v. *HEAD* sb. 25 b] Heads of houses. 1624-6 in *Quincy Hist. Harvard* (1840) I. 517 If any scholar shall transgress any of the laws of God, or the House . . . after twice admonition, he shall be liable . . . to correction. 1748 *J. BELCHER in J. Maclean Hist. Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) I. 147 If, finally, money cannot be raised for the House . . . the thing must be given up. 1856 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 16 (*List of Officers*) The Hebdomadal Council. Official . . . Heads of Houses . . . Professors . . . Members of Convocation. 1868 [see *HOUSEMAN* 3]. 1894 in *Westm. Gas.* 5 July 2/2 The indignation . . . felt by the present undergraduates of Christ Church against the individuals who deliberately introduced outsiders for the express purpose of wrecking the house.

c. A boarding-house attached to and forming a portion of a public school; the company of boys lodged in such a house.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. vi, I'm as proud of the house as any one. I believe it's the best house in the school, out-and-out. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 2/3 The real unit in most of the large public schools is the 'house', and it is the house-master who has the most powerful influence over his pupils. *Mod.* A football match between two houses.

d. The building in which a legislative or deliberative assembly meets; *transf.* the assembly itself; a quorum of such an assembly, esp. in the phrases to make a house, keep a house. (See also House of Commons, of Delegates, of Lords, of Representatives, Houses of Parliament, etc., under these words.)

1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* 3 b, All the degrees of men in the Parliament house. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 158 The commons of the lower house, not forgetting their olde grudge. 1559 in *Styve Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. vi. 399 What further authority can this house give unto her highness, then she hath already? a. 1577 *SIR T. SMITH in Styve Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. v. 55 Do you remember then the motion of the Speaker and the request of the Commons' house? 1624 in *Crit. & Times Jas. I.* (1849) II. 450 Sir Edward Coke is of the house, a. 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 39 Sir Henry Norris, whom she called up at a Parliament, to sit with the Peers in the higher House, as Lord Norris of Ricot. 1648 *DK. HAMILTON in H. Papers* (Camden) 160 By his submission to the 2 Houses. 1648 *HERICK Hist.* (1869) 326 As when the disagreeing Commons throw about their House, their clamorous I, or No. 1726 *B. CHURCH Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 93 Maj. Church being at Boston, and belonging to the House of Representatives. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* i. vi. 485 Cicero . . . made

the petition so ridiculous that the house rejected it. 1775 *J. ADAMS Fam. Lett.* (1876) 99 There had not been members enough to make a House, several colonies being absent. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* i. § 1 A Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. 1807 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 226 The greatest part of the people of England were not yet satisfied whether the King levied war first against the houses, or the houses against him. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 164 'Are you going down to the house, Egerton?' inquired Mr. Berners at Brooks', of a brother M.P. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 6/1 A House had hardly been made, and Mr. Speaker was scarcely in his chair. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 703/2 Not only must the Government Whips keep a house, but they must keep a majority. 1892 *Chamb. Jurnl.* 20 Feb. 114/2 Those who remain . . . for the sake of 'keeping a house'.

e. Applied also to the deliberative assemblies of the Convocation of an ecclesiastical province, of the Convocation and Congregation of a University, etc.; formerly also to a municipal corporation.

1560 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 293 At the same Counseyll yt is ordered that Thomas Fures . . . be dismissed this howse [City Corporation]. 1576 *Ibid.* 380 Every suche person, being of thys worshipfull howse, shalbe dyscharged of the same howse. 1666 *WOOD Life* 20 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 90 The maior, bailiives, and some of the house after him. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 31 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 61 There was a full House [of Convocation]. 1831 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1853) 407 In Oxford it behoved that the regents constituted the House of Convocation . . . through which, every measure should pass, before it could be submitted to the House of Convocation. 1871 *G. R. CUTTING Student Life Amherst Coll.* 93 In the summer term of 1828, a legislative body was formed in college, known as the 'House of Students'. Its object was to enact such laws . . . as the good of a college community would seem to require.

f. A place of business; *transf.* a business establishment, a mercantile firm. The House (colloq.): the Stock Exchange. (See also CLEARINGHOUSE, COUNTINGHOUSE, CUSTOMHOUSE, INDIAHOUSE, etc.)

1582 *N. LICHELFIELD tr. Castanheira's Cong. E. Ind.* xvi. 41 Treasurer of the house of the Indias. 1756 *ROBT Dict. Trade, House*, . . . particularly applied, in partnerships of trade, to that house where the business is carried on. 1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 31 Now for the House itself; that is, the Stock Exchange. 1824 *J. JOHNSON Typogr.* II. iii. 27 Hurrying works through the press. by dividing them among a variety of houses. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Some of the large German houses in London . . . advanced large sums. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 3/3 Business in the 'House' does not improve much.

g. A theatre, PLAYHOUSE; *transf.* the audience or attendance at a theatre, or other place of entertainment.

1662-3 *PRYVS Diary* 8 Jan. The famous new play acted . . . 'The Adventures of Five Hours' at the Duke's house. . . We . . . were forced to sit . . . at the end of the lower formes, so full was the house. The house, by its frequent plaudits, did show their sufficient approbation. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) II. 11 Acted every day for a month to constantly crowded houses. 1756 *CONNOISSEUR No.* 133 ¶ 4 He . . . seldom or never misses appearing at one house or the other, in the green boxes. 1815 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 344 In consequence of acting so often before indifferent houses. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 5/6 The familiar London theatre legend, 'House full', might have been hung outside the doors.

5. The persons living in one dwelling; the inmates of a house collectively; a household, family. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosh.* John iv. 53 Gelefe ðæ ilca & hus his all [*Ag. Gosh.* call his hiw-ræden]. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Forget ti folc & time fader hus. 1382 *WYCLIF Acts* xvi. 33 And he is baptysid, and al his hous anon. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sqr.'s T.* 16 In Armes desirous As any Bachelor of al his hous. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* xvii. 15 He ate, & she also, and hir house a certayne season. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 156 Commend me to thy Lady, And bid her hasten all the house to bed. 1768 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 May, I count the friendship of your house among the felicities of life. 1894 *GLADSTONE Horace, Odes* iii. xvii. 16 To-morrow a young porker slay, And let thine house make holiday. *Mod.* The whole house was down with influenza.

6. A family including ancestors and descendants; a lineage, a race: esp. one having continuity of residence, of exalted rank, or high renown.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxlii. 21 [cxv. 12] Þu zebletsadest bearn Israhela, Aarones hus. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 10863 (Trin.) In iacobus hous regne shal he. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* ii. 4 He was of the hous and meyne of Dauith. c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 53 Honour and worship to me and of our house. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 213 The Duke of Burgoin loved better the house of Lancaster, then the house of Yorke. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 111 A plague a both your houses! 1677 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 263 Subject to the house of Austria. 1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* i. iii. 51 The right of blood clearly rested in the house of Stuart. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 629 Not far off sleep two chiefs of the great house of Howard. 1872 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.* § 171 To read the shields, and remember the stories, of the great houses of England.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1). a. *fig.* Dwelling-place; place of abode, rest, deposit, etc.

a. 1000 *Elene* 1237 (Gr.) Þus ic frod and fus þurh þæt sæcne hus, wordcraeft wæf and wundrum læs. c. 1200 *Grave in Erlanger Beitr.* (1890) 21 Dureless is ðæt hus. c. 1205 *LAY.* 32155 Þe pape hatte Sergius, he weteð Peteres hus. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 73 For sunful folk, sutede Jesus, Thou lifest from the hege hous. 1382 *WYCLIF Job* xxx. 23 For thou shalt take me to deth, wher is sett an hous to alle luende. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxi. 67 Quhen na hous is bot hell and hevin. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. Wks. 1724 II. 420 The house of death had so many doors, as she would easily fy into it. 1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum.* ii. 1 Like a pestilence, it doth infect The houses of the brain. c. 1610 *Women Saints* 135 Breathing out as much as my poor little breath

could afforde from my house of haye [cf. 'All flesh is grass']. 1764 COWPER *Task* II. 458 A heavenly mind May be indifferent to her house of clay. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. iv. The peaceful house of death. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxv. Yet if some voice that man could trust Should murmur from the narrow house.

b. *transf.* The habitation of any animal; a den, burrow, nest; the shell of a snail, tortoise, etc., in which the animal lives or into which it retires.

11000 *Phœnix* 202 in *Exeter Bk.*, *Par se wilda fuzel*.. ofer heanne beam hus zetimbred. a 1890 *Owl & Night*. 623 Hwane min hus stont briht and grene Of pine nis nowiht isene. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cvii. (Bodl. MS.) The snail hatte testudo and hap þat name, for he is heled in his hous in a chambre. c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuan's Theat.* World B vij. Snayles.. beare with them their houses casely on their backs. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 25 The Sea Tortoise is not much differing from those at land, her house or shell is only flatter. 1738-46 THOMSON *Spring* 654 The swallow.. to build his hanging house Intent. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 160 The Constructions of these Creatures [Beavers] Dens, Burroughs, or, as they are commonly called, Houses are.. built of Wood, Stone, and Clay.

c. A receptacle of any kind. 1650 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. x. 43 They did put them into one skin in which there was the proportion of four houses or receptacles, and not into four skins. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *House of water*, a cavity or space filled with water. *Cornwall*.

d. *Astrol.* a. A twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles through the north and south points of the horizon; the whole sky, excluding those parts that never rise and that never set, being thus divided into twelve houses, numbered eastwards, beginning with the house of the ascendant (see ASCENDANT B. 1), and each having some special signification attached to it. b. A sign of the zodiac considered as the seat of the greatest influence of a particular planet; each of the seven planets, except the sun and moon, having two such houses, a day house and a night house.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 The hows of the assendent, þat is to seyn, the firste hous or the east Angle, is a thing more brod & large. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* VIII. ix. (1495). Amonge triplicytes of howses those that ben in the East ben stronger in theyr werkynge. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 5 b. When the planetes entre in to their houses. 1528 STUBBS *Aunt. Abst.* II. (1882) 58 The houses, aspects, and local places of the signes and planets. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* IV. xxvii. (1636) 494 A general figure of the 12. houses of Heauen, according to the Iudicial of Astrology. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii. Venus, in the west angle, the house of marriage the seventh house, in trine of Mars, in conjunction of Luna. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. iii. This is the effect of the malicious conjunctions and oppositions in the third house of my nativity. 1819 WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v. There are two kinds of houses.. mundane and planetary. 1897 ZADKIEL'S *Almanac* 57 When Saturn and Uranus are in the first house.

† 9. Each square of a chess-board. *Obs.* 1656 BEALE *Chess*, His [the king's] draught is but one house at a time. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 263/2 (Chess) House is every one of the squares, whether they be white or black. 1809 A. JAMIESON *Dict. Mech. Science* s.v. *Chess*, A board divided into 64 squares or houses.

II. Phrases. * With nouns. (See also *house of* CORRECTION, *house of DETENTION*, *house of EASE*, etc., under these words.)

10. *House of call*: a. a house where journeymen of a particular trade assemble, where carriers call for commissions, or where various persons in request may be heard of; b. *gen.* a house at which one is wont to call or pay a visit.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *House of Call*, the usual lodging Place of Journey-men Tailors. 1795 ROLT *Dict. Trade*, *House of Call*, a house where journeymen tailors, shoemakers, and all other artificers meet, and may be heard of. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* xiii. This poor waggoner's house-of-call. 1845 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 345. I shall feel a lost man in London without my morning 'house of call' at Hart Street.

11. *House of ill (evil) fame (repute)*: a disreputable house; esp. a brothel.

a 1796 VANBRUGH *Journ.* London I. He was kidnapped into a house of ill repute. 1796-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 76 A particular part of the city, noted for houses of ill-fame. 1799 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 187 Should business call you into a Grog-shop, or other house of ill fame. 1821 COMBE *Dr. Syntax*, *Wife* (1860) 317/2 This is a house of evil-fame. 1896 N. H. DOLE tr. *Tolstoy's Anna Karenina* xxv. She wanted to escape from the house of ill-fame where she was.

12. *House and home*: an alliterative strengthening of 'home'; usually in phr. to cast, drive, hunt, etc. out of house and home; see also *EAT* v. 4 a. So house and harbour.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Wif and children, hus and ham. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7702 He caste out of house & hom of men a gret route. 1397 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 229 Men of þe lond were i-dryve out of hir hous and hir home. 1527 TINDALE *Doct. Treat.* (1848) 122 The prayers of them that.. eat the poor out of house and harbour. 1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 204 Hunted out of house and home. 1597-1632 [see *EAT* v. 4 a]. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 394/1 To keep the friends of the deceased from eating and drinking his widow and orphans out of house and home.

13. *House-to-house* attrib. phr. (usually with a noun of action, as *visitation*, etc.): Performed or carried on from house to house in succession.

1859 KINGSLEY *Life* (1899) II. 96 (D.) Unless you had a complete house-to-house visitation of a government officer,

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 27 An earnest, incessant, laborious, house-to-house ministry. 1893 *Times* 27 Apr. 7/2 A house to house canvass by the registrar would be far cheaper.

14. *House of office*: † a. a building or apartment for some domestic purpose, e.g., a pantry (*obs.*); b. a privy.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 134 Make in thi ship also, parlours oone or two, And houses of office mo. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 161 All houses of office belonging to the same Abbey, were cleane brent. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 292 They.. goe first to the house of office, and there purge their bodie. 1652 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 109 It is ordered that noe house of Office.. shall stand within twentie foot of any high way. 1823 BYRON *Yuan* xi. xl. The very clerks—those somewhat dirty springs. Of office, or the house of office.

† 15. *House of religion* (also *house of piety*): a religious house, a convent. *Obs.*

1419 EARL OF SHREWSBURY in *Excerpta Historica* (1831) 42 No Hous of religion, ne pon other place having saufrage. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 5 A house of Religion, of Chanons regular, and fryers Austyns. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 22 Another thing very memorable and imitable in Italy, is the exceeding good provision of Hospitals and houses of Pietie.

** With verbs. (*Break up house*: see *BREAK* v. 56 d. *Bring down the house*: see *BRING* 15 f. *Set up house*: see *SET*.)

† 16. *Hold house*: = keep house, 17 a. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 107 Thar als howif held scho house. 1394 P. PL. *Crede* 51 And þerwip holden her hous in harlotes werkes. 1657 BUCHANAN *Reform.* St. Andros (Wks.) 1892. 6 And he be mayrit, or hald hous out of the college.

17. *Keep house*. a. To maintain and preside over a household; also (usually to keep one's house), to have one's abode, reside (in a place); also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlii[i]. 9 Which maketh the baren woman to kepe house. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III 52 Kyng Rycharde at this ceason kepynge his howse in the Castell of Notyngham. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* I. i. (1881) 8 When the fiery spirit of hot youth Kept house within me. 1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 172 Her majestie will not begin to keep house as queen till the 1st of July. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 24 In this the children play'd at keeping house. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Sept. 43 The pair began to keep house upon love and hope.

b. With qualifying words: To provide (well, liberally, etc.) for the household, or (esp.) for visitors or guests; esp. to keep open house, to provide hospitality for visitors generally.

1530 PALSGR. 597/1 The kyng is determyned to kepe house or open house this Christmas. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 65 b. He kept a liberrall hous to all comers. 1608 SHAKS. *Timon* III. i. 24 Alas, good Lord, a Noble Gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house. 1666 GURNEILL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18 xiv. § 2 (1669) 461/2 If the Trade fails in the Shop, there is but a poor house kept within. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 § 8 Sir Roger.. always keeps open House at Christmas. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 366 The King kept open house every day, and all day long, for the good society of London.

c. To manage the affairs of a household; to take charge of the house, and perform or direct domestic duties or work. (See also *HOUSEKEEPER*, -KEEPING.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 138 Ther nys no wyf the hous to kepe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 101, I may call him my Master.. for I keepe his house; and I wash, ring.. make the beds, and doe all my selfe. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* IV. (1813) 11 Miss Bingley is to live with her brother, and keep his house. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* July 57 She meant to keep house for her father.

d. (Usually to keep one's house or the house): To stay indoors; to be confined to the house, as by illness; also *fig.*; to stay in the house for the purpose of guarding it.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Sundrie persons.. kepe their houses, not minding to paie.. their debts. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 146 Beyng sicke, and therefore keepynge his house. 1608 BR. HALL *Chr. Virtues* & V. 1. 6 Both his eyes are never at once from home, but one keeps house while the other roves abroad for intelligence. 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* II. 62 Sure, there is no necessity for us to keep house till she arrives. 1822 SIR C. ARBOTT in *Barnewall & Cr. Rep.* I. 61 Did not the bankrupt begin to keep house as a mode of absenting himself with an intent to delay his creditors? 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 822 Weakening the man, till he could do no more, But kept the house, his chair and last his bed.

e. To keep a house: see 4 d.

18. Proverbial Phrases. (All colloq.) † To pull (bring) an old house on one's head: to get oneself into trouble (*obs.*). † Atop of the house: in a state of excitement or passion (*obs.*); cf. *up in the house-roof* (sense 19). † To throw (fling) the house out of the windows (= Fr. *jeter la maison par les fenêtres*): to put everything into confusion (*obs.*). † Like a house on fire (*afire*): as fast as a house would burn; very fast or vigorously. † As safe as houses: perfectly safe.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 658 You shall pull an old house over your own head by a further provocation. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn.* *Pestle* III. v. We are at home now; where, I warrant you, you shall find the house flung out of the windows. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 130 If any trick or foul play be offered, we are not to be presently a top on the house. 1739 J. HILDRUP *Regul. Freethinking* 7 He.. will have good Luck if he does not pull an old House upon his Head. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1824) 291 At it

they went like five hundred houses on fire. 1837 DICKENS in *Forster's Life* I. vi. 107, I am getting on.. like a house o' fire', and think the next Pickwick will bang all the others. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sport & Adv. Scott.* VI. (1855) 77 Would not... Stubbs throw the house out of the windows? 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 79 The owner of the weapon assured him that he was as safe as houses.

III. Attributive uses and Combinations.

19. *attrib.* Of or belonging to a house. a. Forming part of, or an adjunct to, a house; as † *house-cop* (= *HOUSE-TOPT*), *-drain*, *-eaves* (= *eavesing*), *-end*, *-front*, *-gate*, *-gutter*, *-plat*, *-plot*, *-roof*, *-side*, *-wall*, *-window*, *-wough* (= wall); *HOUSE-DOOR*. b. Used or kept in a house, as *house-broom*, *-clock*, *-cloth*, *-flannel*, *-plant*, *-sand*; worn in the house, as *house-dress*, *-gown*, *-shoe*. c. Belonging to or connected with a house or household; performed or carried on in the house; domestic; as *house affairs*, *business*, *education*, *expense*, *fire*, *game*, *hire*, *life*, *rent*, *service*, *sport*, *talk*, *work*. d. Of persons: Belonging to the household; dwelling in, or employed in or about, a house; as *house-chaplain*, *-child*, *-folk*, *-priest*, *-servant*, *-steward*; also *HOUSE-FATHER*, etc.

1604 SHAKS. *Old* I. iii. 147 Still the 'house Affaires would draw her hence. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 168 Lime-wash.. applied.. with a brush or 'house-broom. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxx. 189 Humble and desirous of doing all the 'House-business. 1690 *London Gas* No. 2578/4 A Large 'House-Clock.. is now in the hands of Jonathan Fuller. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii[i]. 6 Be the maad as the bey of 'hous coppis. 1897-8 *Kalendar R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 278 Ventilation of 'house-drains. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cii[i]. 7 As a nyzt rauen in the 'hous euese. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 186 Sparrowes must not build in his house-eaves. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 49 With him me thocht all the 'houshend [v. r. hous end] he towk. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) xi. 248 Nor had he stood long under the house-end. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 340 Ne let 'housefyres.. Fray vs. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3139 Eueric 'hus-folc ðe mai it ðauen. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* I. 'House-fronts projecting over the pavement. 1856 *Westm. Gas.* 23 Apr. 3/3 Alpaca makes a practical and pretty 'house-gown. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker *800-20 Hoc stel-locidum*, a 'howsegoter. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw.* II 159 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 330 For 'hous-hire ne for clothes he ne carez noht. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 135 My 'house-money is utterly done. 1829 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 19 Jan. 2/4 On the cultivation of 'house-plants. 1636 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 12 William Hudson hath sould an 'housplott and garden. 1531 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, *Rec.* for 'house rent. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. i. (1869) I. 123 There is no city in Europe, I believe, in which house-rent is dearer than in London. c 1200 *Bestiary* 463 De spinnere.. fested atte 'hus rot. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 54 He is at three wordis vp in the house rouse. 1800 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 126 An edge like the ridge of a house-roof. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 11 Apr. an. 1773 Our female 'house-servants work much harder than the male. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* I. ii. (1883) 10 'House-service is no disgrace to a gentleman. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 1/3 Ladies in their 'house-shoes and light dresses. 1600 J. FORV tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 52 Vines.. planted by an 'house-side. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE I. iv. Steep as a house-side. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 1 What 'House-sport is it which hath not from it [Hunting] some imitation? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 § 8 The 'house-steward used to employ me. 1854 EMERSON *Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 174 In their games and in their 'house-talk. 1895 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 35 In a scale-like or 'house-tile-like manner. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Acharn.* I. iv. Scribbling on the 'house-walls. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. Wks. 1725 I. 41 With.. shot from corners of streets, and 'house-windows. *Mod. Adv.* A young girl to do general 'housework. c 1325 *Femina* (MS. Trin. Coll. Camb. B. 14. 39 ff. 122 b), 'Houswoghes makyn hous sur.

20. Applied to animals kept in or about a house (= domestic, tame), as *house-bee*, *-cat*, *-cock*, *-hen*, *-pigeon*, *-weasel*; or frequenting or infesting houses, as *house-ant*, *-finch*, *-lizard*, *-wren*: see also 23; (cf. *FIELD* sb. 19). Also *HOUSE-DOG*, *-DOVE*, *-LAMB*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 320 Of domestical and tame 'house-Bees, there are two sorts. 1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 259 They are in size and colour exactly the same with our 'house-cats. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herrschach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 166 b. Of the 'house Cocke and the Hen. 1599 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 143 Rith as þe 'hous-bennes.. bacchen, And cherichen her chekonys. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* K vij. The 'house or tame Pigeon. c 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* v. i. Not toy, nor bill, and imitate house-pigeons.

21. Objective and obj. genitive, as *house-bearing* adj., *-burner*, *-burning*, *-furnisher*, *-furnishing*, *house-hunt* vb. (HUNT v. 3), *house-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-letting*, *-owner*, *-robbing*, *-sweeper*, etc.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 26 Large Shoals of slow 'House-bearing Snails. c 1250 *Old Kent. Serim.* in O. E. *Misc.* 30 Manslechtes, 'Husberners, Bakbiteres, and alle opre euele deden. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist.* U. S. VI. xlviii. 293 Among the captives there were house-burners and assassins. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26235 Mans slaughter and 'hus brening. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 207 House-burning doth not onely extend to Houses and Barnes wherein Corn is laid up; but also to those heaps which we call Mowes, Stacks, or Reeks, if they be near unto Houses. 1880 H. C. ST. JOHN *Wild Coasts Nipon* 224 Their younger sisters.. go about their duties of 'house-caring and nursing. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xiv. (Orig. Draft), 'House-furnisher withal, one Thomas hight. 1896 *Daily News* 21 May 8/1 The Lares, the 'house-haunting spirits of ancestors. 1808 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 806/1 Mrs. Austin at this time.. 'house-hunted for the Carlyles. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett. to Mrs. S.* I Aug. That which is necessary for 'house-hunting. 1831 A. A. WATTS

Scenes Life & Shades Echar., House-hunting. A tolerable insight into the mysteries of House-hunting. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 417 He wrote... for cultivated 'house-owners'. 1870 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, 'House-robbering or House-breaking'. 1880 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Ballleur de maison, a 'house sweeper'. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/5 If there are many odd trades there are also some very disagreeable ones. None more so, I should fancy, than that of the 'housewrecker'.

22. Locative, instrumental, etc., as *house-burial*, *-wear*; *house-bred*, *-fed*, *-feeding*, *-going* adjs.; *house-encompassed*, *-proud* adjs.; *house-feed* vb.

1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* II. ii. 67 Our 'house-bred' foe, the adder in our bosoms. 1891 *Tablet* 12 Sept. 437 The tradition of 'house-burial' seems maintained in other ways. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 2/6 'House-fed' lambs and Berkshire pigs are here in abundance. 1846 *WARNES* in J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 115 One acre will 'house-feed' three bullocks, whereas it will require three acres to graze them in the field. 1804 *W. TENNANT Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 81 Turnips, cabbages, clover, and all the articles of 'house-feeding'. 1895 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Oct. 15/2 A 'house-going' clergy would make a church-going people. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 6/5 For 'housewear' it is admirable.

23. Special Combinations: *house-agent*, an agent employed (by the landlord or owner) in the sale and letting of houses, the collection of rents, etc.; *house-ball*, a boys' game in which one player throws a ball against the wall of a house, and the other strikes it with a bat when it rebounds; *house-berge* = *HOUSE-BOAT*; † *house-bird* = *HOUSE-DOVE* 2; *house-book*, a book for household accounts; *house-bound* a., confined to the house; *house-boy*, a boy employed as servant in a house; *house-car* (U.S.), 'a box-car; a closed railroad-car for carrying freight'; *house-carpenter*, a tradesman who does the wood-work of a house; *house-caucus* (see quot.); *house-chambermaid*, a servant combining the functions of housemaid and chambermaid; *house-club*, a club (athletic or other) in a house of business; *house-coal*, coal suitable for house fires; *house-cricketer*, the common species of cricket (*Acheta domestica*) frequenting houses (as distinguished from the *field-cricketer*); *house-duty*, a tax imposed on inhabited houses in England; *house-engine* (*Mech.*), a steam-engine structurally dependent on the building in which it is contained; *house-factor* = *house-agent*; *house-farmer* (see quot.); so *house-farming*; *house-fast* a. (*dial.*) = *house-bound*; *house-flag*, the distinguishing flag of a shipping or other business house; *house-fly*, the common fly (*Muscadomestica*); *house-god*, a household god; pl. = *penates*; *house-green*, a name for the houseleek; † *house-head* = *HOUSE-TOP*; *house-help* (U.S.), a domestic servant or 'help' (see *HELP* sb. 3 c); *house-jobber*, *-knacker* = *house-farmer*; † *house-lady*, lady or mistress of the house; † *house-lewe* (OE. *hūs-leow*, ME. *hus lewe*), *-lewth*, shelter of a house; *house-lighter* (see quot., and cf. *HOUSE-BOAT*); *house-line* *Naut.*, a small line of three strands, used for seizings, etc. (also called *housing*); † *house-loom* = *HEIRLOOM*; † *house-lord* (OE. *hūs-laford*), lord or master of the house; *house-martin*, the common martin (*Chelidon urbica*); *house-monger*, a dealer in houses (*opprobrious*); *house-painter*, an artificer who paints and decorates houses; so *house-painting*; *house-parlour-maid* (cf. *house-chambermaid*); *house-party*, the guests staying in a house, as distinguished from those invited for the day or less; † *house-pentice*, a 'pentice' or penthouse; *house-physician*, a resident physician in a hospital or other public institution; *house-raiser*, one who raises or builds a house; *house-raising* (U.S.), 'a gathering of the inhabitants in a thinly settled district to assist a neighbor in raising the frame of his house' (*Cent. Dict.*); *house-ridden* a., confined to the house (after *bedridden*); † *house-shouldered* a., having shoulders sloping on each side like the roof of a house; *house-shrew*, the common shrew-mouse (*Crocidura* (*Sorex*) *aranea*); † *house-sin*, a private or secret sin; † *house-snail*, a shell-snail (cf. 7 b); *house-snake*, a large harmless snake (*Ophibolus getulus*) found in North America, also called *chain-snake*; *house-sparrow*, the common sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), which builds in the eaves and roofs of houses; *house-spider*, any species of spider infesting houses, as *Tegenaria domestica* or *Theridium vulgare* *house-surgeon*, a resident surgeon in a hospital; *house-swallow*, the common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*); *house-tablemaid* (cf. *house-chambermaid*); *house-tax*, a tax levied on houses (= *house-duty*); *house-urn*, a cinerary urn of the form of a round cabin with a conical roof, also called *hut-urn*; *house-wagon*, a wagon serving as a house for a company of travellers, a caravan; *house-waiting-*

maid (cf. *house-chambermaid*); † *house-wood*, wood for housebote.

1873 *MISS THACKERAY Wks.* (1891) I. 362 He had begun life as a 'house-agent'. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 124 A crannoge must have united... the charms of solitude and social facilities. A 'house barge' could scarcely be better. 1863 *tr. Favine's Theat. Hou.* I. vi. 50 They were reputed no other than 'house-birds' or homelings. 1768 *WILKES Corr.* (1805) III. 286, I beg my dear girl to buy a 'house-book', and to set down all expenses. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2380 4 William Bowell of Brighthelmston... 'House-Carpenter'. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commv.* II. iii. lxxiii. 596 What the Americans call 'House caucuses', i.e. meetings of a party in the larger House of the legislature, are not uncommon in England. *Mod. Advt.*, As 'House-chambermaid in Hotel. Commercial preferred. 1867 *W. W. SMYTH Coal & Coal-mining* 69 The uppermost notable seam is the well-known 'house coal'. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 349 The 'House-cricket, whose voice is so well known behind a country fire in a winter's evening. 1851 *H. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xi. 85 'The 'house-duty—that is nearly the best tax we have. 1885 *1st Rep. R. Comm. Housing Wkrg. Classes* 21 The system of middlemen, of house jobbers, 'house farmers, or house knackers, for by all these titles are designated those persons who stand between the freeholder and the occupier. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 2/5 It is generally within the last ten years of a building lease that houses in London come into the hands of the house farmer, who lets them out in tenements and asks the maximum of rent while doing the minimum of repairs. *Ibid.*, 'House farming is admittedly a trade. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, 'Housefast, confined by illness or otherwise, to the house. 1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Par.* 51 She... was still house-fast, or unable to leave the house. 1884 *W. C. RUSSELL Jack's Courtship* II. iv. 62 [I] turned my eyes aloft where the 'house flag' was rattling... at the main royal masthead. 1845 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 29 Ye maye angle for hym wyth an 'house flye. 1821 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 259 The house-fly is well known to have the power of walking in an inverted position upon the ceilings of rooms. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* II. xl. 70 There are my 'house gods, my mother, my children. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 54 These Nomades... wander with their House-gods, day and night. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 88/2 House-lecke... is called generally with us by the name of 'House-green. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* II. vi. [vi.] Syne to the 'hous heid ascendis anone. 1895 *L.D. W. COMSTON in Pall Mall G.* 14 Apr. 1/2 To show the evil results of the middleman or 'house-knacker' system. 1825 *Amcr. R.* 414 Marthe mester is uorto ueden & schruuden poure men, ase 'huselefid. 1800 *Leges Penit.* c. 15 in Thorpe *Laus II.* 282 Gife his 'hus-leow and mete and munde þam þe þes befor. 1840 *Wohunge in Coll. Hom.* 277 [I] burd tid in þe burh of belleen ne fant tu hus lewe. 1830 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1860) 211 Lie wij-outen or gen 'houseleth at pore men. 1891 *A. J. FOSTER Owe* 170 The 'house-lighter, so called because a part of it makes a cabin for the men. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Marline*, a small line, somewhat less than 'house-line. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 153 My houseline and marline... are equal to any. 1867 [see *HOUSING* sb. 4]. 1697 *EVELYN Numism.* III. 68 They... fixt them to the 'house-rooms to the inheritance. 1800 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 11 And secgeað þam 'hus-hlafofre. 1840 *Saules Warde in Coll. Hom.* 245, I þis hus is þe huse laured. 1767 *G. WHITE Selborne* x. (1785) 34 The swallow and 'house-martin. 1767 *Ibid.* xvi. 185 House-martins are distinguished... by having their legs covered with soft downy feathers down to their toes. 1604 *ROWLANDS Looke* to it 32 'House-mongers, that on earth would euer dwell: Grinding the poore, as their distresses shoe. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 2 The purchase of flag ends of leases by speculating housemongers. 1809 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2416 4 William Bishop of Reading, a 'House Painter. 1798 *ROLT Dict. Trade* s.v. *Painter, House-painter*, one who paints things with plain colours, as wainscoting, doors, windows, frames. *Mod. Advt.*, 'House-parlourmaid wanted. Must wait well at table. 1880 *OUIDA Noths* I. 168 Anybody who is in the same 'house-party with yourself. 1895 *M. CORRELLI Sorrows Satan* xxi. Invitations to our dinners and house-parties. 1613 *T. GODWIN Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 16 Sheltered from the rain by the help of boards upheld with forks in manner of 'house-pentices. 1753 *N. TORRIANO Gaugr. Sore Throat* 6 The Fever increasing every Moment, they... sent in the Evening for the 'House-Physician. 1639 *WOTTON Parall.* (J. s.v. *House-keeper*), We know the people are apt to applaud housekeepers than 'house-raisers. 1857 *J. SMITH Hist. Jefferson Coll.* 17 Conferences... held at log-rollings, 'house-raising, or corn-huskings. 1895 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VIII. 468/2 A poor 'house-ridden octogenarian. 1552 *HULOT*, 'House shouldered, *dimissis humeris*. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* xv. (1845) 162 Kept from the incursion of a 'house-sin, and a home-bred corruption. 1610 *GUILIM Heraldry* III. xvii. (1612) 154 These are called 'House-snailes, either because they so carrie their houses upon their backe... or because vsually they breed about old houses. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 372 A great, gray, House-Snail (as they call it). 1874 *RAY Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 88 The 'House-sparrow. 1897 *Times* 5 Jan. 10/4 House sparrows feed on grain during the winter. 1721 *BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 135 The black 'House Spider, whose Antennae are seemingly pointed with Diamonds. 1883 *J. G. WOOD in Gd. Woods Dec.* 762/1 The common House-spider... sometimes grows to an enormous size. 1805 *J. MORISON in Morisoniana* (1831) 240 The 'house-surgeon having neglected to retain the elastic. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1850) 146/2 A certificate was read from the house-surgeon of a neighbouring hospital. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 The common 'House-swallow; *Hirundo domestica*. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) I. 399 The house-swallow is distinguished... by the superior forkiness of its tail, and by the red spot on the forehead, and under the chin. *Mod. Advt.*, 'House-tablemaid... wanted at once. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* I. 469 The 'house-tax excited the discontent of its inhabitants. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* xxii. (1876) 20 In the case of the poor, a house-tax has special disadvantages. 1891 *Tablet* 12 Sept. 437 To bring the Italian and German 'house-urns into direct connection. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 4/2 The highways are blocked for miles with 'house-waggons'. *Mod. Advt.*, Wanted, a 'House-waitingmaid, with good references. 1608

FULBECKE 2nd Pt. Parall. 52 The termor bath 'house-wood... fire-woode belonging to his tearme of common right.

House (haus), sb. Forms: (3) huco, 4 hous, house, 4-7 house, 5 howse, 6 howes, 6-7 hous, 7 housse, houcho, 5-house. [a. OF. *huche* (12th c. in Littré), *houce* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod. F. *housse* (med. L. *hucia*, *houcia*, *hussia*, *houisia*).

According to Darmesteter-Thomas, perh. adopted during the Crusades from Arabic غوشية *yashlak*, 'tegumentum, velum'. See other suggestions in Diez, Littré, etc.]

A covering of textile material; esp. and usually, a covering attached to a saddle, so as to cover the back and flanks of the horse; a housing.

1803 *GRAYSTANES in Script. Tres* (Surtees) 64 Ex eo [panno] palefridis tuis coopertoria que hucus nuncupantur fecit. 1318-13 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*, In panno... empt. pro housis equorum, pro j house ad palefr. missam domino Regi. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* 7 Pro j hous pro le baner. *Ibid.* 247 Pro j house pro sella domini de coreo. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/1 A House of a horse, *sandalum, sudaria*. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxi. 21 With ane new hous I wald be happit. 1601 *F. TATE Housek. Ord. Edw. II* § 56 (1876) 40 He shal... carri the houche of those horses the kinge shalbe mounted on. 1607 *A. LOVELL tr. Thome's Trav.* I. 86 A stately Horse, covered with a House all Embroidered with Gold. 1700 *DRYDEN tr. Ovid's Met.* XII. (R.), The hous and trappings of a beast. 1796 *ROLT Dict. Trade, Housing* or *Houise*, a Cover laid over the Saddle of a horse, in order to save it from the weather and dirt.

House (houz), v. 1 [OE. *hūsian* (in sense 1) = OHG. *hūsōn* (MHG., MLG., MDu. *husen*. Ger. *hausen*, Du. *huizen*), ON. *husa*; f. *hūs* *HOUSE* sb. 1]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To receive or put into a house; to provide with a house to dwell in; to keep or store in a house or building.

1800 *Leges Penit.* c. 14 in Thorpe *Laus II.* 282 Fede beafan and scryde and husige. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 18 When that they were alle housed and set and served ate mete. 1430 *Sc. Acts* 1 in *Stat. Scotl.* (1814) II. 21/2 The sheref... sal... forbide at ony man hous, herbery, or resett hym. 1440 *Prompt.* Parv. 251/2 Howsyn, or puttyyn yn a howse, *domifero*. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 118 b, That if the Mare be housed, there be room enough for her and her foale. 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE's* LXXVIII. xxi. A shepheard woe to howse his flock doth haste. 1606 *BACON Sylva* 2 412 As wee House Hot-Country Plants... to saue them; So wee may House our owne Country Plants to forward them. 1768 *G. WHITE Selborne* xlii. (1785) 50 A neighbour housed an oat-rick lately. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq.* v. ii. Wks. (Globe) 672/1 Where did you leave your fellow-travellers? Are they in safety? Are they housed? 1834 *H. MARTINEAU Ital & W.* I. 3 There were nine children to be housed. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/1 The arrangements for housing the art collection of the Museum Committee at Queen's Park.

b. *refl.* To enter a house; to take refuge or shelter in a house.

1840 *Sir Beues* 142 (MS. C.) Thereabout ye shalle yow howse And sone after that shalt be hur spouse. 1859 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* (1590) A iij b, House your selues in the next Tauerne. 1605 *TRAVESTIN Siege Neuweusack* 49 The rest of the Turks housing themselves. 1848 *J. GRANT Aide-de-camp* xxvii. Each person housed himself where he could.

† c. To drive or pursue into a house. *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 188 Euen now we hous'd him in the Abbey heere. 1694 *PENN Trav. Holland* etc. 249 The Priest run away, they followed him till they housed him. 1701 *STRYPE Aylmer* (R.), Yet the said Bishop, as he understood, his single man housed them all.

2. To receive, as a house does; to give shelter to.

1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* II. xiv, Him the silent wilderness did house. 1659 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* I. 10 When we have broken through the outward shell of words and phrases that house it [truth] up. 1773-83 *HOOKE Orf. Fur.* xxiii. (R.), When the place No knight has hous'd. 1834 *TENNYSON Enone* 36 O Caves That house the cold-crowned snake! 1877 *T. A. TROLLOPE Peep behind Sc.* at *Rome* xi. 140 The building was capable of comfortably housing a very much larger number.

3. *transf. and fig.* To place or enclose as in a house; to cover as with a roof; to harbour, lodge.

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 65 b, Some use to house it with Strawe and Horse doung, and so leave it in the Garden. 1599 *B. JONSON Er. Man out of Hum.* III. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 49/1 Nay, good sir, house your head. 1643 *MILTON Divorce To Parlt. Eng.*, The piety, the learning and the prudence which is hous'd in this place. 1791-1803 *D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit., Puck the Comm.*, Some collector... houses the forlorn fiction—and it enters into literary history. 1841 *EMERSON Meth. Nat. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 226 The universal does not attract us until housed in an individual.

4. a. *Naut.* To place in a secure or unexposed position: e.g. a gun, by running it in on deck and fastening it by tackle, muzzle-lashing, and breeching; a topmast or topgallant-mast, by partly lowering it and fastening its heel to the mast below it.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Canon à la serre*, a gun housed athwart, with the top of its muzzle bearing against the upper edge of the port. 1835 *MARRYAT Pirate* vii, In bad weather it [the gun] can be lowered down and housed. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xv. 41 A large ship, with her top-gallant-masts housed. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 77 Provision is made for housing the screw shaft by giving a swell to the post, as in a wood ship.

b. *Naut.* To cover or protect with a roof.

1801 *A. FISHER Voy. Arctic Reg.* 151 As the ships are now housed and secured, and the days getting so short. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Housed*, Ships in ordinary, not in commission, are housed over by a substantial roofing.

c. *Hop-growing*. (See quot.) Cf. HOUSLING. 1875 *Sussex Gloss*. When hops have a great deal of bine, and the poles are thickly covered over the top, so as almost to shut out the light and sun, they are said to be 'housed'.

d. *Carpentry*. To fix in a socket, mortice, or the like: cf. HOUSING sb. 1 5.

1896 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Terms* s.v. *Housing*. The steps of a staircase are housed into the stringboard, and the ends of a pair of rafters are sometimes housed into the head of a king-post. 1884 F. T. HODGSON *Stair-building* 12 Wall strings are the supporters of the ends of the treads and risers that are against the wall. They may be 'housed' or left solid.

†5. To build. (transl. L. *edificare*.) *Obs. rare*. a 1400 *Prynne* (1891) 35 [Ps. cxiii. 3] Iherusalem that is housed as a cite, whas delynge in him self.

II. Intransitive senses.

†6. To erect a house or houses; to build. *Obs.* 1897 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 492 Hii housede & bulde vaste & herede & sewe. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xlix. (1869) 30 The carpenter with his ax to house and to bewe. 1496 *Dives & Pamp.* x. viii. (W. de W.) 383/1 Thou shalt house & other shall dwelle therin.

7. To dwell or take shelter in (or as in) a house; to harbour.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 828 He would it drive away, Ne suffer it to house there. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 190 Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 460 Observe the starry Signs, Where Saturn houses, and where Hermes joins. 1803 S. & H. LEE *Cantab.* T. II. 342, I again housed with my peasants. 1808 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 442 Surely the Devil houses here! 1880 WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 32 If.. unbelief House in thy heart.

†8. *House in* (also in *pass.*): said of a ship of which the upper works are built narrower than the lower. (Cf. HOMING vbl. sb. 1.) *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 52 Flaring.. is when she is a little housing in, neere the water. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Housed*. She is Housed-in, or Pinched-in too much. 1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 165 Tumbling home; when the Ship-side declines from a Perpendicular upwards, or, as some call it, houses in.

House (hauz), v. 2 [f. HOUSE sb. 2; cf. F. *housser* (OF. *houcier* 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] *trans.* To cover (a horse) with a house or housing.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 71 Tak in this gray horse, Auld Dunbar.. Gar howss him now aganis this quill. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship, Diet. Horses* (1609) 11 Horses.. would be housed in Summer season with canvas to defend the flies, and in Winter with a thicke woollen housing cloth, to keepe them warme. 1628 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct. A velvet bed of state drawn by six horses, hous'd wth y^e same. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Susan's Nest* vi. And the steed it shall be shod All in silver, housed in azure.

House v. 3, var. of HOISE v.: cf. HOWES. c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 14 Cocke wayed anker, and housed his sayle.

Houseale, -all: see HOUSAL, HOUSEL.

Houseband, obs. form of HUSBAND.

House-boat. A boat roofed over and fitted up as a house, for living in permanently or temporarily. 1790 G. WHITE *Let. in Selborne* (1877) II. 175 To enquire what small craft they had on the Rhine, and whether any house-boat. 1807 MISS BRADDON *Life & Unlike* i. The summer days we spent together on her lordship's house-boat at Henley. 1807 *Spectator* 9 July 920/3 Summer life in a house-boat on the Thames.

Housebote. *Law*. Forms: 2-3 husbote, 6-housebote, (6-8 -boot, 7 -boote). [OE. **hūsbot*, f. *hūs* HOUSE sb. 1 + *bot* BOOT sb. 1 5.] The repair of a house; wood for this purpose; the right of a tenant to take this from the landlord's estate.

1170 *Charter in Mon. Angl.* (1830) VI. i. 263-4 [H]usbotam et heybotam ad sufficientiam in bosco meo. 1235-58 *Renaldia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 83 Debet habere husbote ad aulam suam de bosco domini. 1252 *Year-bk.* 20-21 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 121 Willem Chandez granta a i yusbote e heybote en son boys. 1565, 1594 [see HEDGEBOOTE, HAYBOOTE]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley, Housebote*. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 506 If a man cuts Trees for Houseboot, Hedgeboot, Cartboot, Ploughboot, and Fireboot, Tithes shall not be paid of them. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 323 It was resolved in 8 Ja. I. that every copyholder may of common right.. take housebote, hedgebote, and ploughbote.

† **Housebreach**. *Obs. rare*. In 2 husbreache. [OE. *hūsbrice*, f. *hūs* HOUSE sb. 1 + *brice* BREACH = OFris. *hūsbreke*.] Housebreaking.

c 1005 *Cnut's Secular Laws* c. 64 [65] (Schmid) Husbrice (v. r. *bric*) and barnet.. after world-lage is botless. c 1150 *Laws Hen. I.* c. 12 § 1 (Schmid) Ex huius placitis.. quaedam non possunt emendari.. husbreche et barnet. 1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App., Housebreach, or House-breaking.

House-break (hau's,bræk), v. [Back-formation from next or house-breaking; cf. housekeep.] *intr.* To break into a house with felonious intent.

1800 SHELLEY *Hymn Mercury* xlix. The lord of those Who swindle, house-break, sheep-steal, and shop-lift. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 3/1 To housebreak in his own humorous fashion.

Housebreaker (hau's,bræk'kər).

1. One who breaks open and enters a house with intent to commit robbery or other felony.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6747 (Fairf.) These housbreker in any stounde. 1483 *Cant. Angl.* 190/2 An Houwe breker, *apercularius*. 1606 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 280 A House-breaker coming one night into his House. 1797 SWIFT *What passed in London*, Highway-men, house-breakers, and common pick-pockets. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 295 During the autumn of 1692 and the follow-

ing winter, the capital was kept in constant terror by housebreakers.

2. One whose business it is to demolish houses.

1875 [Remembered in use by a correspondent.] 1892 *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 The whole of the block of houses.. is in process of demolition, the 'house-breakers' being already at work. 1898 *Daily News* 22 July 6/1 The house-breaker—the man of the pick, not the jemmy—is hard at work.

Housebreaking. [Cf. HOUSEBREACH.] The crime of breaking open and entering a house with intent to commit robbery or other felony. (See quot.) Also *attrib.*

1617 MINSHU *Ductor, Burglary*.. the Common Law restrains it to robbing of a house by night... The like offence committed by daie they call house breaking or robbing. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xvi. (1809) 223 Burglary, or nocturnal housebreaking.. has always been looked upon as a very heinous offence. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xix, Producing his box of housebreaking tools. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 10/7 Housebreaking, which means entry before nine o'clock at night, is commoner with these retail criminals than burglary.

House-builder. One who builds a house; one whose business is the building of houses; a builder.

1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxiv. 152 [He].. descends to apply to his house-builder for assistance. 1805 *Educational Rev.* (N.Y.) Sept. 158 A house-builder is not likely to excel as an architect.

b. *attrib.* House-builder Moth: see quot.

1864-5 *Wood Homes without H.* xiv. (1868) 283 This is the House-Builder Moth (*Oiketicus Sandersii*) an insect which is common in many parts of the West Indies.

So **House-building**, the building of houses.

1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 258 Timber.. is employed in house-building instead of bricks, stones and tiles.

Housecarl (hau's,kārl). *Hist.* Forms: 1 *hūs-carl*, -karl (1, 7-9 *hus*, housecarle, 9 *hus*, housecarl. [Late OE. *hūs-carl*, a ON. *hús-karl* manservant, pl. king's men, body-guard, f. ON. *hús* house + *karl* man: see CARL.]

A member of the body-guard or household troops of a (Danish or late Old English) king or noble.

10.. O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1036 *Pæt Aelfifu*, Hardacnutes modor, sete on Winceastre, mid þæs cynges hūs-carlum hyra suna. a 1066 *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 202 Swa þurstan min hūs-karl hit furmost of me heold. a 1125 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 þa comen into Elix Xpistien þa Denese bisceop.. and þa Denesca hūs carles mid heom. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 576 They had slain his Huscarsles. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks. (1851) 272 Hardecnute sending his Housecarles, so they call'd his Officers, to gather the Tribute impos'd. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 97 He summoned from all parts his huscarles or housecarles and retainers. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. vi. 440 Cnut now organized a regular paid force. These were the famous Thengmen, the Housecarls. *Ibid.* 441 The Housecarls were in fact a standing army. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* vii. 26 The thanes and house-carls were slaughtered almost to a man around their fallen standard.

Housed (hauzd), ppl. a. 1 [f. HOUSE v. 1 or sb. 1]

1. Lodged, enclosed, or shut up in or as in a house; provided with a house or houses.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 14 Which haue fled from housed conspiracies to encamped robberies. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herrschbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 141 b, Thus much of housed sheepe. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 104 Air your housed Carnations. 1809 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 204 The richly housed and planted acclivity. a 1865 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 471 A badly fed, badly housed, and not over-cleanly people.

2. *Naut.* (See HOUSE v. 1 4 a.)

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Oct. 5/3 It would have been better if both boats had sailed under housed topmasts.

Housed (hauzd), ppl. a. 2 [f. HOUSE v. 2 or sb. 2]

Covered with a house or housing.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. (1560-3) 1. 323 To se a sorte of Popetes standing in euerye corner of the Church some holdinge in theyr handes a Swoorde, some a Scepter.. som housed, some vnhousing.

House-dog. A dog kept to guard the house;

a watch-dog; a domestic dog. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 P 4 She.. was.. almost frighted out of her Wits by the great House-dog. 1798 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* xii. (1801) 250 To love with reasonable subordination their whole family, from their husband to the house dog. 1888 OUIDA *In Maremma* I. 24 Of a fox never can you make a house-dog.

fig. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, Briggs was the house-dog whom Rebecca had provided as guardian of her innocence and reputation.

House-door. The door of a house; the main or front door.

1666 *Perts Diary* 25 Sept., To the Parliament House.. and then delivered it [a letter] at the House-door. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii, The butlers.. began to stand at the house-doors in the twilight. *attrib.* 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 40 A yard from the house-door-sill.

House-dove.

1. A dove kept in a dove-house; a tame dove or pigeon.

1330 PALSGR. 233/1 *Housedove, coulomb*. 1605 BACON *Ess.* *Plantat.* (Arb.) 531 Cocks, Hennes, House doves.

2. fig. Formerly commonly applied to a person (esp. a woman) that stays in the house; a stay-at-home.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 242 Then the home-tarriers and house-doves that kept Rome still, began to repent them that it was not their hap to go with him. 1809 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 85 You are proude such a house dove of late, or rather so good a Huswife, that no man may see you

vnder a couple of Capons. 1639 DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 20 Take me not as a house Dove, to imply my selfe in spinning, sowing, and keeping the chimney corner.

House-father. [transl. of L. *paterfamilias*, or of Ger. *hausvater*.] The father of a household or family; the male head of a community or collection of persons living together as a family.

1558 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln* i. 65 What a costly dyshe the housefather hath ordayed at the wedding of his son. 1699 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxxii, He was dozing after the fashion of honest housefathers. 1879 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Housch.* ii. § 1. 39 The simple minds of uncultured men unhesitatingly believed that the spirit of the departed House Father hovered round the place he loved in life. 1884 *Lutheran* 28 Feb. 3 Arranging the present building for the residence in it of a housefather which is a necessity for the institution [a theological seminary]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 9/1 There were in these places no 'house-fathers' for the girls, though there were 'house-mothers' for both girls and boys.

Houseful (hau'sful). [See -FUL.] As much or as many as a house will hold.

1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 13 The tumultuarie Discipline of the refined house-full at Amsterdam. 1665 *Perris Diary* 19 Sept., The whole house-full there at cards. 1842 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 96 A housefull of the most delightful children. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 270 Having my annual houseful, I have, as yet, seen nothing.

House-heating.

1. *lit.* The heating of a house. Also *attrib.* 1807 *Westm. Rev.* June 323 Our house-heating furnaces.. are not to be commended. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 7/2 It is applicable.. to house-heating, to kitchen and baking-ovens, to steamers, locomotives, and other steam engines.

2. *fig.* = HOUSE-WARMING 2.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 631/2 His celebrated master-piece, 'Hogg's Househeating'. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gl.* xvi. i. IV. 245 A grand House-heating, or First Dinner.

Household (hau'shōld). Forms: 4-7 housholde, houshold, 4-8 houshold, 5 houshoold, housold, 5-6 howsold(e, householde, north. hous-, howshald(e, 5-7 howshold(e, 6 housold, howseholde, howshold, 5- houseshold. [f. HOUSE sb. 1 + HOLD sb. 1 Cf. MDu. *huushoud*, *huysholt*, Ger. *haushalt* housekeeping, Sw. *hushåll* household, family; also Ger. *haushaltung* in senses 1, 2, 3.]

1. + 1. The 'holding' or maintaining of a house or family; housekeeping; domestic economy. (In quot. 1585, Dwelling, residence: see also 5.) *Obs.* 1409 CAXTON *Faytes of A. i. l. 2* To spyne on the distaf & ocuple them in thynges of houshold. 1509 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Evry thyng mete for housold vnprovydyd and furnyshyd. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* i. (1870) 242 That he begyn howseholde. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnius's Complex.* (1633) 76 The pleasant and delightful furniture in every point for household, wonderfully joyced me. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xv. 129 Tharse.. being the place of birth and houshold of S. Paul.

† 2. The contents or appurtenances of a house collectively; household goods, chattels, or furniture; household-stuff. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxviii. 13 And take pertainence of houshold and substaunce. 1400 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 52 Also I will pat my wyffe haue all my housholde holy. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* (1889) 1 Dysshes, potes, painnes, and suche other houshold. 1621 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 167 Desiring him.. he would bestowe some of my howsholde of my brother Nicke. 1709 E. W. *Donna Rosina* 110 Devout Souls.. have sent their Beds hither and some other Household.

3. The inmates of a house collectively; an organized family, including servants or attendants, dwelling in a house; a domestic establishment.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. iii. (Skeat) l. 126 In to myne housholde hastelye I woll that thou entre. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 209 In on House men naken to Housholdes. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 250/2 Howsholde, familia. 1529 MORE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 12 Be of good cheere, and take all the howsold with you to Church. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 105 With all his children and houshold to be murdered. 1604 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1637) 113 To give to every one of the houshold his appointed portion at the appointed seasons. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* iii. i. The gates are barr'd, And all the houshold is compos'd to rest? 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 87 The pomp of the viceregal household was no small addition to the other national burdens. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 103 The master of the household should be up early and before all his servants.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90b, Certainly they be y^e housholde of Sathan and progeny of pryde. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* vi. 10 Vnto them which are off the housholde of fayth. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 22nd Sund. after Trin. To kepe thy housholde the churche in continuall godlines.

b. spec. *The Household* = the royal or imperial household.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 108 To kepe þat nane entre in at þe dure bot þai þat be emperour will, oless þan he be of þe houshold. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iii. § 213 The earl of Pembroke.. Lord Chamberlain of the household. 1707 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* ii. xiv. 183 (heading) Of the Troops of the Household. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 121 He had two good places, one in the Treasury, the other in the household. *Ibid.* xxii. IV. 776 Retaining his place of Comptroller of the Household. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxx, Gentlemen expecting high places in the Household, and under-secretaryships of state.

4. *techn.* Elliptically for *household bread, coal*, etc.: see 8.

1698 PENKETHMAN *Artack.* Cijb, The 1d. houshold (being Bread made of common wheat,) ought to weigh two

penny white of the same course Cocket. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. Pref. 6 [Coal] Household 19,000,000, Iron Works 13,000,000. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South I.* xv. 301 Such a display of 'households' and 'calicos', as coloured prints are called. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts I.* 477 Batch bread is made of best flour and of households, or flour of second quality. 1886 FALLOWS *Suppl. Dict., Households*, a technical name among millers for the best flour made from red wheat, with a small portion of white wheat mixed.

† 5. Phrases. To hold or keep (a, one's) household: to 'keep house': to keep open household = to keep open house (see HOUSE sb. 1 17 a, b). In or of household with: in or of the same household with; familiar with. Obs.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 61 Panne comen be .vij. deedli synnes With be wickid aungel householdes to holde. 1463 *Pastor Lett.* No. 465 II. 129 Ther to dwelle and abide, and kepe houshold. 1469 *Ord. Worcester* c. 33 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 389 Eny craftsman, artificer, or other, dwellynge or holdynge houshold, in Cites, Boroughes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 33 Desire to haue in houshold with them, men, &c. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 215 At Christ-masse, at which tyme she promysed to keepe open houshold. 1581 PETTIE *Gnassio's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 52 Those that be of household with us.

II. attrib. and Comb.

6. attrib. passing into adj. Of or belonging to a household, domestic.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 25 ȝif thei han clepid the husbonde man Belzebub, hou myche more his housholde meynne? 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* vi. 11 Deale faithfully with thy housholde folke. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 301 Abram . . . with his housholdarme, fell upon their enemies. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 524 All their most precious houshold furniture. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parlt. Eng., This houshold unhappines. 1706 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 338 A Legacy of Householdgoods or Furniture. 1738 WESLEY *Ps. LXXX.* vii. Our bitter Household Foes abound. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 299 Statues, mosaics, household utensils, and other antique treasures. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Saadi* 176 That blessed gods in servile masks Plied for thee thy household tasks.

b. Of or belonging to the royal household, as household appointment, office, etc.; household troops, troops specially employed to guard the person of the sovereign: in Great Britain the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards; 50 household brigade, cavalry, infantry, etc.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4843/2 The Household Troops are under the Gates of Cambray. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 183 In almost Asiatic despotisms, the king first trusts to the army against the people, and then to a body of foreign household troops, or Mamluks, against the rest of the army. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 295 The household infantry consisted of two regiments.

c. fig. Familiar, intimate, homely. arch.

c 1430 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiv. 95 Vine familiars & householders men. 1599 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 39 b, Growing into some household familiaritie. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. 94 Good plain household judgment. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* IV. (1860) 291 More household, more natural, less elaborate. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Tanglew. T.* *Circ's P.* (1879) 182 What a domestic, household, homelike sound it is!

7. Objective Combs., as household-keeper, -keeping (see 5), -orderer, -ordering.

1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51 Euery houshold keper in the town that I dwelle jinne. 1554 HULOET, Housholde keynyge, familiam founus. *Ibid.*, Housholde orderer, or gouernor, oeconomus. *Ibid.*, Houshold orderynge, oeconomia.

8. Special Combs.: household beer, beer of ordinary quality for household use; household bread, bread for ordinary household use: the application has changed several times between the 16th c., when it was brown bread, and the end of the 19th, when it is white bread made of a second or third quality of flour; household franchise, suffrage, the right of voting in parliamentary or other elections, consequent upon being a household within an electoral division: see HOUSEHOLDER; household gods (*Rom. Antig.*), the *Lares* and *Penates*, divinities supposed to preside over the household, whose images were kept in the atrium or central room of the house; fig. the essentials of home life; household loaf, a loaf of household bread; † household-man, a domestic male servant or attendant; household servant, a servant belonging to the household, a domestic servant; household word, a word or saying in familiar use; a name familiar to everybody.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 10 b, Two Ovens, one serving for 'householde bread, the other for manchet for myne owne table. 1600 VENNER *Fia Recta* I. 18 A browne houshold bread agreeable enough for labourers. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. 256 A Loaf of Houshold (or Brown) Bread. 1818 TODD, *Household-bread*, bread not of the finest quality: see *Cheat-bread*. 1859-60 *Ure's Dict. Arts* s.v. Bread (L.), Our household bread (is made), of the whole substance of the grain without the separation either of the fine flour or coarse bran. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. Ho. Com.* 13 Mar., If . . . he approved a 10 l. 'household franchise in boroughs he must do so also in the counties. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 28 Feb., The household franchise . . . now . . . the principal franchise of the cities and towns of this country. 1614 T. ADAMS *Druil's Banquet* 32 Those [*Lares et Lemures*] 'household-Gods, or rather household-Goblins and Devils. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 535 And with him all his Patrimony bears: His House and Houshold

Gods! 1818 BYRON *Lett.* 10 Sept., The deliberate desolation piled upon me, when I stood alone upon my hearth, with my household gods shivered around me. 1594 CROMPTON *Jurisdiction* 226 b, A penie wheaten loafe, A halfe-penie 'household loafe. 1910 *Abstr. Act 8 Anne* c. 19 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4681/1 The White Loaves are One Half, and the Wheaten Three Quarters of the Weight of Household Loaves. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 49 Take never thereto ne 'Household-man, Thei be soone weary as I tell cann. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 195 The like [penaltie] upon the taker of any Liverie, except he were his Household-man. 1495 Trevisa's Barth. *De P. R.* vi. xxii. (W. de W.), 'Housholde seruantes besyly helpe and folowe eche other. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 335 He sent back his brother Menelaus . . . together with his private baggage, and household servants. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. at Manchester* 20 Nov., 'Household or rating suffrage has existed for centuries in our parishes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. iii. 52 Our Names, Familiar in his mouth as 'household words. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 157 The children of genius, whose names are as house-hold words in the mouths of their fellow-men. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iv. 375 A household word wherever the English language is spoken.

Hence (nonce-words). † Householdment, a piece of household furniture. Householdness (see 6 c), domestic quality. † Householdly a. [cf. early mod. Du. *huysoudigh* (Kilian)], belonging to or befitting a household.

1557 TUSSEY 100 *Points Husb.* v. At no tyme to much, but haue alway ynough: is housholdy fare, and the guyse of the plough. 1717 N. RIDING *Rec.* VIII. 171 One oak chest, one arm chair with some other odd householdments within the Township. 1833 LYTTON *England* IV. ii. Wordsworth is German from his singular householdness of feeling.

Householder (hau's,hōldr). Forms: see HOUSEHOLD. [ME., f. HOUSE sb. 1 + HOLDER 2: cf. Du. *huishouder* (Kilian *huysouder*), LG. *huisholder*, MHG., Ger. *haushälter*, Da. *huusholder*, Sw. *hushållare*; also Gr. *oikonomos*.]

The person who holds or occupies a house as his own dwelling and that of his household; esp. in the law on parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom, one qualified to exercise the franchise by the occupancy, as legally defined, of a house or tenement.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 339 An housholdere and that a greet was he, Seint Iulian was he in his contree. 1434 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 101 Sella hite. . . & yee to pore householders in coles. 1547 in *Vicary's Anal.* (1888) App. iii. 161 Thaldermen . . . shall cause euerye householder of their seuerall wardes. . . to [etc.]. 1679 *Establ. Test* 23 His Majesty . . . has commanded all Papists who are not Householders, Travelers, &c. to depart from this City. 1831 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 253 With your head full of ten-pound householders. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 309 Every householder in the country might practise this part of domestic economy. 1884 LOW & PULLING *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 424/1 By the Reform Bill of 1867, the franchise . . . was extended to all resident householders or rated occupants of dwelling houses, after payment of one year's rates.

b. Hence, The head of a household or family.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 251/1 Housholdare (K. hawsalder), *pater familias*, *oconomus*. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 194 If an householder will deale justly with his seruantes. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* xiv. (Arb.) 65 Euery kingdome or houshold, must be gouerned onely by the laws of the king, or orders of the householder. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 50 It was the Apostles practice . . . to baptize both the house-holders themselves that believed, and their households also. 1870 SCHAFF *Comm. Prov.* xxi. 25-6 Wishers and woulders are neither good householders nor long lives.

c. fig. of God in reference to His providence.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxviii. 10 A most loving and carefull householder, because he alwayes sent them rayne to prepare them fooode. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxv. 9 Blessed be the great Householder; he does not suffer the harvest to fail.

Hence Householdship, the position or status of a householder.

1817 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* Introd. 106 note, Evidence of Householdship. 1879 *Daily News* 30 Sept., His householdship . . . is rather in a peculiar position; for the house . . . which he inhabits he pays no rent, but he is allowed the use of it . . . in addition to his money wage.

Householding (hau's,hōldin), sb. [f. HOUSE sb. 1 + HOLDING vbl. sb. Cf. Ger. *haushaltung*, Du. *huishouding* (Kilian *huysoudinghe*). The other Teut. langs. have the vb., Ger. *haushalten*, Du. *huishouden*, Sw. *hushålla* to keep house.]

† a. Management of a household; housekeeping. Obs. b. Occupation of a house. Also attrib.

151266 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1132 A yong man fulle of semelyhede . . . His lust was mich in housholding. 1555-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Consuetudo*, Cicero translated Xenophons booke of housholding into the latine tongue. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 107 Economic, or housholdinge cannot truly be termed neether Art nor Science. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. 6/5 Champions of 'fancy franchises' and those who insisted upon the housholding test. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 28 Feb., There will be a fourfold occupation franchise, or housholding franchise.

Householding, a. [f. as prec. + HOLDING ppl. a.] That occupies, or manages, a house.

1866 DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* 129 The housholding population of our watering-place. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Story Sea-Shore* in *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 4 Householding Nature from her treasures brought Things old and new.

Householdry (hau's,hōldrī). [f. HOUSEHOLD: see -ERY, -RY.]

1. The management of a household; housekeeping; domestic economy or occupations.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 35 Writing and reading do minister much helpe to trafficque, to householtrie, to learning, and all publicke dealings. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 645, I told her to mind her householdry. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 426 Pre-historic prototypes or models of human householdry.

† 2. concr. Household-stuff. Obs.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* viii. (1878) 16 So houshold and housholdrie I doe define, for folke and the goodes that in house be of thine. *Ibid.* ix. 17 To furnish house with housholdry.

Household-stuff. arch. The goods, utensils, vessels, etc. belonging to a household; the furniture of a house.

c 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/2 The women bere there chyl dren & theyr householdes stuffe. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 24 Theyr housholde stuffe is of golde and syluer. 1676 TEMPLE *Lett. to Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 419, I have given Order for shipping away the best Part of my Household-stuff To-morrow. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. i. Household-stuff, particularly kitchen utensils. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 211 Horses, arms, household stuff of every kind, were found in plenty.

Housekeep (hau's,kīp), v. [Back-formation from next or HOUSEKEEPING: cf. *housebreak*.] intr. To act as housekeeper, keep house.

1842 Mrs. PRABODY in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 251, I housekeep, paint, sew, study German, read. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 84/2 Kate shall come and housekeep.

Housekeeper (hau's,kīp), [f. HOUSE sb. 1 + KEEPER, i.e. keeper of a house.]

1. = HOUSEHOLDER. Now rare or Obs.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 251/1 Houskepare, *edituus*, *editua*. 1536 STAPLETON in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII* (1890) XII. 189 At the request of honest men, he, being a house-keeper, was suffered to go unpunished. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. ii. She hath refused seven of the worshipfullst And worthiest housekeepers this day in Kent. 1685 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 229 None but housekeepers shall sitt in the seate on y^e north side. . . and . . . none but the wives and widdows of housekeepers. . . 'twixt the baylives wives and y^e font. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 128 A handsome street, inhabited . . . by private housekeepers. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* II. 21 A piece of ground will be given to every housekeeper in return for his right of common.

fig. 1645 Bp. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 38 The great Housekeeper of the world knows how to fit every palate with that which either is, or should be agreeable.

† 2. (With qualifying adj.) One who 'keeps a (good, bountiful, etc.) house' (see HOUSE sb. 1 17 b); a hospitable person. Obs.

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 411 The man is . . . a good housekeeper, feedeth many, and that daily. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 137/2 Bountifull and liberall . . . a great housekeeper, and of great hospitalitie. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 281 John Barnston . . . a bountifull house keeper. 1707 Bp. PATRICK *Autobiogr.* (1839) 71 Her grandmother, being a person of quality, a great housekeeper and very religious.

3. a. A person in charge of a house, office, place of business, etc.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 6 The day following came to court the housekeeper of Poggio. 1709 STRYKE *Ann. Ref.* I. xv. 191 Nonsuch, another of her houses, of which the noble earl of Arundel seems to be now house-keeper. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5274/8 Matthew Aylmer, Esq. . . to be . . . Housekeeper of His Majesty's Royal Palace of Greenwich Park. 1768 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 78 Mr. Robertson, housekeeper to the Royal Society. *Mod.* The Bank occupies the three floors; the housekeeper and his family live in the attics.

† b. A dog kept to guard the house; a watchdog. Obs.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 97 The valued file Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle, The House-keeper, the Hunter. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 186/1 The Village-Dog, or House-keeper . . . bigly barking, so as to terrifie Rogues and Thieves.

4. A woman engaged in housekeeping or domestic occupations (see HOUSE sb. 1 17 c); a woman who manages or superintends the affairs of a household; esp. the woman in control of the female servants of a household.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iii. 55 How do you both? You are manifest house-keepers. What are you sowing [sewing] heere? 1794 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday* 9 Merry folks. . . Call the old house-keeper, and get her To fill a place. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 226 Mistresses that leave all to housekeepers and other servants. 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Demerara* xii. 140 The little pinning thing that was kept in the housekeeper's room. 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 87 My eldest daughter is a capital housekeeper.

5. One who 'keeps the house', or stays at home (see HOUSE sb. 1 17 d).

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 75 They . . . scarce ever go 2 or 10 mile from thence especially the women, so may be termed good housekeepers. 1866 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 12 June, Grief makes me a housekeeper, and to labour is my only resource.

Hence (in sense 4) Housekeeper-like, House-keeperly adjs., like or characteristic of a housekeeper. House-keepership, the position or office of a housekeeper.

1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* xxvii. (1843) 294 A sort of good-natured, housekeeper-like bodies, who talk only of ayahs and amahs. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* III. i. 60 Marian . . . turned to her mother with an air of house-keeperly pre-occupation to ask something about the lunch. 1896 *Daily News* 2 May 7 2 Her grandson . . . wrote to contradict the story of the housekeepership.

Housekeeping (hau's,kīpin), sb. [f. HOUSE sb. 1 + KEEPING vbl. sb.]

1. The maintenance of a household; the management of household affairs: cf. *HOUSE sb.* 17 a, d. 1550 *Crowley Last Trump*. 1316 In thine housekeeping and thy chere. 1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 274 Democritus... being wearie of house keeping. 1640 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 122 It was Reported... that your honor had given ouer houskeeping. 1791 *Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest* III. At my mother's death my father gave up house-keeping. 1856 *Kane Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 217 They had learned house-keeping. *Mod.* He has married a scholar like himself, and the censorious ask 'Who is to do the house-keeping?'

†2. The keeping of a good (or other) table; hospitality. (Usually with qualifying adj.) Cf. *HOUSE sb.* 17 b. *Obs.*

1538 *Lattimer Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 411 To maintain... good housekeeping; for to the virtue of hospitality he hath been greatly inclined from his beginning. 1548 *Hall Chron. Hen. VI* 157 b. He obtained greete love... by his abundant liberalitie, and plentiful house keepinge. 1593 *Shaks. 2 Hen. VI* I. i. 191 Thy deeds, thy plainnesse, and thy house-keeping, Hath wonne the greatest fauour of the Commons. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Therese's Trav.* I. 32 It is never heard in Turkie that a man hath undone himself by Housekeeping. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* VIII. II. 295 A banquet worthy of the fame which his splendid house-keeping had won for him.

†b. *concr.* Provisions for household use. *Obs.* (or *pseudo-arch.*)

1806 *Scott Woodst.* III. 'Tell me softly and hastily, what is in the pantry?' 'Small housekeeping enough,' said Phoebe.

Housekeeping, a. [f. *HOUSE sb.* 1 + *keeping*, pr. pple. of *KEEP v.*] That 'keeps house'.

1554 *Huloet*, House keynyng, *larem foveus*. 1808-12 *Bentham Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) V. 16 A parcel of... housekeeping tradesmen. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 [The price] that housekeeping consumers pay for their coal.

Housel (hau'z'l), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 *husel*, *husul*, *husl*, 2 *husul*, 3 (*Orm.*) *husell*, 3-6 *husel*, *husel*, 4- *husel*, (4-5 *hou-*, *how-*, *hosele*, 4-6 *hou-*, *how-*, *ho-*, *hoo-*, -*sil* (1, -*syl* (1, 5 *hossell*, *howsul*, *husell*, 5-7 *howsel* (1, 6 *hoseale*, *houssele*, *hussyl*, -*el*, *hushel*, 6-7 *housell*, 7 *housale*). [OE. *hūsīl*, -*ul*, -*el* = ON. *hūsīl*, Goth. *hūsīl* sacrifice, offering; prob. from a Teut. stem **hūsp-*, pre-Teut. **kwsp-*, whence Lith. *swęstas* holy, devoted to God, Lett. *swęts*, OPruss. *swints*, OSlav. *свѣтъ свѣтъ* holy, Zend *spāta* holy; Skr. *śvāntī* tranquil.]

†1. A sacrifice. *rare* -1. *Obs.*

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 7 Milttheortnisse ic willo and nis husul.

2. The consecrated elements at the Communion; the Mass or Eucharist; the administration or receiving of the Eucharist.

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. xxv. [xxiv.] (1891) 348 He frægn, hwaðer heo ænig husl inne hæfdon. c1000 *Canons of Ælfric* c. 36 in *Thorpe Laws* II. 360 Ðæt husl is Cristes lichama na lichamlice ac gastlice, na se lichama ðe he on þrowde ac se lichama ðe he embe spræc ða ða he bletsode hlaf and win to husle. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Er he me 3efte husul. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Per after ben aled of pine þurh þat holie husul. 1597 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8661 He... deide wiþoute speche Wikoute srrif & hosel. c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (B) 235. I trow þat housel es bothe flesshe & blode. c1430 *Lyoc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 198 Contrioun, shrift, hoosyl at thy partyng. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* 461 An ordynance... that thei schulde not take her hosil (that is to seie the holi Eucharist) at nyȝt tyme after her soper. 1534 *Morre Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1331/1 Holy men... haue in their writings called this blessed holie housell, by the name of a sacrament, a signe, a memoriall and a figure. c1550 *Crowley Inform.* (1872) 155 To begge money to paye for theyr housel, as they call it. 1564 *Bacon Comp. Lord's Supper & Mass* Wks. (1560-3) III. 113 To celebrate the Lordes Supper, or as the Papistes terme it, to take theyr Husel, or to receaue theyr maker. 1605 *Ussher Answ. Jesuit* 79 Christ hallowed bread and wine to housel before his suffering. 1644 *Lingard Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 298 From the arrival of Augustine till the Reformation, the English name for the eucharist was the *housel*. 1859 *Tennyson Guinevere* 146 So the stately Queen abode... nor sought, Wrapt in her grief, for housel or for shrift.

3. *Comb.* †*housel-box*, a box containing the consecrated host; †*housel-bread*, the host.

c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 597 We praye þis messe vs stande in stede of shrift, & als of housel-brede. 1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* I. 115 Like unto a deacon caryng the housel-boxe in time of lent.

Housel (hau'z'l), *v.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 *huslian*, 3-6 *husel*, *housel*, etc.: see prec. [OE. *hūslian* (= ON. *hūsila*), f. *hūsīl* *HOUSEL sb.*]

1. *trans.* To administer the Communion or Eucharist to; = *COMMUNICATE v.* 7.

c1000 *Canons of Edgar* c. 65 in *Thorpe Laws* II. 258 We lærað þæt ælc preosta... seoce men huslige þonne heom þearf si. c1200 *Ormin* 6129 He shall shrifenn be & huslienn ec. c1290 *Michael* 96 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 302 Pat folk he dude hoseli al. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6338 He shal housel me anon. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1964 To howl her or she sulde dy. 1548 tr. *Luther's Art. Faith* B, One would pretend to husel or Communicate himself. 1590 *Greenwood Collect. Sclawnd. Art. G.* Your popish and Idolatrous housling the sick with this Sacrament. 1616 *Bullocke, Housel*, to minister Sacraments to a sicke man in danger of death. a1650 *Sir Aldingar* xlvii. in *Child Ballads* (1885) lix. II. 46/2 'A preist, a preist,' sayes Aldingar, 'Me for to housle and shrive!' 1877 J. D. Chambers *Dio. Worship* 395 In England, the Deacon might baptize and housel the people.

fig. a1639 *Beaum. & Fl. Wit without M.* III. i. May zealous smiths So housel all our Hackneys, that they may feel Compunction in their feet.

b. *pass.* (and *refl.*) To receive the Communion; = *COMMUNICATE v.* 6.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 Ðanne we hauen ure sinnes foreleten and bireused and bet and ben huseled. a1300 *Cursor M.* 28455 Efter þat i huseld was. c1386 *Chaucer Parv. T.* 953 Oones a yeere atte leeste wey it is laweful for to been housled. c1400 *Maundev.* (1839) xxv. 261 Pei schryuen hem & hawslen hem euermore ones or twyes in the woke. And þere ben manye of hem þat hawslen hem euery day. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 176 He was howselyd & anelyd, & dyed, & apperyd to oon of his frendys in lyknes of a deuyll, & seyde, he was dampnyd. 1541 *Barnes Wks.* (1573) 302/2 In the beginning of the church, all Christen men were housled vnder both kyndes. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* I. 1. 336 And then being houselled, did he eat and drink.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To administer the Communion. 1504 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 295, I witte unto the alter... to serve at Pasch to howsell with, on twill towel. 1516 in E. A. Tillett *St. George Tomblond, Norwich* (1891) 40 A towel of plain cloth for to howsell with of illij or v ellys.

†2. *trans.* To purify by ceremonial expiation or lustration. *Obs.*

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 523 The Athenians, when they housled their army... did it with Hogs, Sheep or Bulls... and at last slew and offered them to Mars.

House-lamb.

1. A lamb kept in or near the house; a pet lamb; a lamb kept and fattened for the table.

1574 *Hellowes Gurnara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 141 So quiet and so gentle, as if it had beene a house lambe brought up by hand. 1806 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 193 The house-lambs and the early Easter-lambs. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* xxv. Mild and placid as a house-lamb.

2. The flesh of such a lamb used as food.

1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 30 It eat as delicious as house lamb. 1807 *Mrs. Rundell Dom. Cookery* II. 32 House-lamb may be had in great towns almost all the year.

Houseleek (hau'slɪk), *Forms:* see *HOUSE* and *LEEK*; also 6-7 *housleike*, 7 *housalleke*. [OE. type **hūsīlac*, f. *hūs* *HOUSE sb.* 1 + *lac* *LEEK* = MDu. *huusloec*, MLG. *hūsīlk*, Du. *huuslook*; MHG. *huslouch*, Ger. *hauslauch*; Da. *huusløg*, Sw. *huslök*.] The plant *Sempervivum tectorum*, a succulent herb with pink flowers and thick stem and leaves, the latter forming a dense rosette close to the root, which grows commonly on walls and the roofs of houses. Hence extended to all species of the genus *Sempervivum*, N. O. *Crassulaceae*.

c1400 *Prompt. Parv.* 251/1 Housleke, herbe, or sengrene, barba Jovis, semper viva, jubartium. 1538 *Turner Libellus, Sadum*, housleke. 1568 — *Herbal* II. 133 a, *Housleke*... growth in mountaynes and hilly places, som vse to set it vpon theyr houses. 1617 *Markham Caval.* VII. 39 Two spoonefull of the iuyce of housleke. 1666 *Ridgley Pract. Physick* 151 Housleek on houses is full of iuyce in the greatest heat. 1832 *Lytton Eugene* A. I. II. Roofs green with mosses and house-leek.

attrib. c1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 227 Take... of nightshade leaves... housleke leaves, plantaigne leaves. 1694 *Salmon Bates Disp.* (1713) 645/1 Drink after it a Draught of Houseleek Whey.

b. *Tree Houseleek*, or *Houseleek-tree*: a shrubby plant with yellow flowers (*Sempervivum* or *Eonium arborescens*), allied to the Common Houseleek. See *Houseleek*: see quot. 1611.

1611 *Cortr. Ioubarbe arborée*, Tree Houseleek. *Ioubarbe marina*, Sea Houseleek, Sea Aygreon, hearb Aloes. 1866 *Trease. Bot.* 23/2 *Eonium arborescens* is well known to gardeners as the tree houseleek; its loose panicles, with a profusion of clammy yellow blossoms, are very elegant. 1884 *Miller Plant-m.*, House-leek Tree.

Houseless (hau'sləs), *a.* [f. *HOUSE sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.]

1. Not having or dwelling in a house; having no shelter or place of refuge; homeless.

c1430 15 *Tokens in Adam Davy* etc. (1878) 93 Herberewe þe housles. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* III. iv. 30 Your House-lesse heads, and vnfed sides. 1764 *Goldsm. Trav.* 4 Where the rude Carinthian boor Against the houseless stranger shuts the door. 1838 H. Blunt *7 Ch. Asia* 77 We all feel for the houseless and destitute. 1886 *American XIII.* 21 The homeless and houseless poor.

2. Destitute of houses and the shelter they yield. c1566 *Ctess Pembroke Ps.* cxx. v. In a tent, in a howlesse harbour. 1798 *Wordsw. Tintern Ab.* 20 Vagrant dwellers in the houseless woods. 1809 *Lytton Disowned* II. 8 Our home is the houseless sward.

†b. *Inhospitable. Obs. rare* -1.

1307 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 351 Men of þis lond beep... housles, and grete fisteres [= *gens inhospita, bellicosus*].

Hence *Houselessness*, houseless condition. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 229 The night—the storms—the houselessness. 1866 *Dickens Uncomm. Trav.* xiii. A cry of loneliness and houselessness.

Houselet (hau'slət), *nonce-nd.* [f. *HOUSE sb.* 1 + *-LET*.] A very small house.

1808 W. Taylor in *Robberds Mem.* I. 410 The squeezed cabin-parloured houselets of Dover.

†**Houseling** (hau'slɪŋ), *sb.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. *HOUSE sb.* 1 + *-LING*.] One that stays in the house; a stay-at-home. b. (See quot. 1847-78.)

1598 *Florio, Mansionaro*, a homekeeper, a houslin (1611 houseling), one that seldome goes abroad. 1847-78 *Halliw. Houselings*, tame animals, or rather animals bred up by hand. *North.*

Houseling, -ling (hau'z'lɪŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. *HOUSEL v.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb *HOUSEL*; administration of the Eucharist; communion.

c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 548 Efter þære huslunge. c1315 *Shoreham* 25 Alle taketh that ryȝt body Thyse men at hare houslyng. c1450 *Myrc* 253 After that holy houslyng. 1548 *Confess. Faith Ch. Switzerland in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 18 There is twayne whiche are named in the Church of God Sacramentes, Baptyme, and Houslyng. 1648 *Jer. Taylor Episc.* (1647) 255 Houseling of people is the office meant, communicating them at home. 1886 M. K. Macmillan *Dagonet the Jester* i. 51 When all the houseling was done, the chaplain led me again to the bed.

2. *attrib. a.* Used at the celebration of the Eucharist; sacramental (in quot. 1590 *transf.*).

1474 *Will of Selby* (Somerset Ho.), Houseling towell. 1532 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 147 Payd for xxviij yards of lrys cloth for a husylling cloth. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* 86 One housling bell. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* I. xii. 37 His owne two hands... The housling fire did kinde and provide, And holy water thereon sprinkled wide. 1872 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. IX. 318 It is not generally known that houseling cloths are still used [in the Church of England], but only in one place that I know of in England—viz., in Wimborne Minster.

b. *Houseling people*: communicants, or people of age to receive the Communion. (Cf. OE. *hūsīl-bearn*, -*wer*.)

1519 in *Pleadings Duchy Lancast.* (1806) 83 A gret paroch and hath seven thousand houseling peple and moo. 1568 *Reg. Parish Ulcombe, Kent* (MS.), There are housholders in the said paroch xliij. There are housling people 165. 1805 *W. Page Yorksh. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. Pref. 16 Every one over 14 would be accounted a houseling person, or one who received the sacrament.

Houssel, var. *HOUSAL*, *HOUSEL*, *Obs.*

House-lot. U.S. A lot or portion of land sufficient for building a house on; a building plot; cf. *HOME-LOT* and *HOME-STEAD* 3.

1661 in C. Butler *Hist. Grotton, Mass.* (1848) 16 That these lands and meadows be so divided... that none have less than ten acres for their houselots and five acres of meadow. 1693 1706 [see *HOME-STEAD* 3]. 1841 *Emerson Lect., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 269 'Touch any wood, or field, or house-lot, on your peril,' cry all the gentlemen of this world. 1844 — *Yng. Amer. ibid.* 295 The selection of a fit house-lot.

Housemaid (hau'smɪd). A female domestic servant, having charge especially of the reception-rooms and bed-rooms.

1694 *Dunton's Ladies Dict.* 183/2 *House-Maids*, Your principal Office is to make clean the greatest part of the House: so that you suffer no room to lie foul. c1731 *Swift Direct. Servants Wks.* 1814 XII. 399 The housemaid may put out her candle by running it against the looking-glass. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iv. The Housemaid, with early broom.

b. *attrib.*

1833 *Lady Granville Lett.* (1894) II. 144 There is a vulgar, housemaid, common look in her features. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Nov. 58/1 The 'housemaid skirt', with its straight folds, lack of gores, and three or four tucks at the edge, seems to be... worn... by all the young girls.

c. *Housemaid's knee*: an inflammation of the bursa over the knee-cap, induced by kneeling on hard floors. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.)

Hence (chiefly *nonce-nds.*) **Housemaid-hood** (after *maidenhood*), the personality or honour of a housemaid. **Housemaid-deny** a. (after *maidenly*), of or belonging to a housemaid. **Housemaidling**, housemaid's work.

1859 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* III. 17, I had a deal of house-maiding to execute during the week. 1875 *Mrs. Oliphant Curate in Charge* (ed. 5) I. iii. 62 That's why the girls have so much house-maiding to do. 1876 *Besant & Rice Celia's Art.* II. xiii. 210 The domestic mop used to be... a weapon for the defence of house-maidenhood. 1893 'B. Abbottsford' *But* 49 A housemaid without the house-maidenly cap.

House-man, houseman (hau'smæn).

1. (See quot.)

1798 *Malthus Popul.* II. i. (1806) I. 310 The Norway farms have in general a certain number of married labourers employed upon them... who are called housemen. *Ibid.* 311 A houseman's place becomes vacant.

2. A man who lives habitually in a house.

1843 E. Jones *Poems, Sens. & Event* 86 When the rich hedges Sleep... so still and sunnily That housemen long to go and lie beside them.

3. (*House-ma:n*: with capital H) A member of the college of Christ Church, Oxford: see *HOUSE sb.* 1 4 b.

1868 *Oxford Spect.* (1869) 102 While their dwelling is called Christ Church by strangers, by others it is called the House, and they themselves Housemen. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 4/7 Lord Rosebery (himself a Houseman).

Housemaster (hau'smɑ:stə). 1.

The master of a house or household. *rare.*

1876 W. E. Hearn *Aryan Househ.* xii. § 5. 289 The Aryan House-master was the member of an organized clan under the presidency of a chief. 1884 *Queen's Printers Bible-Aids* Gloss. s.v. *Goodman*, The 'goodman' of Prov. vii. 19 was the house-master or husband.

2. (*House-ma:stə*.) The master of one of the boarding-houses at a public school (*HOUSE sb.* 1 4 c). 1884 *Fall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 4/2 It is to be wondered whether parents... ever realize the multifarious duties of a house-master. 1891 *Ibid.* 6 Oct. 2/3 The real unit in most of the large public schools is the 'house', and it is the house-master who has the most powerful influence over his pupils.

Hence (in sense 2) **Hou-sema-stering**, the work or functions of a housemaster. **Hou-sema-ster-ship**, the position or office of a housemaster.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 4/2 With other duties to perform besides housemastering. 1886 *Athenum* 17 July 80/1 The unfelt gradual pressure of this system, that is so apt to make of a housemastership what fellowships have been said to be—the grave of learning, and of other things besides learning which can ill be spared.

Housemate (hou's,me't). One who lives in the same house with another; a household companion. Also fig.

1809-10 *Coleridge Friend* (1837) III. 325 Knowledge to be gained from books, children, housemates and neighbours. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men. Uses Gl. Men Wks.* (Bohn) I. 284 It is observed in old couples, or in persons who have been housemates for a course of years, that they grow alike. 1861 *LOWELL E. Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 74 Peace... is a blessing that will not long be the housemate of cowardice.

Hence **Hou-semating**, living together in a house. 1888 *HALL CAINE D. G. Rossetti* 273 Remaining... in the same mind relative to our mutual housemating.

House-mistress. The mistress of a house. 1875 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* V. lviii. 293 Permitted to the house-mistresses on great occasions. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 14/1 This is the sign that the bride may henceforward regard herself as the true housemistress. She crosses the threshold, and the whole party follows.

House-mother. [Cf. Ger. *hausmutter*.] The mother of a household or family; the female head of a community living together as a family.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. iii. Men know not what the pantry is, when it grows empty; only house-mothers know. 1860 *THACKERAY Romol. Papers* xviii. (D.). The house-mother comes down to her family with a sad face. 1888 *Standard* 16 Nov. 1/6 The Managers require a... woman to take charge of and act as House-Mother of a House containing from 20 to 25 Girls and Infants, at their Separate Home School.

Hence **Hou-se-motherly** a., belonging to or characteristic of a house-mother.

1880 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th.* i. i. Gillian, wrapping... with house-motherly care, a woolly shawl round... Emilia.

House-place, houseplace. The name in many parts of England of the common living-room in a farm-house or cottage; = **HOUSE** sb.¹ I b.

1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 564/1 His mistress met him in the house-place. 1829 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* i. iv. Gyp. followed Lisbeth into the house-place. 1865 *MISS METEVARD Josiah W. Edgwood* I. 200-1 From this garden you entered at once, as was then universally the custom, into the roomy house-place or kitchen. 1894 *Athenum* 6 Oct. 459/1, I can take him into a farmhouse close to my residence, where he will find a very picturesque old 'houseplace' (always spoken of as such), that is, half best kitchen and half sitting-room, where the family... live and sit at nights.

Houser¹ (hou'zə). *rare*. [f. **HOUSE** v.¹ + **-ER**.] †1. One who erects a house; a builder. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 32 [Ps. cxviii. 22] The stoon þe the housers reprodren her hit is maad in to the heued of the corner.

2. One who 'houses' or makes his habitation somewhere; a dweller, an inhabitant.

1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxiii. 54 To be with the snows, the wild beasts, in a wintery domicile, To be near each savage houser that a surly fury provokes.

† **Houser**² (han'zə). *Obs.* Also 6 **howsour**, **housour**. [a. OF. *houssure*, -eure, f. *housser* to cover, **HOUSE** v.²] A covering, housing.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. v. 192 The king With purpose howsouris bad ane coursour bring. 1768 *R. CUMBERLAND Observer* No. 89 p. 2 He loaded and primed his pistols, and carefully lodged them in the housers of his saddle.

House-room. Room or accommodation in a house for a person or thing; lodging.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. iii. 41 Here is at his gate an errant Knight, That house-rome craves. 1601 *Death Earl Hunt-* ington iv. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VIII. 296 And thou find'st house-room in this nunnery. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* 4 p. 370 They dare hardly give it House-room, or afford it a place in their Libraries. 1868 *Mrs. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* II. ix. 193, I must trouble you to give this man house-room for a few days. *Mod.* The amount of rubbish for which he finds house-room is incredible.

Fig. 1586 *Praise of Mus.* 29 A precious stone may be set in ledde, and [etc.], in which cases wee... pittie their vnfortunate house-rome. a 1618 *RALEIGH Advice of Son Rem.* (1661) 116 Being... turned both out of service and house-room of this wicked world. 1898 *A. B. BRUCE Apologetics* Introd. i. 25 His [Lessing's] large genial nature gave house-room to ideas and tendencies not easily reconciled.

† **House-roomth**. *Obs.* *rare*. = **prec.**

1579 *TYNNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xlvii. 222 b, The first gaue thee house-romth the space of a few monethes.

† **House-row** (hou's,roʊ). *Obs.* A row or series of houses. *By (in) house-row*: according to the order or succession of houses, house by house.

c 1586 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 255 The parishes by howserowe to fynde every sundaye in the yeare j. peny white lofe for holye bread. 1696 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 264 That due watch and ward be kept by persons fit and of able body by house-row. a 1791 *Wesley Whr.* (1872) VIII. 320 Take a regular catalogue of your societies, as they live in house-row. [1896] *T. BLASHILL Suttou-in-Holderness* 186 For more important objects, collections were sometimes made by 'house-row'.]

† **House-ship**. *Obs.* In 3 **huships**. [f. **HOUSE** sb.¹ + **-SHIP**. Cf. OE. *hūs-gescepe*.] Household, family.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 His seuen sunes and þrie dochters and al þat mucchele huships þe him sholde heren.

Housetead (hou's,tēd). Also 7 **housted**. [OE. *hūs-stede*, f. *hūs* **HOUSE** sb.¹ + *stede* **STEAD**. Cf. OS. *hūs-stedi*, OFris. *hūs-stede*, OHG. *hūs-stāt*.] A place or piece of ground on which a house stands; the site of a house; cf. **HOMESTEAD** 3.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 154 Deos wyrt... byþ cenned on ealdum hūs stedum. a 1607 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* 18 The 82 thousand Families of Paris stand upon the equivalent of 65 thousand London Houstedes.

Hou-se-top. The top or roof of a house.

1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xxiv. 17 Lett hym which is on the house tope not come doune to take anythynge out of his housse. 1530 *PALSGR.* 233/1 Housetoppe or treetoppe, *coy-peau de la maison*. 1588 *N. T. (Rhem.) Luke* xii. 3 That which you have spoken into the eare in the chambers shal be preached in the house-toppes. 1808 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 238 Mounting to the house-top to reach the stars. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xi. iii. 1 The streets, the balconies, and the very housetops were crowded with gazers.

Hou-seward (hou's,wōrd), *adv.* [See **-WARD**.] Towards the house. Formerly to (the) houseward.

1535 *COVERDALE 2 Chron.* iii. 13 Their face was turned to the house warde. 1876 *LANIER Poems, Psalm of West* 134 Stride again to houseward all aghast. 1889 *STEVENSON Master of B.* 157 As we went houseward.

Hou-se-warm, *v.* [Back-formation from **HOUSE-WARMING**.] *intr.* To give, or take part in, a house-warming (sense 2); *trans.* to entertain at a house-warming. (*rare* in finite vb.)

1666 *PURVIS Diary* i. Nov. A very noble cake, which I presently resolved to have my wife go with to-day, and some wine, and house-warm my Betty Michell. c 1810 *L. HUNT Blue-Stocking Rev.* i. 64 Tasteful shade of magnificent house-warming Guelph.

Hou-se-warming.

1. *lit.* The warming or heating of a house; in quot. (?) fuel for warming a house.

c 1150 in *Registr. Monast. de Winchelcumba* (1892) 81 Concessit, etiam nobis... husbote et heibote et huswarminge.

2. The action of celebrating the entrance into the occupation of a new house or home with a feast or entertainment. b. The entertainment given on such an occasion.

1577 *FLEETWOOD in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. III. 56 The Shomakers of London, having builded... a newe Hall, made a royall feast for their frends, which they call their house warming. 1661 *EVERLYN Diary* 28 Nov. I dined at Chiffinch's house-warming, in St. James's Park. 1678 *DRYDEN Limberham* v. i. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 518 p. 1, I must make the present entertainment like a treat at an house-warming, out of such presents as have been sent me by my guests. 1880 *Mrs. RIDDELL Palace Gard.* II. (1881) 21 We shall have to give a house-warming, I suppose.

attrib. 1844 *J. T. HEWLETT Parsons & W.* xxxiv, He had given the usual house-warming dinner.

Houswife (hou's,wif, hū'zwif, hū'zif), *sb.* Pl.

houwives (hou's,wəivz, hū'z(w)ivz). Forms:

a. 3-4 **husewif**, 4 **husewif**, **hūswif**, **-wif**; **house-**, **houswif**, **-wif**; **hosewif**, **-wif**, (*pl.* **-wyves**); 4-5 **houswif**, **-wif**, **-wyf**, 6 **hows-**

wyff, **houswyfe**, (**-wyfes**, **-wyves**), 6-8 **hous-**

wife, 6- **housewife**, (**-wives**). B. 5-6 **hūawif**, **-wif**, **-wyff**, 5-6 **huswyfe**, 6-8 (-9 in sense 3)

huswife, 7 **-wiffe**; also (in sense 3) 8 **hussive**, 9 **hussif**, **hussif**, *pl.* **hussives**. See also **HUSSY**.

[ME. *hus(e)wif*, f. *hūs* **HOUSE** sb.¹ + *wif* woman, **WIFE**: cf. Ger. *hausweib*, early mod. Du. *huyswif* 'materfamilias' (Kilian); but the sense in Ger. and Du. is usually expressed by *hausfrau*, *huishvrouw*. In early ME., usually with a connective *e*, as in *husebond*, **HUSBAND**, which is not found in OE.

compounds of *hūs*-, and has not been clearly explained. When this was absent, in the form *hūswif*, the *ū* tended to be shortened by position, as in *husband*, giving the form *hūswife*, in literary use

till the 18th c., and still common in transf. senses and dialectally. Elision of *w* (cf. *Chiswick*, *Kerwick*), and (dialectally) of final *f*, v, gave the forms *hūzif*, *hussive*, *hussy*, **HUSSY** q.v. But the analytical form with long vowel, *hūswif*, *hūswif*, *hous-*

wif, *housewife*, continued in use, and became frequent in sense 1 in the 16th c., esp. when the shortened *hūswife* began to lose caste, through its depreciatory use in sense 2 (see **HUSSY**). But many still pronounce *hūswif*, *hūzif* in sense 1, even when they write *housewife*.]

1. A woman (usually, a married woman) who manages or directs the affairs of her household; the mistress of a family; the wife of a householder. Often (with qualifying words), A woman who manages her household with skill and thrift, a domestic housewife.

a. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 416 Heo nis nout husewif; auh is a chiche ancre. a 1240 *Sauvies Ward* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 To cwenen wel be husewif. a 1300 *Cyrcor M.* 14088 Martha was husewif [v.r. houswif, husewif, husewif] o þat hus. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblis.* in Wright Voc. 156 *Mesounere*, house wyf. 1388 *WYCLIF i Tim.* v. 14, I wole, 3ongere for to be weddid... for to be husewyses. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 9 By nom hym yw husewif, and heeld here hym self. 1465 *MARG. FASTON in P. Lett.* No. 506 II. 198 By your faynt houswyff at thys tyme. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xxx. 21 The earth is disquieted... thorow an ydle houswife. 1600 *SHAKS. A. P. L.* I. ii. 33 Let vs sit and mocke the good

houswife Fortune from her wheele. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 91. 3/2 There is... but An Hour in one whole Day between A Housewife and a Slut. 1838 *W. IRVING Alhambra* II. 85 Loitering housewives and idle maid-servants. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art.* i. (1868) 13 You will see the good housewife taking pride in her pretty table-cloth, and her glittering shelves.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 255/1 Huswyfe, materfamilias. 1520 *MORE Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1184/1, I bryng home a gosse & not out of the pulteris shoppe... but out of the huswies house, at the fyrst hand. 1573 *TUSSESS Husb.* lxx. (1878) 162 Take huswife from husband, and what is he than? 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 37 As good a huswife as she was a happy wife. a 1598 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1866-7) I. 29 We call the wife huswife, that is, house-wife. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 423 The bounteous Housewife Nature. 1635 *BROME Sparagus Gard.* III. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 166 We would be Much better huswives. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* v. 21 Who would not scorn what huswife's cares produce. 1768 [see 5].

† b. *Housewife's cloth*: see quot. 1727. *Obs.*

1571 in *Beck Draper's Dict.* s. v., ij yeardes and half of howwyff clothe lijs. vjd. 1685 *HART Anat. Ur.* I. iv. 44, I discern... neither carded wooll, flaxe, nor huswies clothe. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, House-wife's Cloth is a middle sort of linnen cloth between fine and coarse, for family uses.

† 2. A light, worthless, or pert woman or girl.

Obs. Usually *huswife*; now **HUSSY**, q.v.

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 20 Ye huswife, what wynde blowth ye hyther thus right? 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 21 Sampsons heyer was his wife, a skittish huswife. 1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Concubine*, harlot or light huswife. 1645 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 4 Some gilding Huswives, (Light Leaves will be wagg'd with Little Wind) causelessly fell a flouting at them. 1697 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 163 Afterwards he married a light Huswife. 1705 *VANBRUGH Confid.* v. ii, Impudent housewife!

3. (Usually *hūzif*). A pocket-case for needles, pins, thread, scissors, etc. (In this sense still often spelt *huswife*, *hussive*.)

1749 *P. SKELTON Drism Revealed* viii. (T.), Women... spending their time in knotting, or making an housewife. 1760 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* V. xvi, To bring whatever he had to say, into so small a compass, that... it might be rolled up in my mother's housewife. 1768 — *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 112 (*Temptation*) [She] without saying a word, took out her little hussive, threaded a small needle, and sewed it up. 1851 *D. JERROLD St. Giles* xv. 158 He placed a little silken huswife in her trembling hand. 1858 *HOLME LEE B. Godfrey* x. 54 She drew a thread of silk from the housewife. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. C's Lett.* I. 161 She tried anxiously all her 'hussives', boxes, drawers.

† 4. A local name of some kind of fish. *Obs.*

c 1640 *J. SMYTH Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Dory, the huswife, the herring, the sprat.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive; b. of or belonging to a housewife; c. housewife-case = sense 3; housewife-cloth (see I b).

1760 *CHURCHILL Ghost* III. i. It was the Hour, when Huswife Morn, With Pearl and Linen hangs each thorn. 1856 *BRYANT June* iii, The housewife bee and humming-bird. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 217 They bestirred themselves real housewife-fashion to... make us comfortable. 1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* xviii. 204 Walking-sticks, housewife-cases, knives.

Houswife (see **prec.**), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 7 **-wive**. [f. **prec.** sb.]

1. *intr.* (also to *housewife* it): To act the housewife; to manage a household with skill and thrift; to practise economy.

1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* I. A ij b, She [the ant] huswyfes it right well. 1603 *BRETTON Dial. Dignity or Indig. Man* 15 Shee Huswifeth at home for their owne profit and theyr Childrens comfort. 1766 *Mrs. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 254 She neither reads, converses, works, visits, housewives, coquets, intrigues, nor prays. 1804 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 1/3 All her daily dusting and careful housewifing.

2. *trans.* To manage as a good housewife, or with skill and thrift; to economize, be sparing of, make the most of. (Cf. to *husband*.)

1638 *BROME North. Lasse* III. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 57 If you... huswife the entertainment to make it brave for my credit. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II, cxxxix, The vnderst Hearth, and the ill house-wif'd room Lay all on heaps. 1721 *DE FOE Moll Flanders* (1840) 116, I must housewife the money. 1798 *F. LATHOM Midnt. Bell* III. 55 In order to housewife the money we possessed... we resolved to buy a loaf.

Housewifely (han's,wəifi, hū'z(w)ifi), *a.* Also 6-7 **hus-**. [f. as **prec.** + **-LY**.]

1. Of the character of a housewife; skilful and thrifty in the management of household affairs.

1526 *TINDALE Titus* II. 5 To be of honest behavoure, chast, huswifely. a 1639 *W. WHATELEY Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 140 Sarah was huswifely in her house. 1677 *Compl. Servant-Maid* 2 Be neat, cleanly, and huswifely, in your clothes. 1743-70 *ELIZ. CARTER Lett.* (1808) 110 Whether Telemachus (like a notable housewifely young man as he was) hung his cloaths upon a peg. 1804 *MISS YONGE Trial* I. iv. 77 The homely housewifely mother.

2. Belonging to or befitting a housewife; relating to or showing skill in domestic economy.

1560 *Nice Wanton* in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 165 Learn... to spin and sew, And other honest housewifely points to know. 1624 *CHAPMAN Homer's Hymn to Vesta*, Grace this housewife with thy housewifely repair. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 60 p. 1 Housewifely accomplishments are now quite out of date among the polite world. 1828 *C. BROWNE T. Eyre* xi, She produced from her pocket a most housewifely bunch of keys. 1869 *Mrs. LYNN LINTON Girl of Period* Ess. 1883 I. 43 The snobbish half of the middle classes holds housewifely work as degrading.

Hence **Hou-sewifeliness**, housewifely character. 1561 *BROWN Sick Man's Soliloq.* Wks. II. 245 Her quietnes,

honestie, howsewifelines, and such other fruites of Godes spirit. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Oct., One signal merit of domestic statesmanship in Prussia is... its housewifeliness. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 731/2 There was a quiet air of housewifeliness about her.

Housewifely, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a manner befitting a housewife.

c. 1430 *How Good Wiif* 153 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 43. Housewifli hou schalt goon on þe worke day. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 58 She handleth all thinges housewifely. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxiii. (1878) 164 That all thing in season be huswifely fed. 1693 *SOUTHERNE Maid's Last Prayer* v. i, You were more housewifely employ'd.

Housewifery (hau's,wɔɪfri, hɔɪz(w)ɪfri). Forms: see **HOUSEWIFE**; also 6-7 -wifery, etc., 6-8 -wifry, etc., 7 huswifry. [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. The function or province of a housewife; management of household affairs; domestic economy; housekeeping.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 255/1 Huswifery, yconomia. 1481-4 E. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 859 III. 279, I deme her mynde hathe ben other weys occupyed than as to huswifery. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* (1872) 139 Womanlike behaviour and motherlike huswifery. 1570 TUSSEY (*title*) A hundredth good points of huswifery, lately married unto a hundredth good points of huswifery. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 242 Skilled in housewiferies Of all kinds fitting. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxvii. 104 The very Point of Manage and Huswifry. 1707 *Reflex. upon Riddle* 225 Women of great Figure look upon Huswifery as a City Vertue. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 208 My mother... learned severely right principles of truth, charity, and housewifery.

† b. *fig.* Thrift, economy; making the most of something. *Obs.*

1638 BROME *Antipodes* iii. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 288 To cease your huswifry in spinning out The Play at length thus. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 11 Trying on a coat she was altering in a fit of housewifery.

2. *concr.* Things pertaining to housekeeping; articles of household use; in quot. 1673-4, economic product. ? *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Huswiferye, lana et tela. c. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* i. 79 Amongst the cream-boles did she shine, As Pallas, amongst her Princely huswiferye. 1626 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 156 Your Hedge... which shall part your Garden of Huswiferye and Pulse. 1673-4 GREW *Veget. Trunks* vii. § 12 Scotch-Cloth, is only the Housewifery of the same parts of the Barque of Nettle. 1822 L. HUNT *Indicator, Old Lady*, She... is a great... connoisseur in butcher's meat and all sorts of house-wifery.

3. *attrib.*

1880 TUSSEY *Husb.* Introd. (1878) 2 More lessons... Than Huswifery book doth utter or tell. 1891 *Review of Rev.* IV. 584/1 Housewifery schools were established.

Housewifeship. Forms: see **HOUSEWIFE**; also *Sc.* hussysfakap, hussysakop, hussieskip, housewifeskep. [f. as prec. + -SHIP; in north. dial. after ON. -skapp.] = prec.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 414 Housewifeshipe is Marthe dole; and Marie dole is stilnesse. c. 1440 PROCK *Repr.* II. xiv. 230 Sche schulde make badde housewifeship. a. 1568 *Wife Auchtermuchty* iv, Sin' that ye will hussyskep ken, First ye sall sift and syne sall knead. 17... *Barring o' the Door* iii. in Ritson *Sc. Songs* (1794) I. 227 My hand is in my hussysfakap, Goodman, as ye may see. 1825-30 JAMIESON s.v. *Hussieskip*, Mair by chance than guid hussieskip. 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hejburn* III. 78 'Naething less than my mantle and my housewifeskep. a. to change with your jack and bonnet.

Housewifish (hau's,wɔɪfɪʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Appertaining to, like, or partaking of the character of, a housewife.

1835 MOTLEY *Let.* 27 July (Corr. 1889 I. 60), I thought the whole scene at first too tidy... too housewifish. 1855 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 287 By tact and instinct motherly and housewifish. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 167 Foolish housewifish cares.

Housewright (hau's,rɔɪt). Now rare. [f. **HOUSE** sb.¹ + **WRIGHT**.] A builder of houses (esp. of timber); a house-carpenter.

1540 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Fiv b, What housewright by Geometrie found ever out such maner building, as theyr [bees'] commes are of? c. 1575 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 289 William Gelson, of Lancheater, housewright. a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* n. i. § 8 (1622) 193 Some, Housewrights; some, Cartwrights. 1890 A. W. MOORE *Surnames Isle Man* 88 A housewright and church-builder by trade.

Housey: see **HOUSY**.

Housing (hau'zɪŋ), sb.¹ [f. **HOUSE** v.¹ or sb.¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb **HOUSE**, in various senses: † building of houses (*obs.*); putting or enclosing in a house; furnishing or provision of houses; dwelling or lodging in a house.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 67 Freres... follich spenen In housyng, in haterynge, and in-to heigh clergie shewynge. 1605 BACON *Sylva* § 112 The Housing of Plants... will... Accelerate Germination. 1681 N. RESBURY *Serm. Fun.* Sir A. Broderick 6 Noah's housing in the Ark. 1698 FAVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 346 Their Constitutions, and Customs, Housing, Cloathing.

2. a. Shelter of a house, or such as that of a house; space accommodation; lodging.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8591 Pat had busyn nan to wale. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11073 Of wode and water, bey and gres, Of housyng. c. 1420 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liii. 204 Noo housyng nor no traytay was nyghe... where they myght be lodged. 1590 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. ix. (Arb.) 30 The shepheardes tente or paviilion, the best housyng. 1690 LOCKE *Gouv.* II. xiii. (Rldg.) 157 Scarce so much housing as a sheepcote. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iii. (1852) 558 Their housing is nothing but a few mats tied

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about poles fastened in the earth. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* iv. § 5. 98 The soft housing of the bird's nest.

b. Houses or buildings collectively; house-property; *spec.* a collection of outhouses or adjoining buildings attached to a house (dial. sometimes confused with *housen*, pl. of **HOUSE**).

a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1284 These hende... Be-helde þe howsyng fulle hye of Hathene kynges. 1446 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 339 Housyng sufficient as wel for stables and hayhouses as for other of his beestis to be eased in. c. 1550 LEVER in *Strype Mem. Eccl.* (1721) II. 11. xxiv. 449 It is the common Custom with covetous Landlords, to let their Housing so decay, that the Farmer shall be fain... to give up his Lease. 1682 WOOD *Life* 6 Nov. (O.H.S.) III. 28 These housing belongs to Arthur Tyllyard by vertue of a lease from Oriell. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 107 He... coming there found several Housing and small Fields of Corn. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* iii. ii. (1872) I. 465 Our housing is valued at 7,000,000 ducats; its annual rental at 500,000.

c. A house or building.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* xi. 217 He wondrid... þat þe hie housinge herborowe ne mygte Halldell þe houshold. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424 a/1 He must make his habytacyon or howsyng more spacious & gretter than hit was. 1522-3 *Act 31 Eliz.* c. 7 § 1 Nor convert... anye Buyldeinge or Howsyng... as a Cottage for habitation. 1831 LANDOR *Misc. Wks.* 1846 II. 637 Above the housings of the village dames. † 3. *Arch.* A canopied niche for a statue, a 'tabernacle'; also *collect.* tabernacle-work. *Obs.* 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 37 An ymage of our lady, sitting or stondyng, in an howsyng of free stoon. 1516 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 243 A Rodolof... with Imagery and howsyng. 1521 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* 66 (New statues) set in howsings of frestone. (1879) S. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 262 Tabernacles were canopied niches. In ancient contracts they were also called *maisons*, habitacles, hovels, and howsings.]

4. *Naut.* a. A covering or roofing for a ship when laid up, or under stress of weather. b. The part of a lower mast between the heel and the upper deck, or of the bowsprit between the stem and the knight-heads. c. = *house-line*: see **HOUSE** sb.¹ 23. † d. *Housing-in*: see **HOUSE** v.¹ 8 (*obs.*).

1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 52 The howsing in of a Ship is when shee is past the bredth of her bearing she is brought in narrow to her upper workes. 1821 A. FISHER *Voy. Arctic Reg.* 142 We have now got the housing over the ships. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1866) 232 A housing of thick felt was drawn completely over the deck. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 From the heel to the upper deck is called housing. From the step to the stem (of bowsprit) is called housing. 1869 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Housing*, or *House-line*, a small line formed of three fine strands, smaller than rope-yarn.

5. *Carpentry.* (See quot.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 586 *Housing*, the space excavated out of one body for the insertion of some part of the extremity of another, in order to unite or fasten the same together. 1858 *Skyrings Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 57 Housings under four inches girt.

6. *Mech.* a. 'One of the plates or guards on the railway-carriage or truck, which form a lateral support for the axle-boxes.' b. 'The framing holding a journal-box.' c. 'The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/1 The screw in each housing is turned to reduce the space between the rolls.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *housing reform*; *housing-bearer*, *frame*, the frame in which the rollers of an iron-rolling mill are set; *housing-bolt*, a bolt used in housing a gun on deck; *housing-box* = *JOURNAL-BOX*; *housing-ring* (see quot. 1867); *housing-sail*, a sail used for housing a ship.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 42 The housing-sails have been blown off by the storm. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 236 No. 1. sees the gun laid square between the housing-bolts. 1869 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Housing-rings*, ring-bolts over the lower deck-ports, through the beam-clamps, to which the muzzle-lashings of the guns are passed when housed.

Housing (hau'zɪŋ), sb.² Forms: 5 *howsyng*, *hussyng*, 7 *howsen*, 7-9 *howsing*, 7-*housing*. [f. **HOUSE** sb.² and v.² + -ING¹.]

1. A covering, esp. of cloth or the like. (Often in pl.) Rare in gen. sense.

c. 1400 *Rowland & O.* 749 Ryalle howssynges pay by-gan Of paulyouns proudly pighte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 193/2 An Hussyng of a nutte *Jolliculus. theca.* 1505 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (N.), Be sure you cover them with warm housings of straw. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 293 A pair of silver mounted pistols with rich housings. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* I. 92 [They] will see you, and not your housings and trappings. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 234 See that on each straight yard down droop their funeral housings. 1890 W. H. SR. JOHN HOPE in *Archæol.* LII. 692 Interesting from preserving entire its original case or housing.

2. *spec.* A cloth covering put on a horse or other beast for defence or ornament; caparison, trappings.

1645 EVELYN *Diary May*, The cattile used for draught... are cover'd with housings of linnen fring'd at the bottome, that dangle about them, preserving them from flies. 1782 J. ADAMS *Diary* 14 Sept. Wks. 1851 III. 274 He was mounted upon a noble English horse, with an embroidered housing, and a white silk net. 1808 SCOTT *Martin* iv. vii, From his steed's shoulder, loin, and breast, Silk housings swept the ground. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 92 A horse or two... making a fine figure with their Mexican housings.

b. 'A small square pad, which lies on the horse's back, to which most of the harness is fixed' (Felton *Carriages*, Gloss.).

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 132 The housing or pad, a small saddle cut in different shapes, but mostly of a long square.

c. 'The leather fastened at a horse's collar to turn over the back when it rains' (Halliwell).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *housing-cloth*, a cloth used for a housing.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 287 Lay a housing cloth upon the same to keep his back as warm as may be. 1617 ASSHETON *Trml.* (Chetham Soc.) 94 My housing-cloth stolen out of the stable. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 135 The Newmarket strap; a strap with a buckle and loop, by which the collar is hung to the housing, at a proper distance; it is placed round the collar-buckle and housing-bridge. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Housing Cushion*, the soft stuffed under part of the housing.

Housing (hau'zɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. **HOUSE** v.¹ + -ING².] That houses: see quots. and **HOUSE** v.¹

1627 [see **HOUSE** v.¹ 8]. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 182 When a Tile, or Brick is warped, or cast crooked or hollow in burning, they then say such a Brick, or Tile is Housing; they are apt to be housing... on the struck side. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. xxix, Hum of housing bee.

† **Housing**, *vbl. sb.* [? error for *housing*, from **HOUSE** v.¹ 4 c; cf. **HOUSY**.] The growing of the hop-bine into a dense mass at the top of the poles. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* viii. § 1. 128 Let the Poles lean outward the one from the other... to prevent housing as they term it... that is, they will grow one amongst another, and cause so great a shade that you will have more Hawm than Hops. Hence 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 137; 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Hop*; etc.

Housing: see **HOUSELING**. **Houss**, var. **HOUSE** sb.² **Houssour**, *obs.* f. **HOUSE** v.² **Housed**, *obs.* f. **HOUSE** v.²

|| **Houstonia** (hʊstɔːniə). *Bot.* [mod.L., named after Dr. William Houston, an 18th c. botanist (died 1733).] A North American genus of plants (N. O. *Rubiaceae*), with delicate four-parted flowers of various colours; by some botanists included in the genus *Hedyotis* or *Oldenlandia*.

About 20 species are known; the best-known being *H. cærulea*, the Blue.

1838 MRS. HAWTHORNE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 187 Mother brought me some Houstonias in their own bit of earth. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 225 The mimic waving of acres of houstonia, whose innumerable florets whiten and ripple before the eye.

† **Housty**, *pseudo-arch.* or *dial.* [cf. **HOAST**.] 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xv. (1861) 255 Lady Grenville... always sent for her if one of the children had a 'housty', i.e. sore-throat.

Housy (hau'zi), *a. local.* Also **housey**. [f. **HOUSE** sb.¹ or v.¹ + -Y.] Said of hop-bines when growing thickly at the top so as to form a kind of roof or covering. (Cf. **HOUSE** v.¹ 4 c.)

1848 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. n. 544 The hop growing and flourishing more under what is called housy bine than any other variety. *Ibid.* 553 Prevent the bine from being too rough and housy at the top. 1894 *Times* 30 July 12/1 The bine is very thick and 'housey'.

Hout, var. of **HOOT** sb., v., *int.*

Houting (hau'tɪŋ). A species of whitefish, *Coregonus oxyrhynchus*, found in some fresh-water lakes. 1880-84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 126.

† **Houve**, **hoove**. *Obs.* or *Sc.* Forms: 1 *hufe*, 3-4 *houue*, 4 *houwe*, *howue*, *houe*, 4-8 *Sc. hou*, *how*, 5 *houffe*, *howfe*, *huve*, 6 *houe*, *houee*, 8-9 *Sc. hoo*. [OE. *hufe* = MLG., MDu. *hūve*, Du. *huif*, OHG. *hūba* (MHG. *hūbe*, Ger. *haube*), ON. *hūfa* (Sw. *hufva*, Da. *hue*) = OTeut. **hūbōn* wk. fem.] A covering for the head; a turban, a coif; a cap, a skull-cap; the quilted skull-cap worn under a helmet; in *Sc. (how, hoo)* a night-cap [Jam.].

To glaze one's houve, give him a house of glass or glazen houve: to mock, delude, cajole. See Skeat *Chaucer, Notes to C. T.* p. 237.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC Gloss. in Wr. Wülcker 152/24 *Cidaraz, nel mitra*, hufe. c. 1050 Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss. *ibid.* 188/20 *Flammæolum, nel Flammenn*, biscepes huf. a. 1300 *Body & Soul* 246 in *Alap's Poems* (Camden) 337 Tou... madeest me an houue of glas. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prolog. 84 per houue an Hundret In Houues of selk, Seriauns hit semeh to seruen atte Barre. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 726 (775) To holde in love a man in honde, And him hir 'leef' and 'dere herte' calle, And maken him an houue above a calle. *Ibid.* v. 469 Fortune his houue entended bet to glaze. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Adrian* 228 Pu did noch ellis, I se now, Bot to god mad a clasine (= glaseline) bow. *Ibid.*, *Ninian* 1046 He ves hynt be how and hayre. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 171 A glazen houue. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prolog.* 57, I pray yow alle that ye nat yow greue Thogh I answer and somdele sette his houue (v. rr. *houe*, *houve*, *houwe*). c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 56 To be my frend, and gyve me false counsaile, To breke myn hede, and yewe me a houffe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 249/2 *Howe*... heed hyllynge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/2 An *Howie*, *tna*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 22 Thair haris all... That... with how and helm wes thrist down. 1535 COVERDALE *1sa.* iii. 18 Bracelettes and houues. — *Judith* xvi. 8 She anoynted hir face, and bounde vp hir hayre in a houue. 1721 KELLY *Scott. Prov.* 61 Break my head, and put on my hoo.

b. A child's caul. 1530 PALSGR. 233/1 Hove that a chylyde is borne in, *saye*. 1616 ROBERTS *Treat. Witcher.* 66 [Jam.] That natural cover wherewith some children are borne, and is called by our

women the sillie how. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 260. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Encis* s.v. *How*. In Scotland the women call a haly or sely How (i.e. holy or fortunate cap or hood), a film or membrane stretched over the heads of Children new born.

Houve: see HOVE.

† **Houx**, *sb. pl.*, obs. var. pl. of HOUGH or HOCK. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 260 Alces. with longe legges without any bowing of theyr houx or posternes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxv. ii. 264 Our light armed companies .. charging them behind, layd at the houx and backe parts as well of the beasts as the Persians themselves, and all to cut and hacked them.

Houyhnhnm (hwi'h'n'm, hwi'n'm). [A combination of letters app. intended to suggest the neigh of a horse.] The name given by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels* to one of a race of beings described as horses endowed with reason and bearing rule over a degraded brutish race of men, called the Yahoos. Hence *transf.* A horse having, or considered as having, human characteristics.

1717 Swift *Gulliver* iv. i. Then the bay tried me with a second word, much harder to be pronounced; but reducing it to the English orthography, may be spelt thus, Houyhnhnms. *Ibid.* iii. The word Houyhnhnm, in their tongue, signifies a horse, and, in its etymology, the perfection of nature. *Ibid.* xii. The two Yahoos, said to have been seen many years ago upon a mountain in Houyhnhnm-land. 1717 Pope (*title*) To Mr. Lemuel Gulliver, the grateful address of the unhappy Houyhnhnms, now in slavery and bondage in England. *Ibid.* i. Accept our humble lays, And let each grateful Houyhnhnm neigh thy praise. — *Mary Gulliver to Capt. Lemuel Gulliver* 107 I'd call thee Houyhnhnm, that high-sounding name. 1773 Mrs. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1807) i. iii. 30, I should be very sorry to have my poor houyhnhnms where I could neither hear them neigh, nor see them shake their necks. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 30 'Get on, you Houyhnhnm!' exclaimed we. The animal coughed banteringly.

Houele, housell, obs. forms of HOUSEL.

Hov, obs. form of HOW *adv.*

† **Hovable**, shortened form of BEHOVABLE *a.*, advantageous, suitable.

1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps. Wks.* (1876) 46 When tyme was houable and conuenient. *Ibid.* 51 A conuenient and houable remedy.

† **Hove**, *sb.* Obs. [OE. *hōfe*, also in the comb. *tūnhōfe* 'garden hove', and in ME. *heihove* HATHOVE, and *ale-hove* ALEHOOF, names of ground-ivy.] The name of some plant, considered by an early glossator to be a 'viola' or violet; in the Promptorium identified with *hayhove*, Ground Ivy. 1500 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 20 Wip heafod ece genim hofan and win and eced. *Ibid.* 34 Wip eagna ece, genim þe readan hofan. 1500 *ÆLFric Gloss.* in Wt.-Wülcker 134/39 *Viola*, hofe. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 250/1 Hove, or grownd yvy.

† **Hove**, *hof*, *sb.* Obs. [a. ON. *hōf* moderation, measure, f. *heffja*, *hōf*, to take up, lift, raise, exalt, etc.] Measure, moderation, temperateness. 1500 ORMIN 4742 A33 att riht tyme, and a33 att hof, Forr þatt iss Drihtin cwe me. 1500 *Cursor M.* 11073 Iesus þat was fulfuld o hove, His moder mode wald he nocht droue. *Ibid.* 23291 þai sal be beft wit-vten hove. *Ibid.* 26900 Hov es god at hald wit hove, Bot til vnskil not worth a gloue.

† **Hove**, *sb.* Sc. Obs. Forms: 4-6 hove, 6 huyfe, hufe, hoif, 6-7 hovef. [perh. f. HOVE v.1; or ? from OE. *hof*, hall, dwelling, ON. *hof* temple, Ger., Du. *hof* court.] In *Arthur's hove*, *Julius' hove*: names applied by various authors to a remarkable round edifice which formerly stood near Carron in Stirlingshire: see Jamieson, s.v. *Hoif*.

The local name appears to have been *Arthur's Oon* (oven); it is called *Furnus Arthuri* in the Newbattle Chart. 1293. 1377 FORDUN *Scotichron.* II. xvi. (1759) I. 51 Quam cum Arthurus rex. recreandi gratia inviseret soleret, a plebeis propterea Arthuri Hove dicebatur. 1506 BORTHUS *Scot. Hist.* III. iv. (Jam.), Hancque Iulis Hoff, id est, Iulis aulam seu curiam, quod nomen ad nos devenit ab incolis exinde appellatum. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. III. 193 The laif. He gart lat stand and wait vpon the wall 'Arthurs hufe', quhilk is to say, his hall. 1536 BALDEN *Cron.* Scot. xiv. vii. (Jam.), Thai put away the armes of Julius Cesar, and ingrauit the armis of King Arthour, commanding it to be callit Arthours hoif. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Dict.* (MS.) s.v. *Arthur's Oon* (Jam.), As to K. Edward giving it the name of Arthur's Hoff or house, it had the name of Arthur's Oon or Kiln long before. 1639 USSHER *De Brit. Eccl. Primord.* xv. 586 Arthurs Oven et Julius hoff appellat hodie.

b. See ARTHUR'S HUFF.

† **Hove**, *sb.* Also hofe. [f. HOVE v.1] The action of tarrying or lingering; in phr. *on hove*, in waiting, in suspense.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 12699 Held hom on hofe in the hegh sea.

† **Hove**, *sb.* Obs. rare.

[A doubtful form; perh. a scribal error for *heve*=MDu. *heve*, Ger. *hefe*, yeast, barm, lees, dregs. Cf. also OE. *hefe* (= *hefe*) yeast, leaven; f. root of *heven*, HEAVE v.] Lees, dregs, sediment (of oil, ale, etc.).

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 250/1 Hove of oyle, as barme, and ale .. *amurca*.

† **Hove**, v.1 Obs. Forms: 3-6 hove, (5 hofe), 4- hove, (6 hooove); Sc. (and north.) 4 houffe, 4-5 huf(e), 4-6 huve, 5 huwe, hue, 5-6 huif, 6 huft. [Of great frequency in ME. from 13th c.; in 16th c. largely superseded by HOVER. Derivation unknown.

The usual rimes with *move*, *prove*, *love*, the 16th c. spelling *hoove*, and above all the Sc. forms *huve*, *huive*, show that the early ME. was *hove*, = OE. **hōfian* with long *o*. This severs it from the family of OE. *hof*, hall, dwelling, to which it has sometimes been referred.]

1. *intr.* To remain in a suspended or floating condition, as a bird in the air or a boat on water; to be poised, to HOVER.

1280 *Bestiary* 69 So riht so he cunne he [eagle] houeð in ðe sunne. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 269/298 Euere houeðe þis clere lijt ouer hire faire and heige. 1355 *Minor Poems* (Hall) iii. 83, viij. and xl. galays .. houeð on þe flode. 1420 *Lydg. Assembly Gods* 1608 Ouer her heede houyd a culuer fayre & whyte. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 251/2 Hovyn yn watur, or oþer lycoure, *supernato*. 1550 HUTCHINSON *Image of God* vii. (1560) 26 Elias .. making the Iron which is heuy to houe aboute the waters. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 27 A little bote lay hovyn her before.

b. To lie at anchor.

1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 52 Abowte the lijt^h hower of the nexte daye hee [Cæsar] hooved be-fore Brittain.

2. To wait, tarry, linger, stay, remain; often *spec.* to remain on horseback.

1280 *Bestiary* 525 [He] stired up and houeð stille. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4468 Moroud erl of gloucestre mid is ost bi syde In an valeye houeðe þe endinge uor to abyde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 290 He hufit in-till ane enbusche-ment. 1430 *Syr Gengeris* (Roxb.) 9101 She houeð on hir halfayr To wit what he wold say. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 251/1 Hovyn on hors, and a bydyn, *sirocino*. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iii. 4 Quhairif I hovit .. in dowe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. 59 All redy hufand thar coursir for to tak. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. II. 245 On to this erle quhair he wes hufand by. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 288 Syr Geoffrey houeð still in the fields prively with his Banner before him. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* II. 221 Being intercepted by that laie houting in ambush. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetie* (Arb.) 57 That 3e make not *prone* and *reproue* ryme together, nor houe for houeing on hors bak, and *behoue*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 20 A couple. Which hoveð close under a forest side, As if they lay in wait, or els them selves did hide. 1595 — *Col. Clout* 666 The which in court continually hooved (*rime* proved).

b. *fig.* To linger or dwell on.

1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 915 Ffy on þo hertes þat euer on swech þing houe.

3. To come or go floating or soaring; to be borne (as on horseback), move, or pass away; to pass on, pass by.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 323 Hove out of my sonne And lete it shine into my tonne. 1400 *Melayne* 1490 He sawe come houeande ouer a felle Many a brade Banere. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* III. v. Ymages of golde .. whiche with the wynde aye moved .. About the towers in sundry wyse they hoveð. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. II. 234 Tua pert Pechtis on hors wer hufand by. 1650 *Flodden F.* 281 In Furniv. *Perry Folio* I. 330 The hind Hassall hoveð on fast.

4. *trans.* To brood over, as a bird: = HOVER v.1 5. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redels* II. 146 Pe. Egles. Hasteth him in heruest to houyn his bryddis. *Ibid.* III. 50 Anoper proud patriche .. houthet þe eyren þat þe hue laide And with hir corpe keuereth hem.

† **Hove**, v.2 Obs. or dial. Also 7 houe, hoove, hoave. [app. a derivative of HEAVE v. (pa. t. *hove*, pa. pple. *hovens*)]

1. *trans.* To raise, lift.

(The first quot. is from its date doubtful; the word may be *heaved* for *heaved* from HEAVE v.)

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus minor* 675 Howand his handis to be hewyn. 1370 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodley* II. 392 Hove up his head upon your spear, lo, here a joyful sign!

2. *trans.* To swell, inflate, puff up or out. Chiefly in pa. pple. Hoved = HOVEN.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 255 Like unto bladders puffed up and hooved with wind. *Ibid.* II. 560 Their bread is lighter and more hooved vp than any other. 1630 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang.* xxxiv. 4 407 The crum liht and hoaved (puffed) within. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxviii. Some ill-brewn drink had hov'd her wame. 1795 GRANT. *Mag.* LXV. II. 894 Cattle that are hoveð or swelled. 1808 *Craven Dial.* *Hoven*, to swell, to puff up.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To rise; to swell up.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 31 Astond he stood, and up his heare did hove. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 500 The earth .. swelleth and houthet as it were with a leauen. 1811 AITON *Ayrsh.* 456 Hoving or fire-forging is so seldom met with in the sweet milk cheese of that county.

Hove, v.3 Abbreviated for BEHOVE.

1450 *Lydg. Secres* 1184 heading. How a kyng hovith to haue a leche to kepe his body. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 252 b/2 That we myght make thyn exequyes couenable as it houthet and is dygne and worthy. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 9 A zeale How great, of host thy charge houes thee to heat.

Hove, pa. t. and pple. of HEAVE (see also HOVEN); var. HOUEV.

† **Hove-dance**. Obs. [cf. MDu. *hof-dans*, lit. court dance, 'a dance usual at the court, the dance that is in fashion' (Verwijs and Verdam), 'saltatio numerosa, chorea aulari, circularis' (Kilian) = MHG. *houetans*.] A 'court dance'; app. a particular dance of a lively character.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 6 Where as I muste daunce and singe The hove daunce and caroling. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 54 Ther was daunced .. the houe-daunce with shalmoose trompettis and alle maner of menestralys. 1483 *Chaucer's H. Fame* (Caxton) III. 145 To lerne houe dauncis [Fairf. MS. loue Daunces] sprynges Reyes. 1804 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 168 In the merry hove-dance See the Elephant prance As lissom and light as a fawn.]

Hovel (hp'v'l, hv'v'l), *sb.* Also 5-yl, 5-7 -ell, 6 -elle. [Known from 15th c.: origin uncertain.

A conjectured derivation from OE. *hof* court, dwelling, with Romanic suffix *-el*, is etymologically and chronologically inadmissible. Heyne, in Grimm, favours a connexion with MHG. *hovel* 'cover, covering, lid': if this word occurred in I.G., its form would be **hovel*, but it does not seem to be known, so that the connexion is not made out. Another conjecture is an AF. **hovel*, whence OF. *huvellet* 'petit toit en saillie' (Godef.).]

1. An open shed; an outhouse used as a shelter for cattle, a receptacle for grain or tools.

1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 357 Also a garthyn with a hovell on it. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 250/1 Hovyl for swyne, or oþer beestys, *cartabulum*. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 7 Eche man .. passed his daies .. vnder the open heauen, the couerte of some shadowie Trees or slendre hovelle. 1573 TUSSER *Hush.* lii. (1878) 116 Make drie ouer hed, both hovell and shed. 1600-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 They raise Cabbins and Cottages for themselves, and Hovels for their Cattel. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 301 It may be used as a stable, ox-stall, hovel, or cart-house. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 72 § 1 Barns, hovels, or other like structures of wood.

2. A shed used as a human habitation; a rude or miserable dwelling-place; a wretched cabin.

a 1603 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* v. iii, No town in Spain, from our metropolis Unto the rudest hovel. 1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 52 Their Houses are little Hovels or Hogsties, the best of them scarce worthy the name of a Booth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 ¶ 5 Her Hovel, which stood in a solitary Corner under the side of the Wood. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* s.v. *Tammetoul*. It is entirely composed of turf-covered hovels. 1805 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 151 In every description of dwelling is to be seen .. for high and low, palace or hovel.

3. In various technical uses.

† a. *Arch.* A canopied niche for an image. Also *hovel-house*, *-housing*. Obs.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19, I wil that the ymage of oure lady .. be set vp ageyn the peeler .. and a hovel with pleyn sydes comyng down to the baas. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Hovel*, sometimes used in the sense of tabernacles for images. 1879 E. WATKINSON *Pictas Mariana* 262 Tabernacles were canopied niches. In ancient contracts they were also called *maisons*, *habitations*, *hovels*, and *housings*. 1888 *Archit. Jnl.* 241 Thirty-six 'weepers' standing in niches under simple canopies, or, as they were called, 'hovels'.

† b. A structure of reeds, broom, etc. on which brine is concentrated by natural evaporation. Obs. 1606 PLOT *Staffordsh.* ii. 95 Were the brine .. laved on hovels cover'd with Mats, made of reeds, straw or flaggs.

c. The hood of a smith's forge.

1608 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. vii. 323/2 The Hovel or Covel of the Hearth [of a Smith's Forge] which ends in a Chimney to carry the Smoak away. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 2.

d. The conical building enclosing a porcelain oven or kiln.

1805 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 468 Most ovens are surrounded by a high conical building, called a hovel, large enough to allow the man to wheel coals to the requisite places, and to pass along to supply each mouth with fuel. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 724 The hovels in which the ovens are built form a very striking feature of the pottery towns .. resembling .. a succession of gigantic bee-hives.

4. A stack of corn, etc. Hence *hovel-frame*.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Gavilla*, a stacke of corne, a boile of corne, a bauen, *fasciculus*. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Gavilla*, or *Gavilla*, a stacke or hovell of corne, a bauen or fagot. 1722 *Act 9 Geo. I.* c. 22 § 1 If any Person .. set Fire to .. any Hovel, Cock, Mow, or Stack of Corn, Straw, Hay or Wood. 1788 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 282 Some of the pease, which were either not got in, or the hovels not thatched, when the great rain came September 2. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Hovel-frame*, a 'stack-frame', the wooden frame or platform on which stacks or ricks are built up.

Hovel, *sb.*2 [ad. Du. *heuvel*, MDu. *hövel*, in Kilian *hovel* 'hill', also 'hump, boss, knob'.] The bump on the top of a whale's head.

1604 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 126 He hath also an Hovell (*printed* Hossel) on his Head like a Whale. *Ibid.* 134 Upon his Head is the Hovel or Bump before the Eyes and Finns. 1801 R. TURNER *Arts & Sc.* (ed. 18 203 Its head is about one third part of its whole length, on the top .. is what they call the hovel or bump; in this are two spout-holes.

Hovel, v.1 [f. HOVEL *sb.*1]

a. *trans.* To shelter as in a hovel or shed.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 98 They shall be in darknes al houeld. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* IV. vii. 39 To hovell thee with Swine and Rogues forlorne.

b. To provide with a roof or covering.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 400/2 Round Towers, Hovelled or Roofed.

c. (*Archit.*) To form like an open hovel or shed; as, 'to hovel a chimney'.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* *Gloss.* 586/2 *Hovelling*, carrying up the sides of a chimney, so that when the wind rushes over the mouth, the smoke may escape below the current or against any one side of it. 1858 *Skyrings Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 71 Chimney pots .. Hovelled second size .. 7s.

d. *intr.* To stack corn in a 'hovel' *dial.*

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. 1. 5 (E. D. S.) Be sure never to want a hand that can hovel; that is, a man who is capable of placing wheat-sheaves or other corn on a hovel, so as to lie in that advantageous position as is necessary to prevent the damage of weather.

Hovel, v.2 [Etymology uncertain: perh. a back-formation from HOVELLER, q. v.] a. *intr.* To pursue the occupation of a hoveller. b. *trans.* To bring (a vessel) into harbour, moor and unload it, etc. Hence *Hovelling* *vbl. sb.*, the business of a hoveller, piloting.

1880 Chambers' Encycl. III. 445/2 s.v. *Deal*, The chief branches of industry are... boat-building, sail-making, piloting or hovelling [etc.]. **1891 J. SIMON** *Historic Thanel* 110 Hovelling and Foying are to a great extent synonymous terms. The latter has been described as 'going off to ships with provisions, and assisting them when in distress'; the same definition may with some amplification be applied to hovelling. **1891 ELWORTHY** *Let. to Editor* 8 May, To *hovel* or *hobble* a vessel is to do the rough work of helping to bring her into harbour—mooring and unloading, &c. It is very unskilled labour.

Hoveller (hɒv'el, hɒv'el). Also *-eler*. [Of obscure origin; it has been suggested that they were so called 'from their use of hovels on shore for shelter'; but cf. **HOBBLER**², **HUFFLER**.]

1. An unlicensed pilot or boatman, especially on the Kentish coast; frequently applied to a boatman who goes out to wrecks, sometimes with a view of plunder. Cf. **HOBBLER**² 3 a.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Vagans*, vagrants or hovellers, who infest the sea-coast in a tempest, in expectation of plunder from some ship-wrecked vessel. **1809 Naval Chron.** XXIV. 105 Pilots, boatmen, hovellers. **1864 R. M. BALLANTYNE** *Lifeboat* (ed. 2) 87 In olden time the owners of these nautical huts dwelt in them, hence the name 'hoveller' which is used at the present day. **1866 Daily Tel.** 3 Nov., The vessel must go to pieces; and the hoveller's instinct is to clutch as much as he can from it. **1884 Daily News** 23 Sept. 3/1 The Deal boatman... is often called a 'hoveller', and his most profitable work seems to be in knocking about at sea ready to afford aid to ships needing it. **1886 N. & Q.** 7th Ser. II. 476/1.

2. The craft used by these boatmen.

1880 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* I. iii. 97 There'll be a whole fleet of hovellers around 'em before another hour's gone. **1881 Daily Tel.** 24 Feb., I made the journey in a hoveller, and reached the lightship half an hour before sunset.

Hoven (hɒv'n), *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* Also *hove*. [p. *ppl.* of **HEAVE** v., q.v.] Swollen, bloated, puffed out; esp. applied to cattle when swollen with over-feeding: cf. **HOOVE**. Also *fig.*

1555 Will of J. Pyke (Somerset Ho.), A brown hove cow. **1573 TUSSEY** *Hush.* xlix. (1878) 108 Tom Piper bath hoven and puffed up cheekes; If cheese be so hoven, make Cisse to seeke creeks. **1599 Broughton's Let. iii. 13 Your hoven imaginations. **1674-91 RAY** *N. C. Words* 143 Hoven-bread, *synonyms*. **1688 R. HOLME** *Armoury* III. v. 244/1 Bad Cheese... is full of Eyes, not well prest but hoven and swelling. **1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.** 419 Veterinary... stomach pump. for hove cattle. **1865 H. H. DIXON** *Field & Fern* V. ii. 38 Sometimes a whole lot will get hoven with clover.**

Hover (hɒvər, hɒvər), *sb.* [f. **HOVER** v.1]

1. An act of hovering, as of a bird or other winged creature.

1893 G. D. LESLIE *Let. to Marco* xvi. 105 A circular sort of hover. *Mod. Newspaper*, The hover of a hawk's wing is dimly sighted far away upon the horizon.

b. A hovering host (of birds).

1866 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 328 A mile-square hover of crows darkens air and earth.

2. The action or condition of remaining in suspense.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XII. xiv. 129 Abydand lang in hovor quhat he suld do. **c. 1565 LINDSAY** (*Pittcottie*) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 537 (Jam.) They stood in hover, and tuik consultation quhat was best to be done. **1797 E. ERSKINE** *Serm.* Wks. 1871 I. 295 They are in a hover and suspense. **1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST** *Cream Leicestersh.* 136 Without even a hover of hesitation.

3. Any overhanging stone or bank under which a fish can hide; also any kind of overhanging shelter, especially a hollow in the side of a hedge. (*Elworthy W. Som. Word-bk.*) Chiefly *south. dial.*

1608 CAREW *Cornwall* 105 (R.) Boughs of trees... were cast in thither to serve as a houer for the fish. **1868 E. W. L. DAVIES** in *Dartmoor Days* (1863) 137 Every bolt and hover which could harbour a fox or an otter. **1863 KINGSLEY** *Water-Bab.* iii. 116 Dark hovers under swirling banks, from which great trout rushed out. **1886 R. C. LESLIE** *Sea-painter's Log* 207 The confidence of the trout in the security of his haunt or hover.

4. Comb. Hover-fly, a dipterous insect of the order *Bombyliidae*, which hovers over flowers without settling.

a. 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 14 Countless... hosts of the yellow-banded hover-flies come to them.

Hover (hɒvər), *a. (sb.) dial.* [perh. related to **HOVE** v.2] Of loose texture or composition; in Kent, said of hops loosely packed. **b.** as *sb.* Light loose soil.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 Hover-ground, Light-ground. **1674** in *Ray S. & E. C. Words* 68. **1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 189 To draw all the loose and hover Sand... into the empty part of the Mold. **1848 RUTLEY** in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 547 The hops were generally small, loose, and hover. **1851 Ibid.** XII. ii. 487 Black light mould (provincially black hover). **1887 Kent. Gloss.**, *Hover*, light; puffy; raised; shivery; hunched-up. Hence, poorly, unwell.**

Hover (hɒvər, hɒvər), *v.1* Also *6 hover*. [Not known bef. 1400, and app. not much used bef. 16th c., when it took, in sense 1, the place of **HOVE** v.1] Of this it may have been an iterative derivative (cf. *flutter*, *shatter*, etc.), esp. if the historical pronunciation is (hɒvər).]

I. intr. 1. Of a winged creature: To hang or remain suspended in the air over or about a par-

ticular spot, as by flapping the wings (to which action the word is sometimes restricted by naturalists: cf. 4), esp. when preparing to dart or swoop in some direction. Also with *indirect passive*.

c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Fewles... commez bider and hovers aboute jam. **1530 FALSGR.** 588/1, I hover, I flyer. This hauke hovereth to longe above, she is nat disposed to stoupe. **1583 T. WASHINGTON** *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* Ep. Ded. r. ij. b. At one time or other it is meete to hover with the winges. **1597 SHAKS.** *Lover's Compl.* 319 The tempter... like a cherubin above them hover'd [prime cover'd]. **1665 BOYLE** *Occas. Refl.* iv. ii. (1848) 174 Larks... hovering and singing a while over our Heads. **1745 De Foë's Eng. Tradesman (1841) II. li. 237 Like bees unhived, they hovered about. **1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* I. i. 31 The dragon-fly darted and hovered in the air. **1871 B. TAYLOR** *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 180 Nearer hover Jay and screech owl, and the plover. **1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 171 Rocky islets, hovered about by an innumerable cloud of sea-fowl. **1894** [see **HOVERING** vbl. sb. a].******

b. Said of clouds, etc., that float or remain suspended in air or on water.

1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 30 Nature caused the same Prozesse of the viij bone, to hang, and hover inwardly like a seeld wavitte. **1600 J. PORY** *tr. Leo's Africa* I. 3 Cloudes alwaies hovering about the tops thereof. **1664 POWER** *Exp. Philos.* III. 163 The smallest Mote or Atom, which we see to hover and play in the Sun's beams. **1718 FREETHINKER** No. 16 P. 4 The Bowl would stop in the Current, and hover over the Dead Body. **1818 M. G. LEWIS** *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 297 The waves... hovering for a while over the ship, and then coming down upon us. **1877 BLACK GREEN** *Past.* xl, Large schooners... hovering in the white light.

2. trans. and fig. To keep hanging or lingering about (a person or place), to wait near at hand, move to and fro near or around, as if waiting to land or alight; also said of things intangible (where the idea is sometimes nearer to 1).

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus's Hist.* II. xiv. (1591) 60 The fleets... lay hovering and ready to assaile the province of Narbon. **1608 MARSTON** *Ant. & Met.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 44 His spirit hovers in Piero's court. **1686 LUTTRELL** *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 376 The French... lie hovering before Cadiz, Gibraltar, and those parts. **1748 ANSON's Voy. II. viii. 222 We were obliged to keep hovering about the Island. **a. 1754 J. MCLAURIN** *Serm. & Ess.* 77 Vengeance was hovering over their guilty heads. **1803 JANE PORTER** *Thaddeus* viii. (1831) 75 His thoughts continually hovered about his mother. **1838 THIRLWALL** *Greece* III. 297 Leaving a small part of their force to hover on the rear of the Greeks. **1863 GEO. ELIOT** *Romola* III. x, Pestilence was hovering in the track of famine.**

3. + a. To remain waiting; to tarry, linger; to hesitate before taking action. **Obs.** **b.** To continue in a state of suspense or indecision; to waver as in an indeterminate or irresolute state; hence, to hang or remain on the verge of (a condition, etc.).

c. 1440 York Mss. ix. 252 A twelmo[n]the bott xij weke Have we be houerand here. *Ibid.* xi. 352 It may not helpe to hover na home. **c. 1475 Raulf Coibear 417 He huiit and he houerit quhill midmorne and mair. **1573-80 BARET** *Alv.* H 674 To houer over a thing to buy it, *emphatic* *imminere*. **c. 1600 A. HUMK** *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 2 Quill I thus hovered between hope and despair. **1651 CLEVELAND** *Poems, Senses Festival*, When Bodies whine, and victory hovers Twixt the equal fluttering Lovers. **1728 ADDISON** *Spect.* No. 441 P. 9 When the Soul is hovering in the last Moments of its Separation. **1873 BLACK** *Adv. Phacton* iii, He even hovered on the verge of rudeness. **1874 L. MORRIS** *Organ-boy* 75 Sweet music hovering 'Twixt pain and 'twixt pleasure. *Mod.* A mind hovering on the verge of madness.**

II. trans. + 4. Of a bird, etc.: To flap or flutter (the wings) so as to maintain itself in the air. **Obs.** **1591 SYLVESTER** *Du Bartas* I. v. 1054 Sometimes her wings she hovers. **1687 MRS. BEHN** *Lucky Chance* I. i, Some blest sun-shine to warm me... and make me hover my flagging wings.

5. To brood over; to cover (the young) with wings and body: cf. **HOVERING** vbl. sb. b. **1776 G. WHITE** *Selborne* xxxiii. (1875) 230 Capons... hover chickens like hens. **1895 in Daily News** 27 July 6/1 Cholera, that foe we have so often to face in India, hovered the ridge.

Hover, *v.2* [f. **HOVER** a.] *dial.* (See *quots.*) **1847-76 HALLIWELL**, *Hover*. (2) To pack hops lightly, in order to defraud the measure. *Kent.* **1887 Kent. Gloss. s. v., One of the pickers... then comes to hover the hops; this is done by putting both hands down to the bottom of the great basket... as soon as they [the hops] reach the top, they are quickly shot out into the green bag before they have time to sag or sink;... hovering is nothing more than a recognized system of fraud. **1897 Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.** Mar. 63 The practice of hovering and turning is... most objectionable.**

+ Hovered, *a. Obs.* [OE. *hoferede* (= OHG. *hovorohiti*, MHG. *hovorohit*), f. *hofer* hump, swelling = OHG. *hovar*, *hovor*.] Hump-backed.

c. 897 K. ELFRIC *Gregory's Past.* iii. 66 Se ðonne bið hoferede se þe sio byrden of ðryceð ðisse eorðlican zewilunge. **c. 1000 Sax. Leechd.** III. 144 Þonne zelimeð hit hwilum þurh þæt þæt cild bið hoforode and healede. **a. 1100 Ags. Voc.** in *Wr. Wulcker* 337/36 *Gybborossus uel strumossus*, hoferede. **a. 1225 Leg. Kath.** 1063 þe dumbe, & te deaue... halte & houerede.

Hoverer (hɒvər, hɒvər), [f. **HOVER** v.1] An animal or thing that hovers, esp. in the air.

1625 CHAPMAN *Odys.* XI. (R.), Hurling round his frowne, At those vex't houerers, aiming at them still. **a. 1881 KEATS** *Sleep & Poetry* 13 Light hoverer around our happy pillows! **1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. X. 496 Classification [of birds] by Cuvier... Swimmers: a. Divers, b. Hoverers, c. Waddlers. **1897 P. ROBINSON** in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 395 Like the hoverers with the big eyes and the blue-bottle.**

Hovering (hɒv'ər, hɒv'ərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **HOVER** v.1 + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. **HOVER**.

a. Suspension or poising in the air on fluttering or outstretched wings; lingering about or around, moving to and fro about a person or place.

1797 DE FOX *Hist. Appar.* ix. 178 The hovering or wandering in the air. **1808 Act 42 Geo. III.**, c. 82 Liable to Forfeiture for hovering, or being found or discovered to have been, within Four Leagues of the Coast. **1886 R. C. LESLIE** *Sea-painter's Log* 211 The hovering in the sun of those bright-coloured two-winged flies we sometimes call drones. **1894 J. LK CONTE** in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 746 *Hovering*, always refers to a maintenance of a body in one position in the air...—either by vigorous flapping of the wings, or else... with no motion of the wings at all. I shall... confine the term *hovering* to the former.

+ b. Brooding, incubation. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. § 13 What the Hen by Incubation or Hovering is to the Egg or Chick. **1677 HALE** *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 280 Many Birds stand in need of the hovering of their Dams Wings... after they are hatched.

c. Hesitation, wavering, suspense.

1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* Ded. A, The Arts and Hoverings... used in vain... to suppress and traduce the Evidence. **1807 LYTTON** *Pelham* (L.), A new play had just been acted, and the conversation, after a few preliminary hoverings, settled upon it.

Hovering, *ppl. a.* [f. **HOVER** v.1 + -ING².] That hovers: **a.** That hangs poised in the air; that floats or hangs about a particular spot.

1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* (R.), The soaring kite... to the ark the hovering castril brings. **1756 MASON** *Odes* vii. (R.), He, too, perchance, when these poor limbs are laid, Will heave one tuneful sigh, and sooth my hov'ring shade. **1865 LONGF.** *Divina Comm.* iii, The hovering echoes fly from tomb to tomb. **1875 SEARS** *Serm. Chr. Life* 8 Hovering and protecting wings.

b. Hesitating, wavering; uncertain.

1611 SHAKS. *Wind. T.* I. ii. 302 A hovering Temporizer. **1635 SIR H. WOTTON** in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 220 We have stooode... in a kinde of hovering conceyt that your Lordship would be shortly heere in person.

Hence **Hoveringly** *adv.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 819 Let the sounds Of our close voices marry at their birth; Let us entwine hoveringly! **1892 Blackw. Mag.** CLI. 390/1 Her little white feet skimmed so hoveringly over the floor.

+ Hoverly, *adv. (a.) Obs.* [?f. **HOVER** a. + -LY.] Lightly; slightly.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* vii. (R.), My mynde was but houerly and faintly moued to synne. **c. 1555 HARPSFIELD** *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 170 Two other special points... the one which the said patrons of the University hoverly touched. **a. 1557 MRS. BASSET** *tr. More's Treat. on Passion* M's. Wks. 1358/5 Not with reuerence attentiuely to praye to hym, but like carelesse and slepy wretches hoverly to talk with him. **a. 1640 W. FENNER** and *Pt. Christ's Alarm* (1657) 35 They do it lothly and hoverly, even so, so, they do not do it roundly and thoroughly.

b. adv. Light, slight, touching the surface.

1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* II. 25 It must be very inquisitive and narrow; not hoverly and superficial.

+ How, howe, *sb.1 Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *hogu*, 3-4 *hoze*, *howe*, 4-5 *how*; 6-9 (see **HOE** sb.3). [OE. *hogu* str. f., a parallel formation to OHG. *hugu*, *hugi* (MHG. *hüge*), OS. *hugi* (MDu. *höghe*, Du. *heug*), ON. *hugr*, Goth. *hugs* thought:—pre-Teut. *huk-*; cf. Skr. *śuk*, whence *śuk* heat, sorrow, grief.] Care, anxiety; trouble, sorrow.

c. 1000 ELFRIC *Ham.* I. 132 He næðð nan andgite ne hoza embe Godes beboda. *Ibid.* 446 Habbon hi hoze. **a. 1250 Owl & Night.** 701 The nihtegale al hire hoze Mid rede hadde wel bitoze. **1297 R. GLOUC.** (Rolls) 9466 þo þis bataille was ido, & hit were al out of howe [prime of bristowe]. **13.. Sir Bruis** 4507 (MS. A.) What for care and for howe, He lenede to his sabelow. **c. 1380 Sir Ferrumb.** 4539 Ac for þat strok had he non hoze [prime 103e]. **c. 1480 Chron. Viold.** st. 230 And haue gret howe bothe day and nyght How þey myst best bryng hit to anynde. **1567-1875** [see **HOE** sb.3].

How (hau), *sb.2 northern.* Also 7 *hough*, 7-9 *howe*, 9 *houe*. [a. ON. *haug-r* mound, cairn, app. related to OE. *haug*-high.]

1. A hill, hillock: now only in some local names in the north of England, as Great How, Silver How, Brant How, How Hill (near Ripon), etc.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxi. 3 Howys [mountes] take pees til þe folke: and hilles rightwises. *Ibid.* lxxix. 11 þe shadow of it couyrd howis [mountes]; and the tress cedris of god. **a. 1400-50 Alexander** 3486 Be hize hillis & howis & be holuze dounnes. **1668 COKE** *On Litt.* I. i. § 1 Howe also signifieth a Hill. **1800 WORDSW.** *Rural Archit.* 4 To the top of Great How did it please them to climb.

2. An artificial mound, tumulus, or barrow.

(Also in local names, as *Maeshow*, at Stennis, Orkney.) **1669 W. SIMPSON** *Hydrol. Chym.* 89 This patient... sometimes did work in an Hough (as the country-people call it) of Blacomore, for some suppos'd... treasure deeply lodg'd in the earth. **1788 W. MARSHALL** *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *How*, a round hillock; perhaps sometimes a natural knoll; but generally of factitious origin. The Moreland swells abound with hows. **1855 ROBINSON** *Whitby Gloss.*, *How* or *Barrow*, the tumuli which abound in the neighbourhood of Whitby, as the burial mounds of the ancient Britons. **1866 EDMONSTON** *Gloss. Orkney & Shetl.* 50 *Howie*, a mound, a tumulus, a knoll. **1877 GREENWELL** *Brit. Barrows* 2 They... are known as barrows... and cairns... and popularly in some parts of England as hows, howes, and tumps.

How sb.3 and 4: see after *How* *adv.* and *inst.*

+ How, howe, *v.1 Obs.* Forms: 1 *huzian*, (*huzian*), 2-3 *hoze*, 3 *heoze*, 4 *howe*; 8-9 (see 54-2

Ho v.3). [OE. *hogan*, a later modification of *hygan* = OS. *huggjan*, OHG. *hucken*, ON. *hyggja*, Goth. *hugjan*, to think, f. Goth. *hug-s* thought; see *How sb.* Cf. Du. *hogen* to remember.] *intr.* To be anxious, think, consider, purpose, intend.

Beowulf (Z.) 633 Ic þæt hogode. . . þæt ic anunga eowra leoda willan gæworhte. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 34 Ne beo ge na hogiende ymb þa morgeniclan neode. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Jif he hit betan mei, and umbe þe bota [ne] hozað. c 1205 *LAY.* 13417 Al þe king bilufde swa Fortiger hojede. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 455 Hwane mon hojep of his scheve. . . Ich fare hom. a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 135 in O. E. *Misc.* 110 Ne scolde neuer yongmon howyen to swiðe. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 23 His hap he deth ful harde on hete, aþeynz he howeth henne.

How, howe, v. *Obs. or dial.* [f. *How int.*]

1. To cry how! to shout as sailors.

1508-16 *Promp. Parv.* 251/2 (edd. J. Notary and W. de W.) *Howen, celemo* [c 1400] *Howtyn, or cryen as shepman.*

2. To cry how! with pain or grief.

c 1750 *Mary Hamilton* xiii. in *Child Ballads* (1889) III. 392 What need ye hech and how, ladies? What need ye how for me?

How (hau), *adv.* (*sb.*3). Forms: 1 *hū*, 2-4 *hu*, (3 *hv*, *hwu*, *wu*, *quhu*, *qu(u)ow*, *heu*, *ou*, *heou*, 3-4 *hw*, 4 (*whouh*, *whou*, *hwou*, *w*, *Kent. huc*), 3-6 *hou*, 4- *how*, (4-5 *how*, 4-6 *how*, *Sc. quohou*, *quhow*, 5 *howghe*, *ow*, *hough(e)*, *who*, 5-7 *howe*, 6 *who*). [OE. *hū* :- **hūd*, corresp. to OFris. *hū*, *hō*, OS. *hūd*, *hwuo*, *wō* (MDu. *hoe* (*ho*, *hou*), Du. *hoe*, MLG. *woe*), OHG. (Tatian) *wuo* :- *Otut*. **hūd*, an adverbial formation from the interrog. pron. stem *hwa*- *who*? Parallel to MDu. *hū*, and to Goth. *hwaiwa*, OHG. *hwēo*, *wēo*, *wio*, G. *wie*, with different suffixes.]

An adverb primarily interrogative, used also in exclamations, and in conjunctive and relative constructions: cf. *WHEN*, *WHERE*, *WHY*.

I. In direct questions.

1. Qualifying a verb: In what way or manner? By what means?

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 802 Hu sculon wit nu libban? c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 29 Hu mæz man ingan in stranges hus? c 1100 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 Hw come þu [h]ider in? c 1200 *Havelok* 2753 Hw mithe he don him shame more? c 1215 *SHOREHAM* 16 Hw his hit ther bethe so fele? c 1284 *Wyclif* 1 *Cor.* xv. 35 Hw schulen deede men ryse aþen? c 1294 *P. Pl. Crede* 42 Whou3 schulde þei techen þe God þat con not hemselue? *Ibid.* 141 Whow myst-tou in thine broþer eige a bare mote loken? c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 249/2 *Howe*. [S. *how3* or *qwow*], *quomodo*, *qualiter*. 1500 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. iii. 25 How shall she know, how shall she finde the man? 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* III. ii. 159 How came we a shore? 1676 *HOBBS* *Liad* Pref. (1686) a How is it possible. . . to please them all? 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 23/4 How can I tell who has seen him? 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. (1837) III. x. 149 This marvellous benefit. . . how was it to be attained?

b. With intensive additions, as *the devil*, *a fire*, *in the world*, etc. (see *DEVIL*, etc.).

c 1489 *Caxton Sumes of Amon* xix. 408 How the devyll dare ye thus speke? 1694 *EDWARD Plantus* 19 How a fire could he see all this? 1778 *FLETCHER Logica Genev.* 165 How in the world can he know. . . whether he is in the faith or not? 1889 *BOLDEWOOD Robbery under Arms* xlix. How in the world did ever she get there?

+c. In pregnant use = *How is it that?* *How comes it that?* *Why?* *Obs.*

1340 *Aeneb.* 47 Hue is hit uoul dede zeppe hit is kende-lich? c 1280 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 60 Hou shulde sich sense be error in man? a 1400-50 *Alexander* 459 Hou þat ge ga sa grete, gud dame? *Ibid.* 4345 Howe durst any be so bald to blemysche. . . þe hand-werke of þat hige gode? 1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* xi. If thou be to ly at the Altar, how wast thou a Priest to say thy soule Masse? 1611 *BIRLE Gen.* xxvii. 9 How saidst thou, She is my sister?

d. *ellipt.* (a) With ellipsis of the rest of the question, which, if expressed in full, would reflect the form of a previous statement or question; also *As how?* see *As adv.* 30. (b) In '*How if . . . ?*' '*How will (would) it be if . . . ?*'

1579, 1586 (see *As adv.* 30). 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* II. i. 30 How if your husband start some other where? 1598 *Rom. & Yul.* IV. iii. 30 How, if when I am laid into the Tombe, I wake before the time? 1768 *FOOTE Lyr.* I. i. This disguise procures me many resources. . . As how? . . . Why, at a pinch, Sir, I am either a teacher of tongues. . . or a dancing-master. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* III. 355 Is such an order of things possible, and how, if at all?

2. In what condition or state? *How are you?* *How do you do?* (formerly *How do you?*): common phrases used in inquiring as to a person's health. See also *HOW-DO-YE*, *HOW-DO-YOU-DO*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20089 'Alas! alas! alas!' said sco, 'How mai I live, how mai I be!' c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 333 How do thay in gessen? c 1481 *Caxton Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 4/56 What do ye? how is it with you? 1583 *HOLYBAND Campo di Fior* 35 How doest thou my heart? 1598 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 249 How dost she now for wits? 1603 *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 75 How would you be, if he. . . should bat judge you, as you are? a 1828 *SHELLEY Magn. Lady v.* How feel you now? 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* vii. Several dozen of 'How-are-you's?' hailed the old gentleman's arrival. 1847 *MARBYAT Childr. N. Forest* xi. Well, Master Andrew, how fare you? 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiv. How's little Miss Sharp? 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* iv. O heart, how fares it with thee now?

b. *How's that?* in *Cricket*, an appeal to the

umpire to give his decision whether a batsman is 'out' or not.

1891 *Grace Cricket* xi. 379 'How's that, umpire?' 'Not out,' said he.

3. To what effect? With what meaning? Also, By what name? *arch.* (The mod. Eng. equivalent is 'What?')

1388 *Wyclif Luke* x. 26 What is writun in the lawe? hou redist thou? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 398. c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuan's Theat. World* C iv. How is theyr manner when they would cove? 1588 N. LICHELFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* v. 13 b. How say you sir, here is an other kinde of people. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* v. i. 73 How art thou call'd? 1596 *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 20 How say you to a fat Tripe finely broyl'd? 1605 *Macb.* iii. iv. 128 How say'st thou, that Macduff denies his person At our great bidding? 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* III. iii. *Sir O.* Is there nothing you could dispose of? *Ch.* How do you mean? 1830 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* II. How call'd you your franklin, Prior Aymer? 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* lxxiv. 'Will you join us in a little conspiracy?' 'How do you mean conspiracy, young man?'

4. *ellipt.* for 'How is it?' or 'How say you?' and used interjectionally, the mod. equivalent being 'What?' or 'What!' (= *F. quot!*) *arch.* (exc. in *how about . . . ?*). In U.S. colloq. speech 'How?' is used in asking for the repetition of something not quite understood (= *F. comment?*).

In OE. *hū* was prefixed to a negative question. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 26 Hu ne synt ge selran þonne hiz? c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3077 Hu! haue ge now. 1289 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) II. 11. 71 *How?* I go about to disgrace thee? 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. i. 71 *Elb.* My wife Sir? whom I detest before heauen, and your honour. *Esc.* How? thy wife? *Elb.* I sir. 1728 *De Fox Col. Jack* (1840) 306 How! signior. . . have you not authority? 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xi. 'How', cried I, 'relinquish the cause of truth?' 1846 O. W. HOLMES *Rhymed Lesson* 506 Don't say 'How?' for 'What?' 1858 *Aut. Breakf.* i. iv. I was thinking, - he said indistinctly. How? What is't? - said our landlady. 18. EMERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Feb. 460/1 How about Matthew Arnold?

b. *How now?* *ellipt.* for 'How is it now?' Often used interjectionally. *arch.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3779 'What how now?' 'Hap Clarioun my coosyn aslawe þe man?' 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxlix. 129 What how now. . . manace ye me? 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 244 How now? moodie? c 1704 *Prior Merry Andrew* 10 Why how now, Andrew! . . . To-day's conceit, methinks, is something dull. 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xlviii. How now! he cried. . . Why, where have you been hiding? 1878 *Browning Poets Croisic* xli. How now? My Duke's crown wrecked?

5. Chiefly qualifying an adj. or adv.: To what extent? In what degree? (Also with the vb. *like*, or an equivalent.)

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 17 Hu lunge for-bere ic eow? *Ibid.* *Luke* xvi. 5 Hu mycel scealt þu minum hlaforde? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10437 Hu lang sal þou þus-gat be wroth? 1388 *Wyclif Mark* ix. 21 Hou long is it siþ this hath falle to hym? 1573-80 *BARET Alv.* H. 686 How old, or what age are you? 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 38 How likes Gremio these quick witted folkes? 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. i. 1119 How many miles from Waltham to London? 1778 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 147 Well, Colonel, how do you like that Wine? 1798 *WORDSW. We are seven* iv. Sisters and brothers, little Maid, How many may you be? 1837 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. viii. How many runs?

6. At what rate or price?

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* III. iii. 54 *Shal.* How a score of Ewes now? *Sil.* . . A score of good Ewes may be worth tenne pounds. 1606 *Tr. & Cr. iv.* II. 23 How now, how now? how goe maiden-heads? *Mod.* How did things go at the auction? How do you sell the plums?

II. In direct exclamations.

7. In what a way! to what an extent or degree! a 900 *CYNEWOLD Crist* 216 Crist el-mihtig hu þu ær wære eallum geworden. . . mid þinne wuldor-fæder cild accenned þurh his craft and meah! c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxii(i). I. Hu god is ece God! 1340 *Aeneb.* 89 Hou hy byep uer uram þise heynesce. 1388 *Wyclif Lam.* I. i. Hou sitteth alone the cite ful of puple! c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxii. 28 O how gode a lif þat man hap, hov grete, hov riche, hov misty, hov hye he is! c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 555 A! how I tremyl and trott for þese tydynges! 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iv. ProL 231 How (ed. 1553 quhou) schort quihile dois his fals plesance remane! 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 307 O how sweet it smelleth. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Sam.* I. 19 How are the mightie fallen! 1707 *WATTS Hymn.* My God, how endless is thy love! 1806 *SCOTT Marm.* III. vi. How pale his cheek, his eye how bright! *Mod. colloq.* How you do like to tease one!

III. In dependent questions and exclamations.

8. Qualifying a verb: In what way, manner, condition, etc.; by what means. (Formerly often followed by *that*.) a. in dependence on verbs of telling, asking, thinking, perceiving, etc.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 431 Hycgað. . . hu ge hi beswicen. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 310 þa axode se casere þone ænne preost hu his nama wære. c 1200 *Byrthert's Handboe in Anglia* VIII. 312 Hwanon he cymd and hu he byð. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Nimeð nu þeme hwi hit fareð. c 1325 *Maximian* i. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 119 Nou herke how it weas. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxv. 284 (Harl. MS.) He. . . tolde his wife, Howe þat þe stiwardes. 1458 *AGNES PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 311 I. 422 Send me. . . word. . . who Clement Paston hath do hisdever in lernyng. 1535 *COVERDALE Esther* II. 11 V hemight knowe how Hester dyd. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 277 Attend heifor, quhow þe sulde chuse þour Pastoris. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 117 About ten of the clocke hee deinaunded howe the time went. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvi. How we all came to disregard so material a point is inconceivable.

1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 147 Shakespeare has taught us how great men should speak and act.

b. In dependence on *sbs.* like *heed*, *caution*, and *adjs.* of kindred meaning.

[c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *Luke* viii. 18 Warniað hu ge ge-hyran.] 1586 *TINDALE Ibid.*, Take heede therfore how ye heare. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* lxxxi. (1878) 172 Take heede how thou laiest the bane for the rats. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 24 ¶ 6 Let us be cautious how we innovate too much. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xviii. Be wary how you engage. 1861 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1865) II. 62/1 The hawkers. . . are wary how they buy an animal suspected to be stolen.

c. In dependence on a preposition.

1827 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* II. 300 [They] began to think only of how to secure the booty. 1884 *CHURCH Bacon* ix. 214 The force and clearness of what was said depended so much on how it was said.

9. Followed by an infinitive: In what way; by what means. *How to do* = the way in which one should (or may) do.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3751 Consail me, fader, how to liue [Gott. hu i sal liue]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 367 [He] wiste nought how for to rise. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 56 Thomas Wolsey. . . studied daye and night how to be a Cardinal. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 160 What should a manne doe with a weapon, that knoweth not how to use it? 1678 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 46 The House is. . . consulting how to raise this vast some of monies. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 174 ¶ 5 A set of companions who knew how to laugh. 1847-9 *HELPS Friends in C. Ser.* I. (1851) II. 97 There is something I wanted to say. . . but I did not see how to bring it in. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 272, I am at a loss how to express my feeling of admiration. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 546/1 What books to read, and how to read them. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* Intro. 3 There is no better lesson how not to do it.

10. With weakened meaning, introducing an indirect statement, after verbs of saying, perceiving, and the like: = *That*. Formerly freq. *how that*, and in mod. dialect speech as *how* (see *As adv.* 28). See *how* still more or less calls attention to the manner.

c 1000 *Ælfric Josh.* II. 10 We gehirdon. . . hu ge ofslagon. . . Seon and Og. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2732 We witen wel quat is bi-tid, Quowu sister-dai was slaȝen and hid. 13. K. *Alis.* 1565 He. . . saide to the kyng, How his fadir hette Felip. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 526 Hym thoughte how that the wynged god Mercurie Biforn hym stood. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 57 A letter was brought. . . certefyng him how he was elected to be a Cardinal. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 3 Seing quhow all erdly thingis wor subiect to mutatioun. 1611 *BIBLE Ruth* I. 6 Shee had heard. . . how that the Lord had visited his people. 1707 *WATTS Hymn.*, 'Now for a tune of lofty praise', Sing how he left the worlds of light. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* III. He was well informed as how Rory was the best scholar of his age. 1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 358 'If people knew as how they could talk, they would be obliged to work also.' 1844 *DICKENS Christmas Carol* III. Bob Cratchit told them how he had a situation in his eye for Master Peter.

11. Chiefly qualifying an adj. or adv. (also with verb *like*, etc.): To what extent; in what degree.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 13 Ne zehyrst þu hu fela saȝena hiz ongen þe scegeað? c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 3e bi hered hu muchel edmodnesce ure drihten dufe for us. c 1300 *Havelok* 287 Quanne the Erl. . . herde. . . hw wel she ferde, Hw wis sho was, w chaste, hw fayr. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Seez how gude a man þis was. 1563 *WINSET Wks.* (1890) II. 21 It is. . . furthschawin, quhoumeike calamitie is inbrocht. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. xi. (1642) 31 All which declareth. . . upon how fickle ground all their Religion standeth. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 11 You know how small my estate is. *Mod.* I do not know how she will take it.

12. With ellipsis of the rest of the clause introduced by *how*, or of part of it.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 Lusted nu. . . hwo hire ledde and wu and whider. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 47 Say forth, quod she, and telle me how. 1471 *SIR J. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 675 III. 15 [He] browt me word. . . that he hath sped well, but howghe, that wot I not. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 52 Borrowed. . . golde and sylver, but howe muche I am not sure. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 25 The Ocean was as white as snow, but how caused I am ignorant. 1821 *BYRON Sardan.* III. i. 178 He has wound about my heart, I know not how nor why. 1893 *Bookman* June 82/2 Nobody writes moral-allegorical tales now, because nobody knows how.

IV. Introducing a relative clause.

13. In what way, manner, condition, etc.; by what means; in the way that; however; as. (Formerly also *how that*.) + *How were it*, pa. t. of *HOWBEIT*. (Cf. *HOWEVER*.)

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 202 We schul presenten his pleint, hou þou euer be paid. 1497 *Rolls Parl.* IV. 36/2 Howe were it, þat it be not bought, þat any such þing wetyngly proceeded of your entent. c 1475 *Partemay* 307 Hou were it that ioy of hys fader had, And of Melusine his moders welfare. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 12 Looke how we can. . . Interpretation will misquote our lookes. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. iii. 955 That what she had achiev'd. . . She should dispose of how she pleas'd. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 61 Be that how it will. 1719 *De Fox Crusoe* II. xiii. He would go as a merchant, or how I pleased to order him. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Office* Ch. 105 He left them to gather the great truth for themselves how they could. 1895 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 176 Others strove to escape how they might among the ditches.

+14. Qualifying an adj. or adv.: To what extent, in what degree (that); HOWEVER. *How well (that)*: although, albeit; cf. Du. *hoevel*. *Obs.*

1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 38 How wel that he had supposed that he had made all faste I was not so moche a fool but that I fonde the hole wel. 1485 *Paris & V.* 45 How cruel that he be. . . hys hert shal not suffice to do you

ony harme. c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 182 To . . . acquere thordre of knyghthode, as our bretheren . . . haue don, how wel we be nat worthy to receuye it so nobly . . . as they haue doo. c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 207 After this shall be myne hole entent To serve and please, howd here that love be bought. 1608 *Narcissus* (1893) 687 How deepe I dive, yet thee I cannot find.

† b. = As . . . as; *how soon (that)* = as soon as (F. *aussitôt que*). Obs. Chiefly Sc.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iii. xvii. 394 Thei ben stabili endewid, how stabili a perpetual chauntry preest is endewid. 1588-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 209 Sa that howsoone he espyit Sir James to be remout from the hous, he then immediately approached with his souldiours. a 1639 *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* i. (1677) 8 How long Hildebert lived he aboard in his company. 1734 W. GOODALL in H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 192 Cecil . . . had all in readiness to be published how soon the Duke should be beheaded.

† c. Correlative to *so* qualifying an adj. or adv. (sometimes omitted): To what extent; in what degree; as . . . as. *By how much . . . by so much* = *L. quantum . . . tantum*. (A Latinism.) Obs.

1388 *Wyclif Eccl.* ii. 13 So myche wisdom wente before folie, how myche [1388 as much as] list is in difference fro dercesses. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lv. 133 How muche pat euery man is in pin eyen, lorde, so muche he is & no more. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* ii. 28 How many cities thou hast (o Iuda) so many goddes hast thou also. 1600 J. POKY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 378 They worship also serpents . . . and the more they feare and reverence them, by how much the more deformed and monstrous they are. 1600 *Venner Via Recta* iii. 47 By how much the younger they are, by so much the moyster they are. 1703 *Moderation a Virtue* 13 So much the more Amiable, by how much the less it has of humane Mixtures. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lat. Asia* viii. (1881) 233 By howsomuch the householder Purgeth himself of self. By so much happier comes he to next stage.

† 15. With *sb.* as antecedent (esp. with *manner*, *way*, etc.): In which (way); by which (name). Obs. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 53 The names how thei cleepen hem. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VII 50 An hundred wayes . . . how . . . to deliver or convey them out of pryson. c 1680 *Beveridge Sermon*. (1729) I. 539, I see no way how it is possible. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvi. § 12 We perceive not the ways and manner how they are produc'd.

† V. 16. With indef. adj. (or adv.): In (some, any) way or manner. *rare*. Cf. ANTHOW, SOMEHOW.

c 1000 *Eccl. Inst.* xxi. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 418 Dæt se lærow be him tela tæce him sylf elles-hu do. c 1000 in Cockayne *Skirne* 195 Ne meȝ nu hu selles beon. 1671 *Milton Samson* 604 To prosecute the means of thy deliverance By ransom or how else. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* ii. xiii. He found means, some how or other, to go. 1858 *Hawthorne Ancestral Footstep* (1883) 514 The old Hospitalier must die in his bed, or some other how.

VI. Phrases. 17. How so?

A. *Interrogative*: How is it so? How is that? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5207 How sua, es þar na noþer king? c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 980 'His man . . . Pat neȝh is drue to be dep' all for your sake!' 'How so for my sake?' c 1450 *Erie Tolous* 847 A, devyll! he seyde, how soo? 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* iii. v. 69 How so sir, did she change her determination? 1639 *Sherwood*, How so? *Puis, et puis! comment cela?*

† b. *Relative*: In whatever way, howsoever.

c 1205 *Lay.* 25703 Pat we hine lætēd aen faren heu swa he wule. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 183 Vnfolden or folden my fuste & myn paume, Al is but an hande how so I torne it. c 1586 *Cress Pembroke Ps. LI* viii. O Lord, how soe I stand or fall, Leave not thy loved Sion to embrace.

† c. However much; notwithstanding that, although. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16305 ȝit wot non how hit wyl bynde [v. r. ende]; Hou so bitwyt hem be strif or strese. c 1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 113 How so be it that þe Ffrenche kyngde reignith vpon is peple *dominio regali*, yet [etc.]. *Ibid.* iv. 116 How so be it þat thai do so aysent thar willes. 1597 *Daniel Civ. Wars* ii. (R.), Welcome home, howso unfortunate. 1614 J. NORDEN *Custom in Part S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 310 [They] shall never fall, howso they seeme to slide.

18. † *How and about*: with reference to, (all) about. *Here's how!* a formula used in drinking healths. † *How chance*: see CHANCE v. 5. *How, When, and Where*: a game of guessing, in which the guesser asks the questions 'How do you like it? When do you like it?' etc., of each of the other players.

1754 *Richardson Grandison* (1766) V. 46 Emily wrote you all how-and-about it. *Ibid.* (1812) VI. 63 (D.) Be good, and write me everything how and about it. 1844 *Dickens Christmas Carol* iii. At the game of How, When, and Where, she was very great. 1866 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 99 A health to ourselves ere we scatter. Here's how!

B. *sb.* (often in collocation with *why*).

1. A question or query as to the way or manner. *Hows and whys* (quot. 1730), doubts.

1533 *More Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1061/2 He left their question & their how vnsoyled. *Ibid.*, Lette vs neuer in such high things either speake or thynke that same howe. 1577 *Fulke Conft. Purg.* 456 To all the other howes and whys I aunswere with one word, he had no warrant . . . in the law of God. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem. App.* 35 How difficult to get our hows and whys crucified. *Mod.* Bother your hows and whys!

2. The way or manner (in which).

1551 Bp. GARDINER *Prss. in Sacram.* 55 (R.) The (howe) and manner whereof, God knoweth. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimographia* (1894) 75 Wee are not soe ignorant in the matter as the method, in the what, as the how. 1701 *Norris Ideal World* i. v. 226 In most things the how is more difficult than the whether, and our philosophy can prove a great deal more than it can explain. 1847 *Longf. Ev.* i. iii.

31 Must we in all things look for the how, and the why, and the wherefore? 1865 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* III. 284 Write distinctly the when, and the how, of your home-coming.

How, howe, int. (*sb.* 4) Obs. or dial. Also 6 *howw*, 7 *howwe*. [A natural utterance; it is probable that the different uses are independent in origin, and properly different words.]

1. An exclamation to attract attention, etc.; = *Ho int.* 1. Also *sb.*, as name for this.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. vi. 118 [They] hulpen erie his half acre with 'how! trolly-lolli!' c 1386 *Chaucer Miller's T.* 391 Thanne wol I clepe, how Alison! how John! Be myrie for the flood wol passe anon. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 661 He cryed, 'How, mane, on this mere, Bryng agayne the kynges gere'. 14 . . . AUDELEY in *MS. Douce* 302 ff. 34/1 Thai halowyd here howndys with. In holis herde I never soche hew. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 85 How, hostler, how, a peck of otyes and a botell of haye. 1535 *Lyndesay Satyre* 602 Mak roume, sirs, hoaw! that I may rin! 1579 *Epit.* in *Miller Hist. Doncaster*, Howe, Howe, who is heare? I Robin of Doncastere and Magaret my feare. 1600 W. WATSON *Decachordon* ix. viii. (1602) 327 With halowes and how-bubs, with howbes, howwes, and outcries. 1804 *Bob Cranky's 'Sise Sunday* (Northbld. Gloss.), Ki Geordy, how, where are ye gannin'? 1835 *Brockett, How 'way*, come away! . . . very common in Newcastle.

2. A cry of sailors in heaving the anchor up, etc.: usually with *hale*, *heave* (cf. *HEAVE HO*, *HEY HO*). Also *sb.*, as name for this.

c 1450 *Pilgr. Sea Voy.* 13 in *Stac. Rome* etc. 37 To dresse hem some about the mast, They takyng to make With 'howe! hissa!' 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vii. xv. Mariners noyse with hale and how. 1472, 1475, etc. [see *HEY-HO*]. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* iii. ii. 120 Many marynair Besy at thair werk . . . with mony heis and how. a 1599 *Skelton E. Runnymede* 280 Wyth, Hey, and wyth howe, Sit we down arow. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Court. Eng.* i. x. (1739) 18 Like a great *How* in a ship-yard at the stirring of a little log. 1867 *Morris Jason* x. 587 And so drew Argo up, with hale and how, On the grass.

3. A cry of pain or grief. In *Sc.* (*hou*).

1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 271 [He] was so sore vexed with siknes that he raved and showtyd, crying 'howe'. c 1750 *Mary Hamilton* xi. in *Child Ballads* (1889) III. 392 Monie a lady fair Siching and crying, Och how!

How: see *HOUGH*, *HOUBE*, *HOWE*. **How**, obs. or dial. f. *WHO*. **Howball**: see *HOBALL*.

Howbeit (*haubrit*), *adv.* and *conj.* [Originally three words *how be it*, with *pa. t. how were it* (= however it were): see *How adv.* 13.]

A. *adv.* However it may be; be that as it may; nevertheless; however. *arch.*

1470-85 *Malory Arthur* x. i. How be hit I wyl not fayle you. 1541 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 5 How-behit hit was not my desyre. a 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* xlviii. 162 How be it, he was sory by cause one of them . . . skapyd away. 1618 *Davies Why Ireland* etc. (1747) 24 Howbeit in the meane time, the english adventurers, did winne much ground. 1850 *Mrs. Browning Prometh. Bound* 17, I lack your daring . . . Howbeit necessity compels me so That I must dare it. 1889 *Ruskin Præterita* II. i. 8 Howbeit, afterwards, the coins of Conossus . . . became intelligible to me as to few.

† B. *conj. or conj. adv.* (orig. with *that*, which was the actual conjunctive element). Though, although. Obs.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 6 How be it that this duyne essence . . . maye not be perfectly knowne . . . yet there is not any mortal person but that he woll confesse there is a god. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 5 Half Groats . . . being Silver (howbeit they be cracked) shall in likewise go and be current. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 108 Bot than, allace, he did sum thing without vs, Howbeit that all his lifytyme he did out vs. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 206 They . . . say the virtue of the Adamant was first by them discovered, howbeit to this day they have but eight points unto their compass. 1634 *Rutherford Lett.* (1862) I. 110, I . . . would fain have access and presence to The King . . . euen howbeit I should break up iron doors.

Howbub, how-bub, obs. ff. *HUBBUB*.

|| **Howdah** (*haudā*). *East Indies*. Also *honda*, *honda*, *hondah*, *hondar*, -*er*. [Pers. and Urdu *haudah*, modified from Arab. *hauḍ* *handuj*, a litter carried by a camel or an elephant.]

A seat to contain two or more persons, usually fitted with a railing and a canopy, erected on the back of an elephant.

1774 *Ann. Reg.* 211 Where proudly plac'd the regal Honda stands. 1775-6 *Carraccioli Life Clive* III. 133 (Y.) Colonel Smith . . . reviewed his troops from the houdar of his elephant. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 195/1 Two elephants caparisoned with scarlet howders. 1816 *Quiz Grand Master* i. 14 A gorgeous howda deck'd the beast. 1888 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. v. 103, I sat in the same howdah with the Resident on his elephant.

Hence **Howdahed a.**, bearing a howdah; **Howdahful**, as many as a howdah will hold.

1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 383 Howdahed elephants. 1868 *Strand Mag.* IV. 15 [An elephant] with a howdahful of children.

How-do-ye, how-d'ye, howdy, *phr.* and *sb.* Now obs. or dial. Forms: 6 *howdye*, *how dee*, 6-9 *how-do-you*, 7 *how d'ee*, 7-8 *how-do-ye*, 8 *how(-)dee*, 7- *howdy*, 8- *how d'ye*.

1. The phrase *how do ye?* how do you? (cf. next) = how are you? how fare you? see *Do v.* 19.

1563-87 *How do you?* [see *Do v.* 19]. 1897 E. EGLESTON *Graysons* I. (1888) 5 'Howdy, Rachel!' said Henry Miller

. . . and 'Howdy! Howdy!' came from the two sisters, to which Rachel answered with a cordial 'Howdy! Come in!'

2. *sb.* A message or salutation containing an inquiry as to the health of a person; = next 2.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 90 To requite your gallonde of godwytes, I regive you a pottle of howdyes. a 1658 *Brome Love-sick Court* ii. i. Wks. 1873 II. 107 My great Lords Howdies are upon the entry. 1670 *Cotton Exponon* III. x. 510 Had the Bishop sent to him by the way of a simple How d'ee only. 1697 *Vanbrugh Relapse* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 309/1 He has already sent how-do-ye's to all the town. 1743 *Annesley Ejectm. Trial* in *Howell St. Trials* (1813) XVII. 1166 He was sent . . . with messages and how-doyes, to know how their child did. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 8/2 A missionary meeting . . . at Kingston when the coloured children sent their 'howdies', . . . which was short for 'how do you do', to the white children of Britain.

3. *attrib. or adj.*

c 1600 *Norden Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* (1728) 58 The next day this potentate becometh 'How-dee neighbour' agayne. 1654 *Gayton Phas. Notes* iv. vi-vii. 212 His how d'you man comes every day to know how I slept last night. 1797 *Mrs. A. M. Bennett Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 130 The how-d'ye cards of all the lords, ladies [etc.]. 1806 *Wolcott Wks.* (1812) V. 297 No how-d'ye visits, my cool Neighbours make.

How-do-you-do, how-d'ye-do, phr. and *sb.* Also 7 *howdee do*, 9 *how-d'y-do*, *how-de-do*.

1. A phrase inquiring after the health or welfare of the person addressed: see *Do v.* 19.

1697 *Vanbrugh Æsop* II. i. There, how d'ye do now? 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat.* I How do you do, Tom? 1888 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxx. I looked in to say how-d'ye-do, but it isn't a serious call.

2. *sb.* Used as a name for the inquiry (which is often used as a mere greeting or salutation); = prec. 2. (In quot. 1632 applied to the inquirer.)

1632 *Brome North. Lasse* i. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 15 This Howdee do I mean with a cast Gown to put in apparel, and make my Gentleman Usher. 1797 *Burke Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 301 The pacific bearer of your 'how do you does'. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* i. (1863) 121 Welcomes and how-d'ye-dos were pouring both at once on either side.

3. A 'business'; an embarrassing or awkward state of things. [Cf. *Do sb.*, to *do sb.* (*Do v.* 33 b.)]

1835 *Haliburton Clockm.* Ser. i. xxvi. (1837) 280 Thinks I, here's a pretty how do you do; I'm in for it now, that's a fact. 1885 *Gilbert Mikado* II. in *Orig. Comic Operas* (1886) 31 Here's a pretty state of things! Here's a pretty how-de-do! 1890 *Harper's Weekly* 24 May 406/2 Here was a pretty how-d'ye-do! Going off with a silver spoon in his pocket.

Hence **How-d'ye do v.**, to say 'How d'ye do?' to.

1797-1808 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Knt. & Friar* I. xxxv. She met them every day, 'Good morning!' and 'how d'ye doing?'. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 143 One half in How-d'ye-doing goes. 1831 *Lady Granville Lett.* (1894) II. 89 [She] Bon jours and how-d'ye-does all the visitors much more audibly and busily than I do myself.

Howdy, -*ie* (*haud'i*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*, *vulgar*. [Origin uncertain.] A midwife.

1785 *Ramsay Gentle Sheph.* II. iii. When Mungo's mare stood still and swat wi' fright, When he brought east the howdy under night. 1815 *Scott Giv. M.* i. The laird's servant . . . made express by this e'en to fetch the houldie. 1830 *Galt Laurie* T. IX. i. (1849) 404 She was determined to have at the occasion a howdie instead of an accoucheur. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 853 The most illustrious man-howdie.

[Note. The conjectured derivation from the phrase *how d'ye?* is impossible, since the *Sc.* form would then have been (*ha'di*). On the analogy of *Sc. goudie* = *goldie*, *howdy* might go back to *holdie*, an appellative (like *brownie*, etc.) from *hold*, friendly, benevolent, kind: cf. F. *sage-femme*.]

Howdy: see *HOW-DO-YE*.

Howe, how (*han*, *hou*), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [*Sc.* repr. of ME. *HOLL sb.*: cf. *Sc. bow(e), know(e), porw, row(e), scrow, = boll, knoll, poll, roll, scroll*.]

† 1. A hole. Obs. *rare*.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* xi. 153 Howis in haill clath sall be rent.

† 2. The hold of a ship. Obs.

1513 *Douglas Æneis* v. xii. 33 The hait fyre consumis fast the how; Our all the schip discendis the peralus low. 1536 *Bellenden Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 52 The voce was hard of ane woman, in the how of the schip. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* x. 825 Her is men off mar wail To sail thir schip; tharfor in how [c 1470 *holl*] thow ga.

3. A hollow place or depression; esp. a hollow on the surface of the earth, a basin or valley.

Frequent in place-names in Scotland, as *Habbie's Howe*, *the Howe of the Mearns*, of the *Merse*, etc.

1525 *Jas. I Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 70 Thy thundering voice some made them fle Ower hideous hills and howes. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 320 Donald now lyand vndir how in the Hilandis. 1724 *Ramsay Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 Gibbie That won in the how of the hill. 1795 *Burns On Destr. Drumlanrig Woods* 3, I . . . traced its bonie howes and haughs, Where lints sang and lamkins play'd. 1806 *Stevenson Kidnapped* xxii, We sat down . . . in a howe of the hill-side till the mist should have risen. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *How*, a hollow, a depression. The *how* of the neck.

b. The depth or middle (of winter, night, etc.).

1818 *Hogg Brownie of B. I.* 9 (Jam.) Ve ken fu' weel, gudeman, ye courtit me i' the howe o' the night yoursel'. 1825 *Janieson, How o' Winter*, the middle or depth of winter. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxxii, Laid down in their hall in the 'howe of the night'. *Mod. Sc.* In the howe o' the year.

Howe, how (*han*, *hou*), a¹ (*adv.*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *hou*, *hough*. [*Sc.* form of *HOLL a.*: see *HOWE sb.*] Hollow, concave; deep, low. In quot. 1536 *how tide* = low tide.

c. 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cret.* 157 His ene drowpit, how, sonkin in his heid. a. 1500 P. JOHNSTON *Thre Deid Powis* iii. Full laithly thus sall ly thy lusty heid, Holkit and how. 1536 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1513-1546 No. 1598 Descendentes ad aquam de Annand, et ab aqua de Annand ad aquam de Edin in lie howtide. 1554 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 5401 Crepannd furth of howe Cauernis. 16. Confess. in Glanvill *Sadducismus* (1726) 333 (Jam.) The black man's voice was hough and goustie. 1688 *Craven Dial.* How gait, a hollow gait or way. *Ibid.*, How-rush, a hollow rush. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* How, hough, hough, hollow, deep. How-drill, the hollow between two drills in a field.

b. Comb., as how(e)-backed adj. 1706 BURNS *To auld mare i*, Tho' thou's howe-backit . . an' knaggie. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. How, How-backit, sunken in the back.

c. adv. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 395 Ane grit horne, that borit was all throw, Quhair(in) the spak richt hideuslie and how. 1706 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* ix, It spak richt howe—'My name is Death'.

Hence **Howness**, hollowness, concavity, depth. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying v. Powert* 417 Be the hight of the heueneis, and be the howness of hell.

† **Howe**, a. 2 Obs. Forms: 1 hoga, 3-4 *ho3e, 4 howe. [OE. *hoga*, f. root of *How sb.*, v. 1.] Prudent.

a. 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 105/1 Hoga bilwitnise [*prudens modestia*]. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 45 Hwa. . is zealeful begn and hoga? c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 38 The howe wilf anon it fett.

Howe, obs. f. HOVE, HOW, HUE, OWE.

Howeld: see **HOV** v.

Howel (hau'el), sb. [prob. of LG. derivation: cf. MHG. *hovel*, *hobel*, Ger. *hobel*, dial. *hofel*, MLG. *hövel*, Da. *høvl*, Sw. *hyvel* a plane.] A plane with a convex sole, used by coopers for smoothing the insides of casks, etc.

1846 WORCESTER cites PROCTOR. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 1138.

Howel (hau'el), v. [f. prec.: cf. Ger. *hoheln*, Da. *høyle*, Sw. *hylla* to plane, smooth, polish.] *trans.* To plane or smooth with a howel.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 83 Machine for chiming, crozing and howelling casks.

Howe(e), obs. forms of HOUB.

Howes, -ys, **howse**, var. of HOISE v., to hoist. c. 1515 *Coché Lovell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some howysed the mayne sayle. *Ibid.*, Some to howes the tope sayle dyde entre.

However (hau'e'vəi); contr. **howe'er** (hau'e'v), adv. [f. *How adv.* + *EVER adv.* 8 e.

In senses 2 and 3, **however** is the relic of an original subordinate clause (like those of sense 1), such as 'however this may be.'

1. Introducing a subordinate clause, sometimes with *yet* in the principal clause: a. qualifying a verb: In whatever manner, by whatever means.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 330 Hou-euer antecrist glauer, he letteþ not god to do his wille. a. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 864, I shal juste with that duke, Or I gete a rebuke, How ever that hyt be! 1605 SHAKS. *Nach. iv.* i. 51, I conlure you. (How ere you come to know it) answer me. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 119 ¶ 1, I am still in Doubt, whether it passed in my sleeping or waking Thoughts. However it was, I fancied that my good Genius stood at my Bed's-Head. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 213 Men of Chios, Thuri, or however or whatever you call yourselves.

b. qualifying an adj. (or pa. pple.) or adv.: To whatever extent. Hence often used ellipt. with an adj. or adv. alone.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 A bodily þing of how euer litil price howip not to be bout, but wip þis wisdom. c. 1586 CTESS *Pembroke Ps.* lxxvi. iv, The most ragefull . . thou, how ever furious shalt oft restrain. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 118, I shall serue you Sir truly, how euer else. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond.* Sp. 230 He wou'd yet endeavour, however our circumstances seem'd desperate, to secure the kingdom of Valencia. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vi, However dark the habitation of the mole to our eyes, yet the animal itself finds the apartment sufficiently lightsome. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 25 His innocence, however manifest, could not save him. 1885 *Times* 25 May 9 Trawlers will, of course, protest against any interference, however slight.

c. However much; notwithstanding that; although. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 523 How ever yet they mee despise and spight, I feede on sweet contentment of my thought. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. ii. 67 Howe'er thou art a fiend, A woman's shape doth shield thee. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. viii. § 3 The Idea of Black is no less positive in his Mind, than that of White, however the Cause of that Colour in the external Object may be only a Privation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 4 However those who have passed through half the life of man, may now wonder [etc.]. 1846 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. iii. 189 Humanity, however it craved a God for its deliverer, yet craved just as earnestly a man.

† 2. In any case, at all events, at any rate. *Obs.* (Now merged in 3.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 34 If hap'ly won, perhaps a haplesse gaine; If lost, why then a grievous labour won; How euer: but a folly bought with wit. a. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduea* v. iii, A child that must have died however. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. 109 Till we know the Whole, or, however, much more of the Cause. 1790 PALEY *Hore Paul.* Rom. I. 11 At the same time with, or soon however following, the contribution . . made in Achaia.

3. Qualifying a sentence or clause as a whole: For all that, nevertheless, notwithstanding; yet; = *but* at the beginning of the sentence.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* IV. i. 106 All the Land knowes that: How euer, yet there is no great breach. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 601, I, however, Must not omit a father's timely care. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, This curiosity of theirs, however, was attended with very serious effects. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 27 However, they did not think such bold changes within their commission. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 It has been even said that this church was built by the Germans, which however was not the case. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 19 Bronze arrows, however, are not very common in Northern Europe.

† 4. In any way whatsoever; at all. *Obs.*

1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 139 All Laws however are but Probationers of time. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 60, I cannot but be much of Mr. Locke's Mind with respect to versifying however.

5. Interrogative (and conjunctive): How, in any circumstances or way whatever? (See **EVER adv.** 8 d.) *colloq.*

1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World Wonders* 240, I shal desire him to consider how ever it was possible. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xiii. 147 However is it, such A man can think and know so much? *Mod.* However do you manage that?

Howf (hauf, houf), *Sc.* Also **houf**, **howf**, **hauf**. [Known from 16th c.: origin uncertain.

Howf is the name of the chief burial ground at Dundee, originally the garden or orchard of the Franciscan Friary, which was granted to the town as a burial ground by Queen Mary on 11 Sept. 1564, and was also for more than two centuries the meeting-place of the Trades. The name **Howf** appears as early as 1565, but it is not certain whether this arose from its use as 'a place of resort', or was the original name, connected with Du. and Ger. *hof*, court, yard. In the latter case the general Scotch use has to be accounted for.

1565 (Apr. 13) *Burgh Recds.* Wks. (Globe) 562 The Globe Tavern here . . for these many years has been my howf. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* xxiv, The corby left her howf in the rock. 1864 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1865) 60 Those who frequented this howf, being generally elderly men. Hence **Howf v. intr.**, to have one's haunt.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *To howf*, to take shelter. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, Where was't that Robertson and you were used to howf together?

Howfing, *Sc.* 'A clumsy, awkward, senseless person' (Jam.). Also *attrib.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 24 My new spanit howfing [*Bannatyne MS.* howphyn] fra the sowk. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andros* 186 Alace! that Scotland had no shame, To send sic howfing carles from hame! 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Jokney Gibb* xii, That aul', greedy, sneeshinie howfing. † **Howful, houghful**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 hoful, 1-3 hohful, 3 hohseful, hohful, hohful; see also **HOFUL**. [OE. *hog ful*, f. *hogu* thought, care, *How sb.* 1 + *-FUL*.] Careful; anxious, sorrowful.

1770 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Evi. Sax.* 240 Hofful embe ðæt hu ic his lof araere. a. 1050 *Liber Scintill.* ix. (1889) 43 Æmtig wamb & gyrla hohful. c. 1200 ORMIN 8953 Ne þatt me birþ ben hohseful Abutenn hise þingess. a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1292 Þe nihtegale sat and sihte And hohful was.

Hence † **Howfully adv.**, carefully, anxiously.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 6 What is more howfully to be sought for, more charely to be kept? † **Howgate**, -s, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *How adv.* + *GATE sb.* 2 'way' (with genitival -s).] In direct and indirect questions: In what way; how.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6547 (Cott.) Hugat dele yee now? *Ibid.* 7118 Nought he did þam understand Hugat [*v. rr.* bougat, howgate] he þat hony faand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 156 And tauld him . . als how-gate The Clyffurd held his heritage. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, George 587 Pane dacyane wist nocht how-gat to do.

β. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5589 (Gott.) I sal tell you . . hougatis he cam first in place. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 227 Howe gates bought schall he be? 1570 LRVINS *Manip.* 39/45 Hoggates, howt quomodo? Howgates, *idem*.

Howge, obs. f. HUGGE. **How(g)h**, obs. ff. **HOUGH**. **Howghe**, obs. f. *How adv.* **How go**, obs. f. HOGO. **Howine**, -yn, obs. ff. *hoven*, pa. pple. of HEAVE.

† **Howish** (hau'if), a. *colloq.* *Obs.* [f. *How adv.* + *-ISH*.] *Perh.* short for the earlier *I-don't-know-howish*, *how-howish*: Having a vague sense of illness or indisposition; 'all-overish'.

1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* v. Wks. 1884 VIII. 462, I am—I know not howish. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiii. (1737) 257 We were . . off the Hinges, and I don't know howish. 1746 in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 119 He is a little how-howish to-day, occasioned by a merry-making. 1787 *Minor* 39 [She] feels, as she says, quite howish and vapourish. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* viii. 47 Cachectic, or, as some familiar writer terms it, I don't-know-howish.

† **Howitz, haubitz**, *Obs.* Forms: a. 8 hau-, hawbits, hob(b)its. β. 7 howitts, 8 hau-, howitz. [a. Ger. *haubitze*, in 15th c. *haufnitz*, *haufnitz*, ad. Boh. *houfnice* stone-sling, catapult. (Introduced into German during the Hussite wars.) From the Ger., also 17th c. It. *obiza*, *obice*, F. *obus* bomb-shell.] = next. (Usually with pl. the same as the sing.: cf. **CANNON sb.** 1 2 b.)

a. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 61 Small Vessels which fetch'd us some Haubitzes (which is a kind of Field-Piece to load with small Shot). 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4590/3 Haubitze for sixteen Pound Ball, two. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Hobits* are a sort of small Mortars from 6 to 8 Inches Diameter. Their Carriages are like those of Guns, only much shorter. 1720 *SHREVECKE Artillery* v. 377 Little Hobbits charged with the various kinds of Fire-Balls. 1743-5 *TINDAL Contin. Rapin* xxvi. i. (1745) III. 562 Sixty two cannon, eight mortars and haubitze.

β. 1687 J. RICHARDS *Frnt. Siege Buda* 17 These Howitts are mounted on Carriages somewhat resembling those of Cannon. 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4556/2 Forty Mortars, and sixty Hauwitz. 1761 in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 488 Two field-pieces, some howitz, and perhaps a mortar.

Howitzer (hau'itser). Forms: a. 8 hau-, haw-, hobitzer. β. 7 hawwitzer, 8 hawitzer, 8- howitzer. [A deriv. of prec.; the same suffix appears in Du. *houwitzer* (in 1663 *houwitzer*), Fr. *obusier* for earlier *obus* (see **Hatz-Darm.**).]

A short piece of ordnance, usually of light weight, specially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges, and adapted for use in a mountainous country.

a. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3941/2 A Battery of two Mortars and 4 Haubitzers. 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* III. 138, 12 Hawbitzers, or little Mortars. 1760 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 14/1 The signal . . was given by four hawbitzers fired in the air.

β. 1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3106/3, 40 Mortars and Hauwitters. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4059/3, 2 Hawitzers, and 100 Hand-Mortars. 1818 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 581/1 We drove the enemy from . . the town by howitzers. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 158 At each corner . . were placed . . the rifled howitzers.

† b. The shell thrown by this piece of ordnance.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 442 A . . body of Russians . . had begun to throw some howitzers into that town, with an intention to set the magazines on fire.

c. Comb., as **howitzer-boat** (cf. **gunboat**).

1801 NELSON 15 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 463 Captain Coun who commands the Division of Howitzer-Boats . . is to open his fire from the Howitzers upon the batteries and camp. 1844 W. SIBORNE *Waterloo* I. x. 386 (Stanf.) Major Bull's British howitzer horse-battery.

Howk, obs. f. HOOK; var. form of HOKK.

Howker, var. HOOKER 2, a sailing vessel.

Howl (haul), v. Forms: (1) 3 hulen, 4-6 houle, (5) whole, 5-7 howle, (6) owle, 6- howl. [ME. ? *hulen*, *houlen* = MDu. *hūlen*, Du. *hūilen*, MHG. *hūlen*, *hūlen*, Ger. *heulen*: of echoic origin. Cf. Gr. *hla-ai*, L. *ululare*, It. *urlare*, OF. *uller*, *urler*, F. *hurler* to howl.]

1. *Trans.* To utter a prolonged, loud, and doleful cry, in which the sound of u (ū) prevails. Said of dogs, wolves, and various wild animals; formerly also of the owl (now said to screech or hoot).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 265 The horned oule The which men here on nightes houle. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 250/1 Howlyn as beestys, *ululo*. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. xii, The dogges herd the voyes [of the wulf] wherefore they beganne to barke and to howle. 1540-60 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. lix. (1566) 139 As houndes they houle and grenne. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 741 They heard Dogges howle on the shore. c. 1705 BERKELEY *Cave Dummor* Wks. 1871 IV. 507 Two or three dogs . . set themselves to howl with all their might. 1843 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 36 Like other uncultivated breeds of dogs they only howl.

2. Of a human being: To utter a similar sound; to utter loud and doleful inarticulate cries; to wail, lament, esp. with pain. In modern use often somewhat contemptuously applied to any cry of pain or distress.

(Quot. 1220 is very uncertain; the word may be corrupt.) [c. 1220 *Bestiary* 396 Man hire [ðe fox] hatieð, hatien and hulen boðe men and fules.] c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1959 Shrighte Emelye and howleth Palamon. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv. 33 Þe envioushe shul howle for sorowe as wode houndes. 1506 TINDALE *Jas. v.* 1 Goo to nowe ye Ryche men. Wepe and howle on youre wretchednes that shall come upon you. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 374 There is another Indictment upon thee . . for the which I thinke thou wilt howle. 1688 N. O. *Beauvais's Lutrin* II. 140 My Angry Ghost shall haunt thy Conscience Soul, I'll Ring thee such a Peal, shall make thee Howl. 1805 SCOTT *Let. to Ballantyne* 12 Apr. in *Lockhart*, He still howls about the expense of printing, but I think we shall finally settle. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 4/9 Under these circumstances it will do the Conservatives very little good to howl.

b. *Howl at, howl upon*, to assail or address with howling. With *indirect pass.*

1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* viii. (1675) 152 She [Hecate] was howled or called upon in the night by her Priests.

c. *trans.* To drive into a state by howling of obloquy. *Howl down*, to reduce to silence by howls of obloquy.

1878 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 164 Any one who hears anything he does not like, tries to howl it down. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 4/7 Mr. Gladstone was almost howled down in attempting to reply. 1898 *Argosy* Oct. 315 They have whirled or howled themselves into a mad delirium.

3. *trans.* To utter with howling. Also *howl out*. 1530 TINDALE *Expos. & Notes* (1840) 286 But the blind owls care not what they howl, seeing . . that no man can spy them. 1605 SHAKS. *Nach.* IV. iii. 194 But I have words That would be howl'd out in the desert ayre. Where hearing should not latch them. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 307 Singing, or rather howling certain Psalmes or Prayers. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Freshy's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 21 And

Howls out, Buy my Flawnders. 1826 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iii. 198 To howl my dying curses in his ear.

4. *intr.* Of inanimate agents, esp. the wind or a storm: To make a prolonged wailing noise. Of an organ: To cipher.

1607 [see *Howling* *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* i. 35 Keen, hollow winds howl thro' the bleak recess, Emblem of Music caus'd by Emptiness. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 32 The wind is up: hark! how it howls! 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 434 How fearfully God's thunder howls behind! 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 46 This is a very good contrivance... if one of the reed pipes should howl. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* i. x. (ed. 5) 303 The wind was howling in the mountains. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 148 Dozens of great steamers go howling through the Downs every day.

5. (See *quot.*)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., When the Foot-hooks of a Ship are scarfed into the Ground-Timbers, and bolted, and then the Plank laid on them up to the Orlop, the Carpenters say, they begin to make the Ship Howle.

Howl (haul), *sb.* [f. *HOWL* v.]

1. The prolonged and mournful cry of a dog, wolf, etc., which dwells upon the vowel *u* or some kindred sound; the similar sound of the wind or other inanimate agent.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. i. 54 The Wolfe, Whose howle's his Watch. c. 1605 MIDDLETON *Witch* iii. iii. No howls of wolves, no yelps of hounds. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv. Wks. 1778 II. 412 The last howls of a dog dissected alive. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xxvi. Till sung his midnight hymn the owl Answer'd the dog-fox with his howl. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii. She expected him at every howl of the wind.

2. A loud wail or outcry of pain or anguish; a savage yell of rage or disappointment. (Often used contemptuously.)

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. iii. 39 Your naked Infants spitted upon Pykes, Whiles the mad Mothers, with their howles confus'd, Doe breake the Clouds. 1697 DRYDEN *Excit.* vii. 127 She... fills with horrid howls the publick place. 1776 J. WISS *Tour Irek.* 131 The Irish howl, which was made by the bellowing of a herd of men, women, and children, who attended the burial. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 100 Foulque uttered a howl of despair. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. Glasgow* 21 Dec. (1868) 307/2 You remember the howl of astonishment which arose. 1864 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. ii. 421 His sufferings are exacerbated by the howl of popular execration or scorn.

Howl, -e, var. *HOLL*.

† **Howle**, *Obs.* A variant of *OWL*, perh. influenced by *HOWLET* or by *HOWL* v.

c. 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* in *Min. Poems* (1840) 192 As goode an howle as a popingaye. 1500-80 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 74 Wend he had bene the hornit howle.

Howler (hau'ler), [f. *HOWL* v. + -ER¹]

1. An animal that howls.

1859 THOMSON *Land & Bk.* i. viii. (1879) 94 To be torn .. and dragged about by these hideous howlers (jackals).

b. *spec.* A South American Monkey of the genus *Myetes*.

1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVI. 37/1 The species are, as the name (*Myetes*) implies, Howlers, and the horrible yells sent forth by these animals... are described... as surprisingly distressing and unearthly. 1865 READER *No.* 121. 457/1 Numerous spider-monkeys, the red howlers. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* i. 5 The chief monkey-furs imported are those obtained from the howlers.

2. a. A person hired to wait at a funeral or the bedside of the dying. b. A wassailer (see *quot.* 1875). *dial.*

1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xviii. (1878) 249 The funerals... are attended by howlers. 1875 SUSSEX *Gloss.*, *Howlers*, boys who in former times went round wassailing the orchards. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 2/1 When a man was dying (if his means allowed) professional howlers were employed.

3. *slang.* Something 'crying', 'clamant', or excessive; *spec.* a glaring blunder, esp. in an examination, etc. Cf. *HOWLING* *ppl. a.* 3.

1872 W. F. BUTLER *Gl. Lone Land* xix. (1878) 300 If the hood was fastened down by frozen breath to the opening, then it must be a howler outside. 1875 PUNCH 2 Oct. 136/1 John... having come a howler over the Leger, is stumped. 1884 H. C. MERIVALE *Fancit of B.* II. ii. 161 He's gone no end of a howler on the turf since. 1890 *Athenaeum* 1 Mar. 275/1 In no examination papers... has any examiner met with more monstrous 'howlers' than crowd these pages. 1894 *Month* Apr. 464 The specimens of schoolboy blunders which, under the head of 'Howlers', are so popular in our journals.

Howlet (hau'let, *Sc. hwl'et*), *dial.* Forms: 5 *howlott*, -lat, 6- *howlet*. (Also 6 *hulet*, 7 *houlet*, 9 *dial.* *hoolet*, *hulote*, *hullat*, -et, *ullet*.) See also *OWLET*. [app. a. F. *hulotte*, in 16th c. *hulote*, a word of diminutive form, of which the stem appears to be the same as in Ger. *eule*, MLG. *äle*, perh. altered under the influence of *huor* to *hoot*: cf. the synonym *huetle*.] An owl, owlet.

c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 48. I sawe ane Howlat, in haist, vndir ane holtyne. c. 1450 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 179 Do howlott howtyn hoberd and heyn. When here barnys blede undyr credyl bende. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* xii. xiii. 168 Quhilk we a littil howlet cleip, or owle. 1549 CROKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 5 Why, be yee Howlets and Bats, that yee cannot look on the light? 1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 88/15 An Hulet or oule, *vulga.* 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 156 Eies they haue red like the houlets. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 189. I am also as poor as a Howlet. 1800 SCOTT *Invanhoe* xxvii. That St. Withold's of Burton is a howlet's nest worth the harrying. 1808 CRIVEN *Dial.*, *Hullet*, *Hullat*, an owl.

Howliglasse, *obs. var.* of *OWL-GLASS*.

Howling (hau'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *HOWL* v. + -ING¹.]

1. The uttering of a prolonged wailing cry, as by the dog, wolf, or other animal; the production of a similar sound by the wind or other inanimate agent; the ciphering of an organ.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 250/1 Howlyng of doggys. 1495 *Trevisa's Barh.* De P. R. xviii. xxv. (W. de W.), Ticius Sabinus hounde. abode wyth the dead body wyth dolefull and sorowfull noyse and howlyng [Bodl. MS. yelling]. 1505 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 400 Two or three hundred foxes, which make a marueilous wawling or howling. 1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Therese's Trav.* i. 2 The Isle of Stromboli... I was told that they who were near it heard great howlings, which proceed not from Hell... but from the violence of the Winds. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 225 His Tail incur'd He drops, and with harsh broken Howlings rends The poison-tainted Air. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 45 To remedy the so-called howling or sounding-on of certain pipes, when their respective keys are not pressed down. 1875 [see *CIPHERING* *vbl. sb.* 3].

2. A prolonged wailing outcry of human beings.

c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 169 Grete crye, noyse, and howlyng made the sarayns. 1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 48 Banished? O Frier, the damned vse that word in hell: Howlings attends it. 1666 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 257 But for the greater solemnity, for seven dayes a general howling.. was made. 1725 DE FOR. *Voy. round World* (1840) 87 A sad lamentation and howling. 1887 A. MÜLLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 663/1 The insane howlings *hu hu* ('he, he')... practised by the 'howling' Riffa'ya (Derivishes).

Howling, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING².]

1. That howls; that utters or produces a prolonged wailing sound.

a. 1605 POLWART *Flying w.* *Montgomery* 195 Where howling howlets aye doth hant. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. xix. (1713) 217. I believe you mean the howling Quakers, as uncivil as they are. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Gwiana* 133 The Howling Baboons, as they are here called. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 285 Peals of thunder... followed by a howling blast of wind. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 159 The Myceli, or Howling Monkeys. 1877 [see *DERIVISH*].

2. Characterized by, or filled with, howling, as of wild beasts or of the wind; dreary. In the Biblical *howling wilderness*, and derived phrases, the word tends to become merely intensive.

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxii. 10 He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 222 The very Sight of those howling Deserts deterr me. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 13 His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monads* Wks. (Bohn) i. 435 Fit the bleak and howling place For gardens of a finer race. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv. (C. D. ed.) 22 Going regularly aloft to bed... in a howling garret remote from the lodgers. 1857 THORAU *Maine W.* (1894) 300 Generally speaking, a howling wilderness does not howl; it is the imagination of the traveler that does the howling.

3. *fig.* (chiefly *slang.*) Glaring, very pronounced, 'screaming': cf. *HOWLER* 3.

1865 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 25 Nov. 6/6 To risk a very vulgar phrase, a Nawab is 'a howling swell' in the East. 1884 *Nonconformist* 7 Aug. 766/3 Those mistakes which are sometimes called 'howling' blunders.

Hence **Howlingly** *adv.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 52 The Owle on the house-top, euer more howlingly, calls for some Cause.

Howlk, -e, *obs. ff.* *HULK*. **Howlsom**, var. *HOLSON*. **Howm**, *Sc. f.* *HOLM*¹.

† **Howne**, *sb.* or ? a. *Obs. rare.* (Meaning unknown.)

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 182 (210) But Antenor, he shal com hom to towne, And she shal out; þus seyden here and howne (*MS. Gg. 4. 27* hounne).

Hownyd, *obs. f.* *HONEYED*. **Howp**, *obs. f.* *HOOP*, *Sc. f.* *HOPE*. **Howr(e)**, *obs. ff.* *HOOR*, *OUR*, *WHORE*. **Howsbond**, *obs. f.* *HUSBAND*.

Hows(e), **Howsel**, *obs. ff.* *HOUSE*, *HOUSEL*.

Howsoever (hau'sou'evər), *arch.* [f. *How* *adv.* + *So* *adv.* + *EVER* *adv.*] In the same sense the simple *how so* goes back to c. 1200, *howsoever* to c. 1300, and *however* to c. 1400; *howsoever* appears to have been a later formation from *how so* or *however*, modelled on *howsoever*.

1. In what manner soever; = *HOWEVER* 1. (Sometimes with ellipsis.) *arch.*

c. 1430 *Pistell of Susan* 202 (*MS. Cott. Calig.*) We schulle present þe pleynte, how so euer þou be payde. 1534 ELYOT *Doctr. Princes* 4 Thei thinke it better... to live in any other manner, how so ever it be. 1592 GREENE *Upt. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 232 Howsoever right be, might carries away the verdict. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. v. 349 Howsoever this may color, it cannot justify Cato's conduct. 1822-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 547 As a mere rival to Rome, Constantinople has been of invaluable service to the Christian Church, howsoever her direct influence may be considered.

† b. Notwithstanding that, albeit; = *HOWEVER* 1 c. *Obs.*

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* i viij. It is a most... innocent Animal, howsoever nature... hath armed it most magnificently. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 1 The Parts of Musick are in all but four, howsoever some skilful Musicians have composed songs of twenty... parts.

2. With *adj.* or *adv.*: To what extent or in what degree soever. a. With *tnesis*: *how... soever*.

1557 NORTH *Gwenara's Diall* Fr. (1619) 718/1 How great a friend or neere kinsman soever he be to them. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 1. 194 How low soever the matter, I hope in God for high words. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 25 The Treaty... how well soever received, and how much

soever desired by the King. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. viii. 105 [They] durst not refuse their consent, how unwilling soever to grant it. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vii. (1876) 286 A right, how long soever neglected. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. vi. § 2 (1879) 262 A summary expression of the entire process—how simple or how complex soever.

b. Also without *tnesis*.

1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* xc. 6 But howsoever fresh and fair. a. 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Fragm.* (R.), Howsoever well instructed he might be in them himself and howsoever useful to government he might think them.

† 3. In any case, at any rate: = *HOWEVER* 2. *Obs.*

1596 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 42 Die wheresoever and whensoever, yet howsoever honourably. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v. i.* 27 Something of great constance; But howsoever, strange, and admirable. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 79 His boy is bound to admire him howsoever. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 48 If the Scots as was hoped howsoever, would have proved honest.

† 4. Nevertheless; yet: = *HOWEVER* 3. *Obs.*

1608 R. DOLMAN tr. *Primadaye's Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. lx. 777 But howsoever, it is certain that pilots... doe direct [etc.]. 1621 HEYWOOD *Eng. Elis.* (1641) 83 It bred in her howsoever no small amazement. 1709 STRYPER *Ann. Ref.* i. xxxix. 404 But this passage, howsoever, was illy taken by some of the Oxonians.

Howsomever (hau'sōmevər), *adv.* Now *dial.* or *vulgar.* Also, *south. dial.* **howsomdever**. [A parallel formation to *howsoever*, of earlier appearance, with the conj. *sum*, *som* (= *Da*, *Sw. som*, *ON. sem* as, that) instead of *so*.]

† 1. Introducing a subordinate clause: In whatever manner; = *HOWEVER* 1. b. Although; = *HOWEVER* 1 c. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2339 Nu at þe erth nu at þe lift, or hu sumeuer [v.rr. hou sum euir, how sim euer] þou will be scift. c. 1430 *Avow. Arth.* xxiv. Then to-gedur schulle we goe How-sumeuyr hit chevis. c. 1485 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 270 How somever the game gooth. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidand's Comm.* 297 How somever the matter was. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 56 How somere their hearts are seuer'd in Religion, their heads are both one.

2. Nevertheless; yet: = *HOWEVER* 3.

1564 TURNER *Herbal* II. 70b. It is playn that he had Dioscorides howsomever. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Hush.* II. 27 But howsomdever, we at tæ the best care we can. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 64 Howsomever, it will do you no good to make this known. 1824 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxiv. Howsomever, I object nothing to Captain Cleveland. 1854 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 135. I shall keep you to your promise, Sir, howsomever. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xlv. Howsumdever, as your countrymen say, I shall have a shy at him.

Howbour, *obs. f.* *HOUSER*²; var. of *HOUSBOUR*. *Obs.*

† **Howster**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. ? To oust.

1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 348 Howster out such vermine (O ye Church officers, if ye serve for oughts) out of their kennels!

Howt, *obs. form* of *HOOT*.

Howve: see *HOVE*. **Howylle**, *obs. f.* *OWL*. **Howyne**, *Sc. f.* *hovin*, *obs. pa. pple.* of *HEAVE*.

Hox, **Hoxter**, *obs. ff.* *Ox*, *HUCKSTER*.

† **Hox**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [app. shortened from a fuller form **hoxen* (retained in *HOCKSHIN*, *huckson*, *HUXEN*), repr. OE. *hōksinn*, pl. *hōksina*, HOUGH-SINEW, and corresp. to ON. *hāsin*, OFris. *hōxene*, *hoxne*, OHG. **hāhsina*, *hāhsna*, MDu. *haessene*, *haasen* (Kilian *haessen*), Du. *haassen*, *haasse*, *haas*, in Groningen *haaks*, in same sense. Cf. *HOXEN* v.]

The final -*en* of **hox-en* may have been taken in ME. as a pl. ending (the OE. pl. *hōksina* would give ME. **hōksin*, **hoxen*), and a sing. *hox* deduced from it (cf. *CHICK*).]

A hamstring.

c. 1440 Wyclif's Bible 2 Sam. viii. 4 Daudid kitte the hoxes of alle the beestis drawynge.

† **Hox**, *v. Obs. or dial.* Also 4 *hoxe*, 7-8 *hooks*. [Shortened from *HOXEN* v., (?) under influence of *Hox sb.* Cf. Ger. dial. *hächsen*, *hessen*, *hāsen* = Ger. *hechsen*, in same sense.] *trans.* To hough, to hamstring.

1388 Wyclif *Yosh.* xi. 6 Thou schalt hoxe the horsis of hem. — 1 *Chrom.* xviii. 4 He hoxide alle the horsis of charis [1396] He kutte the knee senewis. 1594 LVLV *Moth. Bomb.* iii. iv. 113. I thrust my hand into my pocket for a knife, thinking to hox him. 1611 SHAKS. *Wind. T.* i. ii. 244 Thou art a Coward, Which hoxes honestie behind, restraining From Course requir'd. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 97 Neither he nor any other Spaniard ever came hither after-ward to hocks Cattle. 1718 *Entertainer* 280 They not only fired his Stacks of Corn and Hay, but hox'd and stabb'd his Cattel. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* ii. Wks. (1788) 35 Hocks the Heels.

Hence † **Hoxing**, **hocksing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*)

also † **Ho'okser**, one who houghs or hamstringings.

1508 MANWOOD *Forest Lawes* xvi. § 12. 100b. That... the old Forresters were wont to call *Hamling*, or *Hoxing*, and of some *Hocksynning*. 1599 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 97 The Hockser is mounted on a good Horse, bred up to the sport. *Ibid.* His Arms is a Hocking Iron, which is made in the shape of a Half Moon. *Ibid.* 98 The Right Ear of the Hocking-Horse, by the weight of the Pole... hangs down always.

† **Hoxen**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **hoxen*, *Hox sb.*; corresp. to OHG. *hāksinn*, MHG. *hāksenen*, mod.G. *hächsen*, *hechsen*, MDu. *haessen-en*, *hesen-en* in same sense (f. OHG. **hāhsina*, MDu.

haessene hough-sinew.) *trans.* To hough, to hamstring; = *HOUGH-SINEW* *v.* (More frequently shortened to *Hox* *v.*, *q.v.*)

1387 *TRIVIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 139 Sche putte hir nurri. . . for to fiste agent be accusur. . . welche poru3 Goddess grace, be hamme i-kut and hoxened, overcome be accusour. **Hoy** (hoi), *sb.* 1 Also 6-7 hoie, hoye, 7 hoigh, huy. [app. ad. MDu. *hoei*, pl. *hoeyen* (Verwijs and Verdam), var. of *hoede*, *heude*, *hude*, mod. Du. *† heude*, *heu*, whence also obs. F. *heu* (Jal). Ulterior origin unknown.] 'A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in carrying passengers and goods, particularly in short distances on the sea-coast' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1495 *Paston Lett.* No. 937 III. 388 An hoye of Dorderyght. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 95 An hoy of Andwarpe. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 5* § 9 English Hoys and Plats may cross the Seas as far as Caen. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i. Your Hoigh Carries but three men in her, and a boy. 1604 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 228 Holland and Zeland. . . hath. . . twenty thousand saile of Ships and Hoies. 1661 *PEPYS Diary* 16 June. To hire a Margate Hoy. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. lii. 429 Crears. . . Huys, Catches, Capers, and other Vessels. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 227 *Hoys and Lighters* are vessels with one mast, and sometimes a bowsprit; abaft the mast is a gaff-mainsail, before it a fore-sail, and a jib upon the bowsprit. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) XVIII. xxiii. 173 A coach as long and as crowded as the Margate Hoy. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. In the naval service there are gun-hoy, powder-hoy, provision-hoy, anchor-hoy, all rigged sloop-fashion.

† *b. jocularly.* A heavy or clumsy person. Obs. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER North-w. Hoe* II. i. I hear tramping: 'tis my Flemish Hoy.

c. Comb. (See also HOYMAN.)

1612 *DEKKER* *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 358 A whole Hoy-full are Landed. a 1618 *RALEIGH Observ.* in *Rem.* (1661) 167 They [the Dutch] have. . . Ships called Boyers, Hoyburks, and others. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 321 Low conversation in hoy-boats and stage-coaches. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 48 A Hoy Load of. . . Flags was sent.

Hoy (hoi), *int.* (*sb.* 2) Also 6 hoyghe, 7- hoi, 8- hoy. [A natural exclamation.] A cry used to call attention; also to incite or drive beasts, esp. hogs. In nautical language (also written *hoay*) used in hailing or calling aloft. (Cf. *AHOY*.)

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. IX.* 123 And holpen to erie his half acre with 'hoy! trolly! lolly! [A. VII. 100 Hey! trolly-lolly! B. VI. 118 how! trolly-lolly!] 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 Wordes. . . derived from the nature of thynges. As. . . when one would seme galant, to erie hoigh, whereby also is declared courage. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying-v. Polwart* 121 Hoy, hurson, to hell. 1627 *MINSHEU Ductor, Hoi*, a word used in driving hoggies. 1660 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. ii. Wks. (1648) 721 Away nasty C. E. transformed by Circe! Hoy! back to her Styes, yea thine! 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* s. v. *Holloa*, If the master intends to give any order to the people in the main-top, he calls, Main-top, hoy! To which they answer, Hollola! 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 213 He hallooed, hoy, stop! 1862 *TOTTEN Naval Text Bk.* (N. Y.) 340 *Hoy*, an exclamation, to call attention, as 'Ship-hoy!'

B. as sb. A call of 'hoy!' 1641 *BROME Joviall Crew* IV. ii. Here's a Wedding with a witness, and a Holy-day with a hoigh. 1850 W. JAMIE *Stray Effus.* 76 The fisher's 'Hoy' was heard afar. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. viii. I see your young man. . . chopping at the flies on the window-sill. . . and I give him a Hoy!

Hoy, *v.* [*f. HOY int.*]

1. *trans.* To urge on or incite with cries of 'hoy!'; to drive or convoy with shouts.

c 1536 *LYNDESAV Compl. Bagsche* 144, I gat none vther recompence Bot hoyt, & houndit of the toun. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* liii. (1878) 130 Hoy out (sir carter) the hog fro thy wheele. c 1590 D. MOYSE *Mem. Affairs Scotl.* (1830) 37 He wes oppinlie onbeset by. . . rascalls of the toun, and howied out of the toun by flinging of stones at him. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Dev. Poems* VI. 70 The hevvy saullis ar had to hevvin; The light, alace, ar hoyde to hell. 1785 *BURNS Halloween* xxiii. They hoyt out Will, wi' sair advice.

2. *intr.* To call 'hoy!'

1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos, Mr. Watkins* Iottle ii. Quite hoarse with hoi-ing and imprecating.

Hoy, obs. form of HUE.

|| **Hoya** (hoi-ä). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L., from the name of Thomas Hoy, an English gardener (died 1821).] A large genus of climbing herbaceous plants (N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*), bearing dense umbels of fleshy or waxen flowers, pink, white, or yellow; commonly known as *honey-plants*, *wax-plants*, or *wax-flowers*. They are natives of southern Asia, the Malay archipelago, and Australia, and are cultivated in greenhouses for their beauty.

[1816 J. MAHER in *Trans. Hort. Soc. II.* 197 (heading) On a remarkable property of the Hoya Carnosa.] 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 972 Hoya, or wax flower. 1881 *MRS. C. PRARD Policy & P. I.* 111 Native jessamine and waxen hoya shed their fragrance in the air. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlycross* 446, I have almost spoiled that truss of Hoya.

Hoybuck, corrupt form of HAUTOBOY, HOBOY.

1588 *PARKER tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* (1854) II. 47 The instruments which they commonly do vse are hoybuckes, cornets, trompets, lutes.

Hoyda, -day, obs. forms of HEY-DAY *int.*

† **Hoyde**, *Obs.* Abbrev. of, or error for, HOYDEN. 1536 *HAYWOOD Love's Mistr.* II. Wks. 1874 V. 112 Harken oh you hoydes, and listen oh you Illiterates.

Hoyden (hoi-dén), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6-8 hoydon, 7-8 hoidon, 7-9 hoiden. [Found c 1600 (not in Shaks.); origin uncertain. ? Connected with HOIT *v.*

Skinner's conjectured derivation from Ger. and Du. *heide* heath, Du. *heiden*, in Kilian 'heyden, homo agrestis et incultus'; is perh. not impossible; but evidence is wanting.]

† 1. A rude, ignorant, or awkward fellow; a clown, boor. *Obs.*

1593 *NASHE & Lett. Confut.* 58 The hoyden and pointing stock of recreation of Trinitie hall. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 833 I'll make every hoydon bestowe a fairinge on his dore, his wall, his window. c 1600 *DAY Begg. Bed-nall Gr.* II. ii. (1881) 40 A sort of Momes and Hoydons that know not chalke from cheese. 1621 *COTGR., Badault*, a foole, dolt, sot. . . gaping hoydon. 1645 *MILTON Colast. Wks.* (1851) 364 Shall I argue of conversation with this hoyd'n? 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* IV. xvi. The poor Devil. . . was made a common Laughing-Stock by the gaping Hoydons.

2. A rude, or ill-bred girl (or woman); a boisterous noisy girl, a romp.

1696 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* II. Wks. (Rtdg.) 113/2 Then Mrs. Hoyden, that calls all People by their surnames. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hoidon*, a clownish ill-bred Wench. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 13 P. 1 She was so ungainly in her Behaviour, and such a laughing Hoyden. 1744 *MRS. DELANY in Life & Corr.* 323 She is daughter to my lord Tyrone, such another slatternly ignorant hoyden I never saw. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 183 An elegant fashionable girl, and as far removed from a romp and a hoyden as it is possible to conceive. 1876 *GREEN Stray Stud.* 170 Hoydens covered with sand and seaweed.

B. attrib. or adj. Belonging to, of the character of, or resembling a hoyden; inelegant in deportment, roystering, hoydenish.

1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* v. 477 They throw their persons with a hoyden air Across the room, and toss into the chair. 1792 *MARY WOLLSTONECR. Rights Wom.* vii. 290 The jokes and hoiden tricks which knots of young women indulged themselves in. 1861 *TULLOCH Eng. Purit.* ii. 253 The wilful and hoyden blood of their mother.

Hence **Hoydenhood**, the condition of a hoyden;

Hoydenism, the character or manners of a hoyden, hoydenishness.

1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* vi. In her maiden state of hoydenhood. 1886 *MRS. HUNGERFORD Green Pleas. & Grey Grief* I. iv. 71 A fatal tendency towards hoydenism.

Hoyden, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *intr.* To play the hoyden. Hence **Hoydening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 12. 3/1 A Strong dock'd Bucksome Quean, Who Hoidons over Parson's Green. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. 221 Did she never from girlhood to now, hoyden? 1758 *GRAY Let. to Stonhever* in *Mason Mem.* (1807) II. 124 Primness and affectation. . . has turned to hoydening and rude familiarity. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Mis. Hum. Life* (1826) v. xviii. Hoydening abesses.

Hoydenish (hoi-dénf), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -ISH.*]

Having the character or manners of a hoyden; belonging to, or characteristic of a hoyden.

1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Apr. The young lady. . . half tonish, and half hoydenish. 1815 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 343 Mrs. Mardyn. . . vulgar without humor, and hoydenish without real whim and vivacity. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Good for Nothing* II. xlii. 195 Her somewhat hoydenish manner had acquired repose and dignity.

Hence **Hoydenishness**.

1858 *MISS MULOCK Th. ab. Wom.* 22 Tacitly suggestive of hoydenishness. 1863 *HOLME LEE A. Warleigh* III. 253 Her Mamma quite openly deplored her hoydenishness.

Hoyes, obs. *Sc. f.* OYEZ. **Hoyffer**, obs. *f.* HEIFER. **Hoyke**, obs. *f.* HUKK.

† **Hoyle**, *Archery*. *Obs.* A mark made use of by archers when shooting at ROVEES.

1614 *C. BROOKE Ghost Rich. III.* Fiv b, Gold sets vp markes, Hoyles, prick for any Ayme. 1626 *DRAVTON Poly-ob.* xvi. 334 (Robin Hood and his men) At long-butts, short, and hoyles, each one could cleave the pin. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* 226 *Hoyle*. 1845 *Anecd. Archery*, Glossary 388 *Hoyle*, a short moving mark.

Hence **Hoyling** *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*

1590 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 68 My vewe bowe with the redd handle and all my hoyling arrows.

Hoyle, obs. north. form of WHOLE.

Hoyman (hoi-män). [*f. HOY sb.* 1 + MAN.] A man in charge of a hoy; the master of a hoy.

1666 *PEPYS Diary* 13 June. A hoyman's daughter. 1781 *SIR W. JONES Bailments* Wks. 1799 VI. 669 It soon became necessary for the Courts to declare, as they did in the reign of James I, that a common hoyman, like a common wagoner, is responsible for goods committed to his custody. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 128/2 The defendant was simply a hoyman, unprotected by bill of lading or charter-party.

Hoyne, var. HONE *sb.* and *v.*; obs. *Sc. f.* OVEN.

Hoys, obs. *f.* WHOSE. **Hoys(e, hoyss)**, obs. *ff.*

Hose, **Hoyst**, rare obs. var. HOAST. **Hoyst-**

ings, obs. *f.* HUSTINGS. **Hoystyr**, obs. *f.* OYSTER.

Hoyt, var. HOIT.

Hoze, **Hozier**, obs. *ff.* HOSE, HOSIER.

Hr-, a frequent consonant combination in OE. [-Oteut. hr-; -Aryan hr-]. In initial hr-, the h was lost in the transition to ME., in which and in modern Eng. the words begin with R: e. g. OE. *hræfn*, *hræd*, *hring*, *hröf*, *hrung*, *hrycg*; now RAVEN, REED, RING, ROOF, RUNG, RIDGE.

Hu, obs. *f.* HOW, HUR. **Hua**, obs. *f.* WHO.

Huam, obs. *f.* WHOM. **Huanaco**, var. GUA-

NACO. **Huas**, obs. *f.* WHOSE.

Hub (hüb). Forms: 6 hubbe, 8 hubb, 7-hub. [Origin unascertained.

Skeat would identify with *Hos sb.* 2. If the various senses belong to the same word, the common notion would appear to be 'boss', 'rounded protuberance'.]

† 1. The HOB of a fire-place. *Obs.*

1511, 1600, a 1805 (see *Hos sb.* 2.)

2. The central solid part of a wheel from which the spokes radiate, and which rotates on (or with) the axle; the nave.

Although used by Blithe in 1649, and (from him) by several 17th c. writers, and in Bradley's *Fam. Dict.* 1725 (s.v. *Elm*), this word appears to have been merely dialectal, being unrecognized by the Dictionaries till the 19th c., when it appears first in the American Webster (1828) and Worcester (1846). It has received literary currency mainly from O. W. Holmes, and has recently become generally known in connexion with bicycles. Forby gives under *hub*, *hub* (besides the entry cited below) the alleged meaning 'the hilt or guard of a weapon'; with which he connects *up to the hub*, 'as far as possible'; this phrase is in American use associated with the hub of a wheel, as implying 'deeply, to a great extent, inextricably involved'.

1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 167 [The Elm] the best wood in England, for Wheelwrights Natives or Hubs for wheels. 1675 *GREW Anat. Plants* (1682) 287 The particles. . . of Salt stick in them, as the Spokes do in the Hub of a Wheel, or as the Quills in the Skin of a Porcupine. a 1805 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hob, Hub*, the nave of a wheel. 1828 *WEBSTER, Hob, hub*, the nave of a wheel (citing Washington). 1831 in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) July 277/1 [They] talked. . . of being 'up to the hub'. for General Jackson. 1854 *CAROLINE THOMAS Formingdale* 81 The mud's up to the hubs in some spots. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 414/1, I do not. . . see what prevents the whole head, sails, hub, tail and all from being blown. . . off [the windmill]. 1882 *Basaar Fash. & M.* 15 Feb. 174 Spokes, rim, and hub are all one. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 7/3 It. . . prevents the back wheel from getting out of line, as so frequently happens with most of the hubs now in use.

† *b.* The centre or boss of a target; *fig.* a mark.

a 1657 *R. LOVEDAY Lett.* (1663) 221 The Proverb says, The blind man sometimes hits a Crow; but *ad janum virtutis excubant labor & sudor*; and that's the hubbe I aim at.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* That which occupies a position analogous to the hub of a wheel; a central point of revolution, activity, life, interest, etc.

Applied to Boston, U. S., and playfully to other places.

1858 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Break-f.* vi. Boston State-House is the hub of the solar system. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man, if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crow-bar. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* viii. 299 Next he came to the centre of creation (the hub, they call it there), which lies in latitude 42-21 south, and longitude 108-56 east. 1869 *Boston Herald* Dec. (Farmer), He is to have a quintette club of amateurs with him, from the Hub. 1876 *Daily News* 18 Jan. (Farmer), Calcutta swaggers as if it were the hub of the universe. 1884 *J. COLBORNE Hicks Pasha* 9 This is the hub, so to speak, of what Canon Farrar calls the three great volcanic centres of religion—Sinai, Jerusalem, and Mecca. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 3/2 This idea is the hub of the piece. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Sept. 293/2 The spider. . . snits unconcerned but watchful in the centre or hub of her snare.

4. Technical and local uses:

a. Die-sinking. A cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is engraved in relief. *b. Plumbing.* A short piece of pipe with a bell at each end, used for joining pipes in line or at an angle. *c.* An abruptly raised piece of ground, a stumbling-block. *d.* A thick sod. *e.* A block for stopping the wheel of a vehicle. *f.* A small stack of hay (*Craven Dial.* 1828).

a. 1851 Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib. 628 The making of a 'hub' or copy of the die in steel. . . used for the correction of duplicate copies of the die. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Hub*. 2. (*Die-sinking*). After hardening, the hub is used to make matrices, from which are made punches which impress the dies used in coining. 1879 *H. PHILLIPS Addit. Notes Coins* 1 Upon the hub the portrait is cut in alto relievo by a machine.

c. 1669 BUNYAN Holy City (ed. Offor) III. 421 There shall be a smooth face upon the whole earth, all. . . hubs, and hills, and holes, shall now be taken away. 1868 *Craven Dial.*, *Hub*, an uneven piece of ground in a wood. 1864 *WEBSTER, Hub*. . . a rough protuberance or projecting obstruction; as, a hub in the road (U. S.).

d. 1868 Craven Dial., *Hub*, a thick square sod, pared off the surface of a peat bog, when digging for peats. This is sometimes dried for fuel, but it is inferior to the peat.

e. 1896 S. C. BREES Gloss. Terms, *Hub*, a block of wood of great service upon railways, and employed to stop the wheels of carriages.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *hub-end*; (sense 2) *hub-borer*, *flange*, *sprocket*, etc.; *hub-deep* *adj.*, *adv.*; *hub-band*, a metal band to reinforce a wooden hub of a wheel.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1458 The rims of the 'hub-bands represent a wreath in silver. 1895 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* V. 109/1 Bronze hub-bands with speech-holes were used by the Romans. 1897 *H. PORTER Campaigning with Grant* xxvi. 415 The mud was nearly 'hub-deep. 1890 *Swaledale Gloss.*, 'Hub-end, the hob at the end of a fire-place. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s. v. The inner ends of the spokes are secured in a mortised flange-ring, between which and the 'hub-flanges are anti-friction rollers. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 3/6 These studs. . . play no part in driving the enlarged 'hub-sprocket, at which point they run smoothly over an inner grooved pulley.

Hence (with *ref.* to Boston, U. S.: see 3, *quot.* 1858) *Hubbite*, *Hubbopolis*, *Hubbopolite*, etc. *nonce-words*.

1898 *W. BOYD in Cambridge (Mass.) Press*, Expressive as the face of a Hubbopolitan graduate-maiden. 1897 *Congregationalist* (U. S.) 28 Apr. (Cent.), As wide awake as a veritable New Englander, and as a native-born Hubbite.

Hub 2. A playful abbreviation of *husband*: cf. *HUBBY*.

1812 *Combe Picturesque* ix. All that's passing, and has past, Since your dear Hub beheld it last. a 1845 *Hood Clubs* i. My female friends they all agree They hardly know their hubs.

Hub a dub. [Echoic. Cf. *dub-a-dub, rub-a-dub*.] The noise made by the beating of a drum.

1777 *MAD. D'ARLAY Early Diary* 7 Apr. There was an immense hub a dub, with drums and trumpets... to proclaim his approach.

Hubbaboo: see HUBBUBOO. **Hubber de hoy,** obs. var. HOBBLERHOY.

Hubble-bubble (hʊb'l, bʊb'l). [Reduplicated from BUBBLE, as suggestive of the sound.]

1. A rudimentary form of the oriental hookah in which the smoke bubbles through a coco-nut shell half-filled with water.

Also applied to similar pipes, made of clay, glass, silver, etc. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 24 They esteem much of Tobacco, and drink it in long canes or pipes, called *hubble bubbles*. 1697 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) i. 318 Each of whom sent two bottles of Rose-water, and a glass Hubble-bubble, with a compliment. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 59 The use of an hubble-bubble, which, for continuance and monotony, comes as near to human garrulity as can be expected of anything mechanical. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* i. 160 The hubble-bubble passed from mouth to mouth.

2. A representation of a bubbling sound; also of confused talk.

1740 *DYCH & PARDON Dict.* (ed. 3), *Hubble-Bubble*, a confused noise made by a talkative person, who speaks so quick, that it is difficult to understand what he says or means. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 533 Reprinting the whole of that hubble-bubble of words. 1833 *DE QUINCY Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. i. 68 My brother's wrath had boiled over in such a hubble-bubble of epithets. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 290 There was a considerable roll and hubble-bubble of the tides as we rounded the point. 1892 J. PAVN *Mod. Whittington* i. 33 The monotonous hubble-bubble of the instrument [the water-receptacle of the hookah].

† 3. A piece of empty tattle. *Obs.*

1790 T. GORDON *Lett. Auth. Indep. Whig in Cordial for low Spirits* (1751) II. 62 We may very well rank it among one of the Dr.'s Hubble-Bubbles, and no one will deny him the amiable Character of a Publisher of Scandal.

4. Turmoil, confusion (*Grose Dict. Vulg. T.* 1796).

5. attrib.

1796 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v. A hubble-bubble fellow; a man of confused ideas, or one thick of speech. 1807 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 323 A very hubble-bubble, trumpery creature. 1852 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 687 Figures of... a hubble-bubble smoker, and a faquir. 1893 W. B. HARRIS *Journ. Yemen* II. i. 149 A group of Arabs... chatting over a hubble-bubble pipe.

Hubbleshow, -shew, -shoo (hʊb'lʃau, -ʃu). *Sc. and north. Eng.* Also 6 hoble-shew, 8-9 hobbleshow, -shaw. [Etymology obscure.]

The first element and the sense as a whole suggest those of early mod. Flem. *hobbel-tobbel* or *hobbel-sobbel*, explained by Kilian (1599) as 'tumultuously, confusedly, in an uproar, promiscuously, and hobbelen-tobbelen' 'to be in an uproar, rouse a tumult'. *Hubble* is also given by Jamieson, as used in some parts of Scotland in the sense 'uproar, tumult', but we have no evidence carrying this back to 1515, when *hubbelschow* is found.]

A tumult, disturbance, commotion, uproar, hubbub. a 1515 *Interlud. of Drichis in Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 314 Hiry, hary, hubbushow! Se 3e not quha is cum now. 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 180/23 An Hubbleshowe, tumultus. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 754 Quhat hubbushow thair maist haue bene For the displacing of ane Pastour. 1583 *Inquisition in T. West Antig. Furness* xvii. (1805) 227 That no assault, nor hubbushow, be made, sub pena iiii. iijid. 1795 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* v. i. That gars me think this hobleshow that's past Will end in nothing but a joke at last. 1800 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 268 The coachman was so extortionate, that another hobbleshow arose. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inver. xl.* What a pleasant thing for a few friends to meet this way, instead of these great hubbleshowes of people one sits down with now. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Hubbyshe, shoo,* a tumult, a crowd of disorderly persons.

† **Hubble-shubble.** *Obs. rare.* = prec. 1550 *Doctour Double Ale* 178 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 312 All was on a hubble shubble: There was drawing and dragging, There was lugging and latching.

Hubbub (hʊbʊb). *Forms:* 6 hooboube, -boobe, hoeboube, 6-7 who-, hu-, hobub, 7 whoo-bub, whoopubb, hoobub, howbub, how-bub, hub hub, 7- hubbub. [In 16th c. *hooboube*, -boobe, often referred to as an Irish outcry, and prob. representing some Irish expression. Cf. Gaelic *ub! ub! ubub!* an interj. of aversion or contempt; *abu!* the war-cry of the ancient Irish.

Connexion with *hoop, whoop*, has been suggested by Richardson; but this was app. only a later association.]

1. A confused noise of a multitude shouting or yelling; esp. the confused shouting of a battle-cry or 'hue and cry' by wild or savage races.

With Irish *hubbub* cf. HUBBUBOO. The Welsh *hubbub* seems to have been (see quot. 1645) a 'hue and cry' only. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. vi. 103 Thei [Ichthiophagi of Afrike] flocke together to go drinke... shouting as they go with an yrishe whoobub. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 326b, Mightier is the force of the Veritie... then that it can be dasht out of countenance with Irishe hooboubes. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 156 According to the custome of the countrie, the hobub or the hue and crie was raised. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 43 They heard a noyse of many bagpipes shrill, And shrieking hubbubs them approaching nere. 1600 W. WATSON *Decachordon* ix. viii. (1602) 327 With hallowes and howbubs, with whowbes, whowes, and outcries against all.

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1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 629 Had not the old-man come in with a Whoobub against his Daughter. 1612 T. JAMES *Jeruiss Downf.* 53 Hissed out the College with whoots and hobubs. c 1613 SPELMAN *Relat. Virginia* 24 in *Capt. J. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) p. cv, A great number Indians... began with an oulis and whoopubb. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xxvii. 58 We... gaue them the Hubbub, after the manner of the Indians, and assaulted them. 1645 *Mercurius Creticus* 28 Aug. Whereupon an hubbub is raised, and 5000 together by the next morning [in Glamorganshire]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 951 A universal hubbub wilde Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd. 1680 *Life Edw. II in Harl. Misc.* I. 87 The bruit of this novelty, like a Welch hubbub, had quickly overtaken the willing ears of the displeased Commons. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* i. (1894) 19 There issued... a confused hubbub as of human voices.

b. In milder sense: The mingled din of a crowd, or of a multitude of speakers heard at once.

1779 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* Jan. I felt myself already in Drury Lane [Theatre], amidst the hubbub of a first night. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 415 Its Exchange resounding with the endless hubbub of all the languages spoken by civilised men. 1896 *SERLEY Stein* II. 451 The hubbub, so new in Prussia, of Parliamentary discussion.

2. Noisy turmoil; confusion, disturbance; an instance of this; a tumultuous assembly or demonstration; a riot, 'row'.

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* IV. ii. All the chambermaids in such a whoobub. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 181 note, Diogenes... in his Tub, tumbled it up and down... when the greatest, and best of Citizens were in an Hubbub and in Arms. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* iii. They asked the reason of the hubbub and tumult. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 14 A sudden uproar and hubbub ensued that defies description. 1874 *MISS BRADDON Taken at Flood* i. 15 The place will be in a fine hubbub, I suppose.

3. A name given by the New England colonists to a noisy game of the Indians.

It was played with a platter and five small bones, with loud cries of *hub, hub, hub*. See N. & O. Ser. 7, III. 472. 1634 WOOD *New Engl. Prospects* II. xiv. 85. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass. Bay* v. (ed. 2) 470 Another game they called hubbub, the same the French called *jeu de plat*, the game of the dish among the Hurons.

4. attrib. and Comb.

1646 *New Letanie* (B. M.), From Irish Rebels, and Welsh hubbub-men, From Independents and their Tubmen. 1868 *Browning Ring & Bk.* xi. 1193 There follows noise enough: from hubbub mouths.

Hence *Hubbub v.*, *Hubbubish a. nonce-wds.*

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr. Rebuilding*, Better remain by rubbish guarded, Than thus hubbubish groan placarded. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 881 Huddled and hubbubbed into one chaotic sentence.

Hubbuboo, -aboo (hʊbʊbʊ). *Forms:* 6 hubba-, hubbobowe, 9- hubbub(b)oo, hub(b)a-bboo; also 8 ho-bo-bo-boo, 9 hubbubububoo.

[App. of same origin as prec.: cf. Irish *abu!* the war-cry of the ancient Irish.] A confused crying or yelling; esp. as a savage war-cry; hence, a tumult, turmoil.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 632/1 They come running with a terrible yell and hubbabwe, as yf heaven and earth would have gone together, which is the very image of the Irish hubbabwe, which they kerne use at they first encounter. c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* xxiii. (1754) II. 210 Every now and then (they) break out into a hideous Howl and Ho-bo-bo-boo. 1830 *Examiner* 253/1 The speech... is like an Irish row... It is a hubaboo, an affair of noise and blows. 1874 LITTLE CARR *Yud. Cwynne* I. vii. 210 What a hubbuboo arose! 1892 E. LAWLESS *Granite* II. viii. 151 Och, Mary Queen of Heaven, but that was a hubbuboo!

Hubby (hʊb'i), sb. [f. HUB sb.² + -y: cf. *baby*.] A familiar colloquialism for HUSBAND.

1688 E. RAVENSCROFT *London Cuckolds* 28 Oh my hubby, dear, dear hubby. 1798 MORTON *Secr. worth knowing* Epil. (Farmer). The wife, poor thing. Scarce knows again her lover in her hubby. 1803 *True Briton in Spirit Pub. Jnrl.* (1804) VII. 274 My dear Hubby, this can't make me sick. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 11 In disputes between a hubby and his better half.

Hubby, a. U.S. [f. HUB sb.¹ + c + -y.] 'Full of hubs or projecting protuberances; as, a road that has been frozen while muddy is hubby' (Webster 1864).

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*

Huberate, -ertie, obs. ff. UBERATE, UBERTY.

Hübnerite (hüb'nərit). *Min.* [Named 1865, after Hübner, who analysed it.] Tungstate of manganese, found in reddish-brown bladed crystals. 1867 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLIII. 123. 1868 *DANA Min.* § 611.

Hubristic (hiubristik), a. rare. [irreg. (for *hybristic*) ad. Gr. *ὑβριστικός* insolent, wanton, f. *ὑβρις* outrage, contempt.] Insolent, contemptuous.

1821 *Lett. in Russell Gladstone* (1891) i. 17 The hubristic qualities of the tuffed race. 1893 *National Observer* 30 Sept. 508/2 If it is contemptuous... to ignore the spoken word, why is it less hubristic to turn your back on the formal composition?

Huc(o)h(e, Huchette, obs. ff. HUTCH, -ET.

Huck (hʊk), sb.¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* *Forms:* 5 hoke(bone), 6 huo(bone), huke(bane), 7 huck-(bone), 8 huke, 9 dial. hug, heuk, huok. [Etymology uncertain: see *Note* below.] The hip, the haunch.

1768 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss., Huke,* the huckle, or hip. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss. s.v.* I was wounded i' th' huck. 1880 TENNYSON *Northern Cobbler* iv, Once of a frosty night I slither'd an' hurted my huck.

b. **Huck-bone** (hʊk, bʊn), the hip-bone or haunch-bone; = HUCKLE-BONE 1.

c 1440 *Partonope* 4166 The lyoun. That fesch and skyn of hys hokebone Wyth his pawe did arce. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying w. Kennedie* 181 Thy hanchis birkilis, with hukebanis harth and haw. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 57 Se that they [fatte oxen] be soft... vpon the hindermost rybbe, and vpon the hucbone, and the nache by the tayle. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cix, Good for the pains in the Hips or Huck-bones, called the Hip-gout. 1808 *Craven Dial., Hug-baan,* the hip bone. 1879 *Swaile's Gloss., Huk-baan,* the hip-joint.

c. Comb. **Huck-backed** († *huckt-backt*), *huck-shouldered* *adjs.*, hump-backed, crump-shouldered. 1631 *HERWOOD 1st Pt. Fair Maid of West* II. i. 24 A little wee-man, and somewhat huckt-backt. 1847-76 *HALLIWELL, Huck-shouldered,* hump-backed.

[*Note.* The origin of *huck* is obscure, and the chronological evidence leaves its historical relation to *huck-bone*, *huck-back*, *huckle*, *huckle-bone*, *huckle-back*, far from clear. For, while the compound *huck-bone* is found in 1440, *huck* itself is not cited till late in the 18th c.; on the other hand, the apparent diminutive *huckle*, and its compound *huckle-bone*, are found soon after 1500. The two earliest examples, M.E. *hoke-bone* and Sc. *huke-bane*, answer exactly in form to *huck-bone*; but identity of *huck* with *hook* sb.¹, though not impossible, is not greatly favoured by the sense or phonology of the group as a whole. It is possible that the origin is to be sought in the Teutonic root *huk-, hūk-, huck-*, to be bent, whence MDu. *hukken* and *hukken*, MLG. *haken*, ON. *hakka*, to crouch, sit bent, sit on the haunches. When the body is bent, the hip-joints play the chief part.]

Huck, sb.² A commercial shortening of HUCK-ABACK, q.v.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 513 Various samples of huck, dowlas, ticks, diaper, huck and twill dusters [etc.].

Huck (hʊk), v. *Obs. exc. dial.* *Forms:* 5 huk, hukke, 6-7 huoke, 6- huok. [In form, the base of HUCKSTER (q.v.), but the chronological evidence makes their actual relations difficult to determine.]

Huck has iterative derivatives, HUCKER and HUCKLE, which favours its being an old word; it agrees also in form and sense with Ger. dial. *hocken, hücken, hucken* to huckster: see Grimm.]

intr. To higgie in trading; to haggle over a bargain; to chaffer, bargain. Also *fig.* To haggle over terms, to stickle.

14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 566/36 *Auctionor*, to hukke. 1468 *Medulla in Promp. Parv.* 252 note, *Auctionor*, to merchaunt, and huk. a 1593 SKELTON *Poems*, Now adayes as hucksters they hukke and they styck. 1530 *PALSGR.* 588/2, I love nat to sell my ware to you, you hukke so sore. 1596 *EARL LEICESTER Lett.* (Camden) 323 It is noe reason for me to stand hucking with them for myself. a 1598 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 128 As Christ said to the woman of Samaria, when she hukkt to give him water. 1648 *Rev. NOLDS Israel's Petit.* 17 Thus men huk, and stand upon abatements with Christ in the Bargaine of Salvation. 1668 *MANTON Exp. Jude* 2 As Pharaoh stood hucking with Moses and Aaron. 1895 *Glostersh. Gloss., Huck,* to bargain, chaffer.

b. quasi-trans. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi. (1612) 388 Whose holy Noses ouer-hang at Markets, Staules, and Sacks, There hucking cheapth, here hearkening dearth, to set abroad their Stacks.

Hence *Hu'oking vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* 1551 in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 385 Marry, the hucking is about money matters. 1599 *MINSHU Sp. Dict., Recaton*, a pinching or hucking fellow in buying or selling. a 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1673) III. 20 A near, and hard, and hucking chapman shall never buy good flesh.

Huckaback (hʊk'æk). Also 8 huoca-, huk-ka-, hugaback, hag-a-bag, hagabag, 9 hugga-back, huok-a-back. [Origin unknown.]

Prof. Skeat has pointed out the close resemblance of the word to LG. *hukkebak*, Ger. *huckepack*, adv., in *huckepack tragen* to carry on the back, to carry (a child) pick-a-back, suggesting that it may have originally meant goods carried on the back, 'pedlar's ware'. But there is no trace of the English sense in German, nor of the continental origin of the material, which was in 17th c. a noted product of the North of England; so that connexion cannot at present be assumed.]

A stout linen fabric, with the weft threads thrown alternately up so as to form a rough surface, used for towelling and the like.

1690 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 12 A sort of Diaper made in England, and is very strong, called Huckaback. 1721 *New General Atlas* 230 Darlington... has a considerable Manufacture in Linen and the best Hugabacks. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* i. ii, Clean hag-a-bag I'll spread upon his board. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 13 P. 11. That they may spin huckaback for the servants table. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 162 Darlington... particularly excels in Huckabacks of ten Quarters wide, which are made no-where else in England. 1776 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), Warrington... has a particular market every week for the linen called huckaback, the manufacture of its neighbourhood. 1795 J. ATKIN *Manchester* 349 The weaving of sheeting, hagabag, window-sash and curtain line. 1876 *MISS BRADDON F. Hag-gard's Daw.* I. 6 With face smarting from the vigorous application of mottled soap and coarsest huckaback.

b. attrib. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4379/4 One Huckaback Table Cloth. 1823 *SCOTT Peerit* xxi, The table was covered with a clean huckaback napkin. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 512 Tape and damask-bordered huckaback towels.

c. as *adj. fig.* That will stand wear and tear. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to E. Strafford* 30 Oct., All their good qualities are huckaback. 1765 — *Lett. to Cole* 9 Mar., As that furniture will not last above a fortnight... I shall prefer something more huckaback.

Huck-backed, -bone: see HUCK sb.¹ b and c.

† **Hucker**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* In 5 **hukker**. [*f.* **HUCK** *v.* + *-ER*], or back-formation from **HUCKSTER**, *q. v.* (Perh. only a glossarist's word.) A petty dealer; one who bargains or haggles.

14... *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 566/37 *Auctionator et Auctionatrix*, an hukker & an hukkerster.

† **Hucker**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Iterative of **HUCK** *v.*] *intr.* To chaffer.

1598 *FORREST PLEAS. Poesy* 87 For his pryuate wealth so daylye too hukker.

Hucker-mucker, *var. f.* **HUGGER-MUGGER**.

† **Hukkery**, *Obs.* In 4 **hukkerye**, **hookerye**, **hokkerye**, **hukerie**. [*f.* **HUCKER** *sb.* or **HUCK** *v.*: see *-ERY*. Cf. also **HUCKTERY**.] The business of a hukkerster.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 227 She hath holden hokkerye [*v. r.* hukkerye, hukrie; *C.* hokkerye, also hukkerstrye; *A.* hokkerye] al hire lyf tyme.

Huckle (*hʊk*l), *sb.* Forms: 6 **hokyll**-, **hooke**-, **hokkel**-, **hukkel**-, **hokle**-(bone), **houkel**-, **huckle**. [In form, a dim. of **HUCK** *sb.* Cf. the combinations **huckle-back**, **HUCKLE-BONE**, with the synonymous **huck-back**, **huckle-bone**.]

1. The hip or haunch. (See also *quot.* 1855-.)

1590 *SKELTON E. Runnymede* 45 The bones of her hukcles, Like as they were with bukels together made fast. 1541 *R. COPLAND Gwydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I. iij b. How many bones ar in y^r hukcles? Answer. After the veryte there is but one, howbeit after dyuers parties of it there are three. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 7 If the disease were in ether of the hukels or shoulers. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. ii. 925 Getting up on Stump and Huckle, He with the Foe began to buckle. 1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4404/4 A black Mare... branded T.M. below the Huckle on the near Side. 1711 *E. WARD Oxiz.* I. 295 Tho' he hurt her Haunch and Huckle. 1805 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Hukle*, the hips. 1835 *RAMSBOTHAM Obstr. Med.* 10 The Coccyx is called vernacularly the hukle or hukkle.

† 2. The hock of a quadruped. *Obs.*

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 459 In the middle of the horns there is a little branch standeth out like a knob, or as a hukle in the hinder-part of a Beasts leg.

3. *Comb.* **Huckle-back**, a hump-back; **huckle-backed** *a.*, hump-backed.

1652 *BROME Eng. Moor* iii. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 48 Of all Features and shapies, from the huckle-back'd Bum-creeper To the straight spiny Shop-maid in St. Martins. 1764 *T. BRYDGES Homer Travelt.* (1797) I. 72 Ulysses... drove his broomstick with a thwack Upon Thersites' huckle-back. 1851 *S. JUDD Margaret* xvii. (1871) 147 Diversities... that gave a wavy huckle-backed character to the entire field.

† **Huckle**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* **HUCK** *v.* + *-LE* iterative suffix.] *intr.* To haggle in bargaining.

1600 *Z. BOVD Zion's Flowers* (1855) 53 They will him sell, and I'll not hukling stand. 1644 *BULWER Chirol.* 161 After much back hukling, and rising by little and little. 1645 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* i. v. 220 Wilt thou stand... [and] hukle with him for a penny?

Huckle, *v.* *2 dial.* [*f.* **HUCKLE** *sb.*] To bend the knee, to stoop: see *quots.*

1840 *SPURDENS Suppl. Forby* (E. D. S.), *Huckle*, to bend down with pain. 1854 *W. GASKELL Lect. Lanc. Dial.* 13 In Lancashire, a person who stoops is said to 'huckle'.

Huckleberry (*hʊk*l'ber), *U.S.* [Conjectured to be a corruption of **HURTLEBERRY**, **WHORTLEBERRY**.] The fruit and plant of species of *Gaylussacia* (*N.O. Vacciniaceae*), low berry-bearing shrubs, common in North America. Also applied to *N. American* species of the closely allied *Vaccinium*, more properly called *blueberry*.

1670 *D. DENTON Descr. New York* (1845) 3 The Fruits natural to the Island are Mulberries, Posimons, Grapes great and small, Huckleberries. 1796 *Ned Evans* II. 118 The chief dish is broth made of bears' flesh, dogs, and huckleberries. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xvi. 249 To peddle out a lot of huckleberries. 1858 *O. W. HOLMES Aut. Break-ft.* 357 A small heap of solemn black huckleberries. 1897 *WILLIS Flower. Pl.* II. 384 The *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*... is called the blue huckleberry.

b. attrib. and Comb.

1751 *J. BARTRAM Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 13 The land hereabouts is middling white oak and huckleberry land. 1851 *THOREAU Autumn* (1894) 8 The huckleberry bushes on Conantum are all turned red. 1854 *LOWELL Cambridge 30 Yrs. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 70 The greater part of what is now Cambridgeport was then (in the native dialect) a 'huckleberry pasture'. 1866 *THOREAU Cape Cod* vii. (1894) 155 That kind of gall called Huckleberry-apple. 1865 *WHITTIER Snow-Bound* 479 Dread Olympus at his will Became a huckleberry hill.

Hence **Huckleberrying** *vbl. sb.*, gathering huckleberries.

1721-3 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 160 By horse to go huckleberrying o o b. 1803 *Leisure Hour* 702/2, I have joined children in huckleberrying, thimbleberrying, and bilberrying.

Huckle-bone (*hʊk*l'bōn). [See **HUCKLE** *sb.*]

1. The hip- or haunch-bone of man or beast; the ischium or whole *os innominatum*. (Rarely the head of the thigh-bone which turns in the hip-joint.)

1590 *Malory's Arthur* xii. iii. (W. de W.), The bore roue hym on the brawne of the thyghe vp to the hukle bone (ed. 1485 hough-bone). 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 44 The knitting together of the hukle bone with the lowest turning ioynt of the loynes. 1547 *BOORDER Brev. Health* cccxv. 102 b. This infirmite (Sciatica) doth come of hard lyenge on the bokyll bones. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Acetabula*, the hollownesse wherein the hukle bone turneth. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* La boiste de os, the pan

wherein the hukle bone falleth. 1615 *CROOME Body of Man* 807 The Thigh is that part which is betwixt the ioynt of the hukle bone and the knee. 1676 *HOBBS Iliad* (1677) 67 Tydides... hit him on the hukle bone, wherein into the hip inserted is the thigh. 1728 *LITTLE Iliad* (1752) 264 A beast should be wide between both hukle bones. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 90 The hip or hukle bones should be wide apart, coming upon a level with the chine.

2. The astragalus or small bone which joints with the tibia, in the hock joint of a quadruped; the knuckle-bone.

1598 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 163 b. 'Αστρογάλος is in Latin *talus*, and it is the little square hukle bone in the ancle place of the hinder legge in all beastes, sauing man. 1613 *T. GODWIN Rom. Antig.* (1695) 113 *Talus*, an hukle-bone, such wherewith children play Cockall. 1650 *A. ROSS Hist. World* i. ii. 6 The King presents him with some golden dice, or hukle bones to play withall. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* I. 74 Hucklebones or astragali were used in divination in ancient Rome. 1877 *N. W. LINC. GL.* *Huckle-bone*, the astragalus, a small bone of a sheep, used for playing a game called... 'dibs'. The floors of summer-houses used frequently to be paved with hukle-bones.

Hence **Huckle-boned** *a.* [see *-ED*.]

1683 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1850/8 A black Gelding... high Huckle-bon'd.

Hukled (*hʊk*l'd), *a.* [*f.* **HUCKLE** *sb.*] † *a.* (?) Jointed. *Obs.*

1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* II. i. (1668) 70 They [bulls] are... big, round, and well hukled together in every member.

b. Hunched, having outstanding joints.

1893 *National Observer* 25 Mar. 468/1 The looseness [of the gown] made her shoulders seem hukled.

† **Hukler**, *Obs.* Name of a kind of dance.

1617 *ASHMOTON Yrnl.* (Chatham Soc.) 45 A maske of noblemen, knights, gentlemen, and courtiers affore the king... dancing the Hukler, Tom Bedlo, and the Cowp Justice of Peace.

Huckmuck, *local.* Also 5 **huk**-, 6 **mook**-. 'A strainer used in brewing. It consists of a bundle of twigs, generally part of an old broom, placed at the bottom of the mashing-kevee or vat, to prevent the grains running out when the wort is drawn off' (Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.* 1886).

1728 *YALTON Churkev. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) For iij hukmucks *vid.* for hopying *ibid.* 157 *ibid.* 135 Payd for hukmucks *vid.* 1805 *BRITTON Wiltsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Huckmuck*, a kind of strainer used in brewing.

Hucksheen, *-shin*, *-son*, *var.* of **HOOKSHIN**, **HUXEN**.

Huckster (*hʊk*stər), *sb.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* **huooster**, 4-5 **hukster**, 4-**hukster**; also 4-5 **hok(e)-ster**, 4-**hokster**, 5 **hokster**, **huksters**, **hukkester**, **huk-**, **hwkstare**, (**hoggester**), 5-6 **hook-**, **hukster**, 5-7 **huooster**, 5-9 **huxter**, 6 **hooster**, **houkster**, **huckster**, **hukstar**, 9 *dial.* **huikster**. [See **HUCK** *v.* Although the series **huck**, **hukster**, **huckster**, corresponds formally with **bake**, **baker**, **baxter**, **brew**, **brewer**, **brewster**, etc., in which the verb is the starting-point, the late date of **huck** as compared with **huckster**, and the continental parallels of the latter, make difficulties. *MDu.* had **hokster**, **hockster**, early *mod. Du.* **hukster**, 'huckster' *fem.*; also *MDu.* **hoeker**, early *mod. Du.* **heuker** *masc.* = *MLG.* **hoker**, *mod. Ger.* **höker**, 'higgler, hawker, retailer, market-man, costermonger'; none of these, however, appear to be known as early as our **huckster**.

The origin of the *Du.* and *Ger.* words themselves is unsettled; *Ger.*, besides **höker**, has **höke**, **höcke**, *MHG.* **hucke**, *MLG.* **hoke**, to be referred, according to Kluge, prob. to *hocken* to squat, sit on the 'hunkers'; but *Vervijs* and *Verdam* state grounds for connecting *MDu.* **hoeker**, **hockster** rather with *Du.* **hok** a corner. The history is thus altogether obscure.]

1. A retailer of small goods, in a petty shop or booth, or at a stall; a pedlar, a hawker. *a.* Applied to a woman.

1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xviii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hail be 3e hokesters dun bi be lake. He is sori of his lif Pat is fast to such a wif. 14... *Nom.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 692/42 *Hec auxiatrrix*, a hukter. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* *ibid.* 793/29 *Hec auxiatrrix*, a hukter. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Scalp Hunt.* ix. 70 The women, light-hearted huksters.

b. Without distinction of sex. (The ordinary use.) *locally* in specific senses: see *quots.* 1858-77.

1200 *ORMIN* 15817 Forr patt te33 turndenn Goddess hus Inttill huksteress bope. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* i. ix. (Rolls) II. 171 Pey beeb... in gaderyne of catel huksters (*v. r.* huksters) and tawerners. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 252/2 *Hwkstare*,... *auxionator*, *auxionatrix*. 1483 *Gild Bakers Exeter in Eng. Gilds* 337 To make serche... att all hoggesters houses with-yn the Jurisdiction of the said Cite. 1534 *MORE Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1304/1 A substantial merchant and not an hukster. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Regatnear*, to sell pedlerie ware, to play the hukster. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 Wee buy our molten tallows... of the huksters and tripe-wives. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* ii. vi. 62 The throwing down of a Huksters Apples by a Fisher-Boy. 1828 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Hukster*, an inferior dealer or minor trader; a hawker or itinerant vendor of goods with a pack, box, or tray. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Huksters*, dealers in farm produce, who attend the markets to purchase from the producers for the purpose of retailing it out again to small customers. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec. From the great shops in Regent Street and Bond Street to the smallest hukters in the slums, there are Christmas presents in the windows.

c. As term of reproach: A regrater, an engrosser of corn, etc.; a broker, a middleman.

[a 1400 *Burgh Laws* lxvi. in *Sc. Stat.* I. 246/1 *Hukstaris* pat byis and sellis agane to wyning sal nocht by ony thing before pat undern be rungyn in wynter and mydmorne in somer.]

1573-80 *BARET Adv.* H 707 An Hukster: a regrater: a seller by retails: a wifler, *propola*. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Dardaniar*, an hukster, he that kepeth come till it be deare. 1595 *DUNCAN App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Mango*, interpolator, a hukster, a regrator. 1628 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* i. 11 Such as by fraud and base arts play the huksters to enhance the price. 1630 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wisd.* 1658 49 It is the great Intermedler and Hukster, by which we traffick. 1700 *T. BROWN tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 78 Marriage Huksters, or Wife-Brokers.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A person ready to make his profit of anything in a mean or petty way; one who basely barbers his services, etc., for gain; a mercenary; an overreacher of others.

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 18 No huksters of warre waitemen as we bee. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1851) 350 Wee have it... as good cheap, as any hukster at law, newly set up, can possibly afford. 1673 *Vain Insolency Rome* 5 With what craft, and artifice, the Romish Huksters endeavour to seduce the people of our Church of England... to the Communion of Rome. 1842 *ROGERS Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 9 Mr. Hamilton, who managed the whole matter in the true spirit of a political hukster, had the meanness to accept this offer. 1868 *MISS BRADDON Charlotte's Inher.* i. i. 7, I am no hukster, to sell my daughter to the best bidder.

† 3. *Phrase.* In *huckster's hands* (*handling*): in a position in which it is likely to be roughly used or lost; beyond the likelihood of recovery. *Obs.*

1581 *RICH Farrwell* Div. v. We will returne to his wife, who was left in huksters handelyng (as you haue heard). 1592 *GREENE Alphonsus* i. Wks. (Rldg.) 226/2 The crown is lost, and now in huksters' hands. 1807 *R. L'ESTRANGE Annu. Diss.* 21 They are gotten into Huksters Hands, and there's no coming off without a Scratch'd Face. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant.* *Crew* *v. v.* In *Huckster's Hands*, at a desperate Pass, or Condition, or in a fair way to be lost. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 68 Madam, he shall ne'er have it [a Handkerchief] again; 'tis in Huksters' Hands.

4. *Comb.*, as **huckster-booth**; **huckster-like** *adv.*

1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 925 The Ape wanting his hukster man, That wont provide his necessities. 1663 *GLANVILLE Scepiss Sci. Pref.* (R. C.), Nor will I hukster-like discredit any man's ware, to remember mine own. 1866 *BLACKIE Homer & Iliad* I. 101 The hukster-booths of the Lawnmarket. 1870 *Standard* 13 Dec. He only mulcted nations, and did not huksterlike fine every little open town he came across.

Hence **Hucksterdom**, *nonce-wd.* [see *-DOM.*]

1886 *Pall Mall Budget* 8 July 28/2 From the huksterdom of his environment.

Huckster, *v.* [*f.* **HUCKSTER** *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To bargain, haggle. *lit.* and *fig.*

1592 [see **HUCKSTERING** *q. v.*] a 1665 *J. GOODWIN Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 319 Be ingenious and noble towards God, and not stand picking and huckstering with your hearts to know how you must do to escape hell fire. 1775 *BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 57 Despotism itself is obliged to truck and hukster. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* IV. i. II. 522 The estates... irritated the Prince of Orange by huckstering about subsidies. 1861 *SALA Dutch Pict.* xxi. 336 A dunghill of vanity for chapmen to hukster over.

2. *trans.* To traffic in, in a petty way; to retail or expose for sale (esp. in small quantities); to bargain over. Also, to adulterate. *lit.* and *fig.*

1642 *T. HILL Trade of Truth* 37 This graduall Hukstering up the purity of truth. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1847) 502/2 Some who had been called from shops and warehouses... to sit in supreme councils and committees... fell to hukster the commonwealth. 1677 *GALE Cr. Centiles* III. 19 Such as hukstered and made merchandise of Christ. 1770 *BURKE Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 129 The sealed fountain of royal bounty, which had been famously monopolized and hukstered. 1870 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 541 The deceitful workers who had hukstered and adulterated the word of God. 1898 *HUMANITARIAN* XI. 357 A man... hukstering cheap lollypops to the small fry of the Board Schools.

† **Hucksterage**, *Obs. rare*-1. [See *-AGE*.] Huckstering, bargaining, trafficking.

1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. (1851) 68 The gentle and benevolent mediocrity of Church-maintenance, without the ignoble Hucsterage of piddling Tithes.

Hucksterer. [*f.* **HUCKSTER** *v.* + *-ER*.] One who huksters; a retail dealer, a petty trafficker.

1704 *SWIFT Comid.* etc. in *Fraud Detected* (1725) 161 Those Huksterers, or Money-jobbers, will be found necessary if this Brass Money is made current. 1862 *T. C. GRATTAN Beaten Paths* II. 146 They become mere huksterers of wit, the retail dealers in a commodity for which there are few wholesale houses. 1874 *MOTLEY Barnveld* II. xvi. 192 A venal huksterer of his country's liberties.

Hucksteress, *-tress*. [*f.* **HUCKSTER** *sb.* + *-ESS*.] A female hukster or petty trafficker.

1611 *CORR. Regratiere*, an Huksteresse; also a Regrateresse. 1811 *Morning Post* 30 Aug. in *Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1812) XV. 312 The hukstress... threw one arm frantically over Mr. B's head. 1851 *HAWTHORNE Ho. Sev. Gables* II. (1883) 56 The immortal lady... reduced now, in that very house, to be the hukstress of a cent-shop.

Huckstering (*hʊk*stərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **HUCKSTER** *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb **HUCKSTER**; petty trafficking; sordid dealing; haggling.

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xxi. 13 Base hukstering of holy things. 1797 *BURKE Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 335 The spirit of hukstering and barter. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 89 From the wholesale purchases of the cordelair to the hukstering of the wandering pedlar. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/2 The process of diplomatic hukstering by correspondence.

Huckstering, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That hucksters; trafficking, hawking, haggling.

1598 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 175 A broking and huckstering penne. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, Northumbld. 11. 308 Huckstering Husbandmen, who properly may be termed Knaves in grain. 1808 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIII. vi. 202 We know you to be a huckstering nation. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* 106 Half way up... I found an old huckstering woman and a boy in great trouble.

† **Hucksterize**, v. Obs. rare. [f. HUCKSTER sb. + -IZE.] a. trans. To deal with as a huckster; to adulterate. b. intr. To play the huckster.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 21 There are such who hucksterize the word, adulterate, sophisticate the word. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 614 Hirelings that hucksterize and deal deceitfully about the Word of God.

Huckstery (hʊk'stəri). Forms: see HUCKSTER. [f. HUCKSTER sb. + -Y.]

1. The trade or business of a huckster; the place in which he carries on his trade; plur. the goods dealt in by him (cf. *groceries*).

1368 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. v. 141 Heo hald holden hoxterye [C. vii. 233 huckstrye] his Eleene wynter. 1611 CORN., *Regatament*, a. mending, or tricking vp of old things for sale; hucksterye. 1806 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. Pref. 20 In the very shops and huxteries of our remotest towns and villages. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 280 A dealer in various articles, which... we shall call huxteries.

2. Petty bargaining, haggling; stickling.

1668 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 243 A more slow and delicate digestion doth loath all things, as it were with much huckstery. 1814. 308 Great eaters, and those who are brought up with dainty huckstery, are... notably lean.

3. attrib. 1824 GALT *Rothulan* I. i. vi. 55 Under the pent-house of a huxtry shop. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 4/3 The huckstery scheme of the Indian Government, spoken of as the Durand Treaty.

Huckt-backt: see HUCK sb.¹

Hud (hʊd), sb.¹ Obs. exc. dial. Also 5-6 hudd(e, pl. huddes. [Origin uncertain.]

It has been conjectured to be a dial. form of Hoon, corresp. to the current pronunc. of *hood*, *flood*, and *Sc. wud*=*wood*; but against this there are many considerations, connected with the age, use, and locality of the word, its non-interchange with *hood* in other senses, etc. If it was an (unrecorded) old word, it might be a deriv. of the Teut. root *hūd*, *hād*, to cover, whence *hide* vb., *hut*, and *perh. house*, *hush*. In sense *house* is identical with M.D. *houde* 'tunica, concha, cortex, siliqua, calyx, et spica', cf. *boon-house* bean-hull (Kilian); but this is a deriv. of *hōden*, to hold.]

The husk or sheath of a seed; the hull or shell of a fruit; a pod or seed-vessel; † fig. an empty person who has 'nothing in him'. (See also quot. 1893.) 1598 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lrv. (Tollem. MS.), *Pe stalks* [of wheat] is biclippid with leues and huddes [ed. 1535 hulls]. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Sermon*, *Def. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 84 Ye hoddie peckes, Ye doddie poules, ye huddes, do ye beleue hym? 1576 LYRA *Dodans* vi. xli. 711 Almondess... blanchet or made cleane from their skinnies or huddes. 1628 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 87 They have hudds as our beans. a 1728 LISLE *Hud.* (1757) 126 (E. D. S.) *Hood*, the outer coat of a seed. 1790 GROSSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Hud*, the husk of a nut or walnut. *Gloss.* 1876 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Hud*, a pea-shell. 1888 JACO *Cornish Gloss.*, *Hud*, or *hull*, a shell, as of a nut. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Hud* (1) The husk of a walnut, skin of a gooseberry, shell of a pea or bean, etc. (2) A finger-stall or finger of a glove.

Hence *Hud* v. dial. trans., to shell.

1790 GROSSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *To hud*, to take off the husk. *Gloss.* 1890 *Berksh. Gloss.* s. v., Get them warnuts huddled. 1893 S. E. *Worc. Gloss.* s. v., I a bin a 'uddin some bannits.

Hud, hood (hʊd, hud), sb.² north. dial. Also 7 hudd(e, 8 hod. [Of uncertain origin and history. It is not certain that senses 1 and 2 are the same word.]

Evidently distinct from HUD sb.¹ *Hude*, in sense 1, quot. 1483, might be, as to form, northern for Hood, with which also Kennett and *Craven Dial.* identify sense 2; but it is difficult to see any connexion of sense.]

† 1. A log placed at the back of the fire-place to keep the fire in by night; = HEAD-BLOCK 1. Obs.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 191/1 An Hude = *repositorium*. a 1500 *Ortus Voc.*, *Repositorium*, id est quod tegit ignem in nocte, a huddle.

2. The place behind, or at the back of, a fire-place of the old fashion; the back of the chimney or grate; also = hud-end (see 3).

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 122 [To beek or dry osiers] they take the stickes and sette them up an ende, slantinge them against the huddle, and keepe a good fire under them. 1658 *Burgery Sheffield* (1808) 168 For making two hudds and materials thereto 2s. 6d. a 1728 KENNETT in *Laud MS.* 1033 ff. 190 [184] Ye Hod or hood, the back of the Chimney Box called the Hob in Chesh. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* II. 289 (Jam.) A species of clay... of which the country people make what they call, Hudds, to set in their chimnies behind their fires. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hud*, the side of the fire place within the chimney. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hood, Hud*, the place behind the fire.

3. Comb. Hud-end (hood-end), each of the two raised flat surfaces of stone or iron at the sides of an old-fashioned fire-place; a hob; hud-stone, the stone of which the hud-end is the upper surface, the hob-stone.

1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hood-end, corners near the fire, either of stone or iron. 1863 *Mrs. Toogood Yorks. Dial.*, Take the kettle off the fire and put it on the hood-end. 1897 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 343 For setting up bars and *hudstones in the vestry. 1895 BROCKETT s. v. *Hud*, Pans

not in use are placed on the 'hud-stane'. 1893 *Almondsbury Gloss.*, *Hudstone*, the hob, or hobstone, of the fireplace.

Hud(de, obs. pa. t. and ppl. of HIDE v.¹; obs. f. HOOD.

† **Hudder-mudder**, sb. Obs. Also 5-6 hoder-moder, 6 hudder-mother, hudder-mudther, hudder-mutter, hutter-mutter, huther-muther. [A reduplicated compound of which the first element appears to be related to HODER v. to huddle; the second is obscure, but in part, at least, onomatopoeic: cf. HUGGER-MUGGER.] Concealment, secrecy, privacy; chiefly in phr. in hudder-mudder.

1461 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 402 II. 28 He and hys wyfe and other have blaverdyd here of my kynred in hoder-moder [printed hedermoder]. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 60 Alas, they make me shoder! For in hoder moder The Church is put in faute. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 36 It hydes it not, it lurkes not in corners and hudder-moder. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 245/2 These things thus in hudder mutter among themselves concluded. 1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 74, I know not yet because it is done in hudder-mudder. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 39 The miracles... were not darksome nor done in huddther mudther, but so openly and apparantly.

Hence † **Hudder-mudder**, **Huther-muther** v. trans., to huddle up, conceal, keep close. Obs.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) A iij, What reason is it, y^t we shulde huther muther here amonge a fewe, the thing that was made to be common unto al?

Huddle (hʊd'l), v. Also 6 huddel, 6-7 huddle, 8 huddell. [Huddle vb. and sb. are known only from the second half of the 16th c.; the vb., which prob. preceded the sb., has the form of a diminutive and iterative, perh. ultimately from the Teut. root *hūd*, *hād*, to cover (see HUD sb.¹); cf. HODER v., HUDDER-MUDDER, also LG. *hudden* to cherish, shelter, as a hen her chickens, iterative of LG. *hadden* to hide. Senses 4 b, c, come close to dialectal senses of Ger. *hudden* to do (work) hastily and carelessly, to scamp; cf. *hudelei* slovenly work, scamping. But no satisfactory theory of relationship with these words can at present be offered.]

The history and order of the senses is in many respects obscure; see esp. the early quots. under HUDDLE adv. and HUDDLING ppl. a.]

I. trans. † 1. To put or keep out of sight; to conceal or hide, as among a crowd or under a heap; to hush up. Obs.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 12 b, To chop of the head of the sentence, and slyly huddle the rest [orig. qui sententia caput abscondens astute reliqua subitice]. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 103 They... neither can of them selues, neither ought at my hand to be huddled vp in silence. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orat. Fur.* xxv. xix, Time there doth all in dark oblivion huddle. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 285 (N.) The matter was huddled up, and little spoken of it. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* iii. i, I do not like this marriage, Huddled if the dark, and done at too much venture. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 2 p. 15 His merit may pass without notice, huddled in the variety of things. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Findar) *Wks.* (1812) III. 329 Huddle up the News.

2. To pile or heap up confusedly; to crowd together closely and unceremoniously. (In earlier use the sense was sometimes simply, To jumble, mix up in confusion.)

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 252 Shee told mee... that I was duller then a great thaw, huddling iest upon iest. 1663 tr. *Favine's Theat.* Hon. vii. xi. 252 This Genealogie is in this partie much huddled. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Huddle*, to confound or mingle things together, after a confused manner. 1807 HALL *Caine Christian* x, The furniture was huddled about in disorder.

b. Also with together, up.

1579 TOMSON *Cathryn's Sermon*, Tim. 63/1 That matters might not be huddled and scuffed vpp together confusedly, and without order. 1581 W. CHAMBER in *Confer.* iv. (1584) Ee iij b, You confound and huddle them together. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. vi. 15 A heap of wildernesses huddled up together. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 74 Those... Writers... huddle together what ever they meet with in former Authors. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 376 The matter would seem to be huddled up in this manner merely to suppress discoveries. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 122 A bullet might easily reach them, if huddled together in a flock. 1875 McLAREN *Sermon*, Ser. II. xii. 211 Huddling together in grotesque chaos things which are utterly diverse.

c. To contract or draw (oneself) together 'all of a heap'; to coil up unceremoniously.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 264 He chose his ground, on which he huddled himself up, and enjoyed a most profound sleep. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 104 That at least he might not die huddled up like a cow. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iv, He lay as he had fallen, all huddled.

3. To push or thrust in a disorderly mass or heap, into, out of (etc.) some place.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 20 The obscurity of his burial (huddled into his grave at Langley). 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 367 To whitewash my room and put things in order; a phrase which... means little else than huddling every thing into holes and corners. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xix, We were huddled out like a flock of sheep, by a file of soldiers with loaded muskets. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 206 They huddled the king's body into a postchaise. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 47 Reform bills... are huddled or juggled through a House of fretful or feverish senators.

d. with on: To put on (clothes) hurriedly and 'all of a heap'.

1697 VAMBROUGH *Relapse* II. Wks. (Ritldg.) 309/2, I... huddle on my clothes and get dressed by one. 1709 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 34 At Twelve She rose, with much ado Her Cloaths were huddled on by Two. 1800 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, The Friar... had huddled a friar's frock over his green cascock. 1824 — *St. Roman's* xxii, You must positively go back into your dressing room and huddle your things on as fast as you can. 1868 HELPS *Realma* xv. (1876) 395 His clothes seem to be huddled on anyhow.

4. To drive or push hurriedly, and without order or ceremony; to hurry (a person or thing). ? Obs.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxiv, I shall huddle him as he does Prayers. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xxv. 101 You have huddled your book too soon to the press. 1683 ROCHSTER *Valentin* iii. iii, Trembling through Terror lest he come too late They huddle his Dispatch while at the Gate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 353 Let him forecast his Work with timely care, Which else is huddled, when the Skies are fair.

b. with over, through: To hurry through, run over, or perform in a hurried slovenly way.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 102 To continue in the Church while a Masse is briefly huddled over. 1666 tr. *Duquesne's Voy. E. Ind.* 167 We presently huddled over a few prayers, according to custom. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 261, I have suffered the post hour to come so nearly on me, that I must huddle over what I have more than appears in the public papers. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Mar. 5/4 The solemnities had to be huddled through at express speed.

c. with up: To hurry the completion of; to work up, finish up, or compile, in haste and without proper care; to botch up hastily.

1599 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59 They were huddled and as you know bungled up in more haste then good speede. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. lv. (1591) 147 Himselfe [Vitellius]... huddled up the election of officers [L. *festinare comitia*]. 1698 RAY *Dissol. World* Pref. (1739) 15 Too hasty in huddling up and tumbling out of Books. 1721 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 556, I was in fear lest the post should be gone, and so... huddled up without thinking of the date. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 412 And reading... Just fifteen minutes, huddle up their work, And with a well-bred whisper close the scene. 1839 MACAULAY *Ess. Gladstone* (1860) II. 440 She sprang from a compromise huddled up between the eager zeal of reformers and the selfishness of greedy, ambitious, and time-serving politicians.

5. To hug. Now dial.

a 1650 Ld. Barnard & Lit. *Musgrave* 24 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 121 But lie still, lie still, little Musgreue, and huddle me from the cold. c 1665 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 366 But huddle and cuddle, wee'll toy and wee'll kiss. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Huddle*, to embrace. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Huddle*, (1) to embrace, to squeeze, to hug; to cuddle.

II. intr. 6. To gather or flock in a congested mass; to crowd together unceremoniously; to nestle closely in a heap. Also with together, up.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. i. 28 Glancing an eye of pity on his losses That haue of late so huddled on his backe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. v. 292 Different seasons would have huddled upon each other. a 1666 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 515 The people came huddling out of the severall Cities... to salute him. 1811 BYRON *Via. Judgm.* xxvi, The very cherubs huddled all together. 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem.* xv, The cattle huddled on the lea. 1854 MARY HOWITT *Pict. Calendar* 528 The owl sits huddling by himself, The cold has pierced his body through. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 487/2 Cozily huddling up to one another.

† 7. To hurry in disorder or confusion. Obs.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 152 They will runne against things, and huddling forwards fall from his backe. 1667 DRYDEN & NEWCASTLE *Sir Martin Mar-all* Epil. As country vicars, when the sermon's done, Run huddling to the benediction. 1707 ROWE *Gold. Versus Pythag.* (R.), Fools huddle on, and always are in haste, At without thought, and thoughtless words they waste. a 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. vii. (1740) 522 That the Judges... might huddle in giving their judgments, and so the Cause look more foul on their Side. 1766 (ANSTEV) *Bath Guide* xiii. 45 How the Misses did huddle, and scuddle, and run.

† 8. Formerly, in the University of Cambridge, To go through in a hurried and slovenly way certain formal exercises in lieu of those regularly required for a degree. Obs.

1798 A. WALL *Senate-ho. Cerem.* 112 If he has not kept the requisite exercises, (viz. two acts and two opponencies) he goes to the sophs' schools, and huddles for that part which he has not kept. At the huddling the father of the college, a bachelor, and a soph, attend. 1841 G. PEACOCK *Stat. Cambridge* 73 The term *huddling* not unhappily expressed the indecent accumulation of the... exercises which the candidates... were anciently required to perform.

Huddle (hʊd'l), sb. [app. f. HUDDLE v.]

1. A mass of things crowded together in hurried confusion; a conglomeration.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 24/1 Ill haps come by heapes and by huddles. 1633 ROWLEY *Match Mid-n.* iv. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIII. 73 Randals fortunes comes tumbling in like lawyers' fees, huddle upon huddle. 1714 MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1723) (N.), The famous Stone-henge, one of the wonders of England... is a great huddle of large stones, placed in a circular form. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 156 A mere huddle and conglomeration of chances. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 12 I gradually grew from a huddle of booths to a town.

b. A confused crowd of persons or animals.

1648 *Vind. King* p. v, A seditious huddle of indigent people. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. § 132 In such a huddle and mixture of loose People of all conditions. 1743 FIELDING *J. Andronicus* iv. xi, It frighted the women, who were all got in a huddle together, out of their wits. 1880 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 64 (1822) II. 94 The Walrus... which lie in gigantic huddles upon the ice fields.

2. a. Confusion, disorder; confused utterance. b. Disorderly or indecent haste, hurry, bustle.

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentlem. Usher Plays* 1873 I. 271 O noble Croone, Now such a huddle and kettle neuer was. *Ibid.* 288 Nay, he speaks huddles still, lets slit his tongue. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 149 The next day, the opinions of the Council being demanded in a huddle, and over-rul'd by the Consul. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 296 The service was performed... with more harmony and less huddle than I have known it. 1840 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev. Wks.* 1886 XXIII. 160 Introduced... not... for mere picturesque effect or ornamental huddle.

† c. A term at shovel-board: see quot. *Obs.* 1586 J. Hooker *Givall. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 87/1 When the lieutenant and he [the earl] for their disport were playing at slidgrote or shoofleboord... By saint Bride lieutenant (quoth he) there is some mad game in that scroll; but fall how it will, this throw is for an huddle.

† 3. A miserly old person; a hunk. *Obs.* 1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 44 So these old huddles haue overcharged their gorges with fancie, accompt al honest recreation meere folly. *Ibid.* 106 Though Curio be olde huddle and twang, ipse. *Ibid.* 133 God shield answered this olde huddle, I can haue two seruants of yat price. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* (Mason), How does thy young wife, old huddle?

† **Huddle**, a. and adv. *Obs.* [f. HUDDLE sb. or v.] A. adj. Huddled, confused, congested.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 162 Mowing with his mouth when bee spake, in his huddle and thicke speech. 1698 *Revengeful Queen* (N.), A suddain, huddle, indigested thought Rowls in my brain. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 21 ¶ 6 The huddle group of those who stand most distant.

B. adv. Confusedly; in a crowding mass; in disorderly haste.

1554 COVERDALE *Lett. Martyrs* 77 Al that was... tumultuously spoken, and... objected of so many, whiche spake oftentimes huddle, so that one could not well heare an other.

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* iv. B vij b, He... would not move his foote withall, but huddle he would roule. c 1580 J. JERFIE *Bugbears* I. ii. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897) 308 Old men speake huddell many times on that note (cuckold). 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. xl. 658 All dangers come huddle together. 1601 — *Pliny* 81 Then no order forward can be kept: the rest thereof shall be set downe huddle by heapes. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* Eij b, I have suitors come huddle, twoes upon twoes.

Huddled (hʊd'ld), ppl. a. [f. HUDDLE v.] Crowded together without order; all in a heap.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. (1831) 99 The extreme shift of a hudd'ld exposition. 1683 T. HOV *Agathocles* 6 A numerous huddled Concourse fill'd the place. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 302 ¶ 11 That huddled Oeconomy of Dress which passes under the general Name of a Mob. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 141 The streets... are very narrow, and the houses mean, low, and huddled. 1870-4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf.* II. ii. The huddled stones of grave and tomb: Some old God's-acre. 1888 TH. WATTS in *Athenaeum* 18 Aug. 225/2 He drives the wing—a huddled throng—Back on the centre ships, that steer for flight.

† **Huddle-duddle**, *Obs. rare*—[Cf. HUDDLE sb. 3.] A decrepit old man.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* 3 Those gray beard huddle-duddles and crusty cum-twanges were strooke with such stinging remorse.

Huddlement, [f. HUDDLE v. + -MENT.] Huddled condition, huddling.

1859 *Out of the Depths* 188 Writhing about in the close huddlement in which they had lain all night. 1898 *Echo* 5 Jan. 2/3 Their rule means the grinding of the faces of the poor, and huddlement in slumdom.

Huddler, *rare*. [f. HUDDLE v. + -ER.] One who huddles.

1611 CORCOR. *Bronilleur*, a confounder, iumbler, huddler, disorderly shuffler, or mingler of things together.

Huddling, ppl. sb. [f. HUDDLE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. HUDDLE, in various senses: esp. a confused or disorderly crowding together.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* i. ix. (1602) 41 By the vntoward huddling of things together, which were at strife the one with the other of them. 1638 WILKINS *New World* II. (1707) 12 What a huddling and confusion must there be, if there were two Places of Gravity. 1841 [see HUDDLE v. 8]. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Huddling*, an embracing, a cuddling.

Huddling, ppl. a. [f. HUDDLE v. + -ING.] That huddles: in various senses of the verb.

(Drant's use is perh. founded on the literal sense assigned to *L. satira* of 'botch-potch, medley'.)

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* A. Next huddling Horace braue in Satyres grace. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iii. (1637) 26 It should be an offence very fearefull if... Judges, Justices, &c. should minister oaths... in such huddling, posting, and unuerer manner, as that a man can scarce tell what he saith. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 495 Thyrsis! whose artful strains have oft delayed The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xvii. The lake discharged itself into the huddling and tumultuous brook. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 28 On a sudden yell'd in huddling agitation every tongue.

Hence **Huddlingly** adv., in confused haste.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 42 The property of heate, is to confound and make a medley of all things, shuffling in one thing huddlingly vpon another.

† **Huddon**, *Sc. and north. Obs.* Also 4 hodon. A whale, or large kind of whale.

† c 1370 *John of Bridlington in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 196 Et grandia cete, Anglice hodonnes [printed hodonnes]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 137 Hir hynd partis ar als grete, wele nere, As bene ane heidduous huddoun, or a quahle. *Ibid.* x. iv. 132 The remanent straucht like a fischis tail, In similitude of huddoun or a quahall.

† **Huddron**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 hudderon. According to Jamieson, A young heifer; in quot. app. the skin of one.

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 155 Transporting and carrying forth of this Realme, of Calue-skinnes, huddrounes, and Kid-skinnes [Skene 1609 quotes as 'Hudderon's'].

Huddroun, a. *Sc. ? Obs.* Also 8 hudson. According to Jamieson, Slovenly. Hence perh.

belly huddroun, 'slow-belly', sluggish, in Dunbar. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 70 Mony sweir bumbard belly huddroun. *Ibid.* lxxv. 38 My belly huddroun, my sweit hurle bawsy. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 14 (Jam.) A morning-sleep is worth a foldful of sheep to a hudson dudson Daw.

Huddypeke, var. HODDYPEAK, *Obs.* **Hude**, obs. form of HIDE, HOOD, HURD.

Hudegeld, var. of HIDEGILD², *Obs.* c 1290 FLETA I. xlvii. § 20 Hudegeld [significat] quietantiam transgressionis illatæ in servum transgredientem.

Huder, **Hudge**, obs. ff. HITHEB, HUG.

Hudibrastic (hiʊdibræ'stik), a. (sb.) [f. *Hudibras*, after such words as *fantastic*, *periphrastic*.] In the metre or after the manner of *Hudibras*, the celebrated mock-heroic satirical poem of Samuel Butler published in 1663-78; burlesque-heroic.

1712 *London Gas.* No. 4939/3 Merrily translated into Hudibrastick Verse. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 1 July, There is great Hudibrastick vigour in these lines. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ.* lit. 147 A didactic poem of a Hudibrastick character, full of shrewd and pithy phrases.

b. *absol.* or as sb. Hudibrastic language, verse, or style.

1758 J. ELLIS (*title*) The canto added by Maphæus To Virgil's twelve books of *Æneas*. Done in English Hudibrastick. 1775 J. JEKVILL *Corr.* (1894) 56 He must indite Hudibrastics to Onslow.

Hence **Hudibrastically** adv.

1873 MASSON *Drum.* of *Hawth.* xvii. 388 The Anti-Covenanters or Malignants are described, Hudibrastically.

Hudson, obs. form of HIDEOUTS.

Hudsonite, *Min.* [Named, 1842, from the Hudson River, near which it is found.] A black variety of pyroxene, containing much iron.

1842 BUCK *Min. N. York* 405 Hudsonite... was found by Dr. Horton in a vein of quartz. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 216 Aluminous Iron-Lime Pyroxene: Hudsonite.

Hue (hiʊ), sb.¹ Forms: 1 hiew, hīw, 1-2 hīow, hēo, 1-3 hīu, hēow, (2-3 hou), 3 heou, heouwe, heuwe, hiev, (howe, ewe, eue), 3-6 hewe, 3-7 hew, (heu), 4 hu, 4 heuh, heuz, huee, hywe, 4-5 hiew, hye, 4-6 hiewe, (5 huwe, whew), 6-7 hiew, (7 hieu, heiw), 6-hue. [OE. *hlew*, *hlw*, dial. *hlōw*, *hlū*, *hēo* (infl. *hlewes*, etc.):—WGer. *hiuwj* = Goth. *hiwi* form, appearance, show, Sw. *hy* skin, complexion (:-*hiuj*):—OTeut. **hiujōm*. Cf. Skr. *chawi* hide, skin, complexion, colour, beauty, splendour.]

† 1. Form, shape, figure; appearance, aspect; species. *Obs.*

a 900 CYNWULF *Crist* 721 in *Exeter Bk.*, He... þær menisc hīw onfeng. 971 *Blīckl. Hom.* 197 Heo [the church of St. Michael] is eac on sýnste utan yfeles heowes. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* I. 12 After his hīwe [secundum speciem suam]. c 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 3 Nu cunne 3e tocnawan heofones hīw. a 1100 *Ag.* *Voc.* in Wt.-Wülcker 317/37 *Forma*, hīw. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 He com þa a nedren hīwe. c 1200 ORMIN 12605 Godess Gast Inn ancess cullfress heowe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4225 For þi suetness and þi fair heu. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 93 (Harl.) Thus put I out my venym vnder hīwe of holynes. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P.* VIII. xv. (Tollem. MS.), A fayre persone, fayre ynen, fayre face and semely hīwe. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 398 [He] Hynt out his suerd, that was of nobill hīwe. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Riddg.) 106/2 Thrice hath Cynthia chang'd her hue. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* Wks. (1713) 187 In that squallid and horrid hew he sets out this Hyle or First Matter, in the First Day's Creation.

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† b. *concretely*. An apparition, a phantasm. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ag.* *Gloss.* in Wt.-Wülcker 236/8 *Fantasia*,... *fantasma*, scinlac, *uē* hīw. c 1240 LYDG. *Assembly Gods* 2049 When I sy hit, hit was but a whew, A dreame, a fantasy, and a thyng of nought. 1603 *Philolus* cxxii. Eij b, I conjure the... Be Sanctis of Heuin and hewis of Hell.

2. External appearance of the face and skin, complexion. Also *transf.* (In late use passing into 3.) *Hide and (or) hue*: see HIDE sb.¹ 2 b.

c 1205 LAY. 2464 Wimmen wunliche on heowen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3051 Wimmen... Faizer on sijte... And bryte on hewe. 1213 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1213 She was not broun ne dun of hewe. c 1440 *Generydes* 1677 How fayre of hewe and womanly she was. c 1550 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vii. 33 3e laideis cleir of hew. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 25 The women... contenting themselves only with their natural hiew. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* Portrait 104 The tender hue of female doubt. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 78 Our mental hue depends as completely on the social atmosphere in which we move as our complexion upon the climate in which we live.

3. Colour.

Down to the 16th c. app. exactly synonymous with 'colour'; but it appears to have become archaic in prose use about 1600, for it is included by Bullokar, Cockeram, etc., in their collections of 'Hard Words', and explained as = 'colour'. In modern use it is either a poetic and rhetorical synonym of 'colour', or a vaguer term, including quality, shade, or tinge of colour, tint, and applicable to any mixture of colours as well as to a primary or simple colour.

971 *Blīckl. Hom.* 73 Seo [smerenes] is brunes heowes & godes stences. c 1050 *Byrthferth's Handbock in Anglia* VIII. 322 Hyt sceal beon hwites hīwes. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Grene ouer alle heowes froued mest ein. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Bertholomew* 56 Sete with stanis of purple hew. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 431 The colour of asure, ane hevinliche hewe. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Ded. ¶ iij, With leaves and blossoms of glorious hewe. 1616 BULLOKAR,

Hew, colour. 1694 ADDISON *Poems, Virgil*, The flower it self is of a golden hue. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II. In the east, the hues became more vivid. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xiv, On the Earl's cheek the flush of rage O'ercame the ashen hue of age. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 169 Wild flowers of every hue. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 233 The urine is of a fine amber hue, often darker than in health. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 23 The autumnal hues of the Beech are rich and glowing in the extreme. 1880 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/2 The hue of health will instantly revisit his sunburnt cheek.

b. *Chromatics*. Variety of any colour, caused by approach to or slight admixture of another; tint or quality of a particular colour.

1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 43 A phrase or an epithet in a book is a particular hue or shade of a picture. 1861 *Chem. News* IV. 187 Crimson... and... scarlet. The first is a red with a violet hue, and the second is a red with an orange hue. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 32 Hue [means] variety of colour. 1891 HELEN B. HARRIS *Apol. Aristides* II. 19 The green of its garden with the contrasted hues of the almond and the cypress. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 19 May 3/2 Between tone and hue there is sometimes confusion; a colour has both tones and hues. There are, for example, a turquoise hue of blue and a cornflower hue of blue... the first having been influenced by the addition of green, and the second by that of white or black... There may be many hues of a colour and many tones of each hue.

† **Hue**, sb.² Also 4-5 hu, 4-6 hew, 4, 7 heu, 5 hewe, hui(e, 6-7 huy, (6 *Sc.* hoy). [a. OF. *hui*, *hui*, *huy*, *heu*, outcry, noise, war-cry, hunting-cry, n. of action to *huer* to hoot, cry, shout, HUE v.²] Outcry, shouting, clamour, esp. that raised by a multitude in war or the chase. *Obs.* exc. in HUE AND CRY, q.v.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6089 þe Wallesche and Scottes wyþal þer here Comen wyþ geite & bew [v.r. hu]. *Ibid.* 11884 Þey... tok þer weye toward Mounge Wyþ mykel noise & cry & heu [v.r. hu]. 13... *E. E. All.* P. A. 872 A hue fro heuen I herde þoo. 1423 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 198/2 Wyth outen hew or cry. 1505-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Acclamatio*,... an hue or crie. 1576 TUBERV. *Veneris* 136 Why dost thou... me pursue with cry of hounds, with blast of horn, with hallow, and with hue? 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. liii, Like as a Heard of over-heated Deere... With Hues and Hounds recou'd eu'ry where. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 253 As soon as M. Lally appeared, a hue was set up by the whole assembly, hisses, pointing, threats and every abusive name.

Hue (hiʊ), v.¹ [OE. *hiwian*, f. *hīw*, HUE sb.¹] 1. *trans.* To form, fashion, figure, give an external appearance to; esp. (in later use) to colour. † In early use sometimes, To fashion falsely, feign, pretend. Chiefly in pa. pple.: see HUE ppl. a.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 484 Herodes hīwode hine sylfne unrotne. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wt.-Wülcker 178/39 *Colorare*, *hiwian*. c 1050 *Ag.* *Gloss.* *Ibid.* 408/26 *Fingo*, ic hīwize. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28013 Yee leuedis... studia hu your hare to heu, hu to dub and hu to paynt. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 39 All that blue heaven which hues and paves The ether. 1839 J. E. READE *Deluge* etc. 4 We... watched The sunset hueing the rich clouds.

b. *fig.* To tinge.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 315 My mynde being surprised with sorrow, and hewed with heaviness.

† 2. To depict, describe vividly. *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 424 Part of the principale... I sall baist me to hewe hartlie þu hyre.

† 3. *intr.* To take a colour; to become coloured.

1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 51 The Liquor begins to hew, and is ready to kern or granulate.

Hue, v.² Now local. Also 4 huw, 6 hew(e).

[app. a. F. *hue-r* to shout as in war or the chase, to hoot: app. of onomatopoeic origin. The Cornish use may be an independent onomatopoeia.]

1. *intr.* To shout, make an outcry; *spec.* in hunting, and now in the Cornish sea fisheries. Cf. HUEB.

a 1250 [see HUING vbl. sb.]. 13... *Guy Warr.* (A.) 6728 þe wisest hunt folweþ fast, Huweþ & gredeþ wiþ gret blast. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 475 By the 1st of James I. c. 23, fishermen are empowered to go on the grounds of others to hue. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies Pol.* 39 Do 'ee 'hue' to the ladies for the life of 'ee. Look to that ground swell.

2. *trans.* To assail, drive, or guide with shouts.

1590 COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* B ij b, Euery Huntsman... is to hew him or backe him into the Couert againe. *Ibid.*, To hewe the Roe bucke in, both with voyce and horne. 1603-4 *Act 1 James I.* c. 23 § 1 It shall... be lawfull... for euery such Watchmen, Balcors, Huors, Condors, Directors and Guidors... to enter... any Landes... and there to watch... and to Balke, Hue, Conde, Direct and Guide the Fishermen which shall be vpon the said Sea and Sea Coasts. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* (1677) 163 As when a lion, coming from the wood... Is hu'd by dogs and pesants in the night. *Ibid.* 259 Dogs and herds-men looking on And hucing him.

Hue, var. HEO, H1 *prom.* she, they.

Hue, var. HOEY, society of Chinese.

1882 Dr WINDY *Equator* 29 Members of a 'Hue', or Chinese secret society.

Hue and cry, sb. Also 6-7 hu(e)-on-ory, 7 huonory, 8 hewing cry. (Often hyphenated.) [Anglo-Norman *hu e cri*, the two words HUE sb.² and CRY sb., combined in a legal phrase, which was sometimes even treated as one word.

(There is some ground to think that *hue* as distinct from *cry* originally meant inarticulate sound, including that of a horn or trumpet as well as of the voice: cf. quot. 1769 in 2, and Du Cange s.v. *Huesum*; also HORNING.)

1. *Law*. Outcry calling for the pursuit of a felon, raised by the party aggrieved, by a constable, etc.

[1292 *Year-bk.* 20-21 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 339 Les presentors de

la vyle de Hulle aveyt concele Hu e cry e sanck espandu. 1598 BRITTON I. vi. § 4 Ou homme serra trové occys. ne heu ne cri ne avera levé. 1598 ANNOLD Chron. (1811) 90 Ony persone. that wyl not helpe constable, sergeantis and other officers. when hue and crye is made. 1595 in Strype Eccl. Mem. (1721) III. xxvii. 213 For keeping the statutes of hue and cry. 1595 Balfour's Practicks (1754) 312 The finder shall raise the hoy and cry. 1589 Pappe w. Hatchet (1844) 29 Martin, wee are now following after thee with hue and crye, and are hard at thy heels. 1598 SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. l. ii. Imposture 345 He flies, And still looks back for fear of Hu-on-cries. 1609 SKENE tr. Sc. Acts Malc. II. c. 15 § 1 (To be) followed, with huy and cry. 1668 Lond. Gas. No. 324/3 That Huy and Cry be immediately raised and pursued with diligence. 1680 BUTLER Rem. (1759) II. 454 He..flies beyond Pursuit of Huon-cries. 1788 COWPER Gilpin 236 Six gentlemen upon the road..They raised the hue and cry.—'Stop thief! stop thief!—a highwayman!' 1838 DICKENS O. Twist x. But the old gentleman was not the only person who raised the hue-and-cry.

b. A proclamation for the capture of a criminal or the finding of stolen goods.

1601 Nottingham Rec. IV. 256 Searching for suspected persons upon huy and crye. 1697 W. MORICE Coena quasi Kovu Def. xxi. 180 If a hue and cry should issue for such persons as carry the marks of Diotrophes. 1685 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 147 Wm. Haigue Request y^e Secretary that a hue and Cry from East Jersey..might have some force and authority to pass this Province.; the Secretary Indorsed it and Sealed it with y^e Seal of y^e Province. 1790 in Rutland Gloss. (E. D. S.) s.v. Hewing cry. For a hewing cry, 2d. 1834 MEDWIN Angler in Wales I. 151 No Hue-and-Cry was published, no means taken for my re-apprehension.

c. An official gazette in which particulars about offences committed, offenders 'wanted', etc. are published for the information of the authorities.

In the English Police Gazette the phrase ceased to form part of the title on March 30, 1839, but it is still (1898) so used in that of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

1835 J. WILSON Noct. Amor. Wks. 1855 I. 279 Men literally without a name, except it be recorded in the Hue-and-Cry. 1838 DICKENS O. Twist xv. Deeply absorbed in the interesting pages of the Hue-and-Cry. 1898 (title) The Police Gazette, or Hue-and-Cry. Published (by Authority) for Ireland on every Tuesday and Friday.

2. The pursuit of a felon with such outcry.

1648 MAYNE Amorous War I. i. A Hue and Crye of fourty thousand. 1798 Dr. Foe Moll Flanders (1840) 326 The hue and cry was stopped, and the high constable went back again. 1769 BLACKSTONE Comm. IV. xxi. (1809) 293 An hue and cry, hutesium et clamor, is the old common law process of pursuing, with horn and with voice, all felons.

3. generally. A clamour or shout of pursuit or assault; a cry of alarm or opposition; outcry.

1584 POWELL Lloyd's Cambria 152 Set upon them with great hew and crye. 1619 FOTHERBY Atheom. I. x. § 4 (1622) 105 Whom the Heathens have pursued with such an Hue-and-Crye for most damnable Atheists. 1697 COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj. II. 133 Prosecuted by Apparitions, and pursued by Hue and Cryes from the other World. 1846 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. I. i. l. i. (1848) 3 note. The public took up the hue and cry conscientiously enough. 1871 SMILES Character v. (1876) 126 When the 'Novum Organon' appeared, a hue-and-cry was raised against it. attrib. 1870 EMERSON Soc. & Solit. iv. 60 With his..hue-and-cry style of harangue.

Hence Hue-and-cry v., to raise the hue and cry, make an outcry; to pursue with hue and cry.

a 1734 NORTH Exam. (1740) 233 We may hue and cry all over his Book, and hear no Tidings of them. 1830 Genil. Mag. Nov. 432/1 The Hedge Hog, hue-and-cried, like a felon.

Hued (hiud), ppl. a. Forms: 1 (30) hifwod, 2-3 ihewed, 4-7 hewed, (5 hueb), 7- hued. [f. HUE v. or sb. + -ED.] Having a hue, coloured. † In early use in a wider sense: Figured, formed, fashioned in outward appearance, including but not confined to colour; also sometimes, falsely fashioned, feigned, simulated, apparent.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. II. 240 Swa micel is betwux þære gehwodon anlicnysses and ðam soðan ðinge. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 25 He..biðal swa is an eppel iheowed, he bið wið-uten feire and frakel wið-innen. 1236 CHAUCER Rom. Rose 213 So grene as ony leek, So yvel hewed was hir colour. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3899 Here huet on his hede as haspis of silke. c 1405 WYNTOUN Cron. vii. v. 192 (Jam.) Chanownys quhyt, For swa hewyd is thare habyt. 1508 DUNBAR Flyting W. Kennedye 171 Skin, hewd lyk ane saffron bag. 1615 MARKHAM Eng. Housew. (1660) 113 Malmseys be full Wines, pleasant, well hewed and fine. 1877 L. MORRIS Epic Ilades II. 238 Till all the sordid Earth Was hued like heaven. 1890 Spectator 15 Mar., What richly hued birds.

Hued, obs. f. hewed, pa. pple. of HEW. Hue-holl: see HICKWALL. Huel: see WHALE, WHEAL. Hueld, obs. pa. t. of HOLD v.

Hueless (hiu-lēs), a. [f. HUE sb. + -LESS.]

† 1. (In OE. and ME.) Formless, shapeless.

a 1100 Ags. Voc. in Wt.-Wulker 318 24 Deformis, hiw-leas. a 1200 Ibid. 538/1 Deformis, heowleas.

2. Colourless, pallid.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 242 Hu hiwleas hie beoð. c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 923 Olyuer..pat hewles of semblant; for he bar many a wounde. 1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu. (1603) 65 The Empire resembled a bloodlesse, yea a huelesse bodie. 1817 COLERIDGE Sibyll. Leaves Poems 1828 II. 325 Thin and hueless as a ghost.

Hence Huelessness, absence of colour.

1651 W. BARNES in Macm. Mag. June 130/2 Huelessness, which is called black.

Huelp, obs. pa. t. of HELP v.

Huer (hiu-ai). Now local. [f. HUE v. + -ER 1; cf. F. huer.]

† 1. Hunting. One who is employed to rouse or drive deer with noise and shouting. Obs.

1590 PALSGR. 231/1 Hewar that fetteth the wyndelesse in hunting, huer. 1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. (1677) 125 Hewers set round the Coverts to make a noise on every side.

2. Fishing. One who directs seine-fishing from high ground by the sea. Chiefly used in the Cornish pilchard fishery. Cf. BALKER 2.

1608 CAREW Cornwall 32 b. They..are directed in their worke, by a Balker or Huer, who standeth on the Cliff-side, and from thence discerneth the..course of the pilchard. 1603 [see HUE v. 2]. 1616 SIR R. BOYLE Diary in Lis-more Papers (1886) I. 135 Agreed with yong davies..to be our hewer there the next season..if God bless me wth a plentiful fyshing he is to be further considered. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1862) II. iii. ii. 313 Men..called huers, who, with brooms in their hands, gave signals where the nets were to be extended. 1864 Mrs. LLOYD Ladies Polc. 7 Watching the movements of the 'Huer' who was signalling, with green branches in his hands, to the off shore fleet of boats. 1883 Times 18 May 7 Another relic..an ancient horn blown by the 'huers' when the pilchards were first sighted.

Huer, obs. f. WHERE. Huerds: see HURDS. Huere, var. HER prom. Obs., their. Huer-myde, var. WHEREMID Obs., wherewith. Huer-oppe, var. WHEREUP Obs. Huet, obs. f. WHAT. Huff(e), Huff(e): see HOOF, HOVE.

Huff (huf), v. [Huff vb. and sb. appear late in the 16th c.; the vb. being somewhat the earlier. The formation was evidently imitative of the sound of a blast of air through an orifice: cf. the earlier use of HUFF int., and the parallel puff.]

In Preston's Canbyes (c 1570), Huff, Ruff, and Snuff are the names of three ruffians; connected possibly with sense 4 of the vb., 3, 4 of the sb. See also HUFF-SNUFF. HUFF-NOSD appears to be an early derivative.]

† 1. intr. To blow, puff. Obs. exc. dial.

1583 STANYHURST Encis III. (Arb.) 86 Too se in what quarter yt huffeth: How stands the wind blast..he marketh. 1598 WYRLEY Armorie, Ld. Chandos 83 So Æolus huffs, so billows big arise. 1624 MIDDLETON Game at Chess iv. ii. My conscience is becalm'd rather. I'm sure there is a whirlwind huffs in mine, sir. 1706 Dr. Foe Jure Div. I. 9 His stormy Godship (Æolus) Huffs about the Skies With Two and Thirty pointed Deities. 1881 Isle of Wight Gloss., Hough, to breathe hard. 'Gwine up-hill makes me huff.'

† 2. trans. To blow; esp. to blow or puff up; to inflate, cause to swell; to raise or erect by inflating or the like. Also fig. Obs. Cf. HUFF-CAP.

1601 HOLLAND Pity I. 39 The said winde within the earth, able to huffe vp the ground. 1683 SYLVESTER Elegie Sir M. D. Hill 138 Lest I, Too-pufft with knowledge, should be huff too-hie. 1649 G. DANIEL Trinarch., Hen. V. cxcxviii, Barmy Brains huffs vp the rotten Paist Made apt to mould. 1670 COVEL Diary (Hakluyt Soc.) 256 A sheet of fire, which..huff my hat and vest like a mighty gust of wind. 1677 GILPIN Demoul. (1867) 77 Huffing them up with a confidence that they are above the temptation. 1718 Bp. HUTCHINSON Witchcraft 9 They can huff up their Bellies, that they may seem much swell'd. 1719 D'URFEE Pills V. 269, I Will that Butchers Huff their Meat.

† 3. intr. To swell, swell up. Obs. exc. dial.

1656 W. D. Gate Lang. Unt. xxiii. § 285 A wart, a wen..a bunch huffing up. 1670-8 LASSELLS Voy. Italy II. 117 A world of shirt huffing about his wrist. 1680 BUTLER Rem. (1759) I. 168 They huff and swell, Like Pilferers full of what they steal. 1693 Sir T. P. BLOUNT Nat. Hist. 79 Cochinele..being held..in the Flame of a Candle..huffs and swells. 1868 ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss., Huff, to become swollen and puffy, as the flesh where a blow has been received.

† 4. intr. To effervesce. Obs.

1707 SLOANE Jamaica I. p. xxviii, Syder, Beer, and Ale do not keep well here; they huff and fly in this strange climate.

† 5. intr. To puff or swell with pride or arrogance; to speak arrogantly or insolently; to storm, bluster, 'talk big'; to 'bluff'. Also to huff it. To huff and ding: see DING v. 5. Obs.

1591 HORSEY Trav. (Hakluyt Soc.) 238 The burgermeister..hufft therat, saienge they would pass with their shipping in sight of the Queen of Englands power. 1598 FLORIO, Scornubbiare, to chafe..to huffe and snuffe. 1677 Govt. Venice 300 After they had baul'd and huffed a good while one against another, they fell at length to Cuffs. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE Seneca's Mor. (1702) 257 A Man may..Huff it out, and yet be rotten at Heart. 1688 BUNYAN Holy War 109 He refused, and huffed as well as he could, but in heart he was afraid. 1719 D'URFEE Pills (1872) VI. 249 The Pedlar began to huff, And said his Measure was good. a 1734 NORTH Exam. II. iv. (1740) 264 He..walked about well-dressed, huffing and swaggering.

6. intr. To swell with anger or irritation; to get out of temper, take offence. Also † to huff it.

1598 B. JOHNSON Ev. Man in Hum. I. ii. And still you huffe it, with a kind of carriage As void of wit, as of humanity. 1621 CORIAT's Crudities Panegy. Verses, For which let not our carping Criticks huff. 1678 RYMER Tragedies 12 Did ever man huff with such a parenthesis? a 1703 BURKITT On N. T., Acts viii. 31 Some would have huffed at it as a rude affront. 1840 MARRIYAT Olla Podr. (Ritdg.) 323 The..woman has huffed, and won't trust me.

7. trans. To hector, bully; to scold, chide, storm at. (Cf. mod. colloq. 'to blow up'.)

1674 S. VINCENT Yng. Gallant's Acad. 79 If he cannot have as much as he demands, presently huffs the good-natured man his Father. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela I. 144 And she has huffed poor Mr. Williams all to-pieces for pleading for me. a 1784 Mrs. Piozzi in Boswell Johnson (1848) 160/2 note. I asked him, if he ever huffed his wife about his dinner? 1828 W. IRVING Braceb. Hall (1845) 60 Quarrelling with his bread and butter and huffing the waiter. 1868 Mrs. SEWELL Patience Hart xxii. 151 It seemed no use to huff him; he only got the bolder.

b. To drive to, into, off, do out of, etc. by huffing or hectoring.

1681 in Select. Jr. Harl. Misc. (1793) 461 They can huff and over-awe him to things most opposite to his judgment. 1685 H. MORE Paralyt. Prophet. 370 As for that gross Arianism..it was huffed off the Stage betimes. 1696 Sir T. P. BLOUNT Ess. 150 No man cares to be Huff'd and Hector'd out of it. 1709 Mrs. MANLEY Scr. Mem. (1736) IV. 215 If..Cæsar [was to be] huffed into Compliance!

c. To treat with arrogance or contempt.

1676 D'URFEE Mad. Fickle v. ii. You shall be hufft and cufft, and flip'd and kick'd, Sirra, if you talk of private Rooms. 1786 BURNS Two Dogs 88 How huff'd, and cuff'd, and disrespectit! 1899 J. C. FAIRBAIRN Hymns & Poems 92 Alcmena's son advanced, the beast in scorn Huffed the uplifted club and brandished spear. 1888 SPRUNGRON Serm. XXXVIII. 123 Pilate had huffed it off with the pert question [etc.].

7. To offend the dignity of, as by discourtesy or want of attention; to cause to take offence, put into a huff. Chiefly in passive.

1814 MAD. D'ARRELY Wanderrr III. 190 Which huffed me a little, I own. 1825 BROCKETT, Huff, to offend. 'She's easily huffed.' 1828 CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. IV. x. I. 495 Serene Highness of Heidelberg was much huffed; Kaiser dreadfully so. 1864 MARY EYRE Lady's Walks S. France xvii. (1865) 193 She felt huffed at my supposing anything so vulgar. 1887 Times 31 Aug. 5/1 The Prince contrived to huff M. Stambouloff in his second interview with him.

8. Draughts. To remove (an opponent's man) from the board as a forfeit for deliberately or neglectfully failing to take with it a piece that is en prise. The removal was (and is still sometimes) marked by blowing on the piece. (Called in Sc. to blow or blow, in Ger. blasen, F. souffler une dame.)

R. Holme uses 'huff' for the taking of the men at draughts in the ordinary progress of the game; Halliwell has also 'In Chess, to remove a conquered man from the board'. Evidence for these uses has not been found, but Du. blasen 'to blow' is used in chess, draughts and backgammon.

1688 R. HOLME Armoury III. 264/2 If a Man [at Draughts] may leap over his Adversaries Man's Head to a Void square, that Man is Huffed, that is he is taken up as a slain Man. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., At..Draughts to Huff is to take up and blow off a Man, that the Adversary by oversight let slip from taking another. 1812 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 74 You may decline huffing an adversary's piece. 1857 Chambers Inform. People II. 710/2 If a player omit to take a man when it is in his power to do so, his adversary can huff or blow him—that is, either take the man, or insist upon his own being taken.

9. slang. (See quot.)

1832 Examiner 845/1 Johnson huffed, as it is called, the murdered man; that is, threw his arms over his victim's shoulders, and took the money from his pockets. Johnson huffed and Fare robbed the deceased.

† 10. To scare away by calling huff! [HUFF int.] 1621 AINSWORTH Annot. Gen. (1639) 58 The fowles came downe upon the carkeises: and Abraham huffed them away. 1650 TRAPP Comm. Gen. xv. 10 The fowls that came down upon them..Abrams huffing of them away.

Hence Huffed ppl. a.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas I. ii. 949 Thy huff'd, puff'd, painted, curl'd, purld, wanton Pride. 1871 Daily News 21 Sept., The Generals who blunder..should be scored off and placed aside, like the huffed pieces of the draughtboard.

Huff (huf), sb. [See HUFF v.]

† 1. A puff of wind; a slight blast. Obs.

1600 MAIDES Metam. II. in Bullen O. Pl. I. 126 This takes fier like touch powder, and goes off with a huffe. 1668 H. MORE Div. Dial. v. xxix. (1713) 496 An Huff of Phancy, which ignorant giddy Men may call the Spirit. 1795 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Pigeon, The little huff of wind thrown in from the Powter [pigeon] gives them heat and mirth.

fig. 1679 DRYDEN Troilus Pref., If they be in a calm, 'tis in vain for him to be in a huff.

2. A gust or sudden swell of anger or arrogance.

1599 SANDYS Europa Spec. (1632) 47 Some of the ministers of Spaine in the huffe of their pride have not beene able to hold in. a 1716 SOUTH Serm. (1737) VII. xii. (R.), An anger that is but as the spleen of a wasp, a short pteeter and huff of passion. 1828 CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. vi. ii. 15 Early in the Spring, a difficult huff of quarrel..had fallen out with his neighbour of Saxony.

b. A fit of petulance or offended dignity caused by an affront, real or supposed; esp. in phr. in a huff, to take huff.

(The quot. before 1757 are doubtful and may belong to prec.; this sense is not in J.)

1684 Roxb. Ball. (1886) VI. 171 Jockey he wondred at Moggie's strange huff; But Moggie was jealous, and that was enough. 1694 Dr. LA PRYME Diary (Surtees) 45 Upon which, in a great huff, he left the college. 1757 WASHINGTON Lett. Writ. 1889 I. 426 Every petty person must..be caressed or otherwise takes huff, thinks his merit and wisdom slighted. 1778 Miss BURNEY Evelina xxiv, She went out of the room quite in a huff. 1836 T. Hook G. Gurney I. 4 Sir Charles having taken huff at my not being named after him. 1845 BROWNING Fra Lippo 338 You'll not mistake an idle word Spoken in a huff by a poor monk. 1869 C. GIBSON R. Gray xxxi, I wish..I hadna been sae ready to take the huff at him on Saturday.

† c. (?) A hectoring, a bullying. Obs.

1773 N. FROWDE Life etc. 13 Many a sour Look from my Uncle, and many a Huff and Blow from his Wife.

† 3. Inflated opinion of oneself, and its display; arrogance, bluster, bounce, brag. Obs.

1621 COTGR., Palmer les chevrons des orgueilleux, to quell or abate, the huffe of the proud. 1658 J. HARRINGTON Prerog. Pop. Govt. (1700) 231 Away with..this huff of Wisdom maintain'd by making faces. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables cxviii. (1714) 135 A Spaniard was Wonderfully upon the Huff about his Extraction. 1697 CREECH Manilius

11. 73. The School's simplicity, the Court's Address, The Soldier's Huff.

†4. One puffed up with conceit of his own importance, valour, etc.; one who blusters or swaggers; a hector, a bully. *Obs.*

1667 *SOUTH Sermon*. (1823) I. 374 A company of lewd, shallow brain'd huffs. 1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 91 No man is valiant than our Huff in civil Company, and where he thinks no danger may come of it. 1678 *Advice to Soldier in Harl. Misc.* I. 479 To receive the laws of honour from the hectors and huffs of the town. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 130 Every Silly Huff (is call'd) a Captain. 1713 DARRELL *Gentlem. Instructed Suppl.* to 1st Pt. viii. § 6, 91 This young Huff commanded a Sergeant to pay him Respect.

†5. A puffing up or artificial raising. *Obs.*

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & C.* 51 A better purchase than the Italian huff of the shoulder [cf. *huff-shoulders* in 9].

6. *local.* (See *quots.*)

1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, Huff, light paste enclosing fruit or meat whilst stewing, so called from its huffing or puffing up in the operation. Generally made with yeast. *Glouc.* 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, Huff, light pastry, or pie crust.

7. *Draughts.* An act of 'huffing': see *prec.* 8.

1690 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Draughts* 110 The act of 'huffing' is not reckoned as a move; a 'huff and a move' go together. *Ibid.* It is called 'standing the huff' when a player instead of taking the man which is *en prise*, makes some other move. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v., A huff is still accompanied by a blow on the piece.

8. = HUFF-OAP B. 1. *dial.*

1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), Huff, in Wiltshire it signifies strong beer. 1866 R. B. MANSFIELD *School Life Winchester Coll.* 180 (Farmer) Washed down by libations of huff. 1891 WRENCH *Winchester Word-bk.*, Huff, the strong beer brewed in College.

9. *Comb.* †huff-ood, a kind of pea, †one with a swollen pod; †huff-gale, a strong wind; †huff-shoulders, elevated shoulders (cf. 5); so †huff-shouldered *adj.*, having such shoulders.

1680 *Enquiries* 2/2 The Rose Pea, the Horn Pea, large Huffcoods. 1893 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 110 Too stay for a better passage, for a prosperous 'huffgale'. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xvi. 162 In the Island Tapobrana, High 'huff-shoulders' are in fashion. 1890 [TARLTON] *News Purgat.* (1844) 119 'Huffe shouldered and of a wrinkled visage. 1898 HARKLUTT *Voy.* I. 21 Rough and huff-shouldered.

† Huff, *a. rare.* [perh. for *huff*, *huffed*, f. HUFF v.] Offended, out of temper; huffed.

1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* v. i. This little huff-bluff Hector will let no body lie with your family but himself. 1797-98 GAY *Fables* ii. i. 87 Reynard grew huff. Says he, This sneer From you I little thought to hear.

† Huff, *int. Obs.* [Of same origin as HUFF v.]

1. A sound to scare away birds, etc.: = *shoo!* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j b, Cry huff, huff, huff, and make the fowle to spryng.

2. An exclamation attributed to a swaggerer or bully, esp. when introduced on the stage.

1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 491 Her xal entyr a galavnt þus seying: Hof hof hof, a frysch new galavnt! 1530 *Hickscorner* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 188 Huff, huff, huff! who sent after me? I am Imagination, full of jollity. 1896 R. W. 3 *Ladies Lond.* ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VI. 254 Huff! once aloft, and if I may hit in the right vein.

Huff, *obs. form* of HOVE v. 1 and 2.

† Huffa, *int. Obs.* = HUFF int. 2.

1519 *Interl.* 4 *Elem.* Bij, Make rome syrs and let vs be mery With huffa galand syngye tyrrl on the bery. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 734 *Hic ingrediatuor Courtly Abusyon cantando.* Huffa, huffa, taunderum, taunderum, tayne, huffa, huffa! Cf. *Col.* This was properly prated, syrs! what sayda? *Court.* Ab. Rutty bully, ioly rutterkyn, heyda! 1620 *Histrio-m.* ii. in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* II. 32 Huffa, huffa, who calls for me? I play the Prodigal child in jollity.

Huff-cap (*hʊf'kæp*), *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. HUFF v. + CAP *sb.*, i.e. 'that huffs or raises the cap'.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of liquor: That goes to the head, heady, strong. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 74 The huffe-capped drink in that house you shal be sure of alwayes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water F.) *Satyr.* Wks. II. 261/2 Sale of huffcap liquor. 1635 *Parr in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 212 At the alehouse, huff-cap ale to taste.

2. Blustering, swaggering. *arch.*

1597 *Br. Hall Sat.* i. iii. Graced with huff-cap terms and thundering threats. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* i. liv. No huff-cap Squire, or Brother of the Blade. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson.* A huffcap hero as ever mouthed and strutted out his hour on the stage.

B. *sb.* 1. Strong and heady ale; also, a composite drink made from it. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1577 *HARRISON England!* II. xviii. (1877) i. 295 There is such headie ale and beere in most of them, as for the mightinesse thereof, among such as seeke it out, is commonlie called huffecap, the mad dog, father whoresonne, angels food, dragons milke. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* G. s. Wks. (Rtldg.) 127/2 [The] ale is strong ale, 'tis huffcap. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *View Devonshire* v. x. (1845) 393 This [the] nappiest ale that can be drunk] being made into a huff-cap is held to be meat, drink, and cloth for warmth. 1884 *BLACK Jnd. Shaks.* xxi. The rascal brewers .. put all manner of abominations into their huff-cap.

†2. A swaggering or hectoring blade; a swash-buckler. *Obs.*

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 70, I am with child till I behold this huffecap. when we come in presence His madnesse will be dasht cleane out of countenance. 1607 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* II. 7 Was not this Huff-cap once the Indian Emperour, and at another time did not he

call himself Maximine? 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* v. v. You have made a fine speech, good Captain Huff-cap!

† Huffer. *Obs.* [f. HUFF v. + -ER 1.] A boastful, swaggering, hectoring person.

1664 BUTLER *Red.* II. iii. 1034 To be expos'd, i' th' end, to suffer By such a braggadochio huffer. 1664 COTTON *Post. Wks.* (1765) 9 Because he knew them Huffers. 1694 STYVEZ *Craumer* III. xxxvi. 453 He was no Huffer nor Contender, but of an exceeding peaceable and amicable Spirit. 1797 MASON *Ode to Pinchback* (R.), No longer, England, shalt thou dread Such Presbyterian huffers. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 118 When our generals play the cowards, as the greatest huffers among them will do at times.

† b. A quadruped: ? a kind of skunk. *Obs.*

1799 *Wood's Voy.* 96 A little creature with a bushy tail, which we called a Huffer, because when he sets sight on you he stands vapouring and patting with his fore feet upon the ground.

Huffly (*hʊ'fli*), *adv.* [f. HUFF *a.* + -LY 2.]

In a huffy or petulant manner; huffingly.

1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* I. xiii. 240 The landlady turned from him huffily. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* x. 140, 'I shan't forget Mr. Adam's opinion of me for one while,' said Eve, huffily.

Huffiness (*hʊ'finēs*). [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.]

The quality of being huffy: †a. Boastfulness, blustering, arrogance. b. Readiness to take offence or show oneself offended.

1698 H. MORE in *Glauvill's Sadducismus* (1727) 463 Their understandings being but creatural huffiness of mind. 1695 J. SAGE *Cyprianic Age* (1847) II. 76 A reconciliation between .. huffiness and humility. 1898 LYTON *What will he do?* IV. xi, That degree of polite culture which gives dignity and cures huffiness. 1883 Ld. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxvii. 230 He is an amiable youth, but has some .. brusquerie of manner and huffiness.

Huffing (*hʊ'fɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. HUFF v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb HUFF.

†1. Inflating with wind; swelling. *Obs.*

1893 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 85 And winds vaunce fully thy sayls with prosperous huffing. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 200 The seas have left their rowling, The waves their huffing, the winds their puffing.

2. Blustering, hectoring, bullying.

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 124 He scorn'd all Fameagosta when he was in his huffing. 1679 WCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i. Coyness in a woman is as little sign of true modesty as huffing in a man is of true courage. 1799 GAY *Polly* I. xii, When kings by their huffing Have blown up a squabble. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 468 All his huffings and cuffings from master and mistress.

3. *Draughts.* See HUFF v. 8.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, The huffing of Miss Bella and the loss of three of her men at a swoop.

Huffing, *phl. a.* [f. HUFF v. + -ING 2.] That huffs: in various senses of the vb.

†1. Blowing; puffing; inflating; swelling. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 109 Th' Ork. Whirl-pooles Whale or huffing Physyter. 1614-15 — *Panaretus* 708 If the puffing gales Into the Deep transport her huffing sails. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., High huffing-Shoulders here the Gallants wear. 1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 96 Vertigals of whale-bone .. bear out her coats in such a huffing manner, that she appears to be as broad as long. 1687 COTTON *Winter* III, Æol's huffing brood. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 280 The huffing gusts of the coming tempest.

2. Puffed up, conceited, boastful; blustering, swaggering, hectoring, bullying.

1600 *How Man may Chase* 2d. Wife iv. iii, A huffing wench .. whose ruffling silks Make, with their motion, music unto love. 1609 HOLLAND *Amn. Marcell.* xiv. x. 22 The huffing puffs of stoutness and pride. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 201 Huffing, braggart, puff'd Nobility. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 516 The .. huffing, hectoring, basket-billed adventurer. 1866 WHIPPLE *Char. & Charac. Men* 186 The bluff, huffing, swarming imperiousness of Thurlow.

Huffingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a huffing manner: a. Arrogantly. b. In an offended way, petulantly.

1611 COTGR., *Guingnois, de guingnois*, huffingly, swaggeringly, aswash. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 54 He would treat us very huffingly. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 30 When we deal with occult folk .. huffingly and disrespectfully. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. vi. IV. 323 Leave was at once granted him, almost huffingly.

Huffish (*hʊ'fɪʃ*), *a.* [f. HUFF *sb.* + -ISH.]

a. Arrogant, insolent. b. Petulant.

1755 JOHNSON, *Huffish*, arrogant, insolent, hectoring. 1796 MRS. MARY ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 61 If any body has a right to be huffish, 'tis I. 1848 DICKENS *Donkey* 430 To return .. a huffish answer. 1885 *Punch* 13 June, It's no use to turn huffish or moody.

Hence *Huffishly* *adv.*, *Huffishness*.

1755 JOHNSON, *Huffishly*, with arrogant petulance; with bullying bluster. *Huffishness*, petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster. 1845 MOORE *Mem.* 26 Oct. (1853) IV. 329 'Is she indeed?' answered Piozzi huffishly, 'then pray tell her I can be as indifferent as she', and walked away. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 275 The heady huffishness and shifting desperation of foiled ecclesiastics.

Huffle (*hʊ'fl*), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [dim. and freq. of HUFF v.: see -LE.]

1. *trans.* To blow; to fan (a fire); to inflate.

1593 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 39 Whereby bee .. with gyfts might carry the Princess. Too braynesick louefests, to her doans fire smouldered huffling. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 39 Jerkin Beef, which is huffed, and slashed through, hung up and dried in the Sun.

† b. To raise in relief, emboss. *Obs.*

1698 *Patent* No. 118. 17 July, Ymbroidering or huffing of guilded leather .. fit for hangings.

†2. *trans.* To puff up, inflate, or elevate with pride. b. *intr.* To puff, bluster. *Obs.*

a 1654 BROME *Damoiselle* III. iii. Wks. 1873 I. 426 Let not your fine French Frillery .. Huffle you up to Sovereignty. 1673 Dk. LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* (Camden) III. xii. 14 Another who is about you who yow know hath long huffed at me. *Ibid.* 17 But now he is huffed up that he must appeare a considerable man.

Hence *Huffling* *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*, blowing, blustering, swelling.

1593 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Auctoritye .. Too swage seas surging, or raise by blusterus huffling. *Ibid.* III. 93 Scaped from rough tempestuous huffling. a 1657 LOVE-LACE *Poems* (1864) 225 When to our huffling Henry there complain'd A griev'd earl. 1699 *State Europe* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 200 Her huffling and prosperous condition may be rendered languishing enough. 1847 C. A. JOHNS *Forest Trees Gt. Brit.* I. 357 The huffling winds which we often experience in summer.

† Huffer (*hʊ'fɪə*). *Obs.* [Origin obscure: cf. HOVELLER.] (See *quots.*)

1793 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanel* 23 Huffer, one that carries off fresh provisions, and refreshments to Ships. 1808 *Athenæum* III. 115 Until very lately the huffers, or pilots of Heligoland were under no sort of subordination.

† Huff-muff. *Obs.* [f. HUFF v. + MUFF.] ? A braggart, a blusterer. Also *attrib.*

1600 WATSON *Dacardon* ix. v. (1602) 307 Austrian .. Netherlandian, and such like Germaine bred huff muff forces. *Ibid.* ix. viii. 328 Maugre all the Iesuites Spaniards and huff muffs in the world.

† Huff-nosed. *Obs. rare.* [app. f. HUFF *int.*, v., or *sb.* + NOSE.] ? That turns up the nose; scornful.

1a 1590 BECON *Nosegay* Wks. (1560-3) 1. 103 The proude Pharises the galaunt Byshops, the huffe nosed priestes.

† Huff-puff, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. HUFF + PUFF.]

Moved with every puff of wind.

1593 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 115 A wind fane changabil huffpuffe Always is a wooman.

† Huff-puff, *a. Obs.* Inflated, puffed up.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. v. *Bartas* 12 Huff-puff Ambition, Tinder-box of War. 1618 *Barnwell's Apol.* B j b, A matter of import no doubt, Which huff-puff lungs thus belches out. c 1600 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 8e Huff-puff some are thus in their proud ambition.

† Huff-snuff, *sb. (a.) Obs.* [f. HUFF v. + SNUFF, in the sense 'offence, resentment'; but largely suggested by the riming of the two words, as in reduplicated formations: see HUFF v.]

A conceited fellow who gives himself airs and is quick to take offence; a braggart, hector.

1593 STANYHURST *Æneis* etc. (Arb.) 143 A lofty Thrasonical huff snuffe: In gate all on typtau's stalking. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1859) 43 Seeing such a terrible huffe snuffe swering with his dagger in his hand. 1598 FLORIO, *Risentito*, .. a huffe snuffe, one that will soone take pepper in the nose. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Ferri, Mangeur de charrettes ferrées*, a terrible huffsnuffe, scare-crow, braggadochio. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. ii. 12 Part of the Heavens, which the Philosophers call *via lactea*, and the Huffsnuffs, St. James his way.

b. *attrib. or adj.* Arrogant, hectoring, vapouring. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlii. 349 The huff, snuff, honder-sponder, swash-buckling High Germans.

Huffy (*hʊ'fi*), *a.* [f. HUFF *sb.* + -Y.]

†1. Windy, effervescent, puffy. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1765 BROWNIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 227 Like the air of beer, cyder, champagne, and other huffy liquors. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, Huffy, puffy, not firm.

†2. *fig.* Airy, unsubstantial. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 44. 53 The way of physiologizing by matter, forms, and qualities, is a more huffie and phantical thing. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dam. Pref.* 74 This Spirit of Charity being an huffy blast of crude Enthusiasm.

†3. Puffed up with pride, conceit, or self-esteem; haughty; blustering. *Obs.*

1677 *Govt. Venice* 259 Those .. who before the danger are most huffy and high, as were the Venetians. 1678 EARL MURRAY in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. lxxxvii. 151 Lord Cochrane and his brother Sir John talked most huffy then the rest. 1691 *Tr. Emilianæ's Frauds Rom. Monks* 107 Whether the Church of Rome has reason to be so huffy and proud of her Pilgrims and Hospitals.

4. †a. Arrogant, choleric. b. Ready to take 'huff' or offence; touchy, pettish.

1680 BUNYAN *Life Badman* (ed. Virtue) 524 His natural temper was to be surly, huffy, and rugged, and worse. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 35 There is no necessity to appear huffy and out of humour. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xv. (1831) 133 It does not become a person in your situation to be so huffy. 1890 JESSOPP *Trials Country Parson* II. 79 He is apt to be stuck up, and she is very apt to be huffy.

Huffl, *dial.* name of the Green Woodpecker: see HICKWALL.

† Huffy. *Obs.* or *dial.* [Cf. next and HUFF *sb.*] a. Swagger; = next B. b. (?) A swaggerer.

1600 MILTON *Astrologaster* 52 (N.) Cut their meat after an Italian fashion, wear their hat and feather after a Germaine huffy. 1847-78 HALLIW., *Huffy*, a swaggerer, *Yorksh.*

† Huffy-tuffy, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [A riming compound, f. HUFF *sb.* and TUFT *sb.* (perh. in reference to tufts of feathers worn as 'bravery' or finery) + -Y.]

A. *adj.* Swaggering, bragging.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* L iv b, Gabriell .. came ruffling it out huffy tufty in his suite of velvet. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 32 Huffy-tuffy youthful ruffling comrades, wearing every one three yards of feather in his cap for his mistress's favour.

B. sb. a. Swagger. b. 'Bravery', finery.
 1603 BRETTON *Packet Mad Lett.* i. xxii, Master Wyldgoose, it is not your huffie tuffie can make mee afraid of your bigge looks. a 1604 BROME *Damoiselle* iii. ii, This is my Wife. You have lost yours, you say: Perhaps for want Of Huffy-tuffies [printed tussies], and of Gorgets gay.
Hug (hug), *v.* Also 6-7 hugge. [Appears late in 16th c.: origin unknown.]

Not to be confounded with **HUGGE** *v.* to dread, shudder, shrink with fear or cold. Not connected with *Sw. huka*, *Da. sidde paa huk* to squat. In some shades of meaning it approaches *Ger. hugen* to foster, cherish, orig. to enclose or encompass with a hedge; but it is difficult to see how they can be connected.]

I. l. trans. To clasp or squeeze tightly in the arms: usually with affection = embrace; but also said of a bear squeezing a man, dog, etc., between its forelegs.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Art Poetry* (R.). And hugge, and busse, and culle, and cusse thy darling apische fruite. 1589 *Paphe in Hatchet* (1844) 39 Like an olde Ape, hugges the vrchin so in his Concept [etc.]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. v. 252 He bewepeth my Fortune, And hugged me in his armes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* Introd. The love of apes is such towards their young, that they often kill them by hugging them. 1705 *Pope Jan. & May* 813 He hugged her close, and kiss'd her o'er and o'er. 1786 COWPER *Lett.* 4-5 June, I could have hugged him for his liberality and freedom from bigotry. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlii, Dolly, I threw her arms round her old father's neck and hugged him tight. 1865 BAKING-GOULD *Werewolves* x. 165 Bruin turned suddenly on him and hugged him to death.

b. trans. & fig. To hug one's chains, to delight in bondage.

1598 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 214 Staine the Sun with fogge as sometime cloude, When they do hug him in their melting bosomes. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) i. ii. 8 Were many English plants as rare as they are useful, we would hug in our hands what we now trample under our feet. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i. Now, from my soul, I hug these welcome chains Which shew you all Busiris. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* 6 Servitude that hugs her chain. 1835 WILLIS *Melanie* 60 As the miser hugs his treasure.

c. fig. To exhibit fondness for; *spec.* to caress or court, in order to get favour or patronage.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* ii. D's Wks. 1873 IV. 30, I do hug thee, For drilling thy quick brains in this rich plot. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 164, I. Wind me into the easy-hearted man, And hug him unto snares. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. i. He... hugged the authors as his bosom friends. 1823 AUSTIN *Jurist* (1879) i. v. 194 The general opinion of barristers condemns the sordid practice of hugging or caressing attorneys. 1836 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life* i. 451 Mr. Longueville Clarke refused to fight, on the ground that his opponent had been guilty of hugging attorneys [cf. **HUGGER**].

d. fig. To cherish or cling to (an opinion, belief, etc.) with fervour or fondness.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 1 While all strive for truth, they hug their own opinions dressed up in their imagery. a 1718 ROWE (J.), Mark with what joy he hugs the dear discovery! 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.*, *Veiled Prophet*, Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 23 The Briton in the blood hugs the home-stead still. 1865 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* v. ii. (1873) 84 There are some, who... hug a sort of spiritual selfishness.

2. refl. + a. To cherish oneself; to keep or make oneself snug. *Obs.*

1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. v.* xviii. 429 Here Andronicus hugged himself in his privacy. 1745 *Prof. Manning* Navy 10 We hug our Selves over a Glass of Wine, and a good Fire, in a Tavern. 1759 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 33 With a Salary of 150 l. per Ann. ... hug himself comfortably at Night in his own House with his Bottle.

b. fig. To congratulate or felicitate oneself.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* v. D's Wks. 1873 IV. 77 As a curious Painter, When he has made some admirable piece, Stands off, and then hugs Himself for his rare workmanship. 1690 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. xiv. 301 Herod... hugs himself that he had fitted their new King with a short reign. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death* 115 They hug themselves, and reason thus; It is not yet so bad with us. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* i. i. x. 238 We hugged ourselves with the idea that we had done right. 1863 MRS. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 206 He hugs himself upon his power over her. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 32 You... hug yourself as a good patriot for holding it in detestation.

3. absol. (also in reciprocal sense). **b. intr.** To lie close, cuddle.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 142 To hug with swine, to seek sweet safety out In vaults and prisons. 1607 *Good Advice* 39 Now Ridly and Hooper hug, and are the dearest Brethren... in the World. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iii. v. I love to see 'em hug and cotton together like down upon a thistle. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. i. 87 'Tis a Bear's talent not to kick but hug.

4. trans. (orig. *Naut.*) To keep as close as possible to (the shore, etc.); to 'cling to'.

1824 HEBER *Narr. Jour.* (1828) i. 167 The naval tactics of Bengal... always incline to hug the shore as much as possible. 1889 MARRIAT *F. Mildmay* v, Hugging the Spanish coast. 1896 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 155 It was a lofty headland, and the land-ice which hugged its base was covered with rocks. 1895 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, He was hugging the Berkshire side himself, as the other skiff passed him. 1893 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 26 Re sure I keep the path that hugs the wall. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xiii. 24 We hugged the land as we rounded, and dropped anchor outside the bay. 1898 *Daily News* 27 June 1898 There was no panic, no hugging of cover, such as overtook the troops at Bull Run.

II. north. dial. [It is not clear that this is the same word.] **5. trans.** To carry.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. II. Glos.* (E. D. S.), *Hug*, to carry; especially a cumbersome load. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hug*, to carry, especially if difficult. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant-Killers* 60 Pokes big enough to hold two or three pigs each, to 'hug' them in. 1893 SNOWDEN *Tales Yorksh. Wolds* 135, I hugged her box up fro' t' station. (In most dialect glossaries from Northumberland to Lincolnshire: not in Sc.)

Hence **Hugged**, **Hugging** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Huggingly** *adv.*

1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, Who could look on... and not desire to be... either the hugging or the hugged? 1870 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 25 Into... a hugging bear He turned him. 1893 S. LANIER *Poems* (1884) 41 The hugged delusion drear. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Comp.* i. xii. 234 There was an obstacle to his being huggingly genial, even candidly genial with her.

Hug (hug), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. A strong clasp with the arms; an embrace of affection; also, a close or rough grasp; the clasp or squeeze of a bear.

1609 *Lady Alimony* ii. Prol. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 288 Apt for a spousal hug. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *A Hug*, an Embrace. a 1732 GAY (J.), Why these close hugs? I owe my shame to him. 1773 GARRICK in Boswell *Johnson* Apr., Johnson gives you a forcible hug, and shakes laughter out of you, whether you will or no. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, Keep at arm's-length, then... I will have no more close hugs. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 201 Bruin raised one arm, and gave the dog a hug that crushed his ribs. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xxxi, She gave his lordship a hug.

2. A squeezing grip in wrestling; esp. *Cornish* (+ *Devonshire*) *hug*, a special 'lock' of Cornish wrestlers; hence *fig.* (see quot. 1661).

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* ii. ii, I'll show her the Cornish hug. c 1666 *Dick of Devon* iv. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 80 Onely a Devonshire hug, sir. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* i. (1662) 197 The Cornish are Masters of the Art of Wrestling... Their Hug is a cunning close with their fellow-combatant, the fruits whereof is his fair fall, or foil at the least. It is figuratively applicable to the deceitful dealing of such, who secretly design their overthrow, whom they openly embrace. 1703 *Char. Snaaker in Harl. Misc.* (1808) XI. 29 His St. Maw's Muse has given the French troops a Cornish hug, and flung them all upon their backs. 1754 FOOTE *Knight's* i. Wks. 1799 i. 67 We don't wrestle after your fashion... we all go upon close hugs or the flying mare. 1809 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1009 In the 'Cornish hug', Mr. Polwhele perceived the Greek palaestra attitudes.

Huge (hiʊdʒ), *a. (adv.)* Forms: 3- huge; also 4-5 huge, huge(e), 5-6 houg(e), 5-7 hudge, (4) hogge, hug, hughe, 5 hogge, howge, hogh(e), hoege, 6 houdge, hewge, hoouge). [ME. *huge*, *hoge*, app. aphectic f. OF. *ahuge*, *ahoge*, *ahoege*, in same sense, of unknown origin.]

It is, however, noteworthy that no connecting link in the form of *huge* in OFr., or *ahuge* in early ME., has as yet been found.]

1. Very great, large, or big; immense, enormous, vast. **a.** Of things material or of spatial extent.

a 1295 *Prov. Alfred* 709 in O. E. *Misc.* 138 Puru his lore and gentelieri he amendit huge companie. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 31 He brouht with him a deuelle, a hogge Geant. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 743 Of hore okez ful houg(e) a hundreth to-geder. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 236 He... made an huge fire. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 231 A ful houg(e) and boystous meyne of dyuerse nacions. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 343 The waues of the hudge floude. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Fishes are in huge numbers here. 1701 COWPER *liad* vii. 246 So moved huge Ajax to the fight. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* i. 373 Naples is huge, and populous. 1890 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* 221 The huge fireplace with its dragon-like dogs.

b. Of things immaterial.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1659 He hade so huge an insyrt to his aune dedes. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 671 A gret hug thoirn com but bad. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xi. 242 Martha on Marye magdeleyne an huge pleynte she made. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 346 For hoege luf yf he shuld noight hire greue. 1500 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 12591 How wonderful huge and gret those spiritual heavenly loyes are. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 3 The Peace... of the Church is a matter of that huge moment, that [etc.]. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 143 [He] took a huge fancy to the wench. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 135 His affliction serves as a measure of the huger affliction of the King.

c. trans. Of persons in reference to their actions or attributes: Of very great power, rank, possessions, capabilities, etc.

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 3924 Hoger of hert and of her wille, He demenynt well his maners, & be mesure wrought. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* vi. iii. (1554) 150 b, The great Duke so mightie and so huge. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 29 Off Gloyster that huge lord and her. 1828 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* ii. xi. 116 An only child, the last of a line: hugest Heiress now going.

2. Very great in number, very numerous. *rare.* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 89 Hudge is 3our fais within this feild Region.

3. *Phr.* In huge: hugely, vastly, extensively. (cf. at large.) *Obs. rare.*

184 HUDSON *Du Barlas* *Judith* i. 101 More than euer Rome could comprehend, In huge of learned books that they ypend.

4. *Comb.* Parasynthetic, as *huge-armed*, *-bellied*, *-bodied*, *-boned*, *-bull*, *-groun*, *-horned*, *-limbed*, *-proportioned*, *-tongued*, etc. *adjs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* ii. vi. 201 Huge-tongu'd Pigmy brats. 1618 DRAYTON *Poly-obion* xiii. (R.), Many a

huge-grown wood. 1624 MILTON *Paraphr. Ps.* cxiv. 11 The high hugebellied mountains skip like rams. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xv, Huge-boned, and tall and grim, and gaunt. 1877 BRYANT *Lit. People of Snow* 122 Huge-limbed men.

† B. adv. Hugely, immensely. *Obs.*

1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 498 Yone house is sa huge hie. 1621 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 11 Tombs are made so huge great, that they take vp the Church. 1694 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Serv.* To Rdr., Lessenings of them, who have done huge well. 1699 FULLER *Mod. Ch. Eng.* (1842) 290 Many are huge concerned to shift off the conviction of this truth.

† Hugeful, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -FUL.] *Huge*. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) iv. xxxviii. (1859) 65 Hugeful peyne, and labour.

Hugely (hiʊdʒli), *adv.* [f. **HUGE** *a.* + -LY².] In a huge manner; very greatly, extremely; immensely, vastly, enormously.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 124 Pei weren hugely comfortid whom Crist come unto. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xvii. 2, I shal multiplye thee ful hugeli. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 192 Marriage... is hugeli pleasant to god. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* ii. xviii, When any member of the bodye is vehemently and hugly styred. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. ii. 19 The man was hugely rich. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ¶ 2 They love one another hugely. a 1839 PRARD *Poems* (1864) II. 121, I like him hugely! 1828 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* i. iv. I. 33 A... hugely ingenious old gentleman. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* x. 12 Our pretor... could hugely Mulct his company.

Hugeness (hiʊdʒnəs), *[f. **HUGE** *a.* + -NESS.]* The quality or condition of being huge; extraordinary greatness of bulk; immensity, vastness.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 52 Of such another herde 3e nere, nowar þar 3e han gone, Of Strengþe, of schap, of hugenys. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), þe whale is icleped Cete for hougnes of his bodie. 1599 E. K. SPENSER'S *Sheph. Cal. Apr.* (Emblem), The hugeness of his imagination. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farms* 649 Yet is the oake accounted the King of the Forrest... in respect of his largenesse and hudgeenesse. 1733 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 29 The hugeness of its few distinct parts strikes the eye with uncommon grandeur. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 346 A dread waterspout had rear'd aloft its hungry hugeness.

Hugeous (hiʊdʒəs), *a. (adv.)* [f. **HUGE** *a.* + -OUS.] = **HUGE**.

a 1590 SKELTON *Ware the Hawke* 48 He made his hawke to fly, With hugeous showte and cry. 1555 EDEN *Decades To Rdr.* (Arb.) 49 The hugeous heapes of stones of the Pyramides of Egypt. 1656 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* i. (1673) 27 Then the hugeous great Turk Came to make us more work. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. liii. 342 They should all have taken it as a hugeous favour. 1806 SCOTT *Woodst.* xiv, My master is close by... beside the hugeous oak. 1885 DOBSON *Sign of Lyre* 125 The Squire in transport slapped his knee At this most hugeous pleasantry.

† b. as adv. Hugely, immensely. *Obs.*

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentlem. Dancing-Master* iv. Wks. (Ridg.) 56/2, I am hugeous glad.

Hence **Hugeously** *adv.*, hugely; **Hugeousness**, hugeness.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. v, I love these ballads hugeously. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 75 My mind misgives me hugeously. 1765 SARAH FIELDING *Orphelia* II. vi, He will have fretted hugeously. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxi, His hugeousness seemed to increase.

[**Hugesome**, *a.*, erroneous alteration of **UGSOME**, horrible, dreadful. [cf. **HUGGE** *v.*]]

a 1568 COVERDALE *Hope Faithf.* xxvi. (Parker Soc. II. 205), No tongue is able to express the terrible and hugesome [orig. *ed.* *ugsome*] pain and punishment thereof.

Huggaback, *obs. form of HUCKABACK.*

† Hugge, *v. Obs.* [A variant of **UGGE**.] *a. intr.* To shudder, shrink, shiver, or shake with fear or with cold. **b. trans.** To abhor, abominate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 191/1 To Hugge... *abominari, detestari* [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 588/2, I hugge, I shrinke me in my bed. It is a good sporte to se this lytle boye hugge in his bedde for colde. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 184/26 To Hugge, *horrecere*.

Hence **† Hugged** *ppl. a.*, abhorred; abominable, ugly.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 138 The stroke lyght on the grete deuyll, soo that hys hugged and foule heed fiewe to the earth.

Hugge, *obs. form of HUGGE.*

Hugger (hʊgɜː), *sb.* [f. **HUG** *v.* + -ER¹.] One who hugs. **b. dial.** A porter or carrier (*Whitby Gloss.* 1876).

1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* ii. i, *Bedamored*. Pierre! I must embrace him. My heart beats to this man as if it knew him. *Renault*, I never lov'd these Huggers! 1804 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 Sept. 204/2 Not only are they [serpents] carried in such a way as to prevent their striking, but the 'hugger', as the attendant priest is called, is always present with his whip to guard against an accident.

† Hugger, *sb.* *Obs.* [cf. **HUGGER** *v.*] Concealment; = **HUGGER-MUGGER** *sb.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 250 Hee counsellith... to keepe them no longer in hugger, but to let them... shewe themselves abroad.

Hugger, *sb.* *Var. HOGGER*, a footless stocking. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 50 Others... wear what they call huggers, and in the Northern parts of Scotland hugger-muggans, that is, stockings with the feet either worn away by long and hard service, or cut from them on purpose. 1807 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 i. 287 A lassie frae Yarrow or Etnick, in worsted huggers.

Hugger (hʊgɜː), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [prob. short for **HUGGER-MUGGER** *v.* (But possibly the source of the first element of the compound.)]

†1. *intr.* To be concealed; to lie in ambush. *Obs.* 1897 *HARMAN Caveat* (1869) 43-4 Such a one they saw there lurking and hugging two hours before.

2. *trans.* To conceal, keep secret; to wrap up. 1800 *BRETON Pasquill's Message* (1626) E, Tell Truth for Shame and Hugger up no ill. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'Hugger 't up onny hoo, I's clash'd for time', wrap it up in any shape, I am in a hurry.

†3. *intr.* To become confused or disorderly; to get into confusion. *Obs.*

c 1500 *SKELTON Vox Populi* 603 By Godes blessed mother, Or thei begynne to hugger, For Godes sake looke aboute.

† *Hugger-mug.* *Obs.* = next A. 1.

1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond. wrkg. Provid.* 206 They have taken up a desolate Wilderness to be their habitation, and not deluded any by keeping their possession in huggermug.

Hugger-mugger (hʊgər-mʊgər), *sb.*, *a.*, and *adv.* Forms: 6 hukermoker, hoker moker, hooker-mooker, (also 9 *dial.*) hookermucker, hugger mucker, 6-7 hucker mucker, 6- hugger mugger, hugger-mugger, huggermugger. [This is the commonest of a group of reduplicated words of parallel forms and nearly synonymous meaning, including *hudder-mudder*, *Sc. hudge-mudge*, and *obs. hody-moke*. Nothing definite appears as to their derivation or origin, and it is not unlikely that they came from different sources, and influenced each other. An early form, more usual in 16th c., was *hucker-mucker* (*hoker-moker*), the second element of which may have been the ME. vb. *mukre*, *mokere-n* to hoard up, conceal, whence *mukrere*, *mokerere* hoarder, miser (cf. sense 1 b). Whether *hucker* had an independent existence (cf. the prec. words), or was merely a riming variation, cannot at present be determined. The change to *hugger-mugger* was phonetically easy and natural, but may have been helped by the influence of *hudder-mudder*, which was app. of different origin.]

A. sb.
1. Concealment, secrecy; *esp.* in phr. in *hugger-mugger*: in secret, secretly, clandestinely. Formerly in ordinary literary use, now archaic or vulgar.

1599 *MORE Dyaloge* II. 52 b/2 He wolde haue hys faythe dyuylged and spredde abroad openly, not alwaye whyspered in hukermoker. *Ibid.* IV. 121 b/1 Suche thyngys... these heretyques teche in hucker mucker. 1539 *TAVERNER Gard. Wynd.* I. 26 a, It shal be done moche better in open court, and in the face of al the world, then in hugger mugger. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 129 The wordes of the Lordes Supper... were not spoken in hocker mucker... but playnly, openly and distinctly. c 1590 in *Acc. & Pap. relating to Mary Q. of Scots* (Camden) 114 Secreatlie demeaned, or handled in hugger mucker, or ruffid up in hast. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 563 Say that this is done in secret and hucker mucker. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* IV. v. 84. 1633 *FORD 'Tis Pity* III. i. There is no way but to clap up the marriage in hugger-mugger. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. iii. 123 In Hugger-mugger hid. a 1734 *NORTH Lives* III. 314 The good old lady... took him into hugger-mugger in her closet, where she usually had some good pye or plumb cake. 1836 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) IV. 91 The resolution that the voting in Committee shall take place in 'hugger-mugger'. 1874 *MOTLEY Barnveld* I. iv. 226 The trial was all mystery, hugger-mugger, horror.

b. One who keeps things hidden or in secret; a hoarder or miser. (*?erroneous use.*)

1868 *TROLLOPE N. Amer.* I. 289 Nor is the New Yorker a hugger-mugger with his money. He does not hide up his dollars in old stockings, and keep rolls of gold in hidden pots.

2. Disorder, confusion; a medley, muddle.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Sciv.* 74 An hugger-mugger of meddlesom beings all at jars. 1867 *CARLYLE Remin.* II. 174 Huggermugger was the type of his [L. Hunt's] economics. 1871 *SMILES Charac.* II. (1876) 54 Muddle flies before it, and hugger-mugger becomes a thing unknown. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., My plectes bin aw i sich a huckermucker I'm... asheemed o' annybody gooin' in 'em.

B. adj. 1. Secret; clandestine.

1698 *tr. Sallust* 330 What hugger mugger Funerals of Citizens, what sudden Massacres committed in the very Arms of Parents and Children. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* xlv. (1781) VI. 282 No hugger mugger doings! Let private weddings be for doubtful happiness! 1796 *Mrs. M. ROBINSON Angelina* II. 127 No hugger-mugger doings for me!

2. Rough and disorderly, confused, makeshift.

1840 *MRS. F. TROLLOPE Widow Married* xix, I'd rather, ten times over, live hugger-mugger fashion, as we are now. 1853 *JERDAN Autobiog.* IV. xii. 213 You find matters... so clumsily set out, that you fare in the style called hugger-mugger. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) I. 203 In a kindly and polite yet very huggermugger cottage. 1883 *S. C. HALL Retrospect* II. 315 The household was supplied in a hugger-mugger fashion.

C. adv.

1. Secretly, clandestinely; 'in hugger-mugger'. 1566 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 392 Thus is the talking of one and of oder As men dare speke it hugger-mugger. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crw.*, Hugger-mugger, Closely or by Stealth, Under board.

2. In rough disorder or confusion; in a muddle.

1880 *TENNISON Village Wife* xviii, Hugger-mugger they lived, but they wasn't that easy to please. 1894 *Daily Graphic* 3 May 7 The Reformation... left our Church system, as regards the appointment of the clergy, all hugger mugger.

Hugger-mugger, v. [*f.* prec.]

1. *trans.* To keep secret or concealed; to hush up. 1803 *MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress* IV. 25 His uncle... had saved a mort of money... and behold, it was all hugger

muggerd away. 1868 *N. Y. Tribune* 1 June (Bartlett), That is a venial offence, to be hugger-muggerd up. 1891 *ATKINSON Last Giant-killers* 105 That... plunder... which... you keep hugger-muggerd up in... your cave. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 3/4 For two years the City Corporation tried to hugger-mugger this nasty little incident out of sight.

2. *intr.* a. To proceed in a secret or clandestine manner; *esp.* to meet or assemble in this manner.

b. To go on in a confused or muddled way.

1805 *Morn. Herald in Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1806) IX. 356 It's a shame to hugger-mugger on without making a little figure now and then. 1868 *N. Y. Tribune* 25 Feb. (Bartlett), Listening to key-hole revelations, and hugger-muggering with disappointed politicians. 1879 *MCCARTHY Donna Quixote* III. vii, She won't stand much more of you and me hugger-muggering together. 1887 *M. BETHAM-EDWARDS Next of Kin Wanted* I. viii. 110 Let the whole lot hugger-mugger together—old maids, Jesuits, saints, sinners.

Hugger (hʊgər). [*f.* *HUG v.*, *HUGGER sb.* 1: see -BBY.] The action or practice of hugging; *esp.* the practice of courting an attorney, etc. with the view of obtaining professional employment.

1864 *L. T. REDE Ess. Exam. Laws Eng.* (ed. 2) 1. 65 The barrier [of etiquette] is now removed by the eagerness of barristers to procure business by flattering and courting attorneys who have the distribution of it—this is distinguished by the curious appellation of hugging. 1880 *LO. CAMPBELL in Life* (1881) I. 249 We lived together very amicably, notwithstanding a few jealousies and rumours of hugging. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 511 With the most ludicrous exultation and self-hugging. 1884 *FRASER'S Mag.* L. 269 Though hugging and undue familiarity with attorneys are forbidden by the etiquette of the Bar, yet there is no canon of the profession against hugging of parliamentary agents.

Huggin, dial. Also *huggan*, *on*. [*cf.* *HUCK sb.* 1, *HUCK-BONE*.] The hip-bone, *esp.* of a horse or cow.

1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 28 His Ribs elevate and round near the Huggon or Haunch-Bones. 1809 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 205 From his huggin or hip bone to the root of his tail, 2 ft. 1 in. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Huggan, the hipbone of a horse or cow. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, Huggon, the hip-bone of a horse. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Huggin, the hip. I was always a poor shortwaisted thing, my huggins come up so high.

Hugging (hʊgɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *HUG v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *HUG*.

1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xxii. (R.), They... pour'd a flame Of love, about their lord; with welcomes home, With huggings of his hands. 1699 *DU VERGER tr. Camus Admir. Events* 55 They were Apes huggings, which smother with their imbracings. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 193 After a hugging battle of forty minutes. 1897 *W. H. THORNTON Remin. W. C. Clergyman* IV. 125 There was... no hugging of children, no hand-shaking with friends.

Hugging ppl. a., Huggingly adv.: see *HUG v.*

Huggle (hʊgəl), *v.* Now *dial.* [*?iterative of HUG v.*] To hug.

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 97 So he haue his pretie pussie to huggle withall, it forceth not. 1605 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 221 She taketh it into her armes, she hudgeth it in her bosome, and kisseth it. 1675 *TRONGE Diary* (1825) 10 The women... hugging the water-men about the necks. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 513 Putting out his arms to huggle the old lady round the neck. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, Huggle, to hug, embrace. 1886 in *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Hence **Huggle-my-buff**, cant name of some drink. *cf.* *HUGMATEE*.

1756 *W. TOLDERVY Two Orphans* IV. 79 Dry gin... in every dose of huggle-my-buff, or hot-pot.

Huggo, *obs. f.* *HOGO*. **Hughe, Hughely**, *obs. ff.* *HUGE, UGLY*. **Huginess**: see under *HUGY*. **Hugly**, *obs. f.* *UGLY*.

† **Hugmatee**, *Obs.* [*?from phrase hug-me-tye.*] Cant name of a kind of ale.

1699 *BENTLEY Phal. Pref.* 33 He is better skill'd in the Catalogues of Ales, his Humty Dumty, Hugmatee, Three-Threads, and the rest of that glorious List, than in the Catalogues of MSS. a 1704 *T. BROWN Wks.* (1760) IV. 218 (D.) No hugmatee nor flip my grief can smother.

Hugome, var. *UGSOME*.

Hugonot (hiʊˈɡɒnɒt), *sb.* (*a.*) Also (6 *hug-*, 7 *hague-*, *hugonot*), 7-8 *hugonot* (t, 7-9 *hugonot*). [*a. f.* *Hugonot*, a word of disputed origin; according to Hatzl-Darm. (who cites the form *eiguenots* from *Chron. de Genève* of 1550), a popular alteration of Ger. *eidenoss* (Du. *eedgenoot*), confederate, under the influence of the personal name *Hugues*, *Hugh*.] A member of the Calvinistic or Reformed communion of France in the 16th and 17th c.; a French Protestant. In French, orig. a nickname, said to have been imported from Geneva; in English, chiefly a historical term.

1565 *T. STAPLETON Fort. Faith* 72 Except a number of rebellious hugonots. c 1590 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris Wks.* (Rldg.) 234/2 There are a hundred Hugonots and more Which in the woods do hold their synagogue. 1630 *R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commu.* 89 For in Paris they... call any Prince Hugonot, who dares onely say, That Nostre Dame is but a darke melancholike Church. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* (1761) I. 496 The French King had lately obtained... advantages over the Hugonots. 1845 *M. PATTERSON Ess.* (1889) I. 12 The Hugonots had pillaged the shrine; the Revolution swept it away altogether. 1846 *HARE Mission Conf.* (1850) 359 Some... took part in the massacre of the Hugonots. 1867 *SMILES Hugonots Eng.* i. (1880) 21 Mahn... gives no fewer than fifteen supposed derivations of the word Hugonot.

B. adj. (or *attrib.*) Of or belonging to the Hugonots.

1688 *News fr. France* 10 The King is resolved to make

his Hugonot Subjects grow weary either of their lives, or of their Religion. 1683 *LOCKR in Ld. King Life* (1830) II. 202 A man may be saved in the Presbyterian, Independent, or Hugonot Church. 1873 *SMILES Hugonots Fr.* Pref. (1881) 5 A Hugonot engineer directed the operations at the siege of Namur. 1896 *Prospectus of Hugonot Society of London*, Founded in 1885. Objects... 2. To form a bond of fellowship among some of those who desire to perpetuate the memory of their Hugonot ancestors.

Hence **Hugonotie** (-p'tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the Hugonots; **Hugonotism**, the religious system or doctrine of the Hugonots; Calvinism.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Hugonotisme*, Huguenotisme, Calvinisme. 1859 *tr. Lamartine's Mary Stuart* App. 150 Huguenotism was drowned in blood. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 272 He questioned whether some of the brachycephalic skulls [in Denmark] were not Huguenotic.

† **Huggy**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 *hogy*, 5-7 *hugy*, 6-7 -ie, 6 *hougy*, -ie, *hudygy*, 8 *hugygy*. [*f.* *HUGE a.* + -Y. *Cf.* *dush, dusky, murk, murky.*] = *HUGE*.

c 1400 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1005 An hoygy myghty hoost. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 174 An hugy ryuer rynnynge by the Cite wallis. 1599 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. lxxxvii. 109 b, Whence this roaring of the hoygy waues? 1697 *DAVIDEN Virg. Aeneid* v. 113 His hugy bulk on sev'n high volumes roll'd. 1798 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Husb.* I. i, He has hugey business with you.

Hence **Hugyness**, hugeness.

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Classe* 169 The hougynessse of the labor. 1608 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Schism* 1016 This mighty Fish, of Whale-like hugyness.

Huh (hʊ), *int.* A natural utterance, expressing some suppressed feeling.

1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World* III. ii, There's gold for thee! huh, let her want for nothing, master doctor. 1738 *FIELDING Miser* IV. xiii, Huh! now would some lovers think themselves very unhappy. 1814 *MANAWEVERING* I. i, Married! huh—is it marriage you're talking of?

|| **Huia** (hiu'ia). Also *hui* (hiu'i). [Native Maori name derived from the bird's peculiar whistle.] A New Zealand bird, *Heteralocha acutirostris*, the tail feathers of which are highly prized by the Maoris as ornaments.

1845 *E. J. WAKEFIELD Adv. New Zealand* I. 91 (Morris) The huia is a black bird about as large as a thrush, with long thin legs and a slender semi-circular beak. 1883 *RENWICK Betrayed* 36 One snow-tipped hui feather graced his hair. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 5/2 The 3d. stamp [of New Zealand] bears specimens of the great huia, a bird whose feathers are worn by Maori chiefs, as a sign of rank.

Huid, *Sc. f.* *HOOD*. **Huide**, *obs. f.* *HIDE v.*

Huif, *Sc. f.* *HOOF*; *obs. pa. t.* of *HEAVE*; *obs. f.* *HOVE v.*

† **Huik**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [Used in *Sc. bef.* 1600.

The phonology is somewhat difficult, but the sense appears to connect it with the family of OE. *hycgan*, Goth. *hugian*, ON. *huga*, to employ the mind, take thought, consider.] *trans.* (with *simple obj.* or *obj. clause*) To regard, consider, give thought to.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 92 Huiking na harme sa thay may be posset In wardlie welth. *Ibid.* xxi. 13 3our siluer beis na langer huikit. 1573 *DAVIDSONE Commend. Vprichtnes, Disc. Estaitis* (Jam.), Lament sen he is gone, That huikit nathing for thy health. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 129 Quha huikis not, nor luikis not Quhat eftirward may cum. *Ibid.* 1132 Promitting, unwitting, 3our hechts 3ou neuir huiked.

Huikstery, *var.* *HUCKSTERY*.

Huill, *obs. Sc. f.* *HULL*.

Huing (hiu'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *HUE v.* 2 + -ING 1.]

Shouting, hooting; *spec.* the rousing of a deer from its lair, or driving it with shouts towards the huntsman or a net. Also the directing of fishermen. See *HUER*.

a 1590 *Owl & Night*. 1264 Huan ich min huing to beom sende. 1530 *FALSGR.* 231/4 Hewynq of a dere, *huier*. 1575 *LANHAM Let.* (1871) 13 The galloping of horses, the blasting of horns, the hallooing and hewing of the huntsmen. 1616 *SIR R. BOYLE Diary in Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 151 Of his 20th for this seasons hewing he is paid viij^s ster.

Huir, *obs. Sc. f.* *WHORE*. **Huird**, *Sc. var.* *HOARD*. **Huire**, *obs. f.* *HIRE*.

† **Huisher, husher**, now as *Fr.* || **huissier** (wisye), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *huscher*, 5 *hoschere*, 5-6 *huisscher* (e), *huscher* (e), 6-7 *hushier*, *huishier*, 7 *huishier*, 7- *huissier*. See also *USHER*. [*a.* OF. *huissier*, *huscier*, mod. F. *huissier*, f. h) *uis* door :-pop. L. **ustium* for *ostium* door.] = *USHER*.

13.. *Sir Tristr.* 632 þe huscher bad him fle. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 36 þei schal be huscheris & portars. 1426 *LYDG. Pilgr. Life Man* (E. E. T. S.) 2809 That I myghte ben an huisscher, Or at the gate a porter. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 277 To ij. of the gentelmen hoscheres. 1508 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 17 Arnoldo Chollerton yeoman huisschere. 1571 *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 65 Ryc' Marlow... will not tary here as huscher and teache wrytynge. 1600 *HOLLAND Liby* xxiv. xlv. 539 His sergeants or huishiers (victors) marching afore. c 1611 *BRAUN & FL. & Plays in One Induct.* Prologues are huishiers bare before the wise. 1697 *R. ASHLEY Amassor* 10 An Huissier of his Chamber. 1699 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* I. v. 153 When... hatred of idolatry is the huisher of Sacrilege. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 173 Four Hushers... with Battouns headed with iron went before him. 1837 *J. F. COOPER Europe* II. 185 (Stanf.) The huissier... announced the wife of an ambassador. 1849 *J. A. CARLYLE Dante, Inferno* 70 note, The Huissiers which Benvenuto Cellini heard.

Hence **Huisher v. trans.**, to usher, precede.

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 8 A public officer called Accensus

should huisher him before and the Serjeants or Lictours follow after behinde.

† **Huisht**, *a.* Obs. var. of **HUSHT** or **WHISHT**, silent. (Cf. **HUSHT** *int.*)

1576 **FLEMING** *Panopl. Epist.* 248 He y⁴ might by authoritie, commaunde al men to be huisht and silent.

Hence † **Huishtly** *adv.*

1548 **UDALL**, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xvi. (R.), I shal then speake vnto you huishtlie and without wordes.

Huit, obs. form of **HOOT**, **WHITE**.

† **Huitain** (*witʔin*). Also 6 **huiteine**. [*a.* F. *huitain* (15-16th c. in Hatz-Darm.), *f.* *huit* eight.] A set or series of eight lines of verse.

1599 **POTTERHAM** *Eng. Poetrie* II. x(i). (Arb.) 102 In a huiteine he that putteth four verses in one concord and foure in another concord [etc.]. 1881 **SAINTSBURY** in *Academy* 15 Jan. 40 The tendency of a sonnet is to split into a huitain and a sixain.

Huk (*kah*), var. of **HOOKAH**.

Huke (*hiuk*), *sb.* Obs. exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **huyke**, 5-6 **hawke**, 5-7 **huk**, 5- **huke**; also 6-7 **huik**, 7 **huioke**, **huyok**, **hoyke**, 9 *Hist.* **huque**. [*a.* OF. *huque*, *heque* a kind of cape with a hood; in med.L. *huca* (13th c. in Du Cange), MDu. *huke*, *hūike*, *heuke*, Du. *huik*, MLG. *hoike*, LG. *hoike*, *heuke*, *heike*, *hokke*, *hōk*, E.Fris. *heike*, *heik*, *haike*, *hoike*. Ulterior origin obscure. See also **HAIK**.]

A kind of cape or cloak with a hood; 'an outer garment or mantle worn by women and afterwards by men; also subsequently applied to a tight-fitting dress worn by both sexes' (Fairholt *Costume*).

1415 in **Nicolas** *Test. Vetust.* I. 187, I will that all my hopolands [and] huykes not furred, be divided among the servants. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 37 Also a Hewk of grene and other melly parted. 1423 *Jas. I. King's O.* xlix. An huke sche had vpon hir tissew quhite. c. 1440 [see **HAIK** sb.]. 1450 **SKELTON** *E. Rummyng* 56 Her huke of Lyncole grene. 1530 **PALSGR.** 231/1 Hewke a garment for a woman, *surquayne*, *fron.* *Ibid.* 233/1 Huke. 1616 **BULLOKAR**, *Huke*, a Dutch attire covering the head, face, and all the body. 1666 **BACON** *New Atl.* (1672) 24 A messenger, in a rich Huke. 1657 **LOVELACE** *Poem.* (1864) 210 Like dames i th land of Lydick. He wears his everlasting huyck. 1694 *Dunton's Ladies Dict.* (N.), The German virgins. put on a straight or plain garment, such a one as they in some places call a huke. 1834 **PLANCHÉ** *Bril. Costume* 181. 1854 **MISS YONGE** *Cameos* (1877) II. xxxvi. 370 When not in armour, she wore a huque, or close-fitting gown.

D. Applied to the Arab *haik*: see **HAIK** 2.

1630 **J. TAYLOR** (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), The richer sort [of women] doe weare a huicke, which is a rob of cloth or stuffe plated, and the upper part of it is gathered and sowed together in the forme of an English potlid, with a tassell on the top. 1660 **F. BROOKER** *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 269 (Cairo) They [ladies] goe all as 'twere masked and covered with an Huke that hides their face.

Hence † **Huke** *v. trans.*, to cover with or as with a huke; to veil, cloak.

1613 **H. KING** *Half-penny Wit* (ed. 3) Ded. (N.), I will . . . throw some light vail of spotlesse pretended well-meaning over it, to huke and mask it from publicke shame.

Huke, obs. form of **HOOK**, **HUCK**.

Hul, obs. form of **HILL**, **HULL**.

Hulan, obs. var. of **UHLAN**, a (Polish) lancer.

† **Hulch**, *sb.* and *a.* Obs. [Origin obscure.]

The identity of meaning between *hulch*, *hulch-back*, *hulch-backed*, and *hunch*, *hunch-back*, *hunch-backed*, suggests that the two groups are connected; but the relations between them are at present undetermined. That they are mere phonetic variants seems to be negated by the chronology; for while all the members of the *hulch* group are in Cotgr. 1611, only *hunch-backed* is known to be possibly of similar age, *hunch-back* being of the 18th, and *hunch* of the 19th c. (See **HUNCH** v.). Cf. also *hunch-backed*, s.v. **HUCK** sb.; *huckle-backed*, s.v. **HUCKLE** sb.; *hulch-backed* below.]

A. *sb.* A hump. Hence **Hulched** *a.*, humped. 1611 **COTGR.** *Basse*, also, a hunch in the backe. *Basse*, swollen, risen, buncie, hulched, puffed vp. *Ibid.*, *Gibbasse* . . . a great bunch, or hulch-like swelling. *Gibbe*, a bunch, or swelling; a hulch; anything that stands poking out.

B. *adj.* or *attrib.* Hunched. Also in comb. **Hulch-backed** *a.*, hunch-backed, hump-backed; also *transf.* of round-backed tools.

1611 **COTGR.**, *Gibbar*, a kind of slender, and long-nosed Whale, that hath a hulch backe. *Ibid.*, *Gibbex*, hulch, bunched, much swelling, imbossed. *Ibid.* s.v. *Pacquet*, *Il porte son pacquet* . . . (said of one that is hulch-backed). 1653 **URQUHART** *Rabelais* I. xxvii. 130 Little hulch-back't demin-kives. 1685 **COTTON** *tr. Montaigne* III. 243 A man with a hulch back. 1688 **R. HOLME** *Armoury* III. vii. 315/1 The other [is] an Hulch or round Backed Cleaver. 1708 **MOTTEUX** *Rabelais* v. Prol. (1737) p. lxii, Little hulch-back'd *Esop*.

Hence † **Hulch** *v. trans.*, to make 'hulch' or humped; to 'bundle' *up*.

1676 **ETHEREDGE** *Man of Mode* III. iii, I hate to be hulched up in a coach; walking is much better.

† **Hulchy**, *a.* Obs. or *dial.* Also 8 **hulgy**. [*f.* **HULCH** sb. + *y*.] Humpy, hump-backed.

1634 **SHERWOOD**, *Hulchie*, *gibbex*. 1693 **URQUHART** *Rabelais* III. xvii. 142 The uneven shrugging of her hulchy Shoulders. 1768 **ROSS** *Helicon* 35 (Jam.) An ugly hulgie-backed, cankered wasp. *Ibid.* 78 And of a worldly hulgy-back get free.

† **Hulch-backed**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [perh. an error for *hulch-backed*; but cf. *huck-backed*, s.v. **HUCK** sb.; also **HULK** sb. 2 4.] = **HULCH-BACKED**.

1666 **W. D. tr. Comenius** *Gate Lat. Unt.* § 289. 79 They that are bottle-nosed: also the hulch-backed, swoln-throated.

VOL. V.

Huld (*e*: see **HILD** v., **HOLD** *a.* and *v.*

† **Huldee**, **huldi** (*hʊldi*). *East Ind.* [Hindi, etc.] The name in various East Indian vernaculars of the plant *Curcuma longa*, the tubers of which yield turmeric; also of the powdered turmeric itself.

1832 **G. A. HERKLOTS** *tr. Customs Moosulmans India* 97 A day or two . . . before the application of huldee to the bridegroom. 1834 **MEDWIN** *Angler in Wales* II. 335 Hindus, who besmear their persons and clothes with a red dye called Huldee. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 905 A compound made with huldee, soap, etc.

† **Hulder**. Obs. rare. Ger. † *hulder*, holder is 'elder'; but *Ascham* mentions *elder* as another tree; it is possible therefore that *hulder* is a misprint for *hulver* holly; others suggest *alder*, *dial. ouller*.

1545 **ASCHAM** *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 125 Hulder, black thorne, Serues tree, Beche, Elder, Aspe, and Salowe, eyther for theyr weekenes or lyghteness, make holow, starting, studding, gaddying shaftes.

Hule, ME. *dial.* *f.* **HILL** v., to cover, hide.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 97 Hov heritly the herdes wif hules bat child. c. 1450 *Myrc* 1872 Wyth pre towayles and no lasse Hule pyn auter at thy masse.

Huler, -our, variants of **HOLOUR** Obs. **Hulfer**, obs. *f.* **HULVER**, holly. **Hulgy**, var. **HULCHY**.

† **Hulk** (*hʊlk*), *sb.* 1 Obs. or *dial.* Forms: 1 **hulo**, 4- **hulk**; also 4 **helk**, 4-6 **hulke**, 5 **hollek**. [*OE.* *hulc* but, prob. going back to an earlier **huluc*, a dim. formation from ablaut stem *hul-* of *helan* to cover; cf. **HULL** sb. 1, **HOLK**, **HOLL**.]

1. A hut, shed, hovel. Obs. or *dial.*

a 1000 *Law of Ethelred* II. c. 3 § 2 Gyf he . . . hæbbe oððon huc geworhtne, oððon geteld geslagen. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 326 He wolde genalecan his hulke. c. 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 185/13 *Ygurnum*, hulc. 1388 *Wyclif Isa.* i. 8 As an hulke in a place where gourd is wexen. 1388 *Wyclif* xi. 2 Thei maken litte housis [v. r. housis, either hulks; housis, either helks] in desert places. 1391 in *Foxe & M.* (1570) 559/1 In a chappel not hallowed, but accurst shepherds hulke. 14. *Now.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 726/23 *Hoc ygurnum*, a hollek. 1857 *CLARE* *Sheph. Cal.* 32 Shepherds, that within their hulks remain.

† 2. A hiding-place; or ? hiding, concealment.

c. 1330 **R. BRUNNE** *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8288 Hengist . . . had don hem skulke in wodes, in hilles, to crepe in hulke.

3. A hull or husk (of fruit, grain, etc.); an outer covering or shell. Obs. or *dial.*

1398 *REVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxv. (Bodl. MS.), De schale [of an acorn] wiþ be curnel and be hulke. 1688 *R. HOLME* *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Hulk, hull, or pill is . . . any covering of fruit that is thin skinned or easily cut. 1707 *J. STEVENS* *tr. Querebo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 223 Blown Bladders, nothing but Hulk and Air. 1796 *PAGE* *Derbiciams*, *Hulk*, a hull, or husk.

Hulk (*hʊlk*), *sb.* 2 Forms: 1 **hulo**, 5-7 **hulke**, (6 *Sc. houk*), 7- **hulk**, (7 *hulek*, 9 *dial. helk*). [*OE.* *hulc*, corresp. to med.L. *hulcus*, -um, -a; ME. *hulke*, corresp. to OF. *hulke*, *hulque*, *houlque*, *hurque*, *hourque* (fem.), a flat-bottomed transport-ship with prow and poop rounded (Godef.); MDu. *hule*, *hulke*, mod.Du. *hulk*, MLG. *hulk*, *holk*, *holke*, OHG. *holcho*, MHG. *holche*, *hulk*, mod.G. *holk*, *hulk*, *hulk*: a word of early diffusion among the maritime peoples of Western Europe, of uncertain origin, conjecturally referred to Gr. ὀλκός a ship that is towed, hence a ship of burthen, a trading vessel, merchantman.]

1. A ship. In an OE. glossary = *L. liburna*, a light, fast-sailing vessel. But usually, in ME. and later, A large ship of burden or transport, often associated with the carrack. *Now arch.* and in vague sense = 'big, unwieldy vessel'.

c. 1000 *Latin Law of Ethelred*, *De Inst.* Lond. c. 2 (13th c.) in *Schmid Gesetze* 218 Si adveniat ceol vel hulcus. c. 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 181/28 *Liburna*, hulc. c. 1420 *Lyoc. Assembly* Gods 88 No shyp . . . keruell, boat ner barge, Gret karyk, nor hulke. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 252/2 Hulke, shype, hulcus. 1480 **CAXTON** *Chron. Eng.* cxxlii. (1482) 302 Grete carrikkes, hulkes, galeies and shippes. 1513 **DOUGLAS** *Æneis* x. v. 123 The mekle houk hym bayr was Tryton callit. 1558 **W. TOWNSON** in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1580) 120 Two hulkes of Dantzich, the one . . . a shippe of 400 tunnes. 1611 **COTGR.**, *Houque*, a Hulke, or huge Fly-boat. *Ibid.*, *Oulque*, a Hulke. c. 1660 **Z. BOVO** *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 22 Eight persons were in Noah's hulke together. 1670 **COTTON** *Esperon* III. ix. 441 One might . . . have call'd these prodigious Hulks (which were each of them of two thousand and Tun) floating Cities, rather than Ships. 1730-46 **THOMSON** *Autumn* 126 The sooty hulke Steered sluggish on. 1885 **RUNCIMAN** *Shippers & Sh.* 91 A vast gloomy hulke hove up on his port bow.

fig. 1637 **GILLESPIE** *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A iv, These are the best wares which the bigge hulke of Conformity . . . hath imported amongst us.

† 2. THE HULL of a ship. Obs.

1632 **J. HAYWARD** *tr. Biandi's Eromena* 39 The Galley . . . her hulke painted over with sparkling vermilion. 1687 **A. LOVELL** *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 110 These Saigues are like great Barks, having a round hulke. 1809 *Nat. Philos.* Prelim. Treat. 38 (U. K. S.) The back of its shell resembles the hulke of a ship.

3. The body of a dismantled ship (worn out and unfit for sea service) retained in use as a store-vessel, for the temporary housing of crews, for quarantine or other purposes; also applied to vessels specially built for such purposes. (See also **SHEER-HULK**.)

1671 **DRYDEN** *Even. Love* Pref., The hulke of Sir Francis Drake. 1681 **COTTON** *Wond. Peak* 75 Moor'd up with a Chain, Like Drake's old Hulk at Deptford. 1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1756/1 The Hulk rides very securely within, and is . . . employed in Careening one of His Majesties Ships. 1694 *Ibid.* No. 3017/3 Yesterday was Launched . . . a new Hulk named the Chatham Hulk, which exceeds all that has been before built of that kind. 1707-41 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl.*, *Hulks*, are large vessels, having their gun-decks from 113 to 150 feet long, and from 31 to 40 feet broad; . . . Their chief use is for setting masts into ships, and the like. 1776 **L. MCLINTOSH** in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 163 We sunk a hulke in the channel of the river. 1817 **J. EVANS** *Excurs. Windsor* etc. 467 Those vast ponderous Hulks devoted to the purposes of quarantine. fig. 1883 **STEVENSON** *Treas. Isl.* I. iii, I'm a poor old hulke on a lee shore.

b. A vessel of this kind formerly used as a prison. Usually *pl.* (See quot. 1864.)

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 284 Major Semple . . . and another convict . . . were lodged on board the hulks at Portsmouth. 1834 **MEDWIN** *Angler in Wales* I. 151 The sentence of death . . . would be commuted for—the hulks. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* II. 67/2 It was as a means of devising a severe mode of punishment short of death that the Hulks on the Thames were introduced, in 1776. . . These prison-ships have sometimes been constructed for this special purpose, and yet the term 'hulk' remains in use as a short and easy designation. 1889 *Times* 26 Aug. 7/5 Prison life . . . was very unlike what it now is . . . the hulks were sinks of iniquity.

attrib. 1897 **P. WARUNG** *Old Regime* 60 In the moment which succeeded the hulk-warder's words. *Ibid.* Achieving . . . a very bad 'hulk report' for himself.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* 2. A big, unwieldy person.

1597 **SHAKS.** 2 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 19 Harrie Monmouth's Brawne (the Hulke Sir Iohn). a 1656 **BP. HALL** *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 22 The hulke of a tall Brabant, behinde whom I stood . . . shadowed me from notice. 1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Helk*, a large, heavy person. 1859 **G. MEREDITH** *R. Feverel* xl, There is something impressive in a great human hulke. 1894 *CROCKETT* *Raiders* 58 Think shame o' yersel', ye great hulke!

b. A bulky or unwieldy mass (of anything).

1818 **SCOTT** *Fam. Lett.* 17 Jan. (1804) II. xiv. 11 The wind has not stirred a stone of the ugly hulke of stone and lime. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Helke*, large white clouds, indicative of a thunder-storm. 1853 **KANE** *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 546 These huge ice hulks.

Hulk, *sb.* 3 *local. Mining.* [Goes with **HULK** v. 2.] An excavation made in removing the 'gouge', etc.

1847-78 **HALLIW.**, *Hulk*, an old excavated working. *Derb.* † **Hulk**, *v.* 1 Obs. rare. [*f.* **HULK** sb. 1 2.] *intr.* To hide, lie concealed.

c. 1330 **R. BRUNNE** *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15888 Al þat ilke day he skulked, Among þe pouere men he hulked.

Hulk (*hʊlk*), *v.* 2 [app. a variant of **HOLK** v. to hollow out.]

† 1. *trans.* To disembowel. Obs. or *dial.*

a 1611 **BRAUM.** & *FL. Philaster* v. ii, And with this swashing blow . . . I could hulke your Grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd, Like a Hare at a Poulter. 1688 *R. HOLME* *Armoury* II. ix. 188/1 [To] *Hulk*, or *Pawnc*, is to open the Hare, and take out her Garbage. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 302 Take up the Hare, and hulke her. a 1805 **FORBY** *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1854 **MISS BAKER** *Northampton Gloss.*, *Hulk*, to take out the entrails of a hare or rabbit.

2. *Mining.* To remove the 'gouge' or softer part of a lode before blasting or breaking down the harder part.

1881 **RAYMOND** *Mining Gloss.*, *Dzhu*, to cut ahead on one side of a face, so as to increase the efficacy of blasting on the remainder. Also called *to hulk*.

Hulk (*hʊlk*), *v.* 3 [*f.* **HULK** sb. 2.]

I. 1. *trans.* † a. To condemn to 'the hulks' (see **HULK** sb. 2 3 b). b. To lodge (sailors, etc.) temporarily in a hulke.

1807 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 453 The poacher was taken, tried, hulked. 1836 **E. HOWARD** *R. Reffer* xxix, They were hulked on board of the Pegasus. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 17. 390/3 The Cherbourg authorities don't 'hulk' their seamen as we do in narrow, dirty, old-fashioned hulks.

II. 2. *intr.* To act, hang about, or go in a clumsy, unwieldy, or lazy manner. *dial.*

c. 1793 *Spirit Pub. Jynis.* (1799) I. 76 Before I'd dance attendance upon you . . . till four or five o'clock in the afternoon, while you lie hulking in bed. a 1805 **FORBY** *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., It is said of a lazy lout, who has nothing to do, and desires to have nothing, that he goes *hulking* about from place to place, seemingly watching for opportunities to pilfer.

3. (With *up*.) To rise bulkily or massively.

1880 **BLACKMORE** *Mary Anerley* I. vi. 65 This is the chump of the spine of the Wolds, which hulks up at last into Flamborough Head. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/4 The working man is getting his body back again into good condition. . . He is hulking-up, as we say.

Hulkage, *dial.* [*f.* **HULK** sb. 1 + *-AGE*.] Hulks, hull or husk collectively; bran.

1859 **BLACKMORE** *Lorna Doone* xxxii, She . . . pointed to the great back of wash, and riddlings, and brown hulkage (for we ground our own corn always).

Hulking (*hʊlkin*), *a.* *colloq.* [*f.* **HULK** sb. 2 4 + *-ING* 2.] Bulky, unwieldy; clumsy or ungainly on account of great bulk.

1698 **E. WARD** *Lond. Spy* xiv. 324 (Farmer) Up in the Chimney Corner sat a great Hulking Fellow. 1769 **H. BROOKER** *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 165 You are grown a huge hulking fellow since I saw you last. 1806-7 **J. BERRISFORD** *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xvi. 97 Rummaging over the two hulking volumes. 1854 **H. MILLER** *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 351 He could scarce make himself heard over half the area of his large, hulking chapel. 1875 **JOWETT** *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 108 A great hulking son ought not to be a burden on his parents.

Hulkish, *a. rare*. [*f. HULK sb. 2 + -ISH*.] Pertaining to the hulks: see **HULK sb. 2** 3 b.

1800 *Morn. Chron. in Spirit Pub. Jnals.* (1801) IV. 14 By this plan felons may be moralized... better, than by the hulkish scheme of reformation so long practised.

Hulky (*hul'ki*), *a. colloq.* [*f. HULK sb. 2 + -Y*.] Like or of the nature of a hulk; bulky, unwieldy, hulking.

1785 *Gross Dict. Vulg. T. s.v.*, A great hulkey fellow, an overgrown clumsy lout. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 789 That he may place his huge hulky heels on your sinder. 1878 *Gro. Elliot Middlem.* lvi, I want to go first and have a round with that hulky fellow who turned to challenge me.

Hull (*hul*), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 hulu, 2-3 *hule, (3) 4-6 hul, 4- hull, (4) hulle, 5 holl. *β.* 4-5 hole, 5 hools, 8- hool, *Sc.* 8-9 hull, hule (*u*). [*OE. hulu* husk, from ablaut grade *hul-* of *helan* to cover: cf. OHG. *hulla*, Ger. *hülle* covering, cloak, etc.: **hulja*, and OHG. *hulsa*, Ger. *hülse* (: **hulisi*, **huluss*), hull of beans or peas. The normal Eng. descendant of *OE. hulu* is *hull*; but dialectally the *u* was lengthened in ME. to *o* (see *Luick Engl. Lautgesch.* §§ 506, 536) giving *hool*, mod. dial. *hool*, *Sc. huil*, *hule* (*ü*).]

1. The shell, pod, or husk of peas and beans; the outer covering or rind of any fruit or seed.

a. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wt. Wulcker Voc.* 127/38 *Culliola*, hutebula. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 71 *Man* coventip to be fild wip þes hulis (*v.r.* hollis). 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxiv. (W. de W.), Beens etc wth the hullys [*Bodl. MS.* holes] ben harde to defye, but... when the hull is awaye it clensyth. 1589 *Cogan Haven Health* x. (1636) 34 Take... Jorden Almonds, and beate them in a Morter with the hulls and all on. a. 1693 *Urquhart Rabelais* iii. xviii. 145 The Bean is not seen till... its swad or hull be shaled. 1847 O. BROWNSON *Two Brothers* Wks. VI. 327 The mere hull without the kernel. 1863 *Morfit Tanning & Currying* 75 The horse-chestnut. The hulls, as well as the fruit, also contain tannin.

β. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 69 Dis some coventip to fille his bell wip þese holes. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxx. (*Bodl. MS.*), Some greynye and sede... is ingended in coddies and holes as it fareþ in benes. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 242/2 Hool, or huske (*S. hole. P. holl*), *siliqua*. 1794 *Ramsay Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) L. 115 Ilk kind of corn it has it's hool. *Mod. Sc.* Pea-hulls, bean-hulls, gressel hulls.

b. collectively. The cuticle of grain; bran.

c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 105 Take wthlete, and bray it in a mortar, that al þe hole holl be awaye. 1798 *Stranahan Soc. Arts* XVI. 206, I take all the hull or bran out of the flour.

2. *a.* The core of an apple. *b.* The encompassing calyx of certain fruits.

1883 *Mrs. KOLLINS New Eng. Bygones* 180 Others [apples], mild and fine-grained, were relishable close up to the hulls. 1883 *Evangel. Mag.* Oct. 461 We miss the hollow, thimble-like cavity which is seen on turning a raspberry upside-down after pulling it from its 'hull'.

3. *transf. and fig.* Something that encases or encloses; a covering, envelope; the case of a chrysalis; *pl.* clothes, garments.

c. 1831 *CARVILLE Sert. Res.* i. ix, What hadst thou been without thy blankets, and bibs, and other nameless hulls? 1845 — *Cromwell* ix. cciii. (1871) IV. 136 No hulls, leathern or other, can entirely hide it. 1850 — *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) go They, across such hulls of abject ignorance, have seen into the heart of the matter. 1878 *EMERSON Sovereignty Ethics in N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 405 The poor grub... casts its filthy hull, expands into a beautiful form with rainbow wings.

β. 1718 *Ramsay Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. xvi, I've rive frae off ye'r hips the hool. *Mod. Sc.* (Mother undressing child) Now, out of your hulls!

b. The encompassing membrane of the heart; the pericardium.

a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxviii. 18 Hope nicht... fray an hait... out of his hull. 1725 *Ramsay Gentle Sheph.* v. i, My heart out of its hool was like to loup. 1785 *BURNS Halloween* xxvi, Poor Leezie's heart maist lap the hool.

4. + *a.* A hut or hovel. *Obs.* *b.* A sty or pen for animals. *north. dial.* (Cf. **HULK sb. 1**.)

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Leswe pine ticchenes bi heordmonne hulen of ris & of leaves. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 185/19 An Hul for hogs, *porcile*. 1637 in *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., Tho. Hartley holdeth a cottage at will and a swine hull next the Church lane. a. 1804 J. MATHER *Songs* (1862) 42 (ibid.) Two steps there go up to his hull. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hull*, a place in which fowls, etc. are confined for the purpose of fattening. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., Pig-hull, rabbit-hull.

5. 'The house or building of a grinding wheel' (*Sheffield Gloss.*).

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 289 Internally the building is divided into hulls, and these into troughs. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 75/1 In the dust of a 'hull' of grinding 'troughs'. 1885 *St. James's Gas.* 2 Jan. 6/1 Many protective 'hulls' are necessary to this handicraft.

Hull (*hul*), *sb. 2* [Of obscure origin: not known before c. 1550; possibly the same word as **HULL sb. 1**, but decisive evidence is wanting.]

It has been conjectured by some to be identical with the 15-16th c. *HOLL sb. 2*, corrupted as early as 1591 to *HOLD sb. 2*; but, beside the phonetic difficulty, this appears nearly always to mean the internal cavity of the ship (so *Du. scheepshol*; cf. *HOLK sb. 6*), and not to be applied like *hull* to the external framework. There is an equivalent sense of *HULK sb. 2*, which, however, is not known before c. 1630, and thus does not help the explanation of *hull*. The following is app. the only quot. which favours the connexion of the word with *holl*, *hole*, *hold*.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 243/1 Hoolle of a schyppe (*K., P. holle, carina*.)

1. The body or frame of a ship, apart from the masts, sails, and rigging.

1571 *DIOGES Pantom.* i. xxi. Gja, Till suche time as ye can see the shippe, or rather the very hull next to the water. 1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 By the hull is meant, the full bulke or body of a ship without masts or any rigging from the stem to the sterne. 1676 *tr. Guillardiere's Voy. Athens* 14 We discovered by her Hull she was a Christian Frigate. 1742 *WOODROOFE in Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvii. 77 The russian government build hulls after the dutch manner fit for shoal water. 1869 *SIR E. REED Our Iron-Clad Ships* ii. 24 Modes of... disposing the armour upon the hulls of our iron-clad ships.

+ *b.* A dismantled vessel; = **HULK sb. 2** 3. *Obs.* 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxv. 154 A certaine ship... Afterward that he had taken the spoyle of the same, hee left the Hull in keepinge. 1666 *London. Gas.* No. 59/3 We saw the Admiral made a Hull, and three of the Enemy were fired.

2. Phrases. *a.* To lie at (+ *a*, on, to) hull (cf. **A-HULL**): = **HULL v. 2** 1. Also to lie hull, try a hull, strike (a) hull, in kindred sense. *b.* Hull down: so far away that the hull is invisible, being below the horizon. So hull out: with the hull above the horizon. *c.* Hull-to = **A-HULL**.

a. 1556 W. TOWNSON in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 98 We lay at hull about an hour after. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxix. 73 All this time the shippes laye a hull. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 The ship on hull, the helme on lee. 1634 *BREKETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 12 In stormy weather they take down their masts, and fish, the vessel lying at hull. 1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N. West (Hakluyt Soc.)* I. 181 He strooke sayle and lay to hull. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., To strike a Hull, is to lie closely or obscurely in the sea in a storm. 1773 N. FROWDE *Life* etc. 122 Let the Ship drive with the Tempest, and at length, to try a Hull. 1808 J. H. MOORE'S *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 184 When she lies hull, that is, with all her sails furled. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., To strike hull in a storm, is to take in her sails and lash the helm on the lee side of the ship, which is termed to lie a-hull.

b. 1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 395 The vessel was hull down when they came aboard. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 318 As soon as she was hull out I made sail. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 283 Exclaimed, 'She is hull down', meaning that... the convexity of the sea between us and the ship was greater than the height of the body of the vessel. 1883 *STEVENSSON Silverado Sq.* 180 They were hull-down for us behind life's ocean, and we but hailed their topsails on the line.

c. 1744 *London. Mag.* 142 Some of the Weathermost Ships were, at Night, Hull-to. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman's Ship* II. 252 Hull-to, the situation of a ship when she lies with all her sails furled; as in trying.

+ **Hull**, *sb. 3* *Obs.* [*cf. HULVER*.] Holly.

1557 *TUSSER 100 Points Husb.* xlii, Get luye and hull, woman deck vp thyne house. 1573 — *Husb.* xviii. (1878) 46 To plots not full ad bremble and hull. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 74 Oft did a left hand crow foretell these things in her hull tree.

Hull (*hul*), *v. 1* Forms: see **HULL sb. 1** [*f. HULL sb. 1*]. *trans.* To remove the hull, shell, or husk of; to strip of the outer covering.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxvii. (*Bodl. MS.*), Pollenta is corne isode ipeled and hooled (*ed.* 1495 hullyd) and ischeled wip frotinge of handes. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Take Whyte Pesyn, and hoolle hem in be maner as men don Caboges. 1544 *PHARER Regim. Lyfe* (1553) D vij b, To cate barly hulled. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 346 Take... good Bay-berries, hulled well. 1664 H. STURBE *Ind. Nectar* ii. 14 They cannot afford to pick or hull their nuts. 1781-5 *LATHAM Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. 310 (T.) The male will hull the seeds for his consort with his bill. 1880 *Jamieson's Dict.* s.v. *Hule*, To hule peas. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov., Two contrivances, one for irrigating, the other for hulling rice.

b. *transf.* + (*a*) To shed (teeth). (*b*) To pick (fruit) from the encompassing calyx.

1708 *London. Gas.* No. 4442/4 A yellow Dun Stone-horse... now hulling his Teeth. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* viii, He brought the strawberries to Amy... and stood near while she... hulled them.

+ *c.* *intr.* (for *refl.*) To lose the hulls. *Obs.* c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Take whete... an stampe with a pestel tyl it houle.

Hence **Hulling** *obl. sb.*, also *Comb.* in **hulling-machine**, *-mill*.

Hull (*hul*), *v. 2* [*f. HULL sb. 2*]

+ 1. *intr.* *Naut.* Of a ship: To float or be driven by the force of the wind or current on the hull alone; to drift to the wind with sails furled; to lie a-hull. *Obs.*

1558 W. TOWNSON in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 130 We lost our maine saile, foresaile, and spretsaile, and were forced to lye a hulling. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. iv. 438 There they hull, expecting but the aide Of Buckingham, to welcome them ashore. 1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 If that split... then hull, which is to beare no saile. *Ibid.*, They call it hulling also in a calme swelling Sea, which is commonly before a storme, when they strike their sailes lest she should beat them in peeces against the mast by Rowling. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 100 We were forced to... hull (lye with our head to the wind without any saile). 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. xxi. (1737) 92 What a devilish Sea there Runs? She'll neither try, nor hull.

+ *b.* *transf. and fig.* *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. ii. Wks. (Rtdg.) 45/2 He may hull up and down in the humorous World a little longer. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* ix. viii. 239 The fish... hulled too and fro with the waves, as if it had bene halfe dead.

2. *trans.* To strike (a ship) in the hull with cannon shot.

1706 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 203 We had not a man killed or wounded, although the enemy often hulled us. 1776 W. HEATH in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 277 The Phoenix was thrice hulled by our shot. 1894 *CLARK RUSSELL Good Ship Mohock* II. 128, I did not know but that the Mohock had been hulled and was sinking. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 23 May 6/3 The Spaniards say that the hulling of the vessel was accidental.

Hull, *obs.* form of **HILL v. 1**, to cover.

Hullabaloo (*hul'ábáloo*), *sb.* (*inf.*) Also 8 hollo-ballo, 9 halloo-, hulla-, holla-, hulla-balloo, -boloo, halli(e)-, hollibaloo, hille-, hilli-, hally-, hurle-, hulabaloo, hillebalow. [Of recent appearance in print, and of still unsettled form; it appears first in *Sc.* and north. Eng. writers and vocabularies.

It is app. the interj. *halloo*, *hullo*, *hilloo*, with riming reduplication, thus, *halloo-balloo*! The conjecture has been made, but without any evidence, that it was orig. a wolf-hunting cry, and contained the French words *bas le loup*! (Cf. *BALOW*, *BALOO*.)]

Tumultuous noise or clamour; uproar; clamorous confusion. Also *fig.*

1762 *SMOLLETT Sir L. Greaves* vii, I would there was a blister on this plaguy tongue of mine for making such a hollo-ballo. 1800 *SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey Life* II. 81 One day there was a hallabaloo (I never saw that word in a dictionary...) in the stables. 1804 — *Lett.* (1856) I. 260 You must come as soon as our hallabaloo is over. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 597 Those 'Cheap Publications', about which they have made such a halloobaloo. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Halloo-balloo, hallie-balloo*, a great noise and uproar. *Renfr.*; *Hilliebalow* *Roxb.*; *Hillie-bullo* *Angus*; *Hillie-bullow* *Fife*. 1825 *BROCKETT, Hallabaloo, Hillebaloo*, a noise, an uproar. 1841 *R. OASTLER Fleet Papers* I. xiii. 100 What a halloo-bo-loo the hunters sometimes caused! 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* viii. vi, The truth of all this hallabaloo was that Rigby had a sly pension. 1862 *Mrs. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* ii. xxii. (1888) 265 There's no knowing what hallabaloo they might make! 1898 *J. ANCH Story of Life* xiii. 312 When the movement started, there was a terrible hallabaloo.

b. as *inf.*

a. 1845 [see **HULLOO**]. 1887 *R. ABBAY White Mare White-stoncliff* 147 That lazy crew... Would sleep till the porter cried 'Hullabaloo, Hullabaloo, The abbot is waiting in chapel for you'.

Hence **Hullabaloo v. intr.**, to make a hullabaloo.

1867 *MISS BROUGHTON Cometh up as a FL. I. v.* 54 When I die there'll be a great splash of tears and hullabalooing.

Hullar, var. **HOLOUB** *Obs.*

Hulled (*huld*), *a.* [*f. HULL sb. 1* and 2 + **-ED**.]

1. Having a hull or husk (of a particular kind).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 28 b, Barley.. yf it be Winter seeds it is harder hulled.

2. Of a ship: Having a hull or body (of a particular kind).

1893 *Daily News* 1 May 4/4 The gracefully hulled three and four-masted schooners.

Hulled (*huld*), *pple. a.* [*f. HULL v. 1*] Stripped of the hull or husk.

1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* xxvii. 22 If thou bete togidere a fool in a mortar, as hoolid barli smynde there vp on the pestel. 1666 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 58 Deccotion of hulled barley. 1821 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1224 Oats and barley deprived of their first pellicle, and known under the name of groats and of hulled barley.

Huller (*hul'lar*), [*f. HULL v. 1* + **-ER**.] One who or that which hulls; *spec.* a machine for separating the hulls from seeds.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Hulling (*hul'lin*), [*f. HULL sb. 1* + **-ING**.] Outer covering; an outer garment (cf. **HILLING**).

1434 in *Priv. Purse Exp. Ellis. of York* (1830) 242/2 Her hulling of black, red and green. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xvi, The Husks, and Hullings. 1847-76 *HALLIWELL, Hulling*, husks, or shells; chaff. Also, hullings or coverlets.

Hullo, **hulloa** (*hul'lo*), *int.* [*Cf. HALLO*, *HILLO*, *HOLLO*.] A call used to hail a person or to excite his attention.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. ix, Hullo, who's there? 1882 *Mrs. RIDDELL Daisies & B.* III. 57 Hulloa, you sir!

+ **Hulloock** (*hul'ok*), *Naut. Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] A small part of a sail let out in a gale to keep the ship's head to the sea.

1553 *WILLOUGHBY in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 269 Then we spred an hulloocke of our foresaile, and bare roome with her. 1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 Seeing the storm decreaseth, let vs trie if she will endure the Hulloocke of a Saile, which sometimes is a peece of the mizen saile or some other little saile, part opned to keepe her head to the sea. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. xxii. (1737) 94 She'll bear the Hulloock of a Sail.

Hullook, *obs.* form of **HILLOCK**.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. clxv. (1869) 133 Toward an hullook.

Hullo (*hul'lo*), *int.* A variant of **HALLOO**.

1707 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* h. v. 53 Hullo then, go on, run on; Hullo! See who cares first, you or I. a. 1845 *HOOD Forge* ii. xxiii, Hullo! Hullo! And Hullo! Hullo!

Hull(o)ur, *-owre*, var. **HOLOUB** *Obs.*

Hully (*hul'i*), *a. rare*-. [*f. HULL sb. 1* + **-Y**.]

Having or abounding in hulls or husks.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Hully*, full of hulls. In *AINSWORTH, JOHNSON*, and in mod. Dicts.

Huloi, **Huloi**, **Huloi**: see **HYLOIST**, **-THEISM**.

Hulpe, *obs.* pa. t. and pple. of **HELP v.**

+ **Huls**, *v. Obs.* rare-. ?

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 56 And every puls, Ther lord is cold, is heruest now to huls (*cum strepitibus metere*).

Hulster (hul'stə), *sb. dial.* Also **holster**. [Cf. OE. *heolstor*, f. *hel-an* to cover, conceal, and see **HOLSTER**.] A hiding-place, a retreat.

[a 1000 *Satan* 101 Nazan we þæs heolstres þæt we us gehydan mazon.] 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Hulster*, ... a hold or retreat. 'This rubbish is only a hulster for snails'. T. Q. Couch. 1882 *Jago Cornwall Gloss.*, *Holt*, or *Holster*, a lurking place, a place of concealment.

† **Hulster**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To hide. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6146 There I hope best to hulstred be And certeynly sikkest hidyng is vnder the humblest clothing. [1616 *BULLOKAR, Hulstred*, hidden.]

Hult, *obs. form of HILT sb.*

† **Hulve**, *Obs.* (See quot.)

1664 *G. Jacob's Compl. Crit. Keffer* (ed. 6) 114 The Trunk or Hulve [to] convey the Water in the Common Sewer.

Hulver (hul'və). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 **holvyr**, **hulvere**, **-wur**, **-uyr**, **-war**. [In late ME. *hulvere*, app. the same as ON. *hulfr*, which is explained by Vigf. as 'dogwood'. The ulterior history of the word, and the question of its relation to *holly* or *holm*, are undetermined.]

Holly. *Knee hulver*, Butcher's Broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*. *Sea hulver*, *Sea Holly*, *Eryngo*.

c 1230 *Lydg. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 129 Betwix an hulvere and a wodebinde. 14... *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) xi, *Holvyr* and *Heywy* mad a gret party. Ho xuld have the maystri. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 253/1 *Hulwyr*, tre (*K.*, *P.* *hulwyr*), *hulmus*. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iv. lvi. 519 *Sea Holme*, or *Hulmer*, and *Sea Holly*. *Ibid.* vi. xxxiv. 701 In Englishe it is called *Holme*, *Holly*, and *Huluer*. 1819 *H. BUSK Vestriad* iv. 719 The skirt of hulver and the screen of spruce. a 1805 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hulver*, *holly*. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 225/1 The holly... in Norfolk... called hulver.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *hulver bush*, *tree*; **hulver-head**, **-headed a.** (see quot.); **hulver oak**, the *holm-oak*.

1538 *TURNER Libellus, Ruscus*,... an *Huluar* tre. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* iii. xxx. 1159 The... *illex*... might be called *Holme Oke*, *Huluer Oke*, or *Holly Oke*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxiv. xiii. (R.), Touching the *Holly*, or *Hulver-tree*. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hulver-head*, a silly foolish fellow. 1705 *GROSSE Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Hulver-headed*, silly, puzzle-pated. a 1805 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hulver-headed*, stupid; muddled; confused; as if the head were enveloped in a hulver bush.

† **Hulwort**, *Herb. Obs.* The name of a plant. c 1205 *Voc. Names Pl.* in *W. Wülcker* 555/1 *Pulegium*, *pulio*, *hulwort*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App., *Hulwort* is *Polium*. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, *Teucrium Polium*, *Cat-thyme*, *Hul-wort*, *Poly Germander*.

Huly, *var. Hooly, Sc.*, gently, tardily.

Hum (həm), *v.* 1 Also 4-7 **humme**, 5 **home**, 6 **homme**. [Known from end of 14th c.; echoic; cf. MHG. *hummen*, mod. G. dial. *hummen*, *homm-en*, early mod. Du. (Kilian) *humm-en* = *hemmen* to hem, emit voice; also *BUM v.* and *Ger. summen*, *brummen*, Du. *brummen*, expressing the same or similar sounds, all with the characteristic labial-nasal *m*. See also **HUMBLE v.** 2.]

1. *intr.* To make a low continuous murmuring sound or note, as a bee or other insect; also said of a top or wheel in rapid rotation, a bell vibrating after being struck, etc.

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 124 Yf that they [bees] humme. 1573-80 *BARET Adv. H* 717 To Humme like a Bee, *bombilo*. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xxviii. (1645) 310 Trembling bells... hum a great while longer than others. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) viii. 157 The gnat... is sometimes heard to hum about our beds at night. 1783 *CRABBE Village* i, The dull wheel hums doleful through the day. 1807 *BOWEN Virg. Eclog.* vii. 13 Bees cluster and hum.

2. *intr.* To make a low inarticulate vocal sound; esp. to utter such a sound in expression of dissent or dissatisfaction, or of approbation or applause.

13... *Erkenwald* 281 in *Horstmann Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 Pen humm'd by þæt þæt lay... And gefe a gronyng. c 1532 *DEWES Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 917 A chorle hommeth or grudgeth. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. vi. 42 The cloudy Messenger... hums; as who should say, you'll rue the time That clogges me with this Answer. 1687 *MAGD. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. Hist. Soc.) vi. 142 Upon which the Rabble hummed. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Sprat* Wks. III. 11 When the preacher touched any favourite topic in a manner that delighted his audience, their approbation was expressed by a loud hum, continued in proportion to their zeal or pleasure. When Burnet preached, part of his congregation hummed so loudly and so long, that he sat down to enjoy it. 1893 *J. S. WINTER Aunt Johnnie* II. 93 He hum'd at the cutlets and he pshaw'd at the salad.

b. To sing with closed lips without articulation. c 1285 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1226, I home and I hast, I do þat I may, With mery tvne be trebyll to syng. c 1640 *F. HAWKINS Youth's Behav.* (1663) i. Sing not within thy mouth, humming to thy self, unless thou be alone. *Mod.* She was singing, or rather humming, in a low tone.

c. To make an inarticulate murmur in a pause of speaking, from hesitation, embarrassment, etc. Usually in phr. *to hum and ha* (*haw*): see **HA v.**, **HAW v.**

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 1150 (1109) Al rosy hewed tho wote she, And gan to hum. 1530 *PALSGR.* 588/2 *He hummeth* and haeth and wyll nat come out withall. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 165 Hum and stroke thy Beard. 1632 *MASSENGER & FIELD Fatal Downy* iv. i, Do you stand Humming and hating now? 1749 *FIELDRING Tom Jones*

viii. xi, Don't stand humming and hating, but speak out. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xiii. ii. V. 30 Robinson apologetically hums and hahs.

trans. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. ii. 1161 [You] never hum'd and hab'd Sedition. a 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) II. 103 A fifth-monarchy man... humms and hahs high Treason.

3. To give forth an indistinct sound by the blending of many voices, etc.; hence (*colloq.*) to be in a condition of busy activity, to be all astir.

1786-46 *THOMSON Winter* 632 The city swarms intense. The public haunt... warm with mixed discourse, Hums indistinct. 1814 *BYRON Corsair* III. xviii, The haven hums with many a cheering sound. 1842 *TENNYSON St. Sim.* Styl. 37, I scarce can hear the people hum About the column's base. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 1/3 [In] the expressive nomenclature of the Far West, Hong-kong 'just hums' all the time. 1893 *R. KIPLING Many Invert.* 29 The whole country was humming with dacoits. 1898 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 5/1 The report that he had plenty of money, and would make things hum at the club.

4. *trans.* To utter with humming; to sing with closed lips and without articulation.

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, One gives nods and hums what he would speak. 1710 *ADDISON Taiter* No. 157 ¶ 7 Then [she] would hum over Two or Three Notes. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. ii, Low humming... Some ancient Border gathering song. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xv, The bees... hummed forth their drowsy satisfaction.

b. *To hum and ha*: see after 2 c.

† 5. To greet with a hum; to *hum up*, *down*, to express approval or disapproval of, by humming.

1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* viii, Such as are most humm'd and applauded there. 1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 43 By canting and ranting I'll hum all their Gigs. 1692 *tr. Sallust* 42 All humm'd him down and call'd him Enemy and Parricide. 1733 *Revolution Politics* III. 55 Here the whole Council humm'd him up, and approved of the same.

6. To bring into a specified state by humming. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 181 The busy bee hath humm'd himself to rest. 1871 *J. C. JEAFFERSON Ann. Oxford* II. iii. 24 Such 'hummers', as those who hummed James the First into good contentment with himself.

Hence **Hummed** (hʌmd), *pp. a.* (in sense 4).

1849 *H. MAYO Pop. Superst.* (1851) 156 Singing the words to M. de Puysegur's mentally hummed air. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 338/2 A hummed song of the country.

Hum, *v.* 2 *arch.* [Short for **HUMBUG v.**] *trans.* To impose upon, hoax, take in, humbug. (*slang* or *colloq.*)

1751 *Student* II. 288 How were people of learning and good understanding hum'd out of their money and judgment. *Ibid.* 290 Pray let them be hum'd if you please. 1765 *Meritriiad* 26 She hums by turns, the Vet'ran, and the Pop. 1782 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett. to S. Crisp* Aug., You and I know better than to hum or be hummed in that manner. 1805 *W. HUNTER in Naval Chron.* XIII. 24 Admiral Saunders had hummed me about my promotion. a 1845 *Hoop Spring* i, How couldst thou thus poor human nature hum? Hence **Humming** *vbl. sb.*

1807 *M. PENNINGTON Life Ellis Carter* I. 32 That species of false wit which is now called quizzing and was formerly known by the equally barbarous term of humming.

Hum (həm), *sb.* 1 Also 6-7 **humme**, 8 **hum**. [Cognate with **HUM v.** 1 It is doubtful whether sense 3 belongs here.]

1. A low continuous sound made by a bee or other insect, also, by a spinning top, machinery in motion, etc. (Distinguished from a *buzz* by not being sibilant.)

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xl. x. (R.), One of them [bees] raiseth all the rest with two or three big hums or buzzes. 1698 *FYER Acc. E. India & P.* 189 The Mosquito... not only wheals, but dominerees by its continual hums. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 44 The sullen hum of those nocturnal insects. 1826 *EMERSON Eng. Trails, Relig. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 100 The hum of the mill. 1893 *PEEL Span Valley* 156 The busy hum of the spinning-wheel.

b. The indistinct sound produced by the blending of distant voices or noises; a murmur; in quot. 1625, a 'buzz' of rumour.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* IV. prol. 5 From Camp to Camp... The Humme of eyther Army stilly sounds. 1605 *B. JONSON Staple of N. v.* i, The last hum that it made, was, that your Father, And Picklocke are fall'n out. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xxvi, A busy hum of voices from the tribunal. 1896 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 189 The hum of expectation sounding louder and louder.

2. *a.* An inarticulate vocal murmur uttered with closed lips in a pause of speaking, from hesitation, embarrassment, or affectation. (Usually in phr. *hums and ha's* (*haws*): see **HA sb. 2, **HAW sb. 4)****

1469 *J. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 607 II. 347 He wold have gotyn it awaye by humys and by haws, but I wold not so be answeryd. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* II. i. 74 These Shrugs, these Hum's, and Ha's. 1711 *STERLE Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 1 There were many very proper Hums and Pauses in his Harangue. 1749 *FIELDRING Tom Jones* viii. v, After some hesitation, and many hums and ha's. 1892 *R. S. SORTESZ Spence's Sp. Tour* (1893) 141 After sundry 'hums', 'indeeds', 'sos', etc.

b. A similar sound uttered as an expression of applause or approbation, or of mild surprise or dissent.

1653 *Noctes Hibernæ* i. 8 The greatest praise unto the Preacher comes From the Attentive Hearer's tears, not hummes. 1687 *MAGD. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. S.) vi. 134 Whereupon there was a tumultuous hum, or acclamation, made by the bystanders. a 1899 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1871) II. 641 The hum with which William's speech had been received, and the hiss which had drowned the voice of Seymour. 1897 *T. A. TOLLORS*

A Peep behind Scenes xix. 277 There arose a little hum of approbation from all present.

c. A singing in a low tone with the lips closed, without articulation; an indistinct murmur.

1630 *B. JONSON New Inn* III. ii, Lord B. Would I could charm her! *Host.* Trundle will do it with his hum. 1711 *E. WARD Quix.* I. 381 No sooner did the Goat-herds find, Antonio by his Hum inclin'd To sing a Song. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Elmhurst*, An echo, which returns a hum, or clap with the hands... 10 or 12 times.

II. † 3. A kind of liquor; strong or double ale. *Obs.* (Cf. **HUMMING ppl. a.** 2 b.)

1626 *B. JONSON Devil an Ass* i. i, Strong-waters, Hum, Meath, and Obarni. a 1621 *FLETCHER Wild Goose Chase* II. iii, Would I had some hum. 1670 *COTTON Voy. Irel.*, The best Cheshire hum he e'er drank in his life. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hum*, or *Humming*, *Liquor*, Double Ale, Stout, Pharoah. 1799 *D'ARFV Pills* (1872) I. 311 To get us stout hum, when Christmas is come. *attrib.* 1609 *SHIRLEY Wedding* II. (N.), Sold For physic in hum-glasses and thimbles.

III. *Comb.* † **hum-cap** = sense 3 (cf. **HUFF-CAP**); **hum-note**, a musical note of the character of a hum.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hum-cap*, old, mellow and very strong Beer. 1806 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 155 The hum-note of this great bell was too deep for a scientific test.

Hum, *sb.* 2 [Short for **HUMBUG sb.**] A piece of humbug; an imposition, a hoax. (*slang* or *colloq.*) 1751 *Student* II. 288 What a delightful Hum had we about a poor man's getting into a quart bottle. 1753 *GARRICK in Scott Mag.* Oct. 517/2 'Twas all a hum. 1799 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 270 The Bristol Library is a hum, and will do us little service. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 415 Is Homer a hum, and the Iliad a hoax? 1885 *Punch* 5 Sept. 112/4 Political honesty's all a big hum.

Hum (həm), *int.* An inarticulate exclamation uttered with the lips closed, either in a pause of hesitation or embarrassment, or as expressing slight dissatisfaction, dissent, etc. (Cf. **HIM**, **H'M**, **UM**.) 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 158, I cry'd hum... But mark'd him not a word. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. v. 141 Hum: ha? Is this a vision? 1847 *LYTTON Lucratia* i. Prolog. Hum! do you still miss your mother? 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* i. xxi, I have a hum—a spirit, sir, that will not endure it.

Human (hiu'män), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5-6 **humayn** (e, 5-7 **humain** (e, 6-8 **humane**, 8- **human**. [a. F. *humain* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = It. *umano*, Sp. *Pg. humano* = L. *hūmān-us* of or belonging to man, human, a derivative of the same root as *homo*, *homin-em* man. The stress was orig. as in OF. on the last syllable, but, in accordance with Eng. usage, was at an early date shifted to the first. The spelling *humane* remained, however, down to the beginning of the 18th c. (in *Dicts.* to c 1730), when *human* (of which isolated examples occur in 17th c.) was substituted in the senses following, leaving *HUMAN* with distinctive pronunciation as a distinct word. Cf. the history of **DIVERS**, **DIVERSE**.]

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of man.

a. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 6 This creature thenne made man, and nature humayne comune. c 1475 *Parthenay* 951 Neuer humain ey saw to it egal! c 1566 *J. ALDAY tr. Boaystuan's Theat. World* B, Others have bewailed... the humane calamities. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 762 They thinke that all the gods are of humane shape. 1697 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* To Rdr., Our humane frailties. 1730 *STERLE Taiter* No. 120 ¶ The Contemplation of Humane Life. 1758 *S. HAYWARD Serm.* xiii. 370 The devil... knows humane nature.

b. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 604 Conceal'd from Human Eyes. 1736 *BUTLER Anal. Intro.* 5 The Structure of the human Body. 1799 *WORDSW. Lucy Gray* ii, Beside a human door. 1814 *BYRON Lara* II. xxi, Is human love the growth of human will? 1876 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. *Carlyle* 202 Human nature is not led for so long by lies.

2. Of the nature of man; that is a man; consisting of men.

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* vi. xii, Iupiter loued the humayn lygnage. c 1500 *Melusine* i. 15 Thou shalt... day as a naturel & humayn woman. c 1566 *J. ALDAY tr. Boaystuan's Theat. World* Biv, All humane creatures. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 320 Humane Sacrifices were offered to Diana. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 1146 By degrees, The human blossom blows. 1804 *Med. Jmnl.* XII. 340 The calamities of the human race. 1807 *Ibid.* XVII. 553 To make a mere experiment on a human subject. 1858 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) II. 54 Wherever human beings are concerned.

b. *Astrol.* Applied to those signs of the zodiac, or constellations in general, which are figured in the form of men or women.

1658 in *PHILLIPS*. 1679 *MOXON Math. Dict.*, *Humane Signs*,... those Signs of the Zodiack, which have, as it were, the form of Man, as Gemini, Virgo, Aquarius, and the first half of Sagittarius;... also such Asterisms without the Zodiack, as are usually represented in humane shape, as Perseus, Andromeda, Cassiopea, Cepheus, Orion, etc. Ptolomy [says]. Whoever has neither the Lords of his Geniture, nor the Ascendent, in Humane Signs, will himself be a stranger to Humanity, or of churlish savage behaviour. 1819 *WILSON Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v., The lord of an eclipse being in any human sign, its evil effects will fall on mankind.

3. Belonging or relative to man as distinguished from God or superhuman beings; pertaining to the sphere or faculties of man (with implication of limitation or inferiority); mundane; secular. (Often opposed to *divine*.)

a. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bh. M. Anrel.* (1546) B vj b, 56-2

I have used in this wrytynge, the whiche is humayne, that that diuers tymes hath bene used in diuinitie. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 189 Past thought of humane reason. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 392 There are two natures in Christ, one diuine... the other humane. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 320 Humane and Diuine learning. 1709 PORE *Ess. Crit.* 527 To let is humane, to forgive diuine.

β. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 183 The diuine disposings agree not alwayes with humane purposes. 1713 W. ROGERS *Poy.* 255 In all humane probability. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 1 An authority which seemed more than humane. 1876 BROWNING *La Saissas* 154 To... Pass off humane lisp as echo of the Sphere-song out of reach.

4. Having or showing the qualities or attributes proper to or distinctive of man. (In quot. 1727 = HUMANE.)

1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. lii. 260 He was very humane, and sent the poor Seamen Presents. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 184 Every prison visitor has been conscious, on first conversing privately with a criminal, of a feeling of surprise at finding him so humane. 1855 LONGF. *Hiau.* Introd. 91 Ye... Who believe, that in all ages Every human heart is human. 1883 FAIRBAIRN *City of God* II. i. v. (1886) 140 The coming of a diuine faith made worship humane and more spiritual. *Ibid.* III. i. 230 The ideal of manhood He [Christ] created... remains the regnant ideal of man, the humane men being the men who realize it.

5. Comb. a. with another adj., denoting a combination of qualities, as *human-angelic* (of the nature of a human 'angel'). b. parasynthetic, as *human-bounded*, *figured*, *headed*, *hearted* (sense 4; hence *heartedness*), *sized* adjs.

α 1721 KEN *Hymnolkeo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 256 No Human-bounded Mind Can comprehend Love unconfin'd. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* ix. ii. The human-angelic species. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 196 A human-figured stick. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiii. The human-hearted man I loved. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 343 Human-headed birds. 1870 W. GRAHAM *Lect. Ephes.* 246 The humaneheartedness of the Father. 1880 VERM. *Lee Belcaro* II. 33 This Niobe group, twice human-sized.

β. sb. A human being, a man. (Formerly much used; now chiefly *humorous* or *affected*.)

α 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Gg vij b, No man among men, nor humane among the humans. c 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 441 Mars... smear'd with the dust and blood of humans, and their ruin'd wals. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Loxia* 83 Among you earthly humans. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 211 Of all the humans, you're the one I most wish to see. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* I. iii. 31 They [rooks] are not mere theorists, like poor humans, but simply investigators of fact. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* ix. 54 Gibbie fell to... hugging him [the dog] as if he had been a human.

† **Humanate**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. *hūmānūt-us*, pa. pple. of *hūmānāre* to make human, f. *hūmān-us* HUMAN.] Made human; converted into human flesh.

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 369 That the breade is humane or incarnate.

So † **Humanation**, incarnation.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 185* The humanation of our Saviour. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 179.

Humane (*hūmān*), a. [A common earlier spelling of HUMAN, which became restricted after 1700 to a particular group of senses; the form and mod. stress seem to show more immediate association with L. *hūmānus*: cf. *germane*.]

1. Characterized by such behaviour or disposition towards others as befits a man. † a. Gentle or kindly in demeanour or action; civil, courteous, friendly, obliging. Obs. (passing gradually into b.)

c 1500 *Melusine* xx. 111 Be meke, humble, swete, curtoys & humayne, both vnto grete & lesse. 1530 PALSGR. 316/1 Humayne, courtoys or belonging to the nature of a man, *humayn*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 149 Thinhabitautes enter-teined them very frendly [*margin* Humane people]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 387 The people are very humane, ingenious, eloquent and pleasant. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1873-5 II. 489 Humane civility. 1764 COWPER *Task* v. 469 That humane address And sweetness.

b. Marked by sympathy with and consideration for the needs and distresses of others; feeling or showing compassion and tenderness towards human beings and the lower animals; kind, benevolent. (In early use not clearly distinguishable from a.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1270 As his martiall valour is humane [*φιλάνθρωπον*], so his humanitie is valorous. α 1774 PEARCE *Serm.* IV. xiv. (R.), Christianity (the most compassionate and humane religion in the world). 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* I. xv. 124 The humane spirit of the law, which supposes every man... innocent till proved guilty. 1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Captiv. & Escape* 79 The jailer here... was the most humane man in that situation I ever knew. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* viii. (1877) 159 It is just in man to be merciful... to be humane is human. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 480 The humane and enlightened measures of Henry IV.

6. **Humane Society**: title of a society for the rescue of drowning persons.

The Royal Humane Society was founded in 1774.

1776 *Minutes Soc. Recov. Persons app. drowned* 8 May. That this Society in future be distinguished by the name of 'The Humane Society'. 1788 R. A. BROMLEY (title) *Serm.* for the benefit of the Humane Society, on Luke viii. 52. 1784-95 W. HAWES (title) *The Transactions of the Royal Humane Society*, from 1774 to 1784, with an Appendix. 1819 BYRON *Yvan* I. cxxx. The apparatus of the Humane Society's beginning. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 219 The men of the Humane Society... came hurrying, with their apparatus for resuscitation. 1896 VIOLET HUNT in *Cosmopolis* Sept. 617, 'I

chose the darkest place, farthest from the Humane Society's drags'.

2. Applied to those branches of study or literature (*literæ humaniores*) which tend to humanize or refine, as the ancient classics, rhetoric, and poetry; hence, elegant, polite. (See HUMANITY 4.)

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 269 Edward Grant... the most noted Latinist and Grecian of his time. He was well skill'd in all kind of humane literature. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 174 To learn Humane Learning; that is to say, to understand the Greek Poets and Orators and to write well in that Tongue. 1713 HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 p. 2 An uncommon Mastery in the more humane and polite Part of Letters. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. v. Thou art acquainted, doubtless... with the Humaner Letters. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. in Italy, Reviv. Learning* ii. 71 note. The word Humanism has a German sound, and is in fact modern. Yet the generic phrase *humanitas* for humanistic culture, and the name *humanista* for a professor of humane studies, are both pure Italian.

Humanely (*hūmānli*), adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a humane manner; † courteously (obs.); kindly, compassionately, benevolently.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 139 The king humanlie receives him... and honorable sendis him hame. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 19 If they would yeelde vs but the superfluitie... we might guesse they releued vs humanely. α 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xxviii. 313 We shall herein act humanely, and like good friends. 1795 PORE *Odyss.* xxiv. 311 Humanely hear, and answer my demand. 1868 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 287 Show the British people that you are equally humanely disposed with themselves. (See also HUMANLY.)

Humaneness (*hūmān-nes*), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being humane.

1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 455 So much forbearance and humaneness. 1876 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Vancouvers* 25 The large and rational humaneness of the new time.

Humanhood, rare. [See -HOOD.] Human character or position in the scale of being.

1847 W. MACGILL *Elem. Individualism* ix. 90 To benefit humanity by being faithful to his humanhood. 1894 *Church Union* (N.Y.) Mar. Ob. for a Christly humanhood that will relegate sexhood to its legitimate sphere.

Humanios, rare. [irreg. f. HUMAN + -IOS pl. suffix.] The subject or study of human affairs.

α 1864 COLLINS is cited by Webster.

Humaniform (*hūmānifōrm*), a. [ad. L. type **hūmāniform-is*, f. *hūmānus* HUMAN: see -FORM.]

Of human form, anthropomorphic; in quot. Attributing human form to the Deity, anthropomorphic. So † **Humaniformian**, one who attributes human form to God, an anthropomorphite.

1550 HUTCHINSON *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 164 This image is in our souls, not in our bodies: as I have proved in my confutation of the Anthropomorphites, or humaniformians. 1644 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 277 The error of the Humaniformians. 1889 *Amer. Antiquarian* Jan. 11 All religion being more or less anthropomorphic, or humaniform.

Humanify (*hūmānifai*), v. [f. HUMAN a. + -FY.] trans. To make human. Hence **Humanification**, a making, or representing as, human.

1609 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Pract. Wks. 1861-2 III. 211 For His own Son to be humanified, and being man to be crucified. 1860 H. B. WILSON in *Ess. & Rev.* 186 The humanifying of the Divine Word. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 490 The humanification of the physical forces.

Humanish, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat human or human-looking.

1837 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 511 It had a humanish kind of head and body. α 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* IV. 490 Caesar's horse with humanish feet.

Humanism (*hūmāniz'm*), [f. HUMAN a. + -ISM, after *humanist*. Cf. Ger. *humanismus*.]

† 1. Belief in the mere humanity of Christ: cf. HUMANITARIAN sb. 1 a. Obs.

1812 COLERIDGE *Omniana in Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 377 A man who has passed from orthodoxy to the loosest Arminianism, and thence to Arianism, and thence to direct Humanism.

2. The character or quality of being human; devotion to human interests.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 241 More consonant... to truth, as well as to an enlightened spirit of humanism. 1850 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 242 The Homeric Mercury... exceeds in humanism... the other Olympian gods. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 119 With kindly humanism they countenanced Our emulation of diuine escapes Thro' sense and soul. 1888 *Amer. Anthropol.* Jan. 12 According as he [man] raises his intellectual and moral nature to the levels of a higher and higher humanism.

3. Any system of thought or action which is concerned with merely human interests (as distinguished from diuine), or with those of the human race in general (as distinguished from individual); the 'Religion of Humanity'.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 76/2 The Philanthropic Humanism soon gave place to a higher Humanism, which began to spring out of the ardent study of the ancient classics. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 25 Comism or Positivism, or, as it might be called, Humanism. 1877 W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) II. 249, I neither admit the moral influence of theism in the past, nor look forward to the moral influence of humanism in the future. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsych.* 128 Altruism... overshadows the Egoism on which rests the morality of individual men, and already shows occasional symptoms of fading into a higher Humanism. 1889 *Spectator* 25 June 853/1 From the strictest Roman Catholicism to the nakedest humanism.

4. Devotion to those studies which promote human culture; literary culture; esp. the system of the Humanists, the study of the Roman and Greek classics which came into vogue at the Renaissance.

1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 276 note, *Die Gelehrten Schulen*, etc., i.e. Learned Schools, according to the principles of a genuine humanism. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 91 Greek humanism and Greek philosophy. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Introd. Eng. Hist.* vii. 105 When the Middle Ages drew to a close with the humanism of Italy. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Aug. 220 We talk of knowing Greek and Roman antiquity... which is what people have called humanism. 1885 SYMONDS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 709/2 Petrarch... was even less eminent as an Italian poet than as the founder of Humanism, the inaugurator of the Renaissance in Italy. 1885 *Academy* 5 Sept. 144/1 The humanism of Erasmus and More, once planted in England, grew there as it did abroad. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* I. iii. § 2. 46 The early humanism of France was clouded and lost in the tempests of the Hundred Years' War.

Humanist (*hūmānist*), [ad. F. *humaniste* (1539 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *umanista* (Ariosto *Sat.* vii): see HUMAN and -IST.]

1. A student of human affairs, or of human nature; formerly, sometimes, † a secular writer (as distinguished from a diuine).

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 111 The Humanist, I meane him that affects the knowledge of State affaires, Histories [etc.]. α 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 36 (1740) 449 What a Discovery is it... that Vice raged at Court? Is it not the Hackney Observation of all Humanists? 1863 MAS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 215 The ample wisdom and bland morality of such a humanist as Shakespear.

2. One devoted to or versed in the literary studies called 'the humanities'; a classical scholar; esp. a Latinist, a professor or teacher of Latin. arch. (Sometimes by early writers opposed to 'diuine'.)

1599 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* To Rdr., Considering the expositors drift to consist in deluering a direct order of construction for the releefe of weakke Grammatists, not in attempting by curious deuse and disposition, to content courtly Humanists. 1596 HARRINGTON *Melam. Ajax* 74, I might repute him as a good humanist, but I should ever doubt him for a good diuine. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 2 Antiquaries, Poets, Humanists, States-men, Merchants, Diuines. 1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Cille of God* (1620) 512 The humanists cannot agree about the first city-founder. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 397 One Mr. Andrew Bruce, humanist in the Old College. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 283 Jeremy Taylor... was a rare Humanist. 1755 JOHNSON, *Humanist*, a philologer; a grammarian; a term used in the schools of Scotland. 1817 J. BROWN *Gospel Truth Stated* (1831) 70 What he was for a humanist... his translation of his own work... into good Roman Latin will abundantly testify. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. xiii. 366 In 1620 he [the Master of the grammar School]... was nominated grammarian or humanist in King's college.

3. **Literary Hist.** One of the scholars who, at the Revival of Learning in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, devoted themselves to the study of the language, literature, and antiquities of Rome, and afterwards of Greece; hence, applied to later disciples of the same culture.

1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* II. 361 Of this town was Caelius Rhodiginus... and Bonifacius Bonifacii, another learned humanist. 1764 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 455 The humanists of the fifteenth century revived the knowledge of the ancients. 1870 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* 135 Milton lived in antiquity as much as any fifteenth-century humanist. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Strassus* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 140 Hutten had united in him the culture of the humanist and the energy of the enthusiast. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Equality* 80 Milton was born a humanist, but the Puritan temper mastered him. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 318 A society of heathen-minded Humanists under the presidency of... Pomponius Laetus.

attrib. 1881 G. W. KITCHIN in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 412/2 Italy, that holy land of Humanist enthusiasm. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2033 Among the humanist predecessors of the Reformation. 1887 J. C. MORISON *Service of Man* (1889) 152 His superior culture and humanist sense of the 'becoming'.

4. **Theol. Hist.** (See quot.)

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 76 *Humanists*, a class of thinkers which arose in Germany towards the end of the eighteenth century, originating chiefly from the diffusion of the writings of Rousseau... Their system... usually called *Humanism*... sought to level all family distinctions, all differences of rank, all nationality, all positive moral obligation, all positive religion, and to train mankind to be men, as... the highest accomplishment.

Humanistic, a. (sb.). [f. prec. + -IC.]

Pertaining to or characteristic of the humanists or classical scholars of the Renaissance; classical.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 287 A collision between the new and humanistic method [of instruction]... and the old modes, was inevitable. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 753 Erasmus, the most brilliant representative of humanistic culture at the beginning of the sixteenth century. 1885 PATER *Marius* II. 128 The Church was becoming [in the latter part of second century] humanistic, in a best and earliest Renaissance. 1896 E. GOSSÉ *Crit. Kit-Kats* 252 With the accession of humanistic ideas, he [Pater] had gradually lost all belief in the Christian religion.

† B. sb. pl. **Humanistics**: Humanistic or classical studies or writings. Obs.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 2 Pomey's Onomasticks, and Tachard's Lexographicks, and Rapin's Critical Humanistics... are far surpass'd by our Oxford Grammar.

Humanistical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = HUMANISTIO; pertaining to classical studies.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 70 His [Sir Thomas More's] Humanistical Pamphlets. *Ibid.* II. To Rdr. 49 Their [Jesuits] boasting Monopoly and bragging Tyranny over Humanistical Schools. *Ibid.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 107 Master of Rhetoric and Poetry in the famous Trivial School of Humanistical Studies at Jena.

Hence **Humanistically** *adv.*, in relation to humanism or classical studies; from the point of view of the humanist.

1806 A. SETH in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 423/2 The teaching of the school of Charrtes, humanistically nourished on the study of the ancients. 1890 *Athenum* 26 July 117/3 This may be humanistically true.

Humanitarian (*hi:mənɪtɪəriən*), *sb.* and *a.* [*f.* HUMANITY, after *unitarian*, *trinitarian*.]

A. sb. 1. *Theol.* *a.* One who affirms the humanity (but denies the divinity) of Christ.

1819 MOORE *Diary* 30 Jan., The sect of the Humanitarians. Part... more shocked as a grammarian at the word than as a divine at the sect. 1819 M. STUART *Lett. to W. E. Channing* 144 Now [in New England]... there are scarcely any of the younger preachers of Unitarian sentiments who are not simple Humanitarians.

B. An anthropomorphite: see *quot.*

1844 R. BALMER *Lect. & Disc.* (1845) I. 193 The opinion of the humanitarians or anthropomorphites as they are called... that the Deity possesses a material body.

2. One who professes the 'Religion of Humanity', holding that man's duty is chiefly or wholly comprised in the advancement of the welfare of the human race: applied to various schools of thought and practice.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 54 Herder... in his work, entitled, *The History of Humanity*, is merely what may be termed a Humanitarian. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 589 M. Pierre Leroux, most distinguished of the Humanitarians, the last sect which figures on the scene, bidding for disciples. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 400 The fifteen rules or doctrines of the Humanitarians. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1038/1 *Humanitarian*, a name applied... to such parties as profess the 'religion of humanity'... the spontaneous perfectibility of the human race.

3. One who advocates or practises humanity or humane action; one who devotes himself to the welfare of mankind at large; a philanthropist. Nearly always *contemptuous*, connoting one who goes to excess in his humane principles.

1844 LD. ASHBURTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiii. 18 The most mischievous men of our day are our conceited political economists and our ultra humanitarians. 1851 GALLINGA *Italy* II. 1. 20 The patriot merged into the humanitarian. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxxvii. 213 Who can stand being called 'humanitarian and abolitionist'? 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 84 A man cannot be too really humane, but the typical humanitarian is only sentimental.

B. adj. 1. Holding the views or doctrines of humanitarians; held or practised by humanitarians (in the senses, A 1, 2).

1846 WORCESTER cites *Church Observer*. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 413 The Humanitarian Solemnization of Matrimony. 1886 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* V. 180/2 The original Calvinism of the race had changed to Arianism, and he himself became humanitarian in his Christology.

2. Devoted to humanity or the human race as an object of worship.

1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Progr.* 4, I am not aware that so much as the rudiment of a new religion has yet been actually produced, unless it be the Humanitarian religion of M. Comte.

3. Having regard to the interests of humanity or mankind at large; relating to, advocating, or practising humanity or humane action; broadly philanthropic. Often *contemptuous* or *hostile*.

1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 219 However open to criticism upon broad humanitarian grounds. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 58 Pecksniff presents himself as a humanitarian philosopher. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 2/3 These are the aims of the Humanitarian Movement, and with their realisation will come the regeneration of the race. 1897 F. N. MAUDE *Volunt. v. Compuls. Service* 33 All the nonsense of humanitarian sentimentalists.

Hence **Humanitarianism**, the system, principles, or practice of humanitarians (in any of the senses above); **Humanitarianize** *v. trans.*, to make humanitarian.

1833 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1890) I. 11 His [Priestley's] transition from Low Arianism to Humanitarianism. 1890 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 84 The puerile whimpering of an effeminate humanitarianism. 1897 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 364 Specious but most mischievous humanitarianism, and self-exalting but hollow philanthropy. 1895 GLADSTONE *Farw. Addr. Edinboro' Univ.* 27 A still deeper trace of humanitarianism lay in the transportation of the family order into heaven. 1895 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 10 July 10/4 Persons who desire to humanitarianize capital punishment.

Humanitary (*hi:mənɪtəri*), *a. rare*. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ARY*. Cf. *F. humanitaire*.]

1. Of or relating to humanity or the human race. 1857-8 SEARS *Athen.* iii. viii. 333 Individual and humanitarian regeneration.

2. Of or relating to humanity or humane action; philanthropic, humanitarian.

1806 H. JAMES *Bostonians* I. i. iv. 40 After fifty years of humanitarian zeal.

Humanitarian (*-i:ʃən*). *Obs.* Also *-io:ian*. [*irreg. f.* HUMANITY + *-AN*, by association with *logician*, etc.] One versed in the 'humanities'; a classical scholar; = HUMANIST 2.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 40/2 Oliver Eustace, a student of the civil and canon law, a good humanician, and a proper philosopher. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. iii. I have read history, I am a little humanician. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueto.* Annot. 18 A deep Scholler and great Humanician as we speake, and whom the Greeks call Philologon. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 103 The said Robertson was an exact Grammarian and Humanician.

Humanity (*hi:mənɪti*). [*a. F. humanité* (older forms *humeinele*, *humanitè*, 12th c. in *Littre*), *ad. L. hūmānitas* + *em*, *f. hūmānus* HUMAN.]

1. Connected with human.

I. The quality or condition of being human, manhood; the human faculties or attributes collectively; human nature; man in the abstract.

1430 LYDG. *Hors. Shep.* & G. (Roxb.) 15 When he [Christ]... Took the clothing of our humanite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, The humanite or manhood of our lorde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 39, I have thought some of Natures Iouney-men had made men, and not made them well, they imitated Humanity so abominably. 1604 — *Oth.* i. iii. 317, I would change my Humanity with a Baboone. 1730 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Intro. § 9 The abstract idea of man, or, if you please, humanity, or human nature. 1773 LD. MONBODDO *Lang.* (1774) I. Intro. 2 Without the use of reason and speech, we have no pretensions to humanity. 1834 W. INDIA *Sketch Bk.* I. 23 One of the numerous specimens of rough-spun humanity peculiar to the sea-coast. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xvii. (1878) 206 A... regenerative process... which contemplates the whole humanity, body as well as soul. 1898 *New York Voice* 5 May 6/3 They denounced slavery as a sin, asserted the humanity of the blacks.

b. pl. Human attributes; traits or touches of human nature or feeling; points that concern man, or appeal to human sensibilities.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* II. iv. 124 The fair humanities of old religion. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* IV. cxix. 178 In the exercise of their calling, the distinctions of society disappear, and poor human nature is strip to its humanities. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 122 Individuals with a happy nature and an instinct for the humanities of life.

2. The human race; mankind; human beings collectively.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 42 Vnlesse he be false, or that he be an enemy to humanitie. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 184 The greatest part of Humanity is lost in Earth, and their Souls so fixed in that grosser moiety of themselves (their Bodies). 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 271 Each shore appeared pleasing to humanity. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* I. 59 Their Services to humanity are very great. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 109 Each nation contributes something to the fulness of the life of humanity. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 247 The inhabitants... came—a brown mass of naked humanity—down the steep cliff path.

II. Connected with humane.

3. The character or quality of being humane; behaviour or disposition towards others such as befits a man. + *a.* Civility, courtesy, politeness, good behaviour; kindness as shown in courteous or friendly acts, obligingness. (Cf. HUMANE 1 a.)

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 11 Bi cause of humanytee or curtasie. 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 483 II. 147, I beseeche you, schew the brynger of this letter sum humane and worsschipe. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 138 in *Babers Bk.* 86 To prate in thy maysters presence, it is no humanitee. 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 21 July, I din'd with my L. Treasurer... where his Lordship used me with singular humanitie. 1694 STAYNE *Cranmer* (1848) I. Pref. 31 William Peyt of the Inner-Temple... did with great humanity communicate unto me his collection of excellent papers. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* xxvi. 198 The keeper... with his former unconstitutional and ambiguous humanity.

b. Disposition to treat human beings and animals with consideration and compassion, and to relieve their distresses; kindness, benevolence; = HUMANENESS. (In earlier use not clearly separable from a.)

1536 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 36 O noble Markys, youre humanitee Assureth vs to yeue vs hardnesse. 1531 ELVOR *Gov.* II. viii, Humanitee... is a general name to those vertues, in whome semeth to be a mutual conorde and loue, in the nature of man. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 21 Ther is commended humanitie, for that they are redy to relieue the want of their brethren. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvii. (1640) 76 The vertue of humanity, that is, of being ready to shew love to man, as he is man. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 97 Treat the prisoners... with humanity. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 501 Great tenderness of heart, and humanity of disposition. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 224 The English laws against Popery... were so much mitigated by the prudence and humanity of the Government.

c. pl. Instances or acts of humanity; + courtesies (*obs.*); kindnesses, tendernesses.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 51 Though thou seemed as enemy... jyt we found mair humanities and pleasures than damage by thy cunning. 1897 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxviii So are our gentle natures intertwined With sweet humanities. 1892 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 925 All the courtesies and humanities of generous warfare. 1892 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xv. 188 Blended graces and beauties, and humanities which are found... in all churches, but not in each separate man.

4. Learning or literature concerned with human culture: a term including the various branches of polite scholarship, as grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and esp. the study of the ancient Latin and Greek classics. *a. sing.* (Still used in the Scottish Universities, in the sense of 'the study of the Latin language and literature'.)

This (=15-16th c. It. *umanità*, *F. humanité*) appears to

have represented *L. humanitas* in its sense of 'mental cultivation befitting a man, liberal education', as used by Aulus Gellius, Cicero, and others; hence, taken as 'literary culture, polite literature, *littera humanioris*'; but it was very often, in scholastic and academic use, opposed to *divinity*, as if = secular learning.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 121 a/2 He floured in double science... that is to saye dyuynyte and humanyte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 255 Hauynge... sum knowledge of letters of humanitie. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 97 By reason of prophane literature and humanity opposite unto sacred letters. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2. 20 There doe arise three knowledges, Divine Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and Humane Philosophy, or Humanitie. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 43 He... went to Lisbon, and taught Humanity in the English College there. 1737 *J. Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. x. 440 In this University [Edinburgh] are taught Divinity, Philosophy... Oratory, Humanity. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxv. (1840) II. 547 Nicholas the fifth... established public rewards at Rome for composition in the learned languages, appointed professors in humanity. *Ibid.* 550 Rodolphus Langius... a tolerable Latin poet... opened a school of humanity at Munster: which supplied his countrymen with every species of elegant learning. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. v. i. § 27. 348 Lectures in humanity, that is, in classical literature, were, in 1535, established in all colleges of the University of Oxford. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 265 The 'Professor of Humanity' has his place in... official lists as if there were nothing antiquated or peculiar in the term. 1865 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VII. 10 The study, of which Greek learning is the main... as well as the most arduous part, made its way, under the well-deserved name of Humanity, to the very head of the Faculty of Arts. 1869 SIR A. GRANT *Address Students Univ. Edin.* 2 Nov., Latin, not altogether without reason called 'Humanity' in this University, is the greatest of all keys to the history, the thoughts, and the mind itself of civilized man. 1893 FOWLER *Hist. C. C. C.* ii. 58 (O. H. S.) The first Professor of Humanity [in C. C. C., Oxford] was Ludovicus Vives, the celebrated Spanish humanist.

b. pl. (Usually with *the*; = *Fr. les humanités*.)

1702 WOODROFFE *Daniel's 70 Weeks* Ep. Aij b, What Philosophy, what Humanities, what Law, what Divinity did not his Discourses still infuse? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, I have been bred in Paris, and learned my humanities and my *curriculum* medendi. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 92 An Eton captain... critically learned in all the humanities. 1886 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* iv. (1890) 108 Neither would I have you neglect the humanities. I could wish that every one of you... could enjoy in the originals Homer, and Virgil, and Dante, and Rabelais, and Goethe. 1886 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 147 The teaching of the Humanities and of the Hebrew.

5. attrib. and Comb. *a.* in sense 4.

1565 HARDING in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 496 Some out of the Canonists, some out of the Schoolmen... most of all out of Humanity Bookes, wherein you be prettily scene... As for Diuinity, there appeareth no great knowledge in you. 1608 FULMAN in *Fowler Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 381 *note*, Ludovicus Vives lodged in C. C. C., and, by Tradition, was Humanitie Reader to the Coll. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 129, I was a year at the Humanity classe.

b. in sense 3 b.

1823 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 384 To tell the humanity-men to look at home for slaves to free. *Ibid.*, Colonel Wodehouse... opposed this humanity-scheme. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 109 The humanity-mongers, who deny the necessity and lawfulness of inflicting capital punishment.

Humanisation (*hi:mənɪzɪʃən*). [*f.* next + *-ATION*.]

The action or process of humanizing, or condition of being humanized: *a.* in sense 1 of the vb.

1836 CUL. WISEMAN *Sc. & Relig.* I. iii. 184 Advancing... in this road to humanization... their jabbering resolved itself into articulate sounds. 1856 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 100 This degrading humanization of the Deity. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 113/2 The complete humanization of nature.

b. in sense 2 of the vb.

1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 93 Learning and humanization quickly followed. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. iv. 427 Those diversions... which... promote the humanization of our manners. 1876 MAUSLEY *Phys. Mind* vi. 366 There is not a being born into the world who does not carry in his nature the cultivation of his epoch, marking, so to speak, its stage of humanization. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Equality* 65 Great elements in our humanisation.

Humanize (*hi:mənɪz*), *v.* [*ad. F. humaniser* (16th c. in *Littre*), *f. hūmān-us*; see -IZE.]

1. trans. To make or render human; to give a human character to, imbue with human qualities; to turn into, or represent in, the form of man; to conform to human nature or use.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1210 Socrates... hath humanized as I may so say, Philosophy, and attributed it to humane reason. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Domesday* v. (R.), When humaniz'd our Saviour did remaine. 1796 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. v. Before the Christian religion had, as it were, humanized the idea of the Divinity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. x. (1864) IX. 338 The cloister... must humanise itself that it may represent man. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 671 It is clear that the Fijians humanized their gods.

2. To make humane; to civilize, soften, refine; to imbue with gentleness or tenderness.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polesander* II-iv. 235 The wilder people... were somewhat humaniz'd by our conversation. 1670 WALTON *Lives* II. 132 My faithful Tears... shall flow To humanize the Flints on which I tread. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *To Humanize*, to make gentle, tractable and familiar. 1790 J. B. MONKTON *Mann. W. Ind.* 164 If blacks were humanized, instructed in arts and sciences, husbandry and commerce. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Comp.* I. ii. 33 The Evangelical precepts... distinctly humanized the way in which war was carried on.

3. intr. To act as a human being. *Obs. rare.*

1655 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 163 By Divinizing one gets Respect; by Humanizing, Contempt.

4. *intr.* for *pass.* To become humanized, to grow humane.

a 1790 FRANKLIN (Webster 1864). Humanizing by degrees, it [the law of nations] admitted slavery instead of death [as a punishment]. 1866 MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Eng. Sister Mercy* 28 Some few of them [boys] were observed to humanise considerably under the intercourse.

Hence *humanising vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1655 [see 3]. 1816 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Waterloo* II. xvii. The love of peace and humanizing art. 1850 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* xxi, A fresh centre of instruction, humanizing, disciplining ... to hundreds of little savage spirits. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 145. Love... has exercised a humanizing if not a strengthening influence on the world.

Humanized (-izd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED¹.]

1. Made or represented as human (see *prec.* 1).

Humanized lymph or virus: vaccine lymph or virus modified by being communicated to a human being in vaccination.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 19 The humanised head being sometimes bearded, and sometimes not. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* x. 322 The humanized aspects of the external world. 1880 DR. CAMERON in *Parl.* 11 June, Guarantee against the propagation of those human diseases occasionally inoculated with humanised lymph.

2. Made humane; civilized, refined (see *prec.* 2).

1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 298, I live... in liberal and humanized company. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 331 Notions... no longer suitable to our refined and humanized age.

Humaniser. [f. as *prec.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which humanizes.

1776 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* I. 324 Orpheus... the... humanizer of the... savage Thracians. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 36 The first humanizer of men was their worship.

Humankind (hiū'mān'kai'nd). [Properly two words, *human kind*; now commonly written as one, after *mankind*.] The human race; mankind.

c 1645 COWLEY *To Sir W. Davenant* 16 So much more thanks from human kind does merit The Poets Fury than the Zealots Spirit. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 640 A knowledge both of books and human kind. 1798 YOUNG *Love Fame* VII. (1757) 162 The world their field, and humankind their prey. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* xi. 222 All humankind will be gathered hereafter into one universal empire.

Human-like, *a.* [f. *HUMAN* + *LIKE* *a.*] Like that which is human, resembling the human; like a human being, man-like.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. vii. 239 The human-like figure of their hands and feet. 1813 SOUTHEY *Life of Nelson* I. 15 No other animal has so humanlike an expression in its countenance. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 108 Their natives are, some human-like, and some of great gigantic grace. 1851 MAYNE *Rid. Scap. Hunt.* xxiii. 172 The mare uttered a sort of human-like scream.

Humanly (hiū'mānli), *adv.* In 5-8 also humanely. [f. *HUMAN* *a.* + -LY².]

1. After the manner of man, in accordance with human nature; by human means, by man.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 14 Thou shouldst rather thinke Divinely of Man, then Humanely of God. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 4 Humanly Instituted and Determined. 1844 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) II. 155 Is Sunday, not divinely speaking, but humanly... a blessing? 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 83 So that I perish humanly 'twill please Me humanly to die. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 318/1 Judges are humanly fallible and subject to prejudice.

2. Within the range of human experience or power; from the standpoint of man.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 4 The true pleasure (to speak humanelly) is y^e which naturallie giveth pleasure to all persons. 1649 MILTON *Elion* xxvi, Every accident... that may happ'n humanly to the affairs of men. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 55 [The deed] was thought humanely impossible. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 55 p. 8 There is no Question, humanly speaking, but these great Ends will be brought about. 1883-4 J. G. BUTLER *Bible-Work* II. 54 Under circumstances never humanly matched.

3. With the feelings distinctive or worthy of man; with human kindness. (In earlier use, Courteously, in a friendly manner: cf. *HUMANE* 1 *a.*)

c 1485 *Songs & Carols* (1847) 64 The godwytt ful humanly to hyr spowse gave gownys. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 79 The king of Jngland... prayes him to desist and to returne... The Scotis king returnes... humanlie and gentillie, confidng in his promises. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* iii. 77 Modestly bold, and humanly severe. a 1845 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* iv, Think of her... Gently and humanly. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 93 If he had not felt intensely and humanly.

Humanness (hiū'mān'nes). [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Human quality: = *HUMANITY* 1.

1777 in BAILEY vol. II. 1808 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 400 It leaves all the echoes... far behind, in number, distinctness, and humanness of voice. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 226 The naive innocence of the child's untainted humanness. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 78 Faces drop humanness without becoming recognizably bestial.

Humano, used as combining form of *L. humānus* *HUMAN*: = 'humanly...', 'human and...'; as *humano-solar*, -*taurine*.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 350 The cherub, or humano-taurine apparition. 1828 — *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) II. 14 The great humano-solar divinity of Paganism.

Humate (hiū'mēt), *sb. Chem.* [f. *HUM* + -ATE⁴.] A salt of humic acid.

1844 PETZOLDT *Lect. Farmers* 93 Salts, denominated humates. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 227. 237 From the solution of humates or ulmates contained in the soil.

Humate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. *L. humāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *humāre* to bury.] Buried, interred.

1511 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) V. 24 That my body be humate byfore the v tapurs under the crucifix. 1518 Will of Hopkinson (Somerset Ho.), My body to be humate & berid.

Humation. *Obs.* [ad. *L. humation-em*, f. *humāre* to bury.] Burial, interment; inhumation.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 137 Give them Humation Build them a Monument. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lanc.* II. (1662) 117 Lancashire gave me Breath, And Cambridge Education. Middlesex gave me Death, And this Church my Humation.

Humayn (e), *obs. ff. HUMAN, HUMANE. Hum-*

ber, *obs. ff. HUMMER, var. UMBER, the grayling.*

Hum-bird. *Obs.* [f. *HUM* *sb.* or *vb-stem* + *BIRD*.] = *HUMMING-BIRD*.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 31 As she flies, she makes a little humming noise like a Humble-bee: wherefore shee is called the Humbird. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii. 315 The Humbird, not much exceeding a Beetle. 1698 B. BULLIVANT in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 168 The Hum-bird I have shot with Sand. 1819 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit Fay* iv, Some from the hum-bird's downy nest.

Humble (hū'mbl'), *a. l.* Forms: 3-6 umble,

4- humble, (4-5 humbyll, 5 ounbylle, 6 humbul). See also *HUMIL* *a.* [a. OF. *umble*,

humble (18th c. in *Littre*): = *L. humil-em* low,

lowly, small, slight, mean, insignificant, base, f.

humus ground, earth. The *h* was originally mute

as in *F.*; the pronunciation (v'mbl') has prevailed

down to the 19th c. See also the doublet *HUMIL* *a.*

1. Having a low estimate of one's importance,

worthiness, or merits; marked by the absence of

self-assertion or self-exaltation; lowly: the opposite

of *proud*. *a.* Of persons.

c 1250 Old Kent. *Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Ure lord god

almichti... purch his grace maked of þo euele manne good

man, of þe orgellus umble. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. p. 686

Humble folk ben cristes freendes. c 1430 LYDG. *Hers,*

Shepe, & G. 79 Vnto the wolffe contrarye of nature... is this

ounbylle best (sheep). 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edu.* IV 194 b,

Neither to wanton nor to humble. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III.

v. 7, I am an humble Sutor to your Vertues. 1640 J. DYKE

Worthy Commun. 130 Christ was humble, they are proud.

c 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 875 Thy sum of duty let two words

contain... Be humble, and be just. 1854 ROBERTSON *Serm.*

Ser. III. xviii. (1882) 241 God... places the humble consistent

follower and the broken-hearted sinner on a level. *Mod. A*

humble follower of the Master.

b. Of qualities, attributes, actions, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 68 (124) She hym thonkyd oft

in humble chere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 64 There ben louers

of such a sort, That feignen heren an humble port. 1509

HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxi. 130 (1845) 154 His umble service

we pray you allow. 1552 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Morn. Pr.*, I

praye and beseeche you... to accompany me wyth a pure heart

and humble voyce. 1662 *Ibid.*, *Com. Thanksgiving*, We thine

unworthy servants do give thee most humble and hearty

thanks. 1787 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 1, spoke in the humblest

accent. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 95 There can be... in

my humble opinion, no doubt on the subject. 1841 ELPHINSTONE

Hist. Ind. II. 475 He... made the humblest professions

of fidelity.

c. Used formally, esp. in subscriptions to letters,

in addressing a person regarded as one's superior.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 768, I neuere heeld me lady ne

maistrisse But humble seruant to youre worthynesse. 1414

Rolls Parl. IV. 22/2 Oure soverain Lord, youre humble

and trewe lieges that ben come for the Commune of youre

lond. 1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 76 l. 99 Sheweth and piteously

compleyneth youre humble trewe obeisantes Comunes. 1471

Ibid. No. 670 III. 8 Your humblyst seruant, J. of Gelston.

1640 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 169 Your Majesties most

faithfull and most humble subject and servant, Ormonde. 1653

Walton Angler Ep. Ded. 6, I am really, Sir, Your most

affectionate Friend, and most humble Servant, Iz. Wa.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 p. 8 The humble Petition of

Penelope Prim, Widow. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks.

1799 II. 32 Madam Meehlin, your humble. 1806 SISK

Winter in Lond. (ed. 3) III. 117 His coldness has driven

them from his mansion to that of your humble servant. 1808

in *Sir F. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 55, I have the honour to

be, Dear Sir, your faithful humble servant, Wm. Pinkney.

2. Of lowly condition, rank, or estate; of modest

dimensions; modest, unpretentious.

c 1386 Humble bed [see *HUMBLEHEDE*]. c 1400 *Rom.*

Rose 6148 Sikerest ryding Is undirneht humblest clothing.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III 46 An humble page. 1601

SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 162, I am from humble, he from

honored name. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise*

Vieillard A iij, A man of an obscure and humble condition.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, She retired to her

humble bed. 1854 G. LONG *Prof. Caesar's Comm.* 9 An

humble friend, a man unknown to fame. 1894 J. T. FOWLER

Adamnan Introd. 38 A church or oratory of humble char-

acter. *Mod.* The duties of a humble station.

† b. Of local situation: Low-lying, not elevated.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 13 In humble dales is

footing fast, the trode is not so tickle. 1681 COTTON *Wood*

Peak 82 Upon a Terrass, as most Houses high, Though

from this prospect humble to your eye. 1799 S. SWITZER

Hydrost. & Hydraul. 40 The Rivers Rea and Isis, which

break out... in the County of Oxon... draw their original from

so humble a Plain, that there is scarce any Declivity sufficient

for their Current. *Ibid.* 75 Water is conveyed with

more Ease into the humble Plains below.

c. Of plants: Low-growing. (Now often with

some fig. notion of *a.*)

1628 WILLSFORD *Secrets Nat.* 53 These Dewes... being

observed much more... upon the humble shrub, then upon

trees. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 601 It is

a smaller and more humble plant than the *G. sanguineum*.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. x. § 24, 102 Lichen, and

mosses... for the most part humblest of the green things

that live). *Mod.* The species are mostly of humble growth.

d. *Humble plant*: the common Sensitive plant.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 80 That all Vegetables (as well as the Sensitive and humble Plants) have this latter kind of Sensation, as well as Animals. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 114/1 The Humble Plant will fall of its own accord, when you come near it. 1796 MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 341 Humble plant is one of the sensitives, the property of which is to close its leaves or drop them upon being touched. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Humble Plant, *Mimosa pudica*.

3. *Comb.* parasynthetic, as *humble-minded*, -*mouthed*, -*spirited*, -*visaged* *adjs.*; whence *humble-mindedness*, etc.; quasi-*advb.* in *humble-acting* *adj.*

1573 *New Custom* I. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 16 The

humble-spirited is termed a fool or a lout. 1580 SIDNEY

Arcadia (1622) 136 Humble-heartedness and harty earnest-

ness. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 34 Like humble visag'd

suters. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 107 Yare meek, and

humble-mouth'd. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 442 p. 3 Whether

the Ambitious or Humble-minded. 1728 WESLEY *Wks.*

(1879) XII. 34 A serious humble-acting Christian. 1893

Athenaeum 24 June 790.2 His truthfulness was not less

conspicuous than the humbledness of which it was the

parent.

Humble, *a. 2*: see *HUMBLE* *a.*

Humble, *v. 1* [f. *HUMBLE* *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render humble or meek in spirit;

to cause to think more lowly of oneself.

1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 137 Loue's a mighty Lord,

And hath so humbled me. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cii. 14 If

they shall be truly sensible of thy punishments, and humbled

for their sins. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 39 An

account of the lowliness of our own origin, if it cannot

amuse, will at least serve to humble us. 1879 CHR. ROS-

SETTI *Seek & F.* 161 When we ask to be humbled, we must

not recoil from being humiliated.

2. To lower in dignity, position, condition, or

degree; to bring low, abase.

1684 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* IV. xx, The prowde shall be

allway humbled. 1688 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 472 All humbled

on your knees. 1611 BIBLE *Dent.* xxii. 24 Because he hath

humbled his neighbours wife. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*

(1840) II. 311 Though the purity thereof is much subject to

be humbled. 1694 RAY *Discol. World* II. v. (1732) 245 The

highest Mountains may be humbled into Valleys. 1759

ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. vi. 478 To humble the Church was

the king's next step. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I.

34 A French soldier is not to be humbled in the opinion of

his countrymen or of himself. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.*

viii. § 5 The Catholic League [was] humbled in the dust.

3. *refl.* To render oneself humble; to assume a

humble attitude; to do obeisance, bow. *arch.*

[*Cf. med. L. sa humiliate*, per adorationem inclinare se,

genus flectere (Du Cange).]

c 1

c 1990 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiv. 106, *Lacy*. What haue you fit for breakefast? *Margret*. Butter and cheese, and humbles of a Deere. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 203 The humbles was ever my dogges fee, which by the wesell was hanged on the barre in the chimney, for his diet only. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 1 Without telling . . . who has the Humbles, who the Haunch, and who the Legs of the last Stag.

† **Humble**, app. a popular corruption of HOMILY. 1590 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 65 He . . . stubbers vp his service, and he can not reade the humbles.

Humble, obs. form of HUMBLY.

Humble-bee (hʌmbl'bi:). Also 5 humbul-, -yl-. [Known only from the 15th c.; but possibly an old word, representing an OE. **humbeol-béo*: cf. OHG. *humbeol*, *humbeol*, MHG. *humbeol*, *humbeol* (masc.), Ger. *hummel* fem., *hummelbiene*, the large wild-bee, MLG. *homele*, *hummele*, *homelbe*, MDu. *hommel* (m. and f.), Kilian *hommel*, *hommel*, 'bombilius, fucus, et crabro', Du. *hommel* masc. a drone-bee, Da. *humlebi*, Sw. *humla* (from LG.).

The *b* in OHG. and MHG. makes it somewhat doubtful whether the sb. was orig. derived from the root of *hummen* to HUM; but there can be little doubt of the subsequent association of *hummel* with the dim. vb. *hummelein*, or of *humbeol-bee* with HUMBLE v.]

A large wild bee, of the genus *Bombus*, which makes a loud humming sound; a humble-bee.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 26 In Juyll the greshop & the humbybee in the meadow. c 1470 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 86 The humbul-be (v.r. hombul-be) haundyit a home-pype. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 761/50 *Hic tabanus*, a humbybee. 1547 BOODE *Introd.* A. Knoll. ii. (1870) 126 Lyke the hussynge of a hombe be. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. l. 171 The honie-bags steale from the humble Bees. 1701 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 260 The Humble-bee is almost as large as the humming-bird. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 57 Humble-bees alone visit red clover, as other bees cannot reach the nectar.

b. *attrib.* † **humble-bee orchis**, the Bee Orchis. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. ci. § 3. 163 The Humble Bee Orchis hath a few small weake and shorte leaues.

† **Humbledory**. Obs. [Cf. *humble-bee*, *drumble-dore*, *drone*, Du. *hommel* a drone, and DOR sb.] A drone.

1555 in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlviii. 153 Not to lye in corners lyke humbledories, eatyng up the honey of the bees.

Humblefication, *nonce-ud.* [f. HUMBLE a.1 + -FICATION.] A making (oneself) humble.

1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 120 The Prospectus . . . has about it a sort of unmanly humblefication.

[**Humblehede**, a reading in some Chaucer MSS. for *humble bed*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 682 (Ellesm. MS.) From humble bed to roial magister. Up roos he Iulius the Conquerour. (So *Harl.*, *Hengw.*, *Camd.* MSS.; *Corp.*, *Petw.*, *Lans.* Fro humblehede and fro Roial Maister.)

† **Humble-jumble**. Obs. rare. [A riming formation on JUMBLE.] A confused jumble.

1550 CROMMER *Answ. to Gardiner* v. (1551) 361 A confusion, an humble jumble or hotch potch.

Humblely, obs. form of HUMBLY.

Humblement, *nonce-ud.* [f. HUMBLE v.1 + -MENT.] Humiliation.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1854) 293 In whom was perfected all sacrifice. All penalty, all humblement, all death.

Humbleness (hʌmbl'ni:). [f. HUMBLE a. + -NESS.] The quality of being humble.

1. Meekness, lowliness, humility.

1388 WYCLIF *Heb. Prol.* He knowynge her pride, and schewynge his owne humbleness [later MSS. humblesse]. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* iv. lxxv. 54 I here with al humbleness salute her. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* viii. 33 In his humbleness is his judgment exalted. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 125 With bated breath, and whispering humbleness. 1683 *Land. Gas.* No. 1864/3 With all humbleness and Duty we desire . . . to approach the Throne of your Sacred Majesty. 1853 MOORE *Loves Angels* iii. 208 Thus in humbleness they trod, Abashed, but pure before their God. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 448 Hence the humbleness there always is in Christian dignity.

2. Unpretentiousness, modest character.

1808 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 386 A daring humbleness of language and versification. 1818 SHELLEY in *Hogg Life* (1858) II. 140 If the humbleness of their quality is no objection. 1814 BYRON *Corair* i. ii. Earth's coarsest bread, the garden's homeliest roots . . . His short repast in humbleness supply.

Humble pie.

† 1. = UMBLE PIE, a pie made of the 'umbles' or inwards of a deer (or other animal). Obs.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 203 To season Humble-Pyes. (1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* 241 Robin helped him largely to numble-pie . . . and the other dainties of his table.)

2. To eat humble pie: to be very submissive; to apologize humbly; to submit to humiliation.

[From HUMBLE a., perh. with jocular reference to sense 1 here. Cf. *to eat rue-pie* (Lincolnsh.) to rue, repent.]

1830 FORBY'S *Voc. E. Anglia* App. 432 'To make one eat humble pie'—i.e. To make him lower his tone, and be submissive. It may possibly be derived from the *umbles* of the deer, which were the perquisite of the huntsman; and if so, it should be written *umbe-pie*, the food of inferiors. 1847-78 HALLIWELL s. v. To eat humble pie, to be very submissive, var. dial. 1853 THACKERAY *Newcomes* i. xiv. 136 You must get up and eat humble pie this morning, my boy. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xlii. 'The scornful Dog', had to eat wormwood pudding and humble pie. 1871 J. C. JEFFREY.

80N *Ann. Oxford* I. xiv. 224 The town had . . . to eat a considerable amount of humble pie. 1883 HOWELLS *Register* ii. Trying to think what was the very humblest pie I could eat.

b. In other analogous expressions.

1862 SALA *Seven Sons* II. ix. 217 The staple in the bill of fare was Humble Pie. 1895 *Times* 9 Jan. 4/1 To sue for peace when further resistance becomes hopeless is a kind of 'humble pie' that fate has condemned all vanquished nations to swallow from time immemorial.

Humbler (hʌmblər). [f. HUMBLE v.1 + -ER.] One who or that which humbles.

1611 COTGR., *Abbeisour*, an abaser, . . . humbler, bringer downe of. 1645 J. BOND *Oceanus Occid.* 35 It is also an humbler for sinne. 1832 *Examiner* 293/4 Such a doughty humbler of the pride of the insolent nobles.

† **Humblesse**. Obs. Also 4 umblesse, 5 humbles, -is (se). [a. OF. (*h*)umblesse, f. *humble*: see HUMBLE a.1 and -ESSE.] In ME. stressed on second syllable; by Spenser on first: cf. *richesse*, *riches*.] Humbleness, humility.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 55 Vmblesse and pes good feith the emperice. c 1374 — *Boeth.* iii. pr. viii. 63 (Camb. MS.) Thow shal defowe thy-self thow humblesse of axynge. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. iv. (1869) 3 Where inne weren stikked twelue degrees of humblesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 26 And with faire fearful humblesse towards him shee came. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. lxxv. And with prone humblesse her feet's dust doth sweep. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Natist* iv. 2 The strawy bed Where Mary, queen of Heaven, in humblesse lay.

† **Humblesso**. Obs. [An affected nonce-formation on prec., after such *It* or *Sp.* forms as *capriccio*, *capricho*.] An obeisance; a show of humility.

1599 NASH *Lenient Stage* 55 He kissed his hand thrice, and made as many Humblessoes ere hee would finger it. † **Humblete**, obs. by-form of HUMILITY.

c 1400-30 Chaucer's *Par.* T. P. 35 (Harl. MS.) In werkyng of alle maner humblete [6 texts humlyte(c)].

Humbling: see under HUMBLE v.1 and 2.

Humblok, obs. form of HUMLOCK.

Humbly (hʌmblɪ), *adv.* Also 4-6 umb-, -liohe, -li-, -le-, -lio. See also HUMILY. [f. HUMBLE a. + -LY-2: cf. *simple*, *simply*, etc.]

1. In a humble manner; with humility, meekly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1670 (1719) Loke þat ye þonke humbly (v.r. humbly, vmbly) Hem alle þre. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 1041 Oppon ys arm ys heued a layde, & humblyche answered þe kyng. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1837 The Troiane full umbly tolde hym anone. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 34 Thene sayd parys moche humbly with grete shamefastnes. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 345 With greet reverence and that ful humbly. 1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. 14 Walkyng humbly before the Lorde. 1617 MORVSON *Ilin.* ii. 279 Tyronne . . . kneeled at the doore humbly on his knees for a long space. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* v. (R.). Ofte he is heard to threat, and humbly oft to pray. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. Pref. 39 He who walks humbly with Nature will seldom be in danger of losing sight of Art.

b. Used formally in addressing a superior.

1483 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 44 Humble praying your good mastership to take no displeasure with me. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 230 Moste humbly beseechynge your highnes. that I maie have a sure saufe conduite. 1639 MARSH. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 58 I shall humbly craue leue to ade this to your self. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 P. 2, I do humbly propose . . . that another . . . be erected.

2. In a low or lowly position or condition; modestly; unpretentiously.

1746 *Tom Thum's Trav. Eng.* 105 Near an Acre of Pasture Ground. sunk gently down for several Hours, till at last it humbly settled about seventeen Yards below. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 292 John Bart, humbly born, and scarcely able to sign his name.

3. Comb.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 97 As . . . humble minded and demeaned a Gentlewoman, as I have ever [known]. 1892 D. A. CLARKE in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 668 The meek and humbly-clad Sisters of St. Francis.

Humboldtite (hʌmbɔlt'it). *Min.* [Named 1825 after F. H. Alexander von Humboldt, a famous German traveller (1769-1859): see -LITE.] A variety of melilitite, often found in large crystals.

1866 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* II. 251. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 325 Humboldtite, in right-square prisms. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 280 Humboldtite occurs in cavernous blocks of Somma.

Humboldtine (hʌmbɔlt'in). *Min.* [f. (1821) as prec.: see -INE.] Hydrous oxalate of iron, found usually in capillary crystals.

1822 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* v. 193 A new mineral, discovered . . . near Billin in Bohemia has been named Humboldtine. 1854 SHEPARD *Min.* 76 Humboldtine . . . blackens in the flame of a candle.

Humboldtite (hʌmbɔlt'it). *Min.* [f. as prec.: see -ITE.] 1. = prec.

† 2. A synonym of datolite. Obs.

1823 in *Thomson's Ann. Philos.* Ser. II. V. 134, I would propose to call it Humboldtite after that eminent philosopher, to whom natural science is so much indebted. 1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Min.* 28 Humboldtite; oxalate of iron.

Humbub (hʌmbʊg), *sb.* (a.) *colloq.* [A slang or cant word which came into vogue c 1750.

(An earlier date has been given in several Dictionaries, on the ground of the occurrence of the word in the title of F. Killigrew's *Universal Jester*, which the *Slang Dictionary* dates 'about 1735-40'. But the earliest ed. of that work is dated by Lowndes 1754; see below.)

Many guesses at the possible derivation of *humbub* have been made; but as with other and more recent words of similar introduction, the facts as to its origin appear to have been lost, even before the word became common enough to excite attention. Cf. the following:

1751 (Jan.) *Student* II. 41 There is a word very much in vogue with the people of taste and fashion, which though it has not even the 'penumbra' of a meaning, yet makes up the sum total of the wit, sense and judgement of the aforesaid people of taste and fashion! . . . I will venture to affirm that this *Humbub* is neither an English word, nor a derivative from any other language. It is indeed a blackguard sound, made use of by most people of distinction! It is a fine, make-weight in conversation, and some great men deceive themselves so egregiously as to think they mean something by it!]

† 1. A hoax; a jesting or befooling trick; an imposition. Obs.

1751 *Student* II. 129 That exalted species of wit which is now practised by gentlemen of the brightest parts under the elegant denomination of a *Humbub*. *Ibid.* 287 (article) Of the Superlative Advantages arising from the use of the new-invented Science, called the *Humbub*. 1754 EARL ORSKAY *Lett. in Connaisseur* No. 14 P. 3 Single words, indeed, now and then broke forth; such as *odious*, *horrible*, *detestable*, *shocking*, *Humbub*. This last new-coined expression, which is only to be found in the nonsensical vocabulary, sounds absurd and disagreeable, whenever it is pronounced. 1754 *Ibid.* No. 42 P. 4 Our pretenders to wit. . . When they talk of *Humbub*, etc. they seem to be jabbering in the uncouth dialect of the Huns. 1754 F. KILLIGREW (title) The Universal Jester; or a pocket companion for the Wits; being a choice collection of merry conceits, facetious drolleries, etc., clenchers, closers, closures, bon-mots, and *humbubs*. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1760) I. 333 He delighted greatly in the *humbub*, a species of wit that was then newly produced in this enlightened age. 1776 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* I. 108 Sprightly *Humbubs* and practical Jokes. a 1799 TWEDDELL *Rem.* xxxi. (1815) 167 (Jod.) It was, to be sure, a very facetious *humbub*.

2. A thing which is not really what it pretends to be; an imposture, a deception, fraud, sham.

1751 *Student* II. 41 This peace will prove a confounded *humbub* upon the nation. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 20 A mere catch-penny *humbub*. 1884 LD. R. CHURCHILL in *West. Daily Press* 11 July 3/4 The whole legislature of the Government had been a gigantic *humbub*, a stupendous imposture, and a prodigious fraud.

3. Deception, pretence, sham; used interjectionally = 'stuff and nonsense!'

1825 J. GEORGE *Vicu Law Joint Stock Comp.* 58 The writer would have thought it the acmé of *humbub*. 1828 DR. QUINCY *Rhetoric* Wks. XI. 53 In fact, to borrow a coarse word, the mere impersonation of *humbub*. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. iv. A government of statesmen or of clerks? Of *Humbub* or of *Humdrum*? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxii. 160, I believe a notion is growing prevalent that half what is said and written about the dangers of the Alps is mere *humbub*. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* II. 209 *Humbub!* come along! It's a shame to leave such claret as that.

4. A person that practises deception; an impostor, a 'fraud'.

1763 in Mackenzie *Royal Masonic Cycl.* s.v., The brethren of the Venerable Society of *Humbubs* met at brother Hallam's, in Goodman's Fields from 1763. 1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 7 So essential a Familiar as the *Humbub*. 1807 in *Sheridaniana* 211, I think, father, said he, that many men who are called great patriots in the House of Commons, are great *humbubs*. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 9, I denounce the race as *humbubs*. 1860 L. STEPHEN *Vac. Tour* 272, I boldly informed my companions, and tried to persuade myself, that another half-hour would take us to the top; but I secretly felt that I was a *humbub*. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 300 He is at least a man among men, and not a *humbub* among *humbubs*.

5. A kind of sweetmeat. *dial.*

1825 [Remembered in common use in Gloucestershire]. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Humbub*, . . . also applied to a kind of sweetmeat. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xliii. He had provided himself with a paper of *humbubs* for the child—'humbubs' being the north-country term for certain lumps of toffy, well-flavoured with peppermint. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

6. (See quot.)

1850 [In use in Norfolk for holding cows or horses]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mach.*, *Humbub* (*Manege*), a nippers for grasping the cartilage of the nose. Used with bulls and other refractory bovines. 1896 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 328, 412, 458.

7. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of the nature of or characterized by *humbub* or imposture; *humbubbing*.

1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xxvi, A pun I do detest. 'Tis such a paltry, *humbub* jest. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley lxxxviii, No *humbub* sort of devil-may-care and bad-luck-to-you kind of chaps.

Humbub (hʌmbʊg), *v.* [f. HUMBUG sb. In 18th c., and still dialectally, stressed *humbubg*.]

1. *trans.* To practise *humbub* upon; to trick and make a jest of; to impose upon, hoax, delude.

1751 *Student* II. 41 'Did you observe how the Colonel *Humbub'd* his Grace last night?' These theatrical managers *humbub* the town damably! 1754 F. WASSER *Def. Rector Exeter Coll.* 45 Thus had the poor Rector the Mortification to find himself, in the modern Phrase, *humbub'd*, that is, if I understand the Word, trick'd and made a Jest of. 1768-97 T. BRYDGES *Home Travels* I. 85 Now we're *humbub'd*, you plainly see. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 182 John Bull loves to be *humbubbed*, and they are enemies to themselves who write, speak, or seek truth. 1841 DR. QUINCY *Homer* Wks. VI. 298 Even we have been *humbubbed* by this Pagan rascal. 1885 F. ANSTEV *Tinted Venus* I. 4 That isn't it. . . Don't try and *humbub* me.

b. To hoax or cajole into (doing something); to cheat out of (something).

1761 *Meretriciad* (1765) 21 What could a knight see in thy ugly face To be *humbub'd* of fifty pounds of lace? 1813 *Sporting Mag.* 218 The gentle reader *humbubbed* into the belief. 1882 MRS. RAVEN'S *Templ.* I. 346 Does she *humbub* herself into that belief, as neatly as she *humbubs* you?

o. To change or transfer by trickery.
1881 COMBE *Wife* III. 354 Your tricks... never cease To humbug health into disease. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Jan. 561 The good things they have humbugged out of the charities.

2. *intr.* To practise humbug; to be a humbug; 'to fool about'.

1753 HAWKSWORTH *Adventurer* No. 100 p. 71... could... humbug with so much skill as... to take-in a knowing one. 1776 H. BROOKS *Epil. Humbugging* 6 Of worth and of wisdom the trial and test is—mark ye, my friends!—who shall humbug the best. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xliii. (Farmer). She was always ready to help him, provided, as she told him, 'he didn't humbug'. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* II. vi. Where are we? We're humbugging about... getting a bit nearer the town. 1888 FREEMAN in *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 259 Why do we go humbugging, and bothering, and asking him to help us?

Hence **Humbugging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Humbuggable** *a.*, capable of being humbugged, gullible; whence **Humbuggability**. **Humbugger**, one who humbogs or practises imposture; a humbug, impostor. **Humbuggery**, **Humbuggism**, the action or practice of humbugging; humbug, imposture.

1798 in *Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1799) II. 361 A learned dissertation on the 'humbuggability of its inhabitants. 1825 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 488 That any reasonable man (*humbuggable as the animal is) can have been so humbugged. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 581 The easiest, most good-natured and most humbuggable of all two-legged animals. 1798 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Yrnl.* No. 11 All the Wit... and all the Fun of all the 'Humbuggers of the Age. 1769 G. CANNING *Poems* 56 Such is the heart our Humbugger conceals. 1848 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xviii. 157 I'll strangle you... you humbugger. 1831 J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* 286 The Jennerian vaccinia scheme... should counteract the virulence... which the past inoculating 'humbuggery' had failed to effect. 1898 *Voice* (N. Y.) 25 Feb., Hypocrisy and humbuggery are openly declared to be the only traits that entitle a man to political support. 1758 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Yrnl.* No. 11 p. 6 The never enough to be admired Art of 'Humbugging came into Vogue. 1793 'A. PASQUIN' *Life Earl Barrymore* 67 Lord Barrymore was the most apt and successful person in beginning and pursuing a social species of imposition called humbugging, I ever sat with or observed. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 22 A kind of calm insolence essential to great success in the function called humbugging. 1803 *Morn. Herald in Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1804) VII. 276 In hopes the Town Will gulp him down With good 'humbugging sauce, Sir! 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rev. Sports* (ed. 3) § 4064 There were then no skulkers, no humbugging apologies. 1848 MOORE in *Mem.* (1856) VII. 311 By dint of sheer 'humbuggism.

Humbuggism, *dial.* [*f.* HUM *v.* + BUZZ *v.*]

1. A local name of the cockchafer.

1756 TOLDREVY *Two Orphans* I. 124 What are there called humbugges, by the Londoners cock-chafers. c. 1800 MRS. SHERWOOD *May-bee* 13 William had caught another may-bee, or cockchafer, or humbug (for so that insect is called in different places).

2. A thin piece of wood with a notched edge which is swung round rapidly by a string, and emits a loud humming sound, like the flight of a cockchafer; a bull-roarer.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

Humdrum (*hʊmˈdrʊm*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 humdrum. [Found c. 1550: app. a reduplicating formation from HUM *v.*; it is doubtful whether the second element had any distinct connexion with DRUM *sb.*]

A. adj. 1. Lacking variety; of a routine character; commonplace; monotonous; dull.

1553 BALE *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* Dvj. Because I rather use a new making of distinction, than be old accustomed Humdrum distinction. 1708 VANBRUGH *False Friend* II. Wks. (Ridg.) 400/2 A very hum-drum marriage this. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 9 p. 6 The Hum-Drum Club... was made up of very honest Gentlemen, of peaceable Dispositions, that used to sit together, smook their Pipes, and say nothing 'till Mid-night. 1788 MAD. D'ARLBY *Diary* 30 Dec. We had rather a hum-drum evening. 1823 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 158, I am writing in a sad, humdrum vein. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* Note C (1873) 313 A plain humdrum Sermon.

† 2. (*adj.* or *adv.*) Without decision or distinction; undecided. *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 132 He... divides *Yus* into *Yus naturale*, and *voluntarium*; which may signifie either of them, or both together hum drum. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 112 Shall we (quoth she) stand still hum drum, And see stout Bruin all alone By numbers basely overthrown? 1770 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 58. 3/1 Your Wiser Rival... Ne'er stood Hum Drum, with Shilly Shally.

B. sb. 1. A humdrum person; a dull, monotonous, commonplace fellow.

1798 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i. By gadslid I scorn it, I, so I doe, to be a consort for every hum-drum. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 66. 2/2 A Plodding Hum-Drum, A Scholar that's Grum. 1818 *Religionism* 59 Heed not the lazy benefited hum-drums. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perrycross* 158 There are none but hum-drums, and jog-trots.

2. Dullness, commonplaceness, monotony; dull monotonous talk; with *a* and *pl.*, A humdrum saying, conversation, debate, etc.

1797 *Art Speaking in Public* 71 (Jod.) Still in the same key to the tune of humdrum without either division or variety. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxii. 191, I am frequently forced to go to my harpsichord and silence his humdrum. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xliii. To stand listening for an hour together to mamma's humdrums. 1854 W. COBY *Lett. & Yrnl.* (1897) 62, I have been to hear a debate, or a hum-drum, in the House of

Lords. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. She was living with some intensity, and escaping humdrum.

† **b.** in *pl.* Dullness; = DOLDRUMS 2. *Obs.*

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1867) I. 140, I fear my epistle will... give you the hum-drums.

Hence **Humdrumness**, **Humdrumminess**, **Humdrumness**, the quality or state of being humdrum; humdrum action. **Humdrumish** *a.*, characterized by humdrum, monotony, or dullness; whence **Humdrumishness**.

1738 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* I. 385 Their two eldest daughters are beauties... but not entertaining, so we passed that day hum-drumish. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 414 His 'discretion and taste'... mean humdrumishness and humbug. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 52 The deity still that illumed my humdrummary, My Magnus Apollo was Robert Montgomery. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 23 Apr. 2/3 A sort of humdrumness that seemed to steal into the ship's inner life. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 626/2 Plain men, of... fair capacities, and an unsurpassable humdrumness of nature and deportment. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 72 To break out of orthodox humdrumness.

Humdrum, *v.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To proceed in a humdrum, monotonous, or undecided fashion. Also to humdrum *it*.

1733 SWIFT *Lett. to Sheridan* 27 Mar., I humdrum it on... endeavouring to write, but write nothing, merely out of indolence and want of spirits. 1825 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 223 If you stand hum-drumming [etc.]. 1868 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) II. 108 We are humdrumming on as usual. 1894 A. D'HERISTAL *Discord. Life* xii. 99, I cannot humdrum with him in the Darby and Joan style.

Hence **Humdrumming** *ppl. a.*, monotonous, commonplace.

1698 F. B. MODEST *Censure* 14 He is none of those humdrumming Authors. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 189 To the humdrumming round, Wherein most men are bound, He furnishes pleasant variety.

Humdudgeon (*hʊmˈdʒʊn*). Also humdurgeon. [*Cf.* HUM *sb.* and DUDGEON *sb.*] (See quot. 1785.)

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, Hum Durgeon, an imaginary illness; he has got the hum durgeon... nothing ails him except low spirits. 1825 SCOTT *Guy R.* xliii. I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a scart on the pow. 1827 — *Two Drovers* II. I maun down to the Clachan to see if the lad Harry Waakfelt is out of his humdudgeons yet. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxx. His ravings and humdurgeon will unman all our youngsters.

Humean, **Humian** (*hiʊˈmiən*), *a.* Also Hume'ian. [*f.* personal name Hume: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to the philosophical system or doctrine of David Hume (1711-76). So **Humism**, the philosophy of David Hume; **Humist**, an adherent of this.

1800 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 115 The cursed philosophical *Humeian indifference. 1866 *Reader* 24 Mar. 296 The old Humeian dogma, that 'no amount of testimony can render a miracle credible'. 1884 J. H. STIRLING in *Mind* Oct. 540 Its general nature is understood, and the peculiar Humian point of it seen into. 1898 W. R. PIRIE *Inq. Human Mind* II. iv. 209 It is substantively *Humeism though the conclusion may be somewhat differently argued out. 1884 *Athenaeum* 4 Oct. 425/3 The expansion of Humism by the Mills and their school. *Ibid.* 20 Dec. 800/1 The influence of the encyclopaedists in France and of the *Humists in England.

Humect (*hʊmˈekt*), *v.* Now rare. [*ad.* L. *humectus* (more correctly *um-*), *f.* (*h*)*umectus* moist, wet, *f.* (*h*)*umē-re* to be moist: see HUMID, HUMOUR. *Cf.* F. *humecter* (16th c., Rabelais).]

1. *trans.* To moisten, wet.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xi. It humecteth the body, or maketh it moyster and hotter. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkauer's Bh. Physicks* 48/1 Humect an other peece of clothe in rayne water. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 94 Many springs humect it from the Apennine hills. 1765 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 107/2 On the falling of rain that humects the earth, there arises a grateful smell. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 139 The other half of this seasoning serves to humect the quenelles which you have taken beforehand.

2. *intr.* To become humid or moist.

1606 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 613 This Salt... easily humects, and dissolves into a liquor.

Hence **Humecting** *ppl. a.*, moistening.

1618 ENCH. *Med.* 57 Neither oil nor any other humecting thing. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 42 By its general humecting quality, water is distinguished from *aqua philosophorum*.

Humectant (*hʊmˈektənt*), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *humectant-em*, pres. *ppl.* of *humectare* to HUMECT.] **a. adj.** Moistening, wetting. **b. sb.** *Med.* A diluent.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. iv. (1662) 162 Which Fumes, if they be grosser and humectant, may raise [etc.]. 1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 562 Those medicines... supposed capable of dissolving that tenacity... denominated Diluents, Humectants, and Attenuants. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Humectant*... In surgery, the substance for retaining moisture in a water dressing.

† **Humectate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *humectāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *humectare*.] Moistened, wetted. 1432-50 tr. *Iligen* (Rolls) I. 267 The white neckes schalle be humectate or made weiete with golde.

Humectate (*hʊmˈektet*), *v.* Now rare. [*f.* L. *humectāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *humectare* to HUMECT.] = HUMECT 1. Hence **Humectating** *ppl. a.*

1640 HOWELL *Dotona's Gr.* 13 Divided into sluces, to humectat the bordering soyle. 1644 DICKEY *Nat. Bodies* I. xxxv. (1645) 370 When we eate, nature draweth a moisture

into our mouth, to humectate our meate. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Copal*, A warming, resolving, and humectating power. [1855 *Househ. Words* XII. 449 To humectate the evening breeze on the Pincian Hill.]

Humectation (*hiʊmˈektəʃən*). [*a. f.* *humectation* (14th c. in Littre) or *ad. late L.* (*h*)*umectāt-ion-em*, *n.* of action *f.* (*h*)*umectāre* to HUMECT.]

1. The action or process of moistening or wetting; irrigation; the condition of being moistened or wet.

1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) Lijb, Ther vpon folowed the excessive humectacyon or moistning of mans body. 1610 BARROUCH *Math. Physick* vi. iii. (1639) 363 The Humectation or moistnes of the uvula. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 407 If... the humectation exceeds the evaporation, the body at length wets through. 1849 COT. *WISSEMAN Ess.*, *Sense v. Science* (1853) III. 589 The requisite degree of humectation.

b. Old Chemistry. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Humectation*,... in Pharmacy and Chymistry, the moistening of a mixt Body in order to prepare it for some Operation, or for the more easy drawing out of its best or finest Parts.

c. Path. (See quot.)

1826 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Humectation*,... The term has been applied in the same sense as oedema or serous infiltration.

† 2. Liquefaction. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 95 Vessells broade for Humectation. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 255/1 Humectation... is the concretion of a vapour into water, or liquefaction of a solid Body, as Metal.

† **Humectative**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* L. *humectāt-us*, *ppl. stem* of *humectare* to HUMECT + -IVE.] Tending to moisten.

1640 *Erotomania* 321 The... Diet... ought to be somewhat more Humectative, and lesse Refrigerative. 1659 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 181 Lubricated with humectative alliments.

† **Humectator**, *Obs.* [*f.* HUMECTATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who or that which moistens; a moistener.

1669 M. N. *Med. Medicinas* 283 Their Humectators and Coolers in Hecticks.

Humective, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [*irreg. f.* HUMECT *v.* + -IVE. *Cf.* *adaptive*.] **a. adj.** = HUMECTATIVE. **b. sb.** = HUMECTANT *sb.*

1633 A. H. *Parthenia Sacra* 218 (T.) These fountain-waters have an humective and vegetative virtue within them. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 593 Emollients, aperitives, humectives, and absorbents.

Humefy, *var.* HUMIFY (after L. *humefacere*).

Humelich, -lie, -ly, *var.* HUMILY, humbly.

Humeral (*hiʊˈmərəl*), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. late L.* **humeral-is*, used as *sb. neut.* (*h*)*umerale* covering for the shoulders, *f.* (*h*)*umerus* shoulder. *Cf.* F. *huméral* (1541 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj. 1. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the humerus or upper arm in man, or to the homogenetic bone in other vertebrates.

e.g. *Humeral artery, muscle, vein. Humeral cincture*, a belt of bones bearing the pectoral fin of a fish, by some considered homogenetic with the humerus.

1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 907 It lyeth under the foreside humeral veyne where the Median or Common veyne ariseth thereout. 1650 BUTLER *Anthropomet.* 162 Humeral or Shoulder-affections. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Humeral Muscle*, the Muscle that moves the Arm at the upper End. 1760 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 659 The danger of wounding the humeral artery. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat.* I. 190 The scapula... divides at its humeral end into an acromial and coracoid process.

2. Of or pertaining to the shoulder or shoulders. *Humeral veil* (*Ecol.*): an oblong vestment of silk worn round the shoulders in various rites and enveloping the hands when holding sacred vessels.

1823 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 71 On the credence he will place the humeral veil. 1824 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 415/2 The use of the humeral veil at Benediction is strictly prescribed in several decrees of the Congregation of Rites.

3. Of or belonging to the part called HUMERUS in insects or other invertebrates.

a. Belonging to the humerus or femur of the fore-leg of an insect, or to the second joint of the pedipalp of a spider.

b. Belonging to the anterior corner of the thorax in *Diptera*. **c.** Pertaining to the exterior front angle of the elytrum in *Coleoptera*.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 169 Humeral spot on the elytra. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 620 In the Homopterous Hemiptera the three axes may be readily traced, but the humeral plate... is more irregular in shape. *Ibid.* IV. xlvii. 333 Humeral Angle (*Angulus Humeralis*), the exterior basal angle. 1880 CAMPBELL *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 83. 154 The humeral joint of each palpus.

B. sb.

1. *Ecol.* † **a.** A part of the Jewish sacerdotal vestment, worn on the shoulder. *Obs.* **b.** = *Humeral veil* (A. 2).

1641 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* xxviii. 14 These chains where-with the breast-plate and humeral were tied.

2. The second joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider (*Cent. Dict.*).

Humero- (*hiʊˈmərə-*), used as combining form of L. *humerus* shoulder, in the sense 'pertaining to the humerus and (some other part)', as *humero-abdominal*, -*cubital*, -*digital*, -*dorsal*, -*metacarpal*, -*olecranal*, -*radial*.

1884 FLOWER in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* Nov. 17 The humero-radial index which forms one of the most important differences between the skeleton of the Andamanese and the European. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Humero-cubital*, relating to the upper arm and the forearm. *Humero-cubita*,

articulation, the elbow-joint. *Ibid.*, *Humero-olecranal*, relating to the humerus and the olecranon.

† **Humorous**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o*. [ad. L. type **humerosus*, *f. humerus* shoulder.] 'That hath great shoulders' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

|| **Humerus** (*hiū-mērūs*). Pl. -i. [L. (more correctly *umerus*) = shoulder, (rarely) upper arm.] *Anat.* The bone of the upper arm, extending from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint; the homogenetic bone in other vertebrates.

[1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 51 b. The same bone in Latin is called *Humerus*, which in English is shoulder.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Humerus*, the Shoulder; the Shoulder-bone or first Bone of the Arm. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. At the lower end of the humerus are two processes, covered each with a cartilage. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 295 Sockets for lodging the round head of the arm-bones, the humeri. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 89 The humerus is cylindrical, longest in Pelicans.

b. Applied by Cuvier to the proscapula, by Owen to the mesocoracoid, of fishes.

1854 OWEN in *Circle Sc.*, *Org. Nat.* i. 176 In the salmon . . . The radius, after expanding to unite with the humerus, the ulna, and the radial carpal, sends a long and broad process downwards and inwards.

c. The third joint of the anterior pair of legs of insects.

1856 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 369 *Humerus*, the third and elongated joint of the Branchium, answering to the Femur in the legs.

d. A corneous plate on the exterior front angle of the elytrum in *Coleoptera*.

1856 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 619 If you carefully extract one [wing] from the stag-beetle. . . the first thing that will strike you, upon examining the base, will be the plate. . . called by Chabrier the *humerus*.

e. Applied by some to the anterior corner of the thorax, the 'shoulder', of an insect; by Walker, to the subcostal or submarginal vein of the forewing of certain *Hymenoptera*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Humest, var. **UMEST**, *Obs.*, uppermost.

† **Humet**, *sb.* *Her. Obs.* Also 6 h(e)umette. (See also *HAWMED*.) [? a. OF. **heumet* dim. of *heume* the bar of the helm or rudder.] A fess or bar so couped that its extremities do not touch the sides of the shield.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 121 The fiele is d'Ermine, iij Humettes gules. The Humettes borne in the armes before described. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 172 That tearme Humet is very new. 1592 WYKLEY *Armorie* 86 In Ermins shield three hamets red he bare.

† **Humet**, *sb.* *Obs.* [? f. L. *hum-us* ground; or ? the same as prec. which is figured as a long rectangle.] A slab of stone, as a tombstone, placed upon the ground.

a 1645 HABBINGTON *Survey Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 482 On a humet or ground tombe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 94/1 A Taylor sitting upon a square Table (Stone or Humet, as some term it).

† **Humet**, *a. Obs.* Also erron. humid (cf. *HAWMED*). An abbrev. of *HUMETTY*.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentrie* II. v. 47 This is called Humet by reason it is severed from the sides of the Escoccheon. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. Bloom, in his Heraldry, gives you a Fesse of this Form, which he calls, *Fesse Humid*. 1766 [see *HUMETTY*].

† **Humetted**, *a. Her. Obs.* = next.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 183 Cheurons are borne crenelly, quarterly, counterly or transmuted, humetted, or trunked.

Humetty (*hiū-mē-ti*), *a. Her.* Also -6, -ee. [f. *HUMET* + *-y* = Fr. -*é*.] Said of an ordinary (as a cross, fesse, chevron, etc.) of which the extremities are couped or cut off so as not to reach the sides of the escutcheon.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 1 b. Thys Crosse . . beyng humette and ragueled. 1766 PORY *Heraldry Dict.*, *Humet* or *Humetty*. 1829 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 189 Azure a chevron, humetty between three covered cups or. 1868-82 CUSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 61 The Cross humette, or couped, as its name implies, has its extremities cut off.

Humgruffin (*hūm-grū-fīn*). [A made-up word, from *hum*, *gruff*, *griffin*.] 'A terrible or repulsive person' (Davies).

1842 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* II. *St. Cuthbert*, One horrid Humgruffin, who seem'd by his talk, And the airs he assumed, to be cock of the walk.

† **Humh**, *int. Obs.* [An inarticulate sound, more exactly *h'mh* (with aspirated *m*).] = *HUMPH int.* 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* E iiij, Hee only shooke his head at this, and cried humh!

Humian: see *HUMEAN*.

Humic (*hiū-mik*), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *humus* ground, mould + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to humus or mould. *Humic acid*, an acid found in humus or derived from it by boiling with an alkali.

1844 PETZOLDT *Lect. Farmacia Agric. Chem.* 93 A substance . . which has been called humic acid. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* viii. (ed. 3) 148 Mr. Staring, has attributed the general scarcity of human bones in Dutch peat . . to the power of the humic and sulphuric acids to dissolve bones.

Humicubation (*hiūmikiubā-tiōn*). [ad. L. type **humicubation-em*, *f. humi* on the ground + *cubatio*, *f. cubare* to lie down.] Lying down on the ground, esp. as a sign of penitence or humiliation.

1566 BRAMHALL in *Hobbes Lib.*, *Necess.*, & *Chance* 145 VOL. V.

Fasting and Sackcloth, and Ashes, and Tears, and Humicubations, used to be companions of Repentance. 1666 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 195 That fasting be not divorc'd from its primitive society of watchings, humicubations, sorrowings. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 255 Frequent watchings, humicubations, and the like.

Humid (*hiū-mid*), *a.* Also 6-7 *humide*. [a. F. *humide* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) or ad. L. *humid-us*, more correctly *ūmid-us*, *f. ūmire* to be moist.] Slightly wet as with steam, suspended vapour, or mist; moist, damp.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 58 The rane . . is an exalatione of humid vapours. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 54 Such musicke, as . . drew humid lamentations from the driest eyes. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 193 The humid Flours, that breathd Thir morning Incense. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiii, Those mouldering walls and humid floor. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 14 Ireland is more humid than England.

b. In medieval physiology, said of elements, humours, etc.

1604 JAS. I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 Because the Braines are colde and humide. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ix. 200 The complexion of a woman . . is more humide then the complexion of a man. 1809 *Med. Jyrl.* XXI. 199 When the choleric, phlegmatic, sanguine, and melancholic temperaments, are said to be occasioned by a humid and dry, hot and cold constitution.

c. Said of a chemical process in which liquid is used.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 411 It is a reduction in the humid way. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 480 Crystallization is of two kinds, the dry and the humid; . . the humid crystallization refers to fluids and gases holding solids in solution. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 373 Iodine does not act sensibly in the humid way.

d. Of diseases: Marked by a moist discharge.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 507 The French (usually express this difference) by those of humid and dry gangrenes. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 484 Laminated Humid Scall.

Hence **Humidly** *adv.*; **Humidness**, moistness.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Humidness*, moisture. 1886 C. GIBSON *Clare of Claremède* II. xi. 172 There was . . fear in her humidly bright eyes.

† **Humidate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *humidat*, ppl. stem of *humidare*, *f. humidus* HUMID.] *trans.* To make humid or moist; to moisten.

c 1540 BOORDE *The Boke for to Lerne* Cij b, Immoderat slepe and sluggishnes doth humidate and make lyght the brayne. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Humidate*, to moisten.

Humidity (*hiūmī-dī-ti*), *v.* [f. HUMID *a.* + *-ty*.] *trans.* To render humid or moist; to moisten, damp. Hence **Humidifier**, an apparatus for rendering the atmosphere moist.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 109/1 Lacy's Patent Humidifier. 1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac* Comp. 25 Air-heating, cooling, and humidifying apparatus for workshops. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 470 Potted plants . . sufficed to humidify the air.

† **Humidious**, *a. rare*—*i*. [irreg. f. L. *humid-us* HUMID + *-(i)ous*.] Moist, wet, watery.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World's Eighth Wond.* 45 Wks. II. 62/1 The great humidious Monarch tells him plaine 'Twere best he iogd from his commanding Maine.

Humidity (*hiūmī-dī-ti*). Also 5 *humedite*, *vmydite*, *humidyte*, 5-6 *humidite*(s), etc. [a. F. *humidité* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *humiditāt-em*, *f. humidus* HUMID.]

1. The quality or condition of being humid; moistness, dampness.

Relative Humidity (of the atmosphere) in *Meteorol.*, the amount of moisture which it contains as compared with that of complete saturation at the given temperature.

c 1450 BURG *Secrees* 1906 For Chaung of Complexioun by drynesse or humyditte. 1544 BOORDE *Dytary* xviii. (1870) 277 All manner of flesshe the whiche is inclyned to humydyte.

1853 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 129 By reason of the humidity of the Northerne wind, which here is the moyste. 1790 S. SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydrant.* 207 This Hygrometer . . the use whereof is to find out precisely the Humidity and Siccity of the Air. 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 380 The relative humidity of the atmosphere, as indicated by a hygrometer. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 58 A day of average humidity in England.

2. *concr.* Fluid matter that makes a body humid; moisture (diffused through a gas as vapour or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface); damp.

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* I. vi. (MS. Digby 230), After þat ver hap made out of þe roote. The humyditte kyndely to ascende. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerni's Regim.* A iv b, Blud . . is very nere like humyditte whiche is as fundation of lyfe. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 260/1 Death . . cometh . . when through want of Refrigeration the Radical Humidity is consumed and dried up. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Guaiaicum*, The watery Humidity call'd Phlegm. 1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heavens* 277 When the heat was greatest . . the air was . . largely charged with humidity.

b. *pl.* The humours and juices of animals and plants. (Cf. *HUMOUR sb.* 2.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 28 Anoper maner fleisch þer is þat is glandelose . . & his lūaume is þat he turne humedites (B. vmydites), þat is to seie moistnes to þer heete. 1691 WOOD *Atk. Oxon.* (R.), Imbibing the superfluous humidities of the body. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pomegranate-tree*, This Mould . . and its Salts . . will . . penetrate the Roots of the Pomegranate-Trees, by Means of the Humidities which draw them thither.

† **Humiferous**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o*. [f. L. (*h*)*ū-mifer* containing moisture, *f. stem* of (*h*)*ū-mere*,

(*h*)*ūm-idus*, (*h*)*ūm-or*: see *FEROUS*.] 'Waterish, that brings moisture' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Humific** (*hiūmī-fik*), *a. rare*—*o*. [ad. late L. (*h*)*ūmific-us* moistening, *f. as* prec. + *-fic-us* -*fic*.] 'Causing moisture' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

Humifuse (*hiūmī-fūs*), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *humifusus*, *f. humi* on the ground + *fusus*, *pa. pple.* of *fundere* to pour, extend, spread.] (See quot.)

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Humifusus*, applied to the stalk of vegetables when it runs or stretches along the surface of the ground, but without sending out roots: *humifuse*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Humify (*hiūmī-fai*), *v. rare*. Also 8 *humefy*. [ad. late L. (*h*)*ūmificāre*, *f. (h*)*ūmificus* moistening (see *HUMIFIO* and *-fy*).] *trans.* To render humid; to moisten. So **Humification**, moistening.

1651 BIGGS *New Dist.* p. 229 To refresh the thirst a little by the dregs of humification. 1698 R. WATTS tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 22 The earth, which is humidified either by rain, or the dew. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) I. ix. 89 Marcasites and pyrites . . by being humified with water or air, contract this heat.

† **Humil**, *-ile*, *a. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 *-yll*, 6 *-yle*, *-ill*. [ad. L. *humilis* humble; in 16th c. F. also *humile*, 12th c. *humile*.] Humble.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace iv. 1, September, the humyll moneth suette, Quhen passyt by the hycht was off the bette. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 4, I repent my synnis with humill hairt contreit. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 24 He that hes perfit twiff in him (God) he is humil, and redy to serwe euerie man. 1542 BOORDE *Dytary* x. (1870) 225 Andrew Borde . . doth surrender humyle commendacyon. 1597 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 96 Humill men sall inheret the eird.

b. Of a plant: Of lowly growth.

1597 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 32 The Balme tree . . his lowe and humile kinde of growth.

† **Humile**, *humily*, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *-yle*, *-yll*, *-ill*. [In 15th c. *humilye*, a. F. *humilier*, ad. L. *humiliare* to humble (see *HUMILIATE*); in 16th c. usually *humil*, *-ile*, after prec. adj.] *trans.* To humble, to humiliate.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 226 b/1 The herite contryte and humylyed. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. i. 167 He is excessyuelly humylyed. *Ibid.* iv. xxi. 260 Therefore they ought to fere & them humyle before god. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccii. 255 A care that greatly humiled the kynge's courage. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 43 Quhow the some of God humilite whike of his hie maieste. 1552 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 33 The potent Spirit of God mot humyll þour hertis.

Humiliant (*hiūmī-liānt*), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *humiliānt-em*, pres. pple. of *humiliare* to *HUMILIATE*.] Humiliating.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* III, By my peripency of sin and fall And melancholy of humiliant thoughts.

Humiliate (*hiūmī-li-ēt*), *v.* [f. *humiliat*, ppl. stem of late L. *humiliare*, *f. humili-s* HUMBLE *a.* Cf. F. *humilier*.]

† 1. *trans.* To make low or humble in position, condition, or feeling; to humble. *refl.* To humble or abase oneself, to stoop; sometimes, to prostrate oneself, to bow. *Obs.*

1533-4 in *Suppression Monasteries* (Camden) 22 We be . . set in comfote to humiliate our selves as prostrate afore your highnes. 1577 tr. *Fisher's Treat. Prayer* (R.), For God his wyl is, that we should humiliate and deict our selues in the sight of his maiestie. 1601-2 FULBECKER *1st Pt. Parall.* 20 Such a religious man may not . . humiliate himselfe to execute the rite of homage. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. i. iv. (1676) 121 How much we ought to . . examine and humiliate our selves, seek to God, and call to him for mercy. 1656 BLOUNT, *Humiliate*, to make low or humble. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* I. xvii. 128 They might well fear, lest all the States of Germany humiliated, or joynted to those of the Emperour, he might come and redemand some Towns amongst them. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleas* II. 17 He whom indigence and the strokes of ill-fortune have not . . humiliated.

2. To lower or depress the dignity or self-respect of; to subject to humiliation; to mortify.

1757 [see *HUMILIATING ppl.a.*] 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 570 The luxury of individuals often . . humiliates those who miss its delights. 1817 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 66, I have . . to complain of my counsel . . for humiliating me. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 113 Mere donations . . humiliate as much as they relieve. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 362 The country was humiliated by defeat. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seck & F.* 161 When we ask to be humbled, we must not recoil from being humiliated.

Hence **Humiliated** *ppl. a.*

1782 MRS. E. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* I. 81 Bateman was at that period in a humiliated state of mind. 1810 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 25 What a spirit would be kindled throughout groaning and humiliated Europe! 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 280 The humiliated tillers of the soil.

Humiliate, *a. and sb.* [ad. late L. *humiliat-us*, *pa. pple.* of *humiliare* (see prec.).]

A. adj. † a. Humiliated, humbled (*obs.*). b. Belonging to the order of Humiliates.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 81 They would be more humiliate and delected. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VII. 689 A female order of Benedictines, known as humiliate nuns, or nuns of Blasoni.

† **B. sb.** (*With capital H.*) One of an order of monks and nuns who affected great humility in dress, behaviour, and occupation. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 554 Nor were those wylie Humiliates regardlesse of choosing a delicate

plot... where hee built a goodly Abbey of their Order. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Humiliates*, a Religious Order, instituted about the year 1166 by certain persons exiled by Fredericus Barbarossa.

Humiliating (hi'mi-li-ē'tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. HUMILIATE *v.* + -ING.] That humiliates; that lowers one's dignity or self-respect; abasing, mortifying. 1757 *Herald* I. ix. 147 To have demanded so humiliating a sacrifice of decorum. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii. (1869) I. 345 Bankruptcy is perhaps the greatest and most humiliating calamity which can befall an innocent man. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Pitt* (1887) 320 The most humiliating of these events was the loss of Minorca. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* v. (1894) 127 A retreat... would have been... humiliating.

Hence **Humiliatingly** *adv.*, in a way that humiliates.

1786 H. ELLIOT *Let. in Life* viii. (1868) 250, I was very humiliatedly treated. 1844 R. ANDERSON *Regeneration* (1871) 99 How humiliatigly and sharply it convicts and reproves!

Humiliation (hi'z-mi-li-ē'shon), *a.* [f. *humiliatio* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *ad. late L. humiliatio-nem*, *n.* of action from *humiliare* to HUMILIATE.] The action of humiliating or condition of being humiliated; humbling, abasement. Formerly often = humbled or humble condition, humility.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parz. T.* v. 406 The ferthe [manere of humilitee] is whan he nys nat sory of his humiliacion. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 18 Eneas knelyd down on bothe his knees, bi grete humylyacyon of herte. 1558 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 16 Tha war ordanit also for owr humiliatioun, instructioun and spirital exercitioun. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 110 Receiving penitents... having first before this washing testified their humiliation by fasting and prayer. 1648 *Shorter Catech. Westminster Assembl.* (1718) § 23 Christ, as our Redeemer, executeth the offices of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King, both in his estate of humiliation and exaltation. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 65 Yes, said Prudence, it is an hard matter for a man to go down into the valley of Humiliation, as thou art now, and to catch no slip by the way. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 353 On the 10th, We kept a day of Fasting and Humiliation. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. 221 Where will the humiliation of this country end? 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* vi. (1852) 162 As His Incarnation was the humiliation of His Godhead, so was His death the humiliation of His earthly nature. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 273, I think 'humiliation' is a very different condition of mind from humility. 'Humiliation' no man can desire; it is shame and torture.

b. with *a* and *pl.*

1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 79 Many voluntary humiliacyons in y^e ways to perfyte mekenes. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xiv. 123 Nor would he pay the least regard to the humiliations and supplications of some among them. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Bacon* (1887) 383 Incensed by multiplied wrongs and humiliations.

Humiliative (hi'mi-li-ē'tiv), *a.* [f. *L. humiliat-*, *ppl. stem* of *humiliare* to HUMILIATE + -IVE.] Having a humiliating quality.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 23 Of these two... the first mentioned may be termed the depressive or humiliative.

Humiliator (hi'mi-li-ē'tor), *a.* [Agent-*n.* in *L.* form, from *humiliare*.] One who humiliates.

1840 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* I. 135 The humiliator of his enemies. 1890 in *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/6 That he was 'a grovelling humiliator of his distinguished race'.

Humiliatory, *a.* [f. as HUMILIAT-IVE + -ORY.] That tends to humiliate.

1872 RUBIN *Aratra Pentilici* iii. 80 Of the impotence, take but this one, utterly humiliatory, and... ghastly example.

† **Humilist**, *Obs. rare*—[f. *L. humil-is* HUMBLE + -IST.] = HUMILIST *sb.*

1611 CORR., *Humilist*, the Humilists; Gray Friars of the Order of St. Bennet.

† **Humilitude**, *Obs. rare*. [f. *L. humilis* HUMBLE + -TUDE.] Humility.

a 1566 SIR H. SIDNEY in *Lett. Abp. Ussher* (1686) App. 26 High Humilitudes take such deep root in the minds of the Multitude. 1700 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. iv. (1852) 127 With a sagacious humilitude he consented.

Humility (hi'mi-li'ti), *a.* [f. *L. humilitas* (earlier *umilitet*, 11th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *ad. L. humilitat-em*, *f. humilis* HUMBLE.]

1. The quality of being humble or having a lowly opinion of oneself; meekness, lowliness, humbleness: the opposite of *pride* or *haughtiness*.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 117 Thorp clennesse and humylyte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 200 And with full great humilite He suffreth his adversite. 1419 R. HOLME in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 65 With all subjection and humilitee We recomend us to your roial Majestee. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 4 Thow that... Gabriell send... On-to the mayd of maist humilite. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 43 *stage direct.*, Enter Coriolanus in a gowne of Humility, with Menenius. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 99 That is true humility to have a meane esteeme of himselfe out of a true apprehension of Gods greatnesse. 1757 HUME *Ess.*, *Passions* (1817) II. 175 Humility... is a dissatisfaction with ourselves on account of some defect or infirmity. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. (1876) 52 The humility which acknowledges present insufficiency.

b. with *pl.* An act of humility or self-abasement. 1618 DAVIES *Why Ireland* etc. (1747) 51 With these humilities... they satisfied the young king. 1809-10 COLRIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 32 All the tricky humilities of the ambitious candidates for the favorable suffrages of the judicious Public.

2. Humble or low condition, rank, or estate; unpretentiousness, humbleness.

1653 COCKERAM, *Humilitie*, low estate, baseness. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. 8 But how will a Person of his Pride and Pedigree, relish the Humility of this Apartment? 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Ellistoniana*, I made a sort of apology for the humility of the fare. c 1838 DE QUINCEY *Shaks.* Wks. 1863 XV. 37 His course lay... through the humilities of absolute poverty.

3. A local name of several N. American birds of the family *Scolopacidae*.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. viii. (1865) 34 The Humilities or Simplicities (as I may rather call them) bee of two sorts, the biggest being as big as a greene Plover, the other as big as birds we call Knots in England. 1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Humility*, otherwise called Simplicity, a sort of Bird in New England. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 256 The Humility is so called because it speaks the word humility, and seldom mounts high in the air.

† **Humilness**, *Obs. Chiefly Sc.* [f. HUMIL *a.* + -NESS.] Humbleness, humility.

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q. xxvi*, With dredefull humylnesse. c 1425 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 479, I shall assiste you with all humylnesse. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 75 Hartlie thankfulness... We offer the, Lord, with lawlie humilnes.

† **Humily**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 humelich, -ili, -yly, -ely, 4-6 humly, 5 hummyly, homeliche, homly, 6 hum(e)lie, humilye. [f. HUMIL *a.* + -LY.] In 16th c. only *Sc.* It was united with the form *humby* by the intermediate *humy*.] = HUMBLY.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 578 He him thankit humyly. c 1380 *Sir Perumb.* 2050 Pe duk aunsweerde þat mayde free, humelich & layre. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 200 Homliche on hir heued heor hondus þei leyd. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 20 For he... is cumin full humly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xii. xiv. 121 Streik furth my handis humelie. 1558 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 6066 Full humilye he techeit ws. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 104 Humlie I the exhort.

Humus (hi'z-min), *Chem.* [f. HUMUS + -IN.] A neutral substance existing, according to Mulder, in black humus.

1844 PETZOLDT *Lect. Farmers Agric. Chem.* 93 To this the name *humine* or *humus* coal has been applied. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 20 The organic vegetable matter consists of humin and ulmin, and of acids derived from humus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Humus*,... the material in turf which is neither acid nor alkaline.

† **Humiserpent**, *a. Obs. rare*—[f. *L. humi* on the ground + *serpent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *serpere* to crawl.] Crawling on the ground.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. ii. 3 He is *ex face plebis*, humi-serpent; of the lowest of the people.

Humism, *-ist*: see under HUMEAN.

Humistratus (hi'umistrā'tes), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. *L. humistratus* (f. *hum* on the ground + *stratus* spread) + -OUS.] 'Spread over the surface of the ground' (Gray).

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Humite** (hi'umit), *Min.* [Named, 1813, after Sir Abraham Hume, of London.] A fluo-silicate of magnesium, long considered a variety of chondrodite, but now, on crystallographical grounds, made a distinct species.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 45 *Humite*, is a substance mentioned by Bournon. 1854 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 353 Humite has been described... as belonging to the prismatic system. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 317 Twins of humite occur, twinned in two ways.

Humlie, humbie, *Sc.* [f. HUMMEL *a.* + -Y.] A hummel or polled cow. Also *attrib.*, as *humlie-cow*. In quotes. 1818, 1825-80 *transf.*

1813 J. HEADBRICK *Agric. Surv. Forfarsh.* 439 (Jam.) A great proportion of the permanent stock are humlies, that is, they have no horns. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv. I gat the humlie-cow, that's the best in the byre... for ten pund Scots. 1818 E. BURRIS *Lett. N. Scotl.* II. 104 note, In the days of our grand-fathers the lower class of Highlanders, were... denominated *humblies* from their wearing no covering on their head but their hair. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Humlock*, *Humlie*, 'a polled cow; also a person whose head has been shaved, or hair cut'.

Humlock, variant of HEMLOCK.

† **Hummel**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [= MLG. and mod. G. *hummel* wild bee, drone, Du. *hommel* drone, = *humble* in HUMBLE-BEE.] A drone; a lazy fellow. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 18 Wyld haschbaldis, haggard-baldis, and hummellis.

Hummel (hʊm'l), *humble* (hʊm'b'l), *a. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: a. 5 hommyl, 6 homill, hommil, 8-hummel, (8 hummle). β. 7 humble, 6-humble. [Corresponds to LGer. *hummel*, *hommel* hornless beast (hence draught-ox); cf. *hummelbock*, *hummelgeisz* a hornless goat, *humlich*, dial. *homlich* hornless, Bav. *humlet* hornless. The earlier history of the word has not been traced: there may be radical connexion with HAMBLE to mutilate.]

1. Of cattle: Hornless, 'dodded'.

1336 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) II. 164 Quhen uncouth ky fechtis among thaimself, gif ane of thaim happenis to be slane, and uncertane quhat kow maid the slaughter, the kow that is homill sall beir the wyte. 1544 J. CARMICHAEL *Lett. in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 473 When we got it, it was but a Dun humble kow. 1728 JOHNSON *Worm. West. Isles*, *Ortg* Wks. X. 415 Of their black cattle, some are without horns, called by the Scots, humble cows.

transf. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 886 The lop-ear [in the zebu] is a decidedly 'hummel' characteristic.

2. Of corn or grain: Awnless. *Hummel corn*, 'a term applied to the lighter grain of any kind, or that which falls from the rest when it is fanned' (Jam.); hence used *attrib.* 'mean, poor'.

1474 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 35/2, vii chaldier of hommyll corne. a 1605 BIRREL *Diary in Dalryell Frasm. Scot. Hist.* (1798) 36 The ait maili 10 lib. the boll, the humbell corne 7 lib. the boll. 1798 *Statist. Acc. Scott.*, *Berwicksh.* IV. 386 The... hinds... receive 10 bolls oats, 2 bolls barley, and 1 boll peas, which two last articles are called hummel corn. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) 87 A hummelcorn discourse.

† 3. Broken, chapped, kibed. *Obs.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 128 In case of humble-heels he applied it sodden in oile.

Hummel, humble, *v. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *g* homil, humel. [f. *prec. adj.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive of the horns: see HUMMELLED.

2. To remove the awns from (barley). See also *quot.* 1893.

1 a 1800 *MS. Poem* (Jam.), Thair's bear tae hummil. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. 30 (Jam.) My heart dunt—duntit like a man humblin bear. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Homil*, to humble or remove the awns from barley... In breaking stones for macadamised roads, to *humel* means to break the lumps into smaller sizes preparatory to their being made the requisite size by a smaller hammer.

Hence **Hummelling**, *-eling vbl. sb.*

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 465/2 Barley requires care in thrashing, to break off all the awns close to the grain... It is often necessary... to effect this by another operation... called *hummelling*. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 386 A barley aveller or hummelling machine... for the purpose of rubbing the horns or awls off barley... leaving the kernels clean.

† **Hummel-bummel**, *Obs.* [cf. HUMBLE *v.* 2 and BUMBLE.] An imitation of humbling.

1537-41 LYNDSEAY *Kittis Confess.* 44 And mekle Latyne he did mummill, I hard na thing but hummill bummill.

Hummelled, *-eled* (hʊm'ld), *humbled* (hʊm'b'ld), *a. north. dial.* Also *g* homilt, humelt. [f. HUMMEL *v.* + -ED.]

1. Of cattle: Hornless, 'dodded'.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Humbled*, hornless; spoken of cattle and sheep. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Some of his cows are Hummelled. 1880 *Echo* 4 Oct. 4/1 Mr. Horatio Ross killed what is called a 'hummelled' stag, a very remarkable rarity—that is, being full-grown without horns.

2. Of barley: Deprived of the awns.

† 3. Broken, chapped, kibed. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxi. § 10. 42 To heale kibed or humbled heeles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 38 If one lay them very hot to kibed or humbled heeles, they wil cure them.

Hummeller, *-eler* (hʊm'lər), [f. HUMMEL *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which hummels; *spec.* a machine for removing the awns from barley. 1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Cycl.*, *Barley Hummeller*, an instrument for separating the awns of the barley plant from the seed. 1849 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 421/2 In some cases the thrashing-machine itself is made the hummeller, by employing an iron fluted cover to the drum. 1864 J. WILSON *Farming* 161 When barley is thrashed, it is first carried by a separate set of elevators... into a hummeller, in which it is freed from the awns.

Hummer (hʊmər), *sb.* 1. Also 7 humber. [f. HUM *v.* 1 + -ER.] A thing or person that hums.

1. An insect that hums; also, a humming-bird.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1 *Abraham* 506 The Swallow's silent, and the lowest Hummer, Leaning upon the earth, now seems to slumber. a 1694 M. ROBINSON *Autobiog.* (Mayor 1856) 7 Swarms of night enemies, the gnats, and hummers. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 737 The hummer is a night bird, peculiar to the mountainous deserts of Peru, ... a strange humming [is] made in the air by the rapidity of their flight. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xxiv. 379 The wasp and hornet... are strenuous hummers. 1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazonas* vi. (1876) 105 Save the hummers, beautiful plumage is rare.

2. A person that hums; one that utters 'hum!' 1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 107 Tho' he never sung in Form... he was, nevertheless, a great Hummer. 1880 [see HAWER]. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. 279 To vindicate Diana's name from the hummers and hawers.

3. A person or thing characterized by extreme activity, energy, etc.; see HUM *v.* 3, and cf. *bouncer*, *thumper*. (*collq.* or *slang*.)

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, She's a Hummer, such a Bona Roba, ha, ha, ha. 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* iv. ii, Odd! she's a Hummer! 1888 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Evening Disp.* 18 Dec., The Franklin county divorce court is a hummer, but it cannot compete with the similar court in Chicago, where a record of six cases an hour has just been made. 1894 *Current Lit.* (U.S.) Apr. 577 The woman of to-day is what is tritely known as a 'hummer'.

† 4. *slang.* (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hummer*, a loud Lie, a Rapper. [cf. 'a humming lie' in HUMMING *ppl. a.* 2.]

† **Hummer**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [f. HUM *v.* 2 + -ER.]

One who 'hums' or hoaxes; a humbugger.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 261 The hummer when he hath told a lye with a grave face. 1778 H. BROOKE *Epil. Humbugging*

17 Our hummers in state, physic, learning, and law.

Hummer (hʊmər), *v. dial.* Also 7 humber.

[Iterative of HUM *v.* 1: cf. *batter*, *twitter*.] *intr.*

To make a low humming or murmuring sound: see *quots.* b. *trans.* To murmur, mutter. Hence **Hummering** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1699 LOWTHER in 13th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii, Through Scotland the people in church... use a humming kind of lamentation for their sins. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius*

of this Isle 632 The humming of Gnats. 1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. Words 103 To Hummer, to begin to neigh. 1684 Last Speech of J. Temple in Cloud Witnesses (1810) 282 He never opened his mouth more but humbled and rose up and went his way. 1781 J. HURTON Tour to Caves Gloss., Hummer, to make a low rumbling noise. 1825 FORBES Voc. E. Anglia, Hummer, in our use means the gentle and pleasing sound which a horse utters when he hears the corn shaken in the sieve. 1860 J. YOUNGER Autobiog. xix. (1881) 227 Jamie hummed some sort of assent. 1884 Chamb. Yearl. 9 Feb. 86/1 That pretty low 'humming' sound so common with pet horses.

Hummie. *Dockers' colloq.* [? Related to hummock or hump.] See quot.

1897 19th Cent. XXII. 486 (*Dock Life of East Lond.*) With timber, a growth on the back of the neck called a 'hummie', the result of long friction, is needful to enable a man to balance a plank (in discharging cargoes) to any degree of comfort.

Humming (hū'min), *vbl. sb.* [f. HUM v.1 + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HUM, q.v.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/1 Hummyng (S. hunnyng), *reuma*. 1530 KYNGSMILL Let. 15 Apr. (MS. in P. R. O., S. P. Hen. VIII. f. 150. 138 b). The hummyng hacking and darke setting furthe of Gods word. 1577 B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb. iv. (1586) 176 b. At the doore of the Hyve, you heare a great huzzing and humming within. 1660 Trial Regic. 49 b. Gentlemen, This Humming is not at all becoming the Gravity of this Court. It is more fitting for a Stage-Play, then for a Court of Justice. 1721 STEELE Spect. No. 148 F 1 The Gentleman... has... practised Minuet-steps in his Humming. 1839 PRATER Poems (1864) II. 129 The drowsy humming of the bees.

Humming, *vbl. sb.* 2: see HUM v.2

Humming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That hums; that makes or gives forth a low murmuring sound; † that hums approbation.

1606 SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. iv. 1. Trophies 349 With sudden flerk the fatal help lets goe The humming Flint. 1681 HICKERINGILL Wks. (1716) I. 195 That... endeavour at Wit, Pun, or Quibble, so much admir'd by the Humming Tribe. 1703 J. PHILLIPS Splendid Shilling (R.). The humming prey, Regardless of their fate, rush on the toils Inextricable. 1807 Blackw. Mag. XXI. 504 The vernal balminess of the humming Sycamore.

2. Said of sounds.

1578 LYTE Dodoens III. l. 390 Grounde Iuie... put into the eares, taketh away the humming noyse... of the same. 1637 B. JONSON Sad Sheph. II. ii. The scalle beetles... That make a humming murmur as they flie. 1664 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) II. 539 The earth swelled with a dismal humming noise. 1790 J. B. MORETON Mann. W. Ind. 17 The musquitos... Their humming songs kept me in dread.

3. Sometimes hyphenated to its noun, forming a quasi-compound denoting a particular kind of the thing in question, as *humming-bee*, *-top*, *-wheel*.

1660 BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. xl. 326 We... shut into a great Receiver a Humming Bee. 1837 Hood Ode to my Son II. Thou human humming-bee, extracting honey From ev'ry blossom. 1847 EMERSON Poems (1857) 123 The Parcae... at their humming-wheel. 1851 D. JERROLD St. Giles 18 Battledores, humming-tops.

4. Of extraordinary activity, intensity, or magnitide; brisk, vigorous, energetic, 'booming'; very large; 'thumping'; 'stunning'; *slang or colloq.*

(In some cases, referring to the hum which accompanies busy activity; but it is doubtful if this is the origin in all.)

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes iv. iii. 183 Caught in a humming lie. 1684 J. H. Epil. Lucy's Sir H. Buffoon, With such, Ben. Johnson's humming Plays prevail. 1732 FIELDING Mock Doctor Epil., He'd have a humming chance. 1733 — Quixote in Eng. III. iv. You seem to drive a humming trade here. c1777 H. WALPOLE Marg. Notes Chesterf. Wks. in Trans. Philobib. Soc. (1867-8) XI. 59 Humming is a cant word for vast. A person meaning to describe a very large bird said, it was a Humming Bird. 1865 DICKENS Mut. Fr. III. vii. He received a humming knock on the back of his head. 1896 LD. ROSKERRY in Daily News 22 July 5/4 In the humming city, in the backwoods, in the swamps where the sentinel walked his lonely round... the thoughts... of men were that day directed to Robert Burns.

5. Of liquor: Strong; † causing a humming in the head; † effervescing, frothing. *colloq.* (Cf. HUM sb.1 3.)

1675 DUFFETT Mock Tempest I. ii. A Tub of humming stuff would make a Cat speak. 1732 FIELDING Covent Gard. Wks. 1784 II. 315 A bowl of humming punch. 1804 BAKING-GOULD Queen of L. II. 48 My humming brown ale. adub. 1701 FARQUHAR Sir H. Wildair IV. ii. The wine was humming strong.

Humming-bird. Any bird of the large family Trochilidae, the species of which make a humming sound by the rapid vibration of their wings.

They are all of very small size, and are usually brilliantly coloured. They are peculiar to America, ranging from Alaska to Patagonia, but most frequent within the tropics.

1637 T. MORTON New Eng. Canaan (1883) 198 There is a curious bird to see to, called a humming bird, no bigger than a great Beetle. 1667 R. LIGON Barbadoes (1673) 60 That which we call the humming bird, much less than a Wren, not much bigger than a humble Bee, never sitting, but purring with her wings, all the time she stays with the flower. 1749 POPE Dunci. IV. 446 Yet by some object ev'ry brain is stirr'd; The dull may waken to a humming-bird. 1769 E. BANCROFT Guiana 166 The Black Trochilus, or Humming Bird, is the smallest of the whole tribe, being not bigger than the top of a man's finger. 1877 BRYANT May Even. IV. The humming-bird, that, in the sun, Wandered from bloom to bloom.

6. attrib. Humming-bird bush, *Eschynomene montevidensis*, a South American leguminous shrub much frequented by humming-birds (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); humming-bird flower, name for

various flowers frequented by humming-birds; humming-bird hawk-moth (sphinx), a species of hawk-moth (*Macroglossa stellatarum*), whose flight resembles that of a humming-bird.

1698 J. PETIVER in Phil. Trans. XX. 405 Digitalis Mariana Persica folio, This I take to be the Humming Bird Tree. 1810 G. SAMOUELLE Entomol. Compend. 244 Humming-bird hawk-moth. 1834 SELBY in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club I. No. 2. 40 A large moth hovering, in the manner of the Humming-bird Sphinx, in front of the flowers. 1863 BATES Nat. Amazon v. (1864) 115 Several times I shot by mistake a humming-bird-hawk-moth, instead of a bird. 1897 WILLIS Flower. Pl. I. 103 Passiflora sp., Abutilon sp. and many more are 'humming-bird flowers'.

Hummock (hū'mək). Forms: a. 6 hammock, 6-9 hammock. β. 6 hommoke, hoommooke, 8 hommoek. γ. 7 hummaek, hummoek, 8 hummoek, 7- hummoek, (9 -uok). δ. 7-8 homma(o)o. [Orig. a nautical term: source obscure.

The ending in -oek suggests a dim. like *hillock*. But the stem *ham-*, *hom-*, *hum-*, remains unexplained. Assuming it to be *hum-*, it may be compared with HUMME, LG. *humpel*, *kumpel*, *kūmmel*, a small height or eminence, a hump, Sc. dial. *humplock* 'little rising ground', and Eng. *hump*. But *hummoek* could not be derived from *hump*, since the latter does not appear till 140 years later. The earliest form recalls another nautical word HAMMOCK; but comparison of the two words will show that neither form nor sense-history favours any connexion (exc. perh. that the factitious *hommoek*, *hummoek*, may have been in imitation of *hammoek*, *hammoek*.)

1. A protuberance or boss of earth, rock, etc., usually conical or dome-shaped, rising above the general level of a surface; a low hillock or knoll.

a. orig. 'A name given by mariners to a hillock, or small eminence of land resembling the figure of a cone, and appearing on the sea-coast of any country' (Falconer Marine Dict., 1769, s.v. *Hommoek*).

a. 1566 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt Voy. (1580) 104 Right above that into the land a round hammock and greene which we took to be trees. 1599 HAKLUYT Voy. II. ii. 58 The sayd land seemed vnto vs as if it had bene a great number of shippes vnder saile, being in deed nothing els but the land which was full of Hammocks, some high some lowe, with high trees on them. 1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea (1847) 180 We came to an anchor in the bay of Atacames, which on the western part hath a round hammock.

β. 1555 R. GAINSH in Eden Decades 351 Vpon the mayne are foure or fyue hygh hylles rysyng. lyke round hommoekes or hyllockes. 1566 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt Voy. (1580) 105 A round green hommoek which cometh out of the maine. 1645 G. BOATE Irel. Nat. Hist. (1652) 38 Horn-head, being a Hill with two hommoeks at the top, in fashion somewhat like unto two horns.

γ. 1608 W. HAWKINS in Hawkins' Voy. (1878) 378 A hammock... boare of us N.E. 1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea (1847) 238 This island... is a round hammock, conteyning not a league of ground, but most fertile. 1748 ANSON's Voy. II. ix. 228 On this land we observed two remarkable hammocks, such as are usually called paps. 1834 M. SCOTT Cruise Midge (1863) 110 Do you see your marks now? Yes, I have the two trees on with the hammock. 1840 F. D. BENNETT Whaling Voy. I. 295 note, This island has the appearance of a very lofty... rock... with a hammock on each side of its base.

δ. 1670 NARBOROUGH Yearl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. I. (1711) 114 These Islands made in four Hommoekes, like Hay-cocks, when I saw them. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas 15 High Land, with Hillocks, and one remarkable Hommoek like a Sugar-loaf.

b. (In Colonial and U.S. use.) A piece of more or less elevated ground, esp. in a swamp or marsh; spec. in the southern U.S., an elevation rising above a plain or swamp and often densely covered with hardwood trees; a clump of such trees on a knoll.

The local form in Florida and adjacent states is *hammock*.

a. 1765 J. BARTRAM Yearl. 28 Dec. in Stork Acc. E. Florida (1766) 13 The hammocks of live-oaks and palmettos are generally surrounded either with swamp or marsh. 1766 *Ibid.* 24 Jan. 49 We observed on the north-end of the lake a hammock of oak. 1775 ROMANS Florida 283 A few spots of hammock or upland, are found on this island. 1884 Times 15 Apr. 8 Florida lands are ordinarily classified as pine lands, hammocks (lands covered with hard woods), and swamp lands.

β. 1636 Boston Rec. (1877) II. 9 A parcell of marsh land in which there stands 3 hommoeks, with Pyne trees upon the south side of the marsh neare the water. 1775 ROMANS Florida 229 note, Excepting the few hammocks near the sea, which are oak land. 1791 W. BARTRAM Carolina 117 Twenty miles of these green fields, interspersed with hammocks or islets of evergreen trees. 1839-40 W. IRVING Wolfert's R. (1855) 220 When Florida was ceded by the Spaniards... the Indians... retired... [into the] intricate swamps and hammocks, and vast savannahs of the interior.

γ. 1650 R. WILLIAMS Lett. (1874) 105 A moose which was killed upon one of your hammocks by Fisher's Island. 1681 R. KNOX Hist. Ceylon (1817) 25 By marks of great trees, hammocks, or rocks, each man knows his own. 1766 H. LAURENS in Darlington Mem. (1849) 438, I thrice visited the River St. John, exploring the swamps and hammocks, pine barrens, and sand barrens. 1775 ROMANS Florida App. 12 The island Amelia, which is... to be known by a detached hammock of trees on the south side. 1869 in Coues Birds N. W. 478 The nest was a simple hollow in the ground, in a grassy hammock, in the centre of a marshy spot. 1879 C. J. MAYNARD Birds Florida 39, I was walking in a narrow path through a hammock, which lies back of the old fort at Miami [Florida].

δ. A sand hill on the sea shore.

1793 SMEATON Edystone L. 197 In 1773 the... boundary of the Sand Hommoeks remained nearly the same... but now... the sand hommoeks had established themselves. 1819 REES Cycl., Hommoeks, in Engineering, are used by Mr. Smeaton to denote sand hills thrown up by the tide. 1888 Boston

(Mass.) Transcript 7 July 5/5 This chart gives height of sand hills [on Sable Island] as 150 feet, when in no instance could Mr. Macdonald find a hammock having an elevation of eighty feet.

d. *Geol.* An elevated or detached boss of rock. 'Navigators use the word hammock to express circular and elevated mounts, appearing at a distance; I adopt the word from them' (Richardson, 1808, as below).

1808 RICHARDSON in Phil. Trans. XCVIII. 218 To these may be compared the stratified basaltic hummocks so profusely scattered over our area. *Ibid.* 221 It will hardly be asserted that these hummocks were originally formed solitary and separate as they now stand. 1829 GLOVER'S Hist. Derby I. 51 Detached portions or hummocks of coal measures. 1839 MURCHISON Silur. Syst. I. xxxvi. 500 The trap... reappearing here and there in hummocks. 1878 HUXLEY Physiogr. 162 The flat-domed hummocks of rock, produced in this way are termed sheep-backs.

e. 'A protuberance raised upon any plane of ice above the common level' (Scoresby); 'a lump, thrown up by some pressure or force, on an ice field or floe' (Sir J. Ross).

1818 Edin. Rev. XXX. 17 A portion of ice rising above the common level, is termed a hummock. 1823 SCORESBY Whale Fishery 51 Many of the hummocks of the ice were at least twenty feet high. Some of these hummocks seemed to be of recent production. 1835 Sir J. Ross Arctic Exp. xxix. 404 We proceeded over the level of the sea of ice, and, passing some hummocks, arrived at the desired cape. 1853 KANE Grinnell Exp. x. (1856) 74 At the margins of the floes, where their ragged edges have come into grinding contact, the ice is piled up into ridges... These are the 'hummocks'. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM Gl. Frozen Sea xxii. 308 The hummocks proved most formidable impediments to our advance.

f. *gen.* A boss-like protuberance rising irregularly from any surface; a knoll, hillock, or small piece rising abruptly above the general level, and causing inequality of the surface.

1845 DARWIN Voy. Nat. xxi. (1873) 493 The lava streams are covered with hummocks. 1854 HORREAU Walden, Spring (1863) 339 Jumping from hummock to hummock. 1899 TENNENT Ceylon IX. v. II. 503 The ground... was thrown into hummocks like great molehills. 1867 MUSGRAVE Nooks Old France I. vii. 255 Hummocks of hard earth varying between two and three feet in height.

g. *transf.* A hummock-like mass or lump.

1864 LOWELL Fireside Trav. 186 One of those yellow hummocks [polar bears] goes slumping up and down his cage.

2. attrib., as *hammock-land* (see 1 b a, quot. 1884, and HUMMOCKY 1, quot. 1766), *-ridge*, *-soil*, etc.

1775 ROMANS Florida 15, I shall then treat of them by the names of pine land, Hammock land, savannahs, swamps, marshes, and bay, or cypress galls. *Ibid.* 17 The hammock land so called from its appearing in tufts among the lofty pines. *Ibid.* The true hammock soil is a mixture of clay and a blackish sand, and in some spots a kind of ochre. 1856 KANE Arctic Expl. I. xxii. 274 To avoid the accumulation of snows and hummock-ridges. *Ibid.* xxvi. 338 Such ice I have seen 36 feet in height; and when subjected... to hummock-squeezing, 60 and 70 feet. *Ibid.* II. i. 16 Under the hospitable lee of an inclined hummock-slab.

Hence **Hummoeked** (hū'mək) *ppl. a.*, thrown into hummocks; hummocky, uneven. **Hummoeking**, the forming of hummocks on an ice field.

1853 KANE Grinnell Exp. xvi. (1856) 122 The elastic material corrugated before the enormous pressure: then cracked, then crumbled, and at last rose... This imposing process of dynamics is called 'Hummoeking'. 1856 — Arctic Expl. I. xxii. 447 It is a rugged, hummoeked drive.

Hummocky (hū'mək), *a.* Also 8 **hammocky**, **hummocky**. [f. prec. + -Y.]

1. Abounding in or characterized by hummocks; having the surface rising irregularly in hummocks.

1766 J. BARTRAM Yearl. in Stork Acc. E. Florida 69 That which is called hammocky land is generally full of large evergreen and water-oaks, mixed with red-bay and magnolia. 1791 W. BARTRAM Carolina 211 East Florida... being such a swampy hommoeky country. 1817 SCORESBY in Ann. Reg., Chron. 536 Such fields as exhibit a rugged, hummoeky surface. 1835 Sir J. Ross Narr. and Voy. Explan. Terms p. xvi, *Hummoeky ice*, ice so uneven and rough as to be impassable or nearly so on foot. 1867 MUSGRAVE Nooks Old France I. vii. 256 This rugged and hummoeky road.

b. *fig.* Uneven like hummoeky ground.

1867 A. J. ELLIS E. E. Pronunc. I. iv. 410 The verse is so 'hummoeky' that no conclusions could be drawn from it respecting the number of syllables in a word.

2. Of the form or nature of a hummock or boss-like eminence.

1791 W. BARTRAM Carolina 193 The opposite point of the crescent, gradually retires with hommoeky projecting points, indenting the grassy marshes. 1823 SCORESBY Whale Fishery 71 Innumerable hummoeky peaks [of ice] were on every hand, some of them reared to the height of 30 or 40 feet. 1873 J. GEIKIE Gl. Ice Age II. 21 Even the projecting masses of rock... present a rounded hummoeky aspect. 1888 Fall Mall G. 10 July 5/1 A firm winding among hummoeky hills. 1894 Field 1 Dec. 838 These grayling lie... sometimes... in the hummoeky waves above sunken rocks.

|| **Hummam** (hū'məm). [Corruption of Arab.

hammam hot bath (HAMMAM). (Arab. حمام)

hammam, hummam means 'coal, fuel, ashes'.] An Oriental bathing establishment; a Turkish bath; a HAMMAM.

A bathing establishment called 'the Hummums' is said to have been established in Covent Garden in 1631; it subsequently became a hotel.

1834 Sir T. HERBERT Trav. 35 Found them in an Evening, bathing themselves in a secure Hummam. 1898 Sir J.

BRAMSTON *Autobiog.* (Camden) 368 Sir Charles Scarborough... advised taking the Northall waters... bleeding in the arms, and the hummums, which are bathing or sweating. 1701 *Postman* 15 Nov. Advt., The Hummums in Covent Garden having been neglected... whereby several Persons of Quality have been disgusted and have left off coming thither to sweat and bathe. 1718 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 347 P. 10 It is also our Imperial Will and Pleasure, that our good Subjects the Sweaters do establish their Hummums in such close Places. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 12 May, My wife went to the Hummums (it is a place where people get themselves cupped). 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes of Codol* Wks. 1812 III. 100 In Covent Garden, at the Hummums, now I sit. 1836 *Househ. Words* XIII. 98 A complete hummums, or pile of buildings devoted to hot and cold baths. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xlv. 1. I got a late hackney chariot and drove to the Hummums in Covent Garden.

Hummyl, -ly, obs. ff. HUMIL, -LY.

Humoral (hiū'mōrāl), *a.* Also 8-g humoral. [a. F. *humoral* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. type **humōrāl-is*, f. *humor* HUMOUR: see -AL.]

1. *Med.* Of or belonging to, consisting of, or containing, any of the humours or fluids of the body.

1543 TRAHERN *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. viii. iii. 80 Apostemes engendred in the knees, hots, and colde... wyndy, and humoral, or full of water. 1605 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 2 Pestilential Miasms, insinuating into the humoral and consistent parts of the Body. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 20, I found this Tumour not to be humoral. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 15 Products which emanate from textural and humoral waste.

b. Of diseases: Caused by (or attributed to) a disordered state of the humours.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxlii. 52b, The putrified or humoral fever. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 86 Their old Men... subject to Palsies, and humoral Diseases. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flux*, The humoral Flux or Diarrhoea. 1823-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 44 In hysteria, and humoral asthma.

c. Relating to the bodily humours; applied esp. to the ancient medical doctrine (which continued in vogue till the 18th c.), that all diseases were due to the disordered state of the humours.

1793 BEDDOES *Lett. Darwin* 119 The loose analogies of the humoral pathology. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 373 Groundless hypotheses, originating in the humoral doctrines of Galen. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 68 Terms and phrases from the humoral physiology long exploded. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* IX. ii. § 2 (ed. 3) II. 179 The humoral pathology of the ancients.

2. *gen.* Of the nature of, or containing, 'humour' or moisture; humid; fluid. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 162 That moist evaporation taken from the more watery part of humoral or mercurial things.

3. Full of humours or fancies; whimsical: = HUMOROUS 3. *Obs.*

1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 84 Certeyne idle brayned humoral persons.

Hence **Humoralism**, humoral pathology (see 1 c); **Humoralist**, a believer in humoral pathology; **Humoralistic** *a.*, of or belonging to the humoralists.

1846 WORCESTER cites CALDWELL for *Humoralism*. 1847 CRAIG, *Humoralism, Humoralist*. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 11 On the one hand the humoralist, on the other the neuropathist. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 371 The term 'purifying the blood'... is sufficiently suggestive of their function as viewed from the pathological stand-point of the old humoralist. *Ibid.*, As the accepted pathology has been humoralistic or otherwise.

Humoresque (hiū'mōrē'sk), *sb. Mus.* [ad. Ger. *humoreske*, f. L. *humor* HUMOUR: see -ESQUE.] A composition of a humorous or capricious character.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 758 *Humoreske*, a title adopted by Schumann for his Op. 20 and Op. 88, No. 2... Heller and Grieg have also used the term for pianoforte pieces... There is nothing obviously 'humorous' in any of these, and the term 'caprice' might equally well be applied to them. Rubinstein also entitles his Don Quixote 'Humoreske', but the 'humour' is there of a much more obvious and boisterous kind. 1889 GRIEG in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 3/1 One of my earliest works... a Humoresque in four parts.

Humoresque, *a.* [f. HUMOUR *sb.* + -ESQUE.] Of a humorous style.

1896 E. GOSSE *Crit. Kit-Kats* 149 The... few purely fantastic poems of recent times which have... kept up the old tradition of humoresque literature.

Humoric (hiū'mōr'ik), *a. Med.* [f. L. *humor* HUMOUR + -IC. Cf. F. *humorique*.] Belonging or relating to a fluid or 'humour', as in *humoric bruit*, *sound* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1834 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Humoric*... has been applied to the sound produced by percussion on the stomach when distended with air and fluid.

Humorific (hiū'mōr'ifik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IFIC.] Producing humour.

1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* I. 136 Is there some one humorific point common to all that can be called humorous?

Humorism (hiū'mōr'iz'm), [f. L. *humor* HUMOUR, after *humorist*. In mod. F. *humorisme*.]

1. *Med.* The doctrine of the four bodily 'humours' (see HUMOUR *sb.* 2 b), and their relation to 'temperaments' and to diseases.

1832 *Edin. Rev.* LV. 468 Sometimes Humorism... seems to be favoured. 1832 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 246 By Galen, Humorism was first formally expounded... Four elementary fluids... sufficed to explain the varieties of natural temperament, and the causes of disease. 1887 *Sat.*

Rev. 13 Aug. 218/1 The dusty old lumber of the temperaments theory—the Humorism of the past.

2. The characteristics of a humorist (see HUMORIST 2); humorous style or manner.

1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 July, The very soul of Swift—an intense half self-deceived humorism.

Humorist, humorist (hiū'mōrist), [a. F. *humoriste* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. L. and It. *humorista*, f. L. *humor* HUMOUR: see -IST.]

1. A person subject to 'humours' or fancies (see HUMOUR *sb.* 6); a fantastical or whimsical person; a faddist. *Obs.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 Some base humorists. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii. 332 Turbulent and contentious humorists. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. v. 242 Our late humorists give power of excommunication... to every Parish-Presbytery. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 477 P. 1, I am... looked upon as an Humorist in Gardening. I have several Acres about my House, which I call my Garden, and which a skilful Gardener would not know what to call. 1718 OCKLEY *Saracens* II. Introd. 7 All Humorists, Bigots and Enthusiasts. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. § 12 A humorist is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased with little things, who sets his heart much upon matters of very small importance. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 Indulging his own tastes and fancies... he became... a sort of humorist.

2. A facetious or comical person, a wag; a humorous talker, actor, or writer; in mod. use esp. one skilled in the literary or artistic expression of humour. (See HUMOUR *sb.* 7.)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.*, *The Stage*, To turn an actor, and a Humorist. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* II. 203 Men love to be Merry... and prefer the Conversation of Humorists before that of the Serious. 1820 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 114 The Athenians liked a humorist, and a humorist Socrates... showed himself to be. 1871 *Athenæum* 24 June 775 Swift was an inimitable humorist... Pope a consummate wit. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iv. 110 Delight in blending the pathetic with the ludicrous is the characteristic of the true humorist.

b. *fig.*; also *attrib.*

1823 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. iii. § 34 133 The pinnacled roofs set with their small humorist double windows, as if with so many ears and eyes, of Northern France. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxxii, Those old humorists with gnarled trunks and twisted boughs, the olives.

3. One given to humouring or indulging. *Obs.*

1601 DRACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 349 You may be supposed... to be rather their humorist in an onely respect of their hier, then anie their approved martialist to manange these matters, in any right reverend regard of their honours. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* vi. 28 Man is the greatest Humorist and Flatterer of himself.

4. = HUMORALISTIC.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Humoristic (hiū'mōr'istik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Belonging to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a humorist: see prec. 2. (Sometimes loosely = HUMOROUS 4; F. *humoristique*, Ger. *humoristisch*.) 1818 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) I. 147 By right of humoristic universality each part [in Rabelais and Sterne] is essentially a whole in itself. 1847 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 131 Dickens seems to me... to be rather a sketcher of humoristic characters... than himself a humorist. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. Carlyle 125 The universal tone of humoristic cynicism.

b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) Humorous writings. (*nonce-use*.) 1885 TUPPER *My Life as A.* 30. Of... schoolboy literaria... let me save here... one or two of my trivial humoristics.

2. = HUMORALISTIC: cf. prec. 4.

Humorize (hiū'mōr'iz), *v.* [f. HUMOUR (or L. *humor*) + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To agree or comply with the humour of a person or thing. *Obs.*

1596 BRAMSTON *Pygmal.* III. 148 His clothes doe sympathize, And with his inward spirit humorize.

2. To speak or think humorously; to make humorous remarks or reflections.

1609 SIR E. HOBY *Lett. to Mr. T. H.* 24 Euerie iching-eared congregation will... be served with an humorizing Discourser. 1884 *Art Mag.* Mar. (Cent.), He had a little 'mental twist' which caused him to moralize and humorize over life in a fashion quite his own.

Humorology (hiū'mōr'olōj'i), *nonce - wd.* [f. L. *humor* HUMOUR + (-O)LOGY.] The doctrine of the humours.

1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* III. Interch. xiii. 340 Oh men ignorant of humorology! more ignorant of psychology! and most ignorant of Pantagruelism. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 664/1 Of humorology, psychology, Pantagruelism... we shall dissertate hereafter.

Humorous (hiū'mōr'əs), *a.* Also 6-8 humorous, 7 humorous, 7-9 humorous. [In sense 1, perh. a. obs. F. *humereux* damp, full of sap (16th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. (*h*)*umōrōs-us* moist, wet, f. *humor* moisture, etc. In other senses, from Engl. senses of HUMOUR. For the spelling and pronunciation see HUMOUR *sb.*]

1. Moist, humid, damp: see HUMOUR *sb.* 1. *Obs.* (In first quot. with play on sense 3.)

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 31 He hath hid himselfe among these Trees To be consorted with the Humorous night. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xlvii, The hum'rous Foggies. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 186 All founts, wells, all deeps humorous. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* XIII. 214 Every lofty top, which late the humorous night Bespangled had with pearls.

2. Pertaining to the bodily humours (see HUMOUR *sb.* 2); of diseases, Caused by a disordered state of the humours: = HUMORAL 1. *Obs.*

1578 BURGHLEY *Lett. to Hatton* 21 Apr., in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 268 Only the withdrawing of some one tooth that is touched with some humorous cause. 1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* II. ii. 268 In all the three Degrees of Difficulty in Breathing... some Humorous, some Nervous, some mix'd. 1733 CHEVNE *Eng. Malady* I. vi. § 10 (1734) 60 Other chonical and humorous Distempers. 1831 J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* 382 Small Pox Virus, inherent... in proportion to the state of your own humorous affections.

3. Subject to, influenced by, or dependent on humour or mood; full of humours or fancies; fanciful, capricious, whimsical, humourous; odd, fantastic. (Of persons, actions, etc.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 177, I that have beene lones whip? A verie Beadle to a humorous sigh. 1602 KVD *Sy. Trag.* 1, You know that women oft are humorous. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 71 The fluctuary motions of the humorous multitude. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 151 Built upon the sands of humorous novelty, not on the rock of holy antiquity. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 P. 1 Pall'd Appetite is humorous, and must be gratify'd with Sauces rather than Food. 1823 *Valperga* III. 42, I am self-willed, sullen, and humorous.

4b. Moody, peevish, ill-humoured, out of humour.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 278 The Duke is humorous. 1640 QUARLES *Euchirid.* III. 20 Be not Angry with him... too often, lest he count thee humorous. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 250 Those that are of uncharitable, humorous, peevish, contentious and fiery spirits. 1693 PENN *Fruits Solitude* (ed. 2) § 18, 9 He is humorous to his Wife, he beats his Children. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 142 Mr. Roebuck... is as cantankerous and humorous (in the old Shakespearian sense) as Cassius himself.

4. Full of, characterized by, or showing humour or drollery (see HUMOUR *sb.* 7); facetious, jocular, comical, funny. (Of persons, actions, etc.)

1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), Others [tell us] that this... alludes to the story of the satyr Marsyas... which I think is more humorous. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* p. xiv, Whatever Person would aspire to be completely witty, smart, humorous, and polite. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 216 Mr. du Vernet... drew up the following humorous letter... to the Moon, desiring her not to shew herself next Monday. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxiii. 230 A taste for the humorous is... independent of national difference. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. ii, The Western American is always humorous.

Humorously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a humorous manner.

a. Capriciously, fantastically; peevishly. *arch.* b. Facetiously, jocosely.

1603 CHETTLE *Eng. Mour. Garm.* Bii, Too humorously affected to the Roman government. 1611 COTGR., *Bi-gearment*, odly, humorously, fantastically. a. 1686 CALAMY (J.), We resolve rashly, sillily, or humorously, upon no reasons that will hold. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 127 Then follows the procession, most humorously described. 1882 *Pebody Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 180 His humorously plaintive laments. 1895 R. F. HORTON *Teaching of Jesus* 40 How humorously perverse the human mind is in arguing against its chief good.

Humorousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being humorous. a. Fancifulness, whimsicality. *arch.* b. Facetiousness, jocularity.

1611 COTGR., *Biarrerie*, fantasticalness, toyishness, humoroussness. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Winter Even. Confer.* III. (1705) 91 It must be extream humoroussness to deny a Providence in them. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Humorousness*, comicalness, fullness of pleasant, fantasticalness. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 456 There was... such a good-natured humoroussness, in his countenance. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 333 He had not lost the humoroussness which had procured for him the sobriquet of 'Laughing Tam'.

Humour, humor (hiū'mai, yū'mai), *sb.* Also 4 umour, -or, 4-6 humore, 5 -ore, 5-6 -oure. [a. AF. (*h*)*umour*, F. (*h*)*umor*, -ur, mod. F. *humour* (= It. *umore*, Sp. Pg. *humor*): = L. *humor* -em, more properly *umōr-em* fluid, moisture.

For the spelling cf. HONOUR; *humour* is now usual in Great Britain, *humor* in U.S. The English formations, *humoured*, *humourless*, *humourous*, are here spelt like the *sb.* and *vb.*; but the derivatives formed on a Latin type, as *humoral*, *humorist*, *humorous*, are spelt *humor* - as in L. *humōrōsus*, etc. (This agrees with Johnson's use.) The pronunciation of the initial *h* is only of recent date, and many still omit it, esp. in the senses under II: see H (the letter).]

I. Physical senses.

1. Moisture; damp exhalation; vapour. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii. 8 As a tree, that is ouer plautinde vp on watris, that at the humour [L. *ad humorem*, 1388 moisture] sendith his rootes. — *Ecclesi.* xxxviii. 29 The humour [L. *vapor*] of the fyr brenneth his flesh. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husband.* 1. 790 That diche wol drie vp humours of thy lond. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dances Myrrh* Plays 1873 I. 52 The skie hangs full of humour and I thinke we shall have raine. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 262 To walke vnbraced, and sucke vp the humours Of the danke Morning. 1670 in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 228 At Christmas last we could hardly find humour enough in the ground to plant. 1697 DAVENIS *Virg. Georg.* 1. 129 Redundant Humours thro' the Pores expire.

2. Any fluid or juice of an animal or plant, either natural or morbid. (Chiefly in mediæval physiology; now rare or *arch.*)

1340 *Ayenb.* 132 He yuelþ þe kuede humours ine þe bodye. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Vn's Pr. T.* 105 When humours be to abundant in a wight. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxviii. 160 Nother in marche nor in aperyll the trees that thenne haue habondaunce of humore ought not to be felde a doune. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerue Ind.* (Arb.) 34 The

humour or ioyse which droppeth out of the branches of the date trees. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xi. (1660) 149 Either true and natural blood, or...some kind of hot humour that is it instead of blood. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Aspera*, The Wind-pipe...being besmeared with a fattish and mucous Humour...to make the Voice smoother. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mistletoe*, A flattish seed...enclosed with a viscid, glutinous humour. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 639 The cold bath...occasions an excessive flux of humours towards the head. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 198 Cold as marble...solid as iron...because there are no humours or lymph in their constitutions.

b. *spec.* In ancient and mediæval physiology, one of the four chief fluids (*cardinal humours*) of the body (blood, phlegm, choler, and melancholy or black choler), by the relative proportions of which a person's physical and mental qualities and disposition were held to be determined: cf. 4, and see TEMPERAMENT. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

† *Black humour*, black choler or melancholy (*obs.*). c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Ser. Wks. II. 160 Blood is moost kyndely umour, answeringe to be love of God, bre opere umors in man answeren to brece ober loves. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. vi. (Add. MS. 27944), Pere bey four humours, Blood, Flewme, Colera and Melencolia. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 84 He answered me that choler was the cause of my sickness, and that hee gaue me those purgations to auoyde this humour. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. l. 235 Besieged with sable coloured melancholie, I did commend the blacke oppressing humour to the most wholesome Physicke of thy health-giuing ayre. 1628 *Demeanour Sir W. Raleigh* 52 Two Physitions...being come, could tell nothing of what humour the said sickness was composed. a 1695 MARQ. HALIFAX *Lady's N. Year's Gift* (1756) 37 If your Husband should be really sullen...let the Black Humour begin to spend itself, before you come in. 1881 R. ROUTLEDGE *Science* i. 32 According to Hippocrates, the human body contained four humours; blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile.

c. With allusion to the mental qualities or disposition held to arise from these 'humours'.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 31 *Emil*. Is he not iealous? Des. Who, he? I think the sun where he was borne, Drew all such humours from him. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vix. Poets* cxi. One that drew Sour humours from his mother.

† d. Used for the peculiar constitution or quality (e.g. saltiness, sourness) of a material substance. *Obs.* 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon*. 166 Along the Sea side...lye heaps of Sand, upon which the people pour water till it contract a saltish humour from the sand. 1799 S. SWITZER *Hydraul. & Hydraul.* 72 To wonder how Sea-Water shall be thus stripped of its pristine Humour.

3. One of the transparent fluid or semi-fluid parts of the eye, viz. the *aqueous humour* in front of the iris, and the *vitreous humour*, which fills most of the space between the iris and the retina; formerly including also the denser *crystalline lens*.

1398-1615 [see CRYSTALLINE a. 6]. 1643 [see AQUEOUS i. b]. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rokau's Nat. Phil.* (1799) i. xxx. 239 [The ray] falling...upon the Superficies of the Vitreous Humour. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxv. § 166. 286 The...globe of the eye consists of four coats...these coats enclose three humours. 1861 HUMLE tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. l. 50 A perfect dioptric apparatus. This consists of the aqueous humour, the crystalline humour or lens, and the vitreous humour. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 227 The two humours are separated by the...crystalline lens, denser...than either of the humours.

II. Senses denoting mental quality or condition.

4. Mental disposition (orig. as determined by the proportion of the bodily 'humours': see 2 b); constitutional or habitual tendency; temperament.

c. 1475 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 154 In my loue was neuere desaitte, Alle myn humours y haue opened hir to. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 212 Thus Ile curbe her mad and headstrong humor. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus Mor. Relat.* 156 You know the severe humour of my Lord. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 222 Being of a bold and courageous humour. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 220 Having found our humours to be inquisitive and generous, he studied all ways of gratifying them. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* l. i. The corporal is the lieutenant's countryman and knows his humour. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. i. 56 A fine old country gentleman...with the genuine hearty humour of the race.

† b. *transf.* Character, style, 'vein'; sentiment, spirit (of a writing, musical composition, etc.).

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* iv. 14 Of the like Lunaticall humour are your epistles. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 40 The understanding of the conceit and the humour of the words. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2119/4 Several Overtures or Sonatas, containing Variety of Humors, as Grave Aires, Minuets, Boreas, &c. 1717 tr. *Fresier's Voy.* 256 The Bass is made in France, to the Humour of the Harp.

5. Temporary state of mind or feeling; mood, temper.

1595 in *Thoms Anecd. E. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 11 Hackle-witt and another...in a madde humour...coyted him downe to the bottome of the stayres. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 229 Was euer woman in this humour wood? Was euer woman in this humour wonne? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. x. 50 With smyles that all sad humors chased. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 97 The whole Company was in a very good humour. 1679 PENN *Add. Prof.* i. ii. (1692) 4. I do not wrong the present Humor of too many in this Nation. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 26 P. 1 When I am in a serious Humour. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept. We were by this time weary and disgusted, nor was our humour much mended by our inn. 1884 PAK *Eustace* 33 That's why you are in such a bad humour.

† b. Mood natural to one's temperament; habitual frame of mind. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON (*title*) Every Man in his Humour. 1599

— (*title*) Every Man out of his Humour. 1676 D'URFEE *Mad. Fickle* iii. i, Every man in his humor, and let the World rub.

c. An excited state of public feeling. *Now rare.* 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 99 It was not fite to stirre up humours in Spaine. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. iii. (1810) 46 The taking of this great Lord breeds unsettled humors in these parts. 1699 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 423 These tymes, and the affairs transacted in them, give motion to all sorts of humours in the nation. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xxi. II. 27 The humours of the people, set afloat by the parliamentary impeachment...broke out in various commotions. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xv. vi. VI. 21 Friedrich is deeply unaware of the humour he has raised against himself.

6. A particular disposition, inclination, or liking, esp. one having no apparent ground or reason; mere fancy, whim, caprice, freak, vagary.

(In this sense very frequent in late 16th and early 17th c., and ridiculed by Shakspeare and Ben Jonson.)

1564 CALPHILL *Auror. Martialis's Treat.* Cross 94 They need no more for hallowing of a Church, but a sermon, and prayers, in which peradventure (that I may feede your humor) they made the signe of a crosse with their finger. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 23 These are complements, these are humours. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. iv. Co. What is that humour? Car. It is a gentleman-like monster, bred, in the speciall gallantrie of our time, by affectation; and fed by folly. 1621 [LAWTON] *Jests* (1844) 45 How now, dog, saies Tarlton, are you in your humours? and many daies after it was a by-word to a man being drunke, that he was in his humours. 1634 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) V. 324 The humours of those men that do not conform. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxii. 334 A wise man discards the predominancy of all humors...for he is to live the life of reason, not of humor. 1725 Dr. Foe *Fam. Instrucl.* i. iv. (1841) I. 88 And have you really burnt all your plays to please a humour? 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discout.* Wks. 1842 I. 129 All which had been done...was the effect not of humour, but of system. 1881 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xi. 91 The Squire receives great sympathy...in his antiquated humors, from the parson.

b. An inclination or disposition for some specified action, etc.; a fancy (to do something); a mood or state of mind characterized by such inclination. *Const. † of (obs.), for, or inhn. with to.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. ii. 30 My chiefe humour is for a tyrant. 1598 — *Merry W.* ii. i. 133-4 And this is true: I like not the humor of lying: hee hath wronged mee in some humors. 1599 — *Hen. V.* ii. i. 63, I have an humor to knocke you indifferently well...and that's the humor of it. 1660 WYCHERLEY *Gentlem. Dancing-mast.* iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 592, I am in a pretty humour to dance. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 P. 1, I am not in Humour for telling a Tale. 1759 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 261 The humour of blaming the present, and admiring the past. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 205, I am in no humour to reason. 1833 LAMB *Elia Ser. ii. Barrenness Imag. Faculty Mod. Art.* Since the humour of exhibiting began. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. xxi, People very strongly in the humour for fighting.

c. pl. Moods or fancies exhibited in action; vagaries; fantastic, whimsical, odd, quaint, or humorous traits. (Now associated with sense 7.)

1566 R. COX (*title*) Acteon and Diana; with a Pastoral Story of the Nymph Oenone, followed by the several conceited humours of Bumpkin, the huntsman, Bobbinall, the shepherd (etc.). 1667 PERRY *Diary* 9 Sept., The sport very good, and various humours to be seen among the rabble. 1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* Ded. A iv, To shew the Apish Fashions, and ridiculous Humors and Conversations of some of our Town-Gallants. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 208 Observe the humours of a Country-Christening, and you will find no Court in Christendom so ceremonious. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser. i. Praise Chimney-sweepers*, Rochester...could not have done the humours of the scene with more spirit than my friend. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xxi. (1879) 263 Mariners...who had come ashore to see the humors of Election Day.

7. a. That quality of action, speech, or writing, which excites amusement; oddity, jocularly, facetiousness, comicality, fun. b. The faculty of perceiving what is ludicrous or amusing, or of expressing it in speech, writing, or other composition; jocose imagination or treatment of a subject. Distinguished from wit as being less purely intellectual, and as having a sympathetic quality in virtue of which it often becomes allied to pathos.

1688 tr. *Glanius' Voy. Bengala* 142 The Cup was so closed, that 'twas a difficult matter for us to open it, and therefore the General gave it us on purpose, to divert himself with the humour of it. 1709 SHAFTESB. (*title*) Essay on the Freedom of Wit and Humour. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 P. 3 Writings which once prevail'd among us under the Notion of Humour. 1797 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford*, The priest...shew'd some humour in his face. 1798 — *Intelligencer* No. 3 Humour...in its perfection is allowed to be much preferable to wit, if it be not rather the most useful and agreeable species of it. 1799 GOLDSM. *Pol. Learn.* ix, Wit raises human nature above its level; humour acts a contrary part, and equally depresses it. a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ii. (1855) 63 The happy compound of pathos and playfulness, which we style by that untranslatable term humour. 1870 LOWELL *Stud. Wind.* 132 Humour in its first analysis is a perception of the incongruous. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10, 585 The strange deficiency of humour which Milton shared with the Puritans generally. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 3 That modulating and restraining balance-wheel which we call a sense of humor.

III. 8. Phrases.

a. *Out of humour*: displeased, vexed, in an ill humour; out of conceit or satisfaction with. (Cf. *out of temper*.) So † *in humour* (*obs.*).

1660 WYCHERLEY *Gentlem. Dancing-m.* iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 59/2 *Don*. You seem to be out of humour...*Hip*. For my sake be in humour. 1683 D. A. *Art. Conversa* 23

The fall of...a Glass, or some like accident, puts them in, or rather quite out of humour. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 108 P. 2 Out of Humour with my self, and at every Thing about me. 1720 BUTLER *Serm., Self-Deceit* Wks. 1874 II. 48: Who would choose to be put out of humour with himself? 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 24 The Cardinal is observed to be out of humour.

b. GOOD HUMOUR, ILL HUMOUR: see these and their derivatives in their alphabetical places.

IV. 9. Comb., as † *humour-brethren* (sense 2 b); *humour-blind* (sense 2), *humour-loving* (sense 7) adjs.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Paradox agst. Libertie* 465 Then th' humor-brethren all, hot, cold, and wet, and dry, Falne out among themselves, augment his miserie. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 Humour-blind, greasy-heeled, and broken-winded horses. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/4 A light heart and a humour-loving imagination.

Humour, humor, v. [f. HUMOUR sb.]

1. *trans.* To comply with the humour of; to soothe or gratify by compliance; to indulge.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 52 To humour the ignorant call I the Dearee the Princesse kill'd a Pricket. 1590 — *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 84 The fellow finds his vaine, And yielding to him, humors well his frensie. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 302 Humouring our taste with dainties. 1689 *Wood Life* 31 Aug. (O. H. S.) III. 309 The quakers...have been since humour'd in their nonsense, excused from oaths (etc.). 1790 J. B. MORSTON *Mann. W. Ind.* 131 If you please and humour her properly, she will make and mend all your clothes. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* l. xi. 314 Acquiring popularity by humouring the present temper of the nation.

2. *fig.* To comply with the peculiar nature or exigencies of (something); to adapt or accommodate oneself to; to act in compliance or agreement with; to fit, suit (*with* something).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 13 To ligger off a tune at the tongues end, canarie to it with the feete, humour it with turning vp your eie. 1648 MILTON *Sonn. to Lawes*, The man That with smooth air couldst humour best our tongue. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 P. 5 Our British Gardeners...instead of humouring Nature, love to deviate from it as much as possible. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1780) I. xxiv. 188 The path is continually winding to humour the position of the mountains. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 758/1 The dunces, with simple credulity, would swallow all this; the smarter freshmen, tittering, would humour the joke. 1851 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xv. (1857) 81 In reading this stanza we ought to humour it with a corresponding tone of voice.

† 3. *intr.* ? To exercise one's humour or fancy; to imagine, devise. *Obs.*

1609 *Lond. Prodigal* iii. ii, All the day he humours up and down How he the next day may deceive his friend.

† 4. ? To imitate a person's humour. *Obs.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Introd.* 17 (He) had not so bad a hand at Humouring and Personating, but that several believed, it was the Tyrant himself.

† 5. *trans.* ? To give a particular character or style to (cf. prec. 4 b). *Obs.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 123 This Song was well humor'd by the maker, and well remembered and sung by yuo.

b. To give a particular turn or slight direction to.

1824 *Athenaeum* 1 Aug. 136/3 To let the stream bear them (flies) on...without that...undefined humouring of them which an angler occasionally gives. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 263 The patrol humoured his boat nearer in.

† **Humourable, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. HUMOUR sb. + -ABLE: cf. *fashionable*.] Pertaining to or depending on the humours [see HUMOUR sb. 2].

1664 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 297 That humourable and occasional cause in the Spleen.

Humoural: see HUMORAL.

Humoured, humored (hiū'mərd, yū'mərd), a. [f. HUMOUR sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Having a (specified) humour or disposition. (Now only in comb., as GOOD-HUMOURED, etc.)

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. i. 6 Some men (being naturally humoured therunto) do prouee better soldiers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. (1651) 150 He that made others, if he were so humored, would be as mad himself. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 103 The free humoured Rabelais.

† 2. Fancied, imaginary (cf. HUMOUR v. 3). *Obs.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 462 Another (transported by this humoured Charon)...trembles at his supposed sights of the Divell.

3. Complied with, indulged.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* xi, The breeding of most Kings hath been ever sensual and most humour'd. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* ii. ii. i. (1737) II. 117 The most humour'd and indulg'd State.

† **Humourish, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. HUMOUR sb. + -ISH.] Liable to humours; fanciful, fantastic. 1667 L. STUCCY *Gospel-Glass* xxxiv. (1670) 365 Humourish, peevish lovers.

Humourist, -ous: see HUMORIST, -OUS.

Humourless, -orless, a. [f. HUMOUR sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of humour. Hence **Humourlessness**.

1847 CRAIG *Humorless*. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 279 One of these humorless sublime utopias. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 308/2 That total inability to see yourself as others see you...the child of humorlessness.

Humoursome, humorsome (hiū'məisəm), a. Also 7-8 humersom(e). [f. as prec. + -SOME.]

1. Subject to or full of humours; fanciful, capricious, fantastic; peevish, ill-humoured: = HUMOROUS 3.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* To Rdr. A i.v. Confusion of so great seriousness with so humoursome mirth. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Contents i. iv. § 24 The Divine Will...not a meer arbitrary, Humoursome, and Fortuitous thing, but Decency and Fitness it self. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* II. 130 Abundance of People think to distinguish themselves by humoursome Singularities. 1744 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 267 This Gentleman is very particularly odd and humoursome. 1823 DE QUINCY *Dice Wks.* XI. 294 Every day he grew more fretful and humoursome. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* vi. (1879) 112 With the humoursome gesticulation of a little imp. 1863 E. J. MAY *Stranges of Netherstrange* viii. 76 Well, there, women are, forsooth, humoursome beings.

2. Disposed to humour or indulge any one; indulgent. (*nonce-use*.)

a 1876 T. EDWARD in *Smiles Sc. Natur.* xiii. 275 He seemed to be most friendly...and humoursome to the little rabbit.

Humoursomely, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*]. In a humoursome manner: see *prec.* 1.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. viii. (1662) 25 Humoursomely and foolishly done. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 4. A thing intelligible, but humoursomely expressed. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xvii. 183 To trifle thus humoursomely with such a gentleman's moments.

Humoursomeness, [*f. as prec. + -NESS*]. The quality or character of being humoursome; capriciousness of humour.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. viii. (1662) 22 (*heading*) The factious Humoursomeness of the Atheist. 1750-1 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* III. 24 Nothing will so effectually get the better of any humoursomeness (a strange word) as in the discipline of a school. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. iv. 25, I never blame a Lady for her humoursomeness, so much, as...I blame her Mother. 1831 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* I. 445 All the weaknesses, humoursomenesses, and contradictions which are presumed in the situations.

Hump (*hʌmp*), *sb.* [This word, with its whole family, is of late appearance, and seems to have taken, c 1680-1720, the place of the earlier *crump* (CRUMP *a.1*, *sb.1*). It is first exemplified, 1681, in the comb. *hump-backed* = the earlier *crump-backed*. So *hump-back*, *hump-shoulder*, *-shouldered*, corresponding to earlier forms with *crump*-, are known before HUMP *sb.*, which is not in Phillips-Kersey 1706, Bailey 1721-53. HUMP *v.* is of much later appearance.

(*Humpish* in H. CROSE *Vertues Commu.* (1603) Lij b, is an evident misprint for *humpish*.)

Hump agrees in form with LG. *hump*, *humpfe* portion, piece, hunk (of anything), Du. *hump* lump, hunch, thick piece, early mod.Du. *hompfe* fem. 'pars absissa', *hompfe broods* 'cuneus panis' (Kilian 1599). But these words always mean a hunch, hunk, lump, or thick piece, cut or broken off something, not a protuberance upon it like 'hump'. Cf. however LG. *humpel*, *humpel*, height, knoll, knob, hump of a camel, etc. The late appearance of the words in all the langs. leaves the question of their origin and relationship undetermined. See Kluge, s.v. *Humpfe*, Franck, s.v. *Hump*. The English *hump-backed* in 1681 might be taken as a mixed form uniting *hunch-backed* and *crump-backed*, since these were both in earlier use. (Cf. HUNCH.)

1. A protuberance on the back or other part of the body, formed by a curved spine or a fleshy excrescence, and occurring as a normal feature in certain animals, as the camel and bison, or as a deformity in man. Also applied to other kinds of protuberances in animal and plant life.

1709 *Tatler* No. 75 ¶ 6 The eldest Son of Philip...being born with an Hump-back and very high Nose...These several Defects were mended by succeeding Matches; the Eyes were open'd in the next Generation, and the Hump fell in a Century and half. 1708 MORGAN *Algiers* i. iv. 100 The rider sits behind the bunch or hump. a 1764 LLOYD *Cobbler Cripple's Let.* (R.), 'Tight stays they find oft end in humps. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 20 The breed of the urus, or those without an hump...the breed of the bison, or the animal with an hump. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 199 With a gash beneath his clotted hair, And a hump upon his shoulder. 1839 T. BRALE *Sperm Whale* 24 At this point (the sperm whale has) a large prominence of a pyramidal form called the 'hump'. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sacks' Bot.* 20 The thickenings which project outwardly may appear in the form of knots, humps, spines, or ridges.

b. A hump-backed person. (*nonce-use*.)

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xlviii. 137, I saw a little Hump [*petit bossu*] with long Fingers. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* li. 2 In the curule chair a hump sits, Nonius.

c. The flesh of a bison's hump used as food.

1807 in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1808) XI. 41 Humps have long been a favourite dish at the splendid entertainments of the great Lords...in India. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iv, 'Yonder!' cried St. Vrain; 'fresh hump for supper!'

2. *transf.* A rounded boss of earth, rock, etc.; a hummock.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 409 The Athenian troops...mounted Epipolæ, and reached the top, where it rises into a rocky hump called Euryelus. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. viii. 58 Climbing vast humps of ice. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* vii. (1894) 158 The rounded dome...forms the southern hump of the Viescherhorn.

3. A fit of ill humour or vexation; sulks. (*slang*.)

(Cf. HUMP *v.* 1. Quot. 1727 is of doubtful meaning.) 1707 DE FOE *Protest. Monast.* 4 Under many Hardships and Restrictions, many Humps and Grumps. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., A costermonger who was annoyed or distressed about anything would describe himself as having 'the hump'. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 18 Feb. 1/3 Well, my boy, you've evidently got the hump...but you must give up that sort of thing when I'm here. *Mod.* It fairly gave me the hump.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hump-curer*, *meat*, *rib*; *hump-shaped* *adj.* See also HUMP-BACK, -BACKED, -SHOULDER, -ED.

1807 in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1808) XI. 42 A mandate to Calcutta, enjoining the principal hump-curer...to buy up all the humps that could be had. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 98 The hump meat afforded them a repast fit for an epicure. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xiv. 262, I found that it was the 'hump-rib'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 13/2 The water is collected on a hump-shaped hill called the Knoll, and descends...to the village.

Hump, *v.* [*f. HUMP sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make humped or hump-shaped; to hunch. (Also with *up*.) *Hump the back* (fig.), to show vexation or sulkiness.

1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxii. It got into a dark corner, growling and humping its back. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lassies Langley* ii. 67 Frank had been used to hump up his back, and put his head on his arms and be comfortable. 1884 BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* xxvi. 288 The cats humped themselves in readiness for hostilities. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 851/1 She...tumbles her ringlets over her eyes, humps her back, and makes her shoulders look sulky. 1895 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* xxiii, Sal humped up the shoulder...and turned sharply away from him.

b. *absol.*

1884 STOCKTON *Lady or Tiger?* etc. 108 He [the racoon] 'come a humpin' inter the house. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* III. iv. 79 Danvers humped, femininely injured by the notice of it.

c. *trans.* To round (a surface).

1878 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 734/2 The 'humping' or rounding of scissors.

2. To hoist or carry (a bundle) upon the back: chiefly to *hump one's swag* (*blucy, drum*), to shoulder one's bundle. *Austral. slang.*

1853 W. HOWITT *Two Years Victoria* xiii. (1855) I. 226 He 'humped his swag', in diggers' phrase, that is, shouldered his pack. 1888 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* i. xi. 142 We put it up roughly...with pine saplings. The drawing in was the worst, for we had to 'hump' the most of them ourselves. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 7 Aug. 1/3 He humped his load up country a bit.

3. *refl.* To gather oneself together for an effort; to exert oneself, make an effort; also, to pride or fancy oneself. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*). *U.S. slang.*

1835 in W. T. PORTER *Big Bear* etc. (1847) 126 (Farmer) He was breathin' sorter hard, his eye set on the Governor, humpin' hump on politics. 1883 *Philad. Times* 15 Aug. (Cent.) Col. Burns said, 'Now you all watch that critter hump himself'. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 4/7 When the weather of St. Andrews 'humps itself' it can equal the feats of the weather in Montana. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 25 Feb. 263/1 Grit makes the man, the lack of it the hump; Therefore, young man, take hold, hang on and hump.

4. *trans.* To give (one) 'the hump': see *prec.* 3. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketchbk.*, *On some fashionable French novels* (ed. 2) I. 177 Did he not hump me prodigiously, by letting fall a goblet, after Cellini?

Hence **Humping** (*hʌmpɪŋ*).

1878 [see 1 c]. 1896 SIR E. M. THOMPSON in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. XVI. 215 A humping of the shoulders or back to a degree that almost amounts to deformity.

Humpback, **hump-back**, *sb.* (a.) [See HUMP *sb.* In this combination, as in *hump-shoulder*, *hump* may be taken as an *adj.*: cf. the earlier *crump-back*, under CRUMP *a.*]

1. (*hump-back*.) A back having a hump; a humped back.

1697 VAMBROUGH *Æsop* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 373/1 Who'd think that little humpback of his should have so much brains in't? 1709 [see HUMP *sb.* 1.] 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 64, I have never met with one, Bull, Ox, or Cow...with a high Hump-back. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 118 Those who are deformed with hump-backs bear the greatest share of reputation.

2. (*humpback*.) A person with a humped back; a hunchback.

1712 tr. *Arab. Nts.* xcix. (ed. 2) III. 125 He march'd along as they did and follow'd Humpback. 1715 *Ibid.* clxxiv. (ed. 3) V. 67 That Hump-back is not dead. 1824 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 139 Humpbacks and cripples. 1860 GRO. ELIOT *Mill on F.* II. iii. An ill-natured humpback.

3. = *humpback whale*: see B.

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 Both the Fin-backs and Humpbacks are shaped in Reeves longitudinal from Head to Tail on their Bellies and their Sides. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 232 The Humpback is seldom molested by whalers.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (*humpback*). Having a hump on the back; hump-backed. **Humpback whale**, a whale of the genus *Megaptera*, so called because the low dorsal fin forms a characteristic hump on the back.

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 The Bunch or humpback Whale, is distinguished from the right Whale, by having a Bunch standing in the Place where the Fin does in the Finback. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 211 Whales of the 'humpback' species.

Hump-backed, *a.* [See HUMP *sb.* This is the first exemplified word of the *hump* group: cf. the earlier *crump-backed*. The stress shifts according to construction.] Having a humped or crooked back; hunched. Also *transf.*

1681 *Land. Gas.* No. 1649/8 She has been formerly much galled under the Saddle, hump-backed under the Pillion-place. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 439 This prince [Richard III] was of a small stature, hump-backed. 1769 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary*, He...has the misfortune to be hump-back'd. 1824 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 23

There by the humpback'd willow. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 56 It might be hump-backed Vulcan.

Humped (*hʌmpɪd*), *a.* [*f. HUMP sb. + -ED*]. Having a hump (or humps); hump-backed, hunch-backed; having the back or shoulders rounded (in a huddled or cramped posture).

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 102 ¶ 3 A straight-shouldered man as one would desire to see, but a little unfortunate in a humped back. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. v, If the back be humped, the man is deformed. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 241 Thorax convex above, the anterior part humped. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. ii. 28 He wanted an audience as hotly as the humped Richard a horse. 1886 *Art Age* IV. 40 Its gables and humped roof are picturesque enough to please any artistic mind. 1895 K. GRAHAM *Gold. Age* 45 The drowsing peacock squatted humped on the lawn.

Humph (*hʌmf*), *int.* (and *sb.*) Also 7 *hemph*. The inarticulate syllable 'h'mf!', used:

† a. app. as a signal: cf. HUMP *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iv. 1, Truly a good Conscience is a great Happiness; and so I'll pledge you, hemph, hemph.

b. as an expression of doubt or dissatisfaction. Also *sb.*, as a name for this utterance.

1815 *Sixteen & Sixty* i. ii, Humph!...her lips are of the brightest. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. ii, A half articulated 'humph!' which seemed to convey a doubt. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 75 My Uncle received this intelligence with a 'Humph'. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, 'Humph!' says the eagle. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* iv. 86 His humph of assent was rendered by a slight modulation strongly emphatic.

Humph, *v.* [*f. prec.*] *intr.* To utter an inarticulate 'h'mf!'.

† a. as a signal. *Obs.*

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, I desire you to humph...and look back at me.

b. as an expression of doubt or dissatisfaction.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xiv, After humming and considering over a particular paragraph. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by *Seine* 70 Some of the polite Frenchmen humphed, and shrugged their shoulders.

Humphrey. *To dine with Duke H.*: see DINE *v.* 1 b. So to have Duke H. as host.

1693 *Humours of Town* 29 To make the World think he has been at a good Meal, when Duke Humphrey was his Host.

Humpiness see HUMPY *a.*

Humpless (*hʌmpləs*), *a.* [*f. HUMP sb. + -LESS*]. Having no hump.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* i. iii. 80 Blyth sums up emphatically that the humped and humpless cattle must be considered as distinct species. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxviii. 363 The cattle...are mostly of a hornless and humpless breed.

† **Hump-shoulder**. *Obs.* [See HUMP *sb.* Here, as in *hump-back*, *hump* may be taken as an *adj.* Cf. the earlier *crump-shoulder*, *-shouldered*, under CRUMP *a.* 1] A shoulder raised into a hump. So + **Hump-shouldered** *a.*, having a hump-shoulder, round-shouldered, 'crump-shouldered'.

a 1704 T. BROWN in *Collect. Poems* (1705) 40 The Duke of Luxemburg, who was Hump-Shoulder'd. 1704 SWIFT *Ball. Bks.* (1750) 27 His crooked Leg and hump Shoulder.

Humpty (*hʌmpɪ*), *a.* [*app. f. HUMP sb.*, or *humpt*, HUMPED, but the formation is anomalous, and may have arisen out of next word.] Humped, hump-backed. Also *Comb.*, as *humpty-backed* *adj.* a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Humpty*, hunch-backed. 1889 H. M. STANLEY in *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/8 The humpty western flank [of a mountain] dipped down...into lands that we knew not by name as yet. 1898 *Daily News* 2 May 6/5 Humpty backed (as they call it in that region).

Humpty-dumpty (*hʌmpɪ dʌmpɪ*), *sb.* and *adj.* Also 7 *humtee dumtee*, *-y*. [It is doubtful whether the word is the same in senses 1 and 2: in sense 1 the name may have been concocted out of HUM *sb.* 1 3; in sense 2 it is evidently formed from *hump* and *dumpty*, though this would naturally give *humpy-dumpty* (cf. HUMPY *a.*), and the intrusive *t* is not clearly accounted for.]

A. *sb.* 1. A drink made with 'ale boiled with brandy' (B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, a 1700).

1698 W. KING tr. *Sorbière's Journ.* Lond. 135 (Farmer) He answer'd me that he had a thousand such sort of liquors, as Humtie Dumtie, Three Threads. 1699 [see HUGMATEE]. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. xiv, They drank humpty-dumpty, which is ale boiled with brandy.

2. A short, dumpty, hump-shouldered person. In the well-known nursery rime or riddle (quoted below) commonly explained as signifying an egg (in reference to its shape); thence allusively used of persons or things which when once overthrown or shattered cannot be restored.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Humpty-Dumpty*, a little humpty dumpty man or woman; a short clumsy person of either sex. 1810 GAMMER *Gurton's Garland* Part III. 36 [Not in Ritson's ed. c 1760, nor in the reprint of that in 1810] Humpty dumpty sat on a wall, Humpty dumpty had a great fall; Threescore men and threescore more, Cannot place Humpty dumpty as he was before. 1843 HALLIWELL *Nursery Rhymes Eng.* 113 [giving *prec.* version adds] Note. Sometimes the last two lines run as follows: All the king's horses and all the king's men, Could not set Humpty Dumpty up again. 1848 BLACKW. *Mag.* July 30 To try the game of Humpty-Dumpty and to fall. 1872 'L. CARROLL', *Thro' Looking-Gl.* vi. 114 'It's very provoking', Humpty Dumpty

said, 'to be called an egg—very!' 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 193 She... could not, by all the miracles of millinery, be made other than a humpty-dumpty. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 3/1 Now that the Education Humpty-Dumpty has tumbled off the wall, and is hopelessly poached for the present year, and all the king's horses and all the king's men can't set him up again, the life has gone out of Parliament.

(In the nursery rime or riddle there are numerous variations of the last two lines, e. g. 'Not all the king's horses and all the king's men Could [can] set [put] Humpty Dumpty up again [in his place again, together again].')

B. adj. Short and fat. Also allusively referring to the Humpty-Dumpty of the nursery rime.

1795 [see A. 2], 1808 *Craven Dial.*, *Humpty-dumpty*, short and broad, 'He's a lile humpty-dumpty fellow'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 July 6/3 To set the humpty-dumpty conversion firmly on its legs.

b. Applied to a mechanical rhythm, as in the nursery rime.

1887 *SAINTSBURY Hist. Elizab. Lit.* iv. (1890) 128 The same humpty-dumpty measure of eights and sixes.

Humpty (hʌmpti), *sb.* *Australia.* Also *humpy*. [ad. native Austral. *ompi*, to which 'has been given an English look, the appearance of the huts [of the aborigines] suggesting the English word *hump*' (Morris, *Austral Eng.*)] A native Australian hut. Hence, applied to a very small and primitive house, such as is put up by a settler. 1846 C. P. HODGSON *Remin. Australia* 228 (Morris) A 'gunya' or 'umpee'. 1873 J. B. STEPHENS *Black Gin* 16 Lo, by the 'humpy' door, a smockless Venus! 1877 *Rep. Secretary Pub. Instruct. Queensland* 1876. 64 The school building [at Mount Brisbane] is a slab humpy. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Squatter's Dream* xx. 247 He's in bed in the humpy.

Humpy (hʌmpti), *a.* [f. *HUMP sb.* + *-y*.] Having or characterized by humps; marked by protuberances; humped; hump-like.

1798 *MONTREUX Rabelais* v. iv. (1737) 12 This Isle Bossart (or Mouty Island). 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 207 Your genius is humpy, decrepid, and haggard. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abridged ed.) I. Foreword 8 The bellowing of the humpy herds. 1888 *Co-operat. News* 4 Aug. 783 As the cars ascend and descend the humpy road. 1895 W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life Freeman* I. 249 Round humpy hills rising abruptly out of it.

Hence **humpiness**, humpy condition.

1888 in *Chicago Advance* 16 Aug. Its back presented the odd look of 'humpiness' or 'a row of lumps' along its length. 1896 *Daily News* 12 June 5/1 Sleeves which, for humpiness and volume, excel even modern absurdity.

† **Humster**. *Obs.* [f. *HUM v.* + *-STER*.] One who expresses approval by humming (see *HUM v.* 2).

1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 34 To have the right knack of letting off a joke, and of pleasing the humsters.

Humstrum (hʌmstrʌm). [f. *HUM v.* + *STRUM v.*, the comb. being favoured by the jingling effect of the whole: cf. *helter-skelter*, *hurry-scurry*.] 1. A musical instrument of rude construction or out of tune; a hurdy-gurdy.

1739 *GRAY Let. to R. West* in *Mason Mem.* (1807) I. 185 Cracked voices... accompanied by an orchestra of humstrums. 1763 B. THORNTON in *Ann. Reg.* 245 *note*, This instrument [hurdy-gurdy] is sometimes called a hum-strum. 1779 *WEDGWOOD in Smiles Life* xviii. (1894) 232 My girl is quite tired out with her miserable hum-strum [spinnet]. 1811 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 246, I... sat at my old humstrum, and boggled through a given number of Bach's fugues.

2. 'Music, esp. indifferently played music' (Ogilvie 1882).

Hum-trum: see *HUMDRUM*.

Humulin (hiʊˈmiːlin). *Chem.* [f. *Bot. L. Humulus* (*lupulus*), the hop.] The bitter aromatic principle of the hop; lupulin.

1844 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Humure, *obs.* form of *HUMOUR*.

|| **Humus** (hiʊˈmʌs). [*L.* = mould, ground, soil.] Vegetable mould; the dark-brown or black substance resulting from the slow decomposition and oxidation of organic matter on or near the surface of the earth, which, with the products of the decomposition of various rocks, forms the soil in which plants grow.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 474 That stratum called *humus*, which... serves as a basis to the vegetable kingdom. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 15 It was usual, formerly, to attribute the carbon or charcoal of plants to their absorption of the humus existing in the ground. 1881 *DARWIN Earthworms* Introd. 5 Year after year the thrown-up castings cover the dead leaves, the result being a rich humus of great thickness.

b. attrib., as *humus acid*, *soil*.

1881 *DARWIN Veg. Mould* v. 242 The several humus-acids, which appear... to be generated within the bodies of worms during the digestive process. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* July 99 The species of Palaequim require a humus soil.

Humyle, *-yll*, *-yly*, *obs.* ff. *HUMBLE*, *HUMBLY*.

Hun (hʌn), *sb.* [*OE. Hīne, Hīnas*, = *ON. Hūnar*, *MHG. Hūnen, Hiunen*, *Ger. Hunnen*, *med. L. Hunni*, (*Chunni*, *Chuni*), believed to represent the native name of the people, who were known to the Chinese as *Hiong-nu*, and also *Han*.]

1. One of an Asiatic race of warlike nomads, who invaded Europe c. A.D. 375, and in the middle of the 5th c., under their famous king Attila (styled

Flagellum Dei, the scourge of God), overran and ravaged a great part of this continent.

1600 *CYNEWULF Elene* 21 (Gr.) Werod samnodan Huna leode and Hreogotan, foron fyrdhwate Francon and Hunas. *Ibid.* 32 Huna cyning. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 226 The Companies or Armies of Huns, wandering up and down with most swift Horses, filled all things with slaughter and terror. 1728 *Pope Dunciad* iii. 90 The North... Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 346/2 Under Heraclius (610-641) many of the Huns embraced Christianity. After that period their name is no longer mentioned in History. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* I. I (1874) 16 Like the Huns, as scourges only.

2. *poet.* (and in U.S. vulgarly) A Hungarian.

1808 *CAMPBELL Hohenlinden* vi. Where furious Frank, and fiery Hun, Shout in their sulphurous canopy. 1890 *Daily News* 28 June 5/4 The Huns who are here [Pennsylvania] said to be creating a widespread dissatisfaction. They are engaged chiefly as labourers in the mines and ironworks.

3. *transf.* A reckless or wilful destroyer of the beauties of nature or art; an uncultured devastator: cf. 'Goth', 'Vandal'.

1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. xxxii, Visiting an awful Ruin in the company of a Romp of one sex or a Hun of the other. 1808 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 2/2 The marauding Huns whose delight it is to trample on flowers, burn the underwood, and kill the birds and beasts.

Hence **Hun-like** *a.*, like a Hun, impiously destructive; **Hunnian**, **Hunnio**, **Hunnian**, **Hunnish** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or like the Huns.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 226 These Hunnian Horses elsewhere he calleth them Hunnic horses. 1800 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* iv. ii. 143 Dyed... With Genoese, Saracen, and Hunnish gore. 1805 J. BALLANTINE *Poems* 139 A thousand Hun-like hands are On her Ark of glory. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 62/1 Attila is described as having been of true Hunnish type. 1881 *Ibid.* XIV. 60/1 A Hunnic party.

Hunch (hʌnʃ), *v.* Also 7 *hunsh*. [Of obscure origin: but cf. *HINCH v.* If sense 3 belongs to the same word as 1 and 2 (which is doubtful), the sense-development may have been 'to thrust or shoot out', 'to cause to stick out', and hence 'to form a projection or protuberance'.

It is noteworthy that the first trace of sense 3 appears, not in the simple *hunch* *vb.* or *sb.*, but in the comb. *hunch-backed* substituted in the 2nd Quarto of Shakespeare's *Richard III* (1598) iv. iv. 81, for the earlier and ordinary 16-17th c. word *hunch-backed*, which the 1st Quarto and all the Folios have here, and which all the Quartos and all the Folios have in the parallel passage i. iii. 246. 'This substitution of *hunch-backed* in the one passage might be thought to be a mere misprint of the 2nd Qo., but it is retained in all the five subsequent Quartos 1602-1634; and the word appears again in 1635, and becomes frequent after 1675. Then we have *hunch back* 1656, to *hunch the back* 1678, *hunchback* 1712, *hunch back* 1718, and finally, *hunch sb.* c. 1800. Johnson 1755-87 knew only *hunch vb.* (in our senses 1 and 2) and *hunch-backed*. With these words must be considered *hunch sb.*, *hunch back*, and *hunch-backed*, in the same senses, given by Cotgr. 1611, which are thus earlier than the *hunch* group, except for *hunch-backed* in the Shaks. Qos.; also the forms *hunch back*, *hunch-backed*, *hunch-shouldered*, found 1624-1667. We have further to compare the somewhat similar case of *HUM*, where *hump-backed* is known earlier than *hump sb.* or *vb.*, or *hump-back*.]

1. + *intr.* To push, thrust, shove. Also *fig.* to 'kick against' a thing; to show reluctance; to spurn. *Obs.*

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terrence, Heautont.* iv. v. (1607) 215, I will doe thee some good turne... without any hunching [*ac tubens*]. 1619 J. DYKE *Caveat* (1620) 17 Would we then hunch at a little bodily paines? 1621 B. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 52 God... will send such curst Cowes short hornes, and keepe them from hurting, though they hunsh. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 15. ix. § 3 (1669) 145/1 Conscience is as much huncht at, and spighted among sinners, as Joseph was among the Patriarchs.

2. *trans.* To push, shove, thrust. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1659 in *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.* (1864) XVI. 77 [Her husband] Did so hunch and Pincht her, that she Could not Lift her armes to her head. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quiv.* (1708) 148 Hunching and Justling one another. 1670 *COVEL Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 204, I have been carryed in when Turkes have been huncht away. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Hunch one*, to give him a Thrust with the Elbow. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. iii, Then Jack's friends begun to hunch and push one another. 'Why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down?' 1715 *LADY COWPER Diary* (1864) 43 A world of shouldering and hunching People. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 8 A great overgrown... boy, who would be hunched and punched by everybody. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hunch*, to strike or punch with the fist. 1806-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xviii. xii. 136 You are stoutly hunched aside, by the huge carcass of a panting fellow. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hunch*, to shove; to heave up. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley the Painter* xi. 79 [The dog] hunching his large person heavily against her.

II. 3. *trans.* To thrust out or up, or bend, so as to form a 'hunch' or hump; to compress, bend, or arch convexly.

1678 *DRYDEN & LEE Edipus* I. 6 Thy crooked mind within hunch'd out thy back. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 70, I was hunch'd up in a Hackney-Coach with Three Country Acquaintances. 1828 *HUGHES Scouring White Horse* iv. 62 Peter... kept pulling away at his forelock, and hunching up his shoulders. 1863 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. REID *Life* (1888) I. 215 Shutting his eyes and hunching himself up on the seat with hands clenched. 1894 *EMILY LAWLESS Grania* II. 7 He sat... hunched up, with his knees and his chin together.

b. intr. ? To 'set one's back up'.

1873 *MISS THACKERAY Old Kensington* xv. 126 'Non-sense', said G., hunching up sulkily.

Hunch (hʌnʃ), *sb.* [In sense 1 from *HUNCH v.*; in sense 2 a *pp.* deduced from *hunch-backed*. Sense 3 may belong to a distinct word; this, although known only from 1790, is found in vulgar use before 1830 in southern and northern dialects, in West Indies, and in New England. Cf. also *HUNK* in same sense, exemplified from 1813.]

1. The act of 'hunching', or pushing; a push, thrust, shove. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Hks.* (N.), When he quaffing doth his entrailles wash, 'Tis call'd a hunch, a thrust, a whiffe, a flash. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 473 Suppose... you should give him a good hunch with your foot. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hunch*, a lift, or shove.

2. A protuberance; a hump. (As to the late appearance of this see note to *HUNCH v.*)

1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 103 The common draught cattle of India are distinguished by... a large hunch, or protuberance, above the shoulders. 1823 *SCORSEBY Whale Fishery* 26 His back carried a huge hunch. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 144 Camelus... back with fleshy hunches. 1833 J. HODGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1858) II. 306 The old birches have on their crooked stems great hunches and wens.

3. A thick or clumsy piece, a lump, a hunk.

1790 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Hunch*, a great hunch; a piece of bread. *South.* 1828 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 359 Another bit of cold ham... I ordered Cabina to give her a great hunch of it. 1823 E. MOORE *Suffolk Words* 180 *Hunch*, a good big slice, or lump, of bread or meat. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hunch*, a large slice of any thing, as bread and cheese. 1828 *WEBSTER, Hunch*,... 2. A lump... as, a hunch of bread; a word in common vulgar use in New-England. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* xxiii, A hunch of ewe-milk cheese.

Hunch, a. dial. [? f. *HUNCH v.*] That shrivels or pinches (with cold).

a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hunch-weather*, cold weather, which makes men hunch up their shoulders, and animals contract their limbs, and look as if they were hunch-backed. 1897 R. E. G. COLE *Hist. Dordington* 149 They [hops]... suffered from the 'cold hunch springs'.

Hunchback, hunchback. [f. *HUNCH sb.* + *BACK sb.*]

1. (hʌnʃbæk) A hunched back.

1718 B. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 248 A Man with a Hunch-back higher than his Head. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iii, One Lautrec, a man with hunchback, or natural deformity.

2. (hʌnʃbæk) = *HUMPBACK sb.* 2.

1712 tr. *Arab. Nts.* cxxiii. (ed. 2) IV. 35 The Story of the little Hunch-back. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 186 A hunch-back... about fourteen years of age. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Milford* I. vii. 240 The only bearable hunch-back of my acquaintance is Richard the Third.

3. *attrib.* Hump-backed.

1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck Favorite* 181 The hump-back or hunch-back whale... with a larger hump than the sperm whale.

Hunchbacked (hʌnʃbækt), *a.* [See *HUNCH v.*] Having a protuberant or crooked back.

1598 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. iv. iv. 81 (and Qo.) That foule hunch-back'd [Fols. and 1st Qo. hunch-back'd] Toad. 1625 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 145 The babe... was now grown hunch-back'd. 1678 *DRYDEN & LEE Edipus* iii. i. To take that hunch-backed monster to my arms! 1711 *DENNIS Ref. Ess. Crit.* (R.), As stupid and as venomous as a hunch-back'd toad. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 283 A third... is very much hunch-backed. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 410 The hunch-backed dwarf who urged forward the fiery onset of France.

Hunched (hʌnʃt), *a.* Also *huncht*. [f. *HUNCH sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*.] Having or bowed into a hump; hump-backed; *fig.* apt to 'set one's back up', 'stuck-up'.

1658 *Choice Drolleries* 51, I love thee for thy huncht back, 'Tis bow'd although not broken. 1769 *PENNANT Zool.* III. 213 A very singular variety of perch: the back is quite hunched. 1804-6 *SYD. SMITH Elem. Sk. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 141 Imitating a drunken man, or a clown, or a person with a hunched back. 1850 *TENNISON Guinevere* 41 If a man were halt or hunch'd, in him... Scorn was allow'd as part of his defect. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 146 They do say... that they're strange, and huncht, and proud. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* I. iii, He was hunched, as if with age or weakness.

Hunchet. [f. *HUNCH sb.* 3 + *-ET*.] A small 'hunch' or lump.

1790 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Hunchet*, a diminutive of hunch. 1894 *MRS. CROSS Red-letter Days* I. 89 A hunchet of cheese.

Hunchy (hʌnʃi), *a.* [f. *HUNCH sb.* + *-Y*.] Having a hunch; humped, humpy.

1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* v, I'm a little hunchy villain and a monster, am I? 1861 R. B. WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 404 Eleven... strong, but narrow hunchy ribs.

† **Hund**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* [OE. *hund sb.* neut. = OS. *hund*, OHG. *hant*, Goth. (*hund*), pl. *hunda*, the original Teut. word for 100:—pre-Teut. **km̥t-m*, Skr. *catām*, Gr. (*κ*)*κατόν*, L. *centum*, OWelsh *cant* (mod. *cyn*), OIr. *clt*, Lith. *szimtas*, OSlav. *čsto sūto*, Russ. *sto*.] In Gothic this primary form is found only in the plural *twa hunda*, *prija hunda*, etc., which is also its ordinary use in OHG. *swei hunt*, *drt hunt*, though *ein hunt* occurs late. In OE. *hund* was common in the sing. as well as the pl. In ME., *hund* appears to have become obsolete early in 13th c.]

1. = HUNDRED (OE. and early ME.).

c893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* II. iv. § 4. Senatum hæc was an hund monna, þe heora æfter fyrste þære preo hund. c990 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 37. Mið penningum tuem hundum [*Æg. G.* mid twam hundred penegon]. c1000 *Æg. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 6. Hund sestra eles. *Ibid.* 7. Hund mitena hwætes. c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia VIII.* 298. On þrim hund dagum & fif & syxtigum dagum. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5. Ysaia. . . iweitegede ueale hund wintra er þis were. *Ibid.* 93. Pet weren twa hun manna. c1205 *LAV.* 83. For hire weoren on ane daze hund þousunt deade.

2. The element *hund-* was also prefixed in OE. to the numerals from 70 to 120, in OE. *hund-seofontig*, *hund-eahtatig*, *hund-nigontig*, *hund-tionig*, *hund-endlyftig* (-ælfteftig), *hund-twelftig*, some of which are also found in early ME.

[No certain explanation can be offered of this *hund-*, which appears in OS. as *ant-*, Du. *f-* in *tachtig*, and may be compared with *hund* in Goth. *hunnit-hund*, etc., and Gr. *κοντα*.] c893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* I. x. § 1. 1111 hufnde wintrum ond hundehtatigum. a1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1741. Wærfest hæle wintra hæfde twa hundteontig. . . and fife eac. c1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 92. Hund-teontig geara was Abraham. c1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* 85. Hundteontig and twentig. c1000 *Æg. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 12. Hu ne forlest he þa nigon and hundnigontig on þam muntum? c1150 *Haltan Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 22. Oððe seofen hundseofentig siðan. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51. On þralþishe hie wunden two and sixti wintra, and sume hund seuenti wintre fulle.

Hund, obs. form of *HOUND*.

† *Hundfold*, *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Obs. Also *hundfold*. [*f. HUND + feald, -fald, -fold*.] = HUNDREDFOLD.

c1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 338. Hundfeald getel is fulfremed. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21. Hundfold mare is cristes eie. *Ibid.* 147. Heo sculen underfon hundfælde mede.

Hundred (*hundred*), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 1-hundred, 1-ræd, 3 *Orm.* hundredd, 3-5 hundred, 3-7 hundreded, 4 hundreded, 4-6 hundred(e), -ryd, 5-6 hundreded, -ryd; 3-4 hund-, hond-, hundret, 4 hundredet, -it, 4 hund-, hondird, hundryd, 4-8 hundred, 5-urd, -yrt, honderd, -ert(e). *B.* 1 hundrað, -reð, 4-rep(e), (-rhoth), 4-5-ryth, 4-7-reth, hundreth, 5 hundrethe, 5-6-ryth(e), 6 hundredeth, honderyth, -dreth; 6 (9 *dial.*) hunderth. *γ.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) 3-5 hundre, 4 hondre, 4- hunder, 5-6 hundir, -yr, 9 *dial.* hunner. [*OE. hundred*, pl. -red, -redu, neut. = OFris. *hundred*, -erd, *hondert*, OS. *hunderod* (MLG. *hundert*, MDu. *hondert*(d), Du. *honderd*), late OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *hundert*, ON. *hundrað* (pl. -oð) (Sw. *hundra*, Da. *hundrede*), corresp. to a Gothic type **hunda-rap*, lit. the tale or number of 100 (-rap, -rōþ, related to *raþjan* to reckon, tell, *raþþ* reckoning, number). Other OE. words for 'hundred' were *HUND* (q.v.), and *hund-tionig* = ON. *tio toger*, OHG. *zehanzug*, *zehanz*, Gothic *taihunthund*, *taihuntaihund*. The word *hundrað* in ON. orig. meant 120; later, 120 and 100 were distinguished as *hundrað tolfriðt* 'duodecimal hundred' and *hundrað tirstiðt* 'decimal hundred'. In English the word has been usually applied to the decimal hundred, but remnants of the older usage remain: see sense 3. The *hund-drath*, -reth forms are from ON., as are prob. *hundre*, *hunder*, etc.: cf. Sw. *hundra*.]

1. The cardinal number equal to ten times ten, or five score: denoted by the symbols 100 or C.

a. As *sb.* or quasi-*sb.*, with plural.

(a) In singular. Usually *a* (arch. *an*) *hundred*, emphatically *one hundred*; in phrases expressing rate, the *hundred*.

In (*þ* upon, *þ* at, *þ* for) the *hundred* (in reckoning interest, etc.); now usually expressed by 'per cent.'

The construction (when there is any) is in OE. with gen. pl., later with *of* and a pl. noun. In mod. Eng. this is limited to definite things (e.g. *a hundred of the men*, *of those men*, *of them*); except in the case of measures of quantity, e.g. *a hundred of bricks*, we do not now use this constr. before a noun standing alone (e.g. *a hundred of men*), but substitute the constr. in *b*. But *a hundred* is construed with a plural verb, e.g. *a hundred of my friends were chosen*; a second hundred were then enrolled.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 28. Hundrað scillinga [*Rushw. G.* hundred denara; *Æg. Gosp.* an hund penega]. c1000 *Æg. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxix. [xc.] 10. Peah þe heora hundred seo. c1200 *Ormin* 6078. All swa summ ilc an hundredd isas full tale. a1300 *Cursor M.* 6977. It was na folk þam moht wit-stand, þat an hundreth moht for-chace. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 309. Twyes syxe tymes ten, that ys to a hundredeth and twenty. c1540 *Pilgr. T.* 50 in *Thynne's Animadu.* (1865) App. i. 78. A-mongst an hundreth. of thes religyouse brethren. 1553 *GRESHAM* in *Burgon Life* (1839) I. 132. To lett upon interest for a xii monethes daye, after xiii upon the hundred. 1575-85 *ABF. SANDYS Sermon*. (Parker Soc.) 203. The lender not content to receive less advantage than thirty at the hundred. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 91. For gaine of fifty in the hundred. 1648 *NETHERSOLK Self-condemned* I. A. ij b. Not one of an hundred of them could tell. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* Div b. About one hundred of Leagues. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 159. 'Tis above a hundred to one against any particular throw. with four cubical dice. 1737 *PORP Hor. Ep.* I. vi. 75. Add one round hundred. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Apr. 9/4. Tickets fabricated by the hundred.

(b) In plural: *hundreds*. [*OE. hundred*, -u, neuter, ME. *hundredes*.]

In *Arith.* often *ellipt.* for the digits denoting the number of hundreds: cf. *units*, *tens*.

c1000 *Æg. Gosp.* Mark vi. 40. Hi ða sæton hundredon and fiftigon. c1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 176/26. *Centurias*, getalu, uel heapas, uel hundredu. c1275 *LAV.* 27830. Of alle þan hundredes þat to-hewe were. a1300 *Cursor M.* 8886. O queens had he [Solomon] hundreis seuen. c1380 *Wyclif Last Age Chirche* in *Todd Three Treat.* p. xxvi. Two and twenty hundreddis of 3eeris. c1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 28. So many hundrythes ben in þe noubre þat schal come of þe multiplicacioun of þe ylke 2 articuls. 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* 118 a. His place is the voyde space next above hundredes. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 110. Gouernours of thousands, hundreiths, fifties and tens. 1657 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 78. Great store of red Deare. . . which the Princes kill by hundreds at a time. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* III. (1878) 52. One fly deposits hundredes of eggs. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* I. 3. The body of invaders is a regular army. . . divided into 'hundreds' of warriors. *Mod.* Some hundreds of men were present.

(c) After a numeral adjective, *hundred* is commonly used as a collective plural, with the same construction as in (a). (Cf. *dozen*.)

c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia VIII.* 303. Prittig siðon seofon beoð twa hundred & tyn. a1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656. P. 11. Seox hundred wintra. c1200 *Ormin* 6071. Þurh tale off fower hundredd. c1205 *LAV.* 613. Six hundred of his cnichtes. c1340 *Cursor M.* 13345. (Fairf.) Þe folk him folowed. . . be many hundre & thousande. c1450 *Battle of Otterbourne* 260. Of nyne thousand Ynglyssh men fyve hondert cam awaye. 1668 *HALE Pref. Rolfe's Abridgm.* 3. These many hundred of years. 1719 *J. T. PHILLIPS tr. Thirty Four Confer.* 105. He deluded many hundred of Women [*mod.* many hundred w., or hundreds of w.]. 1782 *COWPER Loss of Royal George* II. Eight hundred of the brave. *Mod.* He lost several hundred of his men in crossing the river.

b. As *adj.* or quasi-*adj.*, followed immediately by a plural (or collective) noun.

In OE. sometimes used as a true adjective, either invariable (like other cardinal numbers above *three*), or declined in concord with its *sb.* The use in later times may be regarded either as a continuation of this, or as an ellipsis of *of* before the noun. The word retains its substantial character so far as to be always preceded by *a* or some adjective (numeral, demonstrative, possessive, relative, or interrogative). Either the sing. or the collective pl. is used, as in (a), (c). Cf. *dozen*, which has precisely parallel constructions.

c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark vi. 37. Mið penningum twæm hundredum. c1000 *Æg. Gosp.* *ibid.* Mid twam hundred penegon. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* 113. Swo manije hundred wintra. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 2342. An hundred knyghtes. a1300 *Cursor M.* 22747. Þe hundret and þe þusand knyghtes. c1340 *Ibid.* 10399. (Fairf.) These hundrid shepe that were ther. c1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xii. Thre hundrythe pownde Of redy monay. c1470 *HENRY WALLACE* I. 126. Scwne. . . Quhar kingis was cround viij hundyr þer and mar. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 83. Nine hundreth thousande poundes. 1579 *FULKE HESKINS' Parl.* 256. A whole hundreth Popes in a rowe. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 5. Within a few hundreth yeeres after Christ. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 216. A hundred and twenty five thousand times bigger. 1702 *COWPER Loss of Royal George* vi. With twice four hundred men. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* IV. xxxii. Many a mountain chain which rears its hundred crests aloft. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* x. 325. After one hundred millions of favourable instances. . . the hundred-million-and-first instance should be an exception. *Mod.* The hundred and one odd chances.

(b) Phrase. *The Hundred Days*, the period of the restoration of Napoleon Bonaparte, after his escape from Elba, ending with his abdication on 22 June 1815.

c. The cardinal form *hundred* is also used as an ordinal when followed by other numbers, the last of which alone takes the ordinal form: e.g. 'the hundred-and-first', 'the hundred-and-twentieth', 'the six-hundred-and-fortieth part of a square mile'.

2. Often used indefinitely or hyperbolically for a large number: cf. *thousand*. (With various constructions, as in 1.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 17031. He has a hundret sith Dublid þis ilk pain. 1362 *LANGEL P. Pl. A.* vi. 11. An hundred of ampolles on his hat seeten. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 131. God rewardithe her in this worldly lyff, hundred sithe more after the departinge oute of this world. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* II. iv. [v.] 2. A fer getrar wondir And mair dreidfull to cativis be sic hundir. 1573 *J. SANFORD Hours Recreat.* (1576) 12. That one growing misorder breed not an hundred. 1628 *F. JUNIUS Paint. of Ancients* 66. Altered into a hundred severall fashions and shapies. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* p. xlv. How can she acquire those hundreds of Graces and Motions, and Airs? 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiii. You and Mr. Sedley made the match a hundred years ago. 1885 *Times* 20 Feb. 5/1. The hundred and one forms of small craft used by the Chinese to gain an honest livelihood.

3. In the sale of various commodities, often used for a definite number greater than five score; see *quots.*: esp. *Great* or *long hundred*, usually = six score, or a hundred and twenty.

1469 *Housh. Ord.* (1790) 102. Salt fishe for Lent. . . at 204 [*sic*, but *error*] to the hundred. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 12. The number of the C. of shepe. . . in some countrey the great C where .vj. Score is accounted for the C. 1601 *F. TATL Housh. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 61. Of some manner of fish the hundred containeth six score, and of some other sort, nine score. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. v. 260/2. Ling, Cod, or Haberdine, have 124 to the Hundred. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* Deal boards are sixscore to the hundred, called the long hundred. 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 279. To take from ten to twenty thousand mackerel a-day at a price not exceeding ten shillings the hundred of six score, or a penny a-piece. 1850 *SALA Tw. round Clock* (1861) 16. Fresh herrings are sold from the vessel by the long hundred (130). 1886 *Glasgow Her.* 13 Sept. 4/2. A mease [of herring] . . is five hundred of 120 each.

4. Elliptical uses. *a.* = HUNDREDWEIGHT.

1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* (1575) 203. An hundred is not iust 100, but is 112 pounde. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 322. Three hundred Weight of Coals make but a hundred of Coaks. 1776 *G. SEMPLE Building in Water* 37. This Ram is only four hundred and a half.

b. A hundred of some other weight, measure, or quantity.

1538 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 152. Payd for ij hundryth of bords to make y^e Church coffur .iiij^q. viij^d. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 258. An Hundred of Lime, being 25 Bushels, or an hundred Pecks. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 214. Oak is worth sawing 2s. 8d. per hundred, . . That is the hundred Superficial Feet. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 367. Books of gold leaf contain twenty-five leaves. Guilders estimate their work by the number of 'hundreds' it will take (meaning one hundred leaves) instead of the number of books.

c. A hundred pounds (of money).

1543 *BECON Policy of Warre* Wks. (1560-3) I. 139. The preste . . maye dispende hondreds yearlye, and do nought for it. 1599 *B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii. [He] may dispend some seven or eight hundred a year. 1728-29 [see *Cool. a.* 7]. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph.* CL II. 11. I'll bet a cool hundred he swings before Christmas. 1806 *SURA Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 150. It. contained three bank-notes for one hundred each. 1825 *Cornwall* 257. Laying out a few hundreds. 1876 *T. HARDY Ethelberta* (1890) 411. Faith and I have three hundred a year between us.

d. A hundred years, a century. Obs. exc. *dial.*

a1656 *Br. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 298. Even in the second hundred (so antient. . . this festivity is). 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 638. Since the last year of the last 'hunner'.

5. In England (and subseq. in Ireland): A subdivision of a county or shire, having its own court; also formerly applied to the court itself: cf. *COUNTY* 4. *Chiltern Hundreds*: see *CHILTERN*.

Most of the English counties were divided into hundreds; but in some counties *wapentakes*, and in others *wards*, appear as divisions of a similar kind. The origin of the division into hundreds, which appears already in OE. times, is exceedingly obscure, and very diverse opinions have been given as to its origin. 'It has been regarded as denoting simply a division of a hundred hides of land; as the district which furnished a hundred warriors to the host; as representing the original settlement of the hundred warriors; or as composed of a hundred hides, each of which furnished a single warrior' (Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. v. § 45). 'It is certain that in some instances the hundred was deemed to contain exactly 100 hides of land' (F. W. Maitland). The hundred, OHG. (Alemannisch) *hunnari*, *hunnre*, was a subdivision of the *gau* in Ancient Germany; but connexion between this and the English *hundred* is not clearly made out.

c1000 *Laws of Edgar* I. (title) *Þis* is so gærednyss, hu mon þæt hundred healdan sceal. *Ibid.* c. 3. And se man þe þis forsitte, and þæs hundredes dom forsaec. . . gesylle man þam hundrede xxx peninga, and æt þam æfteran cyrre syxtig penega, half þam hundrede, half þam hlaforde. c1000 *Laws of Ethelred* I. c. i. § 2. Nime se hlaforð twegen getreowe þegenas innan þam hundrede. ? a1143 *WILL. MALMESB. Gesta Reg.* II. § 122. Centurias quas dicunt hundrez, et decimas quas thethingas vocant instituit [Elfredus]. 1292 *BRITTON* I. i. § 13. En counteez et hundrez et en Court de chescun fraunc teneant. *Ibid.* III. § 7. De amercier nul homme en court de baroun ne en hundred. c1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 469 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 344. And these assisours, that comen to shire and to hundred Dameth men for silver. 1450 *J. PASTON Petit. in P. Lett.* No. 77. I. 107. In the courtes of the hundred. 1465 *MARG. PASTON Ibid.* No. 510. II. 201. Endytyd. . . by the enquest of Fourboos hundred. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 20. In Yorkshyre ben xxij hondredis. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. vii. 409. There is. . . in every hundrethe one head constable. 1588 *FRANCE Laniere Log.* I. xii. 52. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* I. ii. Thy sirc, constable Of the hundred. 1656 *EVELYN Mem.* 8 July, [Dedham] a clothing town, as most are in Essex, but lies in the unwholesome hundreds. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 7 (D). From hence [Tilbury Fort] there is nothing for many miles together remarkable but a continued level of unhealthy marshes called The Three Hundreds, till we come before Leigh. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* Introd. iv. 115. As ten families of freeholders made up a town or tithing, 50 ten tithings composed a superior division, called a hundred, as consisting of ten times ten families. 1806-7 *J. BERRFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxx. On a visit in the Hundreds of Essex. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. v. 96. The union of a number of townships for the purpose of judicial administration, peace, and defence, formed what is known as the *hundred* or *wapentake*. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* I. 3. It is impossible to trace the exact links of connexion between the hundreds of warriors who constituted the sub-divisions of the Teutonic army and the territorial hundred of later times; there can however be no question that the two are connected. 1886 *Act* 49 § 50. *Vick.* c. 38. Whereas by law the inhabitants of the hundred or other area in which property is damaged by persons riotously and tumultuously assembled together are liable in certain cases to pay compensation for such damage, and it is expedient to make other provision [etc.] . . § 5. . . the amount required to meet the said payments shall be raised as part of the police rate. 1888 *Act* 51 § 52. *Vick.* c. 41 § 3. There shall be transferred to the council of each county. . . The making, assessing, and levying of county police, hundred, and all rates. *Ibid.* § 100. The expression 'division of a county', in. this Act. includes any hundred, lathe, wapentake, or other like division.

b. A division of a county in the British American colonies or provinces of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, which still exists in the state of Delaware.

1621 *Ordin. Virginia* 24 July in *Stith Hist. Virginia* App. iv. 33. The other council. . . shall consist for the present, of the said council of state, and of two burgesses out of every town, hundred, or other particular plantation. 1637-8 in *Archives of Maryland* III. 59. Whereas the west side of St. Georges river is now. . . thought fit to be erected into a hundred by the name of St. Georges hundred. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I.

21 Power to Divide the said Countrey and Islands, into Townes, Hundreds and Counties. 1683 *Byver Amer. Commu.* II. xlviii. 224 note. In Maryland *hundreds*, which still exist in Delaware, were for a long time the chief administrative divisions. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 210 At certain intervals . . . houses were put up, the occupants of which formed a guard . . . for the population of the Hundreds.

† C. Proverb. Obs.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 76 What ye wan in the hundred ye lost in the sheere. 1625 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 307 Taxes, and Imposts vpon them [merchants] doe seldome good to the Kings Reuenue; For that that he winnes in the Hundred, he leeseeth in the Shire. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (R. T. S.) 207 They are Mr. Penny Wise-pound-foolish, and Mr. Get-i' th' Hundred-and-lose-i-the-Shire.

† 6. A game at cards. Obs. (Cf. CENT 2.) 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* I. ii. Their glad sons are left seven for their chance. At hazard, hundred, and all made at sent. 1652 UNQUART *Yewel* Wks. (1834) 277 As we do of card kings in playing at the hundred.

7. *Hundreds and thousands*: a name for very small comfits.

c 1830 [Remembered in use]. 1894 G. EGERTON *Key-Notes* 137 Little cakes with hundreds and thousands on top.

8. *Comb. a.* In sense 1 (or 2). (a) attrib., as *hundred-work*, sawyers' work paid for by the hundred (square feet); (b) in adj. relation with a noun in the plural, as *hundred-eyes*, name for the plant Periwinkle (*Vinca*); *hundred-legs*, a centipede; also with a noun in the singular, forming adjectival compounds, in sense Having, containing, measuring, etc. a hundred (of what is denoted by the second element), as *hundred-foot*, *-franc*, *-leaf*, *-mesh*, *-mile*, *-petal*, *-pound* (e.g. a *hundred-franc piece*, a *hundred-pound note*); so *hundred-pounder*, a cannon firing shot weighing a hundred pounds each (see *POUNDER*); (c) parasynthetic, as *hundred-cited*, *footed*, *gated*, *headed*, *headed*, *headed*, *headed*, etc., adjs.

1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Thebes* II. 237 Minos, the King of 'hundred-cited Crete. 1882a REP. to Ho. Rep. Prec. Met. U. S. 264 A '100-foot shaft. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 124 The Scolopendra or 'hundred-foot insect. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 922 Thy 'hundred-gated Capitals. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxviii. 131 The hundred-gated Thebes. 1895 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 266 The 'hundred-headed Briareus. 1891 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cien cabeças*, 'hundred headed thistle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 83 To bring forth these 'hundred-leaf roses. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 345 The petals of the 'Hundred-leaved Rose. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 50 A bone breaking 'hundred mile road. 1692 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2831/4 Lost . . . an 'Hundred Pound Bag. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 109 Mortar-piece, a 'hundred pounder. 1842 TENNYSON *Vis. of Sin* 27 As 'twere a 'hundred-throated nightingale. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 239 Some Sawyers claim it as a Custom, to have half Breaking-work, and the other half 'Hundred-work.

b. In sense 5. *Hundred-court*, in *Eng. Hist.* the court having civil and criminal jurisdiction within a territorial hundred; † *hundred-man*, OE. *hundredes-man*, the constable or officer of the hundred, = *HUNDREDE* I; † *hundred-mote*, the assembly of the hundred, the hundred-court; † *hundred-penny*, a tax or payment anciently levied in a hundred.

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 508 Unless he could not in the Century, or 'Hundred-Court obtain any Remedy. 1789 W. HUTTON (title) *History of the Hundred Court.* 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 104 The hundred court was entitled to declare folk right in every suit. a 1000 *Latus of Edgar* I. c. 2 Gyf need on handa stande, cyðe hit man þam 'hundredes-men, and he syððan þam teoðing-mannum. *Ibid.* c. 4 Buton he hæbbe þæs hundredes mann[es] gewitnyssa, oððe þæs teoðingmannes. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 210 Et namiat cum hundredmanno in hundredo. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 102 On analogy . . . we may fairly maintain that the original hundred-man or hundredes-ealdor was an elected officer, and the convener and constituting functionary of the court which he held. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 77 The Hundred also had its Court, named the 'Hundred or Folc-Mote. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 3. 125 The Charter was . . . sworn to at every hundred-mote. 1289-95 *Charter in Wetherhal Register* (1897) 30 Et omnes terræ ad eam pertinentes . . . sint quiete . . . de hundredpeni et de thethingpeni et de legerwite. 1293 *Rolls Parli.* I. 115/1 Liberi et quieti ab omni Scotto . . . et de Hidagio. Hundredespeny, Borchafpeny, Thethyngpeny.

Hundred (as ordinal): see *HUNDREDTH*.

† *Hundredaghte*. Obs. rare. In *4 hundredaghte*. [app. an analogical formation after *þrittagte*, *sixtagte*, for OE. *þritigoðe*, *sixtigoðe*.] *Hundredth*; *hundredfold*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 234 Þo þet byep ine spoushod . . . habbeþ þet þrittagte frut. Þo þet byep in wodewe-hod habbeþ þet zixtagte frut. Þo þet lokeþ maydenhod habbeþ þet hundredagte frut. . . Þet zed þet vil into þe guode londe fructefide of one half to þe þrittagte, of oþer half to zixtagte and of þe þride half to þe hundredagte.

Hundredal (hʊndrɛdāl), a. [f. *HUNDRED* 5 + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a territorial hundred. 1862a *Collect. Archæol.* I. 12 Single manors having a hundredal franchise were often called hundreds. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xli. 564 The ancient towns in demesne of the Crown . . . possessed a hundredal jurisdiction. 1897 MATTIAND *Domesday & Beyond* 93 The relation of the manorial to the hundredal Courts is curious.

Hundredary (hʊndrɛdəri). [ad. med.L. *hundredarius*: see next and -ARY.] - *HUNDREDE* I.

Vol. V.

1700 SIR H. CHAUNCEY *Hertfords.* (1826) I. 15 The Chief of them [Freemen] were Sheriffs, Hundredaries, and other Judges and Ministerial Officers in their several Counties. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. ii. ii. § 5. 238 Next in order was the Centenary or Hundredary, whose name expresses the extent of his jurisdiction. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 343 Every county had still its shire-mote, every hundred its hundredary, every tithing and parish its wardens.

Hundreder, -or (hʊndrɛdɛr, -ɔr). Also 5-6 *hundrythar*, *hundredour*, *hunderder*. [f. *HUNDRED* 5 + -ER 2: in med.L. *hundredarius*. Cf. *centenarius*, *centener*, *CENTENIER*.]

1. The bailiff or chief officer of a hundred; the hundred-man.

1285 *Act 13 Edw. I. c. 38* Quia etiam vicecomites hundredarii et ballivi libertatum consueverunt gravare subditos suos. 1315 *Rolls Parli.* I. 343/2 Qe les Executions de Brefs qe vendront as Viscontes soient faites par les Hundreders, conuz & jurez en plein Conte. 1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 239 I. 350 The Kyng [Hen. VI.] beyng then in the place of Edmond Westley, hundere of the seyd toun of Seynt Albones. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archæol.* (1635) 38 That Sheriffs, Coroners, Hundreders, Burgesses, Serjeants, and Beadles, have their Courts within every their particular limits. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1672), *Hundreder*, . . . signifies also him that hath the Jurisdiction of a Hundred, and holdeth the hundred Court . . . and sometimes it is used for the Bayliff of an Hundred. 1761 *HUMR Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 50 Twelve freeholders were chosen; who, having sworn, together with the hundreder, or presiding magistrate of that division, to administer impartial justice, proceeded to the examination of that cause. 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vict. c. 45* § 38 Nothing in this Act shall take away . . . any right or privilege of the hundreder or hereditary sheriff of the hundred of Cashio.

2. An inhabitant of a hundred, especially one liable to be impanelled on a jury.

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 159 All these that is at the end of the names ar Hundrythars. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII. c. 6* § 3 The shireffe . . . shall retorne in euery suche panell . . . six sufficient hundredours at the least. 1668 COKE *On Litt.* 157 a. In a plea personall, if two hundredors appear, it sufficeth. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxv. (1739) 42 In raising of Forces one hundred were selected ex singulari Pagis, which first were called Centenarii, or Hundredors, from their number. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. ix. 161 To oblige the hundredors to make hue and cry after the felon. 1818-48 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. viii. 406 note, The trial by a jury . . . replaced that by the body of hundredors. 1897 MATTIAND *Domesday & Beyond* 288 In order that all the hundredors may have an interest in the pursuit of thieves, it is otherwise decreed. Half shall go to the hundred.

† 3. A centurion. Obs.

c 1550 CHEREK *Matt.* viii. 8 As Jesus cam into Capernaum, yeeer cam an hundreder vnto him and sued vnto him.

Hundredfold (hʊndrɛdfoʊld), a., adv., and sb. Forms: see *HUNDRED*; also 2-4 -fold, 3 -fold, 3-4 -fold(e), 4 -fold, -uald, 4-6 -fold(e). [f. *HUNDRED* + -FOLD. Cf. ON. *hundrað-falda*, MHG. *hundertfalt*, Ger. *hundertfalt*, -fältig. OE. had *hundfeald*.]

A. adj. A hundred times as much or as many.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 203 He shal þe þer-to-ynes hundredfeld mede. c 1200 ORMIN 19903 He wolde . . . Hiss mede 3elenn hundreddfeld For hise gode dedess. 1552a HULOET, *Hundreth folde*, *centuplex*.

B. adv. A hundred times (in amount).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 54 He hit scal finden eft þer and hundred fald mare. *Ibid.* 247 Þer is fur þet is undret fald hattre þene þo ure.

b. Now always a (an) *hundredfold*.

c 1300 *Cast. Love* 1189 He that alle thyng may welde, Dowbled his peyne an hundred felde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 191 Þet god wolde yelde an hundreduald al þet me yeawe. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Mare acceptable . . . þan if he gafe him a hundreth fælde so mykill. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. ix. 82 It diminishes them a hundred fold. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke* (1854) II. 135 Armies which outnumbered them a hundredfold.

C. sb. 1. A hundred times the amount or number.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Eower weldede scal eft beon imeten eower mede, and bi hundrefalde mare. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17055 (Cott.) But o ioi an hundret fald, he dublde þe þi sang. 1382a WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvi. 12 Isaac . . . sowide in that loond, and he fonde that geer the hundryt foid. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xiii. 158 He shal haue an hundred-folde of heuene-ryche blisse. 1506 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 8 Some an hundred fold, some fifty fold, some thirty folde. 1655 MILTON *Sonn.*, *Massacre Piedmont*, That from these may grow A hundredfold, who . . . Early may fly the Babylonian woe. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Prior* 6 May, Seed . . . which indeed produced one hundred fold.

2. A local name for Lady's Bedstraw, *Galium verum*, from its numerous crowded blossoms.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 100 As the flowers are exceedingly numerous and clustered, our common people call the plant *A Hundred-fald*.

Hundredth (hʊndrɛdθ), a. and sb. (Also 4-6 *hundreth*, 4 *hundret*, -re, -ride, 5 *hondred*, 7 *hundred*). [f. *HUNDRED* + -TH. Of late formation: OE. had no ordinal from *hund* or *hundred*; ME. sometimes used forms identical with the cardinal, as is still done dialectally.] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal *HUNDRED*.

A. adj. 1. Coming last in order of a hundred successive individuals.

1283 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 Hundreth, centum, centenus . . . centesimus. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 88/4 V. Hundreth, centesimus. 1630 DRAYTON *Nash's Flood* (R.), On the six hundredth year of that just man, The second month, the

seventeenth day began That horrid deluge. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 14 The one hundred generation. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* I. 103 Extending to the hundredth milestone.

2. *Hundredth part*: one of a hundred equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23140 Þe hundret [Gilt. hundreth, F. hundre, Tr. hundride] part i mai noght mele. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 71, I sawe therof not the hondred part. a 1600 HOOKER (J.), We shall not need to use the hundredth part of that time. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 213 Not above a four or five hundredth part of a well grown Mite. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 111 [He] has not power left . . . by the hundredth part sufficient to hold together this collection of republics. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* I. 39 Compressed . . . so as to have bulk about a hundredth part less.

B. sb. A hundredth part.

1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 124 Divided . . . by a Vernier division into hundredths of an inch. 1800 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 40 We will therefore call this distance 12 hundredths. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* ii. 26 Ninety-nine hundredths of all our actions are done from other motives.

Hundredweight (hʊndrɛdwɛɪt), [f. *HUNDRED* + *WEIGHT*. The plural is unchanged after a numeral or an adj. expressing plurality, as *many*.] An avoirdupois weight equal to 112 pounds; prob. originally to a hundred pounds, whence the name. Abbreviated cwt. (formerly C.).

Locally it has varied from 100 to 120 lb.; 'in the United States a hundredweight is now commonly understood as 100 pounds' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1542a see *HUNDRED* 4 a. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. i. (1877) II. 4 Such [horses] as are kept also for burden, will carie four hundred weight commonlie. 1672a *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 53 The said quantity of Milk will make 2½ C. of Raw-Milk-Cheese, and 1 C. of Whey-Butter. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 65 [She] could as soon fly with a Hundred Weight of Lead at her Heels. 1828 GREENER *Gunnery* 303 An anchor-shank weighing some hundredweights. 1862a ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. App. A (ed. 2) 564 The Jersey local hundred weight consists of 104 Jersey pounds, and the Guernsey hundred weight of 100 Guernsey pounds. 1895 *Times* 6 Mar. 10/6 The hundred-weight of certain kinds of cheese was 112 lb. and of others 120 lb.

attrib. 1883 P. S. ROBINSON *Saints & Sinners* 253 Hundredweight blocks of silver bullion.

† *Hune*. *Naut. Obs.* Also 7 *Sc. huin*. [In *Layamon*, app. a. ON. *hún-n* knob at the mast-head; in later use prob. a. F. *hune* (from Norse) in same sense. Cf. *HOUND* sb. 2 = *HOUND* sb. 2 i. c 1200 LAY. 28978 Seil heo drogen to hune. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 93 Vp went our sailis, tauntit to the huins. 1764 VEICHT in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 286 The main-top-mast had great pieces carried from it, from the huins down to the cap, at the head of the main-mast.

Hune, var. of *HONE* sb. 2 Obs., delay. *Hun-frame*, var. *UNFRAME* Obs., evil, disadvantage. *Hunfysh*, obs. f. *HOUNDFISH*.

Hung (hʊŋ), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of *HANG* v.]

1. Suspended, attached so as to hang down, etc.; see the vb. Often with qualification, as *well*, *ill*.

1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 97 Annulet, a thing hung about the neck. 1678 *Quack's Acad.* 6 A Tongue well hung. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, The carriage is . . . well hung. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 393/2 In all hung window sashes means should be adopted to permit both the sashes being removed.

b. Of meat: Suspended in the air to be cured by drying, or (in the case of game) to become 'high'.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 349 Country-labourers, accustomed to feed usually upon hung Beef. 1772a NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 106 Old ew-mutton, hung-meat, and household bread. 1833 MARRIAT P. *Simple xxiii*, A piece of hung beef, and six loaves. 1863 *Morn. Star* 1 Jan. 5, I have heard Dr. Hill's evidence as to hung game being unwholesome and unfit for food.

2. Furnished or decorated with hanging things.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 16 All her masts and tacklings hung with paper Lanthornes. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 33 They [peas] grew rapidly and were very well hung. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 385 At the larger houses of entertainment were to be found beds hung with silk.

† b. Having pendent organs. Obs.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 1 Hunge tuppies are such as have both the stones in the codde. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 32 They cut off his genitories, (and they say he was hung like an ass). 1685 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1998/4 A large Hound Bitch . . . pretty well hung, all white. 1785 *Gross Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Well-hung*.

Hung (hʊŋ), pa. t. and pple. of *HANG* v.

† *Hungar*. Obs. [a. Ger. *Ungar*, med.L. *Hungarus* Hungarian.]

1. A Hungarian.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* II vja, A while after, himself was overcome by the said Hungars.

2. A gold coin of Hungary. Also *Hungar-dollar*. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 29 Hungar-dollars, which are refined to the standard of Hungarian gold. 1684 T. SMITH *Acc. City Prusa* in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 442 Zecchines and Hungars for Gold, and Spanish Dollars and Zalotts for Silver . . . pass current among them. 1756 *Rolls Dict. Trade, Hungar*, or *Hongre*, a gold coin struck in Hungary; and also a money of account, worth about a crown sterling.

Hungarian (hʊŋgəˈriən), a. and sb. [f. med.L. *Hungaria* HUNGARY.] A. adj.

1. Of, belonging to, or native of Hungary. Applied to things orig. made or reared in Hungary, as *Hungarian horse*, *H. leather*; *Hungarian balsam*,

the resinous product of the Carpathian pine, *Pinus Mugho* or *Pumilio*; *Hungarian bowls*, a kind of amalgamating machine, orig. used in the gold mines of Schemnitz; *Hungarian machine*, a hydraulic machine on the principle of Hero's fountain: see *quot.*; *Hungarian water*, Hungary water.

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 48 The Hungarian coine is round. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. ix. 415 The Hungarian miles are the longest upon earth. 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Ep. to Julian Wks. 1705 II. 92 Such Carbuncles . . . as no Hungarian Water can Redress. 1829 Nat. Philos., Hydraulics II. 17 (U. K. S.) The Hungarian machine, so called from its having been employed in draining a mine at Chemnitz, in Hungary, produces its action by the condensation of a confined portion of air produced by the descent of a high Column of water contained in a pipe. 1882 Garden 13 May 327/1 Hungarian Lilac will shortly be in bloom.

† 2. Thievish, marauding; needy, beggarly (with play on *hungry*: cf. B. 2; see Nares). *Obs. slang.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 23 O base hungarian wight: wilt y^e the spigot wight? 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* (1617) Div b, Come yee Hungarians pilchers, we are once more come under the zona torrida of the forest.

B. sb.

1. A native or inhabitant of Hungary, a Magyar; a Hungarian horse; the language of Hungary.

1553 (title) A dialogue of comfort against tribulation, made by Syr Thomas More Knyght, and set forth by the name of an Hungarian. 1615 in *Devon's Excheq. Jas. I* (1836) 318 One other gray gelding, instead of one of the Hungarians given to the Queen. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. i. § 3. 4 The Hungarian (language), used in the greatest part of that Kingdom. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 83 Fresh invasions of the Saracens, to whom were now added the Hungarians from the north.

† 2. (With play on *hungry*.) A hungry person, a great eater: cf. A. 2. *Obs. slang.*

1600-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 110 A monstrous eater. . . invited . . . unto a gentleman, Who long'd to see the same hungarian, And note his feeding. 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* (1617) Cij, Away, I . . . must tend the Hungarians. 1632 D. LUTON *London* iii. 12 The middle Ile [of St. Paul's] is much frequented at noone with a Company of Hungarians, not walking so much for Recreation, as neede.

† **Hungaric** (hʊŋgærɪk), a. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Hungaricus*: cf. HUNGARY.] = HUNGARIAN a. 1. *Hungaric fever*: an old name for typhus fever.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 327 Hungarick seaver, which is . . . malignant and contagious. 1694 SALMON *Bates's Disp.* (1713) 473/2 It is good against a Hungarick Fever, which is a kind of sweating Sickness.

† **Hungarish**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -ISH.] = HUNGARIAN.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Instine* Lij a, By his wife of the Hungarish race hee had one sonne.

Hungary (hʊŋgəri), [ad. med.L. *Hungaria* (F. *Hongrie*), f. *Hungari*, *Ungari*, *Ungri*, *Ugri* (cf. UGBIAN), med.Gr. *Ὀγγριοί*, Ger. *Ungar-n*, names applied to the Hungarians, who call themselves Magyars.] The name of a country and kingdom of central Europe, now forming, with several dependent provinces, the eastern or trans-Leithan division of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Used attrib. as in *Hungary water*: see *quots.*

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* v. vi, Your bottle of Hungary water to your lady. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Queen of Hungary Water*, a Spirit of Wine fill'd with the more essential part of Rosemary-flowers. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hungary Water*, . . . a distilled water, denominated from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first prepared; . . . made of rosemary flowers infused in rectified spirit of wine, and thus distilled. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 129 Hungary waters . . . were brought to recover the gentleman.

Hungary, obs. form of HUNGRY.

Hunger (hʊŋgər), sb. Forms: 1 *hungor*, 1-5 *hungur*, 1- *hunger*; (also 3 *hounguer*, (*Orm.*) *hungger*, 3-5 *unger*, 4 *hungire*, -*yr*, *honggir*, *houngur*, 4-5 *hongur*, -*yr* (e, 4-6 *hungre*, -*ir*, *honger*, *hounger*, 5- *hongre*, -*ir*). [OE. *hungor*, -*ur* = OS. *hungar*, MDu. *honger* (Du. *honger*), OHG. *hungar*, (MHG., Ger. *hunger*), ON. *hungr*, (Sw., Da. *hunger*): -OTeut. **hungeru-s*; cf. Goth. *huggrjan* to hunger: the actual Goth. sb. was *hithrus*, corresp. to an OTeut. **hughru-s*; these imply pre-Teutonic **hughru-*, **kyhrū-*. Cf. Lith. *kankū* torment, *keikūti* to ache, Gr. (gloss) *κῆρυκε = πεινῶ*: see Kluge, and Zupitza *German. Culturale*.]

1. The uneasy or painful sensation caused by want of food; craving appetite. Also, the exhausted condition caused by want of food.

1825 Vesp. *Psalter* lviii. 15 (lix. 14) Hungur θρωιαδ. 1600 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1660 in *Exeter Bk.*, Nis þær hungor ne þurst slæp ne swar leger. 1200 Suppl. *Ælfric's Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 172/3 *Fames, uel popina*, hunger. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 P 3 Wrecce men sturuen of hungur. 1200 *Moral Ode* 231 On helle is vnger & þerst. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 2/54 For strong hounguer he criede loude. 1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints, Petrus* 88 Till ner for hungyre þe gaste he jalde. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1608 3e bot fede 3ow with frute at flays no3t 3oure hongir. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 What nedeth meet there where shall be no hunger? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 35 After that he would never eate nor drinke, but pynd away for hunger and sorow. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 836 Very patient of labour and hunger, feasting if they have where-

with . . . and fasting other-whiles. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, A repast which hunger and fatigue made delicious. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. iii, I have the hunger of a wolf.

b. personified or represented as an agent.

1200 Andreas 1089 (Gr.) Hungres on wenum blates beod-gastes. 1368 LANGE. P. Pl. A. vii. 288 Fedde hunger 3eorne With good Ale. 1393 *Ibid.* C. ix. 177 Hunger have mercy of hem, and lete me geve hem benes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 862 Some perishing in the devouring jaws of the Ocean, and others in their self-devouring Mawes of Hunger. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 125 Hunger is a much more powerful enemy to man than watchfulness, and kills him much sooner. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 251 The parent of all industries is Hunger.

c. Proverbs.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 39 Some saie, and I feele, hunger pereth stone wall. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 62 marg., Hunger is the best sauce. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 210. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 780 Hunger breaketh stone-walls, and hard need makes the old wife trot. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 Had they not so good a sauce as hunger. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, Hunger knows no friend.

2. Want or scarcity of food in a country, etc.; dearth; famine. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1200 *Ælfric Gen.* xlii. 30 Hunger fondeþ ealle eorþan. 1200 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 7 Mann cwealmas beoð and hungas . . . and eorþan styrunga. 1206 O. E. Chron. (MS. C) an. 976 On þys gear was se micca hungor on Angel cygne. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2150 Ghe ðer him two childer bar, Or men wuð of ðat hunger war. 1387 TREvisa *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 441 In his dayes fil a greet hunger in þe lond of Israel. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cii. (1482) 83 The englyssh people that were escaped the grete hunger and mortalitye. 1559 *Homilies* I. *Swearing* II. (1859) 78 God . . . sent an universal hunger upon the whole country. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* iv. 147 These calamities began with hunger. 1847 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vi. 196 When we entered a village [in Ireland] our first question was, 'How many deaths?' 'The hunger has been there', was every-where the cry.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Strong desire or craving.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III 45 b, That cursed hungre of golde and execrable thirst of lucre. 1656-63 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 4 The insatiable hunger of money hath vayed . . . their understanding. 1660 GRO. ELIOT *Millon* P. I. v, This need of love—this hunger of the heart. 1800 TENNYSON *Battle Brunanburh* xv, Earls that were lured by the Hunger of glory. 1809 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 43 A fit took me of hunger for city life again. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 8/5 This so-called 'land hunger' might prevail in parts of Ireland where the possession of a small piece of land was absolutely necessary.

† **erroneously for hungry, HUNGRY.**

1200 *Cursor M.* 5094 (Cott.) Fife yeir o þis hunger tide [other MSS. *hungre*, -*ry*, -*ery*]. 12300 *Ibid.* 20121 (Edin.) Nakid and hunger [other MSS. *hungry*, *hungry*] sco clad and fed. 12485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1934 Þe hungor and þe thursty.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. Of, belonging to, connected with, or characteristic of hunger, as *hunger-den*, -*pain*, -*pinch*, -*wolf*, -*world*. b. instrumental, as *hunger-beaten*, -*driven*, -*greedy*, -*mad*, -*pinched*, -*pressed*, -*stricken*, -*stung*, -*worn* adjs.; *hunger-pine* vb. c. objective, as *hunger-giving*. d. parasynthetic, as *hunger-gutted*, -*paunched* adjs.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolaney's Prim.* (1880) 87 Because, that I was 'hunger-beaten, I chaw'd a bit. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. ii, The Atheist world, from its utmost summits of Heaven and Westminster Hall . . . down to the lowest cellars and neglected 'hunger-dens of it, is very wretched. 1618 SYLVESTER *Hymn St. Lewis* the King 489 In rags, and 'hunger-driven'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 5/2 The fearlessness of the hunger-driven birds. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 373 Satisfying his 'hunger-greedy appetite. 1647 R. STAYLTON *Jurnal* 67 Art thou with th' injury of a meale so tooke? So 'hunger-gutted? 1805 CARY *Dante*, *Inferno* I. 44 With his head beld aloft and 'hunger-mad. 1800 KEATS *Isabella* lix, Seldom felt she any 'hunger-pain. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying Christ* 11 Like 'hunger-paunched wolves prone to devour the lambe. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 127 Admonition from the 'hunger-pinched. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. viii. (1647) 11 Being well 'hunger-pinched . . . [he] ran away from the rest of the Christians. 1610 *Chester's Tri.*, *Envie* 28 A rich man 'hunger-pin'd with want. 1796 COLLINS *Ode Pop. Superst.* *Highl.* 164 'Hunger-prest Along th' Atlantic rock undreading climb. 1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* I. Wks. 1861 I. 161 Hath any gentleman the 'hunger-worm of covetousness? 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxiii, Many 'hunger-worm outcasts close their eyes in our bare streets.

e. Special combs.: † **hunger-bane**, death by hunger, starvation; so † **hunger-baned adj.**, starved; † **hunger-bedrip**, a kind of BEDRIP or harvest service at which the lord gave the tenants food; **hunger-belt**, a belt worn round the abdomen, and continually tightened to alleviate the pangs of hunger; † **hunger-bond**, necessity arising from famine; **hunger-flower**, a species of Whitlow-grass, *Draba incana*, so called because it grows in 'hungry' soils (*Cent. Dict.*); **hunger-grass**, the grass *Alopecurus agrestis*: see *hunger-weed*; **hunger-house**, a place in which cattle are kept for some time before being slaughtered; a pinning-house; **hunger-rot**, † (a) a disease in cattle resulting from scanty feeding; (b) a miserly wretch (*dial.*); **hunger-trace**, a flaw in the feathers of a hawk caused by improper or scanty feeding while the feathers are growing; **hunger-weed**, a name for *Ranunculus arvensis* and *Alopecurus agrestis*, corn-field weeds, found especially on clayey soil.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 3 Nor . . . that they . . . for lacke of strength die with 'hunger-lane. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* I Cor. 12 We beyng there were 'hunger-baned and famyshed. c 1300 *Customs Battle Abbey* (Camden) 54 Ad quartam precariam, quod vocatur 'Hunger-bedrip. 1846 STOKES *Discov. Australia* II. xii. 395 Mr. Pasco . . . had obtained from them a 'hunger belt, composed of wallaby furs. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Dec. 7/1 'Tis a device of savages to cheat an empty stomach, and is called 'the hunger belt'. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 763 Deden for he, for 'hunger bond, fezer ut into egipte lond. 1839 G. TAYLOR *Mem. Surtees in Surtees Durham* IV. 69 He went instantly to the 'hunger-house, and set it at liberty. 1893 *Whitby Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/6 In two instances the pinning-lairs or hunger-houses are within the shops or open directly into them. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 Also 'hunger rotte is the worst rotte that can be . . . and . . . cometh for lacke of meate, and so for hunger they eate suche as they can fynde. 1577 B. GOODE *Herreshack's Husb.* III. (1586) 140 Against the Winter rotte, or hunger rotte, you must provide to feede them at home in Cratches. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hunger-rot*, a penurious, griping wretch. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 7 Young hawks should be plentifully fed, for if they are left one day without food, the 'hunger-traces will appear. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Fakorny Valley Indus* iv. 42 note, The plumage will bear. 'hunger-traces', a flaw on the shaft and web of every feather in the body, especially the wings and tail, often occasioning them to break off at the place injured. 1793 MARTYN *Flora Rus.* II. 56 It [Corn Crowfoot] has the name of 'Hungerweed. 1894 *Times* 21 May 12/1 That most pestilent of weeds, the slender foxtail, blackbent, or hungerweed, *alopecurus agrestis*, is already in ear and flower in corn-fields.

Hunger (hʊŋgər), v. Forms: 1 *hyngnan*, *hingrian*, (*hyngnarian*), 3-5 *hungre-n* (4 *hongre*, *hengren*, 5 *hungry*, 6 *houngir*, -*re*, *hungro*), 4-*hunger*. [OE. *hyngnan* (later *hingrian*) = OS. *gi-hungrian*, Goth. *huggrjan*, f. *hunger*. HUNGER sb. Cf. also OHG. *hungaran*, -*arbn*, MHG. and Ger. *hungern*, MLG., MDu. *hungeren*, MD. and Du. *hongerēn*; OFris. *hungera*; ON. *hungra*, Da. *hungre*, with a different verbal form. The normal mod. repr. of OE. *hyngn(i)an* would be *hinger*; in ME. this was assimilated to the sb. *hunger*.]

† 1. *impers.* as in *it hungers me* (= *Goth. huggrēþ mik*, ON. *mik hungar*, OHG. *mih hungri*): 'there is hunger to me', I am hungry. (In OE. with accus. or dat.) *Obs.*

950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* John vi. 35 Seðe cymes to me ne hyncgred hine. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *Ibid.*, Ne hincgred þone þe to me cymð. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 166 Ac siððan him hingrode. 1225 *Ancre.* R. 214 On schal euer hungren. c 1300 *Havelok* 654 Him hungrede swithe sore. 1375 BARBOUR *Brnce* xiv. 432 Thame hungerit alsua weill sar. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. xvi. 252 Eet this when þe hungreþ.

2. *intr.* To feel or suffer hunger, be hungry.

1000 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1354 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þonne ge . . . zefon hingrendum hlaf. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke vi. 21 Eadige synd ge ðe hingriað nu. c 1200 *Cursor M.* 12943, I wat at þou has fasted lang and hungres [Trin. *hongrest*] nu. c 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 37 Thenne mihti hengen on heowe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6151, I hungerd and yhe me fedde. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* vi. 3 This, that Dauith dide, whanne he hungride. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/1 Hungryn, or waxyng hungry . . . *esurio*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 28 They must hunger in frost, that will not woorke in beete. 1612 DONNE *Buaburac* (1644) 129 If he had not hungred till then, his fasting had had no vertue. 1783-94 BLAKE *Songs Expre.*, *Holy Thursday* 15 Babe can never hunger there. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *Matt.* iv. 2 When he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he afterward hungered (1812 was . . . an hungred).

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To have a longing or craving; to long for; to hanker after. (With *indirect pass.*)

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 113 Þin eyyn gredlyly hungryn to se vanytees. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 6 Blessed are they which hunger and thirst for [1539 after] righteousness. 1563 WINTERT *Wks.* (1890) II. 12 The people hungerit throw inlake of the heunilie and necessary fuid of Godis Word. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* iv. iii, Hell hungers not more for wretched souls, than he for ill-got pelf. 1737 WATERLAND *Rev. Doctr. Eucharist* vi. 161 The Word was made Flesh; which consequently is to be hungered after for the sake of Life. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 455 Whom still I've hungered after more than bread. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* vi. (1875) 143 If, over and above this necessary repete, you hunger for praise.

† 4. *trans.* To have a hunger or craving for; to desire with longing; to hunger after. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *Matt.* v. 6 Eadige synt þa ðe riht-wisnesse hingriað [swirunt *institiām*] and þyrstað. 1388 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, Blesid be þei þat hungren and þristun riht-wisnesse. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 113 Þi mouth hungreth gredlyly delycacyes . . . Þin erys hungryn gredlyly newe tydynges. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* I. (1859) 444 Spiritually they hungered it, spiritually they tasted it.

5. To subject to hunger; to starve, famish; to drive or force by hunger (*to, into, out*, etc.).

1575 GASCOIGNE *Dulce Bellum* cxxiii, The Prince to Zeland came himselfe To hunger Middleburgh. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 313 It could not be won be na force except thay war hungret out. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 119 Their pasture will hunger our beasts that are used to better keepinge. 1797 P. WALKER *Life Peden* 56 (Jam.) Christ minds only to diet you, and not hunger you. 1803 S. PEECE *Anac.* *Eng. Lang.* 58 note, In the north they say of one who keeps his servants on short commons, that he hungers them. 1858 KINGSLEY *Ode to N. East Wind*, Hunger into madness Every plucking pike. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 12 May 5/7 The Mahdi spent five months in hungering out Obed.

b. *transf.* To deprive of strength by want of any kind; to 'starve'. ? *Obs.*

14. *Iter Camerac.* c. 23 in *Scott. Stat.* (1844) 700/2 (red) (Skinners) hunger per lethir in default of graith pat js to say alum eggis and oþir thingis.

Hunger-bit, *a.* = next.

1549-61 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. xxxiv. 10 The Lions shall be hungerbit, and pinde with famine much. 1671 MILTON P. R. II. 417 Lost in a Desert here and hunger-bit. a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 201 Furious Panthers.. hunger-bit.

Hunger-bitten, *a.* 'Bitten' or pinched with hunger; famished, starved.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 34 When every man for lack is hungerbitten. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 12 The hunger-bitten Client to distresse. 1816-17 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 322 A hunger-bitten and idealist philosophy.

Hungered (hʌŋɡəd), *a.* [Partly aphetic form of A-HUNGERED, partly *pa. pple.* of HUNGER *v.* 5.] Hungry; famished, starved.

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. lrel.* xlv. 116 Beseged & hungrod. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 21 a. He ete whansomeuer he was hungered. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 636 The pepill salbe hungerit haill Of Spirituall fude. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 21 The courier.. bid the hunger'd eat. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrev.* i. i. 4 To get food when I'm hungered. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tournament*. 713, I am hunger'd and half-anger'd. *Mod. Sc.* A pair hungert creatur.

¶ *A hungered, an hungered*: improperly divided forms of A-HUNGERED, ANHUNGERED, *q.v.*

1398, etc. [see A-HUNGERED, ANHUNGERED]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 164 Nor.. let them goe a hungered into the Pastures. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND *xxiii*, I trust that supper is ready, for I am an hungered.

Hungerer (hʌŋɡərə), *a.* [HUNGER *v.* + -ER¹.] One who suffers hunger; one who longs or craves.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxii. 6 And voide he shal make the soule of the hungerer. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 6 A hungerer after loaves and fishes. 1881 LAMB *Ella Ser.* i. *Grace before Meat*, Nothing in Milton is finer than these temperate dreams of the divine Hungerer. 1884 CROLY *Hist. St.* 90 The thwarted hungerer for office takes up the miserable commonplaces of politics; and is the radical.

Hungering (hʌŋɡərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HUNGER *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HUNGER; craving, longing.

1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1707) 1 An Earnestness and Hungering after Novelty. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 115 He findeth hungerings and thirstings after him. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. iv. France has begun her long Curriculum of Hungering. 1891 *Athenaeum* 10 Jan. 51/1 The insane hungering after quarterings.

Hungering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That hungers; hungry.

971 *Blick. Hom.* 3 pa hungirgendan he gefylleþ mid godum. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cvii. 9 Hungrand saule be filled with gode. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlv. 5 He gifis mete til hungirand. a 1888 ROSSETTI *House of Life* vi, The half-drawn hungering face.

Hence **Hungeringly** *adv.*, hungrily, longingly.

1884 ARCH. FORBES in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* I. 456 Tidings which peoples awaited hungeringly or tremblingly.

† **Hungerland**, *Obs.* [perh. = Hungary: cf. also HUNGERLIN.] In quot. *attrib.*

1638 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. iv, Your Hungerland bands, and Spanish quello ruffs.

Hungerless, *a. rare.* [f. HUNGER *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from hunger.

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxi. 148 Sad and sorrowful tho' hungerless.

† **Hungerlin**, *Obs.* [? A corruption of HUNGERLAND.] 'A sort of short furred robe, so named from having been derived from Hungary' (Nares).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. i. It was a quaint difference the Ancients did put 'twixt a Letter and an Oration, that the one should be attird like a Woman, the other like a Man.. A Letter or Epistle should be short-coated and closely couched: a Hungerlin becomes a Letter more handsomely than a gown. 1658 BURBURY *Hist. Chr. Alexandra* 212 The Cardinal followed her Majesty, who had on a man's Hungerlin of plain black Velvet with a band, and an upper safeguard for women of a dark grey colour, without which she would have lookt like a man.

Hungerly (hʌŋɡəli), *adj. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. HUNGER *sb.* + -LY¹.] Hungry-looking; having a hungry, starved, or famished look.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. vii. 197 Ich can nat hym discryue, So hungerliche and so holwe heruy hym-selokede. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 99 Owre men were enforced to departe from thense more hungerly then theye came. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 177 His beard grew thinne and hungerly. 1846 Mrs. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 55 The linkmen of London.. are poor, lean, hungerly, brisk, and knowing.

Hungerly, *adv.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. HUNGER *sb.* + -LY².] In use a variant of HUNGRILY. Very frequent 1550-1650.] Hungrily; greedily.

1557 BURROUGH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1886) III. 156, I sawe them eate rocke weedes as hungerly, as a cowe doeth grasse when shee is hungry. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 262, I feed Most hungerly on your sight. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Vandal Wars* II. 36 The Vandale boy caught it first, and hungerly thrust it hot into his mouth. 1861 LD. LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 36 Hungerly our ears Wait the melodious murmurs of a harp.

† **Hunger-starve**, *v. Obs.* [f. HUNGER *sb.* + STARVE *v.*] *trans.* 'To starve with hunger': formerly in regular use where the simple 'starve' is now usual.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 28 Min eye wolde.. Ben hunger storven also faste, Till eft ayen that he her see. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 351 If it were not.. should not all kinde of cattell.. perishe, and be hunger starved? 1587

GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxi. 499 It is written.. I will hunger-starue all the Gods of the Gentiles. 1610 HISTORIO-M. VI. G iv b, Though Famine hungerstarue yet heauen saues.

So **Hunger-starved**, † *trans.* *ppl. a.*; † **Hunger-starving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* II iij b, Accompanied with hunger staruen trewandes. 1576 J. STOCKWOOD *Serm.* 24 Aug. 17 The vnmerefull and hungerstaruen Souldiers. 1598 DEE *Comp. Rehears.* (Chetham Soc.) 35 To save us from hunger starving. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* i. i. 13 Such hungerstarven trencher poetrie. 1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 100, I in that hungerstarving feare, fed upon the expectation of my doubtfull reliefe. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xv. 27 Those that are hungerstarved are glad to feed upon hedge-fruit. 1698 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 47 The Hungerstarvd, the Naked, and the Laine. 1783 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 345 They were indeed hungerstarved. 1798 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 123 This tattered, and seemingly hungerstarved, Body of Cavalry. a 1879 J. S. BREWER *Eng. Stud.* (1881) 434 Wolves and foxes.. hungerstarved, swept down from the neighbouring forest.

Hungry, *obs. form* of HUNGRY.

† **Hungil**, -ill, *Obs. local.* [In 1450 *houndgill* :-OE. type *hundgild 'dog-payment'.] A payment under the Forest Laws on account of dogs.

In quot. 1621 app. a fine for not expediting them, = FOOT-GILD; but otherwise explained by Marshall.

1450 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 195/1 Thomas Cateby.. hath.. lxs. of houndgill silver yerly.. by the hands of oure Receivour of oure Duchie of Lancastre. 1621 N. RIDING *Rec.* (1894) I. 38 As towching the expediting of dogs they saye that the laste year there was about the summe of xiiij^s collected within the said libertie by the graves of Pickeringe, for hungill. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Horsam, Hungil-Money*, a small tax which is still paid (though the intention of it has long ceased) by the townships on the north side of the Vale, and within the late or weapontake of Pickering, for horsemen and hounds kept for the purpose of driving off the deer of the forest of Pickering from the corn-fields which bordered upon it.

Hungre, *obs. form* of HUNGER, HUNGRY.

Hungrify (hʌŋɡrɪfaɪ), *v. nonce-ud.* [f. HUNGRY *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make hungry. So **Hungrifying** *ppl. a.*, appetizing.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xxxii, The hungry and hungrifying potato. 1887 - *Springhaven* xv, There was Mr. Cheeseman.. amid a presence of hungrifying goods.

Hungrily (hʌŋɡrɪli), *adv.* [f. HUNGRY *a.* + -LY².] In a hungry manner; with hunger or craving; longingly; greedily.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx. 122 Thanne cam coueityse.. And armed hym in auarice and hungrliche lyued. 1693 DRYDEN, *junr.* in *Dryden's Journal* xiv. (1697) 357 When on harsh Acorns hungrily they fed. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Loyal Odes* viii. 42 So hungrily you every thing devour. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverock* xiv, He.. ate hungrily.

Hungriness (hʌŋɡrɪnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being hungry; greediness; longing.

1530 PALSGR. 234/1 Hongrynesse, *sayn, appetit a manger.* 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 186 That her wormes might eat and forget their hungrynesse. 1601 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 118 Some Rivers overflowing their banks enrich more, and others less, according to the fatness or hungryness of their water. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* vi. xiv. (1862) 561 A determined expression of fresh-air hungriness.

† **Hungriousness**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *hungri-ous *adj.* (f. HUNGRY *a.* + -OUS) + -NESS.] = prec.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. Whan was excessive riotous bankettyng.. more outrageously used, and the pores hungriousnesse less refreshed, than now?

Hungry (hʌŋɡri), *a.* Forms: 1 hungry, 1-6 hungry, 3 (*Orin.*) hunnegriz, 3-6 houngriz, 4-6 hunge, hongry, 4-7 hungery, 5 hongarye, 5-6 hungry, 6 hongrye, -ie, 6-7 hungrie, 4-hungry. [OE. *hungriz*, -iez = OFris. *hungerig*, *hongerig* (MDu. *hongerich*, MLG. *hungerich*, Du. *hongerig*), OHG. *hungerag*, -ereg (MHG. *hungere*, Ger. *hung(e)rig*):-W Ger. type *hungrag-, f. *hung-* HUNGER *sb.*: see -Y.]

1. Having the sensation of hunger; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; having a keen appetite.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 37 Huoenne ðec we sezon hungri3 vel hyngrende? [*Agg. Gosp.* *hingrendne*.] a 1000 *Guthlac* 737 in *Exeter Bk.*, Oft he him ate heold þonne hy him hungri3e ymb hond flugon. c 1200 *Cursor M.* 23084, I was hungre, yee gaf me fode. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 53 He hath fillid hungry men with goode thyngis, and he hath left ryche men voyde [1546 TINDALE, He hath filled the hungry with goode thyngis]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxviii. 175 An hungry wolfe. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* vi, Hungry dogs will eat dirty puddings. *Ibid.* (1867) 75 Hungry flies byte sore. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 139 As houngriz tykis 3e thristit for his blude. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 125 The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xvii. 13 Though hee bee as hungrie as a hunter. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 89 How hungry soever he may be, he never stoops to carrion. 1855 LONGF. *Hiau.* viii. 227 The hungry sea-gulls.. Clamorous for the morning banquet.

b. Said of the belly or stomach.

1284 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* III. xvi, When the bely was empty and sore hongry. 1506 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 82 b, Scarcite in meate, and the bely alway somwhat hungry. 1573-80 BARET *Atch.* H 734 Bread and salt aswageth an hungrie stomack. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 87 A hungry belly may call for more meat.

c. *transf.* Indicating, characteristic of, or characterized by hunger; belonging to a hungry person.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 266 Certaine Arabians lead here a miserable and hungrie life. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 194 Yond Cassius has a leane and hungry looke. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xv, The.. flocks and herds Who had survived the wild beasts' hungry chase. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. i, His shining eyes darted a hungry look. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., A hungry eye sees far.

2. a. Of times or places: Marked by famine or scarcity of food; famine-stricken. ? *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2136 Quan ðo hungri 3ere ben forð-cumen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5094 (Götl.) Fiue 3ere of þis hungry tyde. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) In the sowre hungry tyme. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. x. 206 Helden [ful] hungry hous and hadde much defaute. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 29 When thou art hording vp thy foode, Against these hungry dayes.

b. Of food: Eaten with hunger or keen appetite. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1558 HULOET, Hungry meale, *peridia.* 1633 WALTON *Angler* iv. 104 We shall.. make a good honest, wholesome, hungry Breakfast. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* cviii. 4 First should a tongue.. Fall extruded, of each vulture a hungry regale.

3. a. Of food, etc.: That does not satisfy one's hunger; that leaves one hungry. Hence *fig.* Unsatisfying, insufficient. Now *rare*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 234 Y^e wil not be content with a hungry supper. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 12 Their discourses are hungrie and vnpleasant. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 260 To feed upon their owne hungry store. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 128 Shrimps.. tho' but a hungry sort of Food, they are mightily esteemed. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 10 In Lucian's time they found it rather hungry fare.

b. Causing or inducing hunger; appetizing. *rare.*

1611 CORVAT (*title*) Crudities hastily gobled vp in five Moneths Trauels.. newly digested in the hungry aire of Ocombe, in the County of Somerset. 1681 PENN *Acc. Pensylv.* in R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Annot.* vii. 109 A skie as clear as in Summer, and the Air dry, cold, piercing, and hungry. 1828 THACKERAY *Emmond* II. vii, There are woodcocks for supper.. It was such a hungry sermon. *Mod.* We found it a very hungry place; the children had their appetites wonderfully sharpened.

4. In special collocations.

† **Hungry evil** (*sickness*), a disease in horses characterized by insatiable hunger. † **Hungry gut**, (a) the *intestinum jejunum*, the part of the small intestine between the duodenum and the ileum, so called because it is supposed to be usually found empty after death; also *fig.*; (b) in quot. 1552, a person with hungry guts, a glutton. **Hungry rice**, a grain allied to millet, *Paspalum exile*, much cultivated in West Africa. † **Hungry worm** (see quot. 1737).

1558 HULOET, Hungry gutte, *esurio.* *Ibid.*, Hungry sicnes, *bulimia, bulimia.* 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 184 To satisfie the hungrie gut of their ravenous appetite. 1598 FLORIO, *Digiuno*, .. a gut in mans bodie called the hungrie gut, because it is alwayes emptie. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 296 The Hungry Evil.. is a very great desire to eat, following some great emptiness or lack of meat. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 101 The common People imagine them troubled with what they call the Hungry Worm under the Tongue.. There is no such Thing as the Worm under a Dog's Tongue. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 818 *Paspalum exile* is a native of Sierra Leone.. cultivated.. for its small seeds, and called *Fundi* or *Fundungi*, which signifies *Hungry Rice*. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 526 *Fundi, fundungi*, hungry rice, Sierra Leone millet.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* Having or characterized by a strong desire or craving (*for*, † *after*, † *of* anything); eager; greedy; avaricious. a. of persons, their attributes, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 De hodede.. sholde.. fede mid godes word þe hungrie soule. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cvii. 9 He.. fulfillid hungryi soules of godes. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. II. 188 Aren none hardur ne hongryour pan men of holy church. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 14 Hongrie of fether Knoweladge. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 6 Hungrie after charge, spoyle and gaine. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. vii. 357 A hungry and tyrannical Magistrate. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vi. 137 That.. the exulting cries.. Might sate thine hungry ear. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* vi. 266 Classes of eager youths hungry for intellectual food.

b. of things.

1650 COTGR. (ed. Howell) Of *Fr. Lett.*, The French is a hungry language, for it deuours more consonants than any other. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xii. 18 The hungry flame deuours the silent dead. 1845 HOOD *Mermaid Margate* xxx, He was saved from the hungry deep by a boat. 1886 TRAILL *Shaftesbury* iv. (1888) 52 The conveyance of prize-money.. into Charles's always hungry pocket. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 5/1 Now and again a column of flame shot out.. and stretched a hungry arm at the building.

6. Lacking elements which are needful or desirable, and therefore capable of absorbing these to a great extent; 'more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them' (J.); esp. of land, etc.: Not rich or fertile, poor; of rivers: Not supplying food for fish. † Applied formerly also to 'hard' waters and acrid liquids, wines, etc.

1597 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 24 The land.. which is nought and yeeldes not his fruite, is called leane, barren, hungry. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 395 The more Fat Water will beare Soape best; For the Hungry Water doth kill the vinctuous Nature of the Soape. 1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 157 Thy Sets may neither root in stiffe-binding Clay: nor hungry Sand. 1703 *Art of Vintners & Wine-C.* 17 To meliorate the taste of hungry and too eager White Wines. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 6 Carps in all hungry springing waters being fed at certain times will come up, and take their meat almost from your hand. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 9 Flat tracts of hungry pasture ground. 1890 *Wiltsh. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 3/3 Food was not plentiful in

the river anywhere, and Goathland beck was certainly the hungriest part of the stream.

b. fig. Jeune; barren, sterile.
1571 *Golding Calvin on Ps.* xxv. 8 A cold and hungry imagination.

c. Min. 'A term applied to hard barren vein-matter, such as white quartz (not discolored with iron oxide)' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

7. Comb. + *hungry-looking, hungry-looking* adjs.
1713 *Steele Guardian* No. 54 P. 12 A lean hungry-looking rascal.

Hunk (hɒŋk), *sb.* ¹ [Known only in the 19th c., and not frequent in literature before 1850. It is identical in form and sense with West Flem. *hunk* (*een hunk* brood of vleesch a hunk of bread or meat; *eene hunk* aan den bedelaar geven to give a hunk to the beggar: De Bo *Westvol. Idiotikon* 1892). Franck would connect this with Du. *hunk*, HUNK ²; but the connexion of sense is not obvious.]

1. A large piece cut off (e.g. from a loaf, cheese, etc.); a thick or clumsy piece, a lump; a hunk.
1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 42 Hunks of bacon all around were spread. 1826 *Corresp. fr. Willshire* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 117 Cottage children .. munching their 'hunks' of bread, smeared with butter. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 94 Munching two enormous hunks .. of cold meat and bread. 1861 *SALA Dutch Dict.* xv. 232 A leg (of mutton) cut up in hunks and handed round. 1891 RASHALL in *Colleges Oxf.* 156 It became usual for men to go to the buttery for a hunk of bread and a pot of beer.

2. (*Sc. dial.*) A slutish, indolent woman; as a 'nasty hunk', a 'lazy hunk' (Jamieson 1825). [Possibly a distinct word; Jam. suggests connexion with HUNKER ².]

Hence **Hunker**, a cutter of hunks. (*nonce-wd.*)
1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 27 Sept. The butchers .. seem to have been taking lessons from the live-collop hunks of Abyssinia.

Hunk, *sb.* ² and *a. U.S.* [a. Du. *hunk* goal, home, in a game; of Frisian origin: cf. W.Fris. *hunk*, *hunk* 'house, place of refuge or safe abode' (Japix); E.Fris. *hunk* 'corner, nook, retreat, home in a game' (Doornkaat-Koolman).]

A. sb. (local, New York) In children's games: The goal, home, or den; as 'to reach hunk'; 'to be on hunk', contr. 'to be hunk' (*Cent. Dict.*).

'A word descended from the Dutch children, and much used by New York boys in their play' (Bartlett 1860).

B. adj. In a safe or good position or condition, all right.

1856 *N. Y. Tribune* 30 Dec. (Bartlett), Now he felt himself all hunk, and wanted to get this enormous sum out of the city. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s. v., To be hunk or all hunk is to have reached the goal or place of meeting without being intercepted by one of the opposite party, to be all safe.

+ **Hunker** (hɒŋkəɪ), *sb.* *U.S.* ? *Obs.* [app. f. HUNKS ² + *-ER*.]

Remembered by Mr. W. J. Stillman as familiarly used c. 1840 at Shenectady N. Y., 'to designate a surly, crusty, or stingy old fellow, a curmudgeon'. But some would refer it to HUNK ² as 'one who sticks to his post, or home'.

In U.S. politics: A conservative, one opposed to innovation or change; a nickname first used in the State of New York about 1845.

1849 *N. Y. Evening Post* 11 July (Bartlett), He is now the leader of the hunkers of Missouri. 1856 *Househ. Words* 9 Aug. 86/1 *Hunker* is derived from a popular nickname for a self-satisfied, surly rich man; a descendant of Old Hunks in fact. 1859 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* 268 Egypt, the hunker conservative of antiquity. 1864 *Boston Commonwealth* 3 June, The judge, a white-haired old man, well preserved, and a stickler for law and precedent and a 'hunker'.

Hence **Hunkerism**.

1860 in *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* 365 All this fossil hunkerism is to linger thirty or forty years. *Ibid.* 328, I resolve hunkerism into indolence and cowardice, too lazy to think, and too timid to think.

Hunker (hɒŋkəɪ), *v. Sc.* [Origin obscure: it has the form of an iterative from a stem *hunk-*. Cf. MDu. *hucken, huken* (Verwijs and Verdam), MLG. *hūken*, Du. *huiken* (Franck), ON. *hūka*, mod.G. *hocken* (Kluge) to sit on the hams or heels, to squat. These words point to an original ablaut series *heuk-, hūk-, huk-* (*hok-*); from this *hunk-er*, might perh. be a nasalized derivative. ON. *hok-ra* to crouch may be a parallel form; Du. *hunker* to hunker, is not connected.]

intr. To squat, with the haunches, knees, and ankles acutely bent, so as to bring the hams near the heels, and throw the whole weight upon the fore part of the feet.

1768 *Ross Helenore* II. 81 Upo' the ground they hunker'd down a' three. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 179 Tir'd wi' the steep, an' something dizzy, I hunker'd down. 1801 R. GALL *Tint Quey* 177 Then hunkering down upo' her knees, Poor Horrie o' her milk to ease. 1897 *CROCKETT Lads' Love* III. He appeared .. with his hands on his knees 'hunkering' a little.

b. trans. To cower or squat in a lowly manner.
1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 210 A wee bit Cot, Bare, hunkerin' on some lanely spot.

Hunkers (hɒŋkəɪz), *sb. pl. Sc.* [Connected with prec. vb.: cf. the Du. phrases *op de hukken* or

hurken gaan zitten (Verwijs and Verdam), Ger. *in der hocke sitzen* to squat, which have a similar relation to the verbs *hukken, hurken, hocken*.] In the phrase *on one's hunkers*, in a squatting position, as defined under HUNKER ².

1785 *BURNS Jolly Beggars* Recit. vi. iii, Wi' ghastly ee, poor Tweedle-dee Upon his hunkers bended. 1808 A. SCOTT *Poems* 48 Two paddocks sat, Exchanging words in social chat; Cock't on their hunkers, facin' i' ther. 1888 STEVENSON *Merry Men* II. I got a glisk o' him mysel', sittin' on his hunkers in a hag. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* July 337 'We cannot set King Charles back on his throne .. by sitting here on our hunkers admiring the sea views.'

Hunks (hɒŋks), *sb.* Also **hunx**. [Known soon after 1600; but not in Dicts. before Kersey's ed. of Phillips, 1706. Origin unknown: it has the appearance of a quasi proper name or nickname, like *Old Grumbles, Bags, Boots*, and the like. (An Icel. *hunstur* cited by Lye is imaginary.)]

A term of obloquy for a surly, crusty, cross-grained old person, a 'bear'; now, usually, a close-fisted, stingy man; a miser. (Generally with *close, covetous, niggardly*, or other uncomplimentary epithet.)

1602 DEKKER *Satiram.* Wks. 1873 I. 201 *Blun.* Come you shall shake — *Tucca.* Not handles with great Hunkers there, not hands. 1627 MIDDLETON *No Wit, no Help v. ii.* Now is Mercury going into the second house near unto Ursa Major, that great hunk. 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Glass* II. iv. 'Twas to blind the eyes of the old hunkers. 1650 BRATHWAITE *Barnabes Rude* II. (1818) 71 There the beates were come to town-a: Two rude hunkers, 'tis troth I tell ye. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. ii. [He] makes a very pretty show in the World, let me tell you; nay, a better than your close Hunks. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* I. ii. A jealous, covetous, old hunk. 1706 PHILLIPS *ed. Kersey*, *Hunks*, as a *meer Hunk*, i.e. a base, covetous Wretch, a pitiful, niggardly Fellow. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* IV. 224 The veriest Hunkers in Lombard-street. 1730 *Royal Remarks* 2 The Antediluvian Gentry, or the old Hunkers their Descendants. 1756 EARL ORRERY in *Connoisseur* No. 129 P. 2 They all think me a close old hunk. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Old Bencher* I. T. C. was a close hunk—a hoarder rather than a miser. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger* Son I. 53 To say nothing to the old hunkers about the past. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 190 One fellow comes and borrows my money, and goes out and calls me a stingy old hunk because I won't let him cheat me.

Hunkster, *rare*. [HUNKS + *-STER*, in *huckster*, etc.] = prec.

1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 143 As if you were the greatest of hunksters and never gave but unavoidable dinners.

Hunne, var. UNNE *v.* to grant. **Hunne**, *-en*, var. HEN *adv.*, hence. **Hunner**, *Sc.* f. HUNDRED.

Hunnian, Hunnic, etc.: see HUN.

Hunny, Hunsh, *obs.* ff. HONEY, HUNCH *v.*

Hunsup, corrupt form of HUNT'S-UP.

+ **Hunt**, *sb.* ¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hunta*, 2-6 *hunte*, 4-5 *honte*, 4-6 *hunt*. [OE. *hunta* hunter, huntsman (also hunting-spider) agent-n. :- OTeut. type **huntu-*, app. from a weak-grade of the same root as HENT (:- **hantjan*), not exactly represented in the other Teut. langs. From its form, *hunta* is an old word, not a derivative of *hunting* HUNT *v.*, but app. rather its source.

The ablaut-stem **hent*, **hant*, **hunt* is identical in sense, and in origin evidently closely akin to *hemp*, *hanp*, *hump*, in Gothic *hinpan* to seize, capture, *fra-hunpan* captive, *hump* captivity, and OHG. *hunda*, OE. *hūd* booty. But the interchange of *h* and *f* (:-pre-Teut. *t* and *d*) is difficult to account for. On an apparent pre-Teut. change of *nt* to *nd* in these and some other words, see Prof. Napier in *Mod. Quart. Lang. & Lit.* July 1898, 130; cf. Brugmann *Grundr.* ed. 2, I. § 701.]

A hunter; a huntsman. (In quot. 1000, a hunting-spider.) *Common Hunt*: see quot. 1707.

1000 *Sn.-x. Leechd.* II. 144 Wip huntan bite, blace snezglas on battre pannan gelyrste. c. 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127 Ða huntas wæron swarte .. & here hundas ealle swarte .. & hi ridone on swarte hors. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ðe deuel .. hentet us alle hunte driuð deor to grune. 1287 *TREvisa (Hiden)* (Rolls) VII. 357 Alle þe hontes schulde come wip her boundes. c. 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 629 in *Babes Bk.* 320 A halpeny þo hunte takes on þe day for euery bounde, þo sothe to say. 1566 *DRANT Horace*, Sat. I. i. A iij. The hungrye hunte muste haue it all. 1575 *TURBERVILLE Bk. of Venerie* 127 Then the chiefe hunte shall take his knyfe and cut off the deares ryght foote. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Frey's Musseum. Ser. & Com.* 30 Would you buy the Common Hunt, the Common Cryers, the Bridge-Master's .. Places? 1797 *CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. State Eng.* 357 He [the Lord Mayor] hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places; that is, The Sword-Bearer. The Common-Hunt, who keepeth a good Kennel of Hounds for the Lord-Mayor's Recreation abroad. The Common Cryer. The Water Bailiff. 1807 Dec. 17 *Journal* 84, *Common Council of London*, fol. 135 b, Motion thereupon made that the Office of Common Hunt be abolished, and eventually carried.

Hunt (hʌnt), *sb.* ² [f. HUNT *v.*]

1. The act of hunting. **a.** The act of chasing wild animals for the purpose of catching or killing them; the chase.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Julian* 236 In souththede .. he a day til hwntis 3ede. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1770 Ther nas no Tygre in the vale of Galgopheye .. So cruel on the hunte. 1537 [see HUNT'S UP]. 1588 SHAKES. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 1 The hunt is vp, the morne is bright and gray. *Ibid.* II. iii. 12 Echo mock's the Hounds, .. As if a double hunt were heard

at once. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 133 Why a Hare, towards the end of the hunt, is often difficult to be killed. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* etc. I. 5 [He] could not have ridden a hunt to save either his government or his credit.

b. fig. and gen. Pursuit, as of a wild animal; the act of strenuously seeking or endeavouring to find something; a search, esp. a diligent search. Also with *adv.*, as a *hunt-up*.

1605 SHAKES. *Learn* II. iii. 3, I heard my selfe proclaim'd, And by the happy hollow of a Tree, Escap'd the hunt. 1697 *tr. Cless D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 52 They were now upon the Hunt for him. 1764 *FOOTE Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 347 It is three months ago since I got the first scent of it, and I have been ever since on the hunt. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 659 On the hunt for appearances of guilt. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 194, I went off then on a new hunt for lodgings.

2. concr. a. A body of persons (which may include also horses and dogs) engaged in, or associated for the purpose of, hunting with a pack of hounds; also, a hunting association.

1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 159 For feare of raungers, and the great hunt. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* I. 1. 27 The common hunt, though from their rage restrain'd .. Grinn'd as they pass'd. 1708 in *Edg. Warburton Hunt. Songs* (1883) Introd. 14 The Orders of the Turporley Hunt, November 14th, 1762. 1769 *BURNS Poems* Dec. To the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt. 1791 'G. GAM-BADO' *Ann. Horsemen* Pref. (1809) 55 They might ere now have belonged to the first hunts in the country. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 134 Foxes .. have been poisoned, to the great annoyance of the hunts established in that county. 1897 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* I. 7 She .. is looked upon as a privileged person, a pet of the hunt. 1899 *Repent. P. Wentworth* I. 56 To withdraw his subscription to the Hunt.

+ **b.** That which is hunted; game killed in hunting: = CHASE *sb.* ¹ 4. *Obs.*

1588 R. PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 17 In the which .. is great quantitie of hunt and flying foxes. 1611 SHAKES. *Cymb.* III. vi. 60 Boyes wee'l go dresse our hunt.

c. The district over which a pack of hounds hunts. (Cf. CHASE *sb.* ¹ 3.)

1857 in *Art Taming Horses* xi. (1859) 178 The celebrated 'Haycock' (inn) .. standing .. in the middle of the Fitzwilliam Hunt. 1882 *Field* 28 Jan. 100/3 Every landowner within the hunt should be careful to preserve foxes. *Mod.* The property is situated within the Heythorpe hunt.

3. Change-ringing. (See quot. and cf. HUNT *v.* 7.)

1684 R. H. *School of Recreation* 93 In all Peals upon five Bells there are two Hunts, to wit, a whole and an half-Hunt. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 462/2 The First, or Treble Bell, it is termed the Hunt, and the Second Bell the half Hunt, because they run from the round Ringing, through all the change of Bells backwards and forwards, before they come to round Ringing againe.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *hunt-breakfast*, *-dinner*, *-servant*; *hunt-weary* adj.; + *hunt-beast*, a beast of the chase; *hunt-sergeant*, an officer of Massachusetts in the colonial and provincial period, who had charge of the hunts (carried on with hounds) for hostile Indians; + *hunt-spear*, a hunting-spear.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 480 He ordanit .. That na hunt beist with schutting sould be slane. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. M.'s Wks. (Ritldg.) 263/2 Ascanius .. Bearing his hunt-spear bravely in his hand. 1706-7 *Acts Prov. Mass. Bay* (ed. Goodell) I. 599 Persons who shall .. have them [hounds] at all times in readiness to attend the hunt-serjeant. 1831 CLOUGH *Ess. Class. Metres, Actaeon* 4 Artemis .. alone, hunt-weary, Unto a dell .. her foot unerring had guided. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* III. v. It was at the Hunt dinner. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* xi. 183 Scarlet-coated, many with the Brocklesby hunt button. 1894 *ASTLEY 50 Years Life* II. 5 Horses, hounds, and hunt-servants have never been better turned out. 1897 *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov. 9/3 A hunt-breakfast was given to the followers of the East Kent foxhounds.

Hunt (hʌnt), *v.* Forms: 1 *hunting*, 2-3 *hunting*, *hunte*, 3-7 *hunte*, 4- *hunt*; (also 3-4 *hont* (e, hounte, 4 *hownte*, 3 *hwnt*, 4-6 *hount*, 5 *honte*). [OE. *hunting*:- OTeut. type **huntuhan*, stem of f. **huntu-*, OE. *hunta*, HUNT *sb.* ¹]

I. 1. intr. To go in pursuit of wild animals or game; to engage in the chase. Also of animals: To pursue their prey.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Collog.* in *Wr.*-Wülcker 92/11 Ne canst þu hunting buton mid nettum. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 172 Gif him þince þæt he huntize, georze him georne wið his fynd. c. 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1127 Ða sægon & herdon fela men feole huntas huntun. c. 1205 *Sc. Eng. Lay.* 1432 3e huntied i þes kinges fride. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Lay.* I. 256/5 Ase he huntiede In a dai In Iolife j-nous. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3519 Esau went for till hunt. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. i. (Bodl. MS.). Some [beasts] huntet by ny3t. c. 1400 *Octouian* 891 To huntyn yn ech mannys boundes Hyt was hys wone. 1513 *MORE Rich. III.* (1883) 3 [He] sente for the Mayre and Aldermenne of London to hym .. too haue them hunte and bee mery with hym. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 201, I have beheld them instructing their young ones, how to hunt. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 270 The dog kinds .. love to hunt in company. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 91 One day the son went forth to hunt.

b. With prepositions (*after*, *to*, *at*, *for*). (Now blending with 3 a.)

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 13467 Patt te33 sholdenn huntenn Acc nobht wip hundess aftter der Acc aftter menn wip spellless. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1770 Ony wilde bor .. That they han huntid to in this foreste. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 63 Grete plenteie of wyde bestes for to hunt at. c. 1450 *MELIN* 183 Yo do nought elles .. but hunte after the hare thourgh the felde. 1666 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij b, When ye hunt at the Roo. 1697 *DAMPER*

Voy. I. i. 9 Walks out into the Woods, and hunts about for Pecary, Warree, or Deer. 1771 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 156 Training them up to hunt for fish.

fig. 1567 Gude & Godie B. (S. T. S.) 184 Sa thay think to beir your E, And syne at 30w to hount.

2. *trans.* To pursue (wild animals or game) for the purpose of catching or killing; to chase for food or sport; often *spec.* to pursue with hounds or other tracking beasts. Also said of animals chasing their prey.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. I. 576 Ic asende .. mine huntan, and hi huntiað hi of ælcere dune and of ælcere hylle. *c. 1275 LAY.* 1423 Corineus was to wode ivare for hunti deer wilde. *c. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Placidus* 86 He went to hunt þe auld bestia, as he wes wont. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xii. vi. (Bodl. MS.), Scheo [the owl] hunteþ and eteþ myes and reremyese. *Ibid.* xiii. Swalewes þat fleep in þe aere hunteþ flies. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans E. v.* 4, All other beestys that huntid shall be. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 1 The King he is hunting the Deare. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 414 The proper Time. 'Tinclose the Stags in Toyls, and Hunt the Hare. 1688 *W. BLAKE Hunt. Excurs.* 16 The hunting the wild buffalo is also performed by shooting him from elephants. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville III.* 45 To hunt the elk, deer, and ahsahta or bighorn. 1859 *Art Tanning Horses* xii. 203 When the hounds hunt anything beside fox the word is 'Ware Riot'.

3. *fig. and gen. a. intr.* To search, seek (after or for anything), esp. with eagerness and exertion.

c. 1200 [see i. b]. a. 1225 Ancr. R. 66 Heo hunteð efter pris. *a. 1240 Urethun in Cott. Hom.* 203 Hwuder schal ich fleon hwon þe deouel hunteð efter me. *c. 1305 St. Lucy* 119 in *E. P.* (1862) 104 Hit is al for nost þat þu huntest aboute. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 Sathanas & his mynsters, which dayly hunteth to take thy soule. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Eras. Par. Thess.* 3 We hunted so littell for reward at your handes. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* ix. 211 Hunting after knowledge which must perish with them. 1830 *De QUINCY Bentley Wks.* VI. 171 Hunting backward, upon the dimmest traces, into the aboriginal condition of things. 1862 *Mrs. Wood Mrs. Hallib.* i. iii. 15 Spending all his superfluous minutes hunting for a house. 1895 *Law Times C.* 31/2 The Judge and Master Macdonell hunted through the White Book, and unearthed a rule sufficiently elastic.

b. *trans.* To go eagerly in search of, search for, seek (esp. with desire and diligence); to endeavour to capture, obtain, or find.

c. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Placidus 126 And þi gud dedis causis me, As þou me huntis, to hont þe. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 19 He neuer huntit benefice, Nor catchit was with Couatice. 1648 *J. BEAUMONT Psyche* i. ccxxxv, He therefore through close paths of wary hast Hunts his escape. 1753 *J. BARTRAM in Darlington Mem.* (1849) 195 Next morning .. we hunted plants till breakfast. 1894 *BARING-GOULD Deserts S. France* i. 140 It [the truffle] is hunted regularly by trained dogs.

c. To follow (as a hound does); to track. 1599 *E. K. Ep. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, In regard whereof, I scorne and spue out the rakehellie route of our ragged rymer (for so themselves use to hunte the letter). 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. l. i.* 11 That path .. Which when by tract they hunted had throughout At length it brought them to a hollow cave. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* ii. 268 'They hunt old trails' said Cyril 'very well, But when did woman ever yet invent?' 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. xxxii. 417, I hunted the seams still farther up the glacier.

d. *trans.* To pursue with force, violence, or hostility; to chase and drive before one; to put to flight; to chase or drive away or out.

c. 1340 Cursor M. 13658 (Trin.) Þei huntid him as a dogge Rist out of her synagoge. *c. 1385 CHAUCER L. G. IV.* 2414 Phyllis, So huntith hym the tempest to and fro. 1484 *CAXTON Chival.* 3 She is by force hunted away. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. cxxxix.* [cxl.] 11 A malicious and wicked person shal be hunted awaye and destroyed. 1582 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* ii. 110 To hunt them forth lyke theues. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 31 The Lord would hunt her out of it. 1808 *SCOTT Life Dryden* iv, He might lay his account with being hunted out of society. 1886 *R. C. LESLIE Sea-painter's Log* 25 They are hunted by 'the bobby' from place to place.

e. *fig.* To pursue with injury or annoyance; to persecute, pester, worry.

1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 387 But hunger hunteth me. 1598 *OTWAY Friendship in F.* ii. i, He hunts and kisses you when he is drunk. 1807 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 38 When .. I choose to hunt a Monsieur for my own particular amusement. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Fawn* (1879) II. viii. 90 These pests .. had hunted the two travellers at every stage of their journey.

f. To scour (a district) in pursuit of game; *spec.* to make (a district) the field of fox-hunting; hence, *fig.* to search (a place) thoroughly and keenly for something which one hopes to find there; to examine every nook and cranny of.

a. 1440 Sir Degrev. 174, I wulle flore thy lordes tene, Honte hys forestus and grene. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 121 The Citizens have free libertie of hunting a certeyne circuite aboute London. 1712 *SWIFT Let.* 28 Oct., I must now go hunt those dry letters for materials. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* i. 101 Let us hunt the waterfalls higher up. 1875 *WHYTE-MELVILLE Riding Recoll.* i. (1879) 9 When he [Sir R. Sutton] hunted the Cottesmore country. *Mod.* I have hunted the house for it, but cannot lay my hands on it.

g. To use or employ in hunting; to ride (a horse), direct or manage (hounds), in the chase.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 117 The time of teaching a Gray-hound .. Some hunt them at ten months, if they be males, and at eight months, if they be female. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4465/6 The Owner .. to certify, that his Horse was constantly Hunted the last Season. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* i. 83 To rear, feed, hunt, and discipline the Pack. 1857 *LD. MALMESBURY Mem. Ex-minister* (1884)

II. 80 In consequence of his always hunting his pointers down wind. 1875 *WHYTE-MELVILLE Riding Recoll.* i. (1879) 6 He hunts one pack of his own hounds in Northamptonshire. 1889 in *Horse & Hound* 24 Aug. 516/2 Horses described as 'hunters' .. must have been hunted, and be capable of being hunted.

7. *Change-ringing.* To alter the position of (a bell) in successive changes so as to shift it by degrees from the first place to the last (*hunting up*), or from the last to the first (*hunting down*). Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1684 *R. H. School Recreat.* 92 So by turns, 'till every Bell being hunted up and down, comes into its proper Place again. *Ibid.* 96 Whatsoever Bells you follow when you Hunt up, the same Bells in the same order you must follow in Hunting down. 1880 *C. A. W. TROVTS in Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 334 The bells work in regular order from being first bell to being last, striking two blows as first and two as last: this is called by ringers 'hunting up and down'.

8. To call upon (a person) to fill up or drink off his glass: = CHASE v. 1 4.

1760 *BANNATYNE in Mirror* No. 76 P. 11 Umphrville received a slap on the shoulder from one of the company, who at the same time reminded him that he was *hunted*. My friend .. thanked the gentleman .. for his attention, and drank off his bumper.

9. *Phrases.*

II. Hunt down: to chase (an animal) until caught or killed; to run to earth, to bring to bay; *fig.* to pursue and overcome or destroy; also, to pursue until one gets possession or mastery of. (See also 7.)

a. 1710 ADDISON (J.). We should single every criminal out of the herd, and hunt him down. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) i. 291 Errors, popular or not, are lawful game, and free to every one to hunt down. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 217 Refusing to spy out and hunt down little congregations of Nonconformists. 1877 *E. R. CONDER Bas. Faith* iv. 150 Let us .. try to hunt down this fugitive question.

10. Hunt out: to expel or drive from cover or shelter by hunting or persistent search; to track out; to arrive at or discover by investigation.

1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 128 Except he hath taken flight into Dalmatia, from whence (notwithstanding he lurk for a season) we intend to hunt him out. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 626, 1 Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times, languages, monuments, and such like, I doe hunt out a probabilitye. 1781 *W. BLAKE Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 15 Or Spaniel, which will hunt out their master, or their master's horse distinctly from all others. 1881 *J. TAYLOR Scot. Covenant.* (Cassell) 128 To assist the soldiers in hunting out and butchering the hapless fugitives.

11. Hunt up: to prosecute the search for, until one finds; to pursue with eager investigation; to 'look up' (what is not found without energetic search). (See also 7.)

1791 *W. BARTRAM Carolina* 488 They enter .. with a view of chasing the roebuck, and hunting up the sturdy bear. 1817 *J. BRADBURY Trav. Amer.* 265 If he finds them within three or four miles of his house, he thinks himself fortunate; but it sometimes happens that he is two days in 'hunting them up', as they term it. 1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vii. (1886) 20 [He] employed his time in hunting up all the old students that he had known formerly. 1884 *J. A. H. MURRAY in 13th Addr. Philol. Soc.* 20 In .. hunting up earlier quotations for recent words.

12. To hunt CHANGE (sb. g), to h. COUNTER (adv. i), to h. in COUPLES (sb. i b), to h. the FOIL (sb. 4), to h. at FORCE (sb. 1 2 2 a), to h. RIOT, to h. at the VIEW: see these words.

1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Navy Land Ships, Huntsman-ship* Wks. i. 93/1 Allaye, Relye, Foreloyning, Hunt-cownter, Hunt-change, Quarry, Reward, and a thousand more such Utopian fragments of confused Gibberish.

III. 13. Comb. † hunt-counter, (in Shaks. Folio) app. taken as one who hunts counter or traces the scent backward: but the Qos. have 'you hunt counter', i. e. you are on the wrong scent, you are off the track, which Nares and Schmidt accept; † hunt-smook, one who 'runs after' women.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 102 You 'Hunt-counter, hence: Auant. [1765 JOHNSON Note, Hunt-counter, that is blunderer.] 1623 *MASSINGER Bondman* ii. i, Your rambling 'hunt-smock feels strange alterations.

b. In names of various games, as *hunt the fox*, *hunt the hare = fox and hounds*, *hare and hounds* (cf. *Fox sb.* 16 d, *HARE sb.* 3 b); *hunt the slipper*, a parlour game in which all the players but one sit in a ring and pass a slipper covertly from one to another, the remaining player standing in the middle and seeking to get hold of it; *hunt the squirrel*, an outdoor game in which one player is chased by another who must follow all his windings in and out of a ring formed by the remaining players; also called *cat and mouse*; *hunt the whistle*, a game resembling *hunt the slipper*, in which the seeker is blindfolded and has a whistle fastened to his dress, which the other players blow at intervals.

1762 in *W. L. C. Etioniana* xii. (1865) 179 [A list of Games popular at Eton in 1762 comprises] 'Hunt the dark lantern (known also at Harrow). *a. 1600 in Strutt Sports & Past.* iv. iv. 487 When we play and 'hunt the fox, I outrun all the boys in the schoole. 1825 *BROCKERT, 'Hunt-the-hare*, a game among children—played on the ice as well as in the fields. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W. x.* Last of all, they sat down to 'hunt the slipper. 1883 *Athenaeum* 16 May 635/3 The courtiers, playing at 'hunt the slipper' in a very

decorous manner. 1897 *Daily News* 5 May 5/3 When the game of hunt the slipper was broken off for the day, the Committee .. took the evidence of Mr. Lionel Phillips. 1742 *H. WALPOLE Lett. to H. Mann* 8 Oct., The raising of the siege of Prague, and Prince Charles and Marechal Maillebois playing at 'hunt the squirrel, have disgusted me. 1883 *NEWELL Games Amer. Childr.* cxvii. (Cent.). 1757 *FOOTE Author* ii. Wks. 1799 i. 148 We ben't enough for 'hunt the whistle, nor blind-man's buff.

Huntable (hʌntəbəl), a. [f. HUNT v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being hunted.

1837 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* i. i. 27 I've shot and hunted every beast, I think, shootable and huntable, from a humming bird to an elephant. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 7/4 Every hunttable stream in the kingdom is repeatedly visited by [otter] hounds during the summer.

Hunted (hʌntəd), ppl. a. [f. HUNT v. + -ED.] Chased, pursued: see the verb.

1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* xi. xxxi, A hunted Stag, now weighing tird. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* ii. xxix, There, like the hunted quarry, dwell. 1882 *OUTDA Marmion* i. 121 She had sympathy with the hunted, not with the hunters.

Hunter (hʌntər), [f. HUNT v. + -ER.]

1. A man who hunts. a. One engaged in the chase of wild animals; a huntsman.

c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1481 Esau wilde man huntare, And Iacob tame man tilere. *c. 1386 CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 780 The hunters in the regne of Trace. *c. 1420 Anouys of Arth. v.* The hunters thay haulen, by hurstes and by hoies. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans E. ij b.* The hunter shall reward hem then with the bede. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. iii. 21 A goodly Ladie clad in hunters weed. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 639 Last Saturday 9 highwaymen mett and robb'd 7 hunters, near Ingerstone, in Essex. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* i. 37 When Nimrod bold, That mighty Hunter, first made War on Beasts. 1865 *LUSBOCK Preh. Times* xvi. (1869) 581 In a population which lives on the produce of the chase, each hunter requires on an average 50,000 acres.

b. *fig. and gen.* One who hunts or searches eagerly for something; a seeker. (Most freq. in comb., as *fortune-hunter*, *place-hunter*.)

c. 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. i. pr. iii. 12 (Add. MS.) We scorne swiche rainiers and hunters [Camb. MS. hunters] of foulest(e) pinges. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 b, The hunter of mannes soule. 1542-5 *BRINKLOW Lament.* 6 b, Whore hunters and robbers of Goddes glorie. 1796 *BURKE Let. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 52 They are the duke of Bedford's natural hunters; and he is their natural game. 1811 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) i. v. 157 Are you a good motto hunter?

c. *Mil.* (tr. Ger. jäger, Fr. chasseur.)

1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) i. vii. xciii. 428 Besides the hussars, the king has a small body of men whom they call hunters, who are reputed the most faithful couriers in his army. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 443 Lieutenant-colonel de Stockhausen had .. posted himself in the Solling with his hunters and cannon.

2. A horse used, or adapted for use, in hunting.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2296/4 A milk white Mare above 14 hands. a very good Hunter. 1786 *Mrs. Piozzi Anecd. Johnson in Boswell* (1831) i. 512 He certainly rode on Mr. Thrale's old hunter. 1822 *Pebody Eng. Journalism* xvi. 120 The dash and decision with which, upon a thoroughbred hunter, he rode to hounds.

b. A dog used in or adapted for hunting. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. i. 97 The valued file Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle, The House-keeper, the Hunter. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2037/4 To be sold 14 Couple of Harriers, very good Hunters, and have good Mouths. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 6/6 A very close hunter, and a fine hound to boot.

3. An animal that hunts or chases its prey; *spec.*

a. = *hunting-spider* (see *HUNTING* ppl. a. b); b. A large species of cuckoo (*Piaya pluvialis*) found in Jamaica (*Cent. Dict.*).

1668 *ROWLAND Mowfet's Theat. Ins.* 1058 Spiders .. others live in the open air, and from their greediness are called hunters or wolves. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 188 The Beast that reigns in Woods, First Hunter then. 1825 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 133 The most formidable of these insects appears to be the 'hunter ant'.

4. = *Hunting-watch*: see *HUNTING* vbl. sb. 3 b. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1268 A hunter, engraved, enamel dial, 14 inches diameter. 1884 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 122 Hunter. [is] a watch case that has a metal cover over the dial.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. in sense 1, as *hunter-boy*, *-craft*, *-crew*, *-goddess*, *-spear*, *-train*, *-troop*, *-warrior*; *hunter-like*, *-seeming* adjs.; b. in sense 2, as *hunter action*, *-breeder*, *-breeding*, *-fancier*, *-horse*, *-steed*; c. in sense 3, as *hunter ant* (see 3).

1803 in Joanna Baillie *Collect. Poems* 15 A 'hunter-boy blew horn beneath it. 1856 *H. H. DIXON Post & Paddock* i. 2 An old 'hunter-breeder's confession. *Ibid.* 7 The Shropshire men .. are more careful, both as to pedigree and style, in their 'hunter-breeding. 1851 *MAYNE Reiv Scalp Hunt.* v, Different tricks known in 'hunter-craft. 1878 *MISS PARODY River & Desert* II. 53 Dedicated to the 'Hunter-Goddess. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iv. 240 The 'Hunter-Horse, Once kind Associate of his sylvan Toils. 1555-8 *PHAER Æneid* i. B, 'Hunterlyke her bow she bare, her lockes went with the wynd. 1483 *Carth. Angl.* 192/2 An 'Hunter spere, venabulum. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* 23 When the habits of the 'hunter state predominated over those of the pastoral, venison was more eaten than the flesh of .. sheep. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* xi. 1003 Young Ornitius bestrode a 'hunter steed. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* ii. 357 The busy 'Hunter-Train mark out the Ground.

d. Combinations with *hunter's*, in specialized senses: as *hunter's beef*, *pudding* (see *quots.*); † *hunter's mass* (cf. Ger. jägermesse), 'a short mass said in great haste for hunters who were eager to start for the chase' (Nares); *hunter's*

moon, a name for the full moon next after the HARVEST MOON (q.v.).

1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 55 A hump of beef is . . . best spiced and cured, as 'hunter's beef' is made at home. 1895 Copley *Wits, Fitts, & Fancies* 60 A Gentleman pray'd him to say a 'Hunters Masse' (meaning a briefe Masse). 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/1 The Country People call this the 'Hunters-Moon'. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 171 There can, therefore, be but two full moons in the year which rise during a week almost at the same time as the sun sets; the former, occurring in September, is called the Harvest-Moon; and the latter, in the month of October, being in a similar predicament, is termed the Hunter's Moon. 1815 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 45 This plum-pudding . . . This precious faculty of not losing anything from waiting, has made it be named emphatically 'Hunter's Pudding, Pudding de Chasseur'.

Hunterian (hʌntɪəriən), *a.* [f. proper name Hunter + -ian.] Of or belonging to John Hunter (1728-1793), a famous Scottish surgeon and physiologist, or his elder brother William Hunter (1718-1783), an anatomist and obstetric surgeon; esp. in *Hunterian* (also *Hunter's*) canal, *Hunterian chancre* (see *quots.*), investigated by John Hunter.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 224 That most of the Hunterian theories about it were always false. 1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit.* III. s.v., Hunterian Museum, . . . consisting principally of Collections in Natural History, the Fine Arts, and Antiquities, now the property of the Glasgow University. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* ix. 220 The Hunterian law of arrested development is not confined to vegetable and animal structure. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v. Chancere*, The Hunterian or hard chancre being the local manifestation of syphilis. 1886 *Ibid.*, Hunter's canal, a triangular canal giving passage to the femoral artery and vein and the internal saphenous nerve.

Hunterite (hʌntəriɪt). *Min.* [Named, 1859, after Rev. R. Hunter of Nagpore: see -ITE.] A synonym of CIMOLITE.

1859 HAUGHTON in *Phil. Mag.* IV. xvii. 18. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 457.

Hunteth. *Obs.* Forms: 1 huntop, -ap, 3 huntep, hontep. [OE. *huntoð* masc. f. *hūnt-ian* to hunt + suffix -ōð = -OTeūt. -ōþuz = L. *-ātus* (*venātus*).] Hunting; the chase.

1000 *Charter of Denevulf* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 162 His men be gearuwe, ge to ripe, ge to hūntoðe. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxv. 28 Isaac lufode Esau for his hūntoþe. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 112 Hūntað don gæstreon gætacnað. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ure so fareð on hūntoð. 1297 R. GLOUC. 8639 Vor to wende an hontep in þe nywe forest.

Huntlite (hʌntliɪt). *Min.* [Named after T. S. Hunt, an American scientist + -LITE.] Native arsenide of silver, from Silver Islet, Lake Superior.

Hunting (hʌntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HUNT v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb HUNT. *a.* The action or practice of chasing game or other wild animals, either for profit or sport; the chase; venery.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Collog.* in Wright *Voc.* 5 Hwæt dest þu be þine huntunge? c. 1205 LAY. 21342 He hæfod bihalues Bæden his huntunge bilæufed. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 349/148 Pat his child scholde wende An hontingue. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Blasius* 60 þe president Til huntynge has his knyghtis sent. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Fyg* (1889) 4 The studye of the huntynge and hawkynge is a slouful cure. 1548 HALL *Chron.* of Wychwod. 1666 tr. *Duquesne's Voy. E. Ind.* 134 No other Island . . . has better hunting. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 112 Constans . . . was pursuing in the adjacent forest his favourite amusement of hunting. 1781 BECKFORD (title) *Essays on Hunting*. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 330 What they call 'hunting' in America is not hunting in our sense, but shooting; either ordinary shooting, or drives for big game.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A hunt, a chase.

1590 *Rit. Eccl. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 118 Of hūntvngvm. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* IV. Suche a hunting in a holt, aw noyte to be hidde. 15. *Chevy Chase* i. A woeful hunting once there did In Chevy-chase befall. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iii. (1632) 399 That vpon the Lords Sabbath, publicke Faïres . . . Huntynge, and all secular actions should not be exercised. 1787 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 263, I saw, in one of these Huntynge, above a Dozen of Deer killed. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xx. 609 Services to be rendered in the royal huntynge.

c. The chasing of their prey by animals. 1384 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iii. 4 As whelp of lyoun rorynge in his hunting. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 202 These Spiders . . . are nothing so eager of hunting as they are in Italy.

d. The action of chasing, pursuing or searching; a pursuit or search. Also with *adv.* as *hunting-up*.

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 4 a. Then will they ronne . . . a whore hountinge after their false prophetes. 1589 L. WRIGHT (title) *The Hunting of Antichrist*. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. iii. 10 A hunting out of the causes. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Hunting, decoying, or drawing others into Play. 1796 COLQUHOUN *Police Metrop.* 403 The driving of Cattle improperly, usually termed *bullock-hunting*. 1876 MISS YONGE *Woman-kind* xxiv. 204 A hunting-up of faults.

e. Change-ringing. (See HUNT v. 7.)

† 2. *concr.* Game killed in hunting. (Cf. VENISON.) *Obs.*

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 19 Hauē, etc, fader, of myn hunting. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 709 Pinus . . . did daily give unto him the greatest part of his hunting.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* *a.* General: Of, belonging to, used or worn in, adapted for, or engaged in hunting, as *hunting-bit*, *boot*, *bout*, *cap*, *clothes*, *coat*, *country*, *craft*, *cry*, *day*, *dress*, *excursion*,

frock, *gear*, *habit*, *hat*, *horse*, *javelin*, *knife*, *language*, *nag*, *net*, *party*, *place*, *pole*, *saddle*, *season*, *skirt*, *spear*, *spur*, *staff*, *sword*, *term*, *tide*, *toil*, *voyage*, *whip*; for the accommodation of huntsmen, as *hunting-camp*, *house*, *lodge*, *tower*, or of horses used in hunting, as *hunting-stable*.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3217/4 A white Leather Side Saddle, and 'Hunting-Bit'. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 83 Beasts . . . either for public 'Hunting-bouts, or for the Shows in the Amphitheatres. 1770 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 310 The Indians . . . have their 'hunting-camps and cabins all along the river. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xiii. 282 Comming in his 'hunting-clothes. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4439/4 An Estate . . . situated . . . in a good 'Hunting Country. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. viii. Each . . . Knew 'hunting-craft by lake and wood. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* (ed. 1) ad. fin., There the thin weasel with faint 'hunting-cry Follows the mouse. 1859 - *Enid* 165 Wearing neither 'hunting-dress Nor weapon. c. 1450 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (1724) 482/2 (MS. Coll. Arms) Ofte holdeth he an honde swerde, bowes, and 'huntingyere.

1711 'Hunting-habit' [see HABIT sb. 3]. 1881 Mrs. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* III. vi. 83 If a hunting-habit be properly cut it will require no shooting. *Ibid.* 253 That 'hunting-hats frequently fall off. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Equus*, *Venator equus*, a 'hunting horse. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2187/4 The keeping of Hunting-Horses. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 277 Guides who will . . . oftentimes find out 'Hunting-Houses, and other Lodgings at night. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xiii. 282 In his hand he held his 'hunting-javelin. 1824 Mrs. GORE *Fascin.* 92 His girdle was garnished with horn-handled 'hunting-knives. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 6 A solitary Indian 'hunting-lodge, built with branches of trees. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 253 The old manorial Hall . . . is cut down into a villa, or a hunting-lodge. c. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 81 Like a 'Hunting-nag, [he] leaps over what he cannot get through. 1788 W. BLANK *Hunt. Excurs.* 3 His annual 'hunting party. 1770 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 96 Buildings into which Beasts were brought, which they called 'Hunting-Places. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1274/4 A Black Gelding . . . having on him a 'hunting Saddle, and a blew Saddle-Cloth. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 96 In the Canons of the Synod called *Quinisextus*, the 'Hunting-Shews were prohibited. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxvii. A battle-axe, a 'hunting-spear. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 148 A pair of 'hunting spurs parcelle gilt. c. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. III* Wks. (1711) 42 Sir Alexander Boyd . . . struck the reverend governor with a 'hunting-staff upon the head. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas* 359 That all the old echoes hidden in the wall Rang out like hollow woods at 'hunting-tide. 1753 De *Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. ii. 113 An Eminence, where now stands an 'Hunting-tower of Brick. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1842/8 A long 'Hunting-Whip, with an Ivory handle. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* ix. 149 Every hunting-whip should have a lash, but it need not be long.

b. Special Combs.: *hunting-box*, a small house for occupation during the hunting season (see BOX sb. 2 14); *hunting-case*, a watch-case with a hinged cover to protect the glass (orig. against accidents in hunting); *hunting-coal* (see *quot.*); *hunting-crop*, a straight whipstock with a leather loop for insertion of a thong or lash (CROP sb. 7 c); *hunting-field*, the field or ground on which a hunt, esp. a fox-hunt, is going on; also, the body of mounted huntsmen following the hounds; *hunting-flask*, a flask for liquor, carried during hunting; *hunting-jug*, a jug adorned with figures of huntsmen, horses, dogs, stags, etc.; *hunting leopard*, the Cheetah (*Felis jubata*), which is tamed and used in hunting in India; † *hunting mass* = *hunter's mass* (see HUNTER 5 d); † *hunting-match*, a hunt taken part in by a number of persons; † *hunting oath*, a bold or outspoken oath such as a huntsman might utter; *hunting-piece*, a picture representing a hunting scene; *hunting-pudding* = *hunter's pudding* (see HUNTER 5 d); *hunting-seat*, a country-house reserved for occupation during the hunting season; *hunting-shirt U.S.*, a blowse or shirt originally made of deerskin and highly ornamented, worn by trappers, hunters and travellers on the Western frontier' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*); *hunting-song*, a song sung during a hunt, or relating to hunting, usually characterized by melodic phrases imitating the sound of a hunting-horn; also applied to an instrumental composition of the same character; † *hunting tail*, a horse's tail cut in the manner practised with horses used for hunting; *hunting-watch*, a watch having a *hunting-case* to protect the glass.

1821 BYRON *Juan* v. lx, Babel was Nimrod's 'hunting-box. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 131 The old admiral has a hunting-box in the neighbourhood. 1883 *Standard* 16 Jan. 2/4 'Hunting coal was what was left after general workings. 1857 'Hunting-crop [see CROP sb. 7 c]. 1881 Mrs. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* 218 A short hunting-crop without a lash would do. 1890 BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 217 Light hunting crops having slender thongs. c. 1680 DR. YORK in J. Taylor *Scot. Covenant.* (Cassell) 117 There would never be peace in Scotland till the whole of the country south of the Forth was turned into a 'hunting-field. 1846-83 EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* lxxxi. (ed. 7) 218 Each in turn first and foremost the hunting field led. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* i. 22 [His] equestrian performances on the course and in the hunting-field. *Mod.* He lost his life accidentally in the hunting-field. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* vii, He has a 'hunting-flask usually about him,

which contains as good medicine as yours to the full. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 2 The 'hunting Leopard, or Indian Chittah. 1881 HUNTER *Gaz. Ind.* IV. 619 The cheetah or hunting leopard must be carefully distinguished from the leopard proper. 1597 JAS. I. *Demonol.* I. v. 18 Like a Papist Priest, dispatching a 'hunting Masse. 1845 NEALE *Mirror Faith* 15 King Oswald heareth hunting-mass. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.*, *Socrates* Wks. (Ritdg.) 764/2 What neede wee know any thing . . . more then a horse-race, or a 'hunting-match. 1708 SWIFT *Predict.*, Not daring to propose a hunting-match. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. x. 106/1 Swearing and raging with an 'hunting oath or two. 1765 H. WALPOLE in *Lett. Cress Suffolk* (1824) II. 314 Huge 'hunting-pieces in frames of all-coloured golds. 1785 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscretions* (1786) IV. 26 She was famous for making 'hunting puddings. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 22 P 2 A Traveller . . . who had . . . lost his 'Hunting-Seat. 1740 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 79 A house built by one of the Grand Dukes for a hunting-seat. 1775 J. TRUMBULL in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 32, I have ordered our Commissaries . . . to send to your camp all the 'hunting-shirts they can procure. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xv. 419 The hardy backwoodsman, clad in a hunting-shirt and deerskin leggings. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Poems* (1790) I. 254 'Hunting-song. 1846-83 EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (ed. 7) Intro. 9 An inappropriate introduction to a new edition of these Hunting Songs. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2163/4 A brown bay Mare . . . with a 'Hunting-Tail. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xiii. A gold 'hunting-watch . . . capped and jewelled in four holes.

Hunting, *phl. a.* [f. HUNT v. + -ING.] That hunts: see the verb. [In *quot.* 1340 *absol.* as *sb.*]

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxiii. 6 Fra þe snare of huntand. 1688 T. A. CAROLINA 21 One hunting Indian. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* viii. 134 Hunting farmers and hunting country surgeons. *Ibid.* ix. 148 The 'Napoleons' of hunting ladies. 1807 ABBAY *White Mare Whitestoncliff* 173 The huntingest squire In the huntingshire.

b. In special collocations (often hyphenated): as *hunting-cog* (see COG sb. 2 1); *hunting-man*, a man addicted to hunting; *hunting-spider*, a spider that hunts its prey instead of lying in wait for it. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 199 Not unlike a hunting spider. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 352 It is a useful precaution . . . to give the wheel what is called a *hunting-cog*; that is, one cog more than what will answer to an exact division of the wheel by the trundle. This being done, every cog . . . will take the next staff or round behind the one which it took in the former revolution. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* i. 21 Almost every distinguished horseman and hunting-man in the three kingdoms. 1883 *New Bk. Sports* 1 As well as a hunting-man knows his country.

Hunting dog, hunting-dog. [f. HUNTING *vbl. sb.* and *dog*, *phl. a.*]

1. A dog used for hunting game. *Hunting Dogs*, a northern constellation, *Canes Venatici*.

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 25 The people of the bronze age possessed a larger hunting-dog. 1668 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 326 We must notice the Hunting Dogs, above Berenice's Hair. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 5/1 Our old friend the hunting dog.

2. A name for two animals of the dog tribe which hunt their prey in packs. *a.* The Hyena-dog or Painted Hyena (*Lycan*) of South Africa. *b.* The Dhole or wild dog of India.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 371/1 The animal . . . he describes under the name of *Lycan*, the *Hunting Dog*. 1866 WOOD *Pop. Nat. Hist.* I. 89 The latter animal [Dhole] . . . is sometimes termed the Hunting Dog in compliment to its powers. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 439/1 *Lycan pictus*, the Cape Hunting Dog . . . is very distinct externally from all the other Canids.

Hunting-ground. [f. HUNTING *vbl. sb.*]

A district or tract of country adapted for hunting, or in which hunting is practised.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 61 Tribes seated on . . . hunting-grounds abounding so much with game, that they have a regular and plentiful supply of nourishment with little labour. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 18 All the fastnesses, defiles, and favourable hunting grounds of the country. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 72 Thousands of Hampshire peasants were driven from their homes to make him a hunting-ground.

b. fig. A place (book, etc.) made the scene of any kind of hunt or search, or containing a supply of something for which one hunts.

1880 *Academy* 21 Aug. 133/3 The *Moyen de Parvenir* was a favourite hunting-ground of the author of *Tristram Shandy*. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/5 The hunting ground of pickpockets.

c. *Happy hunting-ground(s)*: those expected by the American Indians in the world to come; hence, the future state. Also *fig.* a favourable place for hunting, collecting, or making acquisitions.

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 249 They will see the happy hunting-grounds, with the souls of the brave and good living in tents in green meadows. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* v, That he may send them to the happy hunting grounds also. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* i. 6 At the present moment England is the happy hunting-ground of the swindling fraternity.

Hunting-horn.

1. A horn or bugle on which signals are blown in hunting.

1694 LD. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* 160 The Huntsmen . . . having their great Brass Hunting-horns about their Necks. 1846-83 EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* lxxiii. (ed. 7) 206 Diana it proved, who her hunting horn blew. 1879 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 748/1 The hunting horn finally adopted differs from the orchestral horn in consisting of an unbroken spiral of three turns.

2. On a side-saddle, the second pommel on the

near side, against which the left knee presses; first introduced for use in hunting; the leaping-head. (See *HORN* sb. 21b.) Also *hunting-horn crutch*, *leaping-horn*.

1854 *Art Taming Horses* viii. 117 The third or hunting-horn pommel must be fitted to the rider. *Ibid.* ix. 143 With the hunting-horn crutch the seat of a woman is stronger than that of a man, for she presses her right leg down over the upright pommel, and the left leg up against the hunting-horn. *Ibid.* 144 Ladies' saddles ought invariably to be made with what is called the hunting-horn, or crutch, at the left side.

Huntress (hʌntrɛs). [*f.* HUNTER + -ESS.] A female hunter.

1. A woman (or goddess) who hunts or engages in the chase.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1489 And ther with al Dyane gan appeere with bowe in honde right as an huntresse. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxi, A lady dwell'd in that forest, and she was a grete huntresse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. v. 27 In those same woods ye well remember may How that a noble huntresse did wonne. Belphebe was her name. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* ii. i. 544 The Huntress Cynthia and her Train. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ¶ 2 Mrs. Alse Copswood, the Yorkshire Huntress. 1884 SYMONDS *Skats. Predic.* x. § 11. 405 His sweetheart... became Maid Marian, and dwelt a virgin huntress in his company.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (of women and animals).

1604 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 127 Yare a good Huntress, Lady, you ha found your Game already. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 201 But, if the capricious Fly took wing, and pitch'd upon another place behind our Huntress, then would the Spider [etc.]. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* ii Every woman is, by nature and instinct, more or less a huntress of men.

2. A mare used or adapted for hunting.

1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* iv, If you insist on calling the old pony a huntress. 1885 BAZAAR 30 Mar. 1270/1 Brown cob, pretty, quiet to ride or drive, good huntress.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *huntress fashion*, *guise*, *maid*, *queen*, *wise*; *huntress-like* adj.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* xi. (1584) Sijb, In Thracian huntress-wise. 1725 POPP *Odys.* vi. 119 A sylvan train the huntress-queen surrounds. 1788 I. RITSON *Homér's Hymn Venus* 7 Whether Latona, or the huntress-maid. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* i. 318 See! from her shoulder slung in a huntress fashion the bow.

Huntsman (hʌntsmən). [*f.* *hunt*'s genitive of HUNT sb. + -MAN. Cf. *craftsman*.]

1. A man who hunts, a hunter.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 The one which the Huntzman veth. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* v. iv. 1. 145 Goe bid the huntzman wake them with their hornes. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 32 The Indians and Huntzman, who have no settled habitation. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 570 The dextrous Huntzman wounds not these afar, With Shafts. 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntman* vii, He waved his huntzman's cap on high. *fig.* 1808 SCOTT *Hunting Song* iv, Time, stern huntzman! who can baulk?

2. *spec.* a. The manager of a hunt; a man whose business is to take charge of the hounds and direct the pursuit of game; esp. the man in charge of a pack of hounds for fox-hunting.

1590 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. Induct. i. 16 Huntzman I charge thee, tender wel my hounds. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 700 Now if it fall out that the huntzman haue not earth dogs readie taught, hee may traine them in this manner. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 274 Just as a huntzman casts off his hounds. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* ii. 111 Huntzman, lead on! behind, the clust'ring Pack Submiss attend. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 133 Dick Knight, the late crack huntzman of Lord Spencer. 1883 EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (ed. 7) 230 note, Joe Maiden was Huntzman to the Cheshire Hounds.

b. (See quot.)

1870 *Ann. Reg.* 620 Each gang of slaves (in Honduras) has one belonging to it, who is styled the huntzman. His chief occupation is to search the woods... to find employment for the whole.

3. *Comb.*, as *huntzmanlike* adj.; also *huntzman's cup*, *Sarracenia purpurea*, and *huntzman's horn*, *S. flava*, North American plants so called from their pitcher-shaped leaves; the latter also applied to the leaves themselves (Miller *Plant-n.*). 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 20 At every fence the leading pair pop over in huntzmanlike fashion.

Huntsmanship. Also *huntmanship*. [*f.* *prec.* + -SHIP.] The position, office, or business of a huntzman; the art of hunting.

a 1631 DONNE *Love's Exch.* Poems (1633) 224 At court your fellows every day Give th' art of rhyming, huntmanship, or play, For them, for they're hunting their own before. 1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dk. Florence* iii. i. This... must force him to forsake the groves And Dian's huntmanship. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthum.* (1650) 228 To beetoken his Huntmanship, hee holdeth in his hand the skin of a wilde Beast.

† **Huntsmaster**. Obs. [*f.* *hunt*'s + MASTER, rendering Ger. *jägermeister*.] The master of the hunt; an officer who directs a hunt.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2727/2 Prince Maximilian continues under his Confinement, and the Hunts-master the Sieur de Molke, with his Brother... under a close Imprisonment.

Hunt's-up. Also *7 (9 dial.) hunsup*. Orig. the *hunt* is *up*, name of an old song and its tune, sung or played to awaken huntsmen in the morning, and also used as a dance. Hence allusively: a. A song sung or tune played to rouse any one; an early morning song.

1537 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII* (1890) XII. i. 206 In formation against John Hogen, who, going about the

country with a 'crowde' or a fiddle... sang a song with these words, 'The hunt is up', etc. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Thai dancit al cristyn mennis dance, the north of scotland, huntis vp, the comount entray [etc.]. c 1550 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 13 With 'Hunts vp' every morning plaid. 1574 RICH *Dial. Mercury & Sold.* Iij b, Unless you some times arise to geve your parramours the *hunte* is *up* under the windowes. 1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iv. 34 Hunting thence, with Hunt's-up to the day. a 1645 FLETCHER *False One* iv. ii, They came to play you and your love a hunsup. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. 61 The Pythagorean Hunsup, or Morning Musick, which wakened and roused their dull Spirits. 1888 LOWELL *To a Lady playing on Cithern*, The horns of Oberon Blow their faint Hunt's-up from the good-time gone.

† b. In phrases denoting speech or action calculated to rouse or disturb a person's feelings (cf. *to lead one a dance*); hence, a disturbance, uproar. Obs. or dial.

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iii. i, My spiteful Dame, I le pipe ye such a hunsup Shall make ye dance a tipvae. a 1625 — *Woman's Prize* iii. iii, I would... in her hearing Begin her such a hunsup-up. 1664 COTTON *Scarron*. Poet. Wks. (1765) 11 I'll play these *Rake-hells* such a Hunsup-up. 1888 *Craven Dial.*, *Hunsup*, a clamour, a turbulent outcry.

Huntswoman. [*f.* HUNTSMAN.] A huntress; a woman who rides to hounds.

1661 LADY WROTH *Urania* 470 An excellent hors-woman, and huntswoman she was. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1842) I. 302.

Hunx, obs. f. HUNKS. **Huny**, obs. f. HONEY.

Hunyn, obs. f. ONION. **Huo**, obs. f. WHO.

Huon pine (hiw'n poin). [Named from the river Huon in the south of Tasmania.] A large evergreen coniferous tree (*Dacrydium Franklinii*) found in Tasmania; also its timber.

1800 C. JEFFREYS *Van Diemen's Land* 28 (Morris) On the banks of these... rivers, and the harbour, grows the Huon Pine (so called from the river of that name, where it was first found). 1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* II. 23 Huon pine is by far the most beautiful wood found in the island. 1834 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 992.

Huor, **Huork**, obs. forms of HURR, WARK.

Hup, **hupp** (hʌp), *int.* A call to a horse, a. to quicken his pace; b. (*Sc.* and *north.*) to turn to the right or away from the driver: the opposite of *hie*.

1733 FIELDING *Don Quix.* Eng. ii. xii, Gee, gee, boys, hup! 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Hup*, used to a horse in order to make him quicken his pace. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 160/1 To go from you. *Hup* is the counterpart to *hie* in the southern counties... in towns *Haap* is used where *wynd* is heard, and *Hip* bears a similar relation to *vane*. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* (ed. Alden) 4 'Hupp!' and a stroke of the whip were given to Jess.

Hence **Hup v.** a. *intr.* To shout *hup!* to urge on a horse. b. *trans.* To direct or turn (a horse) to the right; = **HAP v.** 4

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii, Touchwood was soon heard 'hupping' and 'geeing' to the cart. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 180/1 The horses are then hupped sharp round from you. *Ibid.* 181/2 [see *HIE v.*]. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 125 To lay two 12-yard ridges together, by hupping, or turning to the right hand at the ends.

Hupaithric, for *hypæthric* = **HYPETHRAL**.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. xii, That spacious cell Like an hupaithric temple wide and high.

Hupe, **huppe**, obs. ff. **HIP** sb. 1 and **v.** 1 (= **hop**). **Hoop sb.** 1 **Hupostasis**, for **HYPOSTASIS**. **Hup-pil**, **huppel**, obs. ff. **HIPPLE**, little heap.

Hur, obs. f. or var. **HER** *pron.*; var. **HURR**; obs. f. **WHORE**. **Huracano**, obs. f. **HURRICANE**.

Hur-bur: see **HURR-BURR**. **Hurburle**, obs. f. **HURLY-BURLY**.

Hurcheon (hʌtʃən). Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 *hircho(u)n*, 5 *hurcheon*, -yn, *hyrchoun*, 6 *hurcheoun*, *hyrohen*, 6- *hurcheon*, 8-9 *hurchin*, 9-ent. [*a.* ONF. *herichon*, OF. *heriquin* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *hérisson* (in Hainault *hirchon*, *hurchon*, Picard *herichon*, *irechon*):—pop. L. **héricion-ens*, f. *héricius*, late form of *héricus* hedgehog. See also **URCHIN**.]

1. A hedgehog.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Biblesu*, in Wright *Voc.* 165 *Yrizoun*, an *hirchoun*. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. lvii. (Tollem. MS.). Also *hirchonis* (1335 *ychins*) and *hars* flew to holow stones. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 639/11 *Hic erinacius*, *hurcheon*. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 15, I saw the hurcheon and the hair... Wer happing to and fro. a 1605 — *Flying w. Potwart* 336 With hurcheons eatand hips and haws. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Hurchent*, *Hurchin*. 1893 HESLOR *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hurchin*, *Hurcheon*, the hedge hog.

transf. 1598 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 179 Hard hurcheon, hirpland, hippit as ane harrow. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sundonnet* 55 The wizened auld hurcheon.

attrib. 1598 DUNBAR *Tua mariit women* 107 With his hard hurcheone skyn sa heklis he my chekis. 1790 BURNS *Elegy Capt. Henderson* i, The meikle devil... Haur! thee hame to his black smidde, O'er hurcheon hides.

2. A mischievous person; an urchin.

1795 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Recit. vii. ii, Hurchin Cupid shot a shaft That play'd a dame a shavie. **Hure(k)le**, var. **HURKLE**. **Hurd**, -e, obs. ff. **HEED**, **HOARD**. **Hurdace**, -as, -eye, -ice: see **HURDIS**. **Hurden**: see **HARDEN**.

Hurdies, sb. pl. *Sc.* [Origin unknown.] The buttocks; the hips. Also *fig.* the rump, the end or 'tail' of anything.

1535 LYNDESAI *Satyre* 4363 Of hir hurdis scho had na hauld. 1623 *Elgin Session Rec.* in *Scotsman* (1898) 31 Jan. 2/7 There was little justice in Elgin that suffered them [two witches] to leve so lang unhet baith their hurdis. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 36 His gawcy tail... Hung o'er his hurdis wi' a swirl. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 163 The long rows of cow's hurdis. 1895 — *Men of Moss Hags* xl. 290 He was sitting on his hurdis in the shallows.

† **Hurdie**, **hurdis**. Obs. Also 4-5 -ys(e, s, -as, -ace, -eys, -yoe, -esse, 5 *hourdeys*; (4) *hardes*). [*ME.* *hurdis*, etc., a. OF. *hourdeis*, -is, earlier *hordeis*, -is, mod.F. *hourdis* (med.L. *hurdicium*, *hordecium* Du Cange):—L. type **hurdāticium*, f. OF. *hurder*, *horder*, *hourder* (late L. *hurdāre*), f. OF. *hurt*, *hourt*, *hourd* palisade, a. OHG. *hurt* (pl. *hurdt*), Ger. *hürde* hurdle, cogn. w. ON. *hurð*, Goth. *haurds* door: see next.]

A palisade, orig. of hurdles or wicker-work.

13... *Coer de L.* 3965 The Sarezynes, armyd, forth lepe Upon the wallis the toun to kepe, Stout in touret, and in hurdis [*rime vvs*]. *Ibid.* 6127 Her houses brende and her hurdis; Gret smok ther aros, I wis. a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) x. 14 Paire hurdis, paire ankers, hanged þai on here. c 1400 *Melayne* 1600 A nobill hurdas ther was graythede. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. xviii, They... Sette their bastyles and their hurdeys eke, Rounde about to the harde wall. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 169 Thai lyin in ful sympyl hurdeys And lykly for to be deed for cold. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xiv. 118 They made hourdeys or obstacles full thykke of thornes.

Hence † **Hurdised** (*hurdeysed*) *pp.* a., palisaded. c 1450 *Merlin* 604 With-ynne the baillie were v. toures... the fithie was gret and high, and well hurdeysed a-boute with-ynne and with-out.

Hurdle (hʌrdl), sb. Forms: a. 1 *hyrdel*, (*hyrpl*), 3 *herdel*, 4-5 *hirdel*, 4-6 -dle, 4-7 *hurdel*, -ell, 5 *herd*, *hyrd*, *hirdyl*, -yll(e, -el, -ill, *hurdull*, 5-6 *hyrd*, *herdell*, *hirdil* (1, *herdyll*, -le, (*horthell*), 6- *hurdle*. *B.* 5-6 *hardyl*, 6 -yll, -ell, 6-7 *hardel*, 6-8 -le. [*OE.* *hyrdel*:—*OTeut.* type **hurdilo*-s, deriv. of a primitive represented by Goth. *haurds*, ON. *hurð* door, OHG. *hurt* (MHG. *hurt*, pl. *hürte*, *hürde*, Ger. *hürde*, MDu., Du. *horde*), wickerwork, hurdle:—*OTeut.* **hurdil*-s, pre-*Teut.* **krytis*: cf. L. *crātis* hurdle, Gr. *kypria* wickerwork, *κύπριον*, *κύπριος* fishing-creel, cage, Skr. *kṛt* to spin, *crt* to fasten together.]

1. A portable rectangular frame, orig. having horizontal bars interwoven or wattled with withes of hazel, willow, etc.: = *wattle*; but now often an open frame with light horizontal bars crossed by uprights, and strengthened by a diagonal bar, like a field gate: used chiefly to form temporary fences, sheep-pens, etc.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 600 *Cratem*, flecta vel hyrpl. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 430 Þa forlet se wælhreowa casere ðone halgan lichaman uppon ðam isenan hyrdle. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 371/30 *Crates*, hyrdlas. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4788 Mid hor owe honde hii rereder verst an chirche Of herdes and of gerdens as hii coupe wurch. 1462 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 436 II. 85 He schall mak yow as many hyrdyllys as ye nede for yowyr fold. 1521 in *Archæologia* (1834) XXV. 437 Pd. to the said Thomas for v duszen hardyllys vjs. viiij. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 70 Ye shall drie them on hurdells of Oziers made like Lettice windowes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 Hurdles, made in form of Gates, either of splected Timber or of Hazle Rods... either serve for gates in Enclosures or to make Sheepfolds or the like. 1745 POCOCKE *Trav.* II. i. ix. 129 The houses of the village... are made of travels, covered with clay. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills in Archæol. Rev.* Mar. (1888), *Hurdles*... six feet long, three and a half feet high, made of hazel-rods closely-wreathed, the upright rods called sails, and the long rods wreaths. 1880 H. STEWART *Shepherd's Man* 27 As the crop is eaten, the line of hurdles is moved along the field until the whole is consumed.

b. A frame of this kind used as a barrier to be cleared in races.

1833 [see 3, *hurdle* *sweepstake*]. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1284 The hurdles were stout black wattles, which will bend but not break; and were placed, the first near the distance post [etc.].

c. A kind of frame or sledge on which traitors used to be drawn through the streets to execution. (This remained part of the legal punishment for high treason till 1870, when it was abolished by Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23 § 31.)

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi. (MS. Digby 230), Egistus was... dempt... On an hirdel naked to be drawe Thorozoute þe toun... And aftir ful hize enghoned on a tree. 1450 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. I. 115 To do drawe the body of a grete traytour... uppon an hurdell by the stretes of your Citee of London. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xi. (1877) i. 222 Drawing from the prison to the place of execution vpon an hardle or sled. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* iii. i, Let false Audley Be drawn upon an hurdle from the Newgate To Tower-hill. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. vi. 92 Usually (by connivance, at length ripened by humanity into law) a sledge or hurdle is allowed to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* ii. i, Many a wretch has rid on a hurdle who has done less mischief. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. ii, He'll be drawn on a hurdle to be half hanged.

d. *Fortif.*, etc. A wattled hurdle, used to lay upon marshy ground or across a ditch to provide a firm passage, etc., or, often covered with earth, to stop up a breach, to strengthen a battery, or to protect a work or position from the enemy's fire.

13. *K. Alis* 6104 [6088] (Bodl. MS.) Of hirdles & brigges by madden flores And so hy wenten in to be mores. 1440 J. SMITHLEY *De the K. James* (1818) 15 He laid certayne plaunckes and hurdles over the diche. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. II.* xxiv. 137 The trestles muste be garnished with hirdellis for to make the alieis and weies to go ouere. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 97 Theye made a greete trense. . . coveringe the same with hurdels. . . the dogge tyger chaunsed fyrste into this pitfaul. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hurdles*, or Clays, in Fortification, are made of. . . Twigs of Willows, or Osiers, being 5 or 6 Foot high, and from 3 to 4 Foot broad. They are interwoven very close together, and usually laden with Earth. . . to render Batteries firm. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* s.v., Hurdles are constructed in nearly the same manner as gabions, excepting that the picquets are placed in a straight line instead of a circle.

2. Applied to various things formed, like a hurdle, of crossing bars or grating.

† a. A sieve, strainer, or colander. † b. Applied to a snow-shoe. † c. *Hat-making*. A grid of wood or wire, on which a bunch of felting hair is laid for bowing' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). † d. *Salt-making*. (See quot. 1886.) † e. The stick used in the game of lacrosse.

1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Paste*, To be drained upon a Hurdle or Grate, and passed through the Hair-Sieve. 1797 *Ibid.* s.v. *Cadre*, To be taken out, and drain'd in a Cullender or Hurdle. 1798 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 39/1 Those who walk over the Snow. . . wear upon their Feet hurdles made of Twigs and small Ropes. . . the broadness of which keeps them from sinking in the Snow. 1837 WHITROCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 293 (*Hatter*) When the workman is bowing he works at a 'hurdle', or thin boarded bench with several longitudinal chinks to suffer the dust, &c. to pass through. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Hurdle*, salt-making term. A table or platform of wood planks running along each side of the pans, for the purpose of receiving the salt when drawn out of the pans. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 258 (*Lacrosse*) The 'stick', or 'hurdle', . . . consists of a piece of white ash.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *hurdle-fence*, *-maker*, *-rod*, *-stake*, *-wall*, *-work*; *hurdle-wise* adv.; (sense 1 b) *hurdle-jumping*, *-leaping*; (sense 1 d) *hurdle-revetment*, *-work*; *hurdle-house*, a wattle house; *hurdle-man*, (a) a man who looks after hurdled sheep or lambs (see quot. 1880); (b) a man who runs in hurdle-races; *hurdle-race*, a race in which the contestants have to jump over hurdles; so *h. racer*, *h. racing*, *h. handicap*; *hurdle-wood*, wood used for wadding or making hurdles.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xx. xi. 160 The 'hurdle fences of oysters. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 160 A moveable hurdle-fence. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/6 The Thames 'Hurdle Handicap. a 1879 J. S. BREWER *Eng. Stud.* (1881) 445 London. . . is still (9th c.) the old town of 'hurdle-houses and whitewash. 1883 *Standard* 12 Feb. 2/6 Prudhomme has taken kindly to 'hurdle jumping. 1894 *Times* 11 Sept. 16/7 Wire netting has taken the place of sheep hurdles. I have not made a hurdle for quite 15 years, and. . . the race of 'hurdlemakers is as extinct as the race of sawyers. 1880 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* 459 'Toothless, ragged, old grannies', muttered the 'hurdleman. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 3/1 H. W. Batger is our hurdle man, and he won the 120 yards hurdle championship first in 1888. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xiv, Lord Glenlivet. . . broke his neck at a 'hurdle-race. 1897 M. H. HAYES *Points of the Horse* (ed. 2) xxv. 247 She [a mare] showed herself to be the best chaser and 'hurdle-racer of her time. 1840-70 BLAINE *Encycl. Riv. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1282 'Hurdle racing came into vogue about fifty years ago. . . We by no means assert that hurdle leaping, as an organised sport, had not been before practised. 1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rider* I. 50 The bricks, 'hurdlerods and earth say. . . 'Here dwell vanity and poverty'. 1887 H. R. HAWES *Light of Ages* i. 10 Hindu villages with their 'hurdle-surrounded houses. 1833 *Sporting Mag.* Dec. 'Hurdle sweepstakes of 5 guineas each, for horses not thorough-bred. 1611 CORN., *Howrd*, . . . covered with hurdles, or with reed wrought 'hurdle-wise. 1649 BUTHE *Eng. Improv.* (1653) 160 In four or five years. . . the Willow rises to gallant 'Hurdle-wood. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 127 To form a species of 'hurdle-work above the fascines. 1866 *Reader* 22 Sept. 307 Huts. . . having a framework of piles and stakes, with wattle or hurdle-work of small branches woven between the upright piles.

Hurdle, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To construct like a hurdle; to wattle. 1598 FLORIO, *Aggratificare*, . . . to make grater-wise, to make like a hurdle, to hurdle.

2. To enclose or mark off with hurdles. Also with *out*, *up*, *round*.

1632 SHERWOOD, To hurdle, make vp, hedge, close with hurdles. 1770-4 A. YOUNG in A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 145 They are usually hurdled off in the same manner as turnips. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 107 A field of rape, hurdled out. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/1 To hurdle off a fresh portion [of meadow] for the ewes every day.

† 3. To bush-harrow. *Obs.*

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* ix. 42 A yet worse Contrivance it was, to Till Land with a Hurdle made of Vine Twigs [Virg. *Georg.* i. 95 *Vimineasque trahit crates*] . . . This Harrowing and Hurdling.

Hurdled (hɜːld), *ppl. a.* Also 6 *hartheled*. [f. HURDLE sb. or *v.* + -ED¹ or 2.]

1. Constructed of or with hurdles; wattled.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 30 b/2 A hartheled wall, or rathered. . . *garies craticius*. 1625 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xiii. lxxiii, The folded flocks are pent in hurdled grates. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 186 Shepherds pen their Flocks at eve In hurld'd Cotes. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 265 As he tends his fleecy charge, or late consigns them to their hurdled cots! 1822 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 79 A hurdled panoply his front displays.

2. Enclosed with hurdles.

1632 SHERWOOD, Hurdled, hedged, made vp or covered with hurdles, *clld*, *howrd*. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxv, Sheep, dragged from the hurdled crowd. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/1 Clover, aftermath, or hurdled vetches.

Hurdler (hɜːdlɪə). [f. HURDLE sb. + -ER¹.]

1. One who constructs hurdles; a hurdle-maker.

1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. mad. Crowd* II. i. 1 A thriving hurdler and cattle-crib-maker.

2. One who runs in hurdle races.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 3/2 The hurdles are more likely to fall to Cambridge, whose representative, Pollock, is now, perhaps. . . the best hurdler in the country. 1894 *Times* 16 July 7/4 The Yale hurdlers seem more quick and active than their English rivals.

Hurdum, obs. form of WHOEBEDOM.

Hurdpenny, obs. form of HEARTHPENNY.

Hurds: see HARDS.

Hurdy-gurdy (hɜːrdiˈɡɜːdi). [app. a riming combination suggested by the sound of the instrument. Cf. HIRDY-GIRDY, uproar, disorderly noise.]

1. A musical instrument of rustic origin resembling the lute or guitar, and having strings (two or more of which are tuned so as to produce a drone), which are sounded by the revolution of a rosined wheel turned by the left hand, the notes of the melody being obtained by the action of keys which 'stop' the strings and are played by the right hand; thus combining the characteristics of instruments of the bowed and the clavier kinds. b. In recent times, applied popularly to any instrument having a droning sound and played by turning a handle, as the barrel-organ.

1749 LAY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 10 Dec. Receive this incorrect epistle. . . not for its wit or its beauty; for it has no more pretence to either than a hurdy gurdy has to harmony. 1764 O'HARA *Midas* I. 7 A, slightly clown! and sturdy! Hum!—plays, I see, upon the hurdy-gurdy. 1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 10 Jan. Hetty went as a Savoyard, with a hurdy gurdy fastened round her waist. 1785-96 *Gosse Dict. Vulg.* I. 1, *Hurdy gurdy*, a kind of fiddle. at present it is confounded with the humstrum. 1807 T. YOUNG *Course Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. xxiv. 399 The vielle, or monochord, commonly called the hurdy gurdy, has frets which are raised by the action of the fingers on a row of keys. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1876) 261 A Savoyard boy. . . with a hurdy-gurdy and a monkey. 1879 A. J. HIRKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 759/2 The Hurdy Gurdy was the prototype of the Piano Violin, and all similar *sostenente* instruments.

transf. and *fig.* 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Birds Killingworth* xviii, And hear the locust and the grasshopper Their melancholy hurdy-gurdies play. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 27 Perpetual grinding at the hurdy-gurdy of long-dead grievances.

2. (More fully *hurdy-gurdy wheel*.) An impact wheel driven by a tangential jet of water which issues under pressure from a nozzle and strikes a series of buckets on the periphery. *U.S.*

1878 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 86 An eight-stamp mill, run by a 'hurdy-gurdy' wheel 8 feet in diameter, using 75 inches of water under a pressure of 75 feet. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Represent. Proc. Metals U.S.* 628 The actuating power of the derrick is, generally, a hurdy-gurdy. This is a peculiar kind of impact wheel made to utilize water under high pressures.

3. A crank or windlass used for hauling trawls in deep-sea fishing.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 196 Trawl-winch or hurdy-gurdy.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* i. 8 Airs. . . such as the hurdy-gurdy players. . . grind so piteously before cottage doors. 1891 DK. ARGVIL in *19th Cent.* Jan. 12 The famous formula that geology saw 'no trace of a beginning, no symptom of an end' . . . may be called the great hurdy-gurdy theory.

Hence **Hurdy-gurdyist**, a hurdy-gurdy player.

a 1845 HOOD *Town & Country* viii, Two hurdigurdyists, and a poor Street-Handel grinding at my door. 1862 MISS MULOCK *Domestic Stor.* 335 He made friendships with blind pipers, Italian hurdy gurdyists.

† **Hure**, sb. *Obs.* Also 3 *huyre*, 5 *hwyr*, *hvyr*, *huwyr*, *huer*. [a. OF. *hure* hair of the head, head of man or beast (12th c. in Littré), in mod. F. a dishevelled head of hair, head of certain animals; cf. med. L. *hura* 'pileus villosus' (Du Cange), early mod. Du. *hure* 'caput apri aut cerui' (Kilian), OSP. *hura*; for conjectures as to the origin, see Diez.]

1. A cap.

c 1200 *Bket* 1075 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 166 Pare wende forth on of heom and is huyre (*v.r.* hure) of him drou3 And is mantel a-non after-ward. c 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 156 Ther sit an old cherl in a blake hure. c 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 59 Vpon his heuede sat an gray hure. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 252/2 *Hwyr*, cappe (*v.r.* hvyr, hure; *tenu*. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 376 Y hed leuer be sight of that than A Scarlet hure. 1482 [see HURRER].

2. The head of a boar, wolf, or bear.

[1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald. Gloss.*, *Hure* is the French term for the head of a wild boar, bear, wolf, or other such like wild animal; but not for those of lions, or other creatures said to be noble.] 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 65 Of the wild boars. . . only the hure or head was served up. 1861-2 THACKERAY *Philip* I. xiii. 289 You never knew that you yourself had tusks, little eyes in your hure; a bristly mane to cut into tooth-brushes.

† **Hure**, adv. *Obs.* Also 2 *hwure*, *hur*. [OE. *huru*, of obscure origin. Cf. Sw. *huru* how.] a. At least, least of all; anyhow; at any rate; with a negative: Even. b. Certainly, especially.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 20 Se Estmere is hure fiftene mila brad. c 1000 *Larus of Ethelred* viii. c. 9 (Schmid) He emnith eððe hure be Fakra Halzēna massan. c 1175

Lamb. Hom. 45 Pet þu heom zefe rest la hwure þen sunne dei. *Ibid.* 131 Ne prophete ne patriarche ne hure Sancte iohannes baptiste. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Ne kepeð he wið na mon & hure wið his famon.

c. Often doubled, *hure and hure* (*hurend h.*).

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Pes lare and laze swiðe acodele þurh manifeald senne and hur and hur þurh false godes. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Habbe we hurend hure mildshipe of duue. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 11 And hure and hure of opres songe Hi heolde plaiding swiðe stronge.

Hure: see EURE, EWER², HER *prons.*, HIRE, HOUR, OUR, WHORE.

Hureaulite (hɜːrɔːlɪt). *Min.* [Named, 1825, from *Hureaux* in France: see -LITE.] Hydrous phosphate of manganese and iron, occurring in minute red crystals; found at Hureaux near Limoges in France, and at Branchville in Connecticut.

1831 *Amer. Jmol. Sc.* XIX. 371 The Hureaulite. . . in minute crystals the size of a pin-head. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 561.

Hurican, -ano, obs. forms of HURRICANE.

Hurin (hiuːrin). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Hura*, the name of a genus of tropical American plants + -IN.] 'A crystallizable substance, insoluble in water, found in the juice of *Hura crepitans* or Sand-box tree' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

[1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 292 Of Hurina.]

† **Hurk**. *Obs. rare*°. [a. OF. *hurque*, *hourque*, var. of *hulque* HULK².] = HULK sb.²

1598 FLORIO, *Vurchio*, a hulk, a hurk, a crayer, a lyter.

Hurkaru, **hurkorah**, var. HIBCARRA.

Hurkle (hɜːklɪ), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 4 *hurkel*, 5 -*kil*, -*cle*, 6 -*hurkle*, (6 *hirkle*, *hurkul*, 7 *hurokle*, 9 *dial.* *hirole*). β. 8-9 *dial.* *hurple*, *hirple*, *hurtle*. [app. closely related to MLG., LG., and Du. *hurken* to squat, held by Dutch etymologists to be an intensive formation with -*k* suffix from MHG. *hûren*, dial. Ger. *hauern*, *hûren* to squat, sit bowed together; cf. also Fris. *horcken* 'contrahere membra ut calefant'. The Eng. verb has an additional dim. or intensive suffix -*le*. The dialect forms in β appear to be phonetic variants; yet those in *hurp*, *hirp* suggest connexion with ON. *herpa-st* to be contracted with cramp: see HIRPLED.]

1. *intr.* To draw the limbs and parts of the body closely together, esp. with pain or cold; to contract the body like a beast in a storm; to cower, crouch, squat; to shrink, shudder. Said also of the limbs: To be contracted or drawn together.

13. . . E. F. Allit. P. B. 150 Pat oþer burne watz abayst of his broþe wordz & hurkelez down with his hede. *Ibid.* 406 Cubites fyftene Ouer þe hyest hylle þat hurkled on erpe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 504 A litill brid, in-to his arme floze, And þar hurkils and hydis as scho were hand-tame. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij. 4 The haare. . . hurcles vpon hir houghis ay. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xiii. 135 Hurckling with his hede to his shouldrers. 1611 CORN., *Enchafowind* . . . one that, through cold, hurkles like a cat. 1667 A. LOVELL tr. *Theophrast's Prat.* iii. 78 Sometimes she hurkled down upon her Heels, nay, and sat down. a 1790 *Song in Scot. Ballads* (1790) II. 47 While I set hurklen in the ase. 1801 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 23 The hare. . . Hind the dead thistle hurkles from the view. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Hirkle*, to crouch; contract the body; to nestle up close. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Hurcle*, to cower down, to squat. . . In some parts the word is *hurple*, or *hirple*.

β. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hurple*, to stick up the back, as cattle under a hedge in cold weather. 1811 WILLIAM W. RIDING *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hurtle*, to contract the body into a round form, as through pain, severe cold, etc. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Hurple*, to shrug or stick up the back as an animal does in inclement weather when standing under a hedge. . . Written also *Hurple*, *hurkle*, *hurtle*.

† 2. *trans.* To crouch down upon; to brood over. *Obs. rare.*

1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* 249 Covering them (eggs) with a little sand or dust to cause them keep their naturall heate, instead of hatching and burkling them.

Hence **Hurkled** *ppl. a.*, contracted or drawn together, bowed together. **Hurkling** *ppl. a.*, contracting, crouching.

1598 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 186 With hurkland banis, holcand throw thy hyd. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 105 With hurkilt hude ouer a weil nureist neck. 1863 MRS. TOOCOON *Yorksh. Dial.*, Fetch the cattle up. They look hurkled.

Hurl (hɜːl), *v.* Also 4-5 *hourle*, 4-6 *horle*, (9 *dial.* *horl*, *hull*). [Akin in form and (in branch 1) in sense, to LG. *hurleln* to toss, sling, throw, precipitate, thrust, push, dash: cf. also mod. Du. *horrel* a push, a jog. The connexion of the other senses is doubtful; but sense 2 agrees with mod. E. Fris. *hurleln* to roar or bluster as the wind; cf. Upper Ger. *dial. hurlen* to roll, rumble as thunder. None of these continental words can be traced back even to the Middle period; and they are generally connected with the onomatopoeic *hurr* expressing rapid motion. In early ME. there appears to have been frequent confusion of *hurl* and *hurtle*, partly scribal, but largely through contact of sense in the notion 'dash'; similarly also of *hurl* and *harl* to drag; in later times there seems to have

been association with *whirl*, esp. in *hurlpit*, *hurl-pool*, *hurlwind*.]

I. Referring to motion.

1. *intr.* To move, or be carried or driven with violence or impetuosity; to rush impetuously; to dash. *Obs.* or *arch.*

(The first quot. is doubtful; it may be *hurt* or *hurtle*.)
[a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Ibe worldes prunge, mid a lutel hurlunge (*MS. T. hurlinge*) 3e muhten al uor-loosen, ase beo wrecches ide worlde, bet hureles togederes & to-brokeð hore uetles, & schedeð hore clennessen.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23932 þi leme leuedi vs light emell, þat he mot haueles huri to hell. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 376 Water. wonez þat stryede, Hurlid in-to vch hous. 1380 *Wyclif 1 Sam.* xxi. 13 He .. hurilde hidir and thider bitwix the boondis of hem. — *Matt. vii.* 25 Flodis camen, and wyndis blewen and ruseden [*v.r.* huriden] in to that hous. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1365 Maydon for mornynge hade pere mynde loste, Hurlid out of houses. 1553 *Douglas Æneis* iii. x. 39 A huge peple we se Of Ciclopeus com hurland to the port. 1585 *Jas. I. Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 62 Zour wordis to be cuttit short, and hurland ouer heuch. 1609 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 20 We rolling clime, then hurling fall beneath. 1720-46 *Thomson Summer* 450 The very streams. impatient, seem To hurl into the covert of the grove. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xvii. Its waters were seen hurling clear and rapid under their silvan canopy.

† b. app. identified or confused with *hurtle*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1198 When helmes and hard stele hurlet to-gedur. *Ibid.* 6638 Mony hurlet down hedstoupis to be hard vrbe! 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* x. ii. He hurled vnto sir Tristram, & smote hym clene from his sadel. 1609 *Spenser's F. Q.* i. iv. 16 Suddaine vpriseth. The royall dame, and for her coche doth call: All hurle [*ed.* 1590 *hurlen*] forth, and she with princely pase, As faire Aurora in her purple pall.

† c. app. associated or confused with *whirl*.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 271 He [Jonas] glydez in by þe giles. Ay hele ouer hed, hourlande aboute. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* i. 21 Mens mindes .. They hurling come and goe, like fish at baits.

2. *trans.* To drive or impel with impetuous force or violence. (In early use the passive was = sense 1.) c 1305 *Judas Iscar.* 25 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 þe see him hurlede vp and down: as a liber clot. c 1385 *Chaucer Man of Law's T.* 199 O firste moeuynge cruel firmament With thy diurnal swieth that .. hurlet al from Est to Occident. 1535 *Coverdale Jonak* i. 4 The Lorde hurled a greute wynde in to the see. 1688 *S. Sewall Diary* 28 Nov. (1878) i. 237 Scarce any sleeping all night, things in the Cabin were so hurled to and again. 1735 *Pope Prolog.* Sat. 87 Pit, Box, and gall'ry in convulsions hurl'd. 1884 *A. J. Butler Coptic Ch. Egypt* i. 179 Ann hurled his troops and his engines in vain against the solid walls of Babylon.

b. *refl.* To throw oneself impetuously; = 1.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10680 þai hurlet hom full hard with bor hore dyntes. 1886 *Stokes Celtic Ch.* (1888) 251 The Scandinavians hurled themselves .. upon England.

† c. app. identified with *hurtle* and *whirl*. *Obs.*

1380 *Wyclif Luke* vi. 49 Flood was hurtilid to that hous .. His hous. in to which the flood was hurtilid [*v.r.* hurtilid]. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. i. 16 [The monster Error] hurling her hideous taile About her cursed head. 1617 *Markham Caval.* iii. 76 When you come euen to the brim of the ditch, you shall hurle your horse suddainly vpon that side which is from your adversary.

3. *trans.* To throw or cast with violence (from some position); to precipitate, throw down, overthrow. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1243 Hetterly boþe hors & man he hurled to be grounde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10208 He hurtilit of belmyis, hedis within. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 222 He bese hurled for [f]roþe þe highnes he haunted. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 142, I xal hovrle of yower hedes. c 1585 *R. Browne Answ. Cartwright* 1 Let vs shortly gather vp his vntreuths .. and hurle them out by manifest and knowne markes. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 532 An Earthquake, that hurled downe Temples and Pallaces. 1757 *Gray Desc. Odin* 93 Till wrap'd in flames, in ruin hurl'd, Sinks the fabric of the world. 1805 *A. Duncan Mariner's Chron.* iv. 63 One of those by the pump was suddenly torn away by a breaker, .. and hurled into the abyss. 1821 *Byron Heav. & Earth* iii. 668 The first .. hath been hurl'd From his once archangelic throne. 1840 *Macaulay Hist. Eng. v.* i. 632 Raised to power and hurled from it. 1855 *Ibid.* xvi. iii. 674 A mine exploded, and hurled a fine German battalion into the air.

refl. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 529 Hanging a great stone about their neckes. [they] hurle themselves into the Sea. 1871 *L. Stephen Player. Europe* viii. (1894) 186 The grand glacier .. hurled itself madly downwards.

4. To throw or cast (a missile, projectile, or the like); to project; to fling.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2224 Oure pepill .. hurled out arowis. 1530 *Palsgr.* 588/1, I horle, I throwe a thyngne. I holde the a peny that I hurle this stone ouer yonder house. 1663 *Charlton Chor. Gigant.* 46 Profaning the Lord's Day with hurling the Ball. a 1735 *Ld. Lansdowne Beauty & Law* 47 The Sire Omnipotent prepares the brand .. Then flaming huris it hissing from above. 1874 *Boutell Arms & Arm.* ii. 21 Hector and Ajax hurl their lances at each other. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* i. § 3. 20 Leaping on horse-back, he hurled his spear into the sacred temple.

† b. *generally.* To throw, cast, toss; to 'throw' in wrestling. *Obs.*

1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) iii. 679 Here is a Testament in my hand, if I hurl him in the Fire and burn him, have I burned Gods Word, or not? c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* xiv. 150 A heavenly veil she huris On her white shoulders. 1611 *Beaumont & Fl. Knt. Burn.* *Pestle* iii. ii. Why, Nell, I saw him wrestle with the great Dutchman, and hurl him. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 539 Flesh-pottage, which they hurle by handfulls into their mouths. 1615 *Markham Eng. Housew.* (1660) 92 Pull it all in pieces, and hurl in a good quantity of currants. 1659 *D. Pell Impr. Sea* 148 Though hee hurl the rod into the fire after all is done.

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c. *absol.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 588/2 He can hurle as far by hande as some man can do with a slyng. 1611 *Bible Num.* xxxv. 20 If he .. hurle at him by laying of waite that he die.

d. *spec.* To play the game of 'hurling'.

1766 *Mrs. Griffith Lett. Henry & Frances* iv. 285 The Mob used to hurle there on every St. James's Fair-day. 1780 *A. Young Tour Irel.* i. 365 Sometimes one barony huris against another, but a marriageable girl is always the prize. 1836 *W. H. Maxwell Capt. Blake* i. xi, I .. danced, hurled, and was happy. a 1843 *Southey Comm. pl. Bk.* iv. 563 The Irish custom of horsing a girl, and then hurling for her, that the winner may marry her. 1857 *Trench Proverbs* ii. (ed. 4) 34 note, 'The man on the dyke always huris well; the looker-on at a game of hurling, seated indolently on the wall, always imagines that he could improve on the strokes of the actual players.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To throw out or forth with force; to utter (words, threats, etc.) with vehemence; to dart (rays, a glance, etc.).

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. ii. 29 For golden Phoebus .. From fiery wheeles of his faire chariot Hurlid his beame. 1602 *Marston Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 l. 44 His spirit hovers in Piero's court, Hurling about his agill faculties. To apprehend the sight of Melida. c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* iv. 86 Jove, brandishing a star, which men a comet call, Hurls out his curled hair abroad. 1667 *Milton P. L.* i. 669 Hurling defiance toward the vault of Heav'n. 1792 *J. Barlow Conspir. Kings* 86 Truth's blest banners, o'er the regions hurl'd. 1858 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt. vi.* ix. ii. 221 Hurling a glance at Grumkow. 1875 *Manning Mission H. Ghost* vii. 189 The accusations that may be hurled at you.

† 6. To drag or pull with violence; = *HARL* v. 1. (Also *absol.*) *Obs.*

c 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 211 Whan menne horlith ham here and there, *Nego* savith ham fram care. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10311 He .. Festyn hym .. by his fete euyng, Hard by the here of his horse taylor, And hurlit hym with bethynge burgh he houle oot. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* (Douce *MS.*) 187 þey hurle [*Irel. MS. hurlun, Thornt. MS. harle*] me vnhendely. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxxii. 20 In yre thai hurlit him heir and thair. 1663 *R. Blair Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 22 The new creature was assaulted, hurled and holed as a captive.

† 7. To jostle; = *HURLE* v. *Obs.*

1380 *Wyclif Ezek.* xxxiv. 21 For that that 3e hurliden [*v.r.* punchiden, *v.r.* impingebatis] with sidis, and schuldris .. alle sike beestis.

8. To wheel or drive (a vehicle, or in a vehicle, esp. one that goes heavily). (Also *intr.*) *Sc.* and *north.*

a 1745 *Meston Poems* (1767) 126 Ne'er hackneye hurl'd On better wheels in the wide world. 1786 *Burns 'Sir, Yours this moment'*, If on a beastie I can speal Or hurl in a cartie. 1795 *Fortnight's Ramble* 18 Their shopmen .. are hurling their whisks along the villages. a 1810 *Tannahill Poems* (1846) 16 Now and then we'll hurl in a coach. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hori* .. to wheel, to trundle. 'Where ye gan it horl yor gords' (i.e. hoops?)

† 11. 9. *intr.* To strive, contend; see *HURLING* *vbl.* sb. 3. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hurlyn, or debatyn, incursor.

† 11. 10. *intr.* To roar or bluster as the wind; to howl; see *HURLING* *vbl.* sb. 4. *Obs.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 589/1, I Hurle, I make a noyse as the wynde dothe, *je bruyis*. *Ibid.*, The wynde hurled so sore that none of us coude nat here an other. c 1535 *Hye Way Spytell Hous* 101 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* iv. 27 The sharp north wynd hurled btytterly. 1598 *Drayton Heroic. Ep.* xxi. 76 The shrugging Ayre about thy Temples hurles.

IV. 11. *dial. (intr.)* To be chill, to be pinched with cold (*Craven Dial.* 1828).

Hence Hurl'd *ppl.* a.

1638 *F. Junius Pict. of Ancients* 231 When .. finding of fault begins to interrupt our worke, it is impossible that the force of our hurled invention should keepe her course.

Hurl (*hūrl*), *sb.* [*f.* *HURL* v. Various groups of senses have arisen independently from different senses of the vb., and are practically distinct words.]

I. 1. The action or an act of hurling; a forcible or violent cast or throw.

1530 *Palsgr.* 233/1 Hurle or throwe with a stone, *coup de pierre*. a 1693 *Urquhart Rabelais* iii. xii. 93 The darting Hurls, or slinging Casts of the Vulcanian Thunderbolts. 1695 *Congreve Taking of Namur* viii. Beholding Mountain on Mountain thrown! With threatening hurl! that shook th' Æthereal Firmament. 1813 *Ld. Thurlow Poems* 24 With weak and idle hurl Their darts had sped.

2. The stick or club used in the game of hurling; in quot. 1791, a lacrosse-stick.

1791 *W. Bartram Carolina* 370 A company of young fellows .. came in .. with rackets or huris in one hand. *Ibid.* 508 Each person having a racquet or hurl, which is an implement .. somewhat resembling a laddle or scoop-net, with a handle near three feet in length, the hoop and handle of wood, and the netting of thongs of raw hide, or tendons of an animal. 1898 *O'Curry Mann. Anc. Irish* (1873) ii. 359 He would give his ball a stroke of his hurl .. he would throw his hurl at it.

II. 8. ? The rush (of water); swirl. *rare.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 319 þe pure poplunde houre playes on my heued. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1154 þe wawis of þe wild see apon þe wallis betis, þe pure poplunde hurle [*v.r.* perle] passis it vmbly. 1890 *Clark Russell Ocean Trag.* ii. xviii. 190 A sea that had .. lost the early snappish and worrying hurl put into it by the first of the dark blast.

4. A downward rush; esp. a violent and noisy rush of stones, etc. down a steep slope. *Sc.*

1540 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39, I herd mony hurils of stannirs & stannis that tumlit doune vith the land rusche. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* vi. 262 Distempred feare brought him doune upon me with a rushing hurle. 1866 *W. Gregor Banfish. Gloss.*, *Hurl* (i) a quantity of any hard material thrown down, or falling down in confusion and accompanied

with noise; as 'A hurl o' stanes cam doon on's back' .. In a *hurl*, means in a confused mass, accompanied with noise. (2) The noise caused by any hard material thrown down, or falling down of itself.

† 5. Diarrhoea. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 *Dunbar Flying w. Kennedie* 194 It is wittin .. thou hes the hurle behind.

III. 6. A ride in a cart or other wheeled vehicle, a drive. *Sc.*

1822 *Carlyle Early Lett.* (Norton) ii. 144 We will not let you want a *hurl* up and down in the coach. 1826 *J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 i. 236 I'll take a *hurl* wi ye as far as the Harrow.

IV. † 7. Strife, contention; commotion, tumult.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hurl, or debate, *sedicio*. 1533 *Grimalde Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 36 Making a hurle [*tumultuante*] to be thrust from his place. 1587 *Fleming Contn. Holinshed* iii. 1028/1 About the same time that this rebellion .. began in the west, the like disordered hurles were attempted in Oxfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 358 In this hurle a great part of the Christian armie .. was speedily transported over the river. 1653 *Urquhart Rabelais* i. iv. 23 They all went out in a hurle.

8. *Sc.* 'The act of scolding; sometimes expressed, a *hurl* of a flyte' (Jam.).

† a 1800 *H. Blyd's Contract* 6 (Jam.) She ga' me sic a *hurl* I never gat the like o't.

Hurl, var. of *HARL* sb. 1.

Hurlbarrow, *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [*f.* *HURL* v. 8 + *BARROW* sb. 3] A wheelbarrow.

1680 *Fr. Sempill Banishment. Poverty* 86 My guts rumbl'd like a *hurl*-barrow. 1737 *Ramsay Scot. Proc.* (1750) 60 It is kittle for the cheeks when the *hurl*-barrow gaes o'er the brig of the nose. 1819 *W. Tennant Papistry Storm'd* iii. (1827) 114 Hurlbarrows, filled. 'Wi' saxpence laifs. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hori*-barra.

Hurlbat. Also 5-6 *hurlebatte*, 7 *whorlebat*, 7-8 *whirlbat*. [*app.* *f.* *HURL* v. + *BAT* sb. 2]

The earlier instances are mostly in translations, in which it is used to render two quite different words, *aclys* and *cestus*, the latter app. through doubt as to its meaning. Cf. the following:

1696 *Kennett Rom. Antiq.* (1713) 255 The *cestus* were either a sort of leathern guards for the hands, compos'd of thongs and commonly filled with lead or iron to add force and weight to the blow; Or, according to others, a kind of whirlbats or bludgeons of wood.]

† 1. A weapon, ? some form of club; in 16th c. Lat.-Eng. Dictionaries, glossing *L. aclys* (*acilis*) a small javelin. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 105 Pleying at þe two hande swerd, at swerd & bokeler, & at two pyked staf, at þe hurlebatte. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xviii. 220/1 In playes of hethen men .. as in playnge at the swerde & bokeler, at the staffe twohandswerde hurlebat in tourmentes. 1548 *Elyot Dict.*, *Acilis*, a kynde of weapon, used in olde tyme, as it wer an hurlebatte. 1595-73 *Cooper The-saurus, Acilis*, a kynde of weapon tyed by a string, much lyke a hurlebatte. *Ibid.*, *Adides* [*i.e.* *acilides*], short battes of a cubit long and a halfe, with pykes of yron, and were tied to a line, that when they were throwne, one might plucke them againe: Hurlebattes. 1634 *Withal's Dict.* 377/2 Hurlebats having pikes of yron in the end, *adides*. 1656 *Blount, Hurlebats* (*adides*). See *Whorlebat*.

† 2. Used to render *L. cestus* *CESTUS* 2, partly through misapprehension of its meaning; see quot. in etym. *Obs.*

1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* v. iv. 773 Flinging the coit of brasse; yea, and as some say, at *hurl*-bats and fist-fight. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* xxx. ix. 392 The moving of his armes, laying about him as if they had beene fighting at *hurle*bats [*velut cestibus dimicantium*]. 1621 *G. Sandys Ovid's Met.* v. (1626) 91 Inuincible with *hurle*-bats [*cestibus invicti*]. 1634 *Withal's Dict.* 265/2 A whorle-bat, an Instrument of Leather covered with lead, to buffet one another, *cestus*. 1700 *Dryden Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 506 He rejected them, as Dares did the whirlbats of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus [*Æneid* v. 400-420]. 1791 *Cowper Iliad* vii. 167 Where him his royal whirlbat nought avail'd.

3. The bat or stick used in the Irish game of hurling; = *HURL* sb. 2.

1820-29 *Callanan Convict of Clonmell in Hayes Ballads Irel.* i. 347 At my bed-foot decaying My *hurlbat* is lying.

Hence **Hurlbating**, († **Whirlbating**), contending with *hurlbats*.

1744 *J. Paterson Comm. Milton's P. L.* 208 The valient youths exercised themselves, at running, whirlbating, quoiting, jumping and wrestling.

Hurl-bone, a late var. **WHIRL-BONE**.

Hurlecan, -cano, *obs.* ff. **HURRICANE**.

† **Hurled**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* *HURL*-FOOTED.] Deformed or distorted, as a club-foot.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 315 His hede is like a stowke, hurlyd as hoggyis. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* iv. v. 264 Statesmen sometimes must use crooked shoes, to fit hurld feet. 1647 — *Good Th. in Worse T. x.* (1841) 119 He himself had hurled or crooked feet.

† **Hurlement**, *Obs.* Also 7 *hurli*-. [*f.* *HURL* v. + *-MENT*.] Rush, violence; confusion, disturbance.

1525 *T. Washington Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xiii. 48 b, The Indelles .. with a greute hurlement and fury entred into the Citie. 1612 *Hayward Ann. Elis.* (Camden) 63 In the very heat of these hurlements, the Englishe burnt one of the milles beyond the water. 1613-18 *Daniel Cell. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 200 King Edward .. discovering both this accident, and the hurlement made by the change of place, slackes not to take advantage thereof.

Hurler (*hūrlər*). [*f.* *HURL* v. + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who huris or throws with violence.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 768/1 Bi and by one hurled at him again. And anone as he saw that, what horsens (quoth be). I se wel ye be hurlers or of counsaile with y^e hurlers all the wole maynye of you. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 461 Darters, Bow-men, and Hurlers with Slings. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeat*. Wks. (1851) 276 This cursing Shimei a hurler of stones. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vi. 168 Supreme hurler of the thunderbolt.

2. *spec.* One who plays either game of HURLING. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 74 The Hurlers are bound to the observation of many lawes. 1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man.* 25 A player...ran with [the ball], followed by the whole pack of hurlers.

b. (See *quots.*) 1607 CAMDEN *Brit.* 139 (Cornwall) Saxa...equibus septem vel octo aqua inter se distantia...Hurlers vicini vocant. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 192 The neighbour inhabitants term them Hurlers...persuaded, they had beene men sometimes transformed into Stones, for profaning the Lord's Day, with hurling the Ball. 1797 MATON *West. Count.* I. 265 The Hurlers are three singular and large circles of stones. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* Pref. 54 In the Parish of St. Clare in Cornwall, are three circles of stone called the Hurlers.

3. One who contends or strives; one who creates a disturbance. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hvriere, or debate maker.

4. One who wheels a barrow or cart. *Sc.*

1802 FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peeblesk.* 209 [The peat] is taken up by the women wheelers (*hurlers*). Two hurlers commonly suffice to spread the peat dug by one man.

Hurlet, *rare*. [f. HURL sb. 2, or = HURLEY 2.] ? A small hurlbat.

1805 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* I. 305 The hurley, or hurlet, being an effective and desperate weapon. 1865 tr. *Senchus Mor in Anc. Laws Irel.* I. 139 The toys of children must be restored in one day, viz.,...hurlets, balls, and hoops.

† **Hurlewayn**. *Obs.* Also **helwayne**, **hellwain**. In *Hurlewaynes kin, meyne*, supposed to be the same as F. *maisnie Hellequin*, med. L. *familia Harlequini* (see **HARLEQUIN**): The name of a rural sprite or hobgoblin formerly supposed to haunt hedges, etc.

1399 LANGT. *Rich. Redeles* I. 90 Ober hobbis 3e hadden of hurlewayns kynne, Refussunge the reule of realles kynde. c 1400 *Beryn* 8 Leyd wit & lustis all, to suche nyce lapis As Hurlewaynes meyne in every hegg that capes. 1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 135 Ware where you walke for feare of bull-beggars...helwayne, the fire-drake...Tom thumbe, hobgoblin...and the rest. c 1605 MIDDLETON *With* II. ii. Why, Hoppo, and Stadlin, Hellwain and Puckle!

Hurley (hū'li). Also **hurly**. [f. HURL v.]

1. The Irish game of 'hurling'; hockey. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 256 The great game in Kerry, and indeed throughout the south, is the game of 'Hurley'. *Ibid.* I. 194 Playing 'hurly' on the surface of the waters. 1861 N. A. Woods *Par. Wales Canada* 129 La Crosse, a species of hurley, except that to the end of the stick is attached a small purse net, in which the ball may be caught, and so carried to the goal. 1893 [see **HURLING** vbl. sb. 2 b].

2. The stick or club used in this game; a hockey-stick; a club or cudgel of the same shape.

1825 [see **HURLET**]. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 257 The players...are arranged...in two opposing ranks, with their hurleys crossed, to await the tossing up of the ball. 1887 *Standard* 19 Sept. 3/6 'Hurleys' are made of ash, and are used for playing the national game of that name. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 5/1 Mr. Dillon was welcomed by a numerous concourse of Nationalists, carrying torches and hurleys.

3. The ball used in 'hurling'. 1825 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xxi. 206 They were contending to drive a hurley, made out of the round knob of a flapper-joint.

† **Hurley-hacket**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 hurly hacket. [Cf. HURL v., HURLY 2.]

1. A sport consisting in sliding down a steep place in a trough or sledge, as in the modern tobogganing. 1599 LYNDSEAY *Complaynt* 176 Sum gart hym raiffell at the rakkat: sum harld hym to the hurly hacket. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. note ix. (ed. 2) 411 The boys of Edinburgh, about twenty years ago, used to play at the hurly-hacket on the Calton-hill, using for their seat a horse's skull.

attrib. a 1861 R. RAE in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* iii. 21 Fancy leads me back to some...Tremendous hurley-hacket rowe.

2. Applied contemptuously to an ill-hung carriage. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xv, I never thought to have entered ane o' their hurley-hackets.

Hurley-house. *Sc.* [Cf. HURL sb. 4.] 'A large house fallen into disrepair or nearly in ruins' (Jam.).

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvii, I now wish that I could have left Rose the auld hurley-house and the riggs belonging to it.

Hurl-footed, a. ? *dial.* [Cf. HURLED a., and mod. Du. *horrel-voet* club-foot.] Club-footed.

1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 240 We...do well remember, that Nicolas Reeks...was born hurl-footed in both Feet, and a Cripple.

Hurling (hū'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HURL v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb HURL.

1. Throwing, casting: esp. with violence.

1388 WYCLIF *Baruch* iv. 33 Babiloyne made ioie in thi hurling doun, and was glad in thi fal. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* (1889) 5 By hurlynge and drawynge of stones. 1573-80 BARET *Abv.* H 743 A dart more vehement by the stroke and hurling. 1641 HINDER *J. Bruen* xxxviii. 120 The play at Dice, the property whereof is, by casting and hurling here and there.

2. a. A game, once very popular in Cornwall, played by two parties whose object is to hurl or carry a ball to a distant goal or to their own part

of the country; the same as the Welsh *Knappan*, and closely akin to Hand-ball.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* 291 The Cornish men as they are stronge, hardeye and nymble, so are their exercises violent, two especially, wrestling and hurling. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 73 b, Hurling taketh his denomination from throwing of the ball. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 279 This plaie is vsed in Wales, and the balle is called *Knappan*,...and our ancient cozens the Cornishmen haue the selfe same exercise among them yet obserued, w^{ch} they call hurling. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 171 The 2 Counties of Devon and Cornwall are on Munday next to meet at a hurling (a sport they haue with a ball). 1781 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 314 Hurling, their favourite diversion, at which limbs were usually broke...is now hardly heard of (in Cornwall). 1806 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1008 Cornish Hurling...is now scarcely ever practised.

b. In Ireland, the same as hockey. 1597 *Galloway Stat. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 402 The horlinge of the luttill balle with hockie stickes. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* 365 Hurling is a sort of cricket, but instead of throwing the ball in order to knock down a wicket, the aim is to pass it through a bent stick, the ends stuck in the ground. 1893 LE FANU *70 Years Irish Life* 129 'Hurling', 'hurley', as it is now called, was formerly the chief game in Ireland.

c. *attrib.*, as *hurling ball, match, tournament*.

1780 *New Ann. Reg. Manners Nations* 64 All will pay her a visit after mass for a hurling match. 1805 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* I. 306 Hurling-balls. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 6/2 Returning from a hurling tournament near Ennis.

† 3. Strife; commotion, disturbance, tumult. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) VIII. 231 Kyng Henry and be chapitre of Caunterbury was rebel agenset hym. In pat horlynge he made it as bey he knewe it not. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hurlynge, or stryfe, *incurcio*. c 1440 *Partonope* 2000 And in this hurlynge Partonope With hys swerde a stroke smote he. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 406 That Taxe of money whereof I haue before spoken:...the onely cause and fountaine of all that hurling, as they termed it.

† b. *Hurling time*, a time of tumult or commotion: applied by the old chroniclers to Wat Tyler's rebellion in the reign of Richard II. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxix. 264 In the iij yere of kyng Richarde regne the comunes arisen vp in dyuerse parties of the reame...the whiche they calld the hurling time. 1494 FRYAN *Chron.* vii. 531 In this season also, called the hurling tyme, the Commons of Norfolk & Suffolke came vnto y^e Abbey of Bury, & there slewe one of y^e Kyngis iustycis, called Iohn Caundysse. 1628 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 233 There are great complaints of what men haue lost in these hurling times.

† 4. The violent rushing of wind; the sound of this, roaring or blustering (of the wind); rolling of thunder; grumbling or rumbling of the bowels.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxviii. (1495) 712 Newe whete...bredyth swellynge and ventositye and hurlyng and kurlynge in the wombe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1794 Pare was hurling on hys as it in hell ware. 1559 HORMAN *Vulg.* 46 Yf the herynge place be hurte, than comme the defenesse, or it semeth hyssynge, hurrelynge, syngynge, or suche other. 1583 STANWORTH *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 In corneshocks singed with blastus hurling Of Southwynd whizzeling. 1585 JAS. I. *Forcett* (Arb.) 15 They heare the whiddering boreas bolde, With hideous hurling, rolling Rocks from hie. 1668 GLANVILLE *Blow at Mod. Salluc.* 99 The signe of its approach was an hurling in the Air over the House.

5. The wheeling of a barrow; driving in a cart. *Sc.*

Hurling, *ppl. a.* [f. HURL v. + -ING 2.]

1. Rushing, impetuous, violent: sometimes esp. referring to sound; sometimes associated with whirling.

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 413 De are houen watz on hyge with hurlande gotez. c 1556 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VII (Camden) 277 God did send a tempestuous hurling wind. c 1566 J. ALDAY in *Boystown's Theat.* World G viij, By the which meanes groweth such a hurling noyse. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 133 These are but wild and hurling [Qos. whirling] words, my Lord. 1790 A. WILSON *Discous. Wren* Poet. Wks. (1846) 98 Some dreadful hurling noise I heard.

† 2. Struggling, conflicting. *Obs.* 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* Pb. The one labourer to be losed and to go out: the other withstandeth and byndeth...Wherefore a hurlyng mouynge is caused in the bodye indycynge gnawynge and inflasion in the bealy.

Hurlock (hū'lok), *local*. Also 9 hurluk. A hard kind of chalk.

1598 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Msex.* II. 18 About the towne is a kinde of challe, which they call Hurlocke, a stonie Marle, more fit to make lime then to soyle the grounde. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Hurluk*, hard chalk. *Beds.* 1892 J. LUCAS *Kalm's Eng.* 340 The harder kind of chalk which is here called Hurlock.

† **Hurlpit**, var. f. WHIRLPIT *Obs.* = whirlpool. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxix. xxxii. 734 Two of them [horses] were swallowed up of the deepe hurlpits.

† **Hurlpool**. *Obs.* [Cf. HURLWIND.]

1. An obs. variant of WHIRLPOL.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1564) 48 b, Against Cardinall Poule, and beyng vehement...saied thus in the midst of his heate, o Poule, o hurle Poule, as though his name declared his euil nature.

2. A whale or sea-monster: = WHIRLPOOL 2.

1526 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 8b/2 A hurlpoole, *pistriz*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 160/42 A Thirlpoole, *balena*. A Hurlepoole, *idem*. 1598 FLORIO, *Capidolo*, a kinde of great whalefish, or hurlepoole.

† **Hurlwind**. *Obs.* [From a confusion of HURL v. and WHIRL v.] = WHIRLWIND.

1599 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsy* 51 b, As coy and styll As the horle wynde [1570 whirle winde] or clapper of a mylle. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 102 In a hurlewind of conceit. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* ii. 1 When our Lord would take up Elias by a hurle winde into heauen. 1640 G. SANDYS *Crucif.* (1649) 13 No sudden hurl-windes shall your bodies cast On trembling Earth.

Hurly (hū'li). [f. HURL v.: cf. HURLING vbl. sb. 3.] Commotion, tumult, uproar; strife.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 206 Amid this hurly I intend That all is done in reuerend care for her. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. xxvii. 301 In this hurly and uprore [tumultu]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 844 All things being thus in a hurly and out of order. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scotl.* 74 Oft in the hurly of the winter storm. 1825 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 16 Amid the hurly and the din. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 203/1 The wind screamed...Pokeberry squatted ignominiously in the fierce hurly.

Hurly (hū'li). *Sc. and dial.* [f. HURL v.] A porter's barrow, a hand-cart.

1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*, Hurly, a large kind of wheelbarrow used by porters. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, Hurly, (2) a long, low cart with two wheels. 1892 G. TRAVERS *Mona Maclean* (1893) II. 10 Bill had a lot of luggage on a hurly.

Hurly-burly (hū'li, hū'li), *sb., a., and adv.* Also (with or without hyphen) 6 howrly burlei, horl(e)y borl(e)y, hurly burle, hurlei burley, whorle borle, whourliburly, 6-7 hurli(e) burli(e), -ly(e), -ley, 6- hurley burley. [Known from c 1540. The phrase *hurling and burling* occurs somewhat earlier. In this, the first word is HURLING vbl. sb., sense 3, 'commotion', and *burling* seems to have been merely an initially-varied repetition of it, as in other 'reduplicated' combinations and phrases which express non-uniform repetition or alternation of action. *Hurly-burly* holds the same relation to *hurling* and *burling*, that the simple HURLY holds to HURLING vbl. sb. 3.]

But *hurly-burly* cannot, with present evidence, be considered a direct formation from *hurly*, since the latter has not been found before 1596. It is difficult to establish any historical contact with Fr. *huruberte* a heedless, hasty person (Rabelais a 1535), or the Ger. *huruburli* adv., precipitately, with headlong haste (see Littré and Grimm.).

A. sb. Commotion, tumult, strife, uproar, turmoil, confusion. (Formerly a more dignified word than now.)

[c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 240 Than the archysshop answered hym agayne right sharplye; and so there began muche hurlyng and burlynge in the court.]

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wised.* II. Eij b, Hys comons, whome he perceuyed in a hurly burly...and ready to make an insurrection. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* Prayers (1848) 506 For thy sake suffer I all this hurly-burly. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 231 In this tyme of insurrection, and in the rage of horley borley. 1552 T. BARNABE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 201 This whorle borle of takinge of our shippes. 1591 GOLDING *Catrin on Ps.* ix. 14 Such as are desperate doo rage with more hurlyburly and greater headynesse. 1590 BARET *Abv.* B 1346 Whourliburly that riseth of a soudain and great feare. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. i. 3 When the Hurley-burly's done, When the Battaille's lost, and wonne. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 18. 81 Nor could such a Deity ever have any quiet enjoyment of himself, being perpetually filled with tumult and Hurliburly. 1764 O'HARA *Midas* i. 5 What can this hurly-burly, this helter-skelter mean? Jove looks confounded surly—Chaos is come again. 1804 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 429 Avoid low expressions: such as 'Topsy turvy, hurly burly, pellmell'. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* 1863 VI. 43 In the very uttermost hurly-burly of the storm. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. II. 158 The voices which make themselves heard above the 'hurly burly'.

b. with a and pl. An instance of this.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* x. 63 These hurly burlies the deuill shall rayse agayns the gospell. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franchford* (1846) 67 By occasion of our striffes and hurly burles. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxix. 63 These so great sturres and mutinous hurliburlies [tantum concitum turbatum]. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 73 English Examples of Onomatopoeia...By imitation of sound, as to say, a hurliburly, signifying a tumult or uproar. 1764 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. i. 40, I have...given up all public hurly-burlys, but enjoy the recital of them very well. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 114 Those Rector hurries and hurlyburries, now so sad to me.

B. *adj.* Characterized by or attended with commotion, tumult, or disturbance; tumultuous.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen.* IV. v. i. 78 Newes Of hurly burly Innouation. 1648 *Persecutio Undecima* 11 In the hurlyburly days of queen Elizabeth. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. v, What has *con furia*—*con strepito*—or any other hurlyburly word whatever to do with harmony? 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 28 Nov. (1894) I. xi. 350 A hurly-burly sort of performance.

† C. *adv.* In commotion, tumultuously; in confusion; confusedly. *Obs.*

a 1563 BECON *Flower godly Prayers* Wks. (1563) II. 186 b, Albeit the powers of this world...come together hurly burly...against the Lorde and his annoynted. 1600 *Distracted Emp.* II. i. in Bullen O. P. III. 187 Offices are like huntinge breakfasts gott Hurly burlye, snatcht with like greedynes. 1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Signe Yerus.* 37 Wks. (1630) 14/1 They hurly burly all things ouerturn'd. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 106 We set out...without any Order at all, all hurly burly.

Hurly-burly, v. *Obs. or arch.* [f. *prec.*]

† 1. *trans.* a. To hurl or bandy about. b. To throw into confusion or uproar. *Obs.*

1550 BALE *Apol.* 48, I approve...the grounde of a vow...and not the name of it, as it hath been hurly-burly in

Antichristes kyngdom. 1678 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 214 This hurly-burly all the town, Makes Smith and Harris prattle.

2. *intr.* To make a hurly-burly or uproar. 1598 *Florio*, *Garbugliare*, to garboile, to hurli-burle, to turmoile. 1614 T. FREEMAN *Runne & great Cast* i. Fiv. Still more and more conceits come flocking in And in my braines do Hurly-burly it. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 13 The red-haired hurlyburling Scotch professor.

Hurmon, obs. form of HIREMAN.

Hurn, obs. and s.w. dial. f. RUN v.

Huron, obs. var. of HERN *poss. prom.* 1

Huronian (hiu-rō-niān), *a. Geol.* [f. *Huron* + -IAN.] Of or belonging to Lake Huron in North America; a term applied by Sir W. Logan to a division of the archæan series of rocks as found in Canada; but now abandoned by most geologists.

1864 *DANA Man. Geol.* 142 The Azic rocks of Canada are divided by Logan into the Laurentian, and the Huronian, comprising a narrow band on the borders of Lake Superior and Lake Huron. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xviii. (ed. 4) 458 The strata called the Huronian by Sir W. Logan are of vast thickness.

Huronicite (hiu-rō-ni-ait), *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] An impure felspar found in spherical masses in the vicinity of Lake Huron.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min. I.* 384. 1868 *DANA Min.* 485.

Hurpeny, obs. form of HEARTH-PENNY.

Hurr (hūr, hūr), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [Echoic: cf. HARR.] *intr.* To make or utter a dull sound of vibration or trilling; to buzz as an insect; to snarl as a dog; to pronounce a trilled *r*.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xii. xii. (Tollem. MS.), By continual flappinge of wynges he [the gnat] makeþ noyse in be eyer, as þouȝe he hurred [quasi stridet]. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 254/1 Hurreon, or bombon as bees. (K. hurryn, or bumbyn as ben). 1636 B. JOHNSON *Eng. Gram.* (1640) 47 R is the Dogs Letter, and hurreth in the sound. 1638 H. ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* (1774) 72 And, where no hope of gain is, huffe and hur, And bark against the moon, as doth a cur. 1884 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Hurr*, to snarl like a dog.

Hence *Hurring* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1593 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 47 These skyes lowd rumbled with ringing thunderus hurring. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 73 Heare eke their hurring and their churring song. 1603 *Florio Montaigne* II. xxxi. (1632) 402 A fagot flame with hurring sounds.

† **Hurr**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] 'A thin flat piece of wood, tied to a string and whirled round in the air' (Halliwell). Also called *hurre-bone*.

1283 *Cath. Angl.* 129/2 An Hurre bone (A. A. Hurre), *giraculum*. 1500 *Ortus Voc. ibid.*, *Giraculum*, a chylde's whyle, or a hurre.

Hurr, obs. var. *HER* *prom.*

Hurrah (hurā, hōrā), **hurray** (hurā, hōrā), *int.* and *sb.* Also 7- hurra, 8 hurree, whurra, 9 hooray, (hooroor), || hourra. [A later substitute for HUZZA (not in Johnson, Ash, Walker; in Todd 1818), perh. merely due to onomatopoeic modification, but possibly influenced by some foreign shouts: cf. Sw., Da., LG. *hurra!*, Du. *hoera!*, Russ. *urā!* whence *F. hurra*; *F. hurra* is from Eng. MHG. had *hurr*, *hurrd*, as interjections representing rapid whirling motion (cf. *hurren* to rush), whence also a shout used in chasing. According to Moriz Heyne in Grimm, *hurrah* was the battle-cry of the Prussian soldiers in the War of Liberation (1812-13), and has since been a favourite cry of soldiers and sailors, and of exultation. In English the form *hurrah* is literary and dignified; *hooray* is usual in popular acclamation.]

A. *int.* A shout expressive of approbation, encouragement, or exultation; used esp. as a 'cheer' at public assemblies or the like.

1716 ADDISON *Drummer v. i. Coach*. The same good man that ever he was. *Gard. Whurra*. 1773 *Golds. Stoops to Cong.* i. ii. Hurree, hurree, bravo! 1845 *Hirst Com. Mammoth* etc. 89 Hurrah for brown Autumn! hurrah! hurrah! 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xiv, Captain Hedzoff flung up his helmet, and cried, 'Hurray! Hurray! Long live King Giglio!' 1865 *DICKENS Mul. Fr.* III. xi, 'Hooroar!' cried the man. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. xxii, There goes the gong. Hooray!

B. *sb.* 1. A name for this shout.

1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 301 Our Capt. ordered all his Guns to fire; at which they all of them (which were about twenty) fild the very Heavens with Hurras and Shouts. 1694 in *Wood Life* i Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 472 The prisoners in Lancashire are discharg'd... a great hurry followed. 1813 *SCOTT Trierm.* III. xxiii, Wild jubilee and loud hurra Pursued him on his ventures way. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.*, W. Hastings (1887) 636 An European warrior who rushes on a battery of cannon with a loud hurrah. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 106 They can do the hurras, the placarding, the flags—and the voting, if it is a fair day.

2. Representing *F. hurra*, Russian *urā*: The shout of attack of the Cossacks; whence, by extension, an attack.

1847 *SCOTT Napoleon V.* 383 Platow with his Cossacks made a charge, or, in their phrase, a hurra, upon the French. *Ibid.* lxxv. Wks. 1870 XV. 113 The enemy had made a hurra upon Marmont. 1841 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) VI. 77 The best way they have of making a 'hurra' upon their enemies. *Ibid.* 375, I think we could get up such a 'hurrah' of water-borne Cossacks.

3. *Hurrah's nest*: a confused or disorderly mass; a state of confusion or disorder. *U.S.*

1839 *LONGF. in Life* (1891) I. 164 A queer looking Dutchman, with a head like a hurra's nest. 1840 R. H. DANA *Two Years bef. Mast* II, Everything was pitched about in grand confusion. There was a complete hurrah's nest. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Hurrah's Nest*, a state of confusion. A woman's word. 1889 S. W. MITCHELL in *Century Mag.* Aug. 503/1 The old lumberman pointed... to a 'hurrah's nest' (a mass of leaves left by a freshet in the crotch of the divergent branches of a bush) half-way up the slope—on it was coiled a large rattlesnake.

Hurrah, hurray, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To shout 'hurrah!'

1798 *BERRISFORD in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 443 Lord Edward heard the noise and the nob hurray-ing. 1868 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) III. i. 252 The Grenadiers were hurrahing on their left. 1883 *BESANT All in Gard.* Fair II. i, The people would crowd to look upon him and to hurra.

2. *trans.* To receive or encourage with shouts of 'hurrah!'; to 'cheer', as at a public gathering.

1832 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 12 May (1884), He had been hurrahed by the mob. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro' M.* 592 He stood upon an old wall, and hurrahed the people on.

Hence *Hurrahing, hurraying* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 26 Apr. 257/2 Such a man is fond of hurrayings and shoutings. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iv, Through hurrahing streets. 1878 H. SMART *Play or Pay* xi. (ed. 3) 241 If there is no hurrahing, there is much jubilation.

Hurr-burr, [perh. for *hoar-bur*; cf. *HARD-DOCK*.] A local name for the Burdock.

1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 694 *Arctium Lappa*... Burdock, Common Burr, Clott-burr, Hurr-burr. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* III. 224.

Hurre, obs. f. *HER* *prom.* **Hurrea**, obs. f. *HURRAH*. **Hurrelynge**, obs. f. *HURLING*.

[*Hurre*, error for *HURL sb.* and *v.*]

† **Hurrier**, *Obs.* Also 5 *hurer*, 6-*ar*, 8 *hurrier*. [f. *HURR sb.* cap + -ER 1.] A maker of, or dealer in, hats and caps; = *HABERDASHER* a.

1403 *Close Roll & Hen. IV.* B. Johannes Spark, hurer. 1486 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 223/2 No... Hurer, Capper or other... put... eny Hurers, Bonetes or Cappers... to be felled or thikked at eny such Mille. 1558 *Stow Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 301 Hat Marchantes or Hurers. 1657 *HOWELL Londinop.* 304 The Cappers and Hat-Marchants, or Hurers, being one Company of Haberdashers. 1766 *ENTICK London IV.* 127 The haberdashers... were anciently known by the name of hurriers and milliners.

Hurricane (hū-rī-kēn, -kēn). *Forms:* a. 6 *furacane*, *furricane* (e), 6-7 *furacana*, 7 *foracano* (e), *furricane*. 8. 6 *haurachana*, 6-7 (g) *hurricane*, 7 *harau*, *harour*, *haracana*; *her(r)l*, *hery*, *hira*, *hire*, *hyrra*, *hyrrl*, (*hurle*, *hurli*), (*h*)*uracano*. 7. 6-7 *uracan*, 7 *herl*, *huri*, (*hurle*, *oran*), *urycan*; *harau*, *haura*, *herl*, *heurl*, *heroacane*, *harrycain*, 7-9 *hurricane*, 7-*hurricane*. [a. Sp. *huracan*, OSp. **furacan*, Pg. *furacão*, from the Carib word given by Oviedo as *huracan*, by Peter Martyr (as transl. by R. Eden) as *furacan*. Thence also *It. uracano* (Diaz), *F. ouragan*, Du. *orkaan*, Ger., Da., Sw. *orkan*. The earlier Eng. forms reflect all the varieties of the Sp. and Pg., with numerous popular perversions, *hurricane* being itself one, which became frequent after 1650, and was established from 1688. Earlier use favoured forms in final -*ana*, -*ano*, perh. deduced from the Sp. pl. *huracanes* (but words from Sp. were frequently assumed to end in -*o*).]

1. A name given primarily to the violent wind-storms of the West Indies, which are cyclones of diameter of from 50 to 1000 miles, wherein the air moves with a velocity of from 80 to 130 miles an hour round a central calm space, which with the whole system advances in a straight or curved track; hence, any storm or tempest in which the wind blows with terrific violence.

a. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 21 These tempestes of the ayer (which the Grecians caule *Tiphones*...) they caule *Furacanes*... violent and furious *Furacanes*, that plucked vpe grente trees. 1587 *HAKLUTT J. Hawkins's 3^d Voy.* (1878) 73 Their stormes... the which they call *Furicanos*. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden To Rdr.* Stormes in the West Indies calld the *Furricanes*. 1629 *HEYWOOD 2^d Pl. Iron Age* IV. Wks. 1873 IV. 405 With the tempests, gusts, and *Furricanes*. The warring windes, the billowes, rocks, and fires.

b. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 183 (*tr.* Oviedo) Great tempestes which they caule *Furacanas* or *Haurachanas*, ouerthrowe many howses and great trees. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 758 *note*, A Catch perished at Sea in a *Herycane*. *Ibid.* 903 Jamaica... is extremely subject to the *Uracani*... terrible gusts of Winde. *Ibid.* 910 Oviedo reporteth of a *Hurricane* or Tempest. 1617 *RALEIGH 2^d Voy. Guiana in Discov. Guiana* (Hakluyt Soc.) 187 That night... a hurlecane fell vpon vs. 1648 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. II. xx. 130 The winds are... stark mad in an *herricane*. 1643 *HOWELL Parables* 15 An *Haraucana*, that Indian gust. a 1649 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1853) I. 337 Cast away... in a great *hyttacano*. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Huracano* or *Hero-cane*... an impetuous kind of Whirlwind. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 76 Plagues, Fires, and *Hyrricanes*. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. (1690) 109 A storm or *hurricane*... makes a strange havoc where it comes. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plagues* II. iii. 108 All at once the *hurricane* ceased.

γ. 1588 *PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 313 (1854, II.

220) This word *Vracan*, in the Indian tongue of those Ilands, is as much to say, as the ioyning of all the foure principall winds together. a 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* etc. (1638) 159 The *Hurican* of the Sea. 1617 *RALEIGH 2^d Voy. Guiana in Discov. Guiana* (Hakluyt Soc.) 187 Not half a quarter of an hower before the hurlecane. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 26 Wee doubted a *Hero-cane*, a Tempest of thirtie dayes continuance. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 22 The devill, whom they call 'Tantara',... appears often unto them specially in a haracane. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* p 144 It's feared as a *Harry-Cain*. 1651 *Ogilby Æsop* (1665) 169 Bright Zephyre... Did bring a *Heurricane* To rend her. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 374 Prodigious stormes called *Tuffons* or *Hurricanes*. 1682 *WOOD Life* 31 May (O. H. S.) III. 17 A prodigious *hericane* that broke bows and armes of trees. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. v. 94 No Tempests, no Tornados, or *Hurricanes*. 1699 *Ibid.* II. III. 65 *Hurricanes* had never been known at Jamaica when I was there. 1768 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. i. 74/1 At eight the sky became obscured, and it blew a *hurricane*. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. § 807, I have never seen a typhoon or *hurricane* so severe.

2. *transf.* and *fig. a.* A violent rush or commotion bringing with it destruction or confusion; a storm or tempest of words, noise, cheers, etc.

1639 *MASSINGER Unnat. Combat* v. ii, Each guilty thought to me is A dreadful *hurricane*. 1666 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. xx. (1669) 480/2 This short Calm went before a sudden *Hericano* of Persecution. 1677 *Cleveland's Poems* Ep. Ded. He with *Hurricanes* of wit stormeth the sense. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upstar* Wks. 1730 I. 74 Don't you hear what a cursed *hurricane* they make? 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 25 Such an *hurricane* of riot and debauchery. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax.* no Tyr. 79 The loud *hurricane* of Pennsylvanian eloquence. 1822 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/4 A *hurricane* of cheers burst forth from the excited crowd.

† b. A large and crowded assembly of fashionable people at a private house, of a kind common during part of the 18th century. (Cf. *DRUM sb.* 10, *ROUT*) *Obs.*

1746 R. WHATLEY *Christian* p. vii. *note*, A confused meeting of Company of both Sexes on Sundays is called a *Hurricane*. 1748-7 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 447 Tomorrow I go to St. James's... and finish at the duchess of Queensberry's, who is to have a *hurricane*. 1779 *Mrs. BARBAULD Wks.* (1825) II. 22 There is a squeeze, a fuss, a drum, a rout, and lastly a *hurricane*, when the whole house is full from top to bottom. 1805 E. DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II. 271 Entirely absconded from plays, balls, routs, drums, *hurricanes*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 'Of or belonging to a hurricane', as *hurricane cloud*, *force*, *month*, *season*, *violence*; 'that has been visited by a hurricane', as *hurricane ground*, *tree*; *hurricane-bird*, the frigate-bird; *hurricane-deck*, a light upper deck or platform in some steamers; so *hurricane-decked a.*, having a hurricane-deck; *hurricane-house*, a shelter at the mast-head for the look-out man, sometimes made with a cask, a 'crow's nest'; also, a kind of round-house built on the deck; *hurricane-lamp*, a lamp so constructed that it will not be extinguished by violent wind. b. Instrumental, as *hurricane-swept* adj.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 786/1 Before gales Frigate-Birds are said often to fly low, and their appearance near or over land... is supposed to portend a hurricane. *Note*, Hence another of the names, 'Hurricane-Bird'. 1883 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 378 The 'hurricane character of the gale began to change. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* (1868) 46 The promenade or 'hurricane-deck. 1882 *NARES Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 97 They are... stowed... on the hurricane deck. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 4/2 The wind blew from the west with 'hurricane force. 1775 *ROMANS Florida* 307 We... travelled chiefly through pine land, and some 'hurricane ground. *Note*, Tracts of wood formerly destroyed by hurricanes are so called. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 122 To the main-mast is attached... about 100 feet above the deck, a structure resembling a water cask, called a 'hurricane house. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* II. (1856) 20 A little hurricane-house amidships contained the one galley that cooked for all hands. 1894 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/1 A 'hurricane lamp was swinging in the corridor. 1662 *GERBIER Princ. G. The West-Indian* 'Herican-like-windes. 1745 R. AUCHMUTY *Import. Cape Breton* 5 A safe retreat... in the 'hurricane months. 1812 J. JAY *Corr.* (1893) IV. 364 Those who sail in 'hurricane seasons and latitudes. 1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 337 They had passed over a boggy place... upon an old hurricane-tree. 1887 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 3/8 Soon the wind was blowing with 'hurricane violence.

Hence **Hurricane** *v.* a. *intr.* to make a 'hurricane' or commotion; b. *trans.* (a) to blow upon as a hurricane; (b) to spend in a 'hurricane' (sense 2 b). **Hurricane** *v. intr.* = prec. a. † **Hurricaneous** *a. nonce-wd.*, hurricane-like.

1662 *BUNYAN Holy War* 319 They... fall forthwith to hurricaning in Man Soul, as if now nothing but whirlwind and tempest should be there. 1668 *FYER Acc. E. India & P.* 318 The Ambient Air from the high Tops... hurricanes us with such dismal chilling Gusts. 1796 *VANBRUGH Mistake* IV. Wks. (Rldg.) 452/1 A sort of convulsive—yes, hurricaneous—um,—like, in short a woman is like the Devil. 1746 R. WHATLEY *Christian* p. vii, The idlest Day of the Seven, to be slept, debauched, or journeyed, or hurricane'd away. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 529 Storm-demon, that would otherwise hurricane over the world.

† **Hurricane**, *sb. Obs.* [See **HURRICANE**.]

1. An early form of **HURRICANE** (q.v., 1 B).

2. Applied by Shakspeare and Drayton to a water-spout.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. ii. 2 Rage, blow You Cataracts, and Hyrricano's spout. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 172 The dread-

full spout, which Shipmen do the Hurricano call. 1657 DRAYTON *Agricolae* etc. 167 Downe the shower impetuously doth fall, like that which men the Hurricano call.

Hurricane (hʊˈrɪkən), *v. rare*. [f. prec.] *trans.* To whirl or drive as a hurricane.

1705 C. MATHER *Magna Chr.* III. Introd. (1852) 237 After the persecution which then hurricanoed such as were non-conformists unto that establishment. 1868 LONGF. *G. Corey* I. ii. Ah, poor New England! He who hurricanoed the house of Jacob is making now on thee One last assault.

Hurried (hʊˈrɪd), *pp. a.* [f. HURRY *v.* + -ED¹.] Driven or carried along, done or performed, with a rapidity due to pressure or want of time; characterized by hurry or excited haste; full of haste; hasty.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 778 All this haste Of midnight march, and hurried meeting here. 1711 *Swift's Lett.* (1767) III. 191 One cannot see him otherwise here, he is so hurried. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 52 Snatched in the whirl, the hurried navy flew. 1801 MED. *Jrnl.* v. 538 The patient lay with a short, hurried, and rattling respiration. 1809 D'ISRAELI 6 July in *Croker Papers* (1884), I seize a hurried moment to acknowledge the receipt of your two notes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 406 A hurried embrace was exchanged.

Hence **Hurriedly adv.**, in a hurried manner, hastily; **Hurriedness**, hurried condition.

1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xix. Oft his beating fingers went Hurriedly as you may see Your own run over the ivory key. 1863 GSO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xx. He could not speak harshly; but he spoke hurriedly. 1873 SCOTT cited in Worcester for *Hurriedness*.

Hurrier (hʊˈrɪə), [f. HURRY *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who hurries (in various senses).

1611 COTGR., *Tracassur*, a restless trotter, or hurrier *vp* and downe; a fond busie bodie. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvii. 346 Mars... (That horrid hurrier of men). 1866 AGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 72 A world of capricious external hurriers.

2. **Coal-mining.** A workman engaged in conveying the corves of coal from the face of the working to the bottom of the shaft.

1825 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 4 The corves... were drawn to the shaft of the pit by several other men called hurriers. 1866 SMILES *Engineers* III. 127 The men... were all supplied with safety-lamps—the hewers with Stephenson's, and the hurriers with Davy's. 1893 *Daily News* 5 July 5/7, 78 miners, 45 hurriers, 20 pony drivers, and four hangers on.

Hurriish, *v. trans.* To drive with the cry 'hurriish!'

1804 MRS. H. WOOD *Trev. Hold* II. xviii. 264 When he was put to hurriish the crows away from the land. 1884 *Upton Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hurriish*, to drive cattle.

Hurrisome (hʊˈrɪsəm), *a. dial.* [f. HURRY *v.* + -SOME.] Inclined to hurry; hasty.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hurrisome*, hasty; passionate. *Devon.* 1884 JESSOP in *19th Cent. Mar.* 404 You gentlemen of the towns are too hurrisome as we say, for us lumbering swains. 1888 MRS. NOTLEY *Power of Hand* II. xxvi. 60 Don't be too hurrisome, Mr. Oliver; let me go on quiet-like.

Hurrook (hʊˈrɒk). Also -*ack*. *Obs. exc. dial.* The part of a boat between the sternmost seat and the stern.

13... E. E. ALLIT. *P. C.* 185 He [Jonah] watz flowen... In-to be bohem of be bot, & on a brede lyggede, On helde by be hurrok. 1250 CAPRAVE *Chron.* (Camden) 234. O boy, that fled to on of the Flemysch shippis, and hid him in the hurrok [MS. C.C.C. hurrok]. 1866 T. EDMONSTON *Shetland & Orkney Gloss.* *Hurrook*, that part of a boat between the after-thoft and the stern.

Hurroo (hʊˈrɒ), *int. (sb.)* A cry expressive of triumph or exultant excitement.

1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. Encl.*, *Hurroo*, a halloo. 1891 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus (O.) Dispatch* Oct. 29 They came with wild whoop and hurroo carrying their prize on their shoulders.

So **Hurroosh** (hʊˈrɒʃ).

1888 R. KIRLING *Plain T. fr. Hills* (1891) 31 There was a wild hurroosh at the Club.

Hur(r)oo'sh, *v.* (cf. HURRISH *v.*)

1895 JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lisconnell* 41 You might as well try to hurroosh one chicken off a rafter and not scare the couple that were huddled beside it.

Hurry (hʊˈrɪ), *sb.* Also 6-7 *hurree*, -*ie*. [*Hurry sb.* and *vb.*, with the exception of a doubtful ME. instance of the latter, are known only from end of 16th c.; it is uncertain which of them has priority etymologically, and the order of sense-development is not clear. In the earliest cited instances the *sb.* is identical in sense with HURLY¹; so *hurry-burry* with *hurly-burly*. With these cf. also mod. Du. *herrie*, *hurrie*, agitation, bustle, disorder, tumult. The earliest cited instances of the *vb.*, on the other hand, go with branch II of the *sb.*, and point to more immediate onomatopœic origin, the element *hur* being naturally used in various languages to express the sound of rapid vibration, and the rapid motion which it accompanies. Thus MHG. and Ger. *hurren* to whirl, Sw. and Norw. dial. *hurra* to whirl, whizz, whirl round, Da. *hurra* to whirl, Icel. *hurra* hurly-burly, noise.]

I. +1. Commotion or agitation, physical, social, or political; disturbance, tumult. (With or without *a* and *pl.*) *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. 1003 The tumult still increased, and the multitude was all up on a hurry. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vi. 4 The present peace, And quietness of the

people, which before Were in wilde hurry. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* II. ii. What thousand noises pass through all the rooms? What cries and hurries? 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ep.* Ded. C. In a turbulent Sea, where there is nothing but a Chaos of hurry, and confusion. 1768 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 6 Sept. A poor man began to make some tumult. But many cried out, 'Constables, take him away'. They did so, and the hurry was over. 1843 R. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen Ser.* II. II. xx. 433 In the south of Ireland, the rebellion of 1798 is designated by a term... indicative of the confusion attendant on an insurrection. The people call it 'the hurry'.

+ b. *concr.* A confused crowd, a mob. *Obs. rare.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* (1896) III. 54 For all your Pharaohs, your Ptolomies... your Caesars... with all the hurrie (if I may so terme them) of your infinite Princes, Monarchs, Lords, Medes, Persians, Grecians, and Barbarians. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 30 The Pavement sounds with trampling Feet, And the mixt Hurry barricades the Street.

+ 2. Mental agitation or disturbance; excitement; perturbation. (Also with *pl.*) *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ix. xxiv. 331, I will for my part set all presently in a hurrie [*terrore implebo*]. 1688 NORRIS *Hierocles* 162 Void of all material passions, and terrestrial hurries. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 146 There is nothing like Hurrying the Body, to divert the Hurry of the Mind. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. ii. 10 They thought it advisable that I should not be admitted into her presence, till the hurries she was in had subsided. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 Feb. He found nothing new remaining of the disorder, but too much hurry of spirits.

II. 3. Excited, hasty, or impetuous motion; rush. *Now rare or obs.*

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 596/2 The motion of the Heaven, or of the Stars... might in the first case... both have begun, and be continued by the hurry of some Air. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* II. (1722) 71 Strange uncertain Hurries of Opake Masses hither and thither. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) I. 125 My Heart is upon the Hurry. 1805 MED. *Jrnl.* XIV. 530 The hurry and vigour of circulation [of the blood] are greater than at any future period. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Paul Revere* 73 A hurry of hoofs in a village street.

+ b. A strong impulse. *Obs. rare.*

1693 C. MATHER *Invis. World* (1862) 188 Grievous and Pulling Hurries to Self-Murder are none of the smallest outrages, which the Devil in his Temptations commits upon us.

4. Action accelerated by some pressure of circumstances, excitement, or agitation; undue or immoderate haste; the condition of being obliged to act quickly through having little time; eagerness to get something done quickly. (See also 5.)

1625 DRYDEN *St. Eumenius's Ess.* 77 To enjoy themselves equally in the hurry of Business, and the Repose of a Private Life. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser.* & *Com.* 23 With what Hurry and Swiftness is the Circulation of London performed? 1760 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. 156 The imprudent hurry with which the first overtures from France were accepted. 1803 MED. *Jrnl.* X. 101 Much hurry of business prevents R. S. from entering further into the other queries. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* I. 370 Surprised at the extent and hurry of the preparations. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 188 There is no hurry in the designs of God.

b. Qualified by *no* or *any* (with negative implication): Need or occasion for hurry.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 434 Sometimes he said that there was no hurry, and sometimes that he was too weak. *Mod.* Is there any hurry?

5. Phrases (from 4). a. *In a hurry*: In haste due to pressure, want of time, or excitement; in urgent haste.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 42 The other had no sooner got his Gun, but in a hurry he fires upon him; but not taking good aim, did not do any execution. 1726 SHEL-VOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 202 He was in a great hurry to get his spirit-sail-yard fore and aft. 1773 CHESTERF. in J. Trusler *Princ. Politeness* (1790) 61 A man of sense may be in haste, but he is never in a hurry... To be in a hurry is a proof that the business we embark in is too great for us. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 129 This instrument, though far from complete, having been constructed in a hurry for the purpose of a first experiment. 1805 MED. *Jrnl.* XIV. 124, I drew it up in a hurry, intending to transcribe it. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 114 While the sun shines, such an enterprise must make hay in a hurry. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 53 What a hurry you are in!

b. *Not... in a hurry*, not very soon; to be in no hurry, to have plenty of time, to take one's time. (*colloq.*)

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 109 The late Mr. T. ... whose like we shall not see again in a hurry. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 595 Believing that little can be done they are in no hurry to do it. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 110 Not yet liberated, nor likely to be so in a hurry.

6. Technical and specific uses.

a. A small load of hay or corn. *dial.* (cf. HURRY *v.* 6). b. One of the 'spouts' which allow coal to rush down from cars (running on a timber framework) into the hold of a ship; *pl.* the whole framework or 'stath'. c. *Dramatic Music.* A tremolo passage played on the violin or other instrument to accompany an exciting scene. d. Dr. Lodge's proposed term for a unit of acceleration (in *Physics*), i.e. an acceleration of one foot per second in a second.

1659 DEDHAM *Rec.* (1894) IV. 5 No Inhabitant of this Towne shall... cutt any grasse in any of the Comon meadows... vpon the penalte of forfeiting tenn shillings for every Load or hurry of haye so cutt. 1877 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Hurry*, a small load of hay or corn. 1794 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 329 In this stath are fixed five hurries or spouts... the hurries or spouts lie with an inclining slope of about forty-five degrees. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* xii. 70/1 Then the wrongful heir comes in to two bars of quick music, (technically called 'a hurry').

1879 LODGE *Flem. Mech.* 21 *note*, Suppose... we... call the unit of velocity a 'speed'... If a name were... wanted for the unit of acceleration, or one speed per second, it might perhaps be called a 'hurry'. 1888 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.* 231 The 'hurry' is generally played as a preparation for the culminating point of a dramatic incident... during stage struggles or like exciting actions.

7. Used *adverbially*: With hurry.

1796 SCOTT *Will. & Helen* xxxvii. And, hurry! hurry! off they rode.

8. *Comb.* (from sense 1).

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xxvi. 8 Those... that heard an hurrie-nois in the aër (made by the Angels likely).

Hurry (hʊˈrɪ), *v.* Also ?4 *horye(n)*. [See HURRY *sb.* The order of senses is uncertain: possibly sense 3 was the earliest, as app. in the *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To carry, convey, or cause to go with excessive haste, under the influence of external pressure or of excitement. Frequently with *along*, *away*, *down*, *up*, *in*, *out*, etc.

(It is not certain that the first quot. belongs to this word.) 173... E. E. ALLIT. *P. B.* 883 Þe 3onge men... by þe bondez hym hent & horyed him with-inne.]

1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 904 A second fear... Which madly hurries her she knows not whither. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mari.* Sir J. Oldcastle Evij b. To Thickets feed then was Oldcastle hurried. 1676 tr. *Guillatier's Voy. Athens* 280 Caverns, into which the poor Shepherds hurry their Flocks upon any alarm. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 214 My master was seized and hurried away to a prison. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 148, I rushed out of the house, not knowing whither my steps were hurrying me. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 6 We commonplace beings are hurried along in the crowd.

b. To carry or drive with impetuosity or without deliberation to some action, conduct, or condition of mind.

1598 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 35 Wilde amazement hurries *vp* and downe The little number of your doubtful friends. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 104 Those raging and unruly passions, which hurry the wicked up and downe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 2 The poor People... are furiously hurried into actions... destroying all foundations of Law and Liberty. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 18 Drinking hurries Men on to the worst of Vices. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 97 To hurry you into an act of unjust aggression.

c. To drive (anything) with rapid or impetuous motion. *Obs.*

1613 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 278 Exhalations... hurried about with a most violent motion. 1666 WHISTON *The Earth* IV. (1722) 370 A Comet's Atmosphere is a very stormy Fluid wherein Masses of Opake Matter are continually hurried about.

2. *intr.* To move or act with excited haste, or with an evident or apparent effort at speed; to press on without leisure or with great or undue haste. With *advs.* as in 1. *Hurry up!* make haste, increase your speed. (*colloq.*)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 140 Desperately he hurried through the streete. 1591 — *1 Hen. VI.* IV. iii. 53 Lúes, Honours, Lands, and all, hurrie to losse. 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 32 Gastly amazement... Shall hurrie on before, and usher us. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 74 Near enough to hear them... and to see their Troops hurrie from one place to another. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 49 At sun-set all must hurrie inside the gates. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 47 They hurried off to obtain relief. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* VI. (1872) 259 Nature never hurries, never takes leaps, never wearies. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 74 The fresh water hurrying onward to the sea. 1890 *Acrobats & Mountebanks* 72 'Walk in, walk in! ladies and gentlemen', cries the showman... 'Walk in, walk in! Hurry up!'

+ 3. *trans.* To agitate, disturb, excite; to molest, harass, worry. *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. HURRY *sb.* 1.

1611 COTGR., *Harassé*, hurried, molested, hurried. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Meria's, etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* I. 171 Then must the conscience be hurried with her owne piercings. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 380 As those savage Beasts do delight to kill, hurrie, oppress, tear and eat the Blood of their fellow Creatures. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 232 So under the influence of the imagination as to have their sleep hurried with visions. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* IV. 63 Her form wasted, her spirits were hurried. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., I've been very much hurried this morning; for I've just heard of the death of my old friend T—

4. To urge or excite to greater speed; to hasten the action, motion, or progress of; often, to hasten unduly.

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 154 P. 2, I hurried my habit, and got it ready a week before the time. 1761 HUMPH. *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 175 The Commons... now hurried on as much as they formerly delayed, the disbanding of the armies. 1836 WESTM. *Rev.* Apr. 176 Indeed, the conclusion [of the drama] appears to be somewhat hurried up. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 55 Nor is there any good to be got in trying to hurry man or beast in Spain. 1889 MRS. WALFORD *Stiff-necked General* 190 Shall I ring and hurry up the tea? *refl.* 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* v. You needn't hurry yourself. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* I, There was no reason why the express should hurry itself.

5. To put away, on, out, forth, etc., hurriedly or hastily.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 208 Lady Roseville hurried away a tear that would start unbidden. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 9 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 256 Hurrying on my clothes. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii, Ere His tongue could hurry forth his fear. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 650 When the glottis is once opened... the stuturer... is glad to hurry out as many words as he can.

6. *north. dial.* To transport or convey (= DRIVE

v. 5 b; c. g., to drive a cart, drive coal). *spec.* in *Coal-mining*. To transport (the coal) from the face of the working to the bottom of the shaft (see *HURRIER* 2); also *absol.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hurry* (1) to bear, lead, or carry anything away. *North.* 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Hurry*, to draw or move a cart. A horse hurries coals, &c. 1898 *Cleckheaton Guardian* 21 Oct., Joel B—, son of the deceased, said he hurried for his father.

Hurry-burry, *sb.* (*adv.*) *Sc.* [Reduplicated extension of *HURRY*: cf. *HURLY-BURLY*.] Tumult, confusion or bustle caused by excitement, hurly-burly. *b.* as *adv.* Tumultuously.

1795 A. WILSON *Laurel Disputed Poet. Wks.* (1846) 127 To read the King's Birth-day's fell hurry-burry. 1800 *Christmas Baking* in J. Skinner *Misc. Poet.* (1809) 125 (Jam). The hurry-burry [that] now began. Wi' routs and raps frae man to man. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 116 (Jam.) Hurry burry runnin' loupin'. 1823-23 A. RODGER in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 65 I'll just tak' ye at your word, An' end this hurry-burry.

† **Hurry-curry**, *Obs.* ? *nonce-wid.* [A jingling formation from *hurry* (see esp. *HURRY* v. 6); perh. with reference to *L. currus* chariot. Cf. also *HARRY-CARRY*.] ? A swift car or curlicue.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 45 The sunne was so in his mumps vpon it . . . that hee had thought to have topped his burning carre or Hurrie currie into the sea.

† **Hurry-durry**, *sb.* *rare.* = *HURRY-BURRY*. 1723 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 389 Mrs. Clayton designs having her assembly . . . so we must prepare for hurry-durry; but as it will be the only agreeable crowd, I think it may be borne once a week. 1774 *Ibid.* Ser. II. II. 41 Whilst we are enjoying sweet peace in this delightful place, the world is in a hurry-durry.

† **Hurry-durry**, *a. Obs.* [Cf. *HURRY* *sb.* 1.] A sailor's epithet applied to rough, boisterous, foul weather. Hence *fig.* in quot. 1676.

1676 *State Papers, Domest.* (P. R. O.) CCCXIV. No. 90 The wind was at east and blew hard and, as the seamen terme it, was thick hurly durry weather, which is wind and raine. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* i. Wks. (Rldg.) 105/2 1 *Sail*. Nay, there's no more dealing with him, than with the land in a storm, no near — 2 *Sail*. 'Tis a hurry-durry blade. Dost thou remember . . . when I welcomed him ashore, he gave me a box on the ear, and called me fawning water-dog? 1693 R. GRIFFITHS *Let. to Sir J. Trenchard* (P. R. O.). We have mett with very foule hurly-durry weather and much raine.

† **Hurry-durry**, *int. Obs.* An exclamation of impatience or indignation.

1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* III. i. I will not stir from the door, that I resolve — hurry durry, what, shut me out *Ibid.*, Hurry durry—good for nothing! 1682 Mrs. BEHN *Roundheads* III. How dost do, Nacky? hurry durry! I am come, little Nacky. *Ibid.* IV. ii. What my Nicky Nacky! Hurry Durry! Nicky Nacky in the Plot?

Hurrying (*hʊˈrɪɪŋ*), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *HURRY* v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. *HURRY*: † *a.* Harassing, disturbance, molestation, worrying (*obs.*). *b.* Hastening under excitement or pressure.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. vii. (1712) 108 Under most grievous hurrying and tortures of the body. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Set.* (Contents). The nimbleness of Ghosts in their hurrying of Body. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 343 For all Hurrying, Hunting, Oppressing and Killing. 1826 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxiv, Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro.

Hurrying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That hurries; that hastens under pressure or excitement; moving with excited haste.

1751 EARL ORKNEY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 183 They were written in a careless, hurrying manner. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 164 A hurrying message was brought, requiring Mr. C.'s attendance to a young man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 352 Courts and alleys . . . alive with hurrying feet and anxious faces. 1873 BLACK *Fr. Thule* vii, The clouded and hurrying sky.

Hence **Hurryingly** *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxv. 257 Going out of one apartment, hurryingly, as I may say, into another. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 729 They went till unobscur'd the porches shone; Which hurryingly they gain'd, and enter'd straight.

Hurry-scurry (*hʊˈrɪskʊrɪ*), *adv., adj.*, and *sb. colloq.* Also *hurry-skurry*. [f. *HURRY* v. + *SCURRY* v.: the jingling combination has the effect of a reduplicative formation; cf. *keller-skeller*.]

A. adv. With the hurry and confusion of persons, etc., running in diverse directions; in disorderly haste, pell-mell.

1750 GRAY *Long Story* 63 Each hole and cupboard they explore. Run hurly-scurry round the floor. 1798 COLERIDGE *Poems, Mad Ox* xiv, The victor ox scoured down the street, The mob fled hurly-scurry. 1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Fr. Wks. 1886 I. 125 Away went horse and rider at full speed—hurry-scurry, up hill and down. 1893 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 138 A whistling coal train drove these horsemen hurry-scurry out of its way.

B. adj. Characterized by hurry and commotion. 1723 E. FORREST *Hugarth's Tour* 4 We made a hurry-scurry dinner at the Smack at the ten-gun battery. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Dec., It must be a mighty hurry-scurry life! 1836 DISRAELI *Let. Runnymede* 154 That volatile effusion which is the hurry-scurry offspring of ignorance and guile. 1863 *Bradford Advertiser* 18 July 5/2 Then hurry-scurry retreat; men tumbling over one another for fear.

C. sb. Hurry and confusion; the hurrying and disorderly rushing of a number; a 'rush'.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xlvii. 296 Why should not we women, after all, contrive to make hurry-scurries? 1797 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Burney* 20 July, The close of the season is always hurry-scurry. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 134 While our dinner was preparing, an alarm was beat in the camp, which occasioned a great hurry-scurry in the courtyard. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxvi. 371 All was now commotion and hurry-scurry inside and out. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugz Crit.* xi. 488 This is the age of progress. No, . . . it is the age of hurry-scurry. We have all run ourselves out of breath.

Hurry-scurry, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To move or proceed with hurry-scurry; to run or rush in confused and undignified haste.

1771 FOOTER *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 227 Out bolted the Squire, and hurry-scurried away. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* 1. (Chandos) 6 She was among those busy wives, Who hurry-scurry through their lives. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 7/4 Having to hurry-scurry about the platform in search of a vacant seat.

2. *trans.* (*nonce-use.*)

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/1 The paste is hurry-scurried into pie, pudding, or tart.

Hurse-skin, *var.* or *erron.* f. *huss-skin*: see *HUSS* *sb.*

Hurson, *obs.* *Sc.* f. *WHORESON*.

Hurst (*hɜːst*). Forms: 1 *hyrst*, 3- *hurst*, 4 *hurst*, 5 *hirste*, 6 *hyrst*, 6- *hirst*. [OE. *hyrst*: -OTEut. type **hursti*-2, whence OHG., MHG. *hurst*, G. dial. *horst* 'heap, cluster, thicket, top of rock, sandbank' (Flügel); MLG. *horst* hill, wooded or bushy eminence, small wood, LG. *horst*, *host*, a bushy piece of land surrounded with marsh, a wooded eminence, EFris. *hōrst*, *horst*, *hōst*, thicket, copse, sandy eminence (prob. formerly overgrown with brushwood); MDu. *horst* (Kilian *horscht*, *horst*) thicket of brushwood. In the forms -*hurst*, -*hirst*, -*herst*, a frequent element in place-names, as in *Hawkhurst*, *Chislehurst*, *Ferniehirst*, *Amherst*. (So -*horst* in Du. and LG.)

Icel. *hrjðstr* rough place, barren rocky place, Norw. dial. *rust*, *rust*, little wood, thicket, clump of alders and dwarf birch, wooded tract on a mountain, lateral ridge of a mountain, Færöese *rust* ridge, show similarity of sense, but are difficult to connect phonologically.]

I. 1. An eminence, hillock, knoll, or bank, esp. one of a sandy nature.

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 61 (Gr.) Swylce ic eom wraðre þonne wermod sy þe her on hyrsum heasewe stondeð. c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 300/18 Opon þe hehte hurste of al þe hulle atþe laste he him fond. *Ibid.* 473/378 Hur lokeden heom bi-side and seigen an heigh hurst swiþe feor in þe se. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 419 At Nemy in Norþ Wales A litel ilond þere is, Pat hatte Bardeise. Men lyueþ so longe in þat hurste, þat þe eldest deiþeþ furst. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. vii. 56 Thai hard hillis hirstis for to eir *colles, atque horum asperimur pascunt*. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Hirst*, a bank or sudden rising of the ground. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxviii. *note*, We are bound to drive the bullocks, All by hollows, hirsts, and hillocks.

b. A sandbank in the sea or a river; a ford made by a bed of sand or shingle.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. i. (Tollem. MS.), It is harde and most perel to falle and smyte on hurstes of grauel (*arenarum obstaculis*) hid in þe see under water. 1576 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 384 The. . . Cytie dothe suffer the Thames to geather a great hurst or bank. 1805 *State, Fraser of Fraserfeld* 192 (Jam.) If. . . there would be a ford or hirst in the water. 1820 J. CLELAND *Glasgow* 113 To remove the ford at Dambuck and some other prominent hirsts. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., A bed of shingle in the Severn is called a *hurst*.

2. A grove of trees; a copse; a wood; a wooded eminence. (The last variety of sense, found in mod. dialects, may be the primary one.)

The OE. quater is of uncertain sense.

822 *Charter* in O. E. Texts 458 Iu hyrst, sciofingden, snadhyrst. 858 *Ibid.* 438 Stangehan denn, et illa silva, sandhyrst nominar quae pertinet to wassingwellan. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3370 Brawnches so hege. . . they helde to hir heste alle holly at ones, The hegeste of iche a hirste. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* II. 27 Each rising hurst Where many a goodlie oake had carefullie been nurst. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 4 b, Hurst or hirst signifieth a wood. 1825 BROCKETT *Hirst, Hurst*, a woody bank. 1827 J. HODGSON *Northumbld.* II. I. 100 *note*, Scraggy hirsts of hazel. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 72 In hursts that house the boar.

b. Her. 'A charge representing a small group of trees, generally borne upon a mount or base' (Cassell).

1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Hurst*, a wood, or thicket of trees.

II. Technical senses. (The connexion of these with the prec. is doubtful.)

3. The frame of a pair of millstones.

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss.* Douglas s. v., Mill-hirst, is the place on which the Crips or Crubs (as they call them) ly, within which the mill-stone hirsts, or hirsills. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Mill*, The hurst or round frame . . . containing the lower mill-stone . . . and the upper one. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Hurst*, the frame on which a run of millstones is placed. A husk.

4. The ring of the helve of a trip- or tilt-hammer, which bears the trunnions.

1805 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 336 The centre . . . or axis of the hammer, is supported in a cast-iron frame . . . called the hirst. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hurst*.

III. 5. Comb. *hurst*-beech, the Hornbeam; *hurst*-frame = sense 4.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 336 To form a pillar of solid timber; on the top of which the hirst-frame . . . is placed, and firmly held down by the four bolts, which descend through all the platforms, and have secure fastenings in the solid masonry beneath. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Hurst*-beech, *Carpinus Betulus*. 1879 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Hurst*-or *Horst*-or *Horse-beech*, the hornbeam.

Hurt (*hɜːt*), *sb.*¹ Forms: 2-7 *hurte*, 4 *hirt*, *hourte*, 5 *hort*, *hurth*, 5-6 *hurtt*(e), 4- *hurt*. [app. a. OF. *hurte* (mod.F. *heurte*) shock of collision, stroke, blow, f. *hurter*, *heurter*: see *HURT* v. Cf. also later F. *heurt* 'shocke, push, or dash; violent meeting or conflict; a knock or knocking together' (Cotgr.). It. *urto* a push, thrust, shock; also (from French) MHG. *hurt* and *hurte* shock of encounter, MDu., Du. *hort* thrust, push, shove. The sense 'injury' is a purely Eng. development: see *HURT* v.]

† 1. A knock, blow, or stroke causing a wound or damage. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 1837 Heo leopen to Brutus folke, þer heo hurtes duden. a 1240 *Leisang in Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe . . . bi þe herde hurtes and þe unwurðe wowed ðet he for us . . . þolede. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12401 He ne lefte for swerd ne oper hirt þat he vntil Arthur stirt. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6526 He. . . Gird hom to ground with mony grym hurt. 1500 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 23 b, Of the great disordering of horses with the hurts of our English arrows. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* II. iv. 43 Synthes by a hurt of a Lance upon his right hand, was disabled. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 126 You admire this tower of granite, weathering the hurts of 50 many ages.

2. Bodily or material injury, esp. that caused by a blow or stroke; a wound; a lesion; damage.

c 1205 LAY. 8178 þa wes his hurte æðe. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 112 A lutel ihurt i þen eie derued more þen deð a muchel ide hele. c 1375 *Sir Beues* (MS. E.) 1691+5 He was so fleynit for his hurte. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 357 A fare jung man . . . Clengende bi hortis þat are sare. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 463 Herbes. . . To heele with youre hurtes hastily. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 100 Instruments. . . for to serche woundes and hurtes. 1553 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 30 b, Sometime it killeth a man, and there appeareth no wound without, neither any hurt within. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 115 My very Friend hath got his mortall hurt In my behalfe. 1628 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* III. xvi. 267 A Gentlemans child. . . had a hurt on the ankle, wherein a callus was grown. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Bolts*, Fender-Bolts. . . are struck into the uttermost Bends or Wales of a Ship to save her Sides from Bruises and Hurts. 1794 LD. HOOD 12 July in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) I. 436 *note*, I am truly sorry to hear you have received a hurt, and hope . . . it is not much. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. (1871) II. 193 He ordered his own surgeon to look to the hurts of the captive.

3. *gen.* Injury of any kind inflicted or suffered; harm, wrong, damage, detriment.

(In first quot. *fig.* from 2.)

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 282 þi salue hit is, 3if þu hit luuest, aþean soule hurtes. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Obs. & Lim. Mon.* xviii. (1885) 154 To þe kynges gret harme and hurt off his said seruantes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, That . . . causeth heresy & errors, and so is great hurte to fayth. 1526 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 150/1 Sir Nicholas Bagnoll was called to answer such hurts as were objected against him. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 11 They do euer with their preaching, more hurte than good. 1666 *Perris Diary* 7 Oct., But [I] do not think that all this will redound to my hurt. 1700 *Eng. Theophrast.* 123 It is safer to do some men hurt, than to do them too much good. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, What hurt can it do you?

† 4. Hurtful or noxious quality or action. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 786 At what time they are very swift, quick, nimble, and of most certain hurt, more dangerous and more venomous in their bitings.

Hurt (*hɜːt*), *sb.*² *Her.* Also *hurte*, *heurte*.

[a. F. *heurte* (a 1558 in Godef.): 'hurtes, small Azure balls, teamed (in Heraldry) hurts on men, and tongue-moles on women' (Cotgr.). Cf. F. *heurt* mark left by a blow, and quot. 1572.

The English heraldic writers generally identify this with *HURT* *sb.*³, a bilberry; but (since the bilberry is not known as *heurt* or *heurte* in French) it is evident that this can be correct only if *hurt* and *hurtleberry* took their names from the heraldic word (or from the blue mark of a blow).]

A roundel azure: usually held to represent a hurtleberry.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 10 Seuen signes, or tokens whiche are figured in Armes round . . . 4. Is of Azure, and is termed a *Hurt*. 7. Is of Purple, and is to be called a *Wounde*. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. viii. (1660) 138 These appeare light-blew. . . they are indeed a kind of fruit or small round berry, of Colour betwixt Black and Blew. . . In some places they are called. . . Hurts or Hurtle-berries. *Ibid.* IV. xix. 352 If they [Roundels] be Light-blew then we call them Hurts. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Hurts* or *Hurtes*, roundlets of the Azure Colour, so termed by none but English Heralds. . . These being blue, some will have them to signify Bruises or Contusions in the Flesh, which often turn to that colour. 1825 CUSSANS *Her.* IV. (ed. 3) 73 Roundels. . . are distinguished . . . by their several Tinctures, — they are. . . The *Heurte*, as.

Hurt (*hɜːt*), *sb.*³ Now *dial.* Also 6 *hurte*, 7 *heurt*. See also *WHOBT*. [Known to us from 16th c., but the fuller name *hurtleberry* appears c 1450; the relation between these, and the origin of both, are uncertain; no cognate name appears in other langs. See prec.] = *HURTLEBERRY*.

1544 BOORDE *Dietary* xiii. (1870) 267 Rawe crayne. . . eaten with strawberyes or hurtes. 1610 [see *HURT* *sb.*]. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 During Sommer there are

either Strawberries, or Mulberries, Raspises, hurts. 1671 NAMBOURGH *Trul. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 121 Small red Berries, much like Hurts. 1705 BEVERLEY *Virginia* ii. p. 13 (1722) 113 There are three Sorts of Hurts, or Huckleberries, upon Bushes, from two to ten Foot high. 1803 *Leisure Hour 572 1/2* Vendors of wild strawberries, and 'hurts'.

b. Comb., as *hurt-gatherer*.

1807 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 5/2 The true region of health and hurtle-berries, and here you will find the hurt-gatherers busily engaged in small groups and parties.

Hurt (hūrt), v. Pa. t. and ppl. hurt. Forms: 2 (3rd sing.) hert, 3 (Orm.) hirttenn, 3-6 hurte, (3-4 horte, 4-5 hirtte); 5- hurt. Pa. t. 3-4 hurte, (4 herte, hirtte, Sc. hwrte), 5- hurt; also β. 4 hirtide, 5 hurtid, 5-8 (9 dial.) hurted. Pa. ppl. 3 hird, 3-5 1-, yhurt, 4 hirt, yhurt, 4-6 hurte, 4- hurt; also β. 5 hurtid, 5-9 hurted. [app. a. OF. *hurte-r* (now *heurter*) to bring into violent collision, 'to knocke, push, jarre, jolt, strike, dash, or hit violently against' (Cotgr.). The phonology is not altogether clear; but app. the word was adopted early enough for OF. *u* to be treated as OE. *y*, becoming *i* in north and midl., and in the south remaining *u*, which later became *u* as in *hurst*, OE. *hyrst*; the variants in -er, -or, are mainly due to the disturbing influence of *r* upon the preceding vowel: cf. the historical forms of *dirt*, *first*, *gird*, *third*, *worse*, etc.

OF. *hurter* = Pr. *urtar*, It. *urtare*, is of obscure origin; in Darmesteter's opinion 'probably Germanic'. As, however, no corresponding Germanic word is known, Diez suggested a possible derivation from Celtic, comparing Welsh *hurdd* ram, push, *hyrddu*, *hyrddio* to push; but see Thurneysen *Keltomanisches* 81. MHG. and MLG. *hurten* to rush into collision, MDu. *hurten*, *horten*, Du. *horten* to jolt, jostle, push, are from French, and were orig. words of the tournament.]

I. Transitive uses.

†1. To knock, strike, dash (a thing against something else, or two things together); in quot. 1400, to run (a ship) aground. (= HURTLER v. 1.) Obs.

c. 1200 ORMIN 11370 Swa patt tu noht ne shall tin fot Uppe be stanes hirtenn. c. 1205 LAY. 1878 Heo hurten heora haffen. a. 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Acts xxvii. 41 (MS. Banister) Whanne we felden into a place of grauel... thei hurten the schippe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/2 To Hurte, *allidere*, col. *elidere*, *illidere*. 1c. 1500 *Chester Pl.* xii. 118 'That thou hurt nether foot nor knee. 15... *Miller of Abington* in *Wright Anecd. Literaria* (1844) 110 Against a fourme he hurte his shin. 1634 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) i. 136 The Elizabeth Dorcas. being hurt upon a rock at Scilly... lost sixty passengers at sea.

†2. To knock, strike, give a blow to (so as to wound or injure). Obs. (In later instances blending with sense 3.)

13... *Covr de L.* 4715 Stones and stokkes they threw down; Some off the Crystenes they herte. c. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* v. 1045 Whan burgh be body hurte was Diomed. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10387 Pen be kyng at hym caupit with a kene speire, Hurt hym full hidusly, harmyt hym sore. c. 1409 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 560 Thone hurted the other soo harde that thei felle down admost bothe to the erthe. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxii. [lxxvi.] 216 They dyd let fly theyr quarrelles, wherwith they hurted many. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 280 [He] fell upon him, got him down, and having hurt him in several places, thrust him out of Doors.

3. To cause bodily injury to (by a blow or otherwise); to wound; to give bodily pain to.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 833 Hii velle & to brusede some anon to depe, & some ymaymed, & some yhurt. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3040 Jacob was pan hurt wel sare Pe maister sinu of his the. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Marcius* 82 He hwte ryght sare his hand. 1470-83 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xii. I have foughten with a knyght... I am sore hurte and he bothe. c. 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuau's Theat. World* K v. My shoe is newe, faire and well made, but you know not where about it doeth hurt and grieve me. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 39 He that striketh a Wall may hurt his Knuckles. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* (1812) i. 7, I have been found guilty of killing cats I never hurted. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morm.* i. iv. No more hurt in the loins than I am. 1885 TENNYSON *North. Cobbler* iv. Once of a frosty night I slither'd an' hurted my huck.

b. To injure (a thing) physically; to do harm to, damage.

1380 *Wyclif Rev.* ix. 4 It is comaundid to hem, that thei shulden not herte hay of the erthe. 1481 CAXTON *Godefroy* clxxiii. 269 They mooued oure peple... and more asprely defended them self and hurted thengyns. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 44 b. Hurle out all the stones and suche thinges as may hurt the Sythe. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 167 It is a common saying in Ireland, that the very drest Summers there never hurt the land. 1797 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. Which shall greatly hurt the fruits of the earth.

4. gen. To injure, do harm or mischief to; to affect injuriously, be prejudicial or detrimental to; to wrong, inflict injury upon.

c. 1200 *Piers & Virtues* 45 He tobrekð, gif he ani god wille hafð, forðan he hert his gode wille. a. 1225 *Ancre.* R. 98 Hwo haucð hurt te, mi deore? a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28197 Wit flitt, wit brisil, strue and sturt, Myn euen-cristen haue i hurt. c. 1385 CHAUCEUR *L. G. W. Prol.* 424 That ye hym nevere hurte in al his lyve. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 22 Vnleful curse hirtip not him þat is notid þer wip. c. 1409 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 78 It is the man among all oure enmyes, that... more hath hurted vs. 1533 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) i. 25 To be thus prejudiced and hurted of our said toll. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1676 Among them

he a spirit of phrenzie sent, Who hurt their minds. 1726 31 TINDALE *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) II. 96 Both parties equally hurted her. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilwo.* xxii. Tressilian... had much hurt his interest with her. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 9 Innocent delusion, it amuses you and it doesn't hurt us.

5. To give mental pain to; to grieve, distress, vex, offend.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 6 Happy is he thatt is noot hurte by me. — *Mark* xiv. 27 Al ye shalbe hurt thorowe me thys nyght. 1796 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iii. v. When we are thrown out of this state, or deprived of any thing requisite to maintain us in it... we are always hurt. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* i. i. I own I was hurt to hear it. 1815 WELLINGTON *Let. to Ld. Hill* 9 May in *Guw. Desp.* XI. 368. I consider the transactions too recent... to write a true history without hurting the feelings of nations, and of some individuals. 1879 MISS BATES *Egypt. Bonds* i. ix. 221 How mortified and 'hurt' poor Fred would have looked.

II. Intransitive and absolute uses.

†6. intr. To strike, dash (on or against something); to come into collision. In first quot. fig. To come or hit upon a thing; in quot. c. 1500, To make a rush at a person. Obs.

a. 1225 *Ancre.* R. 176 Nu we hurteð [v.r. hitte], leoue suster, to the weorde dole. *Ibid.* 186 A child, gif hit spurned o summe þing... me bet þet þing bet hit hurteð on. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4626 Schipes... þat on vn-toþer hurte. 1380 WYCLIF *John* xi. 9 If ony man schal wandre in the day, he hirtith not. 1388 — *Jer.* xiii. 16 Bifor that 3oure feet hirtte at derk hillis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430 b 2 The Schippe where the kyng was in hurted and smote twyes ageynst the roche. c. 1500 *Melusine* v. 25 Whan Raymondyn cam ayenst the said bore... the bore anone hurte to hym. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xli. 99 Arrows... headed with a flint stone, which is loose, and hurting, the head remaineth in the wound.

7. absol. To cause injury, do harm (physical or otherwise); to cause or inflict pain.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 367 Cupide, which maie hurt and hele In loves cause. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxii. 13 It might hurt in no degre. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xi. 9 They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountaine. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xix. 9 Orators... though they have great power to hurt, have little to save. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Fourfold Aspect* ii. How that true wife said to Pœtus... 'Sweet, it hurts not.'

8. intr. for pass. To suffer injury or pain. (Now only colloq.)

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxviii. 24 When rightwise falles, hortet na lime. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 109 If that wyll not serue, but yet youre finger hurteth, you must take [etc.] *Mod.* Does your hand still hurt?

Hurt (hūrt), ppl. a. [Pa. ppl. of HURT v.] Injured, wounded, etc.: see the verb.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7166 The Troiens... Helit þere hurt men burgh helps of leches. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 287 The hole is saaf, the hurte is forto cure. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* The wounde is bounde... beynnyng from the party opposite to the hurt place. 1617 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) i. 178 For curing my hurt leg. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 140 The balm of hurt minds. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxviii. 220 In rather a hurt voice.

†b. Hurt majesty: = LÈSE-MAJESTÉ. *Sc. Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Paulus* 159 Paule, as for hurte maieste, [Nero] Syne eftir bad hedit suld be. 1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 4 They that... committis the crime of hurt-majestie against his Hienesse.

†**Hurtberry.** Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. HURT sb.3 + BERRY.] = HURTLBERRY.

a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 246 Hurtberries: In Latine Vaccinia, most wholesome to the Stomack, but of a very astringent Nature.

Hurted (hūrted), ppl. a. Now dial. [f. HURT v. + -ED¹.] = HURT ppl. a.

1643 I. STEER tr. *Exper. Chyrurg.* vi. 26 Lest they should flow to the hurted part. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Burn*, Apply it to the hurted Part.

Hurter (hūrtə), [f. HURT v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which hurts or injures.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) to Hurtaris of the common well. 1597 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 181 Hurters and mutilators of ministers. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no King* v. i. I shall not be a hurter if no helper. 1834 A. W. HARE *Serm.* II. xvii. 319 The great and fatal hurter, Death.

Hurter (hūrtə), Forms: 4-5 hurtour, -ur(e), hortour, 6 hortor, 8- hurtur. [ad. F. *hurtoir*, in 1375 *hurtoouir* (Godef.), f. *hurter* to strike, HURT v.]

1. The shoulder of an axle, against which the nave of the wheel strikes; also, a strengthening piece on the shoulder of an axle.

1300-1 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*, Sellis, hurtur, bukliis, cingulis novis empt. c. 1310 *Ibid.*, xvj Clutis et j Hortour empt. pro Carect. Prioris, xliij. 1349-50 *Ibid.*, viij Hortours pro Carectis... de proprio ferro faciendis. 1404 *Durham MS. Sac. Roll*, j hurtour. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 48 To the Smith of Pittington for makinge a claspe and a hortor to the great bell. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Hurter*, in Artillery, a flatted iron fixed against the body of an axle tree, with straps to take off the friction of the naves of wheels against the body. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hurter*, the shoulder of the axle against which the nave of the wheel knocks. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hurter*... 2. (Vehicles.) A butting-piece on an axle.

2. a. A beam fixed on a gun-platform, to stop the wheels of the gun-carriage from injuring the parapet. b. A wooden or iron piece fastened to the top rails of the lower gun-carriage or chassis,

either in front or behind (*counter-hurter*), to check the motion of the gun.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 326 Platforms... Sleepers, Hurters, Planks, Pickets. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 80 In laying a gun-platform the first thing to be done is to fix the hurter, which may be a piece of timber 7 or 8 feet long, and 7 inches square, or a strong fascine may be used... The hurter should be placed perpendicular to the axis or central line of the embrasure. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 56 Two short hurters, each 3 feet x 6 inches x 6 inches, are also provided to prevent the gun carriage running up too far.

Hurter (hūrtə), local. [f. HURT sb.3.] A gatherer of hurtleberries. (Common in Surrey.)

†**Hurtfoot.** Obs. nonce-wd. [f. HURT v. + FOOT sb.] That which hurts the foot.

1807 MAPLET *Gr. Forest Pref.*, The common Stone hath his name and vocable (if I may so say) hurtfoot, for that it is in mowing... and journeying the footes pain and griefe.

Hurtful (hūrtfʊl), a. [f. HURT sb.1 + -FUL.] Having the quality of causing hurt or injury; harmful, injurious, detrimental, prejudicial, pernicious, mischievous, noxious, noisome.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 b. The beestes... not noysom or hurtfull. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 27 b. The most dangerous, violent and hurtfull kind of lightning is called Fulmen. 1566 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 62 Thales called vice the hurtfullest thing in the world, because that... it marreth and destroieth all. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 162 To certain actions, there be annexed by Nature, divers hurtful consequences. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 87 p. 5 It is... Advantageous to Many, and Hurtful to None. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. 272 note, The vulgar and hurtful error of considering the Church as a corporation.

Hurtfully (hūrtfʊli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a hurtful manner; injuriously.

1552 HULOET, *Hurtfullye, nocive*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Malicieusement*,... hurtfully. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 40 There are ways of making common water violently and hurtfully operative upon Humane Bodies. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. ii. 328 The sight was of a kind to press hurtfully upon the imagination.

Hurtfulness (hūrtfʊlnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being hurtful, injuriousness.

1611 COTGR., *Manvaisité*,... shrewdnesse, curtesie, hurtfulness. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xi. (1678) 271 The hurtfulness of Thunder. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 6 Sensible of the vanity and hurtfulness of filling the world with too many Books. 1870-4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. 260 The folly and hurtfulness of the proposal.

Hurting (hūrtɪŋ), vbl. sb.1 [f. HURT v.]

1. The action of the verb HURT; injury, damage, hurt. (Now usually gerundial.)

a. 1225 *Ancre.* R. 344 Of keortunge, oðer of hurtunge. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 9 He hild me fra hurtynge. 1380 WYCLIF *Dan.* vi. 23 Noon hirtynge is founden in hym. a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 77 Malice in hurting without cause. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 150 With as little bruising or hurting the fish as... diligence will enable you to do. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* II. ii. 203 If by hurting be understood the doing mischief wantonly.

†2. Stumbling; also concr. a stumbling-block.

1380 WYCLIF *Ezek.* iii. 20 Y shal putte an hirtynge before hym. 14... in *Rel. Ant.* I. 41 God wole sende to the angels to kepe the fro hirtynge.

Hurting, vbl. sb.2 dial. [f. HURT sb.3 + -ING¹.] Gathering of 'hurts' or hurtleberries.

1824 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* x. 204 Among the labouring people... to go gathering whortleberries is to go 'a-hurting'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 5/1 'Hurting' is a process which involves nothing worse than the picking of the hurt, otherwhere known as the hurtle-berry... or common bilberry.

Hurting, ppl. a. [f. HURT v. + -ING².] That hurts; injurious.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xviii. 328 Its hurting and terrifying power. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 3/2 Dignity and self-respect, without any hurting haughtiness.

†**Hurtle**, sb.1 Obs. or dial. [? related to HURT sb.1, or to F. *heurt* a blow, the mark of a blow: see HURT sb.2.] A swelling upon the skin.

1599 T. M[OUTET] *Silkwormes* 74 Vpon whose palmes such warts and hurtles rise As may in powder grate a nutmegge thick. c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. v. (1738) 188 A vast number of Tubercles and little Hurles. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hurtle*, a spot. *Heref.*

†**Hurtle**, sb.2 Obs. rare. = HURT sb.3, HURTLBERRY: see also WHORTLE. Comb. hurtle-tree, the dwarf shrub that bears the hurtleberry.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1229 *Vaccinia nigra* the blacke Whortle or Hurtle is a base and lowe tree or woodie plant. a. 1630 in *Risdon Surv. Devon* § 312 (1810) 322 Taw... Whose sides are stor'd with many a hurtle tree.

Hurtle (hūrtl), sb.3 poet. and rhet. [f. HURTLER v.] The action or an act of hurtling; dashing together, collision, conflict; clashing sound.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* v. 10 (MS.) The elements... had wag'd Tremendous hurtle. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ix. 835, I flung closer to his breast... And in that hurtle of upit souls [etc.]. 1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* II. x. 310 The hurtle of the arrows.

Hurtle (hūrtl), v. Now only literary or arch. Also 4 hortel, 4-7 hurtel, 5 hurtul. [app. a diminutive and iterative of HURT v., in its original sense of 'strike with a shock'.

Palsgrave (1530) and Cotgrave (1611) give a F. *hurteller* 'to trample on with the feet', which corresponds in form; but this appears to be a late formation. Sometimes confused with *hurt*; but the essential notion in *hurtle* is that of forcible collision, in *hurt* that of forcible

projection; if, however, I *hurt* a javelin at a shield and strike it, I also *hurtle* the one against the other; hence the contact of sense.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To strike, dash, or knock (something against something else, or two things together); + to knock or thrust *down* with force or violence; + to run (a ship) aground.

a 1295 [see HURLING *vbl. sb.*]. a 1395 [see *hurled* below]. 1380 WYCLIF Gen. xxv. 22 But the litil children . . . weren hurtled togidre. — Acts xxvii. 41 Whanne we felden into a place of grauel . . . thei hurtleden [v.r. hurten, 1388 v.r. hurtleden, Vulg. *impigerunt*] the schipp. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1758 He foyneith on his feet with his tronchon And he hym hurtleth [so *Camb.* and *Harl. MSS.*; other 4 *MSS.* hurteth] with his hors adoun. 1388 WYCLIF Mark ix. 17 Where euer he takith hym, he hurtlieth [1388a hurtith, v.r. hurtlieth] hym doun. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxviii. There he . . . pulled away theire sheldes and hurtled doun many knyghtes. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* ii. xli. 378 note. The horse was not sure-footed and hurtled his rider against a tree.

2. To strike or dash against; to come into collision with.

c 1430 *Syr Gower*. (Roxb.) 5789 Eithir hors hurtled othir. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Mankade* iv. xix. (1869) 185 We . . . comitte bee bat. pou hurtle alle pilke so cruelliche. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* ix. vi. His emotions . . . so hurting one the other. 1881 JUDG *Volcanoes* iv. 68 The ragged cindery masses hurtling one another in the atmosphere.

b. *fig.* To assail, attack (in words). c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. i. 20 (Camb. MS.) Thow weere wont to hurtelyn and despyen hir with manly wordes [*vivildus incessere verbis*]. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* (1843) l. 579 Not the theologian whom Gregory Blunt hurtles.

3. To drive violently or swiftly; to dash, dart, shoot, fling, cast. App. often confounded with *hurl*. By Spenser, *erroneously*. To brandish, wave.

[1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 42 His harmefull club he gan to hurtle hie.] a 1678 MARVELL *Verses* iii. An arrow, hurtled ere so high. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Poems* 1850 l. 190 Such a curse on my head . . . From the hand of your Zeus has been hurtled along. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* iv. ix. Whom grand mischance . . . Down to this horrible den has hurtled forth. 1881 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Dec. 184 Pieces of ice are being belched forth or hurtled into the air with a continued noise.

II. Intransitive senses.

4. To strike *together* or *against* something, esp. with violence or noise; to come into collision; to dash, clash, impinge; to meet in shock and encounter. (Also *fig.*)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4787 Hard roches and stanes Sal strik togyder, alle attanes . . . And ilkan agayn other hortei fast. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 130 (Camb. MS.) Ryht so as voys or sown hurtlieth to the Eeres and commoeueth hem to herkne. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xli. 12 A strong man hurtlede agens a strong man, and bothe fellen doun togidre. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 Two fendes . . . madden them for to hurtlen agayn a pyler. c 1450 *Merlin* 155 They hurtled togider with their bodies and sheldes and helmes. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 57 The ship . . . hurtlyd again the grounde in suche a random and force that hit was all to broken. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) l. 55 To traine his enemye farder from the sea beefore they hurtled together in fighte. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xli. 101 Together hurtled both their steedes, and brake Each others necke, the riders lay on ground. 1833-42 ALISON *Europe* lxxxviii. § 14 (1849-50) XIII. 122 His strength was unequal to hurtling against their immense masses. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 Its fauns dancing on the sward where knights have hurtled together.

5. To emit a sound of collision; to clatter: said esp. of the clatter, rattle, or rustle of a shower of missiles, or things in motion; hence, to move with clattering or clashing; to come with a crash.

1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Polys* (1874) II. 115 Thy throte hurtlyth, thy wordes, and thy syght Theyr naturall offyce shall vnto the denye. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. ii. 22 The noise of Battel hurtled in the Ayre. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* i. Iron-sleet of arrowy shower Hurtles in the darken'd air. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv. 166 The arrows hissed—the javelins hurtled by. 1866 E. IRVING *Babylon* l. iii. 248 The sixth thunder already hurtles in the heavens. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* ii. v. 118 The rain hurtles through the branches. 1888 BRUCE *Am. Commw.* II. lxxii. 589 The tempest of invective and calumny which hurtles round the head of a presidential candidate.

6. To dash, rush, hurry; esp. with noise.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. xiii. He hurtled aboute, and kest his shelde afore. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 16 All hurtlen [ed. 1609 hurlen] forth. *Ibid.* viii. 17 The Gyaunt . . . Came hurtling in full fiers, and forst the knight retyre. 1599 NASH *Leuten Stuffs* (1871) 16 Gangs of good fellows that hurtled and bustled thither. 1842 HAWTHORNE *Wonder Bk.* *Gorgon's Head* (1879) 43 They hurtled upward into the air. 1873 in *Mem. Alice Cary* 240 Pell mell the men came hurtling out. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hirtle*, to hurry. 'The clud's gan hirtlin along the hill side.'

Hence *Hurtled ppl. a.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxli. 15 (cxli. 14) Our Lord . . . drescep vp alle he hurtled. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Poems* 1850 l. 146 Shake The hurtled chains wherein I hang. 1880 BLACKIE *Aschylus* II. 118 With one acclaim, a forest of bat hands Rose through the hurtled air.

Hurtleberry (hūrtl'berī). Also 5 hurtil-, 6 hurtel-, hirtle-, 7 heurtle-; see also WHORTLEBERRY. [app. a derivative of HURT sb. 3, q.v.]

The fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, or the shrub itself; the whortleberry or bilberry; also applied to other species of *Vaccinium*, and to the allied American genus *Gaylussacia* (HUCKLEBERRY).

c 1450 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 82 Of Strawberies & hurtlberies with the cold Ioncate. 1513 *Bk. Kernynge* Aij a in *Babes Bk.* 266 After mete, peres, nottes, strawberies, hurtlberies, & hard chese. 1513 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 61 a. Bleberries or hurtel berries. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 15 In other seasons there bee Gooseberries, Bilberies, . . . Hurtleberries, Currants. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) l. 114 He perceived they were gathering of Hurtle-Berries. 1778-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1879 The berries found here were hurtle-berries, heath-berries, partidge-berries. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 157 a Preserved Lingon, a genus of Hurtleberry found in Sweden.

b. Comb., as *hurtleberry-tree*. 1589 FLEMING *Virg.* Eccl. ii. 32 You O baytrees will I crop, and hirtleberry trees.

Hurtless (hūrtlēs), a. [f. HURT sb. 1 + -LESS.]

1. Free from hurt; unhurt.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 102 Ert pou nozt hurtles and hale? c 1586 CTRESS *Pembroke Ps.* xci. vi. On lionet shalt hurtlesse soe, And on the dragon tread. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 750 Hurtless or not hurt, *illausus*. 1876 G. MACDONALD *T. Wingfield* iv. 34, I shall be hurtless, nor here, nor there.

2. Causing no hurt or injury; harmless.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Brasm. Par. Rom. Arg.*, The boucherye of hurtles beastes. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxiv. ii. He that hath hurtles hands. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. ii. They had neuer . . . Beene murderers of so much paper, Or wasted many a hurtlesse taper. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 1201 Hurtless blows he makes. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii. Modest hurtless flowers. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* III. xiii. 236 The beads came pelting down in a cataract of hurtless hail.

Hence **Hurtlessly adv.**, without hurt, harmlessly; **Hurtlessness**, harmlessness, innocence.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Trans. Fr. Tong.* *Innocence*, hurtlesnesse. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1622) 12 Your neighbours have found you so hurtlesly strong. *Ibid.* iii. 235 Hoping that the goodnes of their intention, and the hurtlesnesse of their sexe shall excuse the breach of the commandement. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* i. ix. (1668) 47 The Art of Angling . . . having ever been most hurtlesly necessary, hath been the sport or Recreation of Gods Saints.

Hurling (hūrtl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. HURTLE v. + -ING¹] The action of the verb HURTLE; clashing, collision, conflict; + a charge, onset; dashing, rushing, darting, etc.: see the verb.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 166 Mid a lutel hurlunge [*MS.* 7. hurtlinge] 3e muhten al uor leosen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2793¹ Hurling o sculder. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 153 Noyse and hurtlyng to gidre of armure was iherd. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 At the hurtlyng hit semed as theyr brayne sturt oute. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 132 Kindnesse . . . Made him giue battell to the Lyonnesse: Who quickly fell before him, in which hurtling From miserable slumber I awaked. 1670 MILTON *Eng. II. Wks.* (1851) 33 Amaz'd at the strangeness of those new Sea Castles . . . the hurling of Oares, the battering of fierce Engines. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* xxiv. 146 Sharp and eager driveth on the storm With arrowy hurling o'er Picenso's field. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2/2 Useful points in his letter . . . obscured in the hurling of his abusive rhetoric.

Hurling, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That hurtles: see the verb.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems, Gentle Armour* ii. 45 Clatt'ring shields, and helms, and hurtling steeds. 1851-5 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Tennyson* 41 A hurtling storm of multitudinous arrowy rounds. 1897 *Fortn. Rev.* July 139 Devoutly crossing themselves as every hurling shell burst near.

Hence **Hurlingly adv.**

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr. I.* x. 217 The day of the Lord . . . in which the heavens shall pass hurtlingly away.

Hurt-sickle. [tr. med. L. *blaptisecula*, f. Gr. *βλῆρ-ειν* to hurt + L. *secula* sickle.] A name for the Corn Bluebottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*), which grows among corn, and is apt to injure the edge of the sickle with its hard tooth stem.

[1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Niva, Blew bottell. . . Sume herbaries call it baptisecula, or blaptisecula: because it hurteth sicles, whiche were ones called of olde wyrters seculae.] 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. xii. 161 This floure . . . may also be called Hurte Sicke. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccxli. 594 In English it is called blew bottle . . . and hurt sicke. 1598 FLORIO, *Barbarouche*, blew bottle, corne floure, or hurt sicke. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* i. 124 *Centaurea Cyanus* . . . blue bottle, knapweed, hurt sicke or corn flower.

Hurtsome, a. Chiefly Sc. [f. HURT sb. 1 + -SOME.] Hurtful, injurious.

a 1699 A. SHIELDS *Faithful Contend.* (1780) 108 (Jam.) Their entry was hurtsome to the cause. 1807 *North Star* 26 May 3/4 The letter . . . in your issue of yesterday, is likely to prove hurtsome to the subscription list.

Hurty (hūrti), a. *Her.* [f. HURT sb. 2 + -Y.] Charged with (an indefinite number of) hurts; semé of hurts.

1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald. Gloss.*, *Hurty*, charged with hurts, or semé of hurts, that is, strewed over with hurts.

Hus, obs. form of **HOUSE**, **US**, **USE**.

Huband (hūzbānd), *sb.* Forms: 1 hūsbonda, -bunda, 2 hūsbonde, -bunde, 3 hūsebande, husebonde, 3-4 husebonde, (4-boonde), 3-5 husebonde, (3-baunde, 4-bounde), 4 hos(e)-band(e), husebonde, -bunde, 4-5 hosbond(e), 4-6 husbond(e), husebond(e), husbond(e), 4-7 husbunde, 5 husebunde, (husebon), 6 husebande, 6-7 huseband(e), (7 hisband), 4- husband. [Late OE. *hūsbanda*, -bunda, f. *hūs* house + late OE. *þōnda*, *bōnda*, *bunda*, a. ON. *bōndi*, peasant owning his own house and land, freeholder, franklin, yeoman; earlier *bīandi*, *bōandi*, orig. pres.

ppl. of *bīka*, *bōa* to dwell, have a household; but the OE. use answered immediately to ON. *hūs-bōndi*, a man of this rank in his capacity as head or master of the household. In ME. often with connective *e*, as in *husewif*, *HOUSEWIFE*.]

1. + l. The master of a house, the male head of a household. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 28 Ne sitte ge on þam fyrmestan setlum þe læs þe . . . se husebonde [*Halton MS.* husebunde] hate þe arisan. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1048 An his manna wolde wician æt anes bundan huse his unðances and ge-wundode þone husebunde and se husebonde of sloh þone oðerne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Nis þe gist siker of þe husebonde, ne noðer of oðer. a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 247 Þe husebonde, þat is wit, warneð his hus.

2. A man joined to a woman by marriage. Correlative of *wife*.

c 1290 *Becket* 193 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 112 Is wif gret Ioie made with hire housebonde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10158 Anna . . . ioachim had til husband. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* i. 16 Joseph, the husband of Marie. c 1450 *Merlin* 20 Thyn hosbonde and thow were at debate. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Wilt thou haue this man to thy wedded husband? 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 68 Thou hast no husband yet, nor I no wife: Giue me thy hand. 1631-5 W. SALTONSTALL *Pictura Loquentes* Fvii, Her mouth is drawne into so narrow a compass that she will not speake a broad word, but calls her husband hisband. 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. ii, Hisband, stand to thy tackling, hisband like a man of mettle. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xv. (1809) 442 By marriage, the husband and wife are one person in law. 1848 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 47 As the husband is, the wife is.

b. *transf.* The male of a pair of the lower animals; a male animal kept for breeding.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 47 A Bull is the husband of a Cow, and ring-leader of the herd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 253 Whom to reserve for Husband of the Herd. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 379 The apathy and estrangement between husband and wife in the animal world.

+ c. Applied to the male in dioecious plants; also to a tree forming the prop or support of a vine. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 24 a, Of trees, wherin . . . there is found Mariage, with some manifeste difference of bothe kyndes, that excepte the housebande Tree, doe leane . . . vpon the women Trees. . . They would elles . . . waxe barraine. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 59 The husband, as we may call it, being a tree of some kind, and I suppose the elm chiefly, the grape could never ripen kindly.

II. + 3. One who tills and cultivates the soil; a cultivator, tiller, farmer, husbandman. In early northern use, app. applied spec. to a manorial tenant, the *villanus* or villen of other districts. Cf. **HUSBANDLAND**. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Bestiary* 388 Fox is hire to name . . . husebondes hire haten, for hire harm dedes. [1230 *Cart. Mon. de Ramseia* I. 426 Gilbertus Copsi . . . dat domino Abbati dimidiat marcam, ut Henricus Koc filius suus fiat housebonde de sex acris terrae. . . Abbatis in Depedale.] c 1290 *Becket* 2428 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 176 Of seruaunz and of squiers and opere housebondes i-nowe; And be simple men of þe londe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 168 Do com . . . burgeis & merchant, & knyght & squiere . . . hosbond & sergant, & tak of þam homage. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Julian* 127 A housband a-gane our lay Telyt his land one sownday. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 421 In this yere . . . fell so excedyng rayne in the monethes of Iulij & August, that husbondys myght not brynge in theyr lytle store of corne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 53 The routis of the lauborers Or rurell husbandis. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Preamb. . . All the Tillers, Husebondes and Sowers of the Erthe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 578 When Husbands have survey'd the last Degree, And utmost Files of Plants, and order'd ev'ry Tree.

+ b. In later times esp. with qualifying epithet as in 5. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 98 Þe kyngdom of hevenc, seip Crist is lyke to a good husebonde. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 153 b, The Romaines beeyng good husbondes . . . overseeyng theyr tyllage and husbondry. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* l. iii. Wks. 1773 I. 81 With shrubs that cloy ill husband's meadow-ground. 1793 *Carew's Cornwall Life* (1769) p. xvi, He was accounted . . . the greatest Husband, and most excellent Manager of Bees in Cornwall. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* Pref. 5 The Proverb . . . That once in seven Years, the worst Husbands have the best Corn.

4. The manager of a household or establishment; a housekeeper; a steward. Also a title of various public functionaries: see *quots. Obs.* exc. in spec. applications.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 574 in *Babes Bk.*, Now speke y wyllle of tresurer, Husebonde and houswif he is in fere. 1475 Sir J. PASTON (to his Mother) in *P. Lett.* No. 762 III. 130, I purpose to leeffe alle heer, and come home to yow, and be yowr hosbonde and balyff. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 69 This hath bene proved by many olde yeres husbandes and yett myght there be made alweys of a busshell xxix loves. 1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 240 The King hath a proper Court . . . for all things touching his reuenues, called the Exchequer. The Judges whereof are called Barons, or housebands for the Kings Reueneue. 1695 *Act 7 & 8 Will. III.* c. 13 § 2 It shall . . . be Lawful for the Royal African Company of England, to bring to His Majesties Tower of London . . . such Gold as shall be Imported by them, the Husband of the said Company first making Oath before the Warden [etc.]. 1737 *List Govt. Officers in Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* ii. 65 Officers . . . belonging to the Custom-House . . . The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods consign'd from the Plantations on Account of the Duty of 4 and half per Cent. 1833 *Rep. Sel. Committee Munic. Corporat.* 310 Is there any other fee paid to you as town's husband [at Hull]? [1806 *Times* 3 Aug. 6/3 'Hus-

band to the East India Company', a functionary whose duty seems to have been to look after the interests of his employers in their relations with the Custom House.]

b. *Ship's husband*: an agent appointed by the owners to attend to the business of a ship while in port, esp. to attend to her stores, equipment, and repairs, and see that the ship is in all respects well found. Now little used, the duties being generally performed by a 'Marine Superintendent'.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Husband of a Ship*, a Person whose Office it is to see a Ship's Cargo entered, landed, laid up in Warehouses, etc. for the Merchants. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade, Husband of a ship*, or the ship's husband. 1774 COLMAN *Man of Business* III. 159 The Ship's husband desires to speak with him. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 629 To furnish an exact statement of disbursements to the Ship's Husband. 1839 36 *Years Seaf. Life* 44 One of the brothers, who acted the part of working partner, or as it was called ship's husband. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Ship's husband*, a part owner, or other person appointed as a manager to look after and provide stores, provisions, or assistance for a ship when in port. 1878 SIR F. KELLY in *Law Rep.* 4 Exch. Div. 22 A ship's husband has the authority of the ship's owners to procure a charter party, and to make contracts for their benefit.

6. With qualifying epithet: One who manages his household, or his affairs or business in general, well or ill, profitably or wastefully, etc. Most commonly *Good husband*: One who manages his affairs with skill and thrift; a saving, frugal, or provident man; an economist. (Cf. *HOUSEWIFE*.) Now rare or arch.

c 1510 *Robin Hood* i. 180 Or elles thou hast ben a sorry husband. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 67 When I call . . a pynche peny, a good husbunde, a thriftye man. 1597-8 BACON *Ess., Honour* (Arb.) 68 A man is an ill husband of his Honour that entereth into any action, the failing where-in may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can Honour him. 1656 JER. TAYLOR *Let. in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 79 You see what a good husband I am of my paper and ink. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xvi, I had been so good a husband of my rum, that I had a great deal left. 1895 M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund at Bury* 119 The next abbot was a bad husband to the Abbey.

† b. *absol.* = good husband in prec. Obs.
c 1400 *Gamelyn* 13 He had ben wide-where but non husbunde he was. 1530 PALSGR. 233/1 Husbunde, a thriving man, *mesnager*. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Ep.* 129 If hee bee a husbunde of that hee hath, they will say hee is couetous.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. in sense 2; (a) appositive, as *husband-lover*, *soldier*, *tree*; (b) objective and obj. gen., as *husband-beater*, *husband-hunting*, *husband-slayer*; (c) *husband-ripe* a., ripe for a husband, of marriageable age. b. in sense 3, as *husband-field*, a cultivated field; † *husband-town*, a farm; † *husband weed*, agricultural or rustic clothing. See also *HUSBANDLAND*, *-LIKE*, *-MAN*.

1895 *Daily News* 2 May 2/4 The en-tout-cas is . . not quite so large this year as it has been in some previous seasons, and the long handles facetiously called 'husband-beaters', have quite disappeared. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* xxxix, The sable land-flood from some swamp obscure, That poisons the glad 'husband-field with dearth. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 15 July, I must make you acquainted with my sister Tabby's progress in 'husband-hunting'. 1843 BYRON *Juan* xi. lxxxix, Some sage husband-hunting countess. 1681 MRS. BEHN *City-Heiress* 20 Oh hideous, a 'Husband-Lover'! 1557-8 PHAER *Aeneid* vii. Sijib, One daughter. Now 'husbandripe, now wedlockable ful of lawful yeeres. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 458 The Danaides, spring-nymphs as well as 'husband-slayers'. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 867 Pe knyght, In til a 'husband town bat nyght To slepe and ese hymne can dycht. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccl. note (Harl. MS.) Many goode villages and husbunde townys. 1553 'Housebunde tree' (see 2c). c 1475 *Ranf. Coilyear* 593 Ane man in 'husband weid.

Husband (hʊz'bænd), v. [f. prec. sb.]
1. *trans.* To till (the ground), to dress or tend (trees and plants), to manage as a husbandman; to cultivate.

c 1400 [see *HUSBANDING* vbl. sb. 1]. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 93 A good ground, well husbanded bringeth out great plenty of byg eared corn. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 9 To husband this farme, your tenant must keepe viii persons. 1652-6 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 33 Husbanded the Vallies which lie nearest to them. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 25 Till such Time as the Ground be dug up and husbanded. 1876 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. (1877) 96 The grain scarce husbanded by toiling hands Upon the sunlit plain.

b. *fig.* To cultivate (the mind, etc.).
1639 T. BRUGES tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 107 So dexterously to husband the minde of Rogat, that he will worke him to condescend unto his desires. *Ibid.* 271 Whether it were that he ill husbanded the mind of [him] or whether this woman changed it.

2. To administer as a good householder or steward; to manage with thrift and prudence; to use, spend, or apply economically; to make the most of; to economize; also, to save, lay by a store of.

a. material things.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 254/1 Husbondyn, or wysely dyspennyd worldly goodys. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 312 The office of the husband is, to husband y' goods and of the wife to gouerne the familie. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Hotinshed* II. 135/1 That his majesties . . revenues [be] well husbanded and looked unto. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 106 This Archbishop so husbanded the Kings businesse, that . . hee yielded an account vnto him, that [etc.]. 1687 A. LOVELL tr.

Theruent's Trav. i. 166 A Jar of Brandy, which we husbanded as well as we could. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. ii. 309 We were obliged to husband our ammunition. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* I. ii. 36 Husbanded my monthly allowance.

b. immaterial things.
1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. § 59, I will labour so to husband the stock that God hath left in my hands, that I may returne my soule better then I received it. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. vii. (1647) 7 If they had husbanded this occasion. 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 105 For human Weal, Heav'n husbands all Events. 1836 *Johnsoniana* 246 Garrick husbanded his fame.

c. with out: to economize (a thing) so that it may last out; to eke out.
1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xviii, The Dutch frugally husbanded out their pleasures. 1770 — *Des. Vill.* 87 To husbanded out life's taper at the close.

† 3. To husband it: to do household or farm work. rare. Obs.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. i. 74 Good Saturne selfe . . was not so clad of yore. Husbanded it in work-day yeomanrie.

II. 4. *trans.* To provide or match with a husband; to mate.

1565 [see *HUSBANDING* vbl. sb. 3]. 1608 ROWLANDS *Gossips* (1609) 4, I am husbanded with such a Clowne, Twould pul a merrier heart then mine is downe. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* i. i. (1860) 6 Wue it for them, you shall not husband me. a 1845 HOOD *To Syb. Urban* vii, Parishioners, — hatched, — husbanded, — and wived. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, I am not . . so amorous That I must needs be husbanded.

5. To act the part of a husband to; to become the husband of, to marry.
1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 126 You shall as easie Proue that I husbanded her bed in Florence, Where yet she neuer was. 1605 — *Leare* v. iii. 70 That were the most if he should husband you. 1843 *Tail's Mag.* X. 139 Husbanded his means, with the hope of ultimately husbanded a wife. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 248 He had been ready to perform the duty of husbanded a woman.

b. *fig.* To 'espouse' (an opinion).
1883 H. H. BANCROFT *Centr. Amer.* vi. I. 318 note, Nor should I deem it wise in me to husband a doctrine on this or any other palpably unprovable proposition.

6. To husband it: to act or play the husband.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* II. ii, Say, we desire to husband it with you.

Husbandable, a. rare. [f. prec. + -ABLE.]
a. Capable of being economically used. b. Fit for husbandry or cultivation, cultivable.

1611 COTGR. *Messengable*, husbandable. 1619 *Time's Storehouse* 12 (L) Neither were they permitted to tarry longer then a yeare in a place to till or make it husbandable.

Husbandage. [f. *HUSBAND* sb. + -AGE.] The commission or allowance paid to a 'ship's husband': see *HUSBAND* sb. 4 b.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132, *Husbandage*, the managing owners allowance or commission.

Husbanded, ppl. a. [f. *HUSBAND* v. (or sb.)]
1. Cultivated; tilled.

1578 LYTT *Doddens* III. lix. 399 The husbanded Hoppe beareth his flowers or knoppes ful of scales. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 294 The husbanded or tame figgetree. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* v. 56 Better husbanded land. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lii, In Gardens, Vineyards, Orchards, and other like husbanded grounds.

2. Carefully managed, used sparingly, economized.
1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 394 A better husbanded strength might be truly more advantageous.

3. Provided or matched with a husband, mated.
1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 297 Thinke you, I am no stronger then my Sex, Being so Father'd, and so Husbanded? 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 61 The ill Wived, or ill Husbanded Wretches might here be comforted.

Husbander. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who husbunds, economizes, or saves up.

1897 MAX PEMBERTON in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 267/1 Wonderful men are these cooks, the husbanders of wonderful fortunes.

Husbandhood. [f. *HUSBAND* sb. + -HOOD.] The position or relation of a husband.

1888 MRS. H. WARD R. *Elmire* xii, Husbandhood, fatherhood, and all the sacred education that flows from human joy. 1894 *Woman's Signal* II. No. 27. 5/1 The commonest feelings of humanity, of husbandhood and of fatherhood.

† **Husbandically**, adv. Obs. *nonce-wd.* Economically: cf. *HUSBAND* sb. 5.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 50 Husbandically provided.

Husbanding, vbl. sb. [f. *HUSBAND* v.]
1. Cultivation, culture, tillage (of soil or plants).

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 469 Oon good poynt of husbandyng. 1597 GOLDING *De Moray* xii (1617) 188 Land which for want of tillage and husbanding brought forth briars and thistles. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 153 Describing the manner of husbanding and tilling of the Earth. 1665 SIR T. ROE'S *Voy. E. Ind.* in G. Havers P. *della Valle's Trav. E. India* 330 Salads, which the soyl brings forth without husbanding. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 65 For the husbanding of these Mountains, their manner was [etc.]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Mar. 5/1 Waiting for the produce of their husbanding.

2. Economical and thrifty use (of anything); the action of saving or storing up.

c 1400 [see 1]. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. i. 205 For the husbanding of my whit I put it out to interest, and make it returne twoo phantilles a weeke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kindl. & Commu.* (1603) 17 The riches of a prince consist not in the abundance of revenues, but in the thrifte husbanding thereof. 1708 *Royal Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4452/1 The Curing, Salting, Drying and Husbanded of their Fish. c 1845 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 7 For the

husbanding of manures and their increase. 1872 *Globe* 5 Aug., A careful husbanding of the elements of wealth.

3. Mating with a husband.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* x. (1593) 251 O Atalanta, thou at all of husband hast no need, Shun husbanding.

Husbanding, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That husbands; sparing, economical, parsimonious.

1811 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VI. 275 The husbanding politicians and peace-praters.

† **Husbandize**, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. *HUSBAND* + -IZE.] *trans.* To administer as a steward, to economize; = *HUSBAND* v. 2. (Cf. *husbandrize*, *husbandry* vb., also used by Blithe.)

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* i. 4 He also made . . all the creatures subservient to man, and man to husbandize the fruits of the earth, and dresse, and keepe them for the use of the Creature.

Husbandland. [f. *HUSBAND* sb. or ON. *hūs-bōndi* in its sense of 'freeholder' + LAND.] An old Northumbrian and Lowland Scotch term for the holding of a 'husband' or manorial tenant, = yardland, virgate; the land occupied and tilled by the tenants of a manor, in contradistinction to the demesne lands.

As this holding normally consisted of two bovates or oxgangs, the word was sometimes taken as = this quantity of arable land.

[c 1290 *Liber de Calchou* (1846) 461 Habent villam de bolden in qua sunt viginti octo terre husbandorum, quarum quilibet solebat reddere per annum vijs. et viij. . . et faciendi talia seruicia [etc.]. 1321 *Merton Coll. Rec.* No. 6186 Willelmus Alsilwyr pro i. toft' et i. bovett' de terra dominici et i. bovett' de terra husband' reddit iij. li. 1414 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 264 Unam terram vocatam Husbandland. 1567 *Surv. Long Houghton* in Bateson *Hist. Northumbld.* II. 370 Before the partition of this towne, every tenant had, besyd his husband lande, certayne parte of the demayne lands; every husband lande was at the yearly rent of xxij'.

15. *Acts Parlt. Scotl.* I. 198 Item xij akker of land is callit ane oxgang. Tua ox gang is ane husband land. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* c. 5 To set downe ane stent upon everie Plough or Husband Land, according to the worth, for maintenance . . of the said Schooles. 1860 C. INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* iv. 139 Each tenant of a husbandland kept two oxen. 1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Vill. Commun.* 61 In the district of the old Northumbria, virgates and half-virgates were still the usual holdings, but they were called 'husband-lands'.

1892 F. W. DENDY *Farms Northumbld.* in *Archaeol. Aeliana* XVI. 127 The full number of strips in the open arable fields which belonged to each customary homestead in the village, with the meadow and common rights also appurtenant to it, was called throughout England a 'yardland', . . in the North of England and in Scotland a 'husband land', or a 'whole tenement', and in Northumberland and in the North of Durham a 'farm' or 'farmhold'. 1894 EARL PERCY *Ibid.* XVII. 10 An area equal to the size of an average husbandland was in the hands of the cottagers. *Ibid.* Hitherto these holdings have been entered as 'husbandlands'. Here [survey of Lesbury, 1616] for the first time they are called 'farms'. 1895 BATESON *Hist. Northumbld.* II. 424 These husbandlands or farms contained on an average 31½ acres of arable land, 3 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture.

Husbandless, a. [f. *HUSBAND* sb. + -LESS.] Having no husband; unwedded; bereaved of a husband, widowed.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1550) 4 Their vowed wyuelesse and husbandlelesse chastyete is altygther of the deuyll. 1641 EARL STRAFFORD 12 May in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. I. 269 One Stroke will make my Wife Husbandless. 1790 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) I. 2 Till husbandless, houseless, without wealth or land, Poor Sentiment closes by walking the Strand. 1890 BLACKIE *Fockylus* II. 246 Sonless mothers thou hast left us, Weeping wives and husbandless.

Husbandlike (hʊz'bændli:k), a. and adv. [f. as prec. + LIKE a. and adv.]

A. *adj.* Like or after the manner of a husband (in various senses).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* i. 3 That, that is about good husbandlike clenlynes, we would bestowe in almes vppon our Christian brethren. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 101, I ploughed and sowed the corn in the most husbandlike manner I could. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 829/1 In the case of a farm, a promise is implied on the part of a yearly tenant, that he will use it in an husbandlike manner, and cultivate the lands according to the custom of the country. 1898 *Daily News* 21 July 8/6 Mr. Calvert suggested that the plaintiff could have . . left his wife at Ostend. The Deputy Judge did not think that would have been very husbandlike.

B. *adv.* After the manner of a husband.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 100 The man . . husband-like, will let nobody insult you but himself.

Husbandly (hʊz'bændli), a. [f. *HUSBAND* sb. + -LY.]

1. Belonging to or befitting a husband; having the character proper to a husband; marital.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ovor.* 353 He loveth his Church, with more then an husbandly love. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* v, I will lead a solid, sober, husbandly life, if you will marry me. 1769 *Oxford Mag.* II. 142/1 The timid offspring of husbandly authority. 1888 MASSON *Carlyle in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 248 How husbandly [he would be] in his looks round to his wife when she interjected one of her bright and witty remarks.

2. Pertaining or appropriate to a husbandman or to husbandry. ? Obs.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb. xlv.* (1878) 101 Though neuer so much a good huswife doth care, that such as doe labour haue husbandlie fare. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 75 The performance of certain inferior and husbandly seruices vnto the Lord of the Fee. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* To Rdr., As our English climate and best husbandly experience will admit. 1791 PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.*

LXXX. 80 Old Tusser, in his Account of the Christmas Husbandly Fare.

† b. Of plants: Cultivated, domestic; trimmed. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 78 Ye will as soone stop gaps with rushes, As with any husbandly handsome bushes. 1578 *Lyte Dodons* iv. xviii. 473 The domesticall, or husbandly beanes, do growe in feedles and gardens.

† 8. Thrifty, saving, frugal, economical. *Obs.*

1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* (1613) 94 He is very thrifty, and husbandly. 1617 *Markham Caval.* i. 7 The course I have formerly prescribed, I hold most Husbandly for his profit. 1776 *Blackall Wks.* (1723) i. 17 He... is nevertheless oblig'd to be frugal and husbandly, and not to lavish... what he has. 1774 *North Lives* i. 413 Lord Rochester... was working the husbandly point to save the pension.

Husbandly, *adv.* [f. *husb.* + *-ly*.] In the manner of a good 'husband' (see **HUSBAND** sb. 5); thriftily, frugally, economically.

1583 *Liber Niger* in *Housh. Ord.* (1790) 75 To knowe howe honorably & husbandlye the officers handle & minister the kinge's goodes. 1573 *Tusser Hush.* viii. (1878) 16 Some husbandlye thiught that neuer had wife, yet scarce a good husband in goodnes of life. 1671 *N. Riding Rec.* vi. 161 Two gentlemen named to see the money husbandly employed. 1734 *North Lives* i. 37 However moderately and husbandly the cause was managed.

Husbandman (*hʊzˈbændmən*). Pl. -men. Forms: see **HUSBAND** sb. (In early use often two words.) [f. **HUSBAND** sb. + **MAN**: cf. *masterman*, *merchantman*.]

1. A man who tills or cultivates the soil; a farmer. In earlier northern use, app., the holder of a husbandland: cf. **HUSBAND** sb. 3.

1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6608 Husbondemen pat tyled lond, & werkmen. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 291 Thomas Jourde of Crofton in Hampshire husbandman. 1530 *Palsgr.* 233/1 Husbondeman, *laboureur de vilage, agricole, paisant.* 1583 *Stubbes Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 44 Be there husbandmen there and such others as manure and till the ground? 1670 D. *DENTON Descr. New York* (1845) 7 They live principally by Hunting, Fowling, and Fishing: their Wives being the Husbandmen to till the Land, and plant their corn. 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1714) 8 An Husband-Man, who was at Plow not far off. 1828 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) i. 237 In the village of Bolden... there were twenty-eight husbandmen, who possessed each a husbandland, with common pasture. 1834 *Brit. Hush.* i. viii. 179 After... the adoption of turnips, potatoes, and other esculent roots, into field culture, a new era dawned upon the husbandman. 1885 J. C. ATKINSON in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. XII. 363 Proof that... down to the first half of the seventeenth century, the appellation husbandman still distinguished the man of the class next below the yeoman, and that he was literally the holder of the orthodox husband-land consisting of two oxgangs.

fig. 1641 *HINDE J. Bruen* xviii. 83 Such as did sowe and plant (as Gods husbandmen) the seeds and roots of grace and truth amongst them. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 174 We are better husbandmen than you who sow the wind and reap the whirlwind.

† b. *Husbandman's dial.*: the marigold. *Obs.*

1563 *HYLL Art Garden.* (1593) 93 This floure [marigold] also of certayne, is named the Husbandmans Dial, for that the same so aptly declareth the houres of morning and evening, by the opening and shutting of it.

† 2. A man who is the head of a household; the 'goodman' of the house; the householder; = **HUSBAND** sb. 1. *Obs.*

1380 *Wyclif Matt.* xxiv. 43 3if the housbonde man wiste in what hous the theef were to cumme. 1400-30 *Chaucer's Somn.* 7. 60 (Harl. MS.) Syk lay be housbond man [6 texts good man, bond man] whos pat he place is. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) i. 35 A howsebonde man in a howse... a contemplatif man in the chirche.

† b. A married man: = **HUSBAND** sb. 2. *rare.* 1430-40 *LYDC. Bochas* iii. v. (MS. Bodl. 263) If. 161/1 Husbandmen, in soth, ar most to blame... I trowe they wyues may hem inough suffice.

† 3. A thrifty man, an economist; = **HUSBAND** sb. 5. *Obs. rare.*

1711 *STERLE Spect.* No. 109 P. 7 He was an excellent Husbandman, but had resolved not to exceed such a Degree of Wealth.

4. *Comb., as husbandman-like* adj.

1780 *Trans. Soc. Arts* vii. 25 The work was done in a husbandmanlike manner. 1841 W. *SPALDING Italy & Il.* i. 1. 324 The husbandman-soldier of Rome, with his rude and stern patriotism.

Husbandress, *rare.* [f. **HUSBAND** + *-ress*.] A woman who husbands or saves up.

1895 W. *WRIGHT Palmyra & Zenobia* xii. 132 She was a husbandress of wealth more than is the custom with women.

† **Husbandrise**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **HUSBANDRY** + *-ize*.] *trans.* To treat in the way of husbandry, to cultivate, till. *rare.* (Cf. *husbanilize*, *husbandry vb.*, also used by Blithe.)

1633 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (ed. 3) 58 There will be enough for many years of the other two sorts [of land] remain to husbandrise, and toss and tumble up and down.

Husbandry (*hʊzˈbændrɪ*), *sb.* Forms: see **HUSBAND**; also 3 housebondrie, 4 hosbondrie, hosebondrye, 5 husbandery, 6 howsbondry. [f. **HUSBAND** sb. + *-ry*.]

† 1. The administration and management of a household; domestic economy. *Obs.* (Cf. *HOUSEWIFERY* i.)

1390 S. *Eng. Leg. I.* 463/56 Of oþur þingus ne tok he no þeme, ne to housebondrie. 1332 *Litera Cantuariensis* (Rolls) i. 256 Poy avoms entremys de hosebondrye. 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Almshouse* in *Entick London Vol. V.*

(1766) IV. 354 The office and charge of him shal be... the husbandry of the same house, in as much as he may goodly oversee. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. iv. 25 Lorenzo I commit into your hands, The husbandry and mannage of my house. 1609 N. C. *ARPENDER Achitophel* 53 The general administration of a family, which wee may call husbandry.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* Management, economical administration, ordering (as of a household). *Obs.*

1536 *Lisle Papers* XII. 70 (P.R.O.) I think you never were better [velvet]; but I will see the cutting out and husbandry thereof myself. 1633 *PACITT Christianity* i. ii. (1636) 86 West India, which hath long inioyed the husbandry of Ministers. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vii. § 12. 63 There is a husbandry of the soul, as well as of the estate.

2. The business or occupation of a husbandman or farmer; tillage or cultivation of the soil (including also the rearing of live stock and poultry, and sometimes extended to that of bees, silkworms, etc.); agriculture, farming.

c 1280 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 387 Merchandise & hosbondrie & oper crafts. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiii. (1885) 141 The new husbandry pat is done þer, namely in grobbing and stokking off treis, bushes, and groves. 1534 *FITZHERB. (title)* The Boke of Husbondry. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Chron.* xxvi. 10 He delyted in husbondrye. 1577 B. *GOODE Heresbach's Hush.* ii. (1586) 78 b. The vine requirith great husbandry about it. 1581 W. *STAFFORD Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 19 Those sheepe is the cause of all these mischieues, for they haue driuen husbandry out of the cuntry. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 98 The husbandry of sowing clover grass... will here come in most properly. 1767 A. *YOUNG Farmer's Lett. People* 128 There is not a more dubious point in agriculture than the difference between the Old and the New husbandry. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* s.v. *Yarrow*. The chief branch of husbandry is the rearing of sheep. 1849 *CORBEN Speeches* 51 In 1790 the price of iron and implements of husbandry was double what it is now. fig. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* xxx. 483 The heart... prepared to receive it by the husbandry of Providence.

† b. Industrial occupation in general. *Obs.* 1604 *DEKKER King's Entert.* Div. Dutch country people toying at their Husbandrie; women carding of their Hemp, the men beating it. a 1639 W. *WHATELEY Prototypes* ii. xxvi. (1640) 21 Live as Abraham and Jacob did, not as Esau, follow some study, follow some good husbandry.

† 3. *concr.* (from 1 and 2). a. Household goods. b. Agricultural produce, cultivated crops. c. Land under cultivation; an agricultural holding. d. The body of husbandmen on an estate; the farm tenantry. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 288 Spoones and stooles, and al swich housbondrye. 1566 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* iii. 9 Ye are goddis husbandrye, ye are goddis byldynge. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 39 All her Husbandrye doth lye on heapes, Corrupting in it owne fertillite. a 1688 *PRESTON Breastpl.* *Love* (1631) 205 How goodly a sight is it when a man looks into the husbandrie, to see the vine full of clusters, to see the furrowes full of corn. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 321 Sir Hugh Plat had a long and tedious task... before the Husbandry would stirr. 1697 A. *DE LA PRYME Diary* (Surtees) 159 The lord or steward of this mannour of Broughton... had also a capon of every husbandry, and a hen of a whole cottagry, and a chicken of a half cottagry... To this day some of the chief husbandry fetches their coals and wood.

4. a. With qualifying epithet (*good* or *ill*): Management (profitable or wasteful) of a household or of resources; (good or bad) economy.

1440-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* (1556) 122 By negligence or lacke of good housbondrie. 1573 *New Custom* i. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 16 Covetousness they call Good husbandry, when one man would faine have all. 1649 N. *BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxiv. (1739) 134 Wars... occasioning much waste of Treasure, put the King to the utmost pitch of good Husbandry. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Lew. C. Warrens* 355 That old negligence, and ill husbandry in the disposing of money. 1735 *BOLINGROKE Lett. Study Hist.* ii. (1752) 38 The excessive ill husbandry practised from the very beginning of King William's reign. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) i. x. 75 Good husbandry and frugality are quite out of fashion.

b. Hence *absol.*: Careful management; employment of a thing sparingly and to the best advantage; economy, thrift, profit. (Cf. *HOUSEWIFERY* i b.)

1360 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* i. 55 Husbandrie and he holden to-gedere. 14. *MS. Cotton. Cleop. E. iv.* ff. 35 in *P. Pl. Crede* Notes 38 Also to the buttrey dore ther be xij, sundrye keyes in xij. hands, wherein symythe to be small husbandrye. 1558 *HUOT.* Husbandrye or profite, *utilitas*. 1663 *Perrys Diary* 6 June, Every thing [is] managed there by their builders with such husbandry as is not imaginable. 1718 *STERLE Spect.* No. 428 P. 1 The Ways of Gain, Husbandry, and Thrift. 1841 *EMERSON Lect., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 265 Reform has no gratitude, no prudence, no husbandry.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1664 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* v. 185 In such husbandry qualities he well deserved great commendations. 1795 J. *PHILLIPS Hist. Inland Navig.* Addenda 143 Pleasure and husbandry boats. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* i. 684 Obligated to manufacture... most of their husbandry tools. 1843 J. *SMITH Forest Trees* 5 No part of husbandry-labour can be carried on without it [timber].

Hence † **Husbandry v. trans.**, to apply husbandry to; to till, cultivate. *Obs. rare.*

1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv.* xii. 71 One Acre of well Manured and Husbandryed Land. *Ibid.*, Consider the vast advantage there will be by Husbanding a little well... One Acre Manured, Plowed, and Husbandred in season, may and doth usually beare as much Corne as two or three ill Husbandred.

Husbandship. [f. **HUSBAND** sb. + *-SHIP*.] The action or office of husband.

1784 R. *BAGE Barham Downs* II. 314 Such a loving piece of good husbandship as a letter. 1882 *Academy* 2 July 3/3 There was no better portion for his [Arnold's] daughter than the neighbouring convent or the husbandship of one Lorenzo da Fiori. 1898 *Mrs. CROSSE Red-letter Days* i. 237, I never heard of his being remarkable for anything in the world except for husbandship of the authoress.

Huscarle: see **HOUSECARL**. **Husche**, *obs.* f. **HUTCH** sb. **Huse**, anglicized f. **HUSO**, sturgeon.

† **Huseau**. *Obs.* [a. *obs.* F. *housseau* (Cotgr.) 'a course drawer worn over a Stocking instead of a Boot' (cf. OF. *houssel*, in *Godef.*), dim. of OF. (and F. dial.) *house*, *heuse*, *huse* boot.] Some kind of boot or legging.

Husens in the first quot. is app. an error for *husens* = *husens*, for which *husens* in Cowell is again an error, copied by Minshew and Phillips. But cf. Sc. **HUSHION**.

1464-5 *Act 4 Edw. IV.* c. 7 *Qe nulle persone Cordewaner... face... ascuns solers galoges ou husens oveque ascun pike ou polein qe passera la longueur... de deux poutz.* *Ibid.*, Ascuns solers husens ou galoges [*Rolls Parli.* v. 1561/2 Shoes, Galoges or Botes. Shoes, Botes or Galoges]. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Husens*, commeth of the French (*housseaux*) i. *ocrea*, a boote. It is used in the Statute, an. 4 Ed. 4. ca. 7. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Husens* (old Word), a kind of Boot or Spatterdash of course Cloth. 1790 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* II. v. xii. 212/2 (tr. Act 1464-5) Any Shoes, Galoshes, or Huseaus.

Husel, **hushel**, *obs.* ff. **HOUSEL**.

Husewif, **Husfey**, *obs.* ff. **HOUSEWIFE**, -RY.

Hush (*hʊʃ*), *sb.* 1. A local Sc. name for the Lumpfish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*). Also hush-bagaty, hush-paddle (cf. **COOK-PADDLE**).

a 1605 *POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 746 Hush padle, lick ladle. 1808-18 *JAMIESON*, *Hush*, the Lump, a fish.

Hush (*hʊʃ*), *sb.* 2. [f. **HUSH** v. 1] Rare before the 19th c., but then (perhaps following Byron) in extensive use in prose and poetry.]

1. Suppression of sound, imposed or enforced; silence (where noise has been or might be); stillness, quiet.

1609 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 274 At the very instant was a hush. 1724 *RAMSAY Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) III. 285 Where the shrill trumpets never sound, But one eternal hush goes round. 1826 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iii. lxxvii. It is the hush of night. 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* x. v. A dead hush lay like a heavy air over the multitude. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* xii. A certain awful hush pervades the ancient pile, the cloisters, and the churchyard. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxvi. The hush of evening had fallen over the birds. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 24 Dec. 3/1 There are moments of solemn hush between the verses of the hymn.

b. Suppression of discussion; the hushing-up of a scandal, etc.

1808 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/5 The distinguishing feature of the Board was a policy of 'Hush'.

2. An utterance of 'hush'!

1871 L. *STEPHEN Playgr. Europe* xii. (1894) 282 A scarce audible hush seems to be whispered throughout the region.

Hush (*hʊʃ*), *sb.* 3 *north dial.* [Echoic. Goes with **HUSH** v. 2 Cf. Ger. *hush* sudden or swift motion, sudden shower of rain.]

1. The sound made by water flowing swiftly but smoothly.

1868 G. *MACDONALD R. Falconer* i. 242 In his ears was the hush rather than rush of the water over the dam.

2. A gush or rush of water; spec. in *Lead mining*, an artificial rush of water from a dam, to wash away the surface, etc.: see **HUSH** v. 3 Hence **hush-dam**, **hush-gutter**: see quot. 1821.

1821 W. *FORSTER Treat. Strata Newcastle to Cross Fell* (ed. 2) 283 Where the sloping ground to be hushed, is of any considerable length, from the hush-dam down to the bottom of the slope, the reservoir must contain a considerable quantity of water... to carry down the great quantity of rubbish which the water will raise in a long hush-gutter. 1825-80 *JAMIESON*, *Hush*, a sudden bursting out of water, a gush. *Ettr. For.* 1861 *Durham Chron.* 13 Sept., The 'hushes' from the lead mines, which had done so much harm to the fish. 1893 *Heslor Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hush*, a great rush of water. This is produced artificially... so as to bare the surface of the rock in order to discover indications of ore in the face of a hill side.

Hush (*hʊʃ*), *a. arch.* [A later modification of **HUSH** a., after the introduction of **HUSH** v. 1 and *int.*] Silent, still, quiet, hushed.

1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 508 The bold windes speechlesse, and the Orbe below As hush as death. 1607 *ROWLANDS Diog. Lanth.* 22 At night when all was hush. 1666 *Perrys Diary* 22 July, Walked through the House, where most people mighty hush, and, methinks, melancholy. 1708 *Moss grown a Rat* 31 You... are hush in his Cause, that you may be able to speak in your own. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* vi. iii. The owl has seen him, and is hush. 1841 *LONGF. Frithiof's Homestead* 29 Hush sat the listening bench.

Hush (*hʊʃ*), *v.* 1 Also 7 *whosh*. [Found first in 16th c.; app. in its origin a back-formation from **HUSH** a., which was in much earlier use, and appears to have been, from its final *t*, at length treated as a pa. pple.: see **HUSHED**. A verb **HUSHT** (q.v.) of the same form as the adjective is recorded in 16th c. dictis.]

1. *trans.* To make silent, still, or quiet; to impose silence upon; to silence, quiet.

1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* in 4 *Supplic.* (E.E.T.S.) 83 Yf they were of God, they woulde... not be hushed with an acte in parliament. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. v.* i. 110 My dutie hushes me. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* ii. xvii, Which...

(like the Word of God) in one instant hushes outrageous tempests into a sudden stillness and peaceful calm. 1793 Pope *Odys.* xiii. 3 A pause of silence hush'd the shady rooms. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv. To... hush the sailor's fearful groan. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 152 The very birds... hushing their own strains, listened in charmed silence. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxi. The little child awoke... Charley... began to walk about hushing it. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 59. 35 Hushing their talk.

b. with *up, down*, as intensive additions.
1662 BUNYAN *Holy War* (ed. Cassell) 21 Thus would Diabolus hush up and quiet the town of Mansoul. 1858 Frauds *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 4 If he would hush down the waves of heresy as he had restored peace to the waters of the Mediterranean. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems, Dante at Verona* xiv. Pages hushed their laughter down.

2. *transf. and fig.* To reduce to tranquillity, to suppress (anything disturbing or disquieting); to allay, lull, pacify. Also with *up*.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 178 The matter was whosht up with the conclusion of the marriage. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* i. 1. Wilt thou then Hush my cares thus? 1784 MANN in *Litt. Lit. Men* (Camden) 427, I do sincerely congratulate you, that the disturbance is hushed. 1859 BYRON *Juan* i. lvi. There's a rumour which I fain would hush. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3. 233 The quarrel between the baronage and the Church... was hushed in the presence of a common danger.

3. Usually in phr. *hush up*. To suppress talk, mention, or discussion of; to procure silence concerning; to keep from getting known.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 125 Resolved to have all things hush up. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 ¶ 5 It had indeed cost him a Hundred Pounds to hush the Affair. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. v. The thing was hushed up, and never known at court. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 207 Either the Envoys have not written... or their communications are hushed up. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 165 What is vulgarly called hushing the transaction. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 225/2 Opportunities for a suspicious matter being improperly hushed up.

4. *intr.* To become or be silent, quiet, or still. Also *colloq.* with *up*.

1661 [see HUSHING *phl. a.*] 1820 SIDNEY *Pt.* xxxix. v. But I doe hush, why do I say thus much? a 1634 RANDOLPH *Amynas* iii. ii. Wks. (1875) 218 All hush to bed. 18... LOWELL *Sonnets* xx. Let praise hush. 1825 LYNCH *Rivulet* xvii. iv. O, let us hush and hear His holy word. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* To hush up, to cease speaking, to be silent, to hush. 1865 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Feb. 3/3 Mr. Gladstone rose as leader of the House, and everyone hushed to hear his decision.

Hence **Husher** (in 7 whooshers), one who hushes or quiets.

1650 TORRIANO, *Ninnatrice*, a rocker, a stiller, a luller, a whooshers or a dandler of children asleep.

Hush, *v.2* Now *dial.* [A modification of the natural utterance *sh*!; cf. SHOO. Cf. Ger. *hushen* in same sense.] *trans.* To scare or drive off (birds, etc.) with cries of 'hush!' or 'sh!'.
1613-16 W. BROWNE *Past. Past.* ii. iii. She hushy him thence, he sung no more, But... flew tow'rd's the shore. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 409 Whilst David was hunted up and down like a partridge, and hushed out of every bush. 1880 ANTRIM & DOWNS *Gloss.* *Hush*, to drive a flock of fowl, saying at the same time, 'Hush, hush'. Sometimes *Whush*, or *Wheeshoo*.

Hush, *v.3 north. dial.* [Echoic. Cf. HUSH *sb.3*] *trans.* To send or let forth (water) with a rush; *spec.* in Lead mining, to send a rush of water over a sloping surface, in order to uncover ore, and separate it from the earth and stones in which it is embedded, or for similar purposes. Hence **Hushing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.*

1750 Phil. *Trans.* XLVI. 364 Which gives it [the River] the Colour of Water hushed from Lead-mines. 1799 *Mining lease* in Barnewell & Cressw. *King's B. Rep.* IX. 507 With full power... to do all other things (hushing only excepted) as might be necessary. 1821 W. FORSTER *Treat. Strata Newcastle to Cross Fell* (ed. 2) 282 note, Considerable quantities of float ore have been procured at Greengill mine, in Alston-moor by Hushing. 1828 Craven *Dial.*, *Hush*, to detach, by force of a running stream, earthy particles from minerals. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Hush*, to wash away soil from mines or quarries by a rush of water. 1886 W. M. EGGLESTONE *Weardale Names* 73 The earliest method of searching for lead ore was by collecting the water in dams and hushing the surface of the ground where metalliferous veins existed. 1887 *North Star* 28 Oct., [He] had promised... that he would have a stop put to the hushing process.

Hush (*hʊʃ*), *int.* [app. a later form of HUSHT *int.1*; cf. SH! It might also be taken as imperative of HUSH *v.1*] A command to be silent or quiet; silence! = *Sc. whisht*!

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Hush*, *Husht*, peace, or be still. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 94 No more you petty Spirits of Region low Offend our hearing: hush. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 125 'They employ'd themselves while the Bills were reading, about—' 'Hush, hush'. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii. 'Hush, they are pilgrims', whispered Viraldi. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 225 Silence! Hush! what noise was this?

Hushaby (*hʊʃəbi*), *int.*, *v.*, and *a. dial.* [f. HUSH *v.1* or *int.* + *by* in *by-by*, BYE-BYE¹, child's name for 'sleep' or 'bed': cf. also *lullaby*, *rockaby*.]

A. int. (or imperative of *vb.*) Hush! and go to sleep; a word used in lulling a child.

1796 *Mother Goose's Melody* 15 Hush-a-by baby On the tree top, When the wind blows The cradle will rock.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Hushie-baw-Babbie*, the cradle-song to babes. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 66 'It is one constant hush, hushaby', he said; 'it would make one sleep pleasantly'.

B. *vb. trans.* To lull to sleep with 'hushaby'.
1848 Mrs. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix. (1882) 23/2 Hushabying a baby as wouldn't be hushabied.

C. *adj.* 'Tending to quiet or lull' (*Eclectic Rev.* cited in Worcester 1846).

Hushed (*hʊʃt*), *phl. a.* Also 7-8 hush'd. See also HUSHT. [Historically a continuation of the earlier *adj.* HUSHT, but treated as the *pa. pple.* of HUSH *v.1*, after the appearance of the latter.] Reduced to silence; silenced, stilled, quieted.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 15 Vouchsafe me, then, your hush'd observations. 1690 DRYDEN *Comq. Granada* i. i. No more; but hush'd as Midnight Silence go. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 8 ¶ 7 The Air was hushed, the Multitude attentive. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vii. 183 No brethren of Saint Dominic inhabit the hushed and empty cells. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 3/6 All spoke in hushed whispers.

Hence **Hushedly** (*hʊʃədli*) *adv.*, in a hushed manner.

1821 G. MEREDITH *Poems, Song*, Hushedly, mournfully, mistily up to the shore. 1822 LE GALLIENNE *Love's Worship*, In morning meadows I have knelt to thee, In noontide woodlands hearkened hushedly.

Husher = *usher*; see HUISHER.

Hushful (*hʊʃfʊl*), *a. rare*. [f. HUSH *sb.1* + *-FUL*.] Full of or pervaded by silence or stillness; tending to hush to rest. Hence **Hushfully** *adv.*, with suppression of noise, silently.

a 1861 D. GRAY *Poet. Wks.* (1874) 7 Hushfully falls the soft, white, windless snow. 1884 W. SHARP in *Harper's Mag.* June 117 The tide's faint ripples creep Along the brown sands hushfully. 1889 M. CAIRD *Wing of Azrael* I. vii. 110 Harry found himself alone in the hushful twilight.

Hush-hire, *rare*. = HUSH-MONEY.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 426 Their noble disinterest rejected all hush-hire.

Hushing (*hʊʃɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.1*. [f. HUSH *v.1* + *-ING*.] The action of HUSH *v.1*; the action of rendering still, silent, or quiet; the whispering of *sb.*! as in enjoining silence. *Hushing up*: see HUSH *v.1* 3.

1813 L. HUNT *Poems, To T—B—Esq.*, With thousand tiny hushings, like the swarm Of am bees. 1831 [POPE] *Assassins Paradise* 41 But whisper'd hushings checked the words that broke. 1840 Mrs. PEABODY in *Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 338 She believed that it was better for all, even for the criminals, that there should be no hushings-up.

Hushing, *vbl. sb.2*: see HUSH *v.3*

Hushing, *phl. a.* [f. HUSH *v.1* + *-ING*.] That hushes: see the verb.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) Y iij b. The tunable notes of the pretty birds among the hushing woodes of the hilles. 1800 L. HUNT *Robt. Hood Poems* 141 The coffin was stript of it's hiding pall, Amidst the hushing choir. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 110 When a God gives sign, With hushing finger. 1890 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 183 More vocal through the hushing night.

Hence **Hushingly** *adv.*, in a hushing manner; with the sound *sh*! as in enjoining silence.

1833 RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* to The echo of our measured, tiptoe tread ran hushingly round the vault. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. i. 6 The waves... laid themselves hushingly upon the sands, as if to caution us to silence.

Hushion (*hʊʃən*), *Sc.* Also *hoeshin*, *hoshen*. [Possibly a popular formation from HUSEAU.] A stocking without a foot; a hogger, hugger.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 118 Some wi' wallets, some wi' weights, An' some wi' hoshens caprin Right heigh. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* iv. She dights her grunzie wi' a hushion. 1890 *Songs of Nursery in Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) II. 121 Hushions on her bare legs.

Hush-money. [See HUSH *v.1* 3.] Money paid to prevent disclosure or exposure, or to hush up a crime or discreditable transaction.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 9, I expect Hush-Money to be regularly sent for every Folly or Vice any one commits in this whole Town. 1731 SWIFT *Poems, To Gay* 107 A dextrous Steward, when his Tricks are found, Hush-money sends to all the Neighbours round. 1845 (16 Apr.) BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* (1868) 150 This bill... is hush-money given that they may not proclaim to the whole country... the sufferings of the population. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 214 He had been forced to pay hushmoney to informers.

Hush-shop, *local*. [f. HUSH *v.1* or *a.*, in reference to the quietness of its operations.] A house for the clandestine sale of drink; an unlicensed drink-shop. (See quot. 1865.)

1844 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 108 In short, it was a hush-shop. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 287 The Sunday is spent... in the beer-shop, or gin-shop, or hush-shop. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 15 note, The term 'Hush Shop'... 'hush' signifying that the company frequenting such places were expected to conduct themselves as orderly as possible, that no alarm might be given to parties in authority.

Husht (*hʊʃt*), *int.1* Now *dial.* Also 6 *hui(s)ht*. [app. a variant of HUSHT *int.*, q.v.] = HUSH *int.*

1307-8 (ed. 1531) T. USK *Test. Love* i. v. (ed. Skeat I. 90), Thus, after jangling words, cometh huiisht! pees! and be stille! 1553-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Bat*, a worde of reproche: as tush: tut. Sometime of silence, as husht. 1598

FLORIO, *Citto*, a word to bid children holde their peace, as we say whusht, husht. 1611 COTGRA., *Howische*,... husht, whist, ist, not a word for your life. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 155 Husht, poor weeping Mary. 1887 S. CHEST. *Gloss.*, *Husht*, hush!

Husht, *int.2* [Cf. HUST *int. 2*.] A cry to frighten off or drive away an animal.

1823 W. B. BARKER *Lures & Penates* 285 As soon as the dog seizes the bird, the master calls out, *Husht! Husht!* throwing a stone or any thing he can at him to make him let go the bird.

Husht (*hʊʃt*), *a. arch.* Also 5 *husst*, *hushte*, *hoscht*. See also HUSHED. [In 15th c. texts, *husht*, *hushte*, varies with HUST, *huyst*, and WHIST, derived from the corresponding interjectional forms, to express the state which these enjoin or produce. As an *adj.*, *husht* gave rise to a *vb.* and *sb.* of the same form; but it appears to have been at length felt as a *pa. pple.*, as if *hush-t*, from which feeling there arose a new verb HUSH; under the influence of this, the original *adj.* itself passed into the *pa. pple.* *hush'd*, HUSHED, of which it is now treated as a variant spelling.] Silent, still, quiet; later, Reduced to silence, rendered silent.

1400-30 Chaucer's *Knt.'s T.* 2123 (Harl. MS.) When þey were sette and husst [Six-text, *husst*, *huyst*] was al þe place. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 813 All was hoscht and styll. 1530 PALSGR. 589/1, I can make my chyldre hushte when me lyst, though he krye never so fast. 1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 458 Euen as the wind is husht before it raineth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ix. 80 Husht Winds the topmost Branches scarcely bend. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* i. 72 The husht billow.

† **Husht**, *v. Obs. rare*—^o. Also 6 *whosht*. [f. HUSHT *int.1* or *adj.*: cf. HUST, WHIST, WHISHT *vbs.*, and see HUSH *v.*] *a. trans.* To still, to hush. *b. intr.* To be still or silent.

1530 PALSGR. 589/1, I hushte, I styll, *je repaysse and je recoyse*. Declared in 'I husht'. 1554 HULOET, *Husht* or kepe silence, *reticeo*... silio. 1598 FLORIO, *Tasentare*, to whosht, to still, to put to silence, to hould ones peace.

Husht, *sb.* [f. HUSHT *int.* or *a.*: cf. HUSH *sb.2*] Silence, quiet, hush.

1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K vj b, He that was proude and bare him hye muste syt in husht alone. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. i, Even in the husht of night.

† **Hushtness**, *Obs.* [f. HUSHT *a.* + *-NESS*.] Silence, stillness.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* (N.), A generall hushtnesse hath the world possest.

Hushty (*hʊʃti*), *a.* [f. HUSH *sb.3* + *-Y*.] That is characterized by the sound *hush*.

1803 MISS ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 97 The hushty sound (if I may be allowed to coin that epithet) of the seashore.

Husk (*hʊsk*), *sb.1* [Late ME. *huske*, of uncertain origin.

A common word since c 1400, of which no earlier trace has been found. Conjectures have been offered of its relationship to Ger. *hülse*, Du. *hulze*, *huls*, which (notwithstanding the identity of sense) appear to be historically and phonetically untenable, and of its ultimate derivation from *hūs* 'house', which is perhaps possible: cf. for the form, *chink*, *dalk*, *halk*, *holk*, *polk*, *stalk* (and see Kluge, *Stammbildung*, § 61); for the sense, LG. *hūske* = Ger. *hüschchen*, 'little house', in E. Fris. also 'core (of an apple)', 'case' (e.g. spectacle-case), 'paper bag'; also MDu. *hushkin*, *husken*, Du. *hushken*, 'little house', 'core (of an apple)'; Ger. *gehäuse*, 'case, capsule', etc. The connexion of Norwegian *husk* 'piece of leather used to enlarge a shoe-last', is quite uncertain.]

1. The dry outer integument of certain fruits and seeds; esp. the hard fibrous sheath of grain, nuts, etc.; a glume or rind; *spec.* in U.S., the outer covering of an ear of maize or Indian corn.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cliv. (1495), Codde and an huske hyght Siliqua. c 1400 MAUNDEY. xxi. (1839) 188 As the Note of the Haselle hath an Husk with outen. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) 40 Pe macez er be huskes of be nutemuge. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 254/2 Huske of frute, or ober lyke, *corticillus*. 1474 CAXTON *Chace* 81 The huske which is about the grayn. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xv. (R.), To fil his bealie... with the veraï huskes and coddes, wherwith the hogges were fedde. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xv. 16 The huskes [Wycl., *linu*, COVERD. *coddis*, *coddos*] that the swyne ate. 1631 WIDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 36 The Chesnut... is covered with a sharpe huske, and within it hath a red huske. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 156 Carret seeds are like a cleft of a Coco-Nut Husk. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Verdegrease*, The Husks of pressed Grapes. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 87 The malt is parched until it has acquired a slight tinge of yellowness on the husk. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xiii. 29 The women who in Autumn Stripped the yellow husks of harvest.

† b. The calyx or involucre of a flower. *Obs.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 210 Whyche floure yf he se yt not yet sprynge oute of the huske. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Husks*, among botanists, the part which a flower grows out of... Of these there are several kinds, as bulbous or round husks, bottle husks, middle husks, foot husks, hose husks.

c. Husks collectively, husky matter.

1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 233 By about the twenty-fourth day the wine was ready for clearing of the husk. *Ibid.* 234 The sweet wine had already no husk in it.

2. Applied to animal coverings or shells: † a.

The coriaceous wing-case of an insect; an elytron.

Obs. b. The shell or case of a chrysalis; a cocoon. ? *arch.* c. In Georgia, U.S., an oyster shell.

1554 HULOET, *Byttel* flye with a blacke huske. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farne* 488 Euerie one [silkworm] shutting vp himselfe in his scale or huske, which they make

and build up in two daies. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xii. 226 A good bait is the young brood of Wasps or Bees, baked or hardened in their husks. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 187 Several of them flew away in Gnats, leaving their husks behind them in the water floating under the surface. *Ibid.* 215 They seem covered, upon the upper side of them, with a small husk, not unlike the scale, or shell of a Wood-louse. 1803 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1830) 228 This [chrysalis] also in its turn dies; its dead and brittle husk falls to pieces, and makes way for the appearance of the fly or moth. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 11, I saw the dragon-fly come from the wells where he did lie. An inner impulse rent the veil of his old husk.

3. *techn.* Applied to a frame of various kinds: see *quots.*

1686 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 100/2 Husk is a square Frame of Moulding... set over the Mantle Tree of a Chimney between two Pillasters. 1873 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Husk, the supporting frame of a run of millstones.

4. *transf. and fig.* The outside or external part of anything; mostly in depreciatory sense, the mere rough or worthless exterior, as contrasted with the substantial inner part or essence.

1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 98 That... the bitterness & hardnesse of his (Death's) rough huske should hinder vs from the sweet taste of such a comfortable kernal. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iii. 10 A few huskes of reason. 1654 L. S. *People's Liberty* xvi. 39 Their acquiescing in God's choice should be the pith and kernel of the precept, and the setting up of a King only the husk and shell of it. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 85 Bashfulness and apathy are a tough husk, in which a delicate organization is protected from premature ripening. 1861-8 LOWELL *Emerson* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 355 He... gave us ravishing glimpses of an ideal under the dry husk of our New England. 1887 W. H. STONE *Harveian Oration* 21 The mere reproduction of the dry husks of thought termed words.

b. Applied to the human body.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 62 May not our soul... challenge a good share of our time... or shall this mortal husk engross it all? 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 102 It is a matter of perfect indifference to me what becomes of this little ugly husk of mine, when once I shall have 'shuffled off this mortal coil'.

† c. Applied to a person. *Obs.*

1601 MARSTON *Paquill & Kath.* i. 76 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) II. 138 You keepe too great a house... You same drie throated huskes Will sucke you vp. *Ibid.* iv. 39 *Ibid.* 183 *Bra. In.* How like you the new Peet Mellidus? *Bra. Sig.* A slight bubbling spirit, a Corke, a Huske.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* (from 1), as *husk-porridge*; *husk-like* adj.; 'in the husk', as *husk corn*, *nut*; *husk-hackler*, 'a machine for tearing corn-husks into shreds for stuffing for mattresses, pillows, cushions, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1689 S. SEWALL *Diary* 3 Oct. (1878) I. 191 Husk Corn. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* ed. 3) II. 60 Flowers with valves like grasses, and husk-like calyces. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* Wind. i. 1003 To see the people swallow hot Husk-porridge which his chartered churchmen stir. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 5/2 The husk nuts piled on the top.

Husk (hʊsk), *sb.* 2 [In sense 1 of uncertain origin; possibly from HUSK *sb.* 1: cf. also HUSK *v.* 2; in sense 2 app. a back-formation from HUSKY *a.* 4.]

1. A disease affecting cattle: see *quots.*

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* in *O. C. & F. Wds.* (E. D. S.) 62 *Husacks*, a disease affecting the throat. The result of worms in the bronchial tubes; called also *Hush*, *Hosk*, and *Hoose*. 1735 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 247 The husk... is a disease, to which bullocks are very subject, while young... The creature is seized with a short dry cough, by which he is perpetually teized. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 230 Some of my hogs... were affected with a violent cough vulgarly called the husk. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 210 In oxen, sheep and swine, the disorders called the foul, the rot, and the husk will be perpetuated from generation to generation. 1892 *Wiltsh. Co. Mirror* 5 Aug. 1/6 Mixture for Pigs... intended to cure Colds, Lameness, Husk, Worms.

2. Huskiness.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* 4 Clearing the husk in his throat with two or three hems. 1887 *Daily News* 23 July 6/7 [It] brings a husk to the father's voice as they shake hands in a last 'good-bye'.

† **Husk**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.*, the dog-fish: see **HUSS**.

Husk (hʊsk), *a. dial.* [app. a back-formation from *husky*: but cf. **HASK** *a.*] Dry, parched, HUSKY. Also *comb.*, *husk-voiced* adj.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Husk*. (3) Dry; parched. *Linc.* 1876 LANIER *Poems, Clover* 24 Nor Dick husk-voiced upbraids The sway-back'd roan.

Husk (hʊsk), *v.* 1 [f. HUSK *sb.* 1] *trans.* To remove the husk from, to deprive of the husk.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 57 b, The germanes husk millet and eat it with milk. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 567 Pistores were those... who husked and cleansed the bearded red wheat. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 53 Pepper, when dried it is black, and husked white. 1737 EDWARDS *Wks.* (1834) I. 363/1 The children were... husking Indian corn. 1856 OLIVEST *Slave States* 42 The maize is afterwards husked in the field, at leisure. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 138 They are husking rice, a very laborious process.

Husk (hʊsk), *v.* 2 *local.* [Goes with HUSK *sb.* 2] *intr.* Of cattle: To cough as when suffering from the 'husk'. Hence *Husking* *vbl. sb.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 135 Sicknes of the Loongs is... a short husking, and thrusting out of the toong withall. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 354 They [bullocks] were all observed to husk soon after being purchased.

Huskanaw, -oy (hʊ'skənɔ-, -oi), *sb.* [American Indian.] The ceremony or ordeal, formerly in use among the Indians of Virginia, of preparing young men for the duties of manhood by means of solitary confinement and the use of narcotics. So **Huskanaw**, -oy *v.* to subject to this treatment.

1705 R. B. BEVERLEY *Virginia* III. P. 32 (1722) 177 The Solemnity of Huskanaw is commonly practis'd once every fourteen or sixteen Years... The choicest and briskest young Men... are chosen out by the Rulers to be Huskanawed. *Ibid.* 179 The Appamattucks, formerly a great Nation, tho' now an inconsiderable People, made an Huskanaw in the Year 1690. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Huskanawing*, a Solemnity practised by the Virginian Indians... It is an Institution or Discipline that all young Men must pass under before they can be admitted to be of the Number of Great Men, Officers, or Cockarouses of the nation. 1768 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 444 So much out of his element that he has the air of one huskanawed.

† **Huske**, *Obs.* According to Strutt, An old name for a 'company' of hares.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. (1876) 80 A huske or a down of hares; a nest of rabbits; a clowder of cats.

Husked (hʊskt), *a.* [f. HUSK *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1]

† 1. Furnished or covered with a husk. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis*, etc. *Epit. Ld. Offalye* (Arb.) 152 These soundest wheatcome with chaffy filthhood is husked. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 A small fruit... husked like a Chesnut. 1638 *Hist. Albino & Bellama* (N.), Like Jupiter husk in a female skin. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 205 Though the Corn be like Wheat, and not husked, as all Spelt is.

† b. Having husks (to feed on). *Obs.*

(Referring to the parable of the prodigal son, *Luke* xv.) 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers.* Eng. 3 Lead by Iohn Fox into this wyld bogge-field of his husked Saints.

2. Stripped of the husk; hulled.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 199 Let her see the husked Barley and Scallions, and the fat of a male Goat. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 329 Rice which they sell ready husked. a 1868 MEADE *New Zealand* (1870) 332 Cocoa-nuts, husked and opened.

Husken, *a.* [f. HUSK *sb.* 1 + -EN⁴.] Of the nature of a husk.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* viii. § 2 (1643) 410 When these daintie creatures (silkworms) have made them little husken houses.

Husker (hʊskər), *[f. HUSK *v.* + -ER¹.]* One who husks; one who removes the husk of corn; U.S., one who takes part in a husking-bee.

1793 J. BARLOW *Hasty Pudding* III. When to the board the thronging huskers pour. 1850 WHITTIER *Huskers* 10 From many a brown old farm-house... the merry huskers came.

b. A machine for removing husks.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Corn-husker*. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 365 The automatic rice-husker.

Huskiy (hʊski), *adv.* [f. HUSKY *a.* 4 + -LY².] In a husky manner; with a husky voice.

1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. VII. viii. (1872) II. 337 The ruggedst of human creatures... growling huskiy something which we perceive is real prayer.

† **Huskin**, *Obs.* *rare*. [f. *Huss* (see **HUSSE**) + *dim. suffix* -KIN.] A Hussite.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 716/1 The Huskins and Swinglans pursue the Lutheranes. 1533—*Answ. Poynted Bk.* *Ibid.* 1051/2 These Lutherane heretikes, these Huskins, Swinglans; and Tyndalins.

Huskiness (hʊskiːnəs), *[f. HUSKY *a.* + -NESS.]* The quality or condition of being husky, esp. of having a husky voice, etc.

1793 BEDDOES *Catarrh* 156 The huskiness of the bronchiz. 1801 GRO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vi. 'I tell no lies', said the butcher, with the same mild huskiness as before. 1871 NAPHYVS *Proc. & Cure Dis.* III. vii. 893 The patient is warned by the huskiness of his throat.

Husking (hʊskiŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. HUSK *v.* 1 + -ING¹.] The action of HUSK *v.* 1; the removal of the husk. *spec.* in U.S. The removal of the husk from Indian corn; hence, a party or gathering of the neighbours and friends of a farmer to assist him in husking his corn, usually enlivened with festivities; called also *husking-bee* (see b).

1721 B. LYNDE *Diary* (1880) 132 Fair day; husking at Colo's. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 195 A... machine for husking. 1793 J. BARLOW *Hasty Pudding* III. The invited neighbors to the husking come. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 1099 A tight, buxom girl... Who can sing at a husking or romp at a shearing. 1882 H. E. SCUDDER *Noah Webster* I. 15 Huskings and spinning bees made work and play shade into each other.

b. *attrib.*, as *husking-ballad*, -*bee* (see **BE** 1 4), *party*; *husking-glove*, -*peg*, -*pin*, articles used in husking Indian corn.

1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 156 The prisoner and the deceased were at a husking frolic. 1809 *Husking-bee* (see **BE** 1 4). 1850 WHITTIER *Huskers* 13 The master of the village school... a husking-ballad sung. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 186 The... husking-bee, where the lads and lassies sit round laughingly busy under the swinging lantern.

Husking, *vbl. sb.* 2: see **HUSK** *v.* 2

† **Husking**, *a. Obs.* *rare*—1. [cf. **HUSK** *sb.* 2 and **HUSKY** *a.* 4.] Of a cough: Husky, dry, rough.

a 1707 Bp. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 19 He had a husking cough, and frequently spit up stones. So I call them, for they resembled cherry-stones.

† **Huskiish**, *a.* 1 *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. **HUSK** *sb.* 1 + -ISH.] Of the nature of husks.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* xv. § 1. 251 All these huskiish Vanities, on which our Prodigal eates.

† **Huskiish**, *a.* 2 *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. **HUSK** *sb.* 2 (or ? **HUSK** *a.*) + -ISH.] Somewhat husky.

1718 BATES in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 873 They [cows] first refused their Food; the next Day had Huskiish Coughs.

Husky (hʊski), *sb.* Also -ey, -ie. [Supposed to be a corrupted contraction of Eskimo.] a. An Eskimo. b. The Eskimo language. c. An Eskimo dog.

1864 C. F. HALL *Life among Esquimaux* I. 66 Carl Petersen no speak Husky, quick. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 6/3 The Indians were terribly afraid of the Esquimaux, who up there are called Huskies. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 682 The original Newfoundland was but little removed from the native 'huskie', and therefore from the timber-wolf of North America.

Husky (hʊski), *a.* [f. **HUSK** *sb.* 1 + -Y.]

1. Full of, containing, or consisting of husks; of the nature of a husk.

1552 HULST, *Huskye*, or ful of huskes, *siliquaeus*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 315 Most have found A husky Harvest, from the grudging Ground. 1711 E. WARD *Quil.* I. 70 And made the husky Food go down. 1794 T. STONE *Agric. Surv. Linc.* 74 (E. D. S.) Large ant-hills, producing sour, coarse, husky sedge, or sword-grass. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 147 Browsing the jagged leaf or husky ear.

† 2. Having or consisting of a chrysalis case. (cf. **HUSK** *sb.* 2 b.) *Obs.*

1665 G. S. in Hartlib *Ref. Commu.* *Bees* 22 Wormes... which after turn into Flies, and so again into other husky Wormes without motion, and from them to other flying Insects. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.*, *Medit.* 1st May, Other families of them have forsaken their husky beds, and exult, and glitter in the warm sun-beams.

3. Dry, as a husk; without natural moisture, arid. *lit. and fig.*

1599 *Soliman & Perseda* I. A ija, A tale wherein she lately hath bestowed, The huskie humor of her bloody quill. c 1604 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* IV. (R.), Cut their dry and husky wax away. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 152 We had also for the most part very dry husky winds. 1759 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 132 Grounds... of a dry, gravelly, husky Nature. 1806 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i, His translation is hard, dry, and husky, as the outside of a cocoa-nut. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 523 The soil becomes dusty, or husky... that is, like a dry sponge. 1866 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 441 There was also a possibility that it [tobacco] would become husky from repeated sweatings.

4. Of persons and their voice: Dry in the throat, so that the timbre of the voice is lost, and its sound approaches more or less a hoarse whisper. (An effect of continued speaking, laryngeal inflammation, or violent emotion.)

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* 343 (E. D. S.) They have in Wilts a disease on their cows, which they call a husk or husky cough. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Husky*,... spoken of a person that has phlegm sticking in his throat, which occasions him to speak imperfectly. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. 12 Weezy (who, between ourselves, is as husky as hell). 1831 J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* 420 A deep husky cough. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* IV. 122 His voice was husky with anger.

Husling: see **HUSTLING** *vbl. sb.* 2

|| **Huso**, Also anglicized *huso*. [med.L. *hūso*, a. OHG. *hūso* = MHG. *hūse*, mod.Ger. *hausen*, early mod.Du. *huys*: cf. **HAUSEN**.] The great sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, found esp. in the Black and Caspian Seas.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Huso*, the Hausen or Lask, a Fish of a prodigious Bigness, so as it can scarce be drawn with a Team of three or four Horses. 1708 KERSEY, *Huso*, *Huso*, 1721 BAILEY, *Huse*, a Fish, of which is made the white Glew called Ising-Glass. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 282 The Huso, or Isinglass Fish. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. II. 107 There are two noted species of this fish;... the one is called the sturgeon by way of eminence, and the other the huso.

Huspi, -el (hʊsp'ɪ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. F. *houspiller* (15th c. in Littré) to maltreat by dragging about and shaking, altered from *hous*, *houspigner* (13th c.), f. *houisse* (see **HOUSE** *sb.* 2) + *pigner*, *peigner* to comb, and therefore properly = 'peigner le manteau, battre' (Hatz-Darm.)] *trans.* To treat with violence; to maltreat; to despoil; to harass.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 255/1 Huspylyn, or spoylyn. *spolio*, *dispolio*. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 38 When they are most terrified and huspi'd by these Ghosts. 1663 P. HENRY *Diaries* (1882) 143 Ye quarter Sessions at Clam-roost where ye Conventiclers, so called, were huspi'd. 1873 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Huspi*, 'I'll 'uspiel yo' children off that causey'.

† **Huss**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 **husk**(e); 9 **hurse**.

[Deriv. unascertained: the change of *husk* to *huss* appears to be as in Sc. *busk*, *buss*, etc.] The dog-fish, the skin of which was much used by fletchers for smoothing and polishing arrows. Also *attrib.*, as *huss skin* (*huskyn*, *hurse-skin*).

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 254/2 Huske, fyshe (K., H., husk, fische)... *sqnamus*. 1530 PALSGR. 233/2 Husse a fyshe, *rovsette*. 1550-1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Addit. MS. 25097), Huskyns for Fletchers, The skyn yjd. 1612 *Rates of Customs in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 328 Skins called... Husse skins for fletchers the skin... vis. 1662 *Stat. Ircl.* (1765) II. 415 Huss skins for fletchers, the skin 6d. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 286 Buck dress'd... Cald. Huss... Sheep and Lamb Skins. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Hurs-skin*, the hard tuberculated skin of a fish, from which shagreen is made.

† **Huss**, *v. Obs.* [An echoic word, parallel to **Huzz**. Cf. **Hoss**.] *intr.* To buzz.

1530 PALSGR. 589/1, I husse, I homme or make a noyse, as a flye dothe. Declared in 'I hosse'. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ii. (1870) 126 Muche lyke the husyng of a homble be. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 67, I feel a husyng thing go from my head. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 38 We find such a husyng Breez, that sometimes we are not able to ply against it.

Hussa (h, obs. forms of HUSZA). **Hussar** (huzā'i), sb. Also 6 **hussayre**, -are, 7 **hussare**, (vs)aron. [a. Hungarian *huszar*, orig. 'freebooter, free-lance', later 'light horseman', ad. OServian *hussar*, also *gusar*, *hursar*, *gursar*, *kursar* pirate, robber, freebooter, ad. It. *corsaro*, *corsare*, COBSAIR.

In the time of King Matthias Hunyady, in the second half of the 15th century, the word became applied to the Hungarian light horsemen, in which application it became known and used in the Western European languages: cf. Pol., Ger. *husar*, F. *hussard*, in 18th c. *hussard*, *housard*. In a Latin deed of armistice c. 1450, mention is made of 'prædones aut Hwzarij hungari', and in other Latin documents of the 15th c. they are called *hussarones*, *hussarones* (after *prædones*), whence occasionally *vs(aron)* in English. (Before the history was known, the word was fancifully derived from Magyar *huss* twenty: see Magyar *Nyelvtör* (Budapest) VI. 24, and Miklosich.)

1. A body of light horsemen organized in Hungary in the 15th c., and long confined to the Hungarian army; hence, the name of light cavalry regiments formed in imitation of these, which were subsequently introduced, and still exist, in most European armies, including that of Great Britain.

The dress of the Hungarian force set the type for that of the hussars of other nations, these being distinguished by uniforms of brilliant colours and elaborate ornament, two special characteristics being the dolman and busby (the former of which is now abandoned in the British army).

1530 R. COPLAND *Vict. agst. Turks in Ames' Typogr. Antiq.* (1816) III. 117 The capitayn generall... came... into y^e towne... with... xv. hondred hussayres, lyght horses. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 269 The horsmen of Hungary are commonly called Hussares, an excedyng rauensous and cruell kynde of men. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1610) 739 Hungarian horsemen, such as in time of peace liued by robbing, and are by an infamous name called 'Vsarons'. 1666-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 321 The Bashaw himself... being pursued by a Hussar, was taken hold of by him. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2349/3 The Regiment of Hussars, which the Elector of Bavaria resolved to raise... is now compleat: They are clothed in Red, having Caps with Feathers on their Heads, and Wolfs Skins on their left Shoulders. 1711 *Vind. Sackevell* 20 He appears to me more like a forraging Hussar. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* i. 352 Her whisker'd pandours and her fierce hussars. 1800-16 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., There are also several regiments of hussars in the British service. 1847 GLEIG *Waterloo* II. xxiv, The bold front presented by Vivian's hussars. 1851 GALLAGHER *Italy* 471 Squadrons of hussars and Hulans were scouring the plain in every direction.

b. **Black or Death Hussar**, one of the 'Black Brunswickers' (hussars with black uniform) who, in the war with France, 1809-13, neither gave nor received quarter; hence *fig.*

1815 SIR C. BELL *Let. to G. F. Bell* 2 July in Lockhart *Scott*, This was a Brunswicker, of the Black or Death Hussars. 1816 SCOTT *Let. to Jas. Ballantyne* *ibid.*, I belong to the Black Hussars of Literature, who neither give nor receive criticism.

2. **transf. and fig.** A skirmisher; a free-lance in literature or debate.

1768-74 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* (1852) I. 473 Your infinitely-infinite monades in infinitely-never single bodies... cannot get the better even of my light armature, my skipping scampering hussars. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 432 He was a mere hussar, who had no steady views to direct him.

3. **attrib. and Comb.**, as *hussar blue*, *boot*, *broth*, *jacket*, *livery*, *regiment*, *saddle*, *waistcoat*, *war*, etc.; *hussar-like* adj., and adv.

1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xi. (1760) I. 67 An Hussar waist-coat, scarlet breeches. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xi, Hussar-like, they skirmish lightly and out of all order. 1774 J. COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 60 A pair of hussar boots laced at the seams. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 211 He wore a deep green hussar jacket. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 521 Hussar saddle, with holsters and furniture. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 189 'Hussar broth', red herrings fried in gin. 1895 SIR E. WOOD *Cavalry in Waterloo Camp* iv. 81 The Brunswick Hussar regiment was now ordered forward from Quatre Bras. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/3 Hussar blue is in much demand.

Hence (*monce-wds.*) **Hussar** v. *intr.*, to carry on light warfare like a hussar. **Hussared** (huzā'id) a., made or ornamented like that of a hussar.

† **Hussarian**, ? a Hungarian hussar. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Amongst his countrymen, the High-dutchians and Hussarians. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 111 Sattin or silk waistcoats, hussard. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xviii. xiv. (1872) VIII. 82 A Daun Detachment, hussaring about in those parts.

Hussaw, **Hussel**, obs. ff. HUSZA. **HUSTLE**. **Hussif**, dial. f. HOUSEWIFE. **Husser**, var. HUISHER. **Hussilling**: see HUSTLING *vbl. sb.* 2

Hussite (hū'soit, hū'soit), *Ecl. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *Hussita* (usu. pl.), f. the surname of John Huss, or Hus (an abbreviation of the name of his native village *Husinec*, lit. 'goose-pen', in Bohemia).] A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian religious reformer of the 15th century.

1530 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/2 In Boheme the Hussites, in England the wycliffites. 1621 J. TAYLOR

(Water P.) *Motto* 31 Wks. (1630) II. 45/1 Of Romish Catholike, or Protestant: Of Brownist, Hussite or of Caluinist. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vi, As at first by those of your tribe they were call'd Lollards and Hussites, so now by you be term'd Puritans and Brownists. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 361/1 There are a few Hussites now in Bohemia.

b. **attrib. or adj.** 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 361/1 The Emperor Sigismund... agreed that the Hussite priests should be tolerated, even at court. 1883 *Athenaeum* 17 Nov. 631/1 In the fifteenth century we find traces of Hussite teaching and Hussite communities scattered throughout the whole of the land.

Hence **Hussitism**. 1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Oct. 620 The new doctrine was known as Wycliffism, a term which was only gradually abandoned in favour of Hussitism after the year 1430.

Hussive, **Hussle**, obs. ff. HOUSEWIFE, HUSTLE. **Hussy**, **hussy** (hū'zi), sb. Also 7 **hussie**, **hussie**, 8-9 **hussiey**, Sc. **hissie**. [A phonetic reduction of HOUSEWIFE, q.v.]

† 1. The mistress of a household; a thrifty woman: = HOUSEWIFE 1. Obs.

1530 *Edin. Burgh Rec.* (1871) 30 Na seruandis [shall] tak vther clathis than thar masteris and hussies and thar houshaldis clathis to wesche. 15... SIR J. MOFFAT *Wife of Auchtermuchty* iii, Dame, ye maun to the pleugh the morn, I sall be hussy, gif I may. 1728 DE FOX *Col. Jack* (1840) 245 Her being so good a hussy of what money I had left her. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 98 His loud hussiey, in her cobbled suit... Screams through the village.

2. A rustic, rude, opprobrious, or playfully rude mode of addressing a woman.

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 7 [To a mare] You are mistaken Hussy. 1676 HOBBS *Thiad* (1677) 47 Then Venus vext, 'Hussie!' said she, 'no more Provoke my anger'. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* v, Yes, hussy, and you shall be serviceable to me in the matter. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. viii, Hussy, I will make such a saucy trollop as yourself know, that I am not a proper subject of your discourse. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 235 Meg, ye idle hizzy... your pat is no on yet.

3. In some rural districts a mere equivalent of Woman, lass; hence, A strong country woman, a female of the lower orders; a woman of low or improper behaviour, or of light or worthless character; an ill-behaved, pert, or mischievous girl; a jade, minx. Also jocularly or in raillery.

The bad sense was at first mostly with qualification (*light*, etc.), or contextual.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiv. 8 Such another hussy as this was dame Alice Pierce, a concubine to our Edward III. 1648 BR. HALL *Sel. Thoughts* § 96 The light hussy 'wipes her mouth' and [says] it was not she. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* i. 8 You talk of paltry husses. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 242 ¶ 3 The young Hussesys would persuade me, that to believe one's Eyes is a sure way to be deceived. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 56 No, Miss; you are very light; but I don't say, you are a light Hussy. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 117, I, like a little proud Hussy, looked in the Glass and thought myself a Gentlewoman. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 24 Apr. in *Early Diary*, He... patted my cheek, and gently called me a little hussy. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 85 Buirly chieles, an' clever hizzies. 1795 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 158 A more... impudent hussy, is not to be found in the United States. 1809 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 70 The naughtier the little hussy behaved the prettier she looked. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman Rue Caïn* x, That bonnetless, bold hussy round that corner.

† 4. A case for needles, thread, etc.: = HOUSEWIFE 3. Obs.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 159 So I... dropt purposely my Hussy. 1847 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xxii, A better rope than the string of a lady's hussy.

5. **Comb.**, as † **hussy-case** = sense 4; † **hussy make** (cf. *housewife's cloth* s.v. HOUSEWIFE sb. 1 b). 15... *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) Ane pair of schetis of ten elne of hussy mak. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* xxxix, I have seen the Queen, which gave me a hussy-case out of her own hand.

Hence **Hussy** v. *trans.*, to call 'hussy'; **Hussydom**, the realm or aggregate of hussies; **Hussyness**, the character of a hussy.

1694 CROWNE *Married Beam* iv. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 309 Mrs. Lo. Begone! *Lia*. Begone? I won't be so snapp'd. Mrs. Lo. You won't, hussy? *Lia*. I won't be hussied neither. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1081. 490/1 The blackguardism and hussydom of London. 1881 DORAN *Drury Lane* II. 147 The leaders of fashion and the gaudiest flowers of hussydom.

Hussyf, **hussyskep**, Sc. ff. HOUSEWIFESHIP.

† **Hust**, *int.* Obs. [A natural utterance or 'vocal gesture', enjoining silence. It varies with *hustt*, *hustht*, *whisht*, *whist*, and *hist*, all having the characteristic element 'st'/'ht' preceded by the whispered consonant *h* or *hw*, with the connecting vowel *i*, or *u* (ui). See HIST.

As an interjection of command it is in effect identical with a verb in the imperative; nearly all the above variants were so treated, and in course of time developed verbs of the same form. The forms *hustt*, *whist* were also in early use as adjs. of condition; thence, by further development, came the vb. *hush*, followed by adj. and int. of the same form.] A sharp whispered sound enjoining silence: = HIST! ST! HUSH!

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 536 (only in Ellesm. MS.), Vn to Nicholas she seyde stille Now hust and thou shalt laughen al thy fill.

† **Hust**, a. Obs. [app. an adjectival use of *Hust* *int.*, as expressing the state which the int. produces: cf. *HUSHT* a.; also *WHIST*, *WHIST* adjs.] Silent, quiet, hushed.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 866 (915) When al was hust panne lay she stille and boughte. — Boeth. II. met. v. 35 (Camb. MS.) Tho weeryn þe crwel claryouns ful hust [*Addit. MS.* whist] and ful styll. c. 1385 — L. G. W. 2682 *Hypermetra*, And hust [*Fairf.* hustht, *Tanner* houstte, *Thynne* husthte] were alle In argon that cete. c. 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 2123 When they were set and hust [3 MSS. huyst, *Harl.* hustht] was al the place.

† **Hust**, v. Obs. rare-°. [app. derived from *HUST* *int.*, which can also be taken as a vb. in the imperative.] a. *trans.* To reduce to silence, to hush. b. *intr.* To be silent.

1530 PALSGR. 589/1, I huste, I styll, je repayse and je recoyse. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 194/23 Huste, silere.

Husting (hū'sting). Usually in pl. **hustings**. Forms: 1, 3 (9 *Hist.*) **husting**, 3 -eng(e); pl. 3-4 **hustings**, 6 -es, **hoysting**(e)s, 6-7 **hoistings**, 5-**hustings**. [OE. *hūsting*, a. ON. *hūs-þing*, house-assembly, a council held by a king, earl, or other leader, and attended by his immediate followers, retainers, etc., in distinction from the ordinary *þing* or general assembly of the people (the OE. *folc-gemot*, *FOLKMOOT*).

The *t* is probably due to weakening of the stress on the second syllable; cf. *nostril* from older *nos-pril*. The change may conceivably have already taken place in Danish, as in ON. *estur* for *es þu*.

The form *hoistings* found in 16-17th c. may have been due to association with *hoist* v.; but there is no evidence that the word was taken to mean 'platform' before 1682; Blount (1656), who suggests a derivation from F. *hausser* (*hauesser*) to raise, does so on the ground that it is 'the principal and highest court in London'.]

* In form *husting*.

1. An assembly for deliberative purposes, esp. one summoned by a king or other leader; a council. rare (in general sense). Obs. exc. Hist.

a. 1030 O. E. Chron. (MS. C. an. 1012 Hi [the Danes] genamon þa ðone biscop [Ælfæth], læddon hine to hiora hustinge [Land MS. heora hustinga]. c. 1205 LAV. 4766 Belin in Euerewic huld eorlene husting. *Ibid.* 11544 Octaves ure king i Lundene heold his husting. *Ibid.* 1275 to one speking]. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 149 Ælfeg., proceeded to preach to the hus-ting. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Tent.* viii. (1875) 202 They might drag him out into their husting, and threaten him with torture.

** In form *husting*, pl. *hustings*.

2. A court held in the Guildhall of London by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs (or Aldermen), long the supreme court of the city.

The early history of this is in many points obscure. The mention of 'husting's weight' in the charter of Cnut (see 5) suggests that the *husting* had already then become a permanent institution for the transaction of civic business.

The *Hustings* or *Court of Hustings* was formerly a court of common pleas, of probate, of appeal against decisions of the sheriffs, a court of record for the formal conveyance of property, etc.; but it is now convoked only for the purpose of considering and registering gifts made to the City. In the Calendar for 1898 'Hustings' are set down for 31 Tuesdays during the year, although there has been only one meeting since 1885.

a. singular *husting*. Obs. exc. Hist.

c. 1100 *Carta civibus London.* § 9 in Schmid *Gesetze* 435 Et amplius non sit miskenninga in hustenge, neque in folkesmote... Et husting sedet semel in ebdomada, videlicet die lune. 1c. 1140 *Docmt. of Sale* in Spelman *Gloss.* s.v., Wlfnouthus de Walebroc de London vendidit... domum suam terram... coram omni Hustingo de London, in domo Alfwini. 1125... *Lois de la cite de Lond.* (B. M. Addit. MS. 14252) (Godef.), En la cort le rei, ço est a saveir el husteng. 1237 in A. Thierry *Mon. inéd. du Tiers Etat* I. 805 (*ibid.*) Donné en pleyn hustenge de Londres, devant Andreu Beke-rel, adonk meyre de Londres. 1289-90 in Madox *Hist. Exch.* xx. 553 Rex... vult quod Scaccarium suum usque Hustengum Londonie transferatur. 1368 *Charter* in Madox *Formul. Angl.* (1702) 200 In pleno Hustengo Londonie de Communibus placitis. [1865 KINGSLEY *Herrow* xx, We will give you your lands in full husting. 1888 *Athenaeum* 27 Oct., Session of the Court of Husting.]

β. plural *hustings* in same sense as the sing.

c. 1460 *Plumpton Corr.* 5 He haith taken his *exigi facias* de novo & is with us called in the hustings. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 21 § 2 The Hustynges of London holden for Comen Plees before the Maire and Aldermen. 1513 MOSS *Rich.* III. Wks. 61/1 In the east ende of the hall where the maire kepeth the hustings [1568 GRAFTON, where the hoyst-inges be kept]. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 349 In London, where their hustings are as the Countie Courts. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Involment*, Entying of any Lawful Act in the Rolls of the Chancery... or in the Hustings of London, or by the Clerk of the Peace in any County. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* III. xi. 355 The highest and most ancient Court, is that called the Hustings... which doth preserve the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vi. (1809) 89 note, The sheriffs courts... from which a writ of error lies to the court of hustings, before the mayor, recorder, and sheriffs. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 206 Enrolled in the court of hustings. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. xi. 585 The Hustings is the supreme Court of London. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 125 An alien was to be admitted to the freedom only at the Hustings.

Fig. 1883 *Standard* 24 Sept. 5/2 Determined to have their differences out while science is in full hustings.

† b. According to Cowell, a similar court anciently held in other cities; but it is doubtful whether this is the meaning of the passage in *Fleta*.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Hustings*, .. Other Cities and towns also have had a court of the same name, as Winchester, Lincoln, York, and Sheppey, and others [*Fleta*

iv. Habet etiam Rex curiam suam in civitatibus... et locis... sicut in Hustengis Londoni Wintoni Lincoln Ebor & apud Shepey & alibi, where the Barons or Citizens have a record of such things as are determinable before them.

*** In form *hustings*, now usually constr. as *sing*.
† 8. The upper end of the Guildhall, where this Court was held; the platform on which the Mayor and Aldermen took their seats. *Obs*.

[1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1738/3 The Common-Hall met... where the Lord Mayor and Aldermen being come down to the Hustings, etc.] a 1734 *North Exam.* III. viii. § 22 (1740) 598 When... the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen are come upon the Suggestum, called the Hustings [etc.]. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 603 The royal family returned into the hall, and were conducted to the upper end of it, called the Hustings; where a table was provided for them.

4. The temporary platform from which, previous to the Ballot Act of 1872, the nomination of candidates for Parliament was made, and on which these stood while addressing the electors. Hence, contextually, the proceedings at a parliamentary election.

1799 *D'Urfey Pills* (1872) II. 242 What tricks on the Hustings Fanatics would play. 1794 *BURKE Sp. Electors Bristol Wks.* III. 14, I stood on the hustings... less like a candidate, than an unconcerned spectator of a public proceeding. 1796 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 164 In the market place stands the hustings. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph.* VI. (1872) 204 One thing the stupidest multitude at a hustings can do. 1850 *HT. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace* II. v. ii. 231 The Church question was the leading one on the hustings. 1889 *S. C. HALL Retrospect* I. 23 An unpopular candidate had frequently to beat a hasty retreat from the hustings.

5. attrib., as *hustling-court*, -day; *hustings-cry*, -movement, -orator, -topic; *hustings court* = sense 2; also, a court of local jurisdiction in Richmond and other cities of Virginia, U.S.; *hustings-weight* (in OE. *hustinges gewiht*), a standard weight for precious metals in the 11th c. (cf. *hustinum pondus* in Du Cange).

[c 1000 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Evi Sax.* (1865) 533 Duo cyphos argenteos de xij marcis ad pondus Hustingie Londonensis.] 1032 *Charter of Cnut* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 37 Mid hundeahtigum marcan hwites seolfres be hustinges gewiht. 1598 *Stow Surv.* v. xxvii. (1754) II. 467/1 Troy weight, was, in the time of the Saxons called the Hustings-weight of London. 1671 *F. PHILLIPS Reg. Necess.* 281 Some Courts or Hustings days. 1675 *OGILBY Brit. Intro.* 4 The High and Antient Hustings-Court for Preservation of the Laws. 1837 *DISRAELI Lett.* 21 Nov. in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 75 A second-rate hustings orator. 1844 = *Coningsby* II. i. The hustings-cry at the end of 1832. 1889 *Academy* 1 June 374/3 A hustling court was held in 1885, and again in 1888 (for the enrolment of deeds relating to benefactions to the City of London School). 1898 *E. W. JAMES Lett. to Editor*, In Richmond and other cities the Corporation Courts, frequently called Hustings Courts, exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Hustings Court of Richmond has appellate jurisdiction in small civil matters coming from the police courts or justices' courts.

Hustle (hʊ'sl), *v.* Also 8 *hussell*, 8-9 *hussle*. [ad. Du. *husselen*, *hutselen*, to shake, to toss, MDu. *hutselen* to shake the money in the game of hustle-cap, Efris. *hutseln*, to toss about, to move hither and thither, a frequentative of Du. *hutsen*, MHG. *hutzen*; cf. Du. *hutsen*, G. (dial.) *hutzen*, *hutzen* of similar meaning (see *HOTCH*). The stems *hut*, *hut*- appear in a number of formations in both High and Low German dialects, all implying a shaking movement. The development of sense 2 is exclusively English.]

† 1. *trans.* To shake to and fro, toss (money in a hat or cap, in the game of hustle-cap). Also *absol. Obs*.

1684 *OTWAY Atheist* II. As the boys do by their farthings, hustle them in a hat together, and go to heads or tails for them. 1736 *FIELDRING Pasquin* v. Places, requiring learning and great parts. Henceforth shall all be hustled in a hat, And drawn by men deficient in them both. 1755 *JOHNSON, To Hustle*, to shake together in confusion. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* III. vii. § 15 When they hustle, all the half-pence pitched at the mark are thrown into a hat held by the player who claims the first chance.

b. To shake about.
1851 *S. JUDD Margaret* I. ii. She saw a blue-jay washing itself... and hustling the water with its wings.

2. To push or knock (a person) about roughly or unceremoniously; to jostle in a rough or violent fashion; said esp. of a number who subject an individual to this treatment as a method of assailing or robbing him.

1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 21, I was hustled by those rebellious rapscallions. 1798 *Ann. Reg.* 56 Mrs. Dearing... was hustled by a gang of pickpockets. 1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Ledbury* x. (1886) 31 Two or three... gathered round the fresh comers... apparently with the intention of hustling them. 1879 *SALA Paris herself again* (1880) II. xi. 164 The business of the bludgeon men was to hustle and maltreat people.

fig. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 234 The proposed fraternity is hustled in the crowd of those treaties. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* June 784 Liking nothing better than hustling a Dissenter in print.

b. with complement: To push, thrust, force in such a way into or out of a certain position or through a certain space. Also *transf.* of the action of the wind, tide, etc.

1755 *Man* No. 21. 3 When the clergyman ended his discourse, the people... directly hustled the freethinker into my cart. 1768 *J. BYRON Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 243 The

ship had been hustled through the Granadillos in the night. 1804 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 36. 126 The tide sometimes runs so rapidly, as to hustle the ship on shore, before the sails can be made to act. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxvi, Mr. Huckster was pushed and hustled to the office again. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvi. 30 My packages... and Indian articles, minerals, fossils... I shall hustle them altogether. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 3/1 The enormous Budget for 1884 is being successfully hustled through the French Senate. 1889 *Jessop's Coming of Friars* v. 242 The husband who had just been hustled into his grave.

c. To urge, impel, push forward (into some action) in a rough unfastidious fashion.

1807 *SIR R. H. ROBERTS In the Shires* ii. 28 He hustles the cob into a canter, and makes for the nearest ford. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Jan., Women hustled into speech on all sorts of subjects, are like flowers planted in water-glasses with their roots exposed to the light.

3. *intr.* To push roughly against. Also *absol.* To crowd together, jostling each other.

1803 *BYRON Juan* ix. lxxxii, Ambassadors began as 't were to hustle Round the young man. 1837 *LYTTON Athens* II. 180 Their tall vessels... driven and hustling the one against the other. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 497 The woman will accuse some man of having hustled against her.

b. *intr.* To push or elbow one's way.

1805 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. xxxv. 346 The... society... that hustles into the churches on public festivals. 1857 *MRS. GATTY Par. fr. Nat.* Ser. II. (1868) 98 The tortoise began to hustle under the leaves and rubbish again.

4. *intr.* To move hastily, to hurry, to hustle; to work busily, push one's way actively, 'make a push'. 1801 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 84 Haymakers, hustling from the rain to hide. 1806 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxii, The King... had hustled along the floor. c 1867 *EDISON in Temple Mag.* (1897) Sept. 885/1 I've got so much to do, and life is so short, that I am going to hustle.

Hustle (hʊ'sl), *sb.* [f. *HUSTLE* *v.*] The act of hustling.

1. The act of shaking together: in *PITCH* AND *HUSTLE* = hustle-cap, pitch-and-toss.

1715 *State Quacks* 24 Playing at Pitch and Hustle. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* III. viii. § 15 Pitch and Hustle.

2. The act of pushing or jostling roughly.

1803 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* I. 351 The hustle of anarchy. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. v. iii, A thousand-handed hustle and jostle. 1837 *MRS. SHERWOOD Henry Milner* III. xl. 216 They clung fast to him, and it would have been impossible for him to have extricated himself without coming to a downright hustle.

3. *U.S.* Pushing activity; 'push'.

1892 *Home Missionary* (N.Y.) July 120 The hustle and stir of our day. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 5/1 With characteristic 'hustle', excursions in the United States have already been organised to Hawaii.

Hustle-bustle, *rare* = 1. [Cf. *HUSTLE* and *BUSTLE*.] A hustle in which there is much hustling or jostling: in quot. attrib.

1836 *T. HOOK G. Gurney* III. 35 A sort of hustle-bustle kind of confusion.

Hustle-cap (hʊ'sl'kæp). ? *Obs.* Also *hussel-cap*. [f. *HUSTLE* *v.* (sense 1) + *CAP* *sb.* Cf. *MLG.* *huseken*, *hutschen*, MDu. *hutssecruysen* as names of similar games.] A form of pitch-and-toss, in which the coins were 'hustled' or shaken together in a cap before being tossed.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 2. 1/2 If He delight at Hustle-Cap to play. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* II. An excellent hand at a song, hustle-cap, and chuck-farthing. 1809 *W. IRVING Knickerb.* (1819) 167 Youngsters who... squandered what little money they could procure at hustle-cap and chuck-farthing. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapt. of Fleet* I. 232 We played all night at brag, all-fours, teetotum, hustle-cap.

Hustlement (hʊ'sl'mənt). *Obs.* exc. dial. Forms: 4 *ostel(e)*, 4-5 *ostil*, 4-5 *hustil*, -yl-, 5 (hostilia-), 6 *hostil(e)*, *hustel*, *ustyl(l)*-, *hussel*, 7 *hustle*, 7-9 *hustlement*, dial. *husselment*. [a. OF. (*h*)*ostillement*, (*h*)*oust*-, (*h*)*ust*-, later out- (13th c. in Godef.), furniture, f. (*h*)*ostiller*, mod. F. *ouillier*, to furnish, equip, fit out with tools, f. OF. (*h*)*ostil*, (*h*)*oustil*, mod. F. *ouil* tool, and (*h*)*ostille* apparatus, utensil, tool.

M. Paul Meyer holds the OF. word to belong to *hostel*, L. *hospitale*: cf. med. L. *hostilia* house, dwelling (1265 in Du Cange). Conjectures of derivation from L. *utilis*, *usus*, are nugatory; though the accidental resemblance of later F. *ouil* to *utilis* has probably affected the later F. sense, 'utensil, tool'.

1. Household furniture; chiefly *pl.* articles of furniture, household goods.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. pr. v. 33 (Camb. MS.) It nedeth of ful manye helpynge to keypn the diuersyte of presyos ostelmentus [Addit. MS. ostelmentz, ed. 1560 hostilements]. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 35 Alle the hustilmentis of Beddyng. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 25 Pewter vessel, cofferys, and tubbes, wid alle othir ostilmentys generally. 1548 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 61 All the ustylment within the hows. 1599 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 244 One stece with all othir hustlement. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Hustlement*, household goods.

2. *transf.* Lumber; odds and ends, a miscellaneous collection. [? associated with *hustle*.]

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* Pref. A iijb, Described as being the disregarded pieces and huslement of the Creation. 1773 *Inventory in Cheshire Gloss.* 418 In Lumber or Hustlements 2s. 6d. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* *Hustlement*, a mixed gathering of persons or things.

Hustler (hʊ'slɔɪ). [f. *HUSTLE* *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who takes part in hustling a person; one of a gang of pickpockets who work on this plan.

1825 *KNAFF & BALDWIN Neugate Cal.* IV. 295/2 Known as a hustler.

2. a. *U.S.* An extremely energetic or 'pushing' person. b. A 'hustling' storm.

1882 *T. G. BOWLES Flotsam & Jetsam* (1883) 245 The sky... had that dull, leaden, greasy look which usually portends a real good hustler. 1886 *Publisher's Weekly* 18 Dec. 965/1 Young man, a 'hustler' in every respect. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 7/2 They have a word here to describe the typical New York man. They say he is a hustler. It... means a person in a condition of nervous hurry, and they are all hustlers here.

Hustling (hʊ'slɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 The action of the verb *HUSTLE* in various senses.

1760 *J. ADAMS Diary* 2 June Wks. 1850 II. 86, I had no... companions for pleasure, either in walking, riding, drinking, hustling, or any thing else. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 198 Amusing himself with pricking in the belt, hustling in the hat, &c. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 It [a horse] took a little hustling to prevent his being distanced. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 7/1 The first woman to cross over the divide... She did much 'hustling' in the winter, and she showed a noble pair of moose antlers as a trophy of her skill with the rifle.

† **Hustling**, *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs.* rare = 1. [? Echoic: cf. *rustle*.] Clashing, hurtling; ? rustling.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XII. xii. 7 The hustling in [ed. 1553 hussilling of] his armour dyd rebound And kest a terribill of a feirfull sound [Virgil, *horrendumque intonat armis*].

Hustling (hʊ'slɪŋ), *pl. a.* [f. *HUSTLE* *v.* + *-ING* 2.] That hustles, pushing.

1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* II The low bee-hive bench, the trough of hustling swine. 1896 *Boston (Mass.) Tral.* 4 Jan. 10/5 It... is more like the hustling United States dailies than the other Mexican dailies.

Huswife, etc.: see *HOUSEWIFE*, etc.

Hut (hʊt), *sb.* Also 7-9 *hutt*. [First in 17th c.; a. F. *hutte* (16-17th c. D'Aubigné in *Hatz.-Darm.*, 1611 in *Cotgr.*), a. MHG., Ger. *hütte*, OHG. *hutta*, *hutte*, hut, perh. = OTeut. **hudjā*, f. root *hud*, *hūd*- of OE. *hydan* to hide. A specific HG. word which has passed into LG., Du., and Swedish, as well as the Romanic langs. and Eng.; perh. as a word of the camp: cf. sense 1 b.]

1. A dwelling of ruder and meaner construction and (usually) smaller size than a house, often of branches, turf, or mud, such as is inhabited by savages, or constructed for temporary use by shepherds, workmen, or travellers. In Australia, applied to the cottages of stock-men: cf. *hut-keeper* in 4.

1658 *EVERLYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 100 A small hut of fern or straw. 1669 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 *Hut*, a small Hovel or Cottage. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. ii. 16 The next night came on before we could build more Huts, so we lay straggling in the Woods. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Abbd Conti* 1 Apr. Their houses are nothing but little huts, raised of dirt baked in the sun. 1766-68 *THOMSON Winter* 337 How many shrink into the sordid hut Of cheerless Poverty! 1775 *JOHNSON Journ. West. Isl.* *Outig* Wks. X. 439 By a *house* I mean a building with one story over another: by a *hut*, a dwelling with only one floor. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* II. 219 They proceeded until they came to some Indian huts. 1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 11 July 1/3 At head station are a three-roomed hut, large kitchen, wool shed [etc.]. 1893 *Bookman* June 86/1 Dining off black bread... in a Swiss peasant's hut.

b. *Milit.* A wooden structure for the temporary housing of troops.

1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 120 Within the Fort are many small houses or huts which lodge the Souldiers. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ix. § 63 Above a thousand Deal-boards, to make huts for the Soldiers. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* *Barack*, is an *Hut* like a little Cottage, for Soldiers to lie in, in the Camp: Formerly those for the Horse were called *Baracks*, and those for the Foot *Huts*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hut*,... a Soldier's Lodge in the Field. 1882 *MRS. EWING Story Short Life* II, The huts for married men and officers were of varying degrees of comfort and homeliness, but those for single men were like toy-boxes of wooden soldiers.

† c. A beaver's 'lodge'. *Obs*.

1728 *D. COXE Carolina* 48 Most Parts of North-America have Beavours; you shall scarce meet with a Lake, where there are not some of their Dams and Huts.

† 2. *transf.* The shell of a tortoise. *Obs*.

1608 *FRYER Acc. E. India* 4 P. 122 The Tortoise... the Neck reaching as far as the Hut, soft and undefensible. *Ibid.* Index Explanatory, *Callipat*, the Hut of the Tortoise.

3. The back end or body of the breech-pin of a musket.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hut*, the breech-pin of a gun. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. cxlii. Sched. B, The Barrels... shall be smoothed in the finished State, with the Breeches in the percussioned State, Huts filed up.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *hut-building*, -circle, -life, -tax, -village; *hut-shaped* adj.; *hut-hold*, the inmates of a hut; *so hut-holder*, the occupant of a hut (after *household*, -er); *hut-keeper*, one who keeps or guards a hut; *esp.*, in Australia, one who looks after the huts on a station while the occupants are away at work; hence *hut-keep v.*, *hut-keeping vbl. sb.*; *hut-shooter*, one who shoots from a hut; *hut-urn*, a cinerary urn of the shape of a hut.

1807 *P. GASS Jnl.* 174 We continued at our 'hut-building. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* 63 There are... other remains of great interest, such, for example, as... the 'Hut-circles'. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) I. 126 Boatman and 'hut-hold' were in bed. 1886 *Belgravia* Feb. 417 Each 'hut-holder... sweeps up and burns all the debris that may have accumulated during the day. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa*

112 We made for a group of 'hut-homesteads and chatted with the inhabitants. 1865 S. SIDNEY *Three Colonies Australia* (ed. 2) 280 (Morris) At every other station I have called at, a woman 'hut-keepers', while the husband is minding the sheep. 1800 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* x, 390 'Hut-keepers to remain at home and prevent robbery, while the other inhabitants of the hut were at labour. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 14 June 4/2 Did I go 'hutkeeping? Did you ever know a hutkeeper cook for sixty shearers? 1880 *Mss. Ewing Story Short Life* ii. Simple and sociable ways of living, necessitated by 'hut-life in common. 1857 *Black Anz. Pottery* (1858) II. 145 The old 'hut-shaped vases of the Alban lake. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 28 Feb. 213/2 The cost of being defrayed by a 'hut-tax. 1865 *Lubbock Preh. Times* ii. (1878) 53 'Hut-urns' or urns in the form of huts.

Hut (hʊt), *v.* [a. F. *hutter* refl., to make a hut for one's lodging, *f. hütte*: see *prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To place in a hut or huts; to furnish with a hut or huts; to place (troops, etc.) in huts, esp. for winter quarters.

1654 COTTERELL *Cassandra* III. III. (1676) 272 Souldiers, who made an end of hutting themselves. 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. E.* (1841) III. xxvi. 300 They were obliged to hut their camp, and remain in the open fields till January. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 758 We might have been hutted in some deplorable inn. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* xiv. VIII. 63 He makes his people hut themselves (weather wet and bad). 1879 DIXON *Brit. Cyprus* xiii. 124 Some of the men are hutted, but the officers are still in tents. 1894 J. WINSON *Cartier to Frontenac* 288 In the neighborhood there were a few New England Indians hutted for the winter.

b. *trans.* To put up (grain) in the field in a small stack' (Jam.).

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 286 The hutting of grain in the field is mostly had recourse to in late wet harvests. *Ibid.* 794 Gaiting and hutting corn.

2. *intr.* To lodge or take shelter in a hut or huts; to go into winter quarters.

1807 WILKINSON in *Pike Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) App. 29 The men solicited me to hut. 1849 SIR C. J. NAPIER in *Life* (1850) 148 Gough may hut, yet that will hardly do I fear. 1881 *Memo. G. Thomson* ix. 126 At the end of the hamlet where we hutted, I observed a neat little fence.

Hence **Hutting** *vbl. sb.*

1805 [see 1 b]. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 526 Not merely trench work, but hutting, cooking, washing. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 5/6 The troops are engaged in hutting with grass from the west bank.

Hut, obs. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of *HIDE v.* 1

Hut(t): see *HOT sb.* 3, a roll for a cock's spur.

Hutch (hʊtʃ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *huchoe*, (4) *houchoe*, 4-5 *huchoe*, *houchoe*, 5 *huschoe*, *huchoe*, 5-7 *hutoche*, (6) *hotoche*, 5- *hutoch*. [ME. *huche*, *hucche*, a. F. *huche* (13th c. in Littré; also *huge* 12-13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*):—med. L. *hūtica* ('cista vulgo *Hutica* dicta', 11th c. in Du Cange): ulterior etymology obscure, referred by some to Ger. *hut*, OHG. *huota* care, keeping, *hūten* to watch, guard (see *HERD*). In ME., *huche* ran together more or less with *whucche*, *whicche*:—OE. *hwicce* in same sense: see *WHITCH sb.*]

1. A chest or coffer, in which things are stored.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6230 To ley hyt vp. Oper yn cofre, oper yn buche. c. 1400 *Prompt. Parv.* 242/1 Hoche, or whyche (S. *husch*, H., P., hoche, hutchel), *cista*, *archa*. 1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 257 I. 351 His menyie robbe his chambre, and ryffed his huches. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cv. (W. de W.), Leues of the Lauri tree of Cedres and of Cipresse... put amonge clothes in huches [Bodl. MS. *whuchches*] saue the clothes... fro corrupcyon and etyngne of moughtes. 1536 *Rem. Sedition* 22 a, To gyue him money out of the comune hutch, to bye hym botis and shoues. 1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* 85 a, An old Vsurer... rakes vp thirty or forty thousande pounds together in a hutch. 1642 J. LANGTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 48 Some money was founde... hidd in the hutches of Otmeale. 1744 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 5 From the Cistern, if [the malt] is put into a square Hutch or Couch, where it must lie thirty Hours. 1789 *BRAND Hist. Newcastle* I. 421 note, Amongst the writings in the town's hutch. 1874 RILEY in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 341/2 The various documents... from the various lockers, and the ancient hutch, or chest in which they are preserved. *fig.* 1885 *ABP. SANDYS Sermon* xiv. § 28 All knowledge is shut vp... in the hutch of his breast.

† b. Applied to the 'ark of God'. *Obs.*

c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 51 Ine the ealde lawe beren hy The boche of holy crite. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxxxii. 8 Pou & be huche of bi halighunge. c. 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) viii. 85 That Arke or Huche, with the Reliques, Tytus ledde with hym to Rome.

2. A box or box-like pen or 'house' in which an animal is confined, as a *rabbit-hutch*.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 171 These Ferrets are kept in little hutches, in houses. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 139 They retreat, as the Conies do into their Clappers or Hutches. 1803 J. KENNY *Society* 152 A rabbit who had all his life been pent within a hutch. 1879 J. WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 79/2 Immediately the calf is born, it is removed to a suitable hutch or crib.

b. A small confined place or compartment occupied by a human being; applied contemptuously to a hut or cabin, or humorously to a small house.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 372 In a very spacious field there are little hutches built of that height as a man may stand upright in them: every one of these is shut with a little gate. 1719 *Dr Fox Crusoe* I. viii. I cannot express what a satisfaction it was to me to come into my old hutch. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 140 The French army... mainly used the 'tente d'abri', a low canvas hutch which was a miserable substitute for the ordinary tent. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 5/1 It is probably cheaper to have

such a private 'hutch' than to pay for five or six seats in the legitimate stands.

3. Technical. a. A salmon coop, crib, or cruvie.

b. Short for *bolting-hutch* (see *BOLTING vbl. sb.* 1 3).

c. A kneading trough. d. A box trap. e. A box for washing ore. f. A box-like carriage, wagon, truck, etc., used for transport purposes in agriculture, mining, etc. g. As a measure: see *quots.*

a. 1600 CAREW *Cornwall* 28 b, The Sammons principall accesse is betwene Michaelmas and Christmas... The... more profitable meanes of their taking, is by hutches.

b. 1619 B. JONSON *Pleas. reconciled to Virtue*, The plough and the flail, the mill and the hopper, The hutch and the boulder, the furnace and copper. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hutch*. 2. (Milling.) The case of a flour bolt.

c. 1628 tr. *Portia's Nat. Mag.* iv. xix. 146 The next day cast it [dough] into a Hutch, and adde more meal to it.

d. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Hutch*... also a trap made hollow for the taking of Weasels, or such like Vermin alive. 1779 T. SIMPSON *Vermin Killer* 4 Some make use of wooden traps, called hutches.

e. 1882 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hutch*. 2. A cistern or box for washing ore. *Cornwall*.

f. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* IV. III. 42 [They] carry [pease] home in a hutch-wagon, as they call it here [Sandwich, Kent]. 1790 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) I. 1. 84 Driving a one-horse booby hutch about the streets. 1796 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* (1813) 54 The carriages used for carrying corn to market, &c. are called hutches, drawn by four horses... They are thirteen feet long...

generally three feet wide before, and four behind at the bottom... and twenty [inches] deep. 1825-30 JAMIESON, *Hutch*, the kind of basket or small wagon, in which coals are brought from the mine. *Lanarksh. Renfr.* 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Hutches* or *Tubs*, small waggon into which the miner loads his coal.

g. 1802 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 140 Dung is... emptied from carts into every third furrow, in small heaps (or hutches), five or six of such hutches being contained in a single-horse cart. 1812 J. WILSON *Agric. Surv. Renfr.* 26 The price of these pyrites or copperas stones, by old contract, was 2s. 6d. per hutch, of two hundred weight. 1825-30 JAMIESON s.v., The coal hutch is two Winchester bushels. 1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v., Six hutches of coal make a cart-load of about 14 cwt.

4. *attrib.*, as *hutch box* (see 3 a), *trap* (see 3 d).

1744-50 [see 3 f]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 371 The common or hutch trap may be used with effect... where but a few vermin prevail. *Ibid.* 372 The weasel... may be readily caught by hutch or box traps. 1868 *Law Rep. Q. Bench Div.* III. 288 A hutch-box, crib, or enclosed place in connection with a fishing mill-dam.

† **Hutch**, a. *Obs.* [app. a phonetic variant of *HULCH a.*; but cf. also *HUCK-*] Hunched, humped, gibbous: chiefly in *hutch back*. Also in *comb.* in *hutch-back'd*, hump-backed, hutch-shouldered, hump-shouldered.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* II. 115 Some... with crooked legges, and hutch-backes, rather like monsters than men. — *Captives* II. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, An ould bald fellowe, hutch-shoulderd. 1632 — *1st Pt. Iron Age* III. i. Fij b. What if Theristes... strid'd to hide his hutch-backe. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xiii. 249 The Acephali... might be nothing but some strong hutch-back'd People.

Hutch, *v.* Also 6 *huch*. [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put or lay up in a hutch or chest. Also *fig.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 254 To huch up double Ducates, to tell golde. 1624 MILTON *Comus* 719 In her own loins She hunched the all-worshipped ore, and precious gems To store her children with. 1863 LD. LYTON *Ring Amasis* II. 213 Hunched among the gray and dewy slabs, in the bloomy bottom of the glen, the old brown mill was crouching by his spectral wheel.

2. To wash (ore) in a hutch (*HUTCH sb.* 3 e).

In recent Dicts.

† **Hutchet**, *Her. Obs.* [ad. F. *huchet* (15th c. in *Godef.*), *f. hucher* to call or summon.] A hunter's horn; a bugle.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 36 Beareth Sable, a Cheuron betwene three Huchettes D'argent. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. i. (1660) 384 A Huchet or Hunters horn Argent. 1611 COTGR., *Cornette*, a Bugle, Huchet, or little Horne. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorksh.* III. (1662) 224 A Huchet or Bugle Argent.

Hutchinsonian (hʊtʃɪnsən'iən), *a.* and *sb.* [See -IAN.]

A. adj. a. Of or pertaining to John Hutchinson (died 1737), a writer on natural philosophy, who interpreted the Bible mystically, and opposed the Newtonian philosophy. b. Of or according to Anne Hutchinson (died 1643), an antinomian teacher in New England.

1765 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 9 Oct., Mr. Jones... seems to have totally overthrown the Newtonian Principles. But whether he can establish the Hutchinsonian, is another Question. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Temp.* *Christ* Notes 155 The doctrine of the Hutchinsonian School, which presumes... to teach that the relations of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, are merely official in the economy of redemption. 1894 W. WALKER *Hist. Congreg. Ch. U.S.A.* 215 The Hutchinsonian dispute, in the early days of Massachusetts.

B. sb. An adherent of either of the above.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 528/2 It appears to be written by an Hutchinsonian. 1770 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 30 Aug., Both of those are Hutchinsonians. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2058 A Hutchinsonian in science and learning, he was, nevertheless, chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham College.

Hence **Hutchinsonianism**.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 95/2 Mr. Catcott of Bristol... wrote a defence of Hutchinsonianism in Latin.

† **Hute**, *Obs. rare*. [A variant of *HUX sb.* 2 The inserted *t* is found also in Afr. *huteys* and the Anglo-L. *hutesium* = *huesium*, OF. *huteis*, *huteys* outcry: its origin is obscure.] Outcry: = *HUX sb.* 2

[1576 *Act & Edw.* 1 (Office of Coroner) Similitur de omnibus homicidiis. levetur Hutesium. 1590 BRITTON I. xxx. § 3 II porout enquire. de huteys a tort levé.] 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 1 Any outcry, hute, or fresshe suite of or for anie felonie.

Huther-muther, var. of *HUDDER-MUDDER*.

† **Huttit**, *pph. a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *huttit*. [See *HOOT v.* 2.] Execrated, execrable, abominable.

c. 1500 *Roull's Cursing* 47 in *Laing Sel. Rem. Pop. Poetry Scol.*, Flūxis, hyvis, or huttit ill, Hoist, heidwark, or fawin ill. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* VII. x. 65 This hutit Goddes [invocatum nomen]. *Ibid.* VIII. iv. 33 Onto this hutit monstre, this Cacus.

Hutment (hʊtmənt). [f. *HUT v.* + -MENT.] Accommodation or lodging in huts; a huted encampment.

1869 *Lancet* 30 Mar. 650/1 £14,230 for hutment for increased garrison at Malta. 1893 *Times* 9 Mar. 7/5 A company of infantry from the North Front hutments [Gibraltar]. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 5/2 A sea of white tents, brown blanket shelters, and nondescript grating hutments.

Hutt, obs. form of *HOT sb.* 1 (sense 3), *HUT*.

† **Hutte**, *Obs.* [Variant of *HOT sb.* 1]

1. A clod (of earth).

c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 188 With a shelle or hutte [gleba] adoun hem presse.

2. The mass of foam on a boiling surface.

1c. 1390 *Form of Cury* in *Warner Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 13 Set it over the fire and boile it; and when the hutte ariseth to goon over, take it adoun and kele it.

Hutted (hʊtəd), *a.* [f. *HUT v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished with or consisting of huts.

1778 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 212*/1 Enduring all the necessities of the season, under a hutted camp in the open field. 1885 R. HARTMANN *Anthrop. Apes* 294 A hutted encampment of the Obongo or the Doko.

Huttock, obs. and dial. var. *HATTOCK*.

Huttonian (hʊtʊn'iən), *a.* [See -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or relating to James Hutton the geologist (1726-1796), who maintained against Werner the igneous or 'plutonic' origin of unstratified rocks, as basalt, granite, etc.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 206 Deducible from the... Huttonian hypothesis. 1802 PLAYFAIR (title) Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory. 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiv. 457 The partisans of the Huttonian or volcanic theory. 1859 J. HAMILTON *Mem. J. Wilson* i. 12 The discussion... between Wernerian and Huttonian theorists.

B. sb. An adherent of the geological principles advocated by Hutton.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 202 The leading positions... of the Huttonians. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 196 These two parties are termed volcanists and neptunists: or more familiarly by geologists, Huttonians and Wernerians. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* VI. 113 The Huttonians or Vulcanists... advocated an igneous and eruptive origin for the traps, basalts, greenstones, and granites.

Hence **Huttonianism**, the theory of Hutton.

1802 *Athenaeum* 6 Aug. 181/3 Playfair constituted himself the apostle of Huttonianism.

Huus, obs. f. *HOUSE*. **Huve**, var. *HOVE*, *HOVE*, obs. f. *HEUGH*, *HOVE v.*, *HUE sb.* 1 **Huwyr**, var. *HURE*, *Obs.*

† **Hux**, *Obs. rare*. Also 1 *husc*. [OE. *hux*, *husc* = OS., OHG. *hosc*, of like meaning.] Mockery, scorn, derision. (Only OE. and early ME.)

a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 232a (Gr.) Heo... bone hleoðorcwyde husce belezde. c. 1000 *Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 513/11 *Per hironiam*, burh hux. c. 1205 *LAV.* 28865 Hux and boker me warp him on. *Ibid.* 29798 Hu Bruttsisce biscopces hine grætte mid huxes.

b. *Comb.*, as *hux-word*. (Cf. OS. *hoscword*.) a. 1000 *Andreas* 669 (Gr.) Huscwode bysopan. c. 1205 *LAV.* 21682 Mid heore hux worden [c. 1275 bokere wordes].

† **Huxen**, *huxon*. [Another form of **hoxen*, *Hox sb.*, and *HOCKSHIN*, repr. OE. *hōksinu* *HOUGH-SINew*.] The hough or hock of a quadruped; the hough of a man.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1677/4 A dapple Grey Gelding... a white spot above the Huxen of his further Leg behind. 1736-46 *PEGGE Kentisms* (E. D. S.), *Huxon*, the same as Somers(et) *hucksheens*, i. e. the hocks or hams.

Huxing. [Derivation uncertain; in form a *vbl. sb.* of a *vb.* **hux*, the existence of which is assumed by *Ash*, and in later Dicts.] A method of catching pike, by means of hooks suspended by lines from bladders.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Huxing of the Pike*, a particular way of taking that sort of Fish. 1727-41 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1707 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 46 There is also a method to take pikes with, called Huxing. Take thirty or forty bladders, blow them up, and tie them close and strong; and at the mouth of each, tie a line. at the end of the lines, let hooks be armed, the pike having taken the bait, will bounce about with the bladder, to the infinite diversion of all the spectators; when he is almost spent take him up.

Huxter, etc., obs. forms of *HUCKSTER*, etc.

Huy, var. *Hi prom.*; obs. f. *HOY sb.*, *HUX sb.* 2

Huyd, obs. pa. *ppl.* of *HIDE v.* 1 **Huydalgo**, obs. f. *HIDALGO*. **Huyde**, obs. f. *HIDE*. **Huydels**, var. *HIDEELS*, *Obs.* **Huyfe**, var. *HOVE* *sb.* 3 *Obs.*

Huyghenian (hoi'gi-niān), *a.* [f. *Huyghen-s* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Christian Huyghens, a Dutch mathematician and astronomer (1629-95).

Huyghenian eyepiece, a negative eyepiece of an optical instrument invented by Huyghens, consisting of two plano-convex lenses, with their plane sides towards the eye.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Satellites*, The..Huyghenian Satellite, as 'tis called, because discovered first by Mr. Hugen, revolves round Saturn, in about 16 Days. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 95 The pictures formed by deep achromatic triplet object-glasses acting with Huyghenian eye-pieces. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 50 The Huyghenian eye-piece. . . is the best for merely optical purposes.

Huyr (e, obs. f. HIRE; var. HURE, Obs., a cap. **Huyssénit** (hai'sénait). *Min.* [Named after Huyssen, its discoverer.] A greenish grey mineral, a borate of manganese and iron, from the salt mine at Stassfurt.

1863 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Suppl. 799.

Huyt, obs. f. HUST, WHIST. **Huyt**, obs. f. HUED. **Huyte**, obs. f. WHITE.

Huz, north. dial. f. US.

Huzz, *sb.* ? Obs. [Origin obscure. In the northern glossary to J. Hutton's 'Tour to the Caves' 1781, is 'Huzzin, an husk'.] (See quot.)

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 310 The smaller hulls, chaff and huzzes, that is, grains of corn in their hulls, passed thro' this wide wire grate.

Huzz (huz), *int.* [Echoic.] A buzz.

1807 HARDMAN *Waterloo* 20 The sprouts of this twig will rustle out Huzz! While their verdant branch lies buried in the fuz.

Huzz (huz), *v.* Also 6 **huzz**. [Echoic; see prec.: cf. *whizz*.] *intr.* (rarely *trans.*) To buzz. Hence **Huzzing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Factions* i. vi. 94 Gnattes.. drive the Lions with their stinging and terrible huzzing, cleane out of that quartre. 1557-8 PHAER *Aeneid* vi. R.ij b, As bees.. With huzzing feruent noise. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farms* 320 Whether you heare a great noise and huzzing within [the hive]. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* i. ii. Mrs. Graciana has flung a Squib into his bosom, where the Wild-fire will huzz for a time, and then, crack, it flies out. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* v. i. 67 The waves Huzzing and booming round my sinking head. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 381 Let not your vessel be.. stopped close, until, by drawing it off, it be made to leave huzzing and sputtering. 1854 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (O. S.) xvi. Wi' 'is kittle o' steam Huzzin' an' maazin' the blessed fealds wi' the Devil's oan team. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 70 Just as a big dragon fly was huzzing-buzzing in his eye.

Hussa (huzā, huzā'), *int.* and *sb.* Also 6-8 **hussa**, 7 **hussaw**, 7- **hussah**, **hussay** (huzē'). [app. a mere exclamation, the first syllable being a preparation for, and a means of securing simultaneous utterance of the final ā.

It is mentioned by many 17-18th c. writers as being originally a sailor's cheer or salute: 'It was derived from the marine and the shouts the seamen make when friends come aboard or go off' (North *Exam.* (1740) 617). It may therefore be the same as *heisan*! *hissa*! originally hauling or hoisting cries: see HEEZE *v.* quot. 1549 and HISSA. (German has also *hussa* as a cry of hunting and pursuit, and, subsequently, of exultation.)

A. int. A shout of exultation, encouragement, or applause; a cheer uttered by a number in unison; a hurrah.

1682 N. O. Boileau's *Lutrin* int. 33 Oh see (says Night) these Rogues sing Huzz! proud Of sure success, under my favouring Shroud. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* i. i. Huzz then! huzz for the queen, and the honour of Shropshire! 1830 C. WORDSWORTH *Jrnl.* in *Overton Life* (1888) 50 Winchester beat Eton by sixty runs, huzza. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xix. Everybody was shouting, 'Huzzay! huzzay!.. Long live the King and Queen!'

B. sb. The shout of huzz; a shout of exultation or applause; a hurrah.

1573 G. HARVEY *Scholar's Love* in *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 115 Whatnes now.. My youthfulliste hollaes, hussaes, and shaoes, But wretched allies, godhelpes, and woes? 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 1 July, Went on board the Prince.. she had 700 men. They made a great huzz or shout at our approach, 3 times. 1679 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 1372/4 At his passing over the Bridge, the Castle saluted him with five great Guns, and closed the farewell with three Hussaws, Seamen like. 1686 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Sept., Queen's birthday.. made a great fire in the evening, many hussas. 1688 Wood *Life* 16 Dec. (O. H. S.) III. 289 Followed with a numerous company, with loud huzzaes. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 220 We saluted each of the other Ships with 3 Huzzas from on board her. 1734 POPK *Ess. Man* iv. 256 One self-approving hour whole years outweighs Of stupid starrers and of loud huzzas. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 2nd Regt. Foot* 65 The battalion advanced with a British Huzza, and the enemy abandoned the redoubt and fled. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin* xxxix. The chaplain slapped down his cards with a huzzay 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 16 The wild huzza of victory.

† **b. allusively.** One given to noisy or riotous conduct: a rake, a gallant. Also **hussa-woman**. 1660-73 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Mast.* i. ii. We are for the brisk huzzas of seventeen or eighteen. *Ibid.*, Tearing midnight ramblers, or huzza-women.

c. Huzz-men, men hired to shout 'huzz'.

1715 *Flying Post* 27 Jan., For scores of huzz-men.. £40.

Hussa (huzā, huzā'), *v.* Also 9 **hussah**, **huzzay** (huzē'). [f. **HUZZA** *int.*]

1. intr. To shout huzz. Constr. *at. for.*

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 510 They are Carousing and Huzzing like mad Devils with their roaring Companions. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* ii. iv. 42 They drink a Health

—Huzzah—to the Prosperity of the Highflown.. Ceremony-Monger. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 228 He immediately sets fire to it, huzzas at the explosion. 1802 HOME *Hist. Reb.* v. The populace.. who huzza for any thing that brings them together, huzzaed. a 1845 HOOD *Pub. Dinner* ii. Hip, hip! and huzzing, And singing and saying. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate* ix. The rustics huzzed for their landlord. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Ribbons*, I huzzay respectfully when they pass in procession.

2. trans. To acclaim with huzzas.

1688 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* i. 381 They huzz'd and humm'd them in great abundance. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 F. 5, I.. have yet Lungs enough to huzza their Victories. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 339 Some Persons were so impudent (to speak in the canting phrase) as to huzza him. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. xxvi. The brute crowd, whose envious zeal Huzzes each turn of Fortune's wheel. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* I. v. 49 The way of the world, which huzzays all prosperity.

Hence **Huzzing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Huzz'er**, one who shouts huzz.

1708 W. KING *Cookery* (R.), A caldron of fat beef and stoop of ale On the huzzing mob shall more prevail. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 44 (1740) 617 At merry Meetings, good Fellowship in Way of Healths, run into some Extravagance and Noise, as that which they called Huzzing, an Usage then at its Perfection. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 384 The huzzing multitude. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 426 Shouters, or singers, or huzzers. 1862 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 15 Feb. 6/1 A vulgar huzzar in the mob. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. x. viii. (1872) III. 298 'These huzzahings only tell me what I have lost!' said the new King.

Huzzard. ? Obs. [? f. **HUZZ** *v.* + -ARD. Cf. **BUZZARD** *sb.*, and **huzz-buzz** cockchafer (Chester and Shropsh.).] A species of fly used in angling.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 299 **Huzzard**.. This fly is little known.. It is larger than the green-drake, of a beautiful lemon-colour, both body and wings. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 177 Well known to the expert angler.. harry long-legs fly, hawthorn fly, huzzard fly.

Huzzie, huzzy: see **HUSSY**.

Hv-, a rare ME. spelling of *hu-*, as in *hv* = *hu*, *How*; *hvt* = *HUNT*; *hvyr* = *huir*, *HURE*.

Hw-, a frequent OE. initial element (:-Otent. *hw-*, pre-Tent. *kw-*), for which *wh-* was afterwards substituted; e.g. OE. *hwod*, *hwelp*, *hwistle*, *hwyl*, *hwylc* (early ME. *hwuch*), now *WHO*, *WHELP*, *WHISTLE*, *WHY*, *WHICH*. All OE. and early ME. words in *hw-* included in this dictionary will be found under *WH-*.

Hw- also occurs, esp. in early Sc. works, for *huu-* and *hu-*: e.g. *HW* = *hu*, *How*; *Hwe* = *HUE*; *Hwgsom* = *Ugsome*; *Hwick* = *huik*, *HOOK*; *Hwid* = *huid*, *HOOD*; *Hwide* = *huide*, *HIDE*; *Hwmbale* = *HUMBLE*; *Hwnt* = *HUNT*; *Hwou*, *hwu* = *How*; *Hwre* = *hure*, *WHORE*; *Hws*, *hwss* = *huus*, *hus*, *HOUSE*; *Hwyd* = *huyd*, *HID*; etc.

Hwyr, var. **HURE**.

Hy, var. **HEO**, **HI** *proms.*; obs. f. **HIE**, **HIGH**, **I**. **Hyacin**, corrupt f. **HYACINTH** (sense 1).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 54 Some deep empurpled as the Hyacin [so ed. 1611; ed. 1590 *mispr.* Hyacin; *rimes* vine, wine, incline] Some as the Rubine laughing sweetly red.

Hyacinth (hai'sinθ). Also 6 **hiacinthe**, **hiacint**, 6-7 **hiacynth**, **hiacinto**, 7 **hiacint**; see also **JACINTH**. [Ultimately ad. Gr. *δάκνυος* *hyacinth* (flower and gem), of unknown origin, explained in Greek myth as the name of a youth beloved by Apollo: see sense 2. The earliest forms in English were *jacincte*, *jacynct*, *jacynth*, *a.* OF. *jacincte*, mod.F. *jacinthe* (see **JACINTH**); the more classical form (after *L. hyacinthus*) was introduced in the 16th c. (so also *F. hyacinthe*, now antiquated, acc. to Hatz.-Darm.). In modern usage the gem is called *jacint* and *hiacint*, but the latter is the exclusive form for the flower.]

1. A precious stone. *a.* Rendering or representing Gr. *δάκνυος*, *L. hyacinthus*, ancient name of a precious stone of a blue colour, probably the sapphire. *b.* In modern use, a reddish-orange variety of zircon; also applied to varieties of garnet and topaz of similar colour.

[1230, etc. see **JACINTH**.] 1553 EDEM *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Rubines, Hiacinthes, Saphyres, Topases. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii. Wks. (Rldg.) 246/1 Dishes of agate, set in gold, and studded, With emeralds, saphyres, hiacynths, and rubies. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Confection of Hyacinth*, is a thin cordial electuary, composed of divers kinds of precious stones, particularly of that whose denomination it bears. 1782-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 709 A stone, through which many beautiful hyacinths are dispersed. 1820 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art.* § 207 (ed. 2) 199 Claudian describes the court dress of Honorius as sparkling with amethysts and hyacinths. 1879 ROSBORO & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. ii. 267 Zircon and hyacinth possess the formula *ZrSiO₄*.

c. Her. In blazoning by precious stones, the name for the colour *tenné* or tawny.

[1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. ii. 12/2 *Jacynthe*.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Tenny* or *Tawney*, the Herald's term for a bright Colour, made of Red and Yellow mixed; .. in the Coats.. of nobles 'tis called *Hyacinth*.

† **d.** A blue or purple fabric: = **JACINTH** *i. c.* Obs.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xlv. 12 An holle robe, of gold: and hyacinthe [1368 WYCLIF *iacynct*], and purple.

2. A plant. *a.* Rendering or representing Gr. *δάκνυος*, *L. hyacinthus*, a name among the ancients for some flower; according to Ovid a deep red or 'purple' lily (? *Lilium Martagon*), but variously taken by authors as a gladiolus, iris, or larkspur. (See *Bubani Flora Virgil.* 63.) Now only *Hist.* or *poetic*.

In ancient mythology the flower is said to have sprung up from the blood of the slain youth Hyacinthus, and the ancients thought they could decipher on the petals the letters AI, or AIAI, exclamation of grief (cf. Moschus *iii.* 6, Ovid. *Met.* x. 211). Hence many literary allusions; also Linnæus's specific name for the Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xliii. 202 Of the redde Lillie Ouide wryteth this, that it came of the blood of the Boy Hyacinthus.. And for a perpetuall memorie of the Boy Hyacinthus, Apollo named these floures Hyacinthes. 1595 DANIEL *Sonn.* xxxiv. You are changed, but not t' a hyacin; I fear your eye hath turned your heart to flint. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 16 O hyacinths! for ay your ai keep still, Nay, with more marks of woe your leaves now fill. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 220 The hyacinth on whose petals the notes of grief were traced.

b. In modern use, the English name of the genus *Hyacinthus* (N.O. *Liliaceæ*), consisting of bulbous plants with bell-shaped six-parted flowers, of various colours, usually drooping, arranged in a loose upright spike; esp. *H. orientalis*, a native of the Levant, of which numerous varieties are cultivated for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers. Also applied, with or without qualification, to various allied plants of similar habit, as species of *Scilla*, *Muscari*, etc.

Californian H., the genus *Brodiaea*. **Feathered H.**, *Muscari comosum monstrosum*. **Grape H.**, the genus *Muscari*, esp. *M. botryoides*. **Lily H.**, *Scilla Lilio-Hyacinthus*. **Missouri H.**, the genera *Brodiaea* and *Hesperocordium* (*Hesperanthus*). **Star H.**, *Scilla amana*. **Starch H.**, *Muscari racemosum*. **Tassel H.**, *Muscari comosum*. **Water H.**, a name of *Pontederica crassipes*, a water plant of Florida, etc., with clusters of light-blue or violet flowers. **Wild or Wood H.** (of Britain), *Scilla nutans* (= *BLUEBELL* 2); (of N. America), *Scilla* or *Camassia Fraseri*. (See *Treas. Bot.* and *Miller Plant-n.*)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlviii. 205 There be two sortes of Hyacinthes, they ouer and aboute diuers others whiche are also counted Hyacinthes. *Ibid.* 206 In Englishe also Hyacinthe or Crowtoes. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Tuberous Iris, Hyacinth Zeboin. 1728-46 THOMPSON *Spring* 546 Hyacinths, of purest virgin white. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 353 Beds of Ranunculus, Hyacinth, and Anemonies. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* i. vii. The hyacinth, purple, and white, and blue, which flung from its bells a sweet peal anew. 1851 LONGR. *Gold. Leg.* iv. *Convent Hirschau* 74 A delicious fragrance.. as of hyacinths. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 386 Sheets of hyacinth That seem'd the heavens upbreking thro' the earth. 1886 *Garden* 11 Feb. 90/1 Spare bulbs of Grape Hyacinths.. might be naturalised in the Grass. 1897 *Daily News* 30 June 8/1 Sir Herbert Maxwell objects to the southern use of the name bluebells, as applied to the flowers that he prefers to call wood hyacinths. 1897 H. J. WESSER in *Bulletin U.S. Dep. Agric., Bot.* No. 18 (title) The Water Hyacinth, and its relation to navigation in Florida.

c. fig. (pl.). Hyacinthine locks. (See **HYACINTHINE** 1.)

1768 SIR W. JONES *Solima* 5 in *Poems*, etc. (1777) 1 The fragrant hyacinths of Azza's hair.

d. A purplish blue colour resembling that of a common variety of the flower (see *b*).

1891 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/8 The new spring colour is called 'hyacinth' and is exactly that of the purple-blue hyacinth.

3. A bird; a kind of water-hen with purple plumage, as the genera *Ionornis* and *Porphyrus*.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *hyacinth-like* adj.; **hyacinth-glass**, a glass vessel for the water-culture of a hyacinth-bulb; **hyacinth-stone** = sense 1.

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* ix. The hyacinth-glasses in the parlour-window. a 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 61 A price less hyacinth-stone. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 71 Delicate white blossoms.. arrayed in a hyacinth-like form. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 11/1 In 1730 the hyacinth trade experienced its greatest prosperity.

b. esp. in reference to the reddish-orange colour of the gem (1 *b*), or the blue or purple colour of the flower (2).

1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 381/1 The Odoriferous yellow or Hyacinth Oil. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 29 Hyacinth red—high red with a shade of brown. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* x. 299 The hyacinth-hued hills. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 6/3 The favourite colour.. the hyacinth blue, so called by the milliners, notwithstanding the fact that it is more mauve than blue.

Hyacinthian (hai'si-npiān), *a.* [f. *L. hyacinth-us* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the hyacinth (sense 1 or 2), hyacinthine.

1714 EUSDEN *Crt. of Love* in *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 102 Proud Columns.. That hewn from Hyacinthian Quarries came 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* I. 5 A profusion of white waving locks.. conveyed some idea of their hyacinthian beauty, before age had silvered them over. 1852 CASWALL *Poems* 93 Hyacinthian blue.

Hyacinthine (hai'si-npiān, -in), *a.* Also 7-8 -in. [ad. *L. hyacinthin-us*, a Gr. *δάκνυος* *HYACINTH*: see -INE.]

1. Of the colour of a hyacinth (either the gem (1 *a*) or the flower). (Chiefly as a poetic or rhetorical

epithet of hair, after *Hom. Od.* vi. 231, *κόμης ὑακινθίνης* *δὲ μοίας*, 'locks like the hyacinthine flower', which in the next line seem to be compared to gold.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hyacinthine*, of Violet or Purple colour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 301 Hyacinthin locks Round from his parted forelock manly hung Clustering. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* vi. 274 His hyacinthine locks descend in wavy curls. 1791 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 363 Argentine flowers of antimony, hyacinthine glass of antimony. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon.* iv. (1864) 80 The splendid Hyacinthine Macaw (*Macrocercus Hyacinthinus*) is entirely of a soft hyacinthine blue colour, except round the eyes. 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 112 Shaking with burly mirth his hyacinthine hair. 1874 H. D. WESTROPP *Man. Precious Stones* 74 Many fine engravings, and also camei, occur in the essonite, and the hyacinthine garnet. *Ibid.* 93 The hyacinthine sard is... a rich... variety of this stone which possesses the orange-red tint.

2. Of, made of, or adorned with hyacinths.

1675 HOBBS *Odyss.* (1677) 73 From his hair the colour gray she [Pallas] took, And made it like the hyacinthine flower. 1760 FAWKES in *Anacron* xlii. (R.), With hyacinthine chaplet crown'd. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* vi. 286 His curling locks like hyacinthine flowers. 1822 'B. CORNWALL' *Sonn. to Skylark*, Hyacinthine bowers.

3. Like the boy Hyacinthus of Greek mythology.

1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Threnody*, The hyacinthine boy, for whom Morn well might break and April bloom.

|| **Hyades** (hài'adiz), *sb. pl. Astron.* Rarely anglicized *Hyads*. [a. Gr. *ὑάδες*, fem. pl., in popular etymology connected with *ὑεῖν* to rain (their heliacal rising being supposed to prognosticate rain), but perhaps f. *ὑς*, *ὑος* swine, the L. name being *sucule* little pigs. With the anglicized *Hyads* cf. F. *Hyades*.] A group of stars near the Pleiades, in the head of the constellation Taurus, the chief of which is the bright red star Aldebaran.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxv. (Bodl. MS.), Hyades bene reynny sterres, for in þe ryng of them falleþ moche rayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. viii. 21 Of every sterne the twinkling notis he... Arthuris huyfe, and Hyades. 1597 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiii. 192 The Pleiads and Hyads make the Seasons, the Dogstar maketh the heat of the Sommer. 1637 Heywood *Royal Ship* 27 Shining like five of the seven Hyades. 1842 Penny *Cycl.* XXIV. 104/2 Aldebaran and the Hyades form the forehead and eye. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece* (ed. 3) 413 The Pleiads, Hyades, and Orion's strength.

Hyæna, variant of **HYENA**.

|| **Hyæ-hya** (hài'ä, hai'ä), [Native name.] The Cow-tree of British Guiana (*Tabernaemontana utilis*): see **COW-TREE** 2.

1842 Penny *Cycl.* XXIII. 494/1 The milk-tree, or Hyæ-hya of Demerara. a 1882 Sir R. CHRISTISON *Autobiogr.* (1885) I. 390. I examined in 1830 the juice obtained by incision into the trunk of the Hyæ-hya tree.

Hyaléscent (hài'älé'sént), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὑάλος* glass + *-éscēt*.] Becoming hyaline or glassy. So **Hyalésence**, the process of becoming or condition of being hyaline.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hyalésence*. **Hyalin** (hài'älín), [f. Gr. *ὑάλος* glass (see next) + *-ín*.] *a. Physiol.* 'The pellucid point which is the first stage of development of the nucleolus of Schleiden (Mayne). *b. Path.* Recklinghausen's term for the translucent substance found in tubercle; called by Langhans 'canalised fibrin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *c.* An opalescent substance resembling chitin, which is the chief constituent of the wall of a hydatid cyst. (So called by Hoppe-Seyler.)

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **Hyaline** (hài'älín, -ín), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *hyalin-us*, a. Gr. *ὑάλινος* of glass or crystal, f. *ὑάλος*, *ὑάλος* glass (said to be originally an Egyptian word). Cf. F. *hyalin* (OF. *italin*).]

a. adj. Resembling glass, transparent as glass, glassy, crystalline, vitreous. (Chiefly technical.)

Hyaline cartilage, ordinary cartilage, as distinguished from fibro-cartilage or other varieties. *Hyaline degeneration*, a form of degeneration of various tissues in which they assume a glassy appearance.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 174 Sprinkled over with hyaline or glass-colour'd dust. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 117 As below she braids her hyaline hair. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 118 Body oblong, depressed... tunic whitish, hyaline. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 24 The... skeleton of the foetus... consists at first of hyaline cartilage. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ii. (1870) 30 Like the hyaline pavement which John saw in vision. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* April 613 Near the surface of the water... the inter-spaces [of the iceberg] lose their dead whiteness, and become hyaline or bluish. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 698 These hyaline or hyaloid degenerations are found... in aged dogs.

b. sb. l. 'A sea of glass like unto crystal' (*Θάλασσα ὑάλινη*, Rev. iv. 6); hence a poetic term for the smooth sea, the clear sky, or any transparent substance.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 619 On the clear Hyaline, the Glassie Sea. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* i. 162 Through the clear hyaline the Ship of Heaven Came sailing. 1876 M. COLLINS *Fr. Midn. to M.* II. Pref. Poem 186 Like halcyon brooding on the hyaline. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripples* II. xiv. 215 Meadows... fluttered with the pearly hyaline of dew.

2. *Anat. and Biol.* *a.* The **HYALOID** membrane of the eye. *b.* Hyaline cartilage (see A). *c.* = **HYALOPASM**.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hyaline*,... the pellucid substance in cells in process of development.

|| **Hyalinosis**. *Path.* [See -OSIS.] Hyaline degeneration: see **HYALINE** a.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 325 Hyaloid degeneration, or hyalinosis.

Hyalite (hài'älöit), *Min.* [f. Gr. *ὑάλος* glass + *-ITE* (F. *hyalite*): named by Werner 1794.] A colourless variety of opal, occurring in globular concretions.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 297 Hyalite, Müller's Glass, of the Germans. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 36 Known by the names of volcanic glass, glass of Müller, or hyalite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 201 Hyalite occurs in amygdaloid.

|| **Hyalitis** (hài'älöit'is), *Path.* [f. Gr. *ὑάλος* glass + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the vitreous humour of the eye.

1847 in CRAIG. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 975 Hyalitis is not excited by wounds.

Hyal- (hài'älö), combining form of Gr. *ὑάλος* glass, used in various modern terms, chiefly scientific and technical: as **Hyaloclast** (-klast) *noun-verb*. [after *iconoclast*], a glass-breaker. **Hyalograph** (-gráf) [Gr. *-γραφος* that writes], 'an instrument for etching on a transparent surface'; so **Hyalography** (-gráfi) [Gr. *-γραφία* writing], 'the art of writing or engraving on glass' (Webster 1864).

† **Hyalomelan** (e), *Min.* [Gr. *μελαν-* black], a name formerly given to glassy varieties of basalt. **Hyalomiot** (-mikt), *Min.* [Fr. *hyalomiot*, f. Gr. *μικτός* mixed], a mixture of quartz and mica, of granulated texture. **Hyalophane** (-le'n), *Min.* [Gr. *-φανης* appearing], a barium felspar, found in transparent crystals. **Hyaloplasm** (-plæz'm), *Biol.* [Gr. *πλάσμα* moulding, formation], transparent homogeneous protoplasm; hence **Hyaloplasmic** a., pertaining to or of the nature of hyaloplasm.

Hyalopterous (-ptéras), *a. Entom.* [Gr. *πτερον* wing], having transparent wings (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hyalosiderite** (-sídéröit), *Min.* [Gr. *σιδηρίτης* of iron: see **SIDERITE**], a very ferruginous variety of chrysolite, occurring in large glassy crystals. **Hyalospermous** (-spé'ímös), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], having transparent seeds (Mayne 1854). **Hyalotekite** (-tík'ait), *Min.* [Gr. *τήκειν* to melt: see **-ITE**], a silicate of lead with barium and calcium, which fuses to a clear glass. † **Hyalotype** (see quot.).

18... MOORE *Devil among Schol.* 106 That redoubt'd Hyaloclast, Who still contrived, by dint of throttle, Where'er he went to crack a bottle! 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xi. 199 He subdivides them into tachylites, or those which are soluble in acids, and hyalomelanes, or those which are insoluble in acids. 1853 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxv. 65 Analogous to the stanniferous granites, the 'hyalomictes, and the pegmatites. 1855 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Ser. II. XIX. 362 'Hyalophan' occurs... in the dolomite of the Binnen valley. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 246 Hyalophane... fuses with difficulty to a blebby glass. 1866 DALLINGER in *J. Nat. Hist.* 1899 A distinct granular condition becomes apparent in what was the homogeneous 'hyaloplasm. 1864 *Phil. Mag.* LXIII. 182 'Hyalosiderite occurs for the most part in crystals. 1855 R. HUNT *Photogr.* ix. 102 Specimens, which they term 'Hyalotypes. These are positive pictures, copied on negatives obtained upon the same material. Their peculiarity is the adaptation of them for magic-lantern slides.

Hyaloid (hài'älöid), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *hyaloïde*, or ad. L. *hyaloides*, a. Gr. *ὑαλοειδής* like glass, glassy, f. *ὑάλος* glass: see **HYALINE**.]

a. adj. (Chiefly *Anat.*) *a.* Glassy, hyaline. *Hyaloid coat or membrane*, a thin transparent membrane enveloping the vitreous humour of the eye. *Hyaloid body, humour, substance*: names for the vitreous humour (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *b.* Connected with the hyaloid membrane, as *hyaloid artery, canal, vein* (*ibid.*).

1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 306/1 The outer capsule formed by the hyaloid membrane. *Ibid.* 553/1 The hyaloid coat... is perfectly transparent. 1838 Penny *Cycl.* X. 139/1 There can be no doubt that the vitreous humour is secreted by the surfaces of the hyaloid cells. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 527 Covered by a thick hyaloid membrane.

b. sb. 1. *Anat.* The hyaloid membrane: see A. a. [1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1025 The *Hyaloïdes*, which envelops the Vitreous humour, is perfectly transparent.] 1838 Penny *Cycl.* X. 138/2 The pigment left by the ciliary body, which... rests upon that portion of the surface of the hyaloid. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 272/2 Beyond this hyaloid... is the retina.

2. = **HYALINE** B. i.

1844 Blackw. *Mag.* LVI. 31 A picturesque rock, immersed up to its shoulders in a green hyaloid.

|| **Hyaloiditis** (-öit'is). [f. prec. + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

|| **Hyalonema** (hài'älönē'ma). [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὑάλο-* glass + *νήμα* thread.] The glass-rope sponge, which roots itself to the sea-bed by a long stem twisted of fine siliceous threads. Hence **Hyalonemid**, a sponge of this family (*Hyalonemidae*).

1825 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 86 The Hyalonemas, or glass-rope sponges. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 64 In the sea of Japan is found a very remarkable sponge, generally known by the name of Hyalonema.

Hyalose (hài'älös), *Chem.* [f. as **HYALIN** + *-OSE*.] A dextro-rotatory sugar obtained from the hyalin of a hydatid cyst.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hybern-, incorrect spelling of **HIBERN-**.

Hyblean (hài'blē'an), *a.* Also **Hyblean**. [f. L. *Hybla-us* (f. *Hybla*, Gr. *Ἵβλη*) + *-AN*.] Of or pertaining to the town of Hybla in Sicily, celebrated for the honey produced on the neighbouring hills; hence *poet.*, honied, sweet, mellifluous.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 Not the Hyblean Nectar of heaven, whereof, he that drinks, shall never thirst againe. 1682 TATE *Ab. & Achit.* II. 1123 Thronging and busy as Hyblean swarms. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 526 From friendship... The Wise extract Earth's most Hyblean Bliss. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* 201 Golden and Hyblean eloquence!

Hyblan (hài'blān), *a. rare* -1. = prec.

1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* v. 190 She'll hear the softest hum of Hyblan bee.

Hybodont (hi'böd'nt), *sb. and a.* [f. Gr. *ὑβος* hump, *ὀδόν* hump-backed + *δόντις*, *δόντι* tooth.]

a. sb. A shark of the extinct genus *Hybodon* or family *Hybodontidae*, with conical compressed teeth.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 589 Intermediate between these (Cestracians) and the ordinary Sharks was another family, to which the name of Hybodonts has been given. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 278 note. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 388.

b. adj. Belonging to this family of fishes.

1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 339 The teeth are of what is called the 'Hybodont' form, having a general conical shape.

Hybrid (hài'brid, hi'brid), *sb. and a.* Also *hy-*, *hybride*. [f. L. *hybrida*, more correctly *hibrida* (*ibrida*), offspring of a tame sow and wild boar; hence, of human parents of different races, half-breed. Cf. F. *hybride* (1798 in Hatz.-Darm.).

A few examples of this word occur early in 17th c.; but it was scarcely in use till the 19th. The only member of the group given by Johnson is **HYBRIDOUS** a.; Ash and Todd have also *hybrid* adj., to which Webster 1828 adds *hybrid* sb. As to the ultimate etym. of L. *hybrida* see Prof. Minton Warren in *Amer. J. Philol.* V. No. 4.]

a. sb. 1. The offspring of two animals or plants of different species, or (less strictly) varieties; a half-breed, cross-breed, or mongrel.

Reciprocal hybrids, hybrids produced from the same two species A and B, where in the one case A is male and B female, in the other B is male and A female; e.g. the mule and the hinny.

a. of animals. (In 17th c. only as in original L.) 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 231 There is no creature ingenders so soon with wild of the kind, as doth swine: and verily such hogs in old time they called Hybrides, as a man would say, half wild. 1623 COCKERAM, *Hibrite*, a Hog ingendered between a wilde Boare and a tame Sow. 1828 WEBSTER, *Hybrid*, a mongrel or mule; an animal or plant, produced from the mixture of two species. 1851 D. WILSON *Præf. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 232 Grotesque hybrids, half-bird, half-beast. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. 26 The hybrids or mongrels from between all the breeds of the pigeon are perfectly fertile. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 112 There is a great difference between 'Mongrels' which are crosses between distinct races and 'hybrids' which are crosses between distinct species.

b. of human beings. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii. She's a wild Irish born, sir, and a hybride. 1861 J. CRAWFORD in *Trans. Ethnol. Soc. (N.S.)* I. 357 At the best we [English] are but hybrids, yet, probably, not the worse for that. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 434 Negroes from the Soudan, not such sickly hybrids as you see in Oxford Street... but real down-right Negroes half-naked, black as ebony.

c. of plants. [1788 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Hybrida*, a Bastard, a monstrous Production of two Plants of different Species.] 1828 [see a.]. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* x. (1858) 167 No hybrids but such as are of a woody perennial character can be perpetuated with certainty. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 358 Swedes are generally sown first. Hybrids... are usually sown next, and white turnips the last. 1867 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 306 The common Oxlip found everywhere... in England, is certainly a hybrid between the primrose and cowslip.

2. *transf. and fig.* Anything derived from heterogeneous sources, or composed of different or incongruous elements; in *Philol.* a composite word formed of elements belonging to different languages.

1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 213 A free resort to grotesque compounds... favours the multiplication of yet more grotesque hybrids. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 338, I will tell you what you are, a hybrid, a complex cross of lawyer, poet, naturalist, and theologian! 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Guyenne* II. vii. 163 A remarkable hybrid between a frank... bumpkin, and a used up exquisite. 1879 MORRIS *Eng. Acad.* 39 Sometimes we find English and Romance elements compounded. These are termed *Hybrids*. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 28 The ancient Romans would not have endured *scientistes* or *scientista*, as a new type of hybrid.

b. adj. 1. Produced by the inter-breeding of two different species or varieties of animals or plants; mongrel, cross-bred, half-bred.

1775 ASH, *Hybrid*, begotten between animals of different species, produced from plants of different kinds. 1799 E.

DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 149 note. Many hybrid plants described. 1883 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 47 These hybrid, or mule productions. 1887 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 96. I think there is rather better evidence on the sterility of hybrid animals than you seem to admit. 1895 PALGRAVE *Arabia II.* 211 The town inhabitants are at present a very hybrid race, yet fused into a general type.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Derived from heterogeneous or incongruous sources; having a mixed character; composed of two diverse elements; mongrel.

Hybrid bill, a bill in Parliament combining the characteristics of a public and private bill, which is referred to a *hybrid committee*, i.e. a committee nominated partly (as in a public bill) by the House of Commons and partly (as in a private bill) by the Committee of Selection.

1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) V. xii. 118 As Saint Paul... did [deal] with those judaizing hybrid Christians. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 309 Incomplete vaccination... again followed by a sort of hybrid result or modified variolæ. 1837-9 HAL-LAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. 1. § 87. 79 The historians use a hybrid jargon intermixed with modern words. 1859 ESKINE *May Law of Parl.* (ed. 4) xxiv. 613 Established by a public bill, brought in by the government, but otherwise treated as a private or 'hybrid' bill. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 120 As well executed as such a hybrid scheme can be. 1887 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etymol.* I. 430 English abounds with Hybrid compounds... words made up from different languages. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xiii. 185 note, In England... Hybrid committees are appointed partly by the House and partly by the Committee of Selection. 1893 *May's Law of Parl.* (ed. 10) 444 Public bills which affect private rights... are termed in practice 'hybrid bills'.

So to *Hybrid*, *Hybrid* *adjs.* = HYBRID *a.* 1693 COCKERAM, *Hybridum*, whose parents are of divers and sundry Nations. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) VIII. 16, I am persuaded the squash... is a hybrid plant.

Hybridation (-tʃən). [*a. F. hybridation, f. hybride* HYBRID: see -ATION.] = HYBRIDIZATION.

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 69 Finally, crossing between species, or hybridation, is extremely exceptional among plants and animals when left to themselves. 1888 *American V.* 88 The rejection of the theory of hybridation advocated by some oestreiculturists.

Hybridism (həi'bridiz'm, hi'b-). [*f. HYBRID + -ISM: cf. F. hybridisme.*]

1. The fact or condition of being hybrid; the hybrid condition in plants or animals as a biological phenomenon.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 110, I have now been three whole months on one chapter [of 'Origin of Species'] on Hybridism. 1868 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 147 Here are the phenomena of Hybridism staring you in the face.

b. The production of hybrids; cross-breeding.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* x. (1858) 169 Recourse is had to hybridism, when a wild insipid fruit may be possibly improved. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 208 It is, in fact, the instinct of self-preservation, which revolts at hybridism. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* Pref. (1884) 13 Inappropriate hybridism is checked by the Law of Sterility.

2. *Philol.* The formation of a word from elements belonging to different languages.

1868 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (ed. 5) 480 In seamstress and songstress we find instances of hybridism.

Hybridist. [*f. as prec. + -IST.*] = HYBRIDIZER.

1840 *Florist* 223 By the acquisition of this species, a new field for the hybridist is thrown open. 1850 *Ibid.* 80 Of late the skill of the hybridists has been misdirected to the production of size of blossom and novelty of colour. 1888 *Garden* 25 Feb. 123/1 Old Hybridisers had not, however, the material to work upon which modern Hybridists possess.

Hybridity (həi'briditi, hib-). [*f. as prec. + -ITY: cf. F. hybridité.*] Hybrid condition.

1837 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 8 It would lead to closest examination of hybridity. 1848 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 12 Briefly surveying the phenomena of hybridity. 1890 STUART GLENNIE in *Nature* 2 Oct. The Aryan languages present such indications of hybridity as would correspond with such racial intermixture.

Hybridizable, *a.* [*f. as next + -ABLE.*]

Capable of hybridization. 1864 J. D. HOOKER (W.), Hybridizable genera are rarer than is generally supposed. 1871 W. T. DYER in *Jnl. Bot.* IX. 304 Willows are hybridizable. 1893 ROMANES *Lett. in Life* iv. (1895) 332 Its constituent species being freely hybridizable.

Hybridisation. [*f. HYBRIDIZE + -ATION.*]

The formation of hybrids; cross-breeding between parents of different species.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 205 In the hybridization of plants experiments are always of much interest. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 314 The possibility of fertile hybridisation in such a manner shows that the plants have not long diverged from the common central stock.

Hybridine (həi'bridaiz, hib-), *v.* [*f. HYBRID + -INE.*]

1. *trans.* To subject (species or varieties of plants or animals) to cross-breeding; to cause to interbreed and thus to produce hybrids.

1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 258 Suited to the purposes of hybridising. 1849 *Florist* 201 This [sameness] led enterprising cultivators to hybridise the sorts they possessed. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1879) 249 Hybridised embryos probably often perish in like manner. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 53 The produce therefrom [a large bed] is completely hybridized by the agency of the wind and of bees.

b. To form or construct (words) in a hybrid manner (*Cent. Dict.*).

2. *intr. a.* To produce a hybrid or hybrids between two distinct species or varieties.

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1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 131 He grafted, and budded, and hybridised, and experimented. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Feb. 5/4 His attempts to hybridise with the other tuberous species have failed.

b. Of an animal or plant: To produce hybrid offspring by crossing with another species or variety; to cross or interbreed.

1868 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 219 [Sorghum] Its disposition to hybridize with broom-corn. 1880 *Chamb. Encycl.* s.v. *Canary*. The canary hybridizes readily with some other species of finch.

Hybridiser. [*f. prec. + -ER.*] One who produces hybrids by crossing different species or varieties of animals or plants.

1849 *Florist* 223 These difficulties... every hybridiser must make up his mind to encounter and surmount. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1879) 76 Every hybridizer knows how unfavourable exposure to wet is to the fertilisation of a flower. 1888 [see HYBRIDIST].

Hybridous, *a.* Now rare or Obs. [*f. L. hybrida + -OUS.* (The only word of the group in Johnson.)] = HYBRID *a.*; of hybrid character.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 69 Why such different Species should not only mingle together, but also generate an Animal, and yet that that hybridous Production should not again generate, and so a new Race be carried on. 1714 L. MILBOURNE *Traitor's Rev.* Pref. The phrase was hybridous, and therefore inelegant. 1771 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 172/2 Botanists... have produced hybridous plants. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 390 It proved to be a hybridous plant or mule. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 192 Elizabeth R., which is a glaring hybridous mixture of English and Latin. 1885 W. McDONALD in *N. Amer. Rev.* Sept. 290 No hybridous architecture.

Hyce, Hycht, obs. ff. HOISE, HEIGHT. *Hyd*: see *HIDE* *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1 *Hydage*, obs. f. *HIDAGE*.

Hydantoic (həid'antɔik), *a. Chem.* [Arbitrary formation from Gr. *hēōp* water + (ALL)AN-TOIC.] = GLYCULIC. So *Hydantoate* (həid'antɔi-tou), [*see -ATE* 1 c]; *Hydantoin* = Glycolylurea.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 227 Schlieper added the leucoturic, allitric, dilutric, hydantoinic, hydurilic, and allanturic or lantauric acids. *Ibid.* 135 Hydantoinic. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 702 Hydantoinic acid... crystallizes in large, transparent, colourless... prisms. *Ibid.*, All the hydantoates... are easily soluble in water. *Ibid.*, The hydantoin separates in colourless specular crystals.

Hydatic (həid'atik), *a.* [*ad. Gr. hēdaticus* watery, f. *hēdāro*-water. Cf. *F. hydaticque.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hydratid; watery. So to *Hydatical* *a.*

1710 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 34 A large hydatic or watery Tumor. 1872 FRASER *Ovar. Tumours* 42 The hydatic [cyst], with contents clear as spring water.

Hydatid (həi'datid, hi'd-), *sb. (a.) Path.* Chiefly in *pl.*; formerly in *Lat.* form *hydatides* (hida'tidiz). [*ad. Gr. hēdatis, hēdāro*-a drop of water, watery vesicle. Cf. *F. hydaticque.*] A cyst containing a clear watery fluid, occurring as a morbid formation in the tissues of animal bodies; esp. one formed by and containing the larva of a tapeworm; hence, the larva of a tapeworm (esp. of *Tenia echinococcus*) in its encysted state.

a. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 284 Some... by no means will admit of Eggs, but will have them all to be Hydatides. 1687 *Ibid.* XVI. 506 That Hydatides often met with in morbid Animal Bodies, are a Species of Worms, or Imperfect Animals. 1768 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 91 A great quantity of Hydatides, or small connected Bladders of clear water.

b. 1788 H. WATSON in *Med. Commw.* I. 90 The kidneys were... filled with hydatids. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 236 Calves, which have an hydatide with insects enclosed in it in the frontal sinus. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 163/1 The disease ['the sturdy'] is caused by a living animal in the brain, the Many-headed hydatid. 1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 218 An operation planned and carried out... for the radical cure of cases of hydatid of the liver.

b. *Hydatid of Morgagni*, a small body of which one or more are often found attached to the epididymis or to the Fallopiian tube; formerly supposed to be a hydatid, now generally held to be the remnant of the Müllerian duct.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Morgagni*. B. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or belonging to hydatids; of the nature of a hydatid; containing or affected with hydatids.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 203 The hydatid tumour of the breast... so named from its containing cysts of the nature of hydatids. 1809 SIR A. COOPER *Illustr. Dis. Breast* i. iii. 20 On the Hydatid Disease of the Breast. The term Hydatid might be applied to every watery tumour, and it may therefore here with propriety be employed. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 341 The hydatid cyst. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. vii. xiii. 391 The old writers gave them the name of Hydatids, or Hydatid Worms. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1116 One hydatid patient for every sixty-five admitted. *Ibid.* 1134 Percussion seldom yields the hydatid thrill.

Hence *Hydatidiform* (also contr. *Hydatiform*) [*cf. F. hydatiforme*] *a.*, having the form or character of a hydatid; *Hydatidinous* *a.*, of the nature of a hydatid; containing hydatids; *Hydatigenous* *a.*, producing hydatids.

1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* v. 238 Vesicular or 'hydatidiform disease of the chorion. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 78 Solid tumours... are found imbedded in the mass, and occasionally, but very rarely, it is 'hydatidinous. 1854

MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hydatiform. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 368 Hydatiform and polypoid tumors of the uterus. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hydatigenous. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* vii. (ed. 4) 37 Hydatigenous degeneration of the ovum is an objectionable name.

Hydatism (həi'datiz'm, hi'd-). *Med.* [*ad. Gr. hēdatis-m, f. hēdatis* to be watery, f. *hēdāro*-water. Cf. *F. hydatisme.*] A sound produced by motion of effused fluid in a cavity of the body.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1847 in CRAIG. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Hydatoid (həi'datoid, hi'd-), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. mod. L. hydatoides, a. Gr. hēdaroēidēs* like water, watery (f. *hēdāro*-water + *ēidos* form); *hēdaroēidēs* the aqueous humour of the eye. Cf. *F. hydatode.*]

a. *adj.* Resembling water, watery, aqueous. b. *sb.* The aqueous humour of the eye; also, the investing membrane of the aqueous humour (Webster 1864). (Cf. *HYALOID*.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydatoides*, the aqueous or watery Humour of the Eye. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hydatoid fluid*, the aqueous humour of the eye. *H. membrane*, the membrane of Descemet.

Hy-day-gles, hydegy: see *HAY* *sb.* 4 2.

Hydd, obs. f. *HIDE* *sb.* 1 *Hydder*, -ir, obs. ff.

HITHER. *Hyde*, obs. f. *HIDE*; obs. pa. t. and pple. of *HIE*. *Hydel*, -les, *hyddillis*, *hydles*, var. *HIDEL*, *HIDELS*. *Hyder*, obs. f. *HITHER*, *HYDRA*. *Hydious*, obs. f. *HIDEIOUS*.

Hydnoid (hi'dnoid), *a. Bot.* [See -OID.] Resembling or allied to the genus *Hydnium* of fungi.

Hydoso, -ous, etc., obs. ff. *HIDEOUS*. *Hydour* (e, *Hydowse*, var. *HIDOUR*, *HIDOUS*, *Obs.*

Hydr-, the usual form of *HYDRO*- bef. a vowel.

Hydra (həi'drā). Forms: *a.* 4-6 ydre, 5 ydres, 6-7 hydre, hyder. *b.* 4 idra, 6-7 hidra, 6- hydra. [*a. L. hydra, a. Gr. hēdra*, water-serpent; spec. as in sense 1. Some of the earlier forms are *a. OF. idres, ydre* (mod. *F. hydre*).]

1. *L. Gr. Myth.* The fabulous many-headed snake of the marshes of Lerna, whose heads grew again as fast as they were cut off: said to have been at length killed by Hercules.

a. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) When o dowte is determyned and kut away, ther wexen oother dowtes with-owte nowmbyr ryht as the heuedes wexen of ydre the serpent pat Eracles slowh. 1460 CAR- GRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 33 The vii. (labour of Hercules), killing of the grete serpent cleped Ydres. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. xix, How redoubted Hercules... Fought with an ydre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 23 Spring-headed Hydres; and sea-shouldring Whales.

b. 1308 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ix. (Bodl. MS.), Ydra is a serpente wip many hedes... and it is seide that 3if one hed is smyte of pree hedes growip agen. 1506 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. xii. 32 Like the hell-borne Hydra, which they faine That great Alcides whilome overthrew. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 308 Had I as many mouths as Hydra, such an answer would stop them all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 628 Worse Than Fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd, Gorgons and Hydres, and Chimera's dire. 1760 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 463 When Alexander the Great died, many tyrants, like many hydres, immediately sprung up. 1879 GLADSTONE in *Lit. Mag.* I. No. 6. 663 The Eastern question has as many heads as the hydra.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A thing, person, or body of persons compared to the Lernaean hydra in its baneful or destructive character, its multifarious aspects, or the difficulty of its extirpation.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cciv. 215 The serpent Idre of enuy and false conspiracy, whiche euer burned in the harte of Edricus. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. (1550) 118 b, That odyouse hydre and hissing serpent of Rome. 1586 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 378 They minister life and nourishment... to this monstrous Hydra of covetousnes and lucre. 1598 DANIEL *Sonn. Delia* xv. (R.), And yet the hydra of my cares renews Still new born sorrows of her fresh disdain. 1706 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* ix. 41 The hydra is not to be destroy'd, unless you strike off all the heads at once;... if you were to turn out one jacobite head of a college, another as bad is ready to step in his room. 1809 HAN. MORE *Calebs* I. 387 Selfishness... is the hydra we are perpetually combating. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xii. 59 The hydra of revolt lay stunned and prostrate.

3. A rhetorical term for any terrific serpent or reptile; a 'dragon'.

1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* I. (1560) 98 b, As greete honour... it was to Saint George that noble Capitaine, to slea the great hydre or Dragon at Silena. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. l. 467 The Deserts of Lybia have in them many Hydres. 1851-78 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* iv. v, Hydres hiss, and Pythons whistling wail.

4. A water-snake; esp. one of the venomous sea-snakes of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 759 All Water-serpents, as well of the fresh, salt, and sweet waters may be called Hydres, or Snakes. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* ix. 41 Around them greenest hydres twisting roll'd Their volumes. 1855 EMERSON *Misc., Sov. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 374 Her interiors are terrific, full of hydres and crocodiles.

5. *Astron.* An ancient southern constellation, represented as a water-snake or sea-serpent. Its chief star is Alphard or Cor Hydræ, of the second magnitude.

1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 27 A Table of many notable fixed Sterres with their longitude... Brightest in Hydra. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 221 Hydra, the Hydre. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 379/2 Hydra, the Water-

snake, one of the old constellations. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii. 293 The very existence of such a stream as Eridanus or Hydra... implies... such a process of segregation.

II. 6. Zool. (pl. usually *hydræ*.) A genus of Hydrozoa, consisting of fresh-water polyps of very simple structure, the body having the form of a cylindrical tube, with a mouth surrounded by a ring of tentacles with stinging thread-cells.

The name was given to it by Linnæus (1756), in allusion to the fact that cutting it in pieces only multiplies its numbers.

1798 F. KAMMACHER *G. Adams' Ess. Microscope* (ed. 2) title-p., An account of the... singular properties of the Hydra and Verticillæ. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* i. 609/1 The Hydra... is the largest... of the Fresh-water Polypl. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* 1050 If cut transversely into several segments, each will in time become a perfect animal, so that thirty or forty Hydra may thus be produced by the section of one. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 20 The Hydra possesses a gelatinous, sub-cylindrical body... having one end expanded into an adherent disc, or foot, a mouth being situated at its opposite extremity.

b. The sexual bud or medusa of any hydroid hydrozoan; so called from its resemblance to an individual of the genus Hydra.

1865 E. & A. AGASSIZ *Seaside Stud. Nat. Hist.* 23 The whole mass of the coral is porous, and the cavities occupied by the Hydrae are sunk perpendicularly to the surface within the rock.

c. *Hydra tuba*: a larval or non-sexual form of hydroid in certain Hydrozoa, of a trumpet-like form.

1847 SIR J. G. DALYELL *Rare Animals Scotl.* i. 76 *Hydra tuba*, the Trumpet Polypl. 1848 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 7 The like structure is observable in the 'Hydra tuba', the larval form of the Lucernarian Medusæ. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* i. 101 The Hydra-tuba, as the young organism at this stage of its career has been termed by Sir J. G. Dalylell. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 780 The non-sexual Hydroid form of the Acraspeda, the *Scyphistoma* or *Hydra tuba*.

III. 7. attrib. and Comb. a. *attrib.* (a) in senses 1 and 2: Of or belonging to a hydra, hydra-like; having as many heads, or as difficult to extirpate, as the Lemæan hydra.

1806 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 430 Protectors of this Hydra Ignorance. 1897 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 38 Whereon this Hydra-Sonne of Warre is borne. 1883 T. HOV *Agathocles* 16 Poor Men! our Fruitful Hydra-Ills increase, For One Head lost, an Hundred in the Place. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* vi. 113 Tyranny Erects her Hydra-head. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 837 Dark Demons I discharge, and Hydra-stings. 1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* i. 7 They are the hydra assailants which return with every hour. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 444 If there is a fight... you will then hear what a hydra force sprouted out for the occasion.

(b) in sense 6: Belonging to or resembling the genus *Hydra* of polyps.

1878 E. CLARK *Visit S. Amer.* 45 This singular organism the physalia belongs to the hydra family, and is in every respect a jelly fish. 1880 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* XXI. 413 The sperms from which a new generation of hydra-forms will spring.

b. *simulative or parasynthetic, as hydra-headed, -kinded, -necked* adjs.; also *hydra-like* adj.

1880 WARNER *Alb. Eng. v. xxviii.* 126 (Stanf.) Those Hydra-kindred warres. 1899 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. i. 35 Nor neuer Hydra-headed Willfulness So soone did loose his Seat; and all at once; As in this King. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cccxix. Hydra-like, the fire Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 50 This hydra-headed monster rose again after a few years. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 49 Fancying that they can cut off at a blow the Hydra-like rogueries of mankind.

Hydracid (hoidræ'sid). *Chem.* [f. HYDR(O)-d + ACID. Cf. F. *hydracide*, and HYDRO-ACID.] A term applied to an acid containing hydrogen, to distinguish it from an *oxyacid*, or *oxacid*, containing oxygen; now esp. to the halogen acids, or simple compounds of hydrogen with chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, or cyanogen.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* i. 374 These results are calculated on the supposition that hypo-phosphorous or per-phosphorous acid is a binary compound of oxygen and phosphorus; but it is doubtful whether it may not be a triple compound of oxygen, phosphorus, and hydrogen, or a hydracid. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxiii. 231 There are several... acids in which hydrogen performs the office once supposed to belong exclusively to oxygen... Acids of this kind are called hydracids. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 351 Hydrosulphuric acid is the first hydrogen acid, or *hydr-acid*, that has... come under our notice. 1864-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 660 Ampère, in 1810, suggested that it (HF) was a hydracid analogous to hydrochloric acid; and this... was... confirmed by Davy. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 702/1 The name [hydracid] is more particularly applied when it is desired to distinguish between two classes of compounds of the same element... thus we speak of the oxy-acids and the hydracids of the halogen elements.

b. *attrib. or adj.* Of or belonging to a hydracid.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Circ. Sc., Chem.* 352 The attempt to assimilate oxyacid salts with the type of hydracid salts.

Hydracrylic (hoidræ'kri-lik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDR(O)-d + ACRYLIC.] In *Hydracrylic acid* C₃H₃O₃, a monobasic lactic acid, which exists as a thick uncrystallizable syrup, and decomposes on heating into acrylic acid (C₃H₃O₂) and water (H₂O). Hence *Hydracrylate*, a salt of this acid.

1877 WATTS *Fowles' Organ. Chem.* 328 Ethene-lactic or hydracrylic acid. *Ibid.*, The metallic hydracrylates are crystallisable.

Hydradecephalous (hoidræde'fægos), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Hydradecephaga* (f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδρ*- water + *ὑδρῆφάγος* voracious; see ADEPHAGA.) Belonging to the *Hydradecephaga* or aquatic carnivorous beetles.

1840 SWAINSON & SHUCKARD *Hist. & Nat. Arrangem. Insects* II. v. 195 Some few [predaceous beetles]... live in fresh water; from which circumstance they have been named Hydradecephagous.

Hydræmia (hoidræ'mi-ä), *Path.* Also *hydræmia*. [f. HYDR(O)-b + Gr. *-αἷμα* (as in *δυσαἷμα* ANÆMIA), f. *αἷμα* blood. Cf. F. *hydrémie*.] A watery condition of the blood.

1845 G. E. DAVY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 308 In hydræmia, the serum... is usually transparent. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 62 Hydræmia or diminution of the solid ingredients of the plasma, especially the albumen, is also an element in most forms of anaemia.

Hence *Hydræmic*, *-æmic*, *a.*, of the nature of or affected with hydræmia.

1876 W. WAGNER's *Gen. Pathol.* 541 Cachectic or hydræmic dropsy. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 729 The blood is hydræmic.

Hydraform, erroneous var. of HYDRIFORM.

Hydragogal (hoidrægō'gāl), *a. Obs.* [f. as HYDRAGOGUE + -AL.]

1. = HYDRAGOGUE *a.*

1654 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spha* x. 91 Hiera picra, with Jollap, Mechoacan, or the like hydragogal medicaments.

2. Serving for the conveyance of water.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 311 Driving up the waters... by hydragogal syphons.

Hydragogue (hoidrægō'dzīk), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*-water + *αἰσίν* to drive] = HYDRAGOGUE *a.*

1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* i. 179 The hydragogick Electuary. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 68 A purgative hydragogue property.

Hydragogical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec.

1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 83 You must... use some hydragogical Medicine.

2. = HYDRAGOGAL *2.*

1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 31 The subterranean correspondence this Lake hath with the Ocean through hydragogical conveyances.

Hence *Hydragogically* *adv.*, in the manner of a hydragogue.

c 1700 D. G. HARANGUES *Quack Doct.* 15 It affecteth the Cure either Hypnotically, Hydrotically... Hydrotically.

Hydragogue (hoidrægōg), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *hydragogue*, or ad. L. *hydragōgus*, ad. Gr. *ὕδωρ*-water + *αἰσίν* to convey, water, f. *ὕδωρ*-water (see HYDRO-) + *αἰσίν* to lead; *ὕδωρ* + *αἰσίν* (Galen), medicines which remove water from the body.]

A. adj. Of medicines: Having the property of removing accumulations of water or serum, or of causing watery evacuations.

1638 VERNER *Censure in Via Recta* (1650) 391 A fitting hydragogue medicine to evacuate the reliques of the water. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 104 An Hydragogue Draught. 1845 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 222 Gamboge acts as a drastic and hydragogue purgative.

B. sb. A hydragogue medicine or drug.

1658 PHILLIPS s.v. *Hydragogue*, Hydragogues are Medicines that are prepared to draw forth the Water from any Hydropical parts. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., All sudorific, aperitive, and diuretic medicines, are hydragogues. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 361 It was formerly employed as a hydragogue in passive dropsies.

Hydragogy, *Obs.* Also *erron. hydro-*.

[ad. Gr. *ὕδωρ* + *αἰσίν* the conveying of water (also, an aqueduct, canal, etc.): see prec.] The conveyance of water by an artificial channel or aqueduct.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* d j b, Hydragogie, demonstrateth the possible leading of Water... from any head (being a Spring, standing, or running Water) to any other place. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Hydral (hoidrāl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδρ*-water + -AL.] Epithet of Lindley's alliance of Endogens containing *Hydrocharidaceæ* and kindred orders of aquatic plants.

1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 775 *Naiadaceæ*, a natural order... belonging to Lindley's hydral alliance of Endogens, consisting of plants living in fresh or salt water.

Hydramide (hoidrāmīd), *Chem.* [f. HYDR(O)-d + AMIDE.] A tertiary diomide formed by the action of ammonia on certain aldehydes, chiefly aromatic, as benzoic aldehyde.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 178 The hydramides are crystalline solids, insoluble in water... not possessing alkaline properties. *Ibid.*, Some hydramides, e.g. hydrobenzamide and hydrosalicylamide, are decomposed by acids, yielding ammonia and the corresponding aldehydes.

Hydramine (hoidrāmīn), *Chem.* [f. HYDR(O)-d + AMINE.] An oxethene base; an amine containing hydroxyl substitution compounds of ethyl. 1877 WATTS *Fowles' Organ. Chem.* 222 When ethene-oxide, C₂H₄O... is treated with aqueous ammonia, 1, 2, or 3 molecules of the oxide unite with 1 mol. ammonia, producing... Ethenehydramine, Diethenehydramine, Triethenehydramine... They are viscid, alkaline liquids, decomposed by distillation.

Hydrangea (hoidræ'ndzā), [mod.L. *Hydrangea* (Linnæus), f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδρ*-water + *αἶγρος* vessel (in allusion to the cup-like form of the seed-capsule). Cf. F. *hydrangea*.] A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*), natives of the tem-

perate regions of Asia and America, with white, blue, or pink flowers in large globular clusters; esp. the Chinese species *H. hortensis*, commonly cultivated in Britain.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1797 MRS. BURTON Laura I. 198, I should like to make... a sonnet upon the lasting bloom of a hydrangea. 1803 J. ABERCROMBIE's *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (ed. 17) 197 Pots of... flowering plants... such as pinks, hydrangea, roses. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 121 In the Channel Islands, and in Normandy, there are Hydrangeas eight feet high, or more, with balls of flowers bigger than a man's head.

Hydrant (hoidrānt), [Irregularly formed from Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδρ*-water + -ANT. Of U.S. origin.] An apparatus for drawing water directly from a main, esp. in a street, consisting of a pipe with one or more nozzles to which the hose of a fire-engine, etc. may be attached, or with a spout or the like.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1839 MARRVAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. I. 286 Some black fellow... brings out the leather hose, attached to the hydrants, as they term them here. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg Wks.* (Bohn) I. 324 In the transmission of the heavenly waters, every hose fits every hydrant. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 651 Hydrant, or fire-cock with stand pipe. 1871 *Daily News* 28 Dec. There should be a hydrant in every hundred yards of street, to which nothing but a hose need be attached in order to throw a stream of water over the highest building near it.

Hydranth (hoidrānth), *Zool.* [f. HYDRA (sense 6) + Gr. *-ανθος* flower.] One of the non-sexual zooids, typically nutritive in function, occurring in colonial Hydrozoa, usually on the branches of the cœnosarc (like flowers on a plant). Sometimes extended to any hydroid (free or colonial).

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 49 Every branchlet crowned by its graceful hydranth. 1877 HUXLEY *Anim. Inv. Anim.* iii. 128 In an early stage of its existence every hydrozoan is represented by a single hydranth. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 245 The hydrosome [of *Sertularia*] consists of a number of hydranths or nutritive zooids collectively forming the trophosome and connected to one another by a branching cœnosarc.

Hydrarchy, *Obs. rare*-1. [f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδρ*-water + *-αρχία* rule, sovereignty.] The watery realm or domain.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies, Saylor* 89 Agents of maine importance in that hydrarchy wherein they live.

Hydrargillite (hoidrā'gīlīt), *Min.* [Named, 1805, f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδρ*-water + *ἀργίλλος* clay, in reference to its composition.] A synonym of WAVE-LITE.

1805 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 162 If a name founded upon its chemical composition be preferred, it may be denominated Hydrargillite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 178. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 298 The rock contains as accessories... asbestus, hydrargillite, etc.

Hydrargyrum (hoidrā'gīrūm), Formerly also *hydrargyre* (-gire, -girie). [mod.L. *hydrargyrum*, altered (on the analogy of other names of metals, as *aurum*, *argentum*) from L. *hydrargyros*, a. Gr. *ὕδωρ* + *ἀργυρος* artificial quicksilver, f. *ὕδωρ* (HYDRO-) + *ἀργυρος* silver. *Hydrargyre* was from Fr.] Quicksilver, mercury. (The name in medical and chemical Latin, whence the symbol Hg.)

1663 T. GALE *Treat. Conneshot* 9 b (Stanf. s.v. *Guaiacum*), Vnguentes receyuing into there composition Hydrargyron. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydrargyrum*, quick-silver. 1861-2 THACKERAY *Philip* (1887) i. ii. 26 He will prescribe taraxacum for you, or pil: hydrarg: β. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 157 b. That they will get greater riches in Hydrargie, then nature geueth in golde. 1598 SILVESTER *Dn. Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* by The Steel and Lead-stone, Hydrargie and Gold. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hydrargyre*, a Name which the Chymists give to Mercury.

Hence *Hydrargyral*, *Hydrargyrate*, *Hydrargyric*, *Hydrargyrous* *adjs.*, of or relating to quicksilver, mercurial. **Hydrargyria**, **Hydrargyriasis**, *Hydrargyrium* (erron. *hydrargysm*), **Hydrargyrosis**, a morbid condition caused by the introduction of mercury into the system, mercurial poisoning (see also quot. 1753).

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 96 *Hydrargyral emanations. *Ibid.* 107 Our Hydrargyral Experiments. 1864 WEBSTER, **Hydrargyrate*. 1810 SIR G. ALLEY (title) Observations on the *Hydrargyria, or that Vesicular Disease arising from the Exhibition of Mercury. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 389 The altered blood of chronic hydrargyria. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrargyriasis. *Ibid.*, *Hydrargyric. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, **Hydrargyrosis*, a term used by the chirurgical writers to express the anointing the body with a mercurial unction, in order to the raising a salivation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 90 Containing also a salt, and *hydrargyris mixture.

Hydrarthrosis (hoidrārthrō'sis), *Path.* [f. HYDR(O)-b + ARTHROSIS.] Dropsy of the joints. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 233 Gonorrhœal rheumatism is essentially an hydrarthrosis. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 769 A patient whose knee had been laid open for chronic hydrarthrosis.

Hydrastine (hoidræ'stīn), [f. mod.L. *Hydrastis* (see def.) + -INE.] *a.* An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Hydrastis Canadensis*, a North American ranunculaceous plant. *b.* A medicine used by eclectic physicians, consisting of this alkaloid mixed with berberine and resin.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 781 It contains... an active

principle called hydrastin. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 142 Hydrastine, the alkaloid, should not be confounded with the eclectic preparation, hydrastin, which is composed chiefly of berberine.

Hydratation (hoidrät'ion). *Chem.* [Cf. F. *hydratation*.] = HYDRATION.

1876 tr. Schützenberger's *Ferment*. 32 The hydratation .. is effected under the influence of acids.

Hydrate (hoidrät'), *sb. Chem.* Also *hydrat*. [f. Gr. *hydr-*, *hydr-* water + *-atē* I c. Cf. F. *hydrate*.]

A compound of water with another compound or an element, e.g. hydrate of chlorine. Formerly, and still by some, applied also to a HYDROXIDE, e.g. KOH, potassium hydrate; NH₄OH, ammonium hydrate.

1808 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 23 A peculiar compound of zinc and water, which may be named hydrate of zinc. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 104 The attention of chemists was drawn to them by Mr Proust, who has given to such combinations the name of hydrates. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 20 An oxide combined with water is called a hydrate. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xviii. 450 Faraday analysed the hydrate of chlorine. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 171 Hydrate of lime is formed whenever water is sprinkled upon caustic lime. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 703/2 The compound Cl₂H₂O is a hydrate of Cl, i.e. it is a compound of Cl with water. *Ibid.*, Another way of stating the theoretical difference between hydrates and hydroxides is to say that hydrates contain water as such, and that hydroxides contain the elements of water.

Hydrate (hoidrät'), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *hydrater*.] *trans.* To combine chemically with water; to convert into a hydrate.

1850 DAUBRENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 252 Acidified by 3 atoms of oxygen, and hydrated by the addition to each of 1 atom of water. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 814 The gland cells manufacture a ferment—pepsine or trypsin—which hydrates the albumins, forming albumoses.

Hydrated (hoidrät'ed), *a.* [f. prec. *sb.* or *vb.* + *-ED*.] Chemically combined with water or its elements; formed into a hydrate.

1809 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 465 Hydrated sulphur was instantly formed. 1836 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 99 A combination of peroxide of copper with water, or a hydrated peroxide of copper. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1449 Steatite .. is a hydrated silicate of magnesia and alumina. 1885 MUIR & WILSON *Thermal Chem.* iv. 149 Most hydrated salts dissolve in water with absorption of heat. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 704/1 Caustic baryta combines with water to form a compound BaO₂H₂.H₂O; this compound is said to be a hydrated hydroxide.

Hydration (hoidrät'ion). [f. HYDRATE: see *-ATION*.] The action of hydrating or condition of being hydrated; combination with water.

1864 J. SCOFFERN in *Circ. Sc.* Chem. 452 In both conditions of hydration the crystals of sulphate of nickel are very beautiful. 1876 J. FOWLER in *Archæologia* XLVI. 128 *note*. The hydration of lime in badly tempered mortar. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* iii. 36 The chemical decompositions for ever occurring in the living body are all included in two processes, viz., those of hydration and oxidation. 1880 [see HYDROLYSIS]. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 703/2 Another form of words .. is to speak of *water of hydration*, or *water of crystallisation* and to contrast these with *water of constitution*.

Hydraulic (hoidrō'lik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *hydraulicus*, *a.* Gr. *hydrāulikos*, *f.* *hydr-*, *hydr-* water + *αἰλός* pipe. In Greek *hydrāulikon ὄργανον* denoted a kind of musical instrument played by means of water (also called *hydrāulis*, *hydrāulos*); the extension of the word to other kinds of water-engines is first found in Latin authors (*hydraulicae machinae* in Vitruvius). Cf. F. *hydraulique*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining or relating to water (or other liquid) as conveyed through pipes or channels, esp. by mechanical means; belonging to hydraulics.

Hydraulic mining: a method of mining in which the force of a powerful jet of water is used to wear down a bed of auriferous gravel or earth, and to carry the debris to the sluices where the particles of gold are separated.

1861 *Humane Industry* 37 Birds on the tops of Trees, which by Hydraulic art and secret conveyances of water .. are made to sing. 1799 SWITZER *Hydraul.* & *Hydraul.* 69 Nero Alexandrinus, and other Hydraulic Writers. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1364 A shaft moved by hydraulic power. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 35 A bale of dry goods .. packed by hydraulic pressure. 1873 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* xvii. 390 Hydraulic mining in California—The origin of this branch of mining dates back as far as the spring of 1852. 1898 *Times* 22 Aug. 6/3 Hydraulic pressure exerted against the deposits by what are known as .. 'Monitors', huge squirts .. These huge jets of water strike against the mass of gravels with a force of many thousand horse-power.

2. Applied to various mechanical contrivances operated by water-power, or in which water is conveyed through pipes; e.g. a *hydraulic crane*, *engine*, *machine*, *motor*.

Hydraulic belt, an endless woollen band passing over rollers for raising water by absorption and compression. *Hydraulic block* (*Shipbuilding*), a hydraulic lifting-press made to occupy the place of a building-block beneath the keel of a vessel in a repairing-dock, so as to raise the vessel when needed. *Hydraulic brush*, a brush with a hose connexion through its handle whereby it discharges water upon the surface scrubbed. *Hydraulic condenser* (see CONDENSER 4 c.) the chamber in which gas is cooled. *Hydraulic dock*, a floating dock (see DOCK 4), on which a vessel is raised for examination and repairs. *Hydraulic elevator*,

or *lift*, a lift or hoist worked by hydraulic power. *Hydraulic indicator*, a gauge indicating hydraulic pressure. *Hydraulic main*, in gas-works, a large pipe containing water, and receiving the pipes from the several retorts, which dip below the surface of the water so that the raw gas passes through the water and is partly purified on its way to the condenser. *Hydraulic organ*, an ancient musical instrument in which water was used in some way, prob. to regulate the pressure of the air. *Hydraulic press* = HYDROSTATIC PRESS. *Hydraulic ram*, an automatic pump in which the kinetic energy of a descending column of water in a pipe is used to raise some of the water to a height above that of its original source; also applied to the lifting piston of a hydrostatic press. *Hydraulic valve*, a valve formed by an inverted cup placed with its edge under water over the upturned open end of a pipe, so as to close the pipe against the passage of air. *Hydraulic wheel*, a wheel for raising water by applied power.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Hydraulic*, pertaining to Organs, or to an Instrument to draw water. 1859 LEAK *Waterworks*. 30 The Pipes of the Organs in Hydraulic [mispr. Hydraulique] Instruments. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Hydraulico-Pneumatical*. A Description of the Common Hydraulic Engine used to Quench Fire. 1808 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 22 As a stream of water strikes on the valve of the hydraulic ram. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 87/1 A much larger pipe, technically called the hydraulic main, which .. receives the gas produced from all the retorts. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 210 Hydraulic presses of various kinds .. among them the vast machine which was employed to lift the Britannia tube into its place. *Ibid.* 236 Hydraulic lifting jack for railway engines and carriages. *Ibid.* 1194 Hydraulic crane. *Ibid.* 1228 Hydraulic clock .. by keeping up a constant flow of water, the clock will never require winding up. 1856 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Terms*, *Hydraulic bell*, an endless double band, formed of woollen cloth, for raising water.

3. Applied to substances which harden under water and so become impervious to it; as *hydraulic cement*, *lime*, *mortar*. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 135 Silica is an essential element in the formation of a good hydraulic cement. *Ibid.* 1114 Hydraulic chalk cement, hardening under water in a few minutes. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xii. (1878) 167 Blue argillaceous limestone, largely quarried .. for hydraulic lime. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 218 Hydraulic mortars, which harden under water.

B. *sb.* 1. A hydraulic organ: see A. 2. *Obs.*

1856 BACON *Sylva* § 102 The Sounds that produce Tones .. such are the Percussions of Metall, as in Bells; .. And of Water, as in the Nightingales Pipes of Regalls, or Organs, and other Hydraulicks; which the Ancients had .. but are now lost. 1861 *Humane Industry* 109 He used only warm water to give them motion and sound. Such Hydraulics are frequent in Italy.

2. A. Short for *hydraulic engine*, *press*, etc. (see A. 2). B. Applied hydraulic force.

1799 SWITZER *Hydraul.* & *Hydraul.* 347 The Hydraulic or Engine before mentioned, and its Effects, being thus explained. 1850 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 63 Great is the power of hydraulic! Here is a hole .. squeezed out of a slab of steel with no more fuss than if the steel were piecrust! *Ibid.* 157 The hydraulic is again brought into play, and with a pair of huge pincers the rivets are nipped and finished.

† **Hydraulic**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = prec. A.

1864 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 88 These Physico-Mechanical Experiments are of four sorts, Hydragryal, Hydraulic, Pneumatical, and Mixt. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* II. *note*, Pumps .. and divers other Hydraulic Engines. 1792 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* I. 79 Gardens watered by hydraulic machines.

Hydraulically, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] By means of hydraulic power or appliances.

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 48 The work was all bolted into position and riveted hydraulically. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 2/3 A swing bridge .. worked hydraulically. 1893 G. ALLEN *Sealysway* I. 18 Calling out .. to the boy at the lift, [he] mounted hydraulically .. to the second story.

Hydraulician (hoidrō'likian). [ad. F. *hydraulicien*; cf. *mechanician*, etc.] One versed in hydraulics; a hydraulic engineer.

1882 *Nature* XXV. 351/1 The system of dredging introduced by M. Bazin, the celebrated hydraulician, on the rivers of France. 1894 *Athenæum* 19 May 648/2 The formulae [for the flow of water] drawn up by various hydraulicians.

Hydraulicity (-li'siti). [ad. F. *hydraulicité*: see HYDRAULIC and *-ITY*.] The property or quality of being hydraulic (sense 3). In mod. Dicts.

Hydraulicizing (hoidrō'liking), *vbl. sb.* U.S. Also *-icing*. [f. HYDRAULIC + *-ING* (with insertion of *h* as in *frolicking*, *trafficking*, etc.)] Hydraulic mining.

1880 R. H. PATTERSON in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 341 That [form of gold-seeking] which is termed 'hydraulicizing'. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met.* U. S. 105 The Russian Company .. are well rigged for hydraulicizing, but lack a constant supply of water. *Ibid.* 636 Where a sufficient head of water .. can be had, hydraulicizing is the method of working employed. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 27 Sept. 8/1 It is open to grave doubt whether hydraulicizing will be possible.

† **Hydraulicion**. Pl. -a. [a. Gr. *hydrāulikon* (*ὄργανον*): see HYDRAULIC.] = *Hydraulic organ*: see HYDRAULIC A. 2.

1590 DEE *Meth. Pref.* 35 *Hydraulica*, Organes goyng by water. 1776 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. viii. 111 The hydraulicion or water-organ. 1881 EDWARDS *Organs* 4 Archimedes has had the credit of advancing the hydraulicion.

Hydraulicoo, combining form of Gr. *hydrāulikos* HYDRAULIC, as in † **Hydraulicoo-pneumatical** *a.* = HYDRAULICO-PNEUMATICAL; † **Hydraulicoo-statics** (see quot.)

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 225, I take the body of a living man to be a very compounded engine, such as mechanics would call Hydraulicoo-Pneumatical. 1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. xxv. 300 The mutual effects of fluids and moveable solids .. have been considered by Bernoulli .. under the name of hydraulicostatics.

Hydraulics (hoidrō'liks). [Plural of HYDRAULIC, after earlier names of sciences in -ics, q.v.] That department of science which deals with the conveyance of water or other liquids through pipes or other artificial channels, and with the various mechanical applications of the force exerted by moving liquids. Often used in a wider sense, corresponding to what is now expressed by *hydrokinetics* or *hydrodynamics*.

1671 BOYLE *Usefulness Exp. Philos.* II. ii. 1. ii, Hydrostatics and hydraulicks, that teach us to make engines and contrivances for the lifting up, and for the conveying of water. 1799 SWITZER *Hydraul.* & *Hydraul.* Ded. Aij, I present this Volume of Hydrostatics and Hydraulicks to your Patronage. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 338 From what level, upon any principle of hydraulics, can these waters be supposed to be deduced? 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 221 Hydraulics is the science which treats of the motion of fluids, and the forces with which they act upon bodies. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. IV. 43 The more difficult science of hydraulics was entirely created by two disciples of Galileo, Castelli and Torricelli. 1855 EMERSON *Misc. Fort. Repub.* Wks. III. 387 It is a rule .. in economy as well as in hydraulics, that you must have a source higher than your tap.

Hydraulist. [f. HYDRAULIC + *-IST*; cf. F. *hydrauliste* (1836).] One skilled in hydraulics; a hydraulician.

1847 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* 72 Meton (the astronomer and hydraulist).

† **Hydrauloo-pneumatical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *hydrauloo*- combining form of Gr. *hydrāulos* (see HYDRAULIC) + *PNEUMATICAL*.] Relating to hydraulics and pneumatics: see quot. So † **Hydrauloo-pneumatical** *a.* in same sense; † **Hydrauloo-pneumatic**, the combination of hydraulics and pneumatics.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. 13 A new Hydrauloo-pneumatical Fountain .. with the use to be made of it, as in Hydrauloo-pneumatics. 1805 — *Eng. Notion Nat.* 310, I look .. on a Human Body .. as an Hydraulical, or rather Hydrauloo-pneumatical Engine. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hydrauloo-pneumatical Engine*. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 821 Hydrauloo-pneumatical and other Engines, for raising Water.

Hydrasine (hoidrāzēin). *Chem.* [mod. f. HYDROGEN + AZO- (for *azote*) + *-INE*.] A colourless stable gas, with strong alkaline reaction, also called DIAMIDOGEN, N₂H₄. Also extended to a class of compounds in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms in this are replaced by a univalent radical, as *Ethyl hydrasine* N₂H₃C₂H₅.

1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 57/2 Curtius describes the preparation of a new compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. .. He terms it hydrasine or diamidogen.

Hydrasoo, *erron.* form of HYDROZOO.

Hydrasooic (hoidrāzō'ik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. HYDRO- + AZO- (for *azote*) + *-IC*.] In *hydrasooic acid*, a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen (N₂H₄), as yet obtained only in solution, resembling hydrochloric acid, and forming explosive salts. Also called *azoimide*.

1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 472 Azoimide or Hydrasooic Acid.

† **Hydre**. *Obs.* In 3 ydre. [a. OF. *ydre*, *ydrie*, ad. L. HYDRIA.] A water-pot.

c 1850 Kent *Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 29 per were . vi . Ydres of stone.

Hydre, *obs.* form of HYDRA.

† **Hydrelasoon**, *-um*. Also corruptly *hydrelasoon*, *-ion*, *-oleon*, *hydroleon*, etc. [Gr. *hydrēlaion* (*ἐλαϊον* oil). Cf. F. *hydrélaion*.] A mixture of water and oil, formerly used medicinally.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) L v, Hydroleon and Allegant dronke is wonderful good also. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renow's Disp.* 39 It leaves an impression much like that of Hydrelasoon. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Hydrelasoon was taken internally, to excite vomiting.

† **Hydrellic**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. Gr. *hydrēla-ōs* watery, moist + *-IC*.] (See quot.)

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 42 Hydrellica is an Ignick invention, for the cheaper making of all kinde of hotte liquids or liquours, by the means of metallall instruments, whereupon the materials made by this art are called Hydrellicks. 1665 J. WILSON *Project.* I. Dram. Wks. (1874) 226 An ignick, hydrellick, hydroterrick invention, consisting of heat without fire or smoke!

Hydremia, *-ic*: see HYDREMIA, *-ic*.

Hydrencephal, *-ic*, *-oid*, *-on*, *-us* [f. HYDRO- + Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* brain]: see HYDROCEPHAL, etc.

1847 CRAIG *Hydrencephalic* .. *Hydrencephalus*. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 704 The so-called hydrencephaloid affection incident, in children, to exhaustion from diarrhoea.

Hydrencephalocoele (hoidrense'fālō'sil). *Path.* [f. HYDRO- + ENCEPHALOCELE.] An encephalocoele containing serous liquid.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Hydrencephalocoele*, term for hydrocephalic tumour or hernia. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 239 In a hydrencephalocoele .. there will be a portion of one or both of the ventricles filled with fluid.

Hydrenterocele (haidrēntērosēl). *Path.* [f. HYDR(o)-b + ENTEROCLE.] Intestinal hernia the sac of which contains water.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1707-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts.

† **Hydret.** *Chem. Obs.* [cf. sulphuret.] An early term for *hydruret*, *hydride*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 46 Oil of cinnamon is a hydret of that base, or $C_{15}H_7O_2 + H$.

|| **Hydria** (haidriā, hīdriā). Pl. -æ. [L. *hydria*, a. Gr. *hūpīa* a water-pot, f. *hūp*, *hūp*-water. Cf. HYDRÆ.] A water-pot; in *Archæol.* a large Greek jar or pitcher for carrying water, with two or three handles.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495), Ydria is a water vessel. 1850 LEITCH in C. O. MÜLLER'S *Anc. Art* § 299 (ed. 2) 338 The Corinthian hydria had two handles at the top. 1851 C. NEWTON in RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. xxi. 408 A stork seated on a hydria, or pitcher, from which water is flowing.

Hydriad (haidriād). [a. Gr. *hūpiās*, *hūpiad* (νύμφη), f. *hūp* water.] A water-nymph. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Hydriatic (haidriætrik), a. rare. (erron. *hydriatic*). [mod. f. Gr. *hūp*-water + *lātrōs* physician, *lātrēla* healing, *lātrōs* medical. Cf. F. *hydriatrie*.] Of or pertaining to the water-cure; hydropathic. So **Hydria-trist**, a hydropathist; **Hydriatry**, hydropathy.

1843 T. J. GRAHAM *Cold-Water System* (ed. 2) Contents xvii. Hydriatic measures ought not to be pushed too far. 1843 *Abdy Water Cure* 157 Hahn... and his two sons were zealous hydriatists. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* Apr. 271/2 The hydriatic method of treatment. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hydriatic. *Hydriatry*, same as *Hydrotherapy*.

Hydric (haidrik), a. *Chem.* [f. HYDR(OGEN) + -IC. Cf. F. *hydrique*.] Of hydrogen, containing hydrogen in chemical combination; as in *hydric chloride* = *hydrogen chloride* or *hydrochloric acid*.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydricus*, of or belonging to water; applied to the compounds of a simple body with hydrogen: hydric. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Feb. 565/3 Aqueous hydric-chloride. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 101 Hydric Cyanide was called Prussic acid.

Hydrid (haidrid). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Hydriæ* sb. pl., f. *Hydra*.] A hydrozoan of the family *Hydriæ*, typified by the genus *Hydra* (see HYDRA 6).

Hydride (haidroid). *Chem.* [f. HYDR(o)-d + -IDE.] † a. Formerly, A substance formed by the combination of water with a radical; = *HYDRATE* in the earlier sense. b. Now, A substance formed by the union of hydrogen with an element or a radical.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 20 Water combines with acids and oxides, forming hydrides. *Ibid.* 55 It is no longer SO_2 , but HO_2SO_2 —a hydride of sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* 56 In the processes throughout this book, when sulphuric acid is mentioned it is this hydride which is meant. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 273 Each of these bodies is therefore termed the hydride of a radical. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHÖNLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 90 The compounds of Hydrogen form Hydrides.

Hydriform (haidrifōm), a. Also *erron. hydriform*. [f. L. type **hydriformis*: see HYDRA + -FORM.] Hydra-shaped.

1. Of the form of the Lernæan Hydra.

1882 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 110 Dividing their discourses into heads—Cerebræan, Polypean, and Hydriform.

2. Having the form of the hydra polyp. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1044 The arms [of the Hydra] are destitute of cilia; and this is an important character, by which all the Polypes of the Hydra-form kind may be at once distinguished from those of a higher group. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 201 Polypes hydriform. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 49 Distinguished by the absence of a hydriform stage.

† **Hydriodate** (haidriodæt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -ATE! I c.] An old name for an iodide, as a salt of hydriodic acid; also, a hydriodide.

1823 CRABD *Technol. Dict.* s. v. The Hydriodate of ammonia, of potash, of soda, of barytes, etc. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 537 Iodate and Hydriodate of Potassa. 1821 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 190 Hydriodate of quinine.

Hydriodic (haidriōdik), a. *Chem.* [f. HYDR(OGEN) + IOD(INE) + -IC. Cf. F. *hydriodique*.] Containing hydrogen and iodine in chemical combination. **Hydriodic acid**, the simple combination of hydrogen and iodine, also called *hydrogen iodide* (HI), a colourless very soluble gas, of strongly acid properties and suffocating odour.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 110 Hydriodic acid is formed of one volume of the vapour of iodine and one volume of hydrogen. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 91 Hydriodic acid gas very much resembles hydrochloric acid gas. 1859 FOWNES *Chem.* 372 Iodide of ethyl; hydriodic ether. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 299 Olefant gas... combines with hydriodic acid to form ethyl iodide.

So **Hydriodide** (haidriōdid), a compound formed by the combination of hydriodic acid with an organic radical (or, formerly, with an element).

1843 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvii. 81 Hydriodide of carbon.

Hydro (haidrō). Short for HYDROPATHIC sb.

1882 *Brit. Med. Jnl. Advert.* 9 Dec., Visitors will find

the 'Hydro' a pleasant Home during their residence in Bournemouth. 1894 *Advt.*, Buxton, The Peak Thermal Establishment. The best Hydro in district. Mineral water and other baths. 1898 *Navy & Army Illustr.* 23 July p. vii, Palatial establishments... all... modestly calling themselves Hydros.

Hydro- (haidrō), before a vowel also *hydr-*, = Gr. *hūp(o-*, combining form of *hūp* water, employed in many compounds adopted or formed from Greek.

Of the numerous compounds in Greek some were adopted in Latin, whence they passed into English either directly or through French: the earliest of these are *hydropic*, *hydropsy*, *hydromancy*, and *hydromel*, found in the 13th and 14th c. A few others were added to the language during the 16th and 17th c., as *hydrocele*, *hydrographer*, *graphy*, *hydrology*, *hydrophobia*, *hydrostatic*; but the greater number of the words now in use belong to the common scientific vocabulary of the 19th c. (including the end of the 18th c.).

The words so formed may be thus classed:

a. Miscellaneous terms, in which *hydro-* has the sense of 'water', as in *hydrography*, *hydrometer*, *hydrophaty*, *hydrostatics*. These pass into terms in which *hydro-* is used in more or less loose combination, as *hydrogeology*, *hydro-galvanic*, *hydro-electricity*, *hydro-extractor*, *hydro-propulsion*.

b. In medical and pathological terminology, *hydro-* is extensively used to form names of diseases (chiefly in Latin or Greek form), being prefixed (a) to names of parts of the body, to denote that such part is dropsical or affected with an accumulation of serous fluid, as in *hydroabdomen* (dropsy of the abdomen, ascites), *hydroblepharon* (-um) [Gr. *blēpōn* eyelid], *hydrocardia* [Gr. *καρδία* heart], -*cranium*, -*derma*, -*gaster* [Gr. *γαστήρ* belly], -*gastria*, -*hystera* [Gr. *hūstera* womb], *hydromphalum* (-us) [Gr. *hūpalōs* navel], *hydromy-elus*, -*myelia* [Gr. *μυελός* marrow, used for 'spinal cord'], -*nephros* [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney], *hydro-ovarium* [see OVARY], -*pericardium*, -*peritonæum*, *hydromphachis* [Gr. *παχίς* spine], *hydrosalpinx* [Gr. *σάλπιγξ* trumpet, used for 'Fallopian tube'], *hydrothorax*; also, in the combination *hydro-pneumo-*, to express the presence of water and air, as in *hydro-pneumo-pericardium*, *hydro-pneumothorax*; (b) to names of diseases or diseased formations, denoting the accompaniment of dropsy or of an accumulation of serous fluid, as *hydrocachexia*, -y [see CACHEXY], -*diarrhæa*, -*hamothorax*, -*meningitis*, -*pericarditis*, -*peritonitis*, *hydromphachitis*, etc.; *hydrocirsocele*, *hydro(o)enterocele*, *hydromeningocele*, -*myelocele*, -*physocèle*, -*sarcocele*, *hydroschecele*, etc.

c. Prefixed to names of minerals, *hydro-* denotes a hydrous compound, or the addition of water or its constituents to the elements of the primary mineral.

d. In modern chemical terms (the earliest of which were formed in French), the prefix *hydro-* originally meant combination with water. In many cases however this really amounted to combination with the hydrogen supplied by the water; so that *hydr(o-* has become the regular combining form of hydrogen, like *oxy-* for oxygen, *nitro-* for nitrogen, *cyano-* for cyanogen.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art II.* 21 To distinguish the acids formed by hydrogen, from those formed by oxygen, the former are designated by the word *hydro*, as the hydrochloric acid. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 4 If composed of oxygen united to a metalloid, such as carbon, or a metal, the acid is simply named from the metalloid or metal, as carbonic acid, chromic acid. But if the acid contains hydrogen united to a metalloid, the word 'hydro' is prefixed; as hydro-chloric acid (hydrogen and chlorine), hydro-sulphuric acid (hydrogen and sulphur), &c.

Prefixed to the name of a compound substance, *hydro-* usually means the addition or substitution of hydrogen in its constitution, e.g. *benzoin* $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, *hydrobenzoin* $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$; so *cinchonine*, *hydrocinchonine*, *cellulose*, *hydrocellulose*, etc.

e. In modern zoological terminology, *hydro-* is used in the nomenclature relating to members of the class HYDROZOA and their characteristic organs or parts. Strictly speaking, *hydro-* is here a combining form of the generic name HYDRA; but this is itself a derivative of Gr. *hūp*, *hūp(o-* water, so that, as being ultimately from the same source, these terms may be classed with the other *hydro-* formations.

f. Derivatives of Gr. *hūpōs* 'sweat' have been erroneously written *hydro-* instead of *hidro-* (the error being encouraged by the fact that sweat is a form of water), e.g. *hydroadenitis* inflammation of the sweat glands, *hydrocritics*, *hydropyretic*.

The more important words in all these groups appear in their alphabetical order in the main series; others of less importance follow here.

Hydroærie (haidrōærik) a. (see quot.). **Hydroæpatite** *Min.*, hydrous apatite, a milk-white

subtransparent mineral. **Hydrobarometer**, an instrument for determining the depth of the ocean from the pressure of the superincumbent water (Webster 1864). **Hydrobenzoic Chem.**, a crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{11}O_2$, obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on oil of bitter almonds. || **Hydrobiolus** (-bāiō'sis) *Zool.* [Gr. *biōsis* way of life], the development of living organisms, as bacteria, in fluid media; the conditions of life of such organisms. **Hydroboracite** *Min.* [named 1834], hydrous borate of calcium and magnesium, resembling gypsum. **Hydrobranch** (-brāŋk) *Zool.* [Gr. *βράχια* gills], a member of the *Hydrobranchiata*, a division of *gastropods* in Lamarck's classification, containing species which breathe water only; so **Hydrobranchiate** (-brāŋkiēt) a., pertaining to the *Hydrobranchiata* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Hydrocalotte** *Min.* [named 1846], a hydrous carbonate of calcium (Dana *Min.* (1850) 212). || **Hydrocardia** *Path.*, dropsy of the heart (see b above). **Hydrocauline** (-kō'lēin) a. *Zool.* [Gr. *καυλός* stem], pertaining to or characteristic of the || **Hydrocaulus** or main stem of the cenosarc of a hydrozoan. || **Hydrocephalus** (-se'fālis) [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], the oral and stomachal regions of a hydroid. **Hydrocerussite** *Min.*, a variety of basic lead carbonate. † **Hydrochinone** *Chem.* = HYDROQUINONE. **Hydrocinchonine** *Chem.*, an alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{21}N_2O$) obtained by heating cinchonine ($C_{20}H_{21}N_2O$) with $KMnO_4$. **Hydrocrasocèle** *Path.* [CIBROCELE], hydrocele complicated with a varicose state of the spermatic cord (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). || **Hydrocœlia** (-s'filiā) *Path.* [Gr. *κοιλία* belly], dropsy of the abdomen, ascites. **Hydrocœnite** *Min.* [named 1847, f. Gr. *κοιλία* lime], hydrous calcium carbonate (Dana *Min.* (1892) 303). **Hydrocoope** (haidrōkōep) *Zool.* [Gr. *κώμη* shaft], the peduncle of a hydroid. **Hydrocoralline** (-kō'rālēin) *Zool.* [CORALLINE] a., pertaining to the *Hydrocorallina*, an order or sub-order of *Hydroidea*, the coral-making hydroid hydrozoa; sb. one of this order of Hydrozoa. **Hydrocotarnia**, -*ootarnine* (-ōin) *Chem.*, a crystalline alkaloid existing in opium, and containing two atoms of hydrogen more than cotarnine. **Hydrocœumatio** a. *Chem.*, in h. acid = mellitic acid. † **Hydrocritics** (erron. for *hydrocritics*): see quot. **Hydrocycle** [CYCLE sb. 11], a velopede adapted for propulsion on the surface of water; hence **Hydrocyclist**, one who propels a hydrocycle. **Hydrocyst** (haidrōsist) *Zool.* [Gr. *κύστις* bladder, CYST], one of the tentacles or feelers, resembling immature polypites, attached to the cenosarc in certain Hydrozoa, as in the family *Physophorida*; hence **Hydrocystic a. **Hydrodolomite** *Min.*, hydrous carbonate of calcium and magnesium, a yellowish-white, greyish, or greenish mineral. **Hydrodual** (haidrō'siāl) a., pertaining to the || **Hydrodualium** (-i'siāl) [Gr. *οἶκος*, f. *oikos* house], a sac into which the cenosarc can be retracted in certain Hydrozoa, as the *Calyptophorida*. **Hydro-extractor** [f. *hydro-extracteur*], a centrifugal machine for drying clothes and other articles. **Hydroferrioyanide**, -*ferrioyanide*, a. *Chem.*, in h. acid = hydrogen ferrioyanide, $H_2Fe_2Cy_{12}$; hence **Hydroferri(d)oyanate**, a salt of this acid. **Hydroferrioyanide**, a. *Chem.*, in h. acid = hydrogen ferrioyanide, $H_2Fe_2Cy_4$; hence **Hydroferrioyanate**, a salt of this acid. **Hydrofuge** (haidrōfūdz) [see -FUG- F. *hydrofuge*] a., impervious to water, as the plumage of ducks, the pubescence of many insects, etc.; sb. a substance which is impervious to or resists the action of water. **Hydrogalvanic** a. [GALVANIC], pertaining to the production of galvanic electricity by means of liquids (Webster 1864). † **Hydrognosis** [Gr. *-γνῶσις* knowledge], a history and description of the waters of the earth (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Hydrohæmatite**, -*hematite* *Min.*, a hydrated sesquioxide of iron, resembling hæmatite, also called *Turgite*. **Hydrohysteric** a. *Path.*, pertaining to *hydrohysteria*, an accumulation of water in the womb. **Hydroiodic** = HYDRIODIC. **Hydrolite** *Min.* [-LITE], the zeolitic mineral Gmelinite. **Hydromagnesite** *Min.* [named 1827], hydrous carbonate of magnesium, found in white silky crystals or earthy crusts. **Hydromedusan** (-mīdiz'sān) [MEDUSA] a., belonging or relating to the *Hydromedusæ*, now a sub-class of Hydrozoa (called also *Craspedota*), formerly a synonym of Hydrozoa; sb. a member of this sub-class. **Hydromedusoid** a. [see -OID], of the form of or resembling the *Hydromedusæ* (Cent. Dict.). || **Hydromeningitis** *Path.*, inflammation**

of the cerebral membranes with serous effusion. **Hydromeningocele** (see b, and MENINGOCELE). **Hydrometallurgy** [METALLURGY], 'the act or process of assaying or reducing ores in the wet way, or by means of liquid re-agents' (Webster 1864). **Hydro-metamorphism** *Geol.*, a kind of METAMORPHISM of igneous rocks effected by means of water; so **Hydro-metamorphic a.**, pertaining or relating to this. **Hydrometeor** [see ΜΕΤΕΩΡ: cf. F. *hydrométéore*], an atmospheric phenomenon which depends on the vapour of water, as rain, hail, and snow; hence **Hydrometeorological a.**, pertaining to **Hydrometeorology**, that part of meteorology which deals with atmospheric phenomena depending on the vapour of water (Webster 1864). **Hydromica Min.**, a variety of potash mica containing more water than ordinary muscovite; hence **Hydromicaeous a.** **Hydromotor**, a kind of motor for the propulsion of vessels, the propelling power being produced by jets of water ejected from the sides or the stern. **Hydromyd** (haidromid) *Zool.* [Gr. *μῦς* mouse], a rodent of the genus *Hydromys*, comprising the water-rats and beaver-rats of the Australian region (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hydromyelia**, **-myelus**, **Hydromyelocele Path.** (see b above, and quot.). **Hydronephelite Min.**, a hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium, derived from nephelite. **Hydronitric a. Chem.**, containing hydrogen and nitrogen in combination; **hydronitric acid**, an old name of nitric acid or hydrogen nitrate. **Hydro-ovarium Path.** (see b above and quot.). **Hydro-oxide Chem.** = HYDROXIDE. **Hydro-oxygen Chem.** = OXY-HYDROGEN. **Hydroparastates sb. pl., Eccl. Hist.** [ad. Gr. pl. *ὑδροπαράσταται*, f. *παράστατος* comrade] (see quot.). **Hydropericardium**, **Hydroperitonæum Path.** (see b above and quot.). **Hydrophid Zool.** [Gr. *ὄφις* serpent], a venomous sea-snake of genus *Hydrophis* or family *Hydrophidae*, found in the Indian Ocean. **Hydrophite Min.**, a hydrous silicate of iron and magnesium, allied to serpentine (ophite). **Hydrophthalic a. Chem.** (see d above and quot.). **Hydrophyll (-fil) Bot.**, Lindley's name for plants of N.O. *Hydrophyllaceæ*, of which the typical genus is *Hydrophyllum*, the Waterleaf of N. America. **Hydrophyllaceous (-filijē'fəs) a.** [see -ACEOUS], having the characters of the **Hydrophyllum** (-filijēm) [Gr. *φύλλον* leaflet], one of the protective zooids, of a laminar or leaf-like character, attached either to the coenosarc or to the pedicles of the polypites in certain oceanic hydrozoa; = BRACT 2. **Hydrophysocele Path.** (see b above, and quot.). **Hydroplanula (-plā'nijā) [PLANULA]**, the transitional stage of a hydrozoan intermediate between the planula and the tentaculated actinula (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hydroplutonio a. Geol.** (see quot.). **Hydropolyt [POLYPT]**, a hydrozoan as distinguished from an actinozoan polyp. **Hydropotassio a. Chem.**, containing hydrogen and potassium in combination, as *hydropotassic sulphate*, a double sulphate of H and K, $K_2SO_4.H_2SO_4$, commonly called bisulphate of potash. **Hydropropulsion**, propulsion by means of a hydromotor (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hydropult** (haidropult) [f. *-pult* in CATAPULT], a force-pump worked by hand; a garden-pump; hence **Hydropultic a.** **Hydropyretic a.**, error. for *hidropyretic*, pertaining to *Hydropyretos* or sweating sickness (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Hydrorachis, -orrhachis** (haidrprākis) *Path.* (see b above, and quot.). **Hydrorrenal (-rī'nāl) a.** [L. *rēn-es* kidneys; see RENAL], characterized by a dropsical condition of the kidney. **Hydrorhiza (-rōi'zā)** [Gr. *ρίζα* a root], the root-stock or rooting fibres by which a colony of Hydrozoa is attached to some foreign object; hence **Hydrorhizal (-rōi'zāl) a.** **Hydrorhizal Path.** (see b above, and quot.). **Hydrorhizal Path.** (see b above, and SARCOCLE). **Hydroscrocele** (haidrpskijō-sil) *Path.*, dropsical oschecele or scrotal hernia. **Hydroseleuo a. Chem.**, consisting of hydrogen and selenium in combination; **h. acid**, another name for hydrogen selenide or seleniuretted hydrogen, H_2Se , an offensive gas; hence **Hydroseleuoate, -sele'nuret**. **Hydro-silicate Min.**, a silicate containing water, a hydrous silicate. **Hydro-sodio (-sō'dik) a. Chem.**, containing hydrogen and sodium in combination, as *hydro-sodic sulphate*, a double sulphate of hydrogen and sodium, $Na_2SO_4.H_2SO_4$, commonly called *hydrated bisulphate of soda*. **Hydro-sphygmograph**, a kind of sphygmograph in which the variation in the quantity of blood in a part is measured by

the pressure on a fluid contained in a closed chamber or vessel (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hydro-spire** (haidrō'spōi) *Zool.* [Gr. *σπείρα* coil, SPIRE], one of the system of lamellar tubes lying between and below the ambulacra in blastoids, supposed to have been respiratory in function. **Hydrota-chylite, -lyte Min.**, a hydrous variety of tachylite. **Hydrota-loite Min.** [TALO], a hydrous oxide of aluminium and magnesium, a fibrous white mineral of pearly lustre and greasy feel. **Hydrote'chnic a.** [Gr. *τεχνή* art; F. *hydrotechnique*], relating to or dealing with the technical management or utilization of water. **Hydrotelluric a. Chem.**, formed by hydrogen and tellurium in chemical combination; **h. acid**, another name for telluretted hydrogen, H_2Te , an offensive gas; its salts are **Hydrotellurates**. **Hydrotheca (-hī'kā) Zool.** [L. *thēca*, Gr. *θήκη* receptacle], one of the perisarcal cups or calyces in which the polypites in certain Hydrozoa (as the *Sertularidae*) are lodged; hence **Hydrothecal (-hī'kāl) a.** **Hydrothion [Gr. *θειον* sulphur], an old name of hydrogen sulphide or sulphuretted hydrogen, also called +Hydrothionio acid; hence +Hydrothionate, a salt of this acid, a sulphhydrate; so +Hydrothionous = hydrosulphurous; +Hydrothionite, a salt of hydrosulphurous acid. +Hydrothionæmia Path.** [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], blood-poisoning with sulphuretted hydrogen. **Hydrozoinite, -ite Min.**, hydrous carbonate of zinc, also called zinc bloom (Dana *Min.* 1854).

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Hydroacetic sound, the percussion note produced over a cavity containing both water and air. Also, the sounds heard on auscultating a similar cavity." 1888 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc. Ser.* II. XXV. 408 "Hydroapatite is a hydrous apatite." 1877 WATTS *Formes Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 571 Benzoin, converted, by heating with alcoholic potash into "hydrobenzoin and benzile." 1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* II. 326 "Hydroboracite." 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 595 Hydroboracite, resembles fibrous and foliated gypsum. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, "Hydrocardia, a term invented by Hildanus to express a serous, sanious, or purulent tumour of the pericardium." 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 77 The coenosarc generally consists of a main stem—or "hydro-caulus"—with many branches. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 246 The hydranth resembles Hydra in all essentials. Like that organism it consists of a "hydrocephalus" (= oral and stomatal regions) and a peduncle or hydrocoele which is very short. 1873 *Formes Chem.* (ed. 11) 824 "Hydrocoumaric Acid exists in the yellow melilot." 1782 BAILEY, "Hydrocritics [1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydrocritica*], critical Judgment of Distempers taken from Sweating." 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 5 Apr. 4/3 The "hydro-cycle"—hitherto regarded as more or less a mechanical monstrosity—has at length proved its speed and capabilities. The "hydro-cyclists" finished in good condition. 1898 *River & Coast* 9 July 13/1 One of the most interesting items was the Hydrocycle versus Skiff Race. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 82 There occur also in the Physophoridae certain peculiar bodies, termed "hydrocysts or feelers." 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 170 Hydrocysts or feelers, are polypites in which the distal or oral extremity is imperforate and usually armed with ctenoblasts. 1869 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 213 "Hydrodolomite...has the composition of the magnesia alba of the shops." 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 99 Fraya, Hippopodius, and Vogtia have "incomplete" hydrocia. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 80 This chamber, which is present in all the genera, is termed the "hydroecium." 1868 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 39 The lateral walls of the hydroecial canal of the distal metacalyx. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1199 "Hydro-extractor...capable of revolving 2,000 times a minute. It will dress...all kinds of materials, cloths, felts [etc.]. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 165 The hydro-extractor, in which the yarn is dried like clothes in a laundry, being thrown into a horizontal drum and spun round at lightning speed. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* Index 376 "Hydroferrocyanic acid, or ferrocyanide of hydrogen." "Hydroferrocyanic acid, or ferrocyanide of hydrogen." 1868-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 20 The "hydroferrocyanate (of quinine), $C_{10}H_{21}N_4O_2.H_2FeCy_2.H_2O$, is an orange-yellow crystalline precipitate, obtained on mixing the alcoholic solutions of quinine and hydroferrocyanic acid. 1886 HAMERTON in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 375 The efficacy of resinous solutions, as "hydrofuges." 1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 24 It produces "hydroiodic acid (HI)." 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 221 "Hydrolite occurs in abundance at Island Magee, in beautifully marked crystals." 1837 DANA *Min.* 199 "Hydromagnesite...occurs in crusts; also as a white powder." 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 745 There are two principal types of the Hydroid. One, the "Hydromedusan or Craspedote type, consists typically of an oral and stomatal region (hydrocephalus), with or without tentacles, borne upon a peduncle (hydrocoele). 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 208 To admit for granite what may be called "hydro-metamorphic origin." *Ibid.*, "Hydro-metamorphism, by which rocks, originally fused, and when in liquid fusion, poured into veins and dykes in pre-existing rocks, are subsequently altered in specific gravity and arrangement of minerals, by the action of water." 1857 J. P. NICHOL *Cycl. Phys. Sci.*, "Hydrometeors. The whole aqueous phenomena of the Atmosphere. The chief specific Hydrometeors, viz. Clouds, Dew, Fog, Snow, and Rain." 1885 C. H. HITCHCOCK in *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Oct. 282 "Hydromicaceous and argillaceous schists." 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 47/1 The little vessel supplied with the "hydromotor met with a fair degree of success." 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 716 A tumor, consisting of the serous accumulation with its enveloping membranes ("hydromyelocele"), protrudes through the fissure, most frequently in the sacral or dorsal regions. *Ibid.* 759 Dilatation of the

central canal is called "hydromyelus, and is generally congenital." 1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 328 "Hydro-nitric acid is perfectly limpid and colourless, and emits white fumes when exposed to the air." 1878 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 28 "Ovarian dropsy," or "hydro-ovarium." 1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 25 There appear to be two hydrates or "hydro-oxides." 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 95 Vermicular monsters exhibited in the "hydro-oxygen microscope." 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 14 Platinum fused by his hydro-oxygen blowpipe. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 298 Gurney's hydro-oxygen blowpipe is made in conformity. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), "Hydroparastates, a Sect; a Branch of the Manichees, whose distinguishing Tenet was, That Water should be used in the Sacrament instead of Wine." 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power Pope* Mid. Ages I. 79 Manicheans who disguised themselves under the names of Encratites, Saccophori, and Hydroparastates. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 537 The lower extremities are oedematous. The same state exists in the serous membranes, whence arise ascites, hydrothorax, and "hydropericardium." 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 36 Hydropericardium generally follows hydrothorax. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 596 The term "hydro-peritoneum or ascites denotes peritoneal dropsy." 1864 WEBSTER, "Hydrophid, a species of ophidian, including the watersnake." 1873 *Formes Chem.* (ed. 11) 826 "Hydrophthalic Acid is produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on phthalic acid." 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 101 Groups of organs became detached from the coenosarc, each group consisting of a "hydrophyllum, polypites, tentacles, and gonophores." 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, "Hydrophysocle, a term used by some authors for a sort of hernia, or rupture, occasioned by a mixture of water and flatulencies." 1876 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 380 Plutonic processes do not exclude the combined action of water as an auxiliary agent; and thus may deserve the name of "Hydroplutonic." 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 316 "Hydroptassic Oxalate is the form in which oxalic acid exists in the acid species of Oxalis, Rumex, Rheum, Geranium [etc.]. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Novell* II. A sail which they wetted with a "hydro-pult." 1879 W. L. LINDSAY *Mind in Lower Anim.* 462 The elephant makes a similar use of his trunk as a syringe or hydro-pult, and of water as a projectile." 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Novell* lxiii. He had not acquired the delightful "hydro-pultic art, so dear to the nation." 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 716 Extensive serous accumulation within the spinal canal is called "hydro-rachis." 1866 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Hydrorrenal distension, same as Hydronephrosis." 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 29 In Hydra, and a few of the simpler forms of Corynidae, the proximal end of the polypite is closed by the "hydrorhiza." 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 253 The animal is attached by its hydrorhiza to a piece of weed. 1887 *Lancet* 11 June 1200/2 Dr. Schlesinger concludes that in "hydro-salpinx, or hæmatosalpinx, laparotomy is the only resource." 1877 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 293 An Account of an Hydro-enterocoele, appearing like an "Hydro-sarcocele." 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 354 So does "hydro-selenic acid afford parallel results." 1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 449 A "hydro-selenuret of potassa of a deep ale colour." 1890 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. 409 The silicates that contain water may be divided, into those in which the water is simply united to the silicic combination, called "hydro-silicates." 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 122 With the sphygmograph (or, rather the "hydro-sphygmograph") he observed the degree of excitement produced on various individuals. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 577 (Class Blastoidæ), The pores lead to a cleft ("hydrospiral cleft") and the cleft in its turn to an underlying hydrosiph canal, into which open a system of intraradial lamellar tubes, the hydrosiphes. *Ibid.* 578 The genital ducts probably opened into some portion of the hydrosiphes. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 270 To them...may be added chromic iron. "Hydrotaelite, native copper, copper pyrites." 1893 *Times* 6 Oct., The most famous "hydrotechnic authorities of our time have found no other method of overcoming the obstruction to navigation caused by the Iron Gate than the identical one adopted by the Romans." 1847 CRAIG, "Hydrotellurates, a genus of salts." 1864 WEBSTER, "Hydrotelluric." 1873 *Formes Chem.* (ed. 11) 215 Hydrotelluric acid is a gas, resembling sulphuretted and seleniuretted hydrogen. 1879 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 77 Polypites are also protected within "hydrothecæ," or little cup-like expansions derived from the polypary. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 129 A hard, chitinous, cuticular skeleton...which frequently gives rise to hydrothecæ, into which the hydranths can be retracted. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 576 "Hydrothionæmia...consists in the entrance into the blood of sulphuretted hydrogen." 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 328 The Germans have given it [sulphuretted hydrogen] the name of "hydrothionio acid."

+ **Hydro-a'cid. Chem. Obs.** = HYDRACID.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 5 Hydrogen would be [united] to a simple or compound radicle (chlorine or cyanogen), to form a hydro-acid. 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 256/2 The hydro-acids—hydrochloric acid, for example.

+ **Hydrobromate. Chem. Obs.** [f. as next + -ATE 1 c.] An old name for a bromide, viewed as a salt of hydrobromic acid; also, for a hydrobromide.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 124 Hydrobromic acid...affords various salts with bases; these are hydrobromates or bromurets. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 86 Bromine...forms with ammonia a colourless hydrobromate.

Hydrobromic (haidrōbrō'mik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- + BROMIC. In F. *hydrobromique*.] Containing hydrogen and bromine in chemical combination. **Hydrobromic acid**, also called *hydrogen bromide* (HBr), a colourless gas with a pungent odour and strongly acid taste, fuming in the atmosphere and very soluble in water.

1836 [see prec.] 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 308 Neither hydrobromic nor muriatic acid decompose bromide of aldehyde. 1873 *Formes Chem.* (ed. 11) 190 Hydrogen Bromide, or Hydrobromic Acid, bears the closest resemblance to hydriodic acid.

So **Hydrobromide** (haidrōbrō'moid), a compound formed by the combination of hydrobromic acid with an organic radical.

1877 WATTS *Foundry Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 61. 1880 CLEMINSIAW *Wurtz's Atom. The.* 111 Amylene hydrobromide cannot possess several vapour densities.

† **Hydrocarbide**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO- d + CARB(ON + -IDE).] = next.

1824 *Athenæum* 13 Dec. 776/1 Hydrocarbides, which undergo decomposition by electric discharges with formation of carbonic acid, are added to the atmosphere from a variety of sources.

Hydrocarbon (haidrōkā'ibōn). *Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CARBON.] A chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon.

These compounds, of which there are at least twelve series, the chief of them being the *paraffins*, *olefines*, *acetylenes*, and *benzenes*, are very numerous and important, and, with their derivatives, constitute the subject-matter of organic chemistry.

1826 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxxii. (1859) 183 The peculiar hydrocarbons forming the subject of that paper. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 269 Contraction and formation of oily drops show the presence of olefiant gas, or vapours of hydrocarbons. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 62 Coal-gas is what we call a hydrocarbon. 1865-70 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 186 The most fruitful source of hydrocarbons is the dry or destructive distillation of organic bodies.

b. *attrib.*, as *hydrocarbon radical*, *series*, etc. **Hydrocarbon gas**: any gaseous hydrocarbon.

c. 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 123/2 *Hydrocarbon Gas*, this name is given to the mixed gases which are generated from water, together with substances that are rich in hydrocarbons, as tar, resin, fats, oils, and the better kinds of cannel coal. 1873 RALPH *Phys. Chem.* 45 The homologous series of hydrocarbon radicals. 1880 RICHARDSON in *Med. Temp. Trul.* 67 Alcohol is a chemical of the hydrocarbon series.

Hydrocarbonaceous (haidrōkā'ibōn'z'as), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing a hydrocarbon.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 144 The tar yields... paraffine... light hydrocarbonaceous oil. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 5 In order to obtain the highest illuminating power of a flame in which hydrocarbonaceous compounds are undergoing combustion, the regulation of the supply of air is essential.

Hydrocarbonate (-kā'ibōn'z'et). *Chem.* Also -at. [f. HYDRO(GEN + CARBONATE (in sense 1 used for 'product of combination with carbon', thus *lit.* 'carbonated or carburetted hydrogen').] 1. An early name for a hydrocarbon; † formerly, a name of carburetted hydrogen (CH₄), the chief constituent of coal-gas.

1800 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 228 It burns like hydrocarbonate, but with a bluish green flame. *Ibid.*, Should this inflammable gas prove not to be a hydrocarbonate. 1859 *Pantologia* s.v., There are different species of Hydrocarbonates, depending on the proportion of their constituents... commonly distinguished into heavy and light Hydrocarbonates. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 5/3 The Italian workman has too much hydrocarbonate for dinner, and too little albuminoid.

2. 'A term applied by Berzelius to a double salt resulting from the combination of a carbonate with a hydrate; by Beudant to the combination of a carbonate and water' (Mayne).

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 214 Associated with the hydrocarbonate of magnesia, and lime. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 193 The hydrocarbonate much used in Pharmacy (*magnesia alba*). 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Ort's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 490 Two hydrocarbonates of copper occur native: one, malachite... has a composition represented by the formula CuO.CO₂ + CuO.HO; a second... having the composition 2CuO.CO₂ + CuO.HO.

Hydrocarbonic (-kā'ibōn'ik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDROCARBON + -IC.] Relating to, or of the nature of, a hydrocarbon; in quot., obtained from carburetted hydrogen: see prec. 1.

1807 F. A. WINSON in *Standard* (1839) 19 July 5/6 His grand discovery of the Hydrocarbonic Lights.

Hydrocarbonous (-kā'ibōn'əs), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO(GEN + CARBONOUS.)] Of the nature of a hydrocarbon.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 129 These gasses are not carburetted hydrogen... but... they are hydrocarbonous oxides. 1845 GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 295 Enough was ascertained to lead me to believe that it (the gas) was hydrocarbonous.

† **Hydrocarburet** (-kā'ibū'rēt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO- d + CARBURET; F. *hydrocarbure*.] A compound of hydrogen and carbon, a hydrocarbon; *spec.* carburetted hydrogen gas.

1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 371 Mixtures of hydrocarburet and oxygen gases. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 396/2 Liquid Hydrocarburet... was obtained by Mr. Faraday, after separating solid bicarburet of hydrogen from the fluid procured by pressure upon oil gas, at a temperature of 0°. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Hydrocarburet*, a compound of hydrogen and carbon in any proportion whatsoever.

† **Hydrocarburetted** (-kā'ibū'rēt'ed), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. as prec. + CARBURETTED.] Formed by the combination of hydrogen and carbon.

1809 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 448 Hydrocarburetted gases, like ammonia, are separated by electrization into their elements. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 270 Analysis of Coal-Gas... The determination of the hydrocarburetted vapours may be accurately effected... by means of oil of vitriol.

Hydrocele (haidrōsēl). *Path.* [a. L. *hydrocēle*, a. Gr. ὑδροκήλη, f. ὑδρο- water + κήλη tumour. Cf. F. *hydrocele* (Paré, 16th c.).] A tumour with a collection of serous fluid; *spec.* a tumour of this kind in the cavity of the *tunica vaginalis* of the testis; dropsy of the testicle or of the scrotum.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 a/2 The Scrotum commeth to swell, which tumefactione of the Greeks is called Hydrocele. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 207 Called of the Physicians Hydrocele, that is to say, Water-bursten. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Youth is most exposed to the hydrocele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 103 When seen in the neck they are described as hydroceles of the neck.

† **Hydrocephale**. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *hydrocephale* (Paré, 16th c.).] = HYDROCEPHALUS.

a. 1648 L.D. HERBERT in *Life* (1770) 33 My cousin... having an hydrocephale also in that extremity that his eyes began to start out of his head.

Hydrocephalic (haidrōsēf'ælik), *a.* [f. HYDROCEPHALUS + -IC.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, hydrocephalus; affected with hydrocephalus; hence *transf.* big-headed.

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 262 Hydrocephalic patients. 1833-38 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* (L.), Liable to hydrocephalic and convulsive diseases. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 38. 283 With... enormous head and hydrocephalic prominence of brain.

Hydrocephalocoele. *Path.* [f. as prec.: see CEPHALOCOELE.] = HYDROCEPHALOCOELE.

Hydrocephaloid (-sēf'älöid), *a. Path.* [f. as next + -OID.] Resembling hydrocephalus. *H. disease*, a term applied by Marshall Hall to a condition of coma incident to young children and resulting apparently from cerebral anæmia.

1841 M. HALL *Culston. Lect.* II. 62 The hydrocephaloid disease in children... Its designation announces its similarity to hydrocephalus. But its nature, origin, and treatment are opposite. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 115.

Hydrocephalous (-sēf'älös), *a. Path.* [f. next + -OUS.] Affected with hydrocephalus.

1860 PITT BYRNE *Undercurrents Overlooked* II. 273 Epileptic or hydrocephalous children. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvii. 307 A scanty hydrocephalous offspring.

|| **Hydrocephalus** (haidrōsēf'älös). *Path.* [Medical L., ad. Gr. ὑδροκέφαλος, f. ὑδρο- water + κεφαλή head.] A disease of the brain especially incident to young children, consisting in an accumulation of serous fluid in the cavity of the cranium, resulting in gradual expansion of the skull, and finally inducing general weakness, with failure of the memory and mental faculties; water on the brain. The acute form is often described as *tubercular meningitis*.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2080 A child, one year old, so diseased with the *Hydrocephalus*, that when open'd, there were taken out of his Head 36 ounces of clear, but saltish, water. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Children are more liable to hydrocephali, than adults. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 516 [He] laboured under a hydrocephalus. 1865-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 716 By the term hydrocephalus... is understood an excessive accumulation of serous fluid in the ventricles of the brain, particularly the lateral ventricles.

Hydrocephaly. [f. prec. + -Y. Cf. F. *hydrocephalie*.] = prec.

1828 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 817/4 A case of hydrocephaly from the Trou Rosette, Belgium.

† **Hydrochlorate** (haidrōklō'rāt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -ATE¹ i c.] An old name for a chloride, viewed as a salt of hydrochloric acid (formerly also called *muriate*); also for a hydrochloride.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 269 Dr. Murray... conceives the carbonates to arise from the decomposition of the hydrochlorates of lime and magnesia, in the process of evaporation to dryness. 1880 J. W. LUGG *Bile* 11 A precipitate... consisting of hydrochlorate of glycocholl. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 13 The hydrochlorates are now all called hydrochlorides.

Hydrochloric (haidrōklō'r'ik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CHLORIC. F. *hydrochlorique*.] Containing hydrogen and chlorine in chemical combination. **Hydrochloric acid**, called also *hydrogen chloride* (HCl), a colourless gas of strongly acid taste and pungent irritating odour, extremely soluble in water. (Earlier names were *muriatric acid*, *spirit of salt*, *chlorhydric acid*.)

1817 A. URRE in Thomson *Ann. Philos.* X. 203 On the Quantity of Real Acid in Liquid Hydrochloric. 1832 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 143 The hydrochloric acid of the shops is a saturated solution of this g.s in water. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* vii. 188 One volume of chlorine combines with one volume of hydrogen, to form two volumes of hydrochloric acid. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* vii. (ed. 2) 109 Chlorine eagerly seizes on the hydrogen to form a compound known as hydrochloric acid gas.

Hydrochloride (haidrōklō'r'id). *Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CHLORIDE.] A compound formed by the combination of hydrochloric acid with an organic radical (formerly, also, with an element).

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 427 It is constituted of two atoms of olefant gas + 1 atom of chlorine. It has been called by Dr. Thomson *chloric ether*; but a more appropriate name would be *hydro-chloride of carbon*. 1880 CLEMINSIAW tr. *Wurtz's Atom. The.* 111 Amylene hydrochloride. 1890 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 393 When a solution of naph-

thylamine hydrochloride is mixed with solution of potassium nitrite, the hydrochloride of diazonaphthalene is formed.

† **Hydrochloruret**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO- d + CHLORURET.] An old synonym of prec.

1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 713 The preparation called hydrochloruret of lime is recommended... as an internal remedy, in certain stages of fever and dysentery.

† **Hydrocyanate** (haidrōsai'ānt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -ATE¹ i c.] An old name for a cyanide, considered as a salt of hydrocyanic acid.

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 342 This base, like chlorine and iodine, is acidified by hydrogen, and the proper appellation for the prussic acid Gay Lussac conceives to be hydro-cyanic acid, and for its compounds hydro-cyanates. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 320 The hydrocyanate of potassa... is not identical with the salt commonly known by the name of prussiate of potash. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 440 Cyanogen... unites with certain metals, forming compounds which... must be regarded as cyanides, and not hydro-cyanates, seeing that they contain neither oxygen nor hydrogen.

Hydrocyanic (haidrōsai'ænik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CYANIC. Cf. F. *hydrocyanique*.] Containing hydrogen and cyanogen in chemical combination. **Hydrocyanic acid**, or *hydrogen cyanide* (HCN or HCy), the combination of hydrogen with cyanogen (CN or Cy), an extremely poisonous volatile liquid with an odour like that of bitter almonds, the solution in water being known as *prussic acid*; it occurs in bitter almonds and other kernels, in cherry and laurel leaves, etc.

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 342 As muriatic acid is decomposed by the black oxide of manganese, so is hydrocyanic vapour by peroxide of copper. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 317 Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 82 Amygdalæ... are particularly characterised by their... hydrocyanic juice. 1896 REMSEN *Organic Chem.* vi. 80 Hydrocyanic acid can be detected by the fact that when its solution is saturated with caustic potash, and a solution containing a ferrous and a ferric salt is added, a precipitate of Prussian blue is formed.

Hydrocyanite (haidrōsai'ānit). *Min.* [Named 1870, f. Gr. ὑδρο-, ὑδρο- water + κύανος blue: see -ITE.] Anhydrous sulphate of copper occurring in pale green crystals, which, when exposed to the air, absorb water and become bright blue.

1875 DANA *Min. App.* ii. 29.

Hydrodynamic (haidrōdai-, -dinæ'mik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *hydrodynamicus*: see HYDRODYNAMICS and DYNAMIC.] = next.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrodynamic*, of or belonging to the power of water, or other fluids, at rest, or in motion. 1891 *Brit. Med. J.* 29 Aug. 482/1 To bring the whole organ [brain] to rest, a certain degree of peripheral hydrodynamic compression is required.

Hydrodynamical (-dai-, -dinæ'mikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to the forces acting upon or exerted by water or other liquids; belonging to HYDRODYNAMICS.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 189 Newton himself... laid the foundation of hydrodynamical science. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 15 In his electrical, magnetical, and hydrodynamical researches. 1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 109 It depended on the hydrodynamical fact, that if a reservoir be filled with water to a certain height, the water will flow from an orifice at the bottom with a velocity proportionate to the height.

Hydrodynamics (haidrōdai-, -dinæ'miks). [ad. mod.L. *hydrodynamica*: see HYDRO- a and DYNAMICS. Cf. F. *hydrodynamique*.]

The Lat. word appears in a treatise by Daniel Bernoulli, 1738, entitled 'Hydrodynamica, sive de viribus et motibus fluidorum commentarii.'

The branch of Physics which treats of the forces acting upon or exerted by liquids. In earlier use = HYDROKINETICS; now usually taken in a comprehensive sense to include Hydrokinetics and Hydrostatics; but the earlier usage is still retained by some physicists. (Cf. DYNAMICS.)

1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 596 The certain principles of hydrodynamics laid down in this essay. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiii. 338 The science describing the mechanical affection of fluids... is properly and usually called by foreign writers *hydrodynamica*. 1812 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 17 When the bodies to which motion is communicated are fluid, another modification of the principles of dynamics takes place, which constitutes the science of hydrodynamics. 1829 *Nat. Phil. I. Hydrost.* i. 1 (U. K. S.) The whole science of liquids, or watery fluids, comprehending both Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, is sometimes called *Hydrodynamics*. 1881 Sir W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 434 Some of the finest principles of mathematical hydrodynamics have... been put in requisition for perfecting the theory of hydraulic mechanism.

Hydrodynamometer (-dāinām'ōm'tā), [f. HYDRO- a + DYNAMOMETER.] An instrument for measuring the force exerted by a liquid in motion. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hydro-electric, *a.* [f. HYDRO- a + ELECTRIC.] † 1. Of or pertaining to hydro-electricity; galvanic. *Obs.*

1832 *Nat. Philos., Electro-Magnet.* xiii. § 305. 93 (U.K.S.) The electrical current thus excited has been termed Thermo-electric, in order to distinguish it from the common galvanic current, which, as it requires the intervention of a fluid element as one of its essential components, was denominated a Hydro-electric current. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1027 The powers of nature, as steam, the moving

power, lightning, the hydro-electric fluid, and light. *Ibid.* 1102 Engraving on a tin plate, produced by the action of the hydro-electric current. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydro-Electricus*, applied to the phenomena which produce the voltaic pile, because the presence of water is the condition of their full development: hydro-electric.

2. Effecting the development of electricity by the friction of water or steam: as in Armstrong's hydro-electric machine.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 408 The electric excitement resulting from the friction of water is applied to the construction of an electrical machine of great power, called the Hydro-electric machine. 1881 JUDG *Volcanoes* ii. 29 Every volcano in violent eruption is a very efficient hydro-electric machine.

So **Hydro-electricity**, the electricity of the galvanic battery.

1851 J. GRAHAM in *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1052 Hydro-electricity, which is the grand agent in operations of this kind, is different in the phenomena it exhibits from that of dry electricity, or that shown by an electrical machine. For... the electricity of the galvanic battery is scarcely perceptible, unless that which is called the circuit be complete.

+ **Hydrofluorate**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUATE.] An old name for a fluoride viewed as a salt of hydrofluoric acid; also for a hydrofluoride, as in *hydrofluorate of ammonia* = hydrogen ammonium fluoride, fluoride of ammonium and hydrogen, or acid fluoride of ammonium ($\text{NH}_4\text{F.HF}$).

1841 BRANDER *Chem.* 1031 Hydrofluorate of ammonia remains in solution.

Hydrofluoboric (*haidrofluoborik*), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUO- + BORIC.] In *hydrofluoboric acid* ($\text{BF}_3\text{.HF}$), or *hydrogen borofluoride*, a compound obtained by passing gaseous boron fluoride into water: also called *borofluorhydric acid*.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 95 A new acid named hydrofluoboric acid ($3\text{HF} + 2\text{BF}_3$). 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 634 Distilled with sulphuric acid, they [borofluorides] give off gaseous fluoride of boron and aqueous hydrofluoboric acid.

Hydrofluoric (*haidrofluorik*), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUORIC. Cf. F. *hydrofluorique*.] Containing hydrogen and fluorine in chemical combination. **Hydrofluoric acid**, or *hydrogen fluoride* (HF), a colourless gas, fuming in moist air and rapidly absorbed by water.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 91 No acid can act upon it, except the hydro-fluoric, which dissolves it. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 670 Etching with hydrofluoric acid vapour is the best mode of marking scales of equal parts on glass tubes and jars.

Hydrofluosilicic (*haidrofluosilik*), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUO- + SILICIC.] Containing hydrogen, fluorine, and silicon in chemical combination. **Hydrofluosilicic acid** (H_2SiF_6), or *hydrogen silicofluoride*, a fuming liquid which gradually attacks glass, esp. on heating.

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 315 Strontian and barytes are separated from each other, when in solution, by hydrofluosilicic acid, which precipitates barytes... but not strontian. 1853 GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 191 Hydrofluosilicic acid is the only test that forms a precipitate in cold and pretty strong solutions of soda salts.

So **Hydrofluosilicate**, a salt formed by the union of hydrofluosilicic acid with a base; a silico-fluoride.

1847 in CRAIG.

Hydrogen (*haidrodžen*), *Chem.* Also 8-9 **hydrogène**. [a. F. *hydrogène*, f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδρω*: water: see -GEN I.]

1. One of the elements; a colourless, invisible, odourless gas; it burns with a pale-blue flame, whence its former name of *inflammable air*. It is the lightest substance known, having a specific gravity of about one-fourteenth of that of air. Symbol H; atomic weight 1.

It occurs free in nature in small quantities in certain volcanic gases, and is an essential constituent of all animal and vegetable matter. It forms two-thirds in volume and one-ninth in weight of water (H_2O), which is the sole product of the combustion of hydrogen in ordinary air. It is a constituent of all acids, in which it can be replaced by bases to form salts.

Antimoniuretted, arseniuretted, carburetted, phosphoretted, seleniuretted, sulphuretted, telluretted hydrogen, early names sometimes still used for gaseous combinations of hydrogen with antimony, arsenic, carbon, phosphorus, selenium, sulphur, tellurium.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 132 note, Mr. Lavoisier and others of the French School have most ingeniously endeavoured to shew that water consists of pure air, called by them oxygene, and of inflammable air, called hydrogen. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. xii. 493 Inflammable air may be obtained in great purity by decomposing water, of which it is a constituent part. The French writers term it hydrogen, that is generator of water. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 391 A mixture of carbonic acid, hydrogen, and nitrogen gas. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 283 Hepatic air or sulphuretted hydrogen gas. 1800 SHELLEY (*Edipus* i. 188 As full of blood as that of hydrogen. 1823 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 421 The carburetted hydrogen... is generally employed for filling balloons. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs Bot.* 620 Hydrogen is present, equally with carbon, in every organic compound. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 111 Most of our ordinary combustibles, are rich in hydrogen. 1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heav.* vii. 157 Dr. Huggins... succeeded in establishing the existence of hydrogen in these remote regions of space.

2. attrib. *a. hydrogen harmonicon, lamp, line, spectrum*; **hydrogen acid** = HYDRACID; + **hydrogen air**, an old name for hydrogen, freq. also called **hydrogen gas** (cf. F. *gaz hydrogène*).

1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 212 Arterial blood exposed to the contact of hydrogen air loses its vermilion colour. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 315 An air-balloon, on the hydrogen gas principle. 1805 W. NISBET *Dict. Chem.*, *Hydrogen Gas*, sometimes termed inflammable gas, is formed by the union of hydrogen with caloric. It was discovered by Mr. Cavendish. 1866 S. MACADAM G. *Wilson's Inorg. Chem.* 93 This arrangement has been called the hydrogen harmonicon; but any of the combustible gases will produce musical notes if burned in the same way. *Ibid.* Index, *Hydrogen acids*, or *hydracids*. 1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heav.* vii. 160 The spectrum of the star in the vicinity of the line G... The hydrogen line in that neighbourhood. *Ibid.* xv. 366 A bright line, such as one of those of which the hydrogen spectrum is composed.

b. In systematic names of chemical compounds of hydrogen with an element or radical = 'of hydrogen': as *hydrogen bromide* HBr, *h. chloride* HCl, *h. iodide* HI (also called *hydrobromic, hydrochloric, and hydriodic acids*); *hydrogen monoxide* or *protoxide* H_2O (water), *hydrogen dioxide* H_2O_2 (oxygenated water); *hydrogen arsenide* H_3As , *h. selenide* H_2Se , *h. sulphide* H_2S (also *arseniuretted, seleniuretted, sulphuretted h.*); *hydrogen disulphide* H_2S_2 , *hydrogen potassium carbonate* HKCO_3 , *hydrogen sodium arsenate* $\text{HNa.AsO}_4 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$. On the analogy of hydrogen, etc., acids are often named as salts of hydrogen, e.g. *hydrogen acetate* $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{.H}$, *h. chlorate* HClO_3 , *h. chlorite* HClO_2 , *h. nitrate* HNO_3 , *h. sulphate* H_2SO_4 , *h. sulphite* H_2SO_3 (= acetic, chloric, chlorous, nitric, sulphuric, sulphurous acids).

1865 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 105 Hydrochloric Acid or Hydrogen Chloride. *Ibid.* 197 Hydrogen Sodium Carbonate or Bicarbonate of Soda... is a white crystalline powder which on heating is readily converted into sodium carbonate. *Ibid.* 320 Acetic acid... hydrogen acetate. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 193 Hydrogen Iodate, or Iodic Acid. *Ibid.* 206 Hydrogen sulphide is a colourless gas, having the odour of putrid eggs. *Ibid.* 215 Hydrogen Telluride is a gas, resembling sulphuretted and seleniuretted hydrogen. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHÖNLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 519 In order to prepare the hydrogen arsenide in the pure state.

Hydrogenate (*haidrodženet*, *haidrodženet*), *v. Chem.* [f. prec. + -ATE³. Cf. F. *hydrogèner*.] *trans.* To charge, or cause to combine, with hydrogen; to hydrogenize. Hence **Hydrogenated**, -ating *pp. adjs.*; also **Hydrogenation**.

1809 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 464 Analogous to the hydrogenated sulphur of Berthollet. 1819 *Pantologia, Hydrogurets*... in the writings of Berthollet, they are denominated Hydrogenated sulphurets. 1819 H. BUSK *Dessert Notes* 95 The excessive hydrogenation of the system. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 158 De-oxidizing or hydrogenating rays. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 89 Oxidation tends to the separation, hydrogenation to the conjunction of carbon atoms.

+ **Hydrogenetted** (*haidrodženet*), *a. Chem.* *Obs.* [f. HYDROGEN after *sulphuretted*.] Hydrogenated, hydrogenized.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 114 Ammonia is the most thoroughly deoxidized, or rather hydrogenetted, compound of nitrogen.

Hydrogenic (-dženik), *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -IC.] = HYDROGENOUS.

1866 LAWRENCE in *Cotta's Rocks Class.* i. i. 63 Hematite... is sometimes possibly a direct hydrogenic formation.

Hydrogeniferous (*haidrodženi-fēras*), *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + (-)IFEROUS.] (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrogeniferous*, containing hydrogen; applied by Tondi to the sublimed sulphur of thermal springs; hydrogeniferous. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hydrogenium (*haidrodžiniŭm*), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IUM in names of new metals.] Hydrogen regarded as a metal, and, as such, capable of being absorbed or occluded by certain metals.

1868 T. GRAHAM in *Proc. Royal Soc.* (1869) XVII. 212 On the Relation of Hydrogen to Palladium. Examination of the properties of what, assuming its metallic character, would have to be named Hydrogenium. *Ibid.* 213 The density of hydrogenium then, appears to approach that of magnesium 1.743 by this first experiment. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 186 Metallic palladium takes up no less than 982 volumes of hydrogen gas, forming a veritable alloy of the metal with hydrogenium, or hydrogen in its solid form.

Hydrogenize (*haidrodženi:z*), *v. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To charge, or combine with hydrogen. Hence **Hydrogenized** *pp. a.*; **Hydrogenizing** *vb. sb. and ppl. a.*

1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 194 The oxide of nickel was precipitated by hydrogenized sulphurett of ammonia. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 91 Alcohol is also procurable from acetic acid by the hydrogenizing processes of Wurtz and Mendius. *Ibid.* 130 By hydrogenizing alloxan we obtain dialuric acid. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 591/2 Coal or other hydrogenized gases.

Hydrogenous (*haidrodžēnōs*), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDROGEN + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of hydrogen.

Hydrogenous gas, an early name for hydrogen; *carburetted hydrogenous gas* = carburetted hydrogen; *hydrogenous sulphuretted gas* = sulphuretted hydrogen.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dying* I. i. v. 81 Dr. Priestley obtained inflammable air, or hydrogenous gas. 1800 HENRY *Epi. Chem.* (1808) 321 Sulphuretted hydrogenous waters. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 522 That an animal died immediately on inspiring hydrogenous sulphurated gas. 1848 GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* 349 The differences between the hydrogenous and the other gases. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 267 The structure of the hydrogenous protuberances.

Hydrogeology (*haidrodžēlōdži*) [mod. f. HYDRO- a + GEOLOGY: cf. F. *hydrogéologie*.] That part of geology which treats of the relations of water on or below the surface of the earth. Hence **Hydrogeological a.**, relating to this.

1824 R. WATT *Bibl. Brit.* III. Hydrogeology [referring to Lamarck's *Hydrogéologie*]. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrogeologia*, a branch of general physics which treats of the waters spread upon the surface of the earth: hydrogeology. 1877 *Academy* 3 Nov. 431/2 Hydrogeology is a term which Mr. J. Lucas has introduced to denote the relation of geological science to the important subject of water-supply. A hydrogeological survey would... examine into all facts which relate to the form, the position, and the capacity of subterranean water-systems. 1881 J. SOLLAS in *Nature* XXIV. 474 Physiological geology... includes Meteorology, hydrogeology.

Hydrogogue, erroneous form of HYDRAGOGUE.

Hydrographer (*haidrogrāf*), [This and the following words are 16th c. formations on Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδωρ* - water, on the pattern of the corresponding *geographer*, -*graphic*, -*graphical*, -*graphy*, which came down through L. from actual Gr. formations. The immediate precursors of the English words were the Fr. *hydrographe* (1548), *hydrographique*, -*graphie* (1551).]

One skilled or practised in hydrography; *spec.* one whose business it is to make hydrographic surveys and to construct charts of the sea, its currents, etc., as the *Hydrographer to the Admiralty*.

The first Hydrographer to the Navy was appointed in 1795. 1799 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Table T ij, Shipmans compass unknown to the old Hydrographers. 1790 DEX *Math. Pref.* 18 What way, the Tides and Ebbs, come and go, the Hydrographer ought to record. 1675 J. SELLER *Coasting Pilot* title-p., Collected and Published by John Seller, Hydrographer in Ordinary to the King. 1667 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 288 The South Sea must be of a greater breadth... than it is commonly reckoned by Hydrographers. 1795 *Admiralty Ord. in Council* 12 Aug. 1. 124 We would humbly propose to Your Majesty that a proper person should be fixed upon to be appointed Hydrographer to this Board. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* ii. 9 Captain Beaufort, the Admiralty hydrographer. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* 609 All the best hydrographers... agree... that the Florida current dies out in the mid-Atlantic.

Hydrographic (*haidrogrāfik*), *a.* [See prec.] = next. **Hydrographic Department** (or *Office*), the office of the Hydrographer to the Admiralty in Great Britain, and of the Navy Department in U.S.

In Great Britain the style *Hydrographic Department* has been used in the official Navy List since 1854, while in other official documents the title is *Hydrographical*.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 24 Those dreadful flats of Death, where notwithstanding our Hydrographic cards... we had doubtless been cast away. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 574 The... traverses... He on the hydrographic circle laid. 1854 *Navy List* 187 Hydrographic and Harbour Department, Rear Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. 106 These three rivers should all be regarded as belonging to one hydrographic basin. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 11 The Chart-room... with ranges of shelves stocked with charts and hydrographic, magnetic, and meteorological instruments.

Hydrographical (*haidrogrāfikāl*), *a.* [See HYDROGRAPHIC.] Pertaining or relating to hydrography. **Hydrographical Department**: see prec.

1790 DEX *Math. Pref.* 23 The Heavenly Globe, may... be duly described upon the Geographical, and Hydrographical Globe. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 226 As we may see in their Hydrographical Cards. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1682) To Rdr. 2, Charts, Maps, Globes and all other Hydrographical and Geographical Descriptions. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 185 The hydrographical basin of the Mississippi displays, on the grandest scale, the action of running water on the surface of a vast continent. 1860 *Admiralty Ord. in Council* 19 July II. 3 In the Chart Branch of the Hydrographical Department of Your Majesty's Navy. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xi. (1878) 164 During the hydrographical survey of the Aegean Sea.

Hence **Hydrographically adv. rare**. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Hydrographically*, by the Art of Hydrography.

Hydrography (*haidrogrāfi*). Also 6 *hidro*. [See HYDROGRAPHIC.]

1. The science which has for its object the description of the waters of the earth's surface, the sea, lakes, rivers, etc., comprising the study and mapping of their forms and physical features, of the contour of the sea-bottom, shallows, etc., and of winds, tides, currents, and the like. (In earlier use, including the principles of Navigation.) Also a treatise on this science, a scientific description of the waters of the earth.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM (*title*) The Cosmographical Glasse, conteyning the pleasant Principles of Cosmographie, Geographie, Hydrographie or Navigation. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seyman's Secr.* (1607) 47 Hydrography is the description of the Ocean Sea, with all Isles, banks, rocks and sands therein contained. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 260 Fournier (who is... skilfull in what relates to Hydrography) mentions an Inun-

dition on the Coasts of America. *a* 1867 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 62 Fournier in ... his Hydrography hath laboured to prove the contrary of all this. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Some of the best authors use the term in a more extensive sense; so as to denote the same with navigation. In this sense hydrography includes the doctrine of sailing; the art of making sea-charts, with the uses thereof [etc.]. 1778-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1073 He completed the hydrography of the habitable globe. 1851-9 BEECHY in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 17 Other curious and important facts in physical hydrography have been ascertained. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 552 The body of the work, to which the title of hydrography is applied, consists in the determination of existing water supply.

2. The subject-matter of this science; the hydrographical features of the globe or part of it; the distribution of water on the earth's surface.

1851 EARP *Gold Col. Austr.* 33 Capt. Stokes has added immensely to our knowledge of the hydrography of tropical Australia. 1888 *Times* 21 Sept. 3 The geography and hydrography of the ground must be studied.

† 8. [Gr. *γραφη*, *-γραφία* writing.] Writing with water. (In quot. *fig.* with reference to tears.) *Obs.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* cxliii. More then a Man, and Mightier then a King; A Text of Honour, weak Hydrographie. *a* 1859 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1887) 61 Whose Fate we see Thus copied out in Grief's Hydrography.

† **Hydroguret.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO-GEN + URET (after sulphuret).] A compound of hydrogen with another element; a hyduret or hydride.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Hydrogurets*, substances formed by the union of hydrogen gas with such combustible bodies as were deemed simple when the name was imposed. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.*, A hydroguret is usually designated by a name taken from the other substance of the combination, as the hydroguret of carbon is called *Carburetted hydrogen*.

So † **Hydroguretted a.**, chemically combined with hydrogen.

1866 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 37 Solutions of hydroguretted sulphurets. 1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 549 Hydroguretted sulphurets of potassa may be formed by boiling flowers of sulphur in liquid hydrate of potassa, or by digesting sulphur with the liquid hydro-sulphurets.

† **Hydrohæmia** (*haidrōhēmīā*). *Path.* [f. HYDRO- b + Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] = HYDREMIA.

1840 ANCELL *Lect. Blood* xix. in *Lancet* 1 Aug. 667/1 We may take another view of poverty of blood or hydrohæmia. *Ibid.*, In hydrohæmia the serum is in general transparent.

Hence **Hydrohæmic**, -*hæmic* *a.* = HYDREMIC; also † **Hydrohemy** = Hydrohæmia (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

Hydroid (*haidrōid*), *a.*, *sh.* [f. HYDRA 6 + -OID.]

A. adj. Zool. Resembling or allied to the genus HYDRA of Hydrozoa. *a.* Belonging to the order or subclass *Hydrozoa*, of which *Hydra* is the typical genus. *b.* Of the nature of a hydroid (see B. b): opposed to *medusoid*.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. iii. 227 Hydroid zoophytes with expanded tentacles. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 132 Some medusoids ... the hydroid stages of which are not ... known. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 746 Colonies containing polymorphic hydroid individuals, and generally medusoid as well.

B. sh. Zool. a. A Hydrozoan belonging to the *Hydrozoa*. *b.* One of the two forms of zooids occurring in Hydrozoa, resembling *Hydra* in structure, but typically asexual; opposed to *Medusa*.

1865 E. & A. AGASSIZ *Seaside Stud. Nat. Hist.* 21 Below these [Ctenophores and Discophorae] come the Hydroids, embracing the most minute ... of all these animals. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* I. 332 The fixed hydroids and swimming jelly-fishes are alternate forms assumed by the successive generations of the same animal. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 745 The Hydroid is (1) a permanent locomotor sexual form, multiplying by gemmation, but only temporarily colonial;—*Hydra*; (2) a larval form which passes by a metamorphosis into a *Medusa*; (3) a non-sexual but permanent form, sometimes solitary, usually however multiplying by gemmation ... giving origin to colonies; (4) a locomotor sexual form ... never multiplying by gemmation.

Hydroidean (*haidrōidēan*). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hydroidea* (see prec.) + -AN.] = HYDROID B. *a.*

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 747 The existence of a free sexual Hydroidean—*Hydra*.

Hydrokinetic (*-kōinē'tik*), *a.* [f. HYDRO- a + KINETIC.] Relating to the motion of liquids. So **Hydrokinetical a.** in same sense; **Hydrokinetics**, the kinetics of liquids; that branch of hydrodynamics (in the wider sense) which deals with the motion of liquids.

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 367 The case of images in hydrokinetics when the fluid is bounded by a rigid plane surface. 1876 STUART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* 139 The hydrokinetic researches of Helmholtz.

Hydrologic (*haidrōlōj'ik*), *a.* [f. mod.L. *hydrologia* (see HYDROLOGY) + -IC. Cf. *F. hydrologique*.] = next.

1867 B. E. FERNOW in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 226 We ... consider the forests ... as regulators of hydrologic conditions, influencing the waterflow in springs, brooks, and rivers.

Hydrological (*haidrōlōj'ikāl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to hydrology; relating to the properties of water, its distribution over the earth's surface, etc.

1870 W. SIMPSON (*title*) *Hydrological Essays*; or a Vindication of Hydrologia Chymica, being a Further Discovery of the Scarborough Spaw, and the right use thereof. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. Dissert. Physick 56 The Astronomical and Hydrological Branches of Physick. 1888

in WEBSTER. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 451 The summer and winter flow and other hydrological peculiarities of the English rivers.

Hydrology (*haidrōlōj'ik*). [ad. mod.L. *hydrologia*, f. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water; see -LOGY. Cf. *F. hydrologie*.] The science which treats of water, its properties and laws, its distribution over the earth's surface, etc.

1768 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 49 Wallerius was the first who made accurate enquiries into the Aqueous Kingdom, or Hydrology. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Hydrology*, is that part of natural history which examines and explains the nature and properties of water in general. 1866 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* X. 209 Mr. Blackwell's memoir entitled 'The Hydrology of the St. Laurence'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 7/2 The whole science of hydrology ... depends on the study of rainfall.

Hence **Hydrologist** [cf. *F. hydrologue*], one skilled in hydrology.

1830 in MAUNDER *Dict. Eng. Lang.*

Hydrolysis (*haidrōl'isis*). [f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὕδωρ* water + *λύσις* dissolving, f. *λύω* to dissolve.] A decomposition of water in which the two constituents (H and OH) are separated and fixed in distinct compounds.

1886 H. E. ARMSTRONG *Introd. Study Org. Chem.* (ed. 2) 190 note, Decompositions like those of starch into dextrose, of cane-sugar into dextrose and levulose ... which involve the fixation of the elements of water, may all be said to be the result of *hydrolysis*, and those substances which, like sulphuric acid, diastase, emulsin, etc., induce hydrolysis, may be termed *hydrolytic agents* or *hydrolysts*. The substance hydrolysed is the *hydrolyte*. The mere fixation of the elements of water unaccompanied by decomposition ... may be termed *hydration* in contradistinction. 1890 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 893/1 Other processes ... already in constant use on very large scales ... [are] bromination and chlorination, nitration, sulphonation with its concomitant hydrolysis. 1894 McGOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Org. Chem.* 84 By saponification or hydrolysis of their ethers.

So **Hydrolyse v.**, to subject to hydrolysis; **Hydrolyst** [cf. *analyst*], a hydrolytic agent; **Hydrolyte** [Gr. *λύσις* that may be dissolved], a body subjected to hydrolysis.

See quot. 1880 above.

Hydrolytic (*haidrōl'itik*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *λύσις* having the property of dissolving; see prec.] Of or pertaining to hydrolysis.

1875 A. GAMGER tr. *Herrmann's Hæm. Phys.* (1878) 224 The products of the hydrolytic decomposition of all the essential constituents of the body. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. 186 The action ... of such a kind as is effected by the agents called catalytic, and by that particular class of catalytic agents called hydrolytic. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 550 Fermentation, like putrefaction, is a hydrolytic process.

† **Hydromance.** *Obs. rare*—*1.* In 4 ydromance. [a. OF. *ydromance*.] = HYDROMANCY. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 And of the flood his ydromance And of the fire the pyromance.

† **Hydromancer.** *Obs.* [f. HYDROMANCY + -ER.] One who practises hydromancy.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 96 þus are callid geomancers, þat werkun bi þe 3erþ. And idromancers, þat þus werkun bi þe watir. 1698 in COLES. Hence 1775 in ASH.

Hydromancy (*haidrōmānsi*). Also 5 ydro-, 6 hydromancy, 6-7 hydromantie, 7-ty. [a. *F. hydromancie*, or ad. late L. *hydromantia*, a. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water, f. *ὕδωρ* water + *μαντεία* divination: see -MANTY.] Divination by means of signs derived from water, its tides and ebbs, etc., or the pretended appearance of spirits therein.

1400 MAUNDK. (1839) xxii. 234 Pyromancie, Ydromancie ... and many other scyences. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xxxv. 77/2 Ydromancie, that is wychechrafe done in the water. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy's Interchange. Var. Things* 50a, Necromantie, Geomantie, Hydromantie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 631 As for Ananichitis, it is said, That spirits may be raised by it in the skill of Hydromantie. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 293 Numa him-selfe ... was faine to fall to Hydromantie. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 377 A species of hydromancy appears to have been practised at wells. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 112 The 'suspended ring' ... is ... described by Peucer among various modes of hydromancy.

Hydromania (*haidrōmā'niā*). [f. HYDRO- + MANIA; cf. *F. hydromanie*.] A mania or craze for water; *Path.* an excessive craving for water or liquids.

1793 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 17, I ... have discovered that the hydromania is almost as bad as the hydrophobia. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 9, I have a hydromania in the way of lakes, rivers, and waterfalls. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 248 In view of the almost insane craving ('hydromania') for fluid, the question has been considered whether the diuresis could be controlled by placing limits on the amount of fluid ingested.

Hence **Hydromaniac**, a person affected with hydromania; **Hydromaniacal a.**, affected with hydromania.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydromaniacus*, ... hydromaniacal. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 54 Liable to be drowned in a flood of water effusions from the modern hydromaniacs.

Hydromantic (*haidrōmānt'ik*), *a.* and *sh.* [ad. mod.L. *hydromanticus*, f. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water + *μαντικός* prophetic: see -MANTIC. Cf. *F. hydromantique*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to hydromancy. **Hydromantic machine, vessel**: see quot. 1741.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 157 Its own hydromantick vehicle. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The writers in optics furnish us with divers hydromantic machines, vessels, etc. ... To make a hydromantic vessel, which shall exhibit the images of external objects, as if swimming in water.

† *B. sh. Obs.* 1. = HYDROMANCY.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 16 To tell by thadroma[n]ticke, ebbs and tides.

2. One skilled or practised in hydromancy.

1698 SIR T. HERRBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 215 Sorcerers, Incanters, Hydro- and Pyro-mantiques.

So **Hydromantic a.**, **Hydromantically adv.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hydromantically*, by Hydromancy. **Hydromechanics** (*haidrōmēk'āniks*). [f. HYDRO- a + MECHANICS.] The mechanics of liquids; hydrodynamics (in its wider sense); esp. in relation to its application to mechanical contrivances.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 94 Hydro-Mechanics, as Instruments to illustrate the Motion and Impinging Force of Waves, &c. 1864 *Science* 18 Jan. 78/2 The important place which ... hydromechanics has occupied in modern mathematical physics since the labors of Helmholtz, Maxwell, and Thomson, in reducing the mathematical treatment of electricity and magnetism to that of the motion of incompressible fluids.

So **Hydromechanical a.**, of or pertaining to hydromechanics; relating to the employment of water in mechanical contrivances.

1835 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 293 A hydro-mechanical engine, whereby a weight amounting to 2304 tons can be raised by a simple lever, through equal space, in much less time than could be done by any apparatus constructed on the known principles of mechanics. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 339/1 Dr. O. J. Lodge showed two hydromechanical analogies of electricity.

Hydromel (*haidrōmel*). Also 5 ydromel(le, 6 hydromell, 7 hidromel. [a. L. *hydromel*, ad. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water, f. *ὕδωρ* water + *μέλι* honey. With the earliest forms cf. OF. *ydromelle*.] A liquor consisting of a mixture of honey and water, which when fermented is called *vinous hydromel* or *mead*.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 83 A styngkyge wounde is heeld in remeuyng a wey þe stynche & þe rotnes; & þerto is myche work a waschyng of ydromel: þat is hony & watir soden togidre wip mirre. 1563 T. GALE *Treat. Gonneshot* 2 b (Stanf.). Nitrum helpeþ the Collicke if it bee taken with cummyne in hydromell. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 367 In Russia, Moscow and Tartary, they use Mead, ... this is that which the antients called hydromel. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 18/1 The young man used to drink the Russian beverage of hydromel, a kind of mead. 1861 L. LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 42 A fountain—yea, but flowing deep with nectar and with hydromel.

Hydrometer (*haidrōmē'tr*). [mod. f. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water + -METER.]

F. hydromètre (first recorded 1768) was app. adopted from English, but has commonly the sense 'rain-gauge', the hydrometer being called in *F. aréomètre, ARÉOMETER*.]

1. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, or sometimes (as in *Nicholson's Hydrometer*) for finding the specific gravity of either liquids or solids.

The common type consists of a graduated stem having a hollow bulb and a weight at its lower end, so as to float with the stem upright in a liquid, the specific gravity of which is indicated by the depth to which the stem is immersed. Special names are given to it as constructed for particular liquids, as *alcoholometer*, *acidimeter*, *lactometer*, etc.

Nicholson's Hydrometer consists of a brass cylinder having a small pan supported on a stem above the water and another pan dependent below in the water; the specific gravity of a solid body is calculated from the difference of its weights in air and in water, as determined by weighing it in the upper and lower pans respectively.

1875 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. II. 214 A New Easy Instrument (a Hydrometer). 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xi. II. 245, I had neither hydrometer nor thermometer to ascertain the weight and warmth of this water. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v., Mr. Nicholson has made an improvement by which the hydrometer is adapted to the general purpose of finding the specific gravity both of solids and fluids. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 285 The hydrometer ... shows that the water of the North Atlantic is, parallel for parallel, lighter than water in the Southern Ocean. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The most familiar hydrometer, to many, is a hen's egg, used by a farmer's wife to test the strength of lye for making soap.

2. An instrument used to determine the velocity or force of a current; a current-gauge.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hydrometer*, an instrument wherewith to measure the gravity, density, velocity, force, or other properties, of water. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hydrometer*, ... called by various specific names, according to its construction or use, as *tachometer*, *rheometer*, *hydrometric pendulum*, *Woltmann's mill*, etc.

† **Hydrometra** (*haidrōmē'trā*). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water + *μήτρα* womb. Cf. *F. hydromètre*.] An accumulation of watery mucous fluid in the cavity of the womb; dropsy of the uterus.

1811 in HOOVER *Med. Dict.* 1819 in *Pantologia*. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 256 A closure of the os uterum uteri having been effected by adhesion, hydrometra exists.

Hydrometric (*haidrōmē'trik*), *a.* [f. as HYDROMETRY + -IC. Cf. *F. hydrométrique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to hydrometry, or to the determination of specific gravity by the hydrometer.

1838 in WEBSTER. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ix. § 447 In order to weigh the seas in this manner, it is necessary that the little hydrometric balance by which it is to be done should be well and truly adjusted.

2. Relating to the measurement of the velocity and force of currents.

* *Hydrometric pendulum*, a current-gage. An instrument consisting of a ball suspended from the center of a graduated quadrant, and held in a stream to mark by its deflection the rate of motion of the water' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1864 in WEBSTER.

So *Hydrometric a.* = prec.

1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 654 The hydrometrical principles laid down in this essay. 1807 P. JONAS (*title*) A Complete Set of Hydrometrical Tables.

Hydrometry (hoidr'mētrī). [ad. mod. L. *hydrometria*, f. Gr. *ūdpo-* water + *-metria* measuring; cf. F. *hydrométrie*.] The determination of specific gravity by means of the hydrometer; hence, that part of hydrostatics which deals with this.

In early use the term seems to have been co-extensive with 'hydrodynamics' (in the mod. sense).

1777-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Hydrometria includes both hydrostatics, and hydraulics. *Ibid.* In the year 1694, a new chair, or professorship, of hydrometry, was founded in the university of Boulogne. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* *Hydrometria*, *Hydrometry*, the mensuration of water and other fluid bodies, their gravity, force, velocity, quantity, etc.; including both hydrostatics and hydraulics. 1847 CRESSY *Encycl. Civ. Engin.* i. iv. 907 A new chair was created for him [Dominico Guglielmini], under the title of that of Hydrometry, which, from that period, was accounted deserving of being ranked among the cultivated sciences.

|| **Hydronephrosis** (haidr'ōnēf'rō'sis). *Path.* [mod. f. Gr. *ūdpo-* water + *-nephrōs* kidney + *-ōsis*.] A distended condition of the ureter, the pelvis, and the renal calices caused by an obstruction of the outflow of urine; dropsy of the kidney.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 81/2 Atrophy of the kidney with hydronephrosis. 1890 *Brit. Med. J.* 1899/1 Hydronephrosis in former times was treated by tapping.

So **Hydronephrotic** (nīf'rō'tik) [f. prec. : cf. *amaurosis*, *amaurotic*] *a.*, relating to, characteristic of, or affected with hydronephrosis.

1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 901 A very large hydronephrotic sac sometimes consists of a single cavity. 1891 *Lancet* 18 Apr. 885/1 Specimens of hydronephrotic kidneys.

Hydropath (haidr'ōpēth). [mod. (= G. *hydropath*, f. *hydropathe*) f. HYDROPATHY (cf. *allopath*, etc.).] = HYDROPATHIST.

1841 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 146 How different would have been my lot in this world, if this distinguished physician had been an hydropath himself thirty years ago! 1843 T. J. GRAHAM *Cold-Water System* (ed. 2) 5 There are not a few diseases in which the skillful physician will be far more successful by the use of medicine, and his other ordinary means, than the most perfect hydropath.

Hydropathic (haidr'ōpēthik), *a.* (sb.) [f. HYDROPATHY + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hydropathy; practising hydropathy.

1843 *Tail's Mag.* Apr. 271/1 When the cold-water cure was first heard of in this country, we prophesied, that there would forthwith be numerous Hydropathic Establishments in England. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 784 Hydropathic bandages. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* Pref. 4 Hydropathic establishments are now to be found in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and in America. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. ii. 81, I went in 1848 for some months to Malvern for hydropathic treatment.

B. sb. Short for *hydropathic establishment*.

1867 MISS BRADDON *Life & Unlike* xxiii. To go to a Hydropathic in the wilds of Scotland or Ireland. 1895 A. STODDART *J. S. Blackie* x. 240 Dull with villa lodgings and hideous hydropathics.

So **Hydropathical a. = prec.**

1844 DICKENS in *Forster Life* iv. 1. 137, I had withdrawn from Public Life... to pass the evening of my days in hydropathical pursuits and the contemplation of virtue.

Hydropathist (haidr'ōpāthist). [f. as prec. + *-ist*.] One who practises or advocates hydropathy.

1847 (*title*) Hints to the Sick, the Lame, and Lazy, or Passages in the Life of a Hydropathist, by a Veteran. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 287 The family doctor—he was an hydropathist. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 Treatment... proved serviceable and sanative by practical hydropathists.

Hydropathize (haidr'ōpāthiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + *-ize*.] *intr.* To practise hydropathy.

1855 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 319 People who only allow themselves to be idle under the pretext of hydropathizing. 1869 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 172, I am here hydropathizing and coming to life again.

Hydropathy (haidr'ōpāthī). [mod. (= G. *hydropathie*), f. HYDRO-, on analogy of *allopathy*, *homoeopathy*, the second element of these words having been vaguely apprehended as = 'treatment' or 'cure' of disease.] A kind of medical treatment, originated in 1825 by Vincenz Preissnitz at Gräfenberg in Germany, consisting in the external and internal application of water; the water-cure.

1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 1 On hydropathy, or the water-cure treatment. 1858 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 112 On Tuesday I go for a fortnight's hydropathy. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* Pref. 3 Hydropathy was practised at Gräfenberg... twenty years before it was known in England.

Hydrophane (haidr'ōfēn). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ūdpo-* water + *-phānēs* apparent, *phānēs* bright, clear, f. *phānēs* to show.] A variety of opaque or partly translucent opal which absorbs water upon immersion and becomes transparent.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* 114 Opals and chalcedonies, Vol. V.

which by admitting water within their pores, are called hydrophanes. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 36 The stone called hydrophane (agate) is opaque, until dipped into water, when it absorbs... one sixth of its weight of the water, and... gives passage to light. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* 111. xxiii. 306 Changed its dullness (like a hydrophane immersed) into glancing and reflecting play of tender light and life.

Hydrophanous (hoidr'fānēs), *a.* *Min.* [f. prec. + *-ous*: cf. *diaphanous*.] Having the property of becoming transparent by immersion in water, as certain opals.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 362 The *oculus mundi*, or hydrophanous stone, steeped in water... will... become by that means more transparent than otherwise. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. viii. 185 The colours of Labrador feldspar, and of precious and hydrophanous opal, which we have shewn to be produced by thin plates and minute pores and tubes.

† **Hydrophantic**. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ūdpo-* water + *-phāntēs* discovery of water, f. *ūdpo-* water + *-phāntēs* manifest, f. *phānēs* to show.] A water-finder.

1799 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 79 Hydrophantics, or Discoverers of Water.

Hydrophilite (haidr'fīlīt). *Min.* [Named 1869 from Gr. *ūdpo-* + *phīl-* loving + *-itēs*: from its affinity for water.] Native calcium chloride; chlorocalcite.

1875 in DANA *Min. App.* ii.

Hydrophilous (haidr'fīlōs), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ous*.] Water-loving. *a.* Applied to certain insects. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrophilus*,... applied by Moehring to a Family (*Hydrophila*) corresponding to those which Illiger names *Hygrobatæ*; loving or frequenting water: hydrophilous.

b. *nonce-wd.* Fond of a watering-place. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 259 The crowded rendezvous of fastidious fashionables and hydrophilous ennui.

Hydrophobe (haidr'fōbē). [a. f. *Hydrophobe*, ad. L. *hydrophobus*, Gr. *ūdporōphos* having a horror of water, f. *ūdpo-* water + *phōbos* fear, dread.] One suffering from, or affected with, hydrophobia.

Hydrophobia (haidr'fōbiā). In 6 *erron.* hydroforbia, and anglicized 7-8 hydrophoby (haidr'fōbī). [a. L. *hydrophobia* (Cælius Aurelianus c. 420), a. Gr. *ūdporōphōbia* (in Celsus, A.D. 50) horror of water, rabid disease, f. *ūdporōphōs* (see prec.).]

1. *Path.* A symptom of rabies or canine madness when transmitted to man, consisting in an aversion to water or other liquids, and difficulty in swallowing them; hence the disease of rabies, esp. in human beings.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 122 *Hydroforbia* or abhorrence of water... This impediment doth come... of a melancholy humour. 1611 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. l. i. iv. The most known are these, *Lycanthropia*, *Hydrophobia*, *Chorus sancti viti*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 231 *margin*, Upon the biting of a mad dog there ensues an hydrophobia or fear of water. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 412 Isaac Cranfield... was received into the infirmary... with an hydrophobia upon him. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 95 Its [Mus giganteus] bite is dangerous, and sometimes produces hydrophobia. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 399/2 *Hydrophobia*,... is the disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid animal, and is so called from the violent and suffocating spasms of the throat which occur when the patient attempts to drink. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 96 Man inoculated by the rabie virus of a mad dog suffers from the terrible disease called popularly hydrophobia, from a dread of water and inability to swallow liquids being a main feature of the malady, but more accurately the disease is known in man also as rabies.

β. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 322 That symptom of hydrophobia or fearing water, incident to those that be bitten with a mad dog. a 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 432 He whom Hydrophoby infests, Fair Water of all things detests. 1769 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 199 Before the appearance of the Hydrophoby or other symptoms of madness.

2. In etymological sense: Dread or horror of water. Also *fig. madness*.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ix. What then... must the terror and hydrophobia of Dr. Slop have been! a 1778 HUME *Lett.* in *Haldane Life Adam Smith* (1887) iii. 34, I am mortally sick at sea, and regard with... a kind of hydrophobia the great gulf that lies between us. 1808 *Morning Post* in *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* (1803) VI. 161, I'm raving with a French hydrophoby. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 317 The hydrophobia of a wild and homeless scepticism. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 86 For my part I have a hydrophobia: you will scarcely get me to wet my feet.

Hence **Hydrophobic**, **Hydrophobian**, **Hydrophobious** *adjs.*, hydrophobic; **Hydrophobic**, **Hydrophobian**, one suffering from hydrophobia.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 280 One... said, that old man was now Hydrophobic or had the Disease causing the fear of water, and to have been lately bitten by a mad dog. *Ibid.* 282 The madness... doth forthwith arise, and the Hydrophobians are left without hope. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 58 Hydrophobic patients... generally die in strong convulsions. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 177 Poodle-dogs in the highest state of hydrophobious fury. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* II. vii. 176 What a pity he might not smother her like a hydrophobic!

Hydrophobic (haidr'fōbik, -fō'bik), *a.* (sb.) [ad. L. *hydrophobicus*, a. Gr. *ūdporōphōbīk-* *us*: see prec. and *-ic*. Cf. F. *hydrophobique* (OF. *ydroforbique*).] Of or pertaining to hydrophobia; suffering from or affected with hydrophobia.

1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 348 Out of these eleven, five died hydrophobic. a 1815 A. FULLER in *Spurgeon Treas. Dao.* Ps. cxxxix. 14 The hydrophobic saliva. 1887 19th Cent. Aug. 200 The number of hydrophobic deaths.

B. sb. One affected with hydrophobia.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Aug., The cruel superstition that a human hydrophobic can legally be smothered.

So **Hydrophobic a. = prec.**

1650 W. CHARLETON *Ternary of Paradoxes* cxlviii. 77 The primitive and genuine Phansy of all the blood in the wounded body... compulsively assumes the Hydrophobicall phansy of the Exotic Tincture. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hydrophobic*.

Hydrophobist (haidr'fōbist). [f. HYDROPHOBIA + *-ist*.]

1. One who treats cases of hydrophobia.

1855 W. WHITE *Suffolk Direct.* 740 Underwood Dan, Farmer and Hydrophobist.

2. One who has a dread of or aversion to water.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 215 A learned hydrophobist addressing himself to those whom he styles the Anti-christian Sect, vulgarly and illiterately calling themselves tea-totalers. 1898 *Voice* (N. Y.) 31 Mar. 4/1 The hydrophobists who hurled whisky bottles against the sides of the Kentucky, as she was launched.

Hydrophobous (haidr'fōbēs), *a.* [f. L. *hydrophobus* (see HYDROPHOBIA) + *-ous*.]

1. = HYDROPHOBIC.

1684 tr. *Bonst's Merc. Compt.* viii. 262 The canine madness quickly shews it self in the Hydrophobous. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 309 Smothered up in down... like an hydrophobous patient. 1848 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Greece* Wks. 1890 VII. 339 If we should suddenly prove hydrophobous in the middle of this paper.

2. Having a dread of water. (Cf. HYDROPHOBIA 2.)

1748 tr. *V. Renatus Distemp. Horses* 298 Sometimes Horses are afraid of Water, and such are said to be Hydrophobous.

† **Hydrophoby**. *Obs.* Anglicized form of HYDROPHOBIA, q.v.

Hydrophone (haidr'fōnē). [f. HYDRO- + Gr. *-phōnos*, f. *phōnē* voice, sound, on analogy of *microphone*, etc.] An instrument for the detection of sound by water; also of water, or of something in water, by sound. a. A bag containing water, placed between the stethoscope and the chest, to intensify the sounds heard in auscultation. b. (See quot. 1887.) c. An instrument devised to give warning by electricity to a port or fleet of the approach of a hostile vessel.

1860 N. SYD. *Soc. Year Bk. Med.* 59 A water-bag increases the impression conveyed to the ear by the wooden stethoscope if it be placed between the flat ear-piece and the external ear. The name of hydrophone has been given to it. 1866 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 76 Another form of instrument, introduced by Dr. Scott Alison, and termed by him a 'hydrophone'. 1887 *Engineering* 29 July 131 The hydrophone... is a clever little instrument devised to detect any water escapes from the mains or service pipes, cocks or closets. 1893 *Daily News* 8 June 5/8 Captain McEvoy's hydrophone... in connection with a new instrument named a kinesiscope... has for its object the prevention of surprise attacks from torpedo boats, or other hostile vessels, approaching anchorages or mine fields.

Hydrophoran (haidr'fōrān), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Hydrophora* (f. HYDRA + Gr. *-phōros* bearing) + *-an*.]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Hydrophora*, one of the three sub-classes of Hydrozoa, comprising *Hydra* and compound forms bearing zooids similar to *Hydra*. b. *sb.* One of the *Hydrophora*. So **Hydrophorous a.**, related to the *Hydrophora*.

Hydrophore (haidr'fōrē). [ad. Gr. *ūdporōphōros* water-carrying.] An instrument for procuring specimens of water from any desired depth, in a river, lake, or ocean.

1848 D. STEVENSON *Marine Surveying & Hydrometry*, An apparatus, to which I have applied the name of the hydrophore. 1848 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 307 When the hydrophore is to be used, it is lowered to the required depth by the pole, which is fixed to its side. 1864 in WEBSTER.

|| **Hydrophthalmia** (haidr'fōpθēlmīā). *Path.* Also (anglicized) *hydrophthalmia*. [f. HYDRO- + OPHTHALMIA.] 'Expansion of the whole eye with increase of its fluid contents' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Hydrophthalmic a.**, 'of or belonging to hydrophthalmia' (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1855).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydrophthalmia*, a Disease of the Eye, when it grows to a wonderful bigness, and starts almost out of the Head. 1764 E. FORD in *Med. Commun.* I. 409 Cases of hydrophthalmia.

Hydrophyte (haidr'fōit). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ūdpo-* water + *-phytē* plant.] An aquatic plant: applied esp. to the *Algæ*.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 72 The number of hydrophytes, as they are termed, is very considerable. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 63. 81, I shall... consider Algae, or Hydrophytes, as forming the first grand group. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415/2 Hydrophytes... Water-plants.

Hence **Hydrophytography**, the description of aquatic plants; **Hydrophytology**, the branch of botany which deals with aquatic plants.

1847 CRAIG, *Hydrophytology*. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrophytography*.

|| **Hydrophyton** (haidr'fōtēn). *Zool.* [f. as prec.] The branched plant-like structure supporting the zooids in certain colonial Hydrozoa.

1885 *Athenaeum* 28 Mar. 412/1 In this [*Thuisia heteromorphia*] are found combined on the same hydrophyton no fewer than three morphological types which, if occurring separately, would be justly regarded as representing three genera. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 245 The hydranths are lodged in perisarc cups or *hydrothecae* (=calyces) and are borne by a supporting plant-like structure or *hydrophyton*. This hydrophyton is divisible into a system of stems with branches, the *hydrocaulus*, and of rooting fibres, the *hydrorhiza*, by which the colony is attached to some foreign object.

Hence **Hydrophytous** *a.*, having the character of a hydrophyton.

Hydropic (haidrō'pik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **hydropike**, 5 **hydropyke**, **idropik**, 6-ique, **edrop** (p is, 6-8 **hydropick**, 7- **hydropic**. [ME. *a.* OF. *ydropsique*, -ike (12th c.), ad. L. *hydrōpīcus*, *a.* Gr. ὑδρῶπις-ός, f. ὑδρῶπις, ὑδρῶπις. HYDROPS. In 16th c. conformed to the L.: so F. *hydropique*.]

A. adj. 1. = DROPSICAL 1, 2.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428 b/1 One parfyteye ydropyke or fylled with dropsy. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 109 His wambe... wes swolin, as he had been edroppic [printed edroppic]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 306 The hydropick and swelling gowte. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 49 Like an Hydropick body ful of Rheums. 1753 BERKELEY *Further Th. Tar-water* Wks. III. 505 This medicine... is to hydropic patients a strong purge. 1784 JOHNSON *Let.* 9 Sept. in *Boswell*, Of the hydropick tumour there is now very little appearance. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 354 Some hydropic symptoms appeared, which gradually increasing in the form of an ascites or hydrothorax [etc.]. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 327 When the general hydropic enlargement... began to increase.

† 2. Having an insatiable thirst, like a dropsical person; hence *fig. Obs.*

13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1096 Drye folk & ydropike. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* vii. viii. (Bodl. MS. 263) If 354 b/2 This excessif Glotoun Moste Idropik drank ofte ageyn lust; The mor he drank, the mor he was athrust. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* vi. (1824) 39 If some mens hydropick insatiableness had not learned to thirst the more by how much more they drank. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Econ.* i. 172 Thy voice, hydropic fancy! calls aloud For costly draughts.

8. Charged or swollen with water; swollen.

1651 *Jer. Taylor Sermon for Year i. xxvii.* 349 It... swells like an hydropick cloud. 1651 OGILBY *Æneid* (1666) 33 The Hydropick Kingdoms of the Bog. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* x. 439 Dark Clouds, hang their deep Hydropick Bellies down. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 122 The young... remain in an undeveloped condition, assuming an hydropick appearance.

† 4. Tending to cause dropsy. *Obs. rare.*

1657 *R. Ligon Barbadoes* (1673) 32 So unwholesome and Hydropick he conceived this drink to be.

† 5. Having the quality of curing dropsy. *Obs.*

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* viii. 299 Astringents and Strengtheners are always mixt with Hydropick Medicines. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 13 Hydropick Ale.

B. sb. 1. A dropsical person. Now *rare.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 126 Thai may be comparit to the edropic, the quibik the mair that he drynk the mair he bes desire to drynk. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 221 No physician would reach water to an hydropick that earnestly thirsts for it. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 47 This recovery was much talked of, and set all the hydropics a rubbing. 1891 C. E. NORTON *tr. Dante, Hell* xxx. 166 And the hydroptic, 'Thou sayest true in this'.

2. A medicine for the cure of dropsy.

1654 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* i. (1713) 61/1 It is a Diuretick Medicament, and a specific Hydropick. 1721 BAILEY, *Hydropicks*, Medicines which expel watery Humours in the Dropsy.

Hydropical (haidrō'pikāl), *a.* Now *rare.* (Very common in 17th c.) [f. L. *hydrōpīcus* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. = prec. A 1.

c 1550 *LYDD Treas. Health* (1585) M vij, Wyne that Isope hath sodden in being dronke, burneth y^e hydropick humors. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 172 An Hydropickall inflation of the whole body. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 81 One puffs up, fills, and grows hydropickal. 1748 HARTLEY *Obser.* Man i. 1. 47 It... may arise from a hydropickall Disposition.

2. = prec. A 2.

1656 PAYNNE *Demurrer Jew's Remitter* 23 An Hydropickal thirst after gold. 1799 *Ann. Reg.* 113 A hydropickal increase of avarice.

b. Of thirst: Unquenchable.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xi. (1664) 120 A Saltish Nature... in the Ventricle, causeth an Hydropickal thirst. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 385 This hydropickal hunger and thirst after the earth.

8. = prec. A 3.

1649 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wand.* 7 Mine Host often did visit me with most delightfull and hydropickall non-sense. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 44 Who would expect a quick flame from Hydropickall Heraclitus? 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 769 Filled with too great a quantity of aqueous and undigested sap, as it were hydropickal.

Hence **Hydropickally** *adv.*, with or as with dropsy; dropsically.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 73 Such as be hydropickally disposed. 1663 B. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxv. (1668) 437 All Histories... are so hydropickally swollen with lying Legends.

Hydropisy, obs. form of HYDROPSY.

Hydro-pneumatic (haidrō'nizmə'tik), *a.* (sb.) [f. HYDRO- + PNEUMATIC: in F. *hydro-pneumatique*.] Pertaining to water and air or gas; applied to apparatus involving the combined action of water and air.

Originally applied to the method of collecting and retaining gas over water in the pneumatic trough, invented by Cavendish about 1765.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 399 In close vessels, with the hydro-pneumatic apparatus affixed. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 35 Mr. Cavendish, about 1765, invented an apparatus for examining elastic fluids confined by water, which has been since called the hydro-pneumatic apparatus. 1815 W. CONGREVE (*title*) A Description of the Construction and Properties of the Hydro-Pneumatic Lock. 1816 J. TILLEY in *Philos. Mag.* XLIII. 280 Description of a Hydro-Pneumatic Blow-pipe for the use of Chemists [etc.]. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 222 New hydro-pneumatic engine. The... water pressure to drive the piston... in one direction, and a vacuum being produced, to make... atmospheric pressure to drive it in an opposite direction. *Ibid.* 311 Hydro-pneumatic lift, for canal locks. Hydro-pneumatic elevators. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 40 Guns mounted on hydro-pneumatic (disappearing) carriages.

B. sb. pl. Hydro-pneumatic appliances.

1897 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 11/2 The application of hydro-pneumatics in substitution for counterweights was protected by letters patent, granted to Col. Moncrieff in 1869.

Hydropneumonia (haidrō'nizmə'nīā), *Path.* [f. HYDRO- + PNEUMONIA.] Dropsy or oedema of the lungs. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hydropot (haidrō'pɒt), [ad. mod. L. *hydropota*, ad. Gr. ὑδρῶπις water-drinker: in mod. F. *hydropote*.] A water-drinker; an abstainer from alcoholic drinks.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hydropota*, in medicine, a person who drinks nothing but water. 1797 BAILEY Vol. II, *Hydropota*, a Water-Drinker. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 3 The momentous change from 'taking wine as an article of food', and becoming a hydropot.

So † **Hydropotic**, -*opotist* *Obs. rare* -*o*, in same sense.

1663 COCKERAM, *Hydropoticke*, one that still drinks water. 1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words*, *Hydropotist*, a water-drinker.

|| **Hydrops** (haidrō'ps), Now only *Path.* Also 4 **hydrops**. [L. *hydrōps*, *hydrōpēm*, *a.* Gr. ὑδρῶπις dropsy, a derivative of ὑδρῶπις, ὑδρῶπις. With *ydrops*, cf. OF. *idropie*.] Dropsy.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Alexis* 523 Of ydrope of parlesy he heylt syndry. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydrops*, the Dropsie. 1771 J. FOOT *Penseroso* iii. 116 High-floated by the hydrops ceased to breathe. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 34 The term hydrops signifies a serous effusion, usually in a cavity. 1896 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 542 Hydrops antri... is characterised by a gradual painless expansion of the bone.

Hydropsy (haidrō'psī), Forms: 4-5 **id-**, **ydropsie**, -*esie*, -*esye* (e, **ydropsi** (e, -oy, 5-6 **hidropsie**, -*esye*, **ydropsal**, 6 **idropsiēs**, -yōē, -*esie*; **hie**, **hydropsy**), 6-7 **hydrosie**, (7-*plisie*), 6- **hydropsy**. [ME., *a.* OF. *idropsie*, *ydropsie* (12th c.), = Sp. *hidropesia*, It. *idropesia*, med. L. (*hydrōpsia* (*ydropsia* in Simon Januensis, c 1300) for L. *hydrōpsis* (Pliny), *a.* Gr. ὑδρῶπις, f. ὑδρῶπις, ὑδρῶπις, HYDROPS. Formerly stressed *hydrosie*, *hydrosy* (not yet obs.) whence the aphetic *dropesie*, DROPSY, found from the first appearance of the word in Eng., and perh. due in part to coalescence of the initial short vowel with the in *pe ydrosie*, *th' idropesie*, the *dropesie*.]

Dropsy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11829 Ydrospe [Fairf. dropecy, Trin. dropecy] held him sua in threst, pat him thought his bodi suld brest. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 42 Ydrospe is an yvel of fals gretenece of mennys lymes. c 1400 *Lawfranc's Cirurg.* 84 An yuel disposicion of al be bodi as ydrospe [B. dropecy]. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xxxviii. (1870) 299 The more a man doth drynke that hath the Idropisie, the more he is a thurst. 1554 LYNDSEAY *Mour-arche* 5109 Sum fallis in to frynsacie, Sum deis in Idropesie. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. lxvii. 234 Such as begin to fall into the Hydrospe. 1665 *Land. Gas.* No. 1/2 An Hydrospe attended with a Flux. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. lxxv, Of limbs enormous, but, withal unsound, Soft-swoln and pale, herb lay the Hydrosy. 1806 SCOTT *Jnl.* 19 Mar., Her asthmatic complaints are fast terminating in hydrosy. 1899 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 769 Operative measures in hydrosies.

Hence † **Hydropsic** *a.* *Obs. rare*, hydroptic, dropsical.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad § 12. 51 Like drinke to an hydroptic person.

Hydropтик (haidrō'ptik), *a.* *Obs. exc. arch.* [Erroneously f. HYDROPSY, after such pairs as *epilepsy*, *epileptic*.] = HYDROPIC, dropsical.

a 1631 *DONNE Lett.* (1651) 51 An hydropticke immoderate desire of humane learning and languages. 1640 B. REYNOLDS *Passions* xl. 520 The distemper of an Hydropticke Body. 1661 SIR A. HASLERIG'S *Last Will* 2 My hydropticke Thirst is quenched. 1855 BROWNING *Grammar*, *Fnn.* 95 Soul-hydroptic with a sacred thirst.

So † **Hydropitical** *a.* *Obs.*, in same sense.

1640 B. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvii. 187 These Desires are Hydropickall. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 202 To help the Hydropickall. Patients.

Hydroquinone (haidrō'kwē'nōn), *Chem.* Also -*chinon* (e, -*kinone*). [f. HYDROGEN + QUINONE.] A diatomic phenol, C₆H₄(OH)₂, prepared from quinone, C₆H₄O₂, by reduction with sulphurous acid, crystallizing from water in colourless rhombic prisms. Now used as a developer in photography.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 213 *Hydroquinone*, *Hydrochinone*, *Hydrokinone*... Colourless Hydroquinone (Pyroquinone), C₆H₄O₂, is the chief product of the dry distillation of quinic, carbohydroquinonic, and oxysalicylic acids. *Ibid.* Green Hydroquinone or Quinhydrone... C₆H₄O₂. C₆H₄O₂... may be regarded... as a compound of quinone and colourless hydroquinone. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 11. 171 Hydroquinone, or more shortly quinol, will be the developer of the future. 1893 *Brit. Jnl. Photog.* XL. 795 The development was effected with hydroquinone, as giving a blacker tone.

Hydrorrhoea, -*rhea* (haidrō'rīā), *Path.* [mod. ad. Gr. ὑδρῶρροια flow of water, water-course.] A copious watery discharge.

1857 BULLOCK *Casseaux' Midwif.* 306.

† **Hydrosacre**, *Obs.* In 5 **ydros**. [ad. (through OF.) med. L. *hydrosaccharum*, f. Gr. ὑδρῶπις, ὑδρῶπις water + σάκχαρον sugar.] A syrup made of sugar and water.

c 1400 *Lawfranc's Cirurg.* 139 (MS. B.) Y gaf hym to drynke hot ydrosacre, pat ys y-mad of sugre & of watyre.

Hydroscope (haidrō'skə'p), [mod. ad. Gr. ὑδρῶσκοπ-ος (f. ὑδρῶπις water + σκοπεῖν -SCOPE) water-seeker, well-sinker, and ὑδρῶσκοπῖον water-clock (Synesius). In F. *hydroscope* water-searcher.]

† 1. An instrument for the detection of moisture in the air; a hygroscope. *Obs.*

1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hydroscope*, a certain Instrument... for discerning of the Watry volatill streams in the Air. 1721 in BAILEY. Hence in Mod. Dicts.

2. A kind of water-clock. *Hist.*

It consisted of a cylindrical graduated tube, filled with water, which trickled through an aperture in the conical bottom, and marked by its subsidence the successive hours.

1797-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 375 The chief part of this machine is a hydroscope.

Hydroscopist (haidrō'skə'pist), [f. as prec. + -IST: in F. *hydroscope* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*.)] A water-diviner; a dowser.

1885 *Eng. Mech.* 20 Nov. 232 The... mystery which appertains to the general run of hydroscopists and workers with the divining rod.

Hydrosome (haidrō'sə'm), *Zool.* Also in Lat. form **hydrosoma**. [ad. mod. L. *hydrosōma*, f. HYDRA + Gr. σῶμα body.] The entire body of any hydrozoan, esp. that of a colonial hydrozoan consisting of a number of zooids connected by a coenosarc.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 57 The branching hydrosoma of the complete organism, with its crowded assemblage of polypites. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 62 Minute gemmules or buds are developed from the common substance of the body (*hydrosome*). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 129 The Hydrophora are, in all cases but that of Hydra, fixed ramified hydrosomes, on which many hydranths and gonophores are developed.

Hence **Hydrosomal**, **Hydrosomatous** *adjs.*, of or belonging to a hydrosome.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 166 The first formed hydrosomal expansion is completed.

Hydrosphere (haidrō'sfīə), [mod. f. HYDRO- + SPHERE, after *atmosphere*.] The waters of the earth's surface collectively. b. By some used to designate the moisture contained in the air enveloping the earth's surface (*Cent. Dict.*).

1887 H. J. KINDER in *Times* 6 Sept. 11/3 A descriptive analysis of the Earth's surface, including in that term the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the form of the lithosphere and the material of its surface. 1889 *Nature* 21 Mar. 490 The sea, or hydrosphere of the earth. *Ibid.* 491 Swedenborg's ancient idea that a change in the rotation of the earth caused a change in the form of the hydrosphere.

† **Hydrostacy**, *Obs. rare*. In 8 -*stacy*. [f. Gr. στάσις setting, weighing.] = HYDROSTATICS.

1720 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* Pref. p. viii, The stated Laws of Hydrostacy. *Ibid.* 14 Take a view... of the new Lake at Blenheim... see to what a Pitch practical Hydrostacy is arriving.

Hydrostat (haidrō'stæt), [f. HYDRO- + -stat as in AEROSTAT; cf. Gr. ὑδρῶστάτης hydrostatic balance.]

1. An apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1864 in WEBSTER, etc.

2. An electrical device for detecting the presence of water.

1871 A. M. HAMMOND *Nerv. Dis.* p. xxix, The hydrostat overcomes the great difficulty hitherto experienced with all electric machines in which liquids are used. 1888 L. WAIL in *Jnl. Franklin Inst.* Oct. 331 The first hydrostat I constructed consisted of two sets of conductors running at angles to each other, and separated by a material which would act as an insulator when dry and become a conductor when wet.

Hydrostatic (haidrō'stæt'ik), *a.* [Ultimately f. Gr. ὑδρῶπις water + στατικός making to stand, balancing, weighing (see STATIC); but prob. proximately f. Gr. ὑδρῶστάτης a hydrostatic balance, in med. Gr. a fire-engine, which prob. originated mod. L. *hydrostaticus*, F. *hydrostatique*.]

1. Relating to the equilibrium of liquids, and the pressure exerted by liquids at rest; belonging to hydrostatics.

Hydrostatic paradox: the principle (depending on the law of uniform pressure of liquids) that any quantity of

a perfect liquid, however small, may be made to balance any quantity (or any weight), however great. (Cf. *hydrostatic bellows* in 2.) *Hydrostatic arch*: see quot. 1858.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 258 Illustrated from Hydrostatic experiments. 1799 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 207 Hydrostatic Instruments. 1799 Hydrostatic paradox [see 2]. 1858 RANKINE *Applied Mechanics* § 183 The Hydrostatic Arch is a linear arch suited for sustaining normal pressure at each point proportional, like that of a liquid in repose, to the depth below a given horizontal plane. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wind* i. 16 The mixture of the water of rivers with that of the sea presents some hydrostatic phenomena which it is curious enough to observe. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 23 The hydrostatic pressure of the column of mercury.

2. Used to denominate various instruments and appliances involving the pressure of water or other liquid as a source of power or otherwise.

Hydrostatic balance: a balance for ascertaining the specific gravity of substances by weighing them in water. *Hydrostatic bed*: a bed consisting of an india-rubber bag filled with water; a water-bed. *Hydrostatic bellows*: a contrivance for illustrating the law of uniform distribution of pressure in liquids; it consists of a bellows-like chamber, into which water, being introduced by a narrow vertical tube, supports a weight placed on the upper board of the bellows, the upward pressure on this being that of the column of water in the tube multiplied in proportion to the area of the bellows. *Hydrostatic joint*: a joint used in large water-mains, in which a ring of sheet-lead is made fast by the pressure of a liquid (usually tar) in an annular space within the bell of the pipe. *Hydrostatic press*: a machine (having various practical applications) in which the pressure of a body of water (produced either by the weight of the water itself, or by a piston or other mechanical means) is transmitted from a cylinder of small sectional area to one of greater, and thus multiplied in accordance with the law of hydrostatic pressure. Also called *hydraulic press* or *Bramah's press*. *Hydrostatic weighing-machine*: a machine of similar construction to the hydrostatic bellows, in which the weight of a body is indicated by the height of the column of water which supports it.

1755 J. SHEPHERD *Lydia* (1769) II. 87 It was impossible by the nicest hydrostatic balance to decide which had the preference in her mind. 1799 *Nicholson's Trnl.* Apr. 29 [Heading], A New Press operating by the Action of Water, on the Principle of the Hydrostatic Paradox. Invented by Joseph Bramah, Engineer. [Page heading] Description of a New Hydrostatic Press [Bramah's]. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 77 It [silver] loses in the hydrostatic balance about an eleventh part of its weight. 1888 LAMSON *Sc. & Art* I. 111 The hydrostatic bellows is perhaps the best machine for demonstrating the upward pressure of fluids. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 589 In the hydrostatic bed, there is no tense surface or web at all: the patient is floating upon the water. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 2/2 The use of 'hydrostatic vans' is now a luxury unknown in this arid portion of the town [i.e. East end of London during the 'Water-famine'].

3. Used of or in reference to certain aquatic animals having air-bladders which enable them to float on the surface of the water.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 295 One of the many hydrostatic univalve shells which float upon the surface of the ocean. *Ibid.* 317 Air, in the form of small bubbles, fully accounts for the hydrostatic power the animal possesses. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 75 The air-bladder of an ordinary Teleostean Fish... is... all but exclusively hydrostatic.

Hydrostatical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL; cf. *statistical*.] Dealing with or referring to hydrostatics; also = prec.

1666 BOYLE (title) *Hydrostatical Paradoxes*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. Such useful Propositions as those given us by Hydrostatical Writers. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. Another machine which may be substituted instead of this common Hydrostatical bellows. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 557 The hydrostatical truth, that pressure in a fluid operates equally in all directions.

Hydrostatically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In accordance with, or by means of hydrostatics.

1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 237 To discover Hydrostatically... the bigness of the Bubble. 1770 WATSON *ibid.* LX. 337 The specific gravities which have been determined... hydrostatically. c. 1790 LAMSON *Sc. Art* I. 152 The relative weight is found by weighing it hydrostatically in water. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* vi. 100 Hydrostatically, the ocean, considered as a mass, will then be in a state of equilibrium.

Hydrostatician (haidrōstati'jān). [f. HYDROSTATIC + -IAN; cf. *physician*, etc.] One versed in hydrostatics.

1690 BOYLE *Med. Hydrost.* xv. § 2 It is known to hydrostaticians that the weight of a body... may be gathered from the weight of the water... equal in magnitude to that part of the body that is immersed. 1799 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 69 Our learned and curious Hydrostatician.

Hydrostatics (haidrōstati'tiks). [In form pl. of HYDROSTATIC, in conformity with other names of sciences in -ics, L. -ica, Gr. -ia pl. and -ia sing. Cf. STATICS. In F. *hydrostatique* (1695 in Hatz-Darm.)] That department of Physics which treats of the pressure and equilibrium of liquids at rest; the statics of liquids: a branch of *Hydrodynamics* in the wider sense.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiv. 258 Those that are conversant in the Hydrostatics. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 75 In the case of the denser fluids being nearer to the center, as hydrostatics require. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 74 Archimedes... solved the principal problem of Hydrostatics, or the statics of Fluids; namely the conditions of the floating of bodies. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilit.* I. vii. 337 It is also to Boyle, more than to any other Englishman, that we owe the science of hydrostatics in the state in which we now possess it.

† **Hydrosulphate** (haidrōsulfēt). *Chem. Obs.* [mod. f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHATE).] An earlier term for a salt of hydrosulphuric acid, now called a *hydrosulphide* or *sulphydrate*.

1808 WEBSTER, *Hydrosulphate*, the same as hydrosulphuret. 1848 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 88 Hydrosulphate of ammonia... when added to such an alkaline solution, produces a brown precipitate of sulphuret of copper. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 452 With... the hydrosulphates... a black precipitate is furnished. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 194 Sulphydrate or Hydrosulphate [of Ammonium] NH₄HS, obtained by mixing dry hydrosulphuric acid and ammonia... It is a combination of the two gases in equal volumes.

Hydrosulphide (haidrōsulfid). *Chem.* [f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHIDE).] A compound obtained by the union of hydrogen sulphide (sulphuretted hydrogen) with a metal or radical; a sulphydrate.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 46 Metallic oxides, capable of precipitation by sulphide of hydrogen or hydrosulphide of ammonium, in acid, neutral, or alkaline solutions. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 215 At the ordinary temperature the sulphide loses NH₃, and is converted into a crystalline mass of the hydrosulphide NH₄HS, a very volatile body, which decomposes above 50° into ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen.

Hydrosulphocarbonic, -cyanic, Chem., earlier equivalents of *Sulphocarbonic, -cyanic*.

† **Hydrosulphurated**, *a. Chem. Obs. var. of HYDROSULPHURETTED*.

1808 *Nicholson's Trnl.* Feb. 113 Hydro-sulphurated water.

† **Hydrosulphuret** (-sulfuret). *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHURET).] An old name for a compound formed by the union of sulphuretted hydrogen with a base; a hydrosulphide or sulphydrate. *Hydrosulphuret of potassa*, hydrogen potassium sulphide, HKS.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 199 To prepare hydrosulphuret of lime, mix lime in distilled water, and impregnate it with water charged with sulphurated hydrogen. 1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 549 Hydro-sulphuret of Potassa may be formed by transmitting a current of sulphuretted hydrogen gas through liquid hydrate of potassa.

Hydrosulphuretted (-sulfuretted), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + SULPHURETTED.] Charged or combined with sulphuretted hydrogen.

1808 in WEBSTER, 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 651/2 The action of the hydro-sulphuretted vapours.

† **Hydrosulphuric** (-sulfurik), *a. Chem. Obs.* [mod. f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHURIC).] Containing or consisting of hydrogen and sulphur only. *Hydrosulphuric acid*, an old name for sulphuretted hydrogen gas or hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), also called *sulphydric acid*.

1863 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* *Hydrosulphuric Acid*, another name for sulphuretted hydrogen. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 348 By the evidence of hydrosulphuric acid the analytical chemist gains a vast amount of information. An unknown solution... yields a precipitate with hydrosulphuric acid, and, therefore, contains a metal. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. VI. 721 *Hydrogen Sulphide*, H₂S, Hydrosulphuric or Sulphydric acid.

† **Hydrosulphurous** (-sulfurous), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. as prec. + SULPHUROUS.] In *hydrosulphurous acid*, a name given first to dithionic acid; afterwards to hyposulphurous acid, or hydrogensulphite, H₂S₂O₄.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1872-94 [see HYPOSULPHUROUS].

Hydrotherapeutic (haidrōtherapi'atik), *a.* [f. HYDRO- + THERAPEUTIC. Cf. F. *hydrothérapique*.] Pertaining to or connected with hydrotherapeutics; hydrotherapeutic.

1885 *Athenaeum* to Oct. 477/3 The Artemesium Nemorensis was not only a place of worship and pilgrimage, but also an hydrotherapeutic establishment.

Hydrotherapeutics (haidrōtherapi'utiks). [Plural of prec. adj.: see -ICS.] That part of medicine which treats of the therapeutical application of water; the practice of this; water-cure.

1842 ANDY *Water Cure* (1843) 49 One of the most powerful and beneficial instruments in hydrotherapeutics... the sitting bath. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 780 Recent developments of the science of hydrotherapeutics.

Hydrotherapy (haidrōtherapi). [f. Gr. *hēdro- + therapia* healing. Cf. F. *hydrothérapie*.] = prec. Hence **Hydrotherapeutic**, *a.*, hydropathic.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 60 Alterations of sensibility... analgesia... hyperaesthesia, are often relieved by hydrotherapy—by the wet-pack, by ice, by local hot and cold effusion. 1894 *Daily News* 5 May 7/2 The Congress of Hydrotherapy and the International Sanitary and Health Exhibition which are to take place at Boulogne... on the occasion of the opening of the very extensive hydrotherapeutic establishment recently constructed.

Hydrothermal (haidrōthērmāl), *a. Geol.* [mod. f. Gr. *hēdro- + thermos* hot: see THERMAL.] Of or relating to heated water; *spec.* applied to the action of heated water in bringing about changes in the earth's crust.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xix. 459 By igneous or hydrothermal action from beneath. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* iv. (1878) 48 Hydrothermal action due to the presence of heated alkaline waters deep beneath the surface.

† **Hydrothorax** (haidrōthōr'æks). *Path.* [Medical L., f. Gr. *hēdro- + thorax* chest.

F. *hydrothorax*.] A disease characterized by an effusion of serous fluid into one or both of the pleural cavities; dropsy of the chest.

1793 BEDDOES *Let. Darwin* 56 [This] may be employed with probable advantage... in Anasarca and Hydrothorax, after the evacuation of the water. 1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 55 A watery fluid is not uncommonly found in one or both cavities of the chest, forming the disease called hydrothorax. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 225 Hydrothorax, dropsy of the thoracic cavity.

Hence **Hydrothoracic** *a.* (Mayne 1855).

Hydrotic (haidrōtik), *a.* and *sb. Path.* [Erroneously for HYDROTIC, sudorific, ad. Gr. *hēdrotikos*, f. *hēdro-* sweat, through confusion with the better-known derivatives of *hēdro-* HYDRO-; the mis-spelling has to some extent influenced the sense. Cf. F. *hydrotique* ('mot barbare et qui mérite d'être effacé' Littré).] *a. adj.* Sudorific; also sometimes in wider sense, from the erroneous spelling, causing a discharge of water. *b. sb.* A sudorific medicine, or in wider sense, a hydragogue.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 423 Sneezewort... is Diuretick, Hydrotick and Anodyne. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Hydrotic*, a medicine evacuating watery humors. 1705 [see HYDROTIC B].

So **Hydrotical** *a.* = prec.; **Hydrotically** *adv.*

1616 tr. *Fernelius & Riolanus in Two Treat. Eye-sight* (1633) 21 The same Hydrotical Decoction of the infusion of Tutia. c. 1700 Hydrotically [see HYDRAGOGICALLY]. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hydrotical*.

Hydrotimeter (haidrōtimētōr). [= F. *hydrotimètre*, app. f. Gr. *hēdro-* moisture + *metron* measure.] An apparatus for testing the hardness of water, consisting of a graduated tube to measure the water to be tested, and a tubular graduated burette containing a standard soap-solution, with which the test is made.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. In saying that 'the water does not exceed 8 degrees hydrotimeter' it is meant that not more than 8 divisions of the standard soap-solution delivered from the hydrotimeter is necessary to make a permanent lather with 40 cubic centimeters of the water in question.

So **Hydrotimetric** *a.*, relating to **Hydrotimetry** (see quot.).

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hydrotimetric fluid*, the test-solution used in Hydrotimetry. *Hydrotimetry*, the process of testing the properties of water... based on Clarke's soap test for the hardness of water.

Hydrotropic (haidrōtrōpik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *hēdro-* water + *-tropos* turning + -IC. Cf. HELIOTROPIC.] Turning towards or under the influence of water; affected by hydrotropism.

Hydrotropism (haidrōtrōpiz'm). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The property, exhibited by the growing parts (esp. the roots) of plants, of bending or turning under the influence of moisture. Cf. HELIOTROPISM.

1881 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 27 Apr. 600 *Hydrotropism*.—Roots have the power of bending towards a wet surface. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 21 The root will be deflected toward the damp side, or... will exhibit positive hydrotropism.

Hydrous (haidrōs), *a. Chem. and Min.* [f. Gr. *hēdro-* water + -OUS. Cf. ANHYDROUS.] Containing water, as an additional chemical or mineralogical constituent.

1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 283 Capable of existing either in solution, or in the state of hydrous salts. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1131 Hydrous oxide of iron, brown hematite. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 101 Fullers' earth is a hydrous silicate of alumina. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 410 A hydrous hematite... that is a hematite which has absorbed a particle of water.

Hydroxide (haidrōksid). *Chem.* [mod. f. HYDRO- + OXIDE.] A compound of an element or radical with oxygen and hydrogen, not with water; by some chemists restricted to compounds whose reactions indicate the presence of the group hydroxyl (OH).

† Formerly used interchangeably with HYDRATE. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1327 Hydroxide of iron, from San Claudio. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xvii. 175 If only a portion of the hydrogen of water is replaced by metal, the resulting compound is termed a *Hydroxide*: thus, by the action of potassium on water, hydrogen is liberated and caustic potash KHO, potassium hydroxide, is formed. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 193 The basic oxides... form in combination with water a class of compounds termed Hydroxides or hydrated oxides. 1890 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 703/2 Compounds formed by the union of molecules of H₂O with other molecules or atoms, without a rearrangement of the atoms of the group H₂O, are called hydrates; compounds formed by a reaction of molecules of H₂O with other molecules or atoms, such that the group H₂O is separated into its constituent atoms, which are rearranged in the new molecule, are called hydroxides. But it is often impossible to tell whether a given compound is an hydrate or an hydroxide.

Hence **Hydroxidated** *a.*, converted into a hydrated oxide.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1326 Galenas... mixed with pyritic iron and hydroxidated iron.

† **Hydroxure**, *Chem. Obs.* synonym of HYDROXIDE.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 496 The compounds of oxides and water, in which the water exists in a condensed state, are termed Hydrates, or Hydro-oxides, or Hydroxures.

Hydroxy- (haidr'p'si). *Chem.* Before a vowel hydrox-. [f. HYDRO(GEN) + OXY(GEN).]

1. An element in names of chemical compounds, signifying the addition or substitution of oxygen and hydrogen or the radical hydroxyl.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. VI. 722 *Hydroxybenzyluric acid*, $C_{16}H_{12}NO_5$. An acid produced by oxidation of hydrobenzyluric acid, when an alkaline solution of the latter is exposed to the air. *Ibid.*, *Hydroxyethylene-triethylammonium*. The chloride is obtained by heating hydroxychloride of ethylene with triethylamine. 1887 *Athenaeum* 11 June 770/1 The outer coating of walnuts contains a crystalline substance termed nucin or juglone, which has been found to be a hydroxynaphthoquinone.

2. *spec.* Used as a prefix in the names of acids of the series having the general formula $C_nH_{2n}O_2$, which differ from the corresponding fatty acids (*oxy-acids*) by containing one more atom of oxygen, or by having one hydroxyl in place of one hydrogen; as *hydroxy-formic acid* ($HO.CO_2H$), corresp. to *formic acid* ($H.CO_2H$).

1888 REMSEN *Organ. Chem.* 169 A hydroxy-succinic acid. 1896 *Ibid.* x. 155 Hydroxy-acids. may be regarded either as monobasic acids into which one alcoholic hydroxyl has been introduced, or as monacid alcohols into which one carboxyl has been introduced.

Hydroxyl (haidr'p'sil). *Chem.* [f. HYDR(OGEN) + OXY(GEN) + -YL, repr. Gr. ὕδρῳ matter, stuff.] The monad radical HO or OH, consisting of an atom of hydrogen in combination with an atom of oxygen, which is a constituent of a vast number of chemical compounds.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxix. 292 In the foregoing class of primary alcohols the group OH, hydroxyl, is attached to a carbon atom at the end of the chain. 1871 *Ibid.* 139 One atom of chlorine [is] substituted for the group of atoms OH (termed the radical hydroxyl). 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 263 Hydroxyl does not exist; combined with itself it constitutes hydrogen peroxide. 1890 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 159 All the oxy-acids and the hydroxides. contain the group OH (water minus 1 atom of hydrogen); this group may be considered as a monad radical, and has received the name of Hydroxyl. 1896 REMSEN *Organ. Chem.* x. 156 This instability is generally met with in compounds containing two hydroxyls in combination with one carbon atom.

b. *attrib.*, as *hydroxyl group*; *hydroxyl acid* = *hydroxy-acid*.

1881 *Athenaeum* 26 Feb. 303/1 This author. has thus disproved the conclusion that the two hydroxyl groups had different functions. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Monobasic acids of the series, $C_nH_{2n}O_2$, or lactic series. are called hydroxyl acids because they can be simply and easily obtained by replacing the halogen in the mono-substituted fatty acids by hydroxyl. 1896 *Liv. Top. Cycl.* I. 412 Gun-cotton. is made from the best white cotton by treatment with nitric acid, three hydroxyl groups being replaced by three NO₂ groups.

c. in *Comb.* indicating the addition or substitution of the group OH in the compound, as *hydroxyl-benzol*, *hydroxylcarbamide* or *hydroxylurea*.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. VI. 725 Hydroxyl-urea is decomposed by boiling potash-ley, with evolution of ammonia. 1877 — *Formes Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 394 Hydroxylcarbamide or hydroxyl-urea, $CH_4N_2O_2$. is prepared by adding a strong solution of potassium cyanate to a solution of hydroxylamine nitrate cooled to -10°. 1893 *Brit. J. Nat. Photog.* XL. 818 Hydroxyl-monohydride is simply. common water.

Hydroxylamine (haidr'p'silāmēn). *Chem.* [f. prec. + AMINE.] A basic substance, NH_2OH , allied to ammonia, which combines with acids to form a well-defined series of salts. Discovered in 1865 by Lossen, but until 1891 known only in its salts or in aqueous solution.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 216 Hydroxylamine has not been isolated in the pure state, but its aqueous solution has been prepared. 1899 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 329 In these times of hydroquinone and hydroxylamine developers. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 475 Hydroxylamine forms white inodorous scales or hard needles, has a sp. gr. of about 1.3.

|| **Hydrozoa** (haidrozō'ā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (Owen 1843), f. HYDRO- e, as combining form of HYDRA 6 + Gr. ζῷον animal.] A class of Cœlentrate animals, chiefly marine, simple or more frequently compound, found in all parts of the world, and differing widely in form and complexity of structure; the individual zooid consists of a soft gelatinous sac composed of an outer and inner layer of cells (ectoderm and endoderm), and usually with tentacles surrounding the mouth. Familiar examples are the fresh-water Hydra, and the various organisms called Acalephs, Medusæ, or Jelly-fishes. Also in sing. **Hydrozoön** (-zō'p'n), an animal of this class.

1843 OWEN *Invert. Anim.* vii. 82 The first and lowest organized class [of Radiata] which I have called *Hydrozoa*. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Hydrozoa*, the class of Polypi organised like the Hydra. 1858 HUXLEY (title) Monograph of the Oceanic Hydrozoa. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 67 The Hydrozoa are all aquatic, and the great majority are marine. 1877 HUXLEY *Anal. Invert. Anim.* iii. 111 The embryo sponge is. similar to the corresponding stage of a hydrozoön, and is totally unlike any known condition of a protozoön.

Hence **Hydrozo'al**, **Hydrozo'an**, **Hydrozo'ic** *adjs.*, of or belonging to the class Hydrozoa. **Hydrozo'an sb.**, an animal of this class.

1869 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* (1873) 315 The formation of a radiate Medusa upon a Hydrozoic stock. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 96 There are no fossil remains which would be universally conceded to be of a Hydrozoal nature. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 244 A compound Hydrozoan allied to Sertularia. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 563 The equivalent of the individual comatula is the hydrozoic stock plus all the Medusæ which proceed from it.

Hydruret (hai'druret). *Chem.* [f. HYDR(OGEN) + -URET (taken from *sulphuret*).] A compound of hydrogen with a metal or organic radical; a hydride. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 411 A solid combination of hydrogen and tellurium. was first observed by M. Ritter in 1808. The composition of the solid hydruret of tellurium has not been yet ascertained. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 21 Products not acid, formed by hydrogen, and a simple substance, if solid, are called hydrurets. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vii. (ed. 2) 216 The highly poisonous principle, hydruret of benzoyle, which is found in the essential oil of bitter almonds. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 491 Hydruret of Copper. a 1864 GIESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 128 The hydruret of salicile, or oil of spirea.

Hence **Hydruretted a.**, combined with hydrogen. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 46 Detonate in the mercurial eudiometer, one volume of hydruretted carbon, with five volumes of oxygen, the result will be carbonic acid and water. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Hydruria** (hoidrū'riā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὕδρῳ, ὕδρ- water + -ουρία, f. οὐρ urine.] An excessive flow of watery urine; similar to *Diabetes insipidus*.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 580 Hydruria of short duration, combined with diabetes, is produced by injury or irritation of the second lobe of the vermis of the cerebellum. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 235 Hydruria, according to hospital statistics, is a somewhat rare disease.

Hence **Hydrurio** (hoidrū'rik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or subject to hydruria.

1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 237 Symptoms of the hydruric form of diabetes insipidus.

|| **Hydrus** (hoidrūs). [L., ad. Gr. ὕδρῳ water-snake; cf. HYDRA.]

1. A fabulous water-snake or sea-serpent.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 525 The Hall, thick swarming now With complicated monsters, head and tail, Cerastes horned. Hydrus, and Ellops drear.

b. A former name for a genus of venomous sea-snakes, now called *Hydrophis*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 258 The goodliest and fairest snakes to see too, are those which live in the water, and are called Hydri, water-snakes. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 405/1 *Hydrus*. The serpents of this genus have the posterior part of the body and the tail very much compressed and elevated vertically, so as to give them a facility of swimming.

2. *Astron.* One of the southern constellations, introduced by La Caille in the 18th c.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Hydrus*, or Water Serpent, one of the few southern constellations, including only ten stars. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 423 These half-stellar, half-nebulous systems. are situated, one between the Pole and Canopus. the other. in Hydrus, between Achernar and the Pole.

Hyduous, **-dus**, **-dws**, **-dwis**, obs. ff. HIBEDOUS.

Hydurilic (hoidiuri'lik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- + URIC, with arbitrary modifications.] In *Hydurilic acid*, $C_8H_6N_4O_8$, a body belonging to the uric acid group, obtained by heating hydrated alloxantin to 338° Fahr.; it crystallizes in small four-sided prisms. So **Hydurilate**, a salt of this.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 220 *Hydurilic acid*. discovered by Schlieper. *Ibid.* 221 *Hydurilates*: Hydurilic acid is dibasic, yielding both acid and neutral salts.

Hyē, obs. f. EYE, HE, HEO, HI *pron.*, HIE, HIG, HUE. **Hyēalde**, obs. (Kentish) f. HOLD v. **Hyech**, obs. Sc. f. HIGH. **Hyemal**, etc., var. of HIEMAL, etc.

† **Hyemnal**, *a. Obs.* [Erroneous f. = HIEMAL: ? after *autumnal*.]

1874 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* II. (ed. 3) 69 The Equinoctial between the Hyemnal and Solstitial Colures. 1792 SIBLY *Occult Sc.* I. 23 The cold blasts of the hyemnal air.

Hyena, **hyena** (hōi'ēnā). *Forms:* a. **hiene**, **hyene**, **-ane**, (7 *hyen*); b. 4-7 **hiena**, 6-**hyena**, **hyena**, (7 *hyenna*). [a. L. *hyæna*, a. Gr. *ὑαίνα*, app. a feminine (cf. *λαίνα*), f. *ὑς*, *ὑ-* pig. The earlier forms were a. OF. *hiene*, *hyene* (mod. F. *hyène*).]

1. A carnivorous quadruped of a family *Hyenidae* allied to the Dog-tribe, though in the skull approaching the *Felidae* or Cat-kind; having powerful jaws, neck, and shoulders, but the hind quarters low and comparatively poorly developed.

There are three extant species, the Striped Hyena (*Hyæna striata*), inhabiting northern Africa and much of Asia; the Brown H. (*H. brunnea*), and Spotted H. or Tiger-wolf (*H. crocuta*) natives of southern Africa. Closely allied to the last was the extinct Cave H. (*H. spelæa*) the remains of which occur in caverns in many parts of the Old World. The name *Laughing Hyena* was originally applied to the Striped H., but is considered by some to be more appropriate to the Spotted H.

a. 1340 *Agend.* 61 Pet is be felliste best bet me clepeþ hyane, bet ondefþ be bodies of dyademen and hise eteþ. c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 35 The nedeth nat the galle of no

hyene. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 156, I will laugh like a Hyen, and that when thou art inclin'd to sleepe.

β. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxi. (W. de W.), Hiena is a cruell best lyke to the wulfe in deuouryng and gloteny, and diggeth buryals and graues and etith the flesshe of deed bodies. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Eccles.* xiii. 19 What fellowship hathe hyena (*marg.* Which is a wilde beaste that counterfeiteth the voyce of men, and so entiseth them out of their houses and deuoureth them) with a dogge? 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 488 Hiena is a wilde beaste that counterfeiteth the voice of men. 1600 *Tourneur Transf. Metamorph.* li. At length Malvortio. Heard of the harme wrought by Hyenna's spight. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hyena*, or *Hyana*, a Wild Beast, which is said to be Male one Year, and Female another, and to counterfeit Humane Voice. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 921 And, scorning all the taming arts of man, The keen hyæna, fellest of the fell. 1834 MRDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 194 These two shikkaries told us they had discovered the den of a hyena. 1834 PRINGLE *African Sketches* iv. 186 The laughing-hyæna heard near the folds last night. The sound truly horrible. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 421/1 The Striped Hyæna. Its unearthly howling. when the animal is excited, changes into what has been compared to demoniac laughter, and hence the name of 'laughing hyæna', by which it is also known.

2. *transf.* Applied to a cruel, treacherous, and rapacious person; one that resembles the hyena in some of its repulsive habits.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 748 Out, out, hyena! these are thy wonted arts, And arts of every woman false like thee. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 403 The base hyenas of the battle That feed upon the dead and fly the living. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 188 Done to death. by the false oaths and lying testimony of a pack of ruthless human hyenas.

3. A name of the Thylacine or Tasmanian Tiger, the most formidable of Australasian animals.

[1813 *Hist. N. S. Wales* (1818) 430 (Morris) About Port Dalrymple an animal was discovered which bore some resemblance to the hyena both in shape and fierceness.] 1832 Ross *Hobart Town Almanack* 85 During our stay a native tiger or hyena bounded from its lair beneath the rocks. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 996 The Thylacine or 'pouched hyæna' of the Tasmanian colonists is the largest. carnivorous species of that order. (*Marsupialia*).

b. *Painted hyena* = *HYENA-DOG* 1.

† 4. A fabulous stone said to be taken from the eye of the hyena; also called *hyæneum Obs.*

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 339 The skilful Lapidarists of Germany affirm that this beast hath a stone in his eyes (or rather in his head) called Hyæna or Hyænius. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 109 Hyæna, is a precious Stone and worthy to be preserved. It is denominated from the Beast of its own Name, in whose Eyes it is found. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 355 Hyæna, a many-coloured stone, taken from the eye of the animal so called.

† 5. An ancient name for some ravenous fish. *Obs.* 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 435 The like is attributed to a Sea-calf, and the fish Hyæna.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hyæna foeman*, *laughter*; also *hyæna-like* adj.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. viii, Even his tomb Upton, must bear the hyæna bigot's wrong. 1819 — *Juan* II. lxxix, They. Went raging mad. And, with hyæna-laughter, died despairing. 1820 KEATS *Ever St. Agnes* x, Hyæna foemen, and hot-blooded lords. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 571/1 Dogs with hyæna-like feet. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 158 After a long hyæna-like grin at the receding object of his aversion.

Hence, chiefly *nonce-words*, **Hyenish**, **Hyenesque**, **Hyenic** (-f'nik), **Hyenine** (hōi'ēnin) *adjs.*, like or characteristic of a hyena; **Hyeniform**, **Hyenoid** *adjs.*, shaped like a hyena, hyena-like; **Hyenialism**, action characteristic of a hyena. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 464 A hyæna in the fleecy hosiery of a lamb!... The devil incarnate of hyænaism in shape! 1834 *Ibid.* Aug. 210 The evils of political hyænaism. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* xxxv. 185 [With a sound] more howling, caterwauling, and hyenish. 1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 435 The hyenine habit of walking or crawling upon wrist and ankle-joints when fighting. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 6/3 Laugh, perhaps is the word, unless you interpret it in a hyænesque sense. 1885 ROBERTSON SMITH *Kinship & Marr.* vii. 203 The Arabs. call certain men hyænic, and believe that there is an irresistible affinity between them and the hyæna.

Hyæna-dog.

1. A South African canine quadruped (*Lycan pictus*), having a superficial likeness to the hyenas.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 57/1 The hyæna-dog, *Canis pictus*. 1838 *Ibid.* XII. 371/1 In the number and form of its teeth the Hyæna-Dog agrees with the dogs, as well as in its general osteological structure.

† 2. The AARD-WOLF of South Africa. *Obs.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 371/1 Mr. Swainson gives the name of Hyæna-Dog as the English synonym of *Proteles*.

Hyer, **Hyere**, obs. forms of HIRE, HEAR, HEBE.

Hyera, obs. form of *hiera*, for *HIERA* PIGRA.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Cy, The infusion of hyera bealeth the melancholike paynes of the head.

Hyerpe: see HEARTH *sb.* 2

Hyetal (hōi'ētāl), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. ὑερ-ός rain (f. ὑεῖν to send rain, to rain) + -AL.] Of or belonging to rain (Webster 1864).

Hyethe, obs. form of HIGHT.

Hyeto- (hōi'ētō), *comb. form of Gr. ὑερός rain*; as in **Hyetograph**, a chart showing the rainfall (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hence **Hyetographio**, **-ical** *adjs.*; **Hyetographically** *adv.*; **Hyetography**, the branch of meteorology that deals with the distribution and mapping of the rainfall. **Hyetological a.**, of or pertaining to **Hyetology**, the

branch of meteorology that treats of rain. **Hyetometer**, a rain-gauge. **Hyetometograph**, an automatic instrument for registering the amount of rainfall during successive periods.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 414 The "Hyetographic or rain chart of this volume gives a most complete and minute detail of a most important subject. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiv. § 781 The trade-wind zones may be described, in a hyetographic sense, as the evaporating regions. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 46 Such maps [shaded to show the rainfall] are generally called "Hyetographical or Hyetological maps. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vi. § 335 "Hyetographically it is also different, being dryer, and possessing a purer atmosphere. 1849 D. P. THOMSON *Introd. Meteorol.* (L.) The rain-gauge... one of the most important instruments in "hyetography. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 250 The Author... gives a Description of the particular Sort of... Hygrometer, and "Hyetometer, which he made use of in the subsequent Observations. 1886 H. R. MILL in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 257/1 In Hermann's "Hyetometograph, 1789, a fixed funnel conducts the rain into one of twelve glasses placed on the circumference of a horizontal wheel, which is turned by clockwork, so that each glass remains under the funnel for one hour.

|| **Hygeia** (hoidgḗā). Also rarely **Hygiea**, **Hygea**. [a. Gr. ὕγεια, late and non-Attic form of ὕγεια health, "ὔγεια the goddess of health, f. ὕγις sound, healthy. From the same Gr. form were late L. *Hygea* and *Hygia* (cf. *Darius* and *Darius* = Gr. Δαρείος). The rare variant *Hygiea* represents Gr. ὕγεια.]

1. In *Gr. Mythol.* the goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius; health personified; *transf.* a system of sanitation or medical practice. (In quot. 1816, a statue of Hygeia.)

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 29 Another daughter of hers by Æsculapius called Higia. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hygiea*, health. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 73 Hygea's sons with hound and horn, And jovial cry awake the morn. 1781 SHERIDAN *Critic* l. ii, The temple of Hygeia. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 75 Divine Hygeia! on thy votaries bend Thy angel-looks, oh, hear us, and defend! 1802-3 T. BEDDOES (title) *Hygiea*; or Essays Moral and Medical. *Ibid.* l. 73 So entirely does Hygeia disdain to become the slave of Plutus. 1816 J. DALLAWAY *Of Stat. & Sculpt.* vi. 314 He had an Hygeia about a feet high. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Nom. & Real.* Wks. (Bohn) l. 251 Criticism on the hygeia or medical practice of the time.

2. *Astron.* Name of the 10th asteroid, discovered by Gasparis in 1849.

Hygeian (hoidgḗān), *a.* Also **hygean**, and (in mod. Dicts.) **hygiean**. [f. prec. + -AN.] Pertaining to Hygeia, or to health; healthy; relating to hygiene or medical science, sanitary.

1766 Mrs. E. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 149, I know no Hygean Spring which can effect their cure. 1825 J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* (1831) 194 The Hygeian Art. 1868 W. RITCHIE *Script. Test. agat. Intox. Wines* viii. iv. 182 The manifest object of this ministry of love is soothing and hygean. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. i. 14 Saving the world by science, education, hygeian and other economics.

Hygeiolatry (hoidgḗātrī), *rare*. [f. Gr. ὕγεια (see HYGEIA) + λατρεία worship.] Worship of health; excessive devotion to hygiene.

1882 Miss COBBE *Peak of Darien* 81 (heading) Hygeiolatry. 1882 *Christian Life* 30 Sept. 468/2 "Hygeiolatry" is the latest invention in words. It is meant to indicate an excessive devotion to one's health. 1887 Miss COBBE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 804 His [Kingsley's] voice... would have been loudest in the denunciation of that hygeiolatry which threatens to become our only religion.

Hygeist (hoidgḗāst), *Also* (in mod. Dicts.) **hygeist**. [f. Gr. ὕγεια, ὕγεια (see HYGEIA) + -IST.] One versed in hygiene; a sanitarian.

Assumed as a title by James Morison, the maker of certain 'vegetable medicines' formerly in vogue.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* III. *Dissert. on Physick* 12 Magists, Magistris. Geoponists, Hygeists, Prophylactists, Remedists. 1825 J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* (1831) 195 The Hygeist, viewing all disease in its... natural light. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 310 More precipitation than is consistent with the rules of hygeists. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 4 The real Hygeist Morison contending with the pseudo-doctor Gordon for the only Vegetable Pills. 1891 *Spectator* 24 Jan., The increased survival of the unfittest which is the grand present result of the successful labours of modern hygeists.

Hence **Hygeistia** *a.*, sanitary, medicinal.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 343 The peasants... deem the herbs to possess sundry Hygeistic virtues.

Hygeology, var. form of **HYGEOLOGY**.

Hygh(e, hy3(e, obs. ff. HIE, HIGH, EYE.

Hyght, hyghth, hyzt, obs. ff. HEIGHT, HIGHT.

Hygiastic, *a. rare*. [f. Gr. ὕγιαν-ός curable + -IC.] = next. So **Hygiastics** = **HYGIASTICS**.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 44 *Hygiastics* or *Hygiastics*,... the branches of art and science, which appertain to health. *Ibid.* 45 Sound hygiastic instruction. 1844 *Westm. Rev.* I. 62 *Hygiastics* or *Hygiastics*.

Hygiastic (hoidgḗāstik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ὕγιαν-ός curative, f. ὕγιαν to heal, f. ὕγις healthy.] Relating to health; sanitary, hygienic.

1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* Pref. 3 The Hygiastic Laws and Rules hereafter prescribed. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Having power to heal: hygiastic. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 72/2 Improved Hygiastic Ventilating Grate.

So **Hygiastics** *sb.*, the science of health, hygiene. 1816 (see **HYGIANTIC**). 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygiastics*, -hygiastics.

Hygiean, Hygeist: see **HYGEIAN, HYGEIST**. **Hygienal** (hoidgḗānāl), *a. ? Obs.* In 7 **hygienal**. [f. as **HYGIENE** + -AL.] Relating to hygiene, hygienic.

1663 BOYLE *Usefulness Nat. Phil.* iv. (heading), The Hygienal Part of Physick.

Hygiene (hoidgḗān), [a. F. *hygiène* (*Dict. Acad.* 1762, in 16th c. *hygiène* Paré), in mod. L. *hygieina*, ad. Gr. ὕγιεινῆ (τέχνη art), fem. of ὕγιενός healthful, f. ὕγις healthy. Formerly used in Lat. or Gr. form.] That department of knowledge or practice which relates to the maintenance of health; a system of principles or rules for preserving or promoting health; sanitary science.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/1 *Hygieina*,... which instructeth how we shoulde continually preserve our present health. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. i. 322 The Speculative part of Medicine is threefold: to wit, in Physiologia, Hygiene, and Pathologia. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn. s.v. Analepticks*, A part of Hygieina, or the Art of preserving Health. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hygieine*, that branch of medicine which considers health. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. Journ. Spain* (1799) 170 The second [Professorship] shall be of Physiology and Hygiene. Note, I do not understand this word; perhaps it means the doctrine of health. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hygiene*, modern physicians have applied this term to that division of *therapia* which treats of the diet of the sick. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 132 Extending only to matters of what our [French] neighbours call 'hygiene, salubrity, and morality'. 1864 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (1869) 1 Hygiene is the art of preserving health. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 274 Greek medicine rather started from hygiene than from pathology. 1898 *Times* 25 Aug. 5/6 The improved hygiene of dwellings and workshops.

Hygienic (hoidgḗānik, -fnik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *hygiénique* (1812 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Belonging or relating to hygiene; sanitary.

1833 DUNGLISON cited in *Worcester* 1846. 1848 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) l. 46 Air, Aliment, Exercise, Excretions, Sleep... are now denominated *Hygienic Agents*. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 471 The hygienic rules given by the Medical Council of Prussia. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) l. 31 Unfavourable hygienic conditions. 1898 F. J. GOULD in *Lit. Guide* 1 Oct. 154/2 The mere bending over printed volumes is neither hygienic nor aesthetic.

So **Hygienical** *a.* = prec.; hence **Hygienically** *adv.*, in a hygienic manner, in relation to hygiene.

1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas* iii. 123 Those who morally and hygienically are fittest to perpetuate it [the race]. 1876 BARTHOLOM *Mat. Med.* (1879) 66 Various hygienical relations of the subject are also therapeutical.

Hygienics. [Plural of prec., after earlier names of sciences in -IOS, q.v.] Hygienic subjects or matters; = **HYGIENE**.

1855 Miss COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 159 Like one who observes the rules of hygienics not to preserve his health, but for the sake of avarice. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 Practical hygienics.

† **Hygienism**. *Obs.* = **HYGIENE**.

1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Hygienist (hoidgḗānist), [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *hygiéniste*.] One versed in hygiene. Also attrib.

1844 DUNGLISON *Human Health* (ed. 2) Pref. 4 Researches of distinguished hygienists. 1867 SIR J. V. SIMPSON in *Trans. Soc. Sci. Assoc.* 109 We have the whole story vividly painted by one of our best hygienist poets. 1871 *Echo* 6 Jan., The French hygienists are strong in the belief of the sustaining power of their wine. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 675/2 No one was ever a better hygienist than Moses.

Hygiology (hoidgḗālodgi), *Also* **hygie, hygeology**. [f. Gr. ὕγεια (see HYGEIA) + -(O)LOGY.] The science of health; hygiene.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygiologia*, hygiology. 1855 *Science* 11 Dec. 512/2 The word 'hygiology' was a far better term than 'sanitation', or than 'sanitary science'.

† **Hydraulic, a. Obs. rare**. [f. Gr. ὑπὸς moist, after *hydraulic*.] = **HYDRAULIC**.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hydraulic*,... of or pertaining to Pipes or Conveyances for Water. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* l. 2 The animal... is an hydraulic body.

Hygre (hoidgḗā), var. form of **EAGRE**.

Hygrine (hoidgḗān), *Chem.* [f. Gr. ὑγρός moist + -INE.] An alkaloid obtained from coca-leaves in the form of a thick pale yellow oil of a burning taste.

1865-70 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 222.

Hygro- (hoidgḗā), before a vowel also **hygr-**, repr. Gr. ὑγρο-, ὑγρ-, combining form of ὑγρός wet, moist, fluid: extensively employed in Greek; the English compounds are mostly scientific terms of recent formation. The chief of these are **HYGROMETER** and **HYGROSCOPE**, with their derivatives. Other words in *hygro-* are the following:

(The *v* in Gr. is short, and the etymological pronunciation would be (hig-); but the tendency to take *y* as long *i*, has in this, as in other cases, prevailed against the etymology.)

† **Hygrobaroscope** [see **BAROSCOPE**], an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; a hydrometer. **Hygroblepharic** (-blisfærik) *a.* [Gr. ὑγροβλεφαρῶν eyelid], moistening the eyelid; applied to the lachrymal duct. † **Hygrociniscocle** (-sōsōsī), a **CINISCOCLE** accompanied with dropsy of the scrotum. **Hygrodeik** (-dōik) [Gr. δεικνύναι to show], a form of hygrometer consisting of

a wet-bulb and a dry-bulb thermometer together with a scale on which the degree of humidity is shown by an index whose position depends on the height of the mercurial column in each. **Hygograph** (-gruf) [Gr. γράφος -writing], an instrument for registering automatically the variations in the humidity of the air (Webster, 1864). **Hygrophaneous** (-pānās) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ὑγροφανής], of moist appearance; also, appearing translucent when moist and opaque when dry (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hygrophilous** (-pīlās) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φίλος loving], affecting moist places. **Hygroplasm** (-plazm) *Biol.* [Gr. πλάσμα a thing moulded], 'Nageli's term for the fluid part of protoplasm' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). † **Hygrostatics** (-stætiks) [see **STATICS**], 'the art of finding the specific weights of moist bodies' (Bailey, 1731). **Hygrothermal** (-pōmāl) *a.* [Gr. θερμός warm], relating to moisture and heat.

1696 WOODWARD *Instruct. making Observ.* 18 The 'hygrobaroscope... serving to try and compare the specific gravity of liquids. [1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygroblepharicus*.] 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hygroblepharic. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Hygrociniscocle. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygrociniscocle*, old term used by Galen for a species of hernia. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xiii. (1891) 157 The dry and wet bulbs of the ingenious 'Hygrodeik'. 1871 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* 145 Pileus 'hygrophanous... smooth. 1869 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorksh.* 189 Characteristically 'hygrophilous plants in the floras of the drainage districts. 1883 F. TOWNSEND *Flora Hampsh.* 497 Hygrophilous or moisture-loving plants thrive on eugeogenic soils. 1879 EVELYN *Sylvia* (ed. 3) To Rdr. Aij, Hydro- and 'Hygrostatics, divers Engines, Powers and Automata. 1895 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 195/3 A general view of the climatological conditions of Africa, which he divided into 'hygrothermal regions.

Hygrolgy (hoidgḗālodgi), [mod. f. **HYGRO-** + -LOGY; prob. ad. F. *hygrologie*.] That department of physics which relates to the humidity of the atmosphere or other bodies.

1790 Dr. LUC in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 7 Anomalies... of no consequence for the great objects of hygrolgy and meteorology. 1792 *Ibid.* LXXXII. 400 An inquiry into the cause of evaporation belongs more to hygrolgy than to hygrometry. 1849 HERSHEL in *Man. Sci. Eng. ix.* 268 [On the sea] we approach the chief problems of hygrolgy in their least involved and complicated form.

† Erroneously explained in mod. Dicts.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Hygrolgy*, the doctrine of the fluids. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., etc.* *Hygrolgy*, a medical term, implying the doctrine of the humours or fluids of the body. [Hence in *Worcester* and later Dicts.]

|| **Hygroma** (hoidgḗārmā), *Path.* [medical L., a. Gr. ὑγρῶμα, f. ὑγρός moist: see **HYGRO-**. Cf. F. *hygroma, hygrome*.] 'A tumour containing serum or other morbid fluid, but not pus; a serous cyst' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1819 in *Pantologia*. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 489, I have examined the fluid of an hygroma situated on the lower jaw of a horse.

Hence **Hygromatous** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a hygroma.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Hygroma*, Hygromatous tumours.

Hygrometer (hoidgḗārmītr), [mod. f. Gr. ὑγρο- **HYGRO-** + -METER; prob. ad. F. *hygromètre* (1666 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] An instrument for measuring the humidity of the air or a gas, or the ratio of the amount of moisture actually present in it to that required for saturation. (Formerly often applied to a contrivance for simply indicating the comparative humidity, to which the name **HYGROSCOPE** is more properly given.)

1670 E. TONGE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1199, I want a good Thermometer, Barometer, and Hygrometer. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oat*, Wild... Oats is distinguished by a Beard that is made use of to make Hygrometers. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrot. & Hydraul.* 207 The Hygrometer, a Specimen of which we have lately had in the Toy wherein the Man comes out... in wet Weather and the Woman in dry. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. Notes 172 Mr. Sausure observed in placing his hygrometer in a receiver of an air-pump that... the hair of his hygrometer contracted. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. 4 The hygrometer gave a difference of 29.6 degrees, between the temperature of the air, and the point at which dew was precipitated.

Hygrometric (hoidgḗārmītrik), *a.* [f. mod. L. *hygrometricus*: see -IC; in F. *hygrométrique*.]

1. Belonging to hygrometry; measuring, or relating to, the degree of humidity of the atmosphere or other bodies.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Hygrometer*, The grass is superior to any other substance... for hygrometric purposes. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 641 Shallow pans of water placed over the stove may keep the air in its proper hygrometric state. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 10 Hygrometric observations made at different hours.

2. = **HYGROSCOPIC** 2.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 494 One species of *Mnium* whose filaments... are so sensible of Moisture, that it has obtained the name of hygrometric. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 835 When the *Bryum flexuosum* is moist, the capsules lie concealed amongst the leaves by a singular hygrometric quality in the fruit-stalk; but, as the moisture exhales, they become nearly upright. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 208 This starch... being less hygrometric than wheat starch, retains a more permanent... glaze. 1866 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* v. 190 The contraction and consequent movement is hygrometric in its nature.

8. Said of water or moisture so diffused as to be apparent only by the humidity that it imparts.

1835 J. MACCULLOCH *Attrib. God* (1837) III. xlii. 94 The dissolved or hygrometric water. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc. I.* 410/1 Absence of hygrometric moisture.

Hygrometrical, *a.* [see -AL.] = prec.
1773 DE LUC in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 409 The basis... of my hygrometrical scale was to be the soaking power of melting ice. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 The variable hygrometrical state of the atmosphere. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes Page Nat.* 50 These hairs or filaments are... highly elastic and hygrometrical.

Hygrometrically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a hygrometric manner; in relation to hygrometry, or to the degree of moisture in the air.

1808 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 62 Sulphur... burned in oxygen gas hygrometrically dry. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 554 The climate of the Dead Sea must have been hygrometrically very different.

Hygrometry (həi'grə'mētri). [mod. f. Gr. ὑγρο- HYGRŌ- + -μετρία measurement; prob. ad. F. *hygro-métrie*.] That branch of physics which relates to the measurement of the humidity of the air.

1803 DE SAUSSURE (*title*) *Essays on Hygrometry*. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 150 Hygrometry is that branch of science which treats of the state of the air with regard to moisture.

Hygroscope (həi'grə'skōp). [mod. f. Gr. ὑγρο- HYGRŌ- + -σκόπος observing. F. *hygroscope*.] An instrument which indicates (without accurately measuring) the degree of humidity of the air.

Usually a device in which a vegetable or animal fibre (in *Saussure's h.*, a human hair) which contracts with moisture, is made to move an index round a graduated scale as in the wheel barometer, or, in a familiar form, to make a small male or female figure emerge from a toy house.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 A Hygroscope, or an Instrument, whereby the Watery steams, volatile in the Air, are discerned. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Table 252 Of a wild Oat... and... the manner of making an Hygroscope with it. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.*, *Hygrometer*, an Instrument to measure the Moisture of the Air, it is also called by the Name of Hygroscope. 1790 DE LUC in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 11, I made two hygrosopes of different elastic animal substances. 1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 456 The hair hygrometer, or rather hygroscope. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 70 The instrument... simply indicates the presence of moisture without accurately measuring its amount; it is in truth, a hygroscope rather than a hygrometer.

Hygrosopic (həi'grə'skəpik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *hygrosopique*.]

1. Pertaining to the hygroscope or hygrosopy; relating to the degree of humidity of the air, hygrometric.

1775 ASH, *Hygrosopic*, belonging to the hygroscope. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiii. 332 Experiments on the constitution of the air,—its elasticity, its electrical, magnetic, and hygrosopic qualities.

2. *spec.* Said of bodies which readily absorb moisture from the air, so as to swell up, contract in length, or change form or consistence, and thus indicate roughly the presence or absence of humidity; sensitive to moisture.

1790 DE LUC in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 2 An hygrosopic body, which is not brought into contact with any other body drier than itself, cannot lose any part of its moisture but by evaporation. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 583 Glycerine... is very hygrosopic, and absorbs water from the air. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 489 The hygrosopic movements of plants.

3. = HYGROMETRIC 3.
1865 *Land. Rev.* 26 July 85 Moisture, but not in the form of rain... aqueous vapour in the air, and hygrosopic moisture in the soil. 1895 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 242 Water... which adheres to the particles of an air-dry soil and which does not affect at all the appearance of the particles... has been called... hygrosopic water.

Hygrosopical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Hygrosopically** *adv.*

1775 ASH, *Hygrosopical*, belonging to the hygroscope. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 614/1 A series of Hygrosopical observations. 1818 H. T. COLLEBROOKE, *Hygrosopically* (F. Hall). 1865 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 407 This property of hygrosopically absorbing water.

Hygrosopicity (həi'grə'skəp-i-si-ti). [f. HYGROSOPIC + -ITY. In mod. F. *hygrosopicité*.] Hygrosopic quality.

1847 *Nat. Cycl.* XI. 492 The hygrosopicity of vegetable tissue. 1860 *All Year Round* 389/2 The rotifers... are preserved... by the help of the hygrosopicity of the sand.

Hygrosopy (həi'grə'skəpi). [f. Gr. ὑγρο- HYGRŌ- + -σκοπία observation. In mod. F. *hygrosopie*.] The observation of the humidity of the air or other substance.

1865 MAURY *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygrosopy*, a synonymous term for... *Hygrometry*.

Hygtaper, obs. form of HAG-TAPER.

1797 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclvii. § 4. 632 Common Mullein or Hygtaper.

Hyh (e, obs. forms of HIE, HIGH.

Hyher, hyhayr, obs. forms of HIRE.

Hyng (həi'ing), *vbl. sb. arch.* Forms: see HIE *v.* [f. HIE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb HIE; hastening; haste, speed. (Cf. HIE *sb.*)

c 1205 LAV. 9330 Mid muchlen biþinge he leup (*v. r.* leop) to þan dæde kinge. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 467 in O. E. *Misc.* 50 Pilates wrot him seolf a wryt al on hyng. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2440 What of here hard heizing, and of þe hote weder, Melioris was al mat. c 1460 *Emare* 511 He wrowghte hit yn hyhyngne.

+ **Hyngly**, *adv.* Obs. [f. *hyng*, pres. pple. of HIE *v.* + -LY.] With haste or speed, quickly.

c 1205 LAV. 1071 Þu swiðe hiendliche (c 1275 hiengenliche) scild þe wið dæbe. a 1285 *Juliana* 69 Hiendliche iher me. 1382a WYCLIF 2 Sam. xvii. 20 The wenten bihyngli.

Hyke, obs. form of HAIR², HUIKE.

Hyke (həik), *int. ? Obs.* [Cf. HEY ('hey go bet') and HI, used in the same sense.] A call to incite dogs to the chase. Hence **Hyke** *v.*, *nounce-wd.*

1764 T. BAYDRES *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 86 If that's the case, I know you'll say 'Tis time indeed to hyke away. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxiii. Uncouple the hounds! Hyke a Talbot! hyke a Beaumont!

Hyl, obs. form of HILL *sb.*, ILL *a.*

Hyla (həi'lā). [mod. L., adopted as generic name by Laurenti (1768), ad. Gr. ὕλη wood, forest.] A tree-frog or tree-toad, as *Hyla pickeringi* of the United States.

a 1245 W. E. CHANNING in Salt *Thoreau* (1890) 130 Each clear hyla trilling the new spring. 1850 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. ix. iv. 477 The incessant metallic chirp of the hyla.

Hyla, var. of HYLE.

Hylactic (hīl'aktik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ὑλακ- *tyk-ōs* given to barking.] Of the nature of barking.

1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* vii. 52 Lawyers barking at each other in that peculiar style of hylactic delivery which is called forensic eloquence.

So **Hylactism**, barking.

1818 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 245 Two or three dogs, who bark with a sharp hylactism.

|| **Hylæosaurus** (həi'ləi'osōr's). *Palæont.* Also **hylæosaur**. [mod. L. (Mantell, 1832), f. Gr. ὕλαος belonging to forests (f. ὕλη wood) + σαῦρος lizard.]

A gigantic fossil saurian, found in the Wealden formation of Tilgate forest, chiefly characterized by a dermal ridge of large bony spines.

1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 119 The Hylæosaurus... is estimated to have been about thirty feet in length. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 434 The Hylæosaurus was another huge reptile of the same (Mesozoic) period.

Hylair, var. of HILAIRE *a.* Obs., cheerful.

+ **Hylarchic**, *a.* Obs. [ad. Gr. ὕλαρχικ-ōs = ὕλαρχος, f. ὕλη matter + ἀρχεῖν to rule. Cf. F. *hylarchique*.] Ruling over matter.

1876 H. MORE *Remarks* Contents bviij b, Water is... suspended in Pumps... by Gravitation upwards, more expressly here explained, and at last resolved into the Hylarchick Principle. *Ibid.* 186 The Hylarchick Spirit of the world holds strong and entire still. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 355 What difficulties concerning entity in abstract, substantial forms, hylarchic principles.

So + **Hylarchoical** *a.* Obs.

1676 [see HYLSTOICAL]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 668 Some other substance besides Body, such as is self active and hylarchic, or hath a natural power of ruling over matter. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melamprom.* 70 (T.) This hylarchic principle, or plastic nature.

Hylasimus, *Obs. rare.* [mod. L., repr. a Gr. type ὕλασιμος, f. ὕλη matter.] Materialization; presentation under a material form.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 217 Hylasimus is a Prophetick Scheme bearing strongly upon the Phancy by exhibiting crass and palpable Objects, such as in Logic would bear the Notion of Subject or Matter. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 189 All this may be nothing else but a Prophetick Hylasimus.

So + **Hylasitic** *a.*, materialistic; also + **Hylasitically** *adv.*, materialistically.

1639 WM. SCLATER *Worthy Communion*. 46 As men dye but once for all, no more is Christ offered up... but once for all, hylastically and in propitiation. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Synopsis Proph.* 217 This City so Hylastically set out has a most Spiritual meaning. 1684 — *Answer* 241 He in this Hylastick and Israelitick way prophesies of... the new Jerusalem.

Hylde, hylde, obs. ff. *held*, pa. t. of HOLD *v.*

Hylde, obs. f. FIELD *v.*, var. HILD *v.* Obs.

Hyliding, var. HILDING, Obs.

|| **Hyle** (həi'lf). Obs. Also 4-5 yle, 6 hile, (7 hyla). [mod. L. *hyle*, a. Gr. ὕλη wood, timber, material, by Aristotle and in later Gr. 'matter'.] Matter, substance; the first matter of the universe.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 91 That matere universall, Which hight Ylem in speciall. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 94 Of þe saule comys anoper substance, þat ys clepyd þe yle. 1565 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 70 b, Of the unduisible partes, of *Hyle*, of matters.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosm.* lviii. 564 Vncreated Chaos, or Hyla, or first Matter. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* iv. 118 This hyle or matter... is indeed nothing else but the soul's potentiality.

a 1687 H. MORE *App. to De Philos. Cabbal.* viii. (1713) 182 That Hyle or first Matter is mere Possibility of Being, according to Aristotle. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 464 Jove produced the two first numbers, the mundane soul and hyle: he made hyle inert and stupid, but to the mundane soul he gave activity and understanding.

Hyleg (həi'leg). *Astrol.* Also 7 hilege, hylech. [Of obscure origin. In Pers. (and Turkish) حِيلَج *hailāj*, 'a calculation of astrologers by which they obtain evidence of the length of an infant's life', 'a nativity'; said by the Persian lexicographers to be a Greek word, meaning originally 'fountain of life'. The Pers. equivalent is given as *had-bānū*, lit. 'mistress of the house'. In OF. *yleg*, *ilech* (Oresme, 14th c.)] Ruling planet of a nativity; apheta (cf. quot. 1706).

a 1605 BEAUMONT & FL. *Bloody Brother* IV. ii, Mars out of the self sam house... Looks at the Hilege with a quartile ruling. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* civ. 527 Of the Prorogator of Life, called Hylech, or Hyleg, or Apheta. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i, What think you, sir, of the taking Hyleg? or of the best way of the rectification for a nativity? 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hyleg*, or *Hylech*, a Planet, or part of Heaven, which in a Man's Nativity becomes the Moderator and Significator of his Life. 1819 WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Apheta*, If by day the Sun be in an Aphetic place, he becomes Hyleg in preference to all others. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) I. xv. 281 The significator being combust... and the hyleg afflicted by evil planets.

+ **Hylegical**, *a.* (*sb.*) Obs. [f. prec.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the hyleg.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xlv. 255 When the five Hylegical places at the hour of Birth... are oppressed, judge death immediately to follow. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astrol.* iv. Prob. viii. (ed. 3) 134 Turn about the Globe till the Promittor come to the Hylegical point. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hylegical Places* are... reckon'd to be five in number, viz. the Ascendant, the Mid-Heaven, the 7th House, the 9th and the 11th.

B. sb. = Hylegical place.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. i, The five Hylegical calls; the Ascendant, Medium Celi, Sun, Moon and Stars.

+ **Hylegial**, *a.* Obs. [see -IAL.] = prec.

1622 GAULE *Magastrom.* 141 They have... found all the hylegial places strong and well constituted. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hylegial Places*... are those wherein a planet being found, is qualified to have the government of life attributed to it.

Hylic (həi'lik), *a.* [ad. med. L. *hylicus* (Du Cange), a. Gr. ὕλικ-ōs material, f. ὕλη HYLE.] Pertaining to matter, material. (In Gnostic theology opposed to *psychic* and *pneumatic*.)

1853 W. E. TAYLER *Hippolytus* II. ii. 86 They regarded Cain as the representative of the Hylic, Abel of the Psychical and Seth of the Pneumatic principle. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 97/1 The Gnostic notion that a class of men... suffered themselves to be so captivated by the inferior world as to live only a hylic, or material life.

So + **Hylical** *a.* = HYLIC; **Hylicism**, materialism; **Hylidist**, a materialist.

1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 6 He supposes them... to be Hylical and Chical, not Coelestial. 1880 WEBSTER *Cycl.*, *Hylidist*. 1893 *Athenaeum* 12 Aug. 220/3 The 'Ionian hylidists', Descartes, Kant, and Mr. Spencer, all resemble one another in this respect.

Hyllen, obs. f. HILL *v.* 1, to cover.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 231 And tauyte hym and Eue to hyllen hem with leues.

Hylism (həi'liz'm). [f. HYLE + -ISM.] = HYLICISM. In mod. Dicts.

Hyll, rare var. of HULL *sb.* 1, husk.

[An error, or assimilated to *hyll*, HILL, *v.* 1 to cover.]

1495 *Trivisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) xvii. cxii. 675 Oyle is the Juys of beryes of oliue... And the more slyly that it comyth oute of the hylles: the better it is.

Hyll, obs. f. HILL *sb.* 1, LL; var. HILL *v.* 1

Hyllor, obs. form of ELDER *sb.* 1

Hylō (həi'lō) = Gr. ὕλο- (ū), combining form of ὕλη wood, material, matter (see HYLE). The modern formations are either technical terms of natural history (with *hylō* = 'wood', 'forest') or of philosophy (with *hylō* = 'matter').

Hylōbate [ad. mod. L. *Hylōbates* (Illiger, 1811), a. Gr. ὕλοβάτης, f. -βάτης walker], a long-armed ape or gibbon. **Hylōbatine** *a.* [-INE], belonging to, or characteristic of, the *Hylōbatinae*, or anthropoid apes allied to *Hylōbates*. + **Hylōbian** [Gr. ὕλοβι-ος (f. *bios* life)] (see quot.). **Hylōgenesis** [GENESIS], the origin or formation of matter (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886); so **Hylōgeny** [cf. F. *hylōgénie*].

Hylō-ide'al *a.*, pertaining to hylō-idealism.

Hylō-ide'alism, the doctrine of R. Lewins that reality belongs to the immediate object of belief as such; material or somatic idealism, sensuous subjectivism; hence **Hylō-ide'alist**, one who holds this. **Hylōlogy** [-LOGY], a doctrine or theory concerning matter. + **Hylōmania** [MANIA], excessive tendency towards materialism. **Hylōmorphic**, **Hylōmorphism** *adjs.*, pertaining to **Hylōmorphism** [Gr. *μορφή* form], the doctrine that primordial matter is the First Cause of the universe; so **Hylōmorphic**, a believer in hylōmorphism. + **Hylōmorphism** *a.*, having a material form. + **Hylōpathetic** *a.* = *hylopathic*. + **Hylōpathian** *a.* [see *hylopathy*], pertaining to, or holding, the view that all things are affections of matter; also as *sb.* one who holds this view.

+ **Hylōpathic** *a.*, capable of affecting or being affected by matter. **Hylōpathism**, the doctrine that matter is sentient; hence **Hylōpathist**, a believer in hylōpathism. + **Hylōpathy** [Gr. πάθος, -πάθεια affection], a spirit's power of affecting matter. **Hylōphagous** *a.* [f. Gr. ὕλοφάγος (f. -φάγος eating)], wood-eating (said of certain beetles) (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Hylōphenomenal** *a.* = *hylō-ideal*; hence **Hylōphenomenalism**.

+ **Hylōstatic**, *-ical* *adjs.* [Gr. στατικός causing to stand, STATIC], that places or arranges matter.

Hylōtheism [THEISM], the doctrine that God and

matter or the material universe are identical; material pantheism; hence **Hylotheist**, a believer in hylotheism; **Hylotheistic** a., pertaining to hylotheism. **Hylo-tomous** a. [f. Gr. *ὑλοτόμος* (f. *τέμνειν* to cut) + *-ous*], wood-cutting (said of certain insects).

[1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vi. 196 The anthropomorphic apes, namely the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, and hylobates.] 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hylobii*, or *Hylobians*, a sect of Indian philosophers, thus denominated in regard they retired to forests, to be more at leisure for the contemplation of nature. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 125 *Hylogeny: Gravity, Matter, Ether. He [Oken] explains that. Hylogeny [is the doctrine of] material totalities. 1883 CONSTANCE NADEN in *Yrnl. Science* Mar. 127 Many a cherished illusion must fall when the "Hylo-Ideal" theory is finally established. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v., The central insistence of the hylo-ideal philosophy is that man is, for man, the measure of the universe. 1883 C. NADEN in *Yrnl. Science* Mar. 122 The standpoint of 'hylo-idealism'. 1891 R. W. DALE in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 500 The philosophical creed which, under Dr. Lewins's teaching, Miss Naden accepted, is called 'Hylo-Idealism'. 1896 F. HALL *Sāṅkhya-pravachanabhāṣya* Pref. 7 The puerile 'hylogy of the Nyāya'. 1911 SHAFTESS. *Charac.* Misc. II. ii. (1737) III. 65 Being acted... at the same time, with an 'Hylomania', whereby they madly dote upon Matter. 1881 *Dublin Rev.* Ser. III. V. 236 He... establishes the 'hylo-morphical system held by St. Thomas. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* I. ii. 1. 324 No biomorphic or 'hylo-morphic doctrine can raise its head against the decree of Kant. *Ibid.* 337 To mark the difference of these three theories we may call them respectively Anthropomorphism, Biomorphism, and 'Hylo-morphism. 1897 *Month* Sept. 332 The scholastic doctrine of hylo-morphism. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* I. iii. 1. 142 'Matter', construed by the 'hylo-morphists, declares itself competent to all. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 27 Solidiform spirits, whether 'hylo-morphous or otherwise, are an object of rational curiosity. 1895 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 228 Whether in mere Spirits themselves any arbitrary impenetrability cannot be a part of this 'Hylopathetic faculty, I leave others to discuss. 1898 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 9 The education of all things, even life and understanding itself, out of matter, in the way of qualities, or as the passions and affections thereof, generable and corruptible; which form of atheism is styled by us... 'hylopathian'. *Ibid.* I. v. 759 This was the Subterfuge of the Old Hylopathian Atheists. c. 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 269 Thales, the hylopathian, whose principle of things was water. 1888 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O. 217 A kind of 'Hylopathic disposition of Impenetrability. 1884 WEBSTER, *Hylopathism*, 'Hylopathist. [1895-97 H. MORE *App. Antid.* III. (1712) 189 This affection of a Spirit we will make bold to call... by one Greek term *ὑλοπάθεια* which... we will as plainly as we can define thus, A power in a Spirit... of becoming... so firmly and closely united to a Body, as both to actuate, and to be acted upon, to affect, and be affected thereby.] *Ibid.* 228 The voluntary exertion of this 'Hylopathy. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5 The 'Hylo-Phenomenal theorem of existence. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Hylo-idealism*,... is sometimes called 'hylo-phenomenalism. 1876 H. MORE *Remarks* 141 That matter is misplaced, and the 'Hylostatic Spirit of the Universe would dispose of it better. *Ibid.* 118 That which I call the Hylostatic or 'Hylostatic Spirit of the world. 1888 WEBSTER, *Hylotheism*, the doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God, except matter and the universe. 1847 in CRAIG. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hylotheism*, Hylotheism. 1881 *Yrnl. Science* Jan. 50 All adoration therefore 'becomes pure Hylotheism and self-worship'. 1890 F. HALL *Contrib. towards Index* 1 Aphorisms of the 'hylotheistic theory.

|| **Hyloides** (hailō'idz). Zool. [mod.L. (1826) a. Gr. *ὕλωδης* woody.] A genus of American toads; an animal of this genus.

1898 THORAU *Maine W.* (1894) 183 We also heard the hyloides and tree-toads.

Hyloid (hailō'id), a. and sb. Zool. [f. *HYLA* + *-oid*.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Hyloidæ* or tree-frogs. b. *sb.* One of the *Hyloidæ*.

Hyloist (hailō'ist). Also huloist. [erron. for *hylist*, f. Gr. *ὕλη* matter.] (See quot. 1847.)

1818 T. L. PRACOCK *Nightmare Abb.* (1875) 340 Leaving... the materialists, hyloists, and antihyloists to settle the point among them. 1847 CRAIG, *Hyloist*, one who affirms that matter is God. 1864 WEBSTER, *Huloist*, the same as Hyloist.

Hylothe, obs. form of **HELOT**.

Hylozoic (hailō'zō'ik), a. [f. *HYLO* + Gr. *ζωή* life + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hylozoism; believing in hylozoism; materialistic.

1878 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 3. 62 These atheists may be also called 'Hylozoic'... because they derive all things in the whole universe... from the life of the Matter. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. iii. § 8. 305 Hylozoic atheism which accounts the universe to be animated in all its parts. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* II. iii. i. 160 Hylozoic systems that stop with plant life as a type.

So **Hylozoical** a. = prec.

1878 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 1. 105 Another form of Atheism, called by us hylozoical.

Hylozoism (hailō'zō'iz'm). [f. as prec. + *-ISM*. Cf. F. *hylozoïsme*.] The theory that matter is endowed with life, or that life is merely a property of matter.

1878 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 1. 105 Hylozoism... makes all Body, as such, and therefore every smallest Atom of it, to have Life Essentially belonging to it. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 63 The hypothesis of Hylozoism... is the death of all rational physiology, and indeed of all physical science. 1897 R. D. HICKS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 561/2 To Cleanthes and Chrysippus... there was no real difference between matter and its cause... they have reached the final result of unveiled hylozoism.

Hylozoist (hailō'zō'ist). [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] A believer in hylozoism; a materialist.

1878 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 2. 105 As every Atomist is not therefore necessarily an Atheist, so neither must every Hylozoist needs be accounted such. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 299 The ancient hylozoists, as we learn from Cudworth, ascribed an imperfect perception to their atoms. 1869 MOZLEY *Ess.*, *Argt. Design* (1878) II. 370 The ancient Hylozoists and Kosmoplastic philosophers.

Hence **Hylozoistic** a., materialistic; **Hylozoistically** adv.

1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* I. 296 This infinite substance [matter] was, he said, immortal and imperishable, and he designated it hylozoistically the Deity. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 654/1 The doctrine termed technically hylozoism. 1890 J. F. SMITH tr. *Pfeiderer's Develop. Theol.* iv. i. 338 His agnostic evolutionism is only a disguised materialistic (hylozoistic) pantheism.

Hylo, obs. f. **HELPE**. **Hylyt**, obs. f. **HILT** sb. **Hylyte**, pa. t. of **HILD** v. **Obs.** **Hyly**, obs. f. **HILY** adv. **Hylyn**, obs. f. **ISLAND**.

Hym, obs. form of **HIM**, **HEM**, **prom**.

Hymen¹ (haimēn). [a. L. *Hymen*, a. Gr. *ἵμην*, in mythology the god of marriage; also in later Greek = *ὑμῆνας* a wedding hymn.]

1. In Greek and Roman mythology: The god of marriage, represented as a young man carrying a torch and veil. *Hymen's band*, etc., marriage, wedlock. *Hymen's temple, fane*, etc., the church at which a marriage is solemnized.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. III.* I. iv. 174 Would... That... at the marriage-day The cup of Hymen had been full of poison. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 235 Here's eight that must take hands, To joyne in Hymens bands. 1793 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 164 To Hymen's fane the bright procession moves. A 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 404 Oh! why should Hymen ever blight The Rupid woe? 1883 MISS BRADDOCK *Gold. Calif.* I. ix. 268 It was an awful business, this marriage, when she came to the very threshold of Hymen's temple.

2. Marriage; wedlock; wedding, nuptials. Now rare.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 109 a, The bond of an honorable and lawfull Hymen. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. iii. To whose bounty Owe we our thanks for gracing thus our hymen? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 769 A bloody Hymen shall th' alliance join Betwixt the Trojan and Ausonian line. 1788 LADY HAWKE *Julia de Gramont* II. 203 On your propitious hymen may smiling peace... for ever wait! 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. viii. 'These are the feelings for a prudent Hymen', said Vargrave.

3. A wedding-hymn, hymeneal song. rare.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Hymen*, songs sung at marriages. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. lxxvii. Heaven's winged shoals... Attune their higher notes, and hymens sing. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xi. 460 Many hymens sang.

4. attrib., as *Hymen-bed*, -wings.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 129 And give him hansell of his Hymen-bed.

Hymen² (haimēn). [a. Gr. *ὑμῆν*, *ὑμῆνος* thin skin, membrane. Cf. F. *hymen* (Paré 16th c.).] 1. Anat. The virginal membrane, a fold of mucous membrane stretched across and partially closing the external orifice of the vagina.

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 235 Let vs set downe... the true History of the Hymen. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hymen*, is a circular Folding of the inner Membrane of the Vagina. 1799 BAILLIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 76 The existence of the hymen... becomes a collateral confirmation of the same opinion. 1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 392 The hymen was perfect; and the uterus had not received that increase of bulk which is usual at puberty.

2. Bot. (See quot.) Obs.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hymen*, is... used by botanists for a fine delicate skin, wherewith flowers are inclosed while in the bud, and which bursts at the flower blows or opens. 1790-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1818 in TODD; and in later dict.

3. Conch. The ligament between the opposite valves of a bivalve shell.

4. Comb., as *hymen-like* adj.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xv. (ed. 4) 108 A diaphragm or hymen-like membranous dissepiment.

Hymen, var. **HEMEN** *pron.*, *Obs.*, them.

Hymenaic (haimēnā'ik), a. rare. [ad. L. *hymenaicum*, f. Gr. *ὑμῆνας*-os, f. *ἵμην* *HYMEN*¹.] *lit.* Of or pertaining to Hymen; used to invoke Hymen. *Hymenaic dimeter* (L. *hymenaicum dimeterum*), a dactylic dimeter acatalectic (- u u - u u).

(Described by the Latin grammarian Marius Plotius, who exemplifies it by the two Sapphic lines 'Ἕμην Ἕμην, ὦ τὸν Ἀδώντιον, and the L. 'mens sibi conscia')

Hymenal (haimēnāl), a. [f. *HYMEN*² + *-AL*.] Of or relating to the hymen, as in *hymenal caruncles*.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Hymeneal** (haimēnāl), a. and sb. Forms: 7 *hymniall*, *himeneall*, *hymeneall*, -eall, 8-9 -eal, 7- -eal. [f. L. *hymeneus* (also *hymenēus*), a. Gr. *ὑμῆνας* belonging to wedlock, also as sb. a wedding, wedding-song (see *HYMEN*¹) + *-AL*.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.

1608 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. v. Fiv b. Disloyal to our hymniall rites. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 522 Martyrs... who lookt on flaming Faggots, but as *Ymēneall*, and Nuptiall Torches. 1799 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* to J. Bryant 7 Aug. Views of hymeneal connexions. 1838 JAS. GRANT *S. Lond.* 165 The 'lovely bride', about to be led to the hymeneal altar.

B. *sb.* 1. A wedding-hymn.

1717 POPE *Eloisa* 220 For her white virgins Hymeneals sing. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 140 P. 5 The Birds warbled out their Hymeneals. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 4 Now doth a virgin approach, now soundeth a glad hymeneal.

2. *pl.* A wedding, nuptials.

1655 *Theophrastus* 112 All in general expected either with envy or desire the consummation of their hymeneals. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. ci. 340, I will not talk any more politically but turn to hymeneals. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Maneuvering* xvi, All the pride, pomp, and circumstance of these glorious hymeneals appeared to them but as a dream.

Hence **Hymeneally** adv.

1839 T. Hook in *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 443 The 'roseate bands', which sound so harmoniously and so hymeneally, had not been sufficiently strong. 1841 ORDERSON *Creat.* xv. 167 Our hymeneally addicted isle.

Hymenean (haimēni'an), a. and sb. Also 7 **hymenean**. [f. as prec. + *-AN*.]

A. *adj.* = **HYMENEAL** a. Now rare.

1605 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cv. 410 To haue but strict-confined loue in Hymenean bowmes? a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 40 The hymenean bed fair brood shall grace. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 202 The sacred home of Hymenean joy.

† B. *sb.* = **HYMENEAL** sb. I. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 711 Here... Eve deckt first her Nuptial Bed, And heav'nly Quires the Hymenean sung.

Hymenial (haimēniāl), a. ¹ Bot. [f. *HYMENIUM* + *-AL*.] Pertaining to the hymenium.

Hymenial layer (of lichens): the layer of the thallus which is composed of paraphyses and asci (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 40 Smaller and younger spores pushing up from the hymenial cells. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sacks' Bot.* 240 The hymenial surfaces are greatly extended.

Hymenial a. 2, erroneous var. of **HYMENEAL**.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 48. 3/1, I shall link her in th' Hymenial Tye. 1835 MISS SEDGWICK *Linnæus* (1873) II. 266 It must have been compounded by some good hymenial genius.

Hymenic (haimēnik), a. [f. *HYMEN*² + *-IC*.] Pertaining to the hymen: membranous.

1825 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hymenicolar (haimēni'kōlār), a. Bot. [f. *HYMENIUM* + L. *cola* inhabitant + *-AR*.] Inhabiting the hymenium of fungi.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hymeniferous (haimēni'fēros), a. Bot. [f. as prec. + *-FEROUS*.] Provided with a hymenium.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hymeniphore (haimēni'fōr). Bot. [f. *hymenio-* *HYMENIUM* + Gr. *-φόρος* carrying.] = **HYMENOPHORE**.

Hymenitis (haimēni'tis), *Path.* [f. *HYMEN*² + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the hymen.

1845 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xx. (ed. 4) 162 Other remote causes... such as... hymenitis, vestibulitis.

|| **Hymenium** (haimēni'niūm). Pl. *hymenia*. Bot. [mod.L., ad. Gr. *ὑμῆνιον*, dim. of *ὑμῆν* *HYMEN*².] The spore-bearing surface in fungi. In the common mushroom the hymenium covers the gills.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 334 The hymenium, in which the sporules are deposited. 1828 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 778 This... pileus, or cap, is composed of two membranes, of which the upper and outer is simple and impermeable, like the cortical layer of lichens; whilst the inner bears the fructification, and is termed the hymenium. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 311 Small stalked cups, the flattened cavity of which bears a hymenium in which ascospores are formed.

b. attrib. and Comb.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sacks' Bot.* 240 The hymenium-bearing body itself may be the product of a sexual process.

Hymeno- (haimēno-), repr. Gr. *ὑμενο-*, combining form of *ὑμῆν*, *ὑμῆνος* (v) membrane, *HYMEN*², as in *ὑμενοπτερος* **HYMENOPTEROUS**. The other compounds now in use are technical terms of recent formation.

Hymenodictyonine (-di'ktionin) [Gr. *ἵμενον* net + *-INE*], an alkaloid obtained from *Hymenodictyon excelsum*, an East Indian shrub. **Hymenogony** [-GENT], the production of membranes by the simple contact of two liquids. **Hymenography** [-GRAPHY], a description of the membranes of animal bodies (Mayne, 1855). **Hymenolichen** (haimēno'li'kēn), a lichen having features in common with hymenomycetal fungi. **Hymenology** [-LOGY] (see quot. 1855); hence **Hymenological** a. **Hymenomycete** (haimēno'moisi't) [ad. mod.L. *hymenomycetis* pl., f. Gr. *ὑμῆν*, pl. of *ὑμῆν* mushroom], one of the *Hymenomycetes*, an order of fungi in which the hymenium is on the exposed surface of the sporophore; hence **Hymenomycetal**, **Hymenomycetous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the nature of a hymenomycete; **Hymenomycetoid** a. [-OID], resembling a hymenomycete. **Hymenophore**, || **Hymenophorum** [Gr. *-φόρος* carrying], the part of a fungus which supports the hymenium (cf. *HYMENIOPHORE*). **Hymenophyllaceous** a. [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], belonging to, or having the charac-

ters of the *Hymenophyllaceae*, or film-ferns, a family of ferns with delicately membranous and pellucid fronds, including *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes*. **Hymenotomy** [Gr. *-τομία*, *tomē* cutting], dissection of animal membranes (Mayne 1855); incision of the hymen (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1884 *Times* 14 Aug. 3 There is a close analogy in chemical properties between nicotine and *hymenodictyonine. **1884** *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* (quoting DUNGLISON), **Hymenogeny*. **1890** *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 439/2 Specimens of a new British *hymenolichen, *Cyconema interruptum*. **1847** CRAIG, **Hymenology*. **1855** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hymenology*, term for that branch [of anatomy] which treats of the nature and structure of membranes. **1874** COOKE *Fungi* 50 Such *hymenomycetoid forms as *Clavaria* and *Pterula*. **1884** *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 124/1 Structurally it [*Sphaeria pucula*] is hymenomycetoid and not ascomycetoid. **1887** GARNSEY tr. *De Bary's Fungi* v. § 88. 302 The sporophore would be thought at first sight to belong to a Peziza rather than to a *Hymenomycete. **1887** BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 410. 374 Other *hymenomycetoid expansions. **1886** *Treas. Bot.* 608/1 *Hymenophorum*, the cellular or filamentous structure in *hymenomycetous fungi, on which the hymenium or fructifying surface is spread like wax upon a mould. **1874** COOKE *Fungi* 18 The stem and cap or pileus, which together constitute what is called the *hymenophore.

Hymenoid (hōimēnoid), *a. Bot.* [ad. Gr. *ὕμενοειδής* membranous: see HYMEN² and -OID.] Resembling a membrane; having a membranous structure.

Hymenopter (hōimēnōptēr), *[ad. F. hymenoptère: see next.]* A hymenopterous insect. **1885** in WEBSTER. **1859** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 135 note, This large hymenopter is of several varieties. **1881** — in *Academy* 21 May 366/3 That 'terrible hymenopter', the Quisquonde ant.

Hymenoptera (hōimēnōptērā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (Linnaeus, 1748), *a. Gr. ὑμενόπτερος*, neut. pl. of *ὕμενος*; see HYMENOPTEROUS.] A large and important order of insects (including the ants, wasps, bees, etc.), having four membranous wings (which are, however, sometimes caducous or absent); the females have an ovipositor, which may also serve as a sting.

1873 T. P. YEATS *Instit. Entom.* 19 *Hymenoptera*... have four membranaceous naked wings... [and] the abdomen armed with a sting. **1808** KIRBY *Monogr. Apium Ang.* title-p. Some Introductory Remarks upon the Class Hymenoptera. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 163 Like other hymenoptera, during the period of generation... they have wings.

Hence **Hymenopterale** *a.* = HYMENOPTEROUS; **Hymenopteran**, a member of the order Hymenoptera; **Hymenopterist**, an entomologist whose special study is Hymenoptera.

1888 WEBSTER, *Hymenopterale*, having four membranous wings. **1848** BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Hymenopterans*. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 450 The female... never leaves the body of the Hymenoptera in which she is parasitic. **1881** PENNY *Sch. Jnrl.* XXX. 125 Prof. Henri de Saussure, a distinguished hymenopterist, of Geneva.

Hymenopterology (hōimēnōptērlōdgi), *[f. prec. + (-ology).]* The branch of Entomology that deals with the Hymenoptera. Hence **Hymenopterologist** = HYMENOPTERIST; **Hymenopterological** *a.*, belonging to hymenopterology.

1845 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hymenopterology*, Hymenopterological. **1875** LUBBOCK *Orig. Civit.* App. 480 Our most learned hymenopterologist.

Hymenopterous (hōimēnōptērēs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *hymenopter-us*, *a. Gr. ὑμενόπτερος* (*f. ὑμενο-* membrane, HYMEN- + *πτερόν* wing) + -OUS.] Having membranous wings; belonging to the Hymenoptera.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 48 Hymenopterous insects... have generally four membranaceous naked wings. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 88 The sting of hymenopterous insects. **1874** LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met.* Ins. ii. 33 The ordinary type of Hymenopterous larva... is a fleshy apod grub.

Hymn (him), *sb.* Forms: 1 *ymen*, *ymmon*, *hymen*, 3-6 *ymne*, (3-5 *imne*, 4-5 *impne*), 4-6 *ympne*, (4 *ymyn*, 5 *umne*), 5-6 *hymnpne*, (6 *ime*, *imne*, *hymme*), 6-7 *hymme*, *hymne*, 6- *hymn*. [f. L. *hymnus*, *a. Gr. ὕμνος* a song or ode in praise of gods or heroes, taken by the LXX to render various Heb. words, meaning a song of praise to God; hence in N.T. (Eph. v. 19, Col. iii. 16), and in the Latin Vulgate and Christian writers from Augustine. Late eccl. L. *ymnus* was adopted in OE. as *ymen*, pl. *ymenas*, *ymnas*; but the ME. forms repr. OF. *ymne*, often modified after contemporary L. *ympnus*, *hympnus*, and at length under classical influence to *hymn* (mod.F. *hymne*). The earliest evidence for the non-pronunciation of final -n is app. Palsgrave's *imne*.]

1. A song of praise to God; any composition in praise of God which is adapted to be chanted or sung; spec. a metrical composition adapted to be sung in a religious service; sometimes distinguished from *psalm* or *anthem*, as not being part of the text of the Bible.

1805 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxvi. 3 Hymen singað us of songum

Stione. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 147 He [Michael] was ymen singende mid eallum þæm englum. **c. 1000** *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. [cxix.] 171 Nu mine weleras ðe wordum belcettað ymnas elne. **a. 1225** *Ancr. R.* 20 To [ðe] laste uers of euerich imne. *Ibid.* 158 Vor so hit is in his ymne: 'antra deserti teneris sub annis'. **a. 1300** *E. E. Psalter* xcix. [c.] 4 In schrifit his porches þat be, In ymnpes to him schrive yhe. **1382** *Wyclif Col.* iii. 16 In salmes, and ymnas and spiritual songis. **c. 1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 260 (148) Saluz, blisse, ymne, honour... Iesu, be to The. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 186/1 To syngre Hymnpes, *hymnpizare*. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 215 b, As the churche syngeth in the ymne Aue Maris stella. **1530** *Palsgr.* 231/2 Hymne that is song in the churche, *hymne*. *Ibid.* 234/1 Imme that is songe, *hymne*. **1624** SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1632) 458 His disciples sang an hymne. **1738** WESLEY *Hymn*, *Lift up your Heads* iii, To Psalms and Hymns we may aspire, If Anthems are too high. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 192 The earliest hymn of Christian devotion, burst forth from the multitude, Hosanna to the Son of David.

2. An ode or song of praise in honour of a deity, a country, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. x. 70 Hymnpis of price, triumphe, and victory All singand. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 457 Every noone-tide they sing Hymnes to the Sunne. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 535 In Jolly Hymns they praise the God of Wine. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 254 This hymn will stand a comparison with the finest odes of Horace. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 171/2 The names of the authors of the hymns of the Rigveda have been handed down with the Veda itself. **1871** R. ELLIS *Caullus* lxi. 12 Chant in melody musical Hymns of bridal. **1880** *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 219/2 (*La Marseillaise*) The words and music of this popular French hymn are the composition of Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle [24 Apr. 1792].

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *hymn-maker*, *-singer*, *-singing*, *-tune*, *-writer*, *-writing*; *hymn-quoting* adj., *hymn-wise* adv.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/1 An Himpne maker, *hymnpista*. **1653** ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 263 His Creed... sung hymnewise in the Church-service. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 234 Pathetic lectures, long prayers, and incessant hymn-singings. **a. 1835** MRS. HEMANS *Poems*, *View from Castri*, The pine-woods, their choral hymn-notes sending. **1879** WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* p. xiv, It is the most interesting of all, after the Rig-Veda, because it contains the largest amount of hymn-material.

Hymn (him), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To worship or praise in song; to sing hymns to.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 96 As sons of one great Sire Hymning th' Eternal Father. **1733** POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 156 In the same temple... All vocal beings hymn'd their equal God. **1796-7** COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 21 Therefore oft I hymn thy name. **1830** SIR R. GRANT *Hymn*, 'Oh Worship the King' vi, While angels delight to hymn thee above. **1874** PUSEY *Leit. Serm.* 453 Evening by evening, as they came to the setting sun, they hymned Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

2. To sing as a hymn; to express in a hymn or song of praise.

1727 POPE *Mary Gulliver to Capt. Gulliver* 106 To hymn harmonious Houyhnhnm through the nose. **1794** COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 6 The heavenly multitude, Who hymned the song of peace o'er Bethlehem's fields. **1813** H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *Rebuilding*, The spheres hymn music. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 451 They hymn their praises and call them by sweet names.

3. *absol.* To sing hymns.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 83 Where this minstrel-god... amid the quire Stood proud to hymn, and tune his youthful lyre. **1776** SE. *Tavernacle Frames* 28 Then, as they're hymning, checks 'em with a Gag. **1804** J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 122 Thus reading, hymning, all alone, unseen, The shepherd-boy the Sabbath holy keeps. **1827** POLLOK *Course T.* vii, The thrush Concerting with the lark that hymned on high.

Hence **Hymning** (hi'min) *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* **1667** MILTON *P. L.* iii. 417 Thus they in Heav'n... Their happy hours in joy and hymning spent. **1674** DRYDEN *State Innoc.* iv. 1, None of all his hymning guards are nigh. **1874** FARRAR *Christ* (1894) 118 Some band of hymning angels.

Hymnal (hi'mnāl), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *hymn-us* + -AL.] The sb. use represents a med.L. *hymnāle* occurring as *imnale* in Wr.-Wülcker 589/1.

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a hymn or hymns. **1644** SIR E. DERING *Prof. Sacr.* Cij b, Use of Musick in the hymnall part of Service. **1763** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 102 We find many of the elder Poets of Greece mixing the hymnal and enthusiastic with the historic or narrative Species. **1807** SIR T. MARTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 689 They begin the awful Hymnal lay.

B. sb. A collection of hymns for use in divine worship; a hymn-book.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 588/6 *Hymnare* [in later hand] a hymnale. **1537** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 127 Item an Imnall prynted and iiij pprofessionals of parchment. **1543** *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 67 Paid for an Immenall xliij⁴. **1554** in *Antiquary* (1894) Nov. 187 For ij hymnalls iiij⁴. **1846** MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xcvi, It cannot be doubted that S. Augustine, with the breviary and missal recommended by S. Gregory, introduced also the hymnal then used at Rome. **1887** (title) Congregational Church Hymnal.

Hymnar, var. HYMNARY, HYMNER¹. **1853** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 13 One of Ælfric's enactments requiring each clerk to have... a hymnar.

Hymnary (hi'mnāri). [ad. med.L. *hymnārium*, f. *hymn-us*: see -ARY.] A collection of hymns; a hymnal.

1888 E. H. PLUMPTRE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 59 They [the vicars] were required to learn by heart... their Psalter, their Hymnary [*ymnariu*], and their Anthem-book. **1898** (title)

The Church Hymnary. Authorised for use in Public Worship by the Church of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church [etc.].

Hymn-book (hi'mbuk). A book containing a collection of hymns.

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xxiij[i.]. (Concl.), Ymenbec misenlice metre. **1779** WESLEY *Hymns* Pref. 4, I am persuaded no such Hymn-book... has yet been published. **1854** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 190, I call him only a good reader who can read sense and poetry into any hymn in the hymn-book.

† Hymner¹, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *ymener*, *hymner*, *ymner*, 5 *i*, *ymner(e)*, *hymnpner*. [ad. eccl. L. *hymnārium*, *hymnārius* (later also *hymnāre*, *ym(p)nāre*, etc.), a hymnal; cf. OF. (*h*) *ymnier*, mod.F. *hymnaire*.] A book of hymns; a hymnal or hymnary.

c. 900 in Raine *Fabric Rolls York Mts.* (Surtees) 147 Twa Cristes bec... and J. messoboc and J. ymener and J. salter. **a. 1100** *Charter of Leofric* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275. ii. ymnas and J. deorwyðe bletsingboc and J. oðre. **† c. 1450** in Wr.-Wülcker 589/1 *Imnale et Imnarium*, an ymnere. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 186/1 An Hymnpner... *hymnpnarium*.

Hymner² (hi'mnā, hi'mnā), [f. HYMN *v.* + -ER¹.] One who hymns; a singer of hymns.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXX. 358 These hymners of idolatry. **1848** LYTTON *K. Arthur* viii. cxxi, Nature, thou... never-silent Hymner unto God. **1847** H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* III. 53 Hymner, we hear thy words, that thou hast come from afar.

Hymnic (hi'mnik), *a. (sb.)* [f. HYMN *sb.* + -IC; cf. F. *hymnique*.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, a hymn or hymns.

1829 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* iii. vi. (Arb.) 164 The Poets Hymnick and historical who be occupied either in divine laudes, or in heroicall reports. **1615** SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 593 To whom wee pay Heroick Duties in this Hymnik Lay. **a. 1631** DONNE *Poems* (1650) 255 He rounds the aire, and breaks the hymnicque notes In birds, Heavens choristers, organique throates. **1830** H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 197 Callimachus, as in hymnic duty bound, bitterly reviles Euhemerus. **1882-3** in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2589/2 Several cases in which very moderate poetic talents have produced eminent hymnic benefactions.

B. sb. A composition of the nature of a hymn. **a. 1834** LAMB *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 451 The more modern or Wattsian hymnics.

Hymnicide, *nonce-wd.* [f. as next + -CIDE².] The 'murdering' of a hymn, i.e. by alterations.

1868 *Evangel. Christendom* July 355 We have here a new illustration of the unhappy practice of hymnicide, which is as unjust to the authors of hymns, as it is generally detrimental to poetry.

† Hymniferous, *a. rare-°*. [f. L. *hymn-us* HYMN *sb.* + -FEROUS.] 'Bringing or producing hymns' (Bailey, 1721).

Hymnification, *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IFICATION.] The making of hymns.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. ix. 173 The hideousness of our hymnification.

† Hymnish, *a. Obs.* [f. HYMN *sb.* + -ISH.] Like a hymn.

1893 STANVHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 51 Sonnets are caroled hymnish By lads and maydens.

Hymnist (hi'mnist), [f. L. *hymn-us*, Gr. *ὑμνος*, HYMN *sb.* + -IST: cf. *psalmist*.] A composer of hymns.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xl. (1626) 217 A Dragon... gaping to devour the Hymnists face. **1813** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 225, I have no hesitation in giving him the palm over all the hymnists of every language. **1828** BAILEY *The Age* 104 The awful hymnist Orpheus, bard of fable.

Hymnless (hi'mlēs), *a.* [f. HYMN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a hymn.

1828 MILMAN *Martyr of Antioch* 166 And mute as sepulchres the hymnless temples stand. **1873** W. TAYLOR in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlix. 6 The man who has a dumb spirit and a hymnless heart.

Hymnodist (hi'mnōdist), [f. next + -IST.] One skilled in hymnody; a hymnist.

a. 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 197 For their Divines their Hymnodists they own'd, Who while they prais'd a God, that God aton'd. **1823** *Ch. Times* 25 May 372 St. Joseph the Hymnographer... was the most prolific hymnodist of the Eastern church.

Hymnody (hi'mnōdi). [ad. med.L. *hymnōdia*, *a. Gr. ὑμνοδία* singing of hymns, f. *ὑμνος* HYMN + *δαίειν* to sing, *δαίειν* song, ODE. Cf. *PSALMODY*.]

1. The singing of hymns or sacred songs; the composition of hymns for singing.

a. 1721 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 448 For as thy Temple-Offings fall or rise, Hymnody chills or fires, Religion lives or dies. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 124 The epos... appears to have adhered to the model of the ancient hymnody. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxiii. 86 The poet has strictly preserved the proper form of hymnody. **1876** C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 151, I had been prepared for the Moravians being great in hymnody.

2. Hymns collectively; the body of hymns belonging to any age, country, church, etc.

1864 in WEBSTER. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1654 Among the jewels of German hymnody.

Hymnographer (hi'mnōgrāf), [f. Gr. *ὑμνογράφος* hymn-writer (f. *ὑμνος* HYMN + *-γράφος* writing, writer) + -ER¹.] A composer of hymns.

a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom. Pref.* (1622) 4 There could none have any cause to insult over another: not the Hymnographer over the Historiographer. [1656] BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hymnigrapher*, a Writer of Hymns. **1721** in BAILEY.]

1841 COL. WISEMAN *Rem. Let. Rev. W. Palmer* 56 St. Prudentius, the Christian hymnographer. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. i. (1854) I. 46 The hymnographer describes him (Dionysos) as standing on the sea-shore. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 488 To bring before us the character of Hermes as conceived by the so-called Homeric hymnographer.

Hymnography (himn'gráfi). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY.] The literary history and bibliography of hymns.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1886 *American XII.* 154 Hymnography has become a distinct branch of literature within the last forty years.

Hymnologic (himnol'ogik), *a.* [f. late Gr. ὑμνολογικός, f. ὑμνολόγος: see HYMNOLOGY and -IC.] Of or pertaining to hymnology.

1883 *Homilet. Monthly* Dec. 159 The best hymnologic results of that country.

So **Hymnologic** *a.* = prec.; **Hymnologically** *adv.*, in relation to hymnology.

1882 *SALA Amer. Revs.* (1885) 392 It was something of a hymnological melody with a comic flavour. 1888 *Literary World* 10 Aug. 115/2 The lines, which recent hymnological controversy has made famous. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 485/1 Hymnologically worthless.

Hymnologist (himn'lodgist). [f. Gr. ὑμνολόγος (see next) + -IST.] *a.* A composer of hymns, a hymnist. *b.* One who studies or is versed in hymnology.

1796 C. BURNBY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 42 If Metastasio had been a mere psalmist, or hymnologist. 1822-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1054 Professor F. M. Bird, the hymnologist, has said that his [T. H. Gill's] hymns were destined to a long life. 1889 J. W. ROGAN in *Homilet. Rev.* Mar. 207 (Funk) Cowper... took his place in the world as... one of the sweetest of hymnologists and the most popular poet of his generation.

Hymnology (himn'lodgi). [Originally *ad. Gr.* ὑμνολογία the singing of hymns (f. ὑμνολόγος hymn-singing; cf. *L. hymnologus* a singer of hymns); but in modern usage *app.* taken as f. *HYMN sb.* + (-OLOGY). Cf. *F. hymnologie*, the singing of hymns, a treatise on hymns.]

† 1. The singing of hymns. *Obs.*

a 1638 *MORR Dial.* 56 (T.) That hymnology which the Primitive Church used at the offering of bread and wine for the Eucharist. 1727 *BAILLY vol. II.* *Hymnology*, a singing of Hymns or Psalms. 1775 in *ASH.* 1825 *MILMAN Lat. Chr. ix.* viii. (1864) V. 385 The Chanting and Psalmody of the Church he would perhaps replace... by a more simple and passionate hymnology.

2. The composition of hymns.

1839 *STONEHOUSE A. Holme* 222 With reference to hymnology, he (Charles Wesley) was a poet of very considerable talents. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul II.* 463 *note*, Christian hymnology began very early, though the hymns were not necessarily metrical.

3. The study of hymns, their history, use, etc.; also, the subject of this study, hymns collectively or as a form of literary composition.

1818 *TODD, Hymnology*, a collection of hymns. 1828 *Q. Rev.* July 17 We shall enter into a preliminary historical sketch of the psalmody, and what we shall take the liberty of calling the hymnology, of the Christian Church. 1825 *MILMAN Lat. Chr. xiv.* iv. (1864) IX. 174 In fact, all Hymnology, vernacular as well as Latin, is poetry only to pre-disposed or habituated ears. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 24 Dec. The most comprehensive and trustworthy handbook of hymnology in the language. 1892 J. JULIAN (*title*) A Dictionary of Hymnology.

Hympe, hympe halt: see *HIMP*.

Hyn, obs. f. *HIN prom.*, *HYNE*, *INN*.

Hynch, obs. f. *HINCH*.

Hynd, obs. f. *HEND a.* **Hynd, hyne**, obs. ff. *HIND. Hynder*, obs. f. *HINDER a.* **Hynd-, hynmast**, -mest, obs. ff. *HINDMOST*.

Hyne (hoin), *adv.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4-5 *hyn*, *hyene*, *heyn(n)e*, *heine*, 5 *hien*, 5-7 *hine*, (8 *hind*). [A northern (chiefly Sc.) word, synonymous with southern ME. *HEN*, *HENNE*, 'hence', but *app.* of different origin, as OE. *hionan*, *heonan* would not normally be represented by *hyne*. The ordinary northern word for 'hence' was *HETHEN*, of which *hyne* was perh. a contraction, as also *whyne*, *thyne* = ME. *hweden*, *heden*, whence, thence. Cf. also *SYNE*:-*siden* (ON. *síðan*).]

1. Hence; from this place; away; departed. *Is (gone) hyne*, is departed, is no more. *dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 116a *Pu wekit spryt, ga hyne þe way!* c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 272 *Lede we her beyne (rimes pyne, tyme).* c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 216 *We haue nede for to go hien (rimes myne, tyme, fyne).* c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 514 *All the men, hyn till (the) orient.* c 1475 *Rauf Colibear* 49 *Hine our seuin mylis I dwell.* 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 233 *Sudayny in the space of a luke, All was hyne went.* c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xvi. 39 *All the blythenes, joy, and bliss, The lusty, wantoun lyfe, I wiss, Of lufe is hyne.* 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 37 *Hine, Hence, Cumb.* 1724 *RAMSEY Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 86 *Far hind out o'er the lee.* 1813 W. BEATTIE *Fruits Time Partings* (1871) 32 *Hyne o'er ayont the mill-stane craigs.* 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* ii, *They're maybe hyne awa'.*

† 2. From this world; out of this life. (*Baith*) *heir and hyne*, both in this world and the next. *Obs.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Judas* xi. 96 *Eftyr Ihesu vpraisit wes fra hyne to bewyne.* c 1400-50 *Alexander* 799 *Dou must rewle all my realm qwen I am raght hyne.* 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* i. 442 *God ordanit lufe to be* VOL. V.

baith heir and hine. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 235 *Confes thy sinnis les and maer, Vnto thy God, or thow hyne wend.*

† 3. From this time; hereafter. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvii. 90 *Well is me that I shall dre Tyll I haue sene hym with myn ee, And no longer hyne.* 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 37 *Hine of a while; ere long.*

Hence **Hyneforth**, henceforth; **Hyneforward**, henceforward (also *fra hyne forward*); **Hyneward**, hence.

c 1400-50 *Alexander* 734 *Fy be hyneward.* c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 125 *Fra heyne forward my worde sall be of als grete strenth.. as my swerde.* 1434 *MISVN Mending Life* xi. 123 *Heynforward, swettist lorde, go not for me.* 1570 *Henry's Wallace* i. 10 *Hyne furth now (c 1470 hensfurth) I will my proces hald.*

Hyney, **hynny**, obs. ff. *HINNY v.* **Hyng**, -e, obs. ff. *HANG v.*, **HINGE**. **Hyngel**, obs. f. **HINGLE**. **Hynt**, var. *HENT v.* *Obs.*

Hyward, obs. form of **HINDWARD** *adv.*

c 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xiii, *Hyward* are all bodely thynges, forwarde are goostly thynges.

Hy- (hoi), [f. Gr. ὑο- in ὑο-είδης: see **HYOID**.] A formative element employed in various modern scientific terms, chiefly anatomical, referring to the hyoid bone in connexion with adjoining parts of the body.

1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.*, *Hy-*, names compounded of this word belong to muscles which originate from, or are inserted into, or connected with the os hyoides, as *Hyoglossus*, *Hyopharyngeus*, *Genio-hyoglossus*, etc.

Hyobranchial *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the branchiae. **Hyodont**, **Hyodontid** [Gr. ὄδον, ὀδοντ-, tooth], one of the *Hyodontidae* or toothed herrings, a family of fresh-water fishes having teeth on the hyoid bone, found in the rivers and lakes of North America. **Hyoeptiglottic**, **Hyoeptiglottidean** *adjs.*, connecting the hyoid bone with the epiglottis. **Hyoganoid**, **Hyoganoididean** *adjs.* [GANOID], belonging to, or characteristic of, the *Hyoganoidei*, a sub-class of ganoid fishes, having the hyoid apparatus like those of the teleosts. **Hyoglossal**, **Hyoglossian** *adjs.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], connected with the hyoid bone and the tongue. **Hyoglossus**, a muscle of the hyoid bone and tongue. **Hyomental** *a.* [L. *mentum* chin], pertaining to the hyoid bone together with the chin. **Hyoplastron** [PLASTRON] = **HYOSTERNAL sb.**; hence **Hyoplastral** *a.*, belonging to the hyoplastron. **Hyoscapular** *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the scapula. **Hyothyroid** *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage; also as *sb.* = *hyothyroid muscle*.

1848 **Hyobranchial* (see *HYOBRANCHIAL*). 1865 *Reader* No. 153. 631/3 The hyo-branchial apparatus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hyobranchial cleft*, a cleft or fissure situated in the embryo of Vertebrata between the hyoid arch in front and the... first true branchial arch behind. 1847 CRAIG, **Hyoeptiglottic*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hyoeptiglottic ligament*, extending from the upper border of the hyoid bone to the epiglottis. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 230 The *hyoeptiglottidean muscles are very small ones. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hyoglossal membrane*, a fibrous layer, connecting the under surface of the base of the tongue with the body of the hyoid bone. *Ibid.*, **Hyoglossian nerve*, another term for the hypoglossal nerve. 1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.*, **Hyoglossus*. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 273 The posterior border of the hyo-glossus muscle. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 287 The hyo-glossus is a flat muscle, passing from the cornua of the hyoid upwards to the side of the tongue. 1871 *HUXLEY Anat. Vert. v.* 202 In the Turtle the plastron consists of nine pieces... the second, *hyoplastron. 1844 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* II. ii. 40 The *hyothyroid elevates the larynx, and closes the glottis.

Hyocholic (hoi'ok'lik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. ὑς, bo-swine + χολή bile: see **CHOLIC a.] In *hyocholic acid*, formerly a synonym of *hyoglycocholic acid*, now applied to an acid (C₂₅H₄₀O₆) derived from this by the action of acids and alkalis. 1829 *FOURNES' Chem.* 565 Hyocholic acid contains C₂₅H₄₀N₁₀O₁₀. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 234 *Hyocholic acid*, C₂₅H₄₀O₆, an acid obtained, together with glycocine, by the action of potash on hyoglycocholic acid. 1873 *RALFE Phys. Chem.* 58 Pig's bile contains hyo-cholic acid... conjugated with glycozin and taurin.**

Hyoglycocholic (hoi'oglikok'lik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. ὑς, bo- pig + γλυκύς sweet + χολή bile: see **GLYCOCHOLIC**.] In *hyoglycocholic acid*, an acid (C₂₇H₄₄N₈O₈) which, in the form of a sodium salt, is the chief constituent in the bile of pigs. Hence **Hyoglycocholate**, a salt of this acid. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 235 Hyoglycocholic acid is monobasic, the hyoglycocholates in the dry state containing C₂₇H₄₂N₈O₈.

Hyoid (hoi'oid), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [ad. F. *hyoide* (16th c. in *Paré*), ad. mod. L. *hyoides*, Gr. ὑοειδής, shaped like the letter υ; ὁσούνη ὑοειδής (also ὑψιλοειδής), the hyoid bone. Cf. **HYO-**.] *A. adj.* 1. *Hyoid bone*: the tongue-bone or os linguae, situated between the chin and the thyroid cartilage. In man it is a horseshoe-shaped or U-shaped bone (whence the name) imbedded horizontally in the root of the tongue, with its convexity

pointing forwards, and held in place by several ligaments.

In most mammals it is comparatively larger than in man, and is a more complicated and important structure, consisting of several distinct pieces.

1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.* 394/2 *Hyoid bone*. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 35 This aperture is... furnished with a branchial membrane supported by rays from the hyoid bone, and an osseous operculum. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 4 The cornua of the hyoid bone.

2. Pertaining to the hyoid bone.

Hyoid arch, hyoid apparatus, the second visceral arch in Vertebrates, lying between the hyomandibular and hyobranchial clefts.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 271 The Hyoid branch passes forwards beneath the thyro-hyoides. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 185 The hyoid arch is the chief support of the branchial arches and gills. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Intro. 71 Fish have no salivary gland, and the tongue is only moveable as a part of the hyoid apparatus upon which it is carried.

B. sb. 1. The hyoid bone: see *A. i.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hyoides*, a Bone at the root of the Tongue. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., The basis of the hyoides is about a thumb's breadth long on the outer side. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* xii. 490 His hyoid is a small structure with one pair of cornua, instead of several branchial arches. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 18 The greater cornu of the hyoid.

2. The hyoid artery.

1883 *H. Gray's Anat.* (ed. 10) 340 The hyoid runs along the upper border of the hyoid bone, supplying the muscles attached to it.

Hence **Hyoidal**, **Hyoidan** *adjs.* = next.

1822 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 70 The bony drum of the hyoidal bone of the aragato. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 93 The embryonic hyoidan cartilage.

Hyoidian (hoi'oidi'an), *a.* *Anat.* [f. mod. L. *hyoidi-us* (f. *hyoidēs*, **HYOID B.**) + -AN. F. has *hyoidien*.] Of or belonging to the hyoid (bone).

1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 279/2 The hyoidian furrows being separated at first by the cerebellar protuberance. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 177 The hæmal arch is called the 'hyoidian arch', in reference to its supporting the movements of the tongue. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 88 The hyoidian artery.

Hyomandibular (hoi'oi'mændi'bi'ulār), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [f. **HYO-** + **MANDIBULAE**.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the mandible or lower jaw.

Hyomandibular bone, in fishes, the bone of the suspensorium which articulates with the cranium. *Hyomandibular cartilage*, the dorsal segment or the upper end of the hyoid arch. *Hyomandibular cleft*, the cleft between the mandibular and hyoid arches in the embryo of Vertebrates.

1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl. Brit.* I. 765/2 A hyomandibular artery... appears to represent the remains of the hyoidian and mandibular aortic arches. 1877 - *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 67 The hyomandibular cleft and its boundary walls. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 93 The hyomandibular and symplectic bones.

B. sb. The hyomandibular bone.

1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 121 In the last-named group the lower jaw is suspended from elements of the ear capsule by a bone called the Hyomandibular. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. xii, The incus is developed from the uppermost extremity of the second or hyoid arch, and corresponds to the hyomandibular of fishes.

Hyometer. [Short for **HYETOMETER**.] A rain gauge. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hyon, var. of **HYAN**.

Hyoscine (hoi'osin), *Chem.* [Arbitrarily f. **HYOS**(CYAMUS) + -INE.] An amorphous alkaloid isomeric with hyoscyamine. (The name was first given by Reichardt to a body which proved to be tropine.)

1872 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* Suppl. VI. 726 Hyoscine was obtained as an oily liquid having a strong alkaline reaction. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* II. 858 The hypodermic injection of 1/2 grain of hyoscine has been recommended.

So † **Hyoscinic** (hoi'osi'nik) *a.*, in *Hyoscinic acid* (C₁₇H₂₁O₆), Reichardt's name for tropic acid.

|| **Hyoscyamia** (hoi'osi'ā'miā), *Chem.* [mod. L., f. as next, with ending of *ammonia*.] = next.

1823 *URE Dict. Chem.* (ed. 2) 503/1 *Hyoscyamia* [sic], a new vegetable alkali, extracted... from the hyoscyamus nigra. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 269 Hyoscyamia has a very similar, if not identical, action with atropia.

Hyoscyamine (hoi'osi'ā'miā), *Chem.* [f. next + -INE.] An extremely poisonous alkaloid (C₁₇H₂₃NO₃), obtained from the seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger* and some other *Solanaceæ*, isomeric with atropine; used in medicine as a sedative. 1828 *HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 553 The seeds [of henbane]... contain an alkaline principle, called *hyoscyamine*. 1865-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 236 Hyoscyamine neutralises acids completely. 1875 *Ibid.* Suppl. VII. 664 Hyoscyamine sulphate... crystallises over sulphuric acid in radiate groups of white shining needles.

|| **Hyoscyamus** (hoi'osi'ā'mōs), *Bot.* [ad. Gr. ὑοσκάμος (f. ὑός, gen. of ὕς pig + κάμος bean), in Palladius written *iusquiamus*, whence *JUSQUIAM*.] A genus of plants belonging to the N.O. *Solanaceæ*; the British species is *Hyoscyamus niger*, *HEN-BANE*. *b.* The narcotic extract or tincture of henbane.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hyoscyamus*, the Herb Henbane. 1799 *Med. Tral.* I. 285 Hyoscyamus boiled in milk, to be applied to the eyes. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 410/1

Hyoscyamus, when taken by a person in health, produces disorder of the nervous system. 1876 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 203 Hyoscyamus and belladonna also do good.

Hyosternal (hōiostō'nāl), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [f. HYO- + STERNAL.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the hyoid apparatus together with the sternum or breast-bone. *b. sb.* The second pair of plates in the plastron of a turtle, also called the hyoplastron. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 284/1 Two anterior lateral pieces, the hyosternals. 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 838/1 This central piece is bounded posteriorly by another pair named the hyosternal. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 28 The hyosternal processes are continued.

Hyosternum (hōiostō'mōm), *Anat.* [f. HYO- + STERNUM.] = HYOSTERNAL *sb.*

Hyostylic (hōiostōi'lik), *a.* *Anat.* [f. HYO- + Gr. *stōi-* = pillar + *-ic*.] Having the lower jaw suspended from the cranium by a hyomandibular bone (opposed to *autostylic* and *amphistylic*, *q.v.*). Also said of the lower jaw itself.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 74 The Ganoid fishes with persistent notochord, but with a hyostylic skull. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 96 When the lower jaw is connected to the cranium solely by a hyomandibular element derived from the hyoid arch, it is said to be hyostylic.

Hyp (hip). Also *pl. hyps*. *collog.* ? *Obs.* [Abbreviation of HYPOCHONDRIA. See HIP *sb.* and HYPO-] Usually the *hyp*, the *hyps*: hypochondria, morbid depression of spirits.

c 1705 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* (1871) 422 Hyps and such like unaccountable things. 1712 THORESBY *Diary* (ed. Hunter) II. 120 So overrun with the hyps, that he told me he thought he should not live till night. 1731 SWIFT *Cassius & Peter* 35 Heav'n send thou hast not got the hyps! 1736 GRAY *Lett. Wks.* 1884 II. 5 If the default of your spirits and nerves be nothing but the effect of the hyp, I have no more to say. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* *Intro.* 51 Some Abbreviations exquisitely refined; as. Hyps, or Hippo, for Hypochondriacs. 1806-7 J. BERKEFORD *Miscellaneous Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Groans v. An unconquerable fit of sullenness, indolence, the hyp, or the head-ache. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* II. i. 2 Belmont was a melancholy place, and I was dying there of hyp!

attrib. 1731 *Lett. fr. Fog's Tril.* (1732) II. 236 As to... your Hyp-Doctors... and your Country Parsons, let him leave all these Fellows to my Management.

Hyp, *obs.* form of HIP.

Hyp-, the form of HYPO- used before a vowel: see the words below.

Hypactic (hipæ'ktik), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [ad. Gr. *hypaktik-ōs*, *f. hypákein* to carry off below, *f. hypó* HYPO- + *ákein* to lead, carry.] Purgative. Also *ns sb.* (see quot. 1823).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hypactic medicines*, a term used by some authors for cathartic medicines. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Hypactics*, medicines which serve to evacuate the feces. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypæsthesia (hipæstē'siā), *Path.* [mod.L., *f. HYPO- + Gr. -aisthēsia, aisthēsis* sensation, *ÆSTHESIS*.] Diminished capacity for sensation; dulled sensitiveness. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Hypæsthesic** *a.*, of or belonging to hypæsthesia.

Hypæthral, -ethral (hip-, hōipē'trāl), *a.* [f. L. *hypæthr-us, hypæthr-os*, *adj.* and *sb.*, ad. Gr. *hupæthros* under the sky, in the open air (*f. hypó* HYPO- + *alōthr* air, *ETHER* + *-AL*).]

1. Open to the sky; having no roof.

In its application to buildings adopted from Vitruvius, who used it to designate a supposed type of Greek temple, in which the cella was left wholly or partly uncovered.

[1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 9 All the space surrounded by the inner columns was open, whence the Prospect of such Temples was *Hypæthros*, that is, uncover'd.] 1794 *Rudim. Anc. Archit.* (ed. 2) 107 The internal colonnade to the hypæthral temple is a peristyle. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 377/2 The Patio is an hypæthral quadrilateral oblong of some 120 ft. by 60. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. i. 1 The old Elizabethan house, built as an hypæthral quadrangle with cloisters, stands on a hill looking southward. a 1876 — *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 26 The builders of Stonehenge... sought to make their hypæthral temple sublime in its vastness.

2. Open-air. Also as *sb.* (nonce-use): One who lives in the open air.

1875 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 135 Being much of an hypæthral, I augured ill from it. 1879 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 246 The Greek and Istrian marbles used at Venice are absolutely defiant of hypæthral influences. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 184 What a hypæthral story it is, how much of it passes in the open air!

Hypalgia (hipæld'giā), *Path.* [mod.L., *f. HYPO- + Gr. -algia, algos* pain; cf. Gr. *hupalgēin* to have a slight pain.] A slight feeling of pain; a decrease in pain. Hence **Hypalgia** *a.* 1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypallætic, *a.* *rare*. [ad. Gr. *hupallaktik-ōs* exchangeable.] Of the nature of hypallage.

1896 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 342/1 This expression... in seemingly hypallactic constructions.

Hypallage (hipæl'ladzi, hōip-). Also 6 *hipallage, hypallage, (7) hypallagy*. [L. *hypallagē*, *a.* Gr. *hupallagē* interchange, exchange, *f. hypó* HYPO- + *allāssai* (stem *allag-*) to exchange. Cf. F. *hypallage* (16th c.).]

A figure of speech in which there is an inter-

change of two elements of a proposition, the natural relations of these being reversed.

Servius, in commenting on Virg. *Æn.* iii. 61, explains *dare classibus auro* as a hypallage for *dare classes auro*. In Quintilian (viii. vi. 23) the word (written as Greek) has the sense of METONYMY, and English authors have sometimes applied it loosely or incorrectly to other variations from natural forms of expression, esp. to the transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others (cf. quot. 1886).

1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 *Hypallage*, when by change of property in application a thing is delivered, as to say... *the wicked wound thus given*, for, having thus wickedly wounded him. 1889 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xv. (Arb.) 183 The Greeks call this figure (*Hipallage*)... we in our vulgar may call him the (*vnderchange*) but I had rather have him called the (*Changeling*). 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* vi. 153 Names of Men may import Men of name, with such Hypallages are usual in Scripture. 1789 MADAN *Persius* (1795) 66 *note*, Casaubon... says that this is an Hypallage. 1844 T. MITCHELL *Sophocles* I. 25 *note*, Hypallages of this kind abound in Sophocles. 1874 T. N. HARPER *Peace through Truth* Ser. II. i. 44 *note*, The phrase, 'you also are become dead to the law'... is a hypallage for 'the law has become dead to you'.

Hence **Hypallagize** *v. intr.*, to use hypallage.

1896 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 342/1 Here Shakespeare hypallagizes.

Hypanthium (hipæ'nthiōm), *Bot.* [mod.L., *f. HYPO- + Gr. anthos* flower.] (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypanthium*, term given by Link to the inferior part of the calyx. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 611/2 *Hypanthium*, the fleshy enlarged hollow of the end of a flower stalk. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415/2 *Hypanthium*, an enlargement or other development of the torus under the calyx.

Hence **Hypanthial** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a hypanthium.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 214 A hypanthium or hypanthial receptacle is... a flower-axis or receptacle developed mainly under the calyx.

Hypapante (hipæpæntē), *Gr. Ch.* [a. Gr. *hupapantē*, late form of *hupantē* a coming to meet.] A festival commemorating the meeting of the infant Jesus and his mother with Simeon and Anna in the temple.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, Episc. Puerorum* (1649) 108 The Arabic Translation of this Constitution hath more Holidays than the Original, and the Hypapante for one.

Hypapophysis (hipæpō'fisis, hōip-), *Anat.* *Pl.-ses.* [f. HYPO- 2 (b) + APOPHYSIS.] An APOPHYSIS or spinous process on the lower or ventral side of a vertebral centrum.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 169 The exogenous parts are the... *hypapophysis*... the *metapophysis*... the *hypapophysis*. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 42 Processes which appear on the ventral aspect of the centrum in many animals, and which are termed *hypapophyses*.

Hence **Hypapophysial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a hypapophysis.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 197 The hypapophysial part of the atlas. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypapophysial arch*, a bony ring on the under surface of the vertebrae of some animals, constituted by the junction of two hypapophyses.

Hypargyrite (hipæ'rdzirit), *Min.* [f. HYPO- 4 + ARGYRITE (*f. Gr. argyros* silver).] A silver ore, a massive variety of MIARGYRITE, from Clausthal in the Harz Mountains.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 89.

Hyparterial (-auti'riāl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. HYP(O- 2 + ARTERIAL.)] Situated or lying beneath the 'artery' or trachea.

In mod. Dicts.

Hyparxis (hipæ'ksis), *Philos. rare.* [a. Gr. *huparxis* existence, subsistence, *f. hupárchein* to begin to be, to exist, *f. hypó* HYPO- + *árchein* to begin.] Being, essence.

1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 361 Every thing subsists in its own order, according to hyparxis. 1797 — in *Monthly Mag.* III. 511 They consider ideas, at one time, as the conceptions of the father; at another... as the exempt hyparxes (or summits) of beings.

Hypaspist (hipæ'spist, hōip-), *Gr. Antig.* [ad. Gr. *hupaspistēs* shield-bearer, *f. hypó* HYPO- + *dōmis* shield.] A shield-bearer; one of a distinguished body of troops (to which the foot-guards belonged) in the Macedonian army.

a 1827 W. MITFORD cited in Webster (1828). 1830 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 313 The king himself went up with 500 of the hypaspists to view the place. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II. xcii. XII. 82 Another description of infantry organized by Philip called the Hypaspists—shield bearers or Guards; originally few in number and employed for personal defence of the prince. *Ibid.* 83 The hypaspists are used also for assault of walled places, and for rapid night marches.

Hypate (hipātē), *Anc. Gr. Music.* [L. *hypatē*, *a.* Gr. *hupatē* (sc. *chorē* CHORD) uppermost string, fem. of *hupatos* uppermost, last. Cf. F. *hypatē*.] The name of the lowest tone in the lowest two tetrachords of ancient Greek music.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1254 It appeareth also manifestly, by the Hypates, that it was not for ignorance that in the Dorian tunes they forbade this Tetrachord. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 386/1 The gravest sound in the diatonic concord, is called Hypate; because *hupatos* signifieth highest.

Hypaxial (hipæ'ksiāl, hōip-), *a.* *Compar. Anat.*

[f. HYPO- 2 + AXI-S + *-AL*; cf. AXIAL.] Lying beneath, or on the ventral side of, the vertebral axis.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 221 Hypaxial processes may also be developed beneath vertebræ to which complete paraxial arches are annexed... in the thoracic region of many birds. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypaxial arch*, the arch of bone formed by the hæmapophyses of a vertebra.

Hyp'd, *obs.* form of HYPED.

Hype, *obs.* form of HIP *sb.* 1

Hypocaciana, *obs.* form of IPECACUANHA.

Hypenemum, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *hypnē-mium* (*ovum*), *a.* Gr. *hupnēmion* (ὄν) wind-egg, *f. hypó* beneath + *áemos* wind. Also used in L. form.] A wind-egg.

[1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 194 Such as are added swim, as do also those which are termed *hypnēmia* or wind-eggs.] 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 571 Provided that it be not a Hypenemum or Wind Egg.

So **Hypenemious** *a.* [Gr. *hupnēmios*, full of wind, windy; said of an egg.]

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hyper (hōipē), *humorous or colloquial abbreviation* (a) of *hypercritical*, (b) of *hyper-Calvinist*.

1689 PRIOR *Ep. to F. Shephard* 168 Critics I read on other Men, And Hypers upon them again. 1856 SPURGEON *New Park St. Pulpit* no. 102 We are called Antinomians; we are cried down as hyps. 1863 CATER *Punch in Pulpit* xi. (ed. 3) 110, I call you, then, Mr. Hyper, not for the sake of giving you a nickname, but for the sake of distinguishing you from other religionists to whom you do not belong... It is the well-known designation of those who go beyond Calvin.

Hyper- (hōipē), *prefix*, repr. Gr. *huper-* (*hupér* prep. and adv., 'over, beyond, over much, above measure'); in Gr. combined adverbially with verbs, in the local sense 'over, above, beyond', as *huperbainein* to step over, overstep, cross, *huperballain* to throw over or beyond; and hence in the adjectives and substantives thence derived, as *huperbatos* going across, transposed (cf. HYPERBATEON), *huperbolē* a throwing over or beyond, overshooting, excess, extravagance, HYPERBOLE, *huperbolikos* HYPERBOLIC. Also with adjectives formed on substantive stems, implying that the thing or quality is present over or beyond the ordinary degree, as *huperbuthmos* over-daring, high-spirited, *huperbios* of overwhelming might; and later with ordinary adjectives with the sense 'exceedingly', as *hupermegas* immensely great, *huperkalos* exceedingly beautiful. In this sense also sometimes with verbs, as *huperagawan* to love exceedingly, *huperexthaírein* to hate exceedingly. Also combined prepositionally with sbs., forming adjs. with the sense of lying or going beyond, surpassing, as *huperbóreos* that is beyond the north wind, HYPERBOREAN, *huperórios* lying over the frontier, *huperouránios* that is above the heavens, *hupertheos* more than divine, *hupermetros* going beyond measure (or metre); whence also with sbs. from adjs., as *huperthúron* the lintel of a door, *hupermetria* a passing all measure.

Comparatively few of these have come down or been adopted in English, *hyperbole*, *hyperborean*, with their derivatives, being the chief; but from the 17th century *hyper-* has been extensively used, more or less on Greek analogies, in the formation of new compounds, and has even become a kind of living element, freely prefixed to adjectives and substantives, as in groups 1 and 4 below.

1. Formations in which, as in HYPERBOREAN, the prefix has the prepositional force of 'over, beyond, or above' (what is denoted by the second element).

1. General formations: *a.* adjectives, as *hyperangelical*, *hyperarchæological*, *hyperarchiepiscopal*, *hyperbarous*, *hyperconstitutional*, *hypercreaturely*, *hyperdiabolical*, *hypermagical*, *hypermagnetic*, *hypermiraculous*, *hyperpathetic*, *hyperprophetic*, *hyperstoic*, see also *hyperethical*, *hyperirrational*, etc., below. *b.* Rarely in substantives (except abstracts from the adjs.), and verbs; e.g. *hypergoddess*, *hyperdeify*: see below.

1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 27 The divine, intellectual, 'hyperangelical' world. 1884 H. GOODWIN in *Trans. Cambd. & Westmld. Archæol. Soc.* VI. 234 A 'hyperarchæological' chapter in the history of the world. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 25 Authority... not so 'hyperarchiepiscopal', so super-metropolitan. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* ii. (1887) 27 A 'hyperbarbarous' technology, that no Athenian ear could have borne. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 98 A kind of paramount, and what I may call 'hyper-constitutional' law. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 100 Virtues which are unhuman, anti-terrestrial, 'hypercreaturely'—forgive the word. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 199 A hyperbolical, diabolical, nay 'hyperdiabolical' plot. 1830 SHELLEY *Witch Ail.* *Intro.* vi. Scorched by Hell's 'hypermagical' climate. 1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Neckl.* xiv. Misc. Ess. 1872 V. 184 Such a 'hypermagical' is this our poor old Real world. 1680 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1801) II. iii. 179 By a touch of this 'hypermagnetic' power. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 483 Though introduced... by such 'hyper-miraculous' miracles. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 15 Sept. 288/2 That which is 'hyperpathetic', which is really too deep for tears. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxii. § 4 His [Christ's] 'hyperpropheticall' spirit.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. ix. 48 A crude egoism, a boastful and "hyperstic hostility to nature. 1870 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 41 Listening to that "hyperterrestrial singing.

2. Mus. a. In the names of the musical modes *hyperæolian*, *-dorian*, *-ionian*, *-lydian*, *-mixolydian*, *-phrygian*, denoting either (a) the acute modes in ancient Greek music, which began at a definite interval above the ordinary *Æolian*, *Dorian*, etc., or (b) the 'authentic' modes in mediæval music (the same as *Æolian*, *Dorian*, etc.) as contrasted with the 'plagal' modes *hypæolian*, *-dorian*, etc. b. Also formerly in names of intervals measured upwards, as *hyperdiapason*, *hyperdiapente*, *hyperdiatessaron*, *hyperditone* (see DIAPASON, etc.). (Cf. HYPO- 3.)

1760 STILES *Anc. Greek Music in Phil. Trans.* LI. 713. *Ibid.* 722 They placed the Hypermixolydian at a diapason from the Hypodorian, towards the acute, giving it that denomination from its position above the Mixolydian. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 14 The fourth mode Ambrose selected is the Hyper-Lydian sometimes called Mixolydian. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Text-bk. Mus.* 31 The authentic modes were also called Hyper-Ionian, Hyper-Dorian, etc.

3. In various terms of modern Mathematics, as *hyperconic*, *hypercycle*, etc. (see below); esp. in adjectives applied to functions, etc., related to or resembling those denoted by the simple adjectives, but involving some extension or complication, as *hyper-complex*, *-elliptic*, *-geometric* (*-ical*), *-jacobian*, *-spherical*. See also HYPERDETERMINANT.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 574 These series, in which the number of factors increases from term to term, have been designated by Euler 'hypergeometrical series'. 1861 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 136/1 'On the Periodicity of Hyper-elliptic Integrals of the First Class', by Mr. W. R. W. Roberts. *Ibid.*, The Differential Equation which is satisfied by the Hypergeometric Series. 1893 FORSYTH *The Functions* 32 The hypergeometric series, together with all its derivatives, is holomorphic within a circle of radius unity and centre the origin.

II. Formations in which, as in HYPERCRITICAL, HYPERORITIO, the prefix has the adverbial sense of 'over much, to excess, exceedingly'.

4. General formations, comprising adjectives (with their adverbs), substantives, and (a few) verbs; often corresponding to one another in meaning.

a. adjectives (with corresponding adverbs): as *hyperaccurate*, *-acid*, *-active*, *-acute*, *-brutal*, *-carnal*, *-classical*, *-composite*, *-confident*, *-conscientious*, *-elementary*, *-excursive*, *-fastidious*, *-grammatical*, *-hilarious*, *-idealistic*, *-latinistic*, *-logical*, *-lustrous*, *-metaphorical*, *-metaphysical*, *-modest*, *-moral*, *-mystical*, *-neurotic*, *-obtrusive*, *-orthodox*, *-ridiculous*, *-saintly*, *-sceptical*, *-sentimental*, *-speculative*, *-superlative*, *-torrid*, *-tragical*, *-transcendent*, *-tropical*, *-wrought*, etc. b. substantives, as *hyperacidity*, *-activity*, *-acuteness*, *-civilisation*, *-climax*, *-conformist*, *-conscientiousness*, *-conservatism*, *-division*, *-exaltation*, *-excitability*, *-federalist*, *-hypocrisy*, *-orthodoxy*, *-panegyric*, *-paroxysm*, *-pietist*, *-plagiarism*, *-ritualism*, *-scrupulosity*, *-sensitivity*, *-subtlety*, *-vitalization*, etc. c. verbs, as *hyperemphasize*, *-realize*, *-vitalize*.

1893 Sir R. BALL *In High Heav.* iii. 60 The reader must not think that I am attempting to be "hyper-accurate in this definition of the North Pole. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 525 A "hyperacid gastric juice is secreted. *Ibid.* II. 915 This [grinding] pain I believe to be due to "hyperacidity. 1867 ANSTIE *in Bienn. Retrospect. New Syd. Soc.* 89 The "hyperactive condition of the brain in acute mania. 1888 *Medical News* 2 June 608 Organs, in a state of "hyperactivity. 1888 F. WINTERTON *in Mind* July 389 Subtlety and "hyperacuteness were the bane of Scholasticism. 1890 *Ch. Times* 17 Jan. 56/3 The "hyper-carnal views which predominated prior to the Reformation. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 52 The conventional trammels of "hyper-civilisation. *Ibid.* 55 The "hyper-classical may dispute as they will. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) xxii. 212 His feelings are alternately startled by anticlimax and "hyper-climax. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 3/2 The "hyper-confident tone in which the gentlemen referred to presume to lecture the executive. 1798 THORNTON *Diary* (ed. Hunter) I. 299 For fear the "Hyperconformists should prevail against the Bishops themselves and the moderate party. 1845 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 369 It seems that the sin of Rome is "hyperconservatism. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 644 [He] falls into the easy error of "hyperdivision. 1893 *Bookseller's Catal.*, 'Ape' and 'Spy' have succeeded in "hyperemphasizing the peculiarities of manner, appearance and dress of all the leading men of the day. 1882 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 177 A "hyper-exaltation of the tree of knowledge above the tree of life. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 167 A stage of muscular "hyper-excitability. 1849 *Poe Marginalia Wks.* 1864 III. 538 The harum-scarum, "hyperexcursive mannerism. 1807 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 592 The . . . torries, and "hyperfederalists will rebel against their excretions against me. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 89 A few quakerly or "hypergrammatical individuals linger by the olden forms. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* xv. ii. 314 What hypocrisy! what "hyperhypocrisy! 1884 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 852/2 The "hyperidealistic speculations of . . . Ibsen. 1819 COLERIDGE *in Blackw. Mag.* VI. 197 [Sir Thos. Browne is] often truly great and magnificent in his style and diction, though, . . . too often big, stiff, and "hyperlatinitic. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 27 The "hyperlogical cerements that held his mind in

bondage. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xii, This piebald, entangled, "hyper-metaphorical style of writing. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. 465 This is "Hypermetaphysical . . . very highly turgent and mysterious. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 848/1 "Hypermystical solutions are avoided. 1809 E. H. BARKER *Parriana* II. 101 note, This "hyper-orthodox and ultra-Tory divine. 1800 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Mag.* X. 319 Another fault or misfortune of Klopstock, is his "hyperorthodoxy. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* vi. 135 A piece of pedantic hyperorthodoxy. 1882 LYELL *in Life* II. 185 There was no "hyperpanegyric. 1801 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Mag.* XII. 224 Sneezing indicates over-action, super-irritation, "hyper-paroxysm. 1804 SOUTHEY *in Ann. Rev.* II. 548 The whole volume is made up of these "hyperplagiarisms, where the theft is not more daring. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 39 Masters of "hyperpolysyllabic sequipedalianism. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* June 149 The Burgo-master, "hyper-realised, perhaps, how much Elias was to blame. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 221 The "hyper-reverential regard. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* I. xiv, There is not the slightest . . . palliation of my little piece of "hyper-realism. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (ed. 2) II. xiv. 119 note, The cold "hyper-saintly ones might say . . . surely she might wait yet one day longer! 1838 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* I. vi. 38. 357 If you will be so "hyper-sceptical as to persuade me, that I am not sure that I do believe all this. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Sermon* ix. 312 The "hyper-scrupulosity of a verbal conscience. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii, The blandishments and caressing "hyper-sensualism of Delmonico. 1868 Mrs. WHITNEY *P. Strong* vii, 'One less little life in the world', said I, "hyper-sentimentally. 1859 DARWIN *in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 144 The "hyper-speculative points we have been discussing. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiv, "Hyper-subtleties of fancy. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Liberty* (1669) 83 If the person be *Pau hyper sebastus*, there's a "Hyper-superventive ceremony then of conducting him to the bottom of the stairs. 1845 SOUTHEY *in Q. Rev.* XXXII. 372 Souls in Purgatory, and even beyond it, in the "hyper-torrid Zone of the spiritual world. 1800 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Mag.* X. 502/1 The two devils . . . rant and roar somewhat "hypertragically. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* vi. 117 Such "hyper-transcendent conceptions. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* 210 In this struggle for a curative "hyper-vitalisation. *Ibid.*, Those "hyper-vitalised vegetable and mineral substances. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 319 A "hyper-wrought theology.

5. Specific and technical terms, esp. of Pathology and Physiology, as *hyperacuity*, *hyperalbuminosis*, etc.: see below. Also HYPERÆMIA, etc.

III. 6. Formations in which *hyper-* qualifies the second element adverbially or attributively, signifying that this is itself the higher in position of two or more, or the highest in serial order or degree; as in HYPERAPOPHYSIS, HYPEROOCACOID, *hyperhypostasis*.

7. In Chemistry, *hyper-* denotes the highest in a series of oxygen compounds (cf. HYPO- 5), e.g. *hyperchloric*, *hyperiodic*, *hyperoxide*; but this is now more commonly expressed by PER-.

1795 PEARSON *in Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 341 It may be called, according to the new nomenclature, hyper-carburet of iron. 1848 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 303 Treat the residue with alcohol, by which hyperchlorate of soda and the excess of hyperchlorate of barytes are dissolved. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypercarbonates*, a former term for the salts now called Bicarbonates. *Ibid.*, *Hypersulphuret*.

IV. The more important words belonging to all these groups appear in their alphabetical order as main words; others of less importance or less frequent use, and mostly of recent introduction, follow here. (For most of these no statement of derivation is needed, as they are simply formed by prefixing *hyper-* to another word, the etymology of which will be found in its place: e.g. *hyperacuity*, f. *hyper-* + ACUITY, q.v.)

Hyperacuity, excessive or morbid acuteness (of the bodily senses). || **Hyperalbuminosis** *a. Path.*, excess of albumen in the blood. || **Hyperalgia** (-ældʒiˈsiə), || **Hyperalgia** (-ældʒiˈsiə) *a. Path.* [Gr. ὑπερ-αλγία, to be pained exceedingly, -αλγία, ἄλγος pain], excessive sensitiveness to painful impressions; hence **Hyperalgesia** (-ældʒeˈsiːk) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with hyperalgia. **Hyperanarchy**, a condition beyond or worse than anarchy. **Hyperaphic** (-æˈfɪk) *a. Path.* [Gr. ὑπερ-ἄψις], excessively sensitive to touch (Mayne, 1855). **Hyperarchy** [Gr. ὑπερ-ἄρχη, ἀρχή rule], excess of government. **Hyperasthenia**, -aˈstheni *a. Path.* [ASTHENIA]: see quot. **Hyperbrachycephalic** (-bræˈkɪsiːfəˈlɪk) *a. Craniol.*, extremely brachycephalic; applied to a skull of which the cranial index is over 85; so **Hyperbrachycephaly** (-bræˈkɪsiːfəˈli), the condition of being hyperbrachycephalic. **Hyperbrachial** *a. Zool.*, situated above the gills or branchiæ. || **Hypercardia** *a. Path.* [Gr. ὑπερ-καρδία heart], hypertrophy of the heart (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hyperchromatism** (-krɒˈmætɪzˈm), abnormally intense coloration. **Hyperchromatopy** (see quot., and *chromatopy* s.v. CHROMATO-). **Hyperconic** *a. Geom.*, relating to the intersection of two conicoids or surfaces of the second order. **Hyperconic** *a.*, above the world, supramundane. **Hypercycle** *Geom.* [a. f. *hypercycle*], name given by Laguerre to a class of curves comprising the hypocycloid with

four cusps, the parabola, the anticaustics of the parabola, etc. (1882 *Comptes Rendus* XCIV. 778, etc.). || **Hyperdaisy** *v. trans.*, to exalt above God. **Hyperdistributive** *a.*, distributive in relation to more than one variable (see DISTRIBUTIVE a. 6); so, a hyperdistributive function. **Hyperdynamic** *a.*, excessively violent or excited, as the vital powers in certain morbid conditions (Mayne, 1855). || **Hyperemesis** (-eˈmɛsɪs) *a. Path.*, excessive vomiting; so **Hyperemetio** (-fɛˈmɛtɪk) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with hyperemesis (Mayne, 1855). **Hyperethical** *a.*, beyond the sphere of ethics. || **Hypergenesis** (-dʒeˈnɛsɪs), excessive production or growth; so **Hypergenetic** (-dʒeˈnɛtɪk) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by hypergenesis (Mayne, 1855). **Hypergoddess**, a being of higher rank than a goddess, a supreme goddess. **Hyperhidrosis**, -idˈrɒsɪs (erron. -hydrosis) *a. Path.*, excessive sweating. **Hyperhypothesis**: see quot. || **Hyperhypothesis** *a.* [Gr. ὑπερ-ὑπό-thesis highest], exalted above the highest. **Hyperideation**, excessive flow of ideas, extreme mental activity, or restlessness. || **Hyperkinesis** (-kəɪˈnɛsɪs) [Gr. κίνησις movement], abnormal amount of muscular movement, spasmodic action; so **Hyperkinetic** (-kəɪˈnɛtɪk) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with hyperkinesis. **Hypermedication**, excessive use of medicines. **Hypermnēsia** [Gr. μνήσις remembrance], unusual power of memory. **Hypernatural** *a.*, beyond what is natural (in quot. as *sb.*). || **Hypernephelism** [Gr. ὑπερνεφέλις above the clouds, νεφέλη cloud], one who goes above the clouds. **Hypernomian** *a.* [Gr. ὑπερνομος transgressing the law, νόμος law], above or beyond the scope of law. **Hypernotic**, an additional or supplementary note. **Hypernutrition**, excessive nutrition: = HYPERTROPHY. **Hyperorganism** *a.*, beyond or independent of the organism. **Hyperorthognathic** (-ɔːpɒɡnəˈθɪk) *a. Craniol.*, excessively orthognathic; applied to a skull in which the cranial index is over 91; so **Hyperorthognathy** (-ɔːpɒɡnəˈθɪ), the condition of being hyperorthognathic. **Hyperpharyngeal** *a. Zool.*, situated above the pharynx. || **Hyperphasia** (-fɛɪˈziːə) *a. Path.* [Gr. φάσις speaking; after aphasia], excessive talking occasioned by a want of control over the vocal organs, due to cerebral affection (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hence **Hyperphasio** (-fɛɪˈziːk) *a.*, affected with hyperphasia. **Hyperphenomenal**, superior to what is phenomenal, noumenal. **Hyperpyretic** (-pəɪˈrɛtɪk) *a. Path.* [Gr. πυρετός fever], pertaining to or affected with || **Hyperpyrexia**, a high or excessive degree of fever; whence **Hyperpyrexial**, **Hyperpyrexio** *adjs.* = *hyperpyretic*. **Hyper-rational** *a.*, above or beyond the scope of reason. **Hyper-reverberance**, excessive reverberation of a part of the body on percussion; so **Hyper-reverberant** *a.* **Hyper-rhythmical** *a.*, additional to the rhythm, hypermetrical. || **Hypersarcoma**, **Hypersarcoma** *a. Path.*, proud or fungous flesh. **Hypersecretion**, excessive secretion. **Hyper-sensitive** *a.*, excessively sensitive, over-sensitive; hence **Hyper-sensitiveness**. **Hyper-sensual** *a.*, above or beyond the scope of the senses, supersensuous. **Hyperspace** *Geom.*, space of more than three dimensions. **Hyperspermatia** *a.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], characterized by excess of semen. **Hyperthermic**, **Hyperthermic** *a.* [Gr. θερμός hot, THERMAL] characterized by excess of heat, of very high temperature. || **Hypertrichosis** (-trɪkəˈsɪs) [Gr. τριχίσις growth of hair, f. τριχ-, θρίξ hair], excessive growth of hair, locally or over the body generally. **Hypertrichomental** *a. Geom.*, of or relating to more than three dimensions. **Hypertypic**, *-ical* *a.*, surpassing what is typical. **Hyperuranian** *a.* [Gr. ὑπερουρανίος], lying above the heavens, super-celestial. **Hyperuremia** [Gr. οὐρῆσις urination], excessive discharge of urine. **Hypervascular** *a.*, vascular to an abnormal degree; hence **Hypervascularity**, hypervascular condition or quality.

1887 F. W. H. MYERS *in Mind* Jan. 154 Hypnotic "hyperacuity of vision. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 67 We know nothing of absolute "hyperalbuminosis as a morbid state of the blood. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 225 Lead may cause that condition of hyperalbuminosis which eventuates in albuminous urine. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 665 Cutaneous "hyperalgia is common. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Hyperalgia. 1806 W. TAYLOR *in Ann. Rev.* IV. 253 If Adam Smith's system tends somewhat to anarchy, Sir James Stuart's tends surely to "hyperanarchy. 1797 — *in Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 532 "Hyperarchy, or excessive government, has ruined more empires than anarchy, or deficient government. 1855 MAYNE, "Hyperasthenia, excessive debility: "hyperastheny. 1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1462/1 The characteristic of "Hyperchromatopy is that of attaching colours . . . to objects which have no pretensions to them.

1877 *Booth New Geom. Meth.* II. 2 To these curves may be given the appropriate name of 'Hyperconic sections.' 1877 *Blackie Wise Men* 339 Until they climb To 'hyper-cosmic fields.' 1863 *Arvon-binn.* 76 They do 'Hyper-deific it, advance it above God.' 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, 'Hyperemesis may be divided into... such as is due to overdoses of depressing centric emetics;... such as arises from irritation of the stomach.' 1883 *J. MARTINEAU Study Spinoza* 289 The boundary between the ethical and the 'hyper-ethical.' 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, 'Hypergenesis... a congenital excess or redundancy of parts.' 1876 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* I. 559 The hypergenesis of the pulp [of a tooth]. 1847 *GROTE Grace* II. xxxii. IV. 264 These supreme goddesses (the Mære)—or 'hyper-goddesses, since the gods themselves must submit to them.' 1854-67 *C. A. HARRIS Dict. Med. Terminol.*, 'Hyperhidrosis.' 1876 *DUHRING Dis. Skin* 125 Termination of a functional disorder of the sweat glands. 1874 *MIVART Evolution in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 788 As if the term 'hyperhypostasis' was not a familiar one to denote the absolute personality as distinguished from every dependent one. 1880 *Counterplots* 26 The Angels in their exalted nature, have they knees for this 'hyperhypostatic Immanuel?' 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, 'Hyperkinesis.' 1876 *A. M. HAMILTON Nerv. Dis.* 103 There is hyperkinesis, there being a tendency to muscular spasm. 1880 *Mind* V. 385 Hyperkinesis or superabundant vivacity of movement. 1881 *tr. Ribot's Dis. Memory* iv. 174 Is this exaltation of memory, which physicians term 'hypermnnesia,' a morbid phenomenon? 1854 *S. PHILLIPS Ess. fr. Times Ser.* II. 324 That is Heep, articulated clerk... him, too, we are inclined to put in the category of the 'hypernaturals.' 1808 *MONTREUX Rabelais, Pantag. Prognost. Frol.* Whatever all the Astrophyles, 'Hyper-nephelists... have thought.' 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Experience Wks.* (Bohn) I. 188 The intellect... is antinomian or 'hypernomian, and judges law as well as fact.' 1878 *Monthly Rev.* 153 Notes which refer again to other notes, and 'hypernotes or further quotations.' 1865 *G. H. TAYLOR Pelvic Therap.* 128 'Hypernutrition of nerve centres.' 1841-4 *SIR W. HAMILTON in Reid's Wks.* (1863) 864 The... purely mental act of will: what for distinction's sake I would call the 'hyperorganic volition.' 1887 *A. E. SHIPLEY in Q. J. Nat. Micros. Sc.* Jan. 350 The 'hyperpharyngeal groove of Amphioxus.' 1883 *A. C. FRASER in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 761/1 The 'hyperphenomenal reality of our own existence.' 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 614 'Hyperpyretic temperatures are such as considerably exceed even the high-febrile.' 1866-80 *A. FLINT Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 100 'Hyperpyrexia... is to be combated by the cold bath or by sponging the surface of the body.' 1875 *H. C. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 654 Good effects of the sudden withdrawal of heat in febrile hyperpyrexia. 1896 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* I. 500 'Hyperpyrexial symptoms.' 1897 *Ibid.* III. 25 'Hyperpyrexia commenced on the seventh, eighth or ninth day.' 1889 *I. TAYLOR Enthous.* ii. (1867) 27 The man of imaginative or 'hyper-rational piety.' 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 246 Acute pain in right chest... 'Hyper-resonance on percussion.' *Ibid.*, Upper two-thirds of right side of chest still 'hyper-resonant.' 1874 *MITFORD Ess. Harmony Lang.* 203 Mr. Addison's periods mostly end with the 'hyper-rhythmical syllable.' 1811 *HOOPER Med. Lex.*, 'Hypersarcoma... A fleshy excrescence.' 1847 *CRAIG, Hypersarcoma*, exuberant growth of granulations on a sore. 1806 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey)*, 'Hypersarcosis, a preternatural Excrescence, or growing out of Flesh in any part of the Body.' 1864 *W. T. FOX Skin Dis.* 71 'Hypersecretion.' 1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 44 Hypersecretion of mucus and pus. 1871 *MISS BRADDON Lovelsix.* 170 Apt to be 'hypersensitive, and easily disturbed about trifles.' 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* III. 111 In this condition the reflex apparatus of the glottis is so hypersensitive. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xxxvii, As private as the utmost 'hypersensitiveness could desire.' 1867 *CAYLEY in Math. Pap.* (1893) VI. 191 The quasi-geometrical representation of conditions by means of loci in 'hyper-space.' 1893 *Academy* 21 Oct. 345/3 Sometimes called pan-geometry, sometimes the geometry of hyper-space, and sometimes non-Euclidian geometry. 1811 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXV. 9 Men... in the 'hyperpermatie state are very subject to mental hallucination.' 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hyperthermia, of an insupportable heat.' 1896 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* I. 154 The 'hyperthermic' state produced by puncture [of the brain] is found to differ from true febrile pyrexia. 1880 *Nature* 4 Mar. 424 Instances of 'hypertrichosis in woman.' 1875 *CAYLEY in Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 675 The language of 'hypertridimensional geometry.' 1886 *W. H. FLOWER in Pop. Sci. Monthly Jan.* 318 (Oceanic negroes) are represented, in what may be called a 'hypertypical form, by the extremely dolichocephalic Kai Colos.' 1883 *SYMONUS Shaks. Predecess.* xv. 614 The poet moves in a 'hyperuranian region.' 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 470 Where there is 'hyperureis, he forbids fruit.' 1876 *Trans. Clin. Soc.* IX. 49 The dura mater was not especially 'hyper-vascular.' *Ibid.* 50 There was... an outgrowth of cerebral substance... it presented marked 'hyper-vascularity.'

|| **Hyperæmia** (hæipærmiä). *Path.* Also **-hæmia, -æmia**. [mod.L., f. *HYPER-* 5 + Gr. *-αἷμα* (cf. *anæmia*, etc.), f. *αἷμα* blood. Cf. Gr. *ὑπεραἰμία* to have excess of blood.] An excessive accumulation of blood in a particular part, arising either from increased flow through the arteries (*active or arterial h.*) or from obstruction in a vein (*passive or venous h.*); congestion.

1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 826/2 Hyperæmia of one organ may give rise to anæmia of another. 1876 *DUHRING Dis. Skin* 64 Cutaneous hyperæmia consists in an excessive amount of blood in the capillaries of the skin. 1878 *FOSTER Phys.* III. v. § 3. 487 Due to a one-sided hyperæmia of the spinal cord.

Hence **Hyperæmic**, **-emic** (hæipærmiik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or affected with hyperæmia.

1839-47 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* III. 62/2 The bones... were in an hyperæmic condition. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* III. 424 The mucous coat (of the stomach) is most frequently hyperæmic.

Hyperæolian, *a.* *Amc.* Mus.: see **HYPER-** 2.

|| **Hyperæsthesia** (-es-, -is'pæsiä). [mod.L., f. *HYPER-* 5 + Gr. *-αἰσθησία, αἰσθησις* perception, feeling.] *Path.* Excessive and morbid sensitiveness of the nerves or nerve-centres.

1849-51 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1184/2 In a case of Hyperæsthesia... the patient could perceive the distinctness of the two points on the foot. 1880 *M. MACKENZIE Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 415 Hysterical persons, suffering from hyperæsthesia or paræsthesia of the larynx, often erroneously fancy that something is sticking in the part.

b. transf. Excessive sensibility or sensitiveness (in general).

1865 *LECKY Ration.* II. 103 note, In sleep, hyperæsthesia of the memory is very common. 1866 *ALGER Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 264 He suffered dreadfully from what may be called social hyperæsthesia, a morbid over-feeling of the relations between himself and others.

Hyperæsthetic, bad form for next.

1888 *Amer. J. Nat. Psychol.* Feb. 339 Hyperæsthetic states.

Hyperæsthetic (-es-, -is'pætik), *a.* Also **-æsthetic**. [f. *HYPER-* 4, 5 + Gr. *-αἰσθητικός* perceptive: see **ÆSTHETIC**.]

1. Affected with hyperæsthesia; excessively or morbidly sensitive.

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, Hyperæsthetic. 1873 *F. G. THOMAS Dis. Women* 116 The hyperæsthetic condition of the nerves. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* III. 872 In peritonitis the skin of the abdomen is hyperæsthetic.

2. (*Hyper-æsthetic*). Excessively æsthetic.

1879 *F. HARRISON Choice Bks.* (1886) 85 When one meets beives of hyperæsthetic young maidens. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 25 June 918/2 Some hyper-æsthetic people think that no good can come from a sermon whose divisions are marked by 'first', 'secondly', and 'thirdly'.

Hyperapophysis (-äp'pisis). *Anat.* [f. *HYPER-* 6 + *ΑΠΟΦΥΣΙΣ*.] 'A process of bone extending backward from the neural spine of one vertebra to that of another, or developed from the post-zygapophysis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1873 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* ii. 45 It is possible... for the neural spine to send back a pair of processes (hyperapophyses), as in Galago.

Hence **Hyperapophyseal**, *a.*, of or pertaining to a hyperapophysis.

|| **Hyperaspist** (-æ'spist). *Obs.* Also in Gr. form || **hyperaspistes**. [ad. Gr. *ὑπερασπιστής* protector, defender, f. *ὑπερασπίζω* to hold a shield over, f. *ἀσπίς* shield.] A defender, champion.

1838 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* i. i. § 5. 33, I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether C. M. be not by his Hyperaspist forsaken in the plain field. 1847 *JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* iii. 63 If it should meet with peevish opposites on one side, and confident Hyperaspists on the other. 1747 *WARBURTON Shaks. Mach.* iv. iv. 4 The allusion is to the Hyperaspists of the ancients, who bestrode their fellows in battle, and covered them with their shields.

Hyperbatic (hæipäbätik), *a.* *Gram.* and *Rhet.* [ad. Gr. *ὑπερβατικός*, f. *ὑπερβατόν* **HYPERBATON**.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hyperbaton; transposed, inverted. 1847 in *CRAIG*.

Hence **Hyperbatically**, *adv.*, in the way of hyperbaton, by transposition or inversion.

|| **Hyperbaton** (hæipäbätön). *Gram.* and *Rhet.* Also 6 hiper-, -tone. [a. L. *hyperbaton*, a. Gr. *ὑπερβατόν*, literally 'overstepping', f. *ὑπερβαίνειν* (ὑπερ over + βαίνειν to step, walk).]

A figure of speech in which the customary or logical order of words or phrases is inverted, esp. for the sake of emphasis. Also, an example of this figure.

(The substantive is first recorded in Latin authors (Quintilian and Pliny); but Plato and Aristotle use the verbal adj. *ὑπερβατός* with reference to transpositions in language.) 1879 *E. K. GLOSS Spenser's Shaks. Cal. May*, A pathetic parenthesis, to encrease a careful Hyperbaton. 1899 *THYNNE Animadv.* (1875) 56 The sense... 'the fende make the this' for which Chaucer vseth these wordes by Transposition, (according to the rhetorical figure Hyperbatone), 'This make the fende'. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* v. (1851) 223 If your meaning be with a violent Hyperbaton to transpoise the Text. 1897 *H. HERBERT tr. Flavius's Eccl. Hist.* I. 62 There are so many hyperbatons and transpositions, which render his stile difficult. 1776 *G. CAMPBELL Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 348 We have here a considerable hyperbaton... there being no less than thirteen words interposed between the noun and the preposition. 1866 *BAIN Eng. Compos.* 38 The Hyperbaton... is purposed inversion... before announcing something of great emphasis and import, thus giving to a meditated expression the effect of an impromptu.

Hyperbola (hæipäbölä). *Geom.* [a. mod.L. *hyperbola*, ad. Gr. *ὑπερβολή* the name of the curve, lit. excess (cf. **HYPERBOLE**), f. *ὑπερβάλλειν* to exceed (ὑπερ over + βάλλειν to throw). In *F. hyperbole*.]

The hyperbola was so named either because the inclination of its plane to the base of the cone exceeds that of the side of the cone (see **ELLIPSE**), or because the side of the rectangle on the abscissa equal to the square of the ordinate is longer than the latus rectum.]

One of the conic sections; a plane curve consisting of two separate, equal and similar, infinite branches, formed by the intersection of a plane with both branches of a double cone (i. e. two similar cones on opposite sides of the same vertex). It may also be defined as a curve in which the focal distance of any point bears to its distance from the directrix a constant ratio greater than unity. It has two foci, one for each branch, and two asymptotes, which intersect in the centre of the curve, midway between the vertices of its two branches. (Often applied to one branch of the curve.)

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 643 The Area of one Hyperbola being computed, the Area of all others may be thence argued. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* viii. 267 They would not have moved in Hyperbola's, or in Ellipses very eccentric. 1706 *W. JONES Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 256 The Sections of the opposite Cones will be equal Hyperbolas. 1738 *PEMBERTON Newton's Philos.* 232 With a velocity still greater the body will move in an hyperbola. 1828 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 102 The section is an hyperbola, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. 1885 *GOODALE Phys. Bot.* (1892) 381 note, If the outline of the growing plant is a hyperbola, the periclinals will be confocal hyperbolas, with the same axis but different parameter.

b. Extended (after Newton) to algebraic curves of higher degrees denoted by equations analogous to that of the common hyperbola.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., Infinite Hyperbola's, or Hyperbola's of the higher kinds, are those defined by the equation $ay^m + x = by^n(a + x)$. *Ibid.*, As the hyperbola of the first kind or order has two asymptotes, that of the second kind or order has three, that of the third, four, etc. 1753 — *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., Hyperbolas of all degrees may be expressed by the equation $x^m y^n = a^{m+n}$. 1852 (see **HYPERBOLIC** 2).

Hyperbole (hæipäbölä). Also 6 yperbole, hyperbole. [a. Gr. *ὑπερβολή* excess (cf. **HYPERBOLA**), exaggeration; the latter sense is first found in Isocrates and Aristotle. Cf. *F. hyperbole* (earlier *yperbole*).]

1. *Rhet.* A figure of speech consisting in exaggerated or extravagant statement, used to express strong feeling or produce a strong impression, and not intended to be understood literally. **b.** With *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this figure.

1599 *MORE Dyaloge* iv. 110 b/1 By a manner of speking which is among lerned men called yperbole, for the more vehement expressing of a matter. 1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 340 He must note an hyperbole or overreaching speach in this sentence. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 407 Three-pild Hyperboles, spruce affectation, Figures pedanticall. 1657 *J. SMITH Myst. Rhet.* 58 Scriptural Examples of Hyperbole. Deut. 9. 4. Cities fenced up to heaven. Joh. 21. 25. The whole world could not contain the books. 1706 *GAY Fables* i. xviii. 11 Hyperboles, tho' ne'er so great, Will still come short of self-conceit. 1844 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 510 Hyperboles are of two kinds; either such as are employed in description, or such as are suggested by the warmth of passion. 1838 *PRESGOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. xi. 439 An Arabic interpreter expatiated, in florid hyperbole, on the magnanimity and princely qualities of the Spanish king.

b. gen. Excess, extravagance, rare.

1652 *L. S. People's Liberty* xviii. 45 [He] spared him out of an Hyperbole of clemency. 1878 *NORRIS Coll. Misc.* (1699) 6 Under the great Hyperbole of Pain He mourns. 1874 *H. R. RAYNOLDS John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 175 They agreed with the Pharisees in their extraordinary regard for the Sabbath, even pressing their rigour to an hyperbole.

|| 2. *Geom.* = **HYPERBOLA**. *Obs.* (Perh. with *e* mute, as in *F. hyperbole*.)

1579 *DIGGES Stratitol.* 188 Whether... the sayde Curue Arke, be not an Hyperbole. 1716 *DOUGLASS in Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 535 Within it hath an Angle or sharp Ridge which runs all along the Middle, at the Top of the Hyperbole [of its beak].

Hence **Hyperbole v. intr.** (*nonce-wd.*), to use hyperbole, to exaggerate.

1698 *LOCKE Let. to E. Masham* 29 Apr. in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xv. 461 Your poor solitary verger who suffers here under the deep winter of frost and snow: I do not hyperbole in the case.

Hyperbolic (hæipäböl'lik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὑπερβολικός* extravagant, f. *ὑπερβολή* **HYPERBOLE**; in sense 2 used as the adj. of **HYPERBOLA**. So *F. hyperbolique* in both senses.]

1. *Rhet.* = **HYPERBOLICAL** 1.

1646 *CHAS. I. Let. to Henderson* (1649) 56 There are alwaies some flattering Fooles that can commend nothing but with hyperbolick expressions. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. xxx. 191 Eternal gratitude, is his word, among others still more hyperbolic. 1835 *I. TAYLOR Spir. Despot.* ii. 55 The claims of God's ministers will be asserted in a hyperbolic yet insidious style.

2. *Geom.* Of, belonging to, or of the form or nature of a hyperbola.

Hyperbolic branch (of a curve): an infinite branch which, like the hyperbola, continually approaches an asymptote (opp. to *parabolic*). *H. conoid*: a conoid of hyperbolic section, a hyperboloid of revolution. *H. cylindroid*: name given by Wren to the hyperboloid of revolution of one sheet. *H. paraboloid*: see **PARABOLOID**.

1676 *HALLEY in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 240 Foci and diameter describe that hyperbolic line, whose vertex is nearest to A. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 687/2 When the vessel is a portion of a cone or hyperbolic conoid, the content by this method is found less than the truth. 1827 *G. HIGGINS Celtic Druids* 104 Their doctrine that comets were planets, which moved in hyperbolic curves. 1852 *SALMON Higher Plane Curves* v. (1879) 172 Cubics having three hyperbolic branches are called by Newton redundant hyperbolas.

b. Applied to functions, operations, etc., having some relation to the hyperbola.

Hyperbolic curvature: the curvature of a surface whose indicatrix is a hyperbola; the same as **ANTICLASTIC** curvature. *H. function*: a function having a relation to a rectangular hyperbola similar to that of the ordinary trigonometrical functions to a circle; as the *hyperbolic sine, cosine, tangent*, etc. (abbrev. *sinh, cosh, tanh*, etc.). *H. geometry*: the geometry of hyperbolic space. *H. involution*: an involution of points (or lines) whose double points (or lines) are real (opp. to *elliptic involution*, where they are imaginary). *H. logarithm*: a logarithm to the base *e*

(271828...), a natural or Napierian logarithm; so called because proportional to a segment of the area between a hyperbola and its asymptote. *H. space*: (a) the space between a hyperbola and its asymptote or an ordinate; (b) name given by Klein to a space, of any number of dimensions, whose curvature is uniform and negative (see quot. 1872-3). *H. spiral*: a spiral in which the radius vector varies inversely as the angle turned through by it; so called from the analogy of its polar equation ($r\theta = \text{constant}$) to the Cartesian equation of the hyperbola ($xy = \text{constant}$). *H. substitution*: term for a class of substitutions in the theory of homographic transformation.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hyperbolic-Space*, is the Area or Space contained between the Curve of an Hyperbola, and the whole Ordinate. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 97 The Fluxion of any Quantity divided by that Quantity is the Fluxion of the Hyperbolic Logarithm of that Quantity. *Ibid.*, The hyperbolic Space between the Asymptotes. 1816 tr. LACROIX *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 129 An equation which belongs to the hyperbolic spiral. 1873-3 CLIFFORD *Math. Papers* (1882) 189 That geometry of three-dimensional space which assumes the Euclidean postulates has been called by Dr. Klein the *parabolic* geometry of space, to distinguish it from two other varieties which assume uniform positive and negative curvature respectively, and which he calls the *elliptic* and *hyperbolic* geometry of space. *Ibid.* 236 note, According to Dr. Klein's nomenclature, a space, every point of which can be uniquely represented by a set of values of n variables, is called elliptic, parabolic, or hyperbolic, when its curvature is uniform and positive, zero, or negative. 1880 CHRYSTAL *Non-Euclidean Geom.* 19 In hyperbolic space a straight line has two distinct real points at infinity. 1893 FORSYTH *The Functions* 517 If the multiplier be a real positive quantity, the substitution is called hyperbolic. 1894 CHARLOTTE SCOTT *Mod. Anal. Geom.* 162 A hyperbolic involution is non-overlapping.

Hyperbolic (haip̄bōlikāl), *a.* Also 5 *iper-*, 6 *hiper-*. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.]

1. *Rhet.* Of the nature of, involving, or using hyperbole; exaggerated, extravagant (in language or expression).

1432-50 tr. *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 77 Alexander seythe that not to be trawthe, but after a locucion iperbolicalle. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ovor.* 43 Your infamous, shamelesse, and reprochfull Iperbolical speech. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 196 An Iperbolical loquution, of which Christostome is full. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 438 He is too hyperbolic in praising his own country. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* iii. (1840) I. 113 A taste for hyperbolic description. 1800 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 347 It embodies... all the pomp of action in all the vehemence of hyperbolic declamation. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxii, I have a hyperbolic tongue: it catches fire as it goes.

† *b. gen.* Extravagant in character or behaviour; excessive, enormous. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 61 Being all plunged wel-nigh in a speechlesse astonishment... Pleusidippus, not used to such hyperbolical spectators, broke off the silence by calling for his victuals. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. v. (1810) 62 These hyperbolic demands, were... absolutely rejected. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Greatness* (1669) 121 This Hyperbolic Fop whom we stand amazed at. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ix, The gardener... was over head and ears in love with her, and had lately made unmistakeable avowals in luscious strawberries and hyperbolic peas.

2. *Geom.* = HYPERBOLIOID. 1771 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Pref. Tja, Conoydall, Parabolical, Hyperbolical and Elleipseall circumscribed and inscribed bodies. 1669 WREN in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 961 The Generation of an Hyperbolic Cylinder demonstrated and the Application thereof for Grinding Hyperbolic Glasses. 1776 DOUGLASS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 535 The Figure of each Beak is truly Hyperbolic. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 359 Either an elliptical conoid or a hyperbolic conoid. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 69. 413 Thus its path may be elliptical, hyperbolic, or parabolical.

Hyperbolically, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a hyperbolic manner; with hyperbole or exaggeration.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 51 Although... it bee hyperbolically wrytten that in the dayes of Salomon golde and sylver were in Hierusalem... as plentiful as stones. 1579 FULKE *Heshkies' Part.* 244 Chrysostom doth hyperbolically amplifie the excellencie of the Ministers office. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xvi. xxi. (1620) 562 Such a multitude as holy Writ thought to signifie hyperbolically by the sands of the earth. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 220 The northern bards speak hyperbolically of the effect of the blast blown by the mouth of the heroes. 1848 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 224 Unless his income were hyperbolically vast.

2. 'In form of an hyperbola' (J.).

† **Hyperbolically**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. HYPERBOLIC + *-LY*.] = prec. 1.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 To speik hyperbolicklie or abone my boundes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. iii. x. 109 What Cicero hyperbolically affirms of Thucydides, is no where to be found but in the Sacred Scriptures.

† **Hyperboliform**, *a. Obs.* [f. HYPERBOLA + *-FORM*: cf. *F. hyperboliforme*.] Of the form of, or resembling, a hyperbola.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hyperboliform Figures*, are such curves as approach, in their properties, to the nature of the hyperbola; called also hyperboloids. (In recent Dicts.)

Hyperbolism (haip̄bōliz'm).

1. *Rhet.* [f. HYPERBOLE + *-ISM*; cf. *F. hyperbolisme*.] Use of or addition to hyperbole; exaggerated style, or an instance of this.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Ep. Ded. (1712) 2 Nor is there anything here of Hyperbolism or high-flown Language. a 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* I. v. (1811) 69 With all the allowances that can be made for the hyperbolisms of the oriental style. 1879 D. J. HILL *Bryant* 83 The mock-sentimental hyperbolism that has made Mark Twain's books so popular.

2. *Geom.* [ad. mod. *L.* *hyperbolismus* (Newton), f. HYPERBOLA.] A curve whose equation is derived from that of another curve by substituting xy for y , as that of the hyperbola is from that of the straight line.

[1704 NEWTON *Lin. Tertii Ordinis* iv. § 9 Hyperbolismus Hyperbolæ tres habet Asymptotos.] 1861 TALBOT tr. *Newton's Lines 3rd Order* 21 Of the four Hyperbolisms of the Hyperbola. Whenever... both the terms ax^2 and bx^2 are deficient, the curve will be a hyperbolism of some conic section. *Ibid.* 23 A hyperbolism of the parabola is expressed by the equation $xy^2 + cy = d$, and has two asymptotes. 1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 2) 175 If $y = \phi(x)$ be the equation of any curve, Newton calls the curve $xy = \phi(x)$ a hyperbolism of that curve.

Hyperbolist (haip̄bōlist), [f. HYPERBOLE + *-IST*.]

1. One given to the use of hyperbole; one who uses exaggerated language or statements.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 253, I... cease to think the Psalmist an hyperbolist, for comparing the transcendent sweetness of God's word to that inferior one of honey. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. viii. § 79 Our ordinary Anecdotalians... do not declaredly transcribe them (libels) into their Text, as our Hyperbolist hath done here. 1879 *Daily News* 2 Sept., Court hyperbolists and loyal dispatches... had swelled his achievements to the proportions of matchless feats.

2. [*nonce-use*, f. HYPERBOLA.]

1831 I. TAYLOR in *Edwards Freed. Will* Introd. iii. 55 The friends of the first of the curves would think themselves justified in denouncing the hyperbolists as extravagant heretics.

Hyperbolize (haip̄bōlaiz), *v.* Now rare. [f. as prec. + *-IZE*. Cf. *F. hyperboliser*.]

1. *intr.* To use hyperbole; to exaggerate.

1599 Broughton's *Let.* ii. 10 Will you hyperbolize about S. Gregorie, who is contented to marshal the four general Councils? 1632 G. HUGHES *Saints Lesse* 52 If I should tell all, I should... seeme to hyperbolize. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 90 God in Scripture allows of Titles... nay, God doth hyperbolize it, and saith of al Powers, You are Gods. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* xvi. l. 321 The person... who was under the distracting agitations of grief, might be permitted to hyperbolize strongly.

2. *trans.* To express or represent hyperbolically; to extol or praise extravagantly; to exaggerate.

1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 41 Glosses hyperbolizing the flatteries of the Canonists. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 26 Of the Fruit or Nuts of these Trees is made the so fam'd Chocoletta, whose virtues are hyperboliz'd upon every post in London. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 271 He has hyperbolized the Spanish hyperbolic salutation, 'May you live a thousand years!' 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 40 Surprising events which were but moderately hyperbolized at the time.

Hence **Hyperbolizing** *abl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 6 (1622) 272 The rhetorical amplification of hyperbolizing Orators. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 89, 291 This had been without hyperbolizing *Mundus contra Athanasium*. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xv. 233 If I gave no credit to their hyperbolizing fancies.

Hyperbolo-, combining form of HYPERBOLA, as in **Hyperbolograph** [Gr. *-γραφος* that writes or describes], an instrument for tracing hyperbolas; **Hyperbolo-parabolical** *a.*, partaking of the nature of the hyperbola and parabola.

1736 STONE in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 319 The two species are to be reckoned amongst the Hyperbolo-parabolical Curves. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 70 Hyperbolograph.

Hyperboloid (haip̄bōloid), *Geom.* [f. HYPERBOLA + *-OID*. Cf. *F. hyperboloïde*.]

† 1. A hyperbola of a higher degree: = HYPERBOLA *b. Obs.*

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hyperboloids*, are hyperbola's of the higher kind... expressed by this equation: $ay^{m+n} = bx^m(a + x^n)$. 1790 CHEVNE *Regimen* 326 Like the several Orders of the Hyperboloids, some of which meet the Asymptot infinitely sooner and faster than others, but through which all must pass sooner or later. 1796 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.*

2. A solid or surface of the second degree, some of whose plane sections are hyperbolas, the others being ellipses or circles. Formerly restricted to those of circular section, generated by the revolution of a hyperbola about one of its axes; now called *hyperboloids of revolution*.

There are two kinds of hyperboloid: the *hyperboloid of one sheet*, e.g. that generated by revolution about the conjugate axis (formerly called *hyperbolic cylinder*), a figure resembling a cylinder but of continuously varying diameter, like a reel narrower in the middle than at the ends; and the *hyperboloid of two sheets*, e.g. that generated by revolution about the transverse axis, consisting of two separate parts corresponding to the two branches of the hyperbola. The word is sometimes extended to analogous solids of higher degrees: cf. HYPERBOLA *b.*

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 210 The Hyperboloid is always between § and § the circumscribing Cylinder. 1808 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 339 To find the surface of an hyperboloid. 1809 *Nat. Philos., Hydraulics* I. 4 (U. K. S.) Newton... found that the solid figure produced by the streams flowing from all parts to one common centre... was an Hyperboloid of the fourth order. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 286 If an hyperboloid of revolution be formed by the revolution of a hyperbola on its transverse axis. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 24 If a plano-convex lens has its convex surface part of a hyperboloid. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* III. 84/1 A point moving round a fixed point at a constant distance from it describes a circle, and a straight line rotating round a fixed line not in the same plane generates a hyperboloid.

Hyperboloid, *a.* [f. prec. + *-AL*.] Of the form of a hyperboloid.

1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 300/t Domes... the circular may be spherical... hyperboloidal [etc.].

† **Hyperbolous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. HYPERBOLE + *-OUS*.] Involving hyperbole; hyperbolic.

1638 M. PARKER *Earthquake Calabria*, This wondrous palpitation of earth's frame Hath marvels wrought hyperbolous to name.

† **Hyperboly**, *Obs.* [app. a modification of HYPERBOLE, after words in *-y*, as *monarchy*, etc. But cf. Gr. *ὑπερβολία* (Hesychius).] = HYPERBOLE 1.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xii. 65 Although the envious English doe devise A thousand Jestes of our Hyperbolies. 1658 OSBORN *Q. Elis. Wks.* (1673) 464 Let the Proverb *As sure as Check bayl* me from the least suspicion of hyperboly. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. 33 If it be said that these are very bold Hyperbolies, I hope the Texts... will keep them from seeming... groundless Conceits.

† **Hyperboreal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. HYPER-1 + *BOREAL*; cf. next.] = next A. 1.

1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 80 Whiter then snow on Hyperboreal hyll. c 1790 A. BELL in *Southey Life* (1844) I. 122 In that cold climate, so congenial to my hyperboreal constitution.

Hyperborean (haip̄bōriān), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late *L. hyperboreān-us* = classical *L. hyperboreus*, ad. Gr. *ὑπερβόρειος*, *-βόρειος* (in early writers only in pl. *ὑπερβόρειοι*, the Hyperboreans), f. *ὑπερ-* HYPER-1 + *βόρειος* northern, *βόρεας* the north wind, *BOREAS*. Cf. *F. hyperboréen*, *hyperborée*; the latter is found in the 14th c.]

A. adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterizing the extreme north of the earth, or (*colloq.* or *humorously*) of a particular country; in ethnological use, cf. *B.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* I. v. 635 Gray-beard Boreas... Is prisoned close in th' Hyper-Borean Cave. 1633 C. BUTLER *Eng. Gram.* (L.), Northern Isles; as Greenland, Freeland, Island, etc., even to the hyperborean or frozen sea. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 The hyperborean hills. 1740 J. WARTON *Virg. Georg.* iv. 618 The Hyperborean ice he wander'd o'er. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) x. § 488 This water then may go off as an under current freighted with heat to temper some hyperborean region. 1875 F. PARKMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 37 The first, or Hyperborean, group comprises the tribes of Alaska and a part of British America. 1885 *Manchester Exam.* 12 Jan. 6/1 We are held to dwell... in a hyperborean region, though we are only two hundred miles from London.

b. Of or pertaining to the fabled Hyperboreans.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 398 The Hyperborean [nation], which... dwell in an land in the Ocean neere unto the Pole. 1806 FELLOWES tr. *Milton's 2nd Def.* (1848) I. 272 Some hyperborean and fabled herd, decorated with all the shewy varnish of imposture.

2. (*nonce-use*.) Surpassing that of the north wind. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxix, He blew a hyperborean whistle, as if to blow his wrath away.

B. sb. An inhabitant of the extreme north of the earth; in *pl.* members of an ethnological group of Arctic races. *loosely* and *fig.* One who lives in a northerly clime.

In Greek legend the Hyperboreans were a happy people who lived in a land of perpetual sunshine and plenty beyond the north wind.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 121 Certain people... not much unlike in their manner of life to the Hyperboreans. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 395 Next to these both in place and credit, we may reckon the Hyperboreans. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 138 At six in the morning the yokes of oxen were going to their work a field; and nearly three hours advantage... of active life is possessed [in France] over us Hyperboreans. 1856 KANK *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 24 Our party of American hyperboreans.

Hence **Hyperboreanism** (*nonce-wd.*), an extreme northernism.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Goethe* Wks. 1863 XII. 207 note, 'Just'... [in 'we must just put up with it'], is a Hyperboreanism, and still intelligible in some provinces.

† **Hyperbyssal**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. HYPER-4 + Gr. *βυθός* = *βυθός* depth (of the sea).] Of or belonging to surpassing depth or profundity.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 350 Sink down into the Hyperbyssal, Supersensual, Unsearchable, Eternal One.

Hyper-Calvinism, *Theol.* Calvinistic doctrine which goes beyond that of Calvin himself; extreme Calvinism. So † **Hypercalvinian**, **Hyper-Calvinist**, one who holds such doctrine; **Hyper-Calvinistic** *a.*, pertaining to Hyper-Calvinists or Hyper-Calvinism.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 68 Thomas Aquinas... is rather an Hypercalvinian than not a Calvinist in this matter of the absolute Decree. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 93 Behmen argues against the Hyper-Calvinist. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 874/1 [John Hill (1697-1771)] one of the leading advocates of his day of Hyper-Calvinism. 1892 B. TALBOT in A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 831 A growing distaste for the extreme views of Hyper-Calvinists. 1896 D. L. LEONARD *Congregationalism in Ohio* 9 A hyper-Calvinistic system of theology, which landed not a few in formalism and fatalism.

Hypercatalectic (-ketālektik), *a. Pros.* [ad. late *L. hypercatalecticus* (Gr. *ὑπερκατάληκτος* is recorded); see HYPER-1 and CATALECTIC.] Of a verse or colon: Having an extra syllable after the last complete dipody. Also applied to the syllable itself. † Formerly also = HYPERMETRIC.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Deposition*, Hypercathartic, where a Syllable or two are Redundant. 1755 *Newton Milton, Mask* 631 Such redundant or hypercathartic verses sometimes occur in Milton. 1886 J. B. MAYOR *Eng. Metre* i. 10 To state whether it is metrically complete, or incomplete, owing to final or initial truncation, or more than complete. in technical language, whether it is *acatalectic*, *catalectic* or *hypercatalectic*.

|| **Hypercatharsis** (hōi-pōkāpā'sis). *Path.* [a. Gr. *ὑπεκἀθάρσις*: see HYPER-5 and CATHARSIS.] Excessive or violent purging, esp. as induced by the use of drugs.

1681 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.* 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* viii. 306 If . . . a Hypercatharsis follow Purging. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 144 This Rosin . . . will . . . cause sickness at Stomach . . . and Hypercatharsis. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 448 Occasionally profuse watery evacuations have been produced by it, and rarely severe hypercatharsis.

So **Hypercathartic** *a.*, causing hypercatharsis, violently cathartic; *sb.* a medicine of this nature.

[1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Hypercathartica*, most violent purges: too purging.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypercatharticus* (in *Physic*), purges that work too violently. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypercatharticus*, hypercathartic.

Hypercoracoid (-kō'rakoid). *Ichthyol.* [f. HYPER-6 + CORACOID.] The upper of the two bones forming the shoulder-girdle in typical fishes, with which the fin-rays articulate; see the *scapula*.

1876 *Johnson's New Univ. Cycl.* (N.Y.) II. 1079/1 *Hypercoracoid*, the upper bone opposed to the inner surface of the great scapular cincture of the typical fishes.

Hypercritic (hōi-pōkritik), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. 16th c. L. *hypercriticus* (see HYPER-4 + CRITIC), applied vituperatively to the younger Scaliger by the Italian R. Titius in 1589, and by Delrio in 1609. Cf. *F. hypercritique* (Boileau, 1703).]

A. *sb.* 1. +A master critic (*obs.*); an extreme or severe critic; a hypercritical or over-critical person.

1633 T. CAREW *Carl. Brit. Wks.* (1824) 154 My offices and title are, supreme theomastix, hypercritique of manners, protonotarie of abuses. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 2 Scaliger the hypercritic gives this absurd and unmannerly censure. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypercritick*, . . . a Master Critick. 1674 DRYDEN *State Innoc. Apol.*, These hypercritics of English poetry. a 1704 LLOYD *Ep. to J. B. Esq.*, Yet Hypercritics I disdain, A race of blockheads dull and vain. 1882 C. BUTLER *Remin.* (ed. 3) 329 An Italian hypercritic would deny it to be music.

+2. Hypercriticism; also a minute criticism, a critique. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus To Rdr.*, In mine Hypercriticks, concerning our countreys history, I have dealt freely. 1695 BENTLEY *Lett. to Evelyn* 29 Jan. in *Corr.* (1842) 93 My Alterations . . . which I have done with so much freedom and simplicity; such seeming fastidiousness and Hypercritic . . . that I should fear to send them, but that [etc.]. 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 257 My observations are mostly an hypercritick upon Lord Orrery.

B. *adj.* = next.

1800 KEATS *Cap & Bells* xi, A long hypercritic howl Against the vicious manners of the age.

Hypercritical, *a.* [f. HYPER-4 + CRITICAL.] Of the character of a hypercritic; extremely or unduly critical; addicted to excessive adverse criticism, esp. upon minute or trivial points.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 16 The hypercritical controller of Poets, Julius Scaliger, doth so severely censure Nations, that he seemed to sit in the chaire of the scornfull. 1612 CORYAT *Crudities* 515, I suppose that some hyper-critical carpers will take me of vanity. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 56, I . . . hope, that such Hypercritical Readers will please to consider [etc.]. 1863 Miss BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. i. 3 It would have been hypercritical to have objected to the shortness of the skirt.

Hence **Hypercritically** *adv.*, in a hypercritical manner.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Contents at end Z zij b, Too Hypercritically lavishing of their Lashes and Encomiums upon Friend and Foe, Indiscriminatively, rather than impartially. 1867 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 13 God forbid that we should speak contemptuously or hypercritically of any honest worker.

Hypercriticism (-kri-tisiz'm). [f. HYPER-4 + CRITICISM.] Excessive criticism; criticism that is unduly severe or minute.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App., *Hypercriticism*, an over exact or curious Judgment or Censure passed upon the works of any one. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 337 The details of an obnoxious hypercriticism. 1835 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 43, I clean beautifully when you do not dishearten me with hypercriticism. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* Notes 414 Even were these hyper-criticisms, it might be said that they are rightly to be made on a passage which is considered a model of style.

Hypercriticize, *v.* [f. HYPER-4 + CRITICIZE.] *trans.* To criticize excessively or unduly. *b.* *intr.* To be hypercritical.

1812 *Religionism* 55 What! hypercriticise the dead! for shame! 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 688 Those who hypercriticised on the awkward terminations of some of his plots. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 406, I have no desire to hypercriticise, or to see more in our poet than he himself intended.

Hyperdeterminant, *sb.* and *a.* *Math.* [See HYPER-3.] *a.* *sb.* A determinant of operative symbols; a symbolic expression for an invariant or covariant: invented by Cayley. *b.* *adj.* Of the nature of a hyperdeterminant.

1845 CAYLEY in *Camb. Math. Jnl.* IV. 195 The function n whose properties we proceed to investigate may be conveniently named a 'Hyperdeterminant'. a 1846 — in *Camb. & Dublin Math. Jnl.* I. 104 The question may be proposed 'To find all the derivatives of any number of functions, which have the property of preserving their form unaltered after any linear transformations of the variables'. . . I give the name of Hyperdeterminant Derivative, or simply of Hyperdeterminant, to those derivatives which have the property just enunciated. 1895 ELLIOTT *Algebra Quantics* 161. Hyperdeterminants form a complete system of covariants. *Ibid.*, The hyperdeterminant symbols.

Hyperdiapason, -diapente, -diatessaron, -ditone *Mus.*: see HYPER-2.

Hyperdisyllable (-dōisi-lāb'l). [ad. late Gr. *ὑπερδισύλλαβος*; see DISYLLABLE.] A word of more than two syllables. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* Of more than two syllables.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hyperdisyllable*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hyperdisyllable*. 1843 T. K. ARNOLD *Latin Prose Comp.* II. 13 Esse in compound infinitives very frequently precedes a hyperdisyllable participle. 1895 J. P. POSTGATE in *Class. Rev.* IX. 77 Hyperdisyllables at the end of the pentameter are ten times as rare as in the second book [of Tibullus].

Hyperdorian, *anc. Mus.*: see HYPER-2.

|| **Hyperdulia** (hōi-pōdulai-ā). Also 5-doulia, 7 (anglicized) hyperduly. [a. med.L. *hyperdulia*; see HYPER-4 and DULIA. Cf. *F. hyperdulia*.] The superior DULIA or veneration paid by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary. Hence **Hyperdulia**, **Hyperdulia** *adjs.*, of the nature of hyperdulia.

1530 TINDALE *Ausw. More* (1850) 57 As for hyperdulia, I would fain wete where he readeth of it in all the scripture. 1645 USSHER *Ausw. Jesuit* 429 From whom our Romanists did first learne their Hyperdulia, or that transcendent kinde of service, wherewith they worship the Virgin Mary. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. II. § 6 Be careful that if *dulia* only be due that your worship be not hyperdual. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* xvi. 352 Devotion . . . whether Duly or Hyperduly. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractat. Success. Popery* 91 The worship . . . of the Virgin Mary, the Papists distinguish by the name of Hyperdulia. *Ibid.* 101 note, The Hyperdulia Adoration of Mary. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 404 The hyperdulia and dulia due respectively to our Blessed Lady and the Saints.

Hyperelliptic, -geometric, -al, *Math.*: see HYPER-3.

Hyperhexapod (-heksāpōd). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Hyperhexapoda* *sb.* pl.; see HYPER-1 and HEXAPOD.] An animal of the division *Hyperhexapoda* of arthropods, having more than six legs; comprising the classes *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, and *Myriapoda*. So **Hyperhexapodous** (-heksē-pōdōs) *a.*, belonging to the *Hyperhexapoda*; having more than six legs.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hyperhexapodous*. || **Hypericum** (hōi-pe-rikēm, *etymologically* hīpārī-kēm). Also 5-8 -on. [L. *hypericum*, *hypericon*, a Gr. *ὑπερικον* (*ὑπέρικον*), f. *ὑπέρ* over + *ἔρικον* heath. Cf. *F. hypericon*.]

1. *Bot.* A large genus of plants (herbs or shrubs), of very wide distribution, the type of the N.O. *Hypericaceæ*, having pentamerous yellow flowers, stamens arranged in from 3 to 5 clusters, and leaves usually marked with pellucid dots (specially conspicuous in the common species *H. perforatum*); commonly known as St. John's-words.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Hypericon*, . . . vulgus appellat Saynt Johns gyrs. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xliii. 64 S. Johns worthe is called in Greeke *ὑπερικόν*: in Latine and in Shoppes *Hypericum*, and of some *Perforata*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 41 That any vertue there is in Hypericon to make good the name of *Fuga Demonis*. . . it is not easie to beleieve. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 386 Other . . . Shrubs . . . now in Flower, . . . Canary Hypericum, . . . shrubby stinking Hypericum. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 165 Hypericum all bloom, so thick a swarm of flow'rs, like flies clothing her slender rods, that scarce a leaf appears. 1842 G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 7 Wild geraniums, hypericum, and willow-herbs.

+2. *Pharm.* (in form *hypericon*). A drug prepared from a plant of this genus. Also *oil* (of) *hypericon*. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Ep.* in Ashm. (1652) 113 Use Hypericon Perforate with milke of Tithimall. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 94/1 Oyle of hypericon. 1692 J. WILSON *Belphegor* v. ii, I'll have ye burnt in effigy, with brimstone, galbanum, aristolochia, hypericon.

|| **Hyperinosis** (hōi-pōrinō'sis). *Path.* [f. HYPER-5 + Gr. *ἴσις*, *iv-ōs* fibre + -osis. Cf. *F. hyperinose*.] A diseased state of the blood in which it contains an excessive amount of fibrin: opp. to *HYPERINOSIS*.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 280 The blood exhibits the characters of hyperinosis, for the quantity of fibrin is in one instance twice, and in the other thrice the normal amount. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 290 Measures to favor hyperinosis and the coagulation of the blood in the aneurismal sac.

Hence **Hyperinosed**, **Hyperinotic** *adjs.*, affected with hyperinosis; having excess of fibrin.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 113/2 Hyperinotic blood. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 54 The blood is hyperinotic, containing excess of fibrin and coagulating firmly. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 141 Attended by a hyperinosed condition of the blood.

Hyperionian, *anc. Mus.*: see HYPER-2.

Hyperite (hōi-pōrit). *Min.* Also *hyperyte*. [? short for *hypersthenite*.] A name for various rocks allied to Diabase and to Diorite; sometimes = **HYPERSTHENITE**.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* II. 78 Hyperite—Granite like in texture . . . consisting of cleavable labradorite . . . and hypersthenite. 1868 — *Min.* (ed. 5) 210 Hypersthenite . . . is often associated with labradorite, constituting a dark-colored, granite-like rock, called *Hyperite*. *Ibid.* 343 If the hornblende constituent [of Labradorite] is a dark lamellar variety of either hornblende or pyroxene, or the species hypersthenite, the rock is called *hyperite* (or hypersthenite).

Hyperjacobian, *Math.*: see HYPER-3.

+ **Hyperlogism**. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. HYPER-4 + Gr. *λογισμός* reckoning: formed after *HYPOLOGISM*.] (See *quót.*)

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 147 When the proportion of the first antecedent to the first consequent is greater than that of the second antecedent to the second consequent, the four magnitudes, which are so to one another, may be called *hyperlogism*.

Hyperlydian, *anc. Mus.*: see HYPER-2.

Hypermetamorphosis (hōi-pōi-metāmōr'fōsis). *Entom.* [f. HYPER-5 + *ΜΕΤΑΜΟΡΦΩΣΙΣ*.] An extreme form of metamorphosis occurring in certain insects (esp. in beetles of the family *Meloidæ*), in which the animal passes through two or more different larval stages. So **Hypermetamorphism**, the character of undergoing hypermetamorphosis; **Hypermetamorphic**, -*morphotiadjs.*, characterized by hypermetamorphism.

1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Ins.* 155 Hypermetamorphosis of the larva, as in the *Meloidæ*. 1875 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* xxvii. (ed. 2) II. 363 Certain beetles . . . undergo what has been called a hyper-metamorphosis—that is, they pass through an early stage wholly different from the ordinary grub-like larva. 1881 R. McLACHLAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 147/1 'Hypermetamorphism', in which the larva at one period of its life assumes a very different form and habit from those of another period. *Ibid.* 149/1 The extraordinary genus *Sitaris* (equally hypermetamorphic), a parasite in bees' nests. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 508 In a few instances (*Mantidæ* among *Neuroptera*, *Meloidæ* among *Coloptera*) there is a hyper-metamorphosis. The first larva is Campodeiform, the second more or less cruciform.

Hypermeter (hōi-pōi-mī'tai). [ad. Gr. *ὑπερμετρος*, -ov, beyond measure, beyond metre, f. *μετρον* measure. In mod.F. *hypermètre*.]

1. *Pros.* A hypermetric verse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypermeter*, a verse having a redundant syllable, or one syllable above measure; called by some a feminine Verse.

2. (*humorous nonce-use*.) A person above the ordinary stature.

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 108 P 3 When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an hypermeter, and may be admitted into the tall club.

Hypermetric (hōi-pōi-me'trik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὑπερμετρος* (see *prec.*) + -ic; cf. *μετρικός* METRIC.]

1. *Pros.* Of a 'verse' or line: Having one or more syllables beyond those normal to the metre; having a redundant syllable or syllables. Also said of the redundant syllable.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1975. 302/3 Hypermetric lines. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 3/2 'While heav'n is silver o'er him, and underfoot', for example, is hypermetric.

2. *gen.* Beyond measure, excessive, immoderate. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* II. viii. II. 34 His sublimated hypermetric impudence.

Hypermetrical, *a.* *Pros.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] = *prec.* 1.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 P 15 Milton frequently uses . . . the hypermetrical or redundant line of eleven syllables. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 466 Hypermetrical verses were introduced by Ennius, probably . . . from his misapprehending Homer. 1886 J. B. MAYOR *Eng. Metre* vi. 98 Verses with hypermetrical syllables.

Hypermetropia (hōi-pōi-me'trōpī). *Path.* [mod. f. Gr. *ὑπερμετρος* beyond measure + *ὄψ*, *ōp*-a eye.] A person affected with hypermetropia.

1864 tr. *Donders' Accom. & Refr. Eye* 620 Hypermetropes . . . lose for a time their asthenopia. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 345 The hypermetropes have a little more difficulty in seeing at all ranges. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 30 Sept. 732 The eye-strain necessary in hypermetropes and others to focus a clear image on the retina.

|| **Hypermetropia** (hōi-pōi-mē'trōpī-ā). *Path.* Also in anglicized form *hypermetropia* (-mē'trōpī).

[mod.L., f. as *prec.* + -ia -IA¹.] An affection of the eye, usually due to a flattened form of the eyeball, in which the focus of parallel rays lies behind instead of on the retina; 'long-sightedness'.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* xii. II. 8 Hypermetropia, or morbidly long sight: in this affection, the organ . . . is too flat from front to back. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 300 This anomaly is known as hypermetropia or far sight. 1880 LE CONTE *Sight* 51 Hypermetropia is the true opposite of Myopia.

Hypermetropic (-pōpik), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ic.] Pertaining to or affected with hypermetropia; 'long-sighted'.

1864 tr. *Donders' Accom. & Refr. Eye* viii. 525 The compound hypermetropic astigmatism often keeps very close to the simple. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3/3 Hypermetropic subjects are not, except in extreme cases, conscious that they see differently from others. 1876 LOWE in *Life* I. 5 The other [eye] was hypermetropic.

Hypermixolydian, *Anc. Mus.*: see **HYPER-2**.
+Hyperochality, *Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. Gr. *ὑπεροχ-ος* eminent, distinguished + *-AL* + *-ITY*.] Eminence, distinguished position.

1837 *BASTWICK Lilany* i. 21, I will... so plauge the Metro-policality of Yorke and Canterbury, and the hyperochality of all the other Prelats, as I will neuer leaue them.

|| **Hyperodon** (*haipəɔdɔn*). *Zool.* [mod.L. (1803), f. Gr. *ὑπερ-ος* that is above, superior, or *ὑπερο-η* palate + *ὀδός*, *ὀδον* (= tooth).] A genus of Cetacea, containing the bottle-nosed whales.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 274/1 (Whales) The Hyperodons, which only have a few teeth. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* i. 278 The great bottle-nose or hyperodon. 1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 155 Among these skeletons there were several hyperodons and other cetacea.

|| **Hyperopia** (*-ōpiā*). *Path.* [f. *HYPER-5* + Gr. *ὤψ*, *ὤψ-α* eye + *-iā* = *HYPERMETROPIA*.] So **Hyperopic** (*-ōpik*) a. = **HYPERMETROPIC**.

1884 H. E. MITCHELL in *N. York Med. J.* 27 Dec. 720 The hyperopic or myopic astigmatism. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hyperopia*. 1889 *Brit. Med. J.* 28 Sept. 702/2 The hyperopic eye.

|| **Hyperostosis** (*haipəɔstɔs*). *Path.* and *Physiol.* Pl. -oses. [f. *HYPER-5* + Gr. *ὀστέον*, *ὀστο-* bone: see -OSTIS.] An overgrowth or increase of bony tissue; hypertrophy of bone; an outgrowth of bone from a bone; exostosis.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 745/2 Cases of hyperostosis in which there is a uniform deposit of bone. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 395 Hyperostosis of the bony meatus. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 117 When the hyperostoses are large they remain in a modified form.

Hence **Hyperostotic** (*-ōstik*) a., affected with hyperostosis.

1867 J. B. DAVIS *Thes. Cranium* 127 This... skull is heavy and hyperostotic, and connected with this state there is a premature closure of the sutures.

Hyperoxidation (*-pksidɔʃən*). [f. *HYPER-4* + *OXIDATION*.] Excessive oxidation.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 164 Due to hyperoxydation of the blood.

Hyperoxide (*-pksid*), *sb.* *Chem.* [f. *HYPER-7* + *OXIDE*.] = **PEROXIDE**.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hyperoxydum*, term employed by Berzelius... a hyperoxide. 1899 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 38 Hyperoxide of lead... may be used.

|| **Hyperoxide**, a. *Obs.* [a. F. *hyperoxyde*, irreg. f. Gr. *ὑπεροξ-ος* exceeding sharp.] Extremely sharp (in form, taste, etc.); very acute or acid.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 209 Hyper-oxide (f. Gr. *ὑπεροξ-ος*); that is to say, uncommonly acute, as in the variety of calcareous-spar, which consists of two rhomboids, of which the one is acute and inverted, and the other much more acute. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hyperoxys*,... superacute; superacid: hyperoxide.

Hyperoxigenate (*-pksidʒəneɪt*), *v.* [f. *HYPER-4* + *OXYGENATE*.] *trans.* To impregnate or combine with an excess of oxygen; to supersaturate with oxygen. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)

1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 223 By surcharging the blood with oxygene, by hyper-oxygenating it, if I may use the expression. *Ibid.* 264 An hyper-oxygenated atmosphere. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* i. 377/2 All those alkaline and earthy salts... are shown... to be hyperoxygenated muriates. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hyperoxygenatus*,... hyperoxygenated.

b. (*humorous nonce-use*, with allusion to Gr. *ὀξύς* sharp, acid.) To impart excess of sourness to. c. 1811 SOUTHEY *Lett. to J. Murray* in *Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) i. 198 An old huckstering grocer... whose natural sourness... is hyperoxygenated by Methodism.

So **Hyperoxygenation**, the action of hyper-oxygenating or condition of being hyperoxygenated; **Hyperoxygenise** *v. trans.* = **HYPEROXYGENATE** (chiefly in pa. pple.).

1793 E. DARWIN in *Beddoes Lett.* 61 Your... reasonings... indicate... hyperoxygenation to be the cause of this fatal disease [consumption]. 1808 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 126 Oxygenized and hyperoxygenized muriatic acids. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 407 The acid supposed to be hyperoxygenized. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 278 Dr. Colton... maintains the absurdity that nitrous oxide produces hyperoxygenation of the blood.

|| **Hyperoxymuriate** (*haipəɔksimiū-riət*). *Chem. Obs.* [f. *HYPER-7* + *OXYMURIATE*.] A salt of 'hyperoxymuriatic' (now called chloric) acid; a chlorate.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. App. 546 Hyperoxymuriates—by heat converted to muriates. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 228 From any of the salts called hyperoxymuriates, oxygene is procured by a dull red heat. 100 grams of the hyperoxymuriate of potassa afford about 114 cubical inches oxygene gas. 1823 [see **CHLORATE**]. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Ort's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 361 Salts... termed chlorates, but formerly hyper-oxy-muriates.

|| **Hyperoxymuriatic**, a. *Chem. Obs.* [f. as prec. + *OXYMURIATIC*.] In *H. acid*, the old name of chloric acid HClO_3 , as containing a larger amount of oxygen than an 'oxymuriatic' (chlorous) acid, HClO_2 .

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. App. 541 The oxymuriatic, the hyperoxymuriatic... acids. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 237 Berthollet... concluded from them, that the oxymuriatic acid had been decomposed during the process; that... another portion combined with an additional dose of oxygen, and was converted into hyperoxymuriatic acid.

Hyperparasite (*-pærāsait*). *Zool.* [f. *HYPER-1* + *PARASITE*.] An animal parasitic upon a parasite, as certain insects in the larval state. So **Hyperparasitic** a., parasitic on or in a parasite; **Hyperparasitism**, the condition of being hyperparasitic, as exemplified by certain *Ichneumonidae* and *Chalcididae*, the larvae of which live in the bodies of other insect parasites.

1886 *Nature* 6 May 16/2 About 25 species of the various parasitic and hyper-parasitic groups [of ants].

Hyperper (*haipə'pɔr*). *Numism.* [ad. med.L. *hyperperum*, -pyrum, ad. Gr. *ὑπερπυρον*, f. *ὑπερ* *HYPER-* + *πῦρ* fire: applied to gold highly refined by fire.] A Byzantine coin; the gold solidus (which at the cession of Crete was rather heavier than a half-sovereign). Cf. Du Cange *Dissert. de inf. avi numismatibus* (Rome 1755) 123.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 94 For each carle loade they giue two webbes of cotton amounting to the value of half an yperpera. 1886 J. BURY in *Trin. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 312 By this compact Bonifacio ceded to Venice Crete and the sum of 100,000 hyperpers.

Hyperphoric (*haipə'fɔrik*), a. [f. *HYPER-1* + Gr. *φορέω*, f. *φέρω* to carry; cf. *ὑπερφέρω* to carry over.] (See quot.)

1889 *Nature* 21 Nov. 49 Changes brought about by the introduction of a new, or the removal of an old mineral (e.g. dolomitization) are treated under the head of hyperphoric change.

Hyperphrygian, *Anc. Mus.*: see **HYPER-2**.

Hyperphysical (*haipə'fizikəl*), a. [f. *HYPER-1* + *PHYSICAL*.] Above or beyond what is physical; supernatural.

1600 Dr. DODDOLL II. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 121 Two sorts of dreams. One sort whereof are only phisicall, .. The other Hyperphysical. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 358 We don't introduce Hyperphysical Causes to defeat Natural, but only unite them, and make them agree. 1820 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 332 Speculations hyperphysical and antiphysical. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. iii. § 4 The existence of God, the soul, and the other hyperphysical objects.

Hence **Hyperphysically** *adv.*, in a hyperphysical manner.

1845 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* i. 210 note, Both the organic motions in the brain... and the representations in the mind itself, hyperphysically determined on occasion of those motions.

Hyperphysics. [f. *HYPER-1* + *PHYSICS*.] The science or subject of supernatural things.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1878 F. FERGUSON *Life Christ* vi. 68 He called upon them to explain physics and metaphysics, hyperphysics and hypophysics.

|| **Hyperplasia** (*haipə'plɔziə*). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *HYPER-5* + Gr. *πλάσις* formation, f. *πλάσσειν* to form. Cf. F. *hyperplasie*.] A form of hypertrophy consisting in abnormal multiplication of the cellular elements of a part or organ; excessive cell-formation.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 593 In either case hyperplasia is the morbid process, but in sclerosis the newly-formed cells persist... while in gummata they are eliminated. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 93 The increased nutritive activity of the elements, which leads to an increase in their size, leads also to an increase in their number, and to the formation of a new tissue, which is similar to that from which it originated—this is termed numerical hypertrophy, or hyperplasia.

So **Hyperplasm** = prec.; **Hyperplastic** (*-plæ'zɪk*), **Hyperplastic** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or exhibiting hyperplasia.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 149 The new formation of lymphatic tissue is in the first place hyperplastic... subsequently, however, it may become heteroplastic. *Ibid.* 258 As the fever subsides, the hyperemia diminishes, the hyperplastic process ceases. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 48 Epithelial hyperplasm, with epidermoid transformation. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hyperplastic*.

Hyperspherical, *Math.*: see **HYPER-3**.

Hypersthene (*haipə'sθɪn*). *Min.* Also **hypersthene**. [ad. F. *hypersthène* (named by Haüy in 1803), f. *HYPER-4* + Gr. *σθένος* strength; from its superior hardness as compared with hornblende, with which it was formerly confounded. The Eng. form is assimilated to the Greek.] A silicate of iron and magnesium, of the pyroxene group, a greenish-black or greenish-grey mineral, closely allied to hornblende, often exhibiting a peculiar metallic lustre.

1808 T. ALLAN *List Min.* 37 Hypersthene. 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Min.* 132 Prismatoidal Schieler-Spar, or Hypersthene. 1849 DANA *Geol.* xvii. (1850) 632 The pearly crystallization of the light grayish-green hypersthene. 1868 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 259 Varieties of hornblende and hypersthene, with chlorites, serpentines and mica, all abound.

b. *attrib.* **Hypersthene rock**: = **HYPERSTHENITE**. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 412/1 Dr. McCulloch... first noticed Hypersthene rocks in Skye and Ardnamurchan. 1859 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 366 The hypersthene mountains are painted in their real blackness. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 4/2 The Cucullins are quite unlike any other mountain group... the coal-black 'hypersthene' rocks of which they are composed being only found in that district.

Hence **Hyperstheno** (*haipə'sθɛnik*) a. 1, related to or containing hypersthene.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 412/1 A dyke of Hypersthene trap was noticed in Radnorshire. *Ibid.*, Hypersthene sienite.

1868 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 259 Most of the veins are filled up with hypersthene rocks. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 127 The term hypersthene granite is applied to an admixture of quartz and hypersthene, with scattered flakes of mica.

|| **Hypersthena** (*haipə'sθɪniə*). *Path.* [mod. L., f. *HYPER-5* + Gr. *σθένος* strength.] Extreme or morbid excitement of the vital powers; the opposite of *asthenia*.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Hence **Hyperstheno** a. 2, relating to, characterized by, or producing hypersthena.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Hyperstheno** (*haipə'sθɪnɔit*). *Min.* [f. *HYPERSTHENE* + *-ITE*.] A dark granite-like aggregate of hypersthene and labradorite; also called **HYPERITE** and **NORITE**.

1849 MURCHISON *Siberia App. C.* 537 'Greenstones'... are different varieties of hypersthenoite and gabbro. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 249 The hypersthenoites, or those rocks which consist of rhombic pyroxene in conjunction with trichilitic felspar.

Hyperthesis (*haipə'θɪsɪs*). [a. Gr. *ὑπερθεσις* transposition, f. *ὑπερ* *HYPER-* + *θεσις* placing.] Transposition, metathesis.

a. *Anc. Pros.* In a logacædic series, the substitution, for a particular foot in one line, strophe, etc., of another foot in a corresponding line, strophe, etc., involving interchange or reversal of the quantities; e.g. the substitution of an iamb (—) for a trochee (—) or vice versa.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

b. *Philol.* Transposition or metathesis of a letter from a particular syllable to the preceding or following syllable, as in Gr. *μέλανα* for *μελάνια*.

1881 in *Ogilvie*.

Hyperthetic (*haipə'θɛtik*), a. [ad. Gr. *ὑπερθετικός* superlative.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperthesis.

|| **Hyperthetical**, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] Superlative.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. Comm. (R.). These hyperthetical or superlative sort of expressions and illustrations.

Hypertrophic (*haipə'trɔfɪk*), a. [f. *HYPER-TROPH-1* + *-IC*.] Of the nature of, affected with, or producing hypertrophy. (Also *fig.*)

1832 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 956 The following Out-slough, or hypertrophic Stanza. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 719/2 The anatomical characters of a hypertrophic brain. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 41 Their hypertrophic or abnormal condition.

b. *Gram.* Characterized by excess of expression.

1874 T. H. KEY *Lang.* 271 In the Old German we find an abundant crop of hypertrophic comparatives from prepositions.

So **Hypertrophical**, a. (Craig 1847).

Hypertrophied (*haipə'trɔfɪd*), a. [f. *HYPER-TROPHY* *sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*.] Affected with hypertrophy; enlarged by excessive growth.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 240/2 This cellular substance seemed to be hypertrophied. 1857 BRACKLEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 603. 532 The marginal sori being seated on the hypertrophied teeth. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 92 The kidney... may become hypertrophied, owing to the loss or incapacity of its fellow.

b. *fig.* Overgrown, excessive.

1879 ROMANES in *19th Cent.* Sept. 414 Such hypertrophied conservatism as this ought not to be allowed to obstruct progress. 1881 — in *Nature* XXXIII. 285 It is hard to be patient with such hypertrophied absurdity.

Hypertrophous (*haipə'trɔfəs*), a. [f. stem of *HYPER-TROPH-1* + *-OUS*.] Characterized by or affected with hypertrophy.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 826/2 The hypertrophous condition. 1876 G. W. BALFOUR *Dis. Heart* ii. 60 The greatly dilated and hypertrophous left ventricle sends forward a wave of blood.

Hypertrophy (*haipə'trɔfi*), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *hypertrophia*, f. Gr. *ὑπερ* (see *HYPER-5*) + *τροφία*, *τροφή* nourishment: cf. *ATROPHY*.] *Physiol.* and *Path.* Enlargement of a part or organ of an animal or plant, produced by excessive nutrition; excessive growth or development. The opposite of *ATROPHY*.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 657 Hypertrophy or dilatation of the heart. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 21 We question... whether this hypertrophy of fruit or vegetables improves their flavour. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 41 The term hypertrophy is applied to enlargement of a part from an increase of its normal constituents, the structure and arrangement remaining essentially unaltered. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 597/2 In many cases hypertrophy cannot be regarded as a deviation from health, but rather on the contrary as indicative of a high degree of nutrition and physical power. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 492 Accumulations of parenchymatous cells... constituting as it were local hypertrophies of the medullary rays.

b. *fig.* Overgrowth.

1856 *Chamb. J.* VI. 131 That hypertrophy of monarchism which grew up under Louis XIV. and in the end destroyed his dynasty. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 419/1 Nights of financial hypertrophy.

Hypertrophy, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*; cf. *ATROPHY v.*] 1. *trans.* To affect with hypertrophy.

1846 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* (ed. 2) xxvii. 314 [The heart] is sooner hypertrophied, sooner attenuated. 1885

W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Desc.* iv. 101 The simple forms of its facial bones, not hypertrophied to make room for the teeth.

2. *intr.* To undergo hypertrophy.
1883 *tr. Ziegler's Pathol. Anat.* i. § 72 (Cent.) When a tissue manifests an abnormal tendency to overgrowth, it is said to hypertrophy.

Hypethral, var. of **HYPETHRAL**.

|| **Hypha** (həi'fā). *Bot.* Pl. *hyphæ* (-fī). [mod.L. (C. L. Willdenow, 1810), ad. Gr. *ὑφή* web.] The structural element of the thallome of Fungi, consisting of long slender branched filaments, usually having transverse septa, and together constituting the *mycelium*.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 14 In Chionyphe Carteri the threads grow over the cysts exactly as the hypha of lichens is represented as growing over the gonidia. 1875 [see **HYPHAL**]. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* i. 23 In most of our forest trees and in many other plants, the root-hairs are replaced by a fungus whose hyphae absorb the products of decay in organic matter. In the same way.

|| **Hyphemia**, -emia (hif-, həi'fī-mīā). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ὑφ-* = *ὑπό* under + *αἷμα* blood; cf. Gr. *ὑφαίματος* blood-shot. In mod.F. *hyphémie*.] a. Deficiency of blood. b. Extravasation of blood. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Hyphane**, -one (həi'fān). *Bot.* [mod.L. (1801) arbitrarily f. Gr. *ὑφάνειν* to weave.] A genus of palms with branching stems, found in Arabia, Africa, and Madagascar. One species, *H. Thebaica*, is the DOUM-palm. Also *attrib.*

1876 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. viii. 239 Hyphene palms. 1881 *Ed. Words* Jan. 37 Among other vegetable curiosities were the hyphene—the only branching member of the palm family.

Hyphæresis, -eresis (hi-, həi'fī-rī'sis). *Gram.* [a. Gr. *ὑφαίρεσις* a taking away from under, omission: cf. *aphæresis*.] The omission of a letter or syllable in the body of a word.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Syllabic hyphæresis.

Hyphal (həi'fāl), a. *Bot.* [f. **HYPHA** + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the hypha of a fungus.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 267 In *Usnea barbata* the growth in length and thickness and the internal differentiation of the tissue depend entirely on the hyphae, and the gonidia behave like foreign bodies in the hyphal tissue. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 90 The spores and developing hyphal filaments become surrounded by dense clusters of leucocytes.

† **Hyphæar**. *Obs.* [a. L. *hyphear* (Pliny), a. Gr. (Arcadian) *ὑφear*, a kind of mistletoe growing on pines or firs.] A kind of mistletoe.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 496 A difference there is in the Hyphæar and Mistletoe, on what tree soever they are found. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i. Whose muting on those trees doth make to grow Rots curing hyphear, and the mistletoe.

† **Hyphægetic**, a. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ὑφαιγητικός* fitted for guiding (applied to Plato's expository dialogues).] Of guiding or directing nature.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 175/1 Of Platonick discourse there are two kinds, Hyphægetic, and Exegetic.

Hyphen (həi'fēn), sb. [a. late L. *hyphen*, a. late Gr. *ῥήφην*, subst. use of adv. *ὑφέν* together, in one, f. *ὑφ*, *ὑπό* under + *έν* one.]

The hyphen of the Greek grammarians was the sign υ, placed under a compound, to indicate that it was not to be read as two words: in this sense the word is sometimes used technically by Palaeographers.]

1. A short dash or line (-) used to connect two words together as a compound; also, to join the separated syllables of a word, as at the end of a line; or to divide a word into parts for etymological or other purposes.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 41 He would have us to read these two last words in one, by way of *ὑφάρ*, thus.] c. 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 23 Hyphen is, as it were, a band uniting whole words joined in composition; as, a hand-maid [etc.]. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.*, *Bellum Scribent.*, What a sight it is, to see writers committed together by the ears, for ceremonies, syllables, points, colons, commas, hyphens, and the like? 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hyphen*... is used, either when two words are joyned together, for the more conciseness of expression, as *Self-interest*; or when one part of a word concludes the former Line, and the one begins the next. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 209 When the two elements of the compound are only partially blended, a hyphen is put between them.

b. Applied to the 'plus' sign (+). 1850 DAUBENY *Atomic The.* iii. (ed. 2) 105 In Berzelius's method... to express compound salts, the symbols for each were brought together by means of an hyphen +.

2. *transf.* a. A short pause between two syllables in speaking.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Spl. Gipsy* i. 15 Whistles low notes or seems to thrum his lute As a mere hyphen 'twixt two syllables Of any steadier man. 1873 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* x. 208 With hyphens of silence between each two syllables.

b. A small connecting link. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 169 It was a bridge for migrations. It was a hyphen, connecting different races. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 21 June 5/8 M. de Lesseps, who is the sworn foe of all such geographical hyphens [isthmuses].

Hyphen (həi'fēn), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To join by a hyphen; to write (a compound) with a hyphen.

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 306 The

Englishman imagines all words connected by apposition to be hyphenated together, and inflects them as a single word. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Introd. 23 Many specialized combinations... are often not even hyphenated. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatula* 128 The Joneses, when their father was induced to move from Shepherd's Bush to Kensington, showed their gratitude to their mother by hyphening her name with their own... 'The Misses Robinson-Jones'. 1894 *Sunday Sch. Times* (Philad.) 3 Feb., On the principle that words should not be hyphenated unless absolutely necessary.

Hyphenate (həi'fēn'it), v. [f. **HYPHEN** sb. + -ATE.] *trans.* = **HYPHEN** v.

1894 *Guardian* 14 Sept. 1358 We ought to hyphenate 'noble-simple' [Shaks. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 133]. Cloten is noble by rank, but 'simple', that is, a clown, by nature and habit.

Hence **Hyphenated** ppl. a.; also **Hyphenation**, the action of joining by a hyphen.

1854 N. & Q. 1st Ser. V. 124/2 The Germans giving the hyphenated title thus. 1886 *19th Cent.* May 700 Arbitrary italicising, meaningless bracketing, and senseless hyphenation. 1893 E. COUES *Exp. Lewis & Clark* I. 66 In the text... the name usually stands Council-bluff, in one hyphenated word.

Hyphenic (həi'fēnik), a. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a hyphen.

1854 N. & Q. 1st Ser. IV. 204/1 The following I should call a hyphenic error.

Hyphenise (həi'fēn'iz), v. [f. **HYPHEN** sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* = **HYPHEN** v.

1869 *South. Rev.* July 59 A flood of absurdities, many of which are badly hyphenised elongations of existing vocables. 1879 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 4/6 The reconciliation of Austria and Hungary, and the predominance of the latter in a hyphenized monarchy.

Hence **Hyphenisation**, the action of joining or writing with a hyphen.

1854 N. & Q. 1st Ser. IV. 204/1 A neglect of mental hyphenization often leads to mistake as to an author's meaning. 1894 *Sunday Sch. Times* (Philad.) 3 Feb., No two writers, probably, would agree as to the hyphenization of any fifty words taken at random.

Hyphomycetous (hif-, həi'fō-maisētəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Hyphomycetes* (f. Gr. *ὑφή* web + *μύκης* fungi) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the *Hyphomycetes*, a group of fungi consisting simply of hyphae (Martius *Flora Crypt.* Erlang. 1817).

1889 GARNSEY *tr. De Barry's Fungi* II. v. 172 The *Entyloameae*... are simple hyphomycetous forms.

Hypidiomorph (hipi'diō-mō'fīk), a. *Min.* [mod. f. (Rosenbusch) *hyp-*, **HYPO** + **IDIMORPHIC**.] Partially or incompletely idiomorphic.

1888 A. C. LAWSON in *Amer. Geologist* Apr. 204 The order being first plagioclase in more or less idiomorphic lath-shaped individuals lying in all positions, then augite generally allotriomorphic, sometimes hypidiomorphic.

Hence **Hypidiomorphically** adv.

1888 W. S. BAYLEY in *Amer. Naturalist* Mar. 209 The rock is hypidiomorphically granular.

Hypinosis (hipinō'sis). *Path.* [f. **HYPO** + Gr. *ῥήσις*, *iv-ōs* tissue + -OSIS.] A diseased state of the blood in which the quantity of fibrin is below the normal; opp. to *hyperinosis*.

1845 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 296 These researches exhibit less of the characters of hypinosis than those instituted on the blood at the commencement of continued fever. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 704 Hypinosis may be a result of hæmorrhage.

Hence **Hypinotic** a., pertaining to hypinosis.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypiodic, -iodous, etc.: see **HYPO-IODIC**, etc.

Hypish, obs. form of **HYPIPHIS**.

|| **Hypnæsthesia** (hipnēs'tēsis). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ὑπνός* sleep + *αἰσθησις* perception, feeling.] Sleepy feeling; dulled sensibility; drowsiness.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Hence **Hypnæsthetic** a., affected with hypnæsthesia.

1889 *Lancet* 28 Dec. 1331/1 Many of these pathological phenomena are simply the hypnæsthetic nerves picking up the physiological sights, sounds, and sensations.

Hypnagogic (hipnāgō'dzīk), a. [ad. F. *hypnagogique*, f. Gr. *ὑπνός* sleep + *ἀγῶγος* leading, f. *ἀγείν* to lead.] Properly, inducing or leading to sleep; in quot. = that accompanies falling asleep.

1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 390 The 'hypnagogic' hallucination was as truly the projection of the perceiver's own mind as the dream. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 215 Hallucinations like the 'hypnagogic illusions' with which many people are familiar.

|| **Hypnale**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *hypnalē* (Solinus), a. Gr. *ὑπναλέη*, fem. of *ὑπναλέος* sending to sleep, f. *ὑπνός* sleep.] (See quot.)

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P.R.* xviii. x. (1495) 763 Ympnalis is a manere of adder that sleeth wyth slepe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 560 The Dipsas kills those whom she stingeeth with thurst. The Hypnale with sleep, as befell to Cleopatra. 1625 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 440 Those whom the Hypnale stingeeth die with sleep.

Hypnic (hip'nik), a. *rare*. [ad. Gr. *ὑπνικ-ός*, f. *ὑπνός* sleep.] Of, pertaining to, or inducing sleep. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypnic*, having power to produce sleep.

Hypno- (hip'nō), before a vowel *hypn-*, combining form of Gr. *ὑπνός* sleep. The compounds in Greek were not numerous, and all those employed in English are new formations, and chiefly pathological terms.

Hypnobate [Gr. *-βατης* walker], a sleep-walker (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hypnocyat** (hip'nōsist) *Biol.*, an encysted protozoan which remains quiescent and does not develop spores. **Hypnodylic** (-di'lik) a. [ODYLIC], pertaining to an 'odylic force' producing the hypnotic state; so **Hypno-dylism**, the practice of using this force. **Hypnogenesis**, **Hypnogeny**, induction of the hypnotic state; so **Hypnogenetic**, -genic, **Hypnogenous** *adjs.*, producing the hypnotic state; *rarely*, producing sleep. **Hypnogenetically** *adv.*, by hypnogenesis. **Hypnology** [cf. F. *hypnologie*], the part of physiological science which deals with the phenomena of sleep; hence **Hypnologic**, -ical *adjs.*, of or pertaining to hypnology. **Hypnologist**, one versed in hypnology. **Hypnophobia**, **Hypnophoby** [Gr. *-φοβία*, f. *φόβος* fear; cf. F. *hypnophobie*], a morbid dread of falling asleep (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hence **Hypnophobic** a. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Hypnoscope** [Gr. *ὑπνός* see -SCOPE], an instrument used to ascertain if a person is a hypnotic subject. **Hypnosophist**, an adept in **Hypnosophy** [Gr. *σοφία* wisdom], knowledge of the phenomena of sleep. **Hypnosperm**, -spore *Bot.*, an oospore or zygospor (in the *Algae*) which, after fertilization, passes through a period of rest before germinating; a resting cell or spore; so **Hypnosporange**, **Hypnosporangium** *Bot.*, a sporangium containing hypnosporos; **Hypnosporio** a., of the nature of a hypnosporos.

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 841/2 The sclerotia are similar in nature to the 'hypnocyts of other Protozoa. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 258 The [Amœba] when in a state of repose... forms a spherical or oval ball... It sometimes occurs in this condition surrounded by a delicate membrane forming a 'hypnocyts'. It is then 'resting', owing to drought or plentiful nutrition. 1889 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/7 'Hypnodylic operators are born, not made. *Ibid.*, The phenomena of 'hypnodylism in actual operation. *Ibid.*, The scope of hypnotism and odylism, the aspects of 'hypnogenesis, the conditions of odyllic force. 1897 E. GURNEY in *Mind* Apr. 214 Certain recent events, however, have given special importance to this topic of trance-induction or 'hypnogeny', and have raised... the question of the efficacy of psychological influence as a 'hypnogenetic agent. 1888 *Science* 9 Nov. 222 Physical methods [of hypnotization], especially hypnogenetic zones, do not exist except as the results of suggestion. 1884 *Land. Med. Rec.* Aug. 360 We call those substances 'hypnogenic' which, when administered, may cause sleep. 1889 *Fortw. Rev.* May 137 The so-called 'hysterogenic' and 'hypnogenic' pressure points. 1886 F. W. H. MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* Oct. 127 No attempt... has been made to correlate this 'hypnogenetic force or suggestion at a distance with hypnogenic agencies employed in the subject's actual presence. *Ibid.* note, I must adopt from the French the word 'hypnogeny' for the production of hypnotic states. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hypnologic', of or belonging to hypnology. 1847 CRAIG, 'Hypnological. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 203 Azam has repeated Mr. Braid's hypnological experiments, and finds that catalepsy and anesthesia can be obtained in the way he indicates. 1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 681/2 An advertising 'hypnologist' whom I allowed to try his art upon the sleepless individual. 1833 DUNGLISON (Worcester), 'Hypnology. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hypnology, the part of hygiene which treats of the doctrine of sleep. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, 'Hypnophobia, term for fear or dread of sleep; also a term for Ephialtes, or night-mare; 'hypnophoby. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 212/2 He [Dr. J. Ochorowicz] finds that by hanging a magnetic tube, which he calls a 'hypnoscope', from the index finger, sensations of a peculiar description are realized. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 3/2 Experiments have proved that about 30 per cent. of mankind can be subjected to mesmeric influences, while on the rest the hypnoscope has no effect. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Aug. 196/1 Every 'hypnosophist... has his own little private dodge for smuggling himself over the frontier of the land of Nod. *Ibid.*, The term 'hypnosophy is new, perhaps, but it looks rather neat and convenient. *Ibid.*, Hypnosophy stands to scientific discussion of the facts about sleep as theosophy stands to religion. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 266 It [the zygosperm] then remains dormant through the winter as a resting cell or 'hypnosperm, germinating in the spring.

Hypnoid (hip'noid), a. *Bot.* [f. **HYPN**-UM + -OID.] Belonging or akin to the genus *Hypnum*.

1851 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 481 The surrounding rocks are covered with jungermannias and hypnoid mosses.

Hypnone (hip'nōn). *Med.* [a. F. *hypnone*, f. Gr. *ὑπνός* sleep + -ONE.] A name given to acetophenone, C₆H₅.CO.CH₃, as a hypnotic.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypnone*,... Dujardin-Beaumez's term for phenylmethyl-ketone or acetophenone. A colourless, very mobile liquid... obtained by distilling a mixture of calcium benzoate and acetate. 1888 *Medical News* (U.S.) 19 May 547/2 Various other hypnotics have been more recently proposed, such as... hypnone and methylal.

Hypnophilous (hipnō'filōs), a. [f. Gr. *ὑπνο-φίλος* loving.] (See quot.)

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypnophilous*, growing among the mosses.

Hypnosis (hipnō'sis). *Phys.* [f. Gr. type **ὑπνωσις*, n. of action f. *ὑπνός* to put to sleep. Cf. F. *hypnose* morbid sleep.]

1. 'The inducement or the gradual approach of sleep' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 765 It invariably produced hypnosis and contraction of the pupil in him.

2. Artificially produced sleep: esp. that induced by hypnotism; the hypnotic state.

188a *Quain's Dict. Med.* 973 The too ready adoption of hypnosis or Braidism may do harm rather than good. 189a *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 27 Aug. 459 The stages of hypnosis attained, varied from a slight degree of drowsiness to deep trance. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 2/1 The waking from hypnosis occurs through immediate action of the imagination, the command to wake up, or through sense [etc.]. 1898 *Times* 13 July 4/1 Any suggestion offered to a person during hypnosis has an exaggerated effect on his mind.

Hypnotic (hipnɒ'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *F. hypnotique* (16th c. in *Paré*), ad. late *L. hypnoticus*, *a. Gr. ὑπνωτικός* inclined to sleep, sleepy; also, putting to sleep, narcotic, *f. ὑπνέω* to put to sleep. In 2, short for *neuro-hypnotic*: see HYPNOTISM.]

A. adj. 1. Inducing sleep; soporific. 1855 *HART Anat. Ur.* 1. ii. 31 Not neglecting hypnotic, cordial, and deopiliative medicines. 1798 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 300 Hypnotic Draughts constantly repeated. 1876 *T. Bryant Pract. Surg.* 1. 249 The hydrate of chloral is a drug of great value as possessing hypnotic qualities without the evils attendant on other drugs of this class.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hypnotism or 'nervous sleep'; accompanied by hypnotism; producing hypnotism, hypnotizing.

1843 *BRAID Neurohypnol.* 7 In respect to the Neuro-Hypnotic state induced by the method explained in this treatise. *Ibid.* 14 The method I now recommend for inducing the hypnotic condition. 1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 696/2 Some remarkable connection between the state of the eyes and condition of the brain and spinal cord, during the hypnotic state. 1874 *MAUDSLEY Reasons, in Ment. Dis.* vii. 238 In the hypnotic or so-called mesmeric state. 1884 *E. Gurney in Mind* Jan. 115 A gradual and continuous decline of hypnotic waking into hypnotic sleep. 189a *Times* 13 July 3/6 If they were going to suggest that the will had been obtained by hypnotic suggestion.

3. Susceptible to hypnotism; hypnotizable. 1881 *Standard* 29 Jan. The unfortunate young man was 'hypnotic'. 189a *E. HART in Brit. Med. Jnl.* 3 Dec. 1220 The confirmed and trained hypnotic subject is a maimed individual in mind and body.

B. sb. 1. An agent that produces sleep; a sedative or soporific drug.

1681 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Hypnotic*, a medicine that causes sleep. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 489 Hypnotics are oftentimes in this Disease. 1707 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 70 Evident to all who know the nature and operation of hypnotics. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* II. 57 (1879) 576 The droning voice of a heavy reader on a dull subject, is often a most effectual hypnotic. 1876 *HARLEY Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 344 In moderate doses chloral hydrate is a pure hypnotic.

2. A person under the influence of hypnotism. 1888 *C. L. NORTON in N. Amer. Rev.* June 705 It is a recognized fact that the senses of hypnotics fall completely under the control of the hypnotizer. 1893 *E. HART in Brit. Med. Jnl.* 11 Feb. 302 The hypnotic under the influence of suggestion is capable of becoming a dangerous lunatic of a new kind.

+Hypnotical (hipnɒ'tikəl), *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*] = prec. A. 1.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 112 Their similitude to Hypnotical medicaments.

Hence **Hypnotically** *adv.*, in a hypnotic manner; by means of hypnotism.

1700 *D. G. Harangues Quack Doctors* 15 It affecteth the Cure. *Hypnotically*. 1883 *19th Cent.* Oct. 708 It would be a conceivable hypothesis that the trance condition is produced hypnotically. 1892 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/1 The Hypnotiser...hypnotically suggested her visions.

Hypnotism (hipnɒ'tiz'm), [f. *HYPNOT-IO* + *-ISM*. This word is due to Dr. James Braid of Manchester, who in 1842 introduced the term *neuro-hypnotism* for 'the state or condition of nervous sleep', and in 1843 used the shortened form *hypnotism*, when the context made the sense plain.]

1. The process of hypnotizing, or artificially producing a state in which the subject appears to be in a deep sleep, without any power of changing his mental or physical condition, except under the influence of some external suggestion or direction, to which he is involuntarily and unconsciously obedient. On recovering from this condition, the person has usually no remembrance of what he has said or done during the hypnotic state. The term is also applied to the branch of science which deals with the production of this state, and its causes and phenomena. See BRAIDISM, MESMERISM.

The usual way of inducing the state consists in causing a person to look fixedly, for several minutes, with complete concentration of the attention, at a bright or conspicuous object placed above and in front of the eyes at so short a distance that the convergence of the optic axes can only be accomplished with effort.

1842 *BRAID in Trans. Brit. Assoc.* (29 June), Practical Essay on the Curative Agency of Neuro-Hypnotism. 1843 *Neurohypnol.* 13 By the term 'Neuro-Hypnotism' then, is to be understood 'nervous sleep'; and, for the sake of brevity, suppressing the prefix 'neuro', by the terms—*Hypnotic*, will be understood 'The state or condition of nervous sleep'; *Hypnotize*, 'To induce nervous sleep'; *Hypnotized*, 'One who has been put into the state of nervous sleep'; *Hypnotism*, 'Nervous sleep'; *Hypnotist*, 'One who practises Neuro-Hypnotism'. 1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 695/2 Modes of inducing somnambulism...practised...under the designation of hypnotism. 1852 *BRAID (title)* Magic, Witchcraft, Animal Magnetism, Hypnotism and Electro-Biology (ed. 3). 1883 *19th Cent.* Oct. 606 Under the name of Hypnotism, the subject has after a long interval reappeared on the scientific horizon. 189a *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 27 Aug. 459 Hypnotism is an agent of great value in the treatment of chronic alcoholism. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 1/3 Hypnotism is the science which deals with the phenomena of a peculiar mental state produced by artificial means. 1898 *Times* 14 July 14/3 The habitual use of hypnotism on women is greatly injurious, both morally and intellectually.

2. The state thus induced: the hypnotized or hypnotic condition.

1843 [see sense 1]. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 760 This induced him [Braid] to give another name, Hypnotism, to the state in which persons are thus placed. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. Acus* 11 Feb. 139/2 Hypnotism, or nervous sleep, now exciting so much attention in the French medical world. 186a *LYTTON Str. Story* II. 215 The enchanters and magicians arrived...at the faculty of inducing fits of hypnotism, trance, mania. 1876 *C. M. DAVIES Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 98 Swedenborg had the power of inducing, in his own case, a state clearly the same as what we now call mesmerism or hypnotism.

3. Sleepiness or sleep artificially induced by any means; also *fig.*

1860 *I. TAYLOR Spir. Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 27 He has fallen into a sort of Biblical hypnotism, or artificial slumber, under the influence of which the actual meaning of words and phrases fails to rouse attention. 1875 *H. C. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 23, I have given a hypodermic injection of a grain of morphia to a man, inducing a degree of hypnotism. 1885 *Times* 15 Dec. 9 The country will be the gainer by the hypnotism of the one party and the forbearance of the other.

Hypnotist (hipnɒ'tist), [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] One who studies or practises hypnotism; a hypnotizer. Also *attrib.*

1843 [see HYPNOTISM 1]. 1884 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* I. v. 12 Results which indicate a special sympathy or 'rapport' between a hypnotist or mesmerist and a sensitive 'subject'. 1890 *Athenum* 10 May 603/1 The cleverest hypnotists have recently told us that they cannot induce a victim to commit an act altogether repugnant to his or her moral character. 1893 *E. HART in Brit. Med. Jnl.* 18 Feb. 363 The hypnotist faith-curer of the hospital ward and the priestly faith-curer of the grotto are in truth utilising the same human elements.

Hence **Hypnotistic** *a.*, relating to hypnotists or hypnotism.

Hypnotize (hipnɒ'taɪz), *v.* [f. as *HYPNOT-IO* + *-IZE* in *F. hypnotiser*.] *trans.* To put into a hypnotic state; to place under the influence of hypnotism; to mesmerize. Also *to hypnotize into* (a state or belief). Also *absol.*

1843 [see HYPNOTISM 1]. 1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 703/1 Observations upon individuals hypnotized by Mr. Braid. 1880 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 4 Sept. 382 The natural normal state of those who may be readily hypnotized. 189a *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/5 They hypnotized themselves into believing in it. 189a *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 3 Dec. 1219 Anyone can hypnotize, and every one can hypnotize if he is patient enough, and either scientifically intelligent or ignorantly fanatic. 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 Feb. 2/4 Houses of Representatives have been hypnotized into subservience.

Hence **Hypnotizing** *ppl. a.*; **Hypnotizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Hypnotisable**, capable of being hypnotized. **Hypnotisability** (hipnɒ'taɪzəb'lɪ'ti), capability of being hypnotized. **Hypnotisation**, the action of hypnotizing, or condition of being hypnotized. **Hypnotiser**, one who hypnotizes.

1888 *Amer. Jnl. Psychol.* May 520 To furnish a criterion of the 'hypnotizability' of the subject. 1885 *Eng. Mechanic* 13 Feb. 512 The number of 'hypnotisable' subjects. 1883 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* I. v. 67 After a very short course of 'hypnotisation'. 189a *Spectator* 2 Jan. 26/2 Horses are very susceptible to hypnotization. 1843 'Hypnotized' [see HYPNOTISM 1]. 1880 *ROMANES in 19th Cent.* Sept. 475 When he clattered his teeth, the hypnotised patient repeated the movement. 1883 *Ibid.* Oct. 701 The 'subject' mimics or obeys his 'hypnotiser' in a quite mechanical way. 1889 *Athenum* 25 May 661/1 He meets the monk Helio-bas...reputed hypnotizer and mesmerist. 1843 *BRAID Neurohypnol.* 7 It was alleged that my mode of 'hypnotizing' was no novelty. 1883 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* I. v. 63 The hypnotizing process may carry a 'sensitive' subject in a minute...into hypnotic sleep.

Hypnotoid (hipnɒ'tɔɪd), *a.* [f. *HYPNOT-IO* + *-OID*.] Like or resembling the hypnotic state.

1887 *E. Gurney in Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Res.* Dec. 201 This young lady had a wonderful hypnotoid sensitiveness, by which she was sometimes able to make unconscious estimates.

Hypnum (hipnəm), *Bot. Pl.* *hypnum*, *hypna*. [mod. *L.*, ad. *Gr. ὑπνον* (Theophr.) 'moss growing on trees'.] A large genus of pleurocarpous mosses; feather-moss.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. The branches of the *Hypnum* are usually spread about upon the ground, and are perennial. *Ibid.* The family of the *Hypna* is very numerous. 1837 *JOHNSTON in Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. No. 5. 155 Amongst *hypna* in spongy places. 1857 *THOREAU Autumn* (1894) 138 One whole side, the upper, was covered with green *hypnum*.

Hypo (hɪ'pɒ), *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Also 8 *hippo*, *hyppo*, 9 *pl. (rare) hypos*. [Abbreviation of *HYPOCHONDRIA*: cf. *HYF.*] Morbid depression of spirits.

1711 *MANDEVILLE (title)* A Treatise of the Hypochondriack and Hysterick Passion vulgarly call'd the Hypo in Men and Vapours in Women. 1775 *BAILEY Frasn. Collog.* 163 When he's neither in a Passion, nor in the Hippo, nor in

Liquor. 1738 [see *HYF.*]. 1796-66 *AMORY Y. Buncle* (1770) III. 157 A chronic hyppo. 1851 *H. MELVILLE Whale* i. 1 When my hypos get the upper hand of me. 1860 *Mrs. Stowe Oldtown F.* 333 Alleging as a reason that 'it would bring on her hypos'.

Hypo (hɪ'pɒ), *sb.* 2 *Photogr.* [Abbreviation of *HYPOSULPHITE*.] The salt formerly called hypsulphite, now thiosulphate, of soda, used for fixing photographic pictures. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Photogr. News Alm. in Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) I. 155/1 A little will be lost in the hypo fixing bath. *Ibid.* 155/2 The proof assumes a disagreeable red hue after it is fixed with the hypo. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 11. 76 Hypo is cheap, and can be bought at nearly every drug store. *Ibid.* 274 The action of restrainers and retarders, of hypo-eliminators.

Hypo- (hɪ'pɒ, hɔɪ'pɒ), before vowels also *hyp-*, *prelfix*, repr. *Gr. ὑπο-, ὑπ-* (*f. ὑπό* prep. and adv. 'under' = *L. sub*), largely employed in Greek in the formation of verbs, adjectives, and substantives.

With verbs, and their derivatives, *υπο-* had the senses 'under, beneath, down, from below; underhand, secretly; in a subordinate degree, slightly'. With adjectives and substantives, *υπο-* had the local sense 'beneath, under' in a prepositional relation to the substantive implied in the radical part, or the sense 'in a lower relation, in a lower degree, slightly, somewhat, a little' in an adverbial relation. Few Greek words containing the prefix came down through late *L.* and *Fr.* into English; the only ones of ME. age being the ecclesiastical words *hypocrite* and *hypocrisy*, found soon after 1200 (the derivatives, *hypocritic*, *-al*, etc. are later, of 16th c.). A few technical words, e.g. *hypocarsia*, *hypostasis*, occur (though hardly as Eng.) in end of 14th c.; a considerable number, including *hypochondria*, *-chondria*, *hypostatic*, *hypotenuse*, *hypothec*, *hypothesis*, *hypotracheum*, *hypotyposis*, appear in 16th c., and others, as *hypocaust*, *hypogaster*, *-gastrium*, *hypogaeal*, in 17th c. But the great majority of the *hypo-* formations belong to the vocabulary of modern science, and have no actual Greek prototypes, but are formed (usually) on Greek elements, and more or less in accordance with Greek principles of word-formation. *Hypo-* has not, like *hyper-*, become a living element, capable of being prefixed at will to words of any origin.

The first vowel in *Gr. ὑπο-*, *L. hypo-*, is short, and all the early vowels in English were introduced with the *y* short, as in *hypocrite*, *hypocrisy*, etc. The *y* is marked as short in all compounds with *hypo-* in Pronouncing Dictionaries down to the middle of the 19th c. Some later Dictionaries, while retaining short *y* under stress, primary or secondary, as in *hypocaust*, *hypothetic*, make it long (ai) in unaccented syllables, as in *hypothesis*, *hypotenuse*. But the later tendency in the South of England has been to treat *y* in all positions except before two consonants as (ai), and, against etymology and history, to say *hypocaulphate*, *hypostatical*, etc.

1. In words from Greek: the most important of these are *hypochondria*, *hypocrisy*, *hypocrite*, *hypotenuse*, *hypothec*, *hypothesis*, and their derivatives.

2. In modern formations, with sense 'under, beneath, below', of relative position; sometimes antithetical to terms in *EPI-* or *HYPER-*. In one set (a), *hypo-* has a prepositional relation governing the *sb.* occurring or implied in the following element, as in *hypobasal*, *HYPOBRANCHIAL*, *HYPODERMIC*, *HYPOGLOSSAL*; in another (b), *hypo-* qualifies the second element adverbially or attributively, signifying that this is itself the *neither* or *lower* of two (or more), as in *HYPOBLAST*, *hypomere*, *hypozoa* (animals low in the scale).

3. *Mus.* a. Prefixed to the names of musical modes in *hypodorian*, *-dorian*, *-ionian*, *-lydian*, *-mixolydian*, *-phrygian*, to denote either (a) the grave modes in Ancient Greek music, beginning at a definite interval below the ordinary *Æolian*, *Dorian*, etc. or (b) the 'plagal' modes in mediæval music, each of which has a compass a fourth below that of the corresponding 'authentic' mode. b. Also formerly in names of intervals measured downwards, as *hypodiapason*, *-diapente*, *-diatessarion*, *-ditone* (see *DIAPASON*, etc.). (Cf. *HYPER-*.)

1897 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 98 If the leading part were highest, then would they call it [a Fuge] in hypodiatesaron, which is the fourth beneath. 1691 *J. [REAKE] Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 260 Clio with the Moon move after the Hypodorian manner. *Ibid.* 261 Urania also doth the eight create And musick Hypo-Lydian elevate. 1760 *STILES Anc. Greek Music in Phil. Trans.* LI. 712 We have already shown the Hypodorian mese to have been in *e*, the Hypophrygian in *f*, and the Hypolydian in *g*. *Ibid.* The Hypoionian mese was inserted in *f* natural, and the Hypoæolian in *g* natural, at a fourth respectively from the Ionian and Æolian. 1844 *BECK & FELTON tr. Munk's Metres* 290 The Mixolydian and Hypolydian were subordinate species of the Lydian (mood). 1867 *MACFARREN Harmony* i. 17. 1897 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 6/4 Much fun was made of a sailor's ditty said to be written in the hypomixolydian mode.

4. 'To some extent', 'slightly', 'somewhat', in many adjectives; similarly in substantives, with the sense 'slight' or 'deficient'. These words belong chiefly to pathology, and are the opposites of similar formations beginning with *HYPER-* II.

5. In Chemistry, *hypo-* (in contrast to *HYPER-*) is used to name an oxygen compound lower in the series than that having the simple name without *hypo-*; thus, *sulphurous acid* = H_2SO_3 , *hyposulphurous acid* = H_2SO_2 , *vanadic oxide* V_2O_5 , *hypovanadic oxide* V_2O_4 (VO_2), *vanadious oxide* V_2O_5 , *hypovanadious oxide* V_2O_4 (VO).

II. The more important words belonging to all these groups appear in their alphabetical order as main words; others of less importance or less frequent use follow here. (In many of these the immediate derivation is obvious, they being simply formed by prefixing *hypo-* to another word, the etymology of which will be found in its place: e. g. *hypozootic*, f. *hypo-* + *azotic*, etc.)

Hypoantimonate *Chem.*, a salt of antimony tetroxide. **Hypocaria** *pl. Ichthyol.* [Gr. *φάρων* little egg], a pair of protuberant oval ganglia developed beneath the optic lobes of osseous fishes; hence **Hypocarian** *a.* **Hypocastic** *a.* *Chem.* = **Hypocastite**; hence **Hypocastite** = hypocastite acid, $H_2N_2O_5$ (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886). **Hypobasal** *a.* *Bot.*, applied to the lower of the two cells or portions of the oospore of vascular cryptogams (cf. *EPIBASAL*). **Hypobole** (*hippobolē*) *Rhet.* [Gr. *υποβολή*, f. *υποβάλλειν* to throw under, suggest], the mentioning and refuting of objections which might be brought against the speaker's case by an opponent. **Hypocatharsis** *Med.* [*CA-THARSIS*], a slight purging; so **Hypocathartic** *a.* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886). **Hypochil** (*-kil*), **Hypochilium** (*-kilium*) *Bot.* [Gr. *χειλος* lip], the basal portion of the labellum of an orchid (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Hypochlorin** *Chem.* [Gr. *χλωρός* green], Pringsheim's name for a substance found in every plant-cell which contains chlorophyll. **Hypoclidium** (*-klai-diūm*) *Ornith.* [Gr. *κλειδ*, *κλειδ*-key], the interclavicular element of the clavicles of a bird, seen in the merrythought of a fowl; hence **Hypoclidian** *a.* **Hypocoon**, a semicolon. **Hypocoon** *Zool.* [*COON*], the sixth cusp of the upper molar tooth of mammals of the group *Bunodontia*. **Hypocorystalline** *a.* *Min.*, consisting of crystals contained in a non-crystalline or massive mineral substance. **Hypocycle** *nonce-wd.* (see quot., and cf. *EPICYCLE*). **Hypodactylum** *Ornith.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger], the lower surface of a bird's toe (Mayne, 1855). **Hypodeacon** [Gr. *υποδιάκονος* under-servant], a subdeacon. **Hypoderma-tomy** *Med.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin + *τομή* cutting], incision of a subcutaneous part (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886). **Hypodermoolysis** (*-damp'klisis*) *Med.* [Gr. *κλύσις* a washing, drenching], the injection of nutrient fluids under the skin in the collapse from cholera or other exhausting diseases. **Hypodistole** (*-dai'stolē*) *Gr. Gram.* [Gr. *υποδιαστολή*] = *DIASTOLE* 3 (q. v., quot. 1833). **Hypodicrotous** (*-dai'krotos*) *a.* *Phys.*, having a slight secondary wave in each pulse-beat. **Hypodidascalic** [ad. Gr. *υποδιδάσκαλος*: see *DIDASCALIC*], an under-teacher, an usher. **Hypodigmatical** *a.* [Gr. *υποδειγματικός*], indicating by way of example or symbol. **Hypodrome** [med. L. *hypodromum* (see *Du Cange*), f. Gr. *ὑπό* under + *δρόμος* course], a roofed porch or colonnade. **Hypodynamic** *a.* *Path.*, characterized by weakness or prostration (cf. *ADYNAMIC*). **Hypo-ellipsisoid** *Geom.*, a curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle or ellipse rolling along the inside of an ellipse (cf. *HYPOCYCLOID*). **Hypogaeic** (*-dgi'k*) *Chem.*, a salt of hypogaeic acid. **Hypogaeic** (*-dgi'k*) *a.* *Chem.* [f. mod. L. (*Arachis*) *hypogaea* the earth-nut; see *HYPOGEAN*], in *hypogaeic acid*: see quot. **Hypogaeoid** [f. Gr. *υπόγειος* underground, *HYPOGEAN* + *οἶδος* way], a branch of applied mathematics, by which subterranean distances and directions are ascertained; subterranean surveying. **Hypogenous** (*-p'dzēnos*) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. *γενής* produced], (a) growing upon the under surface of leaves; (b) growing beneath the surface. **Hypognathism**, hypognathous conformation. **Hypognathous** *a.* *Ornith.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], having the under mandible longer than the upper. **Hypogram** [Gr. *υπόγραμμα* something written below] (see quot.). **Hypophyal** *a.* *Anat.* [see *HYO-*, *HYOIN*], forming the base of the hyoid arch; also as *sb.*, that part of the hyoid arch which lies between the stylohyal and basibranchial. **Hypokleimetry** [Gr. *υποκείμενον* underlying substance or essence + *-METRY*] (see quot.). **Hypokinetic** *a.* *Path.* [*KINETIC*], having defective muscular action (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886). **Hypolemniscus**, **Hypolemnisk** [Gr. *υποληνίσκος*, f. *ληνίσκος* band, fillet], the critical mark -. **Hypologism** (*-p'lodziz'm*) [Gr. *υπολογισμός* a ratio in which the antecedent is the smaller number] (see quot.). **Hypomenous** *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. *μένειν* to remain] (see quot.). **Hypomere** *Biol.* [Gr. *μέρος* part], the lower half of certain sponges; hence **Hypomeral** *a.*, pertaining to a hypomere. **Hy-**

pomnema-tic *a.* [Gr. *υπομνηματικός*, f. *υπόμνημα* note, memorandum], having the form of memoranda or notes. **Hyemnestic** *a.* [Gr. *υπομνηστικός* suggestive to the memory], pertaining to or awakening recollection. **Hyponesia** *Path.* [Gr. *νέσρον* nerve], deficient or diminished nervous power (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Hyponosis** [Gr. *υπόνοια*, f. *υπονοέειν* to suspect], underlying meaning. **Hyponome** (*hipponom*) *Zool.* [Gr. *υπονομή* underground passage], the ambulatory pipe or fleshy funnel of a cephalopod. **Hyponychial** (*-ni'kiāl*) *a.* [Gr. *δνυχ*, *δνυχ*-nail], seated under the nail (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886). **Hyponychon**, *-chum* *Path.* [as prec.], an effusion of blood under a nail (*ibid.*). **Hyponomious** *a.* *Chem.* [*OSMIUM*], containing less oxygen than osmium compounds, as *h. oxide* = osmium monoxide OsO , *h. sulphite* OsO_3 . **Hyponopsy** *Path.* [Gr. *ψήσις* digestion], defective digestion. **Hyppetalous** (*-petālos*) *a.* *Bot.* (also *†-petaleous*, *-ious*), having the petals inserted beneath the ovary (Mayne 1855); belonging to the *Hypopetalae* of Jussieu, a division of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants; hence **Hyppetaly**, hypopetalous condition (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886). **Hypphet** [Gr. *υποφήτης*], an interpreter, expounder. **Hypphous** (*-fi'ēs*) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. *φλοιός* bark], of lichens: growing under the outer layers of bark on trees, etc. (Mayne 1855); so also **Hypphoid**, **Hypphoidic** *adjs.* **Hypphonic** (*-fi'nik*) *a.* [Gr. *φωνή* voice], serving as an accompaniment or response; so **Hypphous** *a.* **Hypphophora** *Rhet.* [Gr. *υποφορά*], the statement of an opponent's probable objection to the speaker's argument (cf. *hypobole*). **Hypphyllium** *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* little leaf] (see quot.). **Hypphyllous** *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], growing under, or on the under side of, a leaf. **Hypphy-sical** *a.* [*PHYSICAL*], lying beneath or below the physical. **Hypphy-sic**, matters that lie beneath physics. **Hypphyal** *a.*, pertaining to the hypopus. **Hypphy-sia** *Path.* [Gr. *πλάσις*, *πλάσις* formation], defective growth of an organ or tissue. **Hypphy-stral** *a.*, pertaining to the hypoplastron. **Hypphy-stron** *Zool.*, Huxley's name for the third lateral piece of the plastron of Chelonia = *hyposternal*. **Hypphy-stral** *Path.* [Gr. *πλάσις* moulded, formed], 'a diminution of the fibrin in the blood; also, a diminution of the nutritive or generative activity' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886). **Hypphy-dium** *Bot.* [Gr. *πόδος*, *pod-* foot], the stalk of the carpels (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Hypphy-terate** *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing], 'applied by Mirbel to a cupula when it is winged inferiorly' (Mayne 1855). **Hypphytilum** *Ornith.* [Gr. *πτερόν* feather], the subsidiary shaft or plume of a feather, which springs from the main stem at the junction of quill and rachis; the after-shaft, the hyporachis; hence **Hypphytilar** *a.* **Hypphytus** (*hi'pops*) *Zool.* [Gr. *υπόπους* having feet beneath], a heteromorphous nymphal form of certain acaroids. **Hypphygial** (*-pi'dziāl*) *a.*, pertaining to the hypopygium; situated under the end of the abdomen. **Hypphygium** (*-pi'dziām*) *Entom.* [Gr. *υποπύγιον* rump, tail, *πυγή* buttocks], (a) see quot.; (b) the clasping organ at the end of the abdomen of many male dipterous insects. **Hypporachidial** (*hyporrh-*) *a.*, of or pertaining to the hyporachis. **Hypporachis** (*hyporrachis*) (*-p'rākis*) *Ornith.* [Gr. *ράχis* spine], the accessory rachis or shaft of a bird's feather, the hypoptilum. **Hypporachial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the hyporachis of a feather. **Hypporachis** *Ornith.*, one of the parts of the after-shaft or hyporachis of a feather. **Hypporachema**, **hyporachema** (*hi'prikim*) [Gr. *υπόρχημα*, f. *ορχέσθαι* to dance], a choral hymn to Apollo, accompanied by dancing and pantomimic action. **Hypporachematic** (*hipprikimētik*) *a.* [Gr. *υπορχηματικός*], accompanied by dancing. **Hypporrhined** *pl. a.* *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *υπόρρινος* under the nose, *υπόρρινος* moustache], moustached. **Hypporrhymic** (*-ri'pmik*) *a.* [*RHYTHMIC*], deficient in rhythm; said of a heroic hexameter in which the caesura is not observed (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hypposcleral** (*-skli'rāl*) *a.* *Surg.* [see *SCLEROTIC*], performed beneath the sclerotic coat of the eye. **Hypposclerite** (*-skli'rōit*) *Min.* [Gr. *σκληρός* hard], a blackish-green less hard variety of ALBITE (Dana *Min.* (1868) 350). **Hypposclerous** *a.*, somewhat hard (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886). **Hypposkeletal** *a.* *Anat.* [see *SKELETAL*], developed below the endoskeleton; = *HYPPAXIAL* (cf. *EPISKELETAL*). **Hypposphagma**, **hyposphagm**

[Gr. *υπόσφαγμα*], a contusion; a blood-shot eye. **Hyposphene** (*hi'posin*) *Comp. Anat.* [Gr. *σφήν* wedge], Cope's name for a wedge-shaped vertebral process situated on the neural arch below the postzygapophyses, in some extinct reptiles of the Permian period; hence **Hypospheneal** *a.* **Hyposporangium** *Bot.* [*SPORANGIUM*], the indusium of a fern, when this grows from beneath the spore-case. **Hyposternal** *a.* *Anat.* [Gr. *υπόστερνος*: see *STERNUM*], in *hyposternal bone*, also *hyposternal* as *sb.*, St. Hilaire's name for the hypoplastron of a chelonian; also called **Hyposternum**. **Hyposthenic** (*-spenik*) *a.* *Path.* [Gr. *σθένος* strength], of a medicine or disease: having power to lower or reduce strength (Mayne 1855). **Hypostigmata** *Palaeogr.* [Gr. *υποστιγμα* a comma], the comma, which in ancient punctuation had the form of a modern full stop. **Hypostilbite** *Min.*, a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime allied to stilbite, with which it is often associated. **Hypostomatous**, **hypostomatous** *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα*, *στοματ-* mouth], having the mouth inferior, as certain fishes and infusoria (*Hypostomata*). **Hypostroma** *Bot.* [Gr. *στέρωμα* layer], Martin's name for the cellular layer supporting the stroma of fungi. **Hypostrophe** (*hi-*, *heip'strōfi*) [Gr. *υποστροφή* turning back], *a.* *Path.* (a) a turning or tossing as of the sick in bed; (b) a relapse, return of a disease; (c) a falling back, as of the womb (Mayne 1855); *b.* *Rhet.* reversion to a subject after a parenthesis. **Hypostyle** (*hi'pōstail*) *a.* *Arch.* [Gr. *υπόστυλος*; see *STYLE*], having the roof supported on pillars. **Hypostyptic** *a.* *Med.* [see *STYPTIC*], slightly astringent (Mayne 1855). **Hypostylogistic** *a.*, having the value, but not the strict form, of a syllogism. **Hypotactic** *a.* *Gram.* [Gr. *υποτακτικός*], dependent, subordinate in construction (cf. *hypolaxis*). **Hypotarsus** *Ornith.* [*TARSUS*], a process of the hinder part of the tarso-metatarsus of most birds; the talus or so-called calcaneum; hence **Hypotarsal** *a.* **Hypotaxis** *Gram.* [Gr. *υπόταξις*, f. *τάσσειν* to place], subordination, subordinate construction. **Hypothecium** (*hipo'thēciūm*) *Bot.* [Gr. *θηκίον*, dim. of *θήκη* case] (see quot.); hence **Hypothecial** *a.* **Hypothecar** (*-p'hēnar*) *a.* *Anat.* [Gr. *υποθήκαρ*, f. *θέναρ* palm of the hand], of or pertaining to the eminence on the inner side of the palm, over the metacarpal bone of the little finger. **Hypothecaral**, **Hypothecar-mic** *adjs.* [Gr. *υποθερμος* somewhat warm, f. *θερμός* warm, hot], (a) tepid; (b) relating to reduction of the heat of the body; so **Hypothermy**, 'the condition of being hypothermic' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886). **Hypotrichous** (*hip-*, *heip'trikos*) *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. *τριχ-*, *trich-* hair], of or pertaining to the *Hypotricha*, an order of the class *Ciliata* of *Protozoa*, having the locomotive cilia confined to the ventral surface. **Hypotrophy** (*-p'trōfi*) *Path.* [Gr. *τροφή* nourishment], a condition of an organ or part due to defective nourishment (Mayne 1855). **Hypotypanic** *a.* *Anat.* [see *TYMPANUM*], situated beneath the tympanum; applied esp. to the lower bone of the jaw-pier in osseous fishes; also as *sb.*, the quadrate. **Hypotypic**, **Hypotypical** *adjs.*, subtypical; not fully typical. **Hypovanadate** *Chem.*, a salt of hypovanadic acid. **Hypovanadic** *a.* *Chem.*, containing less oxygen than a vanadic compound, as *h. oxide* = vanadium tetroxide, V_2O_4 . **Hypovanadous** *a.* *Chem.*, containing less oxygen than a vanadous compound, as *hypovanadous oxide* = vanadium dioxide, V_2O_3 . **Hypoxylous** (*-p'ksilōs*) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. *ξύλον* wood], pertaining to ascomycetous fungi of the genus *Hypoxylon*, which grow on trees, decaying wood, etc. **Hypoxylum** *Gram.* [*ZEUGMA*], the combination of several subjects with a single verb or predicate. **Hypozeugma** *Gram.* [Gr. *υπόzeugma*], the use of several parallel clauses, each having its own subject and verb. **Hypozeugma** (*hipozōgma*) *Zool.* [Gr. *ζῷον* animal], a subdivision of the animal kingdom, including the lowest living forms; = *PROTOZOA* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886); hence **Hypozeugan** *a.* **Hypozeugic** *a.* (a) *Geol.*, lying beneath the strata which contain remains of living organisms; (b) *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Hypozeuga* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886).

1879 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMER *Treat. Chem.* II. ii. 313 Antimony tetroxide forms salts with basic oxides which have been termed 'hypoantimonates'. 1846 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat.* Vert. i. viii. 179-80 In most osseous fishes the corresponding fibres of the pre-pyramidal tracts swell out suddenly, beneath the optic lobes, into two protuberant well-defined oval ganglions ('hypoparria'): they are well developed in the common Cod, in which, as in some other

fishes, they contain a cavity called 'hypocarian ventricle'. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 326 'Hypoazotic or hyponitric acid'. 1883 *Athenaeum* 6 Oct. 439/1 To cause the patient to inhale with prudence hypozotic vapour mixed with air. 1888 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 351 In the Marchantia and Anthocerotae the short seta of the sporogonium is developed from the lower or posterior ('hypobasal cell'). *Ibid.* 426 The hypobasal half of the embryo [of a fern]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, 'Hypobole, is a Figure in Rhetoric whereby we answer what we prevented to be objected against by an Adversary. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Hypocatharsis, gentle Purging. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 561 Professor Pringsheim... announced the discovery in the chlorophyll-corpuscles of a substance called 'Hypochlorin. 1857 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dissect.* 249 He goes smoothly... without the least rub so much as of an 'hypocolor to stop him. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* ii. § 2. 33 Finally, in the bunodont series, the addition of a postero-internal cusp, termed the 'hypocone, forms the sextubercular molar. 1888 W. S. BAILEY in *Amer. Naturalist* Mar. 208 When [a rock], contains crystals in a hyaline ground-mass, the structure is described as 'hypocrystalline. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 45 The Heteroclit Dissenters... move in an Eccentric 'Hypocycle. a. 1559 SKELTON *Image Professor* 62 Subdeacons that be 'ypodeacons. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 10/2 Till a physician could be obtained to perform Pacini's operation of 'hypodermoclysis. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 21 A minor degree of this variety is named 'hypo- or sub-dicroticus. 1865 SHIRLEY *Sch. Complement* iii. v. There is the star of Eloquence, vnder whom I am an 'Hypodiscall, in English, his Vsher. 1708 MORREUX *Rabelais* iv. xlviii. 137, I saw a little Hump... say to the Hypodiscall [etc.]. 1860 T. A. G. BALFOUR *Typ. Char. Nature* 64 The typical, or symbolical, or 'hypodeigmatichal character. 1880 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. lvi. The 'hypodrome, or covered porch where the wrestlers practised their exercises in winter. 1866 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 275 If the disease... should take a 'hypodynamic character, the urine... will assume an alkaline reaction. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxi. (ed. 4) 183 This curve... being of the nature of an hypocycloid, or rather, an 'hypo-ellipsoid. 1865-78 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 239 'Hypogaeate of Copper. *Ibid.* 238 'Hypogaeic acid, C₁₄H₁₀O₅, discovered in 1855... in oil of earthen. 1870 DEZ *Math. Pref.* d j b, 'Hypogaeoidie, is an Arte Mathematica, demonstrating, how, vnder the Sphaerical Superficies of the earth, at any depth, to any perpendicular line assigned... certain way may be prescribed and gone. 1871 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* 490 Brand-spores, 'hypogenous, scattered over the leaves in minute tufts. 1879 COVES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 333 *Rhyacophinae*, Skimmers. Bill 'hypognathous. 1866 BLOUNT *Glossary*, 'Hypogram, a subscription, or that is subscribed. 1888 W. R. PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. iii. 168 This bar... has its distal fourth segmented off to form a 'hypophyal. 1894 *Athenaeum* 17 Nov. 680/3 The basi- and hypo-hyal cartilages of the Elasmobranchii. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Spinoza* II. l. 165 Spinoza... attempts to construct a 'Hypokeimenometry—a science of Substance and its affections, whereby the constitution of the universe shall be deduced from its primary essence—the All out of the One. 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connect.* O. & N. Test. II. 1. 55 The 'Hypolemnisk, a straight line with one point under it (as thus —). 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 125 Origen marked these texts with various asterisks and obeli, lemnisci and hypolemnisci. 1866 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1830) 147 When the proportion of the first antecedent to the first consequent is less than that of the second to the second, the four magnitudes may be called 'hypologism. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, 'Hypomenous, free, not adherent; arising from below an organ, without adhering to it. 1867 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/2 The lower half [of a Rhagon], which consists of all three fundamental layers, may be called the 'hypomere. 1891 *Athenaeum* 4 Apr. 435/2 The treatise [on 'The Constitution of Athens'] is 'hypomnematic' in a very literal sense, presupposing familiarity with an existing body of literature. 1859 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xii. (1701) 498/1 Of Signs... some are according to them, 'Hypomnestick, others Endictick. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 290 Those who have no great skill at deciphering the 'Hyponoia, the underlying significance, of the Idylls. 1884 A. HYATT in *Science* 1 Feb. 123 The fleshy pipe is therefore an ambulatory organ or 'hypomene. 1873 *Formes Chem.* (ed. 11) 411 'Hypo-omnions sulphite, OSO₃, is a black-blue salt. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 802 A marked degree of 'Hypopnepsy' due to catarrh. a. 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* IV. 721 Greg. Nazianzen calls S. Basil... an interpreter of the Spirit. 'Hypocyp as distinguished from prophet. 1886-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2554/2 The church-singing was at first only a sort of monotonous ('hypophonic) cantillation. 1860 BOMBERGER tr. *Kurt's Ch. Hist.* I. § 89. 232 The laity continued for a long time the practise of 'hypophonic chants, which consisted of responses to the intonation [etc.]. 1857 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhel.* 127 'Hypophora... is when the speaker makes answer unto his own demand: As, 'Shall we continue in sin, that grace may be found? God forbid. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, 'Hypophyllum, a small abortive leaf, like a scale, placed below a cluster of leaf-like branches, or leaves. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, 'Hypophyllospermous-plants, are such as bear their Seeds on the Backsides of their Leaves; as the Capillaries. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hypophyllous. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 570. 508 The circinate aestivation and hypophyllous fruit... at once establish their nature. 1871 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* 502 Brand-spores hypophyllous, blackish, surrounded by the ferruginous epidermis. a. 1834 COLERIDGE *Omniana in Lit. Rem.* I. 349 Holding the antimorphism of Paley and the 'hypophysics of Locke. 1870 *Hypophysics* [see HYPERPHYSICS]. 1884 D. M. ALBERT *Brit. Oribatida* 5 The Tyroglyphidae are usually parasitic during the curious 'hypopial stage. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xvii. (ed. 4) 131 In one of these which I examined, there was marked 'hypoplasia of the decidua. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* v. 202 In the Turtle the plastron consists of nine pieces... the third, 'hypoplastron. 1884 MICHAEL in *Fruit. Linn. Soc.*, Zool. XVII. 379 The true 'Hypopneus is a heteromorphous nymphal form of Tyroglyphus. 1866 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* III. 390 'Hypopygium, the last ventral segment of the abdomen. *Ibid.* 707 In many other insects it (the podex) unites with the last ventral segment, the hypopygium, to form a tube for that organ [the ovipositor]. 1886 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 505/2 [The contour-feathers of the Rheas] want the 'hyporrhachis or after-shaft that in the Emeus and Cassowaries is so long as to equal the main shaft. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 801 Hee who hath proceeded well in these 'Hyporchemata [etc.]. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 118 The choric hymn, called Hyporchem... originally formed a portion of the cult of Phoebus. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 77 The gymnopædic, 'hyporchematic, and other kinds of orchestics were... cultivated in a highly artistic manner. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perilycross* 405 A man... 'hyporrhined with a terse moustache. 1880 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 389 The operation of 'hyposcleral cyclotomy cuts through the ciliary body. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* ii. 45 The 'hyposkeletal muscles are separated from the episkeletal... by the ventral branches of the spinal nerves. 1874 J. DAY *Festivals* (1615) 310 Sicks of the disease the Phisitions call 'Hyposphagma. 1699 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xii. (1701) 478/1 They who have a Hyposphagma in their Eyes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 342 The hyposphagne, or contusion, being a red or livid spot, caused by blood flowing out the veins opened. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Hyposphrangium, term used by Bernharti for the indurium of ferns which bears the sporangium itself, as in the Adiantum. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 284/1 Two posterior lateral pieces (termed) the 'hyposternals. 1855 OWEN *Stel. & Teeth* 57 The junction between the hypo- and hyposternals admits of some yielding moment. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 442 'Hypostilbite occurs on the island of Farøe with stilbite and epitilbite. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hypostruma. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, 'Hypostruma, the mycelium of certain fungi. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 416 The 'hypostyle hall, and some other additions that he made to the temple of Karnac. 1896 *Academy* 12 Sept. 186/2 In which the sentence is subordinated, both in meaning and in outward form, to another—in other words, is 'hypotactic'. 1883 B. L. GILDESLERVE in *Amer. Jnl. Philol.* IV. 420 Now to make 'hypotaxis out of parataxis we must have a joint. 1886 MEYER in *Philol. Soc. Proc.* 18 June p. xlv, The paratactical arrangement of sentences, in preference to hypotaxis. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, 'Hypothecium, the cellular stratum below the thalamium of lichens. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sacks' Bot.* 269 The term Hypothecium is given to the mass of fibres lying beneath the sub-hymenial layer. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Hypothener (in Anat.), a Muscle which helps to draw the little Finger from the rest; also the space from the Forefinger to the little Finger. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 523/2 On the inner side of the palm is the hypotheren eminence. 1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 862/2 One of the Hypotricha; lateral view of the animal when using its great 'hypotrichous processes as ambulatory organs. 1848 OWEN *Homol. Skel.* 60 The homologue of the 'hypotympanic of batrachians and fishes. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 55 The large triangular hypotympanic or quadrate has a large condyle for the mandibular joint. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hypovanadate. 1897 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. 745 The hypovanadates are all insoluble except those of the alkali metals. *Ibid.* 746 Silver hypovanadate, Ag₂V₂O₅, is a black crystalline powder. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hypovanadic. 1879 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. 290 Thus vanadic salts are yellow; the hypovanadic salts blue; the vanadious salts green; and the hypovanadious salts lavender-coloured. *Ibid.* 289 The solution of 'hypovanadious sulphate absorbs oxygen with such avidity as to bleach indigo. 1850 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess* iii. xii. (Arb.) 176 If this supply be placed after all the clauses... then is he called by the Greeks 'Hypozeugma. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); and in mod. dict. 1850 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess* iii. xii. (Arb.) 177 If this supply be made to sundrie clauses, or to one clause sundrie times iterated... then is it called by the Greeks 'Hypozeugma. 1897 MIVART in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 106 Those lowly organisms known as Protozoa or 'Hypoza. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 283 This approach to a 'hypozaic zero. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 121 The term Hypozaic simply points out their position as lying under those systems which are decidedly fossiliferous.

Hypozolian, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPO-3.

Hypoblast (hipo-, hai'poblast). [f. HYPO-2 + BLAST. Cf. F. *hypoblaste*.]

1. *Bot.* The flat dorsal cotyledon of a grass. ? *Obs.* 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 296 Esenbeck... seems to entertain the opinion that this cotyledon [of grasses] is a special organ, for which he retains Richard's name of hypoblastus. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Hypoblastus. 1888 in OGILVIE (ed. Annandale). 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Biol.* The inner layer of cells in the BLASTODERM.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 51/1 In the embryo [of the Metazoa] the representatives of these two layers [ectoderm and endoderm] are the epiblast and hypoblast. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 50 The inner wall of the sac is the hypoblast (endoderm of the adult), the outer the epiblast (ectoderm). 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 59 The endoderm or hypoblast, appears as a cul-de-sac.

Hence **Hypoblastic** (hipo-, hai'poblast'istik) *a.*, of or belonging to the hypoblast.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 663 The hypoblastic cells are invested by those of the epiblast. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 680 The body cavity is the outgrowth from the primitive alimentary canal with the hypoblastic covering of which its lining membrane is continuous.

Hypobranchial (hipo-, hai'pobran'kiäl), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [f. HYPO-2 + BRANCHIAL. Cf. F. *hypobranchie*.] *a. adj.* Situated under the branchiae or gills. *b. sb. pl.* The lower portion of the branchial arch.

1848 OWEN *Homol. Vertebr. Skel.* Table I. note 2 The metamorphose of the hypo-branchial skeleton in the batrachian larvæ demonstrate the thyro-hyals to be special developments of the hypo-branchials. 1876 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 553 Mention has still to be made of the hypobranchial groove and its derivatives. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 474 The hypobranchial gland.

Hypobranchiate (hipo-, hai'pobran'kiät), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hypobranchiata*: see HYPO-2

and BRANCHIATE.] Belonging to the *Hypobranchiata* (*Inferobranchiata*), gasteropod molluscs in which the branchiae are situated beneath the body (Mayne, 1855).

Hypobromite (hipo-, hai'pobrom'it), *Chem.* [f. HYPO-5 + BROMITE.] A salt of hypobromous acid.

1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 278 Hypobromous Acid... with the salts, termed the *hypobromites*, are formed in a similar manner to hypochlorous acid. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 195 With alkaline hypochlorites and hypobromites, urea decomposes.

Hypobromous (hipo-, hai'pobrom'as), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO-5 + BROM-INE + -OUS.] In *hypobromous acid*, an acid (HBrO) derived from bromine, having strong oxidizing and bleaching properties.

1865-78 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 237 Half the bromine is precipitated as bromide of silver, while the other half remains in solution as hypobromous acid. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 278 Aqueous hypobromous acid is a light straw yellow coloured liquid, closely resembling in its properties hypochlorous acid.

Hypocaust (hi'pökäst, hai'po-). *Rom. Antig.* [ad. late L. *hypocaustum*, -causti, a. Gr. ὑποκαυστήριον, lit. room or place 'heated from below', f. ὑπό HYPO-1 + καύω, kálew to burn.]

A hollow space extending under the floor of the *calidarium*, in which the heat from the furnace (*hypocaustis*, ὑποκαυσίς) was accumulated for the heating of the house or of a bath.

It has been sometimes explained as 'a vaulted room heated by a furnace below' (which may have been the primary sense), and sometimes erroneously identified with the *hypocaustis* or furnace itself.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hypocaust*, a Hot-house to sweat in, or a Stove. 1696 *Ibid.* (ed. 5), *Hypocaust*, a subterranean place, wherein there was a Furnace, which served to heat the Baths of the Ancients. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 70 A fine hypocaust or bath was discovered. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. ii. 25 The Roman Mansion with its hypocaust. 1885 J. H. MIDDLETON *Anc. Rome* 334 Vitruvius's description of the hypocausts or hollow floors used for heating the hot rooms (*calidaria*) agrees closely with many existing examples. 1889 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 379/1 In the remains of Roman Villas found in Britain the hypocaust is an invariable feature. 1890 SMITH's *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* I. 278/1 The passages from the furnace to the hypocaust and the flues in the walls appear to have been called *cuniculi*.

b. transf. A stove. 1859 SCOTT *Ann. of G.* xix. The *stube* of a German inn derived its name from the great hypocaust, or stove, which is always strongly heated, to secure the warmth of the apartment in which it is placed.

Hence **Hypocausted ppl. a.**, furnished with a hypocaust or hypocausts.

1897 *Antiquary* Nov. 321 They found a large villa. It was very extensively hypocausted.

Hypochloric (hipo-, hai'pöklör'ik), *a. Chem.* *Obs.* [f. HYPO-5 + CHLORIC. Cf. F. *hypochlorique*.] In *hypochloric acid*, an old name of chlorous acid.

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 368 Hypochloric acid was discovered by Sir H. Davy in 1815. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 658/1 Hypochloric acid is a yellow gas, possessing a very peculiar odour.

Hypochlorite (hipo-, hai'pöklör'it), *Chem.* [f. HYPO-5 + CHLORITE. Cf. F. *hypochlorite*.] A salt of hypochlorous acid.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 75 *Hypochlorites*... When the base is 'in excess, they are sufficiently stable... but when neutral, they are decomposed into chlorides and chlorates. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 156 Hypochlorite of soda. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 267 The hypochlorites... are unstable compounds, which in the pure state are almost unknown.

Hypochlorous (hipo-, hai'pöklör'as), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO-5 + CHLOROUS. Cf. F. *hypochloreux*.]

Hypochlorous acid, an oxy-acid of chlorine (HClO), which in its aqueous form has a yellowish colour, acrid taste, and sweet smell, and possesses strong oxidizing and bleaching qualities. *Hypochlorous anhydride*, a gas (Cl₂O) of a pale reddish-yellow colour and powerful odour. Discovered by Balard in 1834.

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 367 Balard... has... proposed to designate it hypochlorous acid. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 360 Hypochlorous acid... is an orange-coloured volatile liquid. 1865-78 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 907 Hypochlorous anhydride.

Hypochonder, -chondre (hipoköndrē). ? *Obs.* Also 6 *hypocunder*. [a. F. *hypochondre* (16th c. in Paré): see next.] = HYPOCHONDRIUM. Also pl. = HYPOCHONDRIA 1.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxxxv. 65 Hypochondria is the greke worde... in Englyshe it is named Hypocunder. 1647 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cliv. 236 Obstructions of the Spleen, and Hypochonders. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* xi. 377 That the chief Cure [in Mania] be always directed to the Hypochondres. 1740 MACKARNES in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 502 A Swelling just above the Groin, in the Left Hypochondre. 1817 Blackw. *Mag.* I. 565/2 They were magnetised... by the pressure of the fingers upon the hypochonders. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 15 This method... consists in pressing forcibly upon the hypochondres from below upwards.

Hypochondria (hipoköndriä, hai'po-). Also *hypocondria*, and 8 *hypocondrias*. [ad. late L. *hypochondria* pl. (Priscian), a. Gr. ὑποχόνδρια

the soft parts of the body below the costal cartilages (rendered *præcordia* by Celsus), neut. pl. of *ὑποχόνδριος*, f. *ὄνδ* HYPO- + *χόνδριος* gristle, cartilage, esp. that of the breast-bone (the 'ensiform cartilage'). See also *prec.* and *HYPOCHONDRIUM*.

|| 1. as *pl.* of *HYPOCHONDRIUM*. Those parts of the human abdomen which lie immediately under the ribs and on each side of the epigastric region. † b. The viscera situated in the hypochondria; the liver, gall-bladder, spleen, etc., formerly supposed to be the seat of melancholy and 'vapours'. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 39 It. health flatulencies of Hypochondria. a 1659 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 127 If our spleen or hypochondria... send up such melancholic fumes into our heads as move us to sadness and timorousness, we cannot justly call that vice. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* 111. 484 There was no hardness or inflammation about... the hypochondria. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 4/2 Between the hypochondria is the proper epigastric region.

† c. Erroneously as *sing.*, for *HYPOCHONDRIUM*. 1795 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 448 The indians fired upon them, and wounded Deacon Saml Field, the ball passing through the right Hypochondria. 1797 DE FOX *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 97 Thus raising the vapours in their hypochondria, they were every night dreaming that they heard it thunder.

d. *Entom.* (See *quot.*) 1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 388 *Hypochondria*,... two portions of segments, one on each side; which in some genera (*Carabus* L., etc.) intervene between the first intire ventral segment and the posterior part of the Postpectus.

2. as *sing.* A morbid state of mind, characterized by general depression, melancholy, or low spirits, for which there is no real cause.

This use of the word was app. developed in English, prob. on the supposition that it was an abstract feminine sb. Cf. *F. hypochondrie* which seems to be of late introduction (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* iv. ii. I know what you would say, that it is melancholy; a tincture of the hypochondria you mean. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 242 The Pannick Fears of that Hypochondria of State-Interest. 1710 TAILOR No. 231 F 4 Will Hazard was cured of his hypochondria by three glasses. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 23 The symptom... is... equally connected with hypochondria. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xx. There sat a silent sufferer—a nervous, melancholy man. Those eyes... had long waited comings and goings of that strange spectre, Hypochondria.

Hypochondriac (*hipokhōndriák*, *hai-po-*, a. and sb. Also 7-9 *hypochondriac*. [a. *F. hypochondriaque* (16th c.), ad. med. *L. hypochondriacus*, a. Gr. *ὑποχόνδριος-ός* affected in the hypochondria; see *prec.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Of morbid states: Proceeding from, or having their origin in, the hypochondria, regarded as the seat of melancholy; hence, consisting in, or having the nature of, a settled depression of spirits. ? *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 416 An honest Citizen... was sickle or indisposed with a hypochondriack melancholy for 3. yeares. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1089 The Causes of the Hysterick and Hypochondriack Passions. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* iii. iii. (1713) 310 That hypochondriack sourness and austerity, which some place a great deal of religion in. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 209 The hypochondriac disease consists in indigestion and consequent flatulency, with anxiety or want of pleasurable sensation. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 66 Melancholy... often assumes many of the symptoms that essentially appertain to the hypochondriac disease.

b. Of persons, their temperaments, looks, thoughts, etc.: Affected by hypochondria; characterized by, or expressive of, a morbid melancholy.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 187 What is poorer and sillier man alone, but... a melancholic and hypochondriack creature? 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 4 Democritus that thought to laugh the times into goodness, seems to me as deeply Hypochondriack, as Heraclitus that bewailed them. 1768 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xxi. 124 Complaints founded only in a hypochondriac imagination. 1803 BROWNES *Hystia* ix. 184 The hysterical, the hypochondriac, very generally agree in complaining of a decrease of memory. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. ii. 19 That occasional gleam of troubled wildness which betrays the hypochondriac temperament.

2. *Anat.* Situated in the hypochondria. *Hypochondriac region*, the part of the abdomen occupied by the hypochondria.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The hypochondriac regions. 1793 BEDDORS *Sea Surgery* 70 Pain in the breast and left hypochondriac region. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 46 An exploratory puncture having been made into the hypochondriac swelling [etc.].

b. *Entom.* 'Of or pertaining to the hypochondria or basal ventral plates of the abdomen: as, the hypochondriac segment' (*Cent. Dict.*).

B. *sb.* 1. A person affected with or subject to hypochondria.

1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 33 Those melancholly Hypochondriacks... whose fantasies, how extravagant soever... must never be opposed. 1676 D'URVEY *Mad. Fickle* I. i. Thou art a Melancholly Fellow, a kind of Hypochondriack, as I am told. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 36 But let not little men triumph upon knowing that Johnson was an Hypochondriack. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 854 The hypochondriac is the victim of a delusion with respect to his condition.

† 2. = The disease, *HYPOCHONDRIA* 2. *Obs.* 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 109 The liver, gall

and spleen, and the diseases that arise from them, as the jaundice and hypochondriac. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med.* IV. Vocab. *Hypochondriac*, a windy melancholy bred in the hypochondria, from whence a black phlegm arises that infects and troubles the mind. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* iii. (1851) 24 By an hypochondriac, or some other disease. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 51 Abbreviations exquisitely refined: as... Hypps, or Hippo, for Hypochondriacks. 1796 BURNBY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 383 This performer comes to entertain and solace me in my doleful hypochondriacs.

Hypochondriacal (*hipokhōndriākāl*, *hai-po-*, a. [f. as *prec.* + -AL.]

1. = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* A. 1.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democ. to Rdr. 70 That Hypochondriacal wind especially which proceeds from the short ribs. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 397 Subject to low Spirits, and the Hypochondriacal Distemper. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Middelm.* xvii. A hypochondriacal tendency had shewn itself in the banker's constitution of late.

b. = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* A. 1 b.

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceptis Sci.* xiii. 73 The wonders it works upon Hypochondriacal Imaginants. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 199/2 There is a Preparation of the Crocus... which... after an admirable Manner relieves the Hypochondriacal. 1832 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Ld. Mahon's Wars Success.* (1887) 262 He very soon became quite as hypochondriacal and eccentric [as his predecessor].

2. = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* A. 2. *rare.*

1737-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Hypochondriacal regions.

Hence *Hypochondriacally adv.*

1822-26 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 211, I should certainly have become hypochondriacally melancholy. 1863 FORBES *Winslow Obscure Dis. Brain & Mind* xii. (ed. 3) 265 The mind, hypochondriacally disposed.

Hypochondriacism (*hipokhōndriāsiz'm*, *hai-po-*, [f. *HYPOCHONDRIAC* + -ISM.] The condition of a hypochondriac; = *HYPOCHONDRIA* 2.

1697 FLOYER *Cold Baths* I. iii. (1700) 75 Melancholies, Hypochondriacism. 1786 R. W. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 320 The immediate consequence is indigestion and hypochondriacism. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* xviii. 291 Those who are inclined to hypochondriacism or obesity.

Hypochondriacal, a. [f. *HYPOCHONDRIA* + -AL.] Pertaining to the hypochondria; = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* A. 2; situated upon the flanks.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Explan. Words of Art, *Hypochondriacal* parts be the flanks or soft parts vnder the short ribs. 1607 TOPSELL *Foerf. Beasts* (1658) 503 Of it they make Plaisters to assuage the Hypochondriacal inflammations and ventosity in the sides. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 89 The feathers covering the back are named dorsal; the breast, pectoral; the sides, hypochondrial or lateral.

|| **Hypochondriasis** (*hi-pokhōndriāsiz*, *hai-po-*, [f. as *prec.* + -ASIS.] The formation is unusual, the suffix -asis being almost entirely limited to names of cutaneous diseases.]

Hypochondria in its pathological aspect: a disorder of the nervous system, generally accompanied by indigestion, but chiefly characterized by the patient's unfounded belief that he is suffering from some serious bodily disease.

1766 SIR J. HILL (title) Hypochondriasis, a practical Treatise on the Nature and Cure of that Disorder; Commonly called the Hyp and Hypo. 1810 R. THOMAS *Pract. Phys.*, Hypochondriasis bears a strong resemblance to dyspepsia. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 854 The name hypochondriasis... has very little significance as indicating the character and seat of the affection.

Hypochondriasm (*hipokhōndriāz'm*, *hai-po-*, [f. *HYPOCHONDRIA*, on analogy of *enthusiasm*, etc.] = *prec.*

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 8 The superstition and hypochondriasm of the prophet. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 149 The infectious hypochondriasm of the tradesman who has nothing to do. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 705 Aubrey has given a gossip's account of this ludicrous hypochondriasm.

So **Hypochondriast** = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* sb. 1.

1798 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1817) II. 223 The Miser, Hypochondriast... of Molière. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 103, I have not found it at all, except as a hypochondriac finds glass legs. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 487 The 'misanthrope' and 'hypochondriast' might hug Despair.

† **Hypochondriatic**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as *prec.* + -ATIC.] = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* A. 1.

1657 G. STARKY *Helmont's Vind.* 332 Opium... is... an admirable remedy... against Hypochondriatic melancholy.

Hypochondric (*hipokhōndrik*, *hai-po-*, a. *rare.* [f. *HYPOCHONDRIA* + -IC: cf. *anemia*, *anemic*.] = *HYPOCHONDRIAC* A.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. Ep. 1 Windy and Hypochondrick Vapour. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 239, I discarded all hypochondric distortions of fancy and determined to live.

So **Hypochondriacal** a., **Hypochondriasm**, **Hypochondrist**, *rare.*

1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 130 Persons so extremely ignorant, vicious, vain or hypochondriacal [etc.]. 1812 COLERIDGE in *Sontheys Omniana* II. 15 An hypochondrist, to whom his limbs appear to be of glass. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 60 We shall have little scruple in assigning the origin of most cases of hypochondriasm to a morbid condition of one or more of the digestive organs.

|| **Hypochondrium** (*hipokhōndrion*), [mod. L., ad. Gr. *ὑποχόνδριον* (neut. sing.), as *τὸ δεξιὸν ὑποχόνδριον* the right hypochondrium (*Hippocrates*); see *HYPOCHONDRIA*.] Each of the two

hypochondriac regions which are distinguished as 'right' and 'left'.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hypochondrium*, the upper part of the Abdomen under the Cartilages of the Chest. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hypochondria*, A swelling or distension of the hypochondria, or upper part of the belly. 1735 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 426 A Skane or great Knife, which went through the muscular part of his Fore-Arm, and into the Left Hypochondrium. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. iv. 109 Placed, for the most part, in the left hypochondrium, immediately under the diaphragm.

b. The corresponding part of the body of lower animals; the iliac region.

† **Hypochondry**, *Obs.* Also 7 -ondry. [ad. L. *hypochondrium*, -ia. With sense 2 cf. *F. hypochondrie* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. = *HYPOCHONDRIUM*. Chiefly pl. *hypochondries*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. l. v. (1651) 13 His hypochondries misaffected. *Ibid.* I. iii. ii. i. 198 Blood and hypochondries both are often affected even in head-melancholy. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1698) IV. 220 Envy swells the hypochondries.

2. = *HYPOCHONDRIA* 2.

1669 PENN *No Cross* iii. § 2 Stingy and singular Tempers, affected with the Hypochondry. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *South-sea Ho.*, As if he feared every one about him was a defaulter; in his hypochondry ready to imagine himself one. 1874 SIR G. W. DASENT *Half a Life* 111. 322 He recovered him of his hypochondry as soon as ever he married.

† **Hypocist**, *Obs.* [Cf. *F. hypociste*.] = next. 1731 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Mat. Med.* 793 Hypocist is an Astringent, and that of considerable Power.

† **Hypocistis** (*hipo-sis'tis*). *Med. Obs.* Also 6 *ypoquistis*, 7 *ypoquistis*. [a. L. *hypocistis* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὑποκίστις* (see *def.*), f. *ὕπο* under + *κίστις* the plant Cistus. Cf. *F. hypociste*. (The early form (*hypoquistis*) represented the Gr. genitive.)] The solidified juice of *Cytinus hypocistis*, a parasitic plant of the South of Europe, growing on the roots of Cistus: it contains gallic acid and was formerly employed in medicine as a tonic and astringent.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) P j, Yarrow stamped with the water of the decoction of ypoquistis. 1601 HOTLAND *Pliny* II. 326 Some there be who put Hypoquistis thereto. 1616 BULLOKAR s.v., A certaine Mushroom, which being bruised yeldeth a liquor, called by Apothecaries Hypoquistidos. 1658 ROWLAND *Moulet's Theat. Ins.* II. xxxiii. 1116 His stomach must be fomented with Acacia or Hypocistis with wine. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Mat. Med.* 792 Hypocistis is an inspissated Juice, much resembling the true Egyptian Acacia. It is considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black Colour.

Hypocochoana, corrupt form of *ΙΠΕΚΑΟΥΑΝΗ*.

Hypocolon, -cone, etc.: see *HYPO* II.

Hypocon, colloq. abbrev. of *HYPOCHONDRIA*.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead Wks.* 1760 II. 223 'Tis as much as a plentiful dose of the best canary can do to remove the hypocon [ed. 1709 hypocon] for a few minutes.

Hypoconder, -condriac, etc., *obs.* ff. *HYPOCHONDER*, -CHONDRIAC.

Hypocoracoid (*hi-po*, *hai-pokōrākōid*). *Ichthyol.* [f. *HYPO* 2 (*δ*) + *CORACOID*.] The lower of the two bones forming the shoulder-girdle in typical fishes; also called simply *coracoid* (cf. *HYPERCORACOID*).

Hypocorism (*hip-*, *hai-pokōrīz'm*). *rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *ὑποκόρισμα*, -κοριμός pet-name, f. *ὕπο* -κοπιέσθαι to play the child, use terms of endearment, f. *ὕπο* in sense 'somewhat, slightly' + *κόπος*, κόπη child, boy, girl.] A pet-name.

1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. I. 242/1 'Polly' is one of those 'hypocorisms' or pet-names with which our language abounds.

Hypocoristic (*hi-po*, *hai-pokōrīstik*), a. [ad. Gr. *ὑποκοριστικός*, in *ὄνομα ὑποκοριστικόν* pet-name, diminutive, f. *ὑποκοπιέσθαι*: see *prec.* Cf. *F. hypocoristique*.] Of the nature of a pet-name; pertaining to the habit of using endearing or euphemistic terms.

1796 PEGGE *Anonymous*. (1809) 98 Harry... is the free or hypocoristic name for Henry. 1865 FARRAR *Chapt. Lang.* xxii. 282 Imagine the power and danger of this hypocoristic process in times when it was fashionable to fling a delicate covering over the naked hideousness of vice.

So † **Hypocoristical** a.; **Hypocoristically adv.**

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answer. Nameless Cath.* 20 An hypocoristicall alleuication. 1652 URQUHART *Jevel Wks.* (1834) 292 With hyperbolical (expressions) either epitiatically or hypocoristically, as the purpose required to be elated or extenuated.

Hypocotyl (*hi-po*, *hai-pokōtil*). *Bot.* See *quot.* 1880.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 With seedlings, the stem... has been called by many botanists the hypocotyledonous stem, but for brevity sake we will speak of it merely as the *hypocotyl*. *Ibid.* 10 The radicles, hypocotyls, and cotyledons of seedling plants. 1882 *Nature* 23 Mar. 482 Buck-wheat plants grow from small seeds containing a small hypocotyl, that enlarges afterwards to an exceedingly long part.

Hence **Hypocotylous** a., of or pertaining to the hypocotyl.

Hypocotyledonary (*hi-po*, *hai-pokōtilf-dōnari*), a. [f. *HYPO* 2 + *COTYLEDON* + -ARY.]

Placed under, or supporting, the cotyledons. Cf. HYPOCOTYL. So **Hypocotyledonous** *a.*

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 559 The elongation of the hypocotyledonous portion of the axis. 1880 Hypocotyledonous [see HYPOCOTYL]. 1881 *Academy* 12 Feb. 120 Hypocotyls—an abbreviation for hypocotyledonary axes. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 361 The parenchyma of the hypocotyledonary stem.

Hypocras, obs. form of HIPPOCRAS.

Hypocrateriform (hi-po-, hai-po-, krāti'-ri-*lām*), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ὑποκράτης*—on the stand of a large mixing-bowl (f. *ὑπό* HYPO- + *κράτης* CRATER) + -FORM.] Having the form of a salver raised on a support: said of a corolla in which the tube is long and cylindrical, with a flat spreading limb at right angles to it, as in the periwinkle and phlox.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Hypocrateriformis*,... the name given by Mr. Tournefort to a peculiar sort of flowers.] 1788 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 4) 7 *Hypocrateriform*, salver-shaped, that is plain or flat, and standing on a Tube. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 232 Corolla monopetalous, hypocrateriform, with from 5 to 8 divisions. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 169 Perianth hypocrateriform... having a cup-shaped crown surrounding the top of the tube.

So **Hypocraterimorphous** *a.* [Gr. *μορφή* shape, form + -OUS; cf. *F. hypocraterimorphe*.]

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 248 Hypocrateriform, or rather (not to mix Latin and Greek) Hypocraterimorphous, in English Salverform.

Hypocrates, -cratian, -cratic, obs. forms of HIPPOCRATES, etc.

Hypocrene, obs. form of HIPPOCRENE.

† **Hypocripsy**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *hypocri* (te + -rr.) *intr.* To play the hypocrite. *trans.* To imbue with hypocrisy.]

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 The modern Astrological Arius hypocritises the very top of his Door with a Notorious Insolent Falsity. *Ibid.* III. 70 Since the Arians as well as the Papists hypocritise and lye.

Hypocrisis (hi-pōkrīz), *v. rare*. [perh. ad. obs. *F. hypocriser* (Godefroy) or a back-formation from HYPOCRISY.] *intr.* To practise hypocrisy.

1680 G. KEITH *Rector Corrected* xii. 227 Here again thou Hypocritest. 1711 C. M. LEE *To Curate* 47 In K. Edward's time he Hypocritis'd and comply'd with the Reformation. 1824 *Silver Domino* iii. (ed. 2) 55 We cannot possibly be 'in the swim' unless we are good hypocrites. Herein is my sore point. I am unable to hypocrise.

† **Hypocrisis** (hi-pōkrīz), *[L.: see HYPOCRISY.]* Hypocrisy, dissembling, feigning; a false or deceitful show.

1825 *Ancr. R.* 198 Pe bridle hweolp is Ipcrisis; bet is heo bet maked hire betere þen heo beo. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hypocrisis*, a feigning or dissembling; a Rhetorical figure called by Julius Russinianus... *Præsumptio*. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-day Pamph.* iv. 7 The miserable mortals, enacting their High Life Below Stairs, with faith only that this Universe may perhaps be all a phantasm and hypocrisis.

† **Hypocritism**, *Obs. rare*—1. [An irreg. formation from *hypocrisy*, *hypocrite*.] = next.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 938 Cloak'd Hypocritism. **Hypocrisy** (hi-pōkrīz), *Forms:* 3-6 *ypo-*, *ipo-*, 3 -*cris*, 4-6 -*cris*, 4 -*crisye*, -*cris*, -*crisye*, 4-5 -*crisye*, -*crisye*, 4-6 -*cris*, -*crisye*, -*crisye*, 5 -*crisye*, 6 -*crisye*, -*cris*, -*cris*, 6 hypocrisis, hypocresie, 6-8 hypocrisis, 6- hypocrisy. [a. OF. *ypocrisie* (mod. *F. hypocrisie*), f. eccl. *L. hypocrisis*; a. Gr. *ὑποκρίσις*, the acting of a part on the stage, feigning, pretence, f. *ὑποκρίσθαι* to answer, to play a part, pretend, f. *ὑπό* HYPO- + *κρίν-ειν* to decide, determine, judge. The etymological spelling with *h* became current (as in French) in the 16th c.]

The assuming of a false appearance of virtue or goodness, with dissimulation of real character or inclinations, esp. in respect of religious life or beliefs; hence in general sense, dissimulation, pretence, sham. Also, an instance of this.

1825 *Ancr. R.* 342 Of alle kudde & kude sunnen, ase of prude... of ipocrisie. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27598 O pride becums... Ypocrisi. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 25 Ypocrisie... is a zenne þet makeþ to ssewy þe guod wyþ-oute þet ne is naht wyþ-inne. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 31 A prechur schuld lye parfytyl, And do as he techys truly, Ellys hit is ypocresy. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Ipcrysye, ypocrisie. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (E. E. T. S.) ii. By theyre cloyed ypocrisi. 1555 HOOPER *Let. in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 159 No coulour nor cloyed hypocrisie. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 98 Purge vs from Ipcrasie. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 183 Thair fals Hypocresie Throw all the world is now out-cryt. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* ii. 6 Those promises þet hypocrisies without any soundnesse. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. (1730) I. 56 Cruelly inconstancy and lies, Envy and malice, deep hypocrisies. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* ii. 40 It is the law of goodness to produce hypocrisy.

Hypocritical (hi-pōkrītal), *a.* Now rare. [f. next + -AL.] = HYPOCRITICAL.

1628 BR. REYNOLDS *Rick Mai's Charge* 42 Your Faith is Hypocritical, your Religion vain. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* App. 42 Looking upon his repentance as feign'd and hypocritical. 1784 *Laura & Aug.* II. 12 The hypocritical Boswell attempted to take my hand. 1820 *Examiner* No. 654. 674/1 Ignorant, hypocritical, and servile eyes. 1884 J. WOODWARD in *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 290 The type of all in humanity that was weak, and hollow, and even hypocritical.

Hypocrite (hi-pōkrit). *Forms:* 3-6 *ypo-*, *ipocrite*, (4) *ypocrit*, 4-6 *ypocrite*, (5) *epocrite*, 6 *ypocrite*, *ipoc(h)rite*, -*orit*, *ipoc(h)rite*, *hippocrite*, 6-7 *hipocrit* (e, 6- *hypocrite*. [a. OF. *ypo-*, *ipocrite* (mod. *F. hypocrite*), ad. eccl. *L. hypocrita*, ad. Gr. *ὑποκριτής* an actor on the stage, pretender, dissembler, f. *ὑποκρίσθαι*; see HYPOCRISY.]

1. One who falsely professes to be virtuously or religiously inclined; one who pretends to have feelings or beliefs of a higher order than his real ones; hence generally, a dissembler, pretender.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Pe valse ancre... is ipocrite & weneð forte gilen God. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12205 Ypocrites! for yee ar sua. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, *Eugenia* 379 He is wolf in lambskine hyd & ful verray ypoctite. 1385 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 13 Woo to þou, scribis and Pharisees, ypocritis. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr. T.* 512 Swich was the ypoctite bothe cool and boot. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 15 Thay likon hym to a lossere, and to an epocrite. 1522 MORE *De Qual. Noviss.* Wks. 82 Ipocrites that faime to haue vertues that they lack. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Warwick* xiii. I was no hippocrite. 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Levers* E iv. These hypocrites are like unto glo-wormes, which although they shine in the night, yet in the day they are... vile wormes. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. v. 13 This is not to keep Lent aright, But play the juggling Hypocrit.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 P. 3 Such infamous Hypocrites, that are for promoting their own Advantage, under Colour of the Publick Good. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* iii. Her cousins, seeing her with red eyes, set her down as a hypocrite. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* ii. 34 Who is to convert the hypocrite? He does not know he is a hypocrite... The greater hypocrite he is, the more sincere he must think himself.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = HYPOCRITICAL.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 89 On þis ypocrite manere þei seyn [etc.]. c. 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 105 Swilk similitudis of religious efter habit & ypocrit signis. 1530 LATIMER *Sermon*. 4 Rem. (1845) 307 The hypocrite-wolves clad in sheep's clothing. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* ii. 9 Nominal Hypocrite Christians. 1725 SWIFT *Ridde*, Hypocrite fanatics cry, I'm but an idol rais'd on high. 1875 L. MORRIS *Ode to Free Rome* 136 Nor dark deceit, Nor hypocrite pretence.

Hence † **Hypocritely** *a.* and *adv.*; † **Hypocriteness**; † **Hypocritess**, *rare*.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1572) 307/1 Peradventure hee vseth them not so hypocritely agaynst God omnipotent as you doe. 1574 tr. *Marlowat's Apocalyp.* 39 The hypocrite Jewes... stirred up trouble on all sides. 1604 DEKKER *Salimom*. Wks. 1873 I. 226 When I pray to God, and desire in hypocritines that bald Sir Adams were heer. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. 473 Like a stubborn Boy That plies his Lesson (hypocritely) 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxiv. You may find these many goodly Hypocritesses, jolly spiritual Actresses... Women that have a plaguy deal of Religion.

Hypocritic (hi-pōkritik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ὑποκριτικός* acting a part, dissembling (prob. through a med. *L. *hypocriticus*); see HYPOCRISY.]

A. adj. = HYPOCRITICAL.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 Preamb., The hypocritike & superstitious Religions within this Realme. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 267 Their rules are many and masked under a serious (hypocritique) sanctitie. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 184 And, like an hypocritic Brother, Protest one thing, and did another. 1764 CHURCHILL *Author* 371 His silken smiles, his hypocritic air. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* iii. 211 All your selfish hypocritic pride.

B. sb. rare. 1. = HYPOCRITE.

1828 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* viii. (1870) 199 He plays the hypocrite on himself.

2. The art of declamation with appropriate gestures (= Gr. *ἡ ὑποκριτική*, sc. *τέχνη*). *rare*—1. 1776 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (1780) I. ix. 152 The term hypocritic... is used to express Gesture or theatrical action.

Hypocritical (hi-pōkritikal), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of actions: Of the nature of, characterized by, hypocrisy. Of persons: Addicted to hypocrisy, having the character of hypocrites.

1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Godly Sermon*. Cij, As touching that same hypocritical supper [etc.]. 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Levers* E ij. The intention, is not good, but rather they do it to an hypocritical end. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 524 They are exceedingly subtil, hypocritical and double-dealing. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Nann. W. Ind.* 177 Numbers are daily ruined by such hypocritical villains [sharpers]. 1820 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiii. Useless formalism! which lets through... the hypocritical. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Comp.* I. vi. 480 These are surely no mere formal or hypocritical professions.

Hypocritically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In the manner of a hypocrite; in a hypocritical fashion.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 226 But very folishly and hypocritically knowledged their treason whiche maliciously they avouched. 1550 BALE *Apoc.* 84 b. That putteth he in here, vngroundedly, doubtfully, hypocritically. 1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 418 So that the Ground of this Quarrel, however hypocritically gilded with an Holy War, is Love. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* Eng. xii. (1880) 206 Their consciences would not allow them... hypocritically to conform to a Church which they detested.

† **Hypocritish**, *a. Obs.* [f. HYPOCRITE + -ISH.] = HYPOCRITICAL.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More in More's Wks.* 686/2 The ypocritish wolues. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* x. 6, I shal sende him amonge those ypocritish people. 1641 R. BAILEY *Parallel Liturgy* v. *Mass-Bk.* Pref. 2 This is all the labour of his hypocritish emissary.

† **Hypocritize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act as a hypocrite; to hypocrise.

a. 1734 NORTH *Autobiogr.* xii. § 204 in *Lives* (1800) III. 160 These fellows never thought fit to hypocritize in the matter.

Hypocunder, obs. form of HYPOCHONDER.

Hypocycloid (hi-po-, hai-pōsai'-kloid). *Geom.* [f. HYPO- + CYCLOID. Cf. *F. hypocycloide*.] A curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls round the interior circumference of another circle (cf. EPICYCLOID).

1843 [see HYPOCICHOID]. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxi. (ed. 4) 183 This curve... being of the nature of an hypocycloid. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 94 The curve... is called an Epicycloid, or a Hypocycloid, as the rolling circle is without or within the fixed circle.

Hence **Hypocycloidal** *a.*, of the nature or form of a hypocycloid.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 288 The pinion flanks should be hypocycloidal in form.

Hypoderm (hi-po-, hai-pōdām). [ad. next. Cf. *F. hypoderme*.] = HYPODERMA 1.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 264 In Arthropoda... The vitreous body, pigment cells, and 'retina' are therefore clearly continuous with the ectodermal layer (hypoderm), and are differentiations of it, just as the cornea-lens was formed from the cuticular layer, which again can be derived from the hypoderm.

† **Hypoderma** (hi-po-, hai-pōdā'mā). *Pl. -dermata*. [mod. *L.*, f. Gr. *ὑπό* under + *δέρμα* skin; cf. HYPODERMIS.]

1. *Zool.* A tissue or layer lying beneath the skin or outer integument: as the membrane that lines the under-side of the elytra of Coleoptera (obs.); 'the soft cellular layer lying under the carapace of the Arthropoda and the thick cuticle of Vermes and Nematoda'; 'the subcutaneous areolar tissue of the skin of mammals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxiii. 111. 373. *Ibid.* xxxv. 600 An oblong... spot, occasioned by the hypoderma in that part being particularly tense. *Ibid.* xlvii. IV. 413.

2. *Bot.* A layer of cells lying immediately under the epidermis of a leaf or stem.

1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Struct. & Phys. Bot.* 58 In many cases, there lie beneath the epidermis, peculiar layers or strings of cells (the hypoderma). 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 404 In most cases... the outer cortex of the stem is built up of two more or less distinct parts; one, the Hypoderma, bordering directly on the epidermis... the other, a thinner-walled, internal mass of parenchyma. *Ibid.* 411 The cells in many-layered hypodermata increase in size towards the inside.

Hence **Hypodermal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the hypoderma.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 50 The hypodermal system in mammals. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 376 Bundles or layers of firm thick-walled cells (Hypodermal Tissue) are of common occurrence (in Equisetaceæ). 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 225 A group of tissues bordering directly on the epidermis is called from its position hypodermal, while distinct hypodermal layers are indicated by the substantive hypoderma.

Hypodermatic (hi-po-, hai-pōdāmā'tik), *a.* [f. HYPO- + DERMATIC. Cf. Gr. *ὑποδερματικός* name of a disease.] = HYPODERMIC. Also as *sb.* = hypodermic injection.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 11 In practising the hypodermatic injection. 1888 *Med. News* (U.S.) 17 Mar. 293, I again administered the hypodermatic of morphia.

Hence **Hypodermatically** *adv.*

1888 *Med. News* (U.S.) 10 Mar. 273 It is... impossible to use the bichloride hypodermatically about the legs without producing abscesses.

Hypodermatomy: see HYPO-II.

Hypodermic (hi-po-, hai-pōdāmik), *a.* [f. HYPODERM- + -IC; cf. DERMIC. In mod. *F. hypodermique*.]

1. *Med.* Pertaining to the use of medical remedies introduced beneath the skin of the patient; esp. in *hypodermic injection*, the introduction of drugs into the system in this manner.

1865 *Reader* No. 142. 316/1 The hypodermic treatment of neuralgic affections. 1880 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* x. 512/1 The hypodermic method, in which medicines are introduced into the subcutaneous cellular tissue by means of a very finely pointed syringe... [For this] the science of medicine is indebted to Dr. Alexander Wood of Edinburgh. 1888 *Standard* 18 Mar. 5/6 The use of morphia... by hypodermic or subcutaneous injection.

b. Used as *sb.*: A hypodermic remedy.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 227 In cases of severe pain, hypodermics are invaluable.

2. *Anat.* Lying under the skin; pertaining to the hypoderm.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 592 It remained hypodermic, spreading out between the ectoderm and the endoderm of the hydroid. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 263 The eye, which is formed from the hypodermic layer lies behind this lens. Around it the hypodermic cells elongate, and change their position; they become pigment cells.

Hence **Hypodermically** *adv.*, subcutaneously.

1879 FAYRE *Thanatoph. India* 2 The secretion of the poison gland is hypodermically injected into the bitten animal. 1894 D. CHRISTIE *10 Years Manchuria* 79 Inject a little morphia hypodermically.

† **Hypodermis** (hi-po-, hai-pōdāmīs). [f. HYPO- + Gr. *-δερμ*, -*dermis* as in EPIDERMIS. (Gr. had *ὑποδερμ* in special sense.)]

1. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 614/1 *Hypodermis*, the inner layer of the spore-case of an urn-moss.

2. Zool. = HYPODERMA I.

1874 LUSBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* ii. 36 But also the hypodermis and the muscles. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 491 Beneath the hypodermis a thin basement membrane is nearly always to be detected. *Ibid.* 579 The nervous system [of Vermes] may retain a position in the hypodermis.

Hypodermoclysis: see HYPO- II.

Hypodiapason, -diapente, -diatessaron, -ditone, -dorian. *Mus.:* see HYPO- I. 3.

Hypogæal, -gæous: see HYPOGÆAL, etc.

Hypogæic, etc.: see HYPO- II.

† Hypogaster. *Obs. rare-1.* [ad. F. *hypogastre*.] = HYPOGASTRIUM.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxxiv. 290. I will... grope her Pulse, and see the disposition of her *Hypogaster*.

† Hypogastrian. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. HYPOGASTRIUM + -AN.] = HYPOGASTRIC.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xi. 90 The Hypogastrian Crany.

Hypogastric (hipo-, hoi-pogæ'strik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *hippo-, hipo-.* [ad. F. *hypogastrique* (16th c. in *Paré*), f. *hypogastre* HYPOGASTRIUM.]

A. adj. Pertaining to, or situated in, the hypogastrum; *hypogastric region* = HYPOGASTRIUM.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypogastric*,... belonging to that part of the belly, which reacheth from the Navel to the privy members. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 207/2 Obstructions of the Mesentery, and hypogastric Diseases. 1797 CRUIKSHANK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 206 The spermatic and hypogastric arteries were divided. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 181/1 The hypogastric plexus of nerves.

† B. sb. pl. The hypogastric arteries. *Obs. rare.*

1774 COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 316 The blood passed... through the hypogastrics and umbilicals to the placenta.

1797 CRUIKSHANK *ibid.* LXXXVII. 207 The spermatics and hypogastrics not cut through.

So **† Hypogastrical** *a.* *Obs. rare-1.*

1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 232 The branches of this Hypogastrical veine... do mingle themselves with the vpper branches proceeding from the spermaticall.

† Hypogastrium (hipo-, hoi-pogæ'striŋm). [mod.L., ad. Gr. *υπογάστριον*, f. *υπό* HYPO- I + *γαστήρ*, *γαστρ-* belly. Cf. F. *hypogastre* (16th c. in *Paré*).] The lowest region of the abdomen; *spec.* the central part of this, lying between the iliac regions.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Hypogastrium*, the lower part of the belly. 1797-41 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.*

1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* etc. 18 Contusions of the perineum and hypogastrum. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 247 Great pain over pubes and hypogastrum.

Hypogastricocele (hipo-, hoi-pogæ'stro-sil). *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *κήλη* tumour (CELE).] A hernia in the hypogastric region.

1811 in *HOOPER Med. Dict.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypogæal (hipo-, hoi-podgæ'äl), *a.* Also -*gæal*. [f. as next + -AL. The form *hypogæal* is perh. after late Attic *υπόγειος*, f. *γᾱία* earth.] = HYPOGÆAN, subterranean.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 80 Hypogæal heats or Estuaries. 1806 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 182/3 This Roman site... is certain to reveal a rich hypogæal harvest. 1898 *Ibid.* 19 Feb. 252/1 The arrangement of the bundles in the fleshy hypogæal cotyledons.

Hypogæan (hipo-, hoi-podgæ'än), *a.* [f. L. *hypogæus*, ad. Gr. *υπόγειος* underground (f. *γη* earth) + -AN. Cf. F. *hypogée*.] Existing or growing beneath the surface of the ground; underground.

1825 BADHAM in *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 271 Fabricius minutely describes, as belonging to this hypogæan race, a fish about one foot in length. 1825 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypogæus*, applied to certain cotyledons which... remain below the ground during germination: hypogæan. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 27 The cotyledons are hypogæan, or never rise above the ground. 1885 *Science* 26 June 519/1 In any hypogæan insect which continually uses its claws in burrowing, the need of shedding and renewal of these organs is apparent. *Ibid.*, The facts regarding the cicada's hypogæan life.

† Hypogæe (hi-podgæ'). *rare.* Also 7 *hypogæe*. [a. F. *hypogée* (16th c.) or ad. L. *hypogæum*.] = HYPOGÆUM.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypogæe* (*hypogæum*), a vault or cellar, or such like underground room. 1847 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 177 The painted hypogæes [ed. 1850 hypogæa] of Etruria.

Hypogæne (hipo-, hoi-podgæ'n), *a.* *Geol.* [f. HYPO- 2 + Gr. *γεν-* to produce, *γενεσθαι* to be born, to originate; prob. after F. *endogène, exogène* (see -GEN). Cf. F. *hypogène*.] Formed under the surface; applied to rocks otherwise called primary and metamorphic; also, subterranean, hypogæan.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 374 We propose the term 'hypogæne', a word implying the theory that granite and gneiss are both *nether-formed* rocks, or rocks which have not assumed their present form and structure at the surface. 1845 NEWBOLD in *Yrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 282 The edge of the trap is seen reposing on the hypogæne schists at the base of the trap hills. 1886 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 196 Hypogæne or Plutonic Action.

b. Relating to the subterranean origin of rocks. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 175 The hypogæne theory of Lyell.

Hence **Hypogænic** *a.*

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 572 In the great hypogæic laboratory of nature, rocks have been softened and fused.

1886 *Athenæum* 28 Oct. 566/3 The great changes which are being wrought upon the surface of the earth, partly by hypogæic agents acting from below.

Hypogæous: see HYPO- II.

Hypogæocarpous, a. rare. [f. Gr. *υπόγειος* underground + *καρπός* fruit + -OUS.]

1825 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypogæocarpus*, having fruit under the surface of the earth; hypogæocarpous.

Hypogæous (hipo-, hoi-podgæ'ous), *a.* Also -*gæous*. [f. as HYPOGÆAN + -OUS.] Underground; = HYPOGÆAN.

1847 CRAIG, *Hypogæous*. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 274. 271 It is amongst the hypogæous species that the most beautiful... fruit is produced. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 19 This hypogæous (i.e. underground) situation of the cotyledons throughout the germination.

† Hypogæum (hipodgæ'üm, hoi-pō-). Also -*gæum*. Pl. *hypogæa* (-gæ'ä). [L. *hypogæum*, *hypogæus*, ad. Gr. *υπόγειος*, *υπόγειον* neut. sing. of *υπόγειος* underground; see HYPOGÆAN, and cf. HYPOGÆI.] An underground chamber or vault.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypogæum*, a Cellar or Vault arched over head, a Place under Ground. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 177 The painted hypogæa of Etruria. *Ibid.* § 319 The Etruscan hypogæa. 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* i. i. iii. 1. 99 The tombs of Beni Hassan... are situated on the eastern side of the Nile, and are almost the only hypogæa that are so placed in Egypt.

Hypoglossal (hipo-, hoi-pog'l'säl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *HYPOGLOSSUS* + -AL.] *Hypoglossal nerve*, the motor nerve of the tongue proceeding from the medulla oblongata and forming the twelfth or last pair of cranial nerves. Also *absol.* = HYPOGLOSSUS.

1831 R. KNOX *Claquet's Anat.* 475 The pneumo-gastric nerve is at first placed before the hypoglossal. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* x. (1872) 372 The hypoglossal nerve which gives motion to the tongue. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 213 Paralysis of the hypoglossal has also been observed.

Hypoglossis, var. of HYPOGLOTTIS.

† Hypoglossus (hipog'l'sös). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *υπό* under + *γλῶσσα* tongue: cf. Gr. *υπογλωσσος*, F. *hypoglosse*.] The hypoglossal nerve. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hypoglossus*, a nerve which goes to the under part of the tongue. 1876 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 522 The hypoglossus, which supplies the muscles of the tongue.

† Hypoglot'tian, a. Obs. rare-0. [f. Gr. *υπογλωττιος* (f. *υπό* HYPO- I + *γλῶττα* tongue) + -AN.] (See quot.)

1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hypoglot'tian Medicines*, medicines that are to lie under the Tongue and melt.

Hypoglot'tis (hipo-, hoi-pog'l'tis), *hypoglossis* (-gl'sis). [a. Gr. *υπογλωττις*, -*γλῶσσις* a swelling under the tongue, etc., f. *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα* tongue.]

1. Anat. and Med. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypoglossis*, or *Hypoglot'tis*, a little piece of Flesh that joins the Tongue to the nether part of the Mouth: Also an Inflammation or Ulcer under the Tongue;... also a Medicine proper to lie and dissolve under the Tongue, to take away Roughness in the Throat. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Entom. A sclerite occasionally present between the mentum and labium of certain Coleoptera, as in clavicorn and sericorn beetles.

Hence **† Hypoglot'tidian** *a.* = HYPOGLOTTIAN.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remou's Disp.* 173 Pastilles... called... from the manner of their use Hypoglot'tidian.

Hypognathism, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hypognath, -gryph, obs. ff. HIPPOGRIFF.

Hypogyn (hipo-, hoi-podg'in). *Bot.* [ad. F. *hypogynic*.] A hypogynous plant.

1847 in CRAIG.

So **Hypogynic** *a.* [F. *hypogynique*.] = next.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypogynous (hip-, hoi-podg'inous), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *υπό* under + *γυνή* woman, wife, in *Bot.* taken as 'pistil' + -OUS.] Situated below the pistils or ovary; said of the stamens of a flower when these grow on the receptacle and are not united to any other organ; also of plants having the stamens so placed.

1821 S. F. GRAY *Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* II. 708 Ranunculaceæ... petals 5 to 10, hypogynous. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 15 If the filaments grow from immediately below the pistil... they are called *hypogynous*. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Soc. Acad.*... Lindley places the order under his bernal alliance of hypogynous Exogens. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 73 Filaments inserted on a hypogynous ring. 1881 *Science Gossip* No. 203. 248 The stamens or male organs of the plant are indefinite, polyadelphous and hypogynous.

So **Hypogynic** [cf. F. *hypogynic*], the quality or state of being hypogynous. 1897 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 787/3 The shortening of the axis within the flower itself, giving the transition from hypogyny through perigyny to epigyny.

† Hypo-iodic, hypiodic, a. Chem. Obs. [f. HYPO- 5 + IODIC.] In *hypo-iodic acid*, an old name for periodic oxide.

1844 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 368 Hypoiodic acid... IO₂. 1865-78 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 297 Periodic oxide (Millon's Hypo-iodic acid) IO₂ or I₂O₄.

Hypo-iodite, hypiodite. *Chem.* [f. as next: see -ITE.] A salt of hypo-iodous acid.

1865-78 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 297 Hypo-iodite of ammonium is formed by the action of iodine on excess of ammonia. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 149 Free iodine or hypiodite of potassium, like peroxide of nitrogen, [is] a facile oxygenant. 1894 [see next].

Hypo-iodous (hipo-, hoi-poi'äds), *hypiodous* (hipoi'äds), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + *iodous* (f. IODINE + -OUS).] In *hypo-iodous acid*, an oxyacid of iodine, HIO.

1865-78 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 297 Wöhler... by distilling iodine with anhydrous peroxide of barium, obtained a yellow liquid which he regarded as hypo-iodous acid. 1894 *Brit. Jnl. Photog.* XLI. 34 Hypoiodous acid and its salts, the hypiodites.

Hypo-ionian, -lydian, -mixolydian, Anc. Mus.: see HYPO- 3.

Hypomere, -mnematio: see HYPO- II.

† Hypomochlion (hipomō'kliŋ), *rare.* [L. *hypomochlion* (Vitruvius), a Gr. *υπομόχλιον* fulcrum of a lever, f. Gr. *υπό* under + *μόχλος*, *μοχλίων* lever.] = FULCRUM.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 199 The hypomochlion or centers on which the parts of the legs move. 1799 SWITZER *Hydrol. & Hydraul.* 283 A Cylinder... sustained at each End with a Hypomochlion, Fulcrum, or Prop, call it which you will. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1858) I. App. C. 393 The hypomochlion of the lever is as good an illustration as any thing can be that is thought of mechanically only.

Hypomastic (hipo-, hoi-pomæ'stik), *a. Bot.* [f. HYPO-AST- + -IC.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, hypomasty.

1873 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 767 As long as the organ grows most rapidly on the dorsal side, it may be termed, after de Vries, *hypomastic*. 1895 VINES *Stud. Text-bk.* 60 The leaves... are hypomastic, that is... the dorsal surface grows more rapidly at first than the ventral.

Hypomasty (hipo-, hoi-pomæ'sti), *Bot.* [f. HYPO- 2 + Gr. *μαστός* pressed (f. *μάσσειν* to press) + -Y. Cf. EPINASTY.

The current use of the terms *hypomasty* and *epinasty* originated with De Vries in *Arbeiten des Bot. Inst. in Würzburg* 1872 (Heft II. p. 252).

A tendency in plant-organs to grow more rapidly on the under or dorsal side than on the upper or ventral.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 768 The hypomasty of the axis often counterbalances the greater mass of the pendent parts. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 6 Hypomasty... implies increased growth along the lower surface, causing the part to bend upwards.

† Hyponitric (hipo-, hoi-poi'itrik), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. HYPO- 5 + NITRIC.] In *hyponitric acid*, an old name for tetroxide (or peroxide) of nitrogen, pernitric oxide, NO₂ or N₂O₄.

1854 [see *Hyposulphic* s.v. HYPO-]. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol. I.* 8 Hypo-nitric acid is decomposed both by water and by contact with the various bases. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 560 The latter first takes oxygen from the blood, and forms hyponitric acid.

Hypomnitrite (hipo-, hoi-poi'itrit), *Chem.*

[f. HYPO- 5 + NITRITE.] A salt of hyponitrous acid. 1846 Penny *Cycl. Suppl.* II. 67/1 Hyponitrites may... be formed by moderately heating certain nitrates. 1873 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 150 Salts called respectively hyponitrites, nitrites, and nitrates. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 504 The formation of hyponitrites from derivatives of hydroxylamine shows that in these salts the oxygen atom must be between the nitrogen atom and that of the metal: N.O.K.

Hypomnitrous (hipo-, hoi-poi'itros), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + NITROUS. Cf. F. *hyponitric*.] In *hyponitrous acid*, an unstable acid, (HNO)₂, obtained in combination as a potassium salt.

1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 319 It appears to me that there are sufficient grounds for admitting the existence of hypo-nitrous acid as a distinct compound. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 101 Nitric and hyponitrous acid transform picric acid to oxalic acid. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 505 Free hyponitrous acid has not been prepared, as when liberated from its salts, it very rapidly splits up into its anhydride (nitrous oxide) and water.

Hypopeouana, corrupt form of IPECACUANHA.

Hypopepsy, -petalous, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hypopharyngeal (hipo-, hoi-poi'fari'ndgäl), *a.* [f. HYPOPHARYNX: see PHARYNGEAL.] *a. Anat.* Situated beneath, or in the lower part of, the pharynx. *b. Entom.* Belonging to the hypopharynx.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 346 Branchiae consisting of two bands stretched across the interior, one above (*epi*) and one below (*hypopharyngeal*). 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 136 The posterior parts [of branchial arches] are single bones... called hypopharyngeal bones. 1877 — *Anat. Inu. Anim.* x. 602 The hypopharyngeal folds.

c. as *sb.* (*pl.*) = Hypopharyngeal bones.

Hypopharynx (hipo-, hoi-poi'fari'ngks). *Entom.* [a. F. *hypopharynx*, f. HYPO- 2 + PHARYNX.] A median projection from the internal surface of the lower lip in insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 458 This cushion, I suppose, may be analogous to the 'hypopharynx' of M. Savigny. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 499 The oral surface of the base of the labium also bears an internal process or hypopharynx.

Hypophosphate (hipo-, hoi-poi'fä'st). *Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + PHOSPHATE. So in F.] A salt of hypophosphoric acid.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.*

1. 86 On neutralizing with caustic soda, a slightly soluble salt, sodium hypophosphite, $H_2Na_2P_2O_6$, separates out.

Hypophosphite (hipo-, hēipōstāiz). *Chem.* [f. HYPO- + PHOSPHITE. So in F.] A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 13 The hypo-phosphites of potash, soda, and ammonia, are soluble. in highly rectified alcohol. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 66 Hypophosphite salts are monobasic, soluble in water, and easily crystallisable. 1883-4 *Med. Annual* 34/1 While triturating a mixture of Hypophosphite of Lime three parts, and Hypophosphite of Soda one part, [he] was seriously injured by the compound exploding.

Hypophosphoric (hipo-, hēipōstāiz), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO- + PHOSPHORIC. So F. *hypophosphoriques*.] In *hypophosphoric acid*, $P_2O_5(OH)_4$, a tetrabasic acid, obtained as an odourless liquid.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orri's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 376 This operation furnishes a solution of hypophosphoric acid. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 586 Salzer has shown that in addition to phosphoric and phosphorous acids this liquid contains hypophosphoric acid.

Hypophosphorous (hipo-, hēipōstāiz), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO- + PHOSPHOROUS. So F. *hypophosphoreux*.] In *hypophosphorous acid*, an oxygen-acid of phosphorus, PH_3O_2 .

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 12 Hypo-phosphorous or Per-phosphorous Acid, a viscous fluid, strongly acid and uncrystallisable. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 488 Hypophosphorous acid, was discovered by Dulong in 1816. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 487 On cooling the solution, the hypophosphorous acid is obtained in the form of a thick very acid liquid.

Hypophrygian, *Anc. Mus.*; see HYPO- 3.

Hypophysis (hip-, hēipōstāiz). [*a. Gr. ὑπόφυσις* offshoot, outgrowth (cf. *ΑΠΟΦΥΣΙΣ*, *ΕΠΙΦΥΣΙΣ*).]

1. *Path.* Cataract in the eye. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypophysis*, a Fault in the Eye, the same as *Hypochyma*. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Bot. a.* A part of the embryo in angiosperms, from which the root and root-cap are developed.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 515 A cell, which arises between the end of the pro-embryo and the body of the embryo, is especially to be noted. It is from this that the root is subsequently developed. Hanstein calls it and the tissue which proceeds from it the Hypophysis.

b. 'In mosses, an enlargement of the pedicel at the base of the capsule' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *Anat.* (In full *Hypophysis cerebri*) The pituitary body of the brain.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Hypophysial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the hypophysis of the brain.

Hypoplasia-Hypopygium: see HYPO- II.

Hypopyon (hipō-piōn). *Path.* Also *erron.* -ion. [*a. Gr. ὑπόπυον* an ulcer, neut. of ὑπόπυος tending to suppuration, f. πύον pus, matter.

The erroneous spelling *hypopyon* was prob. due to the assumption that the word was a derivative of ὤψ, ὠπ- eye; cf. *Gr. ὑπόπυον* a black eye.]

A morbid accumulation of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye (cf. *quots.*).

[1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Hypogion* [sic], or matter under the cornea, a great inflammation of the eyes with swellings.]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypopyon*, a gathering of Matter under the Horny Tunick of the Eye. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 80 Hypopyon, or the occupation of one or both chambers of the eye, with a glutinous opaque fluid, instead of the true transparent humours. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 19 The absorption of pus is constantly seen in the eye in hypopyon.

Hypocistis, obs. variant of HYPOCISTIS.

Hyporachis, -radial, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hyposarca (hipō-sārkā). *Path. rare.* [med. L. *hyposarca*, *a. Gr. ὑπόσαρκα* under the flesh.] A species of dropsy: = ANASARCA.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lii. (MS. Bodl.), *pe furie dropisie hatte lentioleuma*. . . *pe secunde hatte yposarca* oher anasarca, and cometh of distempereance of colde and of drynes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hyposarca*, the same with Anasarca. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 225 If dropsy affect the parenchyma, it is called *oedema*, anasarca, or hyposarca.

Hyposcenium (hipō-sē-niūm, hēipo-). *Gr. Antiq.* [f. *Gr. ὑποσκήνιον* (on analogy of *προσκήνιον* PROSCENIUM) = τὰ ὑποσκήνια the parts beneath the stage, f. σκηνή SCENE.] The low wall supporting the front of the stage in a Greek theatre.

1876 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 300 At the foot of the Logeon upon the Orchestra was a row of Pillars encompassing a place called the Hyposcenium. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Hyposcenium*, a partition under the pulpit or logeon of the Greek theatre, appointed for the music. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii, The hyposcenium had been painted to represent rocks.

Hypospadias (hipospā-diās, hēipo-). *Path.* [*a. Gr. ὑποσπιδιάς* (Galen) one affected with hypospadias, app. f. ὑπό HYPO- + σπιδίω to draw.]

A congenital malformation consisting in a fissure of the lower wall of the male urethra, the result of arrested development.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 38 Hypospadias consists of an arrest of development of a portion of the lower wall of the urethra. 1884 *Athenæum* 17 May 636/6 He has recorded the occurrence of the malformation termed hypospadias in the males of six successive generations in one family.

Hence **Hypospadiac**, **Hypospadiā**, **Hypospadiā** *adjs.*, of the nature of, pertaining to, or affected with hypospadias.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 464/1 A man affected with hypospadiac malformation of the urethra. *Ibid.* 699/1 A hypospadiac male. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 38 Lying between a hypospadiac opening and the meatus.

Hyposphagma, -sphene, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hypostase (hī-postā's), *rare* -1. [*ad. next, or a. F. hypostase*.] (See *quot.*)

1867 *Eng. Leader* 15 June 326 In every process whatever the subject-matter, the hypostase, is not two instants in the same state.

Hypostasis (hip-, hēipōstā'sis). Pl. **hypostases** (-sīz). [*a. late L. hypostasis*, *a. Gr. ὑπόστασις* (f. ὑπό HYPO- + στάσις standing, position, state), lit. that which stands under, hence, sediment; also, groundwork, foundation, subject-matter, later, substance, subsistence, existence, reality, essence, personality (see below).]

The development of sense, esp. in Metaphysics and Theology, belongs to Neo-Platonic and Early Christian use; the English senses only reflect those established in late Greek. See Chambers *Cycl.* s.v.]

1. *Med. a.* Sediment, deposit; *spec.* that of urine.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xiv. (Bodl. MS.), By substance and colour of urine & namelich by diuers regions bereof bat physicians clepen ypostasym. 1590 MARLOWE and *Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii. I view'd your urine, and the hypostasis, thick and obscure, doth make your danger great.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 433 Then put them into a cold place, that its hypostasis may appear. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 118 The Water, tended to deposit a laudible Hypostasis. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

b. Hyperæmia in dependent organs of the body, caused by subsidence of the blood into these parts.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 193 The prevention and removal of hypostasis in the dependent portions of the lungs. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 961 The skin and internal organs, as well as any post-mortem hypostases, exhibit a bright red colour.

† 2. Base, foundation, groundwork, prop, support.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* i. iv. 82 The substance, or hypostasis, is the foundation, or the unmoveable prop, which upholdeth us. 1602 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1607) 46 And is not Faith an Hypostasis and evidence to thee of an infallible inheritance?

3. *Metaph.* That which subsists, or underlies anything; substance: (a) as opposed to qualities, attributes, or 'accidents'; (b) as distinguished from what is unsubstantial, as a shadow or reflection.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Ded. 1 That spirit of life, acteth in all creatures, giving them existence in three—to wit, salt, sulphure, and mercury, in one hypostasis. 1870 MORAL *State Eng.* 43 It commonly turneth even the souls of its votaries into its own Hypostasis. 1790 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 155 The Ante-Nicene as well as Post-Nicene Writers understood the Phrases of Christ's being the Image of God, and express Image of his Hypostasis. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. viii. 130 Either as a property or attribute or as an hypostasis or self-subsistence. 1870 OUTL. *Hamilton's Philos.* 170 We cannot think a quality existing absolutely, in or of itself; we are constrained to think it as inhering in some basis, substratum, hypostasis, subject or substance.

4. Essence, principle, essential principle.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 22 That Plato and his followers held τρεῖς ἀπύκτα ὑποστάσεις, Three Hypostases in the Deity, that were the first Principles of all things, is a thing very well known to all. 1865 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 276 A scholar, emptied by old suck-eggs of all that nature gave me, and crumb'd full of essences, hypostases and other stuff of their baking. 1888 NORRIS *Theory Love* i. ii. 7 We know Love is made the first Hypostasis in the Platonic Triad. 1708 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 72 Three Hypostases, which are the Three Principles of all things. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 392 God therefore in his absolute state—in his first and highest hypostasis—is neither Existence nor Thought, neither moved nor mutable.

5. *Theol.* Personality, personal existence, person: (a) distinguished from *nature*, as in the one 'hypostasis' of Christ as distinguished from his two *natures* (human and divine), (b) distinguished from *substance*, as in the three 'hypostases' or 'persons' of the Godhead, which are said to be the same in 'substance'.

[1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 170 Of those [words] which still continue in the state of aliens, . . . some seem necessary to be retained . . . such are some terms of controversial divinity, as hypostasis.]

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 534 And what ipostacis Of Christes manhode is. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 148 b, Those busy heads would for three persons, saie thre hypostases. 1600 J. PORR tr. *Leo's Africa* xvii. 397 The Cofiti fearing, that to attribute two natures unto Christ, might be all one, as if they had assigned him two hypostases or persons, to avoid the heresie of the Nestorians, they became Eutichians. 1604 W. WATSON *Quodlibets* 49 (Stanf.) By reason of the hypostasis or hypostatical vnion of his deitie to his humanity. 1600 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 43 The Brutall soule is materiall, . . . not subsisting by it selfe (therefore a beast is not hypostasis, *id est*, a person). 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. i. 2 That two natures could be centred into one hypostasis (or person). 1688 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 95 There is no confusion of the Humane and Divine Nature in the Hypostasis of Christ. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 299 [It] is urged by some to relate . . . to the three Hypostases of the Godhead. 1762 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 103 The word hypostasis, we now render person. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 46 The eternal beginning of the hypostasis of the Holy Ghost.

6. *Bot.* (See *quot.*)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 615/2 *Hypostasis*, the suspensor of an embryo.

Hypostatize (hip-, hēipōstāiz), *v.* [f. *prec.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into or regard as a self-existent substance or person; to embody, impersonate. Cf. HYPOSTATIZE.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 90 The power and principle of acidification must be embodied and as it were impersonated and hypostatized in this gas. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* I. 98 The admission of the logos as hypostatized in no respect removed my doubts concerning the Incarnation and the Redemption by the cross. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaissance in Italy, Reviv. Learn.* 202 The products of speculative analysis are hypostatized as divine persons.

Hence **Hypostatization**, the action of hypostatizing, or regarding as a substance.

1884 *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 496/3 The second period [of Plato's philosophy] is marked by the hypostatization of universals.

† **Hypostasy**. *Obs. rare.* [Adapted form of HYPOSTASIS: cf. ECSTASY.]

1. = HYPOSTASIS 1.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 21 The hypostasy is the substance of the urine. 1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* III. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 218 Doe but make these black Hypostasies; it plainly shewes Mortification generally through the Spirits.

2. = HYPOSTASIS 5.

1551 Bp. GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 117 Wheir as in that vnion the rest is an ineffable mysterie, the two natures in Christ to haue one subsistence called & termed an hypostasis. 1608 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 58 O the vnsearchable depth of this speciall Hypostasis!

Hypostatic (hipo-, hēipōstā'tik), *a.* [*ad. Gr. ὑποστατικός* pertaining to substance, substantial, personal (f. ὑποστατός set under, supporting); used as adj. to ὑπόστασις HYPOSTASIS; but the medical sense of the English word is not found in Greek.]

1. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to substance, essence, or personality (see HYPOSTASIS). **Hypostatic union**: (a) the union of the divine and human natures in the 'hypostasis' of Christ; (b) the consubstantial union of the three 'hypostases' in the Godhead.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 566 The humane soul of our Saviour Christ Himself, being not partially appointed to that transcendent dignity of its hypostatic union, but by reason of its most faithful adherence to the divine word and wisdom in a pre-existent state.

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 25, I sing the Infinite and Finite join'd In Hypostatic Union for Mankind. 1807 Hook in *Life* I. 118 To state and enforce the Catholic doctrine concerning the Third Person on Whit Sunday and that of the hypostatic union on the Sunday following. 1846 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecol. Biog.* (1850) I. 85 He who first taught men to speak of an Hypostatic change beneath unchanging forms, may have taught them to use words without meaning. 1894 H. B. SWETE *Apost. Creed* I. 17 The doctrine of the hypostatic Trinity.

2. *Path.* Of the nature of hypostasis or excess of blood in dependent parts of the body.

1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 192 Passive hyperæmia occurring in the dependent portions of the lungs is called hypostatic congestion. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 224 The long continuance of the erect position seems to favor the gravitation of blood, and hypostatic hyperæmia of the spine is thereby induced.

Hypostatical (hipo-, hēipōstā'tikāl), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.]

1. = HYPOSTASIS 1.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 154 He being the Word . . . did by hypostatical vnion take vpon hym the nature of man. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Hypostatical*, belonging to substance; or that which consisteth in the substance of a thing. 1600 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 310 To the singular number (Jehovah) his essentiall name, noting the unity, is added the plurall (Elohim) his hypostatical, or substantiall name, noting the Trinity. 1656 HOBBS *Answ. Bp. Bramhall* 434 (R.) But the word hypostatical . . . is properly used, as I have said before, of the union of the two natures of Christ in one person. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist. Ep.* (ed. 2) A tñb, I believe the Hypostatical Union, a Trinity of persons in the Unity of Essence. 1852 Hook *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 377 The hypostatical union is the union of the human nature of our Lord with the divine, constituting two natures in one person.

† 2. Of or pertaining to the essential principles or elements of bodies; elemental. *Obs.*

1662-80 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* I. 80 They do not pretend by fire alone to separate out of all compound Bodies their Hypostatical Principles. 1676 — *Hist. Colours* Exp. xv, Divers learned men, having adopted the three hypostatical principles. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypostatical Principles*, a Title given by Paracelsus and his Followers to the three Chymical Principles, viz. Salt, Sulphur and Mercury.

Hence **Hypostatically** *adv.*, in a hypostatic manner; in actual substance or personality.

1593 T. BELL *Motives conc. Rom. Faith* (1605) 118 [He] affirmeth the substance of bread to be united to the body of Christ hypostatically. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Bang.* 123 God, . . . is hypostatically in Christ; graciously in his Saints; gloriously in Heaven; powerfully in Hell. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 41 Our Ransom from eternal Punishment being paid with the Blood of one of our own kind, hypostatically united to God. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 254 After a Soul is Hypostatically, that is, Personally united to a Body, their separation is call'd Death. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* (1885) 428/2 Sin was a physical impossibility in the human soul of Christ, because it was hypostatically united to the Divinity.

Hypostatize (hip-, hēipōstā'iz), *v.* [f. *Gr.*

Hypothenusal, hypothenuse, *erron. ff. HY-
POTENUSAL, HYPOTENUSE.*

Hypothesis (hip-, hōipō'p'is). Pl. **hypo-
theses** (-sīz). [a. Gr. ὑπόθεσις foundation, base;
hence, basis of an argument, supposition, also,
subject-matter, etc., f. ὑπό under + θέσις placing.]

† 1. A subordinate particular thesis involved in
a general thesis; a particular case of a general
proposition. In quot. 1596, a particular or de-
tailed statement. Cf. F. *hypothèse* (sense 3 in
Littre). *Obs.*

1596 EARL OF ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV.
137 If I be commended to sett doune the Hypothesis,
or to descend into particulars. 1600 T. GRANGER *Div.
Logike to note*, The compound Theme is also (a) speciall,
or (b) general: (a) Hypothesis; (b) Thesis. *Ibid.* 204 To
amplify a speciall or particular sentence, called hypothesis.
1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (Vol. III.) 24 Without descending
from the thesis to the hypothesis. 1647 FILMER
Patriarcha i. § 1 (1884) 13 If the thesis be true, the hypo-
thesis will follow. 1721 KEILL *Managers' Diss.* (1734)
49 Whence it is plain that there is no Hypothesis wherein
the Spheroid is not flat at the Poles.

† 2. A proposition laid down; a thesis. *Obs.*
1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. Intro. 1 Endeavoring to
promote this Hypothesis. 1678 *Ibid.* III. Pref., It is...
impossible... demonstratively to discuss such an hypothesis
without some opposition against such as defend the anti-
thesis.

3. A proposition or principle put forth or stated
(without any reference to its correspondence with
fact) merely as a basis for reasoning or argument,
or as a premiss from which to draw a conclusion;
a supposition. In *Logic*, The supposition or condi-
tion forming the antecedent or protasis of a
conjunctive or conditional proposition (e.g. *If A
is B, C is D*): cf. **HYPOTHETICAL** 1 b.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypothesis*, a supposition or condi-
tion; sometimes it is taken for a Position of something, as
it were demonstrated, and granted by another. 1657 J.
SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 263 Hypothesis is an argument or
matter whereon one may dispute; or it is a conditional
proposition. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. xxvii. (1714) 23 Which
being supposed, the outward angle AEF will be greater
than the inward angle DFE, to which it was equal by
Hypothesis. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 3 An Hypothesis
is a supposition assumed to be true, in order to argue from,
or to found upon it the reasoning and demonstration of
some proposition. 1837 BARBAGE *Bridgew. Treat.* App. E.
196 Collusion being, by hypothesis, out of the question.
1884 LEUBENSTORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 67 The hypothesis
is satisfied in the particular case where the rays a and a'
coincide.

b. An actual or possible condition or state of
things considered or dealt with as a basis for
action; one of several such possible conditions, a
case or alternative (cf. 1).

1794 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 217 The other hypothesis, upon
which the war ought 'to be carried on with vigour', though
last put, must be preliminary to the other. 1803 WELLING-
TON *Lett. to Col. Stevenson* in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 545 In each of
these last hypotheses, you will observe the necessity that we
should be within reach of each other. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ.
Serm.* v. 119 Christianity... only sanctions war... upon the
hypothesis of a world at discord with herself.

3. A supposition or conjecture put forth to ac-
count for known facts; esp. in the sciences, a pro-
visional supposition from which to draw conclusions
that shall be in accordance with known facts, and
which serves as a starting-point for further inves-
tigation by which it may be proved or disproved
and the true theory arrived at.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 Irons doe manifest a
veriticity not only upon refrigeration... but (what is wonder-
full and advanceth the magnetical hypothesis) they evidence
the same by meer position according as... their extrems
[are] disposed... unto the earth. 1660 R. COKE *Power &
Subj.* 265 By a perpetual motion of the Earth from West
to East according to the new Hypotheses in Astronomy, or
of the Sun from East to West, after the former Hypotheses.
1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 82 To make good the Atomical
Hypothesis. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* i. v. 207 One of
the conditions of a good hypothesis is, that it fairly comport
... with all other phenomena of nature, as well as those 'tis
framed to explicate. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry*
(1775) I. Diss. i. 22 A late ingenious critic has advanced
an hypothesis, which assigns a new source, and a much earlier
date, to these fictions. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xiv. § 4 It
appears... to be a condition of a genuinely scientific hypo-
thesis, that it be not destined always to remain an hypo-
thesis, but be of such a nature as to be either proved or
disproved by that comparison with observed facts which
is termed Verification. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. W'rk. Men* 67
Do not allow yourselves to be misled by the common notion
that a hypothesis is untrustworthy simply because it is
a hypothesis. 1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heav.* ix. 212
The celebrated nebular hypotheses of Herschel and of
Laplace.

4. A supposition in general; something supposed
or assumed to be true without proof or conclusive
evidence; an assumption.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 182 The Romanists...
began... to cry him [Laud] up for their Proselyte. Upon
this hypothesis... they grew excessive proud and insolent.
1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 352 That no other place
in the East-Indies produces Gold... An Hypothesis found
mistaken by such as drive a Trade for Gold... towards
Cochin-China. 1807 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 353 The
gift should first be read on the supposition that it is intended
to embrace legitimate children, and if there be nothing in
the terms... or context, incompatible with this hypothesis

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[etc.]. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. (1870) 76 The
hypothesis that the Pelasgians were the base of the Greek
nation.

b. Hence *spec.* A groundless or insufficiently
grounded supposition; a mere assumption or guess.

1605 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. (1635) 87 Which later
Astronomers... have derided, or at least omitted as Hypo-
theses or suppositions. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762)
p. ix. To build Physick upon Hypotheses. 1837 SCOTT
Surg. Dan. vii. Your reasoning... seems plausible; but still
it is only hypothesis. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* v. (ed. 8) 46
The statement rests on no hypothesis or conjecture; his
[Paul's] Epistles bear testimony to it. 1876 E. MELLOR
Priesth. i. 14 This explanation of Bellarmine... is a pure
hypothesis, for which there is not a shadow of evidence in
the New Testament itself.

Hence **Hypothesist**, one who forms a hypothesis.
1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 431 The blank... must
remain for some happier hypothesist to fill up.

Hypothesis (hip-, hōipō'p'isiz), *v.* [f. **HYPOTHE-
SIS** + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To frame a hypothesis or supposition.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 421 After the Greeks
began to hypothesize. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* Ded.,
When I... presumed to hypothesize, I have merely suggested
doubts without conclusions, which, if deemed worth, may
hereafter be analyzed by men of genius and science. 1836
DARLEY *Introduct. Beasm. & FL's Wks.* I. 20 It is difficult
to apportion their authorship... though easy enough to hypo-
thesize.

2. *trans.* To make the hypothesis of; to assume.

1805 W. H. THOMPSON in *W. A. Butler's Hist. Anc.
Philos.* I. 317 note, They hypothesize a vacuum through
which the emanative particles pass. 1883 *Nature* XXVII.
355 Professor Quincke hypothesizes the presence... of a
colourless iron-albumen. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 818 At
all social gatherings there is an hypothesized equality of
rank.

Hence **Hypothesizer** = **HYPOTHESIST**.

1833 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* II. 249 The slight
difficulty attending such a hypothesis... the hypothesizer
will reply, may be got over in two ways.

Hypothetic (hip-, hōipō'p'etik, *a.* (sb.)) [ad.
Gr. ὑποθετικός, pertaining to ὑπόθεσις; see **HYPOTHE-
SIS**. Cf. F. *hypothétique*.] = **next**.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 66 On hypothetic Dreams
and Visions Grounds everlasting Disquisitions. 1701 NORRIS
Ideal World i. ii. 94 That which gives it the form of a hypo-
thetic, and distinguishes it from a categorical proposition.
1813 SHELLEY *Notes O. Mab Poet. Wks.* (1801) 47/1 Admit-
ting the existence of this hypothetic being. 1876 R. NOEL
in *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 334 How these hypothetic entities
[atoms] pulsate and radiate, whirl and travel. 1897 ALLBUTT
Syst. Med. II. 5 This effect was ascribed to the presence of
a hypothetic body.

† B. as *sb.* A hypothetical statement, a hypo-
thesis; in *Logic*, a hypothetical proposition or
syllogism (= **next**, B). *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 48 Modest Hypotheticks,
not any ways informing the Understanding. 1701 NORRIS
Ideal World i. ii. 122 This double hypothetic, that if the
proposition be true the extremes do really exist, and... that
unless the extremes do really exist the proposition cannot
be true.

Hypothetical (hōipō'tetikāl, hōipō-), *a.* (sb.)
[f. as *prec.* + -AL.]

1. Involving or of the nature of hypothesis;
conjunctive.

1617 BACON *Sp. on taking his place in Chancery in Resus-
citatio* (1661) 82, I must utterly discontinue the Making of
an Hypothetical, or Conditionall Order. 1663 BUTLER
Hud. i. iii. 1322 Thy other arguments are all Supposures,
Hypothetical. 1750 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii, He that can set
hypothetical possibility against acknowledged certainty, is
not to be admitted among reasonable beings. 1893 SIR R.
BALL *In High Heav.* ix. 196 The... line which divides the
truths that have been established in astronomy from those
parts of the science which... [are] more or less hypothetical.

b. *Logic.* Of a proposition: Involving a hypo-
thesis or condition, conditional: opp. to **CATE-
GORICAL**. Of a syllogism: Having a hypothetical
proposition for one of its premisses.

(By some logicians used to include all complex propositions
and syllogisms, conjunctive and disjunctive; by others re-
stricted to the conjunctive.)

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 21 b, Propositio Hypo-
thetica. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. v. 93 The word,
hypothetical... is neither proper nor fit... for, in absolute
copulative and disjunctive assertions there is no ὑπόθεσις, no
condition at all. 1624 N. DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logic*
155 Of compounded Enuntiations, some are Conditionall or
Hypothetical, and some Disjunctive. 1666 STANLEY *Hist.
Philos.* v. (1701) 182/1 Of Propositions some are Categorical,
some Hypothetical. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* IV.
ii. § 3 I. 271 Theophrastus stated... the rules of hypothetical
syllogisms. 1860 ABT. THOMSON *Law's Th.* § 73 (ed. 5) 120
The Hypothetical Judgment expresses seemingly a relation
between two judgments, as cause and effect, as condition
and conditioned.

c. Of a person: Dealing in hypotheses or
groundless suppositions; fanciful. *rare.*

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. vi. 349 The extravagant panegyrics,
which many hypothetical writers have bestowed on the in-
geniety and capacity of this Nation (the Chinese).

2. Depending on hypothesis; concerning which
a hypothesis is made; supposed, assumed.

1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 236 The hypothetical height and
density of the Air. 1822 WELLINGTON in *Desp.* (1867) I. 293
It would be... impossible... to declare... what would be our
conduct upon any hypothetical case. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.*
II. xxix. 401 Any other obstacle will produce the same effect
as our hypothetical post. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv.

63 A hypothetical colony from a hypothetical settlement on
the Litus Saxonum of Gaul.

† 3. **Hypothetical necessity**: that kind of necessity
which exists, not absolutely, but only on the sup-
position that something is or is to be: repr.
Aristotle's ἀναγκαῖον ἐξ ὑποθέσεως, opp. to ἀναγ-
καῖον ἀπλῶς. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 320 Hypothetical or material
necessitie. 1656 HOBBS *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 247
It is granted by all divines, that hypothetical necessity, or
necessity upon a supposition, may consist with liberty. 1678
CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 33. 138 The necessity
of a plastick life, which Aristotle calls a hypothetical
necessity. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, Acts i. 16 This
must needs signifie no necessity or constraint put on Judas,
but a necessity Hypothetical, and of consequence, that is,
it cannot but be true which God foretelleth or foreseeth.
1717 S. CLARKE tr. *Leibnitz's 5th Paper* § 5. 157 Hypothet-
ical Necessity is that which the Supposition or Hypothesis
of God's Foresight and Pre-ordination lays upon future
Contingents.

B. as *sb.* A hypothetical proposition or syllo-
gism: see A. 1 b.

1644 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 131 Let a compound or Hypo-
thetical, never be put in the place of a conclusion, but only
a Simple or Categorical. 1849 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* II.
App. 378 Hypotheticals (Conjunctive and Disjunctive Syllo-
gism). 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 269/2 As he used the
logic of chance to elucidate the difficult subject of modals,
so here he employs symbolic logic to cast light on hypo-
theticals. 1888 [see **CONJUNCTIVE** a. 4].

Hypothetically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In
a hypothetical manner or form; by or upon a
hypothesis or supposition; conjecturally, sup-
posedly; conditionally.

1608 T. SPENCER *Logick* 208 How many wayes a Syllo-
gisme is made Hypothetically. 1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 67
Thus have I... endeavoured to explicate (Hypothetically at
least) the causes of the Phenomena. 1698 NORRIS *Pract.
Disc.* (1707) IV. 78 Both agree in this that God might
Absolutely do it, and that Hypothetically he could not, i.e.
supposing him to act consistently with the Moral Perfections
of his Nature. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 113 In my
present want of information I must only speak hypothet-
ically. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 266 Any Immediate Inference,
also, may be stated hypothetically.

Hypothetico-disjunctive, *a.* *Logic.* Com-
bining the 'hypothetical' (conjunctive) and dis-
junctive forms of statement: applied to a con-
ditional proposition of which the consequent is
disjunctive (e.g. *If A is B, C is either D or E*);
also to that form of syllogism (the **DILEMMA**) in
which one premiss is conjunctive and the other dis-
junctive. b. as *sb.* A proposition or syllogism of
this kind.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xviii. (1866) I. 351 An
hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism is called the dilemma or
horned syllogism. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* Contents 13 Dilemmas
or Hypothetico-Disjunctives.

Hypothetize, *v.* *rare.* [f. Gr. ὑποθετός, basis
of ὑποθετικός **HYPOTHETIC** + -IZE.] = **HYPOTHESIZE**.
So **Hypothesist**, **Hypothesizer** = **HYPOTHESIST**,
HYPOTHESIZER.

1852 TREGELLES *Def. Authentic. Daniel* (1864) 225 The
notion of objecting hypothesists... is singularly at variance
with the facts of the case. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 2/3 The
far-away folly of these two pedagogic hypothesizers. 1895
MACLEWEN *Life Dr. Cairns* 161 Next appeared Fichte with
his demolition of Kant's hypothesized world.

|| **Hypotrachelium** (hōipō'trākēliŏm). *Arch.*
Also 7- **hypotrachelion**. [L. (Vitruvius), ad. Gr.
ὑποτραχήλιον the lower part of the neck; f. ὑπό **HYPOT-**
+ τράχηλος neck. Cf. F. *hypotrachelion*.] The
lower part or neck of the capital of a column;
in the Doric order, the groove or sinking between
the neck of the capital and the shaft.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cja, The hedde or Capituli shalbe...
in height one Moduluss... that height you shall devide into
3. partes, geue the one parte to Hypotrachelium. 1664
EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 126 Otherwhises again it
[the Astragal] is taken for the Cinture or Coller neck the
Hypotrachelium. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Hypotra-
chellion*, in Architecture, is the Top or Neck of a Pillar,
or the most slender part of it which toucheth the Capital. It
is taken by some, for that part of the Tuscan and Dorick
Capitals, which lies between the Echinus and the Astragal,
and is otherwise called, the Collar, Gorge, or Frize of the
Chapter. 1848-76 GWILT *Archit.* 814 Hypotrachelion. 1866
RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 17 He divides the capital into three
parts, one for the hypotrachelium.

Hypotrochoid (hōipō'trō'koid, hōipō'trō-
koid). *Geom.* [f. **HYPOTROCHOID**.] The curve
described by a point rigidly connected with the
centre of a circle which rolls on the inside of another
circle.

1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXV. 282/1 A class [of curves] called...
hypotrochoids, of which one particular case is the hypo-
cycloid. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 94
When the tracing point is not in the circumference, we
have Epitrochoids and Hypotrochoids.

Hence **Hypotrochoidal**, of the form of, or per-
taining to, a hypotrochoid.

1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXV. 283/1 When the convexities are
opposed, the trochoidal system is called *epi-trochoidal*, and
when concavity fits convexity, *hypo-trochoidal*.

|| **Hypotyposis** (hōipō'tipō'sis). *Rhet.* [a. Gr.
ὑποτύπωσις sketch, outline, pattern, f. ὑποτυπώω to
sketch, f. τύπος impression, form, TYPE.] Vivid

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description of a scene, event, or situation, bringing it, as it were, before the eyes of the hearer or reader.

1883 FOXE *A. & M.* 830/2 Under which Hypotyposis or Poesie, who is so blind that seeth not by the Pelican, the doctrine of Christ: and of the Lollardes to be defended against the Church of Rome? 1868 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 1. 32 A Poetical or Prophetical hypotyposis of the destruction or fall of Babylon. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* Introd. (1767) 64 Above all other figures that whereon poets and orators love to dwell is the hypotyposis or lively description. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 387 Simple and suitable language, the effective metaphor, 'the nervous hypotyposis' may be introduced.

Hypovanadio, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hypoxanthine (hip-, hoi'pskæ'ntsin). *Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + XANTHINE. Cf. F. *hypoxanthine*.] A nitrogenous substance, $C_5H_4N_2O$, found in the muscle, spleen, heart, etc. of vertebrates, and forming a white crystalline powder; also called SARCINE. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 46 This interesting body... bears so close a resemblance to xanthine or uric oxide, that Scherer has named it hypoxanthine. *Attrib.* 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 96 The precipitate consists of hypoxanthin nitrate and silver oxide; this is to be decomposed with sulphuric acid, and hypoxanthin is precipitated.

Hence **Hypoxanthio** *a.*, derived from, or of the nature of, hypoxanthine.

Hypoxylois, **Hypozeugma**, **Hypozaa**, -zoic: see HYPO- II.

Hyppie, obs. form of HIP.

Hypped (hipt), *pp.* *a.* Also 8 hyp'd, hypp'd, 8-9 hypt. Now HIPPED, *q. v.* [f. HYP + -ED.] Affected with hypochondria; morbidly depressed or low-spirited.

c. 1710 J. EDWARDS in *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Com.* III. 130 Almost half of them are Hypt (as they call it), that is, disordered in their brains. 1784 J. BELKNAP in *B. Papers* (1877) II. 178 It was the common opinion among his friends that he was hyp'd. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 296, I. spent a day with them. They were melancholy and hypped. 1824 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 101, I am much hypt. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Wks.* 1863 VI. 200 On a dull Sunday, when people are apt to get hypped if not well amused.

Hyppish (hi'pi), *a.* Also 8 hypish. Now HIPPISH, *q. v.* [f. HYP + -ISH.] Somewhat depressed or low-spirited.

c. 1732 GAY *On Wine* 34 In pensive hyppish mood. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. iv. (1734) 335 The constant Complaints, common to Hyppish People. 1823 C. WESTMACOTT *Points Misery* 16 The disturbed imagination of the hyppish man.

Hyppo, obs. *f.* HYPO. **Hyppeon**: see HYPEON. **Hyps**, *pl.* of HYP, hypochondria.

Hypsi- (hi'psi), repr. Gr. *ὑψι* *adv.* on high, aloft, in comb. also = high, lofty. The English words are new formations with *hypsi-* in the latter sense. See also HYPSO-.

Hypsi-brachycephalic (hi'psi;bræki,sfæ'lik) *a.* *Ethnol.* [BRACHYCEPHALIC], characterized by having a high and broad skull; pertaining to *Hypsi-brachycephali* or races of men so characterized, as the Malay inhabitants of Madura; so **Hypsi-brachycephalism**, the presence or prevalence of high broad skulls, the combination of brachycephaly with hypsicephaly. **Hypsicephalic** (-sfæ'lik) *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], characterized by having a high skull, *spec.* one of which the vertical index, or ratio of height to antero-posterior length, is over 75; hence **Hypsicephaly**, the condition of being hypsicephalic. **Hypsiphodont** (-lɔ'fɔnt) *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. *ὑψίλοφος* high-crested (*λόφος* crest, ridge) + *δόντις*, *δόντι-* tooth], having the dental characteristics of the genus *Hypsiphodon* of extinct dinosaurian reptiles. **Hypsiprymnine** (-pri'mnɔin), -**prymnoid** (-pri'mnɔid) *adjs.* [Gr. *πρύμνα* stern], pertaining to or characteristic of the Marsupial sub-family containing the Kangaroo Rat (*Hypsiprymnus*). **Hypsistenocephalic** (-stenɔsfæ'lik) *a.* *Ethnol.* [Gr. *στενός* narrow + *κεφαλή* head], characterized by the presence of a high and narrow skull; so **Hypsistenocephalism**, **Hypsistenocephaly**, hypsistenocephalic character or condition.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* v. 263 It remains to be seen how far the 'hypsiphodont modification' extended among the *Ornithomimidæ*. 1870 — *Crit. & Addr.* (1873) 109 As to the *Didelphia*, ... a true 'Hypsiprymnoid' form existed at the epoch of the Trias, contemporaneously with a Carnivorous form. 1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* v. 177 Certain [skulls] of ... New Guinea, are 'hypsistenocephalic'. 1881 *Academy* 29 Jan. 8 The Fijians are remarkable as the most dolichocephalic people in the world. The skulls are eminently hypsistenocephalic, to use Dr. B. Davis's term. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 144 Combinations of dolichocephaly and 'hypsistenocephaly'.

Hypsiloid (hipsɔi'lɔid, hipsilɔid), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὑψιλοειδής*, *f.* *ὑψιλόν* UPSILON: see -OID.] Shaped like the Greek letter upsilon, or its Roman equivalents; V-shaped, or U-shaped.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888 W. H. FLOWER in *Anthropol. Trul.* 14 Feb. 9 The palatal index of the male... is exceptionally low, viz. 103.8, the general form of the palate being remarkably hypsiloid.

Hypsistarian (hipsistē'riän), *a.* and *sb.* *Ecccl. Hist.* [f. Gr. *ὑψιστάρης* (*f.* *ὑψιστος* highest; see def.) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Belonging to an eclectic sect of the 4th century, so called from worshipping God under the name of the Most High (*ὑψιστος*). *b. sb.* A member of this sect.

1705 W. WALL *Hist. Infant Bapt.* (1845) II. 77 St. Gregory Nazianzen's father was of the religion called Hypsistarian. 1777-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.*, The doctrine of the Hypsistarians, was an assemblage of Paganism, Judaism, and Christianity. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1055 *Hypsistarians*, a religious sect living in Cappadocia in the fourth century, ... a singular mixture of Paganism and Judaism.

† **Hypsi-stary**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ὑψιστάρης* -os: see prec.] = prec. *sb.*

c. 1610 *Women Saints* 171 The professors of this base and abject sect, arrogate... to themselves the name of Hypsistarians, that is, 'moste high', and they worship onlie the omnipotent.

Hypso- (hi'psɔ), repr. rare Gr. *ὑψο-*, used with same force as *ὑψι-* HYPsi-; in modern use, sometimes taken as comb. form of *ὑψος* 'height'. Hence **Hypsocephallo** *a.* = HYPsICEPHALIC; so **Hypsocephalous** *a.* and **Hypsocephaly** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypsoodont** *a.* [Gr. *ὄδον* -tooth], of teeth: having high or lengthened crowns with short roots. **Hypsoophonous** (hipsɔ'fɔnɔs) *a.* [Gr. *ὕψωφος* (*φωνή* voice)], 'having a high clear voice' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypsophyll** (hipsɔfil) *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf: repr. Ger. *hochblatt*], a leaf of the inflorescence, a bract or bracteole; hence **Hypsophyllar**, -**phyllary**, -**phyllous** *adjs.*

1876 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* v. 176 'Hypsocephalic, elevated skull. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *En. cycl. Brit.* XV. 430/1 Modification of (the selendont form) from a brachyodont to a 'hypsoodont type. [1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/1 *Hypsophylla*, answers to the German 'Hochblätter', or high leaves, those of the inflorescence, i. e. bracts and the like. 1895 VINES *Stud. Textbk.* 76 There are two kinds [of leaves of the sporophore]: those which bear sporangia, termed sporophylls; those which do not bear sporangia, termed 'hypsophylls. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Struct. Bot.* 86 The bracts or 'hypsophyllar leaves, i. e. those leaves, in the axils of which the flowers are placed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 546 The mode of insertion of the cataphyllary and foliage-leaves, and very often that of the 'hypsophyllary leaves (as for instance that of the spathe), is generally amplexicaul. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 6 note, 'Hypsophyllous.

Hypsography (hipsɔ'græfi). [f. Gr. *ὑψος* height (see HYPSO-) + *-γραφία* writing, sketching.] That department of geography which deals with the comparative altitude of places, or parts of the earth's surface.

1885 *Athenæum* 9 May 602/3 A further contribution towards the hypsography of Eastern Venetia, by Prof. Giovanni Marinelli. 1888 M. BAKER in *Science* 7 Dec. 280 'Hypsography' and 'topography' are each used for this purpose; but the first refers rather to elevation than to form.

Hence **Hypsographical** *a.*, of or pertaining to hypsography; **hypsographical map**, a map specially designed to exhibit (whether by shading, by contour lines, or by an actual embossed surface) the comparative altitude of places or parts of the earth's surface.

1881 *Academy* No. 455. 65 The map... almost resembles a hypsographical one, for the Alps and other mountain regions, no less than the valley of the Rhine... form very conspicuous features upon it. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 149/1 We are thus presented with... a hypsographical map of Central Europe.

Hypsometer (hipsɔ'mɪtɔr). [f. Gr. *ὑψος* height (see HYPSO-) + -METEER. Cf. F. *hypsomètre*.] An instrument for measuring altitudes, consisting essentially of a delicate thermometer, by which the boiling point of water is observed at particular elevations. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 6/4 Major Pinto recommended the hypsometer and aneroids for altitudes. 1884 *Brit. Almanac Companion* 17 An instrument called the Hypsometer, whose business it is to determine the heights of mountains by means of the boiling-point of water.

Hypsometric (hipsɔ'mɪtrɪk), *a.* [f. prec. or HYPsOMETRY + -IC. Cf. F. *hypsométrique*.] = next. 1845 W. D. COOLEY tr. *Parrot's Ararat* 54 The foregoing is taken from the hypsometric tables of Lindenau, the accuracy of which however seems liable to some doubt. 1874 J. D. WHITNEY *Barometric Hypsometry* Pref., The accuracy of the barometer as a hypsometric instrument may be very considerably increased.

Hypsometrical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to hypsometry or the hypsometer; relating to the measurement of altitudes.

1845 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypsometricus*, ... hypsometrical. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Péruv. Bark* xi. 99 Dr. Spruce... took meteorological and hypsometrical observations throughout the vast region he traversed. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 391 The hypsometrical distribution of the species is carefully given. 1884 *American VIII.* 379 Our hypsometrical knowledge of the... Catskill Mountain region.

Hence **Hypsometrically** *adv.*, by hypsometrical methods; with the hypsometer.

1849 MRS. SABINE tr. *Humboldt's Aspects Nat.* II. 320, I have constantly... urged, that the isthmus [of Panama] should be examined hypsometrically throughout its entire length, and more especially where... it joins the continent of South America. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 503 Père Roblet...

had... surveyed astronomically and hypsometrically the whole of the interior highland province.

Hypsometry (hipsɔ'mɪtri). [f. HYPsOMETRY: see -METRY. Cf. F. *hypsométrie*.] The measuring of altitudes; the science which treats of this; also, the subject of this science, the condition of a part of the earth's surface in reference to height above (or depth below) the level of the sea.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, How High or depe, above or vnder the level of the measurers standing, anything is... called *Hypsometrie*. 1847 in CRAIG. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) v. 8 283 That part of the extra-tropical North Atlantic... is peculiar as to its hypsometry. 1861-3 DE SCHLAGINTWEIT *Sci. Miss. Ind.* II. (title), General Hypsometry of India, the Himalaya, and Western Thibet. 1874 J. D. WHITNEY (title) Barometric Hypsometry.

Hypt, obs. form of HYPED.

Hypral (hip-, hoi'piu'räl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. *ὑπ(ὀ) ὑπ(ὀ) 2 + οὐρά* tail + -AL.] Situated beneath the tail; *spec.* in *Ichthyol.* applied to the bones beneath the axis of the tail, which support fin-rays. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* i. 16 In most osseous fishes the hypral bones which support the fin-rays of the inferior division [of the tail] become much expanded. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 84 The hypral is but a union of modified hæmapophyses.

Hytr, obs. form of HER *pron.*, HIRE.

Hyraci-, **hyraco-** (before a vowel *hyrac-*), *Lat.* and *Gr.* comb. forms respectively of HYRAX.

Hyracliform (hɔiræ'sifɔrm) *a.* [see -FORM], resembling a hyrax; hyracoid. **Hyraodont** (hɔiræ-kɔnt) *a.* [Gr. *ὄδον* -tooth], having the dentition characteristic of the genus *Hyrax*, and found also in the Rhinoceros and the extinct *Hyraodon*, a rhinoceros-like perissodactyl of the Lower Miocene of North America. **Hyraotherian** (-pi'rɔin), -**therine** (-pi'rɔin) *adjs.* [Gr. *θηρίον* wild beast], belonging to an extinct genus *Hyraotherium* of perissodactyls of the tapiroid group.

1887 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Nat.* Nov. 994 It has been from the 'Hyraotherine' sub-family that the horse line was derived. [1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 324 'Hyraotherium, so named in consequence of its structural affinities in the size of the orbits, &c., with the Hyrax, was found in the London clay and the lacustrine eocene sand at Kyson.]

Hyraeid (hɔiræ'sid), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Hyraidae*: see -ID.] Belonging to the family *Hyraidae*, or its sole genus HYRAX.

Hyraeid (hɔiræ'kɔid), *a.* [f. *hyrac-*, stem of HYRAX + -OID.] Resembling a hyrax; pertaining to or characteristic of the order or sub-order *Hyracoidea*, containing the Hyrax and its congeners.

Hyrald, -eld, var. HEBEYELD, *Obs.*

|| **Hyraz** (hɔi'ræks), *Zool.* [mod. L., a Gr. *ὑραξ*, *ὑραξ* -shrew -mouse.] A genus of small rabbit-like quadrupeds, containing the DAMAN, 'cony', or rock-rabbit of Syria, an Abyssinian species or sub-species, and the Cape Hyrax or rock-badger (*kliḥdas*) of South Africa.

The position of the Hyrax in zoological classification has been difficult to fix; it was formerly placed among *Rodentia*, subsequently among *Pachydermata*, and is now made the type of an order or sub-order *Hyracoidea*, which is sometimes associated with *Perissodactyla* (horse, hippopotamus, tapir) and *Proboscidea* (elephant) in an order *Ungulata*. The dentition combines characters of perissodactyls, esp. the rhinoceros, with some others belonging to rodents; and it is now generally regarded as the survivor of an ancient generalized type, to which ungulates, rodents, and insectivora are all related.

1832 *Proc. Sci. & Corresp. Comm. Zool. Soc.* II. 207 This muscle... occasions the peculiar fulness of the neck in the Hyrax. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 55/2 (U. K. S.) The hyrax and the hog tribes do not extend into cold climates. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 5/5 The hyrax or coney, which looks like an agouti, or some other rodent... its nearest living relations are the rhinoceroses; and it must be looked upon as a dwarf rhinoceros with a dash of rodent in its composition, the result of this mixture being an animal which will not fit into any order, and therefore needs a special one all to itself.

Hyrchen, -oun, obs. forms of HURCHEON.

Hyrd (e, obs. *f.* HERD, var. HIRD *Obs.* **Hyrdes**, obs. *f.* hurds, HARDS. **Hyrdell**, etc., obs. *f.* HURDLE. **Hyre**, obs. *f.* HAIR, HER *pron.*, HIRE. **Hyrne**, obs. *f.* HERN, corner. **Hyron**, obs. *f.* IRON. **Hyrra-**, **hyrricano**, obs. *f.* HURRICANE. **Hyrs**, obs. *f.* HIRSE. **Hyrt**: see HIRST, HURST. **Hyrt**, var. HIRD, *Obs.*, household.

Hys, obs. *f.* HIS, HISS. **Hys**, obs. *f.* HIS, HOISE, ICE. **Hys**-hykyle, obs. *f.* ICICLE.

Hyson (hɔi'sɔn). [ad. Chinese *hsi-ch'un*, in Cantonese *hei-ch'un*, 'bright spring', the name of coarse green tea. *Young Hyson* is *Yü-ch'ien* = 'before the rains' (so called from the early picking of the leaf), whence a former trade-name *uchain*.] A species of green tea from China. *Young Hyson*, a fine green tea (see above).

1740 R. GRAVES *Euphrasie* (1776) I. 123 Nor Hyson yet, nor Gallic wines were known. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 34 He will also buy you... good hyson tea for about 17 livres a pound. 1780 SHERIDAN *Camph* I. i I'll give you a pound of smuggled hyson. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 379 There are three

kinds of green tea. One called hyson, hayssuen, is composed of leaves carefully picked. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 77 Schulong tea is the hyson aromatised with the leaves of the *olea fragrans* (fragrant olive).

Hy-spy (hai spai). Also **I spy**. A boy's game played in many parts of Great Britain and of the United States, in which a seeker, on discovering one of the hiders, cries 'hy spy!', or 'I spy (such a one)!', upon which all the seekers run back to 'den' pursued by the hider who has thus been 'spied', and who tries to capture one or more of them, so as to add them to the side of the hiders.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1870) II. 336, 'I spye', is the usual exclamation at a childish game called 'Hie, spy, hie'. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lviii, I must come to play at Blind Harry and Hy Spy with them. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 5 The 'I spy', 'halloo', and the marble-ring. And many a game that infancy employs. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Hy spy*, a boy's game.

Hyssop, obs. form of **Hiss**, **Hoise**.

Hyssop (hi'sp). Forms: 1 (h)ysope, ysopo, 3-7 ysope, 4 ysopo, 4-6 ysop, 4-7 isope, 5-6 isop(pe), 6 hisop, hissope, 6-7 hys(s)ope, 7-9 hysop, 6- hyssop. [ad. L. *hyssopus*, *hyssopum*, ad. Gr. *ὑσσωπος*, *ὑσσωπον*, app. an eastern word, being represented in Hebrew by *זיתון* *zōb*.

OE. had (*hyssop*, weak fem., also *ysopo* indecl. or with *ysopon* in obl. cases. The ME. *ysope*, *isope*, are identical with the OFr. forms, and continued in use to c 1630; the spelling with *h* appears c 1550: cf. mod. F. *hyssope*, *hyssope*.) 1. A small bushy aromatic herb of the genus *Hyssopus* (N.O. *Labiatae*); spec. the common cultivated species *H. officinalis*, a native of Southern Europe, formerly much used medicinally, esp. in decoctions.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 254 *zenim* *das ylan wyrt* & *ysopan*. *Ibid.* 374 *Wið lungen adle, zenim*... *ysopo*. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxv. (Tollem. MS.), *Ysop* is a litel schorte herbe, and growep amonge stones, and... is hoot and drye in be bridde gre. c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 23 Take persole and sawge and ysopo bryst. 1542 *Boorde Dyetary* xx. (1870) 281 *Isope* clenseth viscus fleume. 1562 *Turner Herbal* II. 192, The brothe of Hyssop. 1592 *Spenser Muiopt.* 190 Sharpe Isope, good for greene wounds remedies. 1597 *Gerarde Herbal* II. clxvii. 463 There be diuers sortes of Hyssope. 1747 *Wesley Prim. Physic* (1762) 48 Two or three sprigs of Hyssop. 1834 *Lyttton Pompeii* IV. iii, Water with myrrh and hyssop for the finishing lavation.

b. Extended with various qualifications to other plants of the *Labiatae* and allied orders.

Anise hyssop, *Lophanthus anisatus*. **Bastard hyssop**, *Teucrium pseudo-hyssopus*. **Giant hyssop**, species of *Lophanthus*. **Hedge hyssop**, species of *Gratiola*, esp. *G. officinalis*. **Water hyssop**, *Herpestis Monnieria*. **Wild hyssop**, *Verbena hastata*. (Miller, *Plant-names*.) 1597 *Gerarde Herbal* II. clxviii. 467 Hedge Hyssope is called in Latine *Gratiola*. Hedge Hyssope is hot and drie of temperature. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon*. 10 Upon the Sea-cliffs in Cornwall grow wilde Hyssope, Sage, and other fragrant Herbs.

2. In Biblical translations and derived use: A plant, the twigs of which were used for sprinkling in Jewish rites; hence, a bunch of this plant used in ceremonial purification, and allusively.

Various conjectured to be a species of *Satureia*, *Marjoram* (*Origanum*), or (with more probability) the Thorny Caper (*Capparis spinosa*).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* I. 9 [li. 7] *Do onstrigdes mec mid ysopan* and ic biom zeclasnad. c 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xii. 22 *Dippab ysopan* scaeft on þam blode... and sprengh on þæt ofersleze and on æþer zedyre. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (E. E. T. S.) 83 *Spreng me mid tare ysope of bare holi rode*. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* [li. 7] Thou shal sprenge me, Lord, with isope, and I shal ben clensid. c 1386 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* LI. iv, With hisop, Lord, thy hisop purge me soe. 1826 *Stanley Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 21 The caper plant, the bright green creeper which climbs out of the fissures of the rocks... has been identified... with the 'hyssop' or 'ezob' of Scripture.

b. Hence, A holy-water sprinkler; an aspergillum. (So med. L. *hyssopus*.)

1828 *Prescott Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xvii. 132 The mop, or hyssop, with which the Roman Catholic missionaries were wont to scatter the holy drops.

c. With reference to 1 Kings iv. 33, *hyssop* stands as the type of a lowly plant; whence used fig.

1382 *Wyclif 1 Kings* iv. 33 And he [Solomon] dispute vpon the trees, fro the cedar that is in Liban, vnto the ysop that goth out of the wal. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 298 The hy cedar of the lybane is conformed to the ysop in oure vale. 1663 *Cowley Verses & Ess.*, *Of myself* (1669) 144 That violent Publick storm which... rooted up every Plant, even from the Princely Cedars to Me, the Hyssop. 1781 *Cowper Hope* 287 Say, botanist, within whose province fall the cedar and the hyssop on the wall. 1876 *Browning Poets Croisic* xx, Tasting how it feels to turn Cedar from hyssop-on-the-wall.

3. Applied in the western U.S. to species of *Artemisia* (*A. arbuscula*, *tridentata*, *trifida*), also called *sage-bush* or *sage-brush*, which grow on the dry prairies.

1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 79 There is a great quantity of hyssop in the vallies. 1812 *Brackenridge Views Louisiana* (1814) 29 There are other places... producing nothing but hyssop and prickly pears. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 116 A species of *Artemisia*, common on the prairies, and known to the hunters by the name of Hyssop.

4. Comb., as *hyssop-bunch*, *sprinkler*, *water*, *wine*. 1579 *Langham Gard. Health* (1633) 693 *Ysopo* leaues

stripped from the stalks, may bee kept a yeare. 1602 *Holland Pliny* I. 421 After the same sort is Hyssop wine made, to wit of three ounces... of Cilician Hyssope cast whole, as it is into two gallons of Must, and so let them worke together. 1647 *Trapp Comm. Hebr.* ix. 13 A hyssop-bunch. c 1867 J. HAMILTON *Moses* xvii. (1870) 272 *Moses* took a hyssop-sprinkler.

Hence **Hyssopio** a. (see quot.).

1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Hyssopic Art*, a name which Paracelsus gave to chymistry, considered, as that art purifies metals, minerals, &c., in allusion to that text... 'Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean'. 1775 in *ASH*.

Hyst: see **HIST**.

Hysteralgia (histère'ldgiä). *Path.* Also anglicized **hysteralg**. [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *-αλγία*, f. *ἄλγος* pain. Cf. Gr. *ὑστεραλγία* causing pains in the womb. In F. *hystéralgie*.] Pain occurring in the womb; esp. neuralgia of the uterus.

1857 *Physical Dict.*, *Hysteralgia*, pain in the belly or womb. 1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Hysteralg*, in medicine, a pain in the matrix or womb. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 550 History of a Case of Hysteralgia.

Hence **Hysteralgia** a.

1855 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hysteranthous (histère'npös), a. *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ὑστερος* later + *ἄνθος* flower + *-ους*. Cf. F. *hystéranthe*.] Of plants: Having the flowers appearing before the leaves.

(Etymologically the word should mean the reverse of this; the correct term would be *hysterothylous*.)

1835 *Lindley Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 368 *Hysteranthous*, when leaves appear after flowers. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/1.

Hysterectomy (histère'ktömi). *Surg.* [f. *HYSTER* + Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision (f. *ἐκ* out + *τέμνω* to cut) + *-Y*.] Excision of the uterus.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xiii. (ed. 4) 94 The operation of hysterectomy. 1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 May 1120/3 Now hysterectomy is an accepted operation, the mortality following its performance is small.

Hysteresis (histère'sis). *Electr.* [a. Gr. *ὑστέρησις* a coming short, deficiency, f. *ὑστερέω* to be behind, come late, etc., f. *ὑστερος* late.] The lagging of magnetic effects behind their causes.

1881 *Proc. Roy. Soc. XXXIII.* 22 The change of polarisation lags behind the change of torsion. To this action... the author [J. A. Ewing] now gives the name *Hysteresis*. *Ibid.*, The effects of hysteresis may be wiped out by subjecting the wire to mechanical vibration. 1894-5 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Lect. Electr. & Mag.* § 368 Ewing has given the name of *Hysteresis* to the subject of the lag of magnetic effects behind their causes. *Ibid.*, Ewing has also shown that under constant magnetizing force the magnetism will go on slowly and slightly increasing for a long time: this is called magnetic *creeping*, or *viscous hysteresis*.

Hence **Hysterical** (-'siäl) a., of or pertaining to hysteresis.

1894-5 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Lect. Electr. & Mag.* § 368 Mechanical agitation tends to help the magnetizing forces to act, and lessens all residual and hysterical effects.

Hysteria (histi'riä). [mod. medical L., formed as abstract sb. to *HYSTERIC*. Cf. F. *hystérie* (1812 in *Hatz-Darm*.)]

1. *Path.* A functional disturbance of the nervous system, characterized by such disorders as anæsthesia, hyperæsthesia, convulsions, etc., and usually attended with emotional disturbances and enfeeblement or perversion of the moral and intellectual faculties. (Also called colloquially *hysterics*.)

Women being much more liable than men to this disorder, it was originally thought to be due to a disturbance of the uterus and its functions: cf. *HYSTERIC* and the Ger. term *mutterschmerz*. Former names for the disease were *vapours* and *hysterical passion*.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 14 Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London... Chronic Diseases... Hysteria. 1811 *Hooper Med. Dict.* s.v., Hiccup is a symptom which attends, in some instances, on hysteria; and now and then it happens, that a fit of hysteria consists of this alone. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 832 The name hysteria, as commonly used, embraces a multiplicity of morbid phenomena. 1874 *Carpenter Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 75 (1879) 79 Hysteria; a state of the Nervous system which is characterized by its peculiar excitability, but in which there is no such fixed tendency to irregular action as would indicate any positive disease.

2. *transf. and fig.* Morbidly excited condition; unhealthy emotion or excitement.

1839 *Poe Wks.* (1884) I. 132 (Stanf.) An evidently restrained hysteria in his whole demeanour. 1877 *Morley Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 256 Those of us who dislike literary hysteria. 1897 F. N. MAUDE *Volunt. v. Compuls.* Ser. II. 119 A wave of humanitarian hysteria capable of wrecking any Government we have ever had.

Hysterik (histèrik), a. and sb. Also 7-8 **histerio**(k). [ad. L. *hystericus*, ad. Gr. *ὑστερος* -ōs belonging to the womb, suffering in the womb, hysterical (f. *ὑστέρα* womb), esp. in *ὑστερικὴ νόσος*, *hysterica passio* (see *infra*, 1). For the application of the word, see note to *HYSTERIA* I. Cf. F. *hystérique* (recorded 1568).]

A. *adj.*

1. = *HYSTERICAL* A. 1. *Hysterical passion*: hysteria. 1857 *Tomlinson Renou's Disp.* 25 The Plague is a poison... which retained in Histerick women [etc.]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Vapours*,... the Disease called otherwise

Hysterick, or *Hypochondriack Fits*, or *Melancholy*. 1730 *Arbuthnot Rules of Diet* 377 Such as are Hypochondriackal and Hysterick. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 401 Swediaur... affirms that men may labour under the hysterick passion as well as women. 1850 *Kingsley Alt. Locke* xxxviii, An hysterick or paralytic patient.

2. = *HYSTERICAL* A. 2.

1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* lxxvi, The united pangs... produced a sort of hysterick laugh. 1779 *Sheridan Critic* I. i, Misses and Ma'ams piping hysterick changes on Juliets and Dorindas, Pollys and Ophelias. 1832 *Fair of May Fair* III. *Hearts & Diamonds* viii. 35 Her voice was broken by hysterick sobs. 1889 R. St. J. Tyrwhitt in *Univ. Rev.* 15 Feb. 251 Professor Ruskin curses all field sports... with the hysterick passion of his later days.

3. Of medicines: Having the property of curing hysteria; good for diseases of the uterus (see *HYSTERIA* I, note). *Obs.*

1694 *Salmon Bates' Disp.* (1713) 609/2 Any proper Hysterick or Cephalick Water, or Decoction. 1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. *Waters*, *Hysterick-Waters*, are those proper to strengthen the matrix, or womb, and remedy the disorders that befall it. 1732 *Arbuthnot Rules of Diet* 257 Walnuts are cordial and hysterick, and gently sudorific.

B. *sb.*

1. A remedy for hysteria; a medicine efficacious in uterine disorders. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* III. 92 We must first make use of aperient Hystericks. 1720 *Blair in Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 33 The Corymbiferous kind, are either Stomachicks, Hystericks, or Vermifuges. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. xxvi. (1760) 189 This composition is... excellently adapted to the Intention of an Hysterick.

2. One subject to hysteria.

1752 Bp. Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) II. iii. 100 Physicians have proved this to be the Case in common Hysterics and Epileptics. 1822 *Athenum* 21 May 661/2 We have met the shepherds of Domremy as strategists... as saint, as hysterick, and lastly... as spiritualistic medium.

3. *pl.* **Hysterics** [= Gr. *τὰ ὑστερικά*] (also *sing.*). A familiar equivalent of *HYSTERIA*, but chiefly = hysterical fits or convulsions; hence (*β*) in *sing.*: A convulsive fit of laughter or weeping.

1727 *Swift To a very young Lady*, Those wives, who, when their husbands are gone a journey, must have a letter every post upon pain of fits and hystericks. 1754 *Richardson Grandison* (1781) III. xiii. 101 The woman... was taken out of the coach in violent hystericks. 1828 *Byron Juan* I. clxii, Sobs, And indications of hysterics.

β. 1776 S. J. Pratt *Pupil of Pleasure* II. 76, I found Harriet in a strong hysterick. 1835 *Lyttton Rienzi* ix. iv, He was thought to weep from hypocrisis, when in truth it was the hysterick of over-wrought and irritable emotion. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owllet Owllet*. 145 To control a fit of nerves, or a rising hysterick. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. vii. 245 The lowly Maria fell into a sort of hysterick of fright, lamentation, and anger because she was not suffered to wear a diamond necklace.

Hence **Hystericism** (histè'risiz'm) [cf. F. *hystérisisme*], the state or condition of being hysterical; hysteria. **Hysterical** (histè'risoiz) *v. intr.*, to go into hysterics.

1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 394 Why then must Hystericism and Hypochondriacism be confusedly jumbled together? 1825 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, *Hystericism*,... the same as *Hysteria*: the presence or existence of hysterical affection; hysterism. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/1 The Newest Woman queens it here In all her last uncomely guises; A screaming Sisterhood severe Hysterics.

Hysterical (histè'rikäl), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of hysteria; affected with or suffering from hysteria. **Hysterical passion**: hysteria. *Hysterical fever*: see quot. 1822-34.

1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 326 Hysterical women, that is, such as are in fits of the mother. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Clavus*, Dr. Sydenham calls such a Pain in the top of the Head of Hysterical Persons, *Clavus Hystericus*. 1803 *Beddoes Hygieia* ix. 184 The epileptic, the hysterical, the hypochondriac. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midw.* x, The unfortunate young woman... finally fell into a hysterical fit. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 688 It [mild typhus] has sometimes been denominated *hysterical fever*. 1880 *Beale Slight Ailm.* 72 Hysterical girls are very apt to lose their appetite for a time.

2. *transf. and fig.* Characterized by convulsive emotion or excitement such as marks hysteria; morbidly emotional or excited. (Said freq. of convulsive fits of laughter or weeping.)

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 9 Those weaker Hysterical People whose Spirits are of so fine a Make. 1817 J. M'LEOD *Voy. Alceste* I. (ed. 3) 14 The men [of the Brazils], in their exterior appearance, are a squalid, hysterical, grim-looking tribe. 1865 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt.* xiii. vii. V. 83 This of Pisek was but one of the many unwise hysterical things poor Broglio did. 1897 F. N. MAUDE *Volunt. v. Compuls.* Ser. II. 125 A misdirected outbreak of hysterical humanitarianism.

B. *sb.* 1. = *HYSTERIC* B. 1. *Obs.*

1649 *Culpeper Lond. Disp.*, *Key Galen* II. viii. (1653) 310 Such Medicines as provoke the Terms, or stop them when they flow immoderately, are properly Hystericals. 1671 *Salmon Syn. Med.* III. xv. 359 Hystericals are such things as are appropriated to the Womb, and these are most of them Cephalicks.

2. *pl.* = *HYSTERIC* B. 3. *rare.*

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 472/4 Since Father O'Shaughnessy cured aunt Katey's old pig of the hystericals. 1857 *Kingsley Two Y. Ago* xxiv, Most astonished... to see a lassie that never gave him a kind word in her life... greet and greet at his going, till she vanished away into hystericals.

Hysterically (histe'rikáli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly*.] In a hysterical manner; in a fit of hysterics.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 305 Whosoever the Spirits being hysterically confined, do not flow in plentifully. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 78, I was laughing hysterically all the time. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 234 The Protector himself then addressed them wildly, passionately, hysterically. 'He would not fall alone,' he said.

Hystericky (histe'riki), *a. U.S. colloq.* [f. *HYSTERIO* + *-y*.] Inclined to, subject to, or characteristic of hysteria; hysterical.

1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* xi. (1891) 129 And that queer woman, the Deacon's mother,—there's where she gets that hystericky look. 1888 N. Y. *Herald* (in *Times* 1 Nov.), A Secretary of State who in an emergency scolds like an hystericky woman is not a safe man for any President.

Hysteriform (histe'rifórm), *a. Path.* [f. *HYSTERIA* + *-FORM*.] Resembling or having the aspect of hysteria.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 138 General nervous excitement which sometimes rises to the point of hysteriform spasm.

Hysteriform (histe'rifórm), *a. Bot.* [f. *HYSTERIA* + *-um* (see below), f. Gr. *ύστερος* later: see *-FORM*.] Having the form or character of the genus *Hysterium* of ascomycetous fungi, growing on decayed wood, branches, leaves, etc.

Hysteritis (histe'ritis), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ύστερ-α* womb + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the uterus; metritis.

1803 *Med. Fm.* X. 12 That the appearances... in cases of hysteritis and puerperal fever, are widely different.

Hystero- (hi'stéro), before a vowel *hyster-* (as in *hysteralgia*), combining form of Gr. *ύστερα* womb. Used in medical terms of recent formation with the senses: a. Of the womb, uterine, as in *hystero-colic*, *hystero-paralysis*, *-phthisis*. b. Accompanied or associated with hysteria, hysterical (see *HYSTERIA* 1 note), as *hystero-catalepsy*, *-epilepsy* (whence *hystero-epileptic* adj.), etc.

Hysterocele (hi'stérosēl), *Path.* [Gr. *κηλή* tumour], a hernia containing the uterus or some part of it. **Hysteroecystic** (hi'stérosi'stik), *a. Path.* [Gr. *ύστος* bladder], pertaining to the uterus and the bladder. **Hystero-dynia** (-dōi'niā), *Path.* [Gr. *δύνη* pain], pain of the womb (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hystero-epilepsy**, a form of hysteria characterized by the occurrence of convulsions more or less resembling those of epilepsy; occurring chiefly among females, especially of the Latin races (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Hystero-epileptic** *a. and sb.* **Hystero-mania** *Path.*, an old name for nymphomania; also = hysterical insanity (*Ibid.*). **Hystero-meter** (hi'stērmē'tar), *Surg.* [*-METER*], an instrument for ascertaining the size of the womb; a uterine sound (Mayne 1855); hence **Hystero-metry**, the use of the hystero-meter (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hysteropexy** (hi'stēropē'ksi), *Surg.* [Gr. *-πύξια* fixing], the operation of supporting the womb in a case of prolapsus. **Hystero-phore** (hi'stērofō'r), *Surg.* [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], a pessary for supporting the uterus. **Hysteroptosis** *Path.* [Gr. *πτωσις* falling], falling of the womb, *prolapsus uteri* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hysterocele*, the Rupture or falling down of the Womb. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hysteroecystic*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hysteroecystic retention*, retention of urine during pregnancy from pressure or stretching of the neck of the bladder by the enlarged womb. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 601/1 *Hystero-epilepsy*, a nervous disease of women. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 734 The perfection of mimicry reached by the hypnotized *hystero-epileptic*. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 5/2 The mortality from ovariectomy, hysterectomy, *hysteropexy*, and exploratory incisions is high.

Hystero- (hi'stéro), combining form of Gr. *ύστερος* later, latter, inferior, as in *hystero-genetic*, *hysterology*, etc.

Hystero-genetic (hi'stērodz'netik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ύστερο-* *HYSTERO-* 2 + *GENETIC*.] = next. (Opposed to *protoprothetic*.)

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 201 Hystero-genetic reservoirs of this category arise in old masses of tissue. *Ibid.* 526 The spaces filled with resin... are subsequent, hystero-genetic products of disorganization.

Hystero-genic (hi'stērodz'genik), *a. Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + *-genic*; cf. *protoprothetic*, etc.] Of later origin or formation; applied to intercellular spaces formed in older tissues.

1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 99 note, Those [intercellular spaces] formed in older tissues [are called] hystero-genic.

Hystero-genic, *a. Path.* [f. *HYSTERO-* 1 + *-GENIC*.] Producing hysteria; relating to the production of hysteria. So **Hystero-genous** *a.*, in

same sense; **Hystero-geny**, the production of hysteria.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hystero-genic*, *Hystero-genous*. 1886 F. W. H. MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* Oct. 129 note, I must adopt from the French the word... *hystero-geny* for the production of hysterical states. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 737 The so-called 'hystero-genic' and 'hystero-genic' pressure points. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 532 The presence of other hysterical symptoms, such as hemi-anæsthesia... hystero-genic zones, contraction in the field of vision.

Hystero- (hi'stéro), *a.* [Irreg. f. *HYSTERO-* 1 + *-OID*.] Resembling or having the form of hysteria. So **Hystero-** *a.*

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Hystero-*,... resembling hysteria; as a hysteroid disease, symptom, &c. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 738 The undoubted greater prevalence of hysteroid symptoms among the Latin races. 1887 *Med. News* (U.S.) 8 Jan. 37 Their value is much diminished by the unmistakable hysteroid impress which they bear. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 756 No one who has not been to Paris, and seen the hysteroid condition in its extreme development, can realise fully this form of neurosis.

Hystero- (hi'stéro), *a.* Also *erron. hystero-*. [f. Gr. *ύστερα* womb + *ήδος* stone, from its fancied appearance. Cf. *F. hystérolithe*.] A fossil shell: see quot. 1854.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hystérolithus*, a sort of Stone. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* v. 244 Petrifications, as hystérolithes, mytilites, &c. are found in it (rubble stone). 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 229 *Orthis Striatula*: internal casts of this fossil were called *hystérolithes* by old authors.

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Hence **Hystero-proterize** *v. intr.*, to use hysteron proteron.

1834 COLERIDGE in *Southey Life Wesley* (1846) I. 324 We must explain the force of the horse by the motion of the cart-wheels, and hystero-proterize with a vengeance!

Hystero- (hi'stéro), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Hystero-* (see next) + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to *Hystero-* or *Fungi*; fungal.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 63. 81 *Fungi* may be defined as *Hystero-* or *Epiphytal* Mycetes, deriving nutriment, by means of a mycelium, from the matrix. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 6.

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1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 63. 81 *Fungi* may be defined as *Hystero-* or *Epiphytal* Mycetes, deriving nutriment, by means of a mycelium, from the matrix. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 6.

Hystero- (hi'stéro), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Hystero-* (see next) + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to *Hystero-* or *Fungi*; fungal.

I.

I (ai), the ninth letter and third vowel of the Roman alphabet, going back through the Greek *Iota* to the Semitic *Yod*. The simple form **I** of the character in Greek from about 500 B.C., and in the Roman alphabet, was reduced from a more complex Early Greek form *ϝ*, which originated in the Phoenician *𐤅*. The Semitic letter represents a consonant (= English *Y* in *yellow*, *yoke*, etc.), but this forms diphthongs with preceding *a* and *e*, and 'quiesces' in a preceding *i*, making long *i*. It is thus, in the body or at the end of a word, often an indication of the vowel *i*; and it was adopted as the symbol of the *i* vowel by the Greeks, who had no *y* consonant. In the Latin alphabet, on the other hand, it was used with both values, viz. that of *i* vowel (long and short), and *y* consonant, as in *ibidem*, *ibis*; *iacui*, *Iupiter*, *Iouis*. Even when the consonant passed in Rōmānic from the sound of *Y* to that of 'G soft' (Italian *gi*-, Eng. and OF. *j*), and subsequently, in some languages, to other sounds, it continued for many centuries to be expressed by the same letter as the vowel *I*, with which it had no longer phonetic relations. At length, after 1600 (in England chiefly 1630-1640), a differentiation was made, the consonant being expressed by the character **J**, in its origin merely a variant form of **I**, used in certain positions; for the history of which see the next letter **J**. The result is that, in the modern development of the Roman alphabet, the ninth letter has been split into two, **I** and **J**; and **I** remains only a vowel.

The original value of the Græco-Roman **I** vowel when long was that of the 'high-front-narrow' vowel of Bell's scale, which the letter still has in all the continental languages, and in some English words thence adopted, as *Louisa*, *machine*, *clique*, *casino*, a sound which in native English words is now normally represented by *ē*, *ee*, in *be*, *see*, *metee*, *meet*. The short *i* was doubtless originally the true 'short' of the same sound, the 'narrow' *i* in French *fini*, Italian *fortissimo*; but, in Teutonic, the short vowel represented by *i* has probably always been the corresponding 'wide' vowel (*i*), as in English *finny*, *missing*. Thus, our current sound of short *i* in *him*, *it*, has, apparently, come down unchanged from OE. times. Long *i*, on the other hand, has undergone a great change, having about the beginning of the modern period changed into a diphthong with *i* as its second element. This evidently arose from the practice of beginning the utterance of the long vowel before the vocal organs had quite attained the very close position of long (*i*), so that the sound began with an opener and less definite vowel quality, which tended in use to become more and more distinct from the second element. The exact quality of the first element at present is difficult to fix: it varies greatly in different localities and in different individuals. We have symbolized the diphthong by (ai), taking the first element as the 'mid-mixed' vowel of Melville Bell's scale, the general 'obscure vowel' of English; but some phonetists take it as the 'mid-back' or the 'low-mixed' vowel, wide or narrow; and it may be heard locally as the 'mid-front' and 'low-front' wide or narrow. This diphthongization of original long *i*

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is not peculiar to English, but has taken place also in German and Dutch. The difference is that in English the old simple vowel symbol is retained for the new diphthong, while in German and Dutch this is expressed by the new diphthongal symbols *ei* and *ij* (formerly *y*): cf. OE., OHG., OLG. *mīn* with Eng. *mine*, Ger. *mein*, Du. *mijn*, formerly *myn*.

In addition to the two normal modern English values (*i*) and (ai), the letter *i* has others, due either to the disturbing influence of a following *r*, to the retention by foreign words of their foreign sounds, or to the obscuring effect of absence of stress in certain positions. The sounds that occur in stressed syllables are the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>i</i> in <i>hit</i> (hit). | 4. <i>ī</i> in <i>fīr</i> (fīr). |
| 2. <i>ī</i> in <i>ice</i> (ais). | 5. <i>i</i> in <i>prīque</i> (pīk). |
| 3. <i>ai</i> in <i>hire</i> (hoīr). | 6. <i>i</i> in <i>emīr</i> (emīr). |

All these may occur also in unstressed syllables, which have besides

- | |
|--|
| 7. <i>ə</i> in <i>nadīr</i> (nāī-dāīr). |
| 8. <i>i</i> in <i>trīnīty</i> (trī-nī-ti). |

the last a slightly dulled power of (*i*) nearly = (ē).

The combination *ie* has the value of No. 2 in *dīe*, *dies*, *died*, etc.; of Nos. 5 and 6 in *fīeld*, *chīef*, *griēve*, *piēr*, *grenadiēr*, etc.; exceptionally that of (e) in *frīend*, (*i*) in *sīeve*. Finally, and unstressed, it has that of simple (*i*), as in *aerīe*, *cīties*, *piēd*.

The combinations *ai*, *ei*, *oi* represent diphthongs in *Isaiah* (āī-zai-ā), *aisle* (āīl), *ēlder* (āī-dāī), *oīl* (oīl), etc.; but *ai*, *ei* merely represent *ā*, *ē*, *i* or *ī* in *āīm* (āī'm), *āīr* (āīr), *rēīm* (rēīn), *lēīnt*, *hēīr* (hēīr), *reēīve*, *reēīpt*, *Lēīth* (lēīp), *wēīr* (wēīr), etc.

Before another vowel in the suffixes *-ian*, *-ier*, *-ion*, *-ious*, etc., *i* has often the consonantal value of *y*, or a value which readily passes into it: e.g. *Christian*, *clothier*, *courtier*, *million*, *onion*, *union*, *copious*, *previous*; after certain consonants, this *y* value is merged in the consonant, which it palatalizes, as in *spacīous* (spāī-fūs), *nāīōn* (nāī-fōn), *soldīer* (sōīldgār), *fūīōn* (fūī-gōn), *Persīa* (pāījā), *hōīer* (hōī-gār), *fāīshīōn* (fāī-fōn).

The minuscule or 'small letter' *i* is now surmounted by a dot. This is no original part of the letter, but is derived from a diacritic mark, like an acute accent, used to particularize the *i* in positions in which it might have been taken merely for the stroke of another letter. It appears to have begun in Latin MSS. about the 11th c. with the *i* in such words as *ingentī*, and to have been thence extended to *i* in contiguity with *m*, *n*, or *u*, and finally to have been used with *i* in all positions. The accent form of the mark, seen in Caxton's type and in modern German, was in 15th c. handwriting often developed into a long curved flourish; but in books printed in Roman type it was reduced to the round dot now in use. In chirography, the dot still largely serves its original purpose of indicating the *i*; hence the phrase *to dot the i's*.

The same cause that led to the dotting of *i* contributed largely to the formation of *j*, originally merely a lengthened or tailed *i* used finally as a more distinctive form, especially when two *i*'s came together, as in *ingenij*, or in the numerals *ij*, *ijj*, *vijj*, etc.; also to the substitution of *y* for *i*, especially in contiguity with *m*, *n*, *u*, etc., or when final. In English it became at length a kind of scribal canon that *i* must not be used as a final letter, but must in this position be changed to *y*; but in inflected forms, where the *i* was not final, it was retained; hence our current spellings, *city*, *cities*; *holly*, *holier*, *holiest*; *carry*, *carries*, *carried*, *carrier*; *weary*, *weariest*, etc. In modern English no native word ends in *i*; in alien or adopted words so ending, the *i* is usually pronounced (ai) in *cirri*, *foci*, *magi*, and other Latin plurals, also in *Rabbi*, *Rabbini*, *Elī*, *Levi*, and other Hebrew names, but as (*i*) in *alkali*, *Cadi*, *Mahdi*, and other foreign names of recent adoption.

I. 1. Illustrations of the literary use of the letter:

a. simply. (The plural appears as *I's*, *I's*, *i's*, *i's*.) *I per se*, or *I per se I*, the letter *I* by itself forming a word, esp. the pronoun *I*. Also *fig.* esp. in *Dot of (on) an i*, *to put the dots on the i's*, *to dot the (one's) i's*: see DOT sb.¹ 5 b, v.¹ 1 b.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* iii, Of þam [stafum] syndon fif vocales, þæt synd clyppendlice: a, e, i, o, u. *Ibid.*, Gyf þu cwyst nu iudex, þonne byð se i consonans. c 1450 *Poem agst. Friars* i. (*Rel. Antig.* 1. 322) With an I. and an O. thai pray-sen not Seynt Poule. *Ibid.* ii, With an O. and an I. men weven that thai wede. c 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr.* (in *Palsgr.* 899), Ye shal pronounce... your i, as sharpe as can be. 1552 *Huloet* Qiv, I Letter is as wel a consonante as a vowel. 1622 *MABBE* tr. *Aleman's Guzman* II. iii. ii. 226, I only was compleat; I was I per se I; I was like a Rule, without exception. 1669 *W. HOLDER Elem. Speech* 95 Our vulgar (i) as in (*stille*) seems to be... a Diphthong... composed of a, i, or e, i, and not a simple Original Vowel. 1711 *J. GREENWOOD Eng. Gram.* 240 No English Word ends in I, but has always an E after it, as *easie*... tho' now *ie* is frequently changed into *y*. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, That verse in Virgil, Accipiant inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt; which abounds in i's. 1890 *J. H. STIRLING Gifford Lect.* xvi. 317 It is but a logical breathing: a logical dot on a logical i. 1892 *BOWEN in Law Rep.* 2 Ch. Div. 486 He must... have full notice. But there is no regulation as to what i's are to be crossed or what i's are to be dotted in the notice to be given.

b. Representing Gr. *lōra*, *lōra*: see **JOT**. c 975 *Rusku. Gosp. Matt.* v. 18 Obbat geleoreþ heofun and corþe, an i [Vulg. *iota unum*] eþþa an holstafes ne geleoreþ from æc. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Ibid.*, An i oððe an prica.

2. Comb. I-dot, the dot of an *i*; I-bar, I-beam, I-iron, I-rail, an iron bar, rail, etc., the section of which is like the letter **I**.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. s.v. Angle-iron*, Other forms are known as Z-iron, I-iron, etc. *Ibid.* 1195, I-rail, a double-headed rail with flanges on each side above and below; on the foot and tread. 1890 *GORDON Foundry* 69 A ceaseless hoisting and swinging and lowering of angle-bar, I bar, Z-bar, or other bar gliding into its appointed place. 1897 *P. WARUNG Tales Old Regime* 23 They were identical to... the position of an i-dot.

III. 3. Used, like other letters of the alphabet, to denote serial order; marking, e.g. the ninth sheet of a book, or quire of a MS., etc.

4. In *Logic*, the symbol of a particular affirmative. 1552 *T. WILSON Logike* 54 b, A dooth affīrme: E dooth deny, whiche are bothe vniuersall: I dooth affīrme, O dooth deny, whiche we particular call. 1600 *T. GRANGER Div. Log.* 262 The Vowels... signify the qualities, and quantities of the premisses. A. An universall affirmative. E. An universall negative. I. A particular affirmative. O. A particular negative. 1866 *FOWLER Deduct. Logic* (1869) 14 If I be false; A is false, E true, O true.

5. The Roman numeral symbol for One.

This was not originally the letter, but a single line denoting unity. It is repeated for the units up to 3 (II, III), formerly, as still on a dial-plate, to 4 (IIII). These are added to symbols of higher numbers, as VI=6, XII=12, XXIII=23, LI=51, CII=102, etc. Prefixed to V and X, it diminishes them by 1: IV=4, IX=9. (In ME. MSS. and early printed books these symbols are very frequent instead of the corresponding words, being usually written with a point before and after, thus, 'he hadde .iiii. c. knyghtes'.) 1450 *W. SOMNER in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 He, with ij or iij of his men. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* 1, in the ordinary Roman way of numbering, signifies one; and when repeated, signifies as many units as it is repeated times.

6. *Math.* In Higher Algebra, *i* or *i* is often used for the imaginary quantity $\sqrt{-1}$, square root of minus one. In Quaternions, *i*, *j*, *k* are symbols of vectors, as distinguished from scalars.

III. Abbreviations.

1.=various proper names, as Isaac, Isabella, India, etc.; formerly also=Jesus. I (*Chem.*)=Iodine. I (*Zool.*) in dental formulæ=incisor. †i. the earlier equivalent of i.e.=*id est* (L.) that is (to say). i. k. p. (*Mech.*)=indicated horse power. See also I H S, and I O U in their alphabetical places. c 1265 *Voc. N. Plants* in *Wr.*-Wülcker 554/3 *Artimesie*, 66

i. mugwrt, *i.* merherbarum. 1641 FRENCH *Distillation* (1651) i. 40 Then invert it (i) turn it upside down. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. iii. § 3. 45 He dwelt in Pethor by the river, i.e. saith the Chaldee Paraphrast, in Peor of Syria by Euphrates. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In abbreviations and ciphers *i* frequently represents the whole word Jesus. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 26 Under favourable conditions, i.e. in the perfect State. 1894 *Times* 20 Sept. 4/6 With an expenditure of 110 l.h.p.

I (ai), *pers. pron., 1st sing. nom.* Forms: see below. [OE. *ic* = Goth., OFris., OLG. (Fris., L.G., Du.) *ik*, OHG. *ih* (MHG., mod.G. *ich*), ON. *ek*, *eg* (Norw. *eg*, Sw. *jag*, Da. *jeg*):—OTeut. **ek*, *ik* = OSI. *azū*, Lith. *az*, L. *ego*, Gr. *ἐγώ* (v. Skr. *aham*):—primitive type **egōm*, **egō*. The OTeut. *ik* is supposed to have originated as the unstressed or enclitic form of *ek*, and to have become at length the general form. Of *ic*, as of its cognates *ego*, etc., no inflexional forms are known; the oblique cases of the singular are supplied from a stem *me*—common to the whole Aryan family. The plural nom. *we* has a Germanic form **wif-s* (Goth. *weis*, OHG. *wir*, ON. *vér*), from a primitive stem *wei-*, Skr. *vay-dm*; its oblique cases are from a stem *uns-* (— **us*), co-radicate with L. *nos*, Skr. *nas*. Thus the inflexion of the pronoun is supplied from four distinct roots. Besides the sing. and pl., OE. had also a dual = *we two*, *us two*, which survived into early ME. and was in use after 1200. The original accusative forms became obs. at an early date, so that in later OE., as in ME. and mod. Eng., this case was levelled with the dative. The OE. genitive case was also declined as an adj. (the possessive pronoun), and already in ME. *mīn* (*mi*) was confined to this use, while *ūre*, *our(e)* retained certain genitival uses almost to the close of the ME. period: see OUR. The paradigm of the pronoun is thus as follows:

Old English.			
	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Nom.	<i>ic</i>	<i>wit</i>	<i>we, wē</i>
Acc.	<i>me; me, mē</i>	* <i>uncit</i> ; <i>unc</i>	<i>ūs; ūs</i>
Dat.	<i>me, mē</i>	<i>unc</i>	<i>ūs</i>
Gen.	<i>mīn</i>	<i>uncer</i>	<i>ūser; ūre</i>
Poss. Pron.			
Middle English.			
	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Nom.	<i>ic, ich; i</i>	<i>wit (witt)</i>	<i>we (weo)</i>
Acc.	<i>me</i>	<i>unc (unnc)</i>	<i>us, ous</i>
Dat.	<i>[not found]</i>	<i>[not found]</i>	<i>ure, ur, oure, our</i>
Gen.	<i>min, mī</i>	<i>uncker</i>	
Poss. Pron.			
Modern English.			
	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Nom.	<i>I</i>	<i>[obs.]</i>	<i>we</i>
Acc.	<i>me</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>us</i>
Dat.	<i>me</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>ours</i>
Poss. { <i>absol.</i> , <i>mine</i>			<i>our</i>
Pron. { <i>adj.</i> , <i>my</i>			

OE. *ic* remained in ME. as *ic, ik* in the north; in midl. and south it was early palatalized to *ich* (it). In north and midl. the final consonant began by 12th c. to be dropped before a consonant, the pronoun being in this position reduced to *i*; in the 14th c. *ik* and *i* were still used before vowel and consonant respectively in the north, but *i* alone appears in north and midl. after 1400. In the south, *ich* remained much longer, esp. before an initial vowel, in which position, also, it was in 16th c. commonly reduced to *ch*, in writing conjoined with the verb, as in *cham* I am, *chave* I have, *chill* I will, *chot* I wot (initial *h* and *w* being elided). Before a consonant, *ch* was sometimes extended to *che*, as in Shakespeare's 'che vor' ye'; and, in the forms *ich, utch, ch-, che, or utchy*, the pronoun remained in s.w. dialects till the 18th or first half of the 19th c. The simple vowel *i*, to which the pronoun was elsewhere reduced, was in course of time diphthongized (as *ie, ei, ei, ai*); at first prob. only when under stress, but at length when unstressed also; a relic of the earlier unstressed form remains in north Eng. dialects in the enclitic pronoun following a verb, which is still (i) or (ē), as in *wad-I* 'would I', *did-I*, pronounced *waddy, diddy* (wa'di, didi). In most northern dialects a new unstressed form originated from the diphthongal *i* by dropping the second element, and retaining the first (ā, ē, ā) as *eh, a*; by the lengthening of this again there has been developed a new stressed form (ā, ē, ā) written *ah, aa, aw, oa*, which is now the ordinary form of the pronoun in north Eng. and Sc. dialects.

The ME. *ic, ik, ich*, were also spelt *yk, ych(e)*; *i* varied with *j* or *l* (the MS. character for these being often the same), also with *y, Y*, and finally at the introduction of printing settled down as *I*. Both *i* and *ich* were often written in combination with the verb, as in *idude* I did, *icham* I am, *ichill* I will; these last were often erroneously divided by later scribes and printers as *I cham, I chill* (also erratically spelt *c'ham, ch'am, etc.*).

The history and uses of the oblique forms will be found in the separate articles ME, MINE, MY, OUR, OURS, etc.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1-4 *ic* (2-3 *Orm.* 100, 3 *ig*, 3-4 *hio*), 4 *ik* (*yk, ike, hyc*).

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 526 *Conuenio*, ic groetu. c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John vii. 29 Ic hyne can, and 3if ic secge þæt ic hine ne cunne, ic beo leas. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Þenne sende ic eou rihte widerunge and ic eou wille zeuan wela. c. 1200 *ORMIN* Ded. 11 Ic hæfe wennd intill Ennglissch Godd-spelless hallyhe lare. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 315 Ic wene 3at ic and eue hise wif sulen adam bilirtin. *Ibid.* 34 Queðer so hic rede or singe. c. 1300 *Havelok* 304 For . . noble shrud, That hic haue youen hire to offte; Hic haue yemed hire to softe. *Ibid.* 686 For litel ig do the lede To the galues. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2392 (Edin.) For med ic (*Cott.* ic) ask a litil bon þat ik (*Cott.* i) beseke wit wordis quon. *Ibid.* 24797 (Edin.) Þis ilke tim þat ike (*Gott.* i) of sai. c. 1320 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 146 The lif that hyc ledh. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 384 As ic hard say. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 228 Ac I sweare now, so the ik, þat synne wil I lete. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Reece's Prol.* 13 But ik (*v.r.* yk) am oold, me list no pley for Age.

β. 2-6 *ich* (3 *hioh*, 3-6 *yoh*, 5 *yohē*, 5-6 *iohe*). β¹. 2-3 *ih*, *ioh*. β². *ich* was combined with its verb, with elision of *h* or *w*; e.g. *icham, ichave, ichill, ichot*; by later scribes often wrongly divided *i cham, i chill, y chould*, etc. Also *so theech = so the ich*, so may I thrive! β³. Subsequently, in s.w. dial., initial *ich* became *oh* joined to a verb; e.g. 6-8 *cham, chwas, cha, chawe, chad, chill, chould, chard* (= I heard): see CH, 'CH. β⁴. Later, in s.w. dial., *ch* became *che*.

β. c. 1160 *Haltan Gosp.* John viii. 14 Ich wat hwanon ich com, and hwider ich ga. c. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 8 Þe þinges þet ich write her. a. 1275 *Prov. Elfred* 576 in *O. E. Misc.* 134 Hic þe wile sagen soþe bewes. a. 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 36 in *Hazl. E. P. Pl.* I. 59 Be stille, ich hote, a Goddes nome! c. 1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 916 Now wyf quod he, heere nys but thou and I. . . Leure ich hadde to dyen on a knyft than thee offende, trewe deere wyf. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. i. 14 Esteward ich byhulde after þe sonne, And sawe a toure, as ich trowede. c. 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 1382 As yche vnderstonde. c. 1450 *LOVELLICH Grail* lii. 692 Mochel lever hadde Ich here to dyne. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 207, I must haue reuerence; why, who be ich? a. 1520 *SKELTON E. Rammyng* 219 Ich am not cast away. 1561 *AWDELEY Frat. Vocab.* 8 My maysters, ich am an old man, and halfe blinde. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 89 With cap and knee, ich wil serve thee, what should ich more declare. 1569 in *Puttenham Eng. Poetrie* m. xix. (Arb.) 213 Iche pray you good mother tell our young dame, Whence I am come and what is my name. c. 1645 T. DAVIES *Somerseish. Man's Compl.* i. (E. D. S.), Dost think 'chill labor to be poore, No no, ich have a-doe. . . Ich wil a plundring too. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Ich*, a Word us'd for I in the Western Parts of England.

β¹. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ih ileue gode. . . ich ileue þet god is. *Ibid.* 77 þe worde þet ihc speke to ou of mine muþe. a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 866 Thar-to ich helpe, God hit wot! Ne singe ih hom no foliot. a. 1300 *K. Horn* 981 Ihc habbe walke wide Bi þe se side. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1377 Ihc haue ther offe douthe and kare.

β². a. 1225 *Juliana* 12 Ichulle leoten deor to toeren ant to loken þe. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 8359 Ich . . . abbe . . . iholpe er ywis & 3ut icholle her after more. c. 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 71 Wost thou never what ycham? a. 1327 *Death Edw.* I in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 247 Ycholle, þef that y myhte. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 945 Yif y swere, icham forsworn. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Pard.* T. 619 Lat be, quod he, ich schal not be, so theech (*v.r.* thee ich, þeche, theche, þeiche). c. 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 536 Cudberth of Dereham, he sayde, ychame. a. 1520 *SKELTON E. Rammyng* I Tell you I chyll, If that ye wyll. 1547 *BOORDE Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 122 Iche cham a Cornyshe man. c. 1566 *Merrie Tales of Skelton* in *S.'s Wks.* (1843) l. p. lxxi, I cham sick; I chill go home to bed. 1640 *BROME Sparagus Gard.* iv. xi, I chill look to you.

β³. 1520-1746 [see CH *pron.*]. 1561 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 108 By Iys cham a shamd. *Ibid.*, Cha forgotte it quight. At shrift chad my pater noster. *Ibid.* 141 Chil ley my gowne. 1567 *Damon & Pythias* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 72 Chill say no more, lest I offend. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* II. i. in *Dodsley O. P. Pl.* II. 25 And channot sumwhat to stop this gap, cham utterly undone. 1586 *FERN Blas. Gentry* 459 By my vaye, chame more weareye . . . than yif chad gone to plowe all this daye. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 250 Chill picke your teeth Zir. c. 1645 T. DAVIES *Somerseish. Man's Compl.* ii. (E. D. S.), 'Chill sell my cart & eake my Plow. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 244 Chad et in my Meend, and zo chawe still. Bet chawnt drow et out bevore tha begen'st agen, and than chell.

β⁴. 1568, 1594 [see CH]. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 246 Keepe out che vor'ye. 1716. *Plain Truth* in *Relig. Anc. Eng. Poetry* (1823) III. 127 Ah! ah! che znell the now, man; Che know well what thou art.

γ. 2-4 *i*, (3 *hi*, 3-4 *j*, *e*), 4-6 *y*, 5 *Y*, 4- *I*. γ¹. *i* (y-), combined with following verb: formerly esp. frequent with contracted verbs, where an apostrophe is now inserted, as in *Ide = I'd*, *I had*, *Ild = I'd*, *I would*, *Ile, yle = I'll*, *I will*, *Ime = I'm*, *I am*, *Ise, Ioe, I'sh = I's*, *I shall*, *Ive = I've*, *I have*. So *Sc. I'nk, aa'nk = I think*. γ². -i-, y-, appended enclitically to verbs; e.g. *ami, cani, havy, haddy*; mod. dial. -y or -ee.

γ. 1254 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 3, I ne can ne i ne mai tellen alle þe wonder. a. 1240 *Ureirun* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Hwar ich was and hwat i dude. a. 1240 *Wokunze* *ibid.* 283 A hwat schal i nu don? a. 1275 *Prov. Elfred* 336 in *O. E. Misc.* 123 Hi ne sawe it nocht. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 110/139 Hire heþene name ne j noust telle. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25408 To be mak j mi bon. c. 1300 *St. Margarete* 107 For him ic wole þane dep'agene: y nabbe þerof no doute. 1378 *WYCLIF Matt.* xiv. 27 Hawe 3e trust, I (1388 *Y*) am; nyl 3e drede (1356 *TINDALE*, It is y, be not a frayed). c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 31 So hadde I spoken with hem euerychon That I was of hir felaweshepe anon. c. 1399 *Pol.*

Poems (Rolls) II. 9 Among the ten comandementz y rede. 1411 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 Also y be-queyth to William my son an aburion of stele. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* Prol. 1 But a litelle y reioysed me. 1509 *BARCLAY Skyp of Folsy* (1570) 30 As I haue sayde (therefore) I say agayne. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* 51 b, I Charles went nexte to hym. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* ix. 9, I, behold I, establish my covenant with you. 1653 W. BASSR in *Wallon's Angler* iii. 80, I care not, I, to fish in seas. 1719 *De For Crusoe* i. xviii. (1840) 320 They have all been as bad as I. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 46, I could not tell money, not I. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* viii. 'I', 'And I', 'And I', answered many a ready voice.

γ¹. c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 2 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 220 Ich wealde more þan idude. *Ibid.* 4 Þeiþ ibie a winter eald. a. 1240 *Lofoing* in *Cott. Hom.* 217 Ibilene on ðe holi goste. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pard.* 4 *Fryer* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 231 By Jis, I'sh lug thee by the sweet ears! *Ibid.* 232 I'sh knock thee on the costard. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 9 If you will giue me leaue, yle tell ye howe. *Ibid.* 14 Ise teache you to speake! 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 38 Ile be a Candle-holder and looke on. 1598 — *Merry W.* v. i. 1 Go, Ile hold. 1605 — *Lear* iv. vi. 246 Ice try whither your Costard, or my Ballow be the harder. 16. — *Fair Rosamund* (in *Percy Reliq.*) Nay, death Ild rather chuse! 1657 *TRAPP Comm. Esra* x. 44 Ile meddle with none of them. 1722 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 308 I'd a better Opinion of thy Spirit!

γ². c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 Ne ami noht crist. c. 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 43 Hard gates haue gon. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* x. 37 Navy the none harmes to helthe. c. 1310 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 146 Fayrer ho [=on] lond hawy non syen. . . Thar for amny cummen here. *Ibid.* Wit my roc, y me dede Cani do non othir dede. c. 1350 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14892 Seint Bede so herdy telle. c. 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* ii. § 1 Than haddy. . . the ful experience. *Ibid.* 840 Thus havy 2 degrees. 1790 *Mrs. WHEELER Westmld. Dial.* 55 Mun E maak a bit a Braad Mudder. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, I is sometimes pronounced like E, particularly when the pronoun follows the verb, as 'do-E', for I do.

B. Senses and constructions.

I. As pronoun.

1. The pronoun by which a speaker or writer denotes himself, in the nominative case, as the subject of predication, or in attributive or predicative agreement with that subject.

See examples above, under head A.

b. Sometimes = I, if I were you (he or she).

1846 G. E. CORRIE 25 Mar. in M. Holroyd *Mem.* xi. (1890) 241, I should not be too strict about the 'artificial flowers'.

c. Sometimes qualified by an adj.

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 171 Poore I was slaine, when Bassianus dy'd. 1687 *Death's Vis.* iii. (1713) 4 Alas! What shall poor I become? 1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebastian* Epil. 4 Poor I to be a nun, poor you a friar. 1693 — *Roundelay* i, Wretched I, to love in vain!

2. Sometimes used for the objective after a verb or preposition, esp. when separated from the governing word by other words.

This was very frequent in end of 16th and in 17th c., but is now considered ungrammatical.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. iii. ii. 321 All debts are cleerd betweene you and I. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* i. ii. 18 My father hath no childe but I. c. 1600 — *Sonn.* lxxii, And hang more praise upon deceased I. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. iii, Brayne-worme ha's beene with my cossen Edward and I, all this day. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 136 To give you and I a right understanding of those particulars. 1698 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wile* v. ii, It must all light upon Heartfree and I. *Ibid.*, Between you and I. 1710 *Mrs. CENTLIVER Bickerstaff's Burial* 14 Leave your Lady and I alone. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. iii, Let you and I cry quits.

3. In mod. s.w. dial. used as an emphatic objective.

Cupid's Garden in *HUGHES Scouring White Horse* vii. (1859) 180 Let thee and I go our own waye, And we'll let she go shis'n. 1859 *BARNES Humely Rhymes* 20 How you do muddle! G'e I the spade. 1863 — *Dorset Gram.* (Philol. Soc.) 23 We should say unemphatically 'G'e me the pick' . . . but emphatically 'G'e the money to I, not he'. 1877 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Gram.* 35.

II. As substantive.

4. The pronoun regarded as a word.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* ii. 8 The Cleerer of *Divinitie*, the *I per se I*, and the belwether of *Diuines*. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig.* Nat. ix. 185 It would be the same as to say the *soul of the soul*, or the *body of the body*, or the *I of me*. 1859 *HARR Guesses* Ser. i. (ed. 5) 94 The proudest word in English, to judge by its way of carrying itself, is *I*. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* v. (1875) 66 An 'egotistical fellow', as you call him. . . presses forward with his 'I, I, I', simply because, perhaps unjustly, you do not recognise that 'I' sufficiently. 1883 *WESTCOTT Ep. John* (1886) 220 The unchanged and unchangeable 'I' of the Word.

b. Another I = a second self.

1539 *TAVERNER Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 140 My frende is as who shuld say an other I. 1579 *LVLV Enphases* (Arb.) 48 At al times another I, in all places the expresse Image of myne owne person. 1614 *SYLVESTER Panaretus* Wks. (1621) 855 That same other I.

5. *Metaph.* The subject or object of self-consciousness; that which is conscious of itself, as thinking, feeling, and willing; the *ego*.

1710 *BRKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 139 What I am myself—that which I denote by the term *I*—is the same with what is meant by soul or spiritual substance. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* VL IV. i. III. 193 The Question is, 'What constitutes the 'we' or 'I'?' and, 'Whether the *I* of this instant, be the same with that of any instant preceding, or to come'. 1764 *REID Inquiry* i. § 3 How do I know that. . . the *I* of this moment is the very individual *I* of yesterday? 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 75 A Manifestation of Power from something which is not I. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 152 Man is not an independent unit; a self-centred, self-sustaining *I*. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic Hegel* § 20. 32 'I', in the abstract, as such, is the mere act of concentration or reference to self. 1891 E. B. BAX *Outlooks fr. New Standpoint* iii. 199 The *I* which we think of when we say

myself.. is not the true I, the I that is thinking, but merely a pseudo-I, a synthesis of thoughts and feelings reflected in this I, which are immediately or intuitively identified with that I.

III. Phrases containing I and its verb, taken substantively: I say, a mere assertion; I will, a formula of promise, e. g. in marriage; I know not what (= F. *je ne sais quoi*), the unknown, unintelligible, or inexpressible. I AM, the Lord Jehovah, the Self-existent.

1611 BIBLE Exod. iii. 14 And God saide vnto Moses, I am that I am: And he said, Thus shalt thou say vnto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me vnto you. 1634 CANNESSE. *Separ.* (1849) 241 His proofs are always beggarly, I says, or ifs, and may be sos. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 332 Which the rest of mankind, feeling only by the effect, not term the je-ne-say-quoy, the unintelligible, or the I know not what. *Ibid.* II. 413 Whatever is commonly said of the unexpressible, the unintelligible, the I-know-not-what of beauty. 1779 T. OLIVERS *Hymn*, 'The God of Abraham praise' viii. Jehovah—Father—great I AM, We worship Thee. 1809 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. Her sweet 'I will has made you one. 1884 H. CONWAY in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 147/2 Both bride and bridegroom said their 'I wills' in low tones.

Hence I-ety nounce-wd., I-hood, I-ness, I-ship, (*Metaph.*), conscious personality; I-ism, a. *Metaph.*, the reference of all things to one's own consciousness, egoism; b. *nonce-wd.*, the frequent use of 'I', egotism of style; I-now (*Metaph.*), the subject of present consciousness.

1835 MRS. CARLYLE in *Lett.* (1883) I. 18 In spite of the honestest efforts to annihilate my 'I-ety. 1660 SPARROW tr. *Beknot's Rem. Wks.*, *Apol. conc.* Perfection 118 The Man Christ is.. the first who in the Anointing dyed to the Humane 'I-hood. *Ibid.*, and *Apol. to Tycken* 17 He inclineth himself to my Minehood, and my hood inclineth it self up into him. 1871 MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. (1872) 82 He has no *antarkia*, or self-sufficiency—no *ichheit*, or I-hood, as the Germans would say. 1840 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXII. 620 The *onism*, the 'I-ism of the German, making for each individual his own mind the centre of his universe. 1848 GEO. ELIOT in *J. W. Cross Life* (1885) I. 191 Your affectionate letter demanded some I-ism. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Dec. 598/2, I wonder whether any other writers .. often fall into the sin of 'I, I-ism'. 1891 E. B. BAX *Outlooks for New Standpoint* iii. 184 Being .. is simply transfigured 'I-ness. *Ibid.* 189 Both alike are modes of I-ness. *Ibid.* 200 This distinction is .. traceable to that between the 'I-now, which thinks and presents, and the thing thought considered *per se*, that which is thought and presented in it. The thinking and presenting I-now may be regarded as the material. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 232 Who can comprehend his own .. person, that is his 'I-ship (*Ichheit*).

I, obs. f. AYE, yes, and of EYE; var. HI Obs., they. I', i, weakened form of IN *prep.* before a cons., as in *i' faith*: now *dial.* or *arch.*

+I-, ME. *prefix*, also written Y-, OE. *ge-* [= Goth. *ga-*, OHG. *ga-*, *ge-*, *gi-*, Ger., LG., Du. *ge-*] forming collective sbs., deriv. adjs., advs., and vbs.; esp. used with the pa. pple. of verbs, and in southern ME. a normal prefix of the pa. pple. like mod. Ger. and Du. *ge-* in *gesehen*, *gesehen*, ME. *i-sen*, *i-se*, *yseen*, *yse*.

In early ME., this prefix regularly appears as *i-*; words which did not survive to c 1340 have rarely any other form. Later, *y* became (for graphic reasons) more usual, and was the form in which the prefix was borrowed from Lydgate, etc., by the Spenserian archaists, as in *yclad*, *ycleped*, *ygo*, *ygent*, *yvis*, etc. In this Dictionary, the earlier words which are known only with the *i-* spelling, are entered under I; those which survived to have *y-*, and esp. the archaistic *yclad*, *yclept*, etc. appear under Y. In MSS., the *i* often stands separate from the rest of the word, or is united to it by a hyphen; the latter practice is frequently followed by editors, and it has been adopted here, in order to render the character and sense of these words more distinct to the eye.

I-², reduced form of the negative prefix IN-3 (q.v.), used in some words of L. origin before *gn-* (later *n*), as *ignoble*, *ignominy*, *ignorant*.

-i, *suffix*: the plural ending of Lat. 2nd decl. nouns in -us (-er), also of Ital. words in -o, -e, retained in English in the plurals of some words in learned or scientific use, as *cirri*, *foci*, *radii*, *banditti*, *dilettanti*, *literati*. In some words a learned or technical pl. in -i and a popular one in -uses are both in use, e. g. *foci*, *focuses*, *hippopotami*, *hippopotamus*.

It is also frequent (without a singular) in mod. L. names of orders or other groups in Natural History, as *Acanthopterygii*, *Chondropterygii* (sc. *pisces*, fishes), *Acrocarpi*, *Cladocarp* (sc. *musci*, mosses).

-i-, connective or quasi-connective L. -i-, being the stem-vowel, as in *omni-vorus*, or a weakened representative thereof, as in *grani-vorus* (*grano-*), or *herbi-vorus* (*herba-*), or merely connective, as in *gramin-i-vorus* (*gramin-*); so *uni-formis*, *auri-fer*, *terri-genus*, *pac-i-ficus*. So in many English words taken from L. directly or through French, and in modern words formed on their analogy, e. g. *amabi-form*, *hydri-form* (erroneously *hydraform*, *hydra-form*), *seti-form*, etc.

Ia-: obs. spelling of JA-. (Cf. I the letter.)

-ia, *suffix*¹, a termination of L. and Gr. sbs. [= *i-*, *i-*, stem or connective vowel + -A *suffix* 2].

in Gr. esp. frequent as the ending of abstract sbs. from adjs. in -os, etc. Many words so formed are in Eng. use, as *hydrophobia*, *mania*, *militia*; hence frequent in mod. Latin terms of Pathology (*cephalalgia*, *hematuria*, *hyperalgia*, *hysteria*); of Botany, in names of classes, orders, or other divisions, as *Monandria*, *Digynia*, *Cryptogamia*, and in generic names of plants, formed on personal names, or otherwise derived, as *Dahlia*, *Fuchsia*, *Lobelia*, *Wisteria*, *Woodia*; *Calceolaria*, *Mantisia*, etc.; in names of countries, as *Australia*, *Tasmania*, *Rhodesia*; and in names of alkaloids (after *ammonia*), as *aconitia*, *atropia*, *conia*, *morphea*, *strychnia*, in which more recent nomenclature prefers the ending -ine. In Fr. -ia became -ie, whence ME. -ie, Eng. -y, in sbs. in -ency, -ography, -ology, etc.

-ia, *suffix*² [f. -i- stem or connective vowel + -A *suffix* 4], forming plurals of Lat. and Gr. sbs. in -ium, -e (-i), -iov, some of which are in Eng. use, as *paraphernalia*, *regalia*, *saturnalia*; hence frequent in mod. L. names of classes, etc. in Zoology, as *Mammalia*, *Marsupialia*, *Reptilia*, *Amphibia*.

Iacint, obs. f. JACINTH. Iacastro, obs. f. JACK-STRAW. I-arned, ME. pa. pple. of EARN v. + I-ahn(e), v. Obs. [OE. *geagnian*, f. *agnian* to OWN.] *trans.* To own, possess.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 102 Hwi sceal he ðonne him anum geagnian þæt him bam is forlifen? c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxvi. (2.) 157 Possideo, ic geagnige. c 1205 LAY. 1932 Nu wes al þis lond iahned a Brutus hond. *Ibid.* 3743 He wolde bi norðen iahnen þa londa.

-ial, *suffix*, repr. L. -iālis, -iāle, in adjs. formed from sb. stems in -io-, -ia-, as *curiālis*, *libiālis*; extensively used in med. L., Fr., and Eng. to form derivative adjs. from L. adjs. in -is, -ius, as *celest-is*, *celest-i-al*, *terrest-is*, *terrest-i-al*, *dictatōr-i-us*, *dictatōr-i-al*. See -AL *suffix* I.

Iamb (əiəmb). *Pros.* [a. F. *iambe*, ad. L. *iamb-us*] = IAMBUS.

1848 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v. *Iambics*, To add three short syllables to the last iamb. 1847 SCHMITZ tr. *Zumpt's Lat. Gram.* App. i. 553 Two anapaests, according to the analogy of two iambs, make an anapaestic metre. 1894 *Athenaeum* 24 Mar. 372/2 Using the phrase 'rising rhythm' to denote an iamb.

Iambic (əiəmbik), a. and sb. *Pros.* [a. F. *iambique* (1529 in Hatz. Darm.) or ad. L. *iambicus*, ad. Gr. *ἰαμβικός*, f. *ἰαμβος* IAMBUS].

A. *adj.* 1. Of a foot, verse, rhythm, etc.: Consisting of, characterized by, or based on iambs. *Iambic trimeter*, a verse consisting of six iambs (three dipodies) in the odd feet of which the iambus may be replaced by its metrical equivalent (the tribrach) or a spondee or its equivalent, the even feet being kept pure (though in Latin especially the licence of substitution was extended even to them).

1505 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 Ye shall perceiue them to containe in sound ye very propertie of Iambick feete, as thus. 'I thāt my slender oaten pipe in verse was wont tō sounde'. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 39 ¶ 5 Aristotle observes, that the Iambick Verse in the Greek Tongue was the most proper for Tragedy. 1755 JOHNSON *Gram. Eng. Tongue*, *Prosody*, The feet of our verses are either iambick, as 'alot, create', or trochaick, as 'holy, lofty'. 1789 TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 445 The hexameter is but one third longer than the Iambic trimeter. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* (1870) 176 The regular beat of the iambic cadence.

2. Of a poet: Employing iambic metres.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 These be subdiuided into. the Heroick, Lirick, Tragick, Comick, Satirick, Iambick, Elegiack, Pastorall, and certaine others. Some of these being termed according to the matter they deale with, some by the sorts of verses they liked best to write in. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. viii. 42 Hipponax the poet Iambique. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xx, O let th' Iambick Muse revenge that wrong.

B. *sb.* (Usually pl.) An iambic foot, verse, or poem. Also *transf.*, a piece of invective or satire in verse (cf. IAMBUS).

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 100 In the nexte seate to thes hexameters, adonickes, and iambicks, I sett those that stand upon the number, not in meter, such as my lorde of Surrey is sayde first to have putt forth in prynte. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 34 Come keen Iambicks, with your Badgers feet. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 262 What the lofty grave tragedians taught, In Chorus or Iambic. 1688 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 204 Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame In keen Iambics, but mild Anagram. 1809 COLERIDGE *Metr. Feet* 5 Iambics march from short to long.

Iambical, a. *rare* or *Obs.* [-AL.] = *prec. adj.* 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* etc. (Arb.) 126 Too my seeming .. the Iambical quantitie relisheth soom what vnsauoriye in oure language. 1598 MERES *Paladis Tamia* 283 b, Two Iambical Poets, Gabriel Haruey, and Richard Stanyhurst.

Hence Iambically *adv.*, 'in the manner of an iambic' (Worcester 1846, citing *Chr. Observer*).

Iambist (əiəmbist). [ad. Gr. *ἰαμβιστής*, agent-n. f. *ἰαμβίζω* to iambize.] A composer of iambic verse; a writer of iambs.

1839 TURNER & LEWIS tr. C. O. Müller's *Hist. Doric Race* II. 339 The Syracusan choruses of iambists were, without doubt, connected with this worship [of Demeter]. 1849 GROTE *Greece II.* lxvii. VI. 33 With a malignity of personal slander not inferior to the Iambist Archilochus.

Iambize (əiəmbaiz), v. *rare*. [ad. Gr. *ἰαμ*

βίζειν to assail in iambs, f. *ἰαμβος*: see IAMBUS and -IZE.] *trans.* To attack in iambic verse; hence *gen.* to satirize.

1789 T. TWINING tr. *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) I. i. vi. 110 The Iambic .. was the measure in which they used to iambize each other.

Iambographer (əiəmbə'grəfə). [f. Gr. *ἰαμβογράφος* (f. *ἰαμβος* IAMBUS + *γράφος* writing, writer) + -KB¹.] A writer of iambs.

1625-6 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* I. ii, I am an iambographer .. One of the sourest versifiers that ever crept out of Parnassus. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iv. 107 Next in date to Simonides among the Iambographers ranks Hipponax of Ephesus, who flourished about 540 B. C.

|| Iambus (əiəmbəs). *Pros.* [L., a. Gr. *ἰαμβος* iambus, iambic verse or poem, lampoon, f. *ἰάμειν* to assail (in words); the iambic trimeter being first used, according to tradition, by the Greek satiric writers Archilochus and Hipponax.] A metrical foot consisting of a short followed by a long syllable; in accentual verse, of an unaccented followed by an accented syllable.

The iambic rhythm, as being closest to that of ordinary speech, was employed in Greek and Latin as the common metre of dialogue; its earliest known use is as a vehicle of invective and satire. (Cf. *etym.* above.)

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 A myxt foote of 2 sillables. of one short and one long called Iambus as *o -*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* II. xiii. [xiv.] (Arb.) 135 Of all your words bissillables the most part naturally do make the foote Iambus, many the Trocheus, fewer the Spondeeus, fewest of all the Pirichius. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1257 The intension of Iambus unto Pæan Epibatos. 1823 J. B. SEALE *Anal. Grk. Metres* 3 In the Iambus and Trochee, the Arsis (or Ictus) is invariable, being upon the long Syllable of each. 1864 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 374 The Alexandrine measure .. consists of six Iambuses. 'For thou art büt öf düst; bē hümbliē and bē wise'. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 372 The Iambus, which in technical language is said to consist of *anacrusis* and *arsis*.

-ian, *suffix*, repr. L. -iānus, i. e. an original or connective vowel -i-, with suffix -ānus: see -AN I, 'of or belonging to'. Formed by adding -ānus to stems ending in -i, as *Itali-a*, *Itali-ān-us*, *Fabi-us*, *Fabi-ān-us*, *Vergili-us*, *Vergili-ān-us*, *Christ-us*, *Christ-i-ān-us*. Hence, in many Eng. words adapted or formed from L., in which the suffix forms both adjs. and sbs., as *antediluvian*, *barbarian*, *historian*, *equestrian*, *patrician*, *saturnian*; and in modern formations from proper names, the number of which is without limit, as *Addisnian*, *Arminian*, *Arnoldian*, *Bodleian*, *Cameronian*, *Gladstonian*, *Hoadleian*, *Hugonian*, *Johnsonian*, *Morrisonian*, *Ruskinian*, *Salisburyian*, *Sheldonian*, *Taylorian*, *Tennysonian*, *Wardian*, *Wordsworthian*, *Aberdonian*, *Bathonian*, *Bostonian*, *Cantabrigian*, *Devonian*, *Galwegian*, *Glasgowgian*, *Johnian*, *Oxonian*, *Parisian*, *Salopian*, *Sierra Leonian*. There are also sportive formations, as *any-lengthian*. See also -AN.

Ianthine (əiənpin), a. Also 7-in. [ad. L. *ianthin-us*, ad. Gr. *ἰανθίνος*.] Violet-coloured; dyed of a violet colour. (See also quot. 1876.)

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxv. 5 Rammes skinned died redde, and ianthin skinned (*pelles ianthinas*). 1876 *Treas. Bot.* (Rev. ed.) 616/1 *Ianthine*, pure blue stained with red, so as to be intermediate between the two colours.

Iare, Iarke, obs. ff. YARE, ready, YARK v.

I-armed, ME. pa. pple. of ARM v.

+I-athel(e), v. Obs. [OE. *geathelian* to ennoble, f. *æthelian*: see ÆTHEL (E v.).]

1. *trans.* To make noble or renowned.

a 1000 *Hymns* vii. 26 (Gr.) Ðu eart geæðeod geond ealle world. c 1205 LAY. 2249b Ðu hine scalt iæðelien, to cnihte hine dubben.

2. To elate, fill with joy.

c 1205 LAY. 3605 Sone werð þe alde king wunliche iæðeled.

Iatraliptic (əiətraliptik), a. and sb. *rare*. Also 8 *error*. iatroleptic (k. [? ad. F. *iatraliptique* (Littre), ad. late L. **iatralipticus* (inferred from *iatraliptice*), ad. Gr. *ιατραλειπτικός*, f. *ιατραλείπτω*, f. *ἰατρὸς* physician + *ἀλείπτω* anointer.] a. *adj.* Relating to the cure of diseases by the use of unguents. b. *sb.* A physician who follows this method.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Iatraliptick*, a Physician or Surgeon that cureth only by outward applications of oynments or frictions. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, It was one Prodicus .. who first instituted the iatraliptic art. 1755 JOHNSON, *Iatroleptick*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Iatraliptic*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Iatraliptic*, *Iatraliptic*.

Iatrchy, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἰατρὸς* physician, after *hierarchy*.] The order of physicians.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VII. 498 The chiefs of the Hierarchy, the Iatrchy, the Nomarchy, and the Hoplarchy.

Iatric (əiətrik), a. *rare*. [ad. Gr. *ἰατρικός*, f. *ἰατρὸς* healer, physician, f. *ἰάσθαι* to heal: cf. obs. F. *iatrique*.] Belonging or relating to a physician or to medicine; medical; medicinal.

1851 BADHAM *Halicut.* (1854) 84 In an early age of the iatric art. 1853 *Ibid.* 346 The iatric liver of the cod. 1865 *Englism. Mag.* Feb. 158 The iatric powers with which he (Æsculapius) is credited.

Iatrical, a. [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] Medical.

[1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Physick* 14 Doctors of the same Panto-Jatrical Scriptures.] 1816 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 29 Feb. I. am. still under Iatrical advice.

Iatro-, repr. Gr. *iatro-*, combining form of *iatrōs* physician, used in Greek in *iatromathēmatikós* IATROMATHEMATICAL; after which similar compounds have been formed in the mod. langs. generally.

† **Iatrochemic**. *Obs. rare* -o. [See IATRO- and CHEMIC sb. 2.] = Iatrochemist.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Iatrochymicus*, a Chymical Physician.] 1721 BAILEY, *Iatrochymick*, a Chymical Physician.

Iatrochemical (ai'at'ro,ke'mikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to or holding the chemical theory of medicine and physiology adopted by Paracelsus and others: = CHEMIATRIC.

1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 252 The crudities of the Iatro-mathematical and Iatro-chemical hypotheses. 1892 *Athenaeum* 6 Aug. 1897/2 The history of the iatro-chemical period.

Iatrochemist (-ke'mist). [f. as prec. + CHEMIST.] One belonging to the iatrochemical school; also *gen.* (quot. 1866), one who applies the knowledge of chemistry to medical practice.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Iatrochymist*, a Chymical Physician, or one who uses or prescribes chiefly Chymical Preparations. 1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 260 In theory (the was) Iatro-chemist. 1866 ODING *Anim. Chem.* 4 Only the iatro-chemist, if I may so call him, can ever hope to understand the varied series of actions, healthy and morbid in the living organism.

Iatrology (ai'at'ro'lōdgi). *rare* -o. [ad. Gr. *iatrologia* (Philo), f. *iatrōs* physician: see -LOGY.] The science of, or a treatise on, medicine.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Iatromathematical (-mæθ'mæt'ikāl), *a.* [f. mod. L. *iatromathematicus* (Ampsingius, 1602), *a.* Gr. *iatromathēmatikós* (Proclus), applied to 'those who practised medicine in conjunction with astrology', f. *iatrōs* physician + *mathēmatik-ōs* mathematical: see -ICAL. Cf. F. *iatromathématique*.]

† *a.* Practising medicine in conjunction with astrology (quot. 1621). *Obs.* b. Relating to or holding a mathematical theory of medicine; applied to a school of physicians which arose in Italy in the 17th century, whose system of physiology and medicine was founded on the principles of mathematics and mechanics.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. i. iv. i. 298 Paracelsus... will have... time of cure, of gathering of herbs... Astrologically observed, which Thurnesserus, and some Iatromathematical professors, are too superstitious in my Judgment. 1832 [see IATRO-CHEMICAL]. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. viii. § 38. 362 A second school of medicine... the iatro-mathematical.

Hence **Iatromathematically** *adv.* So also † **Iatromathematist** *sb.* (see quot. 1656); † **Iatromathematics**, a work on medicine and astrology.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* vi. 178 He neglecteth not the precepts of Phisick, but Iatromathematicallie joineeth them together. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xlv. 268, I have endeavoured to English the Iatromathematicks of Hermes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Iatromathématique*... may signifie a Physitian that is also a Mathematician, or one skild both in Physic, and the Mathematicks. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Iatromathematics*.

Iatromathematician (-mæθ'mæt'ifān). [f. as prec., after *mathematician*: in F. *iatromathématicien*.] One belonging to the iatromathematical school.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Iatromathematician*, a Physician, who considers Diseases, and their Causes mathematically, and prescribes according to mathematical proportions. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. viii. § 38. 362 Pitcairn and Boerhaave were leaders of the iatro-mathematicians. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* IX. ii. § 3 II. 185 Several of the iatromathematicians were at the same time teachers of engineering and of medicine.

Iatromechanical (-m'kæn'ikāl), *a.* [See IATRO-] = IATROMATHEMATICAL.

1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 345 This conclusion strikes at the root of the whole iatro-mechanical system.

Iatrophysical (ai'at'ro,fiz'ikāl), *a.* [See IATRO-] Relating to medicine and physics.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Iatrophysical*, of or belonging to what is medical and physical; anciently applied as an epithet of certain writings which treated of natural phenomena with relation to medicine.

I-atred, -et, ME. pa. pple. of ATTER *v.*, to poison.

Ib., abbrev. of IBIDEM.

I-banned, ME. pa. pple. of BAN *v.*

I-bannysshed, ME. pa. pple. of BANISH *v.*

I-baptized, ME. pa. pple. of BAPTIZE *v.*

1395 *St. Kath.* 191 in E. E. P. (1862) 95 Two hundred knyghtes ek i-baptized were.

I-barnd, ME. pa. pple. of BURN *v.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9535 Wircestre was i-barnd.

† **I-be**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. I- pref.¹, OE. *ge-* + *BE* *v.*] *intr.* To be.

1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Hwe seden ærst þat þes ærnðraces wer isent of fift cheþen, swa i-beoð.

1125 *Æncr. R.* 392 Hes decipies, þæt schuldun stonden bi him and i-beon his siden.

1330 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 458, I thi soget wil i-be.

I-be, i-beo, i-ben, ME. pa. pple. of BE *v.*

I-beate(n, -bete(n, ME. pa. pple. of BEAT v.

† **I-bedde**. *Obs.* [OE. *gebēda*, -e (= OS. *gi-beddiō*, MHG. *gebette*), f. *BEU* sb.] A bedfellow.

Beowulf (Z.) 655 Wolde wiffruma wealh-þeo secan cwen to gebēddan. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1570 Pat [he] .. hire sende betere ibedde. *Ibid.* 1490.

† **I-bede**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *gebēdan*, f. *bedan*: see BID *v.* A.] *trans.* To command, proclaim, offer.

1800 O. E. *Chron.* an. 755 Hiera se æþeling gehwelm fēoh and feorh gebēad. 1290 *Lawes of Ælthelst.* II. c. 20 Hit beo seofon nihtum geboden. 1200 *Floriz & Bl.* 804 Ihc wulle zeue þe a kinedom, Also long and also broð Also eure 3et þi fader i-bod.

I-beft, ME. var. of BEFT *pa. pple.*, beaten.

1200 *Cursor M.* 20974 (Edin.) Anis was he I-beft a tuisse.

I-bent, ME. pa. pple. of BEND *v.*

† **I-beot**. *Obs.* [OE. *gebēot*, f. *ge-* I- pref. + BEOT.] Threatening.

1200 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 568 Alys us nu Drihten fram his gebēote. 1205 *LAV.* 7682 Heo spoken of þætte & of prute i-beote. *Ibid.* 21029 Pis was heore i-beot.

I-berded, southern ME. form of BEARDED.

1287 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 105 A mayde... i-chaunged and i-torned into a man, and was i-berded anon.

† **I-bere**, sb. *Obs.* [OE. *gebēru*, -e bearing, f. *beran* to BEAR.] Bearing, comportment, conduct.

1200 *Cynewulf Elene* 659 (Gr.) We .. on gewritu setton þeoda gebēru. 1250 in O. E. *Misc.* 100 Milde wes þat mayde. And of fayre i-bere. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 222 Alle þat ihereth þine i-bere.

† **I-bere**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* [OE. *geberan* (= OS. and OHG. *giberan*, Goth. *gabairan*), f. *beran* to BEAR.] *trans.* To bear, bring forth.

1893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. i. § 7 Ne mehton nanaht lib-bendes geberan. 1200 *Ælfric Gen.* xxxv. 19 Rachel .. geber. Benjamin. 1205 *LAV.* 27850 Arður .. bider i-bere lette Lucas þene kaisere. 1225 *Æncr. R.* 194 Wel is þe moder þet ut i-bere. 1275 *Pass. our Lord* 12 in O. E. *Misc.* 37 Þryttig wyntre and more. Scēop þat Mayde hyne yber.

† **I-bere**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [OE. *geberan* to comport oneself = OS. *gibarian*, MHG. *gebären*: see BERE *v.*] *intr.* To conduct oneself.

1897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlv. 356 Ne scule [ge] wið hine geberan swa swa wið feond. 1205 *LAV.* 21010 þe mon þe swa i-bereð. *Ibid.* 30288 Nu we mazen wepen and wanlike i-bere. 1225 *Juliana* 52 He i-bereð as. ful wiht.

Iberian (ib'ēr'ian), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Iberia* the country of the *Ibēri* or *Ibēres*, a Gr. *Ἰβήρες* the Spaniards, also an Asiatic people near the Caucasus in modern Georgia. See -AN, -IAN.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Europe (comprising Spain and Portugal, the 'Iberian peninsula'), or its inhabitants; hence *a.* Basque; b. Of Spain and Portugal unitedly.

1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco battered* 692 By this, th' Iberian Argonauts May be supposed... I have kill'd more Men than by their Martyrdom, or Massacre. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 60 Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields. 1808-32 THIRLWALL & HARRIS *Niebuhr's Hist. Rome* (1851) I. 171 An Iberian colony at Rome. 1881 *Times* 21 Apr. 9/4 Whether this Iberian scheme has any chance of realization.

1898 J. HERON *Celtic Church* 7 There are reasons for believing that the Firbolgs contained an Iberian element.

2. Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Asia, nearly corresponding to modern Georgia.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 318 The Hyrcanian cliffs Of Caucasus, and dark Iberian dales.

B. sb. 1. *a.* An inhabitant of ancient Iberia in Europe; hence (*a.*) a Basque, (*b.*) a Spaniard. *b.* The language of ancient Iberia, supposed to be represented by the modern Basque.

1623 COCKERAM, *Iberians*, Spaniards. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. i. When the Iberian quaked, her [England's] worthies named. 1848 FRIEDLAND *Nat. Hist. Man* xxiv. (1848) 256 The language of the ancient Iberians has survived... in the vernacular speech of the Biscayans in Spain and the Basques of France.

2. An inhabitant of ancient Iberia in Asia.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 119 You enter... into the Iberians region, who are separated from the Albanos... by the river Alazon, which runneth downe from the Caucasian hills. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 43 The Iberians, saith Montanus, dwell neare to Meotis: certaine Colonies of them inhabited Spaine, and called it Hiberia. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 54 The Georgians are those people whom Cosmographers call Iberians.

Hence **Iberianism** (see quot.).

1880 *Literary World* 8 Oct. 234/2 Iberianism, the project of bringing Spain and Portugal together under a single crown.

Iberic (ib'ēr'ik), *a.* [ad. L. *Ibēricus* (*Hi-*) Spanish, f. *Ibēri*: see prec.] = IBERIAN *A.* 1 *b.*

1881 *Times* 21 Apr. 4/1 A large stride towards the Iberic union.

Iberism (ib'ēr'iz'm). [f. as IBERIAN + -ISM.] (See quot.) So **Iberist**, an advocate of 'Iberism'.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 519 Iberism... signifies the desire for a coalition of Spain and Portugal, in which Iberia is to be for the Iberians. *Ibid.* The Iberist... would probably retort that England and Scotland got on very well together.

Iberite (ib'ēr'it). *Min.* [f. L. *Iberia* Spain + -ITE.] An altered form of iolite found at Toledo.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 301 *Weissite*, *iberite*, *huronite*, are supposed to be altered iolite.

I-bet, ME. pa. pple. of BEET *v.*, to amend.

† **I-bete**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *gebētan*, f. *bētan* to make good, amend, BEET.] *trans.* To make good, amend, mend.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91 Donne sceolan we... gebetan ealle [a we ær... gedydon. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Wa is me þæt ic... heo ne gebette. *Ibid.* 149 If he ne mei... his neode ibete. 1275 *Moral Ode* 234 Heo nolde... heore sinne ibete.

Ibex (ai'beks). Also 7 ibocks. Pl. **ibexes**, rarely **ibices** (ai'bisiz). [L. *ibex* (*ibic-em*) a kind of goat, a chamois.] A species of wild goat (*Capra ibex* or *Ibex ibex*) inhabiting the Alps and Apennines, the male of which has very large strongly ridged recurved diverging horns, and hair of a brownish or reddish grey becoming grey in winter; the female, shorter horns and grey hair; also called *bouquetin* and *steinbock*. Extended to other species of the same genus or subgenus, inhabiting mountain-ranges in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 104 They inhabit... the Rocks or Mountains, but not the tops like the Ibexes. *Ibid.* 347 The Ibex... [some] take it to be a wild Goat... these are bred in the Alps, and are of an admirable celerity, although their heads be loaded with such horns, as no other Beasts of their stature beareth. 1671 J. WEAVER *Metallogr.* ix. 140 Goats that are called Ibices. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 38 The ibex resembles the goat in... shape. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 34 The origin of the domestic goat is the *Stein-boc*, *Ibex*, or wild goat. 1878 G. F. MACLEAR *Joshua* xv. (1880) 142 Numerous ibexes or Syrian chamois inhabit these cliffs.

† **I-bid**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *gebiddan* (= OS. *gebiddan*, Goth. *gabiddan*), f. *biddan*, BID *v.* B.] *intr.* To pray. (In OE. with refl. dative.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 139 Uton gebiddan us to urum Drihtne. 1200 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 5 Ponne ge eow gebiddon. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Ic ham zeue reste alswa þu i-beden hauest. 1225 *Æncr. R.* 144 Wakieð & i-bidded ou, & tet schal makien ou stonden. 1200 *Vox & Wolf* 135 Ich hedde so i-bede for the.

|| **Ibidem** (ib'ei'dem). [L., = in the same place; f. *ibi* there + demonstr. suffix -dem, as in *idem*, *tandem*, etc.] In the same place; in the same book, chapter, passage, etc.: used to avoid the repetition of a reference. Abbreviated *ibid.* or *ib.*

1663 BOYLE *Exp. & Nat. Philos.* II. 415 Ad pag. 257.. *Ibid.* Haec, &c. *Ibid.* 416 Ad pag. 259 Ib. Cholera... is cured by the same Remedies. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. i. 12 See more *Ibid.* to the same purpose. *Ibid.* II. viii. 169, I find Dr. Twisse (*ibid.* and *alibi* 248) charging it on them [etc.]. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1768) I. 119 *Ibidem*, Adam and Eve, half figures. 1868 FURNIVALL *Forewords to Balcan* Bk. 51 R. Whiston, *Cathedral Trusts*, p. 2-4.. *Ibid.*, p. 10-12.

Ibidine (ib'ei'din), *a.* *Zool.* [f. L. *ibis*, *ibid-* (see IBIS) + -INE.] Related to the ibis.

1875 PARKER & NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 713/1 In most of these Ciconian and Ibdine types the vomer is evidently azygous.

† **I-binde**, *v.* [OE. *gebindan* (= OS. *gibindan*, OHG. *gibintan*), f. BIND *v.*] *trans.* To bind.

1200 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark v. 3 Hine nan man... ne mihte ge-bindan. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Pat þa wel reowen hine genaman and gebunden. 1205 *LAV.* 2487 Heo nom Æstrild & Abren & lette heom ibinden.

Ibis (ai'bis). Pl. **ibises**; also (now rarely) **ibides** (ai'bidiz), **ibes** (ai'biz). [a. L. *ibis* (*gen.* *ibis*, *ibidis*, pl. *ibēs*), a Gr. *ἰβίς* (*gen.* *ἰβίδος*, *ἰβέως*) the ibis, an Egyptian bird. So in F., Sp., and Pg.; It. *ibi*.] A genus of large gallatorial birds of the family *Ibidae*, allied to the stork and heron, comprising numerous species with long legs and long slender decurved bill, inhabiting lakes and swamps in warm climates; a bird of this genus, esp. (and originally) the Sacred Ibis of Egypt (*Ibis religiosa*), with white and black plumage, an object of veneration among the ancient Egyptians.

Other species are the Glossy Ibis (*Ibis* or *Plegadis falcinellus*), found widely in the Old World and occasionally in N. America; the White Ibis (*Eudicinus albus*) of the Southern U. S.; the Scarlet Ibis (*E. ruber*) of tropical and subtropical America, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 16 An ybyn [1388 a siconye], that is a foule of Nyle flood. 1200 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 23 Aboute þis ryuer er grete plenteie of fewles þat er called in Latyne Ciconie or Ibices [ed. 1839, 45 Sikonyes that thei clepen Ibēs]. 1288 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 51 Like the bird Ibys in Egypt, which hateth serpents yet feedeth on their egges. 1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 284 Those industrious birds, Those Ibides. 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 271 They ador'd the bird ibis, for eating the eggs of serpents, which infest their country; and for destroying snakes. 1839-43 VARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 506 The appearance of the Glossy Ibis [*Ibis falcinellus*] in this country, though not uncommon, is still accidental. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 513 Ibises inhabit the warmer parts of both hemispheres. They are nearly related to Herons.

I-blamed, ME. pa. pple. of BLAME *v.*

-ible, the form of the suffix -BLE, representing L. *-ibilis*, formed from Latin consonantal stems (verbal or participial) and some *e*-stems, and -ibilis from *i*-stems; as *leg-ible*, *poss-ible*, *vis-ible*, *flex-ible*, *permiss-ible*, *terr-ible*, *aud-ible*. Often displaced by -able in words that have come through French, or that are looked upon as formed immediately on an Eng. verb, as *refer-able*, *ten-able*, *readmitt-able*, *convert-able*, *divid-able*.

I-bleched, ME. pa. pple. of BLEACH *v.* **I-bled**, of BLEED *v. **I-blend**, **i-blent**, of BLEND *v.*, to blind, etc.: see also YBLENT. **I-blessed**, -ot,*

of BLESS *v.* **I-blowe(n)**, of BLOW *v.* 1 and 2. **I-bobbed**, of BOB *v.*

† **I-bod**, *sb.* Obs. [OE. *gebod* (= OS. *gibod*, OHG. *gabot*, *gibot*, Ger. *gebot*), f. OE. *bēdan*, OTeut. **bēdan* to command: see BID *v.* A.]

a. Command, order. b. Bid, offer.

c 888 K. ALFRED Boeth. xxxix. § 13 Be þæs cyninges gebode. c 1205 LAY. 14611 Nulle we nauere mare þine iboden here. *Ibid.* 22524 Al þat he 3irnde al he him 3ette, 3isles and ades, and alle his ibodes.

I-bod, ME. pa. t. of **IBEDE** *v.*, to offer. **I-boded**, of **BODE** *v.* **I-boden**, of **bede**, BID *v.* A.

† **I-boen**, **i-bon**, *ppl. a.* [f. I-(-ge-) + ODa. *bōin* = ON. *būinn* pa. pple. of *bōa*, *būa* to make ready, etc.: cf. BOUND *ppl. a.* 1] Made ready, prepared, attired, dressed.

c 1205 LAY. 14294 Heo weoren swiðe wel ibon. a 1300 Siris 434 Ich am redi and iboen To don al that thou saie.

I-boghen, **-bogen**, *obs. pa. pple.* of **Bow** *v.*

I-boght, **-boht**, **-bought**, of **BUY** *v.* **I-bol3e(n)**, var. of **BOLGHEN**, enraged. **I-boned**, of **BONED** *a.* **Ibony**, *obs. f.* **EBONY**. **I-boren**, ME. pa. pple. of **BEAR** *v.*

† **I-borenesse**, [f. *iboren* born + -NESS.] Birth. a 1225 Ancr. R. 262 His iborenesse on eorde of þe clene meidene. a 1240 Loßsong in Cott. Hom. 205 Ich bide þe and biseche þe. bi his iborenesse.

I-borghe(n), **-borgje(n)**, **-borhe(n)**, **-borewe(n)**, saved, delivered, preserved; ME. pa. pple. of **BERGHE** *v.* **I-borsten**, of **BURST** *v.*

c 1250 Meid Margarete li. He is iborsten a two.

I-bosked, **-et**, ME. pa. pple. of **BUSK** *v.*

I-botened, of **BUTTON** *v.* **I-bounde(n)**, **i-bunde(n)**, of **BIND**, **I-binde** *v.* **I-braced**, of **BRACE** *v.*

I-brad, of **BREDE** *v.* 2, to broaden. **I-bred**, of **BREDE** *v.* 1, to roast. **I-brend**, **i-brent**, of **BURN** *v.*

I-brevet, of **BREVE** *v.*

† **I-bringe**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *gebringan*, f. *bringan* to BRING.] *trans.* To bring. *lit. and fig.*

a 1000 Sol. & Sat. 87 (Gr.) He mæx ðone laðan gast. ðeonde gebringan. c 1205 LAY. 26861 Feouwer eorles he hæhte forð beom ibringen. a 1250 Owl & Night. 1539 Nis nan mon þat ne mai ibringe His wif amis mid swuche þinge.

I-broched, ME. pa. pple. of **BROACH** *v.* 1

I-broded, of **BROAD** *v.* **I-broght**, **-broht**, **-broug(ht)**, of **BRING** *v.* **I-broiden**, of **BRAID** *v.*: see **BROIDEN**.

† **I-broke**, **-en**, *pa. pple.* Obs. Broken. (See **BREAK** and **YBREAK**.)

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist. v. vi.* (1890) 400 Se ðuma gebrocen was. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 83 3ef he hefde on his moder ibroken hire meidenhad. a 1225 Juliana 49 Ich habbe .. ibroken ham þe schuldren & te schonken. c 1250 Becket 1007 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 135 For he suor .. and hath ibroke is oth. 1539 Four Elem. in Hazl. Dodsley I. 49 Jack boy, is thy bow i-broke?

† **I-brotheren**, **-thren**, *sb. pl.* Obs. [OE. *gebrōðor*, *-θru* (= OS. *gibrōðar*, OHG. *gabrūoder*, Ger. *gebrüder*), collective pl. of *brōðor* BROTHER.] Brethren, brothers collectively (or mutually).

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxiii. 8 ge synt ealle gebrōðru. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 219 For þi beoð alle man ibroþren and isustren. c 1205 LAY. 3880 Beine iweren ibroðeren.

I-browe(n), ME. pa. pple. of **BREW** *v.* **I-built**, **i-buld**, **i-bult**, *obs. forms* of **BUILT** *pa. pple.*

a 1200 Floris & Bl. 643 His palais þat was so faire ibuld. 1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. I. 367 The roufe aloft Ibuilt Of Geat.

† **I-bure**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *gebyrian* = OS. *giburian*, OHG. *gaburjan*, Ger. *gebühren*: see **BIR** *v.*] *intr.*

To pertain, behave, be proper.

c 1000 ALFRED Gen. xlviii. 18 Ne gebyraþ hit swa. a 1100 O. E. Chron. (MS. C.) an. 1036 Hine man byrige swa him wel gebyrede. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 79 Nu hit iburd breke þas word. a 1250 Prov. ALFRED 75 þe eorl and þe eþelyng ibureþ vnder godne king þat lond to leden.

I-buried, ME. pa. pple. of **BURY** *v.*

† **I-burned**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [OE. *gebyrnod*, f. *byrne* BURN, *BRINIE*.] Mailed.

c 1000 ALFRED Gram. xliii. (Z.) 256 *Loricatus*, *gebyrnod*. c 1205 LAY. 26277 Gerin & Beof. iburned and ihelmed.

I-by, **i-bye**, *been*, ME. pa. pple. of **BE** *v.*

† **I-bye**, *v.* Obs. rare. [OE. *gebyrgan*, f. *byrgan* to BUY.] *trans.* To purchase; to pay for, atone for.

10. O. E. Chron. anno 1016 Lundenwaru .. him friþ gebohton. c 1435 Torr. Portugal 1222 Pou shalt ibye it.

Ic, *obs. form* of **I**, *pron.*

-ic (formerly **-iok**, **-ik** (e-, *ique*), *suffix*, primarily forming adjs., many of which are used as sbs.

The latter have also the form **-ics**: see 2.

1. In adjs., immediately representing **F. -ique**, ad. L. **-icus**, of Latin origin, as in *civic-us*, *classic-us*, *public-us*, *domestic-us*, *aquatic-us*, or ad. Gr. **-ikos**, as in *κομικ-ός comic-us*, *γραμμαρικ-ός grammatic-us*, *ποιητικ-ός poetic-us*. This was in Gr. one of the commonest of suffixes, forming adjs., with the sense 'after the manner of', 'of the nature of', 'pertaining to', 'of'. Its use in L. was much more restricted, and it ceased to be a living formative, except in the compound suffix **-aticus** (see **-ATIO**, **-AGE**), and in words formed from Greek, or on

Greek types. These were very numerous in late and med. L., whence they passed into the modern langs.; since the 16th c. they have been taken directly from Gr., or formed upon Gr. elements, and in some recent (esp. scientific) terms on words from L. or other sources, as *carbonic*, *oratoric*, *artistic*, *bardic*, *scaldic*, *felspathic*, *Icelandic*, *Byronic*. b. In Chemistry, the suffix **-ic** is specifically employed to form the names of oxygen acids and other compounds having a higher degree of oxidation than those whose names end in **-ous**; e.g. *chloric acid* HO_2Cl , *chlorous acid* HO_2Cl , *sulphuric acid* H_2SO_4 , *sulphurous acid* H_2SO_3 .

At the time when this nomenclature was introduced only two such compounds were provided for. In many cases other oxygen compounds have since been obtained, but the names in **-ic** and **-ous** have been retained in their original applications, and prefixes as *per-*, *hyper-*, *hypo-*, *sequi-*, etc. prefixed to denominate the additional compounds.

1807 THOMSON Chem. ii. 254 The French chemists .. made some of the names of the combustible acids end in **-ic**, as if they were saturated with oxygen; and others in **-ous**, as if they were capable of combining with an additional dose. The fact is, that none of them are, strictly speaking, saturated with oxygen; for all of them are capable of combining with more. 1849 D. CAMPBELL Inorg. Chem. 4 Acids formed by oxygen with another element, are distinguished by the termination **-ous**, given to acids with a lesser quantity of oxygen, and **-ic** to acids with a greater quantity.

2. Already in Gr., adjs. in **-ικός** were used absolutely as sbs., e.g. in sing. masc., as *Στωικ-ός* (man) of the porch, *Στοικ*, *κριτικ-ός* (man) able to discern, critic, hence in L. *Stoicus*, *criticus*, etc.; also, in sing. fem., in names of arts (sc. τέχνη) or systems of thought, knowledge, or action (sc. θεωρία, φιλοσοφία), e.g. *ἡ μουσικὴ* the art of the Muses, music, *ἡ ῥητορικὴ* the oratorical art, rhetoric, *ἡ ἠθικὴ* theory of morals, ethics, *ἡ δυνάμικὴ* science of vision, optics; and in neuter pl., as expressions for the affairs or matters pertaining to some department, and hence as names of treatises on these subjects, as *τὰ οἰκονομικά* things pertaining to the management of a household, a treatise on this, economics. Sometimes both forms were in use with a distinction of sense; e.g. *ἡ πολιτικὴ* the art of the statesman, political science, *τὰ πολιτικά* affairs of state, politics; this distinction tended however to become obliterated, as in *ἡ τακτικὴ*, *τὰ τακτικά* tactics, *ἡ φυσικὴ*, *τὰ φυσικά* physics. In pairs like *φυσικὴ*, *φυσικά* both forms gave regularly a L. form in **-ica**, as *physica*, which might be taken as fem. sing. or neuter pl.; hence there was in med. L. considerable fluctuation in the grammatical treatment of these words. In the Romanic langs. (It., Sp. **-ica**, F. **-ique**), as also in Ger. (**-ik**), they were regularly treated as fem. sing.; though in French, from the 16th c., sometimes as plural (*les mathématiques*).

In English, such words of this class as were in use before 1500 had the singular form, and were usually written, after French, **-ique**, **-ike**, as *arismetike*, *magike*, *musike*, *logike* (**-ique**), *reloरिक*, *mathematike* (**-ike**, **-ik**), *mechanique*, *economique*, *ethyque* (**-ik**); this form is retained in *arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, *rhetoric* (though *logics* has also been used). But, from the 15th c., forms in **-ics** (**-iques**) occur as names of treatises (repr. Gr. names in **-ικά** or their L. translations in **-ica**), e.g. *etiques* = *τὰ ἠθικά*; and in the second half of the 16th c. this form is found applied to the subject-matter of such treatises, in *mathematics*, *economics*, etc. From 1600 onward, this has been the accepted form with names of sciences, as *acoustics*, *conics*, *dynamics*, *ethics*, *linguistics*, *metaphysics*, *optics*, *statics*, or matters of practice, as *aesthetics*, *athletics*, *economics*, *georgics*, *gymnastics*, *politics*, *tactics*.

The names of sciences, even though they have the form in **-ics**, are now construed as singular, as in 'mathematics is the science of quantity'; its students are mathematicians; in recent times some writers, following German or French usage, have preferred to use a form in **-ic**, as in *dialectic*, *dogmatic*, *ethic*, *metaphysic*, *static*, etc. Names of practical matters as *gymnastics*, *politics*, *tactics*, usually remain plural, in construction as well as in form.

3. Besides the preceding, there are many sbs. formed directly from adjectives in **-ic** taken absolutely, either after ancient models or on ancient analogies, as in names of medical agents, as *alexipharmic*, *emetic*, *cosmetic*, *hidrotic* (pl. *emetics*, etc.); in names of styles of poetry or metres, as *epic*, *lyric*, *Anacreontic*, *iambic*; and in words of various kinds, as *domestic*, *rustic*, *catholic*, *classic*, *mechanic*, *lunatic*.

Words in **-ic** from Gr. or L. have the stress regularly on the penult, e.g. *mechanic*, *dramatic*, *emetic*, *fanatic*. The exceptions, as *arithmetic*, *arsenic*, *catholic*, *heretic*, *rhethoric*, *lunatic*, are chiefly words taken directly from French, in which originally the final syllable had the main stress, and the antepenult a secondary stress (*rhethorique*),

which afterwards became the primary in accordance with the regular treatment of French words (e.g. *vanité*, *animé*), in English.

A few adjs. in **-ic** form advs. in **-ically**, as *publicly*, *frantically*, *heroically*; but the adv. is usually in **-ically**, from the secondary adj. in **-ical**. Derivative abstract sbs. are formed in **-icity**, as *domesticity*, *atomicity*, and agent nouns in **-ician** as *arithmetician*, *musician*, *physician*.

I-cached, **I-cakeled**, ME. pa. pples. of **CATCH**, **CACKLE** *vbs.* **Icacin**: see under **IOICIA**.

-ical, a compound suffix, f. **-IC** + **-AL**, sometimes forming an adj. from a sb. in **-ic**, as *music*, *musical*, but more frequently a secondary adj., as *comic*, *comical*, *historic*, *historical*. Its origin appears to have been the formation in late L. of adjs. in **-ālis** on sbs. in **-icus**, or in **-iē**, e.g. *grammatic-us* *grammarius*, *grammatic-ū* *grammar*, *grammatic-āl-is* *grammatical*, *cleric-us* *clergyman*, *cleric-āl-is* *clerical*. So in med. L., *chirurgic-āl-is*, *dominic-āl-is*, *medic-āl-is*, *mūsic-āl-is*, *physic-āl-is*. In French, adjs. of this type are few, and mostly taken directly from L. formations, as *chirurgical*, *clerical*, *grammatical*, *médical*, etc. But in English they are exceedingly numerous, existing not only in all cases in which the term in **-ic** is a sb., but also as the direct representatives of L. adjs. in **-icus**, **F. -ique**. Thus we find before 1500 *canonical*, *chirurgical*, *domestical*, *musical*, *philosophical*, *physical*. Many adjs. have a form both in **-ic** and **-ical**, and in such cases that in **-ical** is usually the earlier and that more used. Often also the form in **-ic** is restricted to the sense 'of' or 'of the nature of' the subject in question, while that in **-ical** has wider or more transferred senses, including that of 'practically connected' or 'dealing with' the subject. Cf. 'economic science', 'an economical wife', 'prophetic words', 'prophetic studies', 'a comic song', 'a comical incident', 'the tragic muse', 'his tragical fate'. A historic book is one mentioned or famous in history, a historical treatise contains or deals with history. But in many cases this distinction is, from the nature of the subject, difficult to maintain, or entirely inappreciable.

Adjectives of locality, nationality, and language, as *Baltic*, *Arabic*, *Tentonic*, and those of chemical and other technical nomenclature, as *oxalic*, *ferric*, *pelagic*, *dactylic*, *hypnotic*, *megathic*, have usually no secondary form in **-al**.

Hence some derivative sbs. in **-icality**, as *technicality*.

I-called, ME. pa. pple. of **CALL** *v.*

-ically, *advb.* ending, f. **-ICAL** + **-LY** 2, forming advs. from adjs. in **-ical**, which are also used as the advs. from the corresponding adjs. in **-ic**.

Thus *historic*, *historical*, *adv. historically*, *poetic*, *poetical*, *adv. poetically*. The adv. is almost always in **-ically** even when only the adj. in **-ic** is in current use, as in *athletically*, *hypnotically*, *phlegmatically*, *rustically*, *scenically*.

Icarian (aīkē-riān), *a.* 1 Also **Icarean**. [f. L. *Icarius* = Gr. *Ἰκάριος*, f. *Ἰκαρος*, *Ἰκαρος* the son of Daedalus, in Greek Mythology.]

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Icarus, fabled, in escaping from Crete, to have flown so high that the sun melted the wax with which his artificial wings were fastened on, so that he fell into the Aegean sea: hence, applied to ambitious or presumptuous acts which end in failure or ruin.

1295 Polimanteia (1881) 58, I feel my Icarian wings to melt with the heat of so bright a sunne. 1603 Cockeram, *Icharian* soaring, Pride. 1639 G. DANIEL Poems Wks. 1878 II. 121 Mee better suits to Crepee Then with Icarian winge Contrive a scorned Ruine. a 1828 SHELLEY Mann. Anc. in Ess. & Lett. (Camelot) 43 Expectations are often exalted on Icarean wings, and fall. 1844 DISRAELI Coningsby VII. 1, Your Icarian flight melts into a very grovelling existence.

Icarian (aīkē-riān), *a.* 2 and *sb.* [f. *Icari-a* (see def.) + **-AN**.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Icaria, an ideal republic described in a work (*Voyage en Icarie*, 1840) by the French communist Etienne Cabet (1788-1856), afterwards taken as the name of several communistic settlements, established by Cabet at Nauvoo and elsewhere in U.S. b. *sb.*

A follower or adherent of Cabet; a member of an Icarian community such as that at Nauvoo.

1865 Athenaeum No. 1949. 309/1 A Phalansterian, perhaps an Icarian. 1875 NORDHOFF Communist Soc. U. S. 387 The Icarians reject Christianity. *Ibid.* 393 The Icarian system is as nearly as possible a pure democracy.

Hence **Icarianism**, the communism of Cabet.

1883 R. T. ELY Fr. & Germ. Socialism iii. 50 The apostles of Icarianism should .. convert the world by teaching, preaching .. and by setting good examples.

I-caried, ME. pa. pple. of **CARRY** *v.*

Icary, var. of **IKARY**, *caviare*.

† **Icasm**. *Obs. rare* 1. [ad. Gr. *εἰκασμα* com-

parison, simile, f. *εἰκάζειν* to make like, to depict.] A figurative expression. So † **Icastic** *a.* [ad. Gr. *εἰκαστικός*], figurative.

1664 H. MORE Myst. Iniq. II. i. ix. 259 The difficulty of understanding Prophecies is in a manner no greater, when

once a man has taken notice of the settled meaning of the peculiar Icasmis therein. *Ibid.*, These be the chief Icastic terms that occur in the Prophetick style.

I-cast, ME. pa. pple. of CAST v.

† **Ichœn**, v. Obs. [Of obscure history; in meaning it agrees with the later forms HITCH, ICH v. 2, but evidence of continuity is wanting.] *trans. and intr.* To move, stir.

c 1200 OSMIN 8123 He... ichedd himm a littell upp & wollede himm selfenn mirrpenn. *Ibid.* 11833 Uss birrp... te mare uss godenn, & ichenn upwarrd a33 summ del Inn alle gode dedess. c 1305 *St. Lucy* 105 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Hi ne mishte hire a fot awinne, Ne make hire icche anne fot, of þe stede. *Ibid.* 132. 105 Hi gonne to drawe and tuicche, And euer lae þis maide stille, hi nemishte hire enes icche.

Icele, obs. form of **IKLE**, icicle.

Icool, dial. variant of **HICKWALL**.

Ice (eis), sb. Forms: 1-3 *is*, 3 *ys*, (1880), 3-6 *ys*, 4 *is*, 1 *ys*, 4 *ys*, 4-5 *ys*, 1 *ys*, 4-7 *is*, (5 *ys*, 6 *Sc. isohs*), 5-7 *ys*, 5- *ice*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *is*, OFris., OLG., OHG. (MDu., MHG.) *is* (Du. *ijs*, Ger. *eis*), ON. *is* (Sw., Da. *is*): OTeut. **iso-*. There are no certain cognates outside Teutonic.]

I. 1. Frozen water; water rendered solid by exposure to a low temperature.

Beowulf (Z). 1608 Hit eal gemaelt is e gelicost. a 1000 *Boeth.* *Met.* xxviii. 59 Hwa wundrað þess... hwy þæt is mæsse weorðan of wætere. c 1000 *Ag.* *Ps.* (Th.) cxlviii. 8 Fyr, forst, hægel and gefaellen snaw, is and yste. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 þe forme wes swan (snaw), þat oðer is. c 1250 *Gen.* 4. 23. 99 De firmament... Of wætere frosen, of yses wal ðis middel world is luket al; May no fir 3et melten ðat ys. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Concl.* 6644 It suld fresse and turne al in till ys þar. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xiv. 65 þe frost and þe ys es mykill harder þan þan here. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 2581/1 Ice, glacies. 1507 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 5 b. Isidore saith, that it [Crystall] is nothing else then a congeled ice. 1600 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 128 Colder then ysce. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 180 Ice, which is water in another state, is very elastic. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 62 Ice is in fact crystalline, while snow is crystallized. 1883 *Howells Register* I, My feet are like ice.

b. With *pl.*: A mass or piece of ice.

c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* v. xii. (1890) 436 þæm sticcum halfbrocra nisa. 1388 *Wyclif Dan.* iii. 70 Yces and snowis [L. *glacies et nives*] blisse 3e the Lord. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. xxviii. We shall treat... of the sources of the Atlantic, of it's ice, of it's currents, of it's tides. 1823 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 219 These ice or glaciers, evidently give rise to the numerous floating bergs. 1875 *Wond. Phys. World* ii. iii. 246 Sometimes these ice offered but a level uniform sheet.

2. The ice: the layer of ice on a river, lake, sea, etc.; the frozen surface of a body of water.

c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* iii. (i. l.). (1890) 156 þa eode he sume neahste on ice unwarlice. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9511 Me mishte bope ride & go in Temese vpe þe yse. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 436 His wyf walked him wip... Barfote on þe bare ijs. 1473 *WARKW. Chron.* 3 Ther was aue fervent froste... that menne myght goo owere the yse. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. II. 619 Or euir tha wist on Forres loch tha ran, Wnder the ische syne drownit thair ilkman. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Lake Voy.* ii. (1711) 42 In the Spring the Whales are in... the West Ice, as they call it. 1800 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 266 Separation between the east or whaling, and west or sealing ice of the fishers. 1850 *LYVELL Princ. Geol.* vii. (ed. 8) 99 Captain Cook was of opinion that the ice of the antarctic predominated over that of the arctic region.

b. To break the ice: to make a passage for boats, etc. by breaking the frozen surface of a river, lake, etc.; fig. to make a beginning in some undertaking or enterprise (cf. to break ground); to prepare the way for others (cf. quot. 1590); in modern usage, to break through cold reserve or stiffness.

1590-80 *NORTH PLUTARCH* (1676) 89 To be the first to break the ice of the Enterprize. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments Epil.*, The author therefore in aduenturing to breake the yse to make the passage easie for his countrymen, failing sometimes of the foud, and falling into the pit, may seeme worthe to be pitied. 1646 J. COOKE *Vind. Prof. Law To Rdr.*, I have attempted to break the ice in a subject concerning reformation in Courts of Justice. 1798 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. ii. 494 The Orator... At last broke silence, and the ice. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. ix. 246 You see... that I break the ice, and begin first in the indispensably expected correspondence between us. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xiii. xxxviii. And your cold people are beyond all price, When once you've broken their confounded ice. 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Pamirs* I. 226 The ice being thus broken, Ching Dolai put aside the reserve habitual to all Celestials.

3. In figurative expressions, with allusion to the slippery, cold, or brittle nature of ice.

a 1480 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 907 Beware, I rede; þow stondeþ on the yce. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxii. 22. I seik the watter hett In vndir the cauld yce. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. iv. ii. 22 Tut, tut, thou art all ice. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, Hen. IV. cxix, Soe Spirits bound vp in the Ice of feare are thawed by Nobler Passions shining there. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* viii. iv. The bright eyes of our hero thawed all her ice in a moment. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 170 Those who knew him well... were aware that under all this ice a fierce fire was constantly burning. 1892 *QUIDA in Fortn. Rev.* LII. 785 The incessant, breathless round of intermingled sport and pleasure danced on the thin ice of debt.

4. A congelation or crystalline appearance resembling ice.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xxi. § 5 Jewellers... if there be a graine, or a cloude, or an ice which may be ground forth, without taking to much of the stone, they help it.

5. a. A frozen confection. Now with *an* and *pl.*: An ice-cream or water-ice.

(In French the *pl. glaces* in this sense was admitted by the Acad. in 1762; but as late as 1825 it was asserted to be incorrect to say *une glace*.)

1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady X*—1 Oct., The company are entertained with ice in several forms, winter and summer. 1773 *BRYDENE Sicily* xxxiii. (1809) 318 A free indulgence in the use of ices. 1831 *DISRAELI Yng. Duke* xiii. The cakes and the confectionary, and the ices. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiii. He went out and ate ices at a pastry-cook's shop. 1850 T. & J. M. MORTON *All that Glitters* etc. II, Toby, take that load of pine apple ice into the ball-room, and present an ice to each lady.

b. = ICING.

1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *March pane*, You may also ice them... and the ice is to be bak'd with the Oven-lid. 1819 *Pantologia*, Ice... concreted sugar.

II. attrib. and Comb.

6. simple attrib.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 253 It was a Sword of Spaine, the Ice brookes temper. 1744 (1751) *An Account of the Glaciers or Ice Alps in Savoy*. 1812 *ELLIS Brand's Pop. Antig.* II. 319 note, We... have heard of Ice Fairs on the River Thames. 1884 *Longf. Mag.* Feb. 413 The ice harvest lasts about two months. 1884 *Bath Jm.* 16 Feb. 7/2 The ice carnival at Montreal opened on Monday. *Ibid.*, In the evening the Ice Palace was a wonderfully beautiful structure. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 31 Aug. 3/1 We are increasing our ice consumption at about the rate of five per cent. a year. 1898 *Ibid.* 31 Mar. 2/1 The crew will consist of twenty-four men, all of them experienced in ice navigation.

7. General combinations: a. attrib. Of or pertaining to ice, connected with, characterized by, occurring in, performed on, ice or the ice, as ice-battle, -break, -chart, -clue, -coldness, -crack, -crossing, -fight, -flower, -fog, -hole, -jam, -marsh, -measurement, -melting, -movement, -pressure, -range, -ravine, -road, -shove, -spot, -storm, -temper, -track, -tramp, -travel, -upheaval, -voice, -walk; esp. in names of tools and implements used in the harvesting, carriage, and storage of ice for economic purposes, as ice-barge, -basket, -crusher, -cutter, -fork, -leveller, -mallet, -marker, -pick, -preserver, -scraper, -shaver, -spade, -tongs, -tool.

1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 297 The scars which their own 'ice-battles' had impressed on the vessels. *Ibid.* I. xxiv. 314, I met my officers... and showed them my 'ice-charts'. *Ibid.* I. xii. 133 On this return I had much less difficulty with the 'ice-cracks'. *Ibid.* II. xxvi. 267 The third [sledges] we had to reserve as essential to our 'ice-crossings'. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 200 'Ice-crusher, ice-picks, and tools used in handling ice. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 32 One of those heavy 'ice-fogs'... settled around us. 1853 — *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 87 The 'ice-hole of the Vituline seal. 1863 *LYVELL Antig. Man* viii. (ed. 3) 139 When 'ice-jams' occur on the St. Lawrence. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 314 Knowledge of Lancaster Sound and its 'ice-movements. 1856 *NANSEN in Daily Chron.* 2 Nov. 4/1 The 'ice-pressures began to be tremendous. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 122 The 'ice-roads (across the St. Lawrence) are always marked out by spruce-trees stuck in the snow. 1865 *PARKMAN Champlain* xi. (1875) 334 He built a wall of bricks... in order to measure the destructive effects of the 'ice-shove' in the spring. 1848 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Ice-tongs, utensils for taking up ice at a table. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Ice-tongs, grasping implements for carrying blocks of ice. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 58 Nothing of 'ice-upheaval has ever been described equal to this.

b. Composed or consisting of ice; as ice-barricade, -barrier, -bay, -beach, -bed, -block, -cake, -casade, -case, -cateract, -chain, -cliff, -cone, -crag, -disc, -dock, -drift, -drop, -dust, -expanse, -float, -fragment, -growth, -hummock, -lake, -lump, -mass, -neck, -ocean, -pearl, -pile, -plain, -precipice, -rain, -ridge, -roof, -sea, -shoal, -slope, -surface, -table, -torrent, -trap, -vault, -wall, -waste, -wharf.

1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 248 Deep cavities filled with snow intervened between lines of 'ice-barricades'. *Ibid.* xxxi. 421 A brig, high and dry, spending an Arctic winter over an Arctic 'ice-bed. 1853 — *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 218 There it was, with the gangway stairs of 'ice-block masonry. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 543 The glacier descends in a series of 'ice-cataracts. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. viii. 266 Such sand-layers give birth to 'ice-cones. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxv. 327 The 'ice-drift from the southern of these had now piled itself in our way. 1795-7 *SOUTHEY Juvenile & Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 97 Blue-lip, an 'ice-drop at thy sharp blue nose. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xviii. 124 An avalanche... came heralded by clouds of 'ice-dust. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 326 They [bears] are not only seen at land, but often on 'ice-floats, several leagues at sea. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 325 Among the 'ice-hummocks off the southern shore of Franz Josef Land. 1591 *SYLVESTER Yrry* 133 North-west winde... his volleys racketed, Of bounding Balls of 'Ice-pearl slippery shining. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 485 The great 'ice-plain formed one continuous sheet from the Greenland shore as far as the eye could reach. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 84 Breathing more freely after we had cleared the 'ice-precipice. *Ibid.* I. xxii. 152, I waited for him... and helped him down the 'ice-slope. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. vii. 71 We could see the strait growing still narrower, and the heavy 'ice-tables grinding up. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxiv. 173, I visited the 'ice-wall at the Tacul.

c. instrumental, with passive participles, forming adjs., as ice-battered, -bemarbled, -born, -built, -capped, -chained, -checked, -choked, -clad, -clogged, -clothed, -cooled, -covered, -crusted, -cumbered, -embossed, -enveloped, -fed, -glazed, -ground, -imprisoned,

-laden, -lined, -locked, -marked, -polished, -preserved, -rubbed, -sheltered, -worn. Also ice-like.

1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 364 Ensnconced in our 'ice-battered citadel. 1757 *GRAY Progr. Poesy* II. ii. In climes beyond the solar road, Where shaggy forms o'er 'ice-built mountains roam. 1799 *CAMPBELL Pleas. Hope* II. 122 The 'ice-chain'd waters slumbering on the shore. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 154 Where the whole country is completely 'ice-clad. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 76 Through this 'ice-clogged bay. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) IV. 167 Those savoury banquets, and 'ice-cooled potatoes. a 1847 *ELIZA COOK Poems, Dog of Alps* i, The 'ice-covered scalps... of the Alps. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 156 Through the 'ice-crusted window-panes of the cabin. 1798 *SOOTHEY tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 97 Wedg'd in masses 'ice-emboss'd. 1813 *COLERIDGE Remorse* II. i. 18 An 'ice-glazed precipice. 1878 *TYNDALL Forms of Water* § 365 The 'ice-ground part of the mountains is clearly distinguished from the splintered crests. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xvi. 107 Between us and the 'ice-laden valley. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. cxix. 60 On the supposed 'ice-like plain. 1897 E. CONYBEARE *Cambridgesh.* 5 Travelled fragments of rock, usually 'ice-marked. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 176 The 'ice-preserved Arctic mammalia. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 165 Smooth, grey, 'ice-worn, gneiss banks. 1893 *SIR H. H. HOWORTH Glacial Nightmare* II. 704 The higher parts of the Dovrefelds... have not been ice-worn.

d. parasynthetic, as ice-bearded, -belled, -hearted, -helmed, -pillared, -ribbed adjs.

1591 *SYLVESTER Yrry* 174 'Ice-bearded Boreas. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* III. i. 153 Oh, 'ice-hearted counsellor! 1875 *LONGF. Pandora* vi. *Voices of the Waters*, The mountains, the giants, The 'ice-helmed, the forest-belled. 1838 *ELIZA COOK Melia, King of Wind* i, He burst through the 'ice-pillar'd gates of the North. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, The Harp*, The thunders of the 'ice-ribbed ocean.

e. objective, as ice-blasting, -breaking, -cutting, -haunting, -loving, -making, sbs. and adjs.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 362 'Ice-breaking Boat... used in... sailing among the ice. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 343 'Ice-haunting... species. *Ibid.*, 'Ice-loving and maritime species. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 488 Harrison's 'ice-making machine... is a particular application of the exhausting air-pump. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 64 A smart 'ice-shattering breeze, to open a road for us.

8. Special Combinations: ice-action, the action of ice upon the surface of the earth, esp. during the glacial period; ice-age, the glacial period (see GLACIAL 3); ice-anchor, a grapnel for holding a ship to an ice-floe; ice-apron, a pointed structure for protecting a bridge-pier from ice carried down by the stream; ice-auger, an auger for boring large holes in ice, used in ice-fishing; ice-ax, an ax used by Alpine climbers, for cutting steps in icy slopes; ice-bag, an india-rubber bag filled with ice and applied to some part of the body for medical or surgical purposes; ice-banner (U.S.) = ice-feathers (Cent. Dict.); ice-beam, a beam placed at the stern or bow of a ship to resist the pressure of ice; ice-bearer, a frost-bearer or CRYOPHORUS; ice-bed, a stratified glacial deposit; ice-belt, the fringe of ice along an Arctic coast; = ICE-FOOT; ice-boulder, a boulder conveyed by glacial action; ice-box, a box or compartment for holding ice, an ice-chest; or one that is kept cold by means of ice; ice-calk = CALK sb. 2 (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); ice-calorimeter, an apparatus for determining specific heat by means of ice; ice-canoë, a canoe with iron runners for use on frozen lakes or rivers; ice-cataplasm = ice-poultice (Syd. Soc. Lex.); ice-cave, a cave which contains ice even in summer; ice-chair, a chair fitted with runners so as to be propelled easily upon ice; a sledge-chair; ice-chamber, a compartment containing, or cooled by, ice; a refrigerating chamber; ice-chest (see quot.); ice-chisel, a chisel used for cutting holes in ice, or splitting blocks of ice; ice-claw, an iron claw for grappling and lifting blocks of ice (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); ice-closet, an ice-chamber or ice-chest; ice-clothes, clothing suitable for wearing on the Arctic ice; ice-compress = ice-poultice (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886); ice-craft, ability to deal with the ice in mountaineering or Arctic exploration; icemanship; ice-creeper = ice-calk (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † ice-dagger, an icicle; ice-drift, drifted ice in the mass; ice-drill = ice-auger; ice-drops, in Bot., transparent processes resembling icicles, as in the ice-plant (Webster 1864); ice-elevator, a machine for lifting blocks of ice to a higher level; ice-escape, an apparatus for rescuing persons who have fallen through the ice; ice-farm (U.S.), a place where the business of procuring ice for commercial purposes is carried on; ice-feathers, feather-like forms assumed by ice exposed to wind, in mountainous parts of the United States (Cent. Dict.); ice-fender, a fender or guard to protect a vessel from being injured by ice (Ogilvie 1882); ice-ferns, the fern-like formations produced on the surface of glass by the action of frost; ice-fish, the caplin (Funk); ice-fishing, fishing in winter through

holes made in the ice; *ice-flow*, an ice-stream; † *ice-flowers* = *ice-ferns*; *ice-fox*, the Arctic fox; *ice-glass* = *crackle-glass* (CRACKLE sb. 3); *ice-gorge* (U.S.), an accumulation of ice-blocks choking the bed of a river; *ice-gull*, a name given in N. America to the glaucous gull and the ivory gull; *ice-ladder* = *ice-escape*; *ice-leaf*, a local name of Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* (Britten & Holl.); *ice-ledge* = *ice-foot*; *ice-loon*, the great northern diver (U.S.); *ice-machine*, a machine for the artificial production of ice; *ice-maker*, one who manufactures artificial ice; *ice-mark*, a mark, scratch, or groove produced by ice-action, esp. by glacial action during the ice-age; † *ice-meer*, a cake of ground-ice; *ice-mill*, a spot where a glacier grinds out the underlying rock by the action of loose stones, a glacier-mill; *ice-pack*, a body of separate pieces of drift-ice closely packed so as to form one great ice-field; *ice-pail*, a pail for holding ice, in which bottles of wine, etc. are plunged in order to cool the liquor; *ice-paper* [tr. F. *papier glacé*], transparent gelatine in thin sheets used in copying drawings (Cent. Dict.); *ice-period*, the glacial period of Geology, the ice-age; *ice-pit*, a pit in which ice is stored for preservation; *ice-pitcher*, a pitcher with double sides, or of non-conducting material, for holding broken ice or iced water; *ice-plane* (see quots.); *ice-poultice*, a bag or bladder filled with pounded ice, for application to inflamed parts of the body (C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 1854-67); *ice-pudding*, a frozen confection in the form of pudding; *ice-pulse*, the throbbing movement which precedes an ice-quake; *ice-quake*, the convulsion which accompanies the break-up of an ice-field or ice-floe; *ice-raft*, a floating sheet of ice; *ice-ram*, a pointed projection from a ship's bows, to assist it in forcing its way through ice; *ice-river* = *ice-stream*; *ice-room* = *ice-chamber*; *ice-safe*, a meat-safe having chambers for containing ice; *ice-sandal*, a sandal or golosh with spiked sole, worn on ice; *ice-saw*, a large saw employed by Arctic voyagers and in ice harvesting for cutting ice; *ice-screw*, an ice-elevator having a spiral motion; *ice-ship*, a ship specially built to resist ice-pressure; *ice-shoe*, a spiked shoe used for walking on ice; *ice-shop*, a shop where ice is sold; *ice-spur*, a spur or spike fixed in the sole of a boot, to assist in walking on ice; *ice-station*, a station where ice is collected for storage; *ice-stick*, a stick with a spike at the end, used in walking on ice; *ice-striae*, thin lines of scoring made in rocks by ice passing over them; *ice-system*, a connected system or group of glaciers; *ice-whale*, the great polar whale; *ice-yacht* = *ice-boat* 1; hence *ice-yachting*, *yachtsman*.

1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 308 Proof of a close connection between 'ice-action and conifer stratification'. 1873 J. GEIKIE (title) *The Great 'Ice Age'*. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/1 Geologists have lately been working out the facts of what is called the 'Glacial Period', or the 'Ice Age'. 1774 C. J. PHILIPS *Voy. N. Pole* 50 The ice being all round us we got out our 'ice-anchors', and moored along-side a field. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 The vessel will... 'hook on' with an S-shaped ice-anchor to the floe alongside. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1161/1 The 'ice-aprons' of the Eads's St. Louis Railway Bridge are 200 feet long and 60 feet wide. 1880 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 349 note, The 'ice-axe', with which the hole is made. Sometimes an 'ice-drill' is made use of for this purpose. 1894 FAY *In Alpine Valley* I. 41 The ice-axes they carried. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 15 The use of the spiral 'ice-bags' for sea-sickness. 1880 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 191 Oak-timbers, called 'ice-beams', about 12 inches square and 25 feet in length are placed beneath the hold beams. 1844 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts etc.* 'Ice-bearer'. 1885 ELIZ. C. AGASSIZ *Louis Agassiz* I. 289 The ancient 'ice-beds and moraines of England'. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 78 The little brig was fast to the 'ice-belt which lined the bottom of the cliffs. 1875 'Ice-box' [see *Ice-chest*]. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 65 The 'ice-box' is also a metal chamber, with a receptacle for ice round the sides, and jacketed all over with a non-conductor. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Ice-chest', a form of domestic 'ice-chamber' having apartments for the ice and the provisions, the food-chamber being cooled by air... from the ice-box or by the cold side of the latter. 1893 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 23 Feb. In the great sea-going steamers there is always an ice-chamber. 1897 HUGHES *Mediterranean Fever* v. 191 Milk... should be... kept in the ice-chest. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 468 While three men were out on a low berg... one of them... struck his 'ice-chisel' against the mass. *Ibid.* xxix. (1856) 249 The 'ice-clothes' ready for a jump. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/2 Proficiency in 'ice-craft' grows gradually. 1889 *Montreal Daily Star, Carnival No.* 'Ice Yachting' 5/1 'Ice-creepers' taking the place of wading-boats. 1859 HORMAN *Vulg.* 103 b. A child was slayne with an 'yse dagger (*Parvulus stiria occisus est*). 1867 MOTLEY *Netherl.* xxxvi. III. 557 The strait was already filled with 'ice-drift'. 1880 'Ice-drill' [see *Ice-ax*]. 1864 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Jan. 3/1 A number of sledge-chairs and an 'ice-escape' were conveyed to the place of amusement. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 3/1 When the winter fairly sets in the scene on a 'ice-farm is a busy one. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 222 Fine as 'ice-ferns' on

January panes. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 542, I may shortly describe one or two of the better known of the old 'ice-flows. 1894 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 41 Just as 'Ice flowers on our Glass-windows, get all sorts of figures. 1884 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 514/2 An 'ice-gorge' forming in the river... has smashed... whole fleets of them. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 39. 293 The man with the 'ice-ladder on wheels... cannot get any nearer to me. 1773 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 252 The 'ice-maker' belonging to me... made a sufficient quantity in the winter for the supply of the table during the summer season. 1798 WILLIAMS *ibid.* LXXXIII. 56 The ice-makers informed me the cold was most intense. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 27 They [the Oxford watermen] frequently meet the 'ice-meers' (for so they call the cakes of ice thus coming from the bottom) in their very rise. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 3/1 A wedge of rounded rock, worn smooth by the vast 'ice-mills of the glacial epoch. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 234 Apprehensions of being frozen up in the heart of the 'ice-pack. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 'Ice-pails. 1850 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 264 Four bottles... rose from amidst the crystal ruins of a well-filled ice-pail. 1876 AGASSIZ *Geol. St.* Ser. II. 100 The vegetation which succeeded the 'ice-period was of a different character. 1773 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 255 In their... visits with me to the 'ice-pits. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Ice-plane*, an instrument for smoothing away the rough surface of ice... before cutting and carting it away for storage. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Ice-plane', 2, an instrument for shaving off fragments of ice for cooling drinks. 1869 *Punch* 10 July 2/2 An 'ice-pudding to follow turtle soup, or boiled mutton to be eaten after custard. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tachn.) II. i. 8 From soup till ice-pudding time. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 279 The deep stillness... the mysterious 'ice-pulse, as if the energies were gathering for another strife. 1891 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 278 The perils of the awful 'ice-quake in the convulsed and riven floe. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii. 228 The transporting forces of the 'ice-raft. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxviii. 393 Fleets of icebergs and icecrafts. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 3 Aug. 1/3 A barque-rigged sailing-ship... furnished with a double copper hull and 'ice-ram. 1872 TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 364 It is indubitable that an 'ice-river... once flowed through the vale of Hasli. 1844 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts etc.* 'Ice-saw, a large saw used for cutting through the ice, for relieving ships when frozen up. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* iv. 49 Ice-saw crews were organized in readiness for cutting a dock. 1885 SCHLEY & SOLEY *Rescue of Greely* viii. 113 The first [i.e. sealers] are distinctively 'ice-ships. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 172/2 His one hand armed with a broom, and his other charged with the 'ice-shoes, or tramps. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xxx. 510 Blocks of ice... in the windows of 'ice-shops. 1857 MINSHEW *Ductor*, 'Ice-spur, a shoe driven full of iron nails pointed. 1844 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 240 He standeth but in a slippery place; and therefore needs constantly to wear ice-spurs, for he rather glides than goes. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 27 Mar. 4/2 The party had to unbuckle their shoes and climb, with the help of ice-spurs and axes. 1888 B. J. LOSSING *Hudson* 304 Rockland Lake village. [is] the most extensive 'ice-station on the river. 1878 C. KING *Mountaineer* *Sierra Nev.* vii. 147, I found unmistakable 'ice-striae, showing that the glacier had actually poured over the brink. 1876 T. G. BONNEY in *Proc. Geol. Soc. No.* 306 Wales, Scotland, and Scandinavia must have had their own 'ice-systems. 1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 5/4 The 'ice yacht is really a skeleton boat mounted on gigantic runners. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 532/1 'Ice-yachting seems to be the acme of recklessness.

Ice (is), v. Also 5 yse, 7 yce. [f. the sb.]
1. trans. a. To cover with ice. (Also to ice over.)
To ice up, to fill up with ice. b. To convert into ice; to freeze, congeal.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2883 (Dublin MS.) To be grete fode of gratun to-geder þai ryddyn, And fyndyn it frosyn þaim byfore, a fute-thyke ysyd. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 80 My trembling joints (iced quite over with a froz'd cold sweat). a 1630 WEBSTER *Appius & Virginia* v. (1654) 59 This sight hath stiffed all my operant powers, ic'd all my blood, benum'd my motion quite. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Poud. Symp.* (1660) 147 When it is iced all ouer, he shall feel neither heat nor cold. 1829 *Examiner* 21/2 A frost that iced the spray of the sea as it fell on the deck. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 201 Icing up again the opening in the walls.

c. fig. To cause to become frigid or cold and reserved in manner; cf. to break the ice: ICE sb. 2 b.
1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxix. 293 Laying myself open to too early a suspicion, I thought would but ice the girl over. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1811) III. i. 3 Such a sudden transition must affect her; must ice her over.

2. To cover or garnish (cakes, etc.) with a concretion of sugar (cf. ICING).

1608 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* xviii. To make Tum-bolds... when they are baked, yce them. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *March pane*, To ice March-Panes. 1832 MRS. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xvi. (ed. 11) 335 The best mode of icing fruit tarts... is to moisten the paste with cold water, sift sugar thickly upon it [etc.].

b. fig. To cover or surround as with ice.
1679 FULLER *Mod. of the Ch. of Engl.* To Rdr. a iij, Noise and passion, and hardly confidence, iced over with some sanctimonious pretences. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxv. 281 The moon... was now icing her crimson visage with crystal.

3. To refrigerate with ice; to cool (esp. wine) by placing among ice.

1825 T. COSNETT *Footman's Direct.* 130 If you have ice-pails to ice the wine, let this be done. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 24 The champagne is iced. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Sept. 15/1 The fish are iced, packed in boxes.

4. To make cold; to freeze, chill. Chiefly fig.
1804 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 137 That unfortunate... proneness to scepticism, which iced his affections. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1837) I. iii. 24 Thus they vegetated—living in Polar harmony among themselves, and... occasionally icing the neighbours. 1845 MRS. HALL *Whiteboy* vi. 52

Much trouble had iced her nature. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* III. iii. 26 Her very enthusiasms were cold; she iced you... by the tone of her conversation.

5. intr. To turn to ice; to freeze. Also fig.
1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 266 Winter is when these we love have perished For the heart ices then. *Ibid.* xxviii. 336 When the poles Are icing.

-ice, suffix, in ME. also -is(e), -ys(e), etc.
1. a. OF. -ice (-ise), of non-popular origin, ad. L. -itia (Sp. -icia, It. -izia), or -itius, -itium (Sp. -icio, It. -izio). Thus *avarice*, *justice*, *malice*, *notice* (ad. L. *avaritia*, *justitia*, *malitia*, *notitia*), the later *police* (ad. L. *politia* = *politia*), and the French formations *cowardice*, *jaundice*. The masc. and neut. are represented by *novice*, *precipice*, *service* (= L. *novitius*, *precipitium*, *servitium*).

L. -itia would normally have given OF. -eise, -ise, through common Romanic -itia, -eja, but in the literary language this was represented by -ece, -esse (as in *parece*, *parecce*—L. *pigritia*; *haut-ece*, *haut-esse*—L. *alitia*), subsequently assimilated to -esse from L. -issa (cf. mod. F. *noblesse*, *paresse*, *hautesse*).

2. The ending -ice has various other origins, partly through assimilation to the preceding; as in the words (ac)complice, (ap)prentice, bodice, caprice, coppice, crevice, lattice, poultice, practice.

Iceberg (is-bërg). Also 8 ice-burg. [Adapted form of the term employed in several of the cognate languages, MDu. Du. *ijsberg*, G. *eisberg*, Da. *isbjerg*, Sw. *isberg* (f. is ICE + berg hill, mountain); prob. taken immediately from Du.]

† 1. An Arctic glacier, which comes close to the coast, and is seen from the sea as a hill or 'hummock'. Obs. Cf. ICE-HILL, ICE-MOUNTAIN.

1774 *Jrnl. Voy. under Com. Phipps* 44 Of the ice-hills there are seven. These are known by the name of the seven ice-burys, and are thought to be the highest of the kind in the country [Spitzbergen]. 1774 C. J. PHILIPS *Voy. N. Pole* 70 Icebergs are large bodies of ice filling the valleys between the high mountains; the face towards the sea is nearly perpendicular. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. 1800 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 101 The Iceberg... written Ysberg by the Dutch signifies ice-mountain. I speak not here of the islands of ice which are borne to southern climates on the bosom of the ocean, but of those prodigious lodgments of ice which occur in the valleys. *Ibid.* 108 Icebergs are as permanent as the rocks on which they rest. In some places... the berg or glacier makes its way to a great extent into the sea... and then being capable of large dismembersments, gives rise to the kind of mountainous masses or icebergs, found afloat. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. c. 'Tis as a snowball which derives assistance From every flake, and yet rolls on the same, Even till an iceberg it may chance to grow.

2. A detached portion of an Arctic glacier carried out to sea; a huge floating mass of ice, often rising to a great height above the water. Formerly also called *ice-island*, also *island* or *shoal of ice*.

1800 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 250 The term Ice-berg... is also as commonly extended to the large peaks... or islets of ice, that are found floating in the sea. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* iv. 50 But one iceberg was seen to-day, and that a very small one. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 58 Ice-berg. [Note] This term is applied by many authors to ice masses either on shore or at sea. I restrict it to detached ice, in contradistinction to the glacier or ice *in situ*. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 163 The icebergs, like glaciers, are laden with fragments of rock.

3. fig. A person compared to an iceberg, on account of his cold unemotional nature.

1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* v, Captain Thelwal is a perfect iceberg. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 79 We neither care for devout dunces nor for intellectual icebergs.

4. Comb., as iceberg-droppings, boulders, gravel, clay, etc. dropped by melting icebergs; iceberg-green, a light green resembling that of an iceberg. 1889 J. GEIKIE in *Nature* 19 Sept., The drifts of those regions are not iceberg-droppings... but true morainic matter and fluvio-glacial detritus. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 8/2 One of the Polish dresses is in iceberg green cloth.

Hence **Iceberger**, one who has had experience of icebergs; **Icebergship**, coldness, indifference; **Icebergery** a., cold, icy.

1842 *United Service Mag.* II. 154 Many a fine fellow was doomed to fall, before official icebergship was thawed. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 217 Captain Knight, an experienced iceberger. 1888 MRS. SPENDER *Kept Secret* I. xi. 198, I was prepared with my most iceberg manner.

Ice-bird. *Ornith.*

1. The little auk or sea-dove.
1620 J. MASON *New-found-land* (1867) A iv b, The sea fowles are Sea Pigeons, Ice Birds, Bottle noses. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 78, I saw also... a very beautiful Ice-bird, which was so tame, that we might have taken him. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 110 A small black and white bird, which some called an ice-bird. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 267 *Ice-bird*, a name for the Rotche or Little Auk.

2. The Indian night-jar, *Caprimulgus asiaticus*. 1862 T. C. JERDON *Birds India* I. § 112. 197 Its usual note... is like the sound of a stone scudding over ice (hence it is sometimes called the Ice-bird).

Iceblink (is-blink). [= Du. *ijsblink*, G. *eisblink*, Da. *isblink*, -blik, Sw. *isblink*; f. ICE sb. + BLINK sb. 2. 4.]

The question of the original language, and history of this combination, is obscure. Sense 2 is the only meaning of *isblink* in the Dictionary of the Danish Academy in 1820.]

1. A luminous appearance on the horizon, caused by the reflection of light from ice. See BLINK sb.² 4. [1772-1818: see BLINK sb.¹ 4. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 71. A bright appearance near the horizon, which the pilots called the blink of the ice.] 1817 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 555 The ice-blink consists in a stratum of a lucid whiteness, which appears in that part of the atmosphere next the horizon. 1847 Sir J. C. ROSS *Voy. S. Seas* I. 171 The weather was beautifully clear, and a strong ice-blink in the sky. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 78/2 Over it (the floe edge) hung the hazy gray of the 'ice-blink'.

2. The name of a range of lofty ice cliffs on the south-east coast of Greenland. Also generally: An ice-cliff, the sea-front of a glacier. ? Obs.

[1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 132 The famous Ice-glance, called in some charts, Eis-blink. It is a large high field of ice.] 1819 MONTGOMERY *Greenland* III. 62 O'er rocks, seas, islands, promontories spread, The Ice Blink rears its undulated head. [Note] The most stupendous accumulation of ice in the known world, which has been long distinguished by this peculiar name by the Danish navigators. 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenland* (1839) 24 To such cliffs or barriers of ice I shall in the sequel give the name of ice-blink, or simply blink. The reflection of ice in the atmosphere, which is usually designated by that name, I shall, for distinction's sake, call 'sky-blink'. *Ibid.* 71 In the interior of the bay some four or five not inconsiderable ice-blinks protrude into the sea.

Ice-boat.

1. A boat mounted on runners for propulsion on the ice; *spec.* a light triangular structure mounted on skate-runners, and fitted with a mast and sail, used as a pleasure-boat for traversing smooth ice.

1819 *Pantologia*, Ice-boats, boats so constructed as to sail upon ice... They go with incredible swiftness, sometimes so quick as to affect the breath. 1858 LOSSING *Hudson* 277 The river had offered good sport for skaters, and the navigators of ice-boats. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1161/1 The ice-boats on the Maeze and Y, in Holland, consist of ordinary boats mounted on runners.

2. A boat or barge employed to break the ice in a river or canal.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts etc. s.v.* The other kind of ice-boat is a heavily laden barge, drawn along a frozen canal by a number of horses, and in its passage breaking through the ice, and thus clearing the navigation. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 3/4 This was the ice-boat—a small barge, sharp in the bows, much like a tug steamer, and the greenish-grey sheet of ice heaved before the pressure of its coming.

Hence Ice-boating, sailing in an ice-boat.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Apr. 4/2 Ice-boating is perhaps a more dangerous amusement than we are led to believe... and ice-boat accidents are frequent. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 275 Ice-boating as a Canadian sport is most extensively practised near the cities and towns upon the great lakes of Erie, Huron, and Ontario.

Ice-bolt. [f. *BOLT* sb.¹] A 'bolt' or dart of ice; hence *fig.* a. A cold piercing sensation; a sudden deadly chill. b. An avalanche.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 38 The keen ice-bolt trembles at her heart. 1859 Mrs. SOUTHEY *Churchyard* I. 301 The sudden revulsion of feeling came upon Andrew like an ice-bolt. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* IV. 70 Protecting the inhabitants of the valley from the fearful ice-bolts of the mountain.

Ice-bone (i's, bōn). Chiefly *dial.* Forms: 6- *ise*, 7- *ioe*, 8 *ise*, 9 *isch*, *ische-bone*. [Known from 16th c.: corresponds to OLG. *isbēn*, MDu. *ise-been* (*ys*, *ysch*, *ys-been*), in Kilian *is-, isch-been*, MDu. *ijsbeenen*; MLG. *isch-, isbēn*, LG. *isbēn*, whence mod.G. *eisbein* (Henisch 1616), Da., Sw. *isben, isben*; the os pubis or share-bone.

The OE. *isbēn*, cited in some Ger. and Du. Dictionaries, appears to be unverified; but the OLG. word is given from a Bodl. Virgil Gloss (10th c. MS.) by Gallée, *OS. Texts* 166: '*clunus isben uel arsbelli*'. Kilian explains Du. *isbeenen* as '*ischia, coxendix, os inferius circa nates; et os pubis, os pectinis*.'

The share-bone (or perh. some other bone of the pelvis or haunch); in *Cookery*, the AITCH-BONE.

1576 *Exp. Queen's Table* in Nichols *Progr.* (1823) II. 8 Ise-bones... 2st. 2d. 1691 RAY S. & E. *Country Wds.*, Ice-bone, a rump of beef (*Norw.*). 1703 THORNTON *Let. to Ray*, Ice-bone, the huckle-bone, the coxa (*Yorksh.*). c. 1818 *Yng. Woman's Companion*, The hind quarter contains the sirloin... and the ish, each, or ash-bone. a. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, Ice-bone, a part of the rump of beef. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Ice-bone, the pelvis. This is also called the natch or aitch-bone, from which the ice-bone may be corrupted. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, Ice-bone, the edge-bone of beef.

Ice-borne (i's, bōrn), *ppl. a.* [f. ICE sb. + BORNE *ppl. a.*] Borne by or on ice; transported (as a boulder) during the glacial epoch.

1850 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 8) xvi. 231 The line of coast... is strewn... with iceborne boulders, often 6 feet in diameter. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1860) 263, I suspected that these islands [the Azores] had been partly stocked by ice-borne seeds, during the Glacial epoch.

Ice-bound (i's, bōund), *ppl. a.* [f. ICE sb. + BOUND *ppl. a.*] Held fast or confined by ice; frozen in; surrounded or hemmed in by ice.

a. 1639 CLEVELAND *Poems, Content* 14 Some Ice-bound Wilderness. 1822 BYRON *Viz. Judgem.* xxvii. A new Aurora borealis... seen, when ice-bound, By Captain Parry's crew. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 17 Dædalus... Sailed for the ice-bound north.

Ice-breaker. [f. ICE sb. + BREAKER¹.]

1. Anything that breaks up moving ice, so as to diminish its impact; *spec.* a structure protecting the upper end of a bridge-pier (cf. *ice-apron*).

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vii. 68 Three heavy hawsers out to the rocks of our little ice-breaker [an islet that turned the moving ice]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1721/2 A view of the Swing Bridge... shows the... ice-breakers in the stream.

2. A vessel specially adapted for breaking a channel through the ice: cf. ICE-BOAT 2.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1161/2 An ice-breaker for harbours is a steam-vessel provided with means for keeping open a channel for ships. 1886 *Times* 9 Mar. 11/6 The Gothenburg icebreaker keeps the channel open. 1890 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/5 The Finnish Government has had an icebreaker constructed strong enough to force the severest of ice.

3. A machine or hand-tool for breaking ice for economic use.

Mod. The ice-house with the ice-breaker to be worked by a gas-engine.

4. A whaler's name for the Greenland whale.

Ice-cap.

1. A permanent cap or covering of ice over a tract of country, such as exists on high mountains, and on a large scale at either pole.

1875 CROLL *Climate & T. App.* 543 [To] cover the antarctic regions with an enormous ice-cap. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* viii. 156 A similar ice-cap is... believed to exist on the Antarctic pole at the present day.

2. *Med.* A bladder or elastic bag containing pounded ice, for application to the head in congestion of the brain, etc.

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, Ice Cap, a bladder filled with pulverized ice, and applied to the head.

Ice-cold. a. [f. COLD a. Cf. Du. *ijskoud*, G. *eiskalt*, ON. *iskaldur*.] As cold as ice.

a. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvii. 3 Is-calde sm. a. 1000 *Seafarer* 13 Is-calde wæz. 1798 C. RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 94 The former quantity of ice-cold water. 1808 W. H. ELLA *Rosenberg* II. 123, I felt her ice-cold lips upon mine. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* viii. 66 The passionless heart of this ice-cold lover of mine.

Ice-cream. A compound of flavoured and sweetened cream or custard, congealed by being stirred or revolved in a vessel surrounded by a freezing mixture. (Earlier term, *iced cream*.)

1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 249 To make Ice Cream. 1789 Mrs. PIZOTTI *Journ. France* I. 181 The ice-creams melt with the room's excessive heat. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 242 We dare not trust our wit for making our house pleasant to our friend, and so we buy ice-creams.

attrib. 1887 A. A. HAYES *Jesuit's Ring* 56 The days of bright summer, and lawn tennis... and ice-cream soda. 1889 A. T. PARK *Eyes Thames* 123 Three Italian ice-cream men, with their heavy barrows. 1893 *Critic* (U.S.) 8 Apr. 226/1 Our national beverage 'ice-cream soda'.

Iced (ist), *ppl. a.* [f. ICE sb. or v. + -ED.] Covered with ice; cooled by means of ice.

1888 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2383/2 All such Fruits, Iced Creams, and such other Varieties as the Season afforded. 1775 Sir E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 174 Their tables were constantly supplied with iced Liquors. 1800 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxii, Impossible to melt as iced stream. 1854 FORD in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 432 Iced puddings now-a-days assume the shape and seeming of hams. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 800 Iced champagne, a little iced milk and soda-water. 1893 L.D. MEATH in *19th Cent.* Mar. 508 Of all the pleasant drinks... in hot weather recommend me to an iced-cream soda.

Ice-fall. [After *waterfall*.]

1. A cataract of ice; a steep part of a glacier resembling a frozen waterfall.

1827 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves* Poet. Wks. (1862) 184 Ye ice-falls! ye that from the mountain's brow Adown enormous ravines slope amain. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 100 We were amid the wild chasms at the brow of the ice-fall. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv. We followed the usual track... as far as the top of the great icefall of the glacier.

2. The fall of a mass of ice, from an ice-cliff or iceberg.

1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 261 Then the ice-fall, with its ringing, rumbling, crashing roar, and the heavy, explosion-like voice of the final plunge, followed by the wild, frantic dashing of the waters.

Ice-field. A wide flat expanse of ice, esp. of marine ice in the Polar regions.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 40 Ice-fields, that are as the Meadows for the Seales. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 240 We saw vast numbers of Seals and Sea-Horses lying basking upon the Ice-Fields. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 110 The ice-field before us was a most noble one. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 175 A fresh slab had been unchained among the far south ice-fields.

Ice-floe (i's, fliu), [See FLOE.] A large sheet of floating ice: sometimes several miles in extent (cf. quot. 1835).

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXI. 341 Jammed in between two ice-floes. 1835 LESLIE *Polar Seas* i. 43 The whale-fishers enumerate several varieties of the salt-water ice. A very wide expanse of it they call a field, and one of smaller dimensions a floe. 1882 H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* I. 198 A dense mass of ice-floes and pack-ice rushed irresistibly up the Kureika.

Ice-foot. [According to quot. 1856, ad. Da. *isfod*, in same sense: the ice forms a foot or base to the cliff or high land.]

a. A belt or ledge of ice extending along the coast in Arctic regions (cf. *ice-belt*), caused by the shore-water being largely mixed with snow and so freezing at a higher temperature than the saltier water of the deep sea. b. Also applied to the margin of an ice-floe: see quot. 1897.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 175 The name is adopted... from the Danish 'Eis-fod' to designate a zone of ice which extends along the shore from the untired North... almost to the Arctic circle. *Ibid.* II. App. ii. 303 The ledge of ice which, under the name of 'ice-foot', I have before described as clinging to the shore. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iii. § 2. 109 A belt of ice known as coast ice or the ice foot. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. II. ii. § 6 This shelf, known as the ice-foot, serves as a platform on which the abundant debris... gathers at the foot of the cliff. 1897 tr. *Nansen's Farthest North* II. ix. 452 note, The ice-foot is the part of a floe which often projects into the water under the surface. It is formed through the thawing of the upper part of the ice in the summer-time by the warmer surface layer of the sea.

Ice-free, a. [= Ger. *eisfrei*, Da. *iisfri*.] Free from ice; of a port: Not frozen up in winter.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 6/1 Russia, says Björnson, must sooner or later have an ice-free harbour on the Atlantic coast. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Dec. 4/7 Because Russia desires, and may be about to take an ice-free port in the Pacific. 1898 *Ibid.* 29 Sept. 1/2 After forty-eight hours' sailing we were once more in ice-free water.

Ice-hill.

1. A hill or mound of ice; an elevated glacier or hummock of ice; a slope covered with ice, used for sliding or tobogganing.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 26 The Ice-Hills that fill up the Valleys. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 244 Inclined planes to imitate the ice-hills of Russia. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 215 The Russians are extremely fond of this amusement, and often have these ice-hills erected at some village at a little distance from the town. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 427 Myont... began climbing the dune-like summits of the ice-hills.

† 2. A floating iceberg. *Obs.*

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 44 The great Ice-hills... that drive up and down in the Sea. *Ibid.* 47 A great Ice-hill came driving towards our Ship.

Ice-hook. † a. A species of boat-hook, used to push large flakes of ice away from a ship. † b. An ice-anchor. c. A hook employed in securing and hoisting ice for storage.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 43 The Seamen hinder the pressing on of the ice as much as in them lieth, with great Ice-hooks. *Ibid.*, Where there is pretty large Ice-fields, they joyn their Ships to them with great Ice-hooks, fastened to strong Cables. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 40 And stationed them to the ice hooks, poles, crabs.

Ice-house. A structure, often partly or wholly underground, and with non-conducting walls, in which ice is stored in winter for use during the year. Often taken as the type of a frigid place.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theraval's Trav.* II. 96 The Persians make great use of ice...; they make not their Ice-houses as in France. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 35 Their Huts... are of a round Figure, and cannot be better compar'd than to our Ice-Houses. 1779 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 285 note, The very name of an ice-house almost strikes one with a chill. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiv. 301 When we fill an ice-house... we break the ice into very small fragments. 1890 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 7/2 It is absolutely impossible to sit here this cold weather... the place is like an ice-house.

Ice-ikel, -icle, obs. forms of ICECLE.

Ice-island. An insulated mass of floating ice; an island-like ice-field; an extensive iceberg.

1777 *Cook Voy. S. Pole etc.* Intro. 17 It is, therefore, very probable, that what Bouvet saw was nothing more than a large ice-island. 1800 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 225 The stupendous masses, known by the name of Ice-islands, or Icebergs... from their height... and the depth of water in which they ground. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 116 We saw thirty-four ice-islands of various sizes.

Ice-isle. = *prec.*

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 1. 599 The loosen'd ice-isles o'er the main advance. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii. (1848) 322 Dark wretched thoughts like ice-isles in a stream Choke up my mind and clash.

Iceland¹ (i's, lænd). [f. ICE sb. + LAND sb.] A country covered with ice; the realm of perpetual ice.

1824 LYTTON *Zanoni* IV. x. An oasis in the desert, a summer in the iceland. 1889 *Mag. Amer. Hist.* XXI. 217 MacKenzie had excluded from the unprofitable search another vast extent of that iceland.

Iceland² (i's, lænd). Also 6 *Yælonde*, *Iæland*, 7 *Island*, *Isling*. [ME. *Island*, *Ysland*, etc., ad. ON. *Island*, f. *Is-s* ICE + *land* LAND.] The name of a large island lying on the border of the Arctic Ocean, between Norway and Greenland; used *attrib.* in the names of articles imported from or peculiar to that country, as *Iceland clothes, fish, horse, pony, wool*; also *Iceland beer*, a fermented liquor made from *Arenaria peploides* (Syd. Soc. Lex.); *Iceland crystal* = *Iceland spar*; *Iceland cur*, *Iceland dog* (also short *Iceland*), a shaggy, sharp-eared white dog, formerly in favour as a lap-dog in England; *Iceland lichen*, *Iceland moss*, a species of edible lichen, *Cetraria islandica*, having certain medicinal properties; hence *Iceland moss jelly*, *starch* (Syd. Soc. Lex.); *Iceland poppy*, a variety of *Papaver nudicaule*, the yellow Arctic poppy; *Iceland sea-grass*, *Ulva latissima* (Syd. Soc. Lex.); *Iceland spar*, a transparent variety of calcite, used in demonstrating the polarization of light.

c. 1205 LAY. 2262 Gutlond & Irlond, Orcanie & Yslond. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3734 Scotlonde & yslonde & orcadus. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) I. 22 Island,

that lieth in the cold frosty sea beyond the Artike circle toward the North pole. 1760 VON TROIL *Iceland* 63 Floke stayed here the whole winter, and .. gave the name of Iceland to the country.

c 1490 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 58 In vj yslandfys' xxjd. c 1430 *Ibid.* 60 Iselandfys. 1541 *Will of Joyce Stingen* (Somerset Ho.), Yselonde clothe. 1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* vi. (1870) 147 They will sell there Iselond cures. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Eng. Dogs* v. (1880) 37 Iseland dogges, curled & rough al ouer, .. greatly set by, esteemed, taken vp, and made of. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. i. 44. c 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* iv. i. Hang, hair, like hemp, or like the Isling cures. 1627 DRAUGHTON *Moon-calf Wks.* (1748) 174/1 Our water-dogs and Islands here are shorn. 1699 *Lady Alimony* v. iii. Lies the fault there you Island Curre? 1771 SIR J. HILL *Fossils* 76 Iceland Spar. 1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 379, I ground to an even and pretty sharp edge two pieces of Iceland crystal. 1805 R. REEKS (*title*) Observations on the Anti-Phthical Properties of the Lichen Islandicus or Iceland Moss. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Polaris. Light* Introd. (U.K.S.) A substance called Iceland spar, calcareous spar, or carbonate of lime. 1842 BUSCHOFF *Woolen Mannf.* II. 101 The last foreign wools I bought were a cargo of Iceland wools. 1884 *Gardening Illustrated* 8 Nov. 425/2 A hot summer .. seems to be particularly trying to these Iceland poppies.

Icelandic (aɪslændɪk). [f. prec. + -ER 1. Cf. *Da. Islænder, G. Eisländer.*]

1. An inhabitant or native of Iceland.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 744 Arngrin Jonas an Islænder. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* title-p., A Description of the Manners [etc.] of the Norwegians, Laponians .. and Islænders. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 491 The shivering Islænder. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. i. 8 The remote discoveries which Islænders had made in Greenland.

2. An Icelandic falcon; see **GERFALCON**.

1828 SIR J. S. SEARIGHT *Hawking* 44 The Islænder is the largest hawk that is known, and highly esteemed by falconers.

Icelandic (aɪslændɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [See -IC.]

A. adj. Pertaining to Iceland, or to the language in use there.

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 4 In the old Gothick or Islandick language. 1770 T. PERCY tr. *Mallet's North. Antiq.* iii. (1847) 83 The Icelandic chronicles paint out Odin as the most persuasive of men. 1760 VON TROIL *Iceland* 326 Where less fish and sour whey are eaten, and more Icelandic moss. 1844 *ANSTED Geol.* II. 515 The best known of the Icelandic hot springs are called Geyzers. 1850 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 43 Of the Icelandic verbs the infinitives end in -a.

B. sb. The language of Iceland, which in all essential points retains the form of the tongue anciently spoken over the whole Scandinavian region (Old Norse).

1833 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 352 Old Icelandic, like the old Anglo-Saxon .. is so difficult as often to perplex the best scholars. 1850 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 44 The characteristic .. of the Icelandic .. is the possession of a passive form.

So **†Icelandian**, **†Icelandish** [cf. *Du. ijslandsch, Da. isländsk, Icel. íslenskr.*], *adjs.*

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. ii. (1737) 328 Snorro Sturluson, the Islandish Historian. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* i. 367 A cold Icelandic desert. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIV. 547 Corroborated by the analogy of the Islandish language.

Iceless (aɪsləs), *a.* [f. ICE *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from ice; not covered by ice.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 544 The Polynya, or Iceless Sea. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 75 Many an iceless and unfathomed pool.

Ice-man, ice-man (aɪsmæn).

1. A man skilled in traversing ice, either in Alpine or polar regions.

1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour of Mont Blanc* ix. 117 It requires an expert ice-man .. to effect this passage. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 378 We knew as ice-men that the access to the land-ice from the floe was .. both toilsome and dangerous. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vii. 47 Found him so good an ice-man.

2. A man appointed to look after the ice on a skating-pond and assist in cases of accident.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 39. 292 A rescue by the ice-men belonging to the Royal Humane Society. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5/4 A large staff of 'ice-men' to protect the ice on the forty lakes and ponds under the control of the Council.

3. One engaged in the ice trade, or in harvesting ice for storage and sale. (U.S.)

1864 in WEBSTER. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 3/1 A rapid thaw will put a stop to the operations of the ice-man.

4. A maker of ices.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 11 Apr., An ice-man .. thoroughly proficient in all kinds of water and cream ices.

Hence **Ice-manship**, skill in dealing with the ice in mountaineering, etc.; ice-craft.

1884 GRAHAM in *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 3 What I may venture to call ice-manship is a fine art, only acquired by much experience. .. This art, which we call mountaineering, the use of ropes and ice-axes, and all that goes with them, does not yet exist in India.

Ice-master.

1. A pilot or sailing-master who has special experience in navigating vessels among ice-floes.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xiii. (1856) 98 Much as I respect the ice-masters, the Greenland pilots as they are termed. 1883 *American* VI. 173 The expedition .. [had] two Norwegian ice-masters.

2. One in charge of the ice of a public pond.

1880 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 2/5 The park bailiff and ice-master considered the ice on the Serpentine about 3½ inches thick.

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Ice-mountain. = ICEBERG 1 and 2. So also **Ice-mount.**

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 22 There are seven large Ice-Mountains in a Line .. which look of a glorious blew colour. *Ibid.* 46 These Ice-Mounts change their first colour in time by the Air. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 247 Thus are these amazing ice mountains launched forth to sea, and found floating in the waters round both the Poles. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 104, I noticed very many ice-mountains traveling to the north in opposition to both wind and surface ice.

Ice-plant. A plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), having leaves covered with pellucid watery vesicles looking like ice: a native of the Canary Islands, S. Africa, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Ice-Plant* .. is also commonly called with us the diamond-plant, and the frost-plant. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* Apr. 113 The egg plant .. like-wise, diamond foicles, or ice plant. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 275 On the top of the second Takka pass, I found the ice plant growing.

Ice-plough.

1. 'An instrument used in America for cutting grooves in the ice on ponds and lakes, to facilitate the removal of blocks of 1 or 2 cwt. which are stored for summer use' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1834 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 188/1 The ice-area is .. then trenched or sawn by the ice-plough .. a succession of curved blades like teeth attached to a long beam.

2. Applied to a glacier, from its action in furrowing rocks and scooping out valleys.

1881 *Rep. Geol. Explor. N. Zealand* 57 How potent has been, and still is, the great 'ice-plough'.

Ice-rock. A large solid mass of ice; an iceberg; an ice-choked rock.

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* I. 105 We want no philosophical ice-rock towed into the Dead Sea of modern society to freeze that which is too cold already. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 70 Now nothing remains to be discovered but the sandy deserts of Central Africa, and the inaccessible ice-rocks of the North Pole. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 172 The danger of lying under the shadow of this great ice-rock.

Ice-schokkill, -seekel, -shackle, obs. and dial. ff. ICICLE.

Ice-sheet. A sheet or layer of ice covering an extensive tract of land; *spec.* that supposed to have covered a great part of the northern hemisphere during the glacial period.

1873 J. GIKKIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 364 Long before the appearance of the ice-sheet. 1891 SIR R. BALL *Ice Age* 168 In future periods the ice-sheets will again return and desolate those regions which now contain the most civilized nations of the earth. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/6 Everywhere else, with the exception of a few low islands, the ice-sheet overran everything.

Ice-shockle, -shog, -shog(g)le, -shoglin, -shokle, -sickel, obs. or dial. var. ICICLE.

Ice-spar. *Min.* [ad. Ger. *eispath* (Werner 1812); from its appearance.] Glassy orthoclase, first found in the lava of Vesuvius.

1816 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 404 It was named .. Ice-Spar on account of its icy appearance. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 291 Nepheline found in ejected blocks on Somma, with icespar, garnet, and mica.

Ice-stream.

1. A stream of ice-floes carried by the wind or a permanent current in a particular corner. Chiefly applied to that which sweeps round Cape Farewell at the southern extremity of Greenland.

1876 NARES *Voy. Polar Sea* I. 8, I found that we had run deeper into the ice-stream than I had intended.

2. A term applied to a valley glacier in reference to its river-like course, and continuous downward movement.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xviii. (1856) 138 Contributions from the ice-streams of several minor valleys. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 71 In the whole Alps there is no ice-stream to be compared to the noble Aletsch glacier.

Ice-water. Water obtained from, or cooled by, ice; iced water.

1722 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6035/1 The .. Ladies were .. entertained with all sorts of .. Chocolate, Ice-Waters, &c. 1773 BRYDNE *Sicily* xxxiii. (1809) 318 In a very violent heat, there is no such cordial to the spirits as ice, or a draught of ice-water. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi. About noon .. the carriage stopped at a post-house, and ice-water was handed through the window.

Ice-work.

1. Ornamentation executed in ice, or having the appearance of ice; frosted work.

1799 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 107 On this bleak Height tall Firs with Ice-work crown'd, Bend, while their flaky Winter shades the Ground! 1799 W. WATTS *Grotesque Archit.* 7 The walls should be lined with flints, decorated with ice-work.

2. *Geol.* Work done by glaciers or icebergs.

1843 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 333 My marine theory for these roads was .. knocked on the head by Agassiz' ice-work. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 304 The ice-work done by the extinct glaciers, as contrasted with that performed by their dwarfed representatives of the present day.

Icey, Iceycle, obs. forms of ICY, ICICLE.

Ich, obs. form of I prom., EACH.

Icham = I am = see I prom.

† **Ichane, int. Sc. Obs.** [perh. for *ochane*: cf.

Gael. *ochain* and *ochdín* oh! alas!] An exclamation of sorrow: alas!

1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. viii. 63 Ichane [ed. 1553 ythane], allace! intill ane vncouth land .. thy fayr body .. Sall ly as pray! [*Hæu, terra ignota .. jaces.*]

I-changed, ME. pa. pple. of CHANGE v.

I-chard, of CHARE, I-CHERRE v., to turn.

I-charged, of CHARGE v. I-chaste, of CHASTE v.

Ich: see EACH, ECHE v., I *prom.*, ILK.

† **I-cheose, v. Obs.** [OE. *geccosan* (= OS. *gickiosan*, OHG. *gickiosan*), f. *ccosan* to CHOOSE.] *trans.* To choose.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2722 Wuna mid usic and þe wic geccos on þissum lande. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He wolde of þise cygne hem moder geccosen. c 1205 LAY. 6356 Þes Damas .. ane chiuese hem iches. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 56 King & prophete echosen vt of alle. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 903 To Krystez chambre þæt art ichose.

† **I-cherre, v. Obs.** [OE. *geccran*, -*cierran*, f. *ccran* to turn (see CHARE).] *intr.* To turn, return.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 44 Ic gecyrre [*Halton ge-cherre*] on min hus. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 3if .. he nule icherran from his sunnan. c 1275 LAY. 21053 Þæt Childrich were ichord [c 1205 *iliden*] to his owe londe.

Ichneumon (ikniūmōn). (Also **ichneumon**, 7 **ionumon**.) [*a. L. ichneumon*, *a. Gr. ἰχνεύμων* the ichneumon, also, a small kind of wasp that hunts spiders, lit. 'tracker', f. *ἰχνεύω* to track or trace out, f. *ἵχνος* track, footstep. In F. *ichneumon* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. A small brownish-coloured slender-bodied carnivorous quadruped, *Herpestes* (formerly *Viverra*) *ichneumon*, closely allied to the mongoose, and resembling the weasel tribe in form and habits. It is found in Egypt, where it feeds on small mammals and reptiles, but is especially noted for destroying the eggs of the crocodile, on which account it was held in veneration by the ancient Egyptians. (Also called *Pharaoh's Rat*, and formerly *Indian Mouse*.)

(With the early fabulous accounts cf. COCKATRICE, = *calcatrrix*, in origin a L. translation of *ἰχνεύμων*.)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 17 b. Called a Mouse of Indie, otherwise Ichneumon, a beaste of Egypte of the greatness of a Catte .. who creepeth into the body of a Crocodile, when in sleape he gapeth and eating his bowels, sleath him. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 38 Ichneumon a little worrne, ouercomes the Elephant. 1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 349 Marcellus and Solinus, do make question of this Beast (Ichneumon) to be a kinde of Otter, or the Otter a kinde of this Ichneumon, .. it diligently searcheth out the seats of wilde Beasts, especially the Crocodile, and the Asp, whose Eggs it destroyeth. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 101 As for the Ichneumon, hee hath but onely changed his name; now called the Rat of Nilus. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 34 If Ichneumon and Crocodile Do fight in Niger, as in Nile. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 222 The ichneumon was adored because he prevented the too great increase of crocodiles. 1855 *Eng. Cycl.* *Nat. Hist.* III. 82 Lucan and Rumphius both notice the skill of the Ichneumon in seizing serpents by the throat so as to avoid injury.

2. A small parasitic hymenopterous insect (family *Ichneumonidae*), which deposits its eggs in or on the larva of another insect, upon which its larvæ feed when hatched; an ichneumon-fly.

The name had been already applied by Aristotle to 'a small kind of wasp that hunts spiders'; partly from which, partly in reference to the old stories as to the entry of the mammalian ichneumon into the body of the crocodile, Linnaeus applied it to the parasitic flies. The genus is now much restricted from its Linnæan extent.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 924 The Wasps called Ichneumones, are less than the rest: they kill Spiders called Phalangia, and after they have done they carry them into their nests, and dawb them over with dirt, and so sitting upon them do procreate their own species. 1671 F. WILLOUGHBY in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2279 It is very surprising to observe, that a great Caterpillar, instead of being changed into a Butterfly .. should produce sometimes .. a whole swarm of Ichneumones. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Some of these Ichneumones make the bodies of other smaller flies the places of hatching their eggs. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. xi. 193 Some Ichneumones, instead of burying their eggs in the body of the larvæ .. content themselves with gluing them to the skin of their prey. 1864 H. JONES *Holiday Papers* 149 On the cocoon which the caterpillar spins being opened, an ichneumon steps out, instead of a butterfly or a moth.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* **Ichneumon-fly** = 2; † **ichneumon maggot**, the larva of the ichneumon-fly.

1671 F. WILLOUGHBY in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2279 There come many of these Ichneumon maggots out of the body of the same Caterpillar. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. vi. (1727) 375 note, The Insects that infest Fruits are either of the Ichneumon-Fly kind, or Phalangia. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 377, I saw lately a small ichneumon fly attack a spider much larger than itself. 1883 WOOD in *Ed. Words* 763/1 The parasitic Ichneumon flies .. are here in great force.

Ichneumon, combining stem of prec. (in sense 2), as in **Ichneumonid** (ikniūmōnid) = next sb. **Ichneumonidan** (ikniūmōnidān) *a.*, pertaining to the family *Ichneumonidae* of hymenopterous insects, typified by the ichneumon-flies; *sb.* an insect of this family. **Ichneumonideous** (ikniūmōnidēus), **Ichneumonidian** (-idiān) *adjs.* =

prec. adj. **Ichneumoniform** (-mō'nifōrm) *a.*, having the form or characters of an ichneumon-fly (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Ichneumonise** (iknī'mō'nīz) *v. trans.*, to infest, as the ichneumon-fly, the bodies of other insects. **Ichneumonoid** *a.* and *sb.* = **ICHNEUMONIDAN** *a.* and *sb.* **Ichneumonology**, the natural history of ichneumon-flies (*Cent. Dict.*).

1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* IV. xlv. 218 Ichneumonidan devourers are kept in check by other Ichneumonidan devourers. 1843 *Ibid.* (ed. 6) I. ix. 226 Such is the activity and address of the Ichneumonidans. 1844 *Trin. R. Agric. Soc.* III. 1. 37. I offered a conjecture, that those larvae which entered the ground had been 'ichneumonized', whilst those which remained encased and in the ears would be found uninjured. 1852 T. THOMSON *Ann. Influenza* 389 The Cecidomyia of wheat would produce a famine but for the ichneumonidan parasites. 1854 *Reader* No. 119. 406/1 A dipterous or ichneumonideous insect.

Ichneutic (iknī'tik), *a. rare*. [ad. Gr. ἰχνηυτικός good at tracking, f. ἰχνηύω tracker, hunter, f. ἰχνηύω to track.] Of or pertaining to a tracker or tracking.

1838 MAGNIN in *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 651 If Eustathius is right, when he, attributing to Argus powers of seeing, takes away from his ichneutic merits.

Ichnite (i'knait), *Geol.* [f. Gr. ἰχνη- track, footprint + -ITE.] A fossil footprint; the footprint of an animal preserved in a rock.

1854 PAGE *Introd. Geol.* x. 88 These fossil footprints, termed ichnites, found at Corncockle Muir in Dumfriesshire, at Storeton in Cheshire, and many other places.

Ichnographia (iknōgrā'fik), *a.* [f. ICHNOGRAPHY + -IA. Cf. F. *ichnographique* (1752 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] = next.

1855 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 35 The Ichnographick projection of any regular Fort. 1788 *Jesuits Perspective* 3 To project the ichnographic representation of any building is to draw the exact plot of the same building.

Ichnographical (iknōgrā'fikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to ichnography.

1858 R. NEWCOURT *Title to Map of London*, A brief Ichnographical description of this famous & Honorable City of London. 1706 *NEVELYN Sylva* (1776) 351 Claudius Perrault has assisted the text with a figure or Ichnographical plot. 1768 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 8 Ichnographical descriptions of the Earth, which we call Maps. 1794 *Rudim. Anc. Archit.* (1810 Pref. 6 An accurate ichnographical description of the most celebrated Greek and Roman structures.

Hence **Ichnographically** *adv.*, in an ichnographical way; by a ground-plan or map.

1858 R. NEWCOURT *Title to Map of London*, An Exact Delineation of the Cities of London and Westminster and the Suburbs Thereof... Composed by a Scale and Ichnographically described. 1875 OGBURN *Brit. Pref.* 4 Towns are described Ichnographically.

Ichnography (iknōgrā'fi). Also 7 *erron.* **igno-**. [a. F. *ichnographie* (1547 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), or ad. late L. *ichnographia*, *a.* Gr. ἰχνογραφία a tracing out, ground-plan, f. ἰχνο track, trace + -γραφία -GRAPHY.] A ground-plan; the representation of the horizontal section of a building or of part of it (or, rarely, of some object resting on the ground); also, the plan or map of a place.

The sense in the first quot. is doubtful; it may be 'section'. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomatius* I. 111 The ichnographie of a mans head. 1638 *Mede Rem. Apoc.* iii. Wks. III. 589 The Ichnography and Platform of the Temple's Fabrick. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 704 While he continued in Oxon he drew an exact ichnography of the City of Oxon. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 252 The Ground Plat or Ichnography of each Floor or Story. 1788 *Jesuits Perspective* 3 The geometric ichnography of a column is a circle, of a pedestal is a square. 1865 *MÉRIVALE Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 266 The ichnography of the wall of Antoninus.

b. transf. and fig. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A ij b. [He] taketh the patterne of his religion from the Court Ichnographie. 1711 *KEN Hymnbook* Poet. Wks. 1711. III. 274 The Serpent... In his own Slime the Ichnography drew, That all his Legions might the Work pursue. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 32 The theatre is, as it were, the ichnography (ground-plan) of a people.

Ichnolite (i'knōlīt), *Geol.* [f. Gr. ἰχνο-s footprint + λίθος stone, -LITE.] = **ICHNITE**. Hence **Ichnolitic** (*Cent. Dict.*).

1846 WORCESTER cites Rogers. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* CX. 112 Of the peculiar animals of a quadrupedal nature which have left the impress of their footsteps on these ancient sandy coasts the only records are these ichnolites.

Ichnolithology (iknōlithō'lōdgi), [f. Gr. ἰχνο-s footprint + λίθος stone + -λογία -LOGY.] = **ICHOLOGY**. Hence **Ichnolithological** *a.* = **ICHOLOGICAL**. 1881 in *Ogilvie*.

Ichnology (iknō'lōdgi), [f. Gr. ἰχνο-s footprint + -λογία -LOGY.] That part of palæontology which treats of fossil footprints. **b.** The ichnological characters or features of a district collectively.

1851 SIR W. JARDINE *Ichnol. Annandale* 7 Our knowledge of the footprints of recent animals, what may be termed modern Ichnology, is so limited. 1855 E. HITCHCOCK (*title*) Report to the Government of Massachusetts on the Ichnology of New England. 1864 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 445 Ichnology, as a science, began... with him [Dr. E. A. Hitchcock].

Hence **Ichnological** *a.*, relating to ichnology (Worcester 1859).

Ichnomancy (i'knōmānsi), [f. as prec. + Gr. μαντεία divination, -MANCY.] (See quot.)

1855 SMDLEY *Occult Sci.* 296 Ichnomancy... is the art of finding out the figure, peculiarities, occupations, &c., of men or beasts by the traces of their posture, position and footsteps.

|| **Ichoglan** (i'tsōglān). Also 8 **itoheoglan**. [obs. Turkish ايج اوجان *ich oylan*, f. *ich* interior

+ *oylan* young man, page.] A page in waiting in the palace of the Sultan.

1677 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Grand Seigneur's Serag.* 2 The *Ichoglans* are those, in whom, besides the accomplishments of the Body, they discover also a noble Genius, fit for a high Education, and such as may render them capable of serving their Prince. 1807 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. xviii. 24 The Eunuchs also have the charge of the *Ichoglans*, or the Grand Signiors Pages. 1745 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* I. II. III. ii. 134 The education of the itheoglans for the seraglio of the grand signor. 1846 THACKERAY *Journ. Cornhill to Cairo* vii. Ichoglans and pages, with lazy looks and shabby dresses.

Ichon, each one: see EACH B, C. Cf. ILKANE.

Ichor (i'kōr, i'kū), [a. Gr. ἰχὼρ (in senses below). Cf. F. *ichor* (16th c. in *Paré*).]

1. *Gr. Myth.* The ethereal fluid supposed to flow like blood in the veins of the gods.

1676 HOBBS *Iliad* (1677) 68 From the wound out sprang the blood divine; Not such as men have in their veins, but ichor [prime liquor]. 1788 *Pope Dunc.* II. 92 Amus'd he reads, and then returns the bills Sign'd with that Ichor which from Gods distills. 1852 BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* xxv. Of course his perspiration was but ichor, Or some such other spiritual liquor. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. v. (1856) 146 To live ever youthful like the Gods, who have ichor in their veins.

2. *transf. and fig.* Blood; a fluid, real or imaginary, likened to the blood of animals. † Formerly, the serum of the blood.

1638 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. iii. (ed. 5) 34 Ichores and those serious matters being thickened become flegme. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 343 The dog stained his mouth with the ichor of the fish. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* I. 295/1 The azure ichor of this elite of the earth. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 31 The older Naturalists thought that the crayfish was devoid of blood, and had merely a sort of ichor in place of it. 1895 W. WATSON *Hymn to Sea*, Through the veins of the Earth, riots the ichor of spring.

3. *Path.* A watery acrid discharge issuing from certain wounds and sores.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P. 243 The Fontanel by reason of the more powerful hurt of digestion then is accustomed doth weep forth an Ichor. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 51 A Balsamick Decoction... corrects acrid Ichor. c. 1730 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. ii. (1738) 200 There is an Ichor and viscid Matter perpetually flowing from the Tendons. 1807 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 158 Occasionally they [chalk stones] push through the cutaneous covering and form indolent ulcers... and discharge a purulent ichor.

I-chord: see I-CHARD.

† **Ichorouscent**, *a.* **Obs.** [f. prec. + -ESCENT.] Growing or becoming ichorous. So † **Ichorousness**, the fact of becoming ichorous; † **Ichorousness**.

1864 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* vii. 256 Fluxions and Ichorousness of the Seed. *Ibid.* viii. 270 Things that incrassate... the ichorouscent Blood. *Ibid.* xviii. 617 Alexipharmacks... hinder Ichorousness... and too great rarefaction of the Blood.

† **Ichorose**, *a.* **Obs.** [f. ICHOR + -OSE.] = next.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 6 Of singular avail against... Ichorose Ulcers. 1739 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 669 Whence issuing a very stinking ichorose Matter.

Ichorous (i'kōrōs), *a.* [f. ICHOR + -OUS. Cf. F. *ichoreux* (16th c. in *Paré*).] Of the nature or character of ichor; containing or discharging ichor.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P. 243 The man should feel himself better, when the stream of ichorous matter flows out, then when pus is made. 1755 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 43 Foul ichorous ulcers. 1798 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 127 They discharge a fetid ichorous pus.

|| **Ichorrhæmia** (i'kōr'rhīmiā). *Path.* Also **-emia**. [f. Gr. ἰχὼρ ICHOR + αἷμα *f. alpa* blood.] See quot. Hence **Ichorrhæmic** (-emiō) *a.*, pertaining to ichorrhæmia.

1854-57 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Ichorrhæmia*... poisoning of the blood from the absorption of sanious matter.

1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 118 Ichorrhæmia... or putrid infection. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 587 Many make a distinction between septicæmia and ichorrhæmia. *Ibid.*, Ichorrhæmic infection.

I-chosen, ME. pa. pple. of CHOOSE, I-CHOOSE, *v.*

Ichthyal (i'kpiāl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἰχθύς fish + -AL.] = **ICHTHYIC**.

1874 W. C. WILLIAMSON in *Owen's Coll. Ess.* vii. 222 The Ichthyal division of that kingdom.

Ichthyarchy (i'kpi'arki). *nonce-wd.* [f. ICHTHY- + Gr. -αρχία rule, government.] The domain of fishes; the fish-world in all its orders.

1853 BADHAM *Hallent.* (1854) 275 To back an Agnanno... or Thrasymene 'tenca' against the whole of the Mediterranean ichthyarchy.

Ichthyic (i'kpi'ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἰχθυικός fishy, f. ἰχθύς fish. Cf. F. *ichthyique*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of fishes; having the zoological characters of a fish; piscine.

1844-6 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vert.* I. iv. 83 This remarkable type of ichthyic organisation (the Lepidosauria). 1858 *Geikie Hist. Boulder* vii. 128 Despite their seeming reptilian

character, they were undoubtedly ichthyic. 1869 BAISTOW tr. *Figuer's World bef. Deluge* iv. 112 The first great ichthyic period of the Old Red-Sandstone.

Ichthyo- (i'kpiō), before a vowel **ichthy-**, combining form of Gr. ἰχθύς, ἰχθυό- fish, entering into many scientific terms, of which the following are words of less frequent occurrence:

Ichthydin, **Ichthyin** (-thin), **Ichthylin** (-ulin), *Chem.*, names of albuminoid substances got from the egg-yolk of various fishes. **Ichthyobatrachian** (i'kpiōbātrē'kiān), *a.*, *Zool.* combining the characters of Fishes and Batrachia, as the Lepidosauria and Protopterus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Ichthyoccephalus** (-se'fālōs) *a.* *Ichthyol.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], belonging to the *Ichthyoccephali*, a group of fishes in Cope's classification (1870) including certain eels. **Ichthyocoprolite** (-kō'pōlīt) *Palæont.* [COPROLITE], the fossilized excrement of a fish; also *ichthyocoprus*. **Ichthyocrinid** (i'kpi'ōkrinid) *a.* *Palæont.* [see CRINOID], belonging to the extinct family *Ichthyocrinidae* of articulate crinoids of Devonian age; so **Ichthyocrinoid** *a.* and *sb.* **Ichthyodont** (i'kpi'ōdōnt) *Palæont.* [Gr. ὄδον- tooth], a fossil tooth of a fish. **Ichthyofauna**, the fish fauna, or fish-life, of a sea or region.

Ichthyolatry [-LATRY], fish-worship, the worship of a fish-god, as Dagon; hence **Ichthyolatrous** (-p'lātrōs) *a.* **Ichthyomancy** (i'kpiōmānsi) [-MANCY], divination by means of the heads or entrails of fishes; so **Ichthyomantic** *a.*, of or relating to ichthyomancy. **Ichthyonomy** (i'kpiōnōmi) [Gr. -νομία arrangement], arrangement or classification of fishes. **Ichthyopatolite** (-pātōlīt) *Palæont.* [Gr. πάτος path + -LITE], a fossil imprint supposed to be that of the pectoral fin-rays of a fish, used in progression on damp surfaces.

Ichthyophile (i'kpiōfīl), **Ichthyophilist** [Gr. φίλος loving], a lover of fish or fishes. **Ichthyophthiran** (-ōf'pōi-rān) *Zool.* [Gr. φθίρ louse] *a.*, belonging to the crustacean order *Ichthyophthira*, parasites upon fishes; *sb.* a crustacean of this order, a fish-louse. **Ichthyopodolite** (-pōdōlīt) *Palæont.* [Gr. ποδ- foot + -LITE], a fossil imprint supposed to have been made by some fish (Buckland 1844).

Ichthyopolism (i'kpiōpōlīz'm) [Gr. ἰχθυοπωλ- fishmonger, πώλης seller], the sale of fish; so **Ichthyopolist**, a seller of fish, a fishmonger. **Ichthyosarcolite** (-sār'kolīt) *Palæont.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh + -LITE], a fossil bivalve shell of the genus *Caprinella*. **Ichthyotomist** (i'kpiōtōmist) [Gr. -τομος cutting + -IST], a dissector or anatomist of fishes; so **Ichthyotomy**, dissection of fishes.

Ichthytaxidermy, the taxidermy or stuffing of the skins of fishes as zoological specimens.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 141 Ichthine, Ichthidine, Ichthuline. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 *Busfonites*, The Toad-stone, or Capsular 'Ichthyodont. 1858 *Stark Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 492 Fossil teeth or ichthyodonts occur in great quantity in Malta and Sicily. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 283 The genus *Mugil* is richly represented in our 'Ichthyofauna.

1853 W. B. BARKER *Larvæ & Penates* 224 The worship... was afterwards associated in one common form of 'ichthyolatry. in Derecto or Atergates. 1856 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, 'Ichthyomancy [sic], a divination by fishes. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv. 209 Ichthyomancy, in ancient times so celebrated. 1847 CRAIG, *Ichthyomancy*. 1852 *Edin. Rev.* 49 Blainville next abuses Volta's 'ichthyonomy. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* I. 218 The fore-claws are titbits for the Andaluz 'ichthyophile. 1852 BADHAM *Hallent.* (1854) 154 We... arrived... at the gate of the old 'ichthyophylist. 1853 *Ibid.* 474 If we look back into the history of 'ichthyopolism.

Ibid., He once beat an Irish 'ichthyopolist... at her own weapons. 1844-6 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vert.* I. viii. 198 The first spinal nerve... is called 'hypoglossal nerve' by some 'ichthyotomists. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 220 Stuffed fishes, prepared by Davidson's method of 'ichthytaxidermy.

|| **Ichthyocolla** (i'kpiōkōlā). [L., *a.* Gr. ἰχθυό-κόλλα, f. ἰχθυό- fish- + κόλλα glue.] Fish-glue, isinglass. Also *attrib.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 438 A fish there is named Ichthyocolla, which hath a glewlike skin, and the very glue that is made thereof, is likewise called Ichthyocolla. 1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ichthyocolla*, a kind of Glew made of the skin of Fishes, commonly called Isonglass. 1778 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 3 Processes for making ichthyocolla, fish-glue or isinglass.

Ichthyodorylite, **dorulite** (i'kpiōdōrītīlīt, -dōr'ītīlīt). *Palæont.* [f. ICHTHYO- + Gr. δόρυ spear + λίθος stone (see -LITE)]. The etymological spelling is *-dorylite*: cf. F. *ichthyodorylite*.] A fossil spine of a fish or fish-like vertebrate.

1837 BUCKLAND *Geol.* I. 287 Dorsal spines of Fishes... have been named Ichthyodorylites. 1844 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 167 A bulky but very imperfectly-preserved ichthyodorylite. 1878 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* viii. 272, I saw a small ichthyodorylite in some silicious beds.

Ichthyographer. [f. as prec. + Gr. -γραφος writing, writer + -ER.] A writer on fishes. So **Ichthyography**, description of fishes; **Ichthyographic** *a.*, pertaining to ichthyography.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 103 All the Pectines or Escallops I could find in the Ichthyographers. 1736 BAILEY

(folio) Pref., *Ichthyography*, ... a Discourse, or Description of Fishes. 1847 CRAIG, *Ichthyography*, a treatise on fishes. **Ichthyoid** (ik'pī'oid), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -OID. Cf. Gr. ἰχθυόειδης = ἰχθυοειδής.]

A. adj. Resembling or having the form or characteristics of a fish; fish-like.

1845 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ichthyoides*, resembling a fish, ... ichthyoid. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. s.v.*, The ichthyosaurus ... is partly ichthyoid and partly sauroid. 1870 RUSKIN *Wks.* (1872) III. 135 This ichthyoid, reptilian, or monochondryoid ideal of the self-made man.

B. sb. A vertebrate of the fish type; *spec.* = ICHTHYOPSID.

1863 HUXLEY *Comp. Anat.* (1864) v. 74 The classes of the Vertebrata are capable of being grouped into three provinces (I.) the Ichthyoids ... (II.) the Saurids ... and (III.) the Mammals. 1866 — in *Intell. Observ.* No. 56. 100 The Ichthyoids, comprising fishes and amphibia. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 67 Instances of larval Ichthyoids maturing sexual products are furnished to us by the immature Lamprey.

So **Ichthyoidal** a. = prec. A.

Ichthyol (ik'pī'ol). *Med.* [f. ICHTHYO- + L. *oleum* oil. (But perh. suggested by *ichthyolite*.)] A brownish-yellow syrupy liquid of disagreeable odour, obtained by the dry distillation of bituminous rocks containing remains of fossil fishes; used as a remedy in skin diseases. Hence **Ichthyolite** a., pertaining or related to ichthyol.

1865 LANCET 26 Sept. 577 The ammonium salt of sulpho-ichthyolic acid ... The ichthyol salt may be taken indefinitely. 1898 VOICE (N. Y.) 10 Feb. 5/2 Ichthyol and other similar agents ... may be painted on the affected portions of the skin.

Ichthyolite (ik'pī'olīt). *Palaeont.* [f. as prec. + Gr. λίθος stone; see -LITE. Cf. F. *icht(h)olithe* (1762 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A fossil fish; any fossil of ichthyic origin.

1828 WEBSTER cites E. Hitchcock. 1848 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* ix. (ed. 2) 193 The ichthyolites of the Old Red Sandstone. 1850 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* ix. (ed. 8) 134 Similar Ichthyolites have been met with in still older rocks. 1854 PAGE *Introd. Geol.* 112 The most common ichthyolites in the English tertiary are the shark-like teeth of gigantic placoids which seem to have thrived through these waters.

Hence **Ichthyolitic** a., pertaining to, or characterized by containing, ichthyolites.

1840 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 192, I found it partially embedded ... in an ichthyolitic deposit. 1854 — *Sch. & Schm.* xx. The ichthyolitic formations of Moray.

Ichthyologic (ik'pī'ol'ogik), a. [f. ICHTHYO-LOG- + -IC. Cf. F. *icht(h)ologique* (1770 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Cf. or belonging to ichthyology, ichthyic. 1853 BADHAM *Halient.* (1854) 257 The ichthyologic section of *Acanthopterygii*. 1861 H. F. HORR in *Macm. Mag.* V. 53 The number of fish left to breed is but a decimal fraction of that algebraic, ichthyologic x, the unknown quantity of salmon which ought to be spared.

Ichthyological, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ichthyology; relating to or dealing with the natural history and classification of fishes; loosely, pertaining to fishes; ichthyic, piscine.

1776 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 104 In blazing those Ichthyological Medals. 1778 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 297 All the Ichthyological writers have described it. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. xvi. vii. 368 Cuvier himself ... attempted to improve the ichthyological arrangements. 1868 *Daily News* 24 July. Some very curious ichthyological phenomena have been noticed in Southampton Water this season.

Hence **Ichthyologically** adv., according to ichthyology; (in quot.) with reference to fishes.

1854 BADHAM *Halient.* 189 'Apolecti', ... applied ichthyologically to the thunny, and probably to young specimens.

Ichthyologist (ik'pī'ol'djizt). [f. ICHTHYO-LOG- + -IST.] One versed in ichthyology; a student of the natural history of fishes.

1797 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 224 The corophæna ... was well known to the Ichthyologists of all times. 1778 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 7 The anatomy and uses of the sound in fish seems not yet adjusted by ichthyologists. 1889 *Nature* 5 Dec. 101 The well-known Indian ichthyologist, Francis Day.

Ichthyology (ik'pī'ol'dji). [f. Gr. ἰχθύς, ἰχθυό- fish + -LOGY.] The natural history of fishes as a branch of zoology. b. The ichthyological features or characteristics (of a district), the fishes (of a region) as subjects of scientific study.

1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 169 Some there are in the Land which were never maintained to be in the Sea ... which carry no name in Ichthyologie. 1778 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 8 The latest, and perhaps the most accurate author on ichthyology. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 11. 616 The Ichthyology of these parts of North America. 1848 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* ii. (ed. 2) 59 The labours of these two great men in fossil ichthyology. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 2 The commencement of the history of Ichthyology coincides with that of Zoology generally.

Ichthyomorphic (ik'pī'om'p'ifik), a. [f. ICHTHYO- + Gr. μορφή shape + -IC.]

a. Having the form of a fish, as the fish-god Dagon. b. Possessing (all or some of) the zoological characters of fishes; ichthyoid.

1879 *Contemp. Rev.* 478 The ichthyomorphic nature belonging to this aspect of his personality. 1887 H. H. HOWORTH *Mammoth & Flood* 432 The legend ... recalls the ichthyomorphic God Ea.

† Ichthyophagan. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ichthyophagus* (see next) + -AN.] A fish-eater.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 225 People of Arabia ... which some call Ichthyophagans, and Troglodytans.

Ichthyophagi (ik'pī'pfadzgi), sb. pl. [L., pl. of *ichthyophagus* (usually in pl. as name of fish-eating races), a. Gr. ἰχθυόφάγος, f. Gr. ἰχθυόφισ- + -φάγος eating, f. φαγεῖν to eat.] Fish-eaters. (Rarely in sing. *ichthyophagus* = ICHTHYOPHAGIST.)

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. vi. 103 Ichthyophagi of Afrike. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 231 The Ichthyophagi made bread of their [whales'] flesh, and houses, &c. of their bones. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 143 We were now indeed become perfect ichthyophagi. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Introd. i. (1866) 2 Here, within a half-submerged territory, a race of wretched ichthyophagi dwelt upon *terpen*, or mounds.

Ichthyophagian (-l'adz'ian), a. [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Of or characteristic of *Ichthyophagi*; characterized by the eating of fish.

1853 BADHAM *Halient.* (1854) 137 These ichthyophagian banquets.

Ichthyophagist (ik'pī'pfadzjist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A fish-eater; one whose food is fish.

1797 in BAILEY vol. II. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Physiol.* (1848) 144 They are not, however, pure ichthyophagists. 1850 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 242 The Lakists generally are ... strong swimmers and fishermen, and vigorous ichthyophagists all.

So **Ichthyophagite** = prec.; **Ichthyophagize** v. (*nonce-wd.*) intr. to eat fish.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. ii. 117 One [tribe] were perfect Ichthyophagites, and would touch no other animal food. 1853 BADHAM *Halient.* (1854) 346 This very important duty of ichthyophagizing dates some way back in ecclesiastical history.

Ichthyophagous (ik'pī'pfadzg), a. [f. L. *ichthyophagus*, ad. Gr. ἰχθυόφάγος (see ICHTHYOPHAGI) + -OUS.] Fish-eating; that feeds on fish.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x. A few are Ichthyophagous and use Salted Herrings. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 455 The ichthyophagous nations, that dwell on the Persian Gulf and the shores of the Red Sea. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1018 Transferred in raw, smoked or imperfectly cured and cooked fish to the intestine of man, dog, cat or other ichthyophagous animal.

Hence **Ichthyophagously** adv., in reference to ichthyophagy.

1854 BADHAM *Halient.* Advt., The Author's purport ... is, to treat of fish ichthyophagously, not ichthyologically, and to give, not fish science, but fish tattle.

Ichthyophagy (ik'pī'pfadzgi). [a. F. *ichthyophagie* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Gr. ἰχθυοφαγία fish diet, f. ἰχθυόφάγος; see prec.] The practice of eating fish.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ichthyophagie*, fish-eating. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxii. 178 Poor Snakes, the very Extracts of Ichthyophagy. 1819 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 519, I. am still almost at odds with ichthyophagy.

Ichthyophthalmite (ik'pī'pfæ'lmait). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἰχθύς-fish + ὀφθαλμ-ōs eye + -ITE, in reference to its appearance. (In 1801 called *ichthyophthalmite*.)] A synonym of APOPHYLITE.

[1801 *Nicholson's J. Nat.* V. 195 With sulphate of lime (gypsum), the ichthyophthalmite is infusible.] 1805 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 601 Ichthyophthalmite, or Fish-eye-stone. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 421/1.

Ichthyopsida (ik'pī'psidā), sb. pl. *Zool.* [mod. L., f. ICHTHYO- + Gr. ὤψις appearance; see -ID.] The lowest of the three primary groups of Vertebrata in Huxley's classification, comprising the branchiate vertebrates, i. e. the amphibians or batrachians, the fishes, and fish-like vertebrates.

Hence **Ichthyopsid**, -**opsidan**, -**opsidian** adj., of or belonging to the *Ichthyopsida*; sbs. a vertebrate of this group. 1871 HUXLEY *Anal. Vert.* ii. 75 The spinal accessory exists in no Ichthyopsid vertebrate. *Ibid.* iii. 112 The Vertebrata are divided into three primary groups or provinces: the Ichthyopsida, the Saurapsida, and the Mammalia. 1878 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 43 All Vertebrates above the Ichthyopsida. 1887 J. CLELAND in *Nature* 24 Feb. 391/1 There were two kinds of protovertebrates, namely, piscine and reptilian—or ichthyopsidan and sauropsidan, as Prof. Parker would probably prefer to call them. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 432 Class Cyclostomi ... Elongated. Eel-like Ichthyopsida, with the mouth not supported by jaws as in other Vertebrata.

Ichthyopterygian (ik'pī'optēri'djān), a. and sb. *Palaeont.* [f. Gr. ἰχθυό- (see ICHTHYO-) + πτερυγ-, πτερυγί- wing, fin + -AN.]

a. adj. Belonging to the *Ichthyopterygia*, an order of extinct marine reptiles in Owen's classification (1860, *Palaeont.* 198-9), so named from the paddle- or fin-like character of the digits of the fore and hind limbs, the type of which is the ichthyosaurus; ichthyosaurian. b. sb. A reptile of this order; an ichthyosaurian.

Ichthyornis (ik'pī'ornis). *Palaeont.* [mod. L. (Marsh 1872), f. Gr. ἰχθύς-fish + ὄρνις, ὄρνιθ- bird.] An extinct genus of toothed birds (*Odontornithes*) belonging to the order or sub-class *Odontornithes*, having socketed teeth and biconcave vertebrae, the remains of which occur in the cretaceous rocks of North America. Hence **Ichthy-**

ornithio (-ō'mi'pik) a., belonging to this genus. **Ichthyornithid**, a bird of the family *Ichthyornithidae*.

1878 O. C. MARSH in *Amer. J. Nat. Sc. & Arts* 3rd Ser. IV. 344 Notice of a new and remarkable bird ... This species may be called *Ichthyornis dispar*. 1873 *Ibid.* VI. 74 Notice of a new Species of *Ichthyornis*. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 290 The *Ichthyornis* has a row of teeth in each jaw. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 954 The Teeth of *Ichthyornis* are ... restricted to the mandibles and maxillæ; but they stand each in a separate socket.

Ichthyosaur (ik'pī'osōr). [ad. mod. L. *ichthyosaurus*; see next.] = next, b.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 123 The huge iguanodon might reappear in the woods, and the ichthyosaurus in the sea. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol.* 253 The ichthyosaurs ... were the 'reptile whales' of their period—a period extending from the middle Trias ... till near the close of the Chalk formation. 1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* Introd., The fishes and the crustaceans which were chased by the plesiosaurs and the ichthyosaurs.

Ichthyosaurus (ik'pī'osōr's). *Palaeont.* Pl. -i. [mod. L., f. Gr. ἰχθύς-fish + σαῦρος (= *sauros*) lizard.] A genus of extinct marine animals, combining the characters of saurian reptiles and of fishes with some features of whales, and having an enormous head, a tapering body, four paddles, and a long tail. (Their remains are found chiefly in the Lias.) b. An animal of this genus.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 385 Of the various reptiles of this period, the *Ichthyosaurus*, seems to have been best suited to rule in the waters. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 172 Vertebrae of ichthyosauri. *Ibid.* Gloss. 71 *Ichthyosaurus*, a gigantic fossil marine reptile, intermediate between a crocodile and a fish. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 298 The *Ichthyosaurus* had the general contour of a dolphin, the head of a lizard, the teeth of a crocodile, the sternal arch of an ornithorhynchus, and the paddles of a whale. 1878 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 37 In the extinct *Ichthyosaurus* the neural arch was permanently distinct from the centrum.

Hence **Ichthyosaurian** (ik'pī'osōr'ian) a., of or pertaining to the *ichthyosaurus*; belonging to the order *Ichthyosauria*; sb. an animal of this order.

Ichthyosaurid, an animal of the *Ichthyosaurus* family, *Ichthyosauride*. **Ichthyosauroid** a., having the form or characters of an *ichthyosaurus*. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. J. Nat.* I. iii. 79 With his ichthyosaurian snout raised high above the water.

Ichthyosis (ik'pī'ōsis). *Path.* [mod. medical L. (Willan 1801), f. Gr. ἰχθύς-fish + -OSIS. More etymologically called by Good (*Study Med.* 1822 IV. 597) *ichthyiasis* (cf. *elephantiasis*), names in -osis being properly verbal sbs., from Gr. verbs in -ειν.] A congenital disease of the skin in which the epidermis becomes thickened and assumes a dry and horny appearance. (Also called *fish-skin disease* and *porcupine disease*.)

1815 R. BATEMAN *Delin. Cutaneous Dis.* Pref. 5 Exhibiting the disease *Ichthyosis*. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 43 *Ichthyosis* is of two kinds, epithelial and sebaceous. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 353 *Ichthyosis* is a congenital, chronic, hypertrophic disease ... characterized by dryness and harshness of the skin, the formation of scales, and a variable amount of papillary growth. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* 17 The morbid growth of epithelium ... gives rise to an appearance which has been called 'ichthyosis of the tongue'.

Hence **Ichthyotic** (ik'pī'otik) a., subject to or affected with ichthyosis.

1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 356 Ichthyotic persons are noted to perspire but very slightly. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 522 An ichthyotic tongue.

-ician (i'fān), a compound suffix, in F. -icien, consisting of -IAN (ME. and F. -ien), added to names of arts or sciences in L. -ica, F. -ique, Eng. -io, -ios, to denote a person skilled in the art or science; e. g. *arithmetician*, *logician*, *magician*, *musician*, *physician*, *rhetorician*; *mathematician*, *mechanician*, *optician*, *politician*, *statistician*, *tactician*; sometimes formed by analogy on names not ending in -ic (though there may be an adj. in -ic), as *academician*, *algebraician*, *geometician*, *Hebrician*; cf. also *patrician*, f. L. *patricius*.

The termination goes back to 12th c. in OF. (where it was merely a case of the usual suffix -ien as in *astrologien*, *astronomien*): thus 12th c. *physicien*, 13th c. *logicien*, 14th c. *mathematicien*, *musicien*. In Eng. *ficien* is known c. 1225, *magicien* c. 1380, *musicien*, *rhetoricien* c. 1425, *logicien* c. 1475. Extended formations, with suffix -er, are *musician-er* (now obs. or vulgar), and *practitioner* for *practician-er* (F. *praticien*).

Icica (i'sikā). *Bot.* [The native name in Guiana.] The name of a genus of S. American trees (N. O. *Burseraceae*), of which *I. altissima* is the Cedar-wood and *I. heptaphylla* the Incense-wood of Guiana. *Icica* resin, a fragrant resin obtained from the Incense-wood; hence **Icician**, also **Icacin**, a crystalline resin, obtained from this.

1865-78 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 242 Another crystalline resin, icican, which has the same melting-point as brean. 1890 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 746 Icacin is the crystalline resin of conima or Incense resin.

Icicle (i'sik'l). *Forms*: a. (1 *ies* *icool*), 4 *yse-ikkle*, *ysekele*, *isechole*, *isykle*, 5 *ise-3ekille*, *isekelle*, *hyse-hykylle*, 6 *yse-yokel*, 67-2

ice-ickel, 6-7 **ysicle**, **isikle**, **isicle**, 7 **yoicle**, **ioikle**, **isioikle**, **iceycle**, **-icle**, 7-8 **iseole**, 8-**ioicle**. **B.** 6-7 **ice-sioikle**, 7 **-siole**, **-sioikel**, **-seikel**. **γ.** 4 **ise-yokel**; *Sc.* and *dial.* 6 **isch(e-ys-**, **ice-schokkill** (*pl.* **-schokkis**), 7 **ice-shokle**, 8 **-shogle**, 9 **-shockle**, **-shoggle**, **-shoglin**, **-shog**, **-shaokle**. [*OE.* type ***is-gicel** (for which is actually found **ises gicel**), *f.* **is ICE + gicel** **ICKLE**; corresp. to *MLG.* **is-jokel** (*LG.* **is-jukel**, **-jükel**, **-oekel**, *EFris.* **isjükel**), *Da.* **isjokkel**, *dial.* **isegle** (but the usual *Da.* word is **istap**), *Norw.* **isjukel**. In English the second element has retained an independent stress only in some corrupt dialect forms; but the word was app. sometimes pronounced as a compound in the 17th c. Of the dialect **γ**-forms, the *ME.* **ise-yokel** corresponds to several continental forms with **jokel** instead of **ickel**; perhaps the **ice-schokle**, **isch-schokle** forms are to be referred to an earlier **isch-yokel** type. Thence arose further corruptions, **ice-shackel**, **-shoggle**, etc., and the second element came to be a separate word in *Sc.*; see **SHOCKLE**, **SHOGGLE**.]

1. A pendent ice-formation resembling a rod tapering downward to a point, produced by the freezing of successive drops of water falling or trickling from the point of attachment, as from the eaves of a house or other overhanging point.

a. *c.* 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wt. Wülcker 117/14 Stiria, stil-licidia, ises gicel*. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 732 Claterande fro the crest þe colde borne rennez & hengeð hege ouer his hede in hard ysse-ikkles. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 227 Ysekeles [i.e. iseyokels, *C.* isykes, iseches] in euses þow hete of þe sonne Melteþ in a mynut while to myst & to watre. 1483 *Cath. Augl.* 198/2 An Izekelle (*A.* Isejekille), *stirium, stiricus*. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 36 Whose drops in dreary ysicles remaine. 1644 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iii. ii. 49 The boughs of a great tree loaded with Isickles. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* 348 Pieces of Stone, resembling Salt, which congeal like Icecles, as the Water drops from the Rock. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. ii. 21 Eaves of snow, from which long icicles depended. 1887 *R. BUCHANAN Heir of Linne* vii. The girl was cold as an icicle.

β. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) 3 The longe yse cycles at the hewys honge. 1598 *FLORIO, Glaci-olus*, ice-sickles, dropping ices. 1605 *TIMME Quersit.* iii. 155 Congealed. into ice-sickles. 1632 *SHERWOOD, Ice-seekles, goutles geles.* 1680 *ANSW. Stillingfleet's Sermon.* 28 We see what Iceicles are hanging on the Eves of the Parliament House at this Motion.

γ. 1377 [see **a.**] *c.* 1480 *HENRYSON Test. Cres.* (1593) 160 The ice-schoklis that fra his hair down hang Was wonder greit, and as ane speir als lang. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. ProL. 6 Gret isch schoklis lang as ony spere. 1630 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems, Shadow of Judgem.*, A mountain lifteth up his crested head: His locks are ice-shockles, his brows are snow. 1721 *RAMSAY I'll never leave thee v.* Bid ice-shogles hammer red Gauds on the studdy. 1805 *J. NICOL Poems* II. 158 (Jam.) But wi' poortith, hearts het as a cinder Will cald as an ice-shogle turn. 1845 *BROCKETT, Ice-shoggle*, an icicle. 1848 *Craven Dial.*, Ice-shackles. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, Ice Shoglines or Ickles.

fig. 1812 *Let. 2 June in Daily News* (1808) 22 Jan. 6/1, I hope you don't make yourself unhappy about her. She is really an icicle. 1825 *BYRON Werner* ii. ii. 240 Must I turn an icicle?

2. trans. A formation resembling an icicle; *esp.* a stalactite.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xxv. (1645) 285 Allom falleth down in lumps, Saltpeter in long icicles. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 177 The Sparry Stiria, or Icecycles called Stalactite: the Native Saline Iceycles, or Sal Stalactum. 1792 *Massachusetts Mag.* Nov., Some of these stony isicles have at length reached the bottom of the cave.

b. A needle-shaped or acicular crystal. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.*, Snow... is an infinite Mass of Ickles regularly figured. *Ibid.*, The several Points of each Starry Icicle of Snow. *Ibid.*, The Ickles of Urine. 1715 *Pancirolius Rerum Mem.* II. vi. 300 Ickles are mostly concentered into Globules or Ickles. 1737 *BRACKEN Parriery Impr.* (1757) II. 242 The Ickles of Nitre, if I may so call them **c.** In *Heraldry*: see **quot.**

1830 *ROBSON Brit. Herald Gloss.*, Ickles, depicted in shape as guttees, but reversed; some authors call them clubs.

3. Comb. as **icicle-like** *adj.* 1849-52 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1189/1 Descending... in icicle-like projections.

Iceoled (ai'sik'ld), *a.* [*f.* **prec.** + **-ED** 2.] Overhanging with icicles; also, † frozen, congealed.

a. 1640 *DAY Parl. Bee* ix, My bloud's not boyld with fevers, nor... Is't isicled with cramps, or dropsie cold. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* xiii. liii, When quivering winters dress Is icicled with hoary tresse. 1806 *E. RUSHTON Poems* 29 The thrush from the icicld' bough, Gives his song to the wintery gale. 1881 *PALGRAVE Vis. Eng.*, Sir H. Willoughby vii, Giant beards of icicled cascade.

Iceily (ai'sili), *adv.* [*f.* **ICY** *a.* + **-LY** 2.] In an icy manner; coldly, freezingly. Also *fig.*

1848 *E. BRONTE Wuthering Heights* (1858) 4, I... shrunk icily into myself, like a snail. 1866 *MRS. GASKELL Wives & Daughters* I. 202 A tone which he meant to be icily indifferent. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 220 The wind blew icily cold.

Iceiness (ai'sinés), [*f.* **ICY** + **-NESS**.] The quality of being icy; extreme coldness. Chiefly *fig.*

1579 *TYNNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. xxvii. 362, A colde ycinnesse of sorowe and repentaunce. *a.* 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* vii. 372 Love... enough to thaw all the icyness of men's hearts which self-love had quite frozen up. 1814 *BYRON Lara* i. xxviii, O'er his brow the dampening heart-drops threw The sickening iciness of that cold dew. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 238 A most distressing and depressing iciness of tone and manner.

Iceing (ai'sin), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **ICE** *v.* + **-ING** 1.]

1. The process of encrusting or adorning with crystallizations of sugar; *concr.* an incrustation of white or coloured sugar applied in various ways to the surface of cakes, pastry, etc.

1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 144 Tarts that are iced require a slow oven, or the icing will be brown. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxi. (1840) 111. 396 The splendid iceing of an immense historic plum-cake. 1845 *ELIZA ACTON Mod. Cookery* xvi. (ed. 2) 335 When a whiter icing is preferred, the pastry must be drawn from the oven... and brushed with white of egg... then well covered with sifted sugar.

2. The process of cooling by means of ice.

1837 *M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* II. 378 Some kinds of bad port wine are improved by icing. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 20 July, Champagne—which, for all its deceptive iceing, is a very heating wine.

3. Iceing down: the process of becoming covered with ice. *Naut.*

1881 *tr. Nordenskiöld's Voy. of 'Vega'* I. ix. 451 It is such a mist that causes the iceing down of the rigging of vessels... the tackling of the Vega was covered with pieces of ice so large, and layers so thick, that accidents might have happened by the falling of the ice on the deck.

Iceinge: see **YISSING**.

Iceing-glass, *obs.* form of **ISINGLASS**.

-icity (i'siti), a compound suffix, *a.* **F.** **-icité**, *ad. L.* **-icitāt-em** (nom. **-icitās**), formed by the addition of the suffix **-tāt-** (see **-RY**) to *adj.* stems in **-ic(i)**, as **rusicitās**, **lubricitās**, *f.* **rusic-us**, **lubric-us**. On the analogy of these (perh. also influenced by *sbs.* like **simplicitās**, **felicitās** from **simplex**, **felix**), abstract *sbs.* in **-icité** in *Fr.* and **-icity** in *Eng.* are formed freely upon *adjs.* of any origin in **-ic**: e.g. **apostolicity**, **atomicity**, **authenticity**, **catholicity**, **domesticity**, **eccentricity**, **elasticity**, **electricity**, **publicity**.

Icker (ik'ær). *Sc.* Forms: 6 **eöher**, **-ir**, 8-**icker**. [The *Sc.* form of **EAR sb.** 2; repr. the *ON* Northumb. form **ehær**, **ehher**.] An ear of corn.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. xiii. 35 Or how feill echirris [*ed.* 1553 *echeris*] of corn thik growing... dois himg on Hermy feildis. 1785 *BURNS to a Mouse* iii, A daimen icker in a thrave 'S a sma' request.

Ickle (ik'li). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: *a.* 1 **gecilæ**, **-e**, 2 **ioel**, 4 **yechele**, 5 **ikyl**, **iekyl**, 7 **iole**, 8 **ioole**, 6-**iole**. **β.** 5 **yokle**. See also **IOICLE**. [*OE.* ***gicel** (*gicel*, *gicel*), *gicilæ*, cognate with *ON.* **jökull** *icicle*, *ice*, *glacier* (*mod. Icel.* **jökull** *glacier*, *Norw. dial.* **jukel**, **jukul**, **jökul** *icicle*); *-O* *Teut.* types ***jekulo-s**, ***jékilo-s**, *f.* *O* *Teut.* ***jekon-**, in *ON.* **jaki** *piece of ice*: cf. *Olř.* **aig ice**.] = **IOICLE**. Also *transf.*

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 954 *Stiria*, **gicilæ** [*Erfurt* **gicile**]. *a.* 1000 (*tr. Bada*) *Be Domes Dage* 191 Se þrecc gicela [*WULFSTAN Hom.* xxix. (Napier 138) **xycela**] swiðe hat and ceald. *c.* 1000 [see **ICICLE** 1]. *c.* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblessu.* in Wright *Voc.* 161 *Un esclarcyil*, an ychele. *c.* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 259/1 *Ikyl* (*W.* **ickyll**), *stiria*. 1500 *Ortus Voc.*, *Stiria*... a yokyll. 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 125/6 *Ickles*, *stiria*. 1676 *HODGSON in Phil. Trans.* XI. 766 From the roof of which hang large lumps of petrified water, like Ickles... these icles are good Limestone. *a.* 1687 *COTTON Joys of Marriage* 14 Be she constant, be she fickle, Be she fire, or be she ickle. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Ickles*, *ickles*; *water ickles*, stalactites. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Ickles*, *ickles*.

Ickle, **ickwell**: see **HICKWALL**.

I-clad, *var.* of **YCLAD ppl. a.**, *clad*. **I-clensid**, **-clansid**, *ME.* *pa.* *ppl.* of **CLEANSE**. **I-claped**, **i-cliped**, etc., *ME.* *pa.* *ppl.* of **CLEPE v.**: see **YCLEPT**. **I-closed**, of **CLOSE v.** **I-clothed**, of **CLOTHE v.** **I-clumben**, of **CLIMB v.** **I-clunge(n)**, of **CLING v.** **I-clypt**, **-clupt**, of **CLIP v.** **I-cnawen**, **i-onowen**, of **KNOW v.**; see also **YKNOW**. **I-cnoulesche**: see **KNOWLEDGE v.** **I-cnut**, *ME.* *pa.* *ppl.* of **KNIT v.** **I-cnutte**: see **I-KNIT v.**

† Icod (ikp'd), *int. Obs.* [A variant of **ECOD**, in origin the same as **EGAD**, **AGAD**.] An asseveration.

1697 *VANBRUGH Relapse* iv. i, I'cod, I don't care how often I'm married. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. viii, 'Icod! I shall lose two or three thousand pounds. 1790 *By-stander* 343 Icod, Sir, the back stairs has conveyed him to the cellar.

I-combe(n), *ME.* *pa.* *ppl.* of **COMB v.**

Icon (ai'kpn, ai'kən). Also **ikon**, **eikon**. [*a.* late *L.* **icōn** (Pliny), *ad. Gr.* **εἰκών**, **elkon** *likeness*, *image*, *portrait*, *semblance*, *similitude*, *simile*, *f.* ***elk-ew** to be like.]

† 1. An image, figure, or representation; a portrait; a picture, 'cut', or illustration in a book; *esp.* applied to the 'figures' of animals, plants, etc. in books of Natural History. *Obs.*

1572 *BOSWELL Armorie* iii. 23 b, The Icon, or forme of the same birde, I have caused thus to be figured. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* v. vii. § 2. 38 The two first ensuing Icones or Portraitsures. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. xvii. 258 He is set forth in the Icones or Cuts of Martyrs by Cevalerius. 1710 *SALMON (title) Botanologia*... beautifully adorned with exquisite Icons or Figures of the most considerable Species. 1727 *SWITZER Pract. Gardiner* iii. xviii. 143 The same that the Herbals have left both the icons and description of.

b. An image in the solid; a monumental figure; a statue.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) II. 147 The pope ment, by causing such ikons to be erected, to prefer Thomas as a perpetual saint to all posterities. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 225 Returne him in pure gold the Icon of an Elephant, Cammell, or Dromedary. 1885 *Athenæum* 4 Apr. 445 Otto of Brunswick in Hildesheim Church... whose monumental icon is figured here. *Ibid.*, The monumental statues of Queen Eleanor of Castile wear the wimple exactly as this icon of Ingeborg wears it.

2. Eastern Church. A representation of some sacred personage, in painting, bas-relief, or mosaic, itself regarded as sacred, and honoured with a relative worship or adoration.

1833 *R. PINKERTON Russia* 227 Behind them were carried... six censers, and six sacred ikons. 1864 *W. T. GREIVE Servia in Vac. Tour.* 428 It is beneath the icon of the Blessed Virgin that women kneel during the office of Churching. 1877 *D. M. WALLACE Russia* iv. 98 Icons are pictorial half-length representations of the Saviour, of the Madonna, or of a saint, executed in archaic Byzantine style, on a yellow or gold ground... Very often the whole picture with the exception of the face and hands of the figure is covered with a metal plaque embossed so as to represent the form of the figure and the drapery. 1879 *H. S. EDWARDS Russians at Home* I. 90 The believer is expressly cautioned against such an abuse of the holy eikons.

† 3. Rhet. A simile. *Obs.*

1589 *PURTESSHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 250 Icon or Resemblance by imagerie. 1600 *GRANGER Div. Logike* 148 Metaphores are contracted similitudes. To which if the note be added, it is called Icon. 1676 *HOBBS Liad* to Rdr., The perfection and curiosity of descriptions, which the ancient writers of eloquence call icones, that is images.

4. A realistic representation or description in writing. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1579 *E. K. Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 102 This tale of the Oake and the Brere... is very excellent for pleasant descriptions, being altogether a certaine Icon or Hypotyposis of disdainfull younkers. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 592 A good book is a perfect icon, a faithful picture and representation of nature and human life.

5. Comb. **icon-stand** = **ICONOSTASIS**, *q.v.*

† Iconantidypic, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* *Gr.* **εἰκών** *ICON + anti* opposite to + **δύω** *ew* to dive, duck + **-IO**.] Applied to a kind of telescope (see **quot.**): cf. **DIPLANTIDIAN**.

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 130 This Telescope is called the Iconantidypic Heliometer, because it produces two images of the objects, the one in a direct position, and the other reversed.

I-conferred, *ME.* *pa.* *ppl.* of **CONFIRM**.

Iconic (ai'kpnik), *a.* Also **eiconic**. [*ad. late L.* **iconicus**, *ad. Gr.* **εἰκονικός**, *f.* **εἰκών** *ICON*.] Of or pertaining to an icon, image, figure, or representation; of the nature of a portrait; *spec.* in *Art*, applied to the ancient portrait statues of victorious athletes commonly dedicated to divinities, and hence to memorial statues and busts executed according to a fixed or conventional type.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Iconic*, belonging to an Image, also lively pictured. 1801 *FUSSELL in Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 415 Iconic figures in metal began, says Pliny, to be the ornaments of every municipal forum. 1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 123 note, An iconic statue of Lysander in marble at Delphi. 1881 *E. W. GOSSE in Fortn. Rev.* June 703 In icon sculpture the Royal Academy presents nothing so considerable as Mr. Boehm's... bust of Mr. Gladstone. 1882 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 543/2 Several heads appeared to be eiconic.

b. Of or pertaining to an image used in worship. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Sept. 348/1 Apparatus of the iconic character required by Roman Catholic devotion.

Iconical (ai'kpnikäl), *a.* *rare*. [*f.* as **prec.** + **-AL**.] Pertaining to an icon, iconic. **† In quot.** 1652, of the nature of a simile (see **ICON** 3); **† in quot.** 1776, consisting, or of the nature of, pictures or pictorial illustrations (see **ICON** 1).

1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 292 Figurative expressions... whether paradigmatical, iconical, symbolical. 1776 *DA COSTA Elem. Conchol.* 36 (Jod.) The work is entirely iconical, or consists only of figures without any letterpress, catchword, alphabet, or number to the pages.

† Iconism, *Obs.* [*ad. late L.* **iconismus**, *a.* *Gr.* **εἰκονισμός** *delineation*, *f.* **εἰκών** *ICONIZE* (cf. *Gr.* **εἰκόνισμα** *copy, image*).] A representation by some image or figure; *imagery*; *metaphor*.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Iconism*, a true and lively description. 1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* v. Misc. Writ. (1805) 321 The annexed Iconism is thus explained. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 8. 155 These... in Aristotle's judgment, would be fit iconisms or representations of the Plastic Nature. 1680 *H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.* 47 A Book... which consists of Representations Symbolical or Hieroglyphical, of Iconisms or Images of things future.

So † Iconistical a., metaphorical, figurative. Hence **† Iconistically adv.**, by a figure.

1684 *H. MORE Answer* 86 Blasphemy being an Iconisme of Idolatry, that sense is more probable for its being Iconistical; the Genius of the Apocalyptic style being such as to signifie Iconistically rather than plainly.

† Iconize, *v.* *Obs.* [*ad. Gr.* **εἰκονίζω**, *f.* **εἰκών**, **elkon** *ICON*.] *trans.* To form into an image; to figure, to represent.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 572 This world is an image always iconized, or perpetually renewed (as the image in a glass is) of that First, second and third Principle, which are always standing.

I-conned, **-oon'd**, *obs.* *pa.* *ppl.* of **CON v.** 1

Icono-, Gr. *εικονο-*, combining form of *εικων* **ICON**, as in **Iconoduly** [see **DULIA**], the worship or veneration of images; so **Iconodulic** (-*dulic*) (*ai-kōnōdū-lik*), *a.*; **Iconodulist**, a worshipper or server of images. **Iconomania** (*ai-kōnōmā-niā*) [**MANIA**], *a.* an infatuated devotion to images; *b.* a mania for collecting icons or portraits. **Iconophile** (*ai-kōnōfīl*), **Iconophilist** (-*philist*) [Gr. *φίλος* loving], a connoisseur of pictures, engravings, book illustrations, and the like; hence **Iconophilism**, -*phil*, the taste for these objects. **Iconoplast** (*ai-kōnōplāst*) [Gr. *-πλάστης* moulder: after *iconoclast*], a fashioner or maker of images. 1893 W. M. RAMSAY *Ch. in Rom. Emp.* xvii. 441 The 'iconodulic tendency was already beginning in the Orthodox Church. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 232 'Iconodulists or Iconolaters, join'd also with the Monks and Fryars. 1883-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1063 Leo's successor, Michael II., again yielded to the iconodulists, and allowed image-worship in private. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 55 All their practice here is but 'iconoduly, not idolatry. 1722 J. COVEL *Acc. Grk. Ch.* 395, I must call it 'Iconomania, perfect Madness for Image Worship. 1770 W. COLE in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 339 The Iconomania you talk of is very ripe at Cambridge, where we have many collectors. 1881 *Athenaeum* 30 July 145/2 'Le graveur de 1488', as 'iconophiles designate (Duplessis), possesses at least the merit... of being one of the first artists who in France made use of metal as a means of reproduction. 1888 N. Y. *Tribune* 12 Feb. (Cent.), He instructs his customers in bibliomania... in 'iconophilism, in the knowledge of art. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 420/1 It would have been an advantage to the 'iconophilist. 1894 *Athenaeum* 16 June 780/1 We explain this extraordinary development of 'iconophily by the peculiarities of Egyptian religious beliefs. 1895 L. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Literature* 8 Jan. 24/2 He [Pattison] could not... be a thorough iconoclast, and yet delude himself into thinking that he was (if I may coin such a word) an 'iconoplast all the time.

Iconoclasm (*ai-kōnōklāz-m*). [*f.* Gr. *εικων* **ICON** + *κλάσμα* breaking, *f.* *κλάν* to break: after next.] The breaking or destroying of images; *esp.* the destruction of images and pictures set up as objects of veneration (see **ICONOCLAST** 1); *transf.* and *fig.* the attacking or overthrow of venerated institutions and cherished beliefs, regarded as fallacious or superstitious.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 512 That vulgar iconoclasm which has estranged until this day the fine arts from every Protestant community. 1858 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 73 The stormy eloquence of Pole, the iconoclasm of Latimer, the superstitions of the complaining clergy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 4. 497 In Edward's time iconoclasm had dashed the stained glass from its windows. 188a FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 163 The iconoclasm of the Jew made such places detestable to him.

Iconoclast (*ai-kōnōklāst*), *sb.* (*a.*). [*ad.* late L. *iconoclastēs*, *a.* late Gr. *εικονοκλάστης*, *f.* *εικων* **ICON** + *κλάστης* breaker. Cf. F. *iconoclaste* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A breaker or destroyer of images; *spec.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) one who took part in or supported the movement in the 8th and 9th centuries, to put down the use of images or pictures in religious worship in the Christian churches of the East; hence, applied analogously to those Protestants of the 16th and 17th centuries who practised or countenanced a similar destruction of images in the churches.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* v. 269 A counsel of thrie hunder and fiftie Bischoppis haldne at Nice against the secte of Imagebrekeris, their name Iconoclastae. 1641 HINDO *J. Bruen* xxvi. 80 So did Pope Gregory the third excommunicate the Emperour Leo, and stamped the name of Iconoclast in his forehead, for breaking downe of Images in the Churches. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xii. § 28. 315, I remember only one thing objected to this testimony of so many bishops, that they were Iconoclasts, or breakers of images, and therefore not to be trusted in any other article. 178a PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 385 This new heresy was called that of the Iconoclasts. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 74 When idolaters turn iconoclasts, they act as if the outrageousness of the one excess were to efface or atone for the folly of the other. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1858) 338 The Puritans... seem mere savage Iconoclasts, fierce destroyers of Forms; but it were more just to call them haters of untrue Forms. 188a E. C. BABER in *R. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Papers* I. 1. 35 The second... is the famous iconoclast who melted down all the bronze idols he could lay hold of.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who assails or attacks cherished beliefs or venerated institutions on the ground that they are erroneous or pernicious.

184a MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 177 An iconoclast of their idol rhyme. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 77 Kant was the great iconoclast. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 514 Respectable vices, which take shelter under the eaves of the Church, need nothing so much as the stern iconoclast.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or relating to iconoclasts; iconoclastic.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 298 His excommunicating the Iconoclast Emperours. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1809) VII. 13 note, St. John Damascenus was already a monk before the Iconoclast dispute. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 25 An iconoclast riot now commenced... The images were torn from the altars, chopped in pieces and burnt. 1847 L. D. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 108 The iconoclast reform took place, statues and bas-reliefs were banished from the churches of Greece.

Iconoclastic (*ai-kōnōklāstik*), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to iconoclasts or iconoclasm.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 53 Iconoclasticke and iconomachian hereticks. 1793 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 15 In testimony of their Iconoclastic principle. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. ix. (1864) IX. 309 The Iconoclastic Emperours found statues... to war upon. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 50 In their iconoclastic rage they hewed and broke the images... of the cathedrals.

Hence **Iconoclastically** *adv.*, after the fashion of iconoclasts. **Iconoclasticism**, the principles or practice of iconoclasts; iconoclasm.

1865 *Morn. Star* 29 Apr., Iconoclastically to demolish all it had previously revered. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 301 Modern iconoclasticism and love of truth have... proved too strong for... unfounded tradition.

† **Iconograph** (*ai-kōnōgrāf*). *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* Gr. *εικονογράφος* portrait-painter, *f.* *εικων* **ICON** + -*γράφος* writer, painter.] = **ICONOGRAPHER**.

1804 *Monthly Mag.* XVIII. 291 The Iconographs are those who have published the figures of monuments, but without a detailed explanation.

Iconograph ². [*f.* as prec. + -*γράφος* written, *γραφή* writing.] A drawing, engraving, or illustration for a book: = **ICON** 1.

1884 *Science* 4 July 28/2 The illustrations have never been surpassed by the most expensive and careful iconographs.

Iconographer (*ai-kōnōgrāf*). [*f.* as next + -*ER* 1: cf. Gr. *εικονογράφος* (see **ICONOGRAPHER**).] One who makes figures or drawings of objects.

1888 *Athenaeum* 7 Jan. 19/1 The lepidopterical iconographer. 1892 *Ibid.* 27 Aug. 291/2 Those gorgeous species beloved by the iconographer and chromo-lithographer.

Iconographic (*ai-kōnōgrāfik*, *ai-kōnō-*), *a.* Also *ikon-*. [*f.* **ICONOGRAPHY, or its source + -ic: cf. F. *iconographique*.] Of or pertaining to iconography; representing or describing by pictures, drawings, or engravings; also, pertaining to symbolic representation (cf. **ICONOLOGY** 2).**

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Iconographic*. 1861 BERESF. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. v. 181 Covering the walls and the cupolas of this vast building with a complete iconographic epopee from the pencil of Schraudolph. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 266 Six rings, gold and silver, of the iconographic type. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 309 You must study the object and meaning of everything... whether ritual, iconographic, artistic, or simply utilitarian.

So **Iconographical** *a.* 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricat.* iii. 48 This kind of iconographical ornamentation had been encroaching... on the old architectural purity. 1880 *Nature* 12 Feb. 357/2 A magnificently illustrated 'Iconographical History of the Orchid'.

Iconographist, *rare.* [*f.* next + -*IST*.] One skilled in iconography.

1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 100 Gérente... was an artist, and he was also an iconographist.

Iconography (*ai-kōnōgrāfi*). [*ad.* med. L. *iconographia*, *ad.* Gr. *εικονογραφία* sketch, description (Strabo), *f.* *εικων* **ICON** + -*γραφία* writing, -*GRAPHY*. Cf. F. *iconographie* (1701 in Furetière).] 1. *concr.* A pictorial representation, delineation; a drawing or plan. *Obs.*

1668 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. (ed. 2) 269 Those curious Iconographies of Temples and palaces. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Iconography*... is the platform or model of a House.

2. The description or illustration of any subject by means of drawings or figures; any book or work in which this is done; also, the branch of knowledge which deals with the representation of persons or objects by any application of the arts of design.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Iconography*, a Description by CUTS, etc. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxxviii. 213 An elaborate monument of some transaction of which no other trace remains to elucidate this imperfect iconography. 1851 E. J. MILLINGTON tr. *Didron* (title) Christian Iconography; or, the History of Christian Art in the Middle Ages. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Far. Churches* 131 The iconography of the altar-canopy. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 4/2 Expensive large iconographies like Couch's, Yarrell's, or Day's.

Iconolater (*ai-kōnōlātr*). [*f.* Gr. *εικων* image, **ICON**, after *idolater*. Cf. F. *iconolâtre*.] A worshipper of images.

1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* vi. 160 He animated Iconolaters in the East. 1722 J. COVEL *Acc. Grk. Ch.* 396 How can the Iconolaters (*sic*) justify their praying to a Cross or Crucifix? 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. 381 Evasive language adopted for the defence of iconolaters.

Iconolatry (*ai-kōnōlātri*). [*f.* as prec., after *idolatry*, or *ad.* eccl. Gr. *εικονολατρεία*. Cf. F. *iconolâtrie* (Littré).] The worship of images.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 270 Simon Maiolus, a most eager defender of Iconolatry. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 66 Idolatry and Iconolatry, that is, Image worship. 1722 J. COVEL *Acc. Grk. Ch.* 400 The School-men and Patrons of Iconolatry. 1884 *Ch. Q. Rev.* July 451 Equally removed from the iconoclasm of 754 and the iconolatry of 787.

Iconology (*ai-kōnōlōdgi*). [*mod. f.* Gr. *εικων*, *εικονο-* image: see -*LOGY*. Cf. Gr. *εικονολογία* figurative speaking, whence It. *iconologia* (1611 Cesare Ripa), F. *iconologie* (1636 Baudouin), in titles of collections of pieces of rhetorical imagery (cf. quot. 1777); but this is distinct from the extant use.]

1. That branch of knowledge which deals with

the subject of icons (in any sense of the word); also the subject-matter of this study, icons collectively, or as objects of investigation, etc.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Iconology*, interpretation of ancient Images, Monuments, and Emblems. [1777 G. RICHARDSON (title) *Iconology*; or, a Collection of emblematical Figures, moral and instructive, with Explanations from classical Authorities.] 1808 SIR R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. vi. 48 Professors of... mythology, and iconology. 1851 SIR C. EASTLAKE tr. *Kugler's Sch. Paint. Italy* I. 1. 6 The violent aversion entertained by the Christians for the Iconology of Heathendom kept, as was natural, equal pace.

2. Symbolical representation; symbolism. 1849 J. R. JACKSON *Lett. Minerals* 225 In the language of Iconology, the Diamond is the symbol of constancy, of strength, of innocence, and other heroic virtues. 186a *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 58 The iconology of these decorations is as follows:—Over the chancel arch is the Doom [etc.].

Hence **Iconological** *a.*, of or relating to iconology. **Iconologist**, one versed in iconology.

1851 E. J. MILLINGTON tr. *Didron's Chr. Iconogr.* I. 369 Jesus, to an Iconologist, is present in the cross as well as in the lamb, or the lion. 1854 *Ecclesiologist* XV. 25 This great iconological work.

† **Iconomach**, *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* eccl. L. *iconomachus*, *a.* eccl. Gr. *εικονμάχος*, *f.* *εικων* **ICON** + -*μάχος* fighting.] One who is hostile to images. c. 1552 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 407 They were named Iconomaches, that is overthrowers of images.

† **Iconomachal**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* Erron. -*mical*. [*f.* as prec. + -*AL*.] Hostile to images.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 269 We should be too Iconomachally to question the pictures of the winds, as commonly drawn in humane heads, and with their cheeks distended. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Iconomachal*, belonging to Images, or after the manner of Images.]

Iconomachy (*ai-kōnōmāki*). [*ad.* eccl. L. *iconomachia*, *a.* eccl. Gr. *εικονμαχία*, *f.* *εικων* **ICON** + -*μαχία* fighting.] A war against images; hostility or opposition to images, *esp.* to their use in connexion with worship.

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) P. That of Constantinople, was not a general nor lawful Council, but a certain Iconomachy. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warren* v. 123 *margn.*, A new Iconomachy at Antwerp. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. vii. 1. 569 The celebrated iconomachy of the Netherlands. *Ibid.* vi. i. III. 383 Nothing more excited the indignation of the Prince of Orange than such senseless iconomachy.

Hence † **Iconomachian**, † **Iconomachical** *adjs.*, practising or advocating iconomachy. **Iconomachist**, one who contends against the cultus of images.

a. 1638 MEDE *Apost. Latter Times* xvii. Wks. III. 674 The Iconomachical Council of Constantinople. 1640 Iconomachian [see **ICONOCLASTIC**]. 1875 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* III. 137 An anathema was pronounced against all opponents of images... with curses against iconomachists and heretics of every kind.

Iconomatic (*ai-kōnōmātik*), *a.* Also *ikon-*. [*contr.* for *iconomachic*, *f.* Gr. *εικων*, *εικονο-* **ICON** + *νομία*, *νομα-* name + -*IO*.] A word proposed to describe a stage intermediate between picture-writing and phonetic writing, in which pictures or representations of objects stand not for the objects themselves, but for their names considered merely as phonetic elements, as in a pictorial rebus, or the use made by the Chinese of the sounds of their characters to express the sound of a foreign word. Hence **Iconomatically** *adv.*; **Iconomatism**; **Iconomatology**.

1886 D. G. BRINTON *Ess. Americanist* (1890) 207-8 We have, so far as I am aware, no scientific term to express this manner of phonetic writing, and I propose for it therefore the adjective *ikonomatic*, from the Greek *εικον*, a figure or image, and *νομα*... name, a writing by means of the names of the figures or images represented. The corresponding noun would be *ikonomatography*. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 22 Jan. 56 Iconomatic writing... occupies an intermediate position, standing in some sense in relation to both letter and picture writing. *Ibid.*, How complete a system of iconomaticism they [Egyptian and Chinese writing] passed through is unknown. 1895 HOFFMANN *Begin. Writing* 70 Iconomatically.

† **Iconomicar**, *Obs. rare* -1. [erroneously *f.* L. *economicus*, Gr. *οικονομικ-ος* (see **ECONOMIC**) + -*AR*.] A writer on husbandry.

1593 SKELTON *Gari. Laurel* 328 Esiodus, the iconomicar And Homerus, the fresshe historiari.

|| **Iconostas** (*ai-kōnōstās*). *Eastern Ch.* [Russ. *иконостасъ*, *f.* Gr. *εικονόστασις*: see next.] = next.

1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 268 On the ikonostas are hung the sacred pictures. 1877 THOROLD in *Gd. Words* XVIII. 17/2 The ikonostas, or skreen, which in Greek churches separates the body of the church from the sanctuary. 1896 *Daily News* 20 May 7/6 A small oratory, including the ikonostas, shrines, and innumerable icons, forms an ensemble which literally blazes with gold and gems.

|| **Iconostasis** (*ai-kōnōstās*). *Eastern Church*. [*eccl. L.*, *a.* eccl. Gr. *εικονόστασις*, *f.* *εικων* **ICON** + *στάσις* standing, position, station.] The screen which separates the sanctuary or 'bema' from the main body of the church, and on which the icons or sacred pictures are placed.

1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 211 The priest perfumes the worshippers, the ikonostas, and the altar. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 293 The ikonostas, or skreen before the altar is most beautifully carved. 1890 *Guardian* 18 June 970/1 The ikonostas is of white marble, on which, some

12 ft. from the ground (to avoid dangers of iconolatry), are the pictures. 1899 A. H. HORE *Grk. Church* 41 The Iconostasis or Iconstand, with the lighted tapers in front of it, is the most prominent object. On it Icons of our Saviour, the Virgin, the Apostles, and Saints are always painted.

Iconymus: obs. form of **ECONOMUS**.

I-core(n, i-corn, ME. pa. ppls. of CHOOSE, I-CHEOSE v. I-corve(n, of CARVE v.

Icos-, icosa-, icosi-, repr. Gr. combining forms of *εἰκοσι* twenty, used in Eng. in several technical terms (see below); also in **icosacollo** (*εἰκοσάκωλον*) *a. Anc. Pros.* [Gr. *εἰκοσάκωλον*-os, f. *κωλον* member, clause, COLON], consisting of twenty cola, or members. **Icosasemic** (*εἰκοσασμῖκ*) *a. Anc. Pros.* [Gr. *σῆμα* mark, *σημαῖον* mark, mora], consisting of or containing twenty moræ or units of time, i.e. the equivalent of twenty short syllables. **Icosian** (*εἰκοσιαν*) *a.*, of or pertaining to twenty.

†**Icosæder**. *Obs.* [a. F. *icosædre* (1587), ad. late L. *icosædron*: see next.] = next.

1666 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 186/2 The Icosæders [consist] of twenty [like sides].

Icosahedron (*εἰκοσάεδρον*, -he'drŏn). *Geom.* Also 6-8 *icosædron*, 6-9 *icosædron*, 7 *eicosædron*, (8 *eicosihedron*). [a. Gr. *εἰκοσάεδρον*, neut. of *εἰκοσάεδρος*, f. *εἰκοσι* twenty + *ἔδρα* seat, base.] A solid contained by twenty plane faces; *spec. the regular icosahedron*, contained by twenty equal equilateral triangles.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XIII. xvi. 410 The opposite sides of an Icosahedron are parallels. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. def. xvi. Tjib, Icosædron...marg. Icosædron. 1655-87 H. MOSE *App. Arith.* (1712) 183 There are Five regular Bodies...the Cube, the Tetraedron, the Octaedron, the Dodecaedron, and the Icosædron. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* vi. viii. 658 Five regular solid figures...the tetrahedron, and the eicosihedron. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* i. 25 To each element Plato assigns a geometrical solid: to earth, the cube; to fire, the pyramid; to air, the octahedron; to water, the icosahedron.

Hence **Icosæhedral a.**, of the form of an icosahedron; having twenty faces.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Icosihedral. **Icosandria** (*εἰκοσάνδρια*). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus 1735), f. Gr. *εἰκοσι* twenty + *ἀνδρ*, *ἀνδρ*-man, male, taken as 'stamen'.] The twelfth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, containing plants with 20 or more stamens inserted on the calyx.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Icosandria...Of this class are the torch thistle, the myrtle, the storax, the almond, &c. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 89 The situation of the stamens, which in the class icosandria, is either on the calyx or corolla.

Hence **Icosander** [F. *icosandre*], a plant of the class *Icosandria*; **Icosandrian**, **Icosandrous** *adjs.*, belonging to the class *Icosandria*.

1828 WEBSTER, *Icosander*. Icosandrian. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 253/1 Icosandrous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 6. 249 Icosandrous...when a polyandrous flower has the stamens inserted on the calyx.

Icosido-decahedron. *Geom.* [f. Gr. *εἰκοσι* twenty + *δωδεκα* twelve + *ἔδρα* seat, base.] A solid contained by twenty equilateral triangles and twelve regular pentagons, formed by replacing the twelve solid angles of the regular icosahedron by planes corresponding to the faces of a regular dodecahedron.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* App. def. ii. 459.

Icosite-trahe'dron. *Geom. and Cryst.* [f. Gr. *εἰκοσι* twenty + *τετρα*-four + *ἔδρα* seat, base (cf. **TETRAHEDRON**)] A solid figure contained by twenty-four plane faces; *esp. a form* contained by twenty-four equal symmetrical trapeziums or deltoids, also called *deltahedron* or *trapezohedron*.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxv. 214 The most common form of the analcime is the solid called the icositetrahedron, which is bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapezia. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 140 All the members of this group crystallise in the cubic system, the common forms being either the rhombic dodecahedron or the icositetrahedron.

So **Icositetrahe'droid**.

1880 *Academy* 30 Oct. 314 Four-dimensional space may be built up with...ikositetrahedroids.

I-coupled, -cupled, ME. pa. pple. of **COUPLE v.** [*icre*, error for *dicre*, DICKER: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

†**I-croiced**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. ME. *cr(e)oice*, CROSS.] Crossed, signed with the cross.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Cusceð ðe eorðe icroiced mid te þume.

I-cried, ME. pa. pple. of **CRY v.** Ioristned, of CHRISTEN v. I-croked, of CROOK v. I-crommet, of CRAM v. I-crined, of CROWN v.

-ics, suffix: see -IO 2.

Icterio (ik'terik), a. and sb. [ad. L. *ictericus*, a. Gr. *ικτερός* jaundiced, f. *ικτερος* (see **ICTERUS**). Cf. F. *ictérique* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj.
1. Belonging to, of the nature of, or affected with jaundice; jaundiced. (Sometimes referring to the yellow tint of the skin in that disease, or to the jaundiced eyes which see all things yellow.)

a 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 14 He died...anno 1575 in an icterik fever. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* iii. 96 That sort of Collick passion, which I think may be called an Icterick Loosness. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 29 note, An infant...whose finger nails were...of as deep a yellow as in any icteric adult. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 141 Icterick vision. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 334 note, The icteric tint of the skin seems to be merely the result of an effusion of blood.

b. Used for the cure of jaundice.
1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 14 Icterick Ale...cureth...Icterick Persons.

2. **Icterio Oriole**: a North American bird (*Icterus vulgaris*), having black and yellow plumage, with white spots on the wings; also called *troopial*. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 114 The Icterio Oriole is, in size, somewhat smaller than a blackbird. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 244 The icterio oriole is kept by the Americans in their houses for the sake of clearing them of insects.

b. sb. 1. A person affected with jaundice.
1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (Vol. I.) 2 They resemble the Ictericks, who having the Jaundesse in their Eyes, see nothing which seemeth not unto them to carry the same colour. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* ix. 314 When an Icterick was let blood, it appeared all yellow.

2. A medicine for the cure of jaundice.
1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. Administer to each of them lenitives...laxatives, cephalalgics, icterics.

Icterical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. A. I. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. Ad § 12. 51 Our understandings if a crime be lodged in the will, being like icterical eyes, transmitting the Species to the Soule with...colours of their own framing. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalism* ix. 302 Icterical Persons. 1749 Phil. *Trans.* XLVI. 207 Astical and icterical Symptoms. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 30 A tedious icterical marasmus.

b. *transf.* Tinged with yellow.
1634 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 110 His Diamond was of no spirituous and sparkling Water...the Don's was Icterical, as if he had descended of the house of the Flavii, or that his Nurse had mix'd all his milke with Saffron.

Hence **Ictericalness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Ictericio**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *icteritia* (in Wr.-Wülcker), f. *icterus* = Gr. *ικτερος* jaundice. Cf. Sp. *ictericia*.] Jaundice.

1634 R. H. SALERNUS *Regim.* 205 It removeth a stopping matter the which causeth Ictericio.
Icterine (ikt'ērīn), a. *Zool.* [f. **ICTERUS** + -INE.] a. Yellowish; esp. having yellow scales or plumage. b. Belonging to the family *Icteridae* or sub-family *Icterinae* of American passerine birds (typical genus *Icterus*: see **ICTERIO A.** 2).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Icterinus*, yellow, or yellowish, as the *Cyprina icterina*: icterine. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Nov. 628/2 An icterine warbler (*Hypolaïs icterina*) killed in Norfolk.

†**Icterism**. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ικτερος* jaundice + -ISM.] Jaundice.

1660 STILLINGF. *Iren.* II. v. § 2 (1662) 201 Which prejudice being the Yellow-Jaundice of the soul, leaves such a tincture upon the eyes of the understanding, that till it be cured of that Icterism, it cannot discern things in their proper colours. 1662 — *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 14 Those who have an Icterism in their eyes.

Icteritious (-i'tjəs), a. [f. med. (and mod.) L. *icteriti*-a jaundice + -OUS.] Jaundiced; also *fig.*
1609 Br. W. BARLOW *Ans. Nameless Cath.* 323 His gall over-flows, and hee must void it by his pen in his icteritious Pamphlet. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* ix. 316 The Icteritious dyscrasie of the blood. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 540 Absence of icteritious symptoms.

Icterode (ikt'ērōd), a. [ad. Gr. *ικτερόδης* jaundiced.] = next, a.
1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 463 A continuance of the icterode appearance.

Icteroid (ikt'ērōid), a. [f. Gr. *ικτερος* jaundice + -OID.] a. Resembling or characteristic of jaundice. b. (See quot. 1897.)
1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 224 The skin assumes an icteroid hue. 1897 *Daily News* 12 June 3/1 Doctor Sanarelli...declared the cause of yellow fever to be a bacillus, named by him icteroid.

†**Icterus** (ikt'ērŭs), [L., a. Gr. *ικτερος* jaundice; also, a yellowish-green bird, by looking at which jaundiced persons were supposed to be cured.]
1. *Path.* The disease jaundice.
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Icterus*, the Jaundice. 1802 *Med. Frml.* VIII. 240 Irritation...acting upon the hepatic system, is...the cause of icterus. 1886 *Lancet* 15 May 947/4 [He] pointed out that diabetes was not a disease, but a symptom like icterus.

b. *Bot.* A disease of plants in which the leaves turn yellow.
[1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 85 To the natural decay of the leaves in Autumn, he has given the name of Icterus.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Icterus*, a name given to the yellow condition assumed by wheat and some other plants, under the influence of prolonged wet and cold...The golden hues of autumn belong clearly to another category.

2. *Zool.* a. A genus of American passerine birds, formerly nearly coextensive with the modern family *Icteridae*, now restricted to the American orioles or hangbirds, a typical species being the troopial or icterio oriole, *I. vulgaris* (see **ICTERIO A.** 2).
1713 DERHAM *Phys.-I. heol.* (1749) II. 25 note, The nest of the Guira tangeima, the Icterus minor, and the Jupujuba, or whatever other name the American Hang-nests may be called by.

Ictic (ikt'ik), a. *rare.* [irreg. f. L. *ictus* (u-stem: see **ICTUS**) + -IC.]

1. Of the nature of a blow or stroke; abrupt and sudden in its action.

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* iv. (1861) 116 An abrupt, ictic grace. 1858 — *Serm. New Life* 362 A naked, ictic force.

2. *Pros.* Pertaining to or due to the ictus or metrical stress.

1808 E. W. HOPKINS in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XIX. 21 Dahlmann thinks it was an ictic conversion.

Ictuate (ikt'uat), v. *rare.* [f. L. *ictus* + -ATE.] *trans.* To put the ictus on, to stress.

1822 J. TATE in *S. Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 256 Closing a sentence of fury with the dimeter ictuated on the last syllable.

|| **Ictus** (ikt'ŭs). [L., = blow, stroke, thrust, f. *ic-ere* to strike, hit, smite.]

1. *Pros.* Stress on a particular syllable of a foot or verse; rhythmical or metrical stress.

1752 NEWTON *Note Milton's P. R.* iv. 157, I think the ictus falls better in the common reading. 1784 J. B. SEALE *Anal. Grk. Metres* (1823) 3 In the Iambus and Trochee, the Arsis (or Ictus) is invariable, being upon the long syllable of each. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 621 It can hardly be a good line wherein this word [one], standing as an indefinite pronoun, receives the ictus of the metre.

2. *Med.* a. The beat of the pulse. b. *Ictus solis* (Lat.): sunstroke.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 153 The Pulse is most properly consider'd in the Ictus, which shews the Vigor of spirits, and the Intervallum which shews the Heat of the Blood. 1811 HOOVER *Med. Dict.*, *Ictus*, a stroke, or blow. Hence *ictus solis* means a stroke of the sun.

I-cud: see **YKID**, known, renowned.

I-cume(n, ME. pa. pple. of COME v.

†**I-cunde**, sb. *Obs.* Also i-kunde. [ME. *icunde* (ŭ), OE. *gcynd*, f. *cynd* nature, **KIND** sb.]
1. Nature; kind.
971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 He was on anum hade twegra geycunda. c 1000 *Guthlac* 44 Westma geycundu. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Nawiht efter fescies wille, ne efter likames ikunde. *Ibid.* 149 þet brihte ikunde þet god hæueð in ow ibroht of saule and of likame. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 113 Seggeþ me hwo hæveþ þis ido Ou nas never icunde þar to.

2. Inheritance; native land.
c 1205 *LAV.* 7909 Iulius Cesar...halt þer eower icunde. *Ibid.* 11199 He cleopede to Brutlonde þæt hit wes his icunde.
†**I-cunde**, a. *Obs.* [ME. (ŭ), OE. *gcynde*, f. *cynde* innate, natural, **KIND** a.] Natural; native.
Brownliff (Z.) 2697 Swa him geycunde was. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 180/8 *Idiom*, *probristat lingue*, ægen uul geycunde spræc. c 1205 *LAV.* 22165 Aþif us ure icunde lond. c 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 56 Eueruych þer vnderstod his icunde speche.

Hence †**I-cundeliche** *adv.*, naturally.
c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 An god is icundeliche on þreom Hadan. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1424 Heo stumpes and falþ icundeliche.

I-cunned, ME. pa. pple. of **CUN, CON v.**

†**I-cusse**, v. *Obs.* Pa. pple. i-coust. [ME. *icusse* (ŭ), OE. *gcyssan* (= OHG. *gikussen*), f. *cyssan* to kiss.] To kiss (mutually).
c 1205 *LAV.* 30042 þas kinges wel ilomen mid luue heom icusten.

I-cweme, var. of **I-QUEME a. and v.** **I-cwethen**, **i-cwethen**, ME. pa. pple. of **QUETH, I-QUETH v.**

Icy (ai'si), a. *Forms*: [1 *isiz*, 5 *isy*, 6 *isle*, 6-7 *iole*, *yole*, 7 *iecy*, 7- *isig*.] [f. ICE sb. + -Y. Cf. Du. *ijzig*, Ger. *eisig*, Sw. *isig*.] Used in OE., but formed anew in the 15th c.]

1. Abounding in, or characterized by the presence of, ice; covered or overlaid with ice.
[*Brownliff* (Z.) 33 þær æt hyðe stod hringed-stefna isiz & utfus. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxiv. 45 Saturnus...is se ceald eall isiz tungel.] 1294 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 431 Whan Saturne with his colde isy face The grounde with his frostys turnyth the grene to whyte. 1597 *MIDDLETON Wisd. Solomon* v. 6 Winter in her icy car. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 32 The ycie Ocean cracks, the frozen pole Thaws with the heat of the Celestial coale. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 112 The flowers of the icy Zones. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv. Men, vying...who shall lie out first upon the yards to furl the icy sails.

2. Composed or consisting of ice. †**Icy mountains** or **hills**, icebergs (*obs.*).
1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 79 Striuing against the streame, and beating amongst the Isie mountains. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 276 A sight of those huge icy Mountains...which make such a dashing and crashing one against another. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 29 In the Cliffs of the icy-hills on shoar. 1819 HEBER *Hymn*, From Greenland's icy mountains, From India's coral strand. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 105 The icy cliff, from whence masses...were continually breaking. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxv. 335 Huge icy stalactites seventy and a hundred feet long.

3. Resembling ice; having the nature or properties of ice; extremely cold, frosty; slippery.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physik* v. xvi. 306 Sprinkle the pavements...dayly with water that is altogether ycie, and cold. 1598 FLORIO, *Sdrasciolo*, slipperie, i. e. gliding, isie. 1640 C. HARVEY *Journey* 26 We scramble to get up the banks Of icy honour. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Butter of Antimony*,...which some call Icy Oil of Antimony is a great Caustick, being us'd to eat proud Flesh. 1752 BEAUKLEY *Alciph.* II. § 26 What creates a love for icy liquors? 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 137 'Th' icy touch Of unprolific winter. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 195/1 An icy current was blowing about their feet.

b. *fig.* Of demeanour, character, speech, etc.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. i. 177 If he be leaden, ycle, cold, unwilling, Be thou so too. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 168 An icy grandeur, erected by yourselves. 1713 CRESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 351 The sixty Winters, that have .. turn'd swift eager Love to icy Reasons. 188a MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 23 'He came—and he is dead', answered Christabel, in icy tones.

4. Comb., as *icy-blue*, *-cold*; *icy-pearled* (having pearls or sparkling drops of ice), *icy-wheeled*.

c 1605 MILTON *Death of Fair Infant* iii, Mounting up in icy-pearled car. 1652-7 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* 342 That Island which in times of old The Greeks did call Hibernia, ycle-cold. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster* F. i. 12 John Frost Drove thro' mid air his chariot, icy-wheel'd. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 238 Clear, cold, and icy-blue like a sea-eagle's eye.

Id (id). *Biol.* [Formed in German (1891) by Weismann; see first quot.] In Weismann's theory of heredity: A unit of germ-plasm or idioplasm.

1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* i. i. 62 We are led to the assumption of groups .. composed of determinants, which in their turn are made up of biophors. These are the units which I formulated .. long ago, and to which the name of *ancestral germ-plasms* was then given. I shall now speak of them as 'ids', a term which recalls the 'idioplasm' of Nägeli. 1893 M. HARTOG in *Contemp. Rev.* July 57 Each of the reproductive cells of an organism is supposed to contain in its nucleus a number of 'ids', and each id represents the personality of an ancestral member of the species or of an antecedent species. 1895 VINES *Text-bk. Bot.* 782 When .. in hybridisation all the parental ids exert their full influence the offspring is precisely intermediate in character.

-id, suffix¹, repr. F. *-ide*, L. *-id-us*, used to form adjectives, chiefly from verbs with *e*-stems, as *acidus* acid, f. *ac-re* to be sour, *aridus* arid, *fervidus* fervid, *frigidus* frigid, *liquidus* liquid, *placidus* placid, *splendidus* splendid, *stupidus* stupid, etc.; but also from a few verbs with *i*- or consonant stems, as *fluidus* fluid, f. *fluere* to flow, *vividus* vivid, f. *vivere* to live; and occas. from substantives, as *fumidus* fumid, f. *fumus* smoke, *morbidus* morbid, f. *morbos* disease, *solidus* solid, f. *solum* ground, etc. The earlier Eng. words in *-id* came through Fr.; on the analogy of these, others have been taken from Latin direct; the suffix is not a living formative in Eng.

-id, suffix², corresp. to F. *-ide*, in sbs. derived from Latin sbs. in *-is*, *-id-ae*, adopted from Greek sbs. in *-is*, *-id-a*. Such are *carotid* (ad. Gr. pl. *karotid-es*), *chrysalid*, *hydatid*, *parotid*, *pyramid* (cf. F. *pyramide*). This formative occurs in certain botanical terms, as *amaryllid*, *epacrid*, *orchid*: etymologically these should denote the plants *amaryllis*, *epacris*, and *orchis* respectively, but they are actually used to denote a member of the order of which these are the typical genera (*Amaryllid-ae*, *Epacrid-aceae*, *Orchid-aceae*).

-id, suffix³, in zoological appellatives, sb. and adj.: (a) formed from Latin names of Families in *-id-ae*, pl. of *-id-ae*, repr. Gr. *-id-ēs*, patronymic suffix = 'son of': as *Araneid*, a member of the Family *Araneidae*. (b) formed from Latin names of Classes, etc., in *-id-ae*, taken as neut. pl. of *-id-ēs* = Gr. *-id-ēs*: as *Arachnid*, a member of the Class *Arachnida*. Some of the terms have come through Fr. forms in *-ide*. See **-IDAN**.

-id, suffix⁴, an early spelling of the chemical suffix **-IDE**, still retained by some, esp. in U.S.

Idæa, obs. (erron.) form of **IDEA**.

I-dæled, **i-deled**, ME. pa. pple. of **DEAL** v.

I-dampned, ME. pa. pple. of **DAMN** v.

-idan, in zoological appellatives, sb. and adj., formed on **-ID3** with suffix **-AN**, meaning 'of or pertaining to', or 'a member of' the group designated by the suffix *-ida* or *-ide*; as *arachnidan* (f. *Arachnida*) = *arachnid*; *ichneumonidan* (f. *Ichneumonidae*) = *ichneumonid*.

Idant (ai'dant). *Biol.* [Arbitrarily f. **ID**.] One of the chromatin bodies in the nucleus of a reproductive or other cell, regarded as consisting of 'ids' (see **ID**).

1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* i. i. 67 Those rod-like, loop-like, or granular masses of chromatin in the nucleus .. considered equivalent .. to series or aggregations of ids, I have .. proposed to call *idants*. *Ibid.* iii. Intro. 233 The germ-plasm in both nuclei .. becomes contracted, so as to give rise to nuclear rods or idants .. the number of these idants is the same in both of the conjugating cells. 1895 MIVART in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 634.

Iddyr, obs. form of **UDDER**.

Idē (aid). [ad. mod.L. *idus*, ad. Sw. *id* (also *idmört*).] A cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus idus* or *Idus melanotus*), inhabiting the fresh waters of northern Europe.

1839 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) I. 396 A fine large specimen of the *Idē* .. in the Gota Elf. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIII. 451 The *Idē* (*Leuciscus idus*, Cuvier), a species which is found in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia. 1844-6 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat. Vertebr.* viii. 192 The long olfactory nerve in the *Idē*, or the Roach. 1884 *Century Mag.* Apr. 9041 The gold-ide or golden-ide [is] a fish bred for both ornament and the table.

Idē²: see **IDES**.

-ide, *Chem.*, a suffix used to form names of simple compounds of an element with another element or a radical. It is added to the stem or an abbreviated form of the name, and was first used in *ox-ide* (F. *oxyde*, Lavoisier) from *oxygen*, whence it was extended to other elements, sometimes displacing other derivatives in *-et*, *-uret*, previously used. Thus *chloride of nitrogen* or (more tersely) *nitrogen chloride*; *hydrogen arsenide* (*arseniuret*).

In systematic terminology, a compound of oxygen with any other element is called an *oxide*; in other binary compounds *-ide* is combined with the (contracted) name of the more electro-negative of the two elements: thus *fluorine*, *chlorine*, *bromine*, *iodine* form with each other in order, and with any other element or radical except oxygen, *fluorides*, *chlorides*, *bromides*, *iodides*; sulphur, selenium, tellurium form with elements other than these, *sulphides*, *selenides*, *tellurides*; and so on. Examples are bromine chloride, sulphur bromide, carbon sulphide; hydrogen selenide, telluride, phosphide, arsenide, cyanide; boron carbide, boron hydride, silicon hydride, ethyl hydride; copper arsenide, carbide, nitride, hydrides of metals and organic radicals. The suffix is also used in *AMIDE*, *ANHYDRIDE*, *CYANIDE*, *ANILIDE*, and other derivatives from names of compound radicals. *Mono*-, *di*-, *tri*-, *tetra*-, *penta*-, etc. are prefixed, to indicate the number of combining equivalents, as in sulphur monochloride S_2Cl_2 (= SCl_2), sulphur dichloride SCl_2 , and so on.

1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 121.

Idea (aidfā), sb. Also 6-7 *erron. idæa*. Pl. *idæas*; formerly sometimes *idææ*. See also the earlier **IDEE**. [a. late L. *idea* (in Platonic sense), a. Gr. *idéa* look, semblance, form, configuration, species, kind, class, sort, nature, (in Platonic philosophy) a general or ideal form, type, model, f. root *idé*, *idéiv*, to see: the word being thus analogous in derivation and original sense to L. *species* from *spec-ere* to see, behold. So It., Sp., Pg. *idea*; F. *idée*.

The original development of the word took place in Greek; and it was in the developed Platonic sense that the word was first adopted in the modern langs. (see branch I). Other applications of the word, however, became common by the end of the 16th c.: see the senses under II and III.]

I. General or ideal form as distinguished from its realization in individuals; archetype, pattern, plan, standard.

1. In Platonic philosophy: A supposed eternally existing pattern or archetype of any class of things, of which the individual things in that class are imperfect copies, and from which they derive their existence.

1430-1520 [see **IDEE**]. 1563 T. GALE *Institutes of Chirurgery*. 11 As one myght thynke ryght happye, though he neuer dyd attayne to Aristoteles summum bonum, or Plato his *Idæa*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 813 *Idea* is a bodilesse substance, which of it selfe hath no subsistence, but giveth figure and forme unto shapellesse matters, and becometh the very cause that bringeth them into shew and evidence. Socrates and Plato suppose, that these *Ideæ* bee substances separate and distinct from Matter, howbeit, subsisting in the thoughts and imaginations of God—that is to say, of Minde and Understanding. 1654 GAULE *Magastrum*. * 13, Chymical figures, Platonicall *Ideæ*, Cabballistical fancies. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 184/2 They define *Idea* an Eternal Exemplar of things which are according to Nature. For *Ideæ* are the Eternal Notions of God, perfect in themselves. 1865 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* vi. xviii. 176 Plato .. had merely succeeded in carrying our cognitions up into certain subordinate unities, certain inferior universals, called by him *idæas*. 1882 W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Definition* vi. 145 With Plato, the *Idea* is ontological or metaphysical. It is both an objective intelligible existence ('uncreated and imperishable') and a pattern, model, archetype or *παράδειγμα*.

2. The conception of anything in its highest perfection or supreme development; a standard of perfection; an ideal. (Cf. I.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad. Ep. Ded.* A iij, Rather an *Idea* of good life, than such a platforme as may be drawn from contemplation into action. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 61 Xenophon in his *Ciropeia* .. hauling .. vnder the person of Cirus, framed an *Idea* or perfect patterne of an excellent Prince. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Not Fair* i, I thought you once as fair, As women in th' *Ideæ* are. 166a SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 28 How widely we are fallen from the pure Exemplar and *Idea* of our Nature. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 3 Thou [Lucifer] shalt be an *Idea* to all souls .. whence to mark despair, And measure out the distances from good.

† b. A person or thing regarded as perfect in its kind; the ideal realized in an individual. *Obs.*

1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* ii. (1611) 100 Was euer any so unfortunate, The right *Idea* of a cursed man? 1602 CAMPION *Bk. Airs* Wks. (Bullen) 27 It is th' *Idea* of her sex Envy of whom doth world perplex. 1607 JACKSON *Cred* xii. x. § 2 Christ .. was the *Idea* of legal Nazaries. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 65 The most excellent Senate (the very *Idea* of politick Christian prudence).

3. The conception of a standard or principle to be realized or aimed at; a conception of what is desirable or ought to be; a governing conception or principle; the plan or design according to which something is created or constructed.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 26 The skill of the Artificer standeth in that *Idea* or fore-conceite of the work. 160a WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. lii, Scrippotes *Idea* crouched in our Love to God and men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 557 To behold this new created World .. how good, how faire,

Answering his great *Idea*. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. 11 If Chaucer by the best *idea* wrought. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.*, *Coleridge* (1859) I. 438 His mode .. is to investigate what he terms the *Idea* of it, or what in common parlance would be called the principle involved in it. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. i. 182 The ground-plan of the Universe—the *idea* according to which it is. 1898 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frs.* II. 7 The statue has been restored, and .. because the *idea* is perfect and indestructible, all these injuries do not .. impair the effect.

4. In weakened sense: A conception or notion of something to be done or carried out; an intention, plan of action.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 245 You had alwaies in your owne judgement the certaine *Idea* thereof, as a thing that you resolved to doe. 1644 MILTON *Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98/2 That voluntary *Idea*, which hath long in silence presented itself to me, of a better education .. than hath been yet in practice. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 231 The *idea* of short parliaments is .. plausible enough; so is the *idea* of an election by ballot. 1798 ROOT *Amer. Rep.* I. 44 If this performance meets with approbation .. the author has it in *idea* to publish a second volume. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* i. 12 We hear of women who are suddenly seized by an *idea*, as if it were a colic.

† 5. A pattern, type; the original of which something else is a copy; a preliminary sketch or draft; something in an undeveloped state. *Obs.*

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. Intro. 1 Some rude *Idea* or first lines thereof were drawn many years past in mine Academic Studies. 1677 *Ibid.* iii. 127 Those Pagan, Jewish, and Gnostic Antichrists .. as forerunners and *ideas* of the great Roman Antichrist. 1679-83 LARSEN *Voy. Italy* 123 This was the first Cupola in Europe, and therefore the more admirable for having no *Idea* after which it was framed. 169a RAY *Dissol. World* iv. (1735) 57 Those *Ideas* or Embryos may be .. marred or deformed in the womb.

6. *Mus.* A musical theme, phrase, or figure, as conceived or sketched before being worked up in a composition.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 165 [Beethoven's] sketch-books of that time are crammed with *ideas*.

II. Figure, form, image.

† 7. A figure, representation, likeness, image, symbol, 'picture' (of something). *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxii, I have .. noted daunsinge to be of an excellent utilitie, comprehendinge in it wonderful figures, or, as the grekes do calle them, *Idæas*, of vertues and noble qualities. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 13, I did inferre your Lineaments, Being the right *Idea* of my Father, Both in your forme, and Noblesse of Minde. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* ii. iii, Hold up your head, do; and let the *Idea* of what you are, bee portray'd i' your face. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 Where a top or high Mount is conspicuously set the *Idæa* of a horrible Caco-demon. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* Pref. (1651) viij, The *Idea* of a plant [may be made] to appear in a glasse, as if the very plant it selfe were there. 1707 CURRIE *in Husb. & Gard.* 325 When a Body is .. reduc'd into Ashes, we find again in the Salts, extracted from its Ashes, the *Idea*, the Image, and the Phantom of the same Body. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 211 A ship's crew quarreling in a storm .. is but a faint *idea* of this fatal infatuation.

† b. Form, figure (as a quality or attribute); configuration, shape; aspect; nature or character.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. i. ii. (1636) 279 The chiefe *Idea* or shape of Gods mind, which hath neither beginning nor ending, and therefore is compared to a Circle. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. v. (1712) 54 Other solid Figures, which though they be not Regular, properly so called, yet have a settled *Idea* and Nature, as a Cone, Sphere, or Cylinder. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iii. 26 To demonstrate the vanitie of Philosophie from its own essential *Idea* or Nature. 1737 [S. BERRINGTON] *G. di Luca's Mem.* 198 To return to the *Idea* of their Government, each Father of a Family governs all his Descendants.

† c. A 'figure' of speech or rhetoric; a form or way of speaking. *Obs.*

164a MILTON *Apol. Smect.* i, Whether a vehement vein throwing out indignation or scorn upon an object that merits it, were among the aptest *ideas* of speech to be allowed.

III. Mental image, conception, notion.

8. An image existing or formed in the mind.

† a. The mental image or picture of something previously seen or known, and recalled by the memory. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 41 Me thinks the *Idea* of her person represents it selfe an object to my fantasie. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xiv, Within my hart .. The fayre *Idea* of your celestiall hew .. remains immortally. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 226 Th' *Idea* of her life shal sweetly creepe Into his study of imagination. 166a J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 220 After he had earnestly view'd the Boy, and by that means Imprinted an *Idea* of him in his imagination. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. xi, Though I despaired of possessing you .. I doted still on your charming *idea*. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* i. 19 Oh, Madam, I can never be alone; your sweet *idea* [printed *idea*] will be my constant companion.

b. More generally: A picture or notion of anything conceived by the mind; a conception.

161a BRINSLEY *Lyd. Lit.* vii. (1627) 84 To have an *Idea* or general notion of all in their heads. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Idea*, the forme or figure of any thing conceived in the minde. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxxi. 190 To say we conceive, and imagine, or have an *Idea* of him [etc.]. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xi. (1701) 448/2 *Ideæ*'s are notions of the Mind, and subsist in our Mind .. as Similitudes and Images of Beings. 166a J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelstol's Trav.* 284 Of this place I had heard so much .. that I had framed to my selfe a certain *Idea* of its greatness. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* i. 83 Then gay *Ideas* crowd the vacant brain, While Peers, and Dukes, and all their sweeping train .. appear. 1799 SWITZER

Hydrant. & Hydraul. 176 We acquire... an Idea of Solidity by the Touch. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii. What space does the idea of a pyramid occupy more than the idea of a grain of corn? 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xv. 242 This is the completest idea of love, the only complete idea we can have.

c. A conception to which no reality corresponds; something merely imagined or fancied.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* iv. ii. 69 A foolish extravagant spirit, full of forms, figures, shapes, objects, Ideas, apprehensions. 1633 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 651 Is it possible that I Who scarce heard of Poesie Should a meare Idea raise To as true a pitch of praise As the learned Poets could? 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 156 Which make... Predestination a mere Idea. 1700 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 199 Not so destitute of... understanding, as to take the Substance of Father, or Son, to be an abstract Idea. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* i. 32 To the Jews, Jehovah was not a mere idea or a system of attributes.

d. In idea (= *F. en idée*), in conception or imagination; in mind, in thought: opposed to *in reality*.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* ii. i. 2 Albeit... I were such an arrant Asse and Coxcombe, as you forsooth in your Idea would forme mee to be. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady Induct.* The author... hath phant'sied to himselfe, in Idea, this Magneticke Mistris. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 16 Men talk... of things in idea... a line in idea, a circle in idea. 1807 BYRON *Child. Recoll.* 45 Bright in idea gleams thy lofty spire. 1830 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) i. ix. 347 How many vignettes did I make in my idea for my intended letter?

e. More widely: Any product of mental apprehension or activity, existing in the mind as an object of knowledge or thought; an item of knowledge or belief; a thought, conception, notion; a way of thinking.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) III. xxvi. 38 One shall hardly find ten in ten thousand that have exactly... the same tone of voice... or ideas of mind. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* i. 104 Either Congenite, or very easily and very early Acquir'd Notions and Ideas. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 555 Ideas came into her mind So fast, his lessons lag'd behind. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 1152 Delightful task! to rear the tender thought, To teach the young idea how to shoot. 1795 REID *Intell. Powers* i. i. (1803) 36 In popular language idea signifies the same thing as conception, apprehension, notion. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet* II. iv. 60 People who have no ideas of their own are glad to hear what any one else has to say. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 245 The marvellous way in which Western ideas are making progress in the minds of the natives.

b. A notion or thought more or less imperfect, indefinite, or fanciful; a vague belief, opinion, or estimate; a supposition, impression, fancy.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 338 To give them an ill Idea of all those they... call Hereticks. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 58 The vast Ideas they had of their own Nation, valuing themselves above all other People. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 44 The very idea of the fabrication of a new government is enough to fill us with disgust and horror. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 'You believe, don't you, that Topsy could become an angel... if she were a Christian?' 'Topsy! what a ridiculous ideal!' 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xi. So like Matthew! The idea! 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxx. (1878) 523, I had no idea you would be flooded.

IV. Modern philosophical developments.

10. [from 8 and 9.] With Descartes and Locke: Whatever is in the mind and directly present to cognitive consciousness; that which one thinks, feels, or fancies; the immediate object of thought or mental perception.

With Hume and his followers: An impression of sensation, either as original or as reproduced and elaborated by association. With Reid, Dugald Stewart, and the Scottish school: The immediate and direct mental product of knowing, as distinguished from the object of knowledge, and from the action or process of knowing.

1666 PHIL. *Trans.* i. 325 The Arguments devised against Atheists by Des Cartes, and drawn from the Idea's of our Mind. 1696 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. i. I must here in the Entrance beg Pardon... for the frequent use of the Word Idea... It being that Term, which, I think, serves best to stand for whatsoever is the Object of the Understanding when a Man thinks, I have used it to express... whatever it is, which the Mind can be employ'd about in thinking. *Ibid.* ii. viii. § 8 Whatsoever the Mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate Object of Perception, Thought, or Understanding, that I call Idea. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 45 When I speak of tangible ideas, I take the word idea for any the immediate object of sense, or understanding. 1720 — *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* i. § 2 The existence of an idea consists in being perceived. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iii. § 1 There has been a great controversy about the origin of ideas, viz. Whether any of our ideas are innate or no, that is, born with us, and naturally belonging to our minds. Mr. Locke utterly denies it; others as positively affirm it. *Ibid.* § 2 A simple Idea is one uniform Idea which cannot be divided or distinguished by the Mind of Man into two or more Ideas; such are a Multitude of our Sensations, as the Idea of Sweet, Bitter, Cold, Heat, White, Red, Blue, Hard, Soft. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* i. i. (1874) i. 312 By ideas I mean the faint images of these [impressions] in thinking and reasoning. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 478 This indistinct secondary perception of an object, is termed an idea. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. iii. § 107 The leading doctrine of Locke, as is well known, is the derivation of all our ideas from sensation and from reflection. 1843 MILL *Logic* iv. ii. § i, The metaphysical inquiry into the nature and composition of what have been called Abstract Ideas. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* i. 33 Idea has been indifferently employed by modern philosophers to denote the object of thought, of imagination, and even (under the representative hypothesis) of perception.

11. [from i.] a. In the Kantian and transcendental schools: A conception of reason that transcends all experience; one of the *noumena* or ultimate principles apprehended by reason, as opposed to the conceptions of the understanding, which are confined to experience. b. In Hegelianism: The absolute truth of which all phenomenal existence is the expression; *the Idea*, the Absolute.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 99/1 Hegel distinguishes three species of thought... 1. The thought... 2. The notion... 3. The idea, or thought in its totality and fully determined. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 138 This conception is what Kant would call an *Idea*—nothing precisely conformable to it, in its full extent, can ever exist in reality. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* Proleg. xxii. 174 This organism of thought, as the living reality or gist of the external world and the world within us, is termed the Idea. The Idea is the 'reality' and the 'ideality' of the world or totality, considered as a process beyond time. *Ibid.* xxiii. 181 *Idee* (idea) is the thorough adequacy of thought to itself, the solution of the contradictions which attach to thought, and hence, in the last resort, the coincidence or equilibrium of subjective notion and objectivity, which are the ultimate expression of that fundamental antithesis in thought. *Ibid.* § 213. 304 The Idea is truth in itself and for itself,—the absolute unity of the notion and objectivity.

V. 12. attrib. and Comb.

1796 COLERIDGE in J. Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) I. 171 No poor fellow's idea-pot ever bubbled up so vehemently with fears, doubts, and difficulties. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 2/3 In most art matters we are quite eighteen years behind our idea-intoxicated neighbours. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 6/1 Mr. H... detests 'idea' politics and Republican 'sentiments' of every kind.

Idea (aidrā), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] + *a. trans.* To give a particular form or character to (cf. prec. 7 b). b. *intr.* To form ideas or notions.

1649 J. ECCLESTON tr. *Behmen's Ep.* 84 Hee doth Idea, forme, and shape, in the same Being the wonders of the expressed Word. *Ibid.*, The humane Science... doth Idea, and shape it selfe both in good and evill, and maketh it selfe Essentiall therein. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 133 According to him [Cousin], man should not be defined a reasoning, but an ideating creature.

Idea'd, idead (aidrād), *a.* [f. IDEA sb. + -ED.] Having an idea or ideas, *esp.* (in comb.) of a specified kind; expressing an idea, significant (quot. 1826).

1733 [see UNIDEA'D]. 1806 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 106 Such a flood of idea'd words, that you... have been unable to slip in one of your long-treasured truisms. 1852 READE *Peg Woff.* (1856) 204 Everybody could hear what anyone said; an excellent arrangement where ideas guests only are admitted. 1868 HELPS *Realms* xiv. (1876) 387 Women are so persevering, and so one idea'd.

Ideagenous (aidiædʒəns), *a.* [irreg. f. IDEA + -GENOUS.] (The etymological form would be *ideogenous*.) Producing or giving rise to an idea. 1881 HUXLEY *Sc. & Cult.* ix. 235 Each sensory impression leaves behind a record in the structure of the brain—an 'ideagenous' molecule, so to speak.

Ideograph, etc., *erron.* ff. IDEOGRAPH, etc.

Ideal (aidrāl), *a. and sb.* [a. *F. idéal* (16-17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late *L. idealis*, f. *idea* IDEA. Cf. It. *ideale*, Sp. *ideal*.]

A. adj. 1. Existing as an idea or archetype; relating to or consisting of ideas (in the Platonic sense): see IDEA sb. 1.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* l. ii. x. His Ideall, And Centrall presence is in every Atom-ball. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 153 The Natural existence of things is founded upon their Ideal existence; if things had not first existed in Idea, they could never have existed in Nature. 1701 — *Ideal World* i. i. 8 By the Ideal state of things I mean that state of them which is necessary, permanent and immutable, not only antecedent and preëxisting to this, but also exemplary and representative of it... according to which it was made. 1806 DR. ANGLY *Philos. Belief* 88 Moulded on a mental plan... so clear, that every bone... and even in some cases the absence of a bone, can be referred with certainty to one ideal plan.

2. Conceived or regarded as perfect or supremely excellent in its kind; answering to one's highest conception. Cf. IDEA sb. 2, 3.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Ideall*, proper. 1666 JACKSON *Creed* viii. iii. § 2 The Almighty Lord... the very law or Ideal rule of all righteousness. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 177 The practice of morality... will never arrive at ideal perfection. 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 10 Ideal beauty is the generalization of consummate knowledge, the concentration of perfect truth. 1861 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* II. v. 298 The sea-coast in the winter is to me an ideal enjoyment, by which I mean, completely the thing I like. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 1. 115 Sir Galahad, the type of ideal knighthood.

3. Of, pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of an idea, mental image, or conception.

1611 CORC., *Ideal*, ideall; imaginative, conceived in th' imagination; only in fancie. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 232 All things Related to her... Refreshing him with an Ideal, in the Absence of an Immediate Presence of her. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii. An ideal form is no less real than material bulk; yet an ideal form has no extension. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 303 Starting from the so called nature of things, his first steps were ideal and from them he sought to advance to the actual.

b. Representing or embodying an idea or conception.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. III. i. xiii. § 2 Any work of art which represents, not a material object, but the mental conception of a material object, is, in the primary

sense of the word, ideal. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 112 The crucifix... is an ideal, not a realistic representation.

4. Existing only in idea; confined to thought or imagination; imaginary: opp. to *real* or *actual*. Hence sometimes, Not real or practical; based on an idea or fancy; fancied, visionary.

1611 [see 3]. a 1637 STIRLING *Jonathan* xxv, Fed their fancies with Ideall shewes. 1757 HOME *Douglas* i. A river here, there an ideal line, By fancy drawn, divides the sister kingdoms. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F. I.* x. 272 They despised the ideal terrors of a foreign superstition. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 168 These assertions are not ideal, but are founded on facts and experiments. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 492 Colour, time, space, may be said to have only an ideal reality. 1808 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. ii. § 43 (1875) 144 Ideal sights and sounds are in the insane... classed with real sights and sounds. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 109 The facts are physical; their harmony is ideal. *Ibid.* 111 It is ideal, capable of existence only in thought; at all events inconceivable by us in any other way.

5. *Philos.* Regarding or treating ideas as the only real entities; of the nature of or pertaining to idealism; idealistic.

1764 REID *Inquiry* i. § 7. 103 Des Cartes' system of the human understanding, which I shall beg leave to call the *ideal system*. 1792-1814 D. STEWART *Philos. Hum. Mind* (1843) 317 As Clarke... regarded the principles of the ideal theory as incontrovertible, it was perfectly impossible for him, with all his acuteness, to detect the flaw to which Berkeley's paradox owed its plausibility. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 160 The frivolous make themselves merry with the ideal theory... as if it affected the stability of nature.

6. *Math.* Applied to a number or quantity which has no actual existence, but is assumed for some purpose in a system of complex numbers.

1860 H. J. S. SMITH in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 132 (Theory of Numbers) The assertion that a given complex number contains an ideal factor, is only a convenient mode of expressing a certain set of congruential conditions which are satisfied by the coefficients of the complex number. *Ibid.* 133 Every ideal number is a divisor of an actual number. 1875 B. PEIRCE in *Amer. J. Math.* (1881) IV. 216 The A, B, and C... may represent not merely the actual, but also the ideal, the impossible as well as the possible.

7. *Comb.* as ideal-real *a.*, combining the ideal and the real; ideal-realism, a form of philosophy which combines the principles of idealism and realism.

1886 *New Princeton Rev.* Jan. 22 (Cent.) The half-and-half systems, the ideal-real as they are called, held by so many in the present day in Germany, are in the position of a professedly neutral person between two hostile armies, exposed to the fire of both.

B. sb.

1. A conception of something, or a thing conceived, in its highest perfection, or as an object to be realized or aimed at; a perfect type; a standard of perfection or excellence.

1643 COCKERAM, *Ideall*, a proper man.] 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 481 The... dissertation... on the Ideals of the Greek artists. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 125 The ideal to which... we should endeavour to approximate. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1886) I. i. Whether or no there be any perfect ideal of historical composition, the one best form of writing history for all ages and countries. 1849 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 42/2 Advancing towards the Chinese ideal of making all people alike. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xvii. (1870) 266 The notion of an ideal, of something which for whatever reason, ought to be, as distinguished from what is.

b. An actual thing or person regarded as realizing such a conception, and so as being perfect in its kind; a standard proposed for imitation.

a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 10 He seems to have made Donne his ideal. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xiii. 310 His grandson speaks of him [Confucius] as the ideal of a sage. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 6 According to another authority God is the perfect ideal of which Nature is the imperfect realisation.

2. Something existing only as a mental conception; an imaginary thing.

1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* ix. 199 A rigid solid is one which, when a stress is applied to it, experiences no deformation... This is an ideal; no substance is absolutely rigid.

¶ See also BEAU IDEAL.

Idealeless (aidrālēs), *a.* [f. IDEA sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of ideas; conveying no idea, meaningless.

1818 *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 409 A few passages of good writing... interlarded with idealeless nonsense. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* ii. v. (1879) 383 That stupid, idealeless brother. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 800 The style of architecture... is beyond words monotonous, idealeless, soulless.

Idealism (aidrālizm), [ad. *F. idéalisme* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.) or Ger. *idealismus*, f. IDEA.]

1. *Philos.* Any system of thought or philosophy in which the object of external perception is held to consist, either in itself, or as perceived, of ideas (in various senses of the word: see IDEA sb.).

Subjective Idealism is the opinion that the object of external perception consists, whether in itself or as known to us, in ideas of the perceiving mind; *Critical* or *Transcendental Idealism*, the opinion (of Kant) that it, together with the whole contents of our experience, consists, as known to us, but not necessarily in itself, of such ideas; *Objective Idealism*, the opinion (of Schelling) that while, as known to us, it consists of such ideas, it consists also, as it is in itself, of ideas identical with these; *Absolute Idealism*, (a) the opinion (of Hegel) that it consists, not only as known to us,

but in itself, of ideas, not however ours, but those of the universal mind; (b) also applied more generally to other forms of idealism which do not suppose an independent reality underlying our ideas of external objects.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 576 He [Parmenides] thus prepared arguments for scepticism, and made the first approaches towards idealism. 1803 — in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 487 The system of Berkeley... is espoused under the name Idealism by writers of reputation in Germany. 1839 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 196 A doctrine of Absolute Idealism was, without communication, contemporaneously promulgated by Berkeley and Collier. 1855 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Critique of Pure Reason* 166 note, Formal or critical idealism—the theory of Kant—which denies us a knowledge of things in themselves and maintains that we can know only phenomena. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 270 Absolute Idealism means... that thought is the all. 1863 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 176 Shaftesbury retains a certain place as one of the few disciples of idealism who resisted the influence of Locke. 1878 MAHAFFY tr. *Kant's Prolegomena* 61 My having given this my theory the name of transcendental idealism, can authorise no one to confound it with the empirical idealism of Descartes. *Ibid.* 62, I now retract it [the word 'transcendental'] and desire this idealism of mine to be called critical. 1877 J. H. STIRLING *Annot. Schwegler's Handbk. Hist. Philos.* 120 The idealism of Fichte... that reduced all to... the ego... was... the subjective idealism. Then Schelling, who gave to the object an equal basis beside the subject, but still under an idealistic point of view, is said to have given rise to the objective idealism; while Hegel... because he subordinated all to thought alone, is styled the founder of the absolute idealism. 1886 CLIFFORD *Lect. & Ess., Nature of Things-in-Themselves* 276 It may very well be that I myself am the only existence, but it is simply ridiculous to suppose that anybody else is. The position of absolute idealism may, therefore, be left out of count. 1887 FLEMING & CALDERWOOD *Vocab. Philos.* 196 Subjective Idealism is the term applicable to the theories of Berkeley and Fichte. 1888 COURNEY *Mill* 137 Idealism... resolves all our notions of the external world into the subjective affections of the thinking self.

2. The practice of idealizing or tendency to idealize; the habit of representing things in an ideal form, or as they might be; imaginative treatment of a subject in art or literature; ideal style or character: opp. to *realism*. Also, aspiration after or pursuit of an ideal.

1809 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 190 A transmutation of the objects of the devout affections into objects of imaginative delectation... had tinged, more or less, with idealism, the religious sentiment of all but a few. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 350 The perfected idealism which reigns in his [Titian's] greatest works. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* iii. 87 The project of social idealism which... filled and determined his life in its middle period. 1890 HALL CAINE in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 479, I take realism to mean the doctrine of the importance of the real facts of life, and idealism the doctrine of the superiority of ideal existence over the facts of life.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this practice; an act or product of idealizing; an ideal representation. 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* i. in *Ess. & Lett.* (1840) I. 20 The highest idealisms of passion and power. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 316 [The Polyphemus] the most wonderful... of Turner's idealisms. 1864 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. 136 Three-fourths of the demands existing in the world are romantic; founded on visions, idealisms, hopes, and affections.

Idealist (aidfālist). [f. IDEAL + -IST; cf. F. *idéaliste* (18th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. *Philos.* One who holds a doctrine of idealism: see prec. 1. In first quot. One who holds the Platonic doctrine of ideas.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. iii. 182, I look upon St. Austin to be as great an Idealist as any in the world, and considering his authority, the greatest patron of the Ideal philosophy. 1737 W. LAW *On the Sacrament* 42 The Letter of Scripture... that makes speculative Christians, Idealists, Critics, and Grammarians fall into Infidelity. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XV. 321 Nothing would remain tenable... but the system of the idealists. 1820 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. i. 56 Whereas Berkeley was sincerely and bona fide an idealist, Hume's leading object, in his metaphysical writings, plainly was to inculcate a universal scepticism. 1842 EMERSON *Addr., Transcendent.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 279 As thinkers, mankind have ever divided into two sects, Materialists and Idealists; the first class founding on experience, the second on consciousness. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vii. xix. 500 Berkeley was not an Idealist: he never succeeded in expelling the consciousness of an external reality.

2. One who idealizes; an artist or writer who treats a subject imaginatively. Opposed to *realist*.

1805 MACKINTOSH in *Life* (1836) I. v. 232, I called Milton an idealist. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 284 Owen was the great dogmatist of the Puritan theological movement, Howe was its contemplative idealist. 1896 *Times* 27 Jan. 9 Once or twice this idealist, this formalist as his critics called him [Ld. Leighton], produced a portrait... which showed that he could turn at pleasure to realism.

3. One who conceives, or follows after ideals. Sometimes *depreciatively*, One who cherishes visionary or unpractical notions.

1809 LYTTON *Disowned* (ed. 2) II. iii. 37 Findlater, you are a sceptic and an idealist. 1821 DIXON *W. Penn.* vi. (1872) 54 The politics of Fox had... their attraction for this idealist. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 59 He was no mere idealist or recluse to undervalue or despise the real grandeur of the world.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = next.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 421 Philosophers of the idealist school. 1884 in *Littell's Living Age* 16 Feb. 427 In a tender idealist exaltation. 1885 *Athenaeum* 9 May 593/3 The various stages which the idealist problem has taken in modern philosophy.

Idealistic (aidfālistik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

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Pertaining to or characteristic of an idealist; belonging to or having the character of idealism (in various senses: see these words).

1829 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Novalis* (1872) II. 207 As a Poet, Novalis is no less Idealistic than as a Philosopher. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* iv. 71 The idealistic individualism of Leibnitz. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 31 The best of all practical work is that produced in an idealistic spirit.

Hence **Idealistic** *a. rare* = prec.; **Idealistic** *adv.*, in an idealistic manner.

1884 'VERN. LEE' *Euphorion* II. 9 The old idealistic decorations. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 56 Independence, idealistically considered, is elysian, but when the sublime theory is brought into practice amongst a rude people... with nothing but agricultural labour to fall back upon, their position undergoes a devastating change.

Ideality (aidfāiliti). [f. IDEAL + -ITY; cf. F. *idéalité* (Littre).]

1. The faculty of forming 'ideas' or archetypes: see IDEAL *sb.* 1, IDEAL *a.* 1, Obs.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. Pref. 11 The Divine Ideality or that intelligible reason in the wisdom of God whereby things were made. 1704 *Ibid.* II. 282 When they [creatures]... had no existence but in the bosom of his own ideality.

2. The faculty or capacity of conceiving ideals; the imaginative faculty. (Introduced as a term of *Phrenology*.)

1828 G. COMBE *Constit. Man.* ii. § 4 Ideality delights in perfection from the pure pleasure of contemplating it. 1838 SID. SMITH *Princ. Phrenol.* vii. 167 Gall denominated this the Poetical faculty; and Spurzheim changed it to its present name Ideality. 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xiii. (1870) 199 Moral imperativeness as based upon ideality or belief in higher fact. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiv. 359 Poetry or ideality, and untruth are... very different things.

3. The quality of being ideal.

a. The quality of expressing some idea.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 218 That crux of painful antiquaries, the origin and ideality of the far-famed Round Towers.

b. Ideal or imaginative character, esp. of a work of art: see IDEAL *a.* 2, 3 b.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 86 The ideality and the poetry of their religion. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 315 No invention of the most ludicrously-florid fancy can surpass in incongruous ideality the real, and substantial, and solidly-stupid old watchman.

c. Ideal or non-real nature; existence in idea only (opp. to *reality*): see IDEAL *a.* 4.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v. 88 The ideality of time and space.

4. with *pl.* Something ideal or imaginary; an idealized conception.

1844 R. P. WARD *Chatsworth* I. 39 [They] commenced their married life with amiable idealities about 'love in a cottage'. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. ii. 1. 221 Cicero... is not a mere ideality, he is a man and a brother. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (1886) 108 Those vague idealities which as... took their place in later speculations.

b. = IDEAL *B.* 1.

1860 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 430 The intellectual qualities which constituted his ideality of the partner of his life.

Idealization (aidfālizēshən). [f. IDEALIZE + -ATION; cf. F. *idéalisation* (Littre).] The action of idealizing or fact of being idealized.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 466 Is this irony?... Or poetical idealization? 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* I. 54 The devotion gave grandeur and idealisation to the sorrow. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 58 Our overpraise and idealization of famous masters. 1883 FAIRBAIRN *City of God* III. i. (1886) 233 They were not finely susceptible sons of genius and culture, imaginative men, capable of acts of splendid idealization.

b. A particular or concrete instance of this; an idealized representation.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 702 This bust... is a frank idealization. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* Pref. 13 Poets and artists teach us by their beautiful idealizations that the objects around us are not mere objects of sense.

Idealize (aidfāliz), *v.* [f. IDEAL + -IZE; cf. F. *idéaliser* (1794 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] *trans.* To make or render ideal; to represent in an ideal form or character; to exalt to an ideal perfection or excellence.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 535 Italy is here idealized into a terrestrial paradise. 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 9 The tragic poet idealizes his characters. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 152 Creation is reflected and idealized in the mirror of the soul. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 1/1 Men who have been idealized after death.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To represent something in an ideal form; to conceive or form an ideal or ideals.

1786 MATY *Meiner's Hist. Relig.* i. in *New Rev.* Feb. 62 Their [men's] natural propensity to idealize. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 205 A portrait painter, idealise as he will, can only paint the sort of people that exist in his time.

Hence **Idealized** *pp. a.*; **Idealizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Idealiser**, one who or that which idealizes.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxiii. 263 The idealized figures of the Apollo Belvidere, and the Farnese Hercules. 1821 — in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 257 Dared I mention the name of my Idealizer. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 216 The Hellenic mind... [with] its active and idealizing fancy. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 293 The idealized suffering of the stage was unimpressive. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. *Dante* 67 There is no idealizer like unavailing

regret. 1878 SERLEY *Stein* II. 490 It sometimes excites a suspicion of a little idealising.

Idealless (aidfāllēs), *a.* [f. IDEAL *sb.* + -LESS.] Without any ideal.

1880 'VERN. LEE' *Stud. Italy* iii. 149 While he was but a poor little feelingless, idealless scholar.

Ideally (aidfāli), *adv.* [f. IDEAL *a.* + -LY².] In an ideal manner.

1. In 'idea' (sense 1) or archetype; in relation to a pattern or type. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. ix. 124 A transmission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 582 The third... doth actively display and produce into being what was... contained... ideally or exemplarily in the second. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 36 As these figures... must first be conceived that they might be made, so they must be that they might be conceived, and consequently must exist ideally in order to their existing naturally.

2. In idea, mental conception, or imagination; imaginarily.

1598 FLORIO, *Ideale*, ideally, figuratively, formally, imaginatively [1611 ideally or figuratively, by imagination]. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 339 Reason and religion differ only as a twofold application of the same power. But if we are obliged to distinguish, we must ideally separate. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvi. 374 The branches... have... been ideally prolonged across the moraines. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lviii. It seemed now that her marriage was visibly as well as ideally floating her above the Middlemarch level. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ix. § 3 (1879) 410 The unexpected conclusion... that more than three dimensions in space are ideally possible.

3. In conformity with the ideal; in the highest conceivable perfection; in the way of supreme excellence.

1840 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. iv. 243 Our ideally delightful journey. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. iii. 66 An ideally perfect history would tell the pure truth. 1885 *Manchester Exam.* 4 May 5/2 This fluid is... by no means an ideally pure water.

4. *Biol.* In relation to a general plan or archetype (of a class).

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. 191 The swim-bladder is homologous, or 'ideally similar', in position and structure with the lungs of the higher... animals. 1896 DK. ARGVLL *Philos. Belief* 108 To designate this theoretically, or ideally, fundamental form.

Idealness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Ideal quality or state, ideality.

1832 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Boswell* (1872) IV. 81 Ennobled the Actual into Idealness.

Ideological, etc., *erron.* ff. IDEOLOGICAL, etc.

+ **Idealty**. *Obs. rare.* [f. IDEAL *a.* + -TY; cf. *royalty*, etc.] A standard of excellence, an ideal.

1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* III. 168 The world had now no more need of any other exquisite pattern for the well-governing of Common-wealths, and Idealty of Princes.

Ideate (aidfēt), *v.* [f. IDEAL *sb.*: see -ATE³. Cf. It. *ideare*, Sp., Pg. *idear*.]

1. *trans.* To form the idea of; to frame, devise, or construct in idea or imagination; to imagine, conceive. (In early use with reference to Platonic 'ideas': see IDEAL *sb.* 1.)

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Mart.* 4 A State which Plato Ideated. *Ibid.* 248 As some Men have imagined... divers Ideas and so sought what a King, a General [etc.] should be, so these Men have Ideated what a Pope would be. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 257 To quarrel at Gods gifts, if they be not such as we... have ideated unto ourselves. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 28 Could we... apprehend the Ideated Man... we might... comprehend our present Degeneration. 1864 WEBSTER, *Ideate*. To apprehend in thought so as to retain and recall; to fix and hold in the mind. (*Rare.*) 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 2 Feb. 81/3 Whether the index we had ideated is possible or not.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* a. To form ideas, to think.

b. To devise or invent something imaginary.

1862 LEWES in *Blackw. Mag.* (1884) Feb. 177/1 The reality is implied in the very fact of impressions and ideas: there is something which is impressed, something which feels, which ideates. 1888 J. B. SMITH *Ideation* (title-p.), Experimental Proof that... insects ideate and intercommunicate by these radiant Ideas or Physical Images.

Ideate, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *ideāt-us*, pa. pp. of **ideāre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Produced by or deriving its existence from a (Platonic) 'idea': see IDEAL *sb.* 1.

B. *sb.* The external object of which an idea or conception is formed.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 319 In us the Ideate or thing understood is before the Idea... but in God, his Idea is the original exemplar, and the Ideate in the Create but a... reflex image or similitude of the Divine Idea. [1830 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 76 Consciousness is converted with Perception,—Perception with Idea,—Idea with Ideatum.] 1864 FROUDE *Short Stud., Spinoza* (1867) II. 34 Body with all its properties is the object or ideate of mind. [1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. The.* (1886) I. i. ii. 307 He objects to say outright that it is the ideatum which gives the idea.]

Ideation (aidfēshən). [f. IDEATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The formation of ideas or mental images of things not present to the senses.

1809 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* I. 42 As we say Sensation, we might also say Ideation; it would be a very useful word... Sensation is the general name for one part of our constitution... Ideation for another. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 507 In sensation the object of sense is present; in ideation it is absent, but remembered. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume*

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iv. 90 Of the mechanism of this generation of images of impressions or ideas (in Hume's sense), which may be termed *Ideation*, we know nothing.

Ideational, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ideation or the formation of ideas.

1833 CARPENTER *Hum. Phys.* (ed. 4) xiv. § 788, 779 That state of consciousness which may be termed Ideational. *Ibid.* Note. If the use of the substantive Ideation be admitted, there can be no reasonable objection to the adjective ideational. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* iv. 90 The rapidity and the intensity of this ideational process are... dependent upon physiological conditions.

Ideative (aidi'ativ), *a.* rare. = prec.

1887 *Allen & Neurol.* VIII. 215 (Cent.) The acoustic images, by awaking in the ideative field the correlated ideas, render the words spoken by another intelligible.

Idee (aidi'). *Obs.* exc. in vulgar use. [a. F. *idée*, late L. *idea*, Gr. *idéa*: see *IDEA* sb.] = *IDEA* (in various senses).

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* iv. ix. (MS. Bodl.) If. 222 b/v In the scooles of prudent Socrates And of Plato which that bar the keie Of secrete mysteries & of dyvyn Ideie. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoth.* i. 123 b. The Idees, that Plato deuised, & muche tracteth of, euen Aristotle laughed to skorne. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 102 Queint Idees bemoane your imperfections, Or give me a type of such perfections. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* i. i. (Arb.) 19 God... made all the world of nought, nor also by any paterne or mould as the Platonicks with their Idees do phantastically suppose. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 284 Thy bright radiant eyes shall plainly see Th' Idee of his pure glorie present still Before thy Face. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. 11. xxiv. Flush light she sendeth forth, and live Idees. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow F.* Ser. i. 111. v. With good old idees o' wut's right an' wut aint.

† **Ideist**. *Obs.* [f. *IDEA* sb. + -IST.] = *IDEALIST* 1.

1697 J. SERGRANT (*title*) Solid Philosophy asserted against the Fancies of the Ideists. 1704 LOCKE (L.). If that be so, I must... conclude, that the notionists and the ideists have their apprehensive faculties very differently turned.

Idel, **Ideliche**, -ly, *obs.* ff. *IDLE*, *IDOL*, *IDLY*.

I-deled, *ME.* pa. pple. of *DEAL* v.

† **Idem** (aidem, idem). [L. *idem* masc., *idem* neut. 'the same'.] The same word, name, title, author, etc., as mentioned before: used to avoid repetition. Abbreviated *id.*

14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 732/23 *Hec tectura*, thak. *Hoc tegimen*, *idem*. 1598 FLORIO, *Notatore*, hyter, a hackney man. *Noleggiane*, *idem*. *Nolesino*, *idem*. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* ii. 14. 83 margin. *Id.* *idem*. c. 12.

† **I-deme**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *gedēman* (= OHG. *getuomen*, Goth. *gadamjan*), f. *dēman* to *DEEM*.] *trans.* To deem, judge.

1600 CYNWULF *Crist* 525 [He] wile... gedeman dæda gehwylce. c. 1805 LAY. 4054 þus heo hit idemden. *Ibid.* 10441 Al weoren þa dæden al se heo idemden.

Idem(e)d, *ME.* pa. pple. of *DEEM* v.

Idemfaciend (aidemfai'fend), *a.* **Idemfacient** (-fai'fent) *a.* **Idemfactor** (-fai'ktɔr) [f. L. *idem* same + *faciend-us* to be made, *faciend-em* making, *factor* maker, *FACTOR*]; so also **Idempotent** (aidempotent) *a.* [L. *potent-em* powerful, *POTENT*]: words used in multiple algebra: see *quots.*

1870 B. PEIRCE in *Amer. Jnrl. Math.* (1881) IV. 104 When an expression used as a factor in certain combinations overpowers the other factors and is itself the product, it may be called an idemfactor. When in the production of such a result it is the multiplier, it is idemfacient, but when it is the multiplicand it is idemfaciend. *Ibid.* When an expression... raised to a square or higher power... gives itself as the result, it may be called idempotent.

Idemptitie, *obs.* form of *IDENTITY*.

Ident, *a.* *Sc.* Also 6 yden, ydan, ydant. [Later form of *ITHAND* *a.*: cf. *EIDENT*.] Diligent, persistent. Hence **Idently** *adv.*, diligently, attentively; persistently, continuously: cf. *ITHANDLY*.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 16 Our Baptisme is not done all on one day. Bot all our lyfe it lestis Identlie. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 229 Quha preissis vprichlie To serue the Lord mon... thame preipair for troublis Identlie. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* vi. O iij, Mair ydant in this exercise. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 111 Ydenly w't al diligence. *Ibid.* iv. 233 Thair ydan, still, and continual preichings. *Ibid.* vii. 36 To wayt ydanlie vpon the kingis body. *Mod. Sc.* She is an ident lassie.

Identio (aidentik), *a.* [ad. scholastic L. *identio-us* (see *IDENTITY*): cf. F. *identique* (in *Furetière* 1690), It., Sp., Pg. *identico*.]

1. = *IDENTICAL* 1.

1664 BUTLER *Hwd.* ii. i. 149 The Beard's th' Identick Beard you knew. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* in *Miss Berry's Corr.* (1865) I. 177, I concluded it must be a son... but asking my sister... she assured me it was... the identic being. c. 1821 FUSLI in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 465 The identic owner of those crutches. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 629 The new democratic axiom that aristocracy is a single and identic species of social vermin.

2. = *IDENTICAL* 2.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* ciii, Death, though it E-strange Perhaps, the Notion of Identike vse, Quickens a better Ray of Light in vs. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* iii. iv. (1786) 399 Whence... do these common Identick Ideas come? 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 768 Literature and pedagogism are in Germany identic in spirit. 1876 SKENE *Celtic Scott.* I. 193 The Irish language still spoken there, which is identic with the Gaelic of the Scotch Highlands.

3. In diplomacy, applied to action or language in which two or more governments or powers agree to use precisely the same form, in their

relations with some other power, so as to impress the latter by a simultaneous expression of unanimous opinion; esp. in *identick note*.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. App. 391 The form of a simple identic declaration. 1879 in Dk. Argyll *East. Quest.* I. iv. 141 All appearance of identic action seemed to be undesirable. 1880 EARL GRANVILLE in *Times* 10 Aug. 6/1 Europe was unanimous in presenting an identic Note to the Porte.

Identical (aidentikäl), *a.* [f. med. L. *identicus* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. The same; the very same: said of one thing (or set of things) viewed at different times or in different relations. (Often emphasized by *same*, *very*.)

a. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 36 The Spirit... leads not every man in the same identically path. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 13 To lend me the identick pendulum with which Mr. Graham had made his experiments. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* iii. i. 305, I cannot remember a thing that happened a year ago, without a conviction... that I, the same identical person who now remember that event, did then exist. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. ix. ¶ 4 This is the very identical man. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 23 The case is wholly changed by the second and third parties being identical. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 2 Descended from one pair of ancestral crows of the same identical species.

2. Agreeing entirely in material, constitution, properties, qualities, or meaning: said of two or more things which are equal parts of one uniform whole, individual examples of one species, or copies of one type, so that any one of them may, for all purposes, or for the purposes contemplated, be substituted for any other.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iv. 105 When we have to do with any thing whose very essence... consists in being greatest, then *magis* and *minus* do alter the very essence of the thing, and is identical with *magis* and *minus*. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Ellistoniana*, 'I like Wrench'... 'because he is the same natural, easy creature, on the stage that he is off.' My case exactly', retorted Elliston. 'I am the same person off the stage that I am on'. The inference, at first sight, seems identical; but examine it a little, and it confesses only, that the one performer was never, and the other always, acting. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* iii. (ed. 5) 101 The incidents... are often identical and always similar. 1868 PEARD *Water-Jarm.* xiii. 129 A law... based on, and nearly identical with our present Fishery Act. 1896 Dk. ARGYLL *Philos. Belief* 79 Crystals have no structure in the organic sense. They are cases of... cohesion of identical particles.

b. *Geom.* Of figures: Equal and similar. *Obs.* 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* i. 274 Identical figures, are such as have all the sides and all the angles of the one, respectively equal to all the sides and all the angles of the other, each to each; so that if the one figure were applied to, or laid upon the other, all the sides of the one would exactly fall upon and cover all the sides of the other.

3. *Logic.* Said of a proposition, the terms of which denote the same thing; expressing an identity; as the propositions *A horse is a horse*; *man is a human being*.

1680 GRANGER *Div. Logike* II. 230 *Man is man*, viz. Subject to errors. Note. Identically Axioms. 1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* ii. ii. 18 The greatest assurance and the most eminent knowledge we can have of any thing is, of such Propositions as in the Schooles are called Identically; as if one should say, Iohn is Iohn, or a man is a man. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 40 The Major Proposition is self-evidently false, when stript of its Identical dress. 1810 BENTHAM *Packings* (1821) 247 Propositions, of the cast termed by logicians identical... which... leave every thing exactly as they find it: propositions declaring that what is right ought to be done, and what is wrong ought not to be done, and so forth. 1884 tr. *Loise's Logic* 63.

4. *Alg.* *a.* Expressing identity, as *identical equation*, an equation which is true for all values of the literal quantities; as $(x+a)^2 = x^2 + 2ax + a^2$. *b.* Effecting identity, as *identical operation*, an operation which leaves the operand unchanged.

1875 TODDUNTER *Algebra* ix. § 149 An *identical equation* is one in which the two sides are equal whatever numbers the letters stand for; for example, $(x+b)(x-b) = x^2 - b^2$ is an identical equation.

† 5. Marking identity, identifying. *Obs.*

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 22 An Eclipse either of the Sun or Moon is such a characteristic and identical Mark of a Year, that it is easy to distinguish it among an infinite Number of others.

Hence **Identicalism** (*nonce-wd.*), the employment of an identical proposition.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 204 'Let them not be too numerous': this is plain identicalism... add-'without necessity', the identicalism is now topped by self-contradiction.

Identically (aidentikäli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an identical manner; in exactly the same way. (Often used intensively with *same*.)

1646 Bp. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 293 A Bishop was no more in Scripture, but the same identically with Presbyter. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 106 The language of the Sandwich Isles is almost identically the same with that of Oubahite. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 409 Galvinism, which I certainly consider as the same fluid identically with electricity. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 174 The impossibility of any event identically recurring. 1884 tr. *Loise's Logic* 328 If this force is of such a kind as to allow the object exposed to its influence to remain identically the same, the same effect would take place afresh in the object every fresh time we let the same cause operate on it.

b. *Alg.* In the manner of an identical equa-

tion (see *IDENTICAL* 4); for all values of the literal quantities.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 111 The first sum of terms vanishes identically.

Identicalness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being identical; sameness; identity.

1797 in BAILEY vol. II. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 201 She has a high opinion of her sex, to think they can charm so long a man so well acquainted with their identicalness. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Civic Banquets* (1879) 354 There is a pervading commonplace and identicalness in the composition of extensive dinners.

Identifiable (aidentifai'bl), *a.* [f. *IDENTIFY* + -ABLE.] Able to be identified; capable of identification.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 306 They are easily identifiable. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 94 Species identifiable with those now living in the Mediterranean. 1889 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 574 Their names are scarcely identifiable with any now known. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* (Internat. Sci. Ser.) 82 A given substance is identifiable by its spectrum.

† **Identific**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. type **identificus*: see *IDENTIFY*.] Doing the same; concurring in action.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 140 Ludovicus à Dola... bends... his second part against the Jesuites to demonstrate, that a next, immediate, and identic course of God to al acts, both good and bad, cannot be defended by the artifice of their middle science. *Ibid.*, He establisheth... the hypothesis of Durandus, that the general course of God to acts of a natural order, specially such as are wicked, is not proxime, immediate and identic, but remote, mediate, and really distinct from the act of the creature.

So † **Identificability**, identity in action. † **Identifically** *adv.*, as to practical identity.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xxvii. (1713) 57 That Extension which remains to you whether you will or no, is really and identically coincident with the Amplitude of the Essence of God. 1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 423 Christ... was distinguish'd from him (the Father) only by a... Personally distinct By-Subsistent Identificability.

Identification (aidentifikai'fɔn). [n. of action f. *IDENTIFY*: see -IFICATION.] The action of identifying or fact of being identified.

1. The making, regarding, or treating of a thing as identical with (+ to) another, or of two or more things as identical with one another.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* ii. ii. 19 In them [identical propositions]... evidence ariseth out of the plain Identification of the extremes that are affirmed of one another. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Identification*, the making two things to be the same. 1749 P. SKELTON *Deism revealed* vi. (1751) II. 82 *Shep.* He may then be able... to join the soul or spirit of man to himself. *Dech.* Not so as to make but one person of both; such an identification I take to be impossible. 1805 R. WATSON *Charge in Misc. Tracts* (1815) I. 7, I am not ready to admit the Identification of the Romish Faith with Gospel Faith. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 39 If there are insuperable objections to the identification of Serbäl with Sinai. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 28 Feb., The identification of the franchise in boroughs and counties.

b. The becoming or making oneself one with another, in feeling, interest, or action.

1847 WILLMOTT *Plas. Lit.* xi. 41 In Livy it will be the manner of telling a story, in Sallust, personal identification with the character. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vii. 229 The thorough identification of husband and wife in feeling, pride of character and family. 1880 STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 62 He... kept himself free from identification with either party.

2. The determination of identity; the action or process of determining what a thing is; the recognition of a thing as being what it is.

1849 LANG *Wand. India* 168 The identification of a child, who may be an heir to property, is not so light a matter as the purchase of a kitten. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* v. I had taken, for purposes of identification, a photographic likeness of a thief in the portrait-room at our head police office. 1881 A. HERSCHEL in *Nature* No. 622. 507 The identification of their spectroscopic presence in certain meteor-streaks. 1889 *Times* 28 Sept. 3/6 The identification of habitual offenders in spite of their numerous disguises.

† 3. Exact portraiture; realistic description; also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1812 *Examiner* 25 May 327/2 The several Portrait Pieces are strong identifications of nature. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 158 The power of identification, which is the salt of all literature from Horace to Scott.

Identifier. [f. *IDENTIFY* + -ER.] One who identifies.

1889 *Evening Disp.* (Columbus, Ohio) 11 May, It was finally determined that the prisoner, attorneys and identifiers should step into a side room.

Identify (aidentifai), *v.* [ad. late L. *identificare*: see *IDENTITY* and -FY. Cf. F. *identifier*.]

1. *trans.* To make identical (*with*, + to something) in thought or in reality; to consider, regard, or treat as the same.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* ii. vi. (1645) 63 A body... cannot be either like, or identified to nothing. 1669 BARROW *Expos. Creed* (1697) 89 All the divine perfections (being intrinsic unto and identified with the divine nature or essence). 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 82 note, Osiris, whom he identifies with Serapis. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 191 They have incorporated and identified the estate of the church with the mass of private property. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 35 So as to identify the surrounding scenes with those of which I had just been reading. 1856 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* viii. (1858) II. 243 To identify their interests with those of the native chiefs. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 8 That he identified the glory of God with the gaining fresh converts to the Roman Church.

b. To make one in interest, feeling, principle, action, etc. *with*; to associate inseparably. Chiefly *refl.* and *passive*.

1780 BURKE *Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 348 Let us identify, let us incorporate ourselves with the people. 1831 SCOTT *Abbot* *Introd.*, They became identified with the literature of their country. 1849 LEWIS *Inst. Author. Matters Opin.* ix. § 10 The abstinence of the State from identifying itself with one of the rival churches. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 31 A legislature or an executive, not identified in interest with the people. 1866 LD. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1866) I. 102 A Crimean peace... is identified with the name of Stratford Canning.

† c. *intr.* To be made, become, or prove to be the same; to become one *with*. *Obs.*

1683 E. HOOKER *Præf. Ep. Postage's Mystic Div.* 103 Only as... conjoined with our affections, which commix, coincide, and as it were identify with that grandest and Divinest Mystery of Love, sciz. God made Flesh. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* Wks. V. 271 An enlightened self-interest, which... they tell us, will identify with an interest more enlarged and publick. a 1834 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* in *Final Mem.* (1848) I. 83 Your taste and mine do not always exactly identify.

2. To determine (something) to be the same with something conceived, known, asserted, etc.; to determine or establish the identity of; to ascertain or establish what a given thing or who a given person is; in *Nat. Hist.* to refer a specimen to its proper species.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xliii. (1830) 306 All indictments must set forth the christian name, surname [etc.]... of the offender; and all this to identify his person. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 167 The above figure... it is hoped is sufficiently accurate to enable the ornithologist to identify this very small bird. 1808 WEBSTER *s.v.*, The owner of the goods found them in the possession of the thief, and identified them. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 10 (1864) 473 A sailor identifies a speck in the horizon as a ship of a particular build. 1889 *Athenæum* 28 Sept. 421/1 Mr. Round... has also identified as belonging to the reign of Stephen an elaborate hidated survey.

b. To serve as a means of identification for.

1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 62/2 The voice perceived identifies Jacob, at the same time the hands identify Esau.

Hence *Identifying ppl. a.*, that identifies.

1808 in WEBSTER. 1872 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 3/4 The identifying warder is now one of the most important of the minor figures in our courts of justice. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 6/1 The ornamental identifying medallions furnished to the members for wear during the tour.

Identism (əɪdɪntɪz'm). [*f. ident(i)-* (see *IDENTITY*) + *-ism*.] The system or doctrine of identity; spec. Schelling's metaphysical theory of absolute identity. (See *IDENTITY* 1.)

1857 W. FLEMING *Voc. Philos.*, *Identism* or identity... or the doctrine of absolute identity, teaches that the two elements of thought, objective and subjective, are absolutely one.

† **Identical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. *f. next* + *-AL*.] = *IDENTICAL* 1 or 2.

1635 *Grammar Warre* D v j b, That the Relatue of substance identicall, should agree in Gender, Number, and Person, with his Antecedent.

Identity (əɪdɪntɪti). Also 6 *idem* titles. [*ad. F. identité* (Oresme, 14th c.), *ad. late L. identitās* (Martianus Capella, c 425), peculiarly formed from *ident(i)-*, for *L. idem* 'same' + *-tās*, *-tatem*: see *TY*.]

Various suggestions have been offered as to the formation. Need was evidently felt of a noun of condition or quality from *idem* to express the notion of 'sameness', side by side with those of 'likeness' and 'oneness' expressed by *similitudo* and *unitas*: hence the form of the suffix. But *idem* had no combining stem. Some have thought that *ident(i)-* was taken from the *L. adv. identidem* 'over and over again, repeatedly', connexion with which appears to be suggested by Du Cange's explanation of *identitās* as 'quævis actio repetita'. Meyer-Lübke suggests that in the formation there was present some association between *idem* and *idens* 'that being', whence *identitās* like *entitās*. But assimilation to *entitās* may have been merely to avoid the solecism of *identitās* or *identitās*. However originated, *ident(i)-* became the combining stem of *idem*, and the series *unitas*, *amicus*, *amicus*, *amicus*, was paralleled by *identitās*, *identitās*, *identitās*, *identificare*: see *identitās*, *identify* above.]

1. The quality or condition of being the same in substance, composition, nature, properties, or in particular qualities under consideration; absolute or essential sameness; oneness.

Absolute identity, that asserted in the metaphysical doctrine of Schelling that mind and matter are phenomenal modifications of the same substance.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. iv. 129 This likenes, idempitite, or equallitie of proportion is called proportionallitie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 65 That the soule of this universall world, is not simple, uniforme and uncompounded, but mixed... of a certaine power of Identitie and of Diversity. 1654 Z. COKE *Logic* (1657) 88 Causall Identity is of them which agree in the causes. *Ibid.*, Accidental Identity is of them that agree in Accidents. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. iii. 21 That the Phenicians were originally Canaanites, is manifest from the Identitie of their Languages. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 233 Is it not marvellous, there should be so exact an identity of our ideas? 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxxv. 474 The organic remains are of great interest in establishing the geological identity between the coal measures of the Dudley district and those of distant parts of Great Britain. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. 59 Resem-

blance when it exists in the highest degree of all... is often called identity. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. 265 There is no identity of interests between the employers and employed. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* viii. (ed. 2) 203 The identity of radiant light and heat. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xviii. 298 United... by identity of conviction.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this quality.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 264 How fully assured must we needs be of these identities, the Agreements of these two Parallelisms. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 309 It is by a contrary power of composition that we recognise their identities. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archaeol.* I. vi. 91 The taking of resemblances of words for identities is one of the great stumbling-blocks of the philologist.

† c. Recurrence of the same; repetition. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Wee have not tyed our selves to an vniformitie of phrasing, or to an identitie of words. a 1659 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 6 (1622) 325 The soule is delighted with variety. It is dulled with identity.

2. The sameness of a person or thing at all times or in all circumstances; the condition or fact that a person or thing is itself and not something else; individuality, personality.

Personal identity (in *Psychology*), the condition or fact of remaining the same person throughout the various phases of existence; continuity of the personality.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* § 5 The Duration of Bodies is Twofold; One in Identity, or the self-same Substance; the other by a Renovation or Reparation. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. § 6 The Identity of the same Man consists... in nothing but a participation of the same continued Life, by constantly fleeting Particles of Matter, in succession vitally united to the same organized Body. *Ibid.* § 9 Consciousness always accompanies thinking, in this alone consists personal Identity, i.e. the Sameness of a rational Being. 1799 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. v. (1874) I. 323 Of all relations the most universal is that of identity, being common to every being whose existence has any duration. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 85 He doubted his own identity, and whether he was himself or another man. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 469 The fair city almost forfeits its identity, when disguised in a misty and murky atmosphere. 1885 'E. GARRETT' *At Any Cost* v. 89 Tom... had such a curious feeling of having lost his identity, that he wanted to reassure himself by the sight of his little belongings.

b. Personal or individual existence. *rare. ? Obs.*

1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 31 [Plutarch] doubtless believ'd the identity of one supremum intellectual being which we call God. 1804 BYRON *Juan* xvi. cxx, How odd, a single hobgoblin's non-entity Should cause more fear than a whole host's identity.

† 3. 'The self-same thing.' *Obs. rare.*

1616 BULLOKER *Identitie*, the selfe same thing. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 2 (1622) 216 Life is not the cause of its owne living, but the very same identity with its living.

4. *Alg. a.* The equality of two expressions for all values of the literal quantities; distinctively denoted by the sign \equiv . b. An equation expressing identity, an identical equation (*IDENTICAL* 4 a).

1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 338 Such an expression as $(x+1)^2 = x^2 + 2x + 1$, where one of the quantities, between which the sign of equality is placed, results from performing the operations indicated in the other, is called an Identity.

5. The condition of being identified in feeling, interest, etc. *rare.*

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 5 He is in truth in visible identity with the age.

6. *Logic. Law or Principle of Identity*, the principle expressed in the identical proposition *A is A*. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 767 The four logical laws of Identity, Contradiction, Excluded Middle, and Reason and Consequent. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* (1860) 106 This law of thought is expressed by the Principle of Identity 'Every A is A'. 1860 ASP. THOMSON *Law's Th.* (ed. 5) § 114. 212 Criteria of Truth, and Criterium. The Principle of Identity. 1889 FOWLER *Induct. Logic* Pref. (ed. 5) 10 note, Amongst the assumptions or pre-suppositions of reasoning, I have not included the so-called Law of Identity; as to say that all A is A, or a thing is the same as itself, appears to me to be an utterly unmeaning proposition.

Identie, *-ly*: see *IDENT*.

Idéo- (əɪdɪə, ɪdɪə), combining form of *Gr. lōia* IDEA, as in *Idéoglyph* = *IDEOGRAPH*. **Idéolatry** (-p'lātri) [-LATRY], the worship of ideas. **Idéo-motor** (-mō'tŕi) *a.* [MOTOR], applied by W. B. Carpenter to automatic muscular movements arising from complete occupation of the mind by an idea, and to the cerebral centres controlling such movements; so **Idéo-motion**, idéo-motor movement. **Idéophone** (-lō'n) [*Gr. φωνή* voice, sound], term used by A. J. Ellis (in contradistinction to *ideograph*) for a sound or group of sounds denoting an idea, i.e. a spoken word; so **Idéophonetic**, the subject of 'idéophones'; **Idéophonous** (-p'lō'nəs) *a.*, relating to spoken words as sounds denoting ideas. **Idéopraxist** (-præ'ksist) *nonce-wd.* [*Gr. πρᾶξις* doing: see -IST], one whose practice is actuated by an idea, one who embodies an idea in action. **Idéo-sensational** *a.*, compounded of ideas and sensations.

1847 HINCKS *On Lett. Hieroglyph. Alph.* in *Irish Acad. Trans.* XXI. II. 3 We may give to these characters, and also to those which... represent ideas without the intervention of words, the common name of 'Idéoglyphs'. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* i. ix. 172 Idolatry exists in three forms: 1. Fetishism; 2. Symbolism; 3.

*Idéolatry. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Idéo-motion, same as *Idéo-motor movements*. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xiv. (1870) 557 His actions being directly prompted by the ideas with which he is possessed, and thus... 'idéo-motor'... as distinguished from volitional. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Idéomotor centre*, that part of the grey matter of the brain which excites muscular contraction under the influence of ideation. 1881 A. J. ELLIS *Synops. Lect. Lond. Dialectical Soc.* 2 Nov., Mimetics, ideographics, and 'idéophonetics'. Fixed ideograph, variable 'idéophone', and their connection. 1847 S. W. WILLIAMS *Mid. Kingd.* I. x. 464 The number of such 'idéophonous compounds'. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii, He himself... was among the completest Ideologists, at least 'Idéopraxists': in the Idea (*in der Idee*) he lived, moved, and fought. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 464 'Idéo-sensational' would avoid this difficulty.

Idéogram (ɪ'diəgrəm, əi-). [*f. Gr. lōia* IDEA + *-GRAM*. Cf. mod. *F. idéogramme*.] = next.

1838 HINCKS in *Blackw. Mag.* July 106/2 Nor was Dr. Young less successful with the hieroglyphic ideograms (or symbolic characters direct and indirect), many of which he determined. 1882-3 F. BROWN in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 583 A Shemitic pronunciation was given to characters used as ideograms. 1883 DELITZSCH in *Athenæum* 26 May 669/1 The Sumerian symbols or ideograms... usually express the characteristics of the respective animals or objects which they represent. 1893 S. LAING *Hum. Orig.* 68 The idea of beauty being conveyed by an ideogram meaning 'a large sheep'.

Idéograph (ɪ'diəgrəf, əi-). Also *erron. idéa-graph*. [*f. as prec.* + *-GRAPH*.] A character or figure symbolizing the idea of a thing, without expressing the name of it, as the Chinese characters and most Egyptian hieroglyphics.

1835-40 HINCKS *On Hieroglyphics* (MS. B.M., Egypt. Antiq., 192), Hieroglyphic characters are either ideographs, that is, representations of ideas, or phonographs, that is, representations of sounds. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 652 The old Egyptians in their hieroglyphics did... signify a wise... man by the symbolic representation or ideograph of a nose. 1883 SAYCE *Fresh Light fr. Anc. Mon.* 16 The frequent employment of ideographs, which denoted ideas and not sounds. *Ibid.* 19 Thus in English, the ideograph + may be pronounced 'plus', 'added to', or 'more', according to the pleasure of the reader.

Idéographic (ɪ'diəgrəfɪk, əi-), *a. (sb.)*. (*erron. idéa-*) [*f. as prec.* + *-IC*. Cf. mod. *F. idéographique*.] Of the nature of an ideograph; symbolizing an idea directly, as distinguished from the word or words by which it is expressed; relating to or composed of ideographs.

1822 Q. Rev. XXVIII. 189 Two Memoirs to prove, that neither the hieratic... nor the demotic... writing is alphabetic... but ideographic. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 419 The principle... whether phonetic or ideographic. 1866 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. § 123 (1875) 349 The picture-writing of the Mexicans was found to have given birth to a like family of ideographic forms. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 121 Chinese has only some 450 sounds, and yet has upwards of 40,000 ideographic signs.

b. sb. An ideographic character; *pl.* a method of writing in ideographic characters.

1846 WORCESTER cites *For. Q. Rev.* 1848 COTTRELL tr. *Bunsen's Egypt's Place* I. 406 The ideographics... comprise all non-phonetic signs. 1881 [see *Idéophonetics* in *IDEO*].

So **Idéographical** *a.* = *prec.*; hence **Idéographically** *adv.*, by means of ideographs.

1836 DU PONCEAU *Chinese Syst. Writ.* (1838) 48 Represent to yourself our hymn books... to be written ideographically, and to be sung *ad libitum*. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 584/2 Ideographical writing is opposed to phonetic. 1880 SAYCE in *Nature* 19 Feb. 379 There was a limit to the number of ideas which could be represented ideographically.

Idéography (ɪdɪə'grəfi). Also *erron. idéagraphy*. [*f. Gr. lōia* IDEA + *-GRAPHY*. Cf. *F. idéographie*.] The direct representation of ideas by graphic signs, as distinguished from phonetic symbols; writing consisting of ideographs.

1836 T. HOW (title) *Idéography*. 1846 WORCESTER, *Idéography*, a system or treatise of short-hand writing. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 278 An erudite introduction upon North American 'Idéography'. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 120 They invented writing, but it stopped at hieroglyphics and ideography.

Idéologic (əɪdɪə'lɒdʒɪk), *a.* [*f. IDEOLOG*-Y + *-IC*. Cf. *F. idéologique* (1801).] = next, 1.

1857 T. E. WEBB *Intellect. Locke* v. 75 A complete solution of the great Ideologic problem.

Idéological, *a.* Also *erron. idéalological*. [*f. as prec.* + *-AL*.]

1. Belonging or relating to ideology (sense 1), or to the study of ideas.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 286 Tracy... exhibits... a summary table of such ideological truths, as he conceives to be evident. 1843 MILL *Logic* IV. i. § 4 Abstinence... from ideological discussions. 1886 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 4 June p. xliii, He had compiled lists of ideological indices for over two hundred languages.

2. Relating to, or occupied with, an idea or ideas, esp. of a visionary kind; dealing with ideas as opposed to facts; ideal, speculative, idealistic. (Cf. *IDEOLOGY* 2.)

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 407 Hence arises what Napoleon has called the ideological race of men. 1862 HEURTLER in *Rept. Ess. & Rev.* 167 It is an insult to his understanding to ask him to allow a so-called ideological application to supplant the natural and obvious meaning. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 10 If these tendencies are to be classified at all, they can only be classed in two divisions—the ideological (I intentionally avoid the word idealistic) and the materialistic.

Hence **ideologically adv.**, in an ideological manner; in a non-literal sense.

1861 Bp. S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 150 They ideologically suggest that, when it is asserted that our Lord miraculously fed the multitudes... no more is meant than that... he fed the souls of thousands with edifying moral discourses. 1868 HEURTYLEY in *Repl. Ess. & Rev.* 175 To be understood, not as literally and historically true, but only ideologically, or in a 'spiritualized sense'.

Ideologist (aidi'olodgist). (erron. idea-.) [ad. F. *ideologue*, f. *idologie* IDEOLOGY: see -IST.]

1. One versed in ideology (sense 1); one who treats of the origin and nature of ideas.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 584 The ideologists of Paris. 1868 *Mem. Lady Morgan* II. 40 Both she and Sir Charles were intimate with... the Comte de Tracy the ideologist. 1868 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. viii. § 58. 500 The modern ideologists have claimed him as their progenitor.

2. A person occupied with an idea or ideas, esp. with such as are regarded as unpractical; a speculator; an idealist, a visionary, a mere theorist.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii. We find our poor Professor... at last indignantly dismissed, almost thrown out of doors, as an 'Ideologist'. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 323 Correspondence with the French propagandists, ideologists, and revolutionaries. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* Napoleon Wks. (Bohn) I. 368 The advocates of liberty, and of progress, are 'ideologists';—a word of contempt often in his [Bonaparte's] mouth. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* II. (1877) 403 He derided the ideologists who were not content... with taking the material world as he found it, and putting it in its practical uses.

Ideologise, v. [f. IDEOLOG(Y): see -IZE.] *trans.* To treat (a statement) ideologically.

1860 Bp. S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 120 Could he... call on any other speculator to stay the ideologizing process?

Ideologue (aidi'olug). Also erron. **ideologue**. [ad. F. *ideologue*, f. Gr. *idéa* IDEA + -LOGUE.] = IDEOLOGIST 2.

1835 HELM M. WILLIAMS *Pres. St. France* vii. 109 Leaving the ideologues of his council to arrange what he [Bonaparte] calls their revolutionary rubbish, such as sovereign people, equal rights, &c. 1888 *Spectator* 30 Dec. 1876 Unless by ill-fortune the Throne were filled by an ideologue. 1889 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 1902 English workmen, we imagine, are not becoming ideologues, but some of their delegates are.

Ideology (aidi'olodgi). [ad. F. *idologie*: see IDEO- and -LOGY.]

1. The science of ideas; that department of philosophy or psychology which deals with the origin and nature of ideas. b. *spec.* Applied to the system of the French philosopher Condillac, according to which all ideas are derived from sensations.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 569 Tracy read a paper [at the National Institute of France], and proposed to call the philosophy of mind, ideology. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 285 Tracy... proposes, that the science which results from this analysis, be named ideology, or the science of ideas, in order to distinguish it from the ancient metaphysics. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 69 Ideologie (more correctly Ideologie)... has in France become the name peculiarly distinctive of that philosophy of mind which exclusively derives our knowledge from the senses. 1858 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 377 The word 'ideas'... enters appropriately corrupted in the term ideology, as a name for a system of purely sensational philosophy. 1888 T. DAVIDSON *Tr. Rarmini's Philos. Syst.* § 10. 22 Ideology undertakes to investigate the nature of human knowledge. b. The study of the way in which ideas are expressed in language.

1886 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 4 June p. xliii. Valuable evidence... could be derived from comparative ideology, a branch of the science of language that hitherto had been much neglected.

2. Ideal or abstract speculation; in a depreciatory sense, unpractical or visionary theorizing or speculation.

1813 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 52 Napoleon has lately invented a word, which perfectly expressed my opinion... He calls the project ideology. 1867 SCOTT *Napoleon* VI. 251 Ideology, by which nickname the French ruler [Bonaparte] used to distinguish every species of theory, which, resting in no respect upon the basis of self-interest, could, he thought, prevail with none save hot-brained boys and crazed enthusiasts. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* vi. 148 Does the British reader... call all this unpleasant doctrine of ours ideology? 1881 SEELEY *Bonaparte in Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 164/2 He... put aside the whole system of false and confused thinking which had reigned since 1792, and which he called ideology.

3. = IDEALISM 1.

1835 J. B. ROBERTSON *Tr. Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* (1846) 64 Infidel science, astonished at her own discoveries, which disconcert alike ideology and materialism.

Ideom(e, Ideot, etc., obs. ff. IDIOM, etc.

Ideomotion, -praxist, etc.: see IDEO-.

Ideoped, ME. pa. pple. of DEEP v.

I-derived, ME. pa. pple. of DEBE v.

Idea (aidz), *sb. pl.* Rarely in sing. **ide.** [a. F. *ides* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *Idūs*, sb. pl.] In the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones, i. e. the 15th of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months.

The days after the nones were reckoned forward to the *ides*; hence such expressions as 'the sixth of the *ides*' (or 'the sixth *ides*'), or 'the sixth *ide*' (of June), loosely rendering L. *ante diem sextum Idus Junias*=June 8. See note 6. v. CALENDARS.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 341 Idus pat is of May left I to write his ryme, B letter & Friday bi ix pat zere zede prime. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 215 b/2 It was the iii ydees of Juyll. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 65 b/2 Somer... beginnith the vij. Ide of may and lastith vnto the vij. Ide of august. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 40 Dated the .7. of the Ides of June. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 17 Caesar... Beware the Ides of March. 1641 HOWELL *Vote in New Vol. Lett.* (1650) 11j, The soft gliding Nones and every Ide. 1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams Fam. Lett.* (1876) 160 The 19th of April, ever memorable for America as the Ides of March to Rome and to Caesar. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii. 'It stands fixed for the ninth ide of August', answered Pansa. 1847 EMERSON *Woodnotes* I. 45 Foreteller of the vernal ides, Wise harbinger of spheres and tides.

Id est, two Latin words, meaning 'that is', used in works written in Latin to introduce an explanation of a word or phrase = 'that is to say'; retained in English in the same use, now usually in the abbreviated form *i. e.* (formerly often *i.*): see *Abbreviations*, under I the letter.

1598 FLORIO, *Gallina baginata*, a wet hen, id est, a milke-sop. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 850 Mira de lente, as 'tis i'th Adage, *Id est*, to make a Leek a Cabbage. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. xciii, 'Arcades ambo', *id est*—blackguards both.

Idiasm (i'diæz'm). [ad. Gr. *ιδίασμός* peculiarity, f. *ιδίος*-iv to be peculiar, f. *ιδίος* peculiar.] A peculiarity, mannerism.

1868 C. M. INGLEBY in *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 800/3 Among the causes which debase and enervate a language are... the use of idioms generating euphemisms. 1877 — SHAKESPEARE I. vii. 118 The idioms, idiotisms, and, above all, the idioms of Shakespeare (etc.). 1893 *Nat. Observer* 21 Jan. 240/2 The owner's personal or peculiar whimsy or 'idiasm' is not only permissible, but is distinctly demanded.

Idic (i'dik), *a. Biol.* [f. ID + -IC.] Pertaining to an id or ids.

1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* I. i. 63 Every id of the germ-plasm contains the whole of the elements which are necessary for the development of all subsequent idic stages.

Idiched, ME. pa. pple. of DITCH v.

Idiely, idili, idillish, obs. ff. IDLY.

Idight, i-dist, i-dih: see YDIGHT and DIGHT v.

Idio- (i'dio), repr. Gr. *ιδίος*, combining form of *idios* own, personal, private, peculiar, separate, distinct. Of compounds occurring in Greek, IDIOPATHY and IDIOSYNCRASY are Eng. representatives; but a number of recent scientific terms have been formed on Greek types, or even with a Latin second element, as *idio-muscular*, *-repulsive*.

Idioblast Bot. [see -BLAST], an individual plant-cell of different nature or content from the surrounding tissue (Sachs). **Idiocrasy** *nonce-wd.* [see -CRASY], personal rule or government. **Idiocycolo'phanous a.** [see CYCLO- and *Idiophanous*], exhibiting axial interference figures without the use of polarizing apparatus. **Idiodynio a. Zool.** [Gr. *δύω*, *δύω* eddy, vortex, taken in sense 'pore'], having a special opening for the extrusion of genital products. † **Idio-electric a.** [see ELECTRIC], capable of being electrified by friction. **Idioglotto a.** [see GLOTTIC, and cf. Gr. *ιδιόγλωσσος*], using words of one's own invention. **Idiologonaduct**, the gonaduct of an idiodynamic animal. **Idiograph** [Gr. *ιδιόγραφον*], one's private mark or signature; hence **Idiographia a.**, of or pertaining to an idiograph. **Idiolatry** *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *λατρεία* worship], self-worship. **Idiometer** [-METER], an instrument for measuring the 'personal equation' of an observer, by observation of the transit of an artificial star whose actual motion is exactly known. **Idiomuscular a. Path.** [see MUSCULAR], in *Idiomuscular contraction*, Schiff's term for the local contraction, under physical stimulus, of a muscle which is fatigued or dying, the movement not being transmitted to the whole length of muscular fibre. **Idioneural a. Path.** [see NEURAL] (see quot.). † **Idionomy** [Gr. *-νομία* arrangement], individual constitution. **Idiophanism**, idiophanous nature or property. **Idiophanous a.** [Gr. *-φανής* appearing] = *Idiocyclophanous*. **Idiophrenio a. Path.** [Gr. *φρήν* mind], 'Tuke's term for the form of insanity which is caused by disease of the brain itself' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Idioplasm Biol.**, Nägeli's term for the special portion of protoplasm in a germ or cell which is supposed to determine the character of the resulting organism; hence **Idioplasmatio a.** **Idiopsychology**, the psychology of one's own mind; hence **Idiopsychological a.** **Idiorepulsive a.**, self-repelling. **Idiorhythmic a.** [Gr. *ιδιόρρυθμος* living in one's own way], of monastic institutions: allowing freedom to the individual (opposed to CONOBITIC). **Idiostatio a.** [see STATIC], not employing any auxiliary electrification in the measurement of electricity: opposed to HETEROSTATIC. **Idiothalamous a. Bot.** [THALAMUS], 'having a different colour or texture from the thallus; a term used among lichens' (*Treas. Bot.*

1866). **Idiotype Chem.** [TYPE] (see quot.); hence **Idiotypio a.**

1888 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 84 It is not unusual for individual cells in a tissue otherwise homogeneous to become developed in a manner strikingly different from their neighbours; to such cells I have applied the term '*Idioblast*'. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 103 No Jew of them all would... set up a theocracy, or '*Idiocracy*', for this is the exact word, more eagerly and remorselessly. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 408/3 'On Bertrand's '*Idiocyclophanous Prism*', by Prof. S. P. Thompson. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 682/1 note, The Porodinic group is divisible into Nephrodinic and '*Idiodinic*', in the former the nephridium serving as a pore, in the latter a special (*Idio*) pore being developed. 1888 WEBSTER, '*Idioelectric*, electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state. *Gregory*. 1830 R. KNOX *Belard's Anat.* 160 They [hairs] are *idio-electric*. 1888 H. HALL in *Science* 28 Sept. 146/1 The boy soon gave up his '*Idioglottic* endeavors. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 682/1 note, The genital ducts of *Idiodinic* forms may be called '*Idiognaducts*', as distinguished from the Nephrognaducts of nephrodinic forms. 1863 COCKERAM, '*Idiograph*, private writings. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, '*Idiograph*, a private writing, or of one's own hand writing. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 27 Nov. 8/2 He had asked Sir William how he wrote his name phonetically, and he had given him an idiograph. 1866 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841-4) II. 393 (Cent.) *Idiolatry*... differs but a letter from '*Idiolatry*'. 1881 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/2 The '*Idiometer*' invented by Colonel Walker was adopted by the Indian Survey Department. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii. § 2. 72 The wheel in many respects resembles a very slow or almost fixed contraction-wave, and has been called an '*idio-muscular*' contraction. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 109 The belief in the idiomuscular or, more truly, '*Idio-neural*' action of the heart-muscle. 1851 BIGGS *New Disp.* P. 234 We have assigned the precedence and priority to purges from regular '*Idionomy*' and propriety of nature with their appellatives. 1889 MIVART in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 293 Thus the '*Idio-plasm*' was changed more and more in the course of generations. 1890 WEISMANN in *Nature* 6 Feb. 320 The '*Idioplasmatic*' nature of the nuclear substance. 1886 F. L. PATTON in *New Princeton Rev.* Mar. 181 '*Idiopsychological*' and '*heteropsychological*' are the epithets employed to denote these two methods. 1833 W. H. BROOKFIELD in *Life Tennyson* (1897) I. 126 At autopsychography I am not good, if I had any '*Idiopsychology*' to autopsychographize. 1888 WEBSTER, '*Idio-repulsive*, repulsive by itself; as, the *idio-repulsive* power of heat. 1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 23 The early theories regard its phenomena as produced either by a single fluid *idio-repulsive*, but attractive of all matter, or else as produced by two fluids, each *idio-repulsive* but attractive of the other. 1868 *Lond. Rev.* 17 May, They live... in regular monasteries, either of the stricter cenobitic form... or under the laxer '*Idiorythmic*' constitution. 1880 J. E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* I. ix. 56 The accessory electrometer, or gauge, is called an '*Idiostatic*' electrometer. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 225 '*Idiotype*, a term applied by Guthrie... to bodies derived by replacement from the same substance, including the typical substance itself; ammonia... is '*Idiotypic*' with ethylamine, phenylamine, and all the organic bases derived from it by substitution, and these are *Idiotypic* one with the other.

† **Idiocrasia Obs.** [ad. Gr. *ιδιοκράσια*, f. *ιδίος* IDIO- + *-κράσια*, *κράσις* mixing, tempering (CRASIS).] Peculiarity of physical or mental constitution; = IDIOSYNCRASY.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab. *Idiocrasie*, the proper disposition or temperament of a thing or body. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Conspit.* Pref. 2 Several Mens *Idiocrasie* is various. 1753 JOHNSON, *Idiocrasia*, peculiarity of constitution. Hence **Idiocratia, -al adjs.** = IDIOSYNCRATIC.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Idiocratia*, according to Idiocrasy. [Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.] 1808 WEBSTER, *Idiocratia*. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 143 A few idiocratic remarks were gleaned.

Idiocy (i'di'zi). Also 6 **idiocy**, 7 **ideocy**. [Possibly ad. Gr. *ιδιωρία* uncouthness, want of education, f. *ιδιώτης* IDIOT; but perh. formed analogically on IDIOT, without reference to the Greek, after other sbs. in -CY from words in -I, as *prophet*, *prophecy*, etc. See also IDIOTY. F. *idiotie* is recent.] The state or condition of being an idiot; natural absence or marked deficiency of ordinary understanding; extreme mental imbecility.

1529 SKELTON *Repl.* 230 Your madde ipocrisy, And your idiosy, And your vayne glory Hauue made you eate the flye. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Idiota inquirenda*... is a writ that is directed to the Excheator... to call before him the party suspected of Idiocie, and examin him. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 95 The king shall haue to his owne vse... all the possessions of a foole natural, not of any other Idiot during his ideocy. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. (1809) 306 When a man on an inquest of ideocy hath been returned an unthrif and not an idiot, no farther proceedings have been had. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ix. It was apparently neither idocy nor insanity which gave that wild, unsettled, irregular expression to a face which naturally was rather handsome. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 66 Idocy is a defect of mind which is either congenital, or due to causes operating during the first few years of life.

b. Used humorously as a title.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiii, So please your idocy, thou art an ass.

† c. *app.* Ignorance. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Dn Barbas* II. i. ii. *Imposture* 323 The suspected vertue of This Tree Shall soon disperse the cloud of Idocy, Which dims your eyes.

Idiocyclophanous, etc.: see IDIO-.

Idiom (i'di'm). Forms: 6 **idiome**, **ideome**, 6-7 **idiome**, 7 **ideom**, 7- **idiom**. [a. F. *idiome* (16th c. in Hatz-Darm.), or ad. L. *idioma*, Gr. *ιδίωμα* peculiarity, property, peculiar phraseology (f. *ιδίος*-iv to make one's own, appropriate), f.

idio-s own, private, peculiar. Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *idioma*. The L. form was also used for some time.]

1. The form of speech peculiar or proper to a people or country; own language or tongue.

[1575 GASEOIGNE *Cert. Notes Instr. Eng. Verse* § 11 So would I wish you to frame all sentences in their mother phrase, and proper *Idioma*.] 1588 J. H[ARVEY] *Disc. Probleme* 41 A hawty Latin stile and antique Ideome. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiiij. (Arb.) 127 To allow euery word polisillable one long time . . . which should be where his sharpe accent falls in our owne ydiome most aptly and naturally. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 48 The writings of Glauber, which were translated into the English Idiom. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 3 The Histories of all our former Wars are transmitted to us in our Vernacular Idiom. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 20 The divine spark which glows in all idioms.

b. In narrower sense: That variety of a language which is peculiar to a limited district or class of people; dialect.

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* A i va, So manie, and so much differing Dialects, and Idioms, as be vsed and spoken in Italie. 1607 HOLLAND *Pliny* Pref. A iij b. That Dialect or Idiom which was familiar to the basest clowne. 1666 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 226 The Chineses . . . when they speak, cannot understand one the other, by reason of the diversity of the Idioms and Dialects that is among the Inhabitants of several Provinces. a 1794 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 188 On the spot I read . . . the classics of the Tuscan idiom. 1874 REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 3. 338 There were 'voices' . . . which expressed in some vernacular idiom of Hebrew or Greek the thoughts of the Almighty.

2. The specific character, property, or genius of any language; the manner of expression which is natural or peculiar to it: = IDIOTISM 2.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 39 Oh how the varges from his blacke pen wrung, Would sauce the Idioms of the English tongue. 1666 DRYDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirab. Wks.* (Globe) 39 The terms of arts in every tongue bearing more of the idiom of it than any other words. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 39 The Idiom of it, as to the main, appears to be Teutonic. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. vi. 189 To bring anything to light . . . in the Idiom of the English Tongue, to discover or reveal a thing. 1864 GOULBURN *Peris. Relig.* viii. iii. (1873) 218 In their attempt to maintain idiom.

3. A form of expression, grammatical construction, phrase, etc., peculiar to a language; a peculiarity of phraseology approved by the usage of a language, and often having a signification other than its grammatical or logical one.

1608 DOWNE *80 Sermon* vi. (1640) 52 There are certaine idioms, certaine formes of speech . . . which the holy Ghost repeats severall times. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 20 Every speech hath certaine Idioms, and customary Phrases of its own. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 7 The Hebrew tongue, which, as every other language, had its idioms. 1871 *Pub. School Lat. Gram.* § 122 The Adverbial use of the Attribute and Appositive is an important idiom.

4. Specific form or property; peculiar nature; peculiarity. *Obs. exc. as fig. of I or 2.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 34 Vnpartial Iudge of all, save present state, Truth's *Idioma* of the things are past. 1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* II. (1645) 143 Who can looke upon . . . those wondrous processions and idioms [of the Godhead] reserved for Angels eyes? 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 191 So we may say, this is Christ body, by the communication of the Idioms or proprieties to the bread with which it is united. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Men.* (1694) 177 It represents the idiom or form of a horn. 1808 MACAULAY *Ess. History in Misc. Writ.* (1889) 152 Connection . . . not so close as to destroy the idioms of national opinion and feeling.

Idiomacy. *rare*—1. [f. L. *idiomat-*, stem of *idioma* IDIOM: see -CY.] Idiomatic quality.

1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 179/2 Its pert *slang* and ungrammatical idiomacy.

Idiomatic (*idiomæ-tik*), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ιδιωματικὸς* peculiar, characteristic, f. *ιδίωμα* (*ιδιωμα-*) IDIOM. Cf. F. *idiomatique* (Littre).]

1. Peculiar to or characteristic of a particular language; pertaining to or exhibiting the expressions, constructions, or phraseology approved by the peculiar usage of a language, esp. as differing from a strictly grammatical or logical use of words; vernacular; colloquial.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 4 Since . . . Phrases . . . used in ordinary Conversation contract a kind of Meanness by passing through the Mouths of the Vulgar, a Poet should take particular Care to guard himself against Idiomatick Ways of Speaking. 1784 tr. *De Lolme's Const. Eng.* Life 2, Pure idiomatic and attractive English. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 136 The language of familiar dialogue and colloquial pleasantry . . . is always in a high degree idiomatic, both in the terms and phrases employed, and in the construction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 419 Hegel . . . thought . . . he gave his philosophy a truly German character by the use of idiomatic German words.

† b. Peculiar to one person, individual. *Obs.* 1765 HURD *Mor. & Polit. Dial.* Pref. 42 The idiomatic differences of expression, which flow not from the manners, but from some degree of study and affectation.

2. Given to or marked by the use of idioms peculiar to, or approved by, the usage of the language.

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. vii. § 32 IV. 529 They were more strictly idiomatic and English than their predecessors. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. 74 *note*. Like most idiomatic, as distinguished from correct writers, he [Dryden] knew very little about the language historically or critically. So **Idiomat-ical** *a.* = prec. Hence **Idiomat-ic-**

ally *adv.*, in an idiomatic manner. **Idiomat-ical-**
ness, the condition of being idiomatic.

1797 BAILEY vol. II. *Idiomat-ical*. *Idiomatically*. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxxvii. To say a man is fallen in love . . . carries an idiomatic kind of implication that love is a thing below a man. 1773 MONTROSE *Language* (1774) I. i. viii. 99 Qualities that are accidental, or idiomatic, that is, peculiar to the individual. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison Wks.* III. 110 If his language had been less idiomatic, it might have lost somewhat of its genuine Anglicism. 1840 DE QUINCY *Rhetoric Wks.* XI. 70 Men wrote . . . idiomatically, because they wrote naturally and without affectation. 1898 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXVI. 341/3 Its character . . . makes nothing either for or against the idiomaticness of *in our midst*.

Idiomat-icism. *rare*—1. [f. prec. + -ISM.] An idiomatic expression.

1864 *Parthenon* 26 July 397 'Occasional idiomatiscisms', in such passages as it has been thought necessary to render literally will, we hope, be readily excused.

† **Idiomat-ism.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *ιδιωματ-IDIOM* + -ISM.] An idiomatic expression.

1771 *Acc. of Bks. in Ann. Reg.* 246/2 His style . . . sometimes ungrammatical, and abounding with North-British terms and idiomatiscisms.

† **Idiomat-ology.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] A collection of idioms.

1890 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* Pref. 6 To translate some Englishes made in way of dialogue . . . whose latines . . . may all be found in their respective heads of this Idiomat-ology.

Idiomorphic (*idiomōr-phik*), *a.* *Min.* [f. IDIO- + Gr. *μορφή* form + -IC.] Having its own characteristic form; *spec.* having its characteristic crystallographic faces: said of one of the constituent minerals of a rock. Hence **Idiomor-phically** *adv.*

1889 *Geol. Mag.* Mar. 123 The normal plutonic rocks are characterized by a structure in which idiomorphic constituents occur only in small proportion. 1888 W. S. BAYLEY in *Amer. Naturalist* Mar. 208 An idiomorphic mineral is one whose form is determined by the crystallizing forces acting within itself. An idiomorphic mineral is bounded by crystal planes. *Ibid.* 209 When . . . all of the constituents are idiomorphically developed, the rock is panidiomorphic.

Idiopathetic, *a. rare*. [f. IDIOPATHY, after *pathetic*.] = IDIOPATHIC.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 337 The epilepsy . . . if idiopathetic, it is cured as before, by phlebotomy [etc.]. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 164 It prevails against . . . Pains of the Head, whether Idiopathetic, or by Consent of Parts. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.*

So **Idiopathetic-ical** *a.* (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Idiopathic (*idiopæ-thik*), *a.* [f. IDIOPATHY + -IC. Cf. F. *idiopathique* (1732 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Path.* Of a disease: Arising by itself in a particular part of the body; of the nature of a primary morbid state; not consequent upon or symptomatic of another disease.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 88 If the diseases . . . be idiopathick. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Complet.* iii. 69 The idiopathick Headach . . . requires Purging. 1796 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 405 It is a real and idiopathick disease. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 80 Cases in which the insanity is owing to idiopathick disease of the brain. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 2 In many cases it is . . . important to recognize an affection as idiopathick or symptomatic.

2. Of the nature of a particular affection or susceptibility.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert. in Reid's Wks.* 854 The idiopathick affections of our several organs of sense, as Colour, Sound. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 403. 368 The common mushroom has proved fatal in Italy. . . . This does not appear to depend upon any idiopathick phenomena, but upon the intrinsic character of the individual specimens.

So **Idiopath-ical** *a.* = prec.; hence **Idiopath-ically** *adv.*, in the manner of an idiopathick disease.

1828 WEBSTER, *Idiopathically*. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 227/1 Disease . . . as it commences idiopathically within the vessel itself. 1846 WORCESTER cites *For. Q. Rev.* for *Idiopathical*. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 678 We must carefully watch for the symptoms of the complications, and treat them . . . much as when they occur idiopathically.

Idiopathy (*idiop-pā-pi*), [ad. mod.L. *idiopathia*, *a.* Gr. *ιδιόπθεια* (Galen): see IDIO- and -PATHY. Cf. F. *idiopathie*.]

† 1. A feeling or sensation peculiar to an individual or class; an individual or personal state of feeling.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. To Rdr, All men are so full of their own phansies and idiopathies, that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger. *Ibid.* (Interpret. unusual words), *Idiopathie*, . . . is ones proper peculiar *wādos*, mine or thine, being affected thus or so upon this or that occasion. a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Morality* (1731) 54 It is Impossible to demonstrate . . . that any two Men have the very same Phantasms or Ideas of Red or Green, these being Idiopathies.

2. *Path.* † a. A morbid condition originating in the part affected, and not occasioned by disease elsewhere. *Obs.* b. A disease not preceded or occasioned by any other; a primary disease.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxxiii. § 9 The idiopathy as physicians speak is in the soul, the sympathy only in the spirit or conscience. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2292 The Parts, which are primarily and by idiopathy affected in a Consumption. 1866 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Idiopathie*, in *Physick*, a primary Disease. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 129 This moral idiopathy, which neither proceeds from nor depends on any other disease, . . . its itch for seeing memorable places . . . is peculiarly English.

Idiophanous, etc.: see IDIO-.

Idiopt. *rare*. [f. Gr. *ιδ-ος* peculiar + stem *ὄπτω* as in *ὄπτω* one who looks, *ὄπτος* seen.] One who has some peculiarity of vision.

1833 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Acc. W's Wks.* (1876) II. 153 The idiopt perceived scarcely any, if any, steady distinction between the two images.

Idiorepulsive, -static, etc.: see IDIO-.

Idiosy, *obs.* form of IDIOCY.

† **Idiosyncratic**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IDIO-SYNCRAS-Y + -IC + -AL.] = IDIOSYNCRATIC.

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* Introd. 20 What shall I say of the Idiosyncraticall . . . propriety of divers patients?

† **Idiosyncrasis.** *Obs. rare*. [a. Gr. *ιδιοσύνκρasis*.] = next.

1644 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. a iij, Out of an Idiosyncrasis (or particular Temper) of my Fancy. 1797 *Monikly Mag.* III. 348 Lest the acrid humour . . . should be mistaken for the effect produced by an idiosyncrasis of the vessels.

Idiosyncrasy (*idiosin-krā-si*). Also 7 *idiosyncrasy*, 7-8 -syncrasie, 7-9 (error) -cracy. [ad. Gr. *ιδιοσύνκρasis*, also -σύνκρasis, f. *ιδιο-* IDIO- + *σύνκρasis* commixture, tempering (*σύν* together + *κρasis* mixing, tempering, CRASIS).] A peculiarity of constitution or temperament.

1. The physical constitution peculiar to an individual († or class). Now only *Med.*

1604 F. HERRING *Modest Def.* 20 The idiosyncrasy or particular Natures (as Galen calleth them) are unknown. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxviii. (ed. 2) 152 Whether Quailles from any idiosyncrasy or peculiarity of constitution, doe innocuously feed upon Hellebore. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 87 Something in the idiosyncrasy of the patient that puzzles the physician. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XLVII. 39 The special and apparently capricious varieties of digestive power, which the learned call Idiosyncrasy. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 22 *Temperaments* are peculiarities of organization characterizing classes of individuals; *idiosyncrasies*, peculiarities belonging to single individuals.

2. The mental constitution peculiar to a person or class of persons; individual bent of mind or inclination; a view or feeling, a liking or aversion, peculiar to a single person, race, or nation.

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceptis Sci.* xiv. 90 The Understanding also hath its Idiosyncrasies, as well as other faculties. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 128 There may be an idiosyncrasy—a peculiarity in your constitution of Soul. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 58 The pertinacious idiosyncrasy of the Gallic genius.

3. A mode of expression peculiar to an author.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. vii. § 34 III. 659 The style of Bacon has an idiosyncrasy which we might expect from his genius. *Ibid.* III. vi. § 73 III. 329 The elaborate delineations of Jonson, or the marked idiosyncrasies of Shakspeare. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 11 We must not . . . believe that we know a language because we can successfully imitate the idiosyncrasies of a few of its literary men.

Idiosyncratic (*idiosin-kræ-tik*), *a.* [f. prec., after Gr. *ιδιοσύνκρaticός*: see -IC.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, idiosyncrasy; due to individual disposition or susceptibility.

a 1779 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. App. (1846) I. 315 His Lordship's idiosyncratic terrors, the terrors of a future State. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. f. (1873) 172 An idiosyncratic use of words. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy, Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xiii. 227 Our true critic renounces idiosyncratic whims and partialities. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 2 Sept. 555 The action—idiosyncratic or otherwise—of the above-named drug.

So **Idiosyncratic-ally** *a.* = prec.; hence **Idiosyncratic-ally** *adv.*, by inherent peculiarity of constitution.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 16 The confederate virtue of the Unguent . . . idiosyncratically opposed to the essential hostility of that Acid. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 70 The various natures . . . and idiosyncratic properties of several bodies. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. 72 The man inveterately idiosyncratically shy. 1893 PATMORE *Religio Poeta* (1898) 40 Those of idiosyncratic enthusiasm.

Idiot (*i-di-ot*), *sb.* Forms: 4 *ydyote*, 4-5 *ydyotte*, 4-6 -ot(e, yd-, idyot, 5 *idyote*, -othe, ydyote, 6 *ydyote*(te, ideot(t)e, idiotte, 4-7 *idiote*, 4-9 *ideot*, 4- *idiot*. [a. F. *idiot* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It., Sp., Pg. *idiota*, ad. L. *idiōta* uneducated, ignorant person, ad. Gr. *ιδιώτης* private person, common man, plebeian, one without professional knowledge, 'layman'; and so, ignorant, ill-informed person, f. *ιδίος* private, own, peculiar.

In the 16th c., instances of the word are found with initial *n*, transferred from *an* (a *nidiot*:—an *idiot*); *nidiot* was further popularly corrupted to NIDGET (q.v.). With the latter cf. the modern vulgar pronunciation, sometimes graphically represented as *idiget*.]

† 1. A person without learning; an ignorant, uneducated man; a simple man; a clown. *Obs.*

This use is app. partly due to passages in the Vulgate or Greek N. T., esp. *Acts* iv. 13, 1 *Cor.* xiv. 16. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 170, 1. 36de forth as an ydote in contre to aspye After Piers be plowman. c 1440 CAR- GRAVE *Life St. Kath.* l. 288 Ryght as be twelue ydyotes, sent Austyn seyth, hee meneth the apostellis, for they not lerned were. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 287/1 The bishop preynd hym sore as unconnyng and an ydyote. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 23 A most common kinde of speech, wherewithall euen the verie idyots were acquainted. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Pref., It would be safer to ask the judgment of young lads or Country idyots . . . then those lubricious wits and overworn Philosophers. 1657 (*title*) The Deuine Louer, or the Sanctity Ideots Deuotions. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 374, 1. 1. confess my self an Ideot, under-

standing no other language than Turkish. 1788 J. COVEL Acc. Grk. Ch. 353 There is also this very remarkable passage in the Cardinal: Idiote qui vident Picturas, Ideotes who see these Pictures [etc.].

† b. *spec.* A layman. *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 46 We dwelten togidre in churchis, & weren idiotis, & vnderloute to ale men. 1812 *Panegy. Verses in Coryat's Crudities*, For he would not take orders but remaine an Idiot. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom*, i. 158 That hee that supplieth the place of the idiot or laye-man in answering for the people shall understand. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. ii. rule ii. § 5 The holy and innocent ideot, or plain easy people of the Laity.

† c. One not professionally learned or skilled; also, a private (as opposed to a public) man. *Obs.* 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 75 If any one should bid an idiot take the instruments and mend what he blameth in the Artificers, he should never be able to do it. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 54 In the form of Ideotes and private persons. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. & Nat. Philos.* i. 17 Idiots admire in things the Beauty of their *Materialia*, but Artists that of the Workmanship.

2. A person so deficient in mental or intellectual faculty as to be incapable of ordinary acts of reasoning or rational conduct. Applied to one permanently so afflicted, as distinguished from one who is temporarily insane, or 'out of his wits', and who either has lucid intervals, or may be expected to recover his reason.

By the older legal authorities an idiot is defined as one congenitally deficient in reasoning powers, a 'natural fool' (cf. quot. 1590), and this is still the common implication of the term. In quot. 1440 = *halfwit*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10456 (Cott.) Pou sais to me als til a sott, Halides pou me for ani idiot (Gott. a fool)? c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 311 Wenestow make an ydyot of our dame? c1495 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 13 He made and feyned hym-self vnywyse . . . and owtward pretended the cheyr of an ydyotte. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 258/4 Idyotte, neither fowle ne ryghte wyce (H. idyotte, halfe innocent. . .), *idiotia*, 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* ii. 39 An Idiot, or a naturall foole is he, who notwithstanding he bee of lawfull age, yet he is so witlesse, that hee can not number to twentie, nor can tell what age he is of, nor knoweth who is his father, or mother, nor is able to answer to any such easie question. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 52 By the civil laws a foole or Idiot born shall lose the lands whereto he is born because he is not able to use them aright. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xi. (1695) 77 Idiots make very few or no Propositions, and reason scarce at all. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiol.* III. iii. 247 Who can explain wherein consists the difference of organization between an idiot and another man? 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 62 Persons insane (in which class are . . . to be included idiots who have had no understanding from their birth, as well as lunatics who . . . have lost the use of their reason).

b. A term of reprobation for one who speaks or acts in what the speaker considers an irrational way, or with extreme stupidity or folly; a block-head, an utter fool.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 148 Wenand I ware sic a ydyot, bat þu suld wit my priuete. a 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* iii. iii. (1579) 258 O thou great ydyote, thou lamentest, that thy name and honour perisheth in this transitorie worlde. 1600 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 381 Many obdurate Popish Idiotas say, that all things are so deare . . . because there is so much preaching. 1713 ADDISON *Ct. Tariff*, He called them ideots and blockheads. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 283 He would have been an idiot, had he put it in the power of his enemies to prove [etc.]. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* li. You idiot, do you know what peril you stand in? [1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* xv. 136, 'I think people are "idgets"!' said Frances.]

† c. A man of weak intellect maintained to afford amusement to others; a household or court fool; a professional fool or jester. *Idiot's hood*, a fool's cap. *Obs.*

1566 *Will of T. Goldisburgh* (Somerset Ho.), To Richard Carlton my Idyot. 1566 G. WHITNEY *Emblems* i. 81 The ideot likes, with babies, to plaie. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 297 He that's wise in his own conceit, puts on the Idiots hood. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 P 2 Idiots are still in Request in most of the Courts of Germany, where there is not a Prince of any great Magificence, who has not two or three dressed, distinguished, undisputed Fools in his Retinue.

3. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* a. Appositive, as *idiot boy*, *fool, man, mother*. b. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an idiot or idiocy, idiotic; as *idiot face*, *laugh, look*, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 308 *Ignorancia Non excusat episcopos nec idioles prestes*. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Sicke Men* 69b, Changed into ideotte foolles. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. iv, A private idiot man. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 112 Long mute he stood, and . . . His wonder witness'd with an idiot laugh. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) I. 137 Why does an idiot-look and manner destroy the effect of all those outward charms? 1798 WORDSW. (*title*) The Idiot Boy. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards* 248 The tale of Betty Foy, The idiot mother of 'an idiot boy'. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xciv, To hope my solemn countenance to wring To idiot smiles! 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxvii. 6 Or if in idiot impotence arow you sit. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* xiii. 196 When I look upon your idiot face . . . the tears spring up.

4. *Comb.*, as *idiot-born*, -*dull*, -*like* *adjs.*; *idiot-worshipper*.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 662 A childish and idiotlike pole. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* i. 7 Thou picture of what thou seem'st, and idoll of idiot-worshippers. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Hearts* Bb, My Stockings Idiot-like, red, Greene, and yelow. 1793 HOL-

CROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiol.* III. xxxvii. 186 The idiot-born cannot without a miracle become a philosopher. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 288 They, ideot-like, stand staring and sucking their fingers. 1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 152 Blind! and adder-deaf, and idiot-dull. *Idiot, v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To call (any one) 'idiot'.

1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 590 Much befuddled and idioted. || *Idiota*. *Obs. rare*-. [L. or It.: see IDIOT sb.] = IDIOT: in quot. in *transf. sense*.

1644 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gaggs To Rdr.* 7 Many idle pamphlets in this very kinde have I seen in my dayes, but a verrier idiota saw I never any.

† *Idiotacy*. *Obs. rare*-. [irreg. f. IDIOT or L. *idiota* + -ACY.] = IDIOCY.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 41 Vnder braue attytre sometime is couered great ydiotacy and folly.

Idiotcy (i'diɔtɪsɪ). [irreg. f. IDIOT + -CY, q.v.] = IDIOCY, IDIOTISM.

1818 in TODD. 1839 F. BARHAM *Adamus Exul* 34 It is but idiocy to anatomise The fine degrees of guilt. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 76 Congenital idiocy and imbecility. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1887) I. vii. § 268. 470 A doctrine which makes idiocy unaccountable. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 20 As long as they continue in their idiocy (*en leur sottie*).

Idiotic (i'diɔtɪk), a. [f. after Gr. *ιδιωτικός* (see next), or L. *idioticus*; but in sense following IDIOT. Cf. F. *idiotique*.] Characteristic of or having the nature of an idiot or idiots; devoid of intellect; utterly stupid, senseless, or foolish.

1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Disc. Free-think.* xlix. ii. 51 Maintaining that the Sun, Moon, and Stars were no bigger than they appear to the Eye, and other such Idiotic Stuff. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 343 He may have an idiotic understanding, and what is far more common . . . an idiotic heart. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* i. More . . . than he was likely to learn in any half-dozen years of his idiotic existence. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 491/2 Much that is idiotic and insufferable in modern strivings after fun.

Idiotic, a. Also 8 *ideotical*. [f. late L. *idioticus* uneducated, ignorant, unskilful (a. Gr. *ιδιωτικός*, f. *ιδιωτός*: see IDIOT) + -AL.]

† 1. Uneducated, unlearned, plain, ignorant. *Obs.* *Idiotic psalms*, ψαλμοὶ ιδιωτικοί, psalms composed by uneducated persons or laymen, the use of which was forbidden by the Council of Laodicea.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* To Rdr. (1650) F iv b, You may take it perhaps as forbidden by the Laodicean Canon among the Idioticall Psalms. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* (1821) 184 It (truth) speaks with the most idiotical sort of men in the most idiotical way. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* iii. ii. (1713) 283 It is not being . . . learned or idiotical, which makes so great a difference betwixt them. 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Classics* I. 271 (T.) The language of the sublimest authors of Greece is, upon occasion, idiotical and vulgar.

† 2. Private, personal, individual. *Obs. rare.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Idiotic*, private or belonging to private men. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Viud.* 7 He . . . absurdly prefers the obedience of the Commander . . . before the idiotical good of the Subject.

3. = IDIOTIC.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Idiotic*, . . . belonging to an Idiot. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xci. 92 The ideotical hag. 1795 GIFFORD *Marian* (1811) 60, I recollect but two exceptions. Merry's ideotical Opera, and Mrs. Robinson's more ideotical Farce. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxix. (1857) 443 Persons of an ideotical cast of mind.

Hence *Idiotically adv.*, in an idiotical manner; *Idioticalness*, utter stupidity or irrationality.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xi. (1713) 122 It is the Idioticness of your phancy that makes you thus puzzled. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 195 *Idioticness*, being as a natural Fool. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 279 That Idiotically serious kind of look that a man puts on who is conscious of having drank a little more than he should have done. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* III. cxvi. 51 War idiotically begun, and carried on with contempt of the ordinary rules for escaping defeat.

|| *Idioticon* (i'diɔtɪkən). [a. Gr. *ιδιωτικόν*, neut. sing. of *ιδιωτικός* (see IDIOTIC).] (See quot.) 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Idioticon*, a word of frequent use in Germany, signifying a dictionary confined to a particular dialect, or containing words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country. 1863 *American VI.* 187 We wish somebody would compile a Philadelphia 'idioticon'. We have many local oddities: 'Gi'me', for 'give me'.

† *Idiotish*, a. *Obs.* [f. IDIOT, or L. *idiota* + -ISH.] = IDIOTIC.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* l. (East) 118 Starke foolishnesse, all and moste ydiotische dottage. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 327 Empirickes endanger not more bodies, than ideotish Priests soules. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 354 As if he were mad or idiotish.

Idiotism (i'diɔtɪzəm). Also 7 *ideotism*. [In branch I. = F. *idiotisme* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *idiotismus* common or vulgar manner of speaking, a. Gr. *ιδιωτισμός* way or fashion of a common person, homely or vulgar phrase, f. *ιδιωτικός* (see IDIOTIC). In branch II. f. IDIOT + -ISM; cf. F. *idiotisme* (Cotgr.).]

I. + 1. The speech, language, or dialect peculiar to a country, age, etc. = IDIOM I. *Obs.*

1588 J. H[ARVEY] *Disc. Probleme* 65 Some patcheries bungled up in an uplandish Ideotisme. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1839) IV. xcv. 220 It is the language and Idiotism of the Church of God that the Resurrection is to be believed as an Article of Faith. c 1689 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) II. 433 By this Rule, Clemency and Tyranny should signify the same Thing; which, according to the Idiotism of our Days, are quite contrary.

† 2. The peculiar character or genius of a language; idiomatic character: = IDIOM 2. *Obs.*

1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 46 The same idiotisme and propriety of speech in both Testaments vsed . . . doe shewe that they were written by one and the selfe-same spirit. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 96 We may have lost somewhat of the idiotism of that language in which it [a jest] was spoken. 1731 J. GILL *Trinity* ii. (1752) 23 In perfect agreement with the idiotism of the Hebrew language.

3. A peculiarity of phrase; a current deviation or departure from the strict syntactical rules or usages of a language; = IDIOM 3.

a 1615 DONNE *Ess. Divinity* (1651) 52 It satisfies me, for the phrase . . . that it is a meer Idiotism. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastical, Hilary* 212 Infecting their style with the peculiar Idiotisms of their own Country. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 373 He once composed a Turkish dictionary, and showed the ordinary idiotisms and analogies of that language. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 637 An attempt . . . to conform to the 'idiotisms' of the English language.

† b. A technical term of science or art. *Obs.*

1655 BRAMHALL *Def. true Liberty* xix. 157 Must the Mathematician, the Metaphysician, and the Divine, relinquish all their terms of Art, and proper idiotisms?

c. A personal peculiarity of expression; an individualism (of language). *rare.*

1867 H. N. DAY *Art Discourse* § 287 (1870) 260 Idiotism, or the use which is confined to an individual.

† d. *transf.* A peculiarity of action, manner, or habit. *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Mart.* 90 Having made it habitual to them, and an Idiotisme of that Religion. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xvi. 196 The very language of their hands made them suspected . . . because they could not counterfeit the French idiotisms in managing their bucklers.

II. 4. Ignorance; lack of knowledge or culture.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* A ij b, In discover'ing with his owne vile breath His Idiotisme, he'd be jeer'd to death. a 1652 BROME *City Wit* iv. i. Wks. 1873 I. 334 May Peasantry and Idiotism trample Upon the heads of Art and Knowledge.

5. The condition of being void of intellect or reason; = IDIOCY. Now *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Idiotisme*, ideotisme, naturall follie [etc.]. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* iii. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 51 Direct Lunacie and Ideotism. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 594 Secretary to the commissions of lunacy and idiotism.

1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 62 Wit, madness and idiotism are as distinctly an heir-loom of some families as scrofula, consumption, and cancer of others.

b. Extreme folly, senselessness, or stupidity, exhibited in thought or conduct (cf. IDIOT 2 b).

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (Shaks. Soc.) 40 New herrings, new! we must cry, or else we shall be christend with a hundred newe tytes of idiotisme. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subs.* 363 [To] be so farre carried away with this Ideotisme, which is both against Reason and Religion. 1745 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 231 The folly or madness of such notions would . . . like other idiotisms, find pity [etc.]. 1764 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 63 What Idiotism it would be in me to trust myself to a ministry capable of such baseness. 1864 *Scotsman* 8 Apr., People get sympathy when they have damaged themselves by the perpetration of an idiotism.

† *Idiotist*. *Obs. rare.* [f. IDIOT (or its L. or Gr. original) + -IST.] = IDIOT I.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 235 This sort of Meditation is still . . . in practice amongst the Romish Idiotists and Vulgar People.

Hence † *Idiotistical a.*, used by the unlearned.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 77 The Idiotistical, or Vulgar Catholick Instrument, call'd the Rosary or Beads.

Idiotize (i'diɔtɪz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE; cf. Gr. *ιδιωρίζω* to put into common language.]

† 1. *intr.* To act in a way peculiar to themselves (cf. IDIOTISM 3 d). *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. Crit. Hist. 18 Foreign Calvinists . . . disown and condemn our Dissenters for Idiotizing as well as Schismatizing.

2. *intr.* To become idiotic or stupid.

1a 1800 tr. *Montesquieu's Pers. Lett.* cix. (T.), It looks as if the heads of the greatest men idiotized, when they meet together.

3. *trans.* To make idiotic, to convert into an idiot; to make a fool of, besool.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 580 They bethought them . . . how they might further idiotise the public. 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. xlviii. 382 The invention . . . idiotizes all our former sages. 1885 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* xxix, Henchard stood as if idiotized.

† *Idiotly*, a. *Obs. rare*-. [-LY¹.] = IDIOTIC.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 95 This silly, idiotly, coxcomby Cardinal Maidalchini.

Idiotry. [f. IDIOT + -RY.] a. *Sc. Law.* = IDIOCY.

b. Idiotic or infatuated conduct, madness.

1597 *Laws Sc. Parl.* (ed. Skene) Act Jas. III. c. 66 (heading) Anent the brieve of Idiotrie and furiositie. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 286 Services of Idiotry and Furiosity to pay [fees] as general Services. 1757 WARBURTON *Note Pope's Prolog. Sat.* 163, I still keep up my correspondence with him, notwithstanding his Idiotry. 1866 J. WILSON *Nect. Amer. Wks.* 1855 I. 100 To emancipate the Catholics in order to destroy their religion . . . is pure idiotry. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 101 The brieves of furiosity and idiotry hitherto in use are hereby abolished.

Idiotype, etc.: see IDIO-.

Idle (id'l), a. (*sb.*). Forms: 1-6 *idel*, *ydel*, *idil*, 4-5 *ydul*, 4-6 *idyl*, *Sc.* *yidil*, *idell*, *idell*, *idell*, 5 *idylle*, *ydyll*, 5-6 *ydyll*, 5-7 *ydle*, 6 *ydel*, *idoll*, 6- *idle*. [OE. *idel* = OFris. *idel*, OS. *idal* empty,

worthless (MDu. *idel*, *ydel*, Du. *ijdel*, *ijl*), OHG. *ital* empty, useless, vain (MHG. *itel*, G. *eitel* bare, mere, pure, worthless, vain; Sw. and Da. *idel* mere, pure, are from LG.). The orig. sense, was app. 'empty', but the ulterior etymology is obscure. The sense-development in Eng., which has produced senses 4-6, has been very different from that in Ger. and Du.]

†1. Empty, vacant; void (of). *Obs.*
Beowulf (L.) 2888 Lond-rihtes mot . . monna æghwylc idel hweofan. *c. 885 Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 9 Forðon gereorde sawle idel [L. *satiavit animam inanem*]. *c. 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 582 To hwan mæg ðis eorðlice hus gif hit ydel stent? *c. 1200 Vices & Virtues* 23 Wuten we fare to ðessere idele saule and amti. *a. 1225 Ancr. R.* 212 To hwamso is idel of god. *1340 Ayenb.* 131 He is uol of zennes, and ydel of alle guode. *1388 Wyclif Gen.* i. 2 The erthe was idel [1382 veyn with ynne] and voide [L. *inanis et vacua*]. *c. 1450 tr. De Imitatione* III. xxvii. 97, I am idel erpe & voide, til pou illumyne me.

2. Of actions, feelings, thoughts, words, etc.: Void of any real worth, usefulness, or significance; leading to no solid result; hence, ineffective, worthless, of no value, vain, frivolous, trifling. Also said of persons in respect of their actions, etc. In OE., and early ME., frequent in *idle yelp*, boasting, vain-glory; see YELP.

c. 885 Vesp. Psalter xciii. 11 Dryhten wat geðohtas monna forðon idel sind. *c. 950 Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 36 Eghuelc word idill [L. *otiosum*] þæt spreceð biðon menn [etc.]. *c. 1000 ÆLFRIC Lev.* xxvi. 20 Eall eower geswinc bið idel. *c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 On unnitte speche, and on iuele dede, and on idel þonc. *a. 1300 Cursor M.* 28338 Idel gammes, chess and tablis. *c. 1374 CHAUCER Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 46 (Camb. MS.) Yif yt be for the audience of people and for idil rumours. *c. 1440 Prompt. Parv.* 258/1 Idyl spekre, *vanidicus*. *1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 233 Beda speaketh there of the Northeast mouth of the flood Genlade: which speech of his were idle, if that water had none other mouthe but that one. *1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 245 He is no idle talker. *1607 SHAKS. Timon* IV. iii. 27 No Gods, I am no idle Votarist. *1617 MORYSON Itin.* II. 47 The Schoolemens idle and absurd distinctions. *1709 SWIFT Advancement* Reliq. Wks. 1755 II. 1. 98 It is idle to propose remedies, before we are assured of the disease. *1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. 217 He did not . . waste his time in idle conjectures. *1837 BUCKLE Civilis.* I. xiii. 745 To argue against these opinions would be idle indeed.

†b. Void of meaning or sense; foolish, silly, incoherent; also (of persons) light-headed, out of one's mind, delirious (cf. IDLE-HEADED). *Obs.*

1548 HALL Chron., Rich. III. 55 b, He . . beganne a lytle to waxe ydle and weake in his wit and remembrance. *Ibid.*, Hen. VIII. 219 b, She seemed to be in Traunses, and spake and uttered many foolish and idle wordes. *a. 1658 FORD*, etc. *Witch Edmonton* IV. ii, Kath. Why do you talk so? Would you were fast asleep. *Frank.* No, no; I am not idle. *1658 A. Fox Wurts Surg.* III. li. 223 A patient that sleepeeth much, and is idle withal in his sleep.

c. Without foundation: baseless, groundless.
1590 SPENSER F. Q. I. xii. 9 When they came where that dead Dragon lay . . The sight with ydle feare did them dismay. *1617 MORYSON Itin.* II. 235 The brute that they should have come for Ireland was idle. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* VI. 11. 153 He declared that Barillon must have been imposed upon by idle or malicious reports. *1878 BROWNING La Saisiaz* 433 Idle hopes that lure man onward, forced back by as idle fears.

3. Of things: Serving no useful purpose, useless.
c. 897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. xviii. 129 Dæc ðæt heafod bið unhal, eall ða limu bið idelu, ðeah he hal sien. *a. 1000 Cadmon's Gen.* 106 Dæs wida grund . . idel and unnyt. *c. 1566 J. ALDAY tr. Boastuans's Theat. World* R. iv, As touching the eares, they are not idell, they are placed . . he and eminent for to receyve the sounde that naturally is borne hie. *1590 SHAKS. Com. Err.* II. ii. 180 Vsurping Iuie, Brier, or idle Mosse. *1597 GERARDE Herbal* i. lix. §1. 81 Out of the hole cometh a small idle or barren chaffie eare like unto that of Darnell. *1698 RAY Dissol. World* (1732) 124 Which are no idle or useless Part. *1730-46 THOMSON Autumn* 371 Caught in the meshy snare, in vain they beat their idle wings, entangled more and more. *1834 DISRAELI Rev. Epich* II. xxii, The idle shells On silent shores that none regard.

4. Of persons: Not engaged in work, doing nothing, unemployed.

c. 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xx. 6 Hwæt her stondes ge allen dæge idlo! [*c. 975 Rushw. Gosp.* unnytte. *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp.* idel]. *a. 1225 Ancr. R.* 44 Loked also ich bid ou þæt ge ne beon neuer idel. *1340 Ayenb.* 206 Huo þæt is ydel he him may næt longe hyalde þæt he ne ualle in-to zenne. *c. 1450 Mirour Saluacioun* 759 To deuocionne eвре and Contemplacionne Was sho gyven and nevre ydel. *1530-1 Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 To arest the sayde vacaboundes and ydell persones. *1548 HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 119 b, They were never idle but doying some thyng in one part or other. *1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 179 The greater part of his men and horses were idle. *1764 BURN Poor Laws* 143 They are idle for want of such work as they are able to do. *1894 J. T. FOWLER Adamnan* Introd. 74 He could not bear to be idle even for an hour.

†b. *Idle from*, not engaged in, free from. *Obs.*
c. 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 359 For þei . . ben y-dil for many goode dedes. *c. 1440 Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 238 Þei were hye in pride, & ydel for gostly occupacyoun.

c. Of things, esp. time: Unoccupied; characterized by inaction or want of occupation. *Idle bread* = bread of idleness (IDLENESS 4).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4020 Pat ydel lif þæt þine men abbeþ ylad. *1388 Wyclif Prov.* xxxi. 27 Idil bred she eet not [L. *panem otiosa non comedit*]. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 235 All my ydell yerres & dayes. *1581 SIDNEY*

Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 20 In these my . . ideldest times. *1601 SHAKS. Jul. C.* II. i. 117 Breake off betimes; And every man hence, to his idle bed. *1617 MORYSON Itin.* II. 1 In which place . . whilst I passed an idle yere [etc.]. *1700 T. BROWN tr. Fresny's Annuam. Ser. & Com.* 48 Persons . . that have a great deal of Idle Time lying upon their Hands. *1783 COWPER Epit. Hare* 31 Dozing out all his idle noons. *1850 CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph.* I. 47 Locking you up in temporary Idle Workhouses. *1870 E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl.* III. 234 Plough-Monday was an idle day.

d. *Idle worms*, worms humorously said to breed in the fingers of the idle.

[Cf. *1592 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 65 (Qo. 1597) A little worme, Picket [later edd. prick] from the lasie finger of a maide [Quartos 2-5 & Folio 1, man, Folios 2, 3, 4, woman].] *1607 BEAUM. & FL. Woman-Hater* III. i, Keep thy hands in thy muff, and warm the idle Worms in thy fingers' ends.

5. Of things: Inactive, unoccupied, not moving or in operation.

1528 MORE De quat. Noviss. Wks. 75/2 Mans mind is neuer ydle, but occupied commonly either with good or euil. *1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 350 All the Elementes and other celestial bodies . . are never ydle, but still occupied. *1655 MOUTET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 87 As a standing Water corrupteth in a little Space, so an idle Air, rolled about with no Winds, soon putrefeth. *1720 WATTS 'How doth the little busy bee'* iii, Satan finds some mischief still For idle hands to do. *1822-34 Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 365 Peruvian bark . . is not an idle medicine; for if it do not assist it will be sure to injure. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 85 The power which the courts of law had thus recognised was not suffered to lie idle. *1877 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 302 The mine . . was idle for the first six months of the year. *1898 Daily News* 18 June 3/1 We don't keep the pits idle for the fun of the thing.

b. Of machinery. *To run idle*, to run loose, without doing work or transmitting power.

Idle wheel, idle-wheel, (a) a safety-wheel to come into operation in case of the ordinary wheel breaking down; (b) an intermediate wheel used for connecting two geared wheels when they cannot be brought sufficiently near to gear directly, or when it is necessary that the 'follower' should revolve in the same direction as the 'leader', which would not be the case if they geared directly. *Idle pulley*, the loose pulley of the 'fast-and-loose pulley' arrangement.

1805 Specif. W. Milton's Patent No. 2890 As near . . to each active wheel as a workman may think proper, low, strong idle wheels . . are to be placed . . ready in case of an active wheel coming off, or breaking, or an axle-tree failing, to catch the falling vehicle. *1824 R. WILLIS Princ. Mechanism* 205 If a wheel A be placed between two other wheels C and B it will not affect the velocity ratio of those wheels . . but it does affect the directional relation; for . . in consequence of the introduction of the intermediate axis of A, B and C will revolve in the same direction. Such an intermediate wheel is termed an idle wheel. *1873 C. P. B. SHELLEY Workshop Appliances* (1885) 187 The wheel which is always in gear with the pinion is brought also into gear with the backshaft wheel, the second wheel running idle. *Ibid.* 239 The central pulley is 'idle', that is to say it runs loose upon the shaft. *1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1171/2 Another description of idle-wheel . . is [a wheel] caused to rest upon a belt to tighten it, to perfect its adhesion to the band-wheels over which it runs. *1884 F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 124 An idle wheel introduced causes the follower to rotate in the same direction as the driver.

6. Addicted to doing no work; lazy, indolent. †*Idle bellies*, indolent sluggards or gluttons (cf. *Titus* I. 12).

a. 1300 Cursor M. 27238 Yong man idel, and ald man dill. *1368 TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* VI. xvi. (1495) 200 He is slowe and ydle and lesyth in ydlenes the tyme that is graunted to traueyle in. *1530 Compend. Treat.* (1863) 48 The ydle bellies wolde have had leysur Inough to put forth a nother well translatyd. *1634 CANNE Necess. Separ.* (1849) 246 The dumb dogs, caterpillars, and idle bellies, never had a better proctor than this. *1796 SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 28 They were very idle, and there was no driving them on faster. *1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth* xiv, The Prince is unhappily a dissipated and idle youth.

†7. In quasi-adv. use = IDLY. *Obs.*
c. 1300 Cursor M. 28991 (Cott. Galba) If þæt zerning idell be, for idell prayand taler we. *1313 Guy Warw.* (A.) 7102 'Sir erl', quab Gil, 'þer of speke nouȝt Al idel þou hast me þer-of bisouȝt'. *1663 Pepys Diary* 29 Oct., The Queene mends apace, they say; but yet talks idle still.

8. a. Parasynthetic combs., as *idle-bellied*, *brained*, *handed*, *pated*, *thoughted*, *witted* adjs. Also *idle-looking* adj.; IDLE-HEADED.

1340 Ayenb. 218 Pou ne sselst næt seawye þe beuore me, ydel-honded. *1534 FRITH Mirror to know Thyself* (1829) 272 Idle-bellied monks, canons, & priests. *1564 Brief Exam.* * . . . iiii, To beleue euery fonde meynyng, as suche ydle brayned Durandes do bryng. *a. 1613 OVERBURY Charac.* Sexton Wks. (1756) 206 Let him be found neuer so idle pated, he is still a grave drunkard. *1615 CHAPMAN Odys.* xviii. 285 Is the man idle-brain'd for want of rest? *1658 GAULF Magastrom.* 177 Idle-witted and fantastical men. *1849 HARE Par. Sermon* II. 187 None of you can be so idle-thoughted as to fancy you can escape. *1870 FREEMAN in Stephens Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 10 Idle-looking, watering-place sort of folk.

b. Special combs.: *idle-back*, an indolent person; †*idle-being*, being idle, idleness; †*idle-pack*, an idler; *idle-peg* (see quot.); *idle-tongs*, = LAZY-TONGS.

1828 Craven Dial., *Idle-back, a lazy person. *1568 in Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxi. 317 Giving themselves to gaming, drinking, or 'idlebeing at Home. *1624 Br. MOUNTAGU Gagg* 326 You have playd the 'Idle-pack, Addle-head, Ignavo or Negligent in the course of your book. *1747 Hooson Miner's Dict.*, *Idlepeg, a peg of wood, driven into a hole in the Stobladde, to stop the Sweep from turning and save the winder the trouble of holding it. *1864 MARY EVRE Lady's Walks in S. France* xiii. (1865) 163 Zigzag roads . . which at a distance look like a huge pair of 'idle-tongs.

B. *sb.* (absol. use of the adj.)

†1. That which is useless, vain, or frivolous. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1000 Canons of Edgar c. 26 in Thorpe Laws II. 250 Ne idele spræce ne idele dæde . . ne æfre ænig idel. *c. 1000 Sax. Leechd.* III. 214 zif þu zæsiht manega get [=goats] ydel zetacnað. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 153 Opene to behalden idel and unnet.

†b. In (earlier on, an) *idle*: In vain; without result; without cause (cf. IDLENESS 1). *Obs.*

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC Lev. xxvi. 16 On idel ge swincap. *c. 1000 Deut.* v. 11 Ne nemne ge drihtnes naman on idel. *c. 1200 ORMIN* 12514 Onn idell & wipputenn ned & alls he wolde lezzkenn. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 3071 It nis an ydel noȝt þæt ich telle þis tydinge. *1388 Wyclif Prov.* xxiv. 28 Be thou not a witness in idil [1388 with out reasonable cause] ægen thi neȝheore. *c. 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T.* P. 522 Euery man that taketh goddes name in ydel, or falsly swereth with his mouth. *a. 1500 Ragman Roll* 80 in Hazl. E. P. I. 73 Al in ydel here is thy labour.

†2. Idleness. *Obs.*
a. 1000 in Kemble Sal. & Sat. (1848) 258 Þe slep & þæt ydel fet unpeawas & unhælo þæs lichoman. *a. 1225 Ancr. R.* 404 Idel acaldeð & acwencheð his fur. *1465 Paston Lett.* No. 501 II. 183 A day lost in idyll can never be recoveryd. *1606 SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. II. 1319 His brains' rich Talent buries not in Idles.

b. pl. *The idles*: idleness as an affection or distemper. *collog.*

1616 Withals' Dict. 558 Hodie nullam lineam duxi, I have beene sicke of the idles to day. *1681 W. ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 753 Sick of the Idles.

c. [f. IDLE v.] The act of idling.

1883 FENN Middy & Ensign xxiv. 142 A good idle ashore would be very pleasant.

†3. An idle person, idler. *Obs.*

1633 EARL MANCH. Al Mondo (1636) 146 Industry in any calling makes a man capable of better employment, whereas Idles are fit for nothing but temptations. *1709 Rambling Fuddle-Caps* 13 Had I thought you'd have prov'd such an Idle.

Idle (aid'l), v. [f. prec. adj. (OE. had *idlian* to come to nothing, become vain or useless.)]

1. *intr.* To move or saunter idly. *rare.*

1598 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. II. vi. 19 The Gossamours, That ydles in the wanton Summer ayre. *1888 W. D. HOWELLS in Longm. Mag.* I. 41 A clear brown brook . . idles through the pastures. *1890 G. GISSING Emancipated* II. i. xiv. 127 Cecily let her fingers idle upon the keys.

2. To be idle; to spend the time in idleness.

1668 PEPPYS Diary 20 July, Thence idling all the afternoon. *1698 FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 95 All the heat of the Day they idle it under some shady Tree. *1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxi. 187 What do I keep fellows idling in the country for? *1853 KANE Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 149 Whether you ate or slept, or idled or toiled.

b. quasi-trans. *To idle* (time) away, to pass in idleness.

1652 J. AUDLEY England's Commu. 8 Some idle away their time. *a. 1773 CHESTERF. (T.)*, Will you improve that hour instead of idling it away? *1813 E. S. BARRETT Heroine* (1815) I. 29 Thus idling her precious time over the common occupations of life.

3. *trans.* To cause to be idle.

1826 MOORE Mem. (1854) V. 55 [I] have been a good deal idled these few days past. *1834 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in R. P. Graves Life* II. 97 My little boy, now about two months old, has not idled me much as yet. *1898 STOFF. BROOKE Short Sermon* 174 Some pursuit which idles you too much.

¶ Meaning obscure.

c. 1460 Towneley Myst. xxx. 326 With youre bendys and youre bridylys of sathan, the whilke sir sathanas Idlys you for tha ilke.

Hence *Idling vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1828 D'ISRAELI Chas. I. II. v. 119 Not to be idle in idling times. *1843 BETHUNE Sc. Fireside Stor.* 132 This course of idling . . was now drawing to a close. *1879 GEO. ELIOT Theo. Such* xviii. 315 An idling-place of dilettanteism.

Idle, *obs.* form of ISLE.

†*Idleby, Idlesby*. *Obs.* Also 6-8 -bie, -bee. [f. IDLE a. + -BY 2: cf. *rudesby*.] (Sometimes associated with *bee*.) An idle fellow; a loafer.

a. *1589 NASH Anat. Absurd.* Ajb, Might Ouids exile admonish such Idlebies to betake them to a new trade. *1635 PAGITT Christianogr.* II. 39 Purgatory made many idle-bees swim in delicacy and voluptuousnesse. *1708 MOTTEUX Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Idle Lusks, slothful Idlebies.

b. *1611 COTGR.*, *Claguedent*, a lazie rogue, idle luske, slouthfull idlesbie. *1617 tr. Dr. Dominis on Rom.* xiii. 12. 43 Such a swarme of idlesbies. *a. 1630 W. WHATELY Protolytes* I. iv. (1640) 31 It is easie for Satan to entangle with his temptations the Idlesbee. *1681 W. ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 753, I have played the idlesby to day.

†*Idelful*, a. *Obs.* [f. IDLE a. + -FUL.] Full of idleness, idle.

1483 CAXTON Cato Blijb, Ydelful and veyne talkyng. *a. 1658 BROME Queen & Conc.* v. vi. Wks. 1873 II. 116 Though our Queen . . be mercifully idelful.

†*Idle-headed*, a. *Obs.* [Parasynthetic f. *idle head*; cf. IDLE a. 8 a.]

1. Of little understanding or intellect; silly, foolish; crazy.

1598 SHAKS. Merry W. IV. iv. 116 The superstitious idle-headed Eld Receiv'd, and did deliver to our age This tale of Herne the Hunter, for a truth. *1614 R. TAILOR Hog hath lost pearl* I. B. iij, Our audience commonly are very simple idle-headed people. *1621 Celestina* I. 12 Shee is idle-headed, and almost out of her little wits.

2. Off one's head, out of one's wits; distracted, delirious.

1399 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 108 Crazed in minde and halfe out of his wits...for whether he were put in fright of vs...or of sudden ioy...hee became idle-headed, and for eight dayes space neither night nor day tooke any naturall rest, and so at length died for lacke of sleepe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. i. ii. (1651) 656 Hilarion...for want of sleep became idle-headed. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 132 The house was rifled and her trinkets went away with the rest. Upon this loss she fell idle-headed.

† **Idlehed, head.** *Obs.* [-HEAD.] Idleness. *c* 1590 *Gen. & Ex.* 28 Do3 hic folgen idel-hed. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 117 When night out issewd bore Silence, and sweuens [printed sweuens] roaming idelhed.

Idlehood. *arch.* [-HOOD.] Idleness. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 356 in *Thynne's Animadu.* (1875) App. i. 87 Now be they takyn... & we expellyd for our ydelhod. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xii. Thy craven fear my truth accused, Thine idlehood my trus abused.

† **Idlelaik, -le3c.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LAIK, = ON. -leikr action, f. leikr play.] Idleness. *c* 1500 ORMIN 4738 Idelle3c iss haefted plihht & wipprepp wipb in sawle. *Ibid.* 7845 Patt he Ne lisste noht wipb zere Till naness kinness idelle3c.

Idley, *obs. form of IDLY.*

Idleman. *rare.* One who has no occupation; † formerly, in Ireland, a 'gentleman', as opposed to a working-man.

1331 in Rymer *Fadera* (1821) II. ii. 812/2 Item quod nullus...ducatur Kernes, nec gentes vocatas Idelmien. 1428 *Waterford Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 295 Whatt ever man...arreste ony ydelman for ony trespasde done upon forayne grounde...shal pay to the comynnes xx^s. *Id.* 1683 TRON *Way to Health* 511 There are another sort of things called Idle-men or Gentle-men (but nothing gentle do we find from them). 1832 CARLYLE *Misc., Corn-Law Rhymes* (1857) III. 164 A man, Workman or Idelman.

† **Idlement.** *Obs.* [f. IDLE v. + -MENT.] Idle or profitless occupation, idling.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 118 These good things were not conferred vpon them...to waste and consume these good blessings of God in vnecessary Idlements. 1621 *Celestina* i. 12 Let us not spend the time thus in idlements.

Idleness (ai'dl'ness). *Forms:* see IDLE a. [*OE. idelnes, f. idel IDLE + -nes-NESS.*]

† 1. **Vanity.** In (or on) idleness, in vain (cf. IDLE sb. i. b). *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* iv. 3 To hwon lufad ze idelnisse, and socca leasunge. *Ibid.* cxviii. i. Nembe dryhten timbrie hus, in idelnisse winnað ða timbriad ða. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 756 Swere nat hys name yn ydulnesse. 1340 *Yench.* 164 Salomon...zayde his dom ine zuiche manere, 'ydelnesse, ydelnesse, ydelnesse, and al þet ich izi is ydelnesse'. 1399 TRAVEISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvi. (1495) 919 It is not sayd in ydelnesse (thou hast made all in nombre weyghte and mesure). *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3323 Ye may wele...Youre wordis waste in idelnesse.

2. **Groundlessness, worthlessness; triviality; ineptitude, futility.**

1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 56 Who seeth not the idleness of that fiction concerning a certain Fountain [etc.]? 1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) II. 17 Who...could accommodate their minds to the utmost idleness of literature. 1825 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Rep.* 31 Ch. Div. 361 The idleness of the proceedings will be afterwards discovered.

† 3. **Light-headedness, imbecility; delirium; also folly, foolishness, silliness.** *Obs. rare.*

a 1536 TINDALE *Answ. More* etc. (1850) 282 Interpreted...as spoken of idleness of the head, by the reason of sickness. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* The sayde cauteris applied to the sayd places awayleth to ydlenes, fallenge euill, paynes of the heade. 1622-25 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. iv. What an idleness it is for foolish hypocrites to hope they can dance in a net, unseen of heaven! 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 181 This Fever...accompanied with...idleness or raving, and restlessness.

4. **The state or condition of being idle or unoccupied; want of occupation; habitual avoidance of work, inactivity, indolence; an instance of this.** (Now the ordinary sense.)

Bread of idleness, bread not earned by labour; cf. idle bread (IDLE a. 4 c).

c 1000 *Ecl. Inst.* § 3 in Thorpe *Laus* II. 404 Seo ydelnes is þere sawle feond. *c* 1205 LAY. 24913 Idelnesse makeð mon his monscipe leose. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 233 Suerdome & Idilnes forto fle. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix. 137 Nature louep idelnes & bodely reste. 1576 FLEMING *Pagnol. Epist.* 355 Appelles...was such an enemie to ydelnesse, that his pencil was never drie, but still drawinge a line. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iv. 76 'Tis time we twaine Did shew our selues i' th' Field. Pompey Thriues in our Idleness. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxxi. 27 She looketh well to the wayes of her housholde, and eateth not the bread of idleness [COVERD. her bred with ydlines]. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 p. 3 Playing at Dice with other Servants, and the like Idlenesses. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 p. 3 Unable to support any of his children, except his heir, in the hereditary dignity of idleness. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 51 The state...insisted as its natural right that children should not be allowed to grow up in idleness.

Idler (ai'dl'z). [f. IDLE v. + -ER.]

1. **One who idles or is idle; one who spends his time in idleness; an indolent person.**

(It has been used as the title of a periodical.) 1534 T. DORSET in *Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 36, I having nothing to doo, as an idler went to Lambethe to the byshopis place, to see what newis. 1689 CONGREVE *Old Back.* i. 1, Come, come, leave business to idlers, and wisdom to fools: for they have need of 'em. 1758 JOHNSON (*title*) The Idler. 1791 COWPER *Retirem.* 681 An idler is a watch that wants both hands, As useless if it goes as when it stands. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tim Trump.* (1876) 202 All rich idlers may

be termed the representatives of former industry and talent. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* i. 5 Had I not been a worker previous to my release from London, I could not now have been so glad an idler. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 616 To all other seeming Charles was the most consummate of idlers.

2. **Naut.** A general designation for all those on board a ship-of-war, who, from being liable to constant day duty, are not subjected to keep the night-watch (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); on board a whaler, one who is not required to assist in the capture of whales (*Cent. Dict.*).

1794 NELSON 30 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 464 The Agamemnon cannot get under weigh: she has only her boats' crews and Maltese, besides idlers. 1839 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. xx. 229 It was but fair that I should sleep every night, as all persons under the denomination of 'Idlers' invariably do in king's ships. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ii. 3 Having called up the 'idlers', namely, carpenter, cook, steward, etc. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 98 Marines, Idlers or Daymen.

3. **Machinery.** An idle wheel: see IDLE a. 5 b.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Idlesby: see IDLEBY.

Idleset. *Sc.* [f. IDLE a. + (app.) SET sb., in sense of 'setting, putting'.] The condition of being reduced to idleness; want of employment.

1591 R. BRUCE *Serm. Kirk Edin.* Yviiia Ane verie slight object or short idleset will enkindle them. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 329 That na true vertue war able to hurt the body sa mekle as ydleset or ryches. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* vii. ii. (1849) 308 Idleset was to me a poor trade. 1856 MRS. OLIPHANT *Katie Stewart* 36 Lady Anne herself is never held in such idleset.

Idleship (ai'dl'shp). *Forms:* see IDLE a. [f. IDLE a. + -SHIP.]

† 1. **Vanity** (= IDLENESS 1); in idleship, in vain. *a* 1250 *Prov. Alfrod* 286 in O. E. Misc. 120 Idilschipe and ouer-prute þat lereþ yong wif vuele þewes. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 93 Take naught hys name in ydleschepe. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 183 The second commandment biddes us nocht take in ydelship, ne in vayne the name of our god.

† 2. **Inactivity, want of occupation, indolence.** 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 534 Ydelship...makes men lathe to begyn any gode dedis. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 59 If I might spede With any maner besinesse, Thence shulde me none idelship Departen from her ladyship. 1496 *Dives & Pamp.* (W. de W.) vi. xiv. 255 The wyse man sayth That ydelshyppe hath taught moche malycie.

3. **As a mock title, after lordship, etc.**

1860 LUCK *Lady's Med.* (1862) I. 80 Here I find your young idleship...holding a fool's court of japers and tale-mongers as usual. 1865 K. H. DIGBY *Short Poems* (1866) 24 But to write verses I have taken, In hopes your idleship to waken. **Idlesse** (ai'dl'ss). *arch.* Also idless. [A pseudo-antique formation from IDLE a.; see -ESS². App. fashioned after *kumblesse*; the 19th c. romantic use dates from Scott.]

Idleness, viewed in a poetic or romantic light; dolce far niente.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ii. 31 My daies I have not lewdly spent, Nor spilt the blossom of my tender yeares In ydlesse. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. v. As Idless fancied in her dreaming mood. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. ii. The tables were drawn, it was idlesse all. 1822 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. xciv. Who thus...Hath soothed thine idlesse with inglorious lays. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* xl. iv. The game...which amused the idlesse of that age. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 38 Necks soften of oxen in idlesse. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 160 Till Norman idlesse stock our England too.

Idleteth, idlety. *Sc. and north.* [f. IDLE a. The suffix is app. the Romanic -TY, which has a Sc. variant -teth; cf. DAINTEETH.] = IDLENESS 4.

1525 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 74 Sen that tyme is sic a precious thing...Flee ydleteth, which is the greatest lat. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm. Kirk Edin.* Aa vijb, The ministerie is a worke and no idleteth. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Idlety, idleness, Idleties, idle frolics.* *Aberd.* 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* II. 13 He're a bit gan to idlety.

Idling: see at end of IDLE v.

Idlish (ai'dl'ish). *a. rare.* Somewhat idle.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xx. vi. IX. 109 Not pleasant...to an idlish man in weak health.

Idly (ai'dli), *adv.* *Forms:* 1 idellice, 4 ideliche, idillich, idili, ydilly, 6 idelleie, ydelye, id-, ydely, ideli, idlie, 6-7 idely, 6-8 ideliy, 6-idly [f. IDLE a. + -LY²].

1. **Vainly, in vain; uselessly; frivolously, carelessly, ineffectively** (cf. IDLE a., senses 2-3).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxviii. 48 [lxxxix. 47] Nales soðlice idellice [f. *vane*] ðu gesettes bearn monna. *c* 1230 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 341 Panne Crist hadde died for nougt and ideliche, wipouten cause. 1388 — *Deut.* v. 11 Thow shalt not mystaak the name of the Lord idillich. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 262 If ye list to caull...and...idly to play with the words and phrases of the ancient Fathers. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. xl. 122 [It] is not a thing so slightly to be passed ouer, as many may idly imagine. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 89 When a Prince idly squanders away his subjects fortunes. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 256 Thus idly busy roll their world away. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. i. iv. 121 Stukeley idly placed Colonia, at Colchester, or Peebles. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 70 Our heart is stirred, and not 'idly'. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* v. 11 Then once heedfully counted all the thousands, We'll uncount them as idly.

† 2. **Incoherently** (from affection of the brain), deliriously. *Obs.*

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aliena loqui*,...to speake idly in sickness. *a* 1601 MARSTON *Asquith & Kath.* iii. 93 My brother will not lue long, he talks idly alreadie.

1622 tr. *Brue's Praxis Med.* 399 They which talk idly with amazenes...for the most part die.

2. **In an idle or lazy way; without working; inactively, indolently** (cf. IDLE a., senses 4-6).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 411 Othir syndry 3eid thame by, As thai war masteris, ydilly. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man Wks.* (1573) 154/2 To gett thee into a den, and lyue idly, profitable to no man. 1547 *Act & Edw. VI.* c. 3 § 10 Going loitering idly about. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 309 They...live idly upon almes. 1651 ISAACKSON in Fuller's *Abel Rediv.*, Andrews (1867) II. 160 He lived not idly. 1736 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 81 He that idly loses five shillings' worth of time, loses five shillings. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xx. And why stands Scotland idly now? 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 139 Sheriffs had stood idly by while the violence was done.

† **I-do, v. Obs.** [*OE. gedōn* to put, do, make, = OS. *gidōn*, OHG. *gituon*, f. *dōn* to Do.] *trans.* and *intr.* To do.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Eallum þem godum þe ænig mon zedeþ his þem nehstan. *a* 1000 Andreas 342 Hwæt þu us to duguðum gedon wille. *c* 1000 Ags. *Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 37 ȝif þu si iudea cining, gedo þe halne. *c* 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 29 He nule nefre mare eft zedon þeo sunnen. *c* 1205 LAY. 3612 Al heo iduden efter hire lare.

I-do, ME. pa. pp. of Do v.

Idocrase (ai'dokr'is). *Min.* [a. F. *idocrase* (Haüy 1796), f. Gr. *eidōs* form, figure + *κρᾶσις* mixing, mixture (see CRASIS).] = VESUVIANITE.

1804 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 415 The idocrase is met with among the substances ejected from volcanos. 1821 PINKERTON *Petril.* II. 516 Several remarkable parasitic stones; such as 1. The *Vesuvian* of Werner, and *idocrase* of Haüy. 1844 ALGER *Min.* 30 Idocrase occurs crystallized, either solitary or in groups. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 142 Idocrase or Vesuvian is in its chemical composition closely allied to the lime-alumina garnets.

I-dodded, ME. pa. pp. of Dod v.

I-do3t: see YDOU3HT.

Idol (ai'dəl, ai'd'l), *sb.* *Forms:* a. 3 ydele, idele, 4 idel. β. 4-6 ydol(e), 5-6 ydoll, 5-7 idoll, 6 idole, 4-idol. [ME. a. OF. *idole*, and *idole*, ad. late L. *idōl-um* (also *idōl-um* in Prudentius c. 400, Sedulius c. 470), image, form, spectre, apparition, in eccl. use 'idol', a. Gr. *εἰδωλον* image, phantom, idea, fancy, likeness, in LXX 'idol', f. *eidōs* form, shape. The early OF. *idole*, *idle* (11th c.), represent the Latin *idōlum*, the accentuation following that of the Greek. The current Fr. *idole* was adapted in 13th c. from L. *idōlum*.]

The order of appearance of the senses in English does not correspond to their original development in Greek, where the sequence was apparently: 1. 'appearance, phantom, unsubstantial form, image in water or a mirror, mental image, fancy, material image or statue', and finally, in Jewish and Christian use, 'image of a false god'. In English this last was, under religious influence, the earliest, and in ME. the only sense; hence (as also in Fr.) came sense 2. These are the only popular uses of the word. The other uses are 16th c. adoptions of earlier Greek senses, often however coloured by association with sense 1.

1. **From Jewish and Christian use.**

1. **An image or similitude of a deity or divinity, used as an object of worship: applied to those worshipped by pagans, whence, in scriptural language, = false god, a fictitious divinity which 'is nothing in the world' (1 Cor. viii. 4).**

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1871 Godes ðat Rachel hadde stolen...And oðre ydeles brogt fro sichein. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11759 Al þair idels in a stund Grouelings felvnto þe grund. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 754 For 3our ydil idolus don 3ou ille wirche. 1382 WYCLIF 1 Cor. viii. 17 We witen for an ydol is no thing in the world, and that ther is no God but oon. 1388 — *Wisd.* xiv. 8 But the idol (1382 maumet) which is maad bi hond is cursid, bothe it, and he that made it. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* vi. A man whiche had in his hows an ydolle the whiche oftyme he adoured as his god. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nuew Ind.* (Arb.) 17 Ye priestes which serue ye Idols are had in chiefe reuerence. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 6 Some are Gentiles which worship Idols; others of the sect of Mahomet. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xiv. (1830) 650 But the name of idol is extended yet further in Scripture, to signify also the sun, or a star, or any other creature, visible or invisible, when they are worshipped for gods. 1727 DE Foe *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 27 Their dumb idols, whom they called by the name of the holy gods. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1858) 275 Idol is *Eidolon*, a thing seen, a symbol. It is not God, but a Symbol of God; and perhaps one may question whether any the most benighted mortal ever took it for more than a Symbol. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 51 To say that it was made, was to deny that it was God. Hence the prophets so often urge this special proof of the vanity of idols.

2. **Applied polemically to images or figures of divine beings and saints, and more generally, to any material object of adoration in a Christian church.**

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 52 [He] set vp in the same place another idol of S. Iohan Baptist. 1554 T. SAMERSON in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xviii. Out of this mischievous idol the mass. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 44 One Rood with Marie and John and the rest of such Idolles was brent. *Ibid.* 45 Item an Idoll of all halowes—cut in peces by Mr. William fearnes a year past. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 122 Like to Idols, lay-mens bookes. 1608-11 BR. HALL *Epist.* i. vi. Wks. (1627) 284 The famous Kentish idoll moued her eyes and hands by those secret gimmers which now euery puppet-play can imitate. 1630 (*title*) The Great Idol of the Mass overthrowen; a Sermon...By a Protestant. 1839 KRIGHTLY *Hist. Eng.* II. iv. 46 These various impostures were exposed at St. Paul's whither also were brought other idols from all parts of the country.

† c. A representation of a deity under some monstrous and non-natural form. *Obs.*

c. 1400 MAUNDREY. xv. (1839) 164 Summe worshippen symulacres and summe ydols. But betwene Symulacres and ydols is a gret difference. For symulacres ben ymages made after lyknesse of men or of women, or of the sonne, or of the mone, or of any best, or of any kyndely thing. And ydols is an ymage made of lewed wille of man, bat man may not fynden among kyndely thynges. As an ymage bat hath iij hedes, on of a man, another of an hors, or of an ox, or of sum oþer best bat no man hath seyn.

2. *fig.* Any thing or person that is the object of excessive or supreme devotion, or that usurps the place of God in human affection. *s.* A thing.

[1597 N. T. (Genev.) i. John v. 21 Babes kepe your selues from idoles.] 1566 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) l. 119 In sum hartis is gravit new agane Ane ymage, callit cuvatye of geir; Now, to expell bat idoll... God gif þe grace. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 351 It is only to save their purses that mettle, whereof they make their Idoll. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Idol*, any Object of one's Fondness. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 4 Money, the Idol of other People, was the least of his Care. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xviii. (1803) 40 His darling idol, was the honour of a soldier. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxii. 286 He tells him that space is now the idol of Englishmen.

b. A person so adored.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 144 *Pro.* Was this the Idoll, that you worship so? *Val.* Euen she. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 270 Whom shee openly calls her servant, and makes of him her Idoll. 1797 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 433 They who make a man an idol, when he is off his pedestal will treat him with all the contempt with which blind and angry worshippers treat an idol that is fallen. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 44 How can she bear neglect? she has been the idol of society. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. lii. 266 A hero who was the idol of his army.

II. From classical Greek (and Latin) use.

† 3. An image, effigy, or figure of a person or thing; esp. a statue. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 115 The citizens of Orleans, had buylded in the honor of her, an Image or an Idole. 1583 STANVHURST *Ensis* II. (Arb.) 51 He rash charged with launce these mystical Idole. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Rome* v. Her brave writtings. In spight of time... Doo make her Idole through the world appeare. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 72 His Idoll was after his death honored prayed and sacrificed vnto.

† b. A counterpart, likeness, imitation; = IMAGE *sb.* 4, c. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 41 Men... Doe her adore... As th' Idole of her makers great magnificence. 1641 *Chapman's Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 61 So women... Are the most perfect Idols [1607 images] of the Moone. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 101 Th' Apostat in his Sun-bright Chariot sate, Idol of Majestie Divine.

† c. Aspect, appearance, likeness; = IMAGE *sb.* 3.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. ii. (1886) 325 Orobas cometh forth like a horse, but when he putteth on him a mans idole, he talketh of divine vertue.

† 4. An inert inactive person (who has the form, without the proper activity or energy, of a man). = F. *idole*, but in Eng. naturally associated with *idle* = IDLER. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 238/1 It is not an honour of idleness, to be called to this state, and therefore that he must not play the idoll, but... must giue himselfe to it... and take paines about it.

5. A visible but unsubstantial appearance, an image caused by reflexion as in a mirror, an incorporeal phantom.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 41 b, Men have seen... two Sunnes... They are nothing else but Idols or Images of the Sunne, represented in an equal... watry cloud. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 94, I see we have a soul in th' underdwellings, and a kind of man-resembling idoll. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* (1677) 344 In hell there souls are, though they have no hearts, But Idols only are, and forms of men. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 784 By the Idole of the Soul Plotinus seems to mean, an Airy or Spirituous Body. 1808 SHELLEY *Faust* II. 386 It is an enchanted phantom, A lifeless idoll. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x. 114, I looked upon that ugly idoll [his image] in the glass.

6. A mental fiction; a phantasy or fancy.

1577 VAUTROUVILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 123 In their heart they stablish, not the righteousness of the lawe... but a mere fantasie and an Idoll of the lawe. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* 335 They frame to themselves... so many Idols and Phantomes of their own Imaginations about divine thyngs. 1899 FINDLAY in *Expositor* Feb. 94 They hold and grasp the very God in Christ, and are no longer mocked with vain idols and phantoms of blessedness.

b. *Logic.* A false mental image or conception; a false or misleading notion; a fallacy; = IDOLUM 2.

[1600 BACON: see *Idolum*.] 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. § 5. 884 But this is a mere *idolum specus*, an idoll of the cave or den. *Ibid.* 886 This is but another idoll of the Atheists den. 1733 SHAW tr. *Bacon's Nov. Org.* i. Aph. xxxix, There are four Kinds of Idols that possess the Mind of Man... We will... call the first Kind, *Idols of the Tribe*; the second, *Idols of the Den*; the third, *Idols of the Market*; and the fourth, *Idols of the Theatre*. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* vi. viii. 612 To every bias of the understanding, by which a man may be misled in judging, or drawn into error, Lord Bacon gives the name of idoll. 1877 CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 81 Impenetrability, so confidently assumed as a self-evident primary property of matter... is seen to be an idoll of our imagination.

† 7. A fictitious personation; a counterfeit, sham; a pretender. (By Spenser used of a magic counterfeit.) *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 11 To walke the woodes with that his Idoll faire. 1611 SPENCER *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. § 17 VOL. V.

She well knew that this Lambert was but an Idoll, hammered out of the hot braine of that Boufefe Richard Simon, yet shee embraceth the occasion, countenanceth the Imposture. 1618 DAVIES *Why Ireland* etc. (1787) 47 Those two idols or counterfeites which were set up against him in the beginning of his reign. 1628 BACON *Hen. VII.* 29 He knew the pretended Plantagenet to be but an Idoll. 1660 FULLER *Misc. Contempl.* (1841) 252 King Henry the Seventh was much troubled with idolls... pitiful persons who pretended themselves princes.

† 8. The phrase *idol shepherd* used in Zech. xi. 17 in Geneva Bible and 1611 (where the Vulg. has *Opastor et idolum*, LXX *ο ποιμαίνωντες τὰ πάτνια*, and the Revised Version of 1885 'worthless shepherd'), was frequently used in 17th c. polemics, sometimes with allusion to idolatry, sometimes with *idol* taken as = 'counterfeit' or 'sham' (sense 7), sometimes associated with *idle* (see sense 4), and so 'neglectful of duty'. *Obs.*

[1533 COVERDALE *Zech.* xi. 17 O Idols shepherde, that leaueh the flocke.] 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *ibid.*, O idole shepherd that leaueh the flocke. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 71 Wo therefore to the idle and idoll pastor. 1590 H. BARROW in *Confer.* iii. 55 We are led vnto Idoles when we are led vnto such Ministers as you, which... are Idole Shepherds and Ministers. 1611 BIBLE *Zech.* xi. 17 Woe to the idoll shepherd that leaueh the flocke. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 1 All idle, and idoll, Ministers that thrust themselves in for Pastors, and can onely feed themselves. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 121 Reading of homilies in the church... is said to be... but the instrument of foolish and idoll shepherds.

9. *attrib.* (without hyphen).

Often not distinguishable from the combinations in 10. c. 1585 R. BROWNE *Anno. Cartwright* 33 He will have... an idoll Christ to be the life of the church. *Ibid.* 34 What remaineth but an Idoll or counterfeit christ? 1603 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Celebr. Charis* viii, Nay, I will not let you sit 'Fore your idoll glass a whit! 1608 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. 124 Placing there their Idoll Saints and Images. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 307 Besides, not Egypt, India... more With servile Awe their Idoll King adore. 1807 KEBBLE *Chr. Y.* 17th Sund. Trin. v, What idoll shapes are on the wall pourtray'd. 1854 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* III. 51 William Sells... exhibited... three sketches of an Idoll Figure of Mexican appearance.

10. *Comb.* a. simple attrib. Of an idoll, of idols, as *idol-altar*, *-chapel*, *-chariot*, *-clergy*, *-dwelling*, *-figure*, *-form*, *-gratich*, *-house*, *-priest*, *-procession*, *-prophet*, *-room*, *-sanctuary*, *-service*, *-shrine*, *-throne*. b. Pertaining to or connected with idols or idol-worship, idolatrous, as *idol-devotion*, *-enjoyment*, *-feast*, *-fire*, *-folly*, *-hope*, *-hymn*, *-ocean*, *-offering*, *-pressure*, *-sacrifice*, *-sin*. c. appositive, as *idol-block*, *-devil*, *-gold*, *-notion*, *-self*, *-snake*.

1611 BIBLE i. *Macc.* I. 54 They... builded 'idole altars throughout the cities of Iuda. 1660 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 572 The dust of the idol-altars was cast into the brook Kedron. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 93 To worship... not that Virgin, on Earth holle, in Heaven glorious; but these idol-conceits, and 'idol-blockes of her. 1660 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 41 Each 'idol-chapel... which they had multiplied to their idols. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 142 They haue those 'Idol-chariots, like vnto Towers, to the drawing whereof, many thousands of deuout persons put their helping-hand. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 226 Ba's 'Idol-Clergy hee [Jehū] doth bring to nought. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1355 In old time they called this 'Idoll-devill, Vejovis, because he was deprived of all power to helpe and doe good. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 136 Which [sacrifices] in 'Idoll-devotion were all bestowed after on the poore. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xci, 'Idoll-dwellings, Goth or Greek. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 554 God would wring his idol-sacrifices and 'idol-enjoyments from him. 1641 HINDS *F. Bruen* xxx. 93 Such Wakes, and 'Idol-Fests. 1832 TENNYSON *Love thou thy Land* 69 A wind to puff your 'idol-fires, And heape their ashes on the head. 1807 KEBBLE *Chr. Y.* 5th Sund. Easter vii, An 'idol form of earthly gold. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 297 Whither the lustful Spaniard brought it, with his 'Idoll-gold from ravish Indya. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 193 Bethel, the centre of their 'idol-hopes. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 1022 To sacrifice at the altars of their gods in 'idoll-houses, that is to say, in their idoll temples. 1888 *Archaeol. Cantiana* XIV. 103 A temple or idoll-house where King Ethelbert according to the rites of his tribe was wont to pray. 1807 KEBBLE *Chr. Y.* 3rd Sund. Lent viii, What seem'd an 'idol hymn, now breathes of thee. 1663 J. SPENSER *Prodigies* (1665) 98 Common Experience (the surest Corrector of all 'Idol Notions and hasty Reasonings). 1771 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 60 Having... consecrated in our-selves certain idol-notions, which we will never suffer to be unweild. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iii. *Schisme* 371 A hundred Prophets... Resist their rage, and from sad drowning keep The wracked planks on th' 'Idol-Ocean deep. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 65 Their Priests collusions to make gaines of the 'Idoll-offerings. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 187 Truly these 'Idoll Priests are in such great esteeme among them. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 439 He became an idol-priest in Thessalonica. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 140 Sir Iohn Mandeuille reporteth the same Historie of their 'Idoll-Procession, and the ashes of those voluntary Martyrs. 1660 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 2 He that prophesied in the name of an Idoll... this was the 'Idoll-Propheet. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Capitaines* 637 Contemns the Fountains of God's sacred Law, From 'Idoll-Puddles poisoning drink to draw. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 444 In the entries of their houses they haue an 'Idoll-room, where they Incense these Deities morning and evening. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 28 Partaking of their 'idoll-sacrifices and idolatrous rites. *Ibid.* 150 That God would desolate the 'idoll-sanctuaries of Israel. a. 1711 KRM *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 485 For 'Idoll-self great God dethrones. 1568 CHERRY in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1799) I. lii. 525 Whether... a godly man may be at 'idol-service with his body, his

heart being with God. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Rich. II. cclxxvii, This 'Idol-shrine... can boast of greater thyngs Then many Temples famed. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 184 Thou brought'st Samaria to Thine 'Idol-Sin. 1620 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xxi, Dens where 'idol-snakes delight Again to cover Satan from their sight.

d. objective and objective genitive, as *idol-breaker*, *-maker*, *-monger*; *idol-breaking*, *-framing*, *-mongering*, *-serving*. e. instrumental and locative, as *idol-anchored*, *-hated*, *-prone*, *-wedded*, *adjs.*

1548 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 211 A heathen lamp supplies With meagre beam his 'Idol-anchored eyes. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 593 The idolaters haue had two generall counsels of their side, the 'idoll breakers none. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* IV. (1858) 285 We are to consider Luther as a Prophet Idoll-breaker. 1897 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 6/3 The bigoted Sikander, whose 'idol-breaking zeal procured him the title of But-Shikan, or 'Iconoclast'. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 33 It drew their 'Idol-framing hearts to set... their adoration on these creatures, the Sun, Moon and Stars. 1603 H. CHETTLE *Sheph. Spring Song* viii. in *Eng. Mourne. Garm.* F iv b, The godly Constantine... Purge this lies aire from 'Idoll-hated sinne. a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism*. I. xi. § 5 (1622) 121 In making himselfe an Idoll-God, hee becometh both an 'Idol-maker, and an Idoll it selfe. 1612-15 Br. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xviii. i, Abandon those 'idol-mongers, restore devotion to her purity. 1889 C. EDWARDS *Sardinia* 184 'Idol-mongering was a profitable line of life. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iii. *Law* 1121 ('Idol-prone) example leading them. 1606 *Ibid.* II. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 645 'Idol-serving Nile. 1605 *Ibid.* II. iii. iv. *Capitaines* 217 This 'Idol-wedded Town.

f. Special comb.: *idol's day*, a day on which an idol is honoured; *idol-shell*, a tropical mollusc of the family *Ampullariidae*.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1907 This Idoll's day hath been to thee no day of rest. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER *Mollusca* (Cent.), The true ampullarias, which are peculiar to tropical America, and are called idol-shells by the Indians.

† *Idol*, v. *Obs. rare.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To make an idol of; to idolize. (See also quot. 1644.)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. ii. *Babylon* 20 Good princes... Who idoll not their pearly scepter's glory. 1607 *Lingua* II. ii. D iij, And when they haue thus Idoll'd her [a lady-love] like Pigmalion, they fall downe and worship her. 1644 ABP. MAXWELL *Sacrosancta Reg. Maj.* xi. 115 They Idoll'd the Covenant so much, that they would renounce God, if he would not be... the God of the Covenant. *Ibid.* xv. 147 He resolveth to Idoll or serve corruptly the humour and state of the people where he liveth.

Idola: see IDOLUM.

† *Idolant*. [*f. IDOL v. + -ANT.1*] = IDOLATER.

1598 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* iii, A countless hoast of craking Idolants By Essay's faith is here confounded all.

† *Idolaster*, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *ydolastre*, *-aster*, 6 *idolastre*, (*-estour*), 7 *idol-aster*. [*a. OF. idolastre* (now *idolâtre*), var. (by confusion with suffix *-astre*, *-âtre*) of *idol*, *ydolatre*: see IDOLATER.]

a. *sb.* An early equivalent of IDOLATER 1.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parz. T.* P. 675 What difference is bitwixe an ydolastre [v. ydolaster] and an Auaricious man. c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 139 Or Austin can, we slombryd in dirknesse, Lyk ydolastres. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. st. 54 In whiche tyme they were ydolastours. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 237 His [Mahomet's] father was an idolastre after the manner of the heathen. 1616 BULLOCKE, *Idolaster*, an Idolater.

b. *adj.* Idolatrous. (*OF. idolastre, F. idolâtre*, primarily *adj.*)

1584 HUDSON *Judith* iv. 358 Her yv'ry neck and brest of alabastre Made Heathen men of her more idolastre.

Idolater (*idol'atér*). Forms: a. 4 *ydolatrour*, 4-6 *ydolatrér*, 4-7 *idolatrér*, (6 *ydol*, *idolatrér*). b. 6 *ydolastre*, *-ater*, *-atour*, *idolatrér*, 7- *idolater*, 6- *idolater*. [*Gr. εἰδωλο-λάτρης* (N. T.), *idol-worshipper*, gave eccl. L. (Tertullian) *idololatrés*, later *-latra* (see IDOLOLATER), shortened in Romanic to *idolatra* (Sp., Pg. *idolatra*, It. *idolatra*), *OF. idolatre, ydolatre*, whence (by confusion with the suffix *-astre*, *-âtre*) *idolastre, idolâtre* (see IDOLASTER). Our a form *idolatrér*, *-rour*, was either f. *OF. idolatre* + agent-suffix *-er*, *-our*, or was a native formation from *idolatr-y* (cf. *astronom-y*, *-er*, etc.) with same suffix; the *b* form *idolater*, *-our*, was either a phonetic simplification of *idolatrér*, *-our*, or ad. *F. idolatre, idolâtre*.]

1. A worshipper of idols or images; one who pays divine honours to an image or representation of a god, or to any natural object as a deity.

a. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 88 þes wickid ydolatrours. 1388 - i. *Cor. x.* 7 Neither be 3e maad ydolateris (that is, worshipperis of false mawmetis). c. 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* II. iii. 153 Vsers of ymagis ben ydolateris. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 63 They forgid ydolls and were ydolateris. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 194 Brought vp in Egypt amonge ydolatrars. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* v. 5 No... couetous person, which is an idolater. 1574 N. DANIEL in *Grosart Spenser's Wks.* I. 422 We lose the love of Idolatrars. 1604 DOWNE *Devotions* Exposit. xx. (ed. 2) 492 The present execution of manifest Idolatrars.

b. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 But takyng & gyuyng it to stockes and stones, as ydolastres, worshyp-pyng them for goddes. 1509 MORE *Suppl. Soules* Wks. 351/1 Idolaters, Turkes, Saracens, and Painims. c. 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 336 in *Thynne's Animadu.* (1875) App. i. 86 We be called fornicators when tyme we be ydolotors, & take antychrist for our hed. 1556 WINST. *Cert. Tractates*. I. Wks. 1888 I. 9 Ignorantes off God and ydolotours. 1608 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 3 The Chaldeans, the great

Idolaters of fire. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 38 If these Indian Women be Idolaters, they go bare-faced; and if Mahometans, they are veiled. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* III. 123 We call them idolaters. who pay that Religious Worship which is due only to God, to something else that is not God. 1841 KITTO *Bible Hist. Palestine* 222 Many superstitions... of the ancient idolaters. 1852 ROBERTSON *Lect. Ep. Cor.* xlvii. (1859) 430 The idolater is not merely he who worships images, but he who gives his heart to something which is less than God.

2. An adorer, idolizer, devoted admirer of (some person or thing).

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Bonstus's Theat. World* Oijb. Old covetous men, ydolaters of their treasures. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* VI. (1676) 343 He was a Lover, or rather an Idolater of that sex. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* Pref. A v. The Parasites of the Rich, or the Idolaters of Fortune. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 220 The lover too... Tender idolater of absent charms. 1884 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* Oct. 554 Had not the idolaters of either [author] insisted... on the superior claims of their respective favorite.

Idolathite, -yte, erron. forms of IDOLOTHYTE.

Idolater: see IDOLATER.

Idolatre (oidolâtrés), [f. IDOLATER + -ESS.] A female idolater. Also fig.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 243 Having to wife an Egyptian Idolatre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 445 That uxorious King, whose heart... Beguiled by fair Idolatresses, fell To Idols foul. 1796 SEWARD *Anecd.* (ed. 3) III. 26 Jeanne was burnt... as a sorceress, an idolatre, a blasphemer of God. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 608 The marriage with idolatresses brought... the profanation by their idolatries.

Idolatrie (oidolâtrik), a. rare. [ad. mod. L. *idolatrie*-us (15-16th c. in Du Cange), f. *idolatria*, for *idololatria* idolatry: see -IO. Cf. F. *idolatrique* (Littre).] = next.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. viii. 103 This Idolatrie Deifying of the Sun. 1677 *Ibid.* III. 106 Enticed to Idolatrie Adoration. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 422 Christ... would look upon such an Honour... to be Idolatrick. 1887 E. JOHNSON in *Antiqua Mater* 145 The quarter whence the anti-idolatrie movement came.

† **Idolatrical** (oidolâtrikāl), a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to idolatry; idolatrous.

1550 ? HOOPER *Exam. Apparel* ***iv. We have in our Church no publique worshipping of Idoles, no Heatenishe or idolatrical sacrifice. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* III. Wks. 1888 I. 28 He calls the saids solenniteis idolatrical, superstition. 1664 THORNDIKE *Just Weights & Meas.* xix. This is demonstration that the soul has nothing in it that is idolatrical. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 177 If Christ be not God, their worship of him is idolatrical.

Hence † **Idolatrally** adv., in an idolatrous way.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. viii. 103 An heart Idolatrichly inclined.

† **Idolatrionous**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. med. L. *idolatri-a* IDOLATRY + -OUS: cf. *industri-ous*, etc.] = IDOLATROUS.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1850) 224 The idolatrous

[1563 idolatrous] opinions of our image maintainers.

Idolatrize (oidolâtrize), v. [f. IDOLATER + -IZE; cf. *botanize*, *rhapsodize*, *scrutinize*.]

† 1. *intr.* To worship an idol or idols; to commit or practise idolatry. Also, to idolatrize it. Obs.

1598 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* xxii. All that honour thee Idolatrize. 1596 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 26 Cease (fondlings) henceforth to idolatrize With Venus, your Carpathian-sea borne Queene. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. 1. The Persians did idolatrize Unto the Sunne. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 1321 With worldly Honor, some idolatrize. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* IV. (1867) 142 Hast thou not idolatrized to thy friend? 1664 H. MORRIS *Myst. Inq.* 283 A Christian City or Polity Idolatrizing and debauching others with Idolatry. 1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Idolatrize*, to commit Idolatry.

† 2. ? To exercise an incitement to idolatry.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* 143 Ore my heart your eyes do idolatrize.

2. *trans.* To make an idol of, to worship idolatrously. Chiefly in fig. use: To adore, to admire excessively; to idolize.

1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* II. i. Idolatrize not so that Sex. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimies, Traveller* 93 It hath brought him to idolatrize himselfe. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. II. 16 The consecrated hoste which Papists Idolatrize. 1740 CHEVNE *Regimen* 9-10 Idolatrizing the Creatures, the moral Powers... being erased [etc.]. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 244 An age which... idolatrizes the tangible and the material. 1894 GROSART in *Green Pastures* Intro. 10 We are so used to idolatrize Shakespeare because of his simply incomparable genius.

† 3. To render idolatrous. Obs. rare.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. IV. § 36. 628 Christianity... was thereby itself paganized and idolatrized.

Hence **Idolatrizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; **Idolatrizer**, one who idolatrizes: an idolizer or idolater.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 2 Erring, adulterating, idolatrizing Solomon. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* I. VI. § 2 (1622) 41 For, how should... idolatrizing, be sinne; if there were not a God? 1642 A. PROWSE *Let. to Friend* in *London*. 3 That minor part so much cried up, and doted on by the Idolatrizers thereof. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* IV. III. (1845) I. 301 Balaam... a seer of the idolatrizing Gentiles.

Idolatrous (oidolâtrous), a. [f. IDOLATER, F. *idolâtre* + -OUS.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of idolatry.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 55 Your papa... whyche appoynted them to hys ydolatrous dayes of ydelnesse. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 37 Were it not an idolatrous oath, I would swear by sweet S. George. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. VII. § 10 The Idolatrous customs of those Nations. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. IV. 428 The exception to the

word Sunday was founded upon its superstitious idolatrous origin. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 443 Their religion, however, though idolatrous, has no resemblance whatever to that of the Hindús. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* III. 46 Idolatrous veneration for the state.

2. Used in or devoted to idol-worship. ? Obs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 98 Because of the judgments for the idolatrous high places in it. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 103 He saw an idolatrous altar at Damascus. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 555 The idolatrous temple of Jaganaut. 1800 ASIAT. *Ann. Reg.*, Misc. Tr. 232/1 The road extends through innumerable towns, with idolatrous temples.

3. Of a person: Worshipping images or idols; given to the worship of idols or false gods.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 9 So as whole Realmes which were Idolatrous, are now obedient to the Apostolique Sea. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xxiii. 5 Hee put downe the idolatrous priests whome the kings of Iudah had ordeined to burne incense. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1364 The Philistines Idolatrous, uncircumcised, unclean. 1790 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 189 Zanguebar, the coast of the Zenghis, was still savage and idolatrous. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* I. 85 To that idolatrous and adulterous torturer.

† b. Constr. of. Obs. rare.

1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 295 [He] Makes her a Countesse, and withall becomes so idolatrous of her, that [etc.].

Hence **Idolatrism**, the quality or condition of being idolatrous.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxii. 189 The parties... that turne away from this lawe through their idolatrousnesse. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 487 The formalities of that Altar, conteyning all the idolatrousnesse that was in it. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XXI. vi. 276 How came this notion of the idolatrousness of Nebuchadnezzar's command to be so universal?

Idolatrally (oidolâtrali), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In an idolatrous manner.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 112 Any thing that hath been idolatrously abused by the papists. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. II. 23 That the Idolatrously minded might not find their pathes. a 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxxxiii. I. 18 Wks. 1811 IX. 433 They are... [not] permitted to love one another idolatrously. 1822-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 88 The Assyrians... used very extensively drawings and figures of animals, but probably not idolatrously.

Idolatry (oidolâtri). Forms: 3-6 ydolatrie, -y, -ee, 4-6 idolatrye, 4-7 -ie, 6-1, 5- idolatry. [a. OF. *idol-*, *ydolatrie* (12th c. in Littre), mod. F. *idolâtrie* = Pr. *ydolatrie*, It. Sp. *idolatría*, repr. a Common Romanic type *idolâtria* (also in med. L.), shortened from eccl. L. *idololatria* (Tertullian), a. Gr. (N.T.) *ειδωλολατρεία*, f. *ειδωλο-* IDOL + *λατρεία* service, worship, LATRIA.]

1. The worship of idols or images 'made with hands'; more generally, the paying or offering of divine honours to any created object.

c 1550 GEN. & EX. 4143 Ydolatrie, dat was hem lef, ofte vi-wroste hem sorjes def. 1582 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 16 Seynge the citee 3oun to ydolatrie. 1594 FABIAN *Chron.* v. xcvi. 71 He had forsaken his Idolatry, and was becomyn Seruaunt of the onely God. 1596 TINDALE 1 *Pei.* IV. 3 We have spent the tyme... in eatynge, drynkynge and in abhominable ydolatrie [1611 idolatryes]. 1609 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxviii. (1700) 340 This we believe is plain Idolatry, when an Insensible piece of Matter, such as Bread and Wine, has Divine Honors paid it. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 499 The gross idolatry blind heathens teach. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* I. 9 [The cathedrals] those huge temples of Catholic idolatry. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 413 In the midst of the abominable idolatries and impurities of that fearful time, they could do no otherwise.

attrib. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* III. 547 In their Idolatry service.

† b. Pl. Idolatrous things or objects. Obs.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 418 To worship calves, the deities Of Egypt... And all the idolatries of heathen round.

2. Immoderate attachment to or veneration for any person or thing; admiration savouring of adoration.

c 1365 CHAUCEUR *Pars. T.* r 674 Therefore seith seint Paul ad Ephesios 5 that an Auaricious man is the thraldom of ydolatrie [v. r. is thral to ydolatrie]. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 They make all that louteth them inordinately to comytte ydolatrie. 1557 N.T. (Genev.) Col. III. 5 Couetousnes which is idolatrie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 92 [They] caused that place [where a popular man was executed] to be watched, that such Idolatrie should there no more be used. 1630 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 335 Those tearmes of Idolatrie which grow in the mouthe of lovers. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 461 Thou god of our idolatry, the Press. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* II. I. He usually falls at last into the popular idolatry.

Idole, obs. form of IDOL.

† **Idolet**. Obs. [f. IDOL sb. + -ET. Cf. It. *idolotto*.] A little idol.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Idolet*, a little Idol. 1770 J. BARETTI *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* I. VI. 36 Descanting upon every rusty medal they have, upon every broken idolot.

Idol-god. A deity that is an idol; a false god, an idol. Also *transf.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 183 A monster, having a Mans face, and a Goats legs, they call it Silvanus, and place it in the rank of idoll Gods. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. IV. *Decay* 481 Th' High-places down hee paynes... burns th' Idol-gods to ashes. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 216 They set up self, that idol-god, within. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 81 Idol-god is lord and idol-god of all.

Idolify, v. [f. IDOL sb. + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make an idol of.

1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxliv. V. 99 If it had been the fate of Nobs thus to be idolified.

† **Idoli-illo**. Obs. [f. IDOL sb. + Sp. dim. suffix -illo.] A diminutive idol.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 54 If the confluence could have beene perswaded... that these enshrined Idolillos of Diana... were no Gods because they were made with hands.

† **Idolish**, a. Obs. [f. IDOL sb. + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to idols or their worship; heathenish; also, idolatrous.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 120/2 Part of his commons louing this life... began to repaire their idolish churches, and fell to the worshipping of idols. 1605 BROUGHTON *Corrupt. Handl. Relig.* 95 The Mother of Benjamin, because she was somewhat idolish in her Fathers Theraphim, dyed as soone as twelve starres arose to Iacob. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Concl. (1851) 175 When they have stufed their Idolish temples with the wastefull pillage of your estates.

Idolism (oidoliz'm), [f. IDOL sb. + -ISM.]

1. The practice of idolatry.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. V. *Decay* 502 Much less permits he... one signe to stand Of idolism, or idle superstition. *Ibid.* 518 A people wholly drownd' In idolism, and all rebellious sins. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesman. Man.* 365 Till they have cast out the common idoll... and with it the whole service and ceremonial of idolism.

2. The action of idolizing, or making an idol (of anything); an idolization.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 328 The vaunted Mechanico-corporal philosophy, with both its twins, Materialism on the one hand, and Idealism, rightlier named subjective Idolism, on the other. *Ibid.* (1858) I. App. 477 The idolism of the unspiritualized understanding. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 35 Justice, Modesty... and other poetic idolisms of his new Pantheon.

3. A false mental image or notion, a fallacy: cf. EIDOLON, IDOLUM 2.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 234 How wilt thou reason with them, how refute Their Idolisms, Traditions, Paradoxes? 1827 W. P. KER *Epic & Rom.* 208 Quite unaffected by the common medieval fallacies and 'idolisms'.

Idolist (oidolizt), [f. as prec. + -IST.] A believer in or worshipper of idols; an idolater. Also *attrib.*

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* II. 498 Thou shalt... make ruddy Mocrur's Floud, With Idolist Assyrian Armies bloud. 1644 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 230 This Idolist heathen conclusion vpon conclusion. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 453, I. 1 to God have brought Dishonour, obloquy, and ope the mouths Of Idolists, and Atheists. 1828 J. BROWN *Psyche* VII. 217 Idolists fall prostrate, scared At the rude gods, themselves prepar'd.

Hence **Idolistic** a., recognizing idols, idolatrous.

1846 SARA COLERIDGE in *Mem. & Lett.* II. 92 The fault is not in the poet but in the gross idolistic system to which he adhered.

Idolization (oidoliziz'zhen), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of idolizing.

1823 JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. xii. 169 It but weakly expressed the idolization which the constant watch over the expansion of that... most natural Intelligence inspired. 1825 *Spectator* 30 May 705/2 An idolisation of childhood.

Idolize (oidoliz), v. [f. IDOL sb. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make an idol of, to render to (a person or thing) such adoration or worship as is commonly given to an idol; hence, to venerate, adore, or love to excess. (Cf. IDOLATRIZE v. 2.)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. IV. *Columnnes* 763 Whose soule, seduced by his erring eyes, Doth some proud Dame devoutly Idolize. 1644 CROMWELL *Sp.* 9 Dec. in *Carlyle*, They [my soldiers] do not idolize me, but look upon the Cause they fight for. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 249 The affectation, which... has prevailed in Paris... for idolizing the memory of your Henry the Fourth. 1824 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. III. From my childhood upward I have idolized the dreams of Virtue. 1838 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. III. 97 He idolizes you, and he lets all the world see it.

† b. In literal sense: To make into an idol, to worship as an idol or idolatrously. ? Obs.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. II. 15 The Moon is the same... with Diana, which the Gauls greatly idolized. 1722 J. COVEL *Acc. Grk. Ch.* 354 The Brasen Serpent... when it was abused and Idolized. 1824 T. FENBY *Paraphr. Isa.* ix. 7 He... Carveth a log of soundest wood To idolize.

2. *intr.* To practise idolatry (cf. IDOLATRIZE v. 1).

1631 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Souldier* II. III. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 200 Twas I that taught thee first to Idolize. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* Ep. Ded. A ij b. Then the Jewish Apostates Idolized with it and by it. a 1864 FAIRBAIRN (WEBSTER 1864), To idolize after the manner of Egypt.

Hence **Idolizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. IV. 50 The Idolizing of the Ceremonies. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 365 A sinful idolizing of the creature. 1870 RUSKIN *Atratra Pent.* II. § 33 The second great condition for the advance of the art of sculpture is that the race should possess, in addition to the mimetic instinct, the realistic or idolizing instinct.

Idolised (oidolizid), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

a. Made into an idol; considered or treated as an idol. b. Revered or loved to excess.

1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 28 That too too much Idolized Reformation. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* I. Wks. (1851) 346 To throw contempt and disgrace... upon this his Idoliz'd Book. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 242. 1825 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. I. 13 She had cared little for her husband in comparison with her idolized brother.

Idolizer (oidoliziz), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who idolizes.

1660 H. MORRIS *Myst. Godl.* VII. I. 281 Over-doting Idolizers of the Faculty of Free will. 1757 FOOTER *Author.* Wks. 1799 I. 134, I thought these midwives to the muses were the idolizers

VIII. lxxvi. 416 A pleasing idyllian episode in a life divided between the senate and the camp. 1863 MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's *Greece* I. i. 15 The country is of idyllian beauty.

Idyllic (i-dil'ik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. εἰδύλλιον-ov IDYLL + -ic. Cf. *f. idyllique*.]

a. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of an idyll.
b. Forming a suitable theme for an idyll; full of natural simple charm or picturesqueness.

1866 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* II. 68 How perfectly cool and inviting you look! Really, quite idyllic! 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 248 The *Amante and Madonna* of Ciallo d'Alcamo .. to us appears to display a genuine and wonderful idyllic power. 1868 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. II. Much might be .. said on the topic of Idyllic and Pastoral Poetry. 1874 FARRAR *Christ xlii*, At Nazareth, with all its idyllic memories of His boyhood, and His mother's home. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* IV. iv. 326 An Utopian visionary, an idyllic dreamer.

Hence **Idyllically** *a. rare; Idyllically adv.*

1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. viii. 164 The female heads are singularly noble and idyllically graceful. 1876 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 30 Dec. 622 They spend the winter idyllically. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 117 A process .. of idyllic simplicity.

Idyllism. [See -ISM.] The peculiar character or nature of an idyllic poem or scene.

1873 S. WARD in *Longfellow's Life* (1893) III. 219 The omission of those dramatic contrasts .. makes your masterpiece soothing and tender, almost to idyllism.

Idyllist (i-dil'ist). Also **idyltist**. [*f.* IDYLL + -IST.] A writer of idylls; an idyllic poet.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts's Mem.* (1843) I. 243 I should not think the English idyllist wise, who made himself a character in such a scene. 1873 [see IDYLL 1]. 1886 *Athenaeum* 6 Feb. 307 a Ready to measure himself with the idyltist of another age.

Idyllium, *on*. *Obs.* Also 6 idillion. Pl. **idyllia** (-ums, -ons). [*a. L.* idyllium, *a. Gr.* εἰδύλλιον; see IDYLL.] = IDYLL.

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Aug., Such pretie descriptions .. vseth Theocritus, to bring in his Idyllia. *Ibid.* Oct., This *Æglogue* is made in imitation of Theocritus his xvi. Idillion. 1647 H. MORE *Poems Pref.*, Every Poem is an Idyllium. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 1 Apr., Theocritus .. I do not doubt, had he been born a Briton, but his Idylliums had been filled with descriptions of thrashing and churning. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Theocritus is the oldest author who has written idyllions. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 51 To sing, in soft Bucolic or negligent Idyllium, the rural beauties of the scene.

Idyllize (i-dil'ize), *v.* [*f.* IDYLL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into an idyll; to render idyllic.

1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. viii. 12 The force of the poem [Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*] is .. idylized in the episode of Erminia among the shepherds.

Idyot(e, Idyoths), *obs.* forms of IDIOT.

Idyous, *obs.* form of HIDEBOUS.

Ie, former spelling of JE-, as in *Jealousie, Jesus*: see I, the letter.

-ie, earlier form of -y suffix, primarily in words from OF. -ie or -e, as *astronomie, fancie, citie, ductie*; but often extended also to words from OE. -ig, as *icic, stonie*, and from other sources; in mod. use known chiefly as the Sc. spelling, now also often adopted in England, of the diminutive -y in *birdie, dearie, doggie, Jeanie, Willie*, etc.

1797 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 9 English Words that end with the sound of *i*, may be indifferently writ with *a, y, or ie*; Safety or Safetie, Bounty or Bountie, but you must never end them with an *i* only, as Bounti, Safeti, for we have no English words so terminated. 1807 J. S. WINTER *A Siege-Baby* II. 7 Now, my chickie, let me go.

Iebet, ieobet, *obs.* ff. GIBBET. **I-egged**, ME. *pa. pple.* of EGG v. 1 **Iekyll**, *obs.* f. IOKLE, icicle. **Ield**, *obs.* f. YIELD. **I-eled**, ME. *pa. pple.* of ELE v. 1 *Obs.*, to anoint. **Ielefloure, ielopher**, *obs.* ff. GILLYFLOWER. **I-ended**, ME. *pa. pple.* of END v. 1 **Ienliuer**, *obs.* f. JUNIPER. **I-eode**, *pa. t.* of I-go v. *Obs.*

-ier, a suffix forming nouns designating position, employment, or profession, derived from sbs., rarely agent-nouns from vbs., (1) in words of ME. age, in which the suffix is unstressed, and varies (or has varied) with -yer, as *collier, bowyer*, (2) in words of later date (since 16th c.), in which the suffix is stressed, and varies with -ER, as *bombardier, cashier, cannonier (-ier), financier*.

1. In words of ME. age, the suffix is of obscure and app. of diverse origin. Among the earliest examples are *cottier (cotier)*, *tillier*, and *bowyer*: the first is a. OF. *cottier* = med.L. *colārius*, and its retention of -ier is remarkable, because OF. -ier normally became -er in AFR. and Eng., as in *butler, draper, farmer* (see -ER 2); *tilliere* (1250-1400), 'tiller, cultivator', appears to be an analogical formation on OE. *tilla*, early ME. *tillie*, on the analogy of such pairs as OE. *hunta*, ME. *hunter*, since the etymological formation would have been *tillere*; for *bowyer* (1297 *bowiars*, a 1450 *bowyere, bowyere*), the suggestion has been made that the *i, y*, represents the *y* of ME. *boze*, Bow; but this is doubtful. Other examples are *collier* (15th c. *koliere, cholier, colyer*, etc.), *lawyer* 1362 (but also, a 1400, *lawer*), *lockyer* (1407 *lokier*), *brazier*

(1400-50 *brasier, brasyere*), *hellier, hillyer* (15th c. *helier, helyer, hillyer*), *spurrer* a 1450, *halyer* 1479 (*hauyer* 1577), *grazier* c 1500. Of *glazier* (a 1400), *clothier, hosier, sawyer* (a 1500), *farrier, pavier, -iour* (16th c.), there exist as early (in some cases earlier) forms in -er; *courier, cozier, furrier*, are 16th c. forms altered from ME. or OF. agent-nouns in -our; *drovier, glosier, kiddier*, are 16th c. variants of *drover, gloser, kiddie*; *lovier* a late vulgarism for *lover*. In other words, as *carrier, courtier, currier, soldier*, the suffix is really -er (or earlier -our), the *i* belonging to the Eng. or F. vb. stem. (See also -IOUR.)

2. In words of later introduction, the suffix is the F. -ier (:-L. -arius; see -ARY). The earlier of these, as *bombardier, cannonier (-eer), cashier, cavalier, chevalier, halberdier, harquebusier*, date from 16th c.; others, as *brigadier, carabinier (-eer), cuirassier, financier, fusilier, gondolier, grenadier*, from 17th or 18th c. Some, as *cordelier*, have taken the place of an earlier form in -er, which goes back to ME. Many of these also occur with the spelling -eer, expressing the English pronunciation; in some this spelling has been established, and from them -EER has become a living English suffix, as in *auctioneer, charioteer, pamphleteer*.

Ierapigre: see HIERA PIGRA. **Ierarch, ierarchie**, *obs.* ff. HIERARCH, -Y. **I-erded, -et**, ME. *pa. pple.* of ERDE v. *Obs.*, to dwell.

Ier-oe (i-er'oe). *Sc.* Also **heir-oye**. [Gael. *iar-ogha*, *f. iar* after + *ogha* grandchild.] A great-grandchild.

1701 BRAND *Descr. Orkney* 71 (Jam.) There was also one Laurentius in the parish of Waes, whose heir-oyes do yet live there, who arrived at a great age. 1706 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* xiv, May health and peace, with mutual rays, Shine on the evening of his days; Till his wee curle John's ier-oe .. The last sad mournful rites bestow!

I-escad, ME. *pa. pple.* of ASK v. **I-esserand**, *obs.* f. JAZERANT. **Iest(e, obs. ff. GEST, JEST. **Iesnyne**, var. **GESINE** *Obs.*, childbed. **I-eten**, ME. *pa. pple.* of EAT v. **Ieths, ieps**, var. of EATH *Obs.*, easy. **Ietto, Iettour**, *obs.* ff. JET, JETTER. **Iewise**, var. of JUISE *Obs.* **Iey**, *obs.* f. EYE.**

If (if), *conj. (sb.)*. Forms: 1 *zif, zyl* (zef, zife, zib), 2-5 *zif, zof, 3 ziof, 3eif, 3uf, (Ormin)* *zif, 3-5 zyl, yef*, (also 4 *zine, yif, yher, 4-5 zeue, zeue, 5 zife, zyl, yiffe, yeffe, 3eff*); 7 *3, 4- if, (4 ef, 4-6 yf, 5 yff, 5-6 iffe, 5-7 iff)*. See also *GIF*. [*OE. gif* (early WS. rare *gief*), late WS. *gyf* (Northumb. rare *gef*), corresp. (more or less) to OFris. *ief, gef, ef* (*jof, of*), OS. *ef* (*of*) (MLG. *jof, MDu. jof, of, Du. of*) 'if', OHG. *ihu* (*oba, ubi*), MHG. *obe, ob*, Ger. *ob* 'whether, if', ON. *ef* 'if', Goth. *thai* 'whether, lest', *jabai* 'if, even if, although'. The phonetic relations of the various forms, and their OTeut. type or types, have not been satisfactorily determined. By many considered to represent one or more cases of the sb. represented by OHG. *iba* str. f., 'condition, stipulation, doubt', ON. *if, ef* neut., *ifi, efi* wk. masc., 'doubt, hesitation' (whence *ifa, efa* vb. 'to doubt', Sw. *juf* 'exception, challenge', *jufva* 'to make an exception against, to challenge'), the conj. thus meaning originally 'on condition', 'on the stipulation (that)'; but it has not been certainly determined whether the conj. is thus derived from the sb., or the sb. founded on the conj. A notable point in ME. is the development of the northern form *Gif, q.v.*]

1. Introducing a clause of condition or supposition (the protasis of a conditional sentence).

On condition that; given or granted that; in (the) case that; supposing that; on the supposition that.

1. *With the conditional clause or protasis in the indicative.* The indicative after *if* implies that the speaker expresses no adverse opinion as to the truth of the statement in the clause; it is consistent with his acceptance of it.

(In modern use the indicative is preferred to the subjunctive in cases which lie near the border-line of 1 and 2.)

a. Conditional clause in *present* (or *pres. perf.*) *indicative*; a. with principal clause in *present* (or *pres. perf.*) *indicative*.

Beowulf (Z.) 447 *Ac he me habban wile d[r]eore fahne gif mec deað nimeþ.* 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 *Das calle ic be sylle, gif þu feallast to me.* c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 15 *zyl þe zehyrd þu zestabelast þinne broðor.* c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 33 *þi þu þus dost, ðanne berest þu þin rode.* 1238 *Wyclif John* i. 25 *What therefore baptisist thou, if thou art not Crist, nethir Elye, nether prophete?* a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 5 *For yef ye do, the dede pratehe for you.* 1611 *Bible Gen.* iv. 7 *If thou doe [st]..doest* well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou dost [Coverd.] do not well, sinne lieth at the door. - *Jas.* ii. 17 *Euen so faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone.* 1777 *SHERIDAN Act. Scand.* II. ii, *She's six and fifty if she's a day.*

1861 JULIA KAVANAGH *French Wom. of Lett.* I. viii. 214 *If I have not married, it is because I have not loved.* 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. § 3. 165 *If A is true, O is false, E false, and I true. ... If A is false, O is true. If E is false, I is true.* 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 200 *If he does see it, he rides roughshod over it.*

β. with principal clause in *future indic.* (or its equivalent).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John viii. 52 *gif hwa mine spræce zehæalt ne bið he næfre deað.* c 1200 *Ormin* 673 *3iff he seþ þatt mann iss ohht Forfæredd off hiss sihhþe, He wile himm færenn.* c 1250 *Owl & Night* 904 *3et i þe wulle an oder segge 3if þu hit const a riht bilegge.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10997 *3if we dop ou wrong wo assal ou do rist?* c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 119 *3ef thou reveest me of myne, Y shal reve the of thine.* c 1340 *Cursor* M. 14754 (Trin.) *3if 3e his temple felle to grounde I shal hit rise in litil stounde.* c 1440 *Partonope* 6263 *Gyff I scape fro thens on lyve Agayn to prysoun I shall come as blyte.* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. i. 70 *If we are like you in the rest, we will resemble you in that.* 1633 *Costlie Whore* i. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, *I tell another tale, if they have done.* 1798 *Trial of Nundocomar* 73½ *If you do not give a plain answer to a plain question, you will be committed.* 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. ii. 36 *I'll give thee half of it if thou speak'st truly.* *Mod.* *If he does it, he will be punished.*

γ. with principal clause in *imperative*.

a 900 *Martyrol.* in *O. E. Texts* 178 *And gif monn minne noman nemmed in ænigre freccennisse .. ðonne zefylze se ðinne mildheortnesse.* c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 15 *Soplice zyl þin broþor synzað [Lind. synziga];* *Rushw. firnize vel synzige* wib þe, ga and styr him. *Ibid.* 16 *3if he þe ne zehyrd [L. zehere]; R. zehereþ, nim þonne zyt ænne oððe twegen to þe.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 *3ef þe is lef þin hele, heald þin cunde.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 187 *Yef þou hest ynog of guode, yef largeliche, and yef þou hest lite, of þo litte yef gledliche.* 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xviii. 16, 17 *If he herith thee not, take with thee oon or tweyne. ... And if he herith [v.r. here] not hem, seie thou to the churche.* 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xlvii. 6 *Yf thou knowest that there be men of actiute amonge them, make them rulers of my cattell.* 1611 *Bible Job* xxxviii. 18 *Declare if thou knowest it all.* - *Philom.* 18 *If hee hath wronged thee or oweth thee ought, put that on mine account.* 1680 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* i. [= *Lat. L. 761*] (1717) 35 *If I am Heav'n-begot, assert your Son By some sure Sign.* *Mod.* *If they are not good, throw them away.*

δ. with principal clause of other forms.

1611 *Bible 2 Cor.* xi. 4 *If he that commeth preacheth another Iesus .. ye might well beare with him.* 1821 *BYRON Cain* i. l. 91 *If I shrink not from these .. Why should I quail from him who now approaches?* *Mod.* *If records are to be trusted, there was no famine this year.*

b. Conditional clause in *past* (or *pluperf.*) *indic.*, with principal clause in *indic.* or *imper.*

c 805 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 4 *5 zif ic dyde ðis, gif ic unreht-wisnis in hondum minum, gif ic agald ðem zeldendum me yfel, ic gefallu [etc.].* a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 661 *3if þu him heodaz wuht hearnes gesprece he forzifð hit beah.* c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiii. 14 *3if ic wroth sower fet .. ze sceolon þwean cower zlc oðres fet.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8835 *3if enie of is men misdupe þe pouere .. vengeance he nom stronge.* c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 40 *If he had pes at euen, he had non at morow.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 257 *If that Palamon was wounded sore Arcite is hurt as moche as he or moore.* 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 41 *If thou neuer wast at Court, thou neuer saw'st good manners: if thou neuer saw'st good manners, then thy manners must be wicked. Thou art in a parous state.* 1638 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 33 *If his fellow spake, His voice was thin.* 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* i. vii. 267 *If Amyclæ was the Achaean capital, we can the better understand how it might be able to hold out.* 1855 *Lewes Goethe* ii. (1875) 11 *But if the town was heedless, not so were the stars.* *Mod.* *If he had loved her before, he now adored her.*

c. Conditional clause in *future indicative* (or its equivalent), with principal clause in *indic.* or *imper.* Now *arch.* (supplied by a).

(*Bto* is here considered as future.) c 805 *Vesp. Psalter* xii. 5 (xiii. 4) *Da swencað me zefiað, 3if onstyreð ic beam.* 835 in *O. E. Texts* 448 *Ann* ic his freodomunde, 3if he ðonne lifes bið. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. v. 37 *Soplice zyl þer mare byð, þæt bið of yfele.* c 1205 *LAV.* 482 *3if þou þis nult ipolien þe scal beon þa wse.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 716 *3if þu wole 3ut .. more .. wite of me, Al .. þe ground icolle segge þe.* c 1375 *Cursor M.* 9439 (Laud) *Yf þou wolle my forebode hold þow shalt be lord as I þee told.* 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xviii. 15 *3if thi broþer shal synne [1388 synneþ, 1611 shall trespass] in thee, go thou and reprove hym. 3if he shal heere [1388 herith] thee, thou hast wonnen thi broþer.* 1588 N. T. (Rhem.) *Ibid.*, *If thy brother shal offend against thee, goe and rebuke him. If he shall heere thee, thou shalt gaue [1611 hast gained] thy brother.* 1611 *Bible Matt.* xviii. 19 *If two of you shall agree .. as touching any thing that they shall aske, it shall be done for them.*

2. *With the conditional clause or protasis in the subjunctive, and the principal clause or apodosis in the indicative or imperative.* The subjunctive after *if* implies that the speaker guards himself from endorsing the truth or realization of the statement; it is consistent with his doubt of it.

a. Conditional clause in *present subjunctive*; a. with principal clause in *imperative*.

Beowulf (Z.) 452 *Onsend higelace 3if mec hild nime.* 805 in *O. E. Texts* 442 *3if hio .. bearn nenne .. þonne feo he to ðæm londe.* a 900 *Ibid.* 176 *3if men ferlice wyrdre unfoste, oððe sprecan ne mæge, halga him ðis wnter.* c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 10 *Moses us awrat þæt zef hunc .. broðer deað sie .. and forletes þæt wif .. onfoe broðer his hlaf ðes ilce.* c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 3 *3yf þu godes sunu sy [Vulg. es; Lind. þu arð; Rushw. sis; Wyclif Hatt. sy] cweð þæt þas stanas to hlafe gewurdon.* *Ibid.* 6 *3yf þu godes sunu eart [V. es; L. arð; R. sis; H. art].* c 1305 *Metr. Hom.* 52 *Ik dai mak we a iorne Till heuin, ef we god men be.* 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* iv. 3 *3if thou be [1388 art, TINDALE*

and all *vo.* to 1611 be, R. V. art] Goddis sone, say that these stouns be maad looues. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 9 3if it be lente or fyssad take brothe of be freyshe fysshe. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* xiii. 9 If it beare not then, after that, cut it doune [later *vo.* thou shalt cut it doune]. 1611 BIBLE *John* xx. 15 Sir, if thou haue borne [Vulg. sustulisti; Wyclif, *Genev.*, *Rhem.*, R. V. hast; TINDALE, CRANMER haue borne] him hence, tell me where thou hast layd him. — Phil. ii. 1 If there bee therefore any consolation in Christ. Fulfill ye my ioy. 1799 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 78 ¶ 5 If there be any man faultless, bring him forth into publick view. *Mod.* If he come to-morrow, send for me.

B. with principal clause in future indic. (or its equivalent).

13. *Cursor M.* 6675 (Gött.) If he to min auter fly Men sal him sein draw to die. c 1296 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 500 If gold ruste, what shal Iren doo? c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) iii. 25 3if thou kysse me, thou schalt haue alle this Treasure. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) v. 14 If pou gaught, pou schall haue grete harme. c 1450 MYRC 67 3ef thou do pus thou schalt be dere To alle men that sen and here. 1506 TINDALE *Luke* x. 6 And yf the sonne of peace be there, youre peace shall rest upon hym. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 956/1 He that dyeth in deadly sinne, shal goe to the deull, if goddes word be true. 1611 BIBLE *Ysaie* xvi. 17 If I see shauen. I shall become weake, and bee like any other man. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 142 If part of the money. be paid off, and a farther sum is borrowed. no redemption will be granted unless both sums are paid.

γ. with principal clause in pres. indic.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Prolog. 2 If we be 3if childer of Criste, we awe for to chalyng be heritage þat oure fader left to vs. *Ibid.* i. 4 If a man come fro þe uestre partys of þe world. he may. wende thurgh Almayne. 1450 MYRC 22 Luytel ys worthy by prechyng, 3ef thou be of euyle luyng. 1506 TINDALE *John* i. 25 Why baptisest thou then yf thou be not Christ, nor Helias? 1506 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. i. 71 If a few wrong a Christian, what is his humilty? 1611 BIBLE *John* xv. 18 If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 7 If I be so young, I am in part excused for my illiteratenesse. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 118 [Ps. cxvii. 1] If the Lord keep not the citie, the keepers watch in vain. 1830 *Times* 11 Apr. If we be not all Durhamised within another month, it is not from any sensible relaxation in the work of projected mischief. 1851 E. A. LITTON *Ch. of Christ* iv. (1808) 163 If it [the Church] be in its essence as visible a body as the republic of Venice, we have no need of faith to realise its existence.

δ. with principal clause of other form.

1666 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. vi. § 4 If we believe Joseph Scaliger, there could not be an Eclipse of the Sun at the time affirmed by Tarrutius. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 736 For sev'n continu'd Months, if Fame say true, The wretched Swain his Sorrows did renew.

b. Conditional clause in past subjunctive (in past sense), with principal clause in indic. or imper.

a 1400 *Ottoman* 841 Yef he were or y-bete sore, Thanne was he bete moche more. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 201 If euer I were Traitor, My name be blotted from the booke of Life. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 84 If it were so, it was a greuous Fault, And greuously hath Cesar answer'd it. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxvii. If thou wert with me, and the grave Divide us not, be with me now.

c. Conditional clause in subjunctive with *should* in present or future sense ('if it should rain to-day or to-morrow') with principal clause in imperative, or in future, present, or pres. perf. indicative ('do not come', 'I shall not come', 'I am prepared for it', 'I have planned something else').

1811-3 ROGERS *Italy* xviii. i. If ever you should come to Modena. Stop at a Palace near the Reggio-gate. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* vii. If you should go near Barnard Castle, there is good ale at the King's Head. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlv. If such a dreamy touch should fall, O turn these round, resolve the doubt. *Mod.* If you should come across him, tell him that I am looking for him.

3. With both protasis and apodosis in the subjunctive. Expressing a mere hypothesis which is admittedly not true or realized, and stating what would be the logical or natural consequence of its truth or realization.

a. Conditional clause in past subjunctive, with present or future sense ('if you came', 'should come', 'were to come' now or to-morrow).

898 O. E. *Chron.* an. 804 Swa þæt he mehte ægberne gesecean 3if he ænigne feld secan wolden. c 1000 *Ag. Gusp.* *John* viii. 42 3if god were eower fæder, witodlice ge lufodon me [*Lind.* 3if god fæder iuer uore ge ualde lufiza. . . me]. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 27 He hit wolde slon, yef he hit michte finde. c 1300 *Havelok* 1074 Yif he ne were, ich were nou ded. a 1307 *Thrusch & Night* in *Rel. Ant.* i. 241 This world were nou 3if women nere. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 217 If Peter were now alyve. he wolde sein þei weren not prestis of Crist. 1381 — *John* xviii. 30 If this were not a mysdoer, we hadden not bitakun hym to thee [1381 *Rhem.*, If he were not a malefactor, we wold not haue deliuered him vp to thee]. 1509 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 200/1 Yet wer it a dampnable error to worship anye if we should worship none at all. c 1615 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* i. i. If I were given to that vanity. What a most precious subject had I purchased. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi. And if I were a king, it should be otherwise. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. l. 3, I should very imperfectly execute the task. . . if I were merely to treat of battles and sieges. *Mod.* If he were to come, what should we do? If he came, I should take to flight. If I were you, I would not do it. If they should meet you, it would be awkward.

b. Conditional clause in *pluperf. subj.*, with past sense ('if he had come', 'would have come').

1381 WYCLIF *John* xi. 21 Lord, if thou haddest be here, my brother hadde not be deed [1330 CRANMER, Lord, yf thou haddest bene here, my brother had not dyed]. 1481 *Monk of*

Evesham (Arb.) 50 He hadde browghte plesaunte worde and tytyngys of my dampnacyon to hys father the deuyll, yeffe the mercy and goodnes of my lord sente Nycholas had not withstonde hym. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 610 If they had bene as hot for God, as they were for themselves, it had bene happy. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 Shame it were, if. . . we had gathered nothing. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 419 If he had altered it, it would descend to the sister of the whole blood. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. i. If he Had killed me, he had done a kinder deed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 258 All his difficulties would have been greatly augmented if Anne had declared herself favourable to the Indulgence. *Mod.* If he would have consented, all would have been right.

4. In pregnant senses:

a. Even if, even though; though; granted that. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 579 (Fairf.) Pe saule wip-outen were to ilk a man hit ys vn-seyne, if [Cott. bnf; Gött. pou; Trin. bouge] bit of alle haue a sijt. [1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxi. 14 (15th c. MS.) Honorable. . . is be name of pore before him, gife it be dispised before men.] 1571 R. H. tr. *Lanternus' Ghostes* (1596) 197 If Spirites of their owne accorde woulde gladly tell vs many thinges: yet we must not giue eare vnto them. *Mod.* If he did say so, you needn't believe him. If they are poor, they are at any rate happy.

† b. — If it is certain or true that; as sure as.

Obs. rare. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 74 If I stand heere, I saw him. 5. If that (north. if at) was formerly in use for the simple 'if'. Now arch.

c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 249 He shall o Domess daz3 Uss gifenn heffness blisse, 3if þatt we shullenn wurpi ben. a 1300 *Dame Siris* in Wright *Anecd.* 3 If that thou me tellest skil I shal don after thi wil. 1307 *Elegy* *Edm.* i. iv. Asein the hethene forte fyhte. . . Myself ychold 3ef that y myhte. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 586 (Fairf.) þai salte for-sop if atte I may Wrik ij dayes werk a-pon a day. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 144 She wolde wepe, if that she saugh a Mous Kaught in a trappe, if it were deed or bledde. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 1809 Yf þat y may, Wyth my handys y schall assay. 1509 BARCLAY *Skypp of Folye* (1874) I. 165 In the meane space, if that deeth vntretable Arrest the. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea. v.* iii. 262 If that her breath will mist or staine the stone, Why, then she lyes. 1818 BYRON *Sardan.* iv. i. 482 If that you conquer, I live to joy in your great triumph.

6. The conditional clause is often elliptical, and may dwindle down to *if* and a word or phrase sufficient to suggest the complete sense; so *if not* (= if a thing is, be, or were not), formerly sometimes = 'unless, except'.

c 1200 *Sir Tristr.* 725 Knowe it 3iue 3e can. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Dan.* iii. 18 Our God. . . will deliuer vs. . . But if not, be it known to thee, o King, y' we wil not serue thy gods. 1624 *Perkins' Prof.* *Bk.* ii. § 139. 61 He hath not authoritie to deliver it, if not by commandement. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 173 Frogs are of great vertue, if physically used. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v. We are not to judge of the feelings of others by what we might feel if in their place. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) I. 13 The style of Bede, if not elegant Latin, is yet correct, sufficiently classical. 1881 *Knowledge* II. 70 So that she might be cured, if possible. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 July 18/1 He measured six feet two, if an inch; he weighed eighteen stone, if a pound. 1895 R. H. SHERARD in *Bookman* Oct. 16/2 [He] labours hard over his proofs of the book, though little, if at all, over the newspaper proofs.

7. The conditional clause alone (by aposiopesis of the principal clause) is sometimes used as an exclamation to express (a) a wish or determination, e.g. *If I had only known!* (sc. I would have done so and so); (b) surprise or indignation, e.g. *If ever I heard the like of that! The wretch! if he has not smashed the window!*

c 1000 *Ag. Gusp.* *Luke* xix. 42 3if þu wistest and witodlice on þysum pinum dæge þe 3e to sybbe synt. 1381 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, If thou haddest knowe, and thou, and sothel in this day. 1637 RUTHKORP *Lett.* (1862) I. 393 If this kingdom would glorify the Lord in my behalf! 1701 VANBRUGH *False Friend* iii. ii. If he is not equipped for a housebreaker! *Mod. colloq.* Bless me! if there is not another of them!

¶ If of the conditional clause is often omitted (esp. with the subjunctive), its effect being usually given by inverting the order of subject and verb.

Formerly sometimes without inversion, esp. after *tham*, and after *glad* (where *if* was perhaps confused with *that*).

c 1275 *LAY.* 9295 Ac þare nadde he bi-come, nere hit [c 1205 3if hit nere] for swikedome. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2473 Abbe þou poer ynou þou myst be glad & blipe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prolog. 165 Were þere a belle on here beis. . . Men myte wite where þei went. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 34. I were right now of tales desolaat, Nere that a Marchant. . . Me taughte a tale. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 339 Be I taken I be bot dede. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 232 Were I Brutus, and Brutus Antony, there were an Antony, Would ruffle vp your Spirits. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 456 Had I but seru'd my God, with halfe the Zeale. . . he would not in mine Age Haue left me. 1649 LOVEACE *To Lucasta, on going to the Wars.* I could not love thee (Deare) so much, Lov'd I not Honour more. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, 'When I surrey' v. Were the whole realm of nature mine, That were a present far too small. 1747 MORELL *Joshua* Air. O had I Jubal's lyre. To strains like his would I aspire. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* i. xvii. In three days (serve the breeze) the sun shall shine On our return. 1838 LYTTON *Richelieu* ii. i. Were Richelieu dead—his power were mine. *Mod.* I will come to-morrow, please God. Should you desire an interview, I shall not refuse to meet you. Should you find them, kindly let me know. You would see for yourself, were you here. Had they been careful this need not have happened.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. ccl. 794 The lordes. . . spared no more money than it had fallen from the cloudes. 1654 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 279 What would I give

I could avoid it when people speak of you? 1761 MURPHY *All in Wrong* iv. iv. Whatever he produces. I shall be glad you will, at any time, send to me. 1781 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* viii. viii. I shall be glad you will inform me of it. 1801 tr. *Ducray-Dumil's Victor* IV. 227. I would give something he was here. 1806 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) III. 26. I should be glad this compromise were made.

8. Phrases. (See also *EVEN if*, *WHAT if*.)

† a. All if, if all: even if, even though, although. (See ALL C. 10 a, b.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4246 (Cott.) Alle if [Cott. Al þou] baire traupe al sundre ware. c 1300 *Ibid.* 27674 (Cott. Galba) If all him-self neuer vnderstode. c 1340 *Ibid.* 1091 (Fairf.) Al if na rayne on erþ felle. 1340-1357 (see ALL C. 10 b.)

b. An if, and if (see AN *conj.* 2, AND C. 1 b)

— If. (Also occas. *if an.*) arch.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 282 An do3ter. . . Ich 3iuis þe to þi wif & 3if þou wolt bileue here. 1394-1397 An if, and if [see AND C. 1 b]. 1588, 1817 An if [see AN *conj.* 2]. 1749 If an [see AN *conj.* 2].

c. As if, followed by a clause containing a past subjunctive (sometimes ellipt. : cf. 6), or an infinitive expressing purpose or destination: As the case would be if; as though. (See AS *conj.* 9 b.)

[a 1300 *Kent. Glosses* 219 in Ruge *Angelachs. Leestbuch* 59 *Vel ut si quis festinet, oððe swa 3if eft fugel.*] c 1290 *Michael* 411 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311 Ase 3if þou heolde ane clere candel beside an Appel r3it. c 1420 *Lovs Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. (Gibbs MS.) If. 64 As 3ene he herd oure lord bydde hym ryse. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* vii. 23 Like as yf a byrde haisted to the snare. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 136 Buying pewter, brasse, and such like implements, as if to set up house-keeping. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii. He defended his opinions with as much obstinacy as if he had been my patron. 1818 SHELLEY *Adonais* xi. One. . . Washed his light limbs as if embalming them. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) I. 8 Treating history as if it were a series of *tableaux vivants* intended to please the eye.

† d. But if: unless, except. *Obs.*

c 1200-1206 [see BUT *conj.* 10 b.]

† e. If case be (that): if it befall or happen (that). Also if case that. (See CASE *sb.* 11.)

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxi. [cvii.] 318 If case that my daughter haue sonne or daughter by hym. 1535-1630 [see CASE *sb.* 11.]

† f. If so be (that), if it happen that, supposing that: a somewhat rhetorical equivalent of simple 'if'. arch. and dial. (Also occas. *if so were* that; ellipt. † *if so*.)

[1300 GOWER *Conf.* III. 5 And if so be that thou so be, Tell me thy shrift, in private. 1434 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 22 3if hit be so that they axke you by spekyng, or by writyng.] 1495-6 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 114 Thynking that to be our next way, if so were that we wold not advise you to com not up by the pryvie seale. a 1547 *Surrey Exord.* iv. 820 If so that yonder wicked head must needes Recover port. 1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* 175 If so be it the Rescue of the blood excied three sextares. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xiv. 12 If so be the Lord will be with me, then I shall bee able to driue them out. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 173 If so be we left the Road, . . . they would wind about our horses legs. 1749 CHESTERT. *Lett.* (1792) II. cciii. 269 If so be that I can get that affair done by the next post, I will not fail for to give your Lordship an account of it. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 183 'It's my opinion that any man can be a duke if so be it's born to him.'

II. 9. Introducing a noun-clause depending on the verb *see, ask, learn, doubt, know*, or the like: Whether. † Also, formerly, *if that*.

Beowulf (Z.) 273 þu wast 3if hit is swa we soþlice secgan hyrdon. *Ibid.* 1319 Frægn 3if him were æfter neod-ladu niht 3e-tæse. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 A3en chire to chiesen 3ief [hly wolden hare sceapinde lufe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 Sum fortocne. . . warbi we mihten cnowen 3if it so8 were þat þu seist. a 1400 *Isumbras* 241 Aske we these folkes of baire mete, And luke 3ife we maye any gete. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 38 He loked. . . a boutte yf ony body had seen hym. 1504 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 37 We should not question if that he should live. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 8 Hee sent forth a doue from him, to see if the waters were abated. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 163 Observe, if he disdains to yield the Prize. 1717 *Prior Alma* iii. 71 She doubts if two and two make four. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 623/1 He asked if his wife was there.

B. *sb.* The conditional conjunction (see A.) used as a name for itself; hence, a condition, a supposition. (Cf. BUT.) Often in the tautological collocation *ifs and ands* (ans): see AND C. = if.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 47 What, quod the protectour, thou seruest me, I were, with ifes and with andes. 1531 — *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 537/1 Though he put in for shame repentance thereunto, with ifes. c 1595 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 24 By his ifs and supposings. 1613 *Answ. Uncaising of Machivels Instr.* G. With ifs and ands he begins to say. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* ii. i. *Abdal.* If I am king, and if my brother die—*Lynard.* Two ifs scarce make one possibility. a 1711 *Ken Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 409 Ah if, sad if! Love should decay! 1849 *HARB Par. Serm.* II. 455 We are always raking up some if or other, to disturb our faith. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *SP. Gipsy* ii. 214 'Tis but a mirror, shows one image forth, And leaves the future dark with endless 'ifs'.

Hence *if v.*, to say or use 'if': only in *ifing*.

1807 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 21 The Letter is ifing of it now again too; with a 'What if the Mercenary Ministers (etc.)'. 1807 *Pierre* (Dakota) *Collegian* II. No. 3. 2 But ifing will not endow a college.

I-fa, early ME. form of FOK.

† I'fads, *int. Obs.* In 7 y'fads, i'vads. [A parallel form to y'facks, i'fags, i'fegs.] In faith.

1671 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* iii. ii. Would you sell us? 'Tis like you, y'fads!

I-failed, i-failed, ME. pa. pples. of **FAIL** *v.*
I-faired, of **FAIR** *v.*, to make fair, beautify.

I'faith, in faith: see **FAITH** *sb.* 12 b.

I-falle, v. Obs. [OE. *gefallan* (= OHG. *gefallan*), *f. fallan* **FALL** *v.*] *intr.* To fall, befall.
Beowulf (Z.) 2835 He eorðan gefeoll. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvii. 9 Me eac fela þinna edwita on gefeollon. c. 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 So iuel aenture þet wyn failede.

I-falle(n), ME. pa. pple. of **FALL** *v.*

I-fang, i-fo, v. Obs. Forms: see **FANG** *v.* 1 [OE. *gefan* (= OHG. *gīfahan*, MHG. *gevdhen*, Goth. *gafahan*), *f. fan* (see **FANG** *v.* 1)] *trans.* To lay hold of, take, grasp, seize.

c. 888 *K. Alfred Boeth.* xxxix. § 1 Ær he gefehþ þæt. c. 1000 *Ælfric Coll.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 93/12 Swa hwæt swa ic gefo. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 De mon þe wel deð he wel ifeð. c. 1205 *LAV.* 7254 Þæt is a mubel æit-lond . . þet Bruttes ærest ifeng. *Ibid.* 8231 3if ich hine mai cower ifon [c. 1275 *obwa fon*]. *Ibid.* 22583 He on waste iueng fæziere his iweoden. a. 1250 *Orul & Night.* 612 3if ich hit mai ifo. *Ibid.* 1645 Þu seist þæt gromes þe ifop. a. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 694 He him nolde ægen ifo.

I-fare, v. Obs. Forms: see **FARE** *v.* 1 [OE. *gefaran* (= OHG. *gīfaran*, *gīvaran*), *f. faran* to **FARE**] *intr.* To go, proceed, fare.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. 43 Dæs on merne walde gefara in galileam. c. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1355 Eall . . under hrof gefor. c. 1205 *LAV.* 6090 Þu i-uor [c. 1275 *ferde forþ*] al Belin king. *Ibid.* 26595 Þu heo iuerden fiftene milen.

I-fast, v. Obs. [OE. *gefastan* (= OHG. *gīfastan*, MHG. *gevesten*), *f. festan* **FAST** *v.* 1] *trans.* To make fast, confirm, settle.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 1 Wingeard gesette monn . . & gefæste [*Ag. Gosp.* gesette] ða ðæm lond-bigencgum. c. 1205 *LAV.* 22551 Þis forward he iuaste, and 3isles he funde. a. 1300 *Fall & P.* 95 in *E. E. P.* 15 Al in helle were i-fast.

I-fast, -e, ME. pa. pple. of FAST *v.* 1 and 2.

I-fat, of FET *v.* **I-fed, of FEED** *v.*

I'fægs, int. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: (with or without apostrophe) 7 *i'fæ(k)*, *i'fæck*, *i'fæx*, 7-8 *i'f*, *y'fæks*, *i'f*, *y'fæckins*, 8 *i'fægs*, *efæcks*, *i'fæcks*, *efæckings*, *ifæckins*, 9 *i'fækins*. [Per-versions of *i'faith*, in *faith*: see **FEGS** and **I'FADS**.] Used, esp. by 17th and 18th c. dramatists, as a trivial oath amounting to a simple asseveration: In faith, by my faith.

1610 *B. Jonson Alch.* i. ii. *Dap.* I-fac, I do not. You are mistaken. *Fac.* How! swear by your fac? . . *Dap.* I-fac's no oath. a. 1625 *Fletcher Nice Valour* iv. Wks. (Riddg.) II. 467/1 I'fæx have they. 1673 *Wycherley Gentlem. Dancing-Master* II. ii. *Mrs. Cant.* Y'facks, but you shan't. I'll ask him. . . *Don.* Y'fackins, but you shan't ask him! 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 137 P. 2 He . . will tell you, That I'fackins, such a Thing is true. 1742 *Fielding Y. Andrews* i. xiv. Ifags! the gentleman has caught a traitor. *Ibid.* ii. xiv. Ifacks, a good story. 1775 *Sheridan Duenna* III. vi. Efecks, Father, I should have guessed as much. 1785 *Hutton Bran New Wark* 16 Good friends, these are sad duings, efcings. 1825 *Brockett, I'fakins*, in *faith*—a frequent asseveration.

b. In earnest.
1607 *Congreve Old Back* iv. iv. Nay, dear Cocky, don't cry, I was but in jest, I was not ifeck.

I-feined, ME. pa. pple. of FEIGN *v.* **I-fel**, obs. form of **EVIL** *a.* **I-fale**: see **YFELLE** *v.*, to feel. **I-fel** (pa. t. of **I-FALL**). **I-felle**: see **YFELL** *v.*, to fell. **I-felled, i-feld**, ME. pa. pple. of **FELL** *v.* **I-feng, pa. t. of FANG, I-fang** *v.*, to seize.

I-feond, -de. Obs. [OE. *geflend*, *-fynd* pl.: see **FIEND**.] Enemies.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 12 Hiz wæron ær gefynd him betwynan. c. 1205 *LAV.* 9876 Þa ær weoren ifeonde, makede heom to ifeolonde. *Ibid.* 16077 Þu hauest . . þine ifan þe biuoren, & þine ifeond bæstien.

I-fere: see **YFERE** *sb.* and *adv.*

I-fered, ME. pa. pple. of FEAR *v.*, to terrify.

I-ferous, combining form of the suffix **-FEROUS**.

I-fesid, ME. pa. pple. of fese, FREEZE *v.* 1, to drive. **I-fet, of FET** *v.*, to fetch. **I-fetered, i-fetred, of FETTER** *v.* 1 **I-fethered, i-fepered, of FEATHER** *v.*

-ific, comb. form of the suffix **-FIC**, q.v.

-ification, comb. form of suffix **-FICATION**, q.v. The *-i-* is always present, either as the L. stem-vowel or its representative, as in *glori(a)-fication*, *mollification*, *fructification*, or as connecting vowel, as in *ossification*.

I-fht, early ME. form of **FIGHT** *sb.* **I-find**: see **YFIND** *v.*, to find. **I-flemed, i-flemd, ME. pa. pples. of FLEME** *v.*, to chafe. **I-floured, i-flured, of FLOWER** *v.* **I-flown, -en, i-flozen, of FLEE** *v.* **I-fo, i-foman**: see **FOE, FOEMAN**. **I-fo, i-fon**: see **I-FANG** *v.*, to seize. **I-foghte(n), i-fogten, i-foghten, ME. pa. pple. of FIGHT** *v.* **I-folde(n), of FOLD** *v.* **I-fonded, of FAND *v.*, to try. **I-fongen, of FANG, I-fang *v.* **I-forth**: see **YFORTH** *v.*, **AFORD** *v.* **I-fostered, ME. pa. pple. of FOSTER** *v.* **I-founded, of FOUND *v.* **I-frede**: see **FREDE, YFREDE** *v.*, to feel. **I-free, i-frozen**: see **YFREZE** *v.*, to set free.******

I-freond, -de, sb. pl. Obs. [OE. *gefrlend*, *-frind*, *f. fréond*, **FRIEND**.] Friends.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 12 On ðam dæge wurdun herodes and pilatus gefrynd. c. 1205 *LAV.* 7715 Feond-scipe aleggæn, makien feolle ifreond. *Ibid.* 11591 Her king wende þæt heo weoren ifreonde.

I-fret, i-fretten, ME. pa. pples. of FRET *v.* **I-fried, of FRY** *v.* **I-frore(n), of FREEZE** *v.*

Ifsoever, adv. nonce-wd. [After *when*, *where-soever*.] If in any circumstances; if ever.

1847-57 *Dr. Quincy Sac. Societies* Suppl. note, Wks. VII. 300 Some bold fictions that should for ever stop the mouth of the Christian, whensoever or ifsoever any opening dawned for uttering a gleam of truth.

I-fuld, ME. pa. pple. of FOUL *v.* **I-fulled, i-fullet, of FILL** *v.* **I-furn**: see **FERN** *adv.* and *a.*, former, -ly. **I-furred, ME. pa. pple. of FUR** *v.*

I-fuse, v. Obs. [ME. *ifusen* (ii), *ivusen* := OE. *gefsyan*, *f. fýsan* to hasten, **FUSE** *v.* 1]

1. *trans.* To cause to make haste, hasten, hurry. *Beowulf* (Z.) 217 Winde gefysed flota. a. 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 54 Werod was gefysed. c. 1205 *LAV.* 22123 He wolde hine ifusen to an bare walm.

2. *intr.* To make haste, to hasten.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 503 An horsen & an foten forð heo ifusen. *Ibid.* 28946 Forð heo iusuden.

-ify, combining form of the verbal suffix **-FY**, q.v.

I-fynd: see **YFIND** *v.*, to find.

I-ga, i-gan, ME. forms of I-go *v.* **I-gabbet, ME. pa. pple. of GAB *v.* 1**

I-gad, i'gad (i'gæd), *int. Obs.* Variant of **EAD**; see **GOD**, and cf. **ICOD**.

1671 *Villiers* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* i. (Arb.) 37, I gad, I'll e'en kneel down, and he shall cut my head off. *Ibid.* v. 111 I'll justify it to be as grand to the eye, every whit, I gad, as that great scene in Harry the Eighth, and grander too, I gad. 1700 *Congreve Way of World* v. xiv, I gad, I understand nothing of the matter. 1728 *Vanbr. & Cib. Prov. Husb.* iv. i, I gad, if I don't keep a tight Hand on my Tit, here, she'll [etc.].

I-gaderen: see **GATHER** *v.*

I-gain, adv. and prep. north. dial. Obs. [a. ON. *i gegu* again, in turn, against; corresp. to OE. *agegan*, *ongatan*: see **AGAIN**.]

A. adv. In reply, in turn; again.

c. 1225 *Metr. Rom.* 47 And he again to thaim gan sai, Crist . . am I noht. *Ibid.* 149 This ermet . . bad him com again.

B. prep. Against; to meet.

c. 1225 *Metr. Rom.* 4 And stithe stand again the fend. *Ibid.* 149 The monkes com al him igaine.

Hence (with genitival *-es*) **Igaines, egaynes**, in same sense.

a. 1200 *Cursor M.* 469 (Göt.) Saint mychal . . Ras egaynes him forto fight. c. 1225 *Metr. Rom.* 54 Quat thou banis done In licheri igaines me.

I-gan, pa. t. of I-GIN *v. Obs.*

I-gast, a. Obs.: see **AGEST**.

I-gastliche, adv. Obs. [Cf. **AGHAST**.] Fearfully, terribly.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 17869 Of him comen leomen igastliche scinen.

Igasuric (igäsü'rik), *a. Chem.* [ad. *F. igasurique*, *f. igasur*, the Malay name for *St. Ignatius'* Bean: see -10.] In *igasuric acid*, an acid contained in small quantities in the *St. Ignatius'* bean, *nux vomica*, and the root of *Strychnos colubrina*.

1890 *Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot.* 215 Igasuric acid occurs in combination with Strychnia in *nux vomica* and the *St. Ignatius* bean. 1865-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 242 Igasuric acid precipitates acetate of lead.

So **Igasurate**, a salt of igasuric acid. **Igasurine**, a poisonous alkaloid found in *nux vomica*, discovered by Desnoix in 1853.

1855 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* *Igasurate*. 1865-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 243 The igasurates are for the most part soluble in water and in alcohol. *Ibid.*, Igasurine crystallises in colourless prisms, having a silky lustre. 1879 *H. C. Wood Therap.* 308 The igasurates of strychnia and of brucia.

Igdrazil: see **YGDRAZIL**. **I-gederen, -unge**: see **GATHER** *v.*, **GATHERING**. **I-geng, obs. form of GANG** *sb.*

I-gerd, pierced, ME. pa. pple. of GIRD *v.* 2

c. 1280 *Sir Ferum.* 2729 Duk Basyn . . þorþ be heud i-gerd þer was, & ful doun ded.

I-gored, ME. pa. pple. of GEAR *v.* **I-gessyd, of GUESS** *v.* **I-gets, of EAT** *v.*

Ight, var. cighte, AUGHT *sb.* 1 *Obs.*, possession.

1200 *Gower Conf.* II. 378 This Priamus had in his ight [*MS. Fairfax* 3 yhte] A wife and Hecuba she hight.

Ijt, obs. var. OUGHT *v.* **I-gilt, ME. f. GILT** *pp. a.*

I-gin, v. Obs. [A parallel form to OE. *ouginnan*, *AGIN* *v.*] To begin; in pa. t. = *gan*.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 18127 In are brade strete he igon [c. 1275 *i-gan*] mete þreo cnibtes.

I-ginet, pa. pple. Obs. [Cf. **GIN** *v.* 2] Contrived, devised.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1981 Þis pinfulde gin was o swuch wise inet.

I-gistned, I-gladed, I-glewed, ME. pa. pples. of GESTEN, GLAD, GLUE *vb.*

Iglou (iglu). [Eskimo, = house.]

1. An Eskimo dome-shaped hut; esp. one built of blocks of compact snow.

1666 *J. Davies tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 71 The Groenlanders speak fast, . . Iglun, a House. 1826 *Kane Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 380 The hut or igloo [of Smith Sound Eskimos] . . was a single rude elliptical apartment, built not un-

skillfully of stone, the outside lined with sods. 1864 *C. F. Hall Life with Esquimaux* xi. (1865) 170 [They] commenced sawing out snow-blocks, while I carried them to a suitable spot for erecting the igloo. 1876 *Nares Polar Sea* I. iii. 53 The settlement of Etah . . consisted of three stone igloos, and one hut roofed over with canvas.

2. The cavity in the snow above a seal's breathing hole (Ogilvie, 1882).

I-gloset, ME. pa. pple. of GLOZE *v.* 1 **I-gloupet, of GULP** *v.* **I-glyden, of GLIDE** *v.* **I-gnahn, i-gnawe, of GNAW** *v.* **I-gname**, early *f. YAM*.

I-gnaro. Obs. [a. It. *ignaro* adj. := L. *ignārus* 'ignorant'; the use in English may have been derived from Spenser. In *F.*, *ignare* *sb.* occurs in the 14th c.] An ignorant person, ignoramus.

(1590 *Spenser F. Q.* I. viii. 31 His name Ignaro did his nature right aread.) 1600 *Sanderson Serm.* II. 158 Your mere ignaro's, what they err, they err for company; they judge not at all. 1624 *Heywood & Brome Lancash. Witches* I. H.'s Wks. 1874 IV. 175 A mere Ignaro, and not worth acknowledgement. 1644 *Br. Maxwell Prerog. Chr. Kings* Ded. 9 Ignaroes who are better versed in the Statutes and Acts of Parliament, than in the Acts of Christ. 1686 *Goad Celest. Bodies* I. xvii. 110 We poor Ignaro's.

Ignatian (ignā'ti-ān), *a. and sb.* Also **Ignasian**, **Ignation**. [f. personal name *Ignatius* (see def.) + *-AN*.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556), or to the Order of Jesus founded by him.

1605 *Willet Hexapla in Gen.* 184 Thus farre this Ignatian sectarie. c. 1610 *Sylvester Hen. Gt. Ded.* Sonn., O! just revenge, rout out th' Ignatian Pack. 1626 *L. Owen Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 68 The same Ignatian societie. 1679 *Let. Vind. Ref. Ch.* 8 These Ignatian Loyolists do very much derogate from Gods Great Attributes of Justice and Sanctity.

2. Of or belonging to St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, martyred at Rome early in the 2nd century; esp. in *Ignatian Epistles*, letters attributed to him, the authenticity of which, in the various forms in which they have been handed down, has been the subject of much controversy.

(1647 *Ussher* (title) Appendix Ignatiana, continens genuinas ejus epistolas.) 1822 *Murdock tr. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1841) I. 89 Indeed the whole subject of the Ignatian epistles is involved in much obscurity and perplexity. 1846 *W. Cureton Vindic. Ignat.* Appx., Opinions of various learned men respecting the Ignatian Epistles from the year 1650 down to the discovery of the Syrian Version.

B. sb. A follower of Ignatius Loyola; a JESUIT.

1612 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 393 This also was the Ignatians device. 1626 *L. Owen Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 15 Take notice, what foule mouth companions these Ignatians are. a. 1683 *Oldham Wks.* (1685) 2 A sear'd Ignatian's Conscience, Harden'd, as his own Face, with Impudence.

Hence **Ignatianist** = **IGNATIAN** *B.*

1716 *M. Davies Athen. Brit.* III. Crit. Hist. 4 Made by the said Ignatians for the Popish Schools.

Ignatius' Bean. = Bean of St. Ignatius (see **BEAN** 4), the poisonous seed of *Strychnos Ignatii*. Also, in South America, applied to the medicinal seed of *Fevillea trilobata* and some other cucurbitaceous plants.

1751 *Sir J. Hill Mat. Med.* *Fruits* xiii. 506 (heading) *Faba Sancti Ignatii*, *St. Ignatius'* Bean. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* *Ignatius'* Bean . . it is a dry and hard fruit, or kernel of a fruit, of the size of a large hazel-nut. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 627 The *nux vomica* and *Ignatius'* bean . . combine, with an intense bitter, a most active narcotic virtue. 1880 *Bentley & Tamen Medic. Plants* III. *Sub Tab.* 179 The . . name of *St. Ignatius'* Beans . . is also used in South America to designate the seeds of several medicinal Cucurbitaceous plants.

I-gnave, a. Obs. rare = *o.* [ad. L. *ignāvus*: see next.] Slow, sluggish. Hence **I-gnavely** *adv.*

1657 *Physical Dict.* *Ignave*, cowardly, sluggish. 1657 *Tomlinson Renon's Disp.* 501 They do so ignavely.

I-gnavy. Obs. [ad. L. *ignāvi-a*, n. of quality *f. ignāvus* idle, sluggish, *f. l-2 = in-* not + *gnāvus* busy, diligent.] Sluggishness, slowness, sloth.

1543 *Jove Confut. Winchester's Art.* aiv. b. Our own sluggishness negligence and ignavie is the cause therof. 1545 — *Exp. Dan.* xii. 234 What ignavie and sleugh is ther to any godly reformation? 1657 *Tomlinson Renon's Disp.* 97 The violence . . may be obtained, or its ignavie excited. (1850 *Carlyle Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 122 Nations, sunk in blind ignavia, demand a universal-suffrage Parliament to heal their wretchedness.)

I-gneal, a. Obs. rare = *1.* [f. L. *igne-us* **IGNEOUS** + *-AL*. Cf. *F.* (medical) *ignéal*.] Fiery.

1669 *Worldage Syst. Agric.* (1681) 7 I-gneal Flames, and Claps of Thunder.

I-gnean, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + *-AN*.] Fiery.

1635 *Person Varieties* i. 12 The Comets . . and falling Stars, etc. whereof many are neighbours with this I-gnean-sphere, we visibly see. *Ibid.* II. iv. 61 Comets being of the number of ignean and fiery meteors.

I-gneduct. Obs. rare = *1.* [irreg. *f. L. ignis* fire, after *aqueduct*.] A vent or passage for fire.

1676 *Hodgson in Phil. Trans.* XI. 763 The mouth of these Igneducts.

I-gneo-a-queous, a. [f. *igneo-*, as comb. form of L. *igneus* igneous + *Aquous*.] Due to the agency of both fire and water.

1822 *Sideral Messenger* I. 215 We may look upon the state of igneo-aqueous solution . . as one in which the water-substance is in a gaseous state.

Igneous (ignēs), *a.* [f. L. *igne-us* of fire, fiery (*f. igni-s* fire) + *-OUS*. (*F.* has *igné*, It. *igneo*.)]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fire; fiery.
1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 496 There are many instances how Ignescens and Lucid they (the bodies of angels) are. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xx. 267 The soul was first conceived to be an aerial, or an igneous substance. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 327 Earthquakes and igneous exhalations. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* II. 39 Volcanoes, earthquakes, and other igneous phenomena.

2. Resulting from, or produced by, the action of fire; *esp.* in *Geol.* Produced by volcanic agency (opposed to AQUEOUS 3).

1664 GLANVILLE *Sceptis Sci.* xx. 127 Ignorant of the immediate way of Ignescens solutions. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 455 The igneous origin of basalts. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 48 The analysis of mineral bodies. In experiments... on their igneous fusion. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. iv. 38 Basalt and other igneous rocks. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* viii. 146 The cleft... has been once filled by a wall of igneous rock called a trap-dyke.

Ignescent (ignēs'sent), *a.* and *sb.* rare. [ad. L. *ignescens*-em, pres. pple. of *ignescere* to take fire, become inflamed, inchoative of **ignēre*, f. *igni*-s fire.]

A. *adj.* Kindling, bursting into flame; firing up. *lit.* and *fig.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Ignescent*, emitting sparks of fire, when struck with steel; scintillating, as ignescent stones. *Fourcroy*. 1832 HALL CAINE *Recoll. Rossetti* 132 The outbursts of her ignescent hate.

B. *sb.* An ignescent body or substance.

a 1828 tr. *Fourcroy* in Webster (1828), Many other stones beside this class of ignescents, produce a real scintillation when struck against steel.

† **Ignible**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. L. type **ignibilis*, f. *igni*-re to IGNITE: see -BLE.] Capable of ignition; ignitable.

1678 R. [RUSSELL] *Geber* II. i. iii. xii. 80 A metallic Body... ignible (or sustaining ignition).

† **Ignio**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *ignis* fire + -IO.]

Of or pertaining to fire.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* II. v. 59 Terrica is an Ignick Invention, for the cheaper making of all kinds of Burnt-earths. 1845 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ignicus*, ignic.

Ignicolist (ignī'kōlist), *[f. L. igni*-s fire + -cola, f. *col-ere* to worship + -IST. Cf. F. *ignicole* (1752).]

A fire-worshipper.

1816 T. MAURICE *Ruins Babylon* II. 43 In whatever region of the earth this infatuated race of ignicolists took up their abode, the sacred fire immediately began to burn. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Nat. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 340 The ancient Persians were ignicolists, adoring etherial fire.

Igniferous (ignī'fēros), *a.* [f. L. *ignifer*, f. *igni*-s fire: see -FEROUS.] Fire-bearing; producing fire. Also *fig.* Hence **Igniferousness**.

1618 DEKKER *Owl's Almanack* 11 The manner how to dash it (fire) out of the igniferous flint. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Igniferousness*, fire-bearing or producing Quality. 1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 114 This same igniferous matter was but... a piece of lime. 1839 FABIAN *Ess.* 209 The igniferous orators of the Socialist party.

Igniflo, *a.* [f. L. type **ignificus*, f. *igni*-s fire: see -FLO.] Producing fire.

1753 B. MARTIN *Philos. Brit.* II. 280 If the ignific Particles of Light are sufficiently condensed... by a... Burning-Glass, they become ardent and burn.

† **Ignifluous**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. late L. *ignifluus* (f. *igni*-s fire + *fluus* flowing) + -OUS.] Flowing with fire.

1653 COCKERAM, *Ignifluous*, full of fire. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 277 The Sea, which is sometimes of such an ignifluous lustre, as if it were full of Stars. 1721 in BAILEY; hence in some mod. Dicts.

Igniform (ignī'fōm), *a.* rare. [f. L. *igni*-s fire + -FORM.] Of the form of fire.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 322 Democritus held the soul of the world to be an igniform deity. 1844 WOOD tr. Bacon's *Nov. Org.* II. § 7. 129 We must examine... whether that spirit is... aeriform or igniform.

Ignify (ignī'fai), *v.* rare. [f. L. type **ignificare*, f. *igni*-s fire: see -FY. (Cf. late L. *ignefacere*.)]

trans. To set on fire, to cause to burn.

a 1806 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1598) 575 O *tace*, *tace*, or all the fat will be ignified. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ignify*, to burn. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 445 It is also probable, that the Solid parts of the Sun... are thoroughly ignified in the same manner as the Bricks in the Roof and Sides of a Furnace are. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. v. 18 Let the Memorial... Be doom'd to ignify our Pipes. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 813 There is Bryant, as quiet, as cool, and as dignified, As a smooth, silent iceberg, that never is ignified.

Hence **Ignified** *ppl. a.*; **Ignifying** *vbl. sb.*
1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 599/2 Falling-Stars... may be made either by pieces broken off from the true Stars... or from a company of ignifying Atoms, meeting and joining together to effect it. 1762 W. STURLEY *Paleogr. Sacra* 72 The sun formed, out of the ignified part of matter.

Ignigenous (ignī'dženās), *a.* rare. [f. L. *ignigena* fire-born (epithet of Dionysus), f. *igni*-s fire + -GENUS, from *gen-* stem of *gignere* to produce + -OUS.] Produced by fire, or by the action of fire.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Ignigenous*, engendered in or by Fire. 1818 BLACKW. *Mag.* II. 379 How difficult it is to distinguish between ignigenous and Neptunian formations. a 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Des. Side* (1855) 5 The obdurate primary and ignigenous rocks.

† **Igniparous**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *igni*-s fire + -PAR-ous bringing forth + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* xix. 770 Nothing is more igniparous or productive of fire (than Nitre).

Ignipotent (ignī'pōtēnt), *a.* [f. L. *ignipotens*-em having power over fire, an epithet of Vulcan, f. *potens* powerful.] Ruling or having power over fire.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ignipotent*, mighty by fire. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxi. 398 Th' pow'r ignipotent her word obeys. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Fire & Ale* xii. But, spite of her shrieks, the ignipotent knight... To the skies in a sky-rocket bore her.

Hence † **Ignipotence**, *Obs.* rare-2.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Ignipotence*, efficacy, prevalety against or power over Fire.

Ignipuncture (ignī'pŭnkchūr). *Surg.* [f. L. *igni*- fire + PUNCTURE.] Puncture with a white-hot styliform cantery.

1656 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Ignipuncture*, Ricket's mode of treating disease... by the introduction of platinum needles at a white heat. 1888 *Medical News* LIII. 216 (Cent. Dict.) Each gland should be treated by ignipuncture.

† **Ignis fatuus** (ignīs fātūs), [med. or mod. L., = foolish fire.] A phosphorescent light seen hovering or flitting over marshy ground, and supposed to be due to the spontaneous combustion of an inflammable gas (phosphuretted hydrogen) derived from decaying organic matter; popularly called *Will-o'-the-wisp*, *Jack-a-lantern*, etc.

It seems to have been formerly a common phenomenon; but is now exceedingly rare.

When approached, the *ignis fatuus* appeared to recede, and finally to vanish, sometimes reappearing in another direction. This led to the notion that it was the work of a mischievous sprite, intentionally leading benighted travellers astray. Hence the term is commonly used allusively or fig. for any delusive guiding principle, hope, aim, etc.

1653 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 11 b, This impression seen on the land, is called in Latine, *Ignis fatuus*, foolish fire, that hurteth not, but only feareth foolcs. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Ignis fatuus*, a kind of slight exhalation set on fire in the night time, which oftentimes causeth men to wander out of their way. 1663 BUTLER *Iliad* I. i. 509 An *Ignis fatuus* that bewitches And leads Men into Pools and Ditches. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 789 *Ignis fatui*, tho there be many boggy Swamps and Marshes, are seldom, if any are seen there. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xxi. 134 Floating bodies of fire... the *ignis fatuus*, or wandering fire. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 26 To avoid being led astray by the *ignis fatuus* the most secure method is to carry a lamp.

fig. 1599 Broughton's *Letts.* xii. 40 To fetch light from their Heathenish *Ignis fatuus*. 1631 *Star Cham. Cases* (Camden) 31 For St Arthur Savage, he is the *primum mobile*, the *ignis fatuus* that misleads all the rest. 1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 264 What an *ignis fatuus* this ambition is? 1844 BYRON *Yvan* xv. liv, Following the 'ignis fatui' of mankind. 1856 DR. ARGVLL *Philos. Belief* Pref. 7 That *ignis fatuus* of the time—uniformity of worship throughout the three kingdoms. attrib. 1808 BYRON *To youthful friend* xvii, An *ignis fatuus* gleam of love.

Ignitable, -ible (ignī'tāb'l, -īb'l), *a.* [f. IGNITE v. + -ABLE, -IBLE.] Capable of being ignited.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 52 Such bodies only strike fire as have a sulphur or ignitable parts within them. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annusm.* 64 The explosion of an ignitable substance. 1851 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLIV. 497 Some dense street of ignitable warehouses. 1860 J. WHITESIDE *Italy* xi. 106 Two piles of wood, mixed with ignitable materials. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. viii. 174 To find ignitable substances.

Hence **Ignitability**, -ibility.

1809 *Europ. Mag.* LV. 20 Accident... from the ignitability of the materials.

† **Ignite**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *ignit-us*, pa. pple. of *ignitere* (see next).] Intensely heated, in a state of white or red heat; glowing with heat, fiery. Also *fig.* hot, ardent.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 814 That we might know his cheritie Ignite, Ardent, and bait. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 55 These vaporous exhalations, whereof all the ignite and fiery Meteors... are composed. a 1650 VENIM. *Qual. Tobacco* in Arb. Jas. I. *Counterbl.* (1860) App. 86 Tabacco is an ignite Plant. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 173 The ignite and suffocating Air, which infects the Burning Zone. *Ibid.* 175 The Ignite Damps... that finding no Vent, cause Earthquakes... if they escape through the Pores of the Earth. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 83 A Purse made of Alumen plumosum... put into a Pan of burning Charcoal till it was thoroughly ignite. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 72 Without... any other prolific Heat, but that of the Sun, and such ignite Particles as the Earth may afford.

Ignite (ignī't), *v.* [f. prec., or L. *ignit-* ppl. stem of *ignire* to set on fire, f. *igni*-s fire.]

1. *trans.* To subject to the action of fire, to make intensely hot, to cause to glow with heat; in chemical use, *spec.* to heat to the point of combustion or chemical change.

1666 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Sept. Y^e heate with a long set of faire and warme weather had even ignited the aire and prepar'd the materials to conceive the fire. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 327 A piece of the substance was ignited to whiteness, and then quenched in a large bulk of cold water. 1838 C. TOMLINSON *Stud. Man. Nat. Philos.* I. i. 44 By incandescence we mean a glowing heat; and this is altogether different from ignition, since in the latter process the body is chemically changed; and generally speaking, a body can be ignited but once, whereas a body may be brought to a state of incandescence many times. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 187 The liquid is now evaporated to dryness, and the dry residue ignited and melted in a covered platinum vessel. 1889 *Nature* 31 Jan. 325/2 On evaporating a quantity and igniting in a platinum dish.

2. In popular use: To set fire to, to kindle.

[1755 JOHNSON, *Ignite*, to kindle, to set on fire. A chymical term.] 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annusm.* 64 His preparation would not ignite any substance whatever, even gunpowder. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 189 Half a box of matches was consumed in the effort to ignite it (a lamp). 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* iv. 125 We shrink and shrivel in the flames That low desire ignites and feeds.

b. *fig.* To light up, as if on fire.

1871 TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ix. 94 Over the rugged face of the Breithorn itself the light fell as if in splashes, igniting its glaciers.

3. *intr.* To take fire; to begin to burn.

1818 TODD, *Ignite*, to become red-hot. A term of chymistry. 1828 WEBSTER, *Ignite*, to take fire; to become red with heat. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 90 A serious accident occurred... from the fuse of a shell igniting. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 The gas ignited, and the explosion followed.

Hence **Igniting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* v. 1382 From friction... might spring The igniting cause.

Ignited (ignī'tēd), *ppl. a.* [f. IGNITE v. + -ED.] *a.* Made glowing or incandescent. *b.* Set on fire, kindled. † *a.* *fig.* Hot, ardent.

a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 61 Masses of ignited matter thrown up a great way into the air. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 212 Plato... enumerating the ignited juices, names wine in the first place, and tar in the second. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 277 When this acid is placed on ignited coals, it emits a dense aromatic fume. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 132 In a cylindrical beam... I placed an ignited spirit-lamp. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 384 Finching... ignited rods of iron between indented rollers.

Igniter (ignī'tar), [f. as prec. + -ER.] *a.* One who ignites. *b.* A device to set fire to an explosive or combustible.

1803 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 514 The slow-burning fuse would give its igniter a minute or so of grace to walk quietly away. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 129/2 Patent Igniters and Instantaneous Fuses. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 17 Sept. 187/2 An internal machine... provided with a time exploder or igniter.

Ignitable, -tibility: see IGNITABLE.

Ignition (ignī'jən), [f. med. or mod. L. *ignition-em*, n. of action f. *ignire* to IGNITE. Cf. F. *ignition* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of subjecting to the full action of fire; Heating to the point of combustion, or of chemical change with evolution of light and heat; the condition of being so heated or on fire.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 271 Ignition is calcination, the fire reducing violent bodies into Calx. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 297 Silver will induce Ignition for a good while before it be brought to Fusion. 1805 — *Effects of Mol.* II. 10 The parts may be not only intensely heated, but brought to an actual ignition. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. ix. 354 Bodies in certain degrees of heat appear luminous. A body which is thus rendered luminous is said to be ignited, and the effect itself is called ignition. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) III. 163 It loses no weight in any degree of heat below ignition. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 557 The crucible must be heated above 700° of Fahrenheit, which is the point of ignition of zinc. At this temperature the metal inflames, burning with a dazzling white and green flame. 1807 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxxviii. 218 A portion of the gas... caused dull ignition of the platina. 1838 [see IGNITE v. 1].

2. The action of setting fire to anything; the process or fact of taking or catching fire, or beginning actually to burn; also, loosely, burning.

1816 T. L. PRACOCK *Headlong Hall* viii, The progress of the ignition, which having reached its extremity, the explosion took place. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 169 Like burning banners o'er a fiend-host there Arrested in ignition. 1840 *Statem. Steam Navig.* 44 Fire, from spontaneous ignition of coal in the bunkers. 1846 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. iv. § 3 (1883) 734 As the insurers take upon themselves only the risk of fire, they will not be responsible unless there has been actual ignition of the property insured. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 9 By friction a lucifer-match is raised to the temperature of ignition.

b. A means of igniting or setting on fire.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 101 This arm [Demondion's breech-loading percussion gun] is one of the first in which cartridges containing their own ignition were used.

† **Ignitious**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. IGNITION: see -IOUS.] Susceptible of ignition.

1753 B. MARTIN *Philos. Brit.* II. 278 Bodies are hotter or colder, as they contain a greater and lesser Quantity of ignitious particles.

Ignitive (ignī'tiv), *a.* rare. [f. L. stem *ignit-* (see IGNITE v.) + -IVE: cf. *unitive*.] Having the property of igniting or taking fire.

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 174 The Indians... are acquainted with its combustible or ignitive properties.

Ignivomous (ignī'vōmās), *a.* [f. late L. *ignivomus* (Lactantius), f. *igni*-s fire + *vom-ere* to vomit: see -OUS.] Vomiting fire. Also *fig.*

1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 70 What a Monstrous Coyle would Six or Seaven Ignivomous priests keepe in hell. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxii. (1647) 150 This ignivomous cure... did bark at and deeply bite the poore Abigines. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 580/1 Ignivomous Eruptions, as that of Aetna. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 239 There are other ignivomous Mountains besides Hecla; yet all are covered with Snow. 1711 DEERHAM *Ibid.* XXXVII. 275 The Mouth of the ignivomous Cavern. 1869 PHILLIPS *Resv.* iv. 97 Throughout the whole of 1812 this small opening was ignivomous.

Hence **Ignivomousness**.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Ignivomousness*, Fire vomiting Quality, such as that of Vulcano's or burning Mountains.

Ignobility (ignob'li-ti). [ad. L. *ignobilitas*, n. of quality f. *ignobilis* IGNOBLE, after *nobility*: see -ITY.] The quality of being ignoble.

1. Lowliness, humbleness, meanness (of birth or station).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1493) 267 b, His ignobylite or vnworthines was torned in to sublymite and beyth. a 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* 102, He dysdayned be ignobylite of Jugurth for asmoche as he was vnyke vnto them of byrth. 1624 HAYWOOD *Gunnah* II. 99 Modestie... illustrates the ignobility of birth. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Sallust* ix. 50 That nobility or ignobility of parents may be predicted from the stars.

b. The ignobility, the whole body of persons not of the nobility; the commons. *rare*.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* I. x. 20 b, Very many of the ignobilitye wer promoted into the degree of Senators. 1610 HISTORIUM. IV. 11 Urgent need makes Princes bend their knee As servile as the ignobilitye. 1835 FRASER'S *Mag.* XI. 315 The nobility, like the ignobility, was divided into the two ranks of landed and landless proprietors.

2. Want of nobility (of nature or disposition); meanness or baseness of character.

1549 BALE in Leland *Itin.* Cij b, A more sygne of ignobylite can not be sene, then to hyde such noble monumentes. c 1610 *Women Saints* 4 Much ignobilitye were it for a potent and riche Prince... to cast his affection on a begger woman. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* IV. viii. § 15 Nor let servants be admitted to give testimony, on account of the ignobility of their soul. 1842 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 297 Selfishness secretly conscious of its ignobility.

Ignoble (ignob'li), a. (sb.) Also 5 *innoble*. [a. F. *ignoble* (14-15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *ignobile*, Sp. *ignoble*, ad. L. *ignobilis*, f. I-2 = *in-* not + *gnobilis*, *gnobilis* NOBLE.]

1. Not noble in respect of birth, position, or reputation; of low birth or humble station.

a. Of persons, their birth, family, condition, etc. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 335 All must pay hym [death] dette, Noble and innoble. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edu.* IV. 192 Of all men, as well noble as ignoble, as well of riche as of poore. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* IV. i. 70 You must all confesse, That I was not ignoble of Descent. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 133 The Gentlemen doe not meddle with traffike... they thinke such trafficke ignoble and base. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 191 To be ranked among the Peasantry and the Ignoble. 1736 WESLEY *Ps.* XLV. xiv. Daughter of Heaven, thou' born on Earth. Forget the first ignoble Birth. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 50 A West-Saxon house which, two generations back, had been undistinguished, perhaps ignoble. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 313 No man... will be allowed to exercise any ignoble occupation.

b. Of animals, compared with each other or with man.

In *Ornith.* applied to those birds of prey, such as the kites and buzzards, which are not used in falconry. In *Falconry* applied to the short-winged hawks, such as the goshawk and sparrow-hawk, which chase or rake after the quarry, in contradistinction to the noble or long-winged falcons, which stoop to the quarry at a single swoop. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 234 Peacock-fish... Is an insipid and ignoble fish. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 38 This more ignoble creature [the great Black Snail] hath also a circulation of its nutritive humour. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 129 The more ignoble race of birds make up by cunning and assiduity those claims by force and celerity. 1809 LYTTON *Deveraux* I. ii, As the human eye is supposed to awe into impotence the malignant intentions of the ignobler animals. 1833 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 79 The old division of noble and ignoble hawks... so well understood, when falconry was a general field sport.

c. Of things, places, etc. (Often passing into 2.) 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* (1776) I. 23 This Clermont is a meane and ignoble place, having no memorable thing therein, worthy the observation. 1635-36 COWLEY *Davidis* IV. 351 Like some fair Pine o'relooking all th' ignobler Wood. 1666 BOYLER *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 41 Some... maintain it to be possible to transmute the ignobler Metals into Gold. 1773 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 234 My strength exhausted, fainting I descend, And chuse a less, but no ignoble, theme.

2. Not noble in disposition, nature, or quality; mean, base, sordid; dishonourable. Of persons, their actions, aims, desires, etc.

1590 NABBE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 192, His beggerly parsimony and ignoble illiberalitie. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. v. 22 Here is the Head of that ignoble Traytor, The dangerous and vn suspected Hastings. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1847) 449/1 The worst and ignoblest sort of men. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 227 Thus Belial... Counsel'd ignoble ease, and peaceful sloath. 1695 ADDISON *Poems*, *King*, His Toils for no Ignoble ends designed. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 233 With scandal arm'd, th' ignoble mind's delight. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. to ed. 2. 32 Every kind of knowledge may be sought from ignoble motives, and for ignoble ends. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. x. 96 The most ignoble year in an ignoble reign.

B. as sb. chiefly in pl. *ignobles*, persons not of noble rank; commoners. (In quot. 1808, used as = persons of ignoble character.)

c 1610 SYLVESTER *Honour's Farewell* 42 A holy Mirrour, Reducing Nobles from Ignobles' Errour. a 1761 LAW tr. *Bekmen's Myst. Magnum* xxii. (1772) 98 Be it either by Nobles or Ignobles, none excepted. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Mis-led General* 19 note, The Reader may... think that ignobles would be a more proper term [than nobles].

Ignoble (ignob'li), v. *rare*. [f. prec. adj., as the opposite of ENNOBLE.] *trans.* To make ignoble or infamous; *fig.* to make of bad repute.

1590-91 BACON *Disc. Praise Q. Elis.* in *Spedding Lett. & Life* (1861) I. 142 The Invincible Navy... ignobling many

shores and points of land by shipwreck. a 1614 DONNE *Biadvantage* (1644) 80 By confiscation, and by condemning the memory of the delinquent, and ignobling his race. 1628 GAULLE *Pract. The.* (1629) 105 The Person dignifies the Place, the Place ignobles not the Person. 1870 E. PRACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III. 188 Early sorrow had prevented or ignobled much that was good in him.

Ignobleness (ignob'lnes). [f. IGNOBLE + -NESS.] The quality of being ignoble (in either sense of the adj.); ignobility.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xiv. 39 Wilt thou staine by the ignoblesse of the skirmish, eyther thy death or victory? a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 71. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. ix. 329 [Antony] Reproached him with the ignobleness of his birth. 1879 FABRIS *St. Paul* xxxi. II. 62 It was not with the world's... rank, but its ignobleness... divine forces were allied.

† **Ignoble-bleed**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IGNOBLE, after *noblesse*.] = *prec.*

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Sonn.*, to *Earl Montgomerie*, Though Ignoblesse, all such workes defaces As tend to Learning, and the soules delight.

Ignobly (ignob'li), *adv.* [f. IGNOBLE + -LY 2.] In an ignoble manner; lowly, meanly, basely, dishonourably.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 35, I, Noble Vnckle, thus ignobly vs'd, Your Nephew... comes. 1607 — *Tinow* II. ii. 183 No villanous bounty yet hath past my heart; Vnwisely, not ignobly haue I giuen. 1728 ROWE *Lucan* ix. 453 Yet now, ignobly, you hold-hold your Hands, When nearer Liberty your Aid demands. 1746 — *Heavenly Medit.* (1818) 57 Let others... ignobly fawn, or anxiously sue for preferments. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 398 No sooner had the hour for action arrived than he shrank ignobly from the helm. 1878 W. S. GILBERT *H. M. S. Pinafore* I, She says I am ignobly born.

Ignominious (ignomi'nios), a. [a. F. *ignominieux* (14-15th c. in adv. *ignominieusement*, Hatz.-Darm.) = It. Sp. *ignominioso*, or ad. L. *ignominiosus*, f. *ignominia* IGNOMINY.]

1. Full of ignominy; involving shame, disgrace, or obloquy; shameful, disgraceful, discreditable.

In recent use sometimes in weaker sense, 'lowering to one's dignity or self-respect.'

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 b, The ignominious and shameful death of the crosse. 1607 DICKES & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyatt D.'s Wks.* 1873 III. 111 You free your Country. From Ignominious slaughter. 1681 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. xviii. 499 The ignominious terms of peace were rejected with disdain. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Charm'd Sea* I. 7 Taddeus... prepared to go into ignominious exile. 1869 RAWLINSON *Ann. Hist.* 82 Carthage consented to conclude an ignominious peace.

2. Of persons: Covered with ignominy; deserving ignominy; infamous.

1577 VAUTROUILLE *Luther on Ep. Gal.* iv. 27 (1615) 220 b, Such as before were strong, full, rich, glorious... shall become feeble, hungry, poore, ignominious. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 63 The most Reprobate Ignoble Ignominious and wicked race, that ever the world was yet pestered with. 1661 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 395 Then first with fear surpris'd and sense of paine, Fled ignominious. 1722 BLACKMORE *Creation* VII. 80 Where will thou hide thy ignominious head? 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* III. Wks. 1778 III. 388 To be sacrificed to one single, rapacious, obscure, ignominious projector.

Hence **Ignominiously** *adv.*, in an ignominious manner; with ignominy or dishonour; shamefully. **Ignominiousness**, the quality of being ignominious.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 89 Men ignorant in letters, studios for their bellies, and ignominiously lazie. 1709 BAILLY vol. II, *Ignominiousness*. 1701 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 167 The death of the royal captive, who was ignominiously beheaded, disgraced the triumph of Rome and of Christianity. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 223 He was sentenced... to ride ignominiously on a horse with his face towards the tail.

Ignominy (ignomi'ni). [a. F. *ignominie* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ignominia* disgrace, dishonour, f. I-2 = *in-* not + *gnomen*, *gnomen* name, reputation.]

1. Dishonour, disgrace, shame; infamy; the condition of being in disgrace, etc.

1540 MORVINE *Vives' Introd. Wynd.* Cij b, They ingender ignominye and shame. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 171 This ignominie shalbe ever newe and not dye, till you have obtained the double honor, against all your enemies. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 217 Degrading, and other notes of ignominy, which in military discipline are used. 1707 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii, The ignominy of being carried about for a monster. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 312 Even his successes had been purchased with ignominy. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. i. 10 He had been... obliged to leave the country, covered with ignominy.

2. Ignominious or base quality or conduct; that which entails dishonour or disgrace.

1564 BECON *Wks.* Gen. Pref. Cij, The ignominie of all Priests is, to looke for their owne gayne and profite. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 40, I am not so much afraid of death, as ashamed thereof: 'tis the very disgrace and ignominy of our natures. 1808 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* (1887) 94 He [Churchill] then repays by ingratitude the benefits which he has purchased by ignominy.

† **Ignominious**, a. *Obs.* Shortened form of IGNOMINY. (Cf. next.)

1574 RICH *Mercury & Gold.* Lvij b, Leaving... their renowne defaced and their life... ignominious. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 98 If thou doe gather, it is ignominious vnto thee: for infamous will thereby come. a 1598 PERLE *Sir Clyomon* Prolog., Worthy writers' works, Wherein, as well as famous facts, ignominious placed are.

† **Ignomy**. *Obs.* Shortened form of IGNOMINY.

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulipes Offici.* I. (1540) 32 They seme to drede... their repulsion from dignyte as an ignomye and infamy. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* II. 30 Vexed with many afflictions and ignomies. 1650 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 36 Fame... when once it declines brings double ignomy. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 100 The good Effect of virtuous Actions... and the contrary Evil and Ignomy attending vicious Ones. 1805 tr. *Desforger's Eugene & Eugenia* II. 93 The shame, the reproach, the ignomy, cast upon... their name.

Ignorable, a. [ad. L. *ignobilis* unknown, f. *ignōrāre* to IGNORE: see -ABLE. Cf. F. *ignorable*.] Capable of being ignored; of which one may be ignorant.

1805 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 433 The only possible object of ignorance—the only ignorable—if so barbarous a word be permissible. 1866 GRK. *Philos.* I. 483 The knowable alone is the ignorable.

† **Ignoramo**. *Obs.* An Italianized or Hispanized form of IGNORAMUS 2.

1623 Lisle *Elfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 26, I bewaile these Ignoramoes.

Ignoramus (ignorē'mūs). Pl. -uses (-bēz), also † -us. [L. = 'we do not know', (in legal use) 'we take no notice of [it]'.]

† 1. The endorsement formerly made by a Grand Jury upon a bill or indictment presented to them, when they considered the evidence for the prosecution insufficient to warrant the case going to a petty jury. Hence quasi-sb. or ellipt., esp. in the phrases *to find, return, bring in (an) ignoramus*; more rarely in passive, *to be found, returned ignoramus*. Also *transf.* an answer which admits ignorance of the point in question; *fig.* a state of ignorance.

(The words now used in the finding of the Grand Jury are 'not a true bill', or 'not found' or 'no bill'.)

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw.* Eng. II. xxii, If they doe not find it true, they write on the back-side, *Ignoramus*, and so deliver it to the Justices. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded. aiva, I haue scene the best, yea natural Italians, giue it ouer, or giue their verdict, with an *ignoramus*. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Ignoramus*, is a word properly used by the grand Enquest... and written upon the Bill... when as they mislike their evidence, as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 102 On the backe of this Inditement... they [the grand jury] write either *Ignoramus*, or *Billa vera*. 1631 *Star Cham. Cases* (Camden) 2 At the precedent Assizes the Grand Jury found an *ignoramus*. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 88 As for Medusa's brother I return *ignoramus*. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 14 An *Ignoramus* brought in upon an Indictment against the Earl of Shaftsbury. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 119 (1740) 95 Bills preferred to Grand Juries for High Treason duly proved were returned *Ignoramus* which was the Form for rejecting the Bill. 1742 FIELDING 7. *Andrews* II. xi, If you can prove your innocence... you will be found *ignoramus*, and no harm will be done. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Commw.* IV. xxiii. (1809) 305 The grand jury... used formerly to endorse on the back of the bill, '*ignoramus*'; or, we know nothing of it. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1861) II. xii. 450 The grand jury of London, in their celebrated *ignoramus* on the indictment preferred against Shaftsbury. *fig.* 1813 BRAUN & FL. *Honest Man's Port.* v. iii, Wouldst thou come To point of marriage with an *ignoramus*? 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* ix. 78 It hath changed its site... yet whether that were caused by its translation from us, or ours from it, sense leaves us in an *Ignoramus*.

b. *attrib.* as in *ignoramus jury, crew, Whig* (alluding to the Grand Jury which rejected the bill against the Earl of Shaftsbury, 1681).

c 1680 RASHB. *Ball.* (1883) IV. 562 With nose cock't up, and visage like a Fury, Or Foreman of an *Ignoramus* Jury. 1681 *Ibid.* IV. 351 All her Pride was re-assumed By the *Ignoramus* Whigs. 1683 *Ibid.* (1885) V. 325 With all your *Ignoramus* Crew, That Justice hate, and Treason brew. 1688 DRYDEN *De. Guise* Prolog. 43 Let *ignoramus* juries find no traitors, And *ignoramus* poets scribble satires. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* (1889) 87 Where were... the members of *ignoramus* juries?

2. An ignorant person.

[In reference to the origin of this, cf. Ruggie's *Ignoramus* (acted 1615) 'written to expose the ignorance and arrogance of the common lawyers', in which '*Ignoramus*' is the name of a lawyer. The word occurs also in the following title, evidently in legal connexion: 'The Case and Arguments against Sir *Ignoramus*, of Cambridge, in his Readings at Staple's Inn', by R. Callis, Serjeant at Law (1648). See also quot. 1634 below.]

a 1616 BRAUMONT *Virtue of Sack in Poems* (1653) N j, Give blockheads beere, And silly *Ignoramus*, such as think There's powder-treason in all Spanish drink. 1634 GRAMMAR *Warre* D vij, All students of Ignorance, with these bussards of Barbary, *Ignoramus* and Dulman his Clarke, were... exiled for euer out of all Grammar; and all false Latine was euer after confiscated to their vse. 1641 Fox *Borealis* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 434 So many of their commanders are *ignoramus* in the very vocables of art. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 8 By verbal sounds, who makes his small parts famous, But proves himself the greater *Ignoramus*. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 48 Who is so silly as to be *Ignoramus* to a Proverb? 1790 COWPER *Lett.* 10 May, So ignorant am I and by such *Ignoramus* surrounded. 1823 C. BROUTE *Villette* vi, I am quite an *ignoramus*, I know nothing—nothing in the world.

Hence † **Ignoramus'd** *pp. a.*, freed from prosecution by the *ignoramus* of the Grand Jury.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* Chronol., 1681, July 8th. College *ignoramus'd* in Middlesex. Oct. 19th. Rouse *ignoramus'd*.

Ignorance (ignōrāns). Also 4-6 *ig-, ygnorance*, (5 *ignorence*, 6 *ygnorance*). [a. F. *ignorance* (12th c. in Littre) = It. *ignoranza*,

Sp. *ignorancia*, ad. L. *ignorantia*, f. *ignorant-em* IGNORANT.]

1. The fact or condition of being ignorant; want of knowledge (general or special).

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 278 Sunne & ignorance, bet is, unwise dom & unwitenesse. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxlv. 6 De bynd in ignorance he makis seand in wisdom. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 32 He... bat synneb of ignorance. 1490 *CAXTON Encydis* xxviii. 110 Proserpyne... maketh theyr memorye to wexe feble and conuerteth it in to ygnorance. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 104. Marvell is the daughter of ignorance. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. iv. ii.* 49-50 This house is as darke as Ignorance, though Ignorance were as darke as hell. a 1625 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 It was the maxime that over-ruled the foregoing times, that ignorance was the mother of devotion. 1748 *GRAY Ode Prospect Eton Coll.* 99 Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* II. xxx. Be ignorance thy choice, where knowledge leads to woe. 1866 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 147 Much of the evil which exists in the world may be traced to mere ignorance.

b. Constr. of (+in, or dependent clause).

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 79 Thou... of thy self hast ignorance. 1566 *Acts & Constit.* *Scott.* To Rdr. *ij. Their is... na excusatioun to the man pretendand Ignorance of the Law. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 595 Oversights of Writers, through negligence or ignorance in forren names. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B. I. i.* 1 The supposition is founded on an ignorance of the nature of the human mind. 1879 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.* § 16 National ignorance of decent art is always criminal.

c. With *an* and *pl.*: An instance or example of ignorance. *rare*.

1749 C. WESLEY in Bp. Lavington *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) I. ii. 76 That very weak Sermon... which is an *Ignoratio Elenchi* (an Ignorance of the Point in Question). 1758 *BLACKSTONE Study of Law in Comm.* I. (1809) 7 An ignorance in these must always be of dangerous consequence. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 62 Difficulties which the ignorances and violence of the people have frequently thrown in the way of their princes. 1881 *Modern Rev.* Jan. 136 All falsities and ignorances are eliminated.

† 2. With *an* and *pl.* An act due to want of knowledge; an offence or sin caused by ignorance.

c 1425 *Prynner* (E. E. T. S.) 62 (Ps. xxv. 7) Lord, remembre thou not be trespassis of my youghe, and myn ignorancis. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, That it may please thee... to forgeue us all our synnes, negligences, and ignorances. 1598 *YONG Diana* 6 He neuer committed any ignorance, that might turne to the hurt or hinderance of his faith. 1611 *BIBLE Esdras* viii. 75 Our sinnes are multiplied aboue our heads, and our ignorances have reached vp vnto heauen. [1841 *TRENCH Parables* xxii. (1877) 377 Sin is oftentimes an ignorance.]

† *Ignorancy*. *Obs.* Also 6 *yngnorancye*. [ad. L. *ignorantia*; see prec. and -ANCY.] The quality of being ignorant; = IGNORANCE 1.

1546 *TINDALE Eph.* iv. 18 Thorowe the ignorancy that is in them. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* To Gentlem. Eng. (Arb.) 19 They can neyther folowe it, bycause of theyr ignorancie. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 4 Rather frowne at my impudencie, then laugh at my ignorancy.

Ignorant (i'gnōrānt), *a. (sb.)*. Also 6 *yngnorant*. [a. F. *ignorant* (14th c. in Littré) = It., Sp. *ignorante*, ad. L. *ignorans*, *ignorant-em*, pres. pple. of *ignōrāre* not to know: see *IGNORRE*.]

1. Destitute of knowledge, either in general or with respect to a particular fact or subject; unknowing, uninformed, unlearned. † *Ignorant Friars*: see *IGNORANTINE*.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. met. iii. 124 (Camb. MS.) What wyht þat is al vnknynnyge and ignorant. 1483 *CAXTON Calo* 2 b. To therudicion and lernynge of them that ben ygnorant. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxx. 17 We ar so beistlie, dull, and ignorant, Our rudnes may nocht lichtlie be correctit. 1661 *Grand Debate* 59 The same words are to be read by the ablest and ignorantest man. 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xiv. 144 The Order of the Brothers of Charity, called otherwise... Ignorant Fryars. 1709 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Miss A. Wortley* 21 Aug. I shall return to London the same ignorant soul I went from it. 1777 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 73 To mislead the ignorant and credulous. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Ref.* v. iii. (1866) 704 There were... none so ignorant as not to know his deeds.

b. *fig. or transf.* of things.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. i. 27 His Shipping (Poore ignorant Baubles!) on our terrible Seas... crack'd... 'gainst our Rocks. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. viii. § 1 That the Origin thereof can be ascribed to nothing less than an Accidental and Ignorant Cause.

2. *Const. a.* With *in*: Uninformed or unskilled in, not acquainted with (a subject). *rare*.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) Gb. For that we sholde not be ignorant feble & weyke in these thynges. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 56 The ignorant in Philosophy must be admonished, that all things are full, nothing is empty. 1661 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 180 Finding the Muscovian Pilot... absolutely ignorant in the business of Navigation. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Panast.* i. 2 Ignorant in the chief article of the case.

b. with *of*: Having no knowledge of; hence † unconscious of, innocent of, having no share in (also *ignorant to*). (In quot. 1755, taking no notice of, ignoring.)

1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Ij b. Ignorant of this faytte. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 85 He is ygnorant to the acte. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV* 195 b. Of this the erle of Warwycke was nothyng ignorant. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 64 Of cards and dice they are happily ignorant. a 1726 *SOUTH Sermon*. III. 278 In some things, it is much more difficult for a Man... to be Ignorant of his Duty than to Learn it. 1755 *Man No.* 38 p. 5 To be ignorant

of calumny more effectually stops its progress than vindication. 1862 *BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 144 They are ignorant of many things with which we are well acquainted.

c. with dependent clause.

c 1532 *Remedie of Love* xxxiv. As a wanton lambe full ignorant How he is pulled and drawn to be bounde. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* Ep. P. Giles (Arb.) 24. I am... ignorant in what sea that ylande standeth. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* To Rdr. (1625) Aiv. Being... nothing ignorant what great perfection is to be required in such a one. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 114 They being ignorant how the Veins lye. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ix. I am ignorant that till now I ever made you this offer. 1866 *GEOR. ELIOT F. Holt* I. (1868) 22 She was ignorant what sort of man Harold had become now.

3. *transf.* Showing absence of knowledge; resulting from ignorance.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xiv. (Percy Soc.) 56 Besyde my draughtes rude and ignorant. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. ii. 70 Alas, what ignorant sin haue I committed. *Mod.* This is a mere ignorant statement.

† b. That keeps one in ignorance. *non-use*.

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* i. ii. 397 If you know ought which do's behoue my knowledge... imprison't not In ignorant concealment.

† 4. Of things: Unknown. *Obs.*

(Cf. L. *ignotus* in sense of *ignotus*.)

1547 *HOOPER Answ. Bp. Winchester* Ded. Aij b. It is not ignorant unto youe what may be done by the vertue of a fere and well orderdy oracion. 1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* xviii. 139 b. It was not ignorant to him what thyng the blynde man wished to haue. 1612 *CHAPMAN Widows T.* v. i. Whence he is, tis ignorant to vs. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 219 It seemes ignorant that, long before, our Countreymen had embraced Christ by the preaching of Joseph of Arimathea.

B. *sb.* An ignorant person. *Now rare*.

c 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 7 Who is enemie to science and cunning. But ignorants who vnderstandeth not? 1563 *FOX R. & M.* 716 We must nedes judge you an ignorant herin. 1607 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 2 Ignorants write their marke, in stead of their names. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iii. xlii. Ah! to marry an ignorant that can hardly read or write! 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvi. 394 The pretty ignorants had lost their fascination for him. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 239 Church authorities... too often entrust their buildings to ignorants.

† b. *pl.* An order of friars: see *IGNORANTINE*.

1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xix. 220 Besides these Orders, there is mention made... of the Ignorants.

Ignorantine (i'gnōrēntin), *a. and sb.* *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. F. *ignorantini*, f. *ignorant* IGNORANT, after *benedictin*, *capucin*, etc.: see -INE.] *Ignorantine friars*, *Ignorantines*: a name applied to themselves in humility by the members of a religious order, the Brethren of Saint-Jean-de-Dieu, founded in 1495 to minister to the sick poor; they were introduced into France by Mary de Medici, and subsequently devoted themselves to the instruction of the poor (cf. *IGNORANT* a. 1 quot. 1693 and *sb.* b). Hence, 'by confusion, and sometimes in mockery' (Littré), the name is given in France to the 'Brethren of the Christian Schools', or 'Christian Brothers', a community founded c 1680, for the spread of education among the poor.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 37 Both the 'Ignorantine Friars' and the old village pedagogues are greatly regretted in the country. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1061 Ignorantines, the name of the members of an institution founded in the beginning of the 18th century in France, by the abbot Baptiste de la Salle.

Ignorantism (i'gnōrāntiz'm), *rare*. [f. *IGNORANT* + ISM. Cf. F. *ignorantisme*.] A system which exalts or favours ignorance; = *OBSCURANTISM*.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 214/2 The aim of these censors is, obviously, to institute a sort of Protestant Ignorantism—a new religious hierarchy, in which readiness to pronounce one or two commonplace Shibboleths shall send a man to the top of the scale.

Ignorantist. = *OBSCURANTIST*.

1866 *OGILVIE (Annandale) Suppl.*

Ignorantly (i'gnōrāntli), *adv.* [f. *IGNORANT* a. + -LY 2.] In an ignorant manner; without knowledge.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 63 *Preamble*. In the which Acte... the seid Francis Lovell was ignorantly lefte oute and omitted. 1556 *TINDALE Acts* xvii. 23 Whom ye then ignorantly worship, hym shewe I vnto you. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 38 Extreme paine of the stomacke, which ignorantly they call, the paine of the hart. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99/1 An ambitious and mercenary or ignorantly zealous divinity. 1784 *COWPER Tirot.* 108 Taught of God they may indeed be wise, Nor ignorantly wand ring miss the skies.

Ignorantness. *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = *IGNORANCE*.

1622 *LITHGOW Trav.* viii. 373 My Dragoman, doubting of his passage, which arose from his ignorantnesse thereof. 1797 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

|| *Ignoratio elenchi*: see next, 3.

Ignoratio (i'gnōrēti-ōn). [ad. L. *ignoratio*-em, n. of action f. *ignōrāre* to IGNORE.]

† 1. The fact or condition of being ignorant; mistaking or misunderstanding through want of knowledge. *Obs.*

1612 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* vii. heading. The word properly signifieth Aberration, or Ignoratio.

2. The action of ignoring or treating as unknown; disregarding; the fact of being ignored.

1865 *Standard* 12 June 6/6 After long years of ignorance, let us coin the word, it is wanted in our language, Cherubini is about to be recognized. 1879 *HARDWICK Tradit. Lanc.* 63 The faith in the tradition produced a more tragic result than the most superstitious could have dreamed from its ignorance. 1881 *Q. Rev.* 212 The reply to that is that it is an entire ignorance of human nature.

3. *Ignoratio of the Elench*, a rare anglicized repr. of the more usual Scholastic Latin *Ignoratio elenchi* (i'gnōrēti-ōn f'le-ŋkoi), a logical fallacy which consists in apparently refuting an opponent, while actually disproving some statement different from that advanced by him; also extended to any argument which is really irrelevant to its professed purpose.

1858 *WHITAKER Disp. Script.* (1849) 287 (Stanf.) This fallacy is that called *ignoratio elenchi*. 1858 *CHILLINGW. Wks.* II. 102 (Stanf.) Here was no *petitio principii* in Dr. Potter, but rather *ignoratio elenchi* in you. 1843 *MILL Logic* v. vii. § 3 The fallacy of *Ignoratio Elenchi*,... also called by Archbishop Whately the Fallacy of Irrelevant Conclusion. 1866 *FOWLER Deduc. Logic* viii. § 4 The fallacy of Irrelevancy (or, as it is sometimes called, shifting ground) is technically termed *Ignoratio Elenchi*, i.e. ignorance of the syllogism required for the refutation of an adversary... this has now received a wider meaning. Whenever an argument is irrelevant to the object which a speaker or writer professes to have in view, it is called an *ignoratio elenchi*.

Ignore (i'gnōrē), *v.* [ad. F. *ignorer*, or L. *ignōrāre* not to know, to be ignorant of, mistake, misunderstand, disregard, ignore, f. I-2, *in-* not + *gnōr-āre*, f. stem *gnō-* to know (cf. *gnārus* knowing).]

In sense 1 the word occurs frequently in the works of Robert Boyle, with whom it has been erroneously supposed to have originated (cf. *Aubrey's Lett.* (1813) II. 159, and *Bentley Phalaris* Pref. 86). Todd, who points out that Johnson was wrong in holding this view, adds 'but it is a word not worthy to be used'. This sense appears to have become obs. by 1700, though occasionally used later (cf. quot. 1860). Sense 2 appears in the 19th c., and was c 1850 still used with apology.]

† L. *trans.* Not to know, to be ignorant of. *Obs.* or *rare*.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Ignorer*, to ignore, or be ignorant of, to want skill, not to know. c 1612 *SYLVESTER Trophets Henrie Gt.* Wks. (1621) 1088 Who durst not speak, his mildnes did ignore. 1660 *SHELTON Quix.* iv. ii. II. 21 Ignoring what competent Thanks she might return him... she cast herself down at his Feet. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. xv. (1848) 262 There are others... desirous to be taught by me, the little that I know, and they ignore. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 173 Good in an Apothecaries Hand, who ignores their Dose or Composition. [1755-89] *JOHNSON, Ignore*,... this word Boyle endeavoured to introduce, but it has not been received. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 352 They appear as spots in his work. Such is the appearance which the terms opine, ignore, adroitness... have at present in the writings of some ingenious men. 1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* II. 206 The 'principal men' at the southern extremity ignored the extent northward.

2. Said of a Grand Jury: To return (a bill) with the endorsement 'not a true bill', 'not found', or 'no bill': see *IGNORAMUS* 1; to reject as unfounded or having insufficient evidence; to refuse acceptance of.

1830 Dr. QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* VII. 176 The word ignore, which he threw in the teeth of Mr. Boyle... is, in fact, Hibernian, which Bentley did not know; and in England is obsolete, except in the use of grand juries. (Note in *Wks.* 1857) It was written in the summer of 1830, at which time no vestige of a suspicion had arisen that very soon the word would be called back; or rather would be raised from a lifeless toleration in law-books to a popular and universal currency. It was a word much wanted... Yet there are pedants who... would even now (1857) ignore this indispensable word. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 460/1 When the bill is found not to be true, or, as it is frequently called, 'ignored', the accused is discharged... Sometimes, when the bill is ignored on account of some slip or error, the judge will direct the accused to be kept in custody. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 281/1 The Lord Chief Justice suggested to the Grand Jury to ignore the bills, but they returned true bills.

3. To refuse to take notice of; not to recognize; to disregard intentionally, leave out of account or consideration, shut 'one's eyes to'.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 381 It is the worst symptom about your rise, that you ignore your former friends. 1832 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) I. ix. 395 It was resolved to ignore this invitation. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. i. i. Happily human brains have such a talent of taking up simply what they can carry, and ignoring all the rest. 1851 Ld. SHAFTESBURY in *Hodder Life* (1886) II. 358 They began by reviling me, they now ignore me, as the phrase goes. 1854 *EARL OF CARLISLE Diary Turk. & Grk. Waters* 189 Mr. Finlay says that the modern Greeks wholly ignore (I beg pardon for the use of the word) the whole period from Alexander the Great to Lord Palmerston. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 161 He could not ignore an important feature of necessary evidence.

Hence *Ignoring vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Ignorer*, one who ignores.

1613 *SYLVESTER St. Lewis* 274 Th' hopefull Arrogance Sprung from ignoring of our Ignorance. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 213 Society loves... an ignoring eye, which does not see the annoyances, shifts, and inconveniences, that cloud the brow... of the sensitive. 1883 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 167/1 The ignoring of this distinction. 1895 *Columbus (Ohio) Chron.* 12 Jan. 1/1 A sweet ignorer of the laws Of etiquette and rules of dress.

† **Ignoscency**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *ignoscencia*, abstr. sb. f. *ignoscere* to pardon, forgive, f. *in-* not + (*gnoscere* to take notice of.)] Forgiveness; forgiving spirit.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xviii. 3 And become as little children .. in simplicity, humility, innocency, ignoscency. *Ibid.*, 1 Cor. xiv. 20 In innocency and ignoscency.

† **Ignoscible**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o.* [ad. L. *ignoscibilis* (rare), *f. ignoscere* to pardon: see -BLE.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ignoscible*, tollerable, to be pardoned. Hence in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, etc.

† **Ignote**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *ignotus*, *f. I-2, in-* not + *gnōtus*, *nōtus* known. Cf. It., Sp. *ignoto*.] *A. adj.* Unknown.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ignote*, unknown. 1633 COWLEY *Poet. Bloss.*, A Note, Th' ignote are better than ill known. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclesi.* xlii. 60 Things secret, and ignote. 1663 *Flagellum*, or O. Cromwell (1672) 137 Persons .. of such mean and ignote extractions. a 1697 AUBREY *Lives*, Hobbes (1658) I. 366 They were both ignote to foreigners.

B. sb. A person unknown.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclesi.* ix. 33 Leave not a proved freind; for an Ignote Comes but at hazard. a 1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* I. (1692) 162 In a letter that an ignote wrote. *Ibid.* II. 144 Such Ignotes were not courted, but pass'd over. † **Ignotion**, *Obs. nonce-ud.* [Noun of action *f. L. ignoscere*; intended as a negative of *notion*.] An ignorant notion; a notion falsely so called.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 19 These wits .. cry up and downe in corners such bold ignotions of a new Gospel.

† **Ignotism**, *Obs.* [irreg. *f. L. ignōt-us* unknown + -ISM.] A mistake due to ignorance.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 336/1 It has 92 Errors or Ignotisms in it.

† **I-go**, *v. Obs. Pa. t. i-eode.* [OE. *gagan* (= OHG. *gagan*; cf. OE. *gegangan*, OS. OHG. *gigangan*), *f. gān* to Go.]

1. *intr.* To go, pass.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. xvi. (1890) 144 Heo meahste *gegan* .. ofer eall þis ealand. c 1205 LAY. 25773 Bi-halues þeiga and bi-hald *georne*, 3if þu miht afinden oht of þan feonden. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 208 Longe beon unbishoped & falsliche igon to schrifte.

2. *trans.* To go into, invade.

c 1205 LAY. 4253 Seodðen Bruttes hit [Bruttaine] ieode [c 1275 hadde]. *Ibid.* 26376 While þine aldren France ieoden [c 1275 bi-geode].

I-go, *i-gon*, ME. pa. pple. of *Go v.* **I-goded**, of *gode*, *Good v.* **I-gon**, pa. t. of *I-GIN v.*, to begin. **I-goven**, ME. pa. pple. of *GIVE v.* **I-grad**, of *GREDE v.*, to cry. **I-graithed**, **i-greithed**, of *GRAITH v.* **I-gramed**, **i-gremed**, of *GREME v.* **I-gra(unt)ed**, of *GRANT v.* **I-graven**, of *GRAVE v.*

† **I-grede**, *Obs.* [*f. I- pref.* + *GREDE cry.*] Crying, clamour.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1641 Mid zulinge and mid igrede.

† **I-grete**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gegrētan*, *f. gretan* to GREET.] *trans.* To greet.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 526 Þæt we mazon ure frynd *gesoen* and ure siblings *gegetan*. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Se engel .. *gegette* hi. c 1275 *Death* 99 in O. E. *Misc.* 174 Alle .. þæt .. *feire* þe *igretten*. c 1315 SHOREHAM 119 Þo was þæt mayde was *y-gret*.

Hence † **I-gretinge** *vbl. sb.*, greeting.

1258 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III.*, Henr' þurȝ godes fulmeut king on Engelenloande .. Send *igretinge* to alle hise holde ilerde and ileawede.

† **I-gripe**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gegrīpan* (= OHG. *gagrīfan*, MHG. *gegrīfen*), *f. grīpan* to GRIPPE.] *trans.* To gripe, grip, lay hold of.

c 1205 LAY. 25880 Þa men þa he *igripeð*. a 1225 *Juliana* 73 *Igripe* ha me eanes. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Þis milde meiden margarete *igrap* bim.

I-gripen, ME. pa. pple. of *GRIPPE v.* and *IGRIPE v.* **I-grithed**, **i-grithed**, of *GRITHE v.*, to pacify, etc. **I-groten**, of *GREET v.*, to weep. **I-grounde(n)**, of *GRIND v.* **I-growe(n)**, of *GROW v.*

† **I-grure** (*ū*). *Obs.* = *GRURE*, horror, terror.

c 1205 LAY. 812 Heo heom aweihten mid heora wæles *igure*.

Iguana (igwā'nā). Forms: 6 *iuanna*, *iwana*, 6, 9 *iguano*, 7 *yguana*, *guana*, *wana*, *gwane*, *gwayn*, 7- *iguana*. [a. Sp. *iguana*, repr. the Carib name *iwana* (variously given by early writers as *hiuana*, *igwana*, *iuanna*, *ywana*).]

A large arboreal lizard of the West Indies and South America, *Iguana tuberculata*, which attains to a length of five feet or more; also, in Zoology, the name of the genus, which includes the *horned iguana* of San Domingo, and other species; and loosely applied to other lizards of allied genera.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 126 Foure footed beastes .. named *Iuannas*, muche lyke unto Crocodiles, of eyght foote length, of mooste pleasaunte taste. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 675 Store of fish, foule, deere, and *Iuanas*. *Ibid.* 815 *Iguanos* which are a kinde of Serpents, with foure feete, and a long sharpe tayle. 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Ind.* IV. xxxviii. 313 The flesh of the *Vganas* is a better meate. 1607 G. PRACY in *Purchas Pilgrimages* (1625) IV. 1686 We also killed *Guanas*, in fashion of a Serpent, & speckled like a Toade vnder the belly. 1617 RALEIGH *Apol.* 37 [South America] hath plenty of .. Tortoyes, Armadilles, *Wanases*. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 54 *Guanes* they have, which is a little harmlesse beast, like a Croakell or Aligator, very fat and good meat. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. 143 Another kind of meat they feed much on which is called *Iguana*. 1706 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. 147 That species which is here called the *iguana*, and by the Indians the *wayamaca*, is seldom above 3 feet long. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 15 *Iguanas*, and other lizards,

are found in all places. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. II. 122 The hideous but harmless *iguano* .. moves slowly across the high-road. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* II. 27 The peculiarly American family of the *iguana*s is represented by two genera in Madagascar.

Hence **Iguanian** *a.*, resembling an *iguana*, belonging to the *iguana* family, *Iguanide*; *sb.*, one of this family; also **Iguanid**. **Iguaniform** *a.*, having the form or structure of an *iguana*. **Iguanoid** *a. and sb.* = *iguanian*.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 441/1 Only one *Iguanian* belongs to Europe, the common *Stellio*. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 200 In the *iguanians* .. this synchondrosis is obliterated. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Iguanoides*, .. *iguanoid*. 1864 OWEN *Power of God* 46 The *iguanian* lizards [are] peculiar to the Western or American hemisphere. 1878 19th *Cent.* Dec. 1048 Madagascar possesses *iguanoid* lizards (*Hoplosternus* and *Chalarodon*).

Iguanodon (igwā'nōdŋ). *Paleont.* [*f. IGUANA* + Gr. *ōdōn*, *ōdōn*-tooth, after *mastodon*, etc.]

Mantell, in *Petrif. & their Teachings* (1851) 231-2, states that the name was suggested to him by the Rev. W. D. Conybeare.]

A large herbivorous lizard found fossil in the Wealden formation; it was from twenty-five to thirty feet long, and from its teeth and bones is considered to have resembled in many respects the *iguana*; whence the name.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 123 The huge *iguanodon* might reappear in the woods, and the *ichthyosaurus* in the sea. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 56 The length of the *Iguanodon* must have been nearly 70 feet.

Iguanodont (-dŋnt), *a. and sb.* [See prec.] *a. adj.* Having teeth like those of the *iguana*.

b. sb. A saurian so characterized; a member of the family *Iguanodontidae* of extinct dinosaurs, typified by the *iguanodon*.

I-gurd, **i-gurt**, ME. pa. pple. of *GIRD v.*

I-hacked, ME. pa. pple. of *HACK v.* **I-had**, of *HAVE v.* **I-haded**, of *HADE v.*, to ordain. **I-hal**, var. of *YHOLE*.

† **I-hald**, **i-hold**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gehealdan* (= OS. *gihaldan*, OHG. *gihaltan*), *f. healdan*:- **haldan* to HOLD.] *trans.* To hold, maintain, observe, keep, preserve.

Beowulf (Z.) 2620 He frætwæ geheold fela missera. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 101 Þæt ic þine word mihte wel gehealdan. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xi. 21 Se stranga gewæpnuð his cafterun gehealt. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Hwenne ic halde þa ibode. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 56 in *Lamb. Hom.*, Giue hies [= he it] for godes luue, þenne deþ hes wel ihalden [*Jesus Coll. MS.* iholde]. c 1205 LAY. 5505 [He] wolde ægen king Belin feht ihalden.

I-halden, ME. pa. pple. of *HOLD v.* **I-halwed**, **i-halwed**, **i-halwed**, of *HALLOW v.* **I-halowed**, of *HALLOW v.*

† **I-handle**, *v. Obs.* [OE. **gehandlian* (= MHG. *gehandeln*), *f. handlian* to HANDLE.] *trans.* To handle.

c 1205 LAY. 14390 Ne preost ne na biscop ne nauere ihandleð godes boc.

I-handled, **i-handled**, ME. pa. pple. of *HANDLE v.* **I-haneked**, (?) of *HANK v.* **I-haspet**, of *HASP v.* **I-hated**, of *HATE v.* **I-hate(n)**, of *HIGHT v.* **I-hat(te)**, **i-heat**, of *HEAT v.* **I-heawen**, **i-hewe**, of *HEW v.* **I-hed**, of *HIDE v.*: see *YHID*.

† **I-hede**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gehýdan*, *gehēdan*, *f. hýdan*, *HIDE v.*] *trans.* To hide, conceal.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. 88 He hit .. *gehyet* and *gehelt*. c 1200 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 1314 He ne wiste .. *Whar* he mighte hit best i-hede.

I-heied, **i-hei(3)et**, ME. pa. pple. of *HIGH v.* **I-heled**, of *HELE v.*, to hide.

† **I-helmed**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [OE. *gehelmod* (= OHG. *gehelmōt*), *pa. pple. of (ge)helman*, *f. helm* HELM *sb.*] *Helmed*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xliii. (Z.) 256 *Galeatus*, *gehelmod*. c 1205 LAY. 26277 Gerin & Beof .. and Walwain .. *iburned* and *ihelmed*.

I-hende, var. of *YHENDE*, at hand. **I-hent**, ME. pa. pple. of *HENT v.*

† **I-hente**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gehentan*, *f. hentan* to HENT.] *trans.* To grasp; to hold, uphold.

905 O. E. *Chron.*, Eall þæt hie *gehentan* mehton. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 For þi was wedlac ilahet in hali chirche .. to ihente þe unstronge.

I-heorted, ME. form of *HEARTED ppl. a.* **I-heouwed**: see *HUED*. **I-herened**, ME. pa. pple. of *HEARREN v.* **I-herd**, of *HEAR, YHERE, HERY vbs.* **I-here**, var. of *YHERE v.* **I-hered**, -et, -i(ed), ME. pa. pple. of *HERY v.* **I-hert**, of *HURT v.* **I-het**, of *HEAT v.*

I-heveyed, **i-heviwed**, weighed down, ME. pa. pple. of *HEAVY v.*

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 332 Þe neoðere [grindstone] .. is *ibeuwed* [*MS. 7. iheuejet*] her mid herde uorte beon cwide of herdre. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. v. 133 (Camb. MS.) So þæt thy thought ne be nat *i-heuyed* ne put lowe.

I-hewed, ME. pa. pple. of *HEW v.* **HUE v. **I-hid**, ME. pa. pple. of *HIDE v.*: see *YHID*.**

† **I-hire**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gehýran*, *f. hýran*, *hýrian* to HIRE.] *trans.* To hire.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 74 Dæs hiredes ealdor gehyrde wyrtan into his wingearde. c 1250 *Kent. Sermon* in O. E. *Misc.* 34 Godalmichti i-hierde werkmen into his winyard. † **I-hitte**, *v. Obs.* [*f. I- pref.* + *hitte*, *HIT v.*] *trans.* To hit.

c 1205 LAY. 314 He wende to sceoten þæt hea der, & ihitte [c 1275 hitte] his ægene fader.

Ihleite (i'li:it). *Min.* [Named 1876 after Ihle, superintendent of mines at Mugrau, Bohemia: see -ITE.] A hydrous iron sulphate, found as a yellow efflorescence on graphite.

1876 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* Ser. III. XII. 151 Prof. Schrauf has announced a new mineral under the name *Ihleite*.

I-hoded, ME. pa. pple. of *HADE, HODE*, to ordain.

I-hoked, ME. form of *HOOKED a.*

I-hol: see *YHOLE*, whole.

† **I-hold**, *Obs.* [OE. *geheald* 'keeping, guarding'] Place of shelter or abode; hold.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 621 Par inne ic habbe god ihold A wintre warm a sumere cold.

I-hold, var. *I-HALD*, to hold. **I-holden**, ME. pa. pple. of *HOLD v.* **I-hole(n)**, of *HELE v.*, to hide. **I-hon**, **i-honge**: see *YHONG v.*, to hang.

I-hondsald, ME. pa. pple. of *HANDESEL v.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 7 Ha wes him sone ihondsald þah hit hire unwill were.

† **I-horned**, *a. Obs.* [Cf. OE. *gehyrned* (= MHG. *gehürnet*), *f. I- pref.* + *horned*.] Horned.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 266 gyt seo sunne .. hine [the moon] onæð riht þwyres þonne byð he emlice *gehyrned*.] a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 In his ihorned heuuet. 1287 *Trevisa Higden* III. 397 In liknesse of lubiter i-horned. a 1415 *Lydg. Temp. Glass* 8 Derk Diane, ihorned, nobing clere.

I-horyed, ME. pa. pple. of *HORY v.*, to pollute. c 1245 *Eng. Cong. lrel.* 138 The lond shal be i-horyed & i-steyned wyth grete slaughter of men.

I-hosed, early ME. form of *HOSED a.*

c 1275 in O. E. *Misc.* 91 Þayh we her hopen ihosed and ischode. 1287 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 þat boþe i-hosed and i-schod Goddes peple may passe þerby.

I-hote, ME. pa. pple. of *HIGHT v.*

† **Ithram** (irām, i'xram). Also 8 hir(r)awem.

[Arab. *ihram* (ف. حرم *harama* to forbid: cf.

HAREM), a kind of dress used by the Arabs in Spain and Africa; 'sacred state' (Freytag).]

1. The dress worn by Mohammedan pilgrims, consisting of two pieces of white cotton, the one girded round the waist, and the other thrown over the left shoulder.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohometans* vii. 80 They take off all their cloaths, covering themselves with two *Hirawems*, or large white Cotton Wrappers. 1811 tr. *Niebuhr's Trav. Arabia* xii. in Pinkerton *Voy.* X. 20 Pilgrims, in their first journey to Mecca, are obliged to assume the *Ithram* immediately after passing Cape Warden. 1819 T. HORR *Anasiasius* (1820) II. iv. 68 An *ihram* in rags, an old mat torn to pieces. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 187 The time had arrived for changing our usual habiliments for the 'ihram' or pilgrim-costume of two towels, and for taking the various interdictory vows involved in its assumption.

2. The state in which a pilgrim is held to be while he wears this distinctive garb, during which time many acts of ordinary life are held unlawful.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 79 On this side Mecca, where all the *Haggas* .. do enter into *Hirawem*, or *Ithram*. *Ibid.* 95 The eighth Day after the said two months, they all enter into *Hirawem* again.

IHS, in ME, med.L., etc., also written *IHS*, *Ihs*, *IHC*, *Ihc*, representing Greek *ΙΗΣ* or *ΙΗC*, a MS. abbreviation of the word *ΙΗΣΟΥΣ* or *ΙΗ(COY)C*, *Jesus*; also used as a symbolical or ornamental monogram of the sacred name. Mediaeval Latin texts have commonly *ihc* or *ihs*, *ihm*, *ihu* (with or without a stroke over or across the *h* (*h*), or other mark of abbreviation) for *Jesus*, *Iesum*, *Iesu*. In ME., the usual form was *ihsu* = *Jesu*; less frequently *ihs*, *ihc*, or *ihu*. These abbreviations were in later times often erroneously expanded as *Ihesus*, *Ihesum*, *Ihesu*.

The Romanized form of the abbreviation would be *IES*, but from the entire or partial retention of the Greek form in Latin MSS. as *IHC* or *IHS*, and subsequent forgetfulness of its origin, it has often been looked upon as a Latin abbreviation or contraction, and explained by some as standing for *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, *Jesus Saviour* of men, by others as *Iu Hoc Signo (vinces)*, in this sign (thou shalt conquer), or *Iu Hac Salus*, in this (cross) is salvation.

[a 600 *Codex Bezae* Luke vi. 5 (Greek text) ΕΙΠΕ ΔΕ Ο ΙΗC ΠΡΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΥC. (Latin text) dixit autem ihs ad eos. c 990 *Lindisf. Gosp.* (Latin text) Matt. iii. 13 Tunc uenit ihs a galilee in iordanem.] a 1240 *Wokunge in Cott. Hom.* 269 Ihu, swete. c 1250 *Kent. Sermon* (Laud MS. 471, ff. 128 b), Cym natus esset ihs in betlem iude. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. III. 154 Bi ihu with here iweles 30wres iustices she shendeth. *Ibid.* xvi. 144 Iudas iangeled here æsein ac Ihus hym tolde. 1540 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 59 Paid to the Wardens of the Masse wardes the prestes wages xiiij' iij'. 1678 *Trial of Coleman* 27 L. Chief Just. What Inscription was upon the Seal? Mr. Oates. I. H. S. with a Cross, in English it had the Characters of I. H. S. 1721 *Savvy Ecc. Mem.* III. App. xlviii. 145 IHS is God with us' [quoting a title of 1559, which had 'Jesus is God with us']. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 7/1 The monograms IHS and XPC, which are so often to be seen in our churches, sorely puzzle a portion of the congregation.]

I-hud(de, ME. pa. pple. of **HIDE** v.: see **YHID**.
†**I-hudeket**, ppl. a. Obs. [ME., f. *hudeken* vb., app. repr. an OE. **hydecian*, deriv. of *hýdan* to hide.] Hooded.

†**I-hurnd**: see **I-HORNED**. **I-hurt**, ME. pa. pple. of **HURT** v. **I-huseled**, of **HOUSEL** v.

†**I-hwat**, *prom. Obs.* [OE. *gehwæt*, neut. of *gehwōd* every one: = OLG. *gihwāt*, neut. of *gihwōd*.] Everything.

†**I-hwer**: see **YWHERE**. **I-hwile**, -**ille**, early ME. forms of OE. *gehwylc* EACH, q.v.

†**I-hwulen**, v. Obs. [ME., f. *hwule* (ū), in Ancr. Riwle = *hwil* WHILE, time.] *intr.* To have time, be at leisure.

†**I-imped**, ME. pa. pple. of **IMP** v.

†**I-iron**: see **I** the letter.

Ijs, obs. spelling of **ICE**. **Ik**, ME. form of **I** *pron.*

†**I-kakeled**, ME. pa. pple. of **CAKLE** v.

†**I-kary**, *icary*. Obs. In 6 *ikary*. [ad. Russ. *икра* *ikra* caviare.] = **CAVIARE**.

†**I-ken**, *i-kenne*, v. Obs. [OE. *geccennan* to make known, confess, f. *cennan* to declare, attest, *KEN*.] *trans.* To make known, mention; to know, recognize.

†**I-keled**, ME. pa. pple. of **KELE** v. to cool.

†**I-ken**, *i-kenne*, v. Obs. [OE. *geccennan* to make known, confess, f. *cennan* to declare, attest, *KEN*.] *trans.* To make known, mention; to know, recognize.

†**I-kepe**, v. Obs. [f. ME. *kepe*, *KEEP*.] *trans.* To keep, receive, observe. Hence **I-kepyng**, -*unge* vbl. sb., taking 'keep', heeding, regarding.

†**I-kenned**, -*kend*, -*kent*, ME. pa. pple. of **KEN**.

†**I-kepe**, v. Obs. [f. ME. *kepe*, *KEEP*.] *trans.* To keep, receive, observe. Hence **I-kepyng**, -*unge* vbl. sb., taking 'keep', heeding, regarding.

†**I-kept**, ME. pa. pple. of **KEEP** v. **I-kest**, of **CAST** v. **I-ket**, of **CUT** v. **I-kid**, known, renowned: see **YKID** and **KYTH** v. **I-knawe**(n), **i-knowe**, ME. pa. pples. of **KNOW** v. **I-knede**, of **KNEAD** v.

†**I-knit**, *i-cnutte*, v. Obs. [OE. *gecnyttan*, f. *cnyttan* to **KNIT**.] *trans.* To tie, fasten, attach.

†**I-knit**, -*yt*, ME. pa. pple. of **KNIT** v.

Ikon, variant of **ICON**.

†**I-koruen**, **i-kume**(n), ME. pa. pples. of **CARVE**, **COME** vbs. **I-kunde**, var. of **ICUNDE**, nature. **I-kupled**, ME. pa. pple. of **COUPLE** v.

†**Il**, *ile*. Obs. [OE. *igil*, *il* = OHG. *igil* (MHG., Ger. *igel*), MLG. *MDu.*, Gr. *egel*, ON. *igull*, going back, with Lith. *ėgys*, Gr. *εγίς*, to a preterit. **eghī-nos*, -*los*, a deriv. of *eghī*, Gr. *εγίς* adder.] A hedgehog. (In OE. also a porcupine.)

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In-3 before initial *l*, which remains in the same form in Eng., as in *il-legal*, *il-legitimate*, *il-literate*. Also used in forming negatives in English on the analogy of *L*, as in *il-logical*, *il-loyal*, and in such nonce-words as *il-level*, *il-locomotive*, etc. When the main stress immediately follows, an effort is often made to give the separate effect of the prefix by pronouncing both *l*'s, or combining them in one prolonged *l*; this is especially the case when rhetorical stress is laid on the prefix, as in 'You call this a Liberal measure; I consider it thoroughly *il-liberal*'.

-il, **-ile**, suffixes, the Eng. representatives of *L*. *-ilis* and *-ilis*, forming adjectives, sometimes also substantives, as in *fossilis* fossil, *civilis* civil; *agilis* agile, *juvenilis* juvenile. These suffixes are in origin the same, viz. *-lis* with connective *-i-*, which with *-i-* stems as *civi-s*, *hosti-s*, and in some other words, gave *-ilis*. In OF., the latter came down as *-il*, e.g. *April-em*, *Auril*, April; the former regularly lost the post-tonic *i*, and became *-le* (for *-l*), as in *humil-em* humble, *habil-em* able, *fragil-em*, *fraille*, *fraille*, *frile* frail, *gracil-em*, *graisle*, *gresle*, *grile*. *L* words adapted in OF. at an early date took the ending *-il* masc., *-ile* fem., e.g. *civil*, *civile*; later words have the ending *-ile* only, as *agile*, *facile*, *fossile*. Very few of these words in Eng. have the suffix in *-il*, e.g. *civil*, *fossil*, *utensil*; in the 17th c. we find occasionally *-il* for *L*. *-ilis*, e.g. *difficil*, *docil*, *fertil*, *steril*; but modern usage in Eng. as in French has levelled *-ilis* and *-ilis* under the common form *-ile*. In Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary *-ile* from *-ilis* is pronounced (-sil), and *-ile* from *-ilis* as (-il); but the more recent tendency is to extend (-sil), with some exceptions, to all the words.

I-laced, ME. pa. pple. of **LACE** v. **I-lad**, of **LEAD** v. **I-lade**, of **LOAD** v. **I-laft**, of **LEAVE**, **YLEAVE** vbs.

†**I-lake**(n), v. Obs. [OE. *gelagian*, f. *laga* LAW, *lagian* to make a law, ordain.] *trans.* To ordain or appoint by law.

†**I-lahet**, ME. pa. pple. of **LOW** v., to abase.

I-laht, of **LATCH** v. and **I-LEOCH** v., to seize.

I-laid, of **LAY** v.

I-lapped, ME. pa. pple. of **LAP** v.

I-last(e): see **YLAST**(e), to suffer, continue, last.

†**I-lastical**, a. Obs. [erron. for **hilarical*, f. Gr. type **ἡλαστικός*, f. stem of *ἡλάσκειν* to propitiate.] Propitiatory, expiatory.

†**I-latet**, a. Obs. [f. ME. *lat* LATE sb., ON. *lāt* manner, mien.] Mannered.

†**I-lathed**, -*et*, ME. pa. pple. of **LATHE** v. **Iliche**: see **EACH**, **ILK**. **Ild**, obs. f. **YIELD** (in phr. *God ild*). **Ild**, obs. f. **ILLED**, pa. pple. of **ILL** v. **Ild**, obs. by-form of **ISLE**, **AISLE**. **Ildell**, contracted form of *ilk del*, every part: see **ILK** a.² **Ildre**, obs. f. **ELDER** a. and sb.³

†**Ile**¹, Obs. [ad. *L*. *ile* or *ile-um* (see **ILEUM** and **ILUM**). Cf. F. (pl.) *iles* (13th c.).] = **ILEUM**.

†**Ile**², var. of **AIL** sb.², awn of barley, etc.

†**Ile**, obs. f. **ILL**, **ISLE**, **AISLE**; a former spelling of *l* = I will; a vulgar or dial. pronunciation (now esp. in U.S.) of **OIL**.

-ile, suffix: see **-IL**.

†**Ileac**, a. A refashioning of **ILIAO** a. after **L**. **ileus**, Gr. *ἰλεός*, or **ILEUM**.

†**Ileaded**, ME. f. **LEADED** a. **I-leafe**, **I-leave**, v.: see **YLEVE** to leave, **YLEVE** to believe. **I-leaset**, ME. pa. pple. of **LENE**, to lend. **I-learet**, of **LEBE**, **YLEBE**, to teach.

†**I-lecche**, v. Obs. [OE. *gelæccan*, f. *læccan* to seize: see **LATCH** v.] *trans.* To lay hold of, catch.

I-lefde, pa. t. of **YLEVE** v., to believe. **I-leid**, ME. pa. pple. of **LAY** v.

†**Ileit**(is) (*ilēi'tis*). Path. [f. **ILE-UM** + **-ITIS**.] Inflammation of the ileum.

†**Ilend**, ME. pa. pple. of **LENE**, **LEND** vbs.

†**I-lengd**, -*ed*, of **LENG** v., to prolong.

†**I-lenge**, v. Obs. [OE. *geleangan* to prolong, f. *leangan*, f. *lang* LONG.] *intr.* To continue one's journey; to attain to, get as far as.

†**I-lengthed**, pa. pple. of **LENGTH** v., to lengthen.

Ileo- (*i'lēō*, *ai-*), used as combining form of **ILEUM**, in terms of anatomy, pathology, etc.: as

Ileo-cæcal (-*s'kāl*) a., related to or connected with the ileum and the cæcum; as in *ileo-cæcal valve*, a valve consisting of two semilunar folds at the opening of the ileum into the cæcum; the name is sometimes restricted to the lower of these. **Ileo-colic** (-*kōlik*) a., relating to or connected with the ileum and the colon; as in *ileo-colic artery*, a branch of the superior mesenteric artery; *ileo-colic valve* = *ileo-cæcal valve* (sometimes restricted to the upper fold of this). **Ileo-colitis** (-*kōlītis*), inflammation of the ileum and colon. **Ileo-parietal** (-*pā-rē-ētāl*) a., connecting the ileum and the body-wall, as the *ileo-parietal band* in Brachiopods.

Ileostomy (*ilēō'stōmī*) [Gr. *stōma* mouth], the making of an artificial opening into the ileum.

†**Ileon**. Obs. [med.L. (in Gr. form) = **ILEUM**. Cf. F. *ileon*.] = **ILEUM**.

†**Ileos**. Obs. [cf. prec., and **ILEUS**.] = **ILEUM**.

†**Ileous**, a. Obs. rare. [f. **L**. **ILE-UM** + **-OUS**.] Belonging to the ileum; = **ILIAO** a. 1.

†**Iler**, a. Obs. Also 3 *iler*. [OE. *gelær* (Sweet), f. *lær* empty, **LEBE**.] Empty.

†**Ilesite** (*ilē'sīt*). Min. [Named, 1881, after M. W. Iles, who described it.] Hydrous sulphate of manganese, zinc, and iron, resulting from the decomposition of pyrite and sphalerite.

†**Ileus** (*ilē'ūs*). Min. [Named, 1881, after M. W. Iles, who described it.] Hydrous sulphate of manganese, zinc, and iron, resulting from the decomposition of pyrite and sphalerite.

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2. *Anat.* = ILEUM.

1706 [see 1].

I-lowed, early ME. form of LEWD a.

Ilex (i'leks). Also 6-8 *ilix*. [a. L. *ilex*, *ilic-em* holm-oak.]1. The holm-oak or evergreen oak (*Quercus Ilex*).

1398 TREVISIA Barth. *De P. R.* xvii. lxxiii. (1495) 654 Ilex is a manere oke, a tree that beeryth maste. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 53 The tre called Ilex, that then stode before Abrahams dore is now wasted. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 458 Of the Ilex or mast-Holme tree, there be two sorts. 1706 BOSWELL *Corsica* i. (ed. 2) 45 The Ilex, or ever-green oak, is very common here. 1787 P. BECKFORD *Lett. fr. Italy* (1805) I. 416 (Stanf.) A beautiful wood, enlivened in winter by the Ilex and the cork tree, both ever-greens. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxi. (1875) 302 The Ilexes were much injured. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. viii. 216 Tabor, with . . . its base skirted with dwarf oak, Ilexes, and arbutus.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* Ded. 6 Spain's mountain passes, and her Ilex woods. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour*. 61 A steep Ilex-clothed hill. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. iii. 92, I went . . . for a walk through its Ilex groves.

|| 2. In modern Botany, the name of a genus of *Aquifoliaceæ*, comprising numerous trees and shrubs, of which the most familiar is the common holly (*I. Aquifolium*).

1564-73 COOPER *Theatrum*, *Aquifolia*, a wilde tree with prickling leaves . . . a kind of Ilex. 1838 PENNY *Dict.* XII. 443/1 Besides the common Holly . . . the genus Ilex comprehends a large number of species.

I-love(n, ME. pa. pple. of LIE v.

Ilia, pl. of ILIUM.

Iliac (i'liæk), a. (sb.) Forms: 6 *ylia*, -ake, *ilya*, -ake, 7 *iliack* (e, -ak, -aque, *illiack* (e, *ylia*, -ake, 8-9 *illiao*, 7- *iliac*. [a. F. *iliaque* or ad. late L. *iliac-us* (in Cælius, *passio iliac*, also *iliaci* suffers from colic); the L. is in form a deriv. of *ilia* (see ILIUM), but the suffix is Greek (-akós), and the sense goes with L. *ileus*, Gr. *elæós*, *elæós*, colic, *iliac* passion; hence it would appear that *ileus* from Gr. *elæós* was associated with *ilia*, and that *passio iliac* was interpreted as 'pain of the ilia', and the adj. extended in late or med. L. to mean 'of or pertaining to the ilium'.]

1. Properly, 'Of the nature of the disease called ILEUS; but commonly understood as = Pertaining to or affecting the ILEUM. *Iliac passion* [late L. *passio iliac*] = ILEUS 1: cf. *colic* passion = colic.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. *De P. R.* vii. xlix. (1495) 263 This passion callid Colica hath a cosyn that hyghte *Iliac passio*, and hath that name of a gutte that hyghte Iliion. 1510 HORMAN *Vulg.* 42 b, Etyng esith the ylike passion and greuth the colik. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 39 Them that are troubled with the Iliac passion, to wit, the paine and ringing of the small guts. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 111 In an Iliac Passion there is great Pain and Inflammation of the Ileum. 1746 R. JAMES *Mouset's Health Improvem.* Introd. 49 Inflammatory Iliac Pains. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 297 Some derangement of the bowels, . . . always expected to terminate fatally in Iliac passion.

2. Pertaining to the flank, or to the ilium or flank-bone.

Iliac artery, each of the two arteries, right and left, into which the abdominal aorta divides; each of these again divides into two, the *external* or *anterior*, and the *internal* or *posterior iliac arteries*. *Iliac bone*, the ilium. *Iliac fossa*, the depression on the inner side of the ilium, in which the iliac muscle lies. *Iliac muscle*, a muscle lying close to the ilium, and inserted, together with the psoas magnus, into the small trochanter of the femur; it serves for flexure of the hip-joint. *Iliac vein*, each of the two veins, right and left, formed by the union of the *external* and *internal iliac veins*, and uniting to form the inferior vena cava.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Hija, The parties called *ylia* are ouer the haunches. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 838 From the viter branch of the byfurcation of the Iliack trunk . . . do issue three veynes. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 205 The internal Iliac Muscle. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-M.* v. 284 The internal iliac artery. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 221 The iliac bones [of the swan], are remarkable for their length, and for the number of the vertebrae . . . to which they are ankylosed. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 173 The inner surface of the ilium is slightly excavated, so as to form the 'iliac fossa'.

† **B. sb.** 1. Short for *iliac passion*. Obs.

1544 BOORDE *Dietary* x. (1870) 257 For them the whiche haue the Ilyacke or the colycke. [c. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1885) A viij, The paynes of the small guttes, called *ylia*.]

2. Short for *iliac artery*, etc.

1762 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 35 The umbilical arteries rise . . . from the internal iliaes. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 17 [The umbilical cord] consisting of an artery from each of the fetal iliaes, and a vein running to the fetal liver.

† **Iliacal**, a. Obs. [f. as ILIAC + -AL.] = ILIAC a. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 239 Two Arteries . . . arising from the Iliacall branches. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 42 A man does not cate bullets or quicksilver against the Iliacal passion, but swallows them. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Iliacal*, . . . of or belonging to the Iles or small guts.

Iliad (i'liäd). [ad. L. *Ilias*, *Iliad*-, a. Gr. *Ἰλιάς* (1) sc. *ἡ*, the Troad, Troy, (2) sc. *ἡ*, a Trojan woman, (3) sc. *ἡ*, the Iliad; f. *Ἰλιος*, *Ἰλιον* Ilium, Ilium, Troy, the scene of the Trojan war. Cf. F. *Iliade* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. One of the two great epic poems of ancient Greece (the other being the *Odyssey*) traditionally attributed to Homer, describing the ten years' siege of Ilium or Troy by the Greeks.

Sometimes used, with ordinal numeral, for one book of the Iliad: hence formerly in pl. for the whole poem.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 Homers Iliades in a nutte shell; a Kings picture in a pennie. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* Pref., The descriptions of his battles, which take up no less than half the Iliad. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 250/1 No one would believe it possible for such a work as the Iliad, e. g. to be produced by a fortuitous shaking together of the letters of the alphabet. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 163 In the Sixth Iliad.

attrib. 1791 COWPER *Lett.* 10 Mar., I have two French prints . . . both on Iliad subjects.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. An epic poem like that of Homer, or a poem describing martial exploits.

1619 BRENT in *Sarpi's Connc. Trent* I. (1676) 2 The Iliad of our age. 1674 W. J. (title) English Iliads; or, a Sea-Fight reviewed in a Poem. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, Certain Iliads, and the like, have, in three-thousand years, attained quite new significance.

b. A long series of disasters or the like (Gr. *Ἰλιάς κακῶν*, Demosthenes); a long story or account.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 359 Her stay brought forth . . . an Iliad of miseries. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1632) 1212 [They] heaped an Iliad of curses upon the heads of the Executioners. 1658 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 307 Fevers, Gout, Falling-sickness, and an Iliad of Distempers. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 233 It opens another Iliad of woes to Europe. 1865 *Times* 29 Apr. An opportunity of learning a whole Iliad of finance in a comparative nutshell.

Hence **Iliad** a., of or pertaining to the Iliad;

Iliadist, (a) a singer of the Iliad, a rhapsodist; (b) a writer of 'Iliads' (see 2 a); **Iliadize** v., to relate in the manner of the Iliad.

1599 NASH *Leuten. Stuffe* 31 M. Vlisses . . . of whom it is Iliadized that your very nose dropt sugar candie. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 289 The Iliadists in Scarlet Robes are dressed . . . To picture what they sing of . . . Wars, and Blood of Greeks and Trojans slain. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. I.* i. (1872) I. 16 All real Poets, to this hour, are Psalmists and Iliadists after their sort. 1892 AGNES M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* i. 29 The experience of the Iliadic bard. 1897 S. BUTLER *Authors of Odyssey* Pref. 6 The leading Iliadic and Odyssean scholars.

Ilich, -e, obs. forms of ALIKE: see YLIKE.

Ilicic (i'li'sik), a. Chem. [f. L. *ilex*, *ilic-em* (see ILEX 2) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the holly; in *ilicic acid*, an acid contained in the leaves of the holly. So **Ilicate**, a salt of ilicic acid; **Ilicoin**, the non-nitrogenous bitter principle of the holly.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 394 Dr. Rousseau of Paris . . . found therein the existence of a hitherto unknown principle, called *Ilicine*. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 244 Ilicic acid. *Ibid.*, Colourless ilicate of calcium is obtained. *Ibid.*, The ilicin extracted from the residue by alcohol . . . is a bitter, amorphous, brown, very hygroscopic mass.

I-lided, ME. form of LIDDED. **I-lift** (e, ME. pa. pple. of LIFT v. **I-light**, -lyt, -lyht, of LIGHT v. **I-like**, obs. f. ALIKE: see YLIKE.

† **I-likeness**. Obs. [OE. *gellness* (= OS. *gellnessi*, OHG. *gillthnessi*, Ger. *gleichnis*), f. *gell* (see ALIKE, LIKE) + -NESS.] Likeness, image, similitude.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* l. 26 Uton wircean man to andlicness and to ure gellnessice. c. 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 127 He was imaced to monne illicnessice. a. 1225 *Juliana* 21 He . . . biheold hire lufsome leor lilies illicnessice. a. 1225 *Acscr.* R. 360 3if we beoð i-limpe to be illicnessice of Godes deaðe.

I-likned, ME. pa. pple. of LIKEN. **I-limed**, of LIME v.; ME. form of LIMBED a.

† **I-limp**, v. Obs. [OE. *gellimpan*, f. *limpan* LIMP v.] *intr.* To happen, befall.

975 O. E. *Chron.* an. 973 Ða þa ðis zelamp. a. 1000 Boeth. *Met.* xxvi. 34 Ða sio ðit zelomp þæt hit þæt rice gæreht hæfdon. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Hit zelamp þat an rice king wes. c. 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 93 Ða com his wif saphira and nuste hwet hire wer humpen wes. a. 1225 *Acscr.* R. 54 More wunder ilomp [v.r. ilimpes].

† **I-ling**. Obs. rare. [quasi *aisling*, f. *ile*, AISLE.] = AISLE.

1456-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 151 Pro operatione . . . super lez Ilynges in aula predicta.

Ilio- (i'lio), used as combining form of ILIUM 3 in anatomical terms, as

Ilio-aponeurotic a., connected with the ilium, and of the character of an aponeurosis. **Iliodorsal** a., 'relating to the dorsum of the ilium' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Iliopectineal** a. [L. *pecten* comb], relating to the crest or comb of the ilium which forms part of the brim of the pelvis, or to the ilium and the pectineus muscle. || **Iliopsoas**, the iliac and psoas muscles regarded as forming one muscle. Esp. in comb. with adjs. relating to other parts of the body with the sense 'relating to or connecting the ilium and . . .', as **ilio-caudal**, -**cooccygeal**, -**coostal**, -**femoral**, -**hypogastric**, -**inguinal**, -**ischial**, -**ischio-tio**, -**lumbar**, -**peroneal** [Gr. *ἰσχύρ* fibula] (applied to muscles connecting the ilium and the fibula; also as sb.); **ilio-psoatic**, -**pubic**, -**sacral**, -**sciatic** = **ilio-ischiatric**, **ilio-sacro-tal**, -**tibial**, -**trochanteric**, adjs. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 193 *Ilio-lumbar Ligament* . . . by which the fifth lumbar vertebra and the os innominatum are connected. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 126 The last dorsal and ilio-inguinal nerves. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1851) 259 The ilio-femoral articulation. 1845 TOWN & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 141 The strong ilio-sacral ligaments, which tie the bones together behind. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin.* 92 The depth of the true pelvis, from the iliopectineal eminence to the tuberosity of the ischium. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 21 The iliopectineal spine . . . is absent. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* vi. 294 In . . . birds . . . The ilio-sciatic interval is . . . converted into a foramen. 1879 HOLDEN *Anat.* (ed. 4) 400 The two muscles . . . may be considered as one, and are sometimes called the ilio-psoas. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* 163 The sciatic nerve . . . issues from the pelvis by the ilio-sciatic foramen.

Ilio-cæcal, -**colic**: see LEO-

Ilium, obs. var. ILIUM. **Ilis**, obs. pl. of ISLE.

† **I-lited**, -**et**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. ON. *litir* hue, countenance (= OE. *wlite*)] Hued, coloured.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1433 Se rudie and se reade iliet cauer-euch leor.

I-lithe, -**lith**, ME. form of LITHE a.

I-lithe(n), ME. pa. pple. of LITHE v., to go, travel. **I-lithered**, of LITHE v., to hurl with a sling.

-ility, compound suffix (F. *-ilité*, L. *-ilitās*), consisting of -ITY added to adjs. in -il (*civility*), -ile (*servility*), or -le (*ability*).

1865 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xxxi, He heard of his successor's affability, and sociability, and amiability, and a variety of other agreeable 'ilities'.

Ilium (i'liūm). *Anat.* Pl. *ilia*. Also 4-7 *ilion*, 6 pl. *ilions*. [L. *ilium* that part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest ribs to the pubes, groin, or flank; in classical L. only in pl. *ilia* (from *ile* or *ilium*) flanks, sides, also entrails.

In mediæval medical Latin a Græcized form *ilion*, deduced from pl. *ilia*, was in use, whence the early forms in the quot. (Cf. F. *ilion* (16th c. in Paré), now also *ilium*.) See also ILEUM, now used in one of the senses of *ilium*.]

† 1. The third portion of the small intestine; the ILEUM. Obs.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* iii. 15 The calle which is . . . bisidis ilion [v.r. the ilion: 1382 beside the reyne guttes]. 1398 TREVISIA Barth. *De P. R.* vii. xlix. (1495) 263 The gutte that hyghte Iliion is a smalle gutte and longe bicyppinge other guttes aboute. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Hiv a, Y^e skendere gut that hyght Iliion . . . it hath many reuolucyons. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Ilium*, . . . the thin gut or small gut. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 121 The villous coat of the ilium.

† 2. pl. The parts of the body beneath the ribs on each side; the flanks (L. *ilia*). Obs.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* iii. xlii. 171 Cupping glasses fastened to the ilions, and the loines. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Iliā*, the Flanks, the side-parts of the lower Belly between the last Rib and the Privities.

3. The anterior or superior bone of the pelvis, the hip-bone; it occurs in most vertebrates above fishes, and has various forms and relative positions; usually (as in man) it articulates with the sacrum, and ankyloses with the ischium and pubis, forming together with these latter the *os innominatum*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Coxæ Os*, In Infants it consists of three Bones, viz. Ilium, Ischium, and Os Pubis. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Innominatum*, Three bones; viz. the ilium, the pubis and ischium. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 115 The Anterior and Inferior spinous process of the ilium. 1879 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 178 A widely expanded upper part joins the sacrum and extends down to the socket for the thigh. This is the ilium.

I-live: see YEVE v., to believe.

Ilixanthin (i'likæ'nþin). Chem. [f. ILEX holly + Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + -IN.] A yellow colouring matter (C₁₇H₂₅O₁₁) obtained from the holly.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 244 The leaves gathered in January contain scarcely any ilixanthin, while those gathered in August contain a large quantity. *Ibid.*, The ilixanthin crystallises out in straw-yellow microscopic needles. *Ibid.* 245 Neutral or basic acetate of lead produces in the aqueous solution of ilixanthin a splendid yellow precipitate.

Ilk (ilk), a.1 (*pron.*) Now Sc. Forms: a. 1 *ylca*, *ilica*, 1-3 *ilca*, (*ilica*), 2 *ilo*, 3-6 *ilke*, 4-5 *ylk*, 4-6 *ylke*, (6 *elke*), 3-6, 9 *ilk*. B. 2-4 *ilche*. 7. 4 *loh*, 4-5 *iohe*. [OE. *ilca* m., *ilce* f. and n., inflected as weak adj., app. f. the pronominal stem *i-*, *i-* (cf. Goth. *i-s* he, Lat. *i-s*, *i-dem*) + -*ilc* = Goth. *-leiks* (see LIKE); cf. OE. *hwelc*, *swelc* *hwelc*, SUCH = Goth. *hwileiks*, *swaleiks*. As in *such*, *which*, etc., the *k* was in southern and midland ME. palatalized to *ch*; but the word survives only in the north.]

† 1. Same, identical; *the* (*this*, *that*) *ilk*, the same, the identical, the very same (person, thing, etc. already mentioned, or specified in a clause following). Freq. in statements of time, *that ilk day*, *night*, *year*, etc. Sometimes with addition of *same*, *self*. (See also THILK.) Obs.

a. 805-31 *Charter* in O. E. *Texts* 444 Of ðæm ilcan londe. a. 1000 *Andreas* 752 (Gr.) Dis is se ilca ealwilda god. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1135 Ða ilc 3er warþ he king ded. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 99 Ðat ilk best þat fuleþ his owe nest. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1284 (Götl.) Seth went . . . To paradis þat ilke day [i.e. be same day]. *Ibid.* 1918 Bi þat ilk same day. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 61 Ðat ilk self 3ere. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1333 Ryght in that ilke same place. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 388/x That the ylke god

shold be blessyd. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 49 At this ilke compt quhat salbe said To thame?

B. c. 1300 *Vices & Virtues* 23 De ilche gode wille. 1598 *Proclam. Hen. III.* Al on bo ilche worden. 1340-70 *Alisaundra* 148 Dis cumlich kyng pat ilche kith wynnes. Y. 13. c. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4303 Pat ich while his lyoun jede out of be pauloun. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil* 850 Y seighe it meself this ich day. c. 1480 *Kyng & Hermit* 91 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 17 Send me grace this ich nyght.

† 2. absol. *The, that ilk*: a. The same person or persons. Also with *same, self*. Obs.

a. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 24 Se ilca het ealle acwellan. a. 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1058 Se ylica sende.. pallium hider to lande. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 Wo bo ilche pat ben mihti to drinken. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1097 Pe ilke self is Godes sune. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 18141 Dis blisful kyng hit is pat iche [*Laud MS.* eche; *Cott. MS.* ilk]. ? a. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 416 That ilk is she that pryvely Ne spareth never a wikked dede. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 323, I am, quod he, that ilke same, Which men Diogenes calle.

† b. The same thing. *With that ilke, in that ilke*, at that very moment. Obs.

c. 1755 O. E. *Chron.* an. 715 Hie cunon þæt tæc ilce hiera geferum geboden wære. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13451, I dar noght sai quere þis was pat ilk or nai. a. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 565 A whit kniht.. Rydes to tholomer, rad wip þat ilke, Baar him down of his hors. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathou* 181 Pat ilk suld þai haf done til þow. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ii. Hir sadille semeye of þat ilke. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 27 Sen as the world sayis þat ilk. a. 1650 *Robin Hood's Death* 56 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 54 Downe she came in that ilke.

3. Of that ilk, of the same place, territorial designation, or name: chiefly in names of landed families, as *Guthrie of that Ilk, Wemyss of that ilk* = Guthrie of Guthrie, Wemyss of Wemyss. Sc. 1473 in *Acc. Ld. High Treasurer Scot.* I. 68 Gevin to the Justice Schire David Guthrie of that ilk, knyght. 1536 *Bellenden Cron. Scot.* xvii. vii. (1821) II. 509 Alexander Elphinstoun of that ilk. 1548 LYNDSEY *Heraldic Notes* Wks. (E. E. T. S.) V. 609 Scot of Balwery.. Wemyss of that ilk.. Lwudy of that ilk. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 126 King James, the fyfte of that ilke. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxiv. Then they were Knockwinnocks of that ilk. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. civ. 12 A canon and two choristers sent from St. George's to the hospital of that ilk.

† Erroneously, *that ilk*: That family, class, set, or 'lot'.

1845 MIALl in *Nonconf.* V. 212 Mr. Hume, or Mr. Roebuck, or any member of that ilk. 1881 *Annihilation* 8 It has been left for our friend Dr. — and that ilk, to discover the long mistake.

Ilk, a. (pron.) Now Sc. Also 4-5 *ylke*, 4-6 *ilke*. [The northern and north-midland form of *ilch*, *iche* = southern *elch*, *eche*, EACH: which see for the derivation and earlier history. After 1500 only in Sc., and now less usual than ILKA.]

1. Followed immediately by a substantive: = EACH 1 a; every.

c. 885-1430 [see EACH A 8]. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 113 Now schul we seye of ylke parti. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. a Thurg whilk ilk man es saued. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 258/1 Iche, or ylke, *quiblet*. c. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 214 In ilk cuntre. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 315 Thy eldisir banis ilk nycht ryssis and rattillis. a. 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I. (1820) 96 To raise 124. ad. out of ilk chaldier of victual. 1767-95 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* iv. Tracing Will in ilk direction, Far frae Britain's fostering isle. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 77 Ilk rugged mountain's curl.

D. Phrases: *Ilk deal* (contracted *il del*, *ildell*), every whit, completely. *Ilk-day's*, every-day's, ordinary, usual (cf. ILKA b). *On ilk half*, on every side, all round. (Cf. EACH 1 d.)

c. 1300 *Havelok* 818 Þe siluer he brouthe hom il del. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 29 [He] wan þe lond ilk dele. c. 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archaeol.* XXX. 351 Gadir of y^e gres ildell. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 731 Vnbehalde þe wele on ilk halfe. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE iii. 80 Our ilk dayis ger. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* iv. ix. 63 Siche has hir comandand gode ilk deill. 1720 T. BOSTON *Hum. Nat. Fourf.* St. (1797) 317 He must take up his ilk-day's Cross.

2. absol.; esp. in *ilk other*, each other (see EACH 5). c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1823-4 Ilk oþer pulled, ilk oþer schok, Wip fet in fourche ilk oþer tok. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 77 Ilk knew vthir well. *Ibid.* iv. 233 The vther sevin, ilk according to his power.

Ilka (il'kă), a. Now Sc. Also (before vowels) **ylkan**, **ilkan** (e). [Orig. two words *ilk* a (an), i. e. ILK a.2 + A (the indefinite article); but from 15th c. usually written as one: cf. *each* a in EACH 1 b.] Each, every.

c. 1200 ORMIN 5726 Ille an unncleue lusst. a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxxviii[1]. 13 In ilka land. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 Þorgh þe gode Northern slayn wer ilka man. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1060 So wel was loked ylkan entre. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 53 Ilk a thyng þat God has wrought. *Ibid.* 5970 Of ilkan Idel word and thought. And of ilkan ydel dede. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 68 Preching ilkaday agane þe lowis. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Ilke a gude Cristen man þat may. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 194/2 Ilkaday, *cotidie*, *cotidianus*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 82 A stanchell hang in ilka lug. 1686 G. STUART *Jocoser. Disc.* 30 Latin he speaks at ilka sentence. 1784 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* Ded. To ilka lovely British lass. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv. That will be just five-and-threepence to ilka ane o' us. 1869 C. GIBBON R. Gray xvii. Ilka day makes ye the mair precious to me.

b. Phrases: *Ilka deal*, every whit (cf. ILK a.2 1 b, EACH 1 d). *Ilka day*, week-day; *attrib.* (also *ilka day's*) every-day (cf. ILK a.2 1 b).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26671, I haue mi hert soght ilk a delle. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Pat he wild hold his oth, & yeld him þe coron of Ingland ilkadale. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6023 He did his bysynes ilk a dele. 1768 ROSS *Helenor* II. 85 Well neiper, I hae heard your tale, An' even fairly at it ilka dale. 1806 *Falls of Clyde* II. ii. 'Twa hours .. On ilka days, on Sundays sax or seven. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi. What did ye do wi' your ilka-day's claise yesterday? 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxx. 282 In ilka-day meals, I am obligated to hae a regard for frugality.

Ilkane, ilkone, *pron.* Now Sc. [Orig., and still often, two words, i. e. ILK a.2 + *ane* ONE.

In mod. Sc., stressed *ilk a'ne* (*eane*, *yen*), and *i'lk-ane* (*ilkin*); also often *i'lk a'ne* (*yen*).]

Each one, each (absolutely); see EACH 1 c.

a. c. 1200 ORMIN 503 Pat ille an sholde witenne well. a. 1300 *Havelok* 2357 Ilkan hauede ful god stede. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 151 Skantly had Ilkane of þa a singill clath. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3602 Foure hundreth Olyfants .. With ilkane, bunden on his bake, a borden castell. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 1005 That brynt thaim thar ilkan. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariut Wemen* 404, I banyst .. his brethir ilkane. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 982 Ilk ane vse thair awin. *Mod. Sc.* Gang hame ilk ane (*yen*) o' ye! Thay had ilk-ane (*ilkin*) a rung in his hand. b. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 931 Men & wyemen & children ylkone. c. 1400 *Chaucer's Doctor's T.* 113 (Hart. MS.) purgh þe lond þay praysed hir ilkoone [*six texts* echone]. 1420 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 52, I will pat ilkon off þe other three ordres.. haue x marc. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. C.) 4313 + 10 pat þey schulde aare þem ylkoun.

Ilkin, a. (*pron.*) [In sense 1 perh. f. ILK a.2 + KIN; in sense 2 a phonetic weakening of ILKANE.]

† 1. *adj.* Each kind of, each, every. Obs.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10831 Haf redi ilkin thing. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 602 Off ilkin wicht scho kept her fra blame. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words, Gloss. Northumb.* 143 *Ilkin, quiblet*.

2. In mod. Sc. a frequent pronunciation of *ilkane*.

Ill (il), a. and sb. Also 2-6 *ille*, (4 *ile*, *hil* (1, *hyl*), 4-6 *yll* (e, *yl*, 4-7 *il*, (5 *el*, 6 *yle*)). [Early ME. *ill*, a. ON. *illr* ill, bad, wicked, difficult, injurious, etc. Ulterior etymology unknown; not related to OE. *yfel*, EVIL.

As an adjective, *ill* is now much less used in general English than as an adverb, and survives chiefly in certain connotations, as *ill health*, *ill humour*, *ill temper*, *ill success*; as an adverb (the opposite of *well*), it is, in certain constructions, regularly hyphenated to the word which it qualifies, e.g. *ill-advised*, *ill-bred*, *ill-conditioned*, *ill-spelt*, etc.: in imitation of these, apparently, and from the feeling that it is not a general adjective, but one that goes only with particular substantives, the adjective is also often hyphenated to its sb., as in *ill-humour*, *ill-will*, etc.; but this is quite unnecessary; *ill humour* stands to *ill-humoured* just as *grey hair* to *grey-haired*.

Although *ill* is not etymologically related to *evil*, the two words have from the 12th c. been synonymous, and *ill* has been often viewed as a mere variant or reduced form of *evil*. This esp. in Sc., where *v* between two vowels early disappeared, and *deuil*, *even*, *Levenax*, *preve*, *shovel*, *Steven*, became *deil*, *ein*, *Lennox*, *preve*, *shool*, *Steen*, so that *evil* might have become *eil*; hence, in 15-16th c. Sc., *eul*, *eul* is found often written where *ill* was the word pronounced: e.g.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 10 (Bannatyne MS.) Be 3e ane traldr, that I hald als ewill [*rim*es thrill, will, still]. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 117 And take the best, and set on syde all euill [*rim*es till, will, fulfill]. 1662 *Epitaph* (on Baillie Sword) at *St. Andrews*. The sword doeth often kill.. This sword doeth no svch euill.]

A. *adj.*

1. Morally evil; wicked, iniquitous, depraved, vicious, immoral, blameworthy, reprehensible. a. Of persons. Obs. exc. *coll.* Common in Sc.

a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 74 in *Dial. Hom.* 165 Lutel lac is gode lof þet kumet of gode wille And ec-lete muelch þeue of þan þe herte is ille. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 886 (Gütt.) Qui did þu þus, þu ille woman? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6141 Þe gude sal be sette on his right hand, And þe ille on his left side sal stand. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 169 More deppyr in the turmentis of helle shall bene the ille Prynces, than the ill subiectes. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr.* *Yeu* iv. 31 A very ill man, being justly excommunicat. c. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 313 They hurry him from one ill company to another. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* I. iii. § 2 The calumnies which ill men .. contrived. 1813 HOGG *Wife of Fife* i. Quhair half ye been, ye ill womyne, These three lang nightis fra hame? 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. civ. 165 Let us hope that while there are ill ministers, there shall be no lack of unpalatable truth. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* xlii. 40 Takin' up wi' ill loons like Sandy Forbes. 1871 M. S. DE VERE *Americanisms* 493 In Texas, the word *ill* has the .. signification of 'immoral'; and 'an ill fellow' means 'a man of bad habits'.

b. Of conduct or actions. Now somewhat arch.

c. 1200 ORMIN 6647 Patt mann iss fox.. And full off ille wiless. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 42 Alle oure dedis, Both gode and ille. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 808 To amende and change hys yll lyfe. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biogr. 3 Creating .. a Horror for what is Base and Ill. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 54 Ill or mischievous actions should be punished. 1829 LANDOR *Inag. Conv.* Ser. II. *Barrow & Newton* II. 50 Correct your own ill habits. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 307 Many tales .. Of the ill deeds our fathers used to do.

c. Of estimation, repute, opinion, or name: Such as imputes or implies evil in the person or thing referred to.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 An ille fame, *infamia*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 63 He that hath an yll name, is halfe hand. 1640-4 LD. FINCH in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 124 That ill opinion which may perhaps be conceived of me. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iii. § 4 Prone

to put an ill sense upon the actions of their neighbours. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1808) I. vii. 123 At a house of ill report, where she formerly had kept a milliner's shop. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxvii. 6 The darkness of his sorrow and his ill-repute shall both flee away.

2. Marked by evil intent, or by want of good feeling; malevolent, hostile, unfriendly, adverse, unkind, harsh, cruel. (See also ILL BLOOD, ILL WILL.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3960 Wyþ schrewes he dide hem many yl pul. c. 1360 *Isotiz* 285 in *Horst.* *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 344 Adam onswerde wordes ille. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 232b, Reviling hym with suche yll wordes, and so shameful termes. 1640-4 LD. FINCH in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 124 Ill office I never did to any of the House. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 27 To forbear all hard speeches, and ill reflexions on them that differ from them. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 47 P. 9 The ill treatment which the protestants have met with. 1808 JAMIESON, s. v. 'He's very ill to his wife.' 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 150 Ill tongues shall wound me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. II. 458 In spite of the ill offices of the Jesuits. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 395 The ill-feeling against the foreign residents.

b. Of an animal: Of evil disposition; fierce, savage, vicious. Now *dial.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxvi. 162 The forsayd dragon shold be ladde by an ylle grehounde. 1574 HULL *Ord. Bees* ix, The fierce bees are very ill. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Ill*, vicious .. common in Texas; as, 'Is your dog ill?' meaning, is he vicious? 1888 *Yrnl. Amer. Folklore* I. No. 2 The negro .. says a horse that is cross, or threatens harm, is ill, though in excellent health.

3. Doing or tending to do harm; hurtful, injurious, pernicious, noxious, mischievous, prejudicial; dangerous. *Prov. Ill weeds grow apace.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 157 Address and ypotamus, and opure ille wormus. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 203 Pare he saw sawyne il seide. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 20 The thistyll is an yll weede. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* I. x. (1867) 22 Ill weede grow fast. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 106 Prawnnes.. I told thee they were ill for a greene wound. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 106 There's some ill Planet raines. 1669 EVELYN *Diary* 10 July, It will be of ill consequence. 1769 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* *People* 193 It has a very ill effect upon our tillage. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxvi, Doubt and Death, ill brethren. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Fawn* (1879) II. v. 54 The good or ill result.

† b. Unwholesome, injurious to health. Obs.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 155 Ill meyt and drynk thai gert on till hym giff. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* iv. 55 Ill diet may hasten them unto their journey's end. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, Dead by immoderate labour and ill food.

4. Causing pain, discomfort, or inconvenience: offensive, painful, disagreeable, objectionable.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 526 Wiles ðar [ðæt] weder is so ille. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16774 (Gütt.) [Þæt bitter drinc] ðe tasted it, bot.. it was selcuth ill. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Ill dremes and fantasies. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 103 Great raine and yll wether. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. xxxiii. 22 The death of sinners is verie ill. 1653 W. FULKE *Meltons Observ.* 174 Copper .. giveth no ill taste or smell to meat boyled in it. 1775 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 32 If it be but a little ill weather. 1822 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. ix. 113 A knight riding up to him, told him he would die an ill death. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 185 They fell into ill weather which destroyed their vessel.

5. Of conditions, fortune, etc.: Miserable, wretched, unfortunate, unlucky; disastrous, unfavourable, untoward, unpropitious. *Prov. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4038 Quo-so wile cursing maken, Ille cursing sal him taken. 1450-70 *Golagras & Gawe.* 1243 Ane gude chance or ane ill. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 140 It is an yll wynde that blowth no man to good. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 349, I go blindfold whether the course of my ill-happe carttes me. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* iii. 11 Woe vnto the wicked, it shall be ill with him. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 98 It was his ill fate, to be a sleepe, as old Abbas was going a hunting. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxiv. 176 Ill fortune led Ulysses to our isle. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* Salisb. Ballad 21 note, The Church .. was founded in an ill-hour .. for the Steeple was burnt down by lightning, the day after 'twas finished. 1779 FROUDE *Cesar* vii. 61 Choosing an ill moment for a revolution.

6. Difficult, troublesome, hard. (Usually with *dative inf.*, as 'ill to please'.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 181 Pat castelle was fulle strong, & ille for to wynde. 1517 TORINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 2, I passyd an ill mountayne all a lone. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Pvb, Epimedum .. is strange and yll to fynde. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) A. A defeat, where the conquered kept both field and spoile: a shipwreck without storme or ill footing. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Apr., The country do not much molest the traveller with dirt and ill way. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. iv. (1854) 25 By reason of the moat, the access was ill to it. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 57 He was not ill to please. 1838 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.*, *Beauty* (ed. 9) 308 Beauty is intangible, vague, ill to be defined.

7. In privative sense: Not good; of deficient or inferior quality or condition; of little or no worth; defective, poor, imperfect, unsatisfactory, not up to the standard; faulty, erroneous; (of an agent or his work) unskilful, inexperienced (*at*), inefficient.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21805 Þis tale, queber it be il or gode, I fand it written o þe rode. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 A full ill land and sandy and lytill fruyt berand. 1470-83 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xvi, I am an ylle clymber and the tree is passyng hyghe. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 56 Ane browst swor the malt wes ill. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. ii. 6 'Tis an ill Cooke that cannot likke his owne fingers. 1602 — *Hann.* II. ii. 120, I am ill at these Numbers: I haue

not Art to reckon my grones. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 1. I have made so ill use of your former favors. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. iv. So ill an ear for music. 1782 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 423 He has the ill-taste to prefer the declaration was ill, in not alledging [etc.]. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Wedding*; I am ill at describing female apparel. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* i. (1875) 3 The first shoots of it enfeebled by ill gardening.

b. Of manners or behaviour: Not up to the standard of propriety; improper.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 22 We rebuke the ill demeanors of our children. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. L. v.* 162 *Ol.* What manner of man? *Mal.* Of verie ill manner: hee'l speake with you, will you, or no. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* iii. 54 Ill Manners occasion Good laws, as the Handsome Children of Ugly Parents. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* ii. iii. My host seems to think it ill manners to leave me alone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 15. I shall have to praise myself, which would be ill manners.

8. Of health or bodily condition: Unsound, disordered. Hence, of persons (formerly, also, of parts of the body): Out of health, sick, indisposed, not well; almost always used predicatively.

(The prevailing mod. sense.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 231 Bot a sekene I feyll that haldys me full haytt. . . Therfor full sore am I and yll. c 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 168. I . . . am yet as ill almost as ever I was. . . But as soone as I shal recover my helth [etc.]. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. l. iii. *Furies* 582 Th' ill-habitude (turned) into the Dropsie chill. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 54 By my troth I am exceeding ill, hey ho. 1608 WINTHROP *Lett.* 7 Apr. in *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) l. 420 My hand is so ill as I know not when I shall be able to travel. 1637 BRIAN *Pisse-Prop.* (1679) 115 Whereas he . . . before . . . was sick but a little in jest, he feels himself iller already with this message. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* (1875) i. 127 My eye was very red and ill, in the morning. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 227 There was one little Child ill of the Small-pox. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 160 Another lying dangerously ill. 1732 *Pop. Hor. Sat.* ii. ii. 87 Ill health some just indulgence may engage. 1806 *Med. Frit.* xv. 380. I . . . could get no other account from her, than that 'she was ill all over'. 1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 50 One month after this attack, he was taken ill in a similar way. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xii. Children are well and ill in a day. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* 33 Prolonged ill-health. 1897 MAMIE DICKENS *My Father* 66 A solemn clergyman . . . summoned to administer consolation to a very ill man.

9. In special collocations (often unnecessarily hyphenated): ill desert, the fact of deserving ill, demerit, blameworthiness (so *ill deserving*); ill ease, discomfort, uneasiness; + *ill eye* = *evil eye* (see EVIL a. 6); ill fame (see i. c.); esp. in *house of ill fame* (see HOUSE sb. 11); ill grace (see GRACE sb.); + *ill hail* (see HAIL sb. 2); ill house, a house of ill fame; ill part (see PART sb.); + *ill rule*, disorderly conduct, misrule (also *attrib.*); ill success, imperfect success (sense 6); often = want of success, failure (cf. 5); ill temper (see TEMPER sb.); ill thief (Sc.), the devil: see THIEF; + *ill year*, misfortune, disaster [app. suggested by GOODYEAR]. See also ILL BREEDING, ILL HUMOUR, etc.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vi. 113 Vitious and of *ill-desert. 1861 G. MOBERLY *Serm. Beatit.* 14 None knows, as he knows, his own weakness and personal ill-desert. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* ii. (1874) 280 My life seems made for other lives' ill-ease. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 138 To defend them from mischances, and the poison of 'ill eyes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iii. 159 What Magic! has bewitched the Woolly Dams, And what ill Eyes beheld the tender Lambs? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. iii. If he had the least suspicion of me keeping an 'ill house. 1556 *Nottingham Rec.* iv. 111 For keepyng of 'ylle reulle howys in hyt howsse. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Frans. Fr. Tong. Berlans.* . . houses of ill rule or gaming. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 145 'ill successe of the Christian armies. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Aug. My Lord is unblameable in all this ill-successe. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 201 The ill success of these expeditions. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* ii. xxii. 25 Disheartened by former ill-success. 1908 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 120. I wish the 'ill year to his Eggs and setters-on.

10. In Comb.: see ILL- below.

B. sb. [absolute use of the adj.]

1. Evil, in the widest sense (= EVIL sb. 1 a); the opposite of good. (Now chiefly in antithesis with good.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 939 Bath þe god and il knauand. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1615 Wa till yhow þat says with will þat ille es gud and gud es ill. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4216 þat we cuthe any-gates gesse betwux gud and ill. c 1605 ROWLEY *Birch Merl.* ii. ii. Great good must have great ill as opposite. 1734 POPE *Fss. Man* iv. 111 What makes all physical or moral ill? 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* liv. Oh yet we trust that somehow good Will be the final goal of ill.

2. Moral evil, depravity, wickedness, iniquity, sin, wrong-doing. arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 501 Þai mai neuemar held til il. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Paulus* 800 In yll þe tyrand had sic loy. 1466 AUDELEY *Poems* 8 Mon. . . has fre choys. Weder he wyl do good or ylle. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps. v.* ii. Thou hatest all whose workes in ill are plac'd. 1608-33 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 58 Those men, which will ever be either doing nothing, or ill. 1697 KEN *Hymn*, 'Glory to Thee' ii. Forgive me, Lord, for Thy dear Son, The ill that I this day have done. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 9 Many People call themselves Virtuous, from no other Pretence to it but an Absence of Ill. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. vi. Strange natures made a brotherhood of ill. *Ibid.*, Each one the other thus from ill to ill did lure.

+ b. A wicked or sinful act, a misdeed. *Obs.* 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 577 Alle illex he hates as helle þat stynkkes; But non nuyez hym . . . As harlottrye vn honest. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 3 Pride . . . is rote of all illes. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Gg iv b, To chaustyse vs for our ylls. 1604 ELIZ. GRYMESTON *Miserere* xix. in *Misc.* If thou sinne offerings hadst desired . . . How gladly thou for all my illes I would have yeelded thee! 1675 OTWAY *Alcib.* iv. i. And set her Ills off with a winning Dress. 1741 MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* i. 271 Who does an ill receives a punishment.

3. + a. Hostile, malevolent, or unfriendly feeling, ill will: in phr. *in ill*, etc.; to take (a thing) *in* (at, to) *ill* = to take it ill, take offence at it. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5660 3yt 3aue he byt with no gode wylle, But kast hyt aftyr hym with ylle. c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 25 Whan Alfrid & Gunter had werred long in ille. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21898 (Fairf.) Againe him we were in ille. a 1400 *Octavian* 1152 Syr, take hyt not yn ylle. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 7447, I besech you take it not at yl. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 442 Y pray yow take hit not to ille. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 20 Tak it nocht in il.

b. In reference to opinion or the expression of it: Something blameful, unfavourable, unfriendly, or injurious. (Perh. orig. the *adverb*: cf. next 2 b.)

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* 18 Ne with here tungys blemysch my name, And speke me ille. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Love* 184 Not once one to hear yl of another. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* (1659) 264 Many began now to speak ill of him. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug. I will allow no man to speak ill of [him], that he does not deserve. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i. 177 Plumer knew no ill of him. *Mod.* I can think no ill of him.

4. Evil as caused or inflicted; harm, injury, mischief.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Paulus* 582 þat man has done gret il ay To þame, þat ar to þe lele men. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xiv. v. What dost thou here? He answered I doo neyther good nor grete ylle. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlvi. 552 Al the ylls and damages that he hath done to you. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xiii. 10 Loue worketh no ill to his neighbour. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Health & Long Life* Wks. 1731 l. 284 The only ill of it lies in the too much or too frequent Use. 1760 'PORTIA' *Polite Lady* xxvii. 123 Lest I should do myself more ill than good. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv. Wad there be ony ill in getting out o' thae child's hands an' ane could compass it?

5. Evil as suffered or endured; misfortune, calamity, disaster, trouble, distress. + *To give oneself ill*, to distress or trouble oneself, to grieve. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3037 'Abraham' [the angel] said, 'giue þe not ill'. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 5, I sall dred nan ill. a 1400 *Isambas* 93 They wepede sare and gaffe thame ille. a 1450 *Le Morle Arth.* 821 He . . . Sighed sore, and gaff hym ylle. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xix. 212 As gladly shall I take by thy grace yll as good, bitter thynges as swete. 1568 YONG *Diana* 33 One day I do conforme me tomy fortune, And to my griefe. . . Next day mine yll doth vex me, and importune My soule with thoughts of griefe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 141 They have their nativity cast to know if good or ill shall befall them. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xl. (1803) 76 We frequently observe the tidings of ill communicated as eagerly as the annunciation of good. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 107 Still heaping on the fear of ill The fear of men, a coward still.

b. (with *pl.*) A misfortune, a calamity, a disaster; an adversity.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxix. 7 Many ylls are agayns me. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 10 Of two yls, choose the least. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 209 (According to the olde proverbe) one yll cometh never alone. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* ii. ii. The Ills of Love, not those of Fate, I fear. 1742 GRAY *Ode Prospect Eton Coll.* 61 No sense have they of ill to come. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) l. 95 We communicate to each other only the ill of life. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* ii. xlv. 182 To enact some measure meant to cure a pressing ill.

6. Bodily disorder, disease, sickness. (Chiefly *Sc.* or *north.*) Frequent in popular names of diseases or distempers. *Comitial* ill, epilepsy: see COMITIAL

1 b. See also *child-ill* s.v. *CHILD* sb. 22.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Jacobus Minor* 577 Full besyly can he spere Of his seknes þe manere, And of þe cause als of þe ille. 1450 MYSC 365 That maketh a body to cache el. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ProL 139 Sum langis for the lifyr ill to lik of ane quart. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 8 Mightie men cannot brooke the touch of their ill. 1654 FALLING-ILL [see FALLING *apl.* a. 5]. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* i. iii, Peter now grew old, and had an ill no doctor could unravel. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.* III, a disease. The 'milk ill' and the 'quarter ill' are diseases common among sheep.

+ 7. The ill: That which is faulty or erroneous; the wrong side in an argument. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 Þe bisschop schewed him skille þat he mayntend þe ille.

8. In Comb.: see ILL- II below.

III (il), *adv.* Forms: (? 2) 3-5 ille, 3-5 ylle, 3-6 yll, 3-11l, (4 il). [Early ME. *ille*, f. ILL a.; cf. ON. *illa* adv., Sw. *illa*, Da. *ilde*.]

(Like other advs., *ill* is, for syntactical reasons, hyphenated to a following adj., when the latter is used attributively, as 'an ill-built house', but not when used predicatively, as in 'the house is ill built'. But examples of the unnecessary use of the hyphen in the latter construction are very frequent.)

1. Wickedly, sinfully, blameworthy. (In modern use, with weakened force and associated with other senses, esp. 6 b.)

c 1205 LAY. 5426 Þe king was stille: & þa swiken spoken ille. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1706 Sichem . . . hire ille bi-nam. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6531 Son he herd tþand tell þat his folk

had ful il don. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 49 He betrayed my lord, & my sonne fulle ille. *Ibid.* 163 Þe dede þat I did ille. 1601 in Farr S. P. *Eliz.* (1845) II. 433 My youth ill-spent, and worn by women's guile. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 8 Plausible pretences for behaving as ill as they pleased. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 46 He, being a little more drunk than usual, behaved extremely ill.

2. With malevolent action, in an unfriendly manner, unkindly, harshly, wrongfully.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1952 Hwo haues þe þus ille maked, þus torien, and al mad naked? 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castan-heda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxix. 162 b, The enimies . . . handeled our men very ill. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 16 Those who treat you ill without provocation. 1830 MACAULAY *Lett. to Napier* 16 Sept. in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. 200 If you had used me ill, I might complain.

b. With unfavourable estimation, blamefully: chiefly in phr. *to speak, think, etc. ill* (of); so + *to hear ill*, to be ill spoken of (see HEAR 12).

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 189 They grudged, and spake ill of the hole Parliament. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 66 He [is] ill reputed of that forbearthness to do. 1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 8 All our speeches and actions are ill-interpreted. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 National corruption, for which England haues ill abroad. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 439 ¶ 4 A Man . . . Inquisitive after every thing which is spoken ill of him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 169 Ill as he thought of his species, he never became a misanthrope.

c. With hostility, aversion, displeasure, or offence: chiefly in phrases *to like ill* = + (a) to displease (*obs.*), (b) to dislike, be displeased with (*arch.*); to take ill = to take offence at, take amiss.

c 1300 ORMIN 1829 He . . . ræfepþ þe þin allderdrom And tet (= thee it) mæ33 ille likenn. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xx. 61 Alle we shule deye, thah us like ylle. 14. . . *Tundale's Vis.* 1033 Of that syght lykkyd hym full yll. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Pref. (1814) 2 Some will take it ill . . . because they doe ill understand it. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xvii. § 2. 36 The Aspen . . . takes it ill to have his head cut off. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-moth.* Ded. The Town has not receiv'd this Play ill. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 627 This suggestion was so ill received that he made haste to explain it away. 1854 H. MILLER *Sc. & Schm.* (1858) 480 Mr. Stewart . . . liked the move of his neighbour . . . exceedingly ill.

3. Sorely, painfully, grievously, unpleasantly. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1775 *Prov. Alfred* 652 in O. E. *Misc.* 137 Þe bicche bitit ille. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 10576 He gird hir to ground, and greuit hir yll. c 1429 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 367, I praye you gete me some mete, for I am yll a hungred. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xv, Sum fled and ill mischievit. *Mod. (Yorkshire dial.)* He was ill clemmed.

+ 4. Banefully, hurtfully, injuriously. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1951 Ille, male, pernicioso. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 34 They chose rather to counsell him ill and please him, then to advise him well and contradict him. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1847) 80/2 As with him whose outward garment hath been injured and ill bedighted.

5. Unfavourably, unpropitiously; unfortunately, unhappily.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 149 Ic haf sped ful ille. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 6 Yll was thou ded, so wo is me that I ken. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 55 Ill blows the winde that profits no body. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 35 If it succeeded ill, the losse would be general. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 25 A Town ill scituate; for if they had considered health . . . they would never have set it there. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. xxii. 273 Let them be young or old, well-married or ill-married. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 51 Ill fares the land . . . Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. 1864 DORAN *Their Majesties Serv.* i. 21 But for the sympathy of the Earl of Leicester, it would have gone ill with these players.

6. Of manner or quality of performance: a. Not well; defectively, imperfectly, poorly; hardly, scarcely. Sometimes (with mixture of sense 3), With trouble, difficulty, or inconvenience.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23851 (Gott.) Il worth [Fairf. worþ] it es to tell þe feild, þat noht again þe sede wyl 3eild. a 1400 *Isambas* 558 Pour me ne þat myghte ille goo. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 1 Lord, what these weders ar cold! and I am yll happid. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 31 Things . . . ill beseeching or unworthy their reputation. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 35 A man cutteth ill if he have a blunt knife. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 163 Ill worthe I such title should belong To me transgressor. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 79 Blushes ill-restrained betray Her thoughts. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iii. 34 We can ill spare him. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxiv. 301 The upper Ludlow rock is ill developed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 484 With an interperence which . . . becomes the judicial character.

b. Badly, faultily, improperly; unskillfully.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Iij, If thou answer not quickly, thou shalt be called proude, or ill brought up. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 72, I play to please myselfe, all be it ill. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 138 Not many words, and those few ill exprest. 1670 SIR S. CROW in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 The silke . . . beeing ill woven will shrink. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 139 The Houses are but low and ill built. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 66 Figures ill pair'd, and Similes unlike. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. lett. 42 (tr.) 134 Shop-keepers, common people, footmen and maid-servants, all speak ill. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 85 The admitted duties themselves come to be ill-discharged. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 2/2 The entertainer . . . recited, by no means ill, the celebrated 'All the world's a stage' speech.

7. Phrases. a. *Ill at ease*: see EASE sb. 7 b; hence *ill-at-easeness* (nonce-wd.), the state of being ill at ease. b. *Ill-to-do*: in poor circumstances,

poor needy (the opposite of *well-to-do*). *Ill-off*: in an unprosperous condition, badly off (the opposite of *well-off*): see *OFF*.

a. 1565 SIR T. GRESHAM in Burgon *Life* (1839) II. 443. I am right sorry that my Lady... is yll at ease. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 119 The virtuous son is ill at ease When his lewd father gave the dire disease. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. t. 349 Ill was the King at ease. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxx. 9 As ill-at-ease among lying neighbours as if he had lived among savages. 1890 MISS BROUGHTON *Alas!* i. xxiii. Elizabeth's evident ill-at-easiness.

b. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improvement* v. 115 A most honourable ill-to-do class... fighting a good fight with poverty. 1887 PATER *Image Portraits* 2 He is not ill-to-do, and has lately built himself a new stone house. 1889 *Charity Organist*. Rev. May 221 There is room for doubt whether the well-to-do man's conviction of the ill-to-do man's discomfort really leads to useful action.

8. In Comb.: see ILL-III. below.

III (il), v. Obs. exc. dial. [f. ILL a.]

†1. *trans.* To contrive maliciously. Obs.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxii. 3 On þi folke þai illid counsaile [L. *maligaverunt consilium*].

†2. To cause ill or evil to; to harm, hurt, injure, wrong. Obs.

c. 1280 [see ILLING]. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. xxvi. That wyl payre and yll thy name. 1893 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* c. (Arb.) 137 To pacify my minde, By illing him, through whom I liud a slaue. 1896 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iii. xviii. 52 My wretched Cause of your repaire, by wicked Romaines illd. 1814 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 454 Appeerd an Old-man (as one deeplie illd).

3. To speak ill of, abuse, malign, disparage.

c. 1330 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babes* Bk. 100 To ill thy foe, doth get to thee hatred and double blame. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 39 To ill, to reproach, to speak ill of another. 1683 MERITON *Yorksh. Dialogue* 15 You ill my Farm, for you have said to some, You'r quite undone and beggar'd sine you come. 1878 CUMBERLAND *Gloss.* Do not ill a body if you can't say weel o' yan.

III (in 3 illen), scribal var. of HILL v. 1 to cover. a. 1300 *Body & Soul* 69 (MS. Digby 86, ff. 196 b), De þride dai fiod shal flouen þat al þis world shal illen (MS. Harl. 2253 ff. 57 a, hylen: *rimes swyle, myle, while*).

III-, in combination.

A. General uses. I. From ILL adj.

1. a. In attributive relation: see ILL a. 9; also ILL BLOOD, ILL BREEDING, ILL FARE, ILL HUMOUR, ILL LUCK, ILL NATURE, ILL USAGE, ILL WILL.

b. Parasynthetic compounds: see 8.

II. From ILL sb.

2. Objective and obj. genitive, as †*ill-abearing* (enduring evil), †*ill-aboding* (= ILL-BODING), *breeding*, *designing*, *dispersing*, *divining*, *doing*, *halsening*, *intending*, *persuading*, *presaging*, *uttering*, adjs.; *ill-deemer*, *doer*, *doing*, *dreader*, *foreboder*, *thinker*, sbs.; ILL-WILLER, -WILLING, -WISH, -WISHER.

1655 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiii. 455 Bound to this 'ill-abearing destiny. 1666 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xvi. § 4 This unseasonable 'ill-aboding desire... 'Give us a king to judge us'. a. 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 269 Ill-aboding Birds who hate the Day. 1710-11 SWIFT *Examiner* (J.), The craft of 'ill designing men. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 83 To encourage ill-designing men. 1894 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. i. 53 O 'ill dispersing Winde of Miserie. 1592 - *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 54, I have an 'ill Diuining soule. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 89 'Ill Doers are ill Deemers. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R. liii.* It is the ill-doers are ill-dreaders. 1868 HELPS *Realism* i. (1876) 2 The ill-doings of all the ill-doers who [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 70 We knew not The Doctrine of 'ill-doing. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 95 Temples erected to ill-doing Gods. 1782a BURNS *Poem*. Oh why the deuce should I repine, And be an 'ill foreboder? 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 1 b. This 'ill-halsening hornie name hath... opened a gap to the scoffes of many. 1703 CONGREVE *Tears Amaryllis* 89 Screamers of 'ill-presaging Birds. 1767 BURNS *Death Sir J. Blair* 1 The lamp of day, with ill-presaging glare, Dim, cloudy, sunk beneath the western wave. c. 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 11 Surmowers, 'yll thynkers, and make brasers. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. v. 35 The Gold I giue thee, will I melt and powd Downe thy 'ill vitering throte.

3. Instrumental and dative, as *ill-deceived* (deceived by evil), *ill-inclining* (inclining to evil).

1607-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxvi. 46 The ill-inclining soul. 1647 H. MORE *Poems, Insomn. Philos.* xxiii. Their ill-deceived soul.

III. From ILL adv.

In 6 and 7 the hyphen is only syntactic, being required when the qualified adj. is used attrib., but unnecessary when it is predicative: cf. ILL adv. Intro. note.

Both elements have usually a main stress, but one or other may predominate according to the construction; in particular, combinations like *ill-built*, *ill-fated*, *ill-fitting*, standing before a sb., have usually the stronger stress on *ill*. Cf. an *ill-built* house, the chimney is *ill-built*; an *ill-fated* prince, an *ill-fitting* dress, a child by no means *ill-favoured*.

4. With verbs, as *ill-husband*, *ill-judge*, *ill-require*; ILL-TREAT, ILL-USE. (Two stresses.)

1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 271 Whether... he illhusbanded the mind of Parmene. 1697-8 BURTON's *Diary* II. 362, I hope they will never ill-require it. 1673 *Lady's Call* 54 To what can we more reasonably impute [it]... then to our ill-husbanding the means of grace? 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 21 Shelton again ill-judged his distance.

5. With adjectives derived from verbs, as †*ill-agreeable*, *ill-effaceable*, *ill-manageable*, *ill-observant*.

1614 RALPH *Hist. World* iii. (1634) 8 Ill-agreeable to the holy Scriptures. 1813 C. LOFFT in E. H. BARKER

Parriana (1829) II. 79 note, A very ill-manageable portion of time. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 83 Ill-observant eyes. 1860 PUSKY *Nin. Proph.* 523 The ill-effaceable spot of ungodliness.

6. With pres. pples., or adjectives of ppl. form, forming adjs., as *ill-according*, *agreeing*, *beseeching*, *calculating*, *consisting*, *contenting*, *fitting*, *going*, *greeting*, *guiding*, *neighbouring*, *performing*, *resounding*, *smelling*, *sounding*, *succeeding*, *suiting*, *yoking*, etc.; ILL-FABING, -JUDGING, -LOOKING. (Stress: see under III. above.)

1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xviii. 10 There sounded an 'ill-according crie of the enemies. 1623 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 94 The disposition of that People being... so malignant and 'ill-agreeing with us. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 198 With an 'ill-befitting air of haughtiness. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 76 Put off these frownes, An 'ill beseeching semblance for a Feast. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Scientia* 39 'Ill-fitting joints in the woodwork. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ii. viii. (1848) 123 Telling the Strokes of an 'ill-going Clock. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 406 Lest some 'ill-greeting touch attempt the person Of our unwowned sister. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 010 His 'ill-resounding noise. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 889 Ill-looking and often 'ill-smelling mucus. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Intro. (1697) 88 He was forc'd to crowd his Verse with 'ill-sounding Monosyllables. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 2 Their bootlesse paines, and 'ill succeeding night. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. xiii. The forcible continuing of an improper and 'ill-yoking couple.

7. With past pples., or adjectives of the same form, forming adjs.: a. in senses 1-4 of the adv., as *ill-achieved*, *acquired*, *begotten*, *behaved*, *celebrated*, *composed*, *erected*, *gendered*, *invented*, *meant*, *occupied*, *requited*, *spent*, *won*; ILL-AFFECTED, -DISPOSED, -GOT, -GOTTEN; b. in sense 5, as *ill-adventured*, *annexed*, *bested*, *foreseen*, *joined*, *knotted*, *met*, *wedded*; c. in sense 6, as *ill-accurred*, *acted*, *adapted*, *armed*, *arranged*, *assorted*, *balanced*, *brought-up*, *built*, *cemented*, *chosen*, *clad*, *coined*, *coloured*, *concealed*, *conceived*, *concerted*, *conducted*, *considered*, *contrived*, *cured*, *defined*, *digested*, *directed*, *dissembled*, *done*, *drawn*, *dressed*, *fed*, *fitted*, *founded*, *furnished*, *governed*, *grounded*, *guided*, *informed*, *joined*, *lighted*, *lit*, *made*, *managed*, *matched*, *mated*, *nurtured*, *paid*, *regulated*, *ruled*, *ruled*, *spun* (c. 1460), *strung*, *supported*, *taught*, *tuned*, *understood*, *ventilated*, *worded*, *written*, *wrought*, *yoked*, etc.; ILL-ADVISED, -BRED, -SORTED, q.v. (Stress: see under III. above.)

These quasi-combinations can be formed with almost any pa. pple. or adj. in -ed, and their number (esp. in group c.) is practically unlimited. Only a few are here illustrated.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vi. 169 A very slender and 'ill-accoutred train of followers. 1640 HABINGTON *Castara* iii. (Arb.) 127 Like some dull 'ill-acted part. a. 1640 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 42 The shipwreck of my 'ill-adventured youth. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 874 'Ill-annexed Opportunity. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 430 The misery of an 'ill assorted marriage. 1611 COTGR. *Mal-avenant*, 'ill behaved. a. 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 477 O 'ill-bestid. Poor in store, in wealth a wretch. 1590-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 800 This 'ill-brought-up Tyrant. 1704 *Addr. Tiverton* 16 Oct. in *Land. Gaz.* No. 4066/8 To enable Your Majesty to break the 'ill-celebrated Ballance of Power. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 166 The ungrateful treason of her 'ill-chosen husband. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 379 'Ill-clad and fed but sparsely. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P., Shenstone* Wks. IV. 219 His words 'ill-coined, or ill-chosen. 1603 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 77 In my most 'ill-compos'd Affection. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. v. § 67 Homes... small and 'ill-contrived. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 110 Its conical shell with a shallow 'ill-defined umbilicus. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Tristram* To Rdr. 100 Little spoon-meats cut from Stowe's 'ill-fardled dry fatt. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1504 Thy hopes are not 'ill founded. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. xx. 207 Overhot 'illgrounded Zeal. 1791 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1800) I. ii. 505 Sanders's charge on her, was an 'ill-invented calumny. 1739 DE FOE *Cruise* II. iv. Such refractory, 'ill-matched fellows. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* xi. 684 The product Of those 'ill-mated Marriages. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 155 For the taking away of the 'ill-occupied persons. 1700 DRYDEN tr. *1st bk. Homer's Iliad* 255 My 'ill-paid pains to mourn. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* Wks. V. 233 The best of the unqualified or 'ill-regulated monarchies. 1803 CHALMERS *Let. in Life* (1851) I. 483 The 'ill-regulated mind of Rousseau was the victim of a thousand infirmities. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 38 Like an 'ill roasted Egge, all on one side. a. 1553 UDALL *Royster* D. iii. ii. (Arb.) 39 A sight Of him that made vs all so 'yll shent. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 435 'Ill spon weft ay comes foule out. 1640 HABINGTON *Castara* iii. (Arb.) 117 How can I turne to jollitie My 'ill-strung Harpe. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 460 His 'ill-ta-ne suspicion. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 All their childish and 'illtaught qualities. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. l. 197 These 'ill-tuned repetitions. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 407 That 'ill-understood intercession. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 88 'Ill-weau'd Ambition, how much art thou shrunke? 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. ix. The distresses and extremities of an 'ill-wedded man. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii. 10 'Ill-won geir riches not the kin. 1826 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. xi. 325 An 'ill-written, ill-spelled, ill-folded, ill-sealed letter. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* i. i. Like Aphrogenias 'ill-yoked marriage.

IV. 8. Parasynthetic combs., in which *ill* is sometimes of adverbial, sometimes of adjectival origin. (Thus *ill-intentioned* is opposed to *well-intentioned*, but *ill-humoured* to *good-humoured*.) *Ill-complexioned*, *uncountenanced*, *eyed*, *featured*, *figured*, *flavoured*, *headed*, *mouthed* (c. 1375),

-neighbourred, *-noised*, *-nosed*, *-odoured*, *-principled*, *-savoured*, *-savoury*, *-scented*, *-spirited*, *-tasted*, adjs. See also ILL-CONDITIONED, -DEEDY, -FAVoured, -HUMoured, -LOOKED, -MANNERED, -NATURED, -STARRED, -TEMPERED, -TONGUED, -WILLED, -WILLY. (Stress: see under III. above.)

a. 1786 COLLIER (J.), *Envy*... meagre and 'ill complexioned. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 41 Hard-favoured, 'ill-countenanced damsels. 1670 MORAL *State Eng.* 90 Lame, thin-faced, 'ill-eyed. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* (1883) 5 'Ill fetured of limmes. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xxviii. v. 367 She was short and 'ill-figured. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iv. 164 The... tobacco... was not 'ill flavoured. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. i. 3 Whilst every man, Surcharg'd with wine, were heedlesse and 'ill-hedded. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. i. 64 A launce ill headed. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Bertholomeus* 235 With gret noyse and 'illmowth late. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 203 A Gitterne, ill-played on, accompanied with a hoarse voice... made them looke the way of the 'ill-noysed song. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 169 The bald 'ill-nos'd Galilean. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 160 She is so 'ill-principled a woman. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 65 A slovenly, 'ill saoured, and vnclane fellowe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. l. i. *Eden* 102 Sweet as Roses smelt th' 'ill-savory Rew. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. v. 2 'Ill-spirited Worcester, did we not send Grace, Pardon, and tearmes of Loue to all of you? 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 298 Bitter and 'ill-tasted drugs.

B. Special Combs.: *ill-acquainted* a., (a) little accustomed or habituated to something; (b) having little custom, little frequented by customers; †*ill-boned* a., having diseased or injured bones; *ill-born* a., of evil birth or origin; *ill-content*, *ill-contented* adjs., discontented, †*displeased*; *ill-convenient* a., inconvenient, ill-suited (now *vulgar*); so *ill-convenience*, †*ill-conveniency*; *ill-customed* a., (a) having little custom; (b) characterized by a bad custom or fashion; *ill-deserving* a., deserving of ill; so *ill-deserver*; *ill-faced* a., having an unpleasing face or aspect, ugly; *ill-famed* a., of bad fame or repute; †*ill-fancied* a., inelegant in design; *ill-fashioned* a., of an ill fashion, or badly fashioned; †*ill-favourably adv.*, (a) = ILL-FAVOURDLY; (b) with disfavour, unfavourably; *ill-formed* a., badly formed, or having a bad form; *ill-friended* a., ill provided with friends; †*ill-habited* a., having an ill habit of body, unhealthy, disordered; *ill-hearted* a., having an evil heart, ill-disposed, malicious; †*ill-language v. trans.*, to use ill language about, speak ill of; †*ill-lettered* a., ill taught, illiterate; †*ill-liking* a. [see *LIKING* a.], in bad condition; *ill-lived* (-lived) a., leading a bad or immoral life; *ill-meaning* a., meaning evil, malicious in intent; †*ill-minded* a., having an evil mind or disposition, unfriendly, hostile, malicious; hence †*ill-mindedness*; †*ill-monied* a., ill supplied with money, poor; †*ill-part* a., playing an evil part; *ill-scraped* a. *Sc.*, not scraped clean, foul; *ill-seeming* a., of evil appearance or aspect; *ill-shaped*, *-shapen* adjs., badly shaped, or of a bad shape; *ill-contrived*, awkward; †*ill-speak v. trans.*, to speak evil of, slander, traduce; †*ill-stated* a., in an evil state or condition; †*ill-thewed* a., ill-mannered; *ill-thriven* a., that has thriven badly; badly grown, sickly, stunted; peevish, ill-disposed; †*ill-wresting* a., wrestling any one's words or actions to his disadvantage.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. 314 Some Souls so infirm and 'ill-accustomed... though of a noble Nature. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 65 But one ill-accustomed shop. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Troyal & Tri. Faith* xvii. (1845) 184 There is a Saviour's hand... to wheel in an 'ill-boned soul. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 215 To have strangled their 'ill-born Resolutions in the Cradle. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* i. 132 From this amphibious ill-born mob began That vain, ill-natured thing, an Englishman. c. 1280 CAXTON *Sommes of Aynon* xxiii. 496 When the frenshe men sawe the grette cruelties of Charlemagn... they were 'yll contente. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 58 So the three... Dwelt with eternal summer, ill-content. 1828 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxix. 163 With this spoyte the king... remained so 'ill contented. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. ii. When the household estate... is so illcontented. 1664 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 68/1 Leaving out the Opium it may be given... twice a day, without any 'ill Convenience. 1719 *Mem. Lewis XIV.* v. 53 Liable to a thousand illconveniences. 1740 GARRICK *Lying Valet* ii. It will be 'ill-convenient to pay me to-morrow. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* IX. 207 They're always a-coming at ilconvenient times. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1614) 26 But an 'ill customed shoppe, that taketh not true shillings a day. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* ii. 39 Forbid them to make what is ill-customed, and unrestrained... and without order. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* iii. (1688) 364, I have bestowed Benefits upon 'Ill-deservers. 1803 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. xii. 31 The 'ill-deserving King. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Fav.* (1789) 154 So profane and ill-deserving a rout of men. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. ii. 20 He is deformed... 'Ill-fac'd, worse bodied, shaplesse. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ii. 14 Let such as always are at wars With their own fortunes, curse their ill-fac'd stars. 1483 *Calc. Angl.* 195/1 'Ille famed, *infamatus*. 1897 F. WHITE *Engl. Stage* 103 A street where ill-fell and ill-famed Frenchmen were... beginning to congregate. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady X*— 1 Oct., I never... saw so many

fine clothes *ill-fancied. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Cousteaggio* 211 Fortified with *ill-fashioned trenches. 1811 SCOTT *Kentiv*, xxii, His ill-fashioned gaberline. 1876 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex*, (1633) 15 They make the body to break out *ill-favourably with scabs. 1643 *True Informer* 27 It hath made the Venetian to look but ill-favourably of us. 1704 LOCKE (J.), *Ill formed and misshaped productions. 1737 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 246 She is not that *ill-friended. 1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 845 It becomes as meat to an *ill habited stomach. 1657 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 489 Many an hollow and *ill hearted counterfeit. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 180 Fient haet o' them's ill-hearted fellows. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 551 Neither was this Trinity of Divine Subsistences only thus *ill-linguag'd by the Pagans generally. 1604 F. HERING *Modest Defence* 32 In illiberal and *illettered Natures. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 241 They (trees) become *ill-liking and unfruitful. 1633 Bp. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 56 A scandalous and *ill-lived Teacher. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Glance* ii, The malicious and *ill-meaning harm. 1681 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1619/4 Designing and ill-meaning Men. 1611 COTGER, *Mal-enthalement*, maliciously affected, *ill-minded. 1786 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* II. 8 Ill-minded priests. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI.* II. 14, I see... Too much *ill-mindedness in all this fury. 1608 *Tourneur Rev. Trng.* iv. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 110, I think thou art *ill-monied. 1601 MUNDAY & CHETTEL *Death Robt. Earl Huntington* D ij b, Let king Iohn, that *ill part personage... Of chaste Matilda let him make an end. 1805 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 32 Mare than ae *ill scrapit tongue Miska'd ye sair. 1884 PAB *Eustace* 67 To put up with your ill-scraped tongue. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 143 Like a fountain troubled, Muddie, *ill seeming. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 44 Skins Of *ill shap'd fishes. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 263 Such manner of vncouth speech did the Tanner of Tamworth vse... I hope I shall be hanged to morrow; for I feare me I shall be hanged, whereat the king laughed... to hear his *ill shapen terme. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xix. 9 *Ill-speaking the way of the Lord before the multitude. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 1010 An *ill-stated body. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. i. xx, Certes they be *ill thew'd and baser born. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 58 Short *ill-thriven furze. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xviii. (1878) 130 A little coarse-grained, ill-thriven old fellow. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxi, Now this *ill wrestling world is growne so bad, Madde slanderers by madd eares beleueed be.

† **Illabile**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IL-2 + LABILE.] Not liable to slip, fall, or err; infallible. Hence

† **Illability**, quality of being 'illabile'. 1740 CHEVNE *Regimen* iv. 140 It would seem... that all Creatures... must... be labile, fallible, and peccable; and that even infinite wisdom and power could not make a creature... illabile, infallible, and impeccable. *Ibid.* That secondary nature of eternal infallibility, illability, and impeccability. *Ibid.* 276.

† **Illaborate**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *illabōrāt-us*; see IL-2 and cf. ELABORATE.] Unlaboured; not highly finished unfinished.

1631 BRATHWAT *Whimsies, Traveller* 95 So indigested are his collections, and so illaborate his style as the Stationer shunnes them. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* To Rdr., In this illaborat work of mine. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Illaborate*, done or made without labor, plain, unlaboured. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 12 The style of it must be illaborate, and void of all freedom and vivacity.

Hence † **Illaborateness**, 'the Quality of being effected without Labor and Pains' (Bailey 1727).

† **Illaborious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IL-2 + LABORIOUS.] Not laborious; lazy.

1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxvii. 728 This in-industrious and illaborious man that takes no pains.

† **Ill-accustomed**: see ILL-B.

† **Illacerable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *illacerābilis*; see IL-2 and LACERABLE. Cf. F. *illacrabile*.] Not liable to be torn or rent. Hence

† **Illacerableness**. 1663 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1707 BAILEY vol. II, *Illacerableness*.

† **Illachrymable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *illachrimābilis* unwept; unmoved by tears, pitiless, f. il- (IL-2) + *lachrimābilis*; see LACHRYMOSE.] (See quote.) Hence † **Illachrymableness**.

1663 COCKERAM, *Illachrymable*, pitiless, vnmmercifull. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Illachrymable*, pitiless, also unpitied (*ed.* 1678 incapable of weeping). 1731 BAILEY (Vol. II), *Illachrymableness*, uncapableness of weeping. 1755 JOHNSON, *Illachrymable*, incapable of weeping.

† **Illachrymation**, *rare*. [noun of action f. L. *illachrimāre* to weep over.] (See quote.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Illachrymation*, a weeping or bewailing. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Illachrymatio*, term for excessive weeping: *illachrymation*.

† **Ill-advised** (i'l-əd-vīz'd), *a.* [ILL-7 c.] Done without wise consideration or deliberation, injudicious, imprudent; sometimes, ill-counselled, following, or resulting from, bad advice. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* i. iii, Your grace was ill-advised to take them. 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vi. iv. § 4 They which with ill-advised modesty seek to hide their sin like Adam. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 321 Vittor Amedeus was very ill-advised to deliver Pignero to the French. 1728 *Young Love Fame* iii. 52 To make that hopeless, ill-advised attack. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, The unfortunate and ill-advised James II. 1880 McCARNEY *Oven Times* III. xlv. 355 The ill-advised undertaking had to be given up.

Hence † **Ill-advisedly** (-ēdli) *adv.*, in an ill-advised manner, injudiciously, imprudently.

1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xxi. 353 So ill-advisedly, so against all my counsels, the whole business has been conducted.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 2/1 The Board, ill advisedly... refused to forward this appeal.

† **Illæsus** (ē), *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *illæsus* unhurt, f. il- (IL-2) + *læsus* pa. pple. of *lædere* to injure. Cf. ILLESD.] Unhurt, uninjured.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/2 The seconde table... illæse or vnburte. *Ibid.* 37 b/1 The middle of the Legge [is] as yet illæse.

† **Illæsiue**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IL-2 + L. *læs-*, ppl. stem of *lædere* to injure + -IVE.] Harmless. 1657-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxxix. 259 These they might sweeten with illæsiue games.

† **Illætibile**, *a. Obs. rare*. [For **illætabile*, ad. L. *illætābilis*, f. il- (IL-2) + *lætābilis* joyful.] 'Sorrowfull' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Ill-affected** (i'l-āf-ekt'd), *a.* [ILL-7 a.]

† 1. Affected with illness or indisposition; diseased. *Obs.*

1604 F. HERING *Modest Defence* Aij, As if a bleare-eyed man should not seeke remedy for his ill-affected eyes. 1615 [see AFFECTED II. 3]. 1665 NEEDHAM *Medela Medic.* 379 In Scorbutick and other ill-affected bodies. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dimness*, The ill-affected Colour of the Eye. 2. Not well disposed towards some person or thing; unfriendly, disaffected.

1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 647/2 When all his parishioners are soe... ill-affected unto him, as they usually be to all the English. 1654 G. GODDARD in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Intro. 192 To prevent the election of delinquents and ill-affected persons. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 5/2 Somewhat better affected, or perhaps a trifle less ill-affected. † 3. Not viewed with favour; disliked. *Obs.*

1609 E. F. Hist. *Edu.* II in *Select. fr. Hist. Misc.* (1793) 33 This makes the ill-affected return of this our favourite, more infamous and hated.

Hence † **Ill-affectedness**, ill-affected condition.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Prognostick* (1869) 262 Nought but a kingdom's ill-affectedness.

† **Illapsable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IL-2 + LAPSE-ABLE.] Not liable to fall.

1666 GLANVILLE *Lux Or.* viii. 86 They may be morally immutable and illapsable: but this is grace, not nature.

† **Illapsable**, *a. rare*. [f. ILLAPSE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of illapsing, or liable to illapse. In recent Dicts.

† **Illapse** (ilæps, ill-), *sb.* Now rare. [ad. L. *illapsus* a gliding, falling, or slipping in, f. *illābi* to slip, etc. in: see IL-1 and LAPSE.]

1. The act of gliding, slipping, or falling in, of gently sinking into or permeating something.

a. *Theol.* Said of spiritual influences, esp. in the *illapse of the Holy Spirit* and equivalent expressions. (Freq. in 17th c.)

1614 JACKSON *Cred* III. xxi. § 20 Testimonies... for the plentiful manner of effusion [of the Holy Ghost] and placid illapse into the souls of every sort. 1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* iv. 27 By immediate illapse of Truth into the Understanding. 1663 J. SPENSER *Prodigies* (1665) 80. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* I. 55 The illapses of the spirit were sometimes made subservient to the impulses of the flesh. 1881 F. E. WARREN *Liturgy Celtic Ch.* II. § 10. 106 Praying for the illapse of the Holy Ghost.

b. Of the vital principle, heat, passion, etc.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 277 When the Matter is fitly prepared, there is an illapse of this Vital, Formative, Spiritual Principle into it. 1797-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1262 This life... is oft preserved by the bold swimmer in the swift illapse of accident disastrous. 1768 MURPHY *Zenobia* iv. i. 10 Beware, my friend, and steel thy heart Against the sweet illapse of gentler passions.

c. Of a tributary stream. *Obs. rare*.

1753 MURPHY *Gray's Inn Yrnl.* No. 30 p. 1 A River which admits... the tributary illapse of several lesser Streams.

2. A gentle gliding movement. *rare*.

1835 J. HARRIS *Gl. Teacher* (1837) 155, I will do this by illapses so gentle, by a process so natural.

† **Illapse** (ilæps, ill-), *v.* Now rare. [f. L. *illapsus*, pa. pple. of *illābi*: cf. LAPSE v.] *intr.* To fall, glide, or slip in. Hence † **Illapsing** *vbl. sb.*

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xvi. 189 Their cure, when at any time illapsed into that Disease, is easier performed. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. iv. 320 The illapsing of Souls into prepared Matter. 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 193 Israel's sweet Singer sang Ideas bright, illaps'd from Heav'n with true poetick Height. 1835 T. AIRD in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 180 A nymph... Near walking on the checkered floors of woods, Or far illapsing through their green retreat.

† **Illapsing**, *ppl. a. rare*. [f. IL-2 + LAPSE.] That does not fall or slip.

1740 CHEVNE *Regimen* i. 28 The only mean, by which fallible, free lapsed Creatures... could be brought to an illapsing state of Stability.

† **Illapsive**, *a. rare*. [f. as ILLAPSE *sb.* + -IVE.] Characterized by an illapse (of the divine Spirit).

1819 KNOX & JERR *Corr.* II. 367, I know little... of illapsive communication.

† **Illaqueable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *illaqueāre*; see ILLAQUEATE v. and -BLE.] Capable of being ensnared.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 15. 268 Whether or no a Philosopher be temptable by, or illaqueable into it.

† **Illaqueate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *illaqueāt-us*, pa. pple.: see next.] Ensnared.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 165 b, The... labyrinth, in the which he and hys people were enclosed and illaqueate.

† **Illaqueate** (ilæ'kwī-ēt'), *v.* Now rare or *Obs.* [f. L. *illaqueāt-*, ppl. stem of *illaqueāre*, f. il- (IL-1) + *laqueāre* to snare, f. *laqueus* noose, snare.] *trans.* To catch as in a noose; to ensnare, entrap, entangle.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 239 b, The devel is wont with such wylchcraftes, to wrappe and illaqueat the myndes of men. 1650 tr. *Cassini's Ang. Peace* 38 *Erreur* illaqueates some men. 1717 BULLOCK *Woman a Riddle* i. i. 8, I have inadvertently... illaqueated my self in an irrecoverable confusion. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836-9) III. 298 Let not... his scholastic retiaary versatility of logic illaqueate your good sense.

Hence † **Illaqueated** *ppl. a.*, *Illaqueating* *vbl. sb.* 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 65 The illaqueating of mens consciences. *Ibid.* 465 Vexatious colluctations betwixt the injured body and the illaqueated Conscience.

† **Illaqueation**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *illaqueāre* to ILLAQUEATE.]

1. The action of catching or entangling in a noose or snare; entrapping or entangling in argument; the condition of being entangled or ensnared.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 5. 54 The more subtle fourmes of Sophismes, and Illaqueations. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xi. 361 The word *ἀντίπαρο*... doth not only signifie suspension, or pendulous illaqueation... but also suffocation, strangulation or interception of breath. 1699 EVRLYN *Lett. Archd. Nicholson* 10 Nov., Mem. (1857) III. 378 They wholly gave themselves up to learn to wrangle, and the arts of illaqueation.

2. 'A snare, anything to catch another; a noose' (J.).

† **Illate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *illāt-*, ppl. stem of *inferre* to bring in, INFER.]

1. *trans.* To bring upon, occasion, cause.

1533 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII.* VII. 438 Restitution of dammagis to them illatid bi them speciali, whome the Pope sent thither agein the Turk.

2. *intr.* ? To be related, to relate.

1633 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* *Moles* lxii. 19 This is of the nature of Jupiter and Saturn, and illateth to the right shoulder of Cepheus.

† **Illatebrate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *illatebrāt-*, ppl. stem of *illatebrāre* (rare) to lie hid, f. *latebra* hiding-place.] *intr.* 'To hide in corners' (Cockeram 1623). Hence † **Illatebration**, 'a hiding, or seeking of corners' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Illation** (ilā't-jən), [ad. late L. *illation-em*, n. of action from *inferre*, *illāt-um* to bring in, INFER. Cf. F. *illation* (1521 in Godefroy).]

1. The action of inferring or drawing a conclusion from premisses; hence, that which is inferred, an inference, deduction, or conclusion.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 956/1 Hys illacion that he maketh vpon the same wordes of mine. 1565 HARDING in *Jewel Repl. Harding* (1611) 342 In framing his reason by way of illation. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* i. viii. 26 What ground of consequence can warrant such an illation from these premisses? 1781 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 463 By illation, I suppose he [Locke] means the inferring one thing from another. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurist.* (1879) II. 1053 In the process of syllogising there is not really an illation or inference. 1886 N. & Q. 7th Ser. I. 251/1 It is permissible to smile at such an illation from such a major and minor.

2. *Ecll.* The Eucharistic Preface to the *Tersanctus*, as occurring in the primitive and some later liturgies, corresponding to the Preface in the Roman and Anglican liturgies.

1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturg.* 75 We now come to... Illations; or, as they have been variously called, Prefaces, Contestations, or Prayers of the Triumphal Hymn. *Ibid.* 77 The Gallican has a different Illation for every principal festival.

† **Illative** (ilā'tiv), *a. and sb.* [ad. late L. *illātivus*, f. *illāt-*, ppl. stem of *inferre* (see prec.): cf. F. *illatif* (1617 in Godefroy).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of words: Introducing or stating an inference; esp. in *illative particle*.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* iii. 20. 328 First reason... collected from the illative particle *therefore*. 1647 FARINGTON *Serm.* II. 23 Which word is not causal, but illative. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.*, *Heb.* ii. Pref., Our apostle draws an inference... as appears by the illative particle 'therefore' at the head of the first verse. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 220 Connected by an illative particle, *because, then, therefore*, &c.

2. Of the nature of, or arising from, an inference or illation; inferential.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. viii. 40 The promissorie part is illative upon and relative unto the matter of the assertorie part. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. 89 There is a great deal of difference between a mere illative necessity, which consists only in the logical consequence of one thing upon another, and between a causal necessity [etc.]. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 156 Logic takes notice only of what is called illative Conversion, in which the Convertend and the Converse must either both be true, or both be false, together. Thus the Conversion of *No A is B*, into *No B is A*, is illative... But the Conversion of *Some A are not B*, into *Some B are not A*, is not illative.

3. Of or pertaining to illation or inference; characterized by illation.

1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ix. § 3. 354 The faculty or talent, which I call the Ratiocinative or Illative Sense, being parallel to *phronesis* in conduct, and to taste in the Fine Arts. 1896 L. CAMPBELL in *Contemp. Rev.* June 101 The English idiom is neither adversative nor illative in the same degree with the Greek.

† **Illative**, *sb.* 1. An illative particle. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* E, A Coniunction... some are...

Illatues, as, assi, so. 1699 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 102 Such illatives omitted... cause much ambiguity.

† 2. An illative clause. *Obs.*

1604 TOOKER *Fabr. Church* 39 My Illative therefore is, the Bishop... did call other Ministers into a part of the Charge. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 13 This discourse was occasioned by our Saviours illative: All power is given me, goe yee therefore and teach.

Hence **illatively** *adv.*, in the way of inference.

1655 BP. RICHARDSON *On O. Test.* 434 Most commonly taken illatively. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* II. ii. § 4 (1836) 78 Every proposition may be illatively converted.

† **illatrate**, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *illatrāt*, ppl. stem of *illatrāre* (rare), f. *il-* (IL-1) + *latrāre* to bark.] 'To scoff or bark at a thing' (Cockeram 1623). Hence † **illatration**, 'a barking against one' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

illaudable (il'ādb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *illaudābilis*: see IL-2 and LAUDABLE.] Not laudable; unworthy of praise or commendation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* i. xvi. (Arb.) 50 The bad and illaudable parts of all estates and degrees were taxed by the Poets in one sort or another. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng. v. Wks.* (1851) 230 His actions are diversely reported, by Huntingdon not thought illaudable. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxviii. 259 Young Ladies are too apt to make secrets of a passion that is not in itself illaudable. 1828 CARLYLE *Werner in Misc. Ess.* (1872) I. 102 Grounded on no wicked or even illaudable motive.

Hence **illaudably** *adv.*, in a way not to be praised. *rare*.

17... BROOME (J.), It is natural for people to form, not illaudably, too favourable a judgment of their own country. 1888 SCOT. *Leader* 14 July 4 The miles gloriosus whom he has illaudably encountered.

illaudation, *rare*. [f. IL-2 + LAUDATION: cf. F. *illaudation* (in Godefroy).] The opposite of laudation; censure.

1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXIV. 503 The temper of direct praise is always wholly genial; that of lauding by illaudation has in it perforce an ungenial element.

illaudatory, *a. rare*. [f. IL-2 + LAUDATORY.] Not laudatory; not characterized by praising.

1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVII. 787 Unqualified praise from the illaudatory pen of Ritson.

|| **ilaun**, *Irish*. [ad. Ir. *cileán, oileán* (prob. ad. ON. *eyland, fýland*).] An islet.

1822 CORNH. *Mag.* Mar. 321 Tiny illauns and carrigeens, which barely afford a foothold to the passing gull. 1895 19th Cmt. Mar. 422 Their carruages were cast ashore and dashed to pieces against the illaun.

† **ill-being**, *nonce-wd.* [f. ILL *adv.* + BEING *vb.* *sb.*] 'Ill' or unprosperous condition; employed as the antithesis of *well-being*.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes v.* (1872) 178 The test of vital well-being or ill-being to a generation. 1884 H. SPENCER *Man v. State* 113 Philanthropists... insuring the future ill-being of men while eagerly pursuing their present well-being.

† **ill-beloved** (see ILL-III), *a.* [f. ILL *adv.* + BELOVED.] Not well-beloved; not beloved; disliked.

1546 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 182 They are not so ill-beloved of their country merchants. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 147 There is not a man... that hath so bad a name, or is so ill-belou'd, as he is. 1785 J. TRUSLER *Mod. Times* II. 169 There is seldom a person dies that is so ill-beloved, but [etc.]. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlv. His ill-beloved nephew.

ill blood, i-ill-blood. [See ILL *a.* 2, BLOOD *sb.* 5; cf. *bad blood*, BAD 6.] Unfriendly or angry feeling, animosity; strife.

1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 178 Finding this... might breed ill blood. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) I. iii. 121 It was fear'd this... would have bred ill blood. 1703 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* III. xvii. (1720) 365 This Action... bred ill Blood between him and Raleigh. 1809 WELLINGTON *Let. to J. Villiers* 19 May in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 346 The embarrassment and ill-blood which it occasions. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chns.* ii. Don't let there be any ill-blood between us, pray.

† **ill-boding**, *a.* [ILL-2.] That bodes or portends evil; of evil omen.

1591 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* IV. v. 6 Malignant and ill-boding Starres. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 45 There cannot be a more ill-boding signe to a Nation. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxviii. 740 Unhappy Time! Ill-boding hours! 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 101 Dogs ill-omened, and ill-boding birds, Afforded presages.

ill-boned, -born: see ILL-B.

† **ill-bred**, *a.* [f. ILL *adv.* + BRED *ppl.* *a.* 1.] Badly brought up; characterized by ill breeding, unmannerly, rude. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. v. 130, I was not so ill bred, but that I knew... when it was lawfull for me to speake. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 15 Some Dutch-ill-bred Saylor. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 39 These Arminians are the rudest ill bred'st persons. c. 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 462 The ill-bred question, and the lew'd reply. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. i. An ostentatious, bustling, ill-bred fellow. 1892 E. KERVES *Homeward Bound* 311 [In Spain] It is not considered ill-bred to stare at ladies.

ill breeding, i-ill-breed-ing. [ILL *a.* + BREEDING *vb.* *sb.*] Bad or inferior breeding or bringing up; hence, Bad manners, rudeness.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 136 Declamations against the ill-breeding of modern young men. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. clxxiv. To say the best, it was extreme ill-breeding.

ill-coloured, -ored (i-l'k'olād), *a.* [f. ILL *a.* + COLOUR *sb.* + -ED²; or f. ILL *adv.* + coloured, *pa. pple.* of COLOUR *v.*]

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1. Having a bad, unpleasant, or inferior colour.

1435 MISVN *Fire of Love* 78 Noyd & disseyd, wonedyd & ill-colorde. 1721 WADSWORTH *Corr.* (1843) II. 581 He... is turned blue and ill-coloured. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. viii. 219 If the bottom be muddy, the pearl is dark and ill-coloured. c. 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 24 Ill-coloured spots all over him.

2. *fig.* Having an evil appearance; that does not 'look well'.

1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 12 Some things... if they be not evil, yet are ill-coloured... and carry in their faces some resemblance or appearance of evil.

3. Badly coloured or painted.

1749 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 2 Feb. in *Fraser Life* viii. (1871) 319 The third is a copy, and ill-coloured.

illicome (i-l'k'om), *a. rare*. [f. ILL *adv.* + COME *pa. pple.*] Unfortunately come or arrived: not welcome.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Cijj, A most illicome guest therefore. c. 1592 GREENE *George a Greene Wks.* (Rldg.) 264 K. James. My Lord of Kendal, you are welcome to the court. K. Edw. Nay, but illicome as it falls out now. 1875 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 237/3 Always welcome, and as often illicome.

ill-conditioned (i-l'k'ond'i-fend), *a.* [f. *ill condition* + -ED².] Having bad 'conditions' or qualities; of an evil disposition; in a bad condition or state. In Geometry, applied to a triangle which has very unequal angles, such as that by which a star's parallax is determined.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 5 His owne sonne... being an ill conditioned Boy. 1694 SALMON *Bates Disp.* (1713) 678/1 Gun-shot Wounds, and other malign and ill conditioned Ulcers. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 6 May Let. i. That a woman... should place her affection upon such an ugly, ill-conditioned cur. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* viii. (1813) 107 When roots reach a weak, ill-conditioned soil the trees must fail. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 386 This woman also proved ill-conditioned and thankless. 1877 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 911 Peritonitis... of an ill-conditioned kind.

Hence **ill-conditionedness**, the state or quality of being ill-conditioned.

1866 MISS MULLOCK *Noble Life* v. 76 Ill-health, ill-humour and ill-conditionedness of every sort. 1875 TAIT in *Ed. Words* No. 1. 21 The ill-conditionedness of the triangle.

ill-content, -convenient, -customed, etc.: see ILL-B.

ill, obs. f. illed, from ILL *v.*

ill-deedy, *a.* Now *Sc.* Also 6 evil-deedy (see note under ILL *a.*). [f. *ill deed* + -Y¹: cf. DEEDY *a.*] Given to evil deeds, mischievous.

c. 1460 TOWNSEY *Myst.* xxx. 574 Riche and ille-deedy, Gederand and gredy. 1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 4028 Luke quhat it is to be evil-deidde. 1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* (1821) I. 58 He favourit evill dedy men. 1728 RAMSAY *Anacronic on Love*, Cupid, that ill-deedy geat. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii. Where that ill-deedy hempy is.

ill-deserving, -deserving: see ILL-B.

ill-disposed (i-l'dispōz'd), *a.* [f. ILL *adv.* + DISPOSED.]

1. Having a bad disposition; disposed to evil or harm; immoral, wicked; malignant, malevolent; unpropitious.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 367 The ylle disposede woman. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xvi. (1885) 149 Yll dysposed emperours... had slayn grete parte off be senators. 1622 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* If rugged or uneven the way, if the weather ill-disposed. 1800 ASIAT. *Ann. Reg.* *Misc. Tr.* 181/1 The country towards Bhopaul-puttun was so ill-disposed towards us. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 249 A hard-hearted ill-disposed fellow.

† 2. In a bad state of health; unwell, indisposed. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 660 We lost not any one, nor had any ill disposed to my knowledge. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. v. xxxv, My Lord of Sunderland is still ill dispos'd.

3. Badly disposed or arranged.

1726 LEONI *Designs* Pref. 1/2 Ill-disposed and mis-matched Scraps. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 214 The apartments... were ill-disposed, and afforded little accommodation.

4. Not disposed (to do something); disinclined.

1771 GOLDEN. *Hist. Eng.* xlvii. IV. 307 The people... were never so ill disposed to receive him, as at the very time he pitched upon to make a descent.

Hence **ill-disposedness** (-ēdnēs), state or quality of being ill-disposed.

1628 BP. HALL *Old Reliq.* (1686) Ded., The ignorance and ill-disposedness of some cavaliers that taxed this course.

ill-doer, -doing: see ILL-2.

ill-ease: see ILL *a.* 9.

† **illectraction**, *Obs. rare*. [n. of action f. late L. *illectrāre* to entice, allure, f. *illectra*: see ILLECTROUS.] The action of alluring; enticement, allurements.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* vii. 364 The Syrens... insinuating into the eares of man by their severall illectrations or enticements. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) IV. 292 Modesty... restrains... the great familiarity of pleasant illectrations. **illectrose**, *a.* [See next.] 'Full of allurements, very enticing' (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

† **illectreous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. (ante- and post-classical) *illectreus*, f. *illectra* charm, lure, enticement, f. *illicere* to entice (see ILLECT).] Alluring, enticing, attractive.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. vii. The illectreous dilectations of Venus. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 45 Such ille-

cibrous workes and inuentions, as among them... myght obtaine passage. 1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* K ij, Rокт asleep with the illectreous blandishments thereof. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *illectreous*, that enticeth or allureth.

† **illect**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* A name in Cornwall of a fish, the gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra*.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 a, Of flat [fish there are] Brets, Turbets, Dories, Illect, Tub [etc.]. 1880 *West Cornw. Gloss.*, *Illick, ellick*, the red gurnard.

† **illect**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *illect*, ppl. stem of *illicere* to allure, entice, f. *il-* (IL-1) + *licere* to entice: cf. ALLECT.] *trans.* To allure, entice.

1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* 6 Had not theyre superfluous rychesse illected theym to vncleue lust and ydelnesse. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. vii. It were therefore better that no musike were taughte to a noble man, than... he shuld... by that be illected to wantonnesse. 1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1315/1 Into the fleshy body can the deuyll enter... to illecte styrr and drawe vs to his purpose.

Hence † **illectation** [late L. *illectatio*], allure-ment, enticement; † **illective** *a.*, attractive, enticing; *sb.* an enticing agent.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 269 Carprocates... practised... all other machinations, malignations, inductions, illectations. 1706 PHILLIPS *Illective*, Allurement, Inticement.

illeg (il'gāl), *a.* [a. F. *illégal* (14th c.) or ad. med. L. *illegālis*, f. *il-* (IL-2) + *lēgālis* LEGAL.] Not legal or lawful; contrary to, or forbidden by, law.

1626 [implied in ILLEGALNESS]. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. viii. (1647) 54 Gibellinus... concluded the election of Ebremaus to be illegal and void. c. 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 75 In all times the Princes in England have done something illegal, to get money. 1769 JUNIUS *Let.* xxxv. 166 They have set aside a return as illegal. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 925 Intended for carrying on an illegal commerce. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 605 To print such a tract without the approbation of the licenser was illegal.

† *b.* Lawless, irregular. *Obs. rare*.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 20 How preferable the Beauties of ancient Architecture are to the illegal Practices of our modern Builders.

illegality (il'gāl'iti), [ad. F. *illégalité* (14th c.): see prec. and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being illegal.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xx. (1647) 70 The illegality of his election was rectified. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 72 Mr. Hambden the most Popular man in the House, and the same who had defended the Suit against the King in his own Name, upon the Illegality of Ship-money. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxii. The illegality of granting Forfeitures before Conviction is now out of fashion. 1771 BURKE *Sp. on Middlesex Elect. Wks.* 1877 VI. 131 How long the people are bound to tolerate the Illegality of our judgments. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 136 The charge of illegality was well grounded.

b. An instance of this, an illegal act or practice.

1898 *Daily News* 22 June 7/1 Bishops must... deal with ritualistic illegalities within their diocese.

† 2. = ILLEGITIMACY. *Obs. rare*.

1749 FIELDRING *Tom Jones* I. iii. She took the child in her arms, without any apparent disgust at the illegality of its birth.

illegalize (il'gāl'ize), *v.* [f. ILLEGAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render illegal.

1818 in TODD. 1866 *Cosmopolitan* 28 Apr. 473/2 The official presence of representatives from the bogus State of Western Virginia illegalises its functions.

illegally (il'gāl'i), *adv.* [f. ILLEGAL *a.* + -LY².] In an illegal manner.

1628 BP. HALL *Old Reliq.* iv. 23 The reformed... being by that Church illegally condemned for those points, are not heretics. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xvi. (1800) 459 The bastard shall... be settled in the parish, from whence she [the mother] was illegally removed. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 335/2 A police constable procured a warrant to be illegally issued without a written information on oath.

illegallness, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = ILLEGALITY.

1606 *Impeachm. Dh. Buckhm.* (Camden) 69 The Article... touching the illegallness of embarguing. 1797 in BAILEY vol. II: whence in later Dicts.

illegibility (il'edgib'i-liti), [f. ILLEGIBLE *a.*: see -ITY.] The quality of being illegible.

1818 TODD, *Illegibility*, incapability of being read. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 219 My hand shakes so, you must excuse illegibility.

illegible (il'edgib'i-l), *a.* [f. IL-2 + LEGIBLE.] Not legible, that cannot be read; esp. of written characters: Undecipherable.

1615 P. GORDON *Barbour's Bruce* Pref., It was an old tome, almost illegible in manie places. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 55 The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings and so defaced them that they were made altogether illegible. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix. Here several pages of the manuscript were... totally illegible. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. to 2nd ed. 33 It is no excuse for illegible writing, that there are persons who could not have read it had it been plain. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* v. (1878) 58 Mrs. Oldcastle's face... was illegible.

† *b.* Unreadable, because of language or matter.

1795 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 37/2 Let plodding Sloan his taste for authors boast, The most illegible esteem the most. 1822 JEFFREY *Let.* in *Ld. Cockburn Life* II. Let. xc, Clarissa Harlowe and Sir C. Grandison owe all their attraction to their length;... an abstract of either would be illegible. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVII. 203 Sir Michael Scott, again—being all magic, witchcraft, and mystery—is absolutely illegible.

Hence **illegibly** *adv.*, in an illegible manner. 1818 in TODD. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 2 The diligent old man... could write so illegibly.

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Illegitimacy (il'dʒi-timəsi). [f. ILLEGITIMATE: see -ACY.] The quality, state, or condition of being illegitimate; *spec.* bastardy.

1680 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) II. 493 The King's declaration concerning the illegitimacy of the duke of Monmouth. 1751 *EARL ORRERY Remarks Swift* (1752) 5 The other suggestion concerning the illegitimacy of his birth, is equally false. 1864 *DORAN Majesties' Serv.* I. 80 His mother had addressed him... by an epithet referring to his illegitimacy. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2412/1 He... was fully aware of its illegitimacy... as doctrinal evidence. 1898 *F. HALL in Nation* (N. Y.) LXVI. 341/1 The [alleged] illegitimacy of [the expression] in our midst.

Illegitimate (il'dʒi-timət), *a.* (sb.) [f. L. *illegitimus* (see ILLEGITIME), after LEGITIMATE *a.*]

1. Not legitimate, not in accordance with or authorized by law; unauthorized, unwarranted; spurious; irregular, improper.

1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* (1851) 194 Who shall judge of public honesty? the Law of God... or the illegitimate Law of Monks and Canonists? 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 117 A thing not only vicious in itself, but... rendering our whole government absolutely illegitimate, and not at all better than a downright usurpation. 1874 *H. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt.* III. i. 132 Illegitimate aspirants to the prophetic and priestly offices. 1876 *TREVELYAN Macaulay* I. v. 281 A living embodiment... of illegitimate curiosity.

2. *spec.* a. Not born in lawful wedlock; not recognized by law as lawful offspring; spurious, bastard. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 3 Elysbeth the kynges daughter illegitimate borne vnder the same marriage. 1555 *W. WATERMAN Fardle Facions* I. v. 72 Ther is no child among them, though it be borne of a bought woman slave, that is compted illegitimate. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. vii. 18, I am a Bastard begot, Bastard instructed, Bastard in minde, Bastard in valour, in euery thing illegitimate. 1807 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 343 The testator having four children, three legitimate and one illegitimate, (the latter being the child of himself and his wife born before their marriage). 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xii. 152 There is no record of any illegitimate children.

b. Not in accordance with rule or reason; not correctly deduced or inferred.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* III. iv. 50 O illegitimate construction! I scorn that with my heeles. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 513, I propound all these waies of diuision as false and illegitimate. 1773 *REID Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 4. 82 As to the illegitimate modes, Aristotle has taken the labour to try and condemn them. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* vii. 184 Throwing out at once all [the Syllogistic forms] that are illegitimate.

c. Naturally or physiologically abnormal. By Darwin applied to the irregular or abnormal fertilization of plants.

1615 *CROOKER Body of Man* 334, I call that a lawfull or legitimate birth which commeth in due time, & that illegitimate which happeneth before or after the due time. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 411 The scirrhous thereof... if it be illegitimate and degenerat into a cancer; it's cured, by universal evacuation. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* xviii. II. 166 The illegitimate unions of reciprocally dimorphic or trimorphic plants. 1875 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) xix. II. 166 These illegitimate plants, as they may be called, are not fully fertile.

B. sb. a. A bastard. b. One whose position is viewed as in some way illegitimate.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 47 Some of your papers may... dye the common death of illegitimates. 1836 *P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 108 The legitimates, such as have legal reasons for visiting this colony; and the illegitimates, or such as are free from that stigma. 1836 (*title*) *The Bar Sinister*, or Memoirs of an Illegitimate. 1856 *J. GLYDE Suffolk* 87, In 1842, the illegitimates were, in Suffolk, 8.1 per cent.

Illegitimate (il'dʒi-timət), *v.* [f. prec.: cf. LEGITIMATE *v.*] *trans.* To declare or pronounce illegitimate; to bastardize.

1611 *COTGR., Morte-maine*,... the succession of, or estate left by, illegitimated bastards. 1644 *T. SCOTT Fox Cels* 7 To illegitimate Don Anthony... who was the first and nearest heire vnto that Crowne. 1755 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) II. 84 They were by Acts of Parliament illegitimated. 1808 *D. LE MARCHANT Rep. Claims Barony Gardner* p. xi, Evidence which the English law deems sufficient, for illegitimizing children, born during the matrimony of their maternal parent.

Illegitimately (il'dʒi-timətli), *adv.* [f. ILLEGITIMATE *a.* + -LY.] In an illegitimate manner; unlawfully; without authority; spuriously.

1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 12 Lest he should have beene justly cast out by those Infidels, as one Illegitimatly borne. 1835 *FRASER'S Mag.* XI. 680 This is illegitimately deduced from his own premises. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* xviii. II. 166 Seedlings of *Lythrum Salicaria*,... raised from plants illegitimately fertilised by their own form pollen.

Illegitimateness, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = ILLEGITIMACY.

1643-60 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict., Onachtschap*, Bastardize, or illegitimatenesse. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* II. i. 5 A distinction of illegitimatenesse of Birth.

Illegitimation (il'dʒi-timətɪʃən), [f. ILLEGITIMATE *a.*, after *legitimation*: cf. obs. *F. illegitimation* in sense 2 (16th c. in Godefroy).]

1. The action of declaring illegitimate; a declaration of illegitimacy.

1553 *Act 1 Mary Sess.* 2. c. 1 § 2 In which said two Acts was contained the illegitimizations of your most noble person. 1598 *ALLEN Admon.* 52 The sentence declaratory of Pius Quintus... against the said [Queen] Elizabeth... concerning her illegitimation and usurpation and inhabillite to the

Crowne of England. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 28 Richard the third had a Resolution... to disable their Issues vpon false and incompetent Pretexes; the one, of Attaindor; the other, of Illegitimation. 1818 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXXXVII. 534 To found his title to the crown on the illegitimation, or bastardization of the children of Edward IV.

2. Illegitimate condition: = ILLEGITIMACY.

1594 *PARSONS Confer. Success.* II. vi. 134 They proue the illegitimation of these children of the Earle of Hartford, for that it could neuer be lawfully proued that the said earle and the lady Catherin were married. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 243 To his illegitimation he added incest. 1707 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE State Gt. Brit.* II. vi. 101 A Baston, or a Bordure Gobonne, or some Mark of Illegitimation.

Illegitimise (il'dʒi-timəɪz), *v.* [f. ILLEGITIMATE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* = ILLEGITIMATE *v.*

1811 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 136 Thereby illegitimizing the children. 1860 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* VI. xxx. 100 Until her [Mary's] accession had been sanctioned by Parliament, and the act repealed by which she was illegitimized.

† **Illegitime**, *a.* Obs. rare. [a. *F. illegitime* (15th c.), ad. L. *illegitimus*, f. *il-* (IL-) + *legitimus* LEGITIMATE.] = ILLEGITIMATE *a.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. xxi. (1506) 234 If he were... bygame, illegitime, or concubinarie. 1666 *GALE Farsenism* 72 This Ordinance is neglected by all as illegitime.

Illegitimise, *v.* [f. L. *illegitimus* (see prec.) + -IZE; cf. *legitimise*.] *trans.* = ILLEGITIMATE *v.*

1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* II. xi. 491 When both his sisters were illegitimized.

Illeism (il'izim), *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ille* that man, he; after *egoism*.] Excessive use of the pronoun *he* (either in reference to another person or to oneself in the third person).

1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1818) I. 36 For one piece of *egoism*,... there are fifty that steal out in the mask of tuisms and illeisms. 1817-18 *Biog. Lit.* 4 An *index expurgatorius* of certain well known and ever returning phrases, both introductory and transitional, including the large assortment of modest *egoisms* and flattering *illeisms*.

So *Illeism*, one who makes much use of the pronoun *he*, or writes of himself as *he*.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 241 Your intense *egotist* cunningly avoids the use of the first personal pronoun. He is, in fact, an *Illeist*.

† **Illepid**, *a.* Obs. rare-^o. [ad. L. *illepidus* rude, unpleasant, f. *il-* (IL-) + *lepidus* pleasant, graceful. Cf. OF. *illepide* (Godef.).] (See *quots.*) 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Illepid*, without delectation or Grace, unpleasant. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Illepid*, dull and unpleasant in conversation.

† **Illesed**, *pp. a.* Obs. rare-¹. [f. L. *illæsus* (see ILLESE) + -ED-¹.] Uninjured, unimpaired.

1551 *W. COPINGER in Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 831/1, In thys my appeale reserued on my behalfe illesed.

Illess, *a.*: see IL-LESS.

Illeuel, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [IL-².] Not level.

1856 *H. MAYHEW Rhine* 107 The little illeuel street.

† **Illeuable**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. IL-² + LEVI-ABLE.] That cannot be levied or collected.

1650 in *Hale Sheriffs Accounts* (1683) 96 So much of the said Firmes as... become illeuable. 1676 *HALE Ibid.* vii. 67 Obsolete, illeuable Firmes. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Illeuable*, that cannot be levied, raised, or recover'd, as an *illeviable Debt*.

Ille-faced, -famed, etc.: see IL- B.

Illefare (il'ifær), [f. IL-² + FARE sb.¹ 7.] The condition of faring or 'getting on' badly; infelicity; adversity; the opposite of *welfare*. (In recent use only as *nonce-wd.*)

1300 *Cursor M.* 27680 (Cott. Galba) He has ioy of oþer mens ill fare. 1474 *CAXTON Recuyell of Troye* (1892) 169 This was to their vnþapp and ylfare. 1640 *QUARLES Enchirid.* I. 25 It much conduces to the dishonor of a King, and the illefare of his Kingdome, to multiply Nobilitie. 1871 *H. T. MARTINEAU in Athenæum* (1879) 31 May 695 Thoughts on the operation of natural religion on human welfare or illefare.

† **Ille-faring**, *a.* [f. IL-² + FARING *pp. a.*] Faring badly, in bad condition; ill-conditioned. Hence † **Ille-faringly** *adv.*, in an ill-conditioned manner.

1400 *Sir Perc.* 848 Sicke ille farande fare. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. Wks. 1725 II. 627 The ill-faring word of farewel. 1595 *PUTTERHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. ix. (Arb.) 166 When I consider... how ill faring the Greeke terme would sound in the English eare. *Ibid.* III. xxiii. 281 Another... spake as ill-faringly in this verse.

Ille-fated (il'ifætəd), see IL- III), *a.*

1. Having or destined to an evil fate.

1710 *POPE Windsor For.* 311 Let softer strains ill-fated Henry mourn. 1805 *WORDSW. Fidelity* viii, The day When this ill-fated Traveller died. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 278 Are not the miserable ill-fated? 1882 *J. TAYLOR St. Covenanters* 29 That ill-fated effort to retrieve the Royal cause.

2. Fraught with or bringing bad fortune.

1715-20 *POPE Iliad* I. 9 Declare, O Muse! in what ill-fated hour Sprung the fierce strife. 1729 *T. COOKE Tales, Proposals*, etc. 26 In an ill-fated Day Philander led The virgin Chamer to the Vilet Bed.

Ille-faurd, *a.* Sc. = IL-FAVoured, q. v.

† **Ille-favorited**, *a.* Obs. rare-¹. = IL-FAVoured.

1579 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* 83 The illefavorited sprites and devils that now so trouble and infecte the world.

Ille-favoured, -ored (il'ifævəd), *a.* Also (Sc.) *ille-faur't*, -faur(ə)d, -fawrd, -fard, -fard. [f. IL-² + FAVOUR sb. 9 + -ED-².] Having a bad

or displeasing appearance, aspect, or features; ill-looking, uncomely. (Chiefly of persons.)

1530 *PALSGR.* 316/1 Ill favoured, *Layt.* 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 237 A deformed and ylfavoured bodie. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xli. 27 The seven thin and ill favoured kine. 1708 *SWIFT Abol. Christianity Wks.* 1755 II. i. 89 An ill-favoured nose. 1809 in *Skinner Misc. Poetry* 109 (Jam.) Sae proud's I am... O my attempts to be a bard, And think my muse nae that ill-fawrd. 1810 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 80 He had an ill-faur't tawtie face. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* vi, Who is this ill-favoured man?

b. *transf.* Offensive (to some other sense than sight, or to the mind); objectionable.

1552 *LATIMER Serm. Lincolnsh.* (1562) 140, I myself... have felt such an ylfavoured vnwholesom saour. 1578 *LYTE Dodona* vi. lxvi. 742 The whole plant is of a strong ill-favoured stinking saour. 1788 *V. KNOX Winter Even.* I. III. iv. 258 These are vulgar, ill-favoured virtues. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xviii, Blackguard loons o' excisemen and gaugers... the ill-fa'd thieves. 1865 *PALL Mall G.* 4 May 1 Democracy is an ill-favoured word to English ears.

Ille-favouredly (il'ifævədli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an ill-favoured manner; in a bad or displeasing way or style.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 140 He that shot ilfavouredly shulde be mocked. 1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arb.) 41 The rare morsell... so ilfavouredly imitated by our inquisitour Bishopps. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 310 Men commonly pronouncing Exotick words ill-favouredly. 1724 *RAMSAY Tea-t.* *Misc.* (1733) I. 86 Illefaridly wad she crook her mou!

Ille-favouredness (il'ifævədnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ill-favoured; ugliness, uncomeliness, objectionableness.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Deformitas*... vncomeliness, ill favourednesse. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xlv. 17 Although the ilfavourednes of the cross darken the glorie of the Church before the world. 1656 *EARL MONM. Advt. fr. Parnass.* 220 Like those glass eyes which squint eyde people wear to honest the ill-favouredness of their faces. 1721 *BAILEY, Deformity, Ugliness, Ille-favouredness.*

Ille-formed, -friended, etc.: see IL- B.

† **Illeful**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. IL-² + -FUL.] Full of evil; harmful, pernicious.

1615 *T. ADAMS White Devil* 38 In many arts, the more skilful the more illeful.

Ille-given (il'igivən), *a.* Now only Sc. Also ill-gien. Addicted to evil courses or conduct; 'ill-disposed, ill-inclined, malevolent' (Jam.).

1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 155 Salust was... ill geuen by nature, and made worse by bringing vp. 1819 *R. ANDERSON Cumberl. Ball.* 159 I's pestert wid an ill-gien weyfe. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) I. 256 An ill-given, unserviceable kind of entity.

Ille-got (il'igəpt), see IL- III), *a.* [f. IL-² + got, *pa. pple.* of GET *v.*] = next.

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* III. iii. 46 Things ill got had ever bad success. 1693 *J. DRYDEN, jun. in Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 352 The Fabled Dragon never guarded more The Golden Fleece, than he his ill-got Store. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xiv. 107 Of their ill-got spoils possess'd. 1753 *A. MURPHY Gray's Inn Yrnl.* No. 43 F 4 According to the old Proverb, Ill got, Ill gone. 1848 *J. A. CARLYLE in Dante's Inferno* xix, Keep well the ill-got money.

Ille-gotten (il'igətn), *a.* [f. IL-² + gotten, *pa. pple.* of GET *v.*] Gained by evil means.

1552 *LATIMER 5th Serm. Lord's Pr. in Serm.* (1562) 40 b, Yll gotten goodes. 1668 *R. STEELE Husbandman's Calling* v. (1672) 125 The third heir seldom enjoys ill-gotten goods. 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. V. 45 Is compelled to disgorge his ill-gotten gains.

Ille-habited, -hearted, etc.: see IL- B.

Ille humour, *i. l. l. humour*. [Properly two words: IL-² + HUMOUR sb.]

† 1. A disordered or morbid bodily 'humour' (see HUMOUR sb. 2). *Obs.*

1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 115 Surelie mens bodies be not more full of ill humors, than commonlie mens myndes... be full of fancies. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* IV. xix. (1848) 28 It would... breed ill Humours and Diseases. 2. An evil or malignant inclination (HUMOUR sb. 6 b). *Obs.*

1636 *E. DACRES tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. xiii. 325 The Romanes having had some sent of this ill humour, that had possessed the Latins.

3. A disagreeable, irascible, or sullen mood or frame of mind (HUMOUR sb. 5); crossness, moroseness, sullenness, bad temper. (In this sense often hyphenated.)

1748 *G. WHITE Serm.* (MS.), To bear with the ill Humours and Vices of those from whom they have worldly Expectations. 1776 *BENTHAM Fragm. Govt.* Wks. 1838 I. 230 It is with men that they are in ill-humour, not with laws. 1878 *MAURICE Friendship Bks.* I. (1874) 21 Dean Swift... the best and most perfect specimen of ill-humour.

Ille-humoured (il'ihjuəd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Having or showing ill humour (see prec. 3); bad-tempered, morose.

1607 *CONGREVE Old Back.* III. x, Love, they say... will... make illhumoured people good. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. xlix. 360 Joseph II overcame his ill-humored demurs.

Hence **Ille-humouredly** *adv.*, in an ill-humour.

1795 *SEWARD Anecd.* (ed. 2) I. 171 Marguerite ill-humouredly retorted [etc.]. 1859 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* II. xcix. 89 What is the use of parading this ill-humouredly?

Ille-husband *v.*: see IL- 4.

† **Ille-able**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. IL-² + LIABLE.] Not liable.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Rich. II.* cclxxviii, That the King might Act secure, and be Illyable to other men's Account. *Ibid.*, *Hen. IV.* cxxiii, Whose Station They knew Illyable, to any frame Of Process.

Illiberal (il-lib'érál, ill-), *a. (sb.)* [a. F. *illibéral* (14th c.), ad. L. *illiberalis* mean, sordid, f. *il-* (IL-2) + *liberalis* LIBERAL.]

1. Not befitting or of the nature of a free man; not pertaining to or acquainted with the liberal arts (see LIBERAL), without liberal culture, unscholarly; ill-bred, ungentlemanly, unrefined; base, mean, vulgar, rude, sordid.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 42 Ane Planctius, quihk was ane rycht soft man, Without ingyne or jeopardie in weir. Illiberal, and richt seindell was trew. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust*, i. 35 This study fits a mercenary drudge. Too servile and illiberal for me. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 92 Mechanical & illiberal crafts. a. 1629 FOTHERBY *Athen.* II. i. § 1 (1622) 172 No Art, neither liberal, nor illiberal. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxviii. 120 To celebrate their Festivals with such illiberal plays and sports. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. ii. (1707) 5 In Propriety of Speech those Employments alone may be styled Illiberal, which require only some bodily Exercise, as Manufactures, Trades. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 27 Sept., Every word or phrase you cannot find in Caesar, Cicero, Livy, Horace, Virgil, and Ovid, is bad, illiberal Latin. 1751 *Ibid.* 18 Mar., Your hand-writing is one, which is indeed shamefully bad, and illiberal. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. v. § 32, 352 Most of the youth betook themselves to mechanical or other illiberal employments. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, There should not be a trenchant distinction of employment, as between men of liberal and illiberal professions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 79 No man will be allowed to exercise any illiberal occupation.

transf. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 604 Serpents have many Epithets given unto them, as illiberal, perfidious, treacherous... and such like.

2. Not generous in respect to the opinions, rights, or liberty of others; narrow-minded, bigoted; opposed to liberal principles in ecclesiastical, political, or commercial relations.

a. 1649 CHAS. I. (J.), The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so illiberal. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 1 P. 3 The affinity between all works which are beneficial to mankind is much nearer, than the illiberal arrogance of Scholars will allow. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. i. 120 Popery... of the most bigotted and illiberal kind. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* II. x. 459 The unwise and illiberal policy of the great powers [towards Greece]. 1885 *Law Times* 10 Jan. 181/2 We cannot think that any court would put so illiberal a construction upon sect. 7.

3. Not free or generous in giving; stingy. 1683 COCKERAM, *Illiberal*, covetous, base. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 257 Earth did not deal out their Nourishment with an over-sparing or illiberal Hand. 1751 MASON *Elfrida* 8 More apt. to err, In giving mercy's tide too free a course, Than with a thrifty and illiberal hand To circumscribe its channel.

4. Comb., as *illiberal-minded*. 1806 *Simple Narrative* I. 21 His imperious illiberal-minded wife.

B. sb. (nonce-use from 2.) One who is not liberal in opinions, etc.; one who is opposed to Liberalism in politics.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiogr.* (1850) 1 They all turn *moi, passion chétive*, into political capital in the fund of Illiberals. 1867 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 112/1, I may be a Tory, and an illiberal. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* I. i. 6, I am a violent illiberal; but it does not follow that I must be a Conservative.

Hence **Illiberalism**, **Illiberalness**, illiberality, illiberal principles.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Illiberalness*, Niggardliness, Unbountifulness, Meanness of Spirit. 1839 in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 370 No real corruption, no real illiberalism, will be tolerated in any administration whatever. 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 197 The now fulfilled prophecies of Illiberalism. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 276/1 This slough of intolerance, and illiberalism, and servility.

Illiberality (il-lib'ér-ál-ty), *a. (sb.)* [a. F. *illiberalité* (14th c.), ad. L. *illiberalitas* -em: see prec. and -ITY.] The quality of being illiberal (in the various senses of the adj.); meanness; uncharitableness; niggardliness, stinginess.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 206 To be recovered from illiberality in trade. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xx. (Arb.) 57 Parsimonie and illiberality are greater vices in a Prince than in a private person. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Parents & Child.* (Arb.) 274 The illiberality of Parents in allowance towards their Children is an harmful error. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., There will always be found a petulance and illiberality in their remarks. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. iv. 100 The illiberality of England to her scientific institutions.

Illiberalize (il-lib'ér-ál-ize), *v.* [f. ILLIBERAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render illiberal.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 568 It illiberalizes science. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.*, *Coleridge* (1850) I. 464 One who is to be dreaded by Liberals lest he should illiberalize the minds of the rising generation.

Illiberally (il-lib'ér-ál-ly), *adv.* [f. ILLIBERAL *a.* + -LY.] In an illiberal manner: see the adj.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 378 There is no God given more illiberally To those that serve thee than thyself. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xiv. p. 2 One that had been bountiful only upon surprise and incogitancy, illiberally retracts and contradicts his original design. 1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. ccxcix. 19 Nineteen, an age at which most of your countrymen are illiberally getting drunk in Port at the University. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 498 The spirit of their administration was not illiberally exclusive.

+ **Illicentiate**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IL-2 + LICENTIA.] Unlicensed.

a. 1699 *Lady Alimony* i. iii. A iv b, Tim. Surly Sir, your design! *Haz.* To ruin your Design, illicentiate Play-wright.

+ **Illicentious**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. Done without license, unlawful, illegal.

1623 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 461 Derogating many illicentious customs which grew by peruersnesse and corruptnesse of nature.

Illicit (il-lit, ill-), *a.* Also 7-1to. [a. F. *illicite* (14th c.), ad. L. *illicitus*, f. *il-* (IL-2) + *licitus* pa. pple. of *licere* to be allowed.] Not authorized or allowed; improper, irregular; esp. not sanctioned by law, rule, or custom; unlawful, forbidden.

a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* viii. 390 To purge and reform our hearts and all the illicit actions and motions thereof. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 274 Corrupting Christianity with the illicite Doctrines and practices of Idolatry. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. ix. 85 The illicit commerce carried on to the river of Plate. 1806 *Surrey Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 248, I am the offspring of illicit love. 1815 *European Mag.* LXXIII. 154 Between the 6th and 7th bars... are formed two illicit fifts. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 365 Illicit distillation is but little prevalent. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i. (1868) 25 Interested in stories of illicit passion.

b. Of an agent: That does something illegal. 1884 S. DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* IV. i. i. § 5 [This] enabled the illicit manufacturer to compete successfully with the fair trader.

c. **Logic. Illicit process**: that form of syllogistic fallacy in which a term not distributed in the premisses is distributed in the conclusion.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* 88 To infer a universal conclusion [from a particular minor premise] would be an illicit process of the minor. 1866 FOWLER *Induct. Logic* (1869) 91 This fallacy is called *illicit process* of the major or minor, according as the term illegitimately distributed in the conclusion is the major or minor term.

Hence **Illicitly** *adv.*, in an illicit manner. **Illicitness**, unlawfulness (Todd, 1818).

1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 221 Captain Smith skulked thither illicitly. 1826 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* iv. ii. § 3, 200 They introduce illicitly and unconsciously the idea of mind. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 225 A more profitable trade was illicitly carried on with the Spanish settlements.

+ **Illicitous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. as ILICIT + -OUS.] = ILICIT. Hence + **Illicitously** *adv.*, unlawfully.

1611 COTGR., *Illicite*, illicitious, vnlawfull. *Illicitemen*, illicitiously, vnlawfully. a. 1693 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* III. xi. 88 That sort of Lottery is... illicitious.

+ **Illicate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *illicat*, ppl. stem of *illicare* to fetter: see next.] *trans.* To bind or fetter; to bind with a spell.

1623 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* i. 127 There were two thus illicated for three years space, and then reconciled, and had a very fine child.

+ **Illication**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *illicatión-em*, n. of action from *illicare* to fetter, entangle, f. *il-* (IL-1) + *ligare* to bind.] Entanglement.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxi. 205 Not apprehending the hardship of others, by reason of the Beckonings and Illications of pleasure. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Illication*, an wrapping, or entangling.

+ **Illichten**, *v. Obs.* [app. an alteration of ALIGHTEN *v.*, after *illuminate*, etc.; cf. ENLIGHTEN.] *trans.* To illuminate, enlighten. *lit.* and *fig.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1555 J. PHILPOT in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 241 The knowledge of God which hath illichtened your mynde with the true religion of Christ. 1596 *Greene's Groat's W. Wit* Addr., Wit may... be termed the worlds goggle-eyde Lampe, which illichtening all darkens its owne. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xv. 50 This was the worke of grace, being illichtened himselfe to illichten others. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Col.* iv. 13 A Minister must be like the Sun, that... illichteneth all round about it. 1693 G. FIRMIN *Rev. Mr. Davis's Vin.* II. 15 The understanding being illichtened to see this Christ.

Hence + **Illichtened** *ppl. a.*, + **Illichtening** *vb. sb.*; also + **Illichtener**, an enlightener.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. lxxxv, When as th' illichtened soule discovers cleere Th' abusing shewes of Sense. 1659 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifixe* 238 Illichtened eyes did view the tree of life. 1698 FEATLY *Transub.* 65 The illichtner... of antiquities. 1696 JAMES *Fulm. Christ* 299 For the illichtning of any mind, though never so darke.

Illimitability (il-lim'it-áb-il-ty), [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being illimitable; illimitableness; boundlessness.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 62 The first and strongest [impression] the stranger wandering through London feels, is the idea of illimitability. 1860 VEITCH *Descartes' Method* Introd. 137 To know one's own limit is to know one's own illimitability.

Illimitable (il-lim'it-áb-il, ill-), *a. (sb.)* [f. IL-2 + LIMITABLE: cf. F. *illimitable*.] That cannot be limited or bounded; having no determinable limits; limitless, boundless.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 57 The heavens illimitable height. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 108, I might seeme to... prescribe lawes to what is illimitable. 1795 POPE *Odys.* xx. 75 Tost thro' the void illimitable space. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. ii. 137 The attempt to comprehend the illimitable soul. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1841) 13 This huge illimitable whirlwind of Force, which envelops us here. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* (1894) 75 An illimitable appetite.

B. sb. That which is illimitable; an illimitable thing.

1884 BROWNING *Ferishtak, Plot-culture* 35 Clean-cut from out and off the illimitable. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 677, I see only unbounded space and indefinite time, and within those illimitables a finite world.

Illimitableness, [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being illimitable; boundlessness.

1845 *Chr. Remembr.*, *Land* in *Mozley Ess.* (1878) I. 155 Restless illimitableness distresses the age. 1866 *Spectator* 17 Nov. 1282/2 When we apply the epithet infinite to space or time, this notion of perfection changes into that of illimitableness.

Illimitably (il-lim'it-áb-il-ly), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an illimitable manner; without limitation or possibility of limit.

1755 JOHNSON, *Illimitably*. 1798 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 88 These [projects] were illimitably extensive. 1866 *Spectator* 17 Nov. 1282/2 Degrees of infinity, i.e. of magnitudes, each of which is illimitably large or small. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Johnson* IV. 96 He talked and drank tea illimitably.

+ **Illimitate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *illimitat-us*, f. *il-* (IL-2) + *limitare* to limit, f. *limit-em* LIMIT.] Unlimited, unbounded.

1608 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 11 Alexander the great... did claime a general and absolute power indefinite & illimitate over all men. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4, 197 An illimitate and boundlesse sea. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict*. 120 They tell us... that the power of all true kings is... absolute and illimitate.

Illimitation (il-lim'it-áb-il-tyon), *rare*. [f. IL-2 + LIMITATION: cf. F. *illimitation*.] The condition or fact of being unlimited; freedom from limitation.

1620 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 23 Their Popes supremacy, infallibility, illimitation. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xxxviii. 374 Of these two repugnant opposites, the one is that of Unconditional or Absolute Limitation; the other that of Unconditional or Infinite Illimitation.

Illimited (il-lim'it-ed, ill-), *a.* [f. IL-2 + LIMITED.] Not limited; unlimited; unbounded, unrestrained.

1608 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 61 The unsatiable covetousnes and illimited encroachment. 1645 E. CALAMY *Indictm. agst. Eng.* 13 Some plead for an illimited toleration of all Religions. 1738 W. WILSON *Def. Reform. Princ. Ch. Scot.* v. (1769) 318 The King was obliged to take a most illimited oath. 1807 AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* III. iv. 467 The illimited power of the bishops. 1855 LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered* vi. 81 Human wrath may be blind, illimited, or selfish.

Hence **Illimitedly** *adv.*, unlimitedly, unboundedly. **Illimitedness**, the quality of being illimited, unlimited quality or degree.

a. 1614 DONNE *Banquet* (1644) 46 This naturall Law, of Self-preservation... doth not so rigorously, and urgently, and illimitedly binde, but that [etc.]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 86 The absoluteness and illimitedness of his Commission. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 70 He must exist in the best manner illimitedly and infinitely. 1843 GALLENGA *Italy, Past & Pr.* (1848) I. 111 New faith... in the illimitedness of our human faculties.

Illination, *erron. form* of ILLINATION.

+ **Illine**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *illine-re*, f. *il-* (IL-1) + *linere* to smear. Cf. obs. F. *illiner* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To smear, besmear.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 209 A yellow oily humor wherewith the passage... is illined or smeared.

+ **Illineal**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IL-2 + LINEAL.] Not lineal; 'out of line'.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 34 Kingdomes... unsound in their foundations, illineal in their superstructures.

+ **Illing**, *vb. sb. Obs. rare*. [f. ILL *v.* + -ING.] a. Evil-doing, injuring, harming; speaking ill. b. Being or becoming ill; illness.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 419 [The fox] gett hem here billing raðe wið illing, tetogged and tetired hem. c. 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 600 Of thame that have spokin with Englishmen in illing of Scotland... in tressounabill manner. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* IV. 91 To prevent her own Heart's illing.

Illination (il-lin-í-on). Also *erron. -ation*. [n. of action from L. *illinire* (Columella, Pliny), late variant of *illinare* to smear (see ILLINE).]

1. The smearing or rubbing in or on, of ointment, liniment, or the like. b. *concr.* That which is smeared or rubbed in.

1684 tr. *Bonst's Merc. Compt.* XIV. 472 Upon the application or illination of any fat things, presently Pustules arise. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 257 A flannel shirt dipped in the oil... continues to be worn, after fresh illinations, till a cure is obtained.

2. *transf.* + a. A calcining process, in which metals were 'anoined' with certain solutions (see quot. 1678). b. *concr.* A thin crust of extraneous matter formed on the surface of metals; hence, a coating of foreign matter on other substances.

1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* VI. viii. 834 Potential Calcination, which is done by Corrosion, is either by Immersion, Amalgamation, Cementation, Fumigation, or Illination. *Ibid.*, By Illination, or Anointing, which is done by anointing plates of Metal with the Solution of Sal Niter, Sal Armoniac, Sal Gem, or Common Salt. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 21 There are other ways of Calcinations. of Metals; viz. by... Illinations. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 165 [Asbestinite] is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or illination of black manganese. 1811 PINKERTON *Petra* I. 306 Leaving on broad cloth a farinaceous illination.

Illipsis, *erron. for ELLIPSIS*.

1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 63 An Illipsis will often help the Rhythmus, by contracting two Syllables into one, as *'tis, don't'*: for *it is, do not*.

+ **Illiquated**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* -0. [f. L. *illiquat-us*, pa. pple. of *illiquare* to flow into, f. *il-*

(ILL-1) + *liquare* to melt, *liquari* to be liquid, to flow.] 'Melted down' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Illiquation**. *Chem. Obs.* [ad. L. type **illiquation-em*, f. *il-* (ILL-1) + *liquatio* melting, LIQUATION.] The melting or infusing of one substance into another.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mat. Wks.* (1653) 271 *Illiquation*, is the commision of terrene bodies with Metalline (as of Lapis cadmia with cuprum) but so as each retains his own substance. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words*, *Illiquation*, an Infusing dry things into liquid.

† **Illiquifaction**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *illiquifaction-us* melted, liquefied, f. *il-* (ILL-1) + *liquefactus* liquefied.] *trans.* To liquefy; to melt.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkauer's Bk. Physicks* 257/1 Take Terebinthine... and illiquifacete Hoggesgrease... liquefy them together. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rode* (1876) 15 (D.) See how the sweat falls from His bloodlesse browes, Which doth illiquifacete the clotted gore.

Illiquid (il-l'kwid, ill-), *a. Law.* [f. LL-2 + LIQUID. Cf. obs. F. *illiquide*.] Of a right, debt, or claim: Not clear or manifest; not ascertained and constituted either by a written obligation or by a decree of a court.

1604 L. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis. Civ. Sess.* (1826) IV. 207 That in such illiquid rights, where they had not obtained possession, it was hard to put an estimate and value thereon. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 51 A sort of anticipatory limitation, commonly called taxation, following on an illiquid claim. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 581/2 To ascertain whether the claim was liquid or illiquid.

Illish, *a. rare.* [f. LL-2 + -ISH.] Somewhat ill or unwell; indisposed.

1637 BRIAN *Pisc. Prop.* (1679) 77 They are not sick... but are illish or not well. 1679 *Trial of White & Other Jesuits* 21, I saw you in the afternoon when you were a little illish.

Illision (il-l'zon, ill-). Now rare. [ad. L. *illision-em*, n. of action f. *illidere* to strike or dash against.] The action of striking against something.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1059 Clearches... having set this downe, that the vigour and firmitude of things, is the illision and smiting of fire. 1628 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 4) III. xxvii. 221 Aristotle... affirmeth this sound (humming of bees) to be made by the illision of an inward spirit upon a pellicle or little membrane about the pectinet or pectoral division of their body. 1655 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Illisio*, an illision.

† **Illite**, *v. Obs. rare*-. [f. L. *illit-*, ppl. stem of *illitire* (ILLINE-).] *trans.* To smear, anoint.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 204 Deleates black skars if illitied with Oregall. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Illitied*, anointed. **Illiteracy** (il-lit'erasi). [f. ILLITERATE: see -ACY.] The quality or condition of being illiterate; ignorance of letters; unlearnedness, absence of education; esp. inability to read and write.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm Wks.* (1679) 222 They have... nourish'd up Illiteracy itself. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) II. 280 To reform the illiteracy of the clergy. 1788 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 24 The illiteracy of Mahomet made it necessary for him to find some more learned associate. 1880 S. C. BUXTON *Handbk. Pol. Quest.* 43 That literate voters are induced to plead illiteracy so that the briber may know which way they vote. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 7/2 Comparative illiteracy, as tested by marks instead of names in the registers of marriage.

b. An error due to want of learning.

1735 PORE *Shaks.* Pref. (Jod.), The many blunders and illiteracies of the first publishers of his works. **Illiteral** (il-lit'eral, ill-), *a. rare.* [f. LL-2 + LITERAL.] Not literal.

1765 B. DAWSON *Texts on Logos* 251 (L.) A translation most of all unexact and illiteral. **Illiterate** (il-lit'at, a. *sb.*) Also 6 illitturate, 6-7 illiterate, 7 illiterate. [ad. L. *illitteratus* (less correctly *illit-*) unlettered, unwritten, f. *il-* (ILL-2) + *litteratus* (lit-) furnished with letters, learned, liberally educated (see LITERATE).]

1. *a.* Of persons: Ignorant of letters or literature; without book-learning or education; unlettered, unlearned; *spec.* (in reference to census returns, voting by ballot papers, etc.) Unable to read, i. e. totally illiterate.

1596 LAUDER *Tractate* 453 No more can Iudgis Illitturate Discus ane mater. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 50 Neither [was he] illiterate; for he was, as he would often professe, a friend to Sir Philip Sidney, and there are of his now extant, some fragments of his Poem. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nitre* 29 Every illiterate person talks of Brimstone in Lightning. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clii. 38 The word *illiterate*, in its common acceptation, means a man who is ignorant of those two languages [Greek and Latin]. 1806 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. viii. 291 The illiterate fishermen of Galilee overcame the wit and learning of Greece and Rome. 1881 *Echo* 13 Jan. 1/5 The illiterate voter appeared rather prominently in the proceedings.

b. Of things: Characterized by or showing ignorance of letters, or absence of learning or education; unlearned, unpolished.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* * 6b, The harshness of my illiterate and rude stile. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 134 The Civil Law with us... an illiterate and barbarous Study. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 75 The disadvantage of an illiterate education. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 102 The... crowd of bookless or illiterate religions.

2. In sense of L. *illitteratus*: Unfurnished with letters, not written upon; not expressed in words; unwritten; inarticulate. *rare.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 108 Confidently to those who have read good books, and to those whose reason is not an illiterate booke to themselves I appeal. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 428 All good Council we refuse, And our Illiterate Sorrows only bear. 1888 E. PRACOCK in *Cath. Househ.* 18 Aug. 11/1 Some few old bells... are without any inscription, but these 'illiterate' bells are very rare.

B. *sb.* An illiterate, unlearned, or uneducated person; *spec.* (in reference to census or polling returns, etc.), a person unable to read.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1737 Not as a weakling, or illiterate. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 200 P. 3 There is no manner of Competition between a Man of Liberal Education and an Illiterate. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/1 We have been told that the intellectual tests we have introduced into our army will exclude from it the dashing illiterates whose stout hearts and strong thews and sinews made it what it was under the Duke. 1883 *Athenaeum* 3 Feb. 152/2 Regarding the number of 'cannot reads'... Iowa is the 'banner State', having out of its total population but 2.4 per cent. of illiterates. 1893 *Times* 8 Aug. 7/3 [He] stated that in Ireland the illiterates were 21 per cent. of the electors.

† **Illiterated**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] = prec. 1.

1580 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* A iij b, Our vn-experienced and illiterated Puniies. 1621 VENNOR *Tobacco in Baths of Balne* (1650) 405 Apothecaries and other base illiterated Empericks.

Illiterately, *adv.* [f. ILLITERATE + -LY².] In an illiterate, unlettered, or unlearned manner.

1684 N. S. CRIT. *Eng. Edit. Bible* iv. 23 Those things... with which the Jews, half asleep, are illiterately contented. 1743 SAVAGE *To John Powell* 47 To unread 'squires illiterately gay; Among the learn'd, as learned fool as they.

Illiterateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being illiterate; want of learning or education; illiteracy.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* *, The illiteratenesse and vanitie of the Title. 1708 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxix. 161 The extreme illiterateness and indolence of this maid are surprising. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 103 Childish illiterateness, and want of education in the most ordinary habits of thought.

Illiterature (il-lit'at'ur). [f. ILLITERATE, after *literature*. Cf. F. *illitterature* (Littre).] Want of learning; illiterateness, illiteracy.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 18b, The cause... doth proceed from ignorance, and hath his beginning from illiterature. 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 399 The Obsinacie and Illiterature of the shallow people. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 208 The more usual Causes of this Deprivation are... Illiterature, or Inability for the Discharge of that Sacred Function, Irreligion [etc.]. 1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 11 Such regal curiosities of literature, or illiterature, would have been highly interesting. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 4 It cannot efface his antecedents as a representative of illiterature.

† **Illit'ered**, *a. Obs. rare*-. [f. *illiterate*, with Eng. suffix -ed, as in *lettered*.] Illiterate, unlettered.

1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 9 Rude and illit'ered men. † **Illition**. *Obs.* [ad. L. type **illition-em*, n. of action f. *illitire* (see ILLINE-).] Smearing, anointing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 318 In drink or illition it confers against the bitings of Scorpions. 1855 MAYNE, *Illitio*, ... old term for the process of anointing; illition.

Ill-judge *v.*: see ILL-4.

Ill-judged (il-l'j'udgd; see ILL-III), *a.* Done without judgement, injudicious, unwise.

1717 GARTH *Ovid's Met.* Pref. (1732) *** ij b, Nor do I remember he has err'd above once by ill-judg'd Superfluity. 1769 *Jennius Lett.* xxxv. 155 To pay a very ill-judged compliment. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 40 Recrimination on our part would be equally ill-judged. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 53 An ill-judged economy.

Ill-judging, *a.* [f. ILL *adv.* + *judging*, pres. pple. of JUDGE *v.*]

1. Judging adversely or malevolently.

1715 WYCHERLEY *Consol. Cuckolds Wks.* (1728) II. 166 Injurious, spiteful, and ill-judging Town. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xviii. 422 Thy ill-judging thoughts the brave disgrace. 2. Judging faultily or mistakenly; uncritical; injudicious.

1684 ROSCOMMON *Prospect of Death* iv, To their ill judging Pallate sweet. 1717 *Prior Alma* I. 64 Our ill-judging wives and daughters Mistake small beer for citron waters. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxxv. 415 This noble people rejected with indignation the proposal of some ill-judging orators.

Ill-linguaged, -lettered: see ILL- B.

Ill-less, illness (il-l'les), *a. Sc.* [f. ILL *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from ill; having no evil designs; harmless, innocent.

1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1829) I. 334 His majestic, as a most gracious illness prince, having no mind of such plots. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. viii. 62 The illness laddie. 1823 G. BEATTIE *Jamie West in Life* (1863) 266 Poor ill-less creature!

Ill-liking, -lived: see ILL- B.

† **Ill-looked** (il-l'lu'kt), *a. Obs.* Also 7 ill-lookt. [f. ILL *a.* + LOOK *sb.* + -ED².] Having an evil aspect or evil looks; ill-looking, ugly. (Chiefly of persons.)

1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* III. iii, Ill-looked devil, Tie up thy bloody tongue! 1722 De Fox *Col. Jack* (1840) 7 A surly ill-looked... boy. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxix, A huge, ill-made and ill-looked fellow.

Ill-looking (il-l'lu'kin), *a.* [f. ILL *a.* or *adv.* + looking, pres. pple. of LOOK *v.*] Of evil or repulsive appearance, ugly; the opposite of good-looking. (Chiefly of persons.)

1633 FORD *Broken H.* II. i, Son of a cat, ill-looking hounds-head. 1725 De Fox *Voy. round World* (1840) 101 Strange, ugly, ill-looking fellows. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vii, She was not absolutely ill-looking.

Hence **Ill-look'ingness**.

1796 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 209 Laugh in the faces of gloom and ill-lookingness.

Ill-luck, ill-lu'ck. [ILLA. 5 + LUOK *sb.*] Bad or unfavourable luck; bad fortune, misfortune.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 203 This good chance happed to kynge Edward, by the yll lucke of kynge Henry. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 120 Sir Iohn, we have had ill lucke; wee could neuer meete. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 14 Sept., He... had a run of ill-luck. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106 As ill luck would have it, the curb broke. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iv, Who always lamented his ill-luck.

attrib. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 845 Helping all urchin-blasts, and ill-luck signs.

Ill-mannered (il-l'mæ'nəd), *a.* [f. ILL *a.* + MANNER *sb.* + -ED².] Having or showing bad manners; unmannerly, rude. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1488 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 226 Tho that haue the flesshe of the brestis lytill and dry bene illymanerite and bene lykenyd to apys. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 175 A faire yong man, but yll mannered. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* v. iii, C. You are foul-mouthed. A. Ill-mannered too. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* v. ii, Curb your ill-mannered zeal. 1897 *Daily News* 20 May 7/1 Our Royal family are getting a little tired of the well-meant, but at the same time ill-mannered, homage of well-dressed crowds.

Hence **Ill-manneredly** *adv.*, in an unmannerly way, rudely. Also **Ill-mannerly** *a.*, unmannerly.

1662 PERRY *Diary* 21 Mar., The worst that I ever said was that that was insolently or ill-mannerly spoken. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 426 Then I bethought myself, 'How ill-mannerly!'

Ill-meaning, -minded, etc.: see ILL- B.

Ill-nature, ill-na-ture. [ILL *a.* + NATURE.] Malevolent disposition or character; unkindly feeling; churlishness, spitefulness.

1621 Wood *Life* 25 June (O.H.S.) III. 365 He was told... that a great deal of ill nature was expressed in my book. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol., If good and ill nature equally operated on mankind. 1861 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's D.* i, Why need we barter ill-nature with each other?

Ill-natured (il-l'næ'ti'ud), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] † 1. Of evil or bad nature or character; malignant. *Obs.*

1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 32 Must the earth... be sad, because some ill-natured sat is sullen? 1665 NEEDHAM *Medela Medic.* 261 A good humor... drawn out of the Bodie by common, ill-natur'd Purgers. 1775 NOURSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 433 The wound... was more inflamed; and the edges of it looked thick and ill-natured. 1788 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 449 An ill-natured fungus.

2. Of evil disposition; having, or showing, malevolent character or feeling; unkindly, churlish, spiteful. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1635-36 COWLEY *Davidis* i. 562 Ah cruel Father, whose ill-natur'd Rage Neither thy Worth, nor Marriage can asswage! 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ep. biij, Some Ignorant and ill-natured men... would have exposed them to contempt and ruine. 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Satire Wks.* 1730 I. 29 My lord Rochester was always witty, and always very illnatur'd. 1865 MISS MULOCK *Christian's Mistake* v. 111 The world is filled, not... with only bad and good, but with an intermediate race which is merely ill-natured. 1865 TROLLOPE *He Knew* etc. xvi. 126 People say such ill-natured things.

b. Irritable in temper; peevish, cross. *Sc.* 1825-30 JAMIESON *s.v.*, He has a very kind heart; but O! it's hard to live wi' him, he's sae ill-natured. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 80 I'm aye ill-natured when I think that you had some in driving my best... friend, from the house in which she was born and bred.

Hence **Ill-naturedly** *adv.*, in an ill-natured manner; **Ill-naturedness** (*rare*), churlishness.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 486 That Soule hath... some jarring ill-naturedness. 1683 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. (ed. 4) 7 Phoo, Fox, That's ill natur'dly done of 'em. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 404 After all they may not mean them ill-naturedly.

Illness (il-l'nes). [f. ILL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being ill (in various senses).

† 1. Bad moral quality, condition, or character; wickedness, depravity; evil conduct; badness. *Obs.*

1500 *Melusine* 261 That we were consentyng to the ylnesse & dysobedynce of Claude ayenst our souerayne lord nature, your fader. 1543 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln* ix. 148 When we doe ill, we shall recieve our rewarde for our ilnes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 21 Thou... Art not without Ambition, but without The illness should attend it. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 81 Besides its own proper illness, 'tis farther to be detested upon the Scandal of its Parentage. 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. Test.* II. ii. 75 The endangering of the whole Jewish State by the illness of his Conduct.

† 2. Unpleasantness, disagreeableness; troublesomeness; hurtfulness, noxiousness; badness. *Obs.*

1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 16 Wearing with the ilnes of the waye. 1606 THOMAS *Dict. s.v. Inconsonantia*, By reason of their vnaptnes and illness of sound, when two vowels or letters can not be pronounced. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. (1695) 142 By the darkness of the Night, or illness of the Weather. 1718 BERKELEY *Tral. Tour Italy* 12 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 593 Land flat, marshy, hardly inhabited for the illness of the air.

3. Bad or unhealthy condition of the body (or, formerly, of some part of it); the condition of being

ill (ILL a. 8); disease, ailment, sickness, malady. Also with *an* and *pl.* (The only current modern sense, *badness* being now used in the other senses.)

1889-90 *Temple Ess.*, *Health & Long Life Wks.* 1731 I. 184 Rue is of excellent Use for all Illness of the Stomach. 1890 — *Mem.* 1672-79 (R.), While his illness lasted and the event was doubtful, all was in suspense. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* i. i. 323 They told me you had felt some sudden Illness; Where are you sick? 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F. I.* xiii. 392 From the inclemency of the weather, and the fatigue of the journey, he soon contracted a slow illness. 1838 Lockhart *Scott lxxx.* In the family circle Sir Walter seldom spoke of his illness at all. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 280 Athletes...are liable to most dangerous illnesses if they depart...from their customary regimen.

† **Illocable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—*o.* [ad. L. *illocabilis* that cannot be disposed of in marriage, *f. il-* (ILL-2) + *locare* to give in marriage, to let, hire: see *-BLE*.] 'That cannot be hired or placed out' (Bailey 1721).

Illocal (il'lo-kāl, ill-), *a.* [ad. late L. *illocalis*, *f. il-* (ILL-2) + *localis* LOCAL.]

1. Not local, having no place or location in space. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 93 They are not most simple, most infinite, illocal, nor omnipotent powers. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 783 To suppose these finite and particular Beings to be thus illocal and immovable. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* II. ii. 355 His miraculous power is illocal and universal.

† 2. Out of place, misplaced. *Obs. nonce-use.* 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 180 Not to be considered as impertinent, or (if I may be allowed to coin a word, which is lawfully compounded) illocal.

Hence **Illocally** *adv.*, in an illocal manner; without reference to place or location.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 776 It is indivisibly, and unmultiplied, and illocally, there...present with that which is naturally divisible, and multipliable, and in a place.

Illocality (il'lo-kāl-iti), *f.* [ILLLOCAL + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being illocal.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 783 The Fourth and Last Operation, against Incorporated and Vnextended Substance, is from that Illocality, and Immobility, (which will follow thereupon), of Humane Souls. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 310 The notion of illocality is at least as old as Aristotle. 1859 SEARS *Athan.* II. viii. (1859) 178 The early Lutheran divines...describe the Lord's post-resurrection body as endowed with the qualities of 'impalpability, invisibility, and illocality'.

Illocomotive, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [See *IL-2*.] Not locomotive, not moving readily.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 464 To cast the slough of this expensive and illocomotive humanity, and find yourself aloft with all the necessary apparatus of life.

Illogic (il'lo-djik, ill-), *f.* [IL-2 + LOGIC, after next.] The opposite or reverse of logic; want of logic, illogicalness.

1856 J. SKELTON in *Edin. Ess.* 88 An article pervaded by the fervid illogic of Mr. Kingsley's mind. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 4 There is...one delicious bit of logic—or rather illogic—in this morning's chorus. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec., The illogic of the official position is clear.

Illogical (il'lo-djikāl, ill-), *a.* [IL-2 + LOGICAL.] Not logical; devoid of or contrary to logic; ignorant or negligent of the principles of sound reasoning.

1588 *Fraunce Lawiers Log.* i. xii. 56 b, Illogical lawyers who thinke it a fruiteles poynt of superfluous curiositie to understand the words of a mans owne profession. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Shortness of Life* (1663) 137 What is there among the actions of Beasts so illogical and repugnant to Reason? 1708 *Warburton's Div. Legat.* III. iv. Wks. II. 95 Though their principles were often unnatural, their conclusions were rarely illogical. 1850 KINGSLEY *All. Locke i.* (1876) 14 A foolish and illogical antipathy.

Illogicality (il'lo-djikāl-iti), *f.* [prec. + -ITY.] Illogical quality or character; want of logic or sound reasoning, illogicalness; unreasonableness. Also with *pl.* an instance of this.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 874 The utter illogicality of any argument drawn from their misery. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* xvi. (1877) 396 The illogicalities and absurdities to be found...in current opinions. 1888 *Athenaeum* 15 July 72/1 Another instance of unpoetic illogicality.

Illogically (il'lo-djikāl-i), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY-2.] In an illogical manner; without reference or recourse to logical reasoning.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 54 They...most illogically confound the relations of agency and patience in the same subject. 1752 *Warburton Sermon*. xiii. Wks. IX. (R.), He would infer, and not illogically on such a Principle, that [etc.]. 1869 *Spectator* 24 July 861 The affair...was settled English fashion, illogically and stupidly, but finally.

Illogicalness, *f.* [as prec. + -NESS.] Illogical quality or character; illogicality.

1639 HAMMOND *Sermon*, *Pastors Motto Wks.* 1683 IV. 546 The illogicalness of the inference. 1683 O. U. *Parish Churches no Conventicles* 7 We may plainly see the Illogicalness of his Arguing. 1890 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/3 That curious illogicalness which the rural magisterial mind is sometimes 'very cunning in'.

Illogician, *nonce-wd.* [f. IL-2 + LOGICIAN.] The reverse of a logician; an illogical reasoner. 1884 A. BIRRELL *Officer Dicta* Ser. 1. 182 The baffled illogician, persecuted in one position, flees into another.

Illogicity (il'lo-djikā-siti), *rare.* [f. IL-2 + LOGIC + -ITY. Cf. *F. illogicité*.] Illogicalness, illogicality. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 9 Apr. 5/1 The measure...is pervaded by one obvious illogicity.

Ill-omened (il-lō-mend), *a.* [parasyth. *f. ill omen* + -ED-2.] Having or attended by bad omens; ill-starred; inauspicious.

1688 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 48 Soon as the ill-omened rumour reached his ear. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 285 Which you exact from these ill-omen'd lips. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A. i.* iv, Without the porch...stood the ill-omened traveller. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zero xi*, My blessing might be ill-omened.

Illicoriated (il'rike-tēd, ill-), *a.* *Zool.* [f. IL-2 + LORICATED.] Without a lorica or hard shell-like covering. So **Illicoriate** *a.*

1861 J. HOOG *Microsc.* II. ii. (ed. 5) 294 These are designated illicoriated, which means shell-less.

Illoite (il'lo-it, ill-), *a.* [ad. L. *illoyt-us*.] Unwashed.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 62 The cutaneous stucco by which his own illoite carcass is Roman cemented.

Illo, *obs. var.* of **HILLO**.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 186/2 We say...Illo, Illo, there, there to the Grey-hound...when we encourage them to follow their chase.

Illoyal (il'lo-āl, ill-), *a.* [f. IL-2 + LOYAL.] Not loyal; unloyal, disloyal.

1646 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 397 The voice had nothing undutiful, or illoyal in it. c. 1630 *App. ibid.* I. 34 Routs, Riots, illoyal assemblies. c. 1694 D'URFREV *Pills* (1719) III. 77 Which made some call him Jacobite, Or otherwise Illoyal.

So **Illoyalty**, disloyalty. 1888 in *Standard* 25 Sept. 3/1 (transl. Let. of Bismarck) A piece of cowardice and illoyalty.

Il-placed (il'plēst; see *ILL-III*), *a.* a. Badly placed or situated. b. Misplaced, that is 'out of place', inopportune.

1646 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* i. *Mount of Olives* i, Such il-plac'd wit. 1666 GERBIER *Princ.* 14 A Pallace, like Cardinal Wolseyes ill-placed one...on a low ground by the River side. c. 1707 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. v. 115 Awkward and ill-placed panegyrics. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A. i.* x, An ill-placed and ill-requited attachment.

Il-scraped, -seeming: see *ILL-B*.

Il-seasoned, *a.* a. Badly seasoned or flavoured. b. Unseasonable.

1618 DRAVTON *Polywh.* xviii. 300 Some, his ill-seasoned mouth that wisely understood. 1660 HABINGTON *Castara* III. (Arb.) 138 Oreflowed by an ill season'd raine. 1843 JUDGE COLERIDGE in *Arnold's Life* (1844) I. i. 20 So acute a perception of what was ill-seasoned, or irrelevant.

Il-set, *a.* [f. *ILL adv.* + SET *pph. a.*] 1. Badly set or placed; in quot. 1622, in reference to type-setting; in quot. 1660 *fig.*

1668 MIDDLETON *Changeling* II. i. (1653) C iv b, Like an ill set book, Whose faults might prove as big as half the volume. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 130 Ignorance, and an ill-set Conscience, excuseth no more from doing what he ought.

2. 'Evil-disposed, ill-conditioned, having evil propensities' (Jam.). *Sc.*

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* xxxviii. (Jam.), Auld luckie cries: 'Ye're o'er ill set; As ye'd hae measure, ye sud met'.

Il-shaped, -shapen: see *ILL-B*.

Il-sorted (il'spōrted; see *ILL-III*), *a.* [f. *ILL adv.* + SORTED, *pa. pple.* of SORT *v.*]

1. Badly assorted or arranged; ill-matched.

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 217 Without this, the Harmony of the Universe would be very defective, and its parts disproportionate and ill-sorted. 1723 WATTS *Logic* IV. ii. § 3 Ideas ill-joined, ill-sorted, or ill-disposed. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 131 His ill-sorted armour. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. li, He and his wife were an ill-sorted pair.

2. Badly suited; put 'out of sorts'; displeased, 'upset'. *Sc.*

1813 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, Ye'll be ill-sorted to hear that he's like to be in the prison at Portanferry.

Il-speak *v.*: see *ILL-B*.

Il-starred (il'stārd), *a.* [f. *ILL a.* + STAR *sb.* + -ED-2.] Born under, or having one's fortunes governed by, an evil star (according to astrological belief); unfortunate, unlucky, ill-fated.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 272 How dost thou looke now? Oh ill-Starr'd wench, Pale as thy Smocke. c. 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vi. 31 Ill-starr'd birds, that, listening, not admird. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 268 That ill-starred prince.

b. *transf.* Of actions, etc.: Disastrous.

c. 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 593 A useless sorrow, and an ill-starr'd love. 1845 MISS SEDGWICK *Linwoods* (1873) I. 143 The worst ill luck in life...is an ill-starred marriage.

Ill-tempered (il'tēmpəd), *a.* [partly *f. ILL adv.* + TEMPERED, *pa. pple.* of TEMPER *v.*; partly parasyth. *f. ill temper* + -ED-2.]

† 1. Having the 'humours' or elements badly 'tempered' or mixed; having a disordered 'temper' or constitution; in an unhealthy condition, dis-tempered; in quot. 1661, unwholesome. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 115 When greefe and blood ill temper'd, vexeth him. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 67 The liver (of a hart) is very bad, and ill tempered. 1664 PRIORS *Diary* 28 June, This day put on a half-shirt...it being very hot; and yet so ill-temper'd am I grown, that I am afeard I shall catch cold. 1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 135 The Paradox is a proof of an ill-temper'd mind.

2. Having a bad temper; ill-conditioned; morose, cross, peevish. (In first quot. scarcely distinguishable from 1.)

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 116 When I spoke that, I was

ill temper'd too. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 64 You cross-grained, ill-temper'd, good for nothing whelp. 1849 JAMES Woodman II, I could trust her well enough, cross and ill-temper'd as she is.

Hence **Ill-temperedly** *adv.*, in an ill-tempered manner; **Ill-temperedness**, the quality or condition of being ill-tempered (in quot. used *arch.*; cf. sense 1 above).

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. viii. § 11 The ruggedness and ill-temperedness [of a branch]. 1894 E. F. BENSON *Dodo* 302 Remonstrated hastily and ill-temperedly.

Ilth (ilp). [f. *ILL a.* + -TH.] Used by and after Ruskin as the reverse of *wealth* in the sense of 'well-being': *Ill-being*.

1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. 126 As mere accidental stays and impediments acting not as wealth, but (for we ought to have a correspondent term) as 'ilth'. 1886 O. LODGE *Inaug. Addr. in L'pool Univ. Coll. Mag.* Mar. 136 A hundred sovereigns worth no wealth, but the direst ilth, to the drowning wretch in whose pockets they serve only as a load to drag him to destruction. 1889 G. B. SHAW *Fabian Ess.* i. 22 (Sub-heading) 'Ilth'.

Ill-thrived, -thriven: see *ILL-B*.

Ill-timed, *a.* [f. *ILL adv.* + TIMED, *pa. pple.* of TIME *v.*] Badly timed; occurring or done at an inappropriate time; unseasonable.

1698 *Vindication* Pref. A ij b, How can Zeal for so good a thing...be ever ill-timed? 1725 FORD *Odyss.* xv. 78 The ill-tim'd efforts of officious love. 1791 COWPER *Ilud vi.* 399 Thy sullen humours, Paris, are ill-timed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 93 Agesilaus...saw that such severity would be now very ill-timed.

Ill-tongued (il'trŋd), *a.* [f. *ILL a.* + TONGUE *sb.* + -ED-2.] Having an evil or malicious tongue; speaking evil; slanderous; using bad language.

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxxxix. 12 (xli. 11) Man ill-tunged, ai spekind. a. 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* Bija, A yll tongyd wrech, wyllye not see? 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. Note vii, Thersites. An Impudent, Deformed, ill-Tongu'd Fellow. 1899 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 215 The most ill-tongued ruffians that ever escaped from a penal settlement.

Ill-treat (il'trēt), *v.* [f. *ILL adv.* + TREAT *v.*; after the phrases *ill treated*, *ill treatment*; cf. *ILL-USE*.] *trans.* To treat badly; to deal harshly, unkindly, or cruelly with; to ill-use, maltreat.

[a. 1704 LOCKE (J.), Where men find themselves ill treated.] 1794 BLOOMFIELD *Amer. Law Rep.* 18 The Negro should not be ill-treated. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 398 When we see a man ill-treating any dumb creature. 1876 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* xii. 43 They began to mock him and to ill-treat him.

Hence **Ill-treater**, one who ill-treats.

1895 W. PLATT *Women* 94 The illtreaters of women.

† **Ill-turned** (see *ILL-III*), *a.* *Obs.* [f. *ILL adv.* + TURNED, *pa. pple.* of TURN *v.*] a. Badly turned, shapen, or expressed. b. Having an evil turn of mind, ill-disposed.

a. 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace's Art of Poetry* Wks. (Rldg.) 737/2 He'd bid blot all, and to the anvil bring Those ill-torn'd verses to new hammering (*delere jubebat, Et male tornatos incudi reddere versus*). a. 1704 LOCKE (J.), A mixture of rudeness and ill turned confidence. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1753) V. 197 The capital gentry of England...appeared to be ill turned and not to apprehend the dangers. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 676 Horace directs to send back the ill-turned line to the anvil.

Ilucidate (il'ū-sidēt), *v. rare.* [Formed, after L. *ilucidare* to ELUCIDATE, with prefix *IL-*, either by phonetic confusion of the two prefixes, or to impart the force of 'on, upon', as in L. *illucere*, *illuminare* to shine on.] *trans.* To shed light upon; to make clear, clear up, elucidate.

a. 1545 BOORDE *Pronost.* Prol. in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 25 Astronomy doth illycudat all the other lyberal sciences. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ilucidate*, to enlighten or give light, to clear, or explicate clearly. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 173 The instance adduced to ilucidate the one method.

Hence **Ilucidation**, the action of throwing light upon something; **Ilucidative** *a.*, tending to throw light upon something.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Ilucidation*, a giving light, also an explaining or making clear. 1848 TALFOURD *Lamb's Final Mem.* vii. 256 The following may...be added to these, as ilucidative of his too brief raptures.

Illude (il'ūd), *v.* Now rare. Also 6 *illud*.

[ad. L. *illudere* to make sport of, jest or mock at, ridicule, occas. to trick, impose upon, *f. il-* (ILL-1) + *ludere* to play. Cf. *obs. F. illuder* (Godef.).]

† 1. *trans.* To mock, make sport of, deride. *Obs.*

1516 *Lyfe St. Birgette in Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) Introd. 56 Where he was illudyd, Crucifyed and buried. a. 1578 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 196 Nether wold I that ye should begyn to illud the trewth with sophistrie. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. ii. ii. 22 It illudes, or mocks the worshippers of these Idols. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 23 To refute or illude that which is opposed to him.

2. To trick, impose upon, deceive with false hopes.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 112 Illudyd by thi goddesse clepyd dyan. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xx. 120 Supposing them to be deceyved and illuded by some vision. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 293 Full of hypocrisie and dissimulation, to lull and illude one another. 1878 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* I. iii. 64 They had allowed their imaginations to illude them.

absol. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs France* iv. (1860) 294 None among us seeks to illude By empty boast of brotherhood.

† b. To cheat out of (something). *Obs.*
 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 16 § 2 Illuded and deceived thereof.

† 3. To evade, elude. (In quot. 1820, *absol.*) *Obs.*

In some instances there is prob. confusion with *elude*.
 1553 BRENDÉ *Q. Curtius* 21 (R.) (He) cutt with his sworde the cordes a sunder: thereby either illuding, or else fulfilling theeffect of the prophesie. 1599 Broughton's *Let.* xiii. 44 One place in Plato excepted, which the Reuerend Father hath notably illuded. 1800 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 627 The magic rainbow. Receding, and illuding ever.

Hence *illu'ded ppl. a.*; *illu'ding vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1547 Proclam. Hen. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. ii. 76 To the great Deceyte, illudying and seducyng of our Subjects. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 192 Giuing no other credite to it than as a vision or illuding suggestion. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 62 To passe the time in vaine commendations of the labours of illuded antiquitie. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 136 An illuding and mocking of them. 1745 WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 185 The woodman's stroke, or distant tinkling team, alarms The illuded sense. 1807 *Athenaeum* 3 Dec. 745/1 They [women] come across unfavourable specimens of the illuding sex.

† *illu'dent, a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *illūdēns*, *-ent-em*, pres. pple. of *illūdere* to ILLUDE.] Deceiving, deceptive; mocking.

1 a 1550 *Phylogamus in Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. Intro. 116 O poete so impudent. To thee the goddess prudente Minerva is illudente!

† *illu'der, rare.* [f. ILLUDE + -ER.] One who illudes; a mocker, deceiver.

1600 BALE *Apol.* 53 O illuders of ryghteousnesse! 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. Colonies 121 False Berosus and such fond Deluders, (Their zealous Readers insolent Illuders).

Illume (il'ū'm), *v.* [A poetical shortening of ILLUMINE: cf. *relume*, also used by Shaks. Perhaps influenced by *F. allumer, rallumer* (OF. *alumer, ralumer*), also OF. *enlumer*, of which the stem -lumer came through -lūmer, from L. *lūmināre*.] = ILLUMINE: almost exclusively poetic.

1. *trans.* To light up; to make shining or bright, to brighten.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 37 When yond same Starre. Had made his course t'illume that part of Heauen Where now it burnes. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 17 Train-oil instead of Wax was bid t'illume The goodly company and Dancing-room. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIX. 42 Pallas from a golden lamp illumed The dusky way before them. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 69 A second sun array'd in flame, To burn, to kindle, to illum. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 131 It illumes to a greater extent the atmosphere.

2. *transf. and fig.* To 'light up' (the face), as a smile; to enlighten or illuminate (the mind or understanding).

a 1764 LLOYD tr. *Voltaire's Henriade* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 222 Descend, and with thy strong and purest light My verse illumine! 1799 SOUTHEY *Vie. Maid Orleans* III. 146 Loftier thoughts illum The virgin's glance. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 311 A smile illumes The face of some. 1862 NEALE *Hymns East.* Ch. (1866) 57 Till through fast-closed doors Thou camest Thy Disciples to illum.

† 3. To set alight, kindle. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1798 POPE *Dunci.* III. 260 Yon suns, he rears at pleasure higher, Illumes their light, and sets their flames on fire. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 363 She by this illumes the headstrong impulse of desire.

Hence *illumed* (il'ū'md), *ppl. a.* Also *illumer*, one who or that which illumes.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. The. Another Life* (1837) 179 A wide illumed landscape. 1854 KNIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece* (ed. 2) 384 Castor being the illumer.

Illume, sb. rare. [f. prec. vb.] Illumination.

1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 37 The lightnings flashed their dread illum.

Illuminable (il'ū-mināb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *illūminābilis*, f. *illūmināre*: see ILLUMINE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being illumined or illuminated.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Illuminable*, capable of being enlightened. 1891 H. JONES *Browning* 250 A drench of utter dark not illuminable by white.

Illumina'do, obs. variant of *illuminato*, with Sp. ending -ADO: see ILLUMINATI.

1678 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 17 For there are some high-fown Illumina'dos, that hold that lying with another mans wife is not Adultery in them though it be so in others.

Illuminant (il'ū-minānt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *illuminānt-em*, pres. pple. of *illūmināre* to ILLUMINATE.] *A. adj.* Lighting up, enlightening.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 493 Chrysostom stiles it [divine illumination] the illuminant Intellect. 1886 E. WORSDELL *Gosp. Divine Help* VIII. (1888) 153 'Types' and sacrifices were 'a shadow of the good things to come', and therefore not illuminant of them.

B. sb. That which illumines or illuminates; an illuminating or lighting body, substance, or agent; a source of illumination.

In Webster 1864 noted as *Obs.* but subsequently in common use as a general term for artificial agents of light.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* I. xiii. (1645) 139 The refraction is made towards the perpendicular drawn from the illuminant to the superficies. 1686 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* IV. 117 The Bodies that are endow'd with it [light]... with the Planets by participation from an External Illuminant. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 133 The illuminants or combustibles have consisted of animal or vegetable oils. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 2/1 The incandescent lamp as a domestic illuminant. 1895 CROCKETT *Sweetheart Trav.* 232

He carried no illuminant with him except a few lucifer matches.

Illuminary, a. and sb. rare. [f. ILLUMINE v., after *luminary*.]

A. adj. Tending to illumine; illuminative.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Illuminary*, of or pertaining to illuminating.

† *B. sb.* = ILLUMINATION. *Obs.*

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 608 The kings birth day...ring of bells, illuminaries and bonfires.

Illuminate (il'ū-mināt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 -at. [ad. L. *illumināt-us*, pa. pple. of *illūmināre* (see next).]

In use as pa. pple. and ppl. adj. before the introduction of ILLUMINATE v., of which it subsequently served as pa. pple., but was gradually displaced by *illuminated*.]

A. pa. pple. and adj.

1. Lighted up; made bright by light. *arch.*

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 307 Calde Delon... in that hit was illuminate of the son a fore other londes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 265 Shorter nyghtes... illuminate of the moone. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1218 He could see the earth no more, but the Isles all bright and illuminate with a mild and delicate fire. 1723 SNOOT in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 362 The illuminate limb of the Moon. 1845 LONGF. *To a Child* 106 This rustic seat... With its overhanging golden canopy Of leaves illuminate with autumnal hues.

† 2. Enlightened spiritually; divinely taught or inspired; in technical use, converted, baptized. Sometimes *contemptuous* = professing to have the inner light. *Obs.*

1563 WINJET *Four Scior Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 90 The haly penitent man Serapion, quha... was illuminat be the spirit of prophetic. 1599 J. FIELD tr. *Calvin's 13 Serm.* Ded. B j b, loyning and conining so neere with Anabaptists, the spirituall illuminate, Pelagians, and other merite mongers. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 27 You may be counted illuminate botchers for a while, but your end will be Good people pray for vs. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 489 The illuminate Elders of the Familists. 1617 MORVSON *Ilin.* I. I. v. 72 Cloysters... of repenting or illuminate women, so they call whores entering Cloysters. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. viii. (1673) 211 Speaking to the illuminate or Baptized. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xxiii. 258 The most illuminate Seraphims.

3. Enlightened intellectually; well-informed, learned. *arch.*

1599 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 121 The illuminate doctor cryeth out agaynste his obsecate and blind enemies. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 3 If they be illuminate by learning. 1649 J. ECCLESTON tr. *Bekken's Ep.* (1886) 84 As the illuminate mind shall well see.

4. = ILLUMINATED 5.

1851 R. H. STODDARD *Hymn to Flora*, Illuminate missals open on the meads, Bending with rosaries of dewy beads.

B. sb. A spiritually or intellectually enlightened person, or one claiming to be so; one initiated into 'the mysteries'. *arch.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 100 That bold attempt against such illuminates, and men sitting neare vnder God Almightyes knee. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downfall* 14 Every Iesuit takes vpon him to be an illuminate, an inculpate guider of soules. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 262 This great Philosopher and Illuminate of his Age. 1860 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 248 The illuminate too often looks upon the stems and flowers of language... as mere handles by which to pull up the grimy tubers. 1889 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XLIX. 334/3 Not one of these illuminates has given proof... even a moderate acquaintance with [etc.].

Illuminate (il'ū-mināt), *v.* Also 6 *illum-*, *illumynat*, *pa. t.* (Sc.) *illumnat*. [f. L. *illūmināt-*, ppl. stem of *illūmināre* to throw light on, light up, brighten, set in a clear light, make illustrious; in med.L. to baptize, to kindle, to paint or limn in colours; f. IL- + *lūmen* light.]

1. *trans.* To light up, give light to.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 604 Ane feild of birneist gold so bricht, That all the land illumnat with greit licht. a 1545 BOORDE *Promost. Prol. in Intro. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 25 Lyke to the son... illumynatynge as well the infernal planetes as the supernal planetes. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 350 God made two great lights... And set them in the Firmament of Heav'n To illuminate the Earth. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Bristol* 10 Apr. The mosque (is) illuminated with a vast number of lamps. 1736 J. M'URE in *Z. Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 34/2 It is illuminated with 41 windows. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 130 Most dwellings were illuminated by brands or torches of pinewood.

2. To give light to, or remove blindness from (the eyes), esp. *fig.* in religious sense.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 209 Illuminate mine eyes... O good Lord, that I sleepe not in darkenes. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Beautie* 20 Doe thou vouchsafe with thy love-kindling light T'illuminate my dim and dullede eyne. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 74 He commands his sonnnes eyes... to be forfeited, but the poyson is more mercifull, leaving one eye a little illuminated. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* x. 30 To sin with eyes clearly illuminated with the purest Light.

3. To shed spiritual light upon; to enlighten spiritually; in quot. 1698, to bring the Gospel to.

(In mod. use consciously figurative from 1.)

1538 STARKY *England* II. I. 143 That hyt may plese Hym... to illumynat and lyght our hartys and myndys. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Litany, That it may please thee to illuminate all Bishops, pastours, and ministers... with true knowledge and understanding of thy word. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* x. 32 The former dayes, in which after yee were illuminated, ye indured a great fight of afflictions. a 1656 HALES *Sin agst. H. Ghost* Tracts (1677) 13 Anciently, to be illuminated signified to be Baptized. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E.*

India & P. 271 St. Basil illuminated the lower Armenia. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE II. vi. That He... would further illuminate them with a beam of his heavenly grace. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* IV. 99 Faith therefore illuminates us to know that God is the end for which we were made.

3. To enlighten intellectually; to give knowledge or understanding to.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuau's Theat. World* I iij b, Excellent Doctors in this Universitie... by whose good condition and doctrine all Europe is at this daye illuminated. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 91 Disciplines illuminate the intellect. 1776 BOSWELL *Let. to Johnson* 20 Feb., You have illuminated my mind, and relieved me from imaginary shackles of conscientious obligation. *Mod. Testimonial*, I cannot imagine a teacher more gifted to lead, encourage, and illuminate a body of young students.

4. To throw light upon (a subject); to make luminous or clear; to elucidate. Also *absol.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gentlem. Inner Temple, Other autentique probacions did illuminate and give information. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Illuminate*, to enlighten, or make plaine. a 1624 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 17 Which Reason might be illuminated with sundry Examples. a 1748 WATTS (J.), My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to illuminate the several pages with variety of examples. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Feb. an. 1744, The various incidents [in Johnson's 'Life of Savage'] are... illuminated throughout with so much philosophy. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iv. 267 All combine to illuminate the obscure period of... history.

5. To make resplendent or illustrious; to shed a lustre upon.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 110 What trash is Rome?.. When it serves For the base matter, to illuminate [Qo. illumineth] So vile a thing as Caesar. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 497 The chiefest Gentry... All which in each degree... illuminat the soyle with grandure. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I* III. iv. 43 Hampden was to have illuminated with his genius this new order of government. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 103 Self-sacrifice illuminated by love.

6. To decorate profusely with lights, as a sign of festivity or in honour of some person or some event.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3842/r The whole City being in an extraordinary manner illuminated. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 204 The Steeples of the Church were adorn'd with Ensigns... and illuminated with Lanthorns. 1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Mar. 358/2 The hotels... and places of business were illuminated with... transparencies and variegated lamps.

7. To set alight, light, kindle. *rare.*

1658 WILLSFORD *Secrets Nat.* 66 [It] will extinguish a torch that is lighted, and being immediately put in again, it will illuminate it. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxviii, The butler... illuminated the antique Gothic chandelier.

b. intr. (for refl.) To take fire, to kindle.

1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 583 The wood... when it begins to illuminate, is mostly deprived of its resinous particles.

8. To decorate (an initial letter, word, or text, in a manuscript) with gold, silver, and brilliant colours, or with elaborate tracery and miniature designs, executed in colours; to adorn (a manuscript, inscription, text, etc.) with such decorative letters and miniatures. † Formerly, also, to colour a map.

(In this sense it has taken the place of ENLUMINE.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *To illuminate*,... to draw in Gold and Colours the beginning Letters and other Ornaments, as it is done in many old Manuscript Books; to lay Colours upon Maps and Prints. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 47 Some of the Letters are illuminated. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Dissert. II. (1775) I. 42 He was so fond of letters, that he did not disdain to bind and illuminate books. 1864 *Litnet's Trial* II. III. viii. 83 That shall be the text which I choose, to illuminate and hang up in my bedroom.

Hence *illuminating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *illuminatingly adv.*, in an illuminating way.

c 1561 VERON *Free-will* 4b, Without the illuminating and inspiration of the holye ghost. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 31 The splendor of the illuminating Image. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii, The illuminating guidance of Gods Law. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 712 To shed illuminating rays On every scene and subject it surveys. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 127 Each point of the illuminating surface will project... a light which will diminish in the inverse proportion of the squares of the distances. 1860 READE *Cloister & H. I.* 12 He had made several trials at illuminating. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. xii. 249 It was the more illuminatingly damatory for being recognized as the sentiment which no father should feel.

Illuminated (il'ū-mine'tēd), *ppl. a.* [f. ILLUMINATE v. + -ED; cf. ILLUMINATE a.]

1. Lighted up; made light, luminous, or resplendent.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 91 Such like illuminated ayr as this we breathe in. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus Rerum Mem.* I. I. vi. 17 The Bononian Stone... if exposed a while to the illuminated Air, will imbibe the Light. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* Intro. 2 Light is emitted from every point of a luminous or of an illuminated body. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 85 Illuminated dials for turret clocks are as a rule made of opalescent glass.

2. Having or claiming spiritual enlightenment.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Justine* LI iv b, Anabaptists... trusting vnto illuminated revelations. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* Pref. 3 All very ancient history except that of the illuminated Jews is a perfect fable. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. I, Every revelation... has many meanings, which it is given to the illuminated only to unfold.

3. Enlightened intellectually.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 123 They believe them to have been endowed with very illuminated intellects. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) to That august, illuminated and illuminating body of men. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. viii, 'But is it not the deepest Law of Nature that she be constant?' cries an illuminated class.

4. Of or belonging to various societies or orders called *illuminati*. Also *absol.* = ILLUMINATI.

1634 CANNES *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 271 One of the illuminated fathers of the Familists. 1886 tr. *Bouhours' St. Ignatius* II. 77 In Spain certain Visionaries, who were called the Illuminated, or Men of new Lights. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* I. 17 The object of the Illuminated Orders was probably...unattainable.

5. Of letters, writing, manuscripts, etc.: Adorned with brilliant colours, metallic pigments, etc. (see ILLUMINATE v. 8).

1718 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 372 Not only the Black, but all the Red (commonly called Illuminated Letters) are printed. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1774) I. 255 A copy of this act, elegantly engrossed and illuminated. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 51 Illuminated missals.

b. *College slang.* Of a text: Having an interlinear translation.

1851 B. H. HALL *College Words* 261 Illuminated books are preferred...to ponies or hobbies, as the text and translation in them are brought nearer to one another.

|| **Illuminati** (il'ūminā'tai, il'ūminā'ti), *sb. pl.* Also *sing.* illuminato (-ā'to); *† plur.* -oes. [Plural of *L. illūminātus*, *It. -ato* 'enlightened', used in *fig. sense*.] A name assumed by or applied to various societies or sects because of their claim to special enlightenment in religious, or (later) intellectual, matters.

a. Applied to a sect of Spanish heretics which existed in the 16th c. under the name *Alumbrados* or 'enlightened'; subsequently, to a similar but obscure sect of Familists which arose in France in Louis XIII's reign.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1639) 166 An other pestilent Sect there was not long since of the Illuminati in Aragon. 1654 R. BOREMAN *Constr. Catech.* II. 5 The Illuminates of the times, the Anabaptists. 1886 tr. *Bouhours' St. Ignatius* II. 77 The Inquisitors...were induced to believe, that...the Person...might either be an Illuminato or a Lutheran. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* (1754) I. II. 114 The Alumbrados or Illuminati of Spain.

b. Used to render Ger. *Illuminaten*, the name of a celebrated secret society, founded at Ingolstadt in Bavaria, in 1776, by Professor Adam Weishaupt, holding deistic and republican principles, and having an organization akin to freemasonry; hence applied to other thinkers regarded as atheistic or free-thinking, e.g. the French Encyclopædists.

1797 J. ROBISON (*title*) Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe, carried on in the secret meetings of Freemasons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. 1798 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 119 The doctrines of the Illuminati and principles of Jacobinism. 1808 KERR *Elem. Gen. Knowl.* 71 (Jod.) The Free thinkers of England, the Philosophers of France, and the Illuminati of Germany.

c. *gen.* Persons affecting or claiming to possess special knowledge or enlightenment on any subject: often used satirically.

1816 T. L. PRACOCK *Headlong Hall* i, The conversation among these illuminati soon became animated. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iv. 157 What was dark to himself was happily quite clear to these illuminati (the alchemists). 1850 MARG. FULLER *Life without & Life within* (1860) 41 Wilhelm is deemed worthy of admission to the society of the Illuminati, that is, those who have pierced the secret of life, and know what it is to be and to do. 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Recollect.* III. (1879) 111 All thanks and honour...to the older Pugin, however much our illuminati may sneer. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 592 An illuminato like Katkoff may write as if Russia was invincible; practical men know better.

Illumination (il'ūminā'ti-ōn). [*a. F. illumination* (14th c., Oresme), *ad. L. illūminātiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. illūmināre* to ILLUMINE, ILLUMINATE.]

1. The action of illuminating; the fact or condition of being illuminated; a lighting up, a supplying of light.

Circle of illumination: see CIRCLE sb. 2 a.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 11 Fyre scattered in the ayre, or illuminations, are generated in the lowest region of the ayre. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1292 Mercurie...played at dice with the Moone, and won from her the seventieth part of every one of her illuminations. 1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xi. (1793) 44 The illumination of the streets during the night at the public expense. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 274 The glowing hearth may satisfy awhile With faint illumination. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 83 The circle separating Day from Night, or the light from the dark hemisphere of the earth, is called the Circle of Illumination. 1869 TYNDALL in *Forin. Rev.* 1 Feb. 226 The source of illumination chosen was the electric light... The dirt and filth...were strikingly revealed by this method of illumination.

b. *Optics.* Degree of lighting up; the intensity of the light falling upon a surface, as measurable by the amount reflected from each unit of the surface. 1863 ATKINSON tr. *Ganof's Physics* § 410 The illumination of a surface placed in a beam of parallel luminous rays is the same at all distances. 1875 *Univ. Dict. Arts* II. 881 Experiments for determining the relative illumination of the different lights.

c. Directly *fig.* or in *fig. context*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 Our understandings being eclipsed...we must betake our selves to wayes of reparation, and depend upon the illumination of our endeavours. 1666 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. v. § 5 Nature is sensible of...the imperfection of its own light, and therefore

seems rather to require further illumination. 1825 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. *Superannuated Man*, The prospect...threw something of an illumination upon the darker side of my captivity.

2. Spiritual enlightenment; divine inspiration; *† spec. baptism (obs.)*. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* II. viii. (MS. Harl. 614) 106/2 He clepeþ & bringeþ þe neþer ordiis, to be parteners of þe illumynacioun of þe schynynge of god. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. Contents xxvii, A praier for illumination of mynde. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 15 Special priuiledge of Illumination, or Reuelation from heauen. 1640 HABBINGTON *Castara* III. (Arb.) 112 Confounding with supernaturall illumination, the opinionated judgement of the wise. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 57 Besides the Name of Baptism...they gave it also the Name of Illumination, of Light, of Circumcision. 1845 H. J. ROSE *Theology in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 872/1 Ecclesiastical History gives us several instances of similar claims to prophecy and divine illumination. 1857 KEBLE *Eucharist. Adorat.* 15 In baptism we are illuminated, in illumination adopted.

b. *pl.* An instance of this; an inspiration; a revelation.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 17 Þe deuelle entiris þan by fals illumynacyons, and fals sowynes and swetes, and dyssaues a mans saule. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 220 Madoc ingeniously perusing the older illuminations and seeing in some things the prophecies of this authentique Bardh. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* IX. vi. 250 Worship God...to Whom in justice you ought to ascribe these illuminations. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* I. 12 Whose soul was...visited with preternatural illuminations.

3. Intellectual enlightenment; information, learning; *† occas. in pl.*, intellectual gifts. Also, the 'enlightenment' or doctrines of the *Illuminati*.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 They (Columbus and Americus) had an Antecessor from whose writings and Plats they had their illuminations. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan. These and the like illuminations, far exceeded his age. 1659 RAY *Dissol. World* III. ix. (1732) 401 After further Illumination they were better informed. 1862 LEWES *Stud. Anim. Life* I. 41 From the illumination of many minds on many points, Truth must finally emerge. 1881 J. C. SHARP *Aspects Poetry* iv. 105 To turn the tide against the Illumination, of which Voltaire, Diderot, and the host of Encyclopædists were the high priests. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. 534 The materialistic philosophers of the French Illumination. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 75 The illumination which mathematics alone can afford.

4. The lighting up of a building, town, etc. (now usually in a decorative way, with coloured lights arranged in artistic designs, etc.), in token of festivity or rejoicing. b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; also *pl.* the lights, or figures composed of lights, used in such decoration.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 293 With many bonfires and illuminations at night. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 94 A Time of Solemnity sometimes kept for several Weeks together with Illuminations on their Houses. 1767 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 39 At the Church of Notre Dame, where we went to see a magnificent illumination, with figures, etc. 1833 BYRON *Juan* VII. xlv. When London had a grand illumination...So that the streets of colour'd lamps are full. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept. The illuminations were really magnificent.

attrib. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, It was an illumination night.

† 5. Elucidation. *Obs. rare*—

1656 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* I. xvi. 32 For the restoration of learning, and for the illumination and illustration of Sciences. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Illumination*, the same [as *illucidation*, an explaining or making clear].

6. The embellishment or decoration of a letter or writing with bright or luminous colours, the use of gold and silver, the addition of elaborate tracery or miniature illustrations, etc.: see ILLUMINATE v. 8. b. with *pl.* The designs, miniatures, and the like, employed in such decoration. † c. Formerly, also, the colouring of maps or prints.

1658 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Illumination*,...a laying colours upon Maps or Printed Pictures; so as to give the greater light, as it were, and beauty to them. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. viii. § 9 The distinctive difference between illumination and painting proper, being, that illumination admits no shadows, but only gradations of pure colour. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Grns.* II. 112 Beautiful illuminations, the vermillion and gold of which looked as brilliant now as they did five centuries ago. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* v. 138 Perfect illumination is only writing made lovely; the moment it passes into picture making it has lost its dignity and function.

Illuminatism (il'ūminā'tiz'm). [*f. ILLUMINAT-I* or Ger. *Illuminat-en* + *-ISM*] = ILLUMINISM.

1798 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (1799) I. 42 Poetry as well as prose, romance as well as history, writings on philosophical as well as on political subjects, have thus been employed to instil the principles of Illuminatism. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 52 There would be ample materials...in the mesmerism of France, and the illuminatism of Germany.

Illuminativist (il'ūminā'tivist). [*f. as prec.* + *-IST*] = ILLUMINIST.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. vii. (1871) 274 A third sect, who are less despised, and yet are more contemptible—the Illuminativists. 1880 T. FRIST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 13 The day dreams of the Illuminativists, St. Simon and Fourier.

Illuminativist *2. rare.* [*f. ILLUMINATE v.* + *-IST*.] An illuminator of manuscripts.

1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cabinet Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 101 It is the monks leaving work...but the calligrapher and the illuminativist stir not...they go on busier than ever.

Illuminative (il'ūminā'tiv, -tīv), *a. (sb.)* [*f. L. illūmināt-, ppl. stem of illūmināre* to ILLUMI-

NATE: see *-ATIVE*. Cf. *F. illuminatif* (15th c., Gerson).]

1. Having the property of illuminating, lighting up, or affording light.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* I. iv. (1645) 38 The illuminative action of fire. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Illuminative Month*,...that space of Time, during which the Moon gives Light, or is to be seen betwixt one Conjunction and another. 1870 J. SCOFFERN *Stray Leaves Science* 106 Carbon...united with hydrogen...becomes ordinary illuminative gas. 1851 CARLYLE in Wemyss Reid *Life Ld. Houghton* (1891) I. xl. 526 The sight of your face will be illuminative to everybody in these premises.

2. Having the quality or claim of illuminating spiritually or intellectually; *spec.* applied to the second stage of spiritual advancement: see *quots.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp.* I. v. iii. 90 After...the punitive part of repentance is resolved on, and begun, and put forward...we then enter into the illuminative way of religion; and set upon the acquit of virtues and the purchase of spiritual graces. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxv. 287 Illuminative and inspired physick he detested. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxii. (1671) 144 After many years first passed through the Purgative way, and some advance made in the Illuminative. 1830 SOUTHEY in *For. Rev. & Cent. Misc.* V. 318 The purgative, illuminative, and unitive stages of devotion. 1858 CARLYLE *Præd. Gt.* VI. vii. II. 108 A glimpse into the interior of the Berlin Schloss...which will be illuminative to the reader. 1878 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* IV. 129 Revelation must be not merely illuminative, but remedial.

b. *Const. of rare.*

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 157 Upon the contrary supposition, that of God's knowing the creatures in themselves, the consequence will be, that the creatures are freely illuminative of their Creator.

3. Pertaining to the illumination of writing.

1870 T. NICHOLS *Handy Bk. Brit. Mus.* IV. 393 The finest and richest specimen of Anglo-Saxon illuminative art.

B. *sb.* An illuminating agent. *rare.*

a. 1711 KEN *Hymnother Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 246 The Book inspir'd...There all Inflammatives of Love Divine; There all sublime Illuminatives shine.

Illuminato, *sing.* of ILLUMINATI.

Illuminator (il'ūminā'tor). [*ad. L. illūminātor*, agent-n. *f. illūmināre* to ILLUMINATE. Cf. *F. illuminateur* (17th c.).]

1. He who or that which illuminates or gives light; an illuminating agent.

1598 FLORIO, *Illuminatore*, an illuminator or light-giver. 1755 JOHNSON, *Illuminator*, one who gives light. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 260 Steam and gas...are the grand facilitators and illuminators of the intercourse of the most distant provinces. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 339 To produce a cheap illuminator from water.

b. *techn.* Applied to various instruments or devices.

a. In a microscope or other optical instrument: A lens or mirror for concentrating the light. b. In Surgery: An instrument for directing a strong light into any cavity of the body, or for illuminating an internal part. c. A glazed opening in a floor, the deck of a ship, etc., to admit light to the part beneath. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 9, Fig. 4 is an illuminator for opaque objects.

2. One who illuminates or enlightens spiritually. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1881) 15 The holy ghost, confirmator and Illuminator of al good werkis. a. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 180 For heav'nly Truth dispos'd, Then their Illuminator they adore. 1856 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xxviii. 30 The Lord above is the great Illuminator of the darkened soul.

3. One who enlightens intellectually, who imparts instruction or knowledge; applied contemptuously to the 18th century Illuminati.

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. Advt. 4 That wonderful man (after Ray) the greatest illuminator of the study of Nature. 1790 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 11/1 The new illuminators, who despised all experience, and disdained all wisdom but their own. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1855) 214 The light of philosophy, when it is confined to a small minority, points out the possessors as the victims, rather than the illuminators, of the multitude. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 215 note, It is one's self that apprehends, and...the illuminator desiderated by the Vedāntins is superfluous.

† 4. One who makes resplendent or illustrious.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* VII. (1634) 203 The poet Geoffrey Chaucer, who...is of some called the first illuminator of the English tongue.

5. One who embellishes letters with gold and colours, or manuscripts with ornamental writing so embellished: see ILLUMINATE v. 8.

1653 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 24 Illuminators, such as gave light and lustre to Manuscripts. 1699 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 286 It seems to me to have been the name...of the Illuminator. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 138 They are...of a...large size for y^e use of y^e Illuminators. 1760-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 69 The most valuable artists of that age were the illuminators of manuscripts. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 244 Fra Angelico, educated as an illuminator of manuscripts.

Illuminatory, *a. rare.* [*f. L. illūmināt-* (see ILLUMINATE v.) + *-ORY*.] Illuminative; explanatory. (In *quot.* 1762, applied to the colouring of a map.)

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 512 In the leaf containing the whole dutchy of Silesia, the division of the county is erroneously marked...the principality of Jauer belonging to the prefecture of Breslau...whereas the illuminatory strokes include it within that of Brieg. 1822 WHEWELL *Lett. to Harv* 17 July in *Todhunter Acc. W.'s*

Wks. (1876) II. 47 You have time plenty to look forwards to the commencement of your illuminatory course in October.

illumine (il'ū'min), *v.* Also 4-6 *illumynē*, *yll-*. [a. F. *illuminer* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *illumināre*.] = ILLUMINATE *v.*

1. *trans.* To light up, shed light upon; to shine upon or into; to light up in token of rejoicing or honour.

1375 BARBOUR *Brace* vii. 228 Thair speris, thair pennownys, & thair scheldis Of licht Illumynit all the feldis. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 23 A ful greth lyht Illumyned soodeynly that derk presoun. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 41 Illumynit our with orient skyis brycht. 1567 MILTON *P. L.* l. 1. 666 The sudden blaze Far round illumin'd hell. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 375 Clouds . . . illumined by the sun. 1823 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* viii. When the long-illumined cities flame Their ever-loyal iron leader's fame. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. xxvii. 202 The Aiguille and Dôme were most singularly illumined.

fig. 1a 1350 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1890) 322 Jesus the sterne of most bewte In the is rissin. . . Fro dirkes to illumyne the. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* II. 465/2 Casual expressions . . . illumine hidden depths in the man's heart and character.

b. To give light or sight to (the eyes). 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 188 b, When god had illumined the eyes of the kyng. 1567 *Triall Treat.* (1850) 30 Who illumine the myne eyes to see my saluation.

c. *intr.* To become light or bright; to be illumined.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 21 All the housz illumynit of hir lemyz. *Ibid.* 157 All the land illumynit of the licht. 1773 J. ROSS *Fruticide* IV. 598 (MS.) The clouds uprise, and Heav'n's dark hemisphere illumines as they pass. 1801 ANNA SEWARD *Leg.* (1811) V. 395 Our city illumines to-morrow.

2. To enlighten spiritually; to convert; to inspire. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 When the resone . . . es illuminede with grace for to be-halde Godde and gastly thynges. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* vi. 4 Hem that oonyz ben illumyned [L. *illuminati*]. c. 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 336 Good lord, ye created and made our fader Adam . . . and illumyned him with the grace of the holi gost. 1554 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xvii. 43 Which faith is . . . wrought by the H. Ghost. Where through . . . the mind is illumined. 18 . . . I. WILLIAMS *Hymn*, 'Disposer Supreme', The lights thou hast kindled In darkness around, O may they illumine Our spirits within.

3. To enlighten mentally or intellectually. *rare.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 20 Ignorance full soone dyde me dyscure, And shewed that in this arte I was not sure; For to illumyne, she sayde, I was to dulle. c. 1532 *Remedie of Love* xxx. O ye muses nine Whilom ye were wont to be mine aide & light, My penne to direct, my brayne to illumine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 23 What in me is dark illumine. 1784 *De Lolme's Eng. Const.* Life, Whose labours delighted and illumined mankind. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* n. vi, This benighted mind, only illumined by a kind of miserable astuteness.

4. To brighten as with light, to make radiant.

1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 258 Thy fresch anamalit termes celloch This mater coud illumynit haue full brycht. 1596 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 486 And as the bright sun glorifies the sky, So is her face illumined with her eye. 1821 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* 1. *Castle Vantberg*, Like a happy lover Who illumines life with dreaming! 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 34 Delight their faces illumines.

5. To illuminate (manuscripts, etc.); also *fig.*

1717 POPE *Lett. to Lady M. W. Montagu* Oct., She . . . had his sonnets curiously copied out, and illumined with letters of gold. 1738 — *Epil. Sat.* II. 121 To Cato Virgil pay'd one honest line; O let my Country's Friends illumine mine!

Hence **illuminated** *ppl. a.* **illuminating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (*lit. and fig.*)

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 6 To the illumynynge of the Science of the Mycelles of God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, The sentences of illumyned doctours concernynge perfeccion. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 68 The third Subsistence of Divine Infinitude, illumining Spirit. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The sect of illumined was revived in France in the year 1634 . . . but they were so hotly pursued by Louis XIII, that they were soon destroyed. The brothers of the holy cross, are sometimes also called illumined. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 55 We procured a bucket full of the illumined sea-water. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Prop.* 426 Another illumining of the Holy Spirit came for the benefit of those who received the prophecy.

illuminee. [ad. F. *illuminé*, *pa. pple.* of *illuminer* to ILLUMINE, used subst.: see -EE.] One of the Illuminati.

[1799 *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 450 Having its Ministry, Councils, and Army filled with *illuminees* who are by profession enemies to Monarchy.] 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 600 The order of Illuminees went to work only with the weapons of oral and written instruction.

illuminer (il'ū'minər). Also 5 *illumynour*, -are, 7, 9 -or. [f. ILLUMINE *v.* + -ER¹. In 15th c. found also with AF. ending -our (:-OF. -eor, -eur: -ālorem), whence also later -or. For 16th c. Sc. form in -are, see -AR³.]

1. An illuminator; an enlightener. *lit. and fig.*

c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. ii. 65 Lorde god, inspirour & illumynour of prophetes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 1/2 (R. Suppl.) We haue grete nede of a doctour . . . of a condyter, of a lighter or illuminer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 b, An illumynour or a gyuer of lyght. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 48 A great Refner, and Illuminer of our English tongue.

† 2. A source of light; a luminary. *Obs.*

c. 1500 *Lancelot* 3 The brycht and fresch illumynare Up-risith arly in his fyre chare. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xiii. 75 The Pyramid of Illumination . . . enlarges her basis so much the more as the Illuminor is remote.

† 3. An illuminator of manuscripts, etc. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridgesh.* I. (1662) 161 The best Illuminor or Limner of our age. 1844 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 605 The whole body of monks, scribes, illuminors, and readers.

illuminism (il'ū'miniz'm). [ad. F. *illuminisme* (in Dict. Acad. 1835), f. *illuminer* to ILLUMINE: see -ISM.] The doctrine or principles of the ILLUMINATI, or of any sect so called; *gen.* a theory, doctrine, or practice which involves belief in or claim to extraordinary spiritual or intellectual enlightenment, or an aim or purpose to bring about such enlightenment in society.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 509 The history of illuminism will form a most interesting chapter in modern ecclesiastical annals. 1811 SHELLEY *Lett. to Godwin* 2 Mar., The very great influence which some years since was gained by Illuminism. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 548 In Spain, Illuminism associated itself with freemasonry. 1856 R. S. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. VIII. ix. 99 In that age of professed Illuminism, in the times of Voltaire and Diderot, when universal Aufklärung was to banish every mediæval phantasm. 1861 H. BROWNE in *Aids to Faith* vii. 295 The very principle of illuminism was, that there is, in man's inmost consciousness, an intuitional knowledge of truth. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xxxix. II. 266 Conceited illuminism is as deep an offence against charity as saintly self-satisfaction is.

illuminist¹ (il'ū'minist). [f. as prec.: see -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of illuminism; one who claims to have or aims at a high spiritual, intellectual, or moral enlightenment; one of the *Illuminati*. Also *attrib.*

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 549 Malte-Brun . . . was likewise an Illuminist refugee. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 380 The illuminists of last century—Voltaire and his school. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* I. 117 The mystical, or, as he [de Maistre] said, the illuminist side of his mind. 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. iii. 112 How Sparticus Weishaupt founded the Society of Illuminists.

Hence **illuminist** *stilo a.*, pertaining to illuminism, or the illuminists.

1860 in WORCESTER citing *Eclectic Rev.*

illuminist². [f. ILLUMINE *v.* + -IST.] A professional illuminator of manuscripts, etc.

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 104 Rude outlines . . . intended to pass through the hands of the Illuminist.

illumine (il'ū'minēz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To be an illuminist; to play the illuminist. 1800 COLERIDGE *Lett. to Southey* 25 Jan. Lett. 1895 I. 323 If to act on the belief that all things are the process, and that inapplicable truths are moral falsehoods, be to illumine, why then I illumine!

2. *trans.* To initiate into the doctrine or principles of the Illuminati (Webster 1828 citing *Amer. Review*).

illuminor: see ILLUMINER.

† **illuminous**, *a.*¹ *Obs.* [f. IL-1 + LUMINOUS: after *illumine*, etc.] Bright, illuminatory.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 623 Pe be myz of grace xal byn illumynous. 1560 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* III. 180 And sa the richt salbe Illuminous. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Fem. Spect.* (1748) II. 208 It is not from below we are to expect any illuminous emanations.

illuminous (il'ū'minəs, ill-), *a.*² *rare.* [f. IL-2 + LUMINOUS.] Non-luminous, opaque, dark.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Illuminous* (*illuminosus*), without light. 1848 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* II. ii, This life . . . to him is but a tissue of illuminous dreams.

|| **Illupi** (i'lup-i). *East-Ind.* Also *illupie*, *illipe* (e, illoopoo, ilpa, illupa. [Tamil *iluppai* or *iruppai*, Malayalam *iruppa*.] An evergreen tree, *Bassia longifolia* (N.O. *Sapotaceæ*), a native of Southern India. *Illupi oil*, a fixed solid oil obtained from the seeds of this tree.

1832 H. PIDDINGTON *Eng. Index Plants India* 148 Illipee. 1841 W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY *Bengal Dispensatory*, Illupe, Illupi. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Illipe Oil*, *Illoopoo Oil*, a solid oil expressed from the seeds of *Bassia longifolia*. c. 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. St.* I. 95/1 *Ilpa oil*, or *Eloopei unmay*, . . . is expressed from the seeds of the Illupe tree . . . that is . . . abundant in the Madras Presidency. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts*, *Illoopa oil*, used in India for illuminating purposes, and for the manufacture of soap.

† **illure**, **illurement**. Alterations of ALLURE, ALLUREMENT, under the influence of words having prefix *il-*.

1528 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor.* xi. 3 *note*, The sweet mouthes and illurements of Hereticks. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 218 [He] illured from Babylon six hundred thousand soules. 1651 BURTON's *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. 494 If these illurements [*earlier edd.* allurements] do not take place for Simierus. a 1661 FULLER (Webster), The devil insnareth the souls of many men, by illuring them with the muck and dung of this world, to undo them eternally.

ill usage, **ill-usage**. [Properly two words like *harsh usage*, *worse usage*, but commonly hyphenated under the influence of *ill-used*.] The action of using or treating ill; bad or unkind treatment.

[1569 in J. Hooker *Life St. P. Carrew* (1857) 234 The cruel and ill usages of my L. Deputy and St. Peter Carrew.] 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. ii, Too much severity and ill usage. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 298 They seldom fail to shew their just resentment of ill-usage. 1867 TROTTER *Chron. Barset* I. i. 5 A manifest struggle to do his duty in spite of the world's ill-usage.

ill-use (il'yū'z), *v.* [Properly two words, *ill* adv. + *use* vb., which under the influence of *ill-used* (aided, perhaps, by *abuse*, *misuse*) have come to be

hyphenated.] *trans.* To 'use' or treat badly; to deal cruelly, unkindly, or inconsiderately with.

1841 BROWNING *Pippa* Intro. 30 If thou ill-usest Me, who am only Pippa. 1868 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop.* Law xiii. 80 The object of the Act was to protect mothers from the tyranny of husbands who ill-use them. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 79, I would . . . never desert you, ill-use me how you might!

ill-used (il'yū'zd), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [Orig. two words, *ill* adv. and *used* *pa. pple.*, hyphenated when used attrib.; now treated as *pa. pple.* of prec. vb.] Badly 'used' or treated; ill-treated.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 356 (1623) Swear not by time to come, for that thou hast Misvs'd ere vs'd, by times ill-vs'd [i.e. *misused*, *o'erused*]. c. 1600 — *Sonn.* xcv, The hardest knife ill-used doth lose his edge. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 109 Those . . . guests who finde themselves ill used. 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xii. (1766) II. 255 If I am ill-used at the post-house in England, I can be accommodated elsewhere. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 165 An ill-used race of men.

Hence **ill-usedness**, condition of being ill-used.

1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. (1873) 95 A tone of quiet ill-usedness.

ill-usable, *a. rare.* [f. L. *illūs-*, *ppl. stem* of *illūdē-re* to ILLUDE: see -IBLE.] Capable of being illuded or deceived.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 98 God is not an ill-usable God, to be carried with promises, or purposes only.

illusion (il'ū'zən). Also 4-5 *illusyon* (e, 4-6 -sioun, 6 -tion. [a. F. *illusion* (12th c. in *Oxf. Psal.* lxxviii. 4), ad. L. *illūsio-nem* mocking, jeering, (in Vulg.) deceit, illusion, n. of action f. *illūdē-re* to ILLUDE.] The action of illuding, the condition of being illuded; that whereby one is illuded.

† 1. The action of deriding or mocking; derision, mockery. Also (with *pl.*) an instance of this. *Obs.*

(App. only as *trans.* or in reference to, L. *illūsio*.) 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvi. 4, I shal chesen the illussons [i.e. scornings] of hem. c. 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 4601 Remytting the to pilat after this illussonne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 249 b, On his betrayenge and illussons, how he was mocked & scorned before Anna and Cayphas. 1567 *Ps. lxxix.* in *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 118 Our nightbouris . . . leuch at vs with greit Illusson. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Illusion*, a mocking or scornng.

2. † a. The action, or an act, of deceiving the bodily eye by false or unreal appearances, or the mental eye by false prospects, statements, etc.; deception, delusion, befooling. *Obs.*

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 17 Wha-so þan will here aungells sange, and noghte be dyssayuede by feynynge . . . ne by illusyone of þe enemy. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 4 T. 120 To muchel folk we doon illusion. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 5 With suttelte and wykket illusione, The worthi Scottis to put to confusione. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 130/a Done by the deuill . . . for the illusyon of them that with ydolatri had deserued to be deluded. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* l. ii. 178, I told my Lord the Duke, by th' Diuels illusions The Monke might be decei'd. 1655 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1702) 249 This had been little better than a downright Illusion and abusing of him.

b. The fact or condition of being deceived or deluded by appearances, or an instance of this; a mental state involving the attribution of reality to what is unreal; a false conception or idea; a deception, delusion, fancy.

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 17 Can I nocht tell gif be Illutoun, Or gif be feir sic fantasies we tak. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 158 The illusions of their bewitched mindes. 1665 STILLINGFL. *Protest. Relig.* 600 [They] have fallen into many illusions and deceitful fancies. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, Let us talk of Love, Plunge our selves deep into the sweet illusion. 1779 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 314 They could not be under an illusion themselves. 1868 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 46 (1875) 158 A sense of universal illusion ordinarily follows the reading of metaphysics. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Immortality* Wks. (Bohn) III. 286 The youth puts off the illusions of the child.

3. Something that deceives or deludes by producing a false impression; a deceptive or illusive appearance, statement, belief, etc.; in early use often *spec.* An unreal visual appearance, an apparition, phantom.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 368 Prestes of þe temple tellen þis That dremes ben þe reuelacions of goddes, and . . . That þey ben Infernals illusions. c. 1384 — *H. Fame* I. 493 O Criste . . . Fro Fantome and Illusion Me save. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. c. 75 Welche is nat comely to any Cristen Relygion to gyue to any suche fantastycal illusions any mynde or credence. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 127 Stay Illusion: If thou hast any sound, or vse of Voyce, Speake to me. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 161 Their pretexes were but illusions, to amuse, and baffle the good intentions of the Germans. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 10 Jove . . . bids an empty phantom rise to sight . . . Swift as the word the vain Illusion fled. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* III. I. (1777) 52 Come, smiling hope—divine illusion! come. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. ix. (1876) 78 These were all an illusion and a phantasma, a thing that appeared, but did not really exist.

4. Sensuous perception of an external object, involving a false belief or conception; strictly distinguished from *hallucination*, but in general use often made to include it, and hence = the apparent perception of an external object when no such object is present, or of attributes of an object which do not exist. Also (with *pl.*) an instance of this.

1774 GOLDEN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 147 Hitherto . .

they only seem to fortify the organ for seeing distinctly; but they have still many illusions to correct. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. xviii. 381 In lifting our eyes to the firmament, we see all the stars, as it were, attached to the same dome. But, this is merely an optical illusion. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vi. 84 You may paint a picture in which rocks, trees, and sky are never mistaken for what they seem, yet produce all the emotion which real rocks, trees and sky would produce. This is illusion. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Grnls.* I. 103 Frescos brought to such perspective illusion, that the edges seem to project into air. 1859 HULME tr. *De Boismont's Hallucinations* I. 21 We define... an illusion as the false appreciation of real sensations. 1881 J. SULLY in *Nature* XXIV. 185 As distinguished from hallucinations, illusions 'must always have a starting-point in some actual impression, whereas a hallucination has no such basis'. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living II.* 184 Illusion consists either in perceiving a totally wrong object in place of the right one... or in investing the right object with the wrong attributes.

5. A name given to a thin and very transparent kind of tulle.

1887 B. FARJEON *White Golden Sleep* 8 Pale blue silk, looped up with illusion and forget-me-nots.

Illusionable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to illusions.

1879 E. J. PAYNE in *Academy* 6 Sept. 1871 One who had been in the maturity of his powers and reputation when those illusionable youths were in their cradles.

Illusionary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Characterized by illusions; of the nature of an illusion; illusory.

1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 513 A romantic and an illusionary temperament. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 534/2 An illusionary, dream-like light which had had no touch of earthly reality about it.

Illusionism (il'uzəniz'm). [f. ILLUSION + -ISM.] Theory or doctrine pertaining to or dealing with illusions; the theory that the material world is an illusion.

1843 *For. Q. Rev.* II. 351 From illusionism (the theory of Bishop Berkeley) to mysticism. 1882 *Athenaeum* 14 Jan. 51/3 It contains what profess to be adequate analyses of... the 'akosmism of Brahmanism' and the 'absolute illusionism of Buddhism'.

Illusionist (il'uzənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] 1. One who holds the theory of illusionism; one who disbelieves in objective existence.

1843 *For. Q. Rev.* II. 343 While the pantheist and the illusionist are discussing systems, the masses enact that there is no God. 1866 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 166 note. It tells with equal relevancy in confutation of the illusionists (māyāvādin) and crypto-Bauddhas (prachhanna-bauddha).

2. One who produces illusions; *spec.* a conjuror or sleight-of-hand performer.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept., In compliance with a request from the illusionist, four gentlemen advanced from the body of the hall to co-operate in a portion of the evening's entertainments. 1894 *Times* 7 Aug. 6/5 The illusionist... succeeded in mystifying his audience by producing a living tree on a piece of glass.

3. (See quot.) 1864 WEBSTER, *Illusionist*, one given to illusion. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 600/1 He [the impressionist] is a good antidote against the 'illusionist', who sees too much, and then adds to it a lot that he does not see.

Illusive (il'ū'siv), *a.* [f. L. *illūs-*, ppl. stem of *illūdere* to ILLUDE + -IVE.] That tends to illude or deceive by unreal appearances; productive of illusion or false impression; deceptive; illusory.

1879 JENISON *Poish Plot* 38 As if all were but an apparition or an illusive thing. 1755 J. G. COOPER *Tomb Shaks.* (R.), In yonder mead behold that vapour Whose vivid beams illusive play, Far off it seems a friendly taper To guide the traveller on his way. 1813 SCOTT *Treiser*. Concl. i. A vain illusive show, That melts where'er the sunbeams glow. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* ix. (1858) II. 399 The efforts at a combination had hitherto been illusive and ineffectual. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Patagonia* 208 The mysterious illusive city, peopled by whites... is to moderns a myth.

Hence **Illusively** *adv.*, in an illusive manner, by an illusion; **Illusiveness**, illusive or deceptive quality.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Illusiveness*. 1818 TODD, *Illusively*. 1844 *Examiner* 246/2 Water was never more illusively lucid. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 248 A vein of illusiveness runs through every page. 1899 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 327 The illusion loses its illusiveness.

Illusor (il'ū'sor), *rare.* [ad. late L. *illūsor*, -ōrem, agent-n. from *illūdere*, *illūs-* to ILLUDE.] A deceiver, deluder.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* iii. 3 In the laste dayes illusours [Gloss or scorners, or deceyours] shulen come in deceyt. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 9/1 (R. Suppl.) They be sayd illusours and deceyours, by cause they deceyved herodes. 1886 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* viii. 197 Though he professed peace he only wanted money; he was an illusor, and they would have nothing to do with him.

Illusory (il'ū'sorī), *a.* [ad. late L. *illūsorī-us* of a mocking character, ironical, f. *illūsor*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *illusoire*.] Having the quality of illuding or tending to deceive by unreal prospects; of the nature of an illusion; illusive.

In first quot. as *sb.* = an illusory or illusive thing; an illusion.

1599 Q. ELIZ. *Let.* (N.). To trust him upon pledges is a mere illusory. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 79 A false, an illusory, and a sinful comfort. a 1691 BOYLE *Ref. Theol. Distinction* § 2 It is not an arbitrary or illusory distinction. VOL. V.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 25 The illusory offspring of the imagination. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 256 The promise is for the present illusory. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 621 The price given... is illusory. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 256 Much illusory physiology was based on this hypothesis.

Hence **Illusorily** *adv.*, in an illusory manner, by an illusion; **Illusoriness**, deceptiveness of appearance.

a 1631 DONNE *Six Serm.* I. (1634) 32 That that Pilate did illusorily... wash his hands from the blood of any of those men. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Illusoriness*. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 88 The utter illusoriness of the accidental resemblances in the unlearned words. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* v. 136 This very feeling of the instability and illusoriness of the world. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 2/1 The way in front was illusorily barred by swiftly flowing water.

+ **Illustrable**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **illustrābil-is*, f. *illustrā-re* to ILLUSTRATE: see -BLE.] = next.

1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* ii. 43 Solution and consolidation, union and division, illustrable from Aristotle in the old *Nucifragum* or nutcracker. 1668 G. C. in *H. More's Div. Dial.* To Rdr. aij, How illustrable that passage is from the last Section of the 7. Chapter of Des Cartes his *Meteors*.

Illustrable (il'ūstrā'b'l, -l'ūstrē'b'l), *a.* [f. ILLUSTRATE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being illustrated.

1890 D. G. ROSSETTI *Let.* in W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog.* (1892) I. xxi. 283 An illustrable paper. 1887 *Scot. Leader* 17 Dec. 4 The gradual reduction of animal organs was illustrable by innumerable examples.

+ **Illustrate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *illustrāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *illustrā-re* to ILLUSTRATE.]

A. as *pa. ppl.* Illustrated, illuminated, lighted up, enlightened: see ILLUSTRATE *v.*

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 285 O wolde god I... were illustrate or lyghtened with the lyght and felynye therof. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ix. Fiv b, Thynwardes eyes of his soule, wer in the meane space clearely illustrat. 1619 J. BAINBRIDGE *Descr. Late Comet* to The Comet... at first was illustrat with a bright resplendence. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 334 These things need not to be illustrat.

B. as *adj.* Illuminated, resplendent, clear; lustrous, illustrious.

1564 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 1 Welcum, illustrat Ladye, and oure quene. 1598 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 128 This most gallant, illustrate and learned Gentleman. 1601 CHETTLE & MUNDAY *Death Robt. Earl Huntington* v. ii. in Hazl. *Doddley VIII.* 315 Bright sun, retire; gild not this vault of death With thy illustrate rays. 1669 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 110 The Philosophy, we grope after... here, will... by the first approaches of the light of our never setting day, be plain and illustrate to us. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 136 That admirable work, the Lives of the most illustre Men, Greeks and Romans.

Hence + **Illustrately** *adv.*

1634 *Simple Reasons* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 181 Our faith in God, and loyalty to the King, are most transcendently light... refugently light, illustrately light.

Illustrate (il'ūstrēt, il'ūstrēt'), *v.* [f. L. *illustrāt-*, ppl. stem of *illustrā-re* to light up, illuminate, clear up, elucidate, embellish, set off, render famous or illustrious; cf. *illūstr-is* ILLUSTRÉ. For the stress see CONTEMPLATE *v.*]

+ 1. *trans.* To shed light upon, light up, illumine. *Obs.*

1645 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 35 The beames of the Sun illustrate and lighten the Moone. 1681 COTTON *Wind. Peak* (ed. 4) 82 The Windows... illustrating the noble Room. a 1717 FARRELL *Hymn for Morning* (Seager), The light, serenely fair, illustrates all the tracts of air.

+ 2. *Directly fig. esp.* To illuminate (the mind). *Obs. or arch.* (The earlier use.)

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 It dyd so illustrate or lyghten theyr vnderstandyng, that [etc.]. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 55 The Mind of Man... illustrated by the Beams of Heavenly Light, and Joy. 1728 EARBERRY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 62 Virtue and Truth in their Fulness of Light, illustrating the whole World. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxix, Quick sense perceives the same Self-indicating flash illustrate every man And woman of our mass.

+ 3. To make lustrous, luminous, or bright; to set off with bright colours; *gen.* to beautify, adorn. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 17 b, There is no study, but it [Poetry] doth illustrate and beautify. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 59 The wals... have beene illustrated with Gold, which in some places is visible. 1650 BULWER *Anthrōmet.* 165 They illustrate their Arms and Hands, their Legs and Feet, with painted flowers and birds. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 29 Her head-dress was a Brussels-lace mob. A sky blue ribband illustrated that.

+ 4. To set in a good light; to display to advantage; to show up. *Obs.*

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 51 The deformitie of the one doth much illustrate and beautifie the other. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-locks* 55 The onely meanes therefore for men to enhance, illustrate, and set out their Beautie, is to neglect it. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* xi. 53 Honour and Greatness add nothing to me, but to illustrate my Humility. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II. III. 75 Pitt though... apt enough to take any step to illustrate his own measures.

5. To shed lustre upon; to render illustrious, renowned, or famous; to confer honour or distinction upon. *Now rare or Obs.*

1590 PALSGR. 589/2, I illustrate, I bring to lyght or make noble or worthy. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gynnik.* To Rdr., Women, such as have... beene illustrated for their Vertues, and noble actions. a 1794 GIBSON *Mem. in Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 235 Mr. Wedderburne... who now illustrates the title of Lord

Loughborough. 1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 377 Under this system, no men of distinguished merit have illustrated our Universities.

5. To throw the light of intelligence upon; to make clear, elucidate, clear up, explain.

1538 COVERDALE *New Test.* Prol., Thou shalt see that one translation declareth, openeth, and illustrateth another. 1600 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 116 Argument that is brought to confirm, and illustrate must be more manifest... then that which is to be confirmed, and illustrated. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 77 When Revelation had illustrated the obscure Text of Reason. 1793 BEDDORS *Let. Darwin* 29 Many experiments upon animals, tending to illustrate this important subject. 1874 KINGSLEY *Let.* (1878) II. 452 You have... illustrated it by quotations and metaphors which are sound and to the point.

6. To make clear or evident by means of examples, to elucidate; to give an example, instance, or illustration of; to exemplify.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 183 Illustrated by a few more examples. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 4, I can illustrate this doctrine of Lycides by examples. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1793) II. vi. 224 To illustrate the advantages of vigilance and foresight. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 162 Perhaps no single circumstance more strongly illustrates the temper of the precisians than their conduct respecting Christmas day. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 No city better illustrates the transformation of the land in the hands of its Norman masters. 1895 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXI. 363/2 Very likely the usage which has been illustrated is a good deal older.

7. To elucidate (a description, etc.) by means of drawings or pictures; to ornament (a book, etc.) in this way with elucidatory designs. Said also of the pictures themselves.

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 128 That the clearest grounds an Artist is able to propound, are yet illustrated and cleared by Picture. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123 [Few readers are] willing to take the pains to read... such [anatomical] descriptions, unless illustrated by figures. 1773 COOK *1st Voy. Intro.* (R.), The engravings which illustrate and adorn the account of this voyage. 1800 *Med. Jynl.* III. 20, I shall subjoin two curious cases... together with a drawing to illustrate one of them. 1827 HONE *Table Bk.* I. 171 A gentleman engaged to assist in illustrating this work. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moabi.* 3 His camera illustrated the results of the expedition with about 80 excellent photographs. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 3/5 Journals which did not formerly illustrate now do so, and book and magazine literature are more than ever illustrated to meet the popular taste.

+ 8. To clear (the head or brain). *Obs.* 1664 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xix. 680 Some Cephalicks... though they be less grateful to the Palate or Stomach... yet illustrate the Brain.

Hence **Illustrating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 352 To the illustrating of the Queenes most excellent Maestie, the honour and commoditie of this her highnesse Realme. 1600 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 157 It hath special use in illustrating, and amplifying. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 197 An illustrating work of the Spirit upon the minds of sinners. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 80 Our liberty has a pedigree and illustrating ancestors.

Illustrated (il'ūstrēt'ed, il'ūstrēt'ed), *ppl. a.* (sb.) [f. ILLUSTRATE *v.* + -ED.]

1. + *a.* Illuminated, made lustrous or bright (*obs.*).

b. Having pictorial illustrations.

1831 (Dec. 31) *Ohio or Museum Entertainm.* IX. No. 1 (*First Article*) Illustrated article: Two nights in Beauchamp tower. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 393 The child in his illustrated look had the air as of a mighty triumphant victor. 1842 (*title*) The Illustrated London News. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 3/5 A paper... on Photography and Illustrated Journalism.

2. as *sb.* An illustrated newspaper or magazine. (In quot. 1879 = Illustrated London News.)

1879 *Echo* 10 Feb. 4/1 Looking at Illustrateds or Punches. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (ed. 2) 45 It may fit me for a position on one of the illustrateds.

Illustration (il'ūstrē'jən), *a.* [f. *illustration-em* (Quintilian), n. of action f. *illustrā-re* to ILLUSTRATE.] The action or fact of illustrating.

The sense-history is parallel to that of ILLUMINATION, the meaning 'spiritual enlightenment' being the first to appear.

+ 1. Lighting up, illumination, enlightenment. *Obs.*

a. spiritual (the earliest sense) or intellectual.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 40 He had sic infusione of godis illustracione. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 126 b, The persone that receyveneth suche illustracyon or lyght, is all quyett & restfull bothe in soule & body. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 322 The manifold inspirations of God, the illustrations of his holy Angels. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* To Rdr. Avjb, Then hast thou the illustration of this learned Gentleman, my friend, to expaine every hard matter of history. 1633 LD. VAUX *Godwin's St. Paul* 344 A divine illustration cleared his understanding.

b. physical.

a 1631 DONNE *80 Serm.* viii. (1640) 81 Such an illustration, such an irradiation, such a coruscation... that by that light... he could have read in the night. 1681 WHARTON *Disc. Soul World Wks.* (1683) 647 We see no Adustion in Comets but only some Illustration. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 326 This unusual and very remarkable illustration of the atmosphere continued the whole evening.

2. The action of making or fact of being made illustrious, brilliant, or distinguished; distinction. Also, An example, means or cause of distinction.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Illustration*, a making famous or noble. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. iv. 41 He [Christ] came not in pompous and secular illustrations. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 46 They have invested this their head [the king] with all possible illustration: he

concentrates the rays of many nations. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. i. iii.* (1869) II. 360 In Rome it [law]... gave a considerable degree of illustration to those citizens who had the reputation of understanding it. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 61 The illustration of his family dated only from his father. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. vii. 71 My maxim is, that genius is an illustration, and merit is better than any pedigree.

3. The action or fact of making clear or evident to the mind; setting forth clearly or pictorially; elucidation; explanation; exemplification.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 491 It is a figure called Illustration, by the which the forme of things is so set forth in words, that it seemeth rather to be seenne with the eyes, then heard with the eares. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 3 By explication and illustration, or prooffe and conclusion. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 172 Antithesis, is also the illustration of a thing by its opposite. a 1704 T. BROWN *Declam. Aderbs* Wks. 1730 I. 40 What need I bring more topicks for illustration? 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, I have confined the illustration of it to architecture.

b. With *an* and *pl.* That which serves to illustrate or make clear, evident, etc.; an elucidation, explanation; an example, instance.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. iii. 33 John de Maire of Belges in his illustrations of Gauls. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii. 312 Some, from whom wee receive the greatest illustrations of Antiquity, have made no mention hereof. 1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* To Rdr. Some illustrations upon some of the former passages. 1832 (title) *Views in New York*... Picturesque Drawings... with Historical, Topographical and Critical Illustrations by Th. G. Fay. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 154 An illustration of the principle which runs throughout nature. 1896 DK. ARGVLL *Philos. Belief* 62 A passing image or illustration of some one, aspect of life.

4. The pictorial elucidation of any subject; the elucidation or embellishment of a literary or scientific article, book, etc., by pictorial representations. 1813 BURTON *Redcliffe Church* Pref. 9, I was also tempted to enter more fully into the illustration of the building. *Mod.* The artists engaged in the illustration of this sumptuous work. Process plates used in the illustration of cheap periodicals.

b. An illustrative picture; a drawing, plate, engraving, cut, or the like, illustrating or embellishing a literary article, a book, etc.

(1816 (title) *A Cabinet Illustration of Great Britain*; in a series of near 300 Elegant Views.) 1817 *Advt. in Q. Rev.* Feb. Westall's Illustrations to the Works of Walter Scott, Esq. In 8vo, beautifully engraved from the Paintings of R. Westall, R.A. 1820 W. J. HOOKER (title) Botanical Illustrations: being a Series of Figures designed to illustrate the Terms employed in... Lectures on Botany. 1828 *Lit. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 84/3 The Illustrations of the book are worthy of George Cruikshank. 1839 T. MOORE (title) *The Epicurean*: a Tale with Vignette Illustrations by J. M. W. Turner, R.A. 1842 (May 14) *Illustr. Lond. News* No. 1, Selections from the illustrations of the numerous works which the press is daily pouring forth. 1851 RUSKIN (title) *The Stones of Venice*... with Illustrations drawn by the Author. 1888 *Nature* 23 Aug. 385 The book is one which is especially noteworthy for the beauty of its illustrations. 1898 *Navy & Army Illustr.* 23 July 412 Our next illustration shows a boat... engaged in sounding.

Illustrational, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to illustration; illustrative.

1885 BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 610/a Putting, in an emphatic and illustrational way... that the advowson is a right of presentation that concerns and affects lands.

Illustrative (il-lus-triv), *a.* [f. L. *illustrat-*, ppl. stem of *illustrare* to ILLUSTRATE + -IVE.]

1. Serving or tending to illustrate, make clear or elucidate; explanatory, elucidatory; affording an illustration or example; exemplificatory. *Const. of*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 45 Unspeakable mysteries in the Scriptures are often delivered in a vulgar and illustrative way. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vi. 260 Till some fortuitous circumstance makes the information dart into the mind with illustrative force. 1828 COLE *Scarborough Collector* 1 The following paragraphs, illustrative of the accompanying etching. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* II. (1880) 22 The life of Palissy... is eminently illustrative of his epoch. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 805 Let us miss a point illustrative. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 110 Taking, as an illustrative case, the passage from air into water.

† 2. Shining, illuminative. *Obs. rare.* 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 320 Bright and Illustrative, as Pliny said but now.

Illustratively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an illustrative manner; by way of, or by means of, illustration; so as to illustrate.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 214 Delivered Hieroglyphically, metaphorically, illustratively. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 204 Treating the question illustratively rather than argumentatively.

Illustrator (il-lus-trā-tor), [Agent-n. in L. form f. ILLUSTRATE v. Cf. late L. *illustrator* (Lactantius); F. *illustrateur* (15th c. in Godef.)] One who or that which illustrates, in the various senses of the vb.; one who gives or draws illustrations; the artist who illustrates a book or periodical.

1598 FLORIO, *Illustratore*, an illustrator, a glorifier, a giver of honors. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Homer's Iliads* Sonn. Cg v b. The right gracious Illustrator of vertue... the Earle of Montgomerie. 1632 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (ed. 4) III. ii. v. 585 Leonitus his illustrator Garceus. 1689-90 in *Wood's Life* 30 Jan. (O. H. S.) III. 323 'An illustrator', or 'picture of great letters in books'. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 499 From Herodotus and his illustrators. 1834 E. BRAYLEY (title) *Graphic and Historical Illustrators of the*

Popular Superstitions and Customs of Wales. 1870 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 439 You please me with what you say of my new illustrator. 1879 J. C. BROWN *Ethics Geo. Eliot* 114 She stands out as the deepest, broadest, and most catholic illustrator of the true ethics of Christianity.

Illustratory, *a.* [f. L. *illustrat-* (see ILLUSTRATIVE) + -ORY.] Illustrative.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 660 Introductory, illustratory, preparatory abuses of Truth [etc.]. 1806 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 5 July (1894) I. ii. 36 Dryden's works... with notes critical and illustratory by the Editor.

Illustratress (il-lus-trēs), [f. ILLUSTRATOR + -ESS.] A female illustrator.

1866 F. J. FURNIVALL in *Reader* 10 Mar. 248/3 The illustratress of the present book. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Dec. 785/2.

† **Illustré**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *illustré*, -are, -ir. [a. F. *illustre* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) illustrious, ad. L. *illustris* clear, bright, lustrous, plain, evident, distinguished, famous.] Illustrious.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 1 Illustrer Lodovick, of France most Christin king. c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1036 Right illustre & prosperous lady. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 20 The faithful subjectes of this victorouse and illustre realm. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* To Rdr. (Arb.) 20 The deunne and illustre Poëte, Salust du Bartas. 1612 MONNIEPENNIE *Abridgem. Scot. Chron.* I. 4 Some of the valiant illustre noble acts of your Highness. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll v.* 66 Illustré Bassa.

† **Illustré**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *illustre-r* to light up, illumine (*obs.*), render illustrious, illustrate, ad. L. *illustrā-re* (see ILLUSTRATE v.)]

1. *trans.* To light up, illumine; to brighten.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 To go sprede abroad his newe lyght to illustre and illumyne the laudes. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 534 And, all illustred with Light's radiant shine. 1606 *Ibid.* II. iv. ii. *Magnif.* 107 With Vertue's luster Thou ought'st (at least) thy Greatnesse to illustre.

2. To render illustrious or distinguished; to confer distinction upon.

1530 PALSGR. 582/a This noble acte illustreth your fame above all your ancestors. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 71 For to decore and illustre the same assembly... thei shall... do some faire feate of armes. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 46 As ye valew your places, illustre them.

Hence **Illustré** ppl. *a.*, made illustrious.

In quot. 1649 used punningly with reference to a possible formation from IL-², meaning 'having no lustre'.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms E. E. *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 142 The illustred and noble quene. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 22 Thy muse not-able, full, il-lustré rimes, Make thee the poetaster of our times.

† **Illustrément**, *Obs. rare.* [f. ILLUSTRÉ v. + -MENT.] Illumination.

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* F, [The Sun] absenting his irradiance from the world's illustrement.

† **Illustricity**, *Obs.* [Erroneously f. L. *illustris* + -ITY: see -ITY.] Illustriousness. In quot. 1637, illustrious personage.

1637 BASTWICK *Answ. Inform.* Sir J. Banks 9 That their illustricities might... see his innocency. 1761 MISS TALBOT *Let. to Mrs. Carter* 1 Aug. See the short date of human illusticity. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 84 A name of great illusticity in the annals of France.

Illustrious (il-lus-tri-ous), *a.* (Also 7 illustrious, *Sc. -uows.*) [f. L. *illustris* + -OUS.]

† 1. Lighted up, having lustre or brilliancy; luminous, shining, bright, lustrous. *Obs.*

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* IV. v. From the igniferous body Seven splendid or illustrious rays are spread. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 100 Light, the companion of the Spirits, by which the blood receives a more illustrious color. 1713 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. ix. 350 A Diamond... he observed to be more illustrious at some times than others. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. xi. 476 He and Peacock... made the darkness illustrious with fireworks.

† 2. Clearly manifest, evident, or obvious. *Obs.*

1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 21 The Foundations [of Religion] may be destroyed as to all outward visible illustrious apparition. 1768 KAMPS *Elem. Crit.* (1788) II. 495 The final cause of uniformity is illustrious. 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Dissert. 62 They demand our assent... from the illustrious certainty they possess.

3. Possessing lustre by reason of high birth or rank, noble or lofty action or qualities; distinguished, eminent; renowned, famous. *a.* Of persons.

(Sometimes used as a title of courtesy in addressing or speaking of persons of high rank. Cf. ILLUSTRISSIMO.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 178 Armado is a most illustrious wight, A man of fire, new words, fashions owne Knight. 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 135 Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious Prince. c 1614 SIR W. MURRE *Dido & Eneas* I. 733 And O! I wish your brave, illustrious prince... Were heir. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 204 There are Illustrious Debauchees, but there never was an Illustrious Miser. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VII. II. 150 She was an agreeable woman, rather than an illustrious Queen. 1809 *Med. Jur.* XXI. 90 The only tribute we can pay to the illustrious dead. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. iii. 176 Several of these victims were not only illustrious for their rank, but yet more so for their talents and virtues.

b. Of things.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuau's Theat. World* Q iij b. Acknowledging in him his proper figure and illustrious marke. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biordi's Eromena* 13 His Illustrious deeds, his renouwe accord'd. 1701 STANLEY's *Hist. Philos.* Biog. 7 Mr. Des Cartes has given us an illustrious Instance of the Use of this Method in his Meditations and Method. 1820 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *Two Races Men*, One leaf of the illustrious folio.

¶ In the following passage in the Shakspeare folios, in the sense 'not lustrous, dull' (IL-²) whence

editors have substituted *illustrious*, *inlustrous*, *unlustrous*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 109 (1623) An eye Base and illustrious as the smoake light That's fed with stinking Tallow.

Illustriously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an illustrious manner; + luminously, brightly, resplendently; clearly, conspicuously; + brilliantly.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 18. 259 A Church thus illustriously and conspicuously visible. 1715-20 POPE *Odys.* XI. 358 In beauty's cause illustriously he fails. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 28, I never... beheld a skin so illustriously fair. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* VII. 62 In the Cross of His Son God is most illustriously seen.

Illustriousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Illustrious quality or condition; + brilliance, resplendency; distinction; illustrious rank or position.

1650-66 WHARTON *Poems* Wks. (1683) 383 Farewell to all our New Nobility: Good-night Illustriousness. 1660 JEA. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. 126 The illustriousness of the birth. 1682 MRS. BEHN *False Count* IV. ii, An't please your Illustriousness. 1829 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 501/1 Academies which can vie with ours in the illustriousness of their members.

|| **Illustriissimo** (il-lus-tri-si-mo, It. *il-lus-tri-si-mo*), *a. and sb.* (Anglicized *illustriissim.*) [It. ad. L. *illustriissimus*, superl. of *illustris* (ILLUSTRE *a.*)]

a. adj. Most illustrious; used as a title of courtesy in addressing or speaking of Italian nobles, whence sometimes applied to others. *b. sb.* A man of noble rank, one of the Italian nobility.

1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law Case* II. i, Your switching up at the horse-race, with the illustriissimi. 1681 *Disc. Tanger* 21 The Illustriissimo of a Tetuan. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 Mynheer, dear Doctor, celebratissimo Doctor, insignite illustriissim Doctor. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. xix*, Nor will we sauce your mess with poison like the wily Italian, and call you all the time *Illustriissimo* and *Magnifico*.

Illustrious: see under ILLUSTRIOUS.

† **Illutible**, *a. Obs. rare* -^o. [ad. late L. *illutibilis* (Nonius), f. *il-* (IL-²) + *lutre*, *lut-* to wash: see -IBLE.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Illutibile*, that cannot be washed away. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Illuxurious**, *a. Obs. rare* -¹. [f. IL-² + LUXURIOUS.] Not luxurious; void of luxury.

1751 EARL ORREARY *Remarks Swift* ix. (1752) 72 The widow Vanhomrigh and her two daughters quitted the illuxurious soil of their native country for the more elegant pleasure of the English court.

Ill will, *ill-will* (il-wil'), *sb.* [In early use northern, corresp. to ON. *illvill*, f. *ill-r* adj. + *vill* sb. 'will'. In ME. usually written as two words: cf. *evil will*, OE. (*his*) *yfela willa*. Cf. also L. *malevolentia*, of which, and the adjs. *malevolens*, *malevolus*, this and the following words are often the English renderings.]

1. Evil or hostile feeling or intention towards another; malevolence, malice, enmity, dislike.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7834 (Cott.) Qua lais hand in feloni... Of of hill wil him mai not quite. c 1340 *Ibid.* 25947 (Fairf.) Dat first was boht wi uel il will. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Mathias 390 Pe lowis, bat tuk tent here til, For Inwy and gret ill wyl. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huan Ixx.* 240 Ye do me greute wronge to owne me youre yll wyl. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 474 Jnuie, ilwyl, adulatione or flatie. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y.* III. v. 71 Why looke you so vpon me? *Ph.* For no ill will I beare you. 1755 *Young Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 108 It is both folly, and vice, to bear any man ill-will. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perik* xxvii, How comes it, then, that thy steps are haunted by general ill-will? *attrib.* a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontology* Wks. 1834 II. 203 Correspondent to that same good-will fund there is an ill-will fund.

† 2. *With an ill will*, unwillingly. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 61 They are drawne from their houses with an ill will.

Hence † **Ill-will v. trans.**, to regard with ill will, wish evil to.

1568 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 423 The beloued of the Princes is commonly ill-willed of the common weale.

Ill-willed (il-wil'd), *a. Obs. exc. dial.* [f. prec. sb. + -ED.] Cf. ON. *illviljaðr*, L. *malevolus*.

1. Feeling or cherishing ill will, malevolent.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 39 Altobreke þe arme of þe synful and of þe ill-willed. *Ibid.* civ. 14 In my prophetic willis nocht be ill-willed. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 15 Ignorant folkis... froward and ill-willed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 Ille wylled, malevolus. 1825 BROCKERT, *Ill-willed*, malevolent, ill-natured.

† 2. Unwilling, reluctant. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 41 Not to teache you, as ignoraunte, neither to commande you, as people ylwylled.

Ill-willer (il-wil-lar), [Late ME., f. *ILL* *adv.* (or *sb.*) + *willer*: cf. the earlier *il-willand* sb. (see next) in same sense; also the parallel *evil-willer*, *well-willer*, and the expressions to *will* one *ill*, *evil*, or *well*.] One who wishes evil to another; one who cherishes ill will or hostile feeling.

c 1500 *Melusine* 211, I haue be ylwyller bothe to you & to your lady [cf. 158 ayenst alle your euyll willers]. 1557 PAYNLE *Barclay's Jugurth* 87 Al the purposes of mine yllwillers and aduersaries. 1678 MARVELL *Def. House* Wks. 1875 IV. 230 He seems to be no ill-willer to transubstantiation. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 28 Some of those Malecontents and Ill-willers of their Neighbours. 1760 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 June, His illwillers are very unwilling to think he can ever more sit in parliament. [Not in

J.'s Dict. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, I have ill-willers enough. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. I.* ix. 285 Ill-willers to New England were already railing against its people.

Ill-willing, *a. rare*. [*f. ILL adv. or ? sb. + WILLING ppl. a.* Cf. OE. *yfel-willende*, L. *malevolens*.]

1. Wishing evil to another; cherishing ill will; malevolent. In first two quot. as *sb.* = ILL-WILLER. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 6829 If þou find opin illwilland [v. r. ill-willand], his beist ligand. *a 1300 E. E. Psalter* xliiii. 6 In þe sal blaw with horn our il wiland. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) l. v. 240 This same ill-willing world might think it was.

2. Unwilling; in quot. 1579-80 as *adv.* Unwillingly. *Obs.*

c 1500 BARCLAY tr. Sallust 82 b, And compelled them that were frowarde and yllwilling to labour. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 281 The People went very ill willing, and they had much ado to keep them together.

Hence **ill-willingness** = ILL WILL I.

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xxxiv. 20 Restore my saule fra ill willandnes of pain. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Malvolence, ill willingnesse.

Ill-willy (i'lwi'li), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [*f. ILL WILL sb. + -y.* Cf. EVIL-WILLY.] Cherishing ill will; malevolent, malignant, ill-disposed.

[1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 32 Be warme hairit and nocht ewill-willie, Bannatyne M.S. illwillie]. *15. . . Atmanak of Year* 1865, 5 Saturne es colde and drie, and illwilly. *a 1568 Wife of Auchtterm.* viii, Than thair cumis an illwilly cow, And brodit his buttock. 1611 COTGR., *Maling.*, . . ill-willie. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 11 (Jam.) An ill-willy cow should have short horns. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 124 Syn bath the Bears nor shine ill-willie.

Ill-wish, *v.* [*f. ILL adv. (or sb.) + WISH v.*] *trans.* To wish evil to; to bring misfortune upon, or bewitch, by wishing evil, according to a popular belief in some rural districts (cf. *evil eye*).

1805 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. II. 80, I believe I was illwished once. 1879 'E. GARRETT' *House by Works* l. 162, I fear they almost ill-wished her when her husband hired lodgings for her at the seaside.

Ill-wisher (i'lwi'ʃə), [*f. ILL adv. (or sb.) + WISHER: cf. well-wisher.*] One who wishes evil to another; an ill-willer.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 445 These ill-wishers to the Jewes. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 55 Propagated by the ill-wishers to our constitution. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. ix. 123 His ill-wishers knew how to irritate the characteristic sensibility of the English on this topic.

Illy (i'li), *adv.* Now *dial.* [*f. ILL a. + -LY 2.*] In an ill manner; badly; ill.

1549 DR. SOMERSET *Let. Sir T. Hoby* 24 Aug. in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* II. App. EE. 106 In Norfolk, gentlemen, and al serving men for their sakes, are as illy handled as maybe.

1594 CAREW *Huarter's Exam. Wits v.* (1596) 62 In the morning we learne best . . . and at the evening illy. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* iv. 133 They might see, how illy they were served. 1704 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1894) IV. 100 Beauty is jealous, and illy bears the presence of a rival. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 624 Thou dost deem That I have illy spared so large a band. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 598 He don't sketch their bundles of muscles and thews illy. 1849 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* (Tauchn.) 56 Never were two beings more illy assorted than he and Goldsmith. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 170 Even the rank poplars bear illy a rival's air.

Ilmenite (i'lmeni't), *Min.* [Named, 1827, from the Ilmen Mountains (in southern Urals), where found.] Oxide of iron and titanium found in brilliant black crystals and in many varieties.

1807 *Edin. New Philos. Jnrl.* III. 187. 1894 BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 410/1 Ilmenite, or titanic iron (Fe Ti), O₃ . . . an ore in which one of the iron molecules of hematite is replaced by the metal titanium.

I-lozen, ME. pa. pple. of *LIE v. 2*, to tell lies.

I-loke(n), of *LOCK v.* I-loked, of *LOOK v.*

I-lome: see *YLOME adv.*, frequently. **I-lomp**,

pa. t. of *I-LIMP v.* **I-long adv.**: see *ALONG 1* and *YLONG*.

I-lope(n), ME. pa. pple. of *LEAP v.*

I-lore(n), of *LOSE v.*: see also *LORN*. **I-losed**,

of *LOOSE v.* **Ilot**, var. of *ISLOT*, islet. **Ilote**,

obs. f. *HELOT*. **I-loten**, ME. pa. pple. of *LOT v.*

I-loued, of *LOVE v.* **I-lowen(n)**, of *LIE v. 2*

Ilpa: see *ILLUPI*.

Ilsample, a perversion of *ENSAMPLE*, to suggest

ill sample, *ill example*.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 5 But euerie Lord B[ishop] in

England, as for ilsample, Iohn of Cant. 1589 *Marprel. Epist.* (1843) 52 That is the ilsample of Archbishop Titus.

Ilspile, a hedgehog: see *IL sb.*

I-luve, var. of *YLEVE*, to believe.

I-luved, ME. pa. pple. of *LOVE v.*

Ilvaite (i'lva'it), *Min.* [Named, 1811, from

Ilva, Elba, where it is found.] A black crystalline

silicate of iron and calcium, called also lievrite.

1816 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 75. 1868 DANA *Min.*

(ed. 5) 207.

I-lyche, *i-lyke*: see *ALIKE*, *YLIKE*.

Im-1, assimilated form of the suffix *IN-2*, before

b, m, p. This assimilation took place in Latin

during the later classical period, and remains in

French and English (although *in- (en-)* was not

infrequent before *p* in OF. and ME.). In words

that survived in living use, L. *in-* became in

OF. *en-*, *em-*. These words were taken into ME.

in their current Fr. form; but from the 14th c. onward, there was a marked tendency to alter the French back into the Latin form of the prefix. Hence, many words are found with both *em-* and *in-*, in some cases one, in some the other, being ultimately prevalent, while in others, as *empanel*, *impanel*, the variation still continues: see *EM-*, and *IN-2*. In this Dictionary, words thus varying in the prefix are treated under the prevalent spelling, or under that which analogy favours, whether *EM-* or *IN-*, a cross-reference being given under the other spelling. In words more recently derived from Latin (or from Italian) *in-* is the regular form.

Words in *im-* are chiefly verbs and their derivatives, and may be thus classed:

a. Words in *im-* taken from L. (or Romanic), directly or through later French, as *imbibe*, *imbue*, *imburse*, *immerge*, *immure*, *impact*, *impede*, *impend*, *implore*, *imprecate*.

b. Words in which OF. *em-* has been altered back to *im-* in AF. or Eng., as *impair*, *impeach*, *implead*, *impoverish*.

c. Words formed in Eng. on the analogy of the preceding, from *sb.*, *adjs.*, or verbs, not only of Romanic, but also of native Eng. or other origin. The earlier of these began with *em-* (being the form of *EN-* before a labial), which was afterwards altered to *im-* (as in b); after this, later formations arose with *im-* from the first. Such are, from *sb.*, *imbarge*, *imbrute*, *immanite*, *immonad*, *impalace*, *imperial*, *impocket*; *imbark*, *imbarn*, *imboke*, *imbud*, *imind*, *imire*, *immed*; from *adjs.*, *impevish* (cf. *imbrutish*), *impoor*; from verbs, *imake*, *imbreake*, *imbrighen*, *impace*, *impight*, *implunge*, *impleach*. In some of the last, *im-* may have been felt as a variant of *IN-1*. For the sense expressed by the prefix, see *IN-2*.

In words in *imm-*, usually only one *m* is pronounced; but when a rhetorical stress is laid on the prefix, or it is necessary to make plain its force in a nonce-word or an unusual word, as *immind*, *immire*, *immed*, both *ms*, or a prolonged *m*, may be pronounced.

Im-2, assimilated form in L. of the negative prefix *IN-3* before *b, m, p*, which retains the same form in English, as *imbonty*, *immemorial*, *impossible*. In *imm-*, only one *m* is ordinarily pronounced (the prefix being thus reduced to *i-*), but *im-* may be kept separate where emphasis or distinctness requires, as in *im-malleable*, *im-mixed*.

Im, obs. form of *HIM*.

I'm (əim), colloq. contraction of *I am*.

I-maad, *i-mad*, ME. pa. pple. of *MAKE v.*

I-maht: see *MIGHT sb.*

Image (i'medʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 **ymage**, (4

ymag, 6 **ymadge**), 4- **image**. [*a. F. image* (13th c. in Littré), in 11th and 12th c. *ima:gene* = Fr. *image*, *emage*, *it. im(m)agine*, Sp. *imagen*, Pg. *imagem*, ad. L. *imāgo*, *imāgin-em* imitation, copy, likeness, statue, picture, phantom; conception, thought, idea; similitude, semblance, appearance, shadow; app. containing the same root as *im-itari* to Imitate.]

1. An artificial imitation or representation of the external form of any object, esp. of a person, or of the bust of a person. a. Such an imitation in the solid form; a statue, effigy, sculptured figure. (Often applied to figures of saints or divinities as objects of religious veneration.)

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1476 Ichulle lete makie þe of gold an ymage. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 2298 For freind ded þat þam was dere did make ymage o metal sere. *c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Agnes* 387 Þan vent he to be ymag in hy, & mad hire prayere deuotely. *1388 Wyclif Exod.* xx. 4 Thou schalt not make to thee a graun ymage . . . thou schalt not herie tho, neither thou schalt worshipsce. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (1839) xv. 164 An ymage, þat hap .iiij. hedes. *c 1450 Mironr Salvacionn* 1316 With the ymage of godde Hamone y'in wrought craftily. *1506 TINDALE Acts* xv. 20 Abstayne theselves from filthines of ymages [Wyclif symulacris; 1611 Idoles]. *1563 Homilies* II. *Agst. Idolatry* l. (1859) 178 We should not have images in the temple for fear and occasion of worshipping them. *1615 G. SANDYS Trav.* 8 The Inchantresse having made two Images of her beloved, the one of clay, the other of waxe. *1788 PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* l. iv. 384 Gregory the second [was] strenuous for the worship of images. *1860 PUSEY Min. Proph.* 379 Graven and molten images, the idols which men adore . . . shall be their destruction.

b. (Less usually) Such an imitation delineated, painted, executed in relief, etc. upon a surface; a likeness, portrait, picture, carving, or the like. (Now rare or *Obs.* in allusions to Matt. xxii. 20.)

c 1305 Pilate 142 in E. E. P. (1862) 115 Anon þo he þe ymage [on Veronica's kerchief] isey he was [h]ol anon. *1366 LANGL. P. Pl. A.* l. 48 God. asked . . . whom þe ymage was lyk þat þer-Inne [on the penny] stod. *1368 Wyclif Matt.* xxii. 20 Whos is this ymage, and the wrytyng aboute? *1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* 207 b, The one clothe was embraudered with the image of an old man. *1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 97 Hee gave them a red banner with the image of the crucifixe painted therein. *1713 STEELE Guard.* No. l. ¶ Mr. Ains. has taken care to affix his own image opposite to the title-page. *1839 Yeowell Anc. Brit. Ch.* II. (1847) 22 Their coinage of gold and silver with Cæsar's image.

c. Applied to the constellations, as figures or delineations of persons, etc. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON Myrr. III. xx. 178 The sterres whyche be named ben all fygyres on the heuene and compassed by ymages. *1594 BLUNDEVIL Exerc.* vii. xxxviii. (1636) 714 The 48 Images of the fixed stars . . . otherwise called Constellations. *1674 Moxon Tutor Astron.* l. 8 to The Images called Constellations, drawn upon the Celestial Globe.

d. *fig.* Applied to a person: (a) as simulating the appearance of some one, or considered as unreal; (b) as compared in some respect to a statue or idol.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VII 37 b, Heryng that this feyned duke was come, and had heard that he [Perkin Warbeck] was but a painted ymage. *1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog. Glasse* 1 Those most miserable men (yea, rather Images, and pictures of men, then very men in dede). *(1599 SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 9 The one is too like an image and saies nothing.) *1741 RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) l. xxiii. 35 Can the pretty image speak, Mrs. Jervis? I vow she has speaking eyes! *1825 MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 204 'How old are you, Topsy?' 'Dun no, missis', said the image, with a grin that showed all her teeth.

2. An optical appearance or counterpart of an object, such as is produced by rays of light either reflected as from a mirror, refracted as through a lens, or falling on a surface after passing through a small aperture.

Such an appearance may also be a mere subjective impression on the sense of sight, as an AFTER-IMAGE (q.v.), and the negative or accidental image seen after looking intently at a bright-coloured object, and having a colour complementary to that of the object.

An image produced by reflexion or refraction is called in Optics a *real image* when the rays from each point of the object actually meet at a point, a *virtual image* when they diverge as if from a point beyond the reflecting or refracting body.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 27 In a myrour thou myst fol wel this-elve se, Bote nauht the ymage scheffe. *1548 HALL Chron., Rich. III* 34 b, As perfectly as I sawe my awne Image in a glasse. *1563 W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 41 b, Appearing as though there were many Sunnes, whereas indeed there is but one, and all the rest are images. *1651 HOBBS Leviath.* l. ii. 6 From gazing upon the Sun, the impression leaves an image of the Sun before our eyes a long time after. *1674 BOYLE Excell. Mech. Hypoth.* 7 When we see the Image of a Man cast into the Air by a Concave Spherical Looking-glass. *179. COWPER Poplar Field* 4 Nor Ouse on his bosom their image receives. *1833 N. ARNOTT Physics* II. II. 211 The size of an image formed behind a lens is always proportioned to the distance of the image from the lens.

b. *transf.* (a) A collection of heat-rays concentrated at a particular point or portion of space, analogous to an image formed by light-rays. (b) *Electr.* (See quot. from Maxwell.)

1873 TYNDALL Lect. Light v. 181 The substantial identity of light and heat. [is proved by] the formation of invisible heat-images. *1873 MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* I. xi. 191 An imaginary electrified point, which has no physical existence . . . but which may be called an electrical image, because the action of the surface on external points is the same as that which would be produced by the imaginary electrified point if the spherical surface were removed. *1885 WATSON & BURBURY Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 115 Every electrified system within the sphere has its image outside of the sphere. . . No closed surface except a sphere or infinite plane generally gives rise to an image.

3. *abstractly.* Aspect, appearance, form; semblance, likeness. (Now only in allusions to, or uses derived from, biblical language, esp. Gen. i. 26, 27.)

a 1300 Cursor M. 12371 Ye þat he has wrought to men . . . after his aun ymage. *1388 Wyclif 1 Cor.* xv. 49 Therefore as we han born the ymage of the ertheli man, bere we and the ymage of the heuently. *1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI* 92 b, Whiche child was judged . . . to have the very ymage . . . and lovely countenance of his noble parent. *1608 SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 77 By the image of my Cause, I see The Portraiture of his. *1611 BIBLE Gen.* i. 27 God created man in his owne Image, in the Image of God created hee him. *a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The face of things a frightful image bears.* *1781 GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 43 The affability of his manners displayed the image of his mind. *1857-8 SEARS Athan.* xi. 99 We grow into the image of what we love.

4. *b. concr.* A visible appearance; a figure; an apparition. *Obs. or arch.*

1530 TINDALE Prol. Dent. Wks. (1573) 22/1 Ye saw no image when God spake vnto you, but heard a voyce onely. *1548 HALL Chron., Rich. III* 53 b, Y^e seemed to hym beyng a slepe y^e he sawe diverse ymages lyke terrible develles. *1608 SHAKS. Ham.* i. i. 81 Our last King, Whose Image euen but now appear'd to vs. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 588 The slippy God will . . . various Forms assume, to cheat thy sight; And with vain Images of Beasts affright. *1832 TENNYSON Mariana in South* vi, An image seem'd to pass the door, To look at her with slight.

4. A thing in which the aspect, form, or character of another is reproduced; a counterpart, copy.

a 1300 Cursor M. 1116 (Gött.) He [God] wil þat he by þe vtrage, þat murthert sua his aun ymage. *1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 328 As þow by-gyledest godes ymage. *a 1540 BARNES Wks.* (1573) 346/1 It were better for you to burne those Idoles and to warme this true image of God there by. *1594 SHAKS. Rich. III.* II. ii. 50, I have bewept a worthy Husbands death, And liud with looking on his Images. *1600 GRANGER Div. Logike* 147 Sleepe is the image of death. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 70 Hollow Rocks that . . . double Images of Voice rebound. *1861 BYRON Sardan.* I. ii. 400, I have loved, and lived, and multiplied my image. *1896 DR. ARGVLL Philos. Belief* 184 In ourselves the external and the internal worlds meet, and we are the image and embodiment of both. *Mod.* He is the very image of his father.

b. A thing that represents or is taken to represent something else; a symbol, emblem, representation. (In mod. use scarcely distinguishable from prec.)

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. Boaystuan's Theat. World Eij, Bloud . . . whiche is . . . the image and figure of sinne. *1608 SHAKS. Ham.* III. ii. 248 This Play is the Image of a murder done in Vienna. *1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 13 The silent Moone . . . constant image of the worlds inconstancy. *1680 GRANGER Div. Logike* 164 The name is a note, signe, image,

or symbol noting, and representing the nature of the thing. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 248 This noisome dungeon... affords an image of the gate of Tartarus, rather than the porch of Paradise.

c. A thing in which some quality is vividly exhibited, so as to make it a natural representative of such quality; a type, typical example, embodiment. (Now always of the quality; formerly also of a person: see *quots.* Cf. 'the picture of health'.)

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 174 b, [He] sawe that Andrew... of his frend was sodainly transformed, into the image of his extreme enemy. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. i. iii. 179 Image of Pride, why should I hold my peace? 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 91 They are sicke, they are weary, They have traunail'd all the night? meere fetches, The images of reuolt and flying off. 1691 tr. *Emiliand's Obs. Journ. Naples* 127 Never in my life did I see such an Image of Devotion. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* 1. 296 An awful image of calm power. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* x, Mr. Sampson dropped his cigar, and sat transfixed, an image of half amused astonishment.

5. A mental representation of something (esp. a visible object), not by direct perception, but by memory or imagination; a mental picture or impression; an idea, conception.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 129 (Camb. MS.) Stoyciens... wenden þat ymagis and sensibillitees, þat is to seyn sensible ymaginacions... weeren enpreynted in to sowles, þo bodies with-owte forth. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 255 So as him thought on his corage Where he portreith her ymage. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xix. § 3 Concepts are images representing that which is spoken of. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 19 Such... all true Louers are, Vnstaide and skittish... Saue in the constant image of the creature That is belou'd. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref. (1733) 12, I have only cited such Verses as have given us some Image of the Place. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 6 She endeavoured to dismiss his image from her mind. 1874 SULLY *Sensat. & Intuit.* 87 The current of images that daily sweep through consciousness.

6. A representation of something to the mind by speech or writing; a vivid or graphic description.

1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 84/2, I shal put the a more earnest ymage of our condicion. 1578 J. DERRICKES (title) *The Image of Irelande.* 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 1 Apr., Theocritus... has only given a plain image of the way of life amongst the peasants. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1802) 129 In a casual illustration [he] introduces the image of woman, child, or bird.

7. *Rhet.* A simile, metaphor, or figure of speech. 1676 [see *Icon* 3]. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 4 ¶ 7 Incongruous combinations of images. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 188 To speak of death as a sleep, is an image common to all languages. 1896 DK. ARGVLL *Philos. Belief* 260 The image of the Creator walking in the garden... the angels with flaming swords to prevent return—all these are splendid... images, but they are images none the less.

8. *Comb.* as *image-bearer*, *-graver*, *-monger*, *-war*, *-work*; *image-bearing*, *-like* adjs.; † *image-doter*, one who dotes on or is superstitiously devoted to images or idols; so † *image-doting* *adj.*; † *image-douly* [Gr. *δουλεία*: see *DULIA*]; *image-man*, a man who makes or sells images; *image-mug*, a mug or pitcher in the form of an image or bust. Also *IMAGE-BREAKER*, *-MAKER*, *-WORSHIP*, etc.

1884 A. MURRAY *Like Christ* xxxi. 238 *Image-bearers of God... live a Godlike, live a Christlike life. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 137 In removing the skin with the accompanying 'image-bearing' film from the waxed plate, be sure that the whole is uniformly dry. 1609 SIR W. MURE *True Crucif.* 1139 *Image-doters God's decret Strive to make Irrite. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii, An inconstant, irrational and *Image-doting rattle. 1799 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 623 Confesse that your *Image-Douly is no better then Idolatrie. 1799-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 629 (R.) Cepheidotes the *image-graver. 1961 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 266 They do proue their righteousness with obedience and good workes, not with a bare & *image-like visor of fayth. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 313 The board of the 'image-man'. 1853 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 92 S. Athanasius proueth evidently agaynste all *Image-mongers [etc.]. 1751-73 JORTIN *Ecl. Hist.* (1846) II. 179 The history of the *image-war is written by Maimbourg.

Image (i'médz), *v.* [f. *IMAGE* *sb.*: in the 15th c. instances (in sense 4) app. a. F. *imager* (13-14th c.).]

1. *trans.* To make an image of; to represent or set forth by an image (in sculpture, painting, etc.); to figure, portray, delineate. Also *fig.*

a 1790 WARTON *Ecl.* iv. (R.), Shrines of imag'd saints. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 173 Those imaged to the pride of kings and priests. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems 1850 I. 84 He images his Master's wounds! 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 408 Traces of the fair beauty of the monastic spirit we may yet see imaged in the sculptured figures... upon the floors of our cathedrals.

2. To form an optical image of, esp. by reflexion; to reflect, mirror.

1798 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 159 Hail, noblest structures imaged in the wave. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. IV. 35 The houses on the margin of the lake were also imaged to a certain height.

3. To form an image or counterpart of; to copy, imitate. *rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Ep. Ded. 83 They his clear virtues emulate, In truth and justice imaging his state.

b. To be an image or counterpart of; to resemble. *rare.*

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. v. 231 The Divine Ideas... are not imaging or imitative, but archetypal representatives. 1795 POPE *Odys.* XIX. 445 None imag'd e'er like thee my master lost.

4. To form a mental image of; to conceive. † a. something to be executed: To devise, plan. (The earliest sense: now *Obs.* or merged in next.)

c 1440 *Jacob's Well*: He ymagyth and castyth befor in his herte, how he wyll makyn it. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 200 Thei... told him who Mortimer had ymaged his deth. [1855 BROWNING *Grammar. Fun.* 69 Image the whole, then execute the parts.]

b. an object of perception or thought: To imagine, picture in the mind, represent to oneself.

a 1708 J. PHILIPS (J.), Image to thy mind How our forefathers to the Stygian shades Went quick. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) I. xli. 447 We image to ourselves the Tarpeian Rock as a tremendous precipice. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 245 Image to yourselves the scenery of rivers and lakes.

5. To represent or set forth in speech or writing; to describe (esp. vividly or graphically).

a 1688 F. GREVILLE *Hum. Learning* cv, Hence strue the Schooles, by first and second kinds Of substances, by essence, and existence, That Trine and yet Vnitednesse diuine To comprehend, and image to the sense. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 ¶ 5 Satan's Approach to the Confiner of the Creation, is finely imaged in the beginning of the Speech. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 513 Who can describe her charms, who can image forth her beauty? a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* II. (1858) 64 If only his Redeemer had been differently imaged to him.

6. To represent by an emblem or metaphor; to symbolize, typify.

1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 505 O stream!... Thou imagest my life. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 37 He... shews forth His resistless power, imaged by His creatures in whom the quality of power is most seen, 'I will be as a lion'. 1871 SMILES *Character.* i. (1876) 26 The heathen deities at least imaged human virtues.

Hence *imaging* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 40 The delightful imaging of persons, actions, passions, or things. 1701 [see 3b. above]. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 290 The sun-tracing would not deceive, as her own tricks of imaging might do.

Imageable (i'médzəb'l), *a.* Also 7 *imagible*. [f. *IMAGE* *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being imaged, esp. in the mind.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 42 Whatever hath Limits of number and measure is imageable. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 90 Whatever is admitted to be conceivable must be imageable. 1864 *Reader* 21 May 657 The concepts of the mind are divided into imageable and unimageable.

Image-breaker. One who breaks or destroys images (as being idolatrous); an iconoclast.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 269 a counsel... haldne at Nice against the secte of Imagebreakeris. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Dooms-day* ix. (R.), Image-breakers, foes to Papall power. 1859 GULICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 62 The Iconoclasts (or image-breakers) of the Eastern church.

So *Image-breaking* *sb.*, iconoclasm; *adj.*, iconoclastic.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 208 That Learned Iconoclastes, that Image-breaking Enemieto Intellectual Idolatry (Bacon). 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. 319 It is tragical for us all to be concerned in image-breaking and down-pulling.

Imaged (i'médzd), *a.* [f. *IMAGE* + *-ED*.]

1. [f. the *vb.*] Represented by an image (physical or mental); sculptured, portrayed; reflected; imitated; imagined.

c 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 368 His ear oft frighted with the imag'd voice Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. a 1790 [see *IMAGE* *v.* 1]. 1808 BROWNING *King & Bk.* x. 124 The saints in imaged row. 1872 GEO. ELIOT in J. W. CROSS *Life* (1885) III. 169 You are often among my imaged companions both in dreaming and waking hours.

2. [f. the *sb.*] Adorned with an image or images. Of porcelain: Decorated with human figures.

1797 SOUTHEY *Lett. Journ. Spain* xxiii. (1799) 301 An imaged crucifix.

Imageless (i'médzlès), *a.* [f. *IMAGE* *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without an image or images.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 116 The deep truth is imageless. 1883 SIR M. MONIER-WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. India* viii. 227 Becaraji has numerous imageless shrines. 1885 MISS HARRISON *Stud. Grk. Art* III. 85 The worship of an imageless Jehovah.

† **Imagely**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + *-LY*.] Characterized by images; idolatrous.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 244 Old Rome is lost, and that mighty Monarchie decayed... new Rome shall perish also with her Imagely Empire.

Image-maker. A maker of images (usually in sense 1 a); a sculptor, carver, statuary.

1500 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 82 Thomas Hyll, image-maker. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 145 Phideas the Image-maker... had undertaken to make the Image of Pallas. 1681 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* III. 530 A very vehement inuective against Image-makers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 130 If you are not... an imitator or an image-maker.

Imager (i'médzə), *Forms*: 4-5 *ymageour* (e, 5-6 -or, 7- *imager*, (7- *eur*). [ME. *ym*, *imageour*, a. OF. *ym*, *imageur* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *image*; the surviving *imager* may repr. OF. *ymagier*, *imager* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or exemplify the frequent Eng. change of -*eur*, -*our*, to -*er* (-ER² 3).]

† 1. A maker of images; a sculptor, carver. *Obs.* 13. - K. *Alis.* 7689 [7677] (Laud MS.), Þis ymage is made after þee, I duede it an ymageoure Casten after þi vigoure. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvii. 84 More helply is a Carpenter or a potter than an Organer, a peynter or an ymagier. 1532 HERBERT *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768), Good

ioyners, good peynters, good ymagiers. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1296 Lysippus also the Imager did very well to reprove Apelles the painter.

† b. Applied to a painter. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. vi. 750 This more peer-less learned Imager, Life to his lovely Picture to confer, Did not extract out of the Elements A certain secret Chymick Quint-essence.

2. One who images or graphically describes.

1894 STOPP. BROOKE *Tennyson* xiv. 427 The poet as the emotional imager of life.

Imagerial (i'médzjə'riəl), *a. rare.* [f. *IMAGERY* + *-AL*.] Relating to or of the nature of imagery; figurative, symbolic.

1849 FRASER'S *Mag.* XL. 368 The imagerial descriptions of Holy Writ. 1852 HOUSEH. *Words* IV. 230 Herat is called, after the imagerial way of the Easterns, the key of India.

Hence *Imagerially* *adv.*, in the way of imagery; figuratively, symbolically.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. ii. 40 Imagerially, [they are] the frozen North on the young brown buds bursting into green.

Imagery (i'médzəri, i'médzəri). *Forms*: 4-6 *ymagerie*, -y(e, 4-7 *imagerie*, -ye, (5 *emagery*, *ymagry*, 6 *emygerie*, *imagrye*), 6- *imagery*. [a. OF. *imagerie* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *imagier* *IMAGER*: see *-ERY*.]

1. Images collectively; carved figures or decorations; image-work, statuary, carving. More rarely referring to pictures. Also in *pl.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xcviij. 7 Ben hij alle confounded þat anouren ymagerie. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 100 Many subtil compassinges, Rabewyures, and pynacles, Ymageries and tabernacles. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1562 Ymagry ouer all amyt þere was. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 96 Wrought with faire pillours and fine imageries. — *Virg.* *Gnat* 103 His cup embost with Imagery. 1602 W. HALIFAX in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 92 A Statue, which the Turks, zealous enemies of all Imagery, have thrown down. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 246 The Imagery they made, their Drawings and Paintings of all lively Colours. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 588 He had wrought most godlike works in imagery. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* P. 429 Chambers of imagery in the soul [see *Ezek.* viii. 12].

† b. Figured work on a textile fabric, as in tapestry; embroidery. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 320 She wafe a cloth of silke all white With letters and ymagery. 1480 WARD. *Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 117 A counterpoint of arras silk with ymagery. 1553 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 91, ij pillows and a covering of imagerie. 1612-14 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 452 [Item] ij peeces of fyne tapestry of silke Imagrie. 1777 WARTON *Odes* v. v. Each room, array'd in glistering imagery.

c. *transf.* The pictorial elements of a natural scene or landscape; scenery; nature's 'image-work'. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 195 As doth a looking-glasse [reflect] such imagerie As it to the beholder doth detect. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxvii. (1840) III. 35 Descriptive poetry and the representations of rural imagery. 1799 WORDSW. 'There was a Boy' 23 The visible scene... With all its solemn imagery, its rocks, its woods. 1807 POLLOCK *Course* T. v, Scotia's northern battlement of hills... The standard still of rural imagery.

† 2. The use of images in worship; idolatry. *Obs.*

1440 *Boetus* (Laud MS. 559) If. 7 b, He throwed all in Idolatrye And in fals ymagerye. 1561 J. PARKHURST *In-junct.*, The... frames or Tabernacles devised to aduance Imagerye, holy water stones also to be... clean taken away. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 208 This Aduocate of Imagerie should first of all have declared, what hee understaneth by Worship of Images.

† 3. The making of images; the art of statuary or carving; rarely, the art of painting. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxvi, Alexander... came to the shoppe of Apelles, the excellent paynter, and... reasoned with hym of lines, adumbrations, proportions, or other like thinges pertaining to imagery. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 53 He in his art of Imagery so artistically handled his worke... that all other Carvers and Statuaries... set him before them as an absolute Paterner for imitation. 1611 COTGR., *Stuc.*,... a compounded mortar or clay... verie fit for Imagerie.

† 4. The way in which a thing is imaged or fashioned; workmanship, make, figure, form, fashion. *Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* i. 64 She is beauties ouermatch, If thou suruaist her curious imageriee. 1661 FELTHAM *Re-solves* liii. 295 They are our Brethren, and pieces of the same Imagery with our selves. a 1667 JRR. TAYLOR *Whole Duty Clergy* i. Wks. 1831 IV. 175 Dress your people unto the Imagery of Christ.

† 5. An imaging, portrayal, or visible presentation of anything. *Obs. rare.*

c 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 385 What can thy imagery of sorrow mean?

† 6. A material representation or embodiment of something; = *IMAGE* *sb.* 4, a. *c. Obs.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 76 Heavens counterfaite, Fames Pyramis, honours imageriee. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 47 Aithen, thy tears pour on this silent grave... And Niobe's imagery become.

7. † a. The formation of mental images; imagination, fancy, groundless belief. *Obs.* b. The result of this; mental images collectively or generally.

1612 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1632) 1047 Nor is she to be condemned vpon the imagerie of his suspicious head. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 Leaveth the Law of Nature... and followeth the imagery of his own... brain.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.), Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastic imagery. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 417 ¶ Any single Circumstance of what we have formerly seen often raises up a whole Scene of Imagery. 1819 SHELLEY *Masque of Anarchy* li. Like a dream's dim imagery.

8. The use of rhetorical images, or such images collectively; descriptive representation of ideas; figurative illustration, esp. of an ornate character.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 248 Resemblance by Pourtrait or Imagery. *Ibid.* 250 When we liken an humane person to another in countenance, stature, speech or other qualitie, it is called . . . resemblance by imagery or pourtrait. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good imagery. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) i. 78 The whole of it [freely] is rich in thought and imagery. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. St.* (1873) III. iv. vi. 385 The glowing imagery of prophets.

9. attrib., as †imagery work = sense 1 (and 1 b). 1900 in *Ann. Reg.* (1768) 134 A counterpane of Imagery work. 1950-1 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) i. 442 For wyppinge owte the Imagery worke vpon the walles.

Image-worship. The worship of images; idolatry.

1628 Bp. HALL *Old Relig.* x. § 1. 91 There was an act made for Image-worship. 1773 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 24 Moses . . . not approving the image-worship of the Egyptians. 1877 *Outl. Hist. Relig.* 64 The image-worship which prevailed among them at the time of Mohammed.

So **Image-worshipper**, one who worships images, an idolater; **Image-worshipping** *sb.*, image-worship; *adj.*, that worships images.

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Idolatry* i. (1859) 178 Such image worshippers shall never come into the inheritance of the kingdom of heaven. 1565 CALFILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 138 Called . . . of Image-worshippers an Image-enemy. *Ibid.* 156 By applying that to image-worshipping which made nothing at all to purpose.

†**Imagilet.** *Obs. rare.* [for *imagelet* (f. **IMAGE** + *-LET* *dim. suffix*.)] A small image; a statuette.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Staffordsh.* iii. (1662) 38 Italy affords finer Alabaster (whereof those Imagilets wrought at Leghorn are made).

Imaginability. *rare* -1. [f. next + *-ITY*.] The quality of being imaginable.

1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* (ed. 2) 233 In order to the imaginability of a circular line.

Imaginable (imæ'dʒinəbəl), *a.* Also 4 *ym.* [ad. late L. *imaginābilis* (Boethius), f. *imagināre* to IMAGINE: see *-BLE*.]

Capable of being imagined; conceivable.

a. In ordinary adjectival (chiefly predicative) use. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 128 (Camb. MS.) Reson . . . comprehendeth the thinges ymaginable & sensible. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 547/1 Hys worde, whyche he by a meane to vs not ymaginable continually speaketh vnto them. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 265 Such a dreadful noyse, as is scarce imaginable. 1641 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 2. 150 Nor is it imaginable which way publick treasures can be a grievance to private subjects. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 51 The human understanding extends itself to things intelligible and the imagination to things imaginable. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 76 Miracles are, at least, imaginable.

b. Frequently used to emphasize the absolute or universal nature of a statement, being placed after a *sb.* preceded by *all the* or a superlative, esp. *the greatest*, or between *all*, *every*, or *no*, and the *sb.* 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 23 Urged with all the artifice and address imaginable. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 98 The People . . . held him still, for the Author of all imaginable mischief to the Kingdom. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. M.'s Wks. (1847) 376/1 Guilty of the greatest crimes imaginable. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 41 ¶ 9 The Elector of Cologne is making all imaginable Hast to remove from hence to Rheims. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 4 He had all the Duty and Affection imaginable for his supposed Parent. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 379 Under the best form of government imaginable. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 73 'Ass' is the vilest word imaginable in English or Latin. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Ch. Div. 491 There is no imaginable reason why the Court should not have power to sanction them.

Hence **Imaginableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Imaginably, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In an imaginable manner, conceivably.

1648 *Scot. Mist Dispel'd* 40 What can imaginably then be the meaning? 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* v. 61 A scarce imaginably little force may suffice to impel them. 1804 HOWELLS in *Cosmopolitan Mar.*, A waste and ruined field . . . which had imaginably once been the grounds about a pleasant home.

†**Imaginal**, *a.* ¹ *Obs. rare.* [app. f. **IMAGINE** v. + *-AL*.] a. Of or pertaining to the imagination.

b. Imaginable.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. l. xvi. No might imaginall May reach that vast profunditie. *Ibid.* ii. l. ii. xxx. That inward life's th' impress imaginall of Natures Art. *Ibid.* pt. iv. xxi. They would be alike wise, Know one anothers thoughts imaginall. 1658 J. WEBB tr. *Calprenede's Cleopatra* viii. ii. 181 With all imaginall pomp.

Imaginal (imæ'dʒinəl), *a.* ² *Entom.* [f. L. *imagin-*, stem of *IMAGO* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to an insect imago. **Imaginal disk:** see *quot.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 449 The apodal maggot, when it leaves the egg, carries in the interior of its body certain regularly arranged discoidal masses of indifferant tissue, which are termed *imaginal disks*. These imaginal disks undergo little or no change until the larva encloses itself in its hardened last-shed cuticle, and becomes a pupa. 1885 *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 539/1 Reserving the two others to rear to the imaginal condition. 1891 F. W.

MYERS in *19th Cent.* Apr. 642 What are called 'imaginal characters'—points of structure which indicate that the larva has descended from an imago.

†**Imaginant**, *ppl. a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *imaginānt-em*, pres. pple. of *imagināre* to imagine.]

a. *ppl. a.* That imagines.

1656 BACON *Sylva* § 901 Introd., The Force of Imagination . . . either vpon the Body Imaginant, or vpon another Body.

b. *sb.* One who imagines; an imaginer.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xi. § 3. 46 The bodie of the Imaginant. 1656 — *Sylva* § 902 There is no doubt, but that Imagination and Vehement Affection worke greatly vpon the Body of the Imaginant. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 223 The single testimony of some superstitious and melancholy Imaginant.

†**Imaginarian**, *noun-wd.* [See *-ARIAN*.] One who occupies himself with imaginary things.

1830-31 MONTGOMERY *Lect. Poetry* 216 The greatest realists, and the greatest imaginarians, — if I may coin a barbarous word for a special occasion.

Imaginarily (imæ'dʒinəri), *adv.* [f. next + *-LY*.] In an imaginary way; in imagination.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 60 My heart shall receive an inunction imaginarily to disinherit him. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* xvi. 285 Perplexed with what he eyther really or imaginarily wanteth. 1770 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) i. 53 On he would go, tho' imaginarily ill. 1874 MOTLEY *Barnveld* II. xi. 36 The places which they are now imaginarily to leave.

Imaginary (imæ'dʒinəri), *a. (sb.)* Also 4 *ymag-*, 6 *imagnario*. [ad. L. *imagināri-us*, f. *imāgo*, *imāgin-* *IMAGE*: see *-ARY* 1.]

1. Existing only in imagination or fancy; having no real existence. (Opposed to *real*, *actual*.)

1388 WYCLIF *Rev. Prol.* Sum visoun is bodili . . . sum is spiritual, or ymaginarie, as whanne we seen sleping, or ellis wakinge we biholden the ymagis of thingis, bi whiche sum other thing is signified. c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 17/1 How shorte, howe vnertain, howe shadowe like, falsej imaginari it is. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxiv. 210 The word *Chaos*, which signifieth . . . the Imaginary inhabitants of mans brain. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Anne Wortley* 21 Aug., After giving me imaginary wit and beauty, you give me imaginary passions, and you tell me I'm in love. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. vi. Besides real diseases, we are subject to many that are only imaginary, for which the physicians have invented imaginary cures. 1792 COWPER *Let.* 29 July Wks. 1835-7 III. 60 You may think there is much of the imaginary in it. 1883 FAOUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 265 Rich men could not easily abandon substantial enjoyments in pursuit of so imaginary an object.

b. Said of lines, etc., assumed to be drawn through or between certain points.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 397 If a woman make three imaginary circles round about them [etc.]. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commu.* (1603) 229 An imaginare line to be drawn from Suaguen to . . . Meroc. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 220 Each two Centers . . . shall have an imaginare Axis pass between them. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 111 Imaginary lines drawn upon it.

c. *Math.* Applied to quantities or loci having no real existence, but assumed to exist for the purpose of generalization, or of extending a formula to all cases; such are the square root of a negative quantity, or any expression involving such a root, or any point, curve, etc. denoted algebraically by such an expression. (Imaginary quantities are sometimes called *impossible quantities*.) Also *transf.* Relating to imaginary quantities or loci, as *imaginary geometry*, *projection*, etc. (Opp. to *real*.)

1637 DESCARTES *Geometrie* 380 Les . . . racines . . . ne sont pas tousiours reelles; mais quelquesfois seulement imaginaires.] 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 127 The Original Components or Roots of all Equations, may be either Affirmative, Negative, Mix'd, or Imaginary. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 98 The coefficient *dy* assumes an imaginary value. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissect.* i. 30 Expressions which in their common algebraic character denote imaginary or impossible quantities. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 201 The square root of any even root of a negative quantity is called an Imaginary quantity. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 215 The remaining portion of this equipotential locus is . . . the (imaginary) circle which cuts the circle of poles orthogonally.

†2. Relating to the imagination; imaginative.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 265 My rage was blinde, And foule imaginarie eyes of blood Presented thee more hideous then thou art. c 1600 — *Sonn.* xxvii. My soul's imaginary sight Presents thy shadow to my sightless view. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 143 Satan had a power . . . to fix upon their imaginary faculty the species, images, or characters of what was to be suggested.

†3. Of the nature of an image or representation. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1422 Much imaginarie worke was there . . . A hand, a foote, a face, a leg, a head Stood for the whole to be imagined. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xxviii. 192 This Vision, though it be Imaginary (or representing itself by way of Image to me), was never seen by me with the eyes of my Body.

†4. Supposed; putative. *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxv. 250 His Imaginary father Joseph.

†5. Imaginable; that can be imagined. *Obs.*

1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 12 Clearing my way as I go, of all Imaginary rubs and obstacles. 1807 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 20 All imaginary enquiry was made after them, but . . . there was no news to be had.

b. *sb.* †1. An imagination; a fancy. *Obs.*

1709 Mrs. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 208 False

glittering imaginaries. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 224 And Cowley thus addresses beauty as a mere imaginary. *Ibid.* II. xiii. 81 The lovers imaginaries (her own notable word) are by that time gone off.

2. *Math.* An imaginary quantity or expression: see 1 c above.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 CAYLEY *Presid. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 19 Sept., The circular functions . . . are connected through the theory of imaginaries.

Hence **Imaginariness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Imaginate**, *ppl. a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *imagināt-us*, pa. pple. of *imagināre* to IMAGINE. (Sometimes const. as *ppl.*.)] Imagined; imaginary.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 112 The faderis war sa commovit for this tressoun, recentlie imagine, that . . . they retreit their sentence. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 119 Gif 3e appree na Kirk . . . except an imaginat inuisible Kirk. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 210 Na thing can be imaginat mair intolerable nor mair vnhappy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* vii. xii. 161 The imagnate facultie of other living creatures is unmoveable.

†**Imaginate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *imagināt-*, *ppl.* stem: see *prec.* and *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To imagine.

1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 120 Or quiddir imaginat 3e 3our Kirk to be inuisible? — *Wks.* (1890) II. 22 Bot peradentuir . . . we imaginat thir thingis. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 41/44 Imaginate, *imagnari*.

Imagination (imæ'dʒinɪʃən), *n.* Also 4-6 with *y* for *z* and *-oio(u)n*, etc.; 6-7 *immagination*.

[a. F. *imagination* (12th c.), ad. L. *imaginātiō-em*, noun of action from *imagināri*, *-āre* to IMAGINE.]

1. The action of imagining, or forming a mental concept of what is not actually present to the senses (cf. sense 3); the result of this process, a mental image or idea (often with implication that the conception does not correspond to the reality of things, hence freq. *vain* (*false*, etc.) *imagination*).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvii. 7 Je fende þat . . . trauails my saule in vayn ymagynaciouns. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 33 Wenynge is no wysdome ne wyse ymagynacioun. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 41 Anon ymaginations of the same thynges come to his mynde. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abd. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 128 We neede in this case to vse coniecture and ymaginacion. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 193 They . . . accounted his undoubted diuinations, made immagnations. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. v. § 12 When we speak of Justice, or Gratitude, we frame to our selues no Imagination of any thing existing. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. xlv. 8 *note*, Could such an imagination ever have been entertained by him? 1809 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) I. vii. 239, I am said to have an imagination when I have a train of ideas. 1896 DK. ARVILL *Philos. Belief* 223 The truths which they proclaimed were facts and not imaginations.

†2. The mental consideration of actions or events not yet in existence. a. Scheming or devising; a device, contrivance, plan, scheme, plot; a fanciful project. *Obs.* exc. as a biblical archaism.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1523 *Hypsip.*, With-outen any othir affection Of loue or euyll ymagynacyoun. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxiii. 251 Alle here lust and alle here Ymaginacioun is for to putten alle Londres under hire subieccioun. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 60 Thou hast herde their despytefull wordes (O Lorde) yee and all their ymaginations agaynst me. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich.* III. 47 b, That mischevous ymaginacion whiche he nowe newlye beganne and attempted. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 9 In no Case else Imagination, or Compassing, without an actual effect of it, was punishable by our Law. 1709 SWIFT *Advancem. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 117 These airy imaginations of introducing new laws for the amendment of mankind. 1760-78 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) III. 47 Any imagination . . . tending to change the nature or form of any one of the three estates.

†b. Impression as to what is likely; expectation, anticipation. *Obs.*

1663 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 29 As soone as it was day, all set forward . . . imagining that by sun-set they should reach to Villages of the Babylonian Territorie. Neither were they deceived in their imagination. 1668 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 206 The sickness—the only thing that exceeded the imagination of all men. 1654 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 11 To tell you truly mine own imagination, I thought he would not open it while I was there.

3. That faculty of the mind by which are formed images or concepts of external objects not present to the senses, and of their relations (to each other or to the subject); hence frequently including memory. (Sometimes called the 'reproductive imagination'; cf. sense 4-)

1340 *Ayend.* 158 Oerhuil hit is ase to be po3te, oer ase to be ymaginacion. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. vi. (Tollem. MS.), The pridge hat ymaginacion: þerby þe soule biholdþ þe liknesse of bodily þingis þat bep absente. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* i The comune understondyng is better content to the ymaginacion local. 1541 COPLAND *Gwydon's Quest.* *Chirurg.* E. j. b. In the fyrste parte of the ventricule before is put y^e common blode. In the seconde y^e vertue of ymagynacyon. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. l. 93, I haue forgot him. My imagination Carries no fauour in't but Bertrams. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Canus' Mor. Relat.* 320 The very features of the faces . . . remained so ingraven in his imagination. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 219 We haue . . . a faculty called imagination or fancy . . . which retains the fleeting forms of things, when things themselves are gone, and all sensation at an end. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 5 The beauty of her countenance haunting his imagination. 1840 MILL *Dis. & Disc.*, *Bentham* (1859) I. 353 The Imagination . . . to which the name is generally appropriated by the best writers of the present day [is] that which enables us, by a voluntary effort, to conceive the absent as if it were present.

4. The power which the mind has of forming con-

cepts beyond those derived from external objects (the 'productive imagination').

a. The operation of fantastic thought; fancy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 426 Men may dyen of ymaginacion So depe may impression be take. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 98 (MS. Fairfax 3) Full of ymaginacion, Of dredes and of wrathfull boghtes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 48 Looke how imagination blowes him. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 75 As if in very deed he had .. seen and suffered all those things, which his weak imagination .. did figure unto him. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 275 And I fancied, though it might be imagination, that her's trembled too.

b. The creative faculty of the mind in its highest aspect; the power of framing new and striking intellectual conceptions; poetic genius.

1309 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiv. (Percy Soc.) 53 Upon hys ymaginacion He made also the tales of Caunterbury. 1390 GOWER *Mids.* N. v. i. 14 And as imagination bodies forth The forms of things unknowne; the Poet's pen Turnes them to shapes, and gives to aire nothing, A locall habitation, and a name. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 Nor can imagination frame so great a beauty. 1768 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 480 This singular power of fabricating images without any foundation in reality, is distinguished by the name of *imagination*. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 45 The Imagination is one of the highest prerogatives of man. By this faculty he unites, independently of the will, former images and ideas, and thus creates brilliant and novel results.

5. The mind, or a department of the mind, when engaged in imagining; hence, the operation of the mind generally; thinking; thought, opinion. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 220, I wille Tellen the a propre skille, And worthe a demonstration In myn ymaginacion. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 303 Now is she red, now is she pale, Right after the condition Of her ymaginacion. c 1500 *Three Kings* 138 The kynges .. in his ymaginacion thought to make a grete assaute vpon the Turkes loggynge. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 239 b, Conjectures, which as often deceyve the imaginations of fantastical folke. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 12 That neither she .. nor others .. came thereby to lose or gaine in the imagination of others. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 181 Upon the first sight thereof, it run into our imagination, that they were the Cosagues.

6. attrib. and Comb., as *imagination-monger*; *imagination-stirring* adj.

1809 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 3/2 To the exclusion of their industrious imagination-mongers.

Imaginational (imædʒɪnəˈʃənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the imagination.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 128 Within the depths of thine own soul thou wilt find a threefold heaven—the imaginal, the rational, and the intellectual. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideas* iv. (1876) 48 We should have an imaginal knowledge or a quasi-sensation.

Imaginative (imædʒɪnəˈtɪv, -tɪv), a. (sb.) Forms: 4-5 *ymagin-, ymagin-, atyf-, yff-, if-, iff-, (6-ife, -yfe, -yue), 6-imaginative*. [a. OF. *imaginatif* (14th c.), ad. late L. *imaginātīvus*: see IMAGINE v. and -ATIVE.]

1. Of persons: Given to imagining; endowed with or specially characterized by imagination. † a. Full of thoughts, plans, designs, or devices (so OF. *imaginatif*, -ive). *Obs.* b. Full of idle fancies; fanciful. c. Having exceptional powers of fancy or inventive genius.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 366 No thyng list hym to been ymaginatyf. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & F.* 47 For allowaye he was pensyf and ymaginatyf. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. (Percy Soc.) 29 It was the guyse .. Of famous poets ryght ymaginatif. 1555 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxxii. T. i j b, The kyng enclyned well therto, but the duke of Burgoyne who was sage and ymaginatyf wolde nat agree therto. 1598 WYKLEY *Armorie, Chandos* 38 This courteous knight, sage, imaginative, Found to his foes much warlike busines. 1660 BACON *Sylva* § 903 The Witches themselves are Imaginative, and beleue oft-times, they doe that, which they doe not. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 617 Philosophers were often in peril of being as imaginative as poets. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 267 Men became mooping, testy, and imaginative.

2. Of, pertaining to, or concerned in the exercise of imagination as a mental faculty.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 129 (Camb. MS.) Ymaginacion. enuytyneth & comprehendeth alle thynges sensible, nat by reson sensible of deemyng, but bi reson Imaginatyf. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 33 The imaginative and iudging powte. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Notes 349 Every sensitive and imaginative act. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* xxxviii. II. 322 Poetry .. included then, the whole burst of the human mind; the whole exertion of its imaginative faculties. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. iv. 88 Milton had a highly imaginative, Cowley a very fanciful mind.

† 3. Imaginable. *Obs. rare*—1.

1307-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 20 In that heuen shul they dwell .. without any ymaginatif yuel in any halue.

† 4. Existing only in the imagination; unreal, fancied, imaginary. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xvii. 124 a, Onely an imaginative forme and not rather a naturall truth of bred. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 454 His righteousness imputed unto us, is not an imaginative, but a true righteousness. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 8 An imaginative sight being onely within, in the imagination, consequently appears to him onely, which so sees it.

5. Characterized by, or resulting from, the productive imagination; bearing evidence of high poetic or creative fancy.

1809 SCOTT *Guy M. Introd.*, The imaginative tale of Sintram and his Companions, by Mons. Le Baron de la Motte Fouqué. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi, He had sketched out an imaginative picture of the scene. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 No great imaginative poem had broken the silence of English literature for nearly two hundred years.

† B. sb. Imaginative faculty; imagination. *Obs.*

[1377] LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 1, I am ymagynatyf, quod he, Idel was I neuere, pouze I sitte bi my-self in sikenesse ne in helthe.] 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi, Fordulled is myne ymagynatyf. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 95 Seothe and considrethe in yowr ymagynatif. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. (1847) 71/2 Your Doctor's scarlet, which through your eyes infecting your pregnant imaginative with a red Suffusion, begets a continual thought of blushing.

Imaginatively (imædʒɪnəˈtɪvli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In an imaginative fashion; in imagination.

1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Sermon* 140 The body of Christ is, onely .. imaginatiue in the Sacrament. 1663 PETTY *Taxes* 83 Others are but potentially or imaginatively rich. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barrenness Imag. Faculty* *Mod. Art.* Hogarth excepted, can we produce any one painter within the last fifty years .. that has treated a story imaginatively? 1871 FARRAR *Wilm. Hist.* ii. 59 The Christologies .. are morally noble, and imaginatively beautiful.

Imaginativeness (imædʒɪnəˈtɪvnis), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Imaginative nature or quality.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* II. i. xiii. 294 'O therefore refers to the Imaginativeness of the Representation. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. vi. i. § 15 The exquisite imaginativeness of the lines. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 220 Some bright touch of his incorrigible imaginativeness, ever ready to force itself in.

Imaginator (imædʒɪnəˈteɪə), rare. [ad. L. type **imaginātor*, agent-n. f. *imagināri* to IMAGINE.] One who imagines.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 491 The Docitae [read Docitae] or Imaginators .. held nothing real, what hee [Christ] was, what hee did, what hee suffered, but all onely seeming so, and in appearance. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 612 Would not the imagnator of such a thing have been treated as a maniac? 1882 *Athenaeum* No. 2867. 471 These masterly delineators and imagnators of fairyland.

† **Imagnatory**, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. type **imagnātorius*; cf. prec.] a. Imaginary. b. Imaginative.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 27 To satisfy his Majesty, that my designe was not Imaginatory but true. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 305 The dark and dismal Dreamings .. which have entered and centered themselves in thy Imaginatory Mind.

Imagine (imædʒɪn), v. Forms: 4-6 *ymagin(e)-, gene-, 5-6 ymagine, imagine-, gene-, 6 ymagin-, en-, imagin-, en-, ymmagen, immagin(e)-, gyne-, 6-7 imagin-, 5- imagine*. [a. F. *imaginer* (1297 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *imagināre* to form an image of, represent, fashion, in middle voice *imagināri* to picture to oneself, fancy, imagine, f. *imagin-em* IMAGE.]

I. trans. 1. To form a mental image of, to represent to oneself in imagination, to picture to oneself (something not present to the senses).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6847 Alle þe men of cristianté Couthe nocht, thurgh witt, ymagyn right, Ne desceyve swa hydus a sight. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxv. 114 Þai er so curiously made þat na man may ymagyn mare curious. c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuall's Theat. World* M. A thing .. that it is not possible for man to ymagine the like without seeing. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countrey* (1603) 188 By the multitudes of people (before spoken of) you may imagine the state of his forces. 1658 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Antients* 19 Phidias .. had a singular abilitie to imagine things invisible after a most majesticall manner. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* II. ii. (1874) I. 339 'Tis an establish'd maxim in metaphysics .. That nothing we imagine is absolutely impossible. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* 288 Surrounded by the most tremendous mountains that can be imagined. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. ii. § 11 (1875) 34 The non-existence of space cannot, however, by any mental effort be imagined. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 511 Milton's imagination is not strong enough to identify him with the world which he imagines.

b. with obj. clause.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 101, I cannot easily imagine how you may be served better. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 108 They could not imagine, that the said Dam .. would be able to hinder their passage. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 175, I cannot imagin wherefore they are called so.

2. To create as a mental conception, to conceive; to assume, suppose (as a mathematical line or figure). Also with obj. clause or obj. and inf.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 168 Þei seien, þere is noon siche, but siche oon þei ymagynen. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 14 This forseide grete Pyu in maner of an extre is ymagyneld to be the Pol Artyk. *Ibid.* II. § 39 The longitude of a clumayt vs a lyne ymagined fro Est to west. 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 75/1 Imagine your self in the same case, & I think ye wil think yea. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 48 3e sal ymagyn en lyne that passis throucht the spere ..; at the endis of the said lyne 3e sal ymagyne tua sternis. 1568 GRANTON *Chron.* II. 1298 Imagine you see before your eyes your wyves, and daughters in danger. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 215 This law is thus practised .. imagining there be three brothers, Thomas, John, and Andrew, and it happening, that Thomas first dies leaving [etc.]. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 85 That hee would strongly imagine Cato .. to be in presence.

3. To conceive in the mind as a thing to be

performed; to devise, plot, plan, compass. Also with inf. Now a biblical or legal archaism.

[1351 *Act 25 Edw. III.* Stat. v. c. 2 Q^{nt} homme fait compasser ou ymaginer la mort nostre Seign^r le Roi.] c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3244 Ymagened y haue anober þyng to conquery þe tour at ones. c 1426 *Paston Lett.* No. 4 I. 12 Purposyng and imaginynge to putte William Paston in drede. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 23 Preamb., Richard White .. traitously ymagened and compassed the dethe and destruction of oure seid Souvereyne Lord. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* II. i. Why do .. the people ymagyn [R.V. marg. meditate] vayne thynges? *Ibid.* lxix. 3 How longe wil ye ymagin myschefe agaynst euery man? 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 112 Now that the Frenchemen .. daily imagned to destroye the Englishe pale. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 34 The Count could imagine no possible meanes to overtake the Admirall. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. vi. 100 To imagine the Death of the Prince .. is made High Treason. 1749 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 151/1 Lord Lovat .. did .. traitorously compass and imagine the death of his majesty. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. vi. (1830) 78-9 What is a compassing or imagining the death of the King, &c. These are synonymous terms; the word compass signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will .. But, as this compassing or imagining is an act of the mind, it cannot possibly fall under any judicial cognizance, unless it be demonstrated by some open, or overt, act. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 29 Fisher .. also was arraigned for imagining to deprive the king of his title and dignity.

† 4. To consider, ponder, meditate, bethink oneself. (With obj. clause.) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 542 Now gooth he ful faste ymagynynge, If by his wyues cheere he myght se .. that she Were chaunged. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 242 Lyggynge alone I gan to ymmagyn, How with foure tymes departyd is the yee. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Arch.* (1546) O v, Euer he imagined, how to do plesure to the people. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castan-heda's Cong. E.* Ind. lxxii. 149 [He] did imagine agayne what course he might best take to reuenge himselfe.

5. To conjecture, guess, suspect, suppose. a. with simple obj., obj. clause, or obj. and inf.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1410 *Hyssip.* This Pelleus hadde gret enuye, Imagynynge that Iason myghte be Enhausede so .. That from his regne he myghte ben put a doun. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 67 Ymagyne no thing to be in him, but that, that is nedfulle goode and couenable. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 46 b, No suche fraude suspectynge, nor yet any treason ymagynynge. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* vi. 18 They presently imagined the truth that hee could not come thither but with some Spaniard. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E.* Ind. 36 In vain did I imagine many things, to be the natural causes of it.

b. with obj. and complement.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b, Whiche in no wyse .. ought to be ymagined in y^e deite. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Pref. A iv b, The situation of Paradise .. some imagen it ether in heaven or in the harts of the quiet and faithfull. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 2 Wee bore up to speake with them, imagining them Enemies and men of warr, but they proved Flemingis and our Friends. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 48 We imagined ourselves in rather more than eighty degrees and a half. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 33 ¶ 10 Except you opened his mouth, you might imagine him in the full prime and mettle of his years.

6. To form an idea or notion with regard to something not known with certainty; to think, suppose, fancy, 'take into one's head' (that); often implying a vague notion not founded on exact observation or reasoning.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 153 b, The grete Turke .. imagined that hys time was come, to do some grete act in Christendom. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 156 It is not to be surmised, nor imagined, that the mention of these matters is unseasonable. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 199 A plot .. invented, one would imagine, not by men, but by Cacodæmons. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 83 You must not imagine to find such lovely Grass-plats and borders of Flowers as are in Europe. 1786 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 75 In short one would imagine it impossible that any thing living could subsist in so rigid a climate. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* ix, I doubt not of the facts which you relate, but imagine that you impute them to mistaken motives. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 7 He did not imagine that he could reform every abuse. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. iv, Tito felt that Romola was a more unforgiving woman than he had imagined.

II. intr. † 7. To think, meditate; to form designs. *Obs. (intr. to 3 and 4.)*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 289 With Inwit and with out-witt ymaginen and studye As best for his body be. c 1460 ROSS *La Belle Dame sans Mercy* 14 Per-vpon a while I stood musyng, and in my self gretly ymagynynge. 1462 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 270 The fals traytours agayne hym ymagynynge. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxvii. (1636) 241 Divines that imagine and study upon high and subtile matters.

8. To form mental images or ideas; to exercise the imagination. (*intr. to 1 and 2.*)

1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 52 Pleasant dreames are when the spirits of the braine, which the soule useth to imagine with, are most pure and thin. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Freney's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 5 He who Imagines Briskly, Thinks Justly, and Writes Correctly, is an Original [Author]. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 183/2 If it can be shown that women may be trained to reason and imagine as well as men [etc.].

9. *Imagine of*: = sense 1. (Cl. *conceive of*, *think of*, *know of*.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 61 A minde .. that could never so much as thinke or imagine of things contemptible. 1837 TURBURY *Trag. T.* (1837) 153 Imagine of their joyes, Whom filthie sinne did linke. 1845 SCOTT

Talism. iv. In his wildest rapture the knight imagined of no attempt to follow or to trace the object of such romantic attachment.

Hence *Imagining* ppl. a., that imagines.

1666 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 348 Alas poor imagining Man!

† *Imagine*, sb. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. prec. vb.]

? Device, contrivance: cf. *IMAGINEMENT*.

1594 FEELE *Battle Alcasar* II. Introd. By this imagine was this barbarous Moor Chas'd from his dignity and diadem.

Imagined (imæ'dʒind), ppl. a. [f. *IMAGINE* v. + -ED¹.]

1. Invented, planned, designed. In later use only with *adv.*, as *ill*, *well*, *imagined*.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 110 Fantasy hath the hole aspect. The ymagined matter to bring to finysshment. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp* Wks. (1687) 491 By false, subtle, and imagined Language. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xxxvi. 19 A bridge will shortly be completed, of well-imagined construction. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xii. Large and ill-imagined additions, hastily adapted to the original building.

2. Conceived (in the mind), supposed, fancied.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 49 The pole antarctic is bot ane ymaginet point. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. *Hist. Table* 1082 Everie towne and village had their peculiar imagined goddess. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 263 As when by night the Glass Of Galileo... observes Imagind Lands and Regions in the Moon. 1883 FROUDE in *19th Cent.* Aug. 233 Byron was a world's wonder for imagined wickedness.

† *Imaginement*, Obs. rare⁻¹. In 5 ym-. [f. *IMAGINE* v. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *imaginement* image.]

Contrivance, subtlety.

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxx. v. Some in his sherte put oft tyme venemyng... Some in his hose, by great ymaginement.

Imaginer (imæ'dʒinaɪ), [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

Cf. OF. *imagineur*.] One who imagines.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 An Imaginer, molitor, excogitator. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxvii. [clxviii.] 462 Men of warre inclosed in fortresses are sore imagyners, and when their imaginacion inclyneth to any yuell dede, they wyll craftely colour it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 700 As if the strength of imagination were such that it could not only create phancies but also real sensible objects, and that at a distance too from the imaginers. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* II. 238 He must be but a poor traveller and a weak imaginer.

Imagines, pl. of *IMAGO*.

Imagining (imæ'dʒinaɪ), vbl. sb. [f. *IMAGINE* v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb *IMAGINE*, in various senses; imagination.

c. 1340 HAMPOLDE *Prose Tr.* 40 In ymagynynge of be man-hede of our Lorde. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 331 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) For hate or for lelous ymagynynge. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 211 What may avayle all your ymagynynge? 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 32 While these thynges were thus in commonynge and ymagynynge. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 138 Present Feares Are lesse than horrible Imagynings. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 441 Our own Common Law looks upon a Man's raising Arms against... his Prince, as an Imagining, or Compassing of his Death. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* To lanthe ii, Guileless beyond Hope's imagining! 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 72 In hopeless chase of vain imaginings.

Imaginist, nonce-ud. [f. *IMAGINE* v. + -IST.]

An imaginative person.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xxxix. III. 43 How much more must an imaginist, like herself, be on fire with speculation and foresight!

† *Imaginous*, a. Obs. rare. [? f. L. *imāgo*, *imāgin-em* image + -OUS (cf. doubtful L. *imāginōsus*) or ? f. *IMAGINE* v. (cf. *ravenous*).] Imaginative; full of fancies.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* III. i. Till... man hath cast the beames, Of his imaginouse fancie through it. 16... GATAKER *Joy of Just* in *Serm.* (1637) 235 Others that be awaked out of this imaginous sleepe.

Imago (imæ'go). Pl. *imagines* (-æ'dʒinæz) and *imagos*. [A modern application of L. *imāgo* IMAGE, representation, natural shape, etc. (First used by Linnæus, *Syst. Nat.* ed. 12 (1767) I. II. 535.)] *Entom.* The final and perfect stage or form of an insect after it has undergone all its metamorphoses; the 'perfect insect'.

1799 *Encycl. Brit.*, *Imago*, in Natural History, is a name given by Linnæus to the third state of insects, when they appear in their proper shape and colours. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. iii. 67 The states through which insects pass are four: the egg, the larva, the pupa, and the imago. *Ibid.* 71 This Linnæ termed the imago state... because... it is now become a true representative or image of its species. 1847 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 208 Species, whose imagos only appear... at uncertain intervals. 1881 ANDERSON in *Science Gossip* No. 202. 223 In the year following, the larvae of *Vanessa polychloris* swarmed on the elms... [but] neither caterpillars nor imagines have since been noticed.

b. *transf.* The perfect stage of other animals that undergo a metamorphosis.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.* *Organ. Nat.* I. 189 The conversion of the cartilaginous skull of the larva to the ossified one of the imago, or perfect frog.

I-maked, -et, ME. pa. pple. of *MAKE* v.

|| *Imam*, *imaum* (imā'm). Forms: 7 *emawm*, *imam*, 8 *emaum*, 9 *imaum*, *imām*, 7- *imam*, 8- *imaum*; also 7- *iman*. [a. Arab. *imām* leader, president, etc., f. *am* to go before, precede. The form *iman* is that used in F. and Sp.]

1. The officiating priest of a Mohammedan mosque.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 301 Then ariseth another Priest of another order called Imam, and readeth a Psalme aloud. 1625 — *Pilgrims* II. 1609 Immediately after every one is cleansed and come into the Moschea, the Eemawm which is the Parish Priest begins to pray. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 102 The director of the Prayers, who says the Prayers, and makes the rest say them;... in Turkey he is called the Imam. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbt Conti* 17 May, The outside of the mosque is adorned with four towers, vastly high, gilt on the top, from whence the imaums call the people to prayers. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 59 The Turks... had erected a pulpit... for their iman or reader. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 278 The Imaums of towns have fees on marriages, burials, and some other ceremonies, and are maintained by them and the gifts of their congregation. 1884 F. BOYLE *Borderland* 257 The chief imam condemned such an interpretation of the law.

2. A title given to various Mohammedan leaders and chiefs.

Applied to a. the Caliph, as sovereign of the community, and (now or formerly) to other independent princes, e.g. the chief of Oman; b. the twelve chiefs of Islam recognized by the Ithnashari Shiites, of whom Ali, Hasan, and Husain were the earliest; c. the founders of the four orthodox sects of Mohammedans; d. the author of the leading treatise on any subject.

1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 373 On these twelve Saints they bestow the quality of Imam, or Prelate. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 220 The Prince of this Country (Muscat) is called *Imaum*, who is Guardian of Mahomet's Tomb, and on whom is devolved the Right of Caliphship. 1788 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 171 The Khalifa of Bagdad, the legitimate Successor of Mahomet, and Sovereign Imaum or Pontiff of all the Mussulmans. 1793 HANWAY *Trav.* (1796) II. x. iv. 241 The Mascats are a tribe of Arabians... they are subject to an Imam, who has an absolute authority over them. 1824 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 220 Hossein.—This holy Imaum is believed not only to have been a saint, but a martyr. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 108 Where are buried the imams, or saints, of the Sheahs, Hussein and Hassan, one of the greatest shrines of Persian pilgrims. 1899 *Daily Chron.* 7 Mar. 7/3 By the treaty of 1802 France and Great Britain entered into a mutual engagement to respect the independence of the Imam of Muscat.

Hence *Imamate* (cf. F. *imamat*), *Imamship*, the dignity of imam.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Imam*, The Mahometans do not agree among themselves about this imamate, or dignity of the imam. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 120/2 A number of the Shiites... denied the right of Moussa to the Imamate. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 2/2 The man who has given the trouble is the claimant to the Imamship of Sanaa—the titular ruler of the country before the Turks occupied it in 1872.

I-maned, obs. form of *MANED* a.

I-mang: see *YMONG*.

|| *Imaret* (imæ'ret, imæ'ret). [a. Turk., a. Arab.

عارة *simarat* 'rendering habitable', hence 'hospice'.] A hospice for the accommodation of pilgrims and travellers in Turkey.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 299 Their Hospitals they call Imarets... They found them for the relief of the poore, and of Trauellers. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 124 We found a neat Caravansraw or Inne, the Turks call them *Imarets*, the Indians *Sarrays*. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.*, *Veiled Prophet* III. 315 Many a dome and fair roofed imaret.

I-mariet, ME. pa. pple. of *MARRY* v.

I-martred, ME. pa. pple. of *MARTYR* v.

Imbace: see *EMBASSE*.

† *Imbakke*, v. Obs. rare. [f. IM-1 + *BAKE* v.]

trans. To encrust, cake.

1622 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* iv. Wks. 1874 III. 329 Troilus... lyeth imbak'd in his cold blood.

Imbalm, -ment, etc.: see *EMBALM*, etc.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 170 They brought it to the place where they say he was imbalmed. 1644 MILTON *Arctop.* (Arb.) 35 A good Booke is the pretious life-blood of a master spirit imbalmd and treasur'd up on purpose to a life beyond life.

† *Imbalsamation*. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. IM-1 + *BALSAMATION*.] Embalming; in quot. *fig.*

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 355 [To] provide for his memory that clerical imbalsamation which perfumed and hallowed for ages the reliques of Constantine.

Imban, v. rare⁻¹. [ad. med.L. *imbannire* to interdict: see IM-1 and BAN v.] *trans.* To interdict, proscribe, excommunicate.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 223 Enslave my tribes! what, half mankind imban? 1838 WEBSTER, *Imban*, to excommunicate, in a civil sense; to cut off from the rights of man.

Imband, v. rare⁻¹. [f. IM-1 + *BAND* sb.3] *trans.* To form or enrol into a band.

a. 1812 J. BARLOW (Webster, 1864), Beneath full sails imband nations rise.

Imbank, -ment: see *EMBANK*, etc.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 351 Or what should become of the water, if it were not imbanked with the earth?

† *Imbankation*. Obs. rare. [n. of action from *imbank*, *EMBANK*.] Embankment.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 118 Till a substantial Imbankation may be erected. *Ibid.* 119 A substantial Road, or Imbankation.

Imbanned, var. of *EMBANNERED*.

Imbaptize, v. rare. [f. IM-1 + *BAPTIZE* v.]

trans. To baptize by immersion; in quot. *fig.* 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 34 He at their best... his soul in the

moon's argent streams did imbaptize, And purified his spirit in the sun.

Imbar, etc., var. of *EMBAR* v., etc.

† *Imbarge*, v. Obs. Also *inbardge*. [f. IM-1 + *BARGE* sb.] *trans.* To embark.

1596 DRAYTON *Leg. Rob. of Norm.* (D.), As when the soueraigne we embarg'd doe see. 1604 CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Imbarge*, *Imbarke*, see *embarken*. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 78 Whither his friends she caus'd him to inbarge.

Imbarge, *Imbargo*, var. *EMBARGE*, *EMBARGO*.

Imbark (imbā'rk), v. Also 7 *em-*. [f. IM-1 + *BARK* sb.1] *trans.* To enclose in or clothe with bark. Also *fig.*

1647 H. MORRIS *Poems* 256 Embarked as in a tree... A fading life we lead. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 159 Imbarke thee in the Lawrell tree. 1815 MRS. TRENCH *Rem.* 328 I, am not always imbarked and rooted in my geraniums and myrtles. a. 1822 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1880) III. 69 It is leaning forward upon a knotty staff imbarked and circled by a viper.

Imbark, -ation, etc.: see *EMBARK*, etc.

† *Imbarn*, v. Obs. Also 8 *em-*. [f. IM-1 + *BARN* sb.] *trans.* To gather into a barn or barns; to garner. Also *fig.*

1610 *Acta Capit. Christ Church, Canterbury* 17 July (MS.), To ymbarn in the Barnes... all or the more part of the tythe corne. 1610 *Chester's Tri.*, *Rumor's Sp.* 28 To imbarne them in hell's restless rest. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 354 If they have not room to imbarn their Corn, they... set it up in ricks. 1796 *Ann. Agric.*, *Thames XXVII.* 521 (E. D. S.) They em-barn as much as they can of their corn.

Imbarque, -barrasse, -barren, -base: see *EMBARK*, etc. *Imbases*, obs. pl. of *EMBASSY*.

Imbassador, -ator, -etor, -itor, etc., obs. ff. *AMBASSADOR*. *Imbassage*: see *EMBASSAGE*.

† *Imbastardize*, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. IM-1 + *BASTARDIZE*. Cf. It. *imbastardire*, obs. F. *embastardir*; also *bastardize*, *abastardize*.] *trans.* To render bastard or degenerate.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* Pref., *Imbastardiz'd* from the ancient Nobleness of their Ancestors.

Imbasure, var. *EMBASURE*.

Imbathe, -bathle, -bay: see *EMBATHE*, etc.

Imbeam (imbē'm), v. nonce-ud. [f. IM-1 + *BEAM* sb. Cf. *EMBEAM*.] *trans.* To cast as a beam.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiv. (1848) 303 Oh! let not a planet-like eye Imbeam its tale on thine.

† *Imbear*, v. Obs. [app. for *imbare* or *unbare*.] *trans.* To make or lay bare.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koury* Def. xv. 206 To have their lips by the weight of jewels pendent in them drawn down over their chins to the imbearing of their teeth.

Imbeasell, -beasell, -becille, obs. ff. *EMBEZZLE*.

Imbecile (imbē'sil, imbē'sfīl), a. (sb.) Forms: 6 -ill(e), 7-8 -il, 7- -ille. [a. F. *imbécille* (15-16th c. in Godef.), now *imbécile* (admitted by the Acad. 1835), ad. L. *imbēcill-us*, -is, weak, feeble in body or mind (a word of unknown composition).

From an erroneous impression that the L. word was *imbecilis* (so stated in Bailey's Folio, repeated by Johnson, and made the basis of argument by Walker), the spelling *imbecile*, found in 17th c., was established in 18th c. The pronunciation (imbē'sil), connected with the confusion of this word and *EMBEZZLE* (see *IMBECILE* v.) was usual down to the beginning of 19th c., and was preferred by Walker 1791, though (imbē'sfīl), after Fr. *imbécille*, is said to have been 'the more fashionable'.]

1. In general sense: Weak, feeble; esp. feeble of body, physically weak or impotent.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 The... laubirs that i tuke... gart al my body be cum imbecille ande veyre. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *v], Their importunate assaults on the imbecille wallies of my answers. 1599 — tr. *Gabel-houer's Bk. Physicke* 17/a He may... drinck veyre smalle, and imbecille wyne, and take heede of all manner of strong wyne what soever. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* To Rdr. d vij b, My prayer... that God would prosper this poor and imbecil Pecee to every one of their Souls. 1730 BAILEY, *Imbecile*, Weak, Feeble. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 428 An old man who... has... something imbecil in his motions. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 152 His stunted stature and imbecile frame. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 424 The administration had... been constantly becoming more and more imbecile. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 74 The robust rural Saxon degenerates in the mills... to the imbecile Manchester spinner.

2. Mentally weak; of weak character or will through want of mental power; hence, Fatuous, stupid, idiotic. (The chief current use.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Imbecile*, weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body. (No quot.) 1799-1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* ix. 585 His days he wasted,—an imbecile mind.]

1804 MATILDA BETHAM *Biog. Dict. Celebr. Wom.*, *Pulcheria*, She alone had sustained the imperial dignity, under the reign of her weak and imbecile brother. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Glance Wks. Mackintosh* Wks. XIII. 63 But he had the misfortune to be 'imbecile'... in fact, he was partially an idiot. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. i. 42 The news came... that Durfey, the imbecile son, was dead.

b. Of actions: Marked by mental feebleness or fatuity; hence, Inane, stupid, absurd, idiotic.

1861 MRS. BROWNING *Mother & Poet* xv. 'Twere imbecile, hewing out roads to a wall. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 581 Bees... getting beneath the waterproof sheets over the bed, and pretending they can't get out and forthwith losing their tempers, which is imbecile, because the whole four sides of the affair are broad open.

c. *Comb.*, as *imbecile-minded*.

1845 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 191 Imbecile-minded people.

† 3. Made away with, squandered, or dissipated: cf. IMBEZZLE *v.* 2, EMBEZZLE. *Obs. rare.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* on Creed xxii. Wks. 1686 II. 324 We in a manner were got out of God's possession: were, in respect to him become imbecil and lost: we were like sheep gone astray.

B. sb. One who is imbecile; a person of weak intellect.

1808 NUGENT *Let.* 19 Nov. in Dk. Buckhm. *Court Geo.* III (1855) III. 236 Le Clerc was an imbecile; but he is no more. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 100 These haughty imbeciles shall fall into the trap they have dug for us. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xl. iv. (1875) 419 We are not all of us exactly imbeciles in money matters.

Hence **Imbecilely** *adv.*, in an imbecile manner; stupidly, idiotically.

1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* v. (1848) 177 [The pulpit] may be imbecilely filled. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Sept. The Mobiles are peasants: when I speak to them they nudge each other, and grin imbecilely.

† **Imbecile**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6-7 -ill. [The history of this word can scarcely be disentangled from that of EMBEZZLE *v.* The latter (in 15-16th c. *embesil* (l), *imbesil*) was evidently thought to be derived from L. *imbecillus*, -is, or F. *imbecille*, weak; thence arose a series of spellings and senses connecting it with this supposed derivation, the ultimate result of both being *imbecil* (l) in the sense to impair, weaken: see EMBEZZLE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make imbecile, weak, or impotent; to impair, weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. See EMBEZZLE *v.* 2.

The modern instance is a nonce-use from the adj., having no historical relation to the 16-17th c. word.

1599-40 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 12, I would be loth now that any man should enter to imbecile the thing. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. l. 1 b. These . . imbecilled their health, procured diseases. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* i. v. [They] so imbecill all they strengthe, that they are naught to me. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 26 To imbecile and hinder health. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 7 It is a sad calamity, that the fear of death shall so imbecill man's courage and understanding. [1851 W. ANDERSON *Exposure Popery* (1878) 239 What an imbecile you are—with your judgment imbeciled by some lust.]

2. (In senses of EMBEZZLE *v.*) To do away with the force of, annul, abrogate, make away with, take away dishonestly.

c 1546 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 258 The dede of the foundation was lost or imbecilled away long syns. [1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 76 Thee pryvee masse . . imbecilleth and taketh out of our hartes Christ. *Ibid.* 131 To disanul and embecyl Christ his sonnes death.] 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 301 By whom . . the Authorities of old Grants, Statutes, Laws and Priviledges, are imbecilled and abrogate. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Appetisser*, to diminish, to lessen, to imbecill. 1637 GATAKER *Marriage Duties* Serm. 194 (L.) The provident and faithful keeping and preserving of provisions . . that they be not imbecilled or made away. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iii. § 2 Guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states imbecill'd.

Hence † **Imbecilled** *pp. a.*; † **Imbecilling** *vbl. sb.*

1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* xvi. 25 This is imbeselynge and dimynyshe of their power and dominion. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 28 Vina is the further downward, the more imbecilled, and weakened. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkorn's Bk. Physique* 117 1/2 It exsiccateth and also calefyeth the imbecilled stomacke.

Imbecillitate (imbɪsɪˈlɪtɪ), *v.* [f. IMBECILITY, after *debilitate*, *facilitate*, etc.: see -ATE³ 7. In 17th c. *imbecill*: see note to IMBECILE *a.*] *trans.* To render imbecile, weak, or feeble; to enfeeble. 1653 A. WILSON *Gas. I.* 58 The man being skilful in natural Magick, did use all the Artifice his subtilty could devise, really to imbecillitate the Earl. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 18 A Man or Woman . . being never so little imbecillitated in their Lungs. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 96 The same cause . . imbecillitates . . the superintendence of their official superiors. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 364 A great effect in imbecillitating the understanding.

Imbecility (imbɪsɪˈlɪtɪ). Forms: 6-7 imbecoillitie, -illitie, 6-8 -illity, 7- -illity; (6-lylyte, -llyte, -bioillitye, 7 -besillitie). [a. F. *imbecillité* (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. *imbecillitatem*, n. of quality f. *imbecillus*, -is, IMBECILE. For the single *l*, see note to the adj.] The condition or quality of being imbecile.

1. Weakness, feebleness, debility, impotence.

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* Wks. 31 (R.) Sith we are not of power and habillite to performe the law of God . . lamentyng our imbecillitie that we can do him no further pleasure. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 176 The imbecillitye of mannys nature. 1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* (ed. 3) 458 It is a singular help against the imbecillity of the kidneis. 1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1672) 32 Such [Arches] . . for the natural imbecillity of the sharp Angle itself . . ought to be exiled from judicious eyes. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* I. 272 If anything can give us a picture of complete imbecillity, it is a man when just come into the world. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Taylor* 22 Nov., Another evidence of its own imbecillity. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 139 The imbecillity of the liver is . . obvious in most cases [of dyspepsia]. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxx. (1866) II. 113 The imbecillity of the human intellect in general. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 585 The misery of the Irish people and the imbecillity of the Irish administration.

b. Incompetency or incapacity (to do something).

1567 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 265 A tenant for life, for years, at will, or a copyholder, cannot prescribe, by reason of the imbecillity of their estates. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 146 Its imbecillity to restrain us was apparent. 1822 LAMB *Ella Ser. II. Confess. Drunkard*, Languid enjoyment of evil with utter imbecillity to good.

c. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of weakness, infirmity, or debility.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Ej. Dyspathies, Metasynchises, Imbecillities, fyrmytudes and sondry other such names. 1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's, etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 380 1/2 Catarrhes, rheumes, and other imbecillities. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. x. Such imbecillities of nature. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. v. § 27 (1875) 98 Those imbecillities of the understanding.

2. Mental or intellectual weakness, esp. as characterizing action; hence, silliness, absurdity, folly; a specimen or example of this.

Medically and pathologically, *imbecillity* is generally used to denote a defect of mental power of less degree than idiocy and not congenital.

1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 222 Giue mee leau to excuse my selfe of so much imbecillitie, as to say, that in these eightene yeeres . . I have not learned, there is a great difference betwixt the directions and iudgements of experimental knowledge, and the superficiali coniecture of variable relation. 1803 *Med. Tral.* IX. 239 Can a stronger proof of the fallacy and imbecillity of the Brunonian System be required? 1852 FORBES WINSLOW in *Times* 2 Jan., I class the case . . as a case of imbecillity. In medical language it would be termed a case of *amentia* as distinguished from *dementia*. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 66 Imbecillity is . . weakness of mind owing to defective mental development. 1888 J. J. ENGLISH *Tent Life Tigerland* 4 The sneers and stupid imbecillities of the untravelled . . sceptic.

Imbed, Imbellish: see EMBED, EMBELLISH.

† **Imbellio**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + L. *bellio*-us warlike, f. *bellum* war: cf. L. *imbellis*.] Unwarlike.

1650 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. [il.] v. 18 The Imbellioe peasant, when hee comes first to the field, shakes at the report of a Musket. 1623 COCKERAM, *Imbellioe*, cowardly, not for warre.

† **Imbellious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *imbellis* unwarlike (f. *im-* (IM-2) + *bellum* war) + -OUS, after *rebellious*.] Unwarlike, cowardly.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 357 The voluntarie subiection of this their imbellious Countre. 1607 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 5 [They] cannot possesse generous Princes with an imbellious feare of such *bruta fulmina*. 1628 — *Israel's Fast* 2 Ignoble and imbellious Spirits.

† **Imbenignity**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + BENIGNITY.] Unkindness.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 84 By reason of their Imbenignity, Inexorableness, and Inclemency.

Imber, *obs.* and *var.* f. EMBER; *obs.* f. IMBAR *v.*

† **Imberbis**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—[f. L. *imberbis* (f. *im-* (IM-2) + *barba* beard) + -IC.] Beardless.

1623 COCKERAM, *Imberbiche*, without a beard.

Imbesel (l), -il (l), -besel (l), -il (l), etc., *obs.* ff. EMBEZZLE.

Imbetter, *var.* of EMBETTER *v.*

1568 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 363 To enlarge and imbetter my credite and estate.

Imbibation, *erron.* f. IMBIBITION.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 659 Preferable for forenoon imbibation. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 325 It lived, henceforth, by simple imbibation, upon the elaborated juices of its host.

† **Imbibbed**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* Wearing a bib.

1621 COTGR., *Embevett*, imbibbed; that, as a child, hath a bib, or moocket put before his breast, to keepe him from drueling thereon.

Imbibe (imbɪˈb), *v.* Also 4 *enbibe*, 5 *embybe*, 6 *enbybe*, *embibe*. [Partly a. F. *imbiber* to soak or penetrate with moisture, *refl.* to be soaked or penetrated with moisture, to soak into, later (esp. in pa. pple.) to imbue, in 18th c. to drink in, imbibed; partly ad. L. *imbibere* in cl. L. to conceive or imbibe (opinions, etc.), later in lit. sense, to drink in, inhale, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *bibere* to drink.

The F. *imbiber* was app. formed from L. as an active verb to correspond to the pa. pple. *imbu* (prob. ad. L. *imbutus*), and as such took to itself the meanings of L. *imbutus*, which the Eng. verb adopted together with those of L. *imbibere*. The early forms in Eng. suggest a French origin, though *imbiber* is not recorded before 16th c.]

1. † **trans.** To cause to absorb moisture or liquid; to soak, imbue, or saturate with moisture; to steep. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 261 And oure matres enbybing [Corpus enbykyng, *Petw.* enbykyng] And eek of oure matres encorpyng And of oure siluer citracinacion. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. iv. 96 Towe of flaxe that wel enbybed were with oyle. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. the Scottes* 79 Unto your Grace for grace now I call To gyde my pen, and my pen to enbybe. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* i. l. (1580) 2 b. When it is almoste waxen drie, embibe or water it again. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 21 That portion of the water wherewith the earth was imbibed. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 426 Imbibe that powder with strong white vinegar. 1804 *Captive of Valence* I. 144 Could a minister . . have the wickedness to imbibe with slow poison that bread which, at his voice, was to become the body of his Divine master?

† **b. fig.** To IMBUE. Cf. F. *imbiber* (see etymol.).

1622 MALVINES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 163 This question is friuolous . . and breedeth but contention to imbibe Merchants braines with them. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 263 In regard to Fruits . . we may imbibe them . . with a Medicinal, Purgative Power.

† c. With inverted construction: To instil into. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* xxvii. P 4 Until such villainous Principles are thoroughly imbibed into us by the Enemies of our Peace. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 6 He wished to imbibe into the minds of his children a taste for mechanics.

II. 2. *trans.* To 'drink in', absorb, or assimilate (knowledge, ideas, etc.); to take into one's mind or moral system.

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 57 They may also herewith imbibe trewe religion. 1652 EVELYN *Slate France* (R.), After the facile and more smooth languages are once thoroughly imbibed. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. (1695) 90 Those confused Notions and Prejudices it [the Mind] has imbibed from Custom, Inadvertency, and Common Conversation. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 65 Imbibe the precious truths. 1858 HOLLAND *Tilcomb's Lett.* vi. 139 Young women are apt to imbibe another bad habit, namely, the use of slang. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 507 Charles . . had imbibed his father's hatred of the Presbyterian system.

3. Of a person or animal: To drink in, drink (liquid); to inhale (the air, tobacco smoke).

1621 VENNOR *Tobacco in Baths of Bathe* (1650) 402 They that . . for every light occasion imbibe or take down this fume. a 1791 BLACKLOCK *Pr. i.* (R.), The wild horse . . Imbibes the silver surge, with heat oppress, To cool the fever of his glowing breast. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi. Oliver . . raised it to his head with a trembling hand, imbibed the contents with lips which quivered with emotion. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 397 The mess-room, where more cheroots were smoked, and more weak brandy-and-water imbibed. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* II. 16 The population imbibe fresh air.

4. Of a thing: To suck up, drink in, absorb (moisture). Also *absol.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 33 Let this Salt imbibe as much of the Oil . . as it can. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (ed. 2) 239 A Plant that grows by some petrifying Spring by Imbibing that water is at length turn'd into a Stone. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 184 So barren sands imbibe the shower. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 239 The roots imbibe fluids from the soil by capillary attraction. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxxi. 412 Water . . will be partly imbibed by the adjacent porous ice.

5. To take up, absorb, or assimilate (a gas, rays of heat or light, etc.); to take (solid substances) into solution or suspension.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 290 The Aire doth willingly imbibe the Sound as gratefull, but cannot maintaine it. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bather* II. 8 Earth may be confused with water, but not imbibed, and will sink to the bottom again. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 111 While the robes imbibe the solar ray. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 122 Such salts are readily imbibed by water. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 434 When volatile oils are exposed to the open air . . they imbibe oxygen with rapidity. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 142 Having incorporated the mixture well, add of Frankfort black as much as it will imbibe. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xv. (1849) 132 The heat of the sun's rays which the earth imbibes.

† 6. *transf.* and *fig.* To absorb, swallow up. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 261 So as it may appear that the one does wholly imbibe the other. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 771 No One Magnitude, can be Imbibed or Swallowed up into another. 1712 SWIFT *Poems, Midas* 77 The torrent merciless imbibes Commissions, perquisites, and bribes.

Hence **Imbi-bed** *pp. a.*, † absorbed; **Imbi-bing**

vbl. sb., † steeping, saturation. † **Imbi-bement**

Obs. rare, imbibing, imbibition. **Imbi-ber**, one who or that which imbibes or drinks; † an absorber. 1524 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xiv. i. (1886) 294 Termes of art: as (for a tast) their subliming, amalgaming, englutting, imbibing, incorporating. 1592 LYL *Galathea* II. iii. Our [alchemists'] instruments . . decensores, Violes, manual and murrall, for enbibing and conbibing. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 60 The imbibing or steeping of Corn, or any other Seeds in rich Wines. 1684 BOYLE *Forosm. Anim.* & *Solid Bod.* VI. 96 Evaporation of the imbibed Particles of water. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 3) s.v., The Imbibement of Principles, the sucking or drinking in of Principles in our Infancy. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Salts are strong imbibers of sulphureous streams. 1870 *Enven. Standard* 17 Sept., The imbibitor of absinthine.

Imbibition (imbɪˈbɪʃən). [a. F. *imbibition* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. **imbibition-em*, n. of action f. *imbibere* to IMBIBE.] The action of imbibing (in the various senses of the vb.).

† 1. Soaking or saturation with liquid, steeping or solution in liquid; combination of solid and liquid by this process; an instance of this; *concr.* a solution. To lie in imbibition, to lie a-soak or a-steep. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. xxviii. in Ashm. (1652) 168 Mo Imbybycyons many must we have yett. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 36 Water wherein good store of Cow dung hath lyen in imbibition. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 298 The Congruity of Bodies . . if it be more, maketh a perfecter Imbibition, and Incorporation. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 64 They steep the seed . . in . . an imbibition of fair water and Sheep's dung. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* III. II. n. vi. 185 Mixed with them by frequent Imbibitions, etc. continually grinding, imbibing, calcining and reducing.

2. Drinking in, sucking in, absorption; assimilation by absorption: usually of moisture or matter in solution, but sometimes of aeriform bodies or of solid particles by a liquid.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 139 After this imbibition, when that the Frumenty hath thus drunk vp all the water. 1672 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5159 A kind of Imbibition . . of certain Particles of an Aereal Nature by the Water. 1770 WATSON *Ibid.* LX. 329 An imbibition of the particles of the

several salts into the pores of the water. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 89 That their nutrition is by imbibition or immediate absorption. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 710 Imbibition is the term given to the capacity of organized structures to absorb water between their molecules with such force that they are thus driven apart. *Ibid.* 711 When wood distends on imbibition or contracts on desiccation.

b. Drinking. (Affected use.)

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxix, The imbibition of a little strong beer. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 485 The free imbibition of port.

3. The imbibing, 'drinking in', or absorption of knowledge, opinions, etc.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 50 The imbibition of good nourture in childhood. 1829 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xxv, 296 Every imbibition of truth. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Lat. in Spir.* W. 352 If all one's truth is derived by imbibition from the Church.

Imbind, Imbitter, Imblaze: see **EMBIND**, etc.

Imblemish, var. of **EMBLEMISH** Obs. Hence **Imblemishment**, defacement, injury.

1529 *Art. against Wolsey* i. in *Ld. Herbert Hen. VIII* (1649) 266 To the great imblemishment and hurt of your said Royall Jurisdiction.

Imblossom, obs. var. of **EMBLOSSOM**.

† **Imboard**, v. Obs. rare -o. [*IM-1*] trans. = **IMPLANK**, q.v.

Imboase, -boce, Imboce, etc., obs. forms of **EMBOSS**, etc.

1555 HULOET, Imboce or chaser of plate.

Imboasted: see **IMBOSTED**.

Imbody, Imbog, Imboll, Imbolden: see **EMBODY**, etc.

† **Imbo'lish**, v. Obs. [app. a perversion of **ABOLISH** by confusion of *a-* prefix with *em-, im-*] trans. To do away with; to make away with.

1598 GREENE *Disput.* 7 Yeelding to the Mace, to imbo'lish Paules libertie. — *Theeves falling out* (1615) Cij, The harme you do, is to imbo'lish mens goods, and bring them to poverty.

Imbolster, Imbolt: see **EMBOLSTER**, **IMBOLT**.

† **Imbonity**, Obs. rare -1. [ad. late L. *imbonitas* (Tertullian), f. *im-* (*IM-2*) + *bonitas* goodness.] The reverse of goodness; unkindness.

The quot. is an echo of Tertullian's 'omnis duritia et imbonitas et insuauitas' (*Orat. ad Martyr.* 3 ad init.).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iv. 1. (1624) 186 All feares, griefes, suspitions, discontents, imbonities, insuauities.

† **Imbooke**, v. Sc. Obs. Also imbuik, -buke. [*f. IM-1* + *BOOK sb.*] trans. To enter in a book; to book, enrol, register.

1529 M.S. R. Long (Brit. Mus.), To regester, imbooke, or inronicle all such worthy persons... as by there valyant actes have deserved perpetuall remembrance. 1628 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 319 Selected... wise brethren, should, with the clerk, forme the acts, see them imbooked. 1600 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 76 He said he wold not suffer them to be imbooked.

Imborder, var. of **EMBORDER**.

† **Imbordure**, v. Obs. Also 5-6 en-, 6 em-. [*f. IM-1* + *BORDURE*] trans. To encompass with a border; *spec. Her.* to furnish with a bordure of the same tincture (distinguished from **BORDURING**, used when the bordure was of a different tincture from the field). Always in pa. pple. or vbl. sb.

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her. Bija*, Ther be vi. Differences in armys... Labell and Emborduryng for lordis. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 110 b, This sometime is termed embordure, because it is of the same that the field is off. 1578 BOSSE *well Armorie* ii. 36 b, Of Armes embordured, or with bordurs. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. v. (1611) 17 You shall say that he beareth such metale colour or furre imbordured. 1628 PHILLIPS, *Imborduring*, a term in Heraldry, when the field and circumference of the field are both of one mettall, colour, or fur. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

Imborsation (*imbo'sa'shən*), rare. [ad. It. *imborsazione*, n. of action f. *imborsare*, f. *im-* (*IM-1*) + *borsa* purse. Cf. *IMBURSE* v.] An Italian mode of election to magistracies, in accordance with which the names of the candidates were put into a bag or purse to be drawn by lot.

1787 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1851) v. 180 The imborsations are made, and eight hundred names are put in the purses.

† **Imboskata** (*imboskāt'a*). Obs. Also em-. [*It.*] = **AMBUSH**, q.v.

1595 SAVIOLO *Practica* i. 1, To drawe the enemy either into some imboscata or place of advantage. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi, To set upon me here as in an imboscata.

Imbose, obs. form of **EMBOSSE**.

† **Imbosk**, v. Obs. Also 6 -bosque. [ad. It. *imboscare* 'to enter or goe into a wood, to take covert or shelter as a Deere doeth... Also to lay in ambush' (Florio), f. *im-* (*IM-1*) + *bosco* wood. Cf. *EMBOSS* v.2] refl. To hide or conceal oneself.

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* ii. 11 Scanderbeg went as secretly as possible, to imbosque him selfe neare to that place. 1622-30 SKELTON *Quix.* iii. viii. (1675) 46 Sancho, requesting him to depart, and imbosk himself in the mountain. 1657 S. W. *Schism Disput.* 221 He cares not... what contradictions he maintains, so he can but imbosk himself handsomely in them.

b. intr. for refl.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. (1847) 10/1 They seek the dark, the bushy, the tangled forest, they would imbosk.

Imbosom, Imbos(e): see **EMBOSOM**, **EMBOSSE**. **Imbost**, ppl. a., obs. var. of **EMBOSSED**, foaming at the mouth from exhaustion.

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1595-1651 [see **EMBOSS** v.2 and **EMBOSSED** ppl. a.]. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 485 The Huntsman knows him by a thousand Marks, Black, and Imbost.

† **Imbo'st**, sb. Obs. [*f. prec.* and next.] Foam (from the mouth of a beast).

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. 78 Yet will that [Stream] with the help of the Wind, lodge part of the Steam and Imbost [*printed* Imbosh], that comes from him, on the Banks. 1727 R. BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, the Steam and Imbost.

† **Imbo'st**, v. Obs. rare. [*f. imbo'st*, pa. pple. of *imboss*, **EMBOSS** v.2 (sense 3).]

App. the pa. pple. or pa. t. was taken as the vb. stem; whence a new pa. pple. *imbosted*: cf. *graft*, *grafted*, *grafted*.] 1. trans. To drive (a hunted beast) to extremity; to cause to foam at the mouth: = **EMBOSS** v.2 2.

1590 COKAIN *Treat. Hunting* Dj, He will close vp his mouth as though he had not been imbosted or hunted that day. 2. intr. To foam, as a result of hard running: = **EMBOSS** v.2 3.

1590 COKAIN *Treat. Hunting* Civ, Who so hunteth un-breathed hounds... in hot weather, causeth them to imbost and surbate greatly.

Hence † **Imbosted**, -boasted ppl. a., foaming at the mouth (like a madman).

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lxxvii. 249 Sure, they borrow it... from the imbosted (*ed.* 1709 raging) Savage, and from tormenting spirits.

Imbosture, Imbound, Imbow, Imbowel, Imbower, Imbox, Imbrace, etc.: see **EMB-**.

Imbraid, var. of **EMBRAID** v.1 Obs., to upbraid. Hence **Imbraiding** vbl. sb. Also **Imbraider**, one who upbraids, an upbraider.

1542 Imbraydyng [see **IMPROPER**]. 1555 HULOET, Imbrayder or caster in teeth with an olde benefite. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 680 They fell at such great words with such imbraydings and casting in the teeth of olde benefites shewed.

Imbraist, obs. f. *embraced*: see **EMBRACE**.

Imbrake, var. **EMBRACE** v. Obs., to entangle. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 108 (D.) John... imbraked the state and himselfe in those miserable imbracances throw his violences. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 50 We haue not leisure to imbrake [*implicare*] our selues in these broiles.

† **Imbranch**, v. Obs. Also en-, in-. [*f. IM-1* + *BRANCH* sb.] To graft on the stock: see quot.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 72 Three Kindes of Grafting, betwix the barke and the woode, in the stocke, and emplanting or inoculation. The first sort they call grafting, the seconde imbranching, the thirde inoculation or imbudding. 1598 FLORIO, *Incalmare*, to engraffe, to imbranch (1611 imbranch). *Incalmatura*, an enbranching.

† **Imbrand**, v. Obs. rare. [*f. IM-1* + *BRAND* sb.] trans. To arm with brands or swords.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. xl, The heav'nly hierarchies, Burning in zeal, thickly imbranded were.

Imbrangle, Imbrase: see **EMB-**.

Imbrasier, obs. var. *imbraserie*, **EMBRACERY**. 1589 Sir T. Smith's *Commw. Eng.* ii. xiii. 72 The Matters in this Court are... Conspiracies, Champarties, Imbrasier [*so in edd.* 1594, 1609, 1633].

† **Imbrate**, v. Obs. rare. [ad. It. *imbrattare* (Florio, 1598).] trans. To defile, sully, pollute.

1542 St. *Peters, Hen. VIII.* ix. 155 The things of this State semeth to be fowle imbratid by corruptid factions.

Imbrauthery, Imbrayder, obs. forms of **EMBROIDERY**, **EMBROIDER**.

Imbreast (*imbre'st*), v. rare -1. [*f. IM-1* (= *EM-*) + *BREAST* sb.] trans. To hold in one's breast or bosom; to **EMBOSSOM**.

1607 BAILEY *Univ. Hymn* 12 Who in Himself imbreasts both thee and heaven.

Imbreathe (*imbrē'th*), v. Also 6 *imbrethe*, 7 *imbreath*. [*f. IM-1* + *BREATHE* v.]; partly a variant of **EMBREATHE**, partly of **INBREATHE**.]

1. trans. To breathe in, inhale. Also fig. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 14 The hart cooled by the dayly imbreathing of y^e aire. 1871 FARRAR *Wilm. Hist.* iv. 131 The curse of a Paganism... must have been imbreathed with the first lessons of consciousness even by innocent childhood.

2. a. To inspire, instill. b. To inspire with. 1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) Fija, The Soules... returning unto God, who first imbreathed them. 1641 H. AINSWORTH *Orth. Found. Relig.* 19 His soule was imbreathed of God. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xxii. 6 Those holy men spake no otherwise then as they were acted or imbreathed by the holy Ghost. 1647 — *Comm. Ps.* xl. 3, I cannot breath out a desire after him, except he first imbreath me therewith. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 345 A sceptical philosophy... pervades the treatise, which imbreathes contentment and philanthropy. 1823 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 4 God transfused into man a higher gift and imbreathed a self-subsisting soul.

Hence **Imbreathed** ppl. a., inhaled, imbibed; **Imbreathing** vbl. sb., inhaling, inspiration.

1574 [see 1]. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 237 The imbreathing whence Man became a Living Soul. 1841 CLOUGH *Early P.* x. 8 Imbreathed draughts of wine.

Imbrech, var. **EMBRACH**.

Imbred, Imbreed, var. **INBRED**, **INBREED**.

† **Imbreke**, Obs. A plant: house-leek. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App. Imbreke is Houseleek.

† **Imbreve**, v. Sc. Obs. Also *imbrew*. [ad. med.L. *imbreviare* 'in Breves Redigere, describere' (Du Cange): see **BRIEF** sb. Cf. *OF. embreuer*, *EMBEVE*.] trans. To put into the form of a brief.

1583 Leg. Bp. St. Androis 1104, I sall leave blankis for to imbreue thame [*printed* imbrev; *rime* believe thame]. 16... *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 53 Sic complaints as pertainis to the King and his crown... should be imbrevit and keptit untill the cuning of the Justice in the burrow court.

Imbreviate (*imbrē'viēt*), v. Also 7 (Sc.) *imbreviat*. [*f. med.L. imbreviāt-*, ppl. stem of *imbreviāre* (see *prec.*)] trans. To put into the form of a brief; to enrol, register.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 58 The Schiref sall cause imbreviat, and put in writ the names of the twelve assisours. 1636 PRYNN *Remonstr. agst. Shipmoney* 27 The King... caused all the ships... to be imbreviated by this Writ. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* i. 14 Let the coroner cause their names and the names of the pledges to be imbreviated [*tr. AF. embreuer*].

Imbrew, obs. f. **IMBREEVE**, **IMBUE**.

|| **Imbrex** (*im'breks*). Pl. *imbrices* (*im'brisiz*). [*L. imbrex*, f. *imber* a rain-shower.]

1. *Archæol.* A curved roof-tile (see quot. 1857). 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) i. 165 The joints of the flat roof tiles were covered by the imbrex, or rain-tile, which was made semi-cylindrical, the sides generally upright with an arched top. *Ibid.* ii. 229. 1888 *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* Feb. 193 The absence of 'imbrices', which are a necessary adjunct in the formation of a Roman tiled roof.

2. One of the scales or overlapping pieces of an imbrication. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Imbricate (*im'brikāt*), a. (*sb.*) [*ad. L. imbricat-us*, pa. pple. of *imbricare* to form like a gutter-tile, to cover with rain-tiles, f. *imbrex*, *imbric-em.*]

† 1. Formed like a gutter-tile or pantile. Obs. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Imbricate*, square and bent like a roof or gutter-Tile, which the Latines call *Imbrix*; also covered with such a Tile. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. The nailes are in all that have toes; but the ape's are imbricate [= Pliny, *H. N.* xi. xlv. 101 *ungues imbricati*].

2. Covered with or composed of scales or scale-like parts overlapping like roof-tiles; e.g. said of the scaly covering of reptiles and fishes, of leaf-buds, the involucre of *Compositæ*, etc.

1656 [see 1]. 1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* (1788) 25. 1794 MAR-TYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 68 One of the most common forms also of the calyx in this class [*Compound Flowers*], is the imbricate or that which is made up of several rows of folioles, lying over each other like tiles on a roof. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 320 (Antennae) *Imbricate*, when the summit of each joint is incumbent upon the base of that which precedes it. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 24 In *Pennææ* both valvate and imbricate aestivation exists.

b. Of leaves, scales, etc.: Overlapping like tiles. 1796 P. RUSSELL *Acc. Ind. Serpents* 7 (T.) Two rows... of larger scales, ovate and imbricate. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 483 Branchiæ... composed each of imbricate plates in two series.

3. = **IMBRICATED** 4.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. An imbricate pattern.

B. as sb. A reptile, fish, or other animal covered with imbricated scales.

1862 DANA *Mam. Geol.* vii. 277 The Devonian ganoids are of three kinds... Imbricates having the scales arranged like shingles.

Imbricate (*im'brikēt*), v. [*f. L. imbricat-*, ppl. stem of *imbricare*: see *prec.*]

1. trans. To place so as to overlap like roof-tiles. Also with *together* (in fig. sense).

1764 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1786) Notes 315 Trains of peacocks... whose quills were set in a long stem, so as to imbricate the plumes in the gradations of their natural growths. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 435 Each feather is thus folded or imbricated over the next succeeding.

2. trans. and absol. To overlap like tiles.

1800 HOGG *Treat. in Beck's Florist* (1850) 272 The petals [of a carnation] should be regularly disposed alike on every side, imbricating each other. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 213 Flattened prisms... arranged... obliquely to the surfaces of the shell, the interior of which is imbricated by their outcrop. 1873 Sir C. W. THOMSON *Depths of Sea* iv. 164 In all essential family characters they agree. The plates imbricate in the same directions and on the same plane.

Imbricated (*im'brikē'tēd*), ppl. a. [*f. prec.*]

† 1. (See quot.) Obs. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Imbricated* is used by Mr. Tournefort, and some other Botanists, to express the Figure of the Leaves of some Plants, which are hollowed in, like an Imbrex, or Gutter-Tile. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

2. Composed of parts (leaves, scales, or the like) which overlap like tiles. Also, covered by overlapping leaves, scales, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *Imbricated shell*,... any species of shell-fish, whose shells are elevated into transverse ridges, lying over one another at the base, in the manner of the tiles on a house-top. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Econ. Nat. in Misc. Tracts* (1762) 79 On this earth the imbricated liverworts find a bed to strike their roots in. 1858 GREIG *Hist. Boulder* iv. 46 Imbricated like the cone of the Scotch fir. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 212/3 Another beautiful variety, having large and finely imbricated flowers.

3. Of leaves, scales, etc.: Arranged so as to overlap each other, after the manner of roof-tiles.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Imbricated leaf*,... leaves placed over one another in the manner of the tiles of a house, or like the scales of fishes. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 101 (Jod.) Pecten with about thirty echinated imbricated rays. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 20 Glumes, imbricated on every side. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. i. 70 The Common Wood-louse... The body is oval... composed of a number of imbricated rings.

4. Resembling in pattern a surface of overlapping tiles: = **IMBRICATE** a. 3.

1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* iii. 32 Sometimes ornamented... with chequered, 'chevroné' or imbricated patterns.

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Imbricately (imbrīk'etlī), *adv.* [f. IMBRICATE a. + -LY².] In an imbricated manner or order.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 592 The pinnules, when unexpanded, imbricately crowded.

Imbricating (imbrīk'etīn), *ppl. a.* [f. IMBRICATE v. + -ING².] Overlapping like tiles.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 229 Flowers not surrounded by imbricating bractæ. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 156 *Chiton Squamosus*... shell composed of 8 transverse imbricating plates.

Imbrication (imbrīk'et-jən), [n. of action: see IMBRICATE v. and *adj.*]

† 1. ? The dropping of water from roof-tiles. *Obs.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 68 Robbing the Eyes of their natural Pent-house or Water-table, they expose them bare to imbrications.

† 2. (See *quots.*) *Obs.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Imbrication, a covering with Tile. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Imbrication*, a.. bending like a gutter-tile, also a covering with tile.

3. An overlapping as of tiles; a decorative pattern imitative of this.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* viii. iv. (1752) 370 A well-made tegument, beset with bristles, adorned with neat imbrications. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 247 Their edges also overlap each other, presenting the appearance of imbrication, to use the language of botanists. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 327 Shell.. armed in front with rasp-like imbrications. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 43 The imbrication of the spinous first dorsal fin.

Imbricative (imbrīk'etiv), *a.* [f. IMBRICATE v.: see -ATIVE. Cf. F. *imbricatif*, -ive.] = IMBRICATE a. 2 a.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. s.v. Imbricatives*, Most botanists call estivation *imbricative*, that which Candolle terms *irregular*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. ii. 135 Imbricate or Imbricative is the general name for aestivation (or vernalion) with overlapping.

Imbricato-. Combining form from L. *imbricat-us*, = imbricately-, imbricated and —; as *imbricato-granulose*, having imbricated granulations. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 212 Areolets partly granulous and imbricato-granulous.

† **Imbrid**, *a. Obs.* — [ad. L. *imbrid-us*, f. *imbrer* rain.] 'Wet, rainy' (Cockeram, 1623).

† **Imbriser**, *v. Obs.* [f. IM-1 + BRIER sb.] *trans.* To entangle as among briars.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fables* iv. Dram. Wks. 1873 i. 171 Ye shall see, if... I leave not both these gullers with imbriser'd. 1622 MABER tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 113 Amidst how many Brambles and Buses... must he im-briser...himself withall. 1690 J. PALMER in *Andros Tracts* i. 30 That they were imbriser'd in an Indian-war.

Imbriferous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *imbrifer* (f. *imbrer* a shower): see -FEROUS.] Rain-bringing, showery. 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* (1815) 80 The imbriferous quality of the atmosphere.

Imbrighten, *obs. var. of* EMBRIGHTEN.

Imbring, *obs. var. of* EMBRING.

Imbring, *var. of* INBRING v. *Obs.*

† **Imbristled**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 (= EM-) + BRISTLE sb. + -ED¹.] Covered as with bristles.

1599 NASH *Lenten Stuffe* 9 All the fennie Lerna betwixt, that with reede is so imbristled.

† **Imbrocada**, *Obs.* [Alteration of It. *imbrocata*, as if from Sp.: see -ADO. Spelt also EMBROCADO.] = EMBROCATA.

† c. 1600 *Distracted Emp.* iv. ii. (Bullen *O. P.* III. 233) Favorytts are not without their stecados, imbrocados, and pun(tu)-reversos. 1613 WITHERS *Abuses Stript* i. v. They are for nothing but the Imbrocado. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 52 Some of these Portugal Negroes... play at Rapier and Dagger very skillfully, with their Stockadoes, their Imbrocados, and their Passes.

† **Imbrocada**, *Obs.* [Alteration of It. *imbrocata* (Florio): cf. *brocado*, *BROCADE*, and EMBROCADO v.] = BROCADE i.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Imbrocado*, cloth of Gold or Silver.

Imbrocate, *obs. var. of* EMBROCATE.

† **Imbrocata**, *Obs.* [a. It. *imbrocata* 'a thrust at fence, or a venie giuen over the dagger' (Florio), f. *imbroccare* 'to giue a thrust at fence over the dagger', f. *brocca* stud, nail (cf. *BROACH* sb.).] A pass or thrust in fencing (see above).

1595 SAVORIO *Practice* 9 The maister shall... breake the same imbrocata or foyne outward from the left side. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. vii, I would teach these nineteene, the speciall rules, as... your Stoccata, your Imbrocata, your Passada. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, You have your passages and imbrocates in courtship, as the bitter bob in wit.

Imbroder, -ery, *obs. ff. EMBROIDER, -ERY.*

† **Imbroglid**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* — [var. of *embroiled* (see EMBROIL v. 2), influenced by It. *imbrogliare*.] Embroiled; involved in a quarrel. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) 247, I had liked to have been imbroglid for disputing it.

Imbroglion (imbrō'lyō). Also *em*-. [a. It. *imbroglion* 'an entangling, an enwrapping, a garboile', etc. (Florio), f. *broglion* confusion: see BROIL sb. 1 and v. 2]

1. A confused heap.

1750 GRAY *Long Story* 66 Into the drawers and china pry, Papers and books, a huge imbroglion. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 283 It will lie there an im-

broglion of torn boughs. 1864 BROWNING *A Likeness* 42, I keep my prints an imbroglion, Fifty in one portfolio.

2. A state of great confusion and entanglement; a complicated or difficult situation (esp. political or dramatic); a confused misunderstanding or disagreement, embroilment.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Flor. Macarthy* i. iv. 235 The object of this farcical embroglion was the fanciful and accomplished ideologist. 1833 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 23 Apr. (1884), A financial imbroglion would be immediate anarchy and general ruin. 1836 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 57 No household imbroglions. 1864 *Reader* 8 Oct. 458/2 The play is exceedingly clever in its intrigue and imbroglion. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xlii. II. 351 Matters had fallen into a hopeless imbroglion. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 60 The terms of the letter, and the explosion of the early morning, fitted together like parts in some obscure and mischievous imbroglion.

3. 'A passage, in which the vocal or instrumental parts are made to sing, or play, against each other, in such a manner as to produce the effect of apparent but really well-ordered confusion' (Grove *Dict. Mus.* 1880).

Imbroder, -ery, **Imbroil**: see EMB-

† **Imbroin**, *v. Obs.* Var. EMBROYN, to befoul. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. 74 b, He was imbroined and arraid with the dunge... whereof the lakes was full.

† **Imbrotheled**, *a. Obs. rare* — [f. IM-1 + BROTHEL sb. + -ED¹.] Placed in a brothel.

1593 DONNE *Sat.* ii. 64 Worse than Imbrotheld stumpet's prostitute.

Imbrother, -browder, *obs. ff. EMBROIDER.*

Imbrown, *obs. ff. EMBROWN.*

Imbrue (imbrū'), *v.* Forms: 5 *enbrowe*, *en-*, *imbrowe*, 6-7 *imbrowe*, 6-8 *em*-, *imbrow*, 6-*em*-, *imbrue*. [a. OF. *embrewer* 'to moisten, bedew, soak in, soften with liquor; also, to die, induce, imbue' (Cotgr.), metathetic form of *em-bruer*, *em-bruer*, *em-bruer*, *em-bruer*, *em-bruer*, *em-bruer* (It. *-beverare*): *-biberare*, f. L. *bibere* to drink.]

† 1. *trans.* To stain, dirty, defile. *Obs.*

1430 [see IMBRED]. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 331 Enbrowe not youre table... ne per-vpon ye wipe youre knyffes. c. 1475 *Babees Bk.* 157 Whanne ye shalle drynke, your mouthe cleene... Your handes eke that they in no manere Imbrowe the cuppe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 100 When their fingers are imbrowed with any uncountous meates. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 119/2 How can a man touche what pitche... and be not embrowed? 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 13 b, Staying Berries, which embrowed my hands.

2. To stain, dye (one's hand, sword, etc.) *in* or *with* (blood, slaughter, etc.).

1599 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 259/1 From howre to howre embrowe thy handes in blood. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 337 Thy right hand is embrowed with slaughter and bloodshed. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* 17 Sept. in *Carlyle*, These barbarous wretches, who have imbrowed their hands in so much innocent blood. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Poud. Symp.* (1660) 138 A clout or rag of cloth embrowed with the blood. c. 1704 *Prior Henry & Emma* 273 These hands in murder are imbrowed. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iv. vi, Who has not heard how brave O'Neale in English blood embrowed his steel? 1848 MRS. JAMIESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 335 They started back, unwilling to imbrowe their hands in the blood of their host.

b. Said of blood or bleeding wounds. Now *rare*.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wks.* (1717) 103 A Spring of Blood... embrow'd the Face of that accursed Catiff. 1636 G. SANDYS *Traveller's P.* cxxxvi. Egyptians... Whose wounds the thirsty Earth imbrow. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Cannons Lustiad* 459 His son's life-gore his wither'd hands imbrow. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* xii. 124 Shallow more and more the blood became, So that at last it did imbrow the feet.

† 3. In pregnant sense (*with blood* understood): a. said of a person; also *absol.*; b. of a weapon piercing a part; c. with the weapon as object: to thrust, plunge, flesh. *Obs.*

a. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 210 What? shall wee haue Incision? Shall wee embrow? 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 602 What chief, what hero, first embrow'd the field? b. c. 1580 SIDNEY *P.* xxxvii. x, Their swordes shall their own hartes imbrow. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 350 Come trusty sword: Come blade, my brest imbrowe. c. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 32 A murderous knife... The which he thought... In her tormented bodie to embrow. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 722 In their hearts embrowes her cruel claws. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* v. vi, And in th' assassin's heart Imbrud my faithful steel.

d. *Her.* To stain with blood: see IMBRUD.

† 4. To soak, steep in, or saturate with any moisture. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 200 The stones were imbrowed with the tears of her devout eyes. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* viii. (1639) 443 When all these [materials] be bruised, imbrowe them in the juyce of Fumitory. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 One out of curiositie I tasted of which... malignantly bit... my mouth and lips, as if Vitriol and Sulphur had beene imbrowed.

† 5. *fig.* To steep in; to imbue with; to infect.

1565 HARDING in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 344 Cornelius Agrippa... was imbrowed with Heresies that sprang vp in his time. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* B iv b, Their mindes were imbrowed with such follies. 1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 868 It is done for fear lest they should be imbrowed with some false Doctrine. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 43 'Wherever' is a word, which... is almost quite embrow'd in Body if not altogether.

† 6. 'To pour, to emit moisture' (J.). 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. v. 33 Some bathed kisses, and did soft embrowe The sugared licour through his melting lips.

Hence Imbruing *vbl. sb.*

c. 1475 *Babees Bk.* 147 On the borde lenynge be yee nat sene, But from embrowynge the clothe yee kepe cleane. 1552 HILKOT, *Imbruyng*, Loke deflyng.

Imbrued (imbrū'd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Stained, dyed, etc., esp. with blood or slaughter: see *prec.*

c. 1430 *Stans puer* 38 in *Babees Bk.* 29 With moup embrowide bi cuppe pou not take. a. 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* vii. v. § 8 He hath not the body of our Lord in his foul imbrued hands. a. 1628 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* i. i. Wks. (1633) 82 Persia, our old imbrued enemy. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberg. Pol.* ii. iv. 119 The most imbrued and greatest murderers amongst the Arabians.

b. *Her.* Stained with blood.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xiv. (1679) 251 He beareth Sable a Cheveron between 3 Spears heads, Argent, their points embued, proper, by the name of Morgan. 1707 PORY *Elem. Herald. Gloss.*, Imbrued, is said of Spears heads spotted with blood. 1863 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* 244 A dexter hand... holding erect a dagger, imbrued, all ppr.

Imbrument, *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -MENT.] Tincture, infusion, imbuing.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1890 TALMAGE *Fr. Manger to Throne* 150 Being of a receptive nature with strong imbrument of religious instinct.

Imbrute (imbrū't), *v.* Also *em*-. [f. IM-1 + BRUTE sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To degrade to the level of a brute; to make bestial, brutalize.

1640 BR. RYNDOLDS *Fassions* xvi. 165 Wee finde how farre naturall corruption... can imbrute the Manners of Men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 166, I... am now constrained Into a Beast, and mixt with bestial slime, This essence to incarnate and imbrute. 1742 *Young Mt. Th.* ii. 347 Dismounted ev'ry great and glorious aim; Embrowed ev'ry faculty divine. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* x. 267 To indulge his love of pleasure so as to soften, to debase, to imbrute himself.

2. *intr.* To sink or lapse to the level of a brute; to become bestial or degraded.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 468 The soul grows clotted by contagion, Embodies, and embrowes. a. 1760 I. H. BROWNE *Poems, On a fit of Gout*, So when the mind imbrutes in sloth supine, Sharp pangs awake her energy Divine.

Hence Imbruting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1809 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* i. 497 That embodying and embrowing of the soul, which is the true antipode to pure and undefiled religion. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 307. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* ii. i. 253 The imbruting despotism of a barbarous conqueror.

Imbruted (imbrū'tēd), *ppl. a.* Also *em*-. [f. IMBRUTE + -ED¹.] Degraded to the level of a brute; brutalized.

1765 BEATTIE *To Churchill* 121 Thy gross imbruted sense. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 208 The fetich of the imbruted African. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* ii. vii, A degenerate and embrowed people.

Imbrutement (imbrū'tment), [f. IMBRUTE + -MENT.] The action of IMBRUTE v.; brutalization. a. 1837 SIR S. E. BRYDGES cited in Worcester. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* i. 12 For poor women to justify their imbrutement in a specially disgusting livelihood.

† **Imbrutish**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 + BRUTISH a. Cf. EMBRUTISH.] = IMBRUTE v. 1.

1755 LAUD *Confer. w. Fisher* § 16.60 All that have not imbrutish themselves and sunke below their species.

† **Imbud**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 + BUD sb.] To graft by inoculation. 1577 [see IMBRANCH].

Imbud, *var. of* EMBUD v.

Imbue (imbū'), *v.* Also 6-7 *imbew*. [Found c. 1550; ad. L. *imbūere* to wet, moisten, tinge, stain, imbue, imbue. In earlier examples only in the pa. pple. *imbued*, answering to the L. pa. pple. *imbūt-us*, but prob. influenced by the synonymous F. *imbu* (found from 16th c.), now treated as pa. pple. of a vb. *imboire* (refashioned from OF. *emboire*, pa. pple. *embei*, *embehu*, *embue*), but, as shown by the early forms *imbūt* (1507 in Hatzl. Darm.), *imbuit* (c. 1530 in Godefroy *Compl.*), prob., in its origin, ad. L. *imbūtus*. There was also F. *imbuer*, pa. pple. *imbud*, in occas. use 1560-1600.

1755 JOHNSON, *Imbue*,... this word, which seems several in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest.]

1. *trans.* To saturate, wet thoroughly (*with moisture*); to dye, tinge, impregnate (*with colour* or some physical quality).

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 72 Ornes and Ceders with sweete sent imbued. — *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 198 They had their bones, their sinewes, and their flesh, so imbued with Manna and his qualities, that... they longed after nothing else. 1663 BOYLE *Exper. Hist. Colours* iii. xlviii. § 6 Copper plentifully dissolved in aqua fortis, will imbue several bodies with the colour of the solution. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, It is incredible how small a Quantity of Oil in this Quality will suffice to imbue a very plentiful Quantity of Sallet-Herbs. 1818 WORDSW. *On Even. extraord. Beauty* ii, Beamy radiance, that imbues Whatever it strikes with gem-like hues. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xxix, Parting day Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang imbues With a new colour as it gasps away. c. 1878 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 255 Cere-cloth, imbued with unguents and spices.

b. To imbue... with blood.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1852) II. 355 The refractory legions imbued with the blood of their officers. 1874 HOL- LAND *Mistr. Manse* xx. 210 Hands in kindred blood imbued.

2. To impregnate, permeate, pervade, or inspire (*with opinions, feelings, habits, etc.*).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 168 The nations seeme apte . . to be imbued with good manners. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines Rome* xxiv, What fell Erynnis with hot burning tongs, Did grype your hearts with noysome rage imbued? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 216 Thy words with Grace Divine Imbu'd. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. to Magistrates* Wks. III. 415 To imbue the multitude with such notions as may control their appetites. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 118 He is so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his authors. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 419 How deeply the prejudices of the multitude imbued the educated class also.

Hence **Imbue'ment**, the action of imbuing, the fact of being imbued.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 101 An Imbue'ment from its Divine Source. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Imbuit-ion**, *Obs. rare* -o. [irreg. from *imbue*: cf. **IMBUTION**.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Imbuit-ion*, a thorough moistning, also a seasoning, also a staining.

Imbull, var. of **EMBULL**.

† **Imburden**, *v. Obs. rare* -i. [f. **IM** + **BURDEN sb.**] *trans.* To lay as a burden.

1557 *Sarum Primer* Ps. xxxii, For daie and night hath thyne hand ben imburdeined upon me.

† **Imburied**, *pa. pple. Obs.* -o [f. **IM** + **BURIED**.] Entombed; 'layd in bed' (Cockeram, 1623).

Imburse (imbūrs), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 6 ymburs, 7 emborse, emburse. [ad. late and med. L. *imbursare* (lt. *imborsare*, OF. *emborsor*, F. *embourser*), f. *im-* (**IM** + *im-*) + *bursa* purse: cf. *disburse*, *re-imburse*.]

1. *trans.* To put into one's (or a) purse; to stow away, store up.

c 1530 *Debate Somer & Wynter* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 37 Thou sellyst in to exyle my goodes & monē ymbursed. 1678 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 208 Then Titus, oft did on Pickering call, His charity to imburs. 1721 BAILEY, *To imburs*, to put into Stock of Money. 1755 JOHNSON, *To imburs*, to stock with money. This should be *emburse* from *emboursor*. 1871 MARIA F. ROSSETTI *Shadow of Dante* (1884) 56 Round holes, 'purses' in which these money-sinners are imbursed from sight.

† b. *transf.* To pour as into a purse. *nonce-use*. 1694 J. SALTER *Triumphs Jesus* 6 Fountains and Rivers with an eager Course Would to the Ocean all their Floods imburs.

2. † a. To enrich. *Obs.* b. To pay, refund.

1641-62 EARL MONM. tr. *Biandi's Civil Warres* IV. v. 132 The spoiles, estimated at 1600000. Crownes, emborsed them that were the Authors or Permitters thereof. 1721 BAILEY, *Emburs*, to restore or refund Money owing. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 2/1 The Bank naturally desires to be imbursed for the double work.

Imbursement, *rare*. [f. *prec.* + **-MENT**.] The action of supplying with money; payment.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 94 Provision was made for Imbursement of all Charges, by giving to him.. whatever Towns the Enemy held beyond the Maze. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog. V.* 537 He.. was obliged.. for the imbursement thereof to grant certain prefectures, places and estates.

Imbushment, *obs. form of AMBUSHMENT*.

Imbusy, var. of **EMBUSY** *v. Obs.*

† **Imbute**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *imbūt*, ppl. stem of *imbūere* to **IMBUE**.] *trans.* To steep, soak. Hence † **Imbution**, steeping, soaking.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 53 An Infusion or rather.. an Imbution. *Ibid.* 586 Fumatory, in whose succe their Powders must be.. imbuted.

I-medled, ME. *pa. pple.* of **MEDDL**. **I-meind**, *i-meint*, of **MENG** *v.*, to mingle.

† **I-mele**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gemēlan* (= OHG. *gemahalan*, MHG. *gemahelen*), f. *mēlan* to speak: see **MELE** *v.*] *intr.* To speak, say.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 787 (Gr.) Adam gemælde and to Euan sprac. a 1240 *Ureikin* 48 in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Ne mei.. no muð imelen. Hu muchel god ðu 3eirkest wið-inne paradise.

† **Ime'le**, *prep. and adv. Obs.* Also 4 in *melle*, 4 *ymel*, 5 *ymelle*. [Of Norse origin: cf. OSw. *i melli*, Sw. *emellan*, Da. *imellem* = ON. *i milli*, *i millum*, f. ON. *meðal* MIDDLE; cf. **AMELE**.]

A. *prep.* Amid, among.

13. E. E. Allit. *P. A.* 1126 To loue þe lombe his meyny in melle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 251 (Ellesm. & Heng.) Lo whilk a cowlpyng is ymel [Other MSS. a-mong, be twene, bitwixe, ytwix] hem alle. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 84 Oure noble kyngc.. His doghety men I-melle. c 1440 *MS. Linc. Med. B.* 287 (Halli.) Whenne the leues are dryede ynowghe and bakene y-melle the stones.

B. *adv.* Together; = **AMONG** *adv.* 3. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 24 Hew þyn henne and do þer to þenne þy henne and 3olkes of eyren imelle.

I-melled, ME. *pa. pple.* of **MELL** *v.*, to mix.

I-melt, of **MELT** *v.* **I-membred**, *obs. f. MEMBERED* *a.*

† **I-mene**, *adj. and adv. Obs.* [OE. *gemēne* = OS. *gimēni*, OFris. *gemēne*, OHG. *gimeini* (Ger. *gemein*, Du. *gemeen*), Goth. *gamaunis* common: -Oteut. **gamauni-s*, cognate with L. *communis*.]

A. *adj.* Common (to a number), shared or owned in common.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 29 Hwæt ys þe and us gemæne? c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 177/10 *Com-pascuus ager*, gemæne læs. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 He dudan heore þing heom gemene. c 1300 *ORMIN* 5506 Swa þatt 3e muðhenn alle imæn þatt rihhte we33e folh3henn.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Þat is to alle iliche imeane. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 628 Hit is fele other wi3te imene.

B. *adv.* In common, together.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Ne haue þu naht þin o3en wif, ac oðer mannes imene. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 90 Cumie we nu eft a3an & spoken of alle imene. c 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) 1015+106 in *App.* 805 Mid ech god man ymene þus argal was out ydriue.

Hence † **I-mēnnesse** [OE. *gemēnnesse*], communion, fellowship, society.

c 1050 *Martyrol.* in Cockayne *Shrine* 127 Sealdon hi þær in þara fæmna gemēnnesse. a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 217, I bileue.. on holi chirche, imennesse of haluwen.

I-meng(e)d, ME. *pa. pple.* of **MENG** *v.*, mingle.

Imergency, *obs. f. EMERGENCY*.

I-merked, ME. *pa. pple.* of **MARK** *v.* **I-merred**, of **MAR** *v.* **I-met**, *i-mett*, of **MEET** *v.*

† **I-met**, *Obs.* [OE. *gemet* (= OS. *gimet*, OHG. *gamez*, *kimez*), f. OE. *metan*, Goth. *mitan* to measure.] Measure; moderation.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* vii. 2 In ðam 3emete þe 3e metap. c 1000 *Endowm. Men* 25 in *Exeter Bk.* þy læs he.. of 3emete hweorfe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Biðon ilke imet ðe 3e meteð. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 286 Euerich þing me mei, þaub, ouerdon. Best is euer imete.

† **I-mete**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *gemēte* (= OHG. *gemāze*, MHG. *gemāze*), f. *mēte* MEET *a.*] Moderate; meet, fit, appropriate.

[a 1000 *Cadmon's Daniel* 492 (Gr.) Wearð him hyrra by3e.. þonne 3emet wære.] c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Temperantia þet is metnesse on engli3c, þet mon beo imete on alle þing. c 1205 *LAV.* 6584 He wes of his speche ælche monne imete. a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 30 Hi ne mi3te it make imete.

Hence † **I-metnesse**, moderation.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Imetnesse is alre mihta moder.

I-mete *v.*: see **YMETE**, to meet. **I-mete(n)**, ME. *pa. pple.* of **METE** *v.*, to measure.

† **I-metlich**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *gemetlic*, f. *gemet*, **I-MET** *sb.* + *-lic*, *-ly*.] Moderate; meet; of moderate size.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xiv. § 2 Mara.. 3esceafra þonne he beþure oððe him 3emetlic seo. c 1000 *Father's Instruct.* 87 in *Exeter Bk.*, Wisest and 3emetlice. c 1205 *LAV.* 21783 An imetliche broc þe of þan mere ualleð.

† **Imid**, *adv. and prep. Obs.* [Northern var. of **AMID**. The *i-* (varying with *e-*) might be merely a phonetic weakening, or it might be from *in*: cf. *in middum* in *Rushw. Gosp.*, *in middes* in *Cursor M.* (*imydes* in *Hampole*), *in myddle* in *Morte Arthur*.] **Amid**, amidst; in the middle (of).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6612 (Gött.) Þai fand bot wormis crouland imyd [Cott. *emid*, *Fafr.* *amid*]. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 5167 *Imyd* þe erthe withouten it falles.

So † **Imiddeas** *prep.* = **AMIDST**. 1240 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 5185 Jerusalem.. þat standes imyddes þe world so wyde.

Imide (imaid, imoid). *Chem.* [Purposely altered from **AMIDE**.] A name given to derivatives of ammonia (NH₃), in which two atoms of hydrogen are exchanged for a metal or organic radical; these being viewed as compounds of the metal, etc., with a hypothetical radical **imidogen** (imoi'do'gen), NH. Often in combination, as in *succin-imide*, NH.CO.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 248 Imidogen, by which name Laurent intended to express ammonia shorn of 2 of its hydrogen atoms. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 246 *Imides*, monamides, in which 2 at. hydrogen are replaced by a diatomic radicle. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 2 July 339/1 *Imides*.. bodies intermediate between the amides and nitrides, supposed to contain a hypothetical radicle, imidogen.

Hence **Imido**, combining form of *prec.*, as in *imidocaprylic acid*, *imidocaprylimide*, *imidodisulphonic acid*, *imidodisulphonate*, etc.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 381 The products are imidocaprylic acid and imidocaprylimide.

† **I-milce**, *-milse*, *v. Obs.* Also *imilse*. [OE. *gemiltisan*, f. *miltisan* f. *mills* mildness, mercy: see **MILCE**.] *trans.* To have mercy upon, pardon.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xx. 34 Ða 3e-miltsode he him. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) lvi. 1 (Bosw.) gemiltsa me God gemiltsa min. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Bute we inwarliche imilcien and for3euen þan monne. c 1205 *LAV.* 16837 Imilze þu Octa & his iueren.. 3if heo walleð cristindom.. vnder-fon.

I-mist, ME. *pa. pple.* of **MISS** *v.*

Imit (ai'mit). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *im-us* lowest, after *summit*; cf. med. L. *imilās*.] Lowest point.

1885 *Tait Properties Matter* iv. § 85. 72 A watercourse is thus the stream-line drawn from a col so as to pass through an *imit*, or lowest point of the surface.

Imitability (i-mitabi'liti). [f. **IMITABLE**: see **-ITY**.] The quality of being imitable.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 159 The various modes of Imitability or Participation. 1701 — *Ideal World* i. v. 254 This account.. so far as it states the ideality of God upon his imitability or participability, is truly Platonic. 1807 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Shelley Soc. Papers* 6 Outside the precincts of imitability.

Imitable (i-mitab'l), [a. F. *imitable* (16th c.), ad. L. *imitabilis*, f. *imitari* to imitate: see **-ABLE**.]

1. Capable of being imitated.

1598 FLORIO, *Imitabile*, imitable, that may be imitated. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Praise Pindar* i, Pindar is imitable by none. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 133 P I We secretly believe the Part of the dying Person imitable by

ourselves. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* viii. 198 All poets who have any marked style are more or less imitable.

† 2. Deserving of imitation. *Obs.*

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 6 That which shalbe founden to be therein imitable and good to followe. 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 12 The worst of times afford imitable examples of virtue. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 82 Such advantageous Lights, as shall.. make the Vice that ought to be censured, imitable. 1781 R. TWINING in *Twining Fam. Papers* (1887) 16 Wishing that painters and sculptors would confine their labours to imitable subjects.

Hence **Imitableness**, imitable quality.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 493 The reason of this imitableness is the same. 1774 A. GIB *Pres. Truth* I. 332 The perpetual obligation and imitableness of the precepts and examples.

† **Imitably**, *adv. Obs.* [f. *prec.* + **-LY** 2.] By way of imitation or counterfeiting.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* 174 And theareof imitable deignes declaimes, To force a truth out of neutrality.

† **Imitamen**, *Obs. rare* -i. [a. L. *imitāmen*, f. *imitari* to imitate.] An imitation; a counterfeit.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 51 Al the Phenician Baalim and Grecian Demons were but Idolatric Imitamens or Apes of the true Messias.

Imitancy, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *imitant-em*: see next and **-ANCY**.] The quality or property of imitating; imitativeness.

1832 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Boswell's Johnson* (1872) IV. 88 The servile imitancy.. of Mankind might be illustrated under the different figure.. of a Flock of Sheep. 1850 — *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. (1872) 37 Not 'humanity' or manhood.. apehood rather,—paltry imitancy, from the teeth outward.

Imitant, *rare*. [f. L. *imitant-em* imitating, pres. pple. of *imitari* to imitate: see **-ANT**.] That which imitates; a counterfeit article or product.

1888 *Sci. Amer.* 3 Mar. 135/2 To lower the quality and.. to foster the use of imitants and adulterants.

Imitate (i-mit'et), *v.* Also 7 *imm-*. [f. L. *imitāt*, ppl. stem of *imitari* to copy, etc.]

1. *trans.* To do or try to do after the manner of; to follow the example of; to copy in action.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1346/1 He that so receiueh the bloude of hys rede'mer, that he will not yet imitate and follow his passion. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 18 Beseeching the King to.. imitate the example of his ancestors. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xviii. 50 Spigelius whom Laurenbergius of Rostoch does faithfully imitate, has assigned other uses to these Capsulae. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 7 The Children imitating their Parents. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 75 *note*, In the form and disposition of his ten books of epistles, he imitated the younger Pliny. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* vii. (1877) 158 We are to imitate others so far as they possess moral qualities which are of general and common service.

b. Sometimes with implication of incongruity or of specific purpose: To mimic, counterfeit.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 558 The Hyena.. will imitate humane voyce, and.. having heard the name of some of the Shepheards will call him. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 381 Of Apes and Monkeys there are.. that will imitate all they see. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 76 It remains a question here, by what power.. the magicians of Egypt.. in short mimicked or imitated the miracles of Moses and Aaron. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 73 *Miss.* (imitating Lady Answerall's Tone) Very pretty!

† c. Said of undesigned similarity of action. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 160 Herein it should seeme they immitate the opinion of the Stoikes. 1602 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* 77 The Paynimis also imitated this of Moses his sacrifices, that they immolated the like beasts.

† d. With *inf.*: To endeavour, make an attempt to do something. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1626 BACON (J.), We imitate and practise to make swifter motions than any out of your muskets. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Imitate*, to attempt; to endeavour. Ex. A child, or a sick person 'imitated to walk'.

2. To make or produce a copy or representation of; to copy, reproduce.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 42 A place pickt out by choyce of best alyve, That natures worke by art can imitate. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 19 Some Artificers.. can imitate the workes of others most accurately. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 73 They do what they can to imitate the Galleasses of Venice. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 260 By such means it is possible to imitate the phenomena of the firmament.

b. 'To pursue the course of (a composition) so as to use parallel images and examples' (J.).

1700 DRYDEN *Fables Pref.* (Globe) 496 The adventures of Ulysses in the *Odysseis* are imitated in the first six books of Virgil's *Aeneis*. a 1732 GAY (J.), For shame! what, imitate an ode! a 1832 SCOTT *Frederick & Alice* note, This tale is imitated, rather than translated, from a fragment.

3. To be, become, or make oneself like; to assume the aspect or semblance of; to simulate: a. intentionally or consciously; b. unintentionally or unconsciously.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 265 Red.. Paints it selfe blacke, to imitate her brow. 1601 — *Truel. N.* III. iv. 418 For him I imitate. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 7 In habite they imitate the Italians. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 138 The conclusion must imitate the more unworthy and weaker part that is premised. 1740 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xii, The diseases of the mind.. imitate those of the body. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xiv. 179 Where they may be seen in countless profusion, imitating in their outline, horse-shoes, rings, almonds, etc. *Mod.* A lath painted to imitate iron.

Hence **Imitated** *ppl. a.*; **Imitating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Remedamiento*, imitating.
1666 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 284 This imitating quality... becomes involuntary. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 905 This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield, And that sustain'd an imitated shield. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Fem. Spectator* (1748) IV. 24 In this imitating age there will be few fond enough of vice to be out of the fashion.

† **Imitate**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *imitāt-us* an imitation, f. *imitārī* to IMITATE.] An imitation.

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. l. 15 The Greek Rapsodies and Rapsodists, were but Satanic Imitates of the Hebrew Psalmists.

Imitation (imitē'fən). Also 6 *ymy*-, *imyta-*cion. [ad. L. *imitation-em*, n. of action from *imitārī* to IMITATE: perh. through F. *imitation*.]

1. The action or practice of imitating or copying.
† *Arts of imitation* = imitative arts.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* (title) A full deuoute & gosteley treatyse of y^e Imytacion & folowynge y^e blessed ydyl of our most inercifull sauour cryst. 1500 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 3 Many freshe wythes by that blynde imytacyon be deceyued. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 150 Concerning the manifold use of these Arts of imitation. 1727 DE FOR SYST. *Logic* i. i. (1840) 7 Adam's posterity learnt to speak more immediately from him and Eve their mother, by mere imitation of sounds. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* v. 28 An example for imitation. 1820 COLTON *Lacon* ccxvii. Imitation is the sincerest of flattery. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* ii. 26 Imitation, as well as nature, is the source of particular virtues.

b. Phrase: *in imitation of* (cf. F. *à l'imitation de*). Also † *after the, according to the, out of an imitation of*; † *in his imitation* (cf. F. *à son imitation*).

1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 3 They learned it not of the Arabians... neither did they it after the imitation of the Missions. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xxi. 58 According to the imitation of the ancient Græcians and Romans. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 20 In imitation of the best and most learned judgements of our time. 1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam. Wits* (1616) 133 That which this notable man vsed to doe... I am now also resolu'd to doe in his imitation. 1641 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxix. 170 To see the late troubles in England, out of an imitation of the Low Countries. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 25 Carved timber work, painted in imitation of old oak.

2. The result or product of imitating; a copy, an artificial likeness; a thing made to look like something else; it is not; a counterfeit.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. i. 37 One that feeds On Objects, Arts, and Imitations. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 349 So is the imitation of an imitation much more hard and difficult. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. Shaks.* Imitations produce pain or pleasure, not because they are mistaken for realities. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 66 They are not true philosophers, but only an imitation. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* 405 Modern imitations of ancient coins.

3. *Literature.* A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign (J.); a composition of this nature.

1696 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Praise Pindar*, In imitation of Horace his second Ode, B. 4. a 1721 PRIOR (title) The Lady's Looking-Glass. In imitation of a Greek Idyllium. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.*, *Hebr. Poet.*, The Difficulty of a just Translation of the Psalms of David... an Apology for the Imitation of them in Christian Language. 1870 CHRISTIE in *Dryden's Wks.* (Globe) 488 Dryden's imitations, or, as he himself calls them, translations of Chaucer and Boccacio, were made in 1698 and 1699.

4. *Mus.* The repetition of a phrase or melody, usually at a different pitch, in another part or voice, either with the same intervals, rhythm, motion, etc. (*exact imitation*), or with these more or less modified (*free imitation*): see also AUGMENTATION, DIMINUTION, INVERSION.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Imitation*, in music, a kind of composition wherein one part is made to imitate another either throughout the whole piece, which is one of the kinds of canon, or only during some measures, which is a simple imitation. 1880 OUSELEY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 765 If the imitation is absolutely exact as to intervals it becomes a Canon... Imitations may take place at any interval or at any distance. *Ibid.* 569 A specimen of simple imitation at the octave... from such a small germ as this... the modern fugue has been gradually developed.

5. *attrib.* Made (of less costly material) in imitation of a real or genuine article or substance.

1828 GREENER *Gunnery* 241 The fitting-up of an imitation gun for the African market... with an imitation musket for the same. 1895 ORRILL *Enchyl.* II. 125/1 Imitation tortoise-shell combs.

Imitational (imitē'fənāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by imitation.

1833 Q. Rev. XLIX. 517 Weak and merely imitational as many of the pieces included in this volume are. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 237 Roots are not emotional or imitational cries, although they may have grown out of them.

Imitacionist (imitē'fənist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises imitation, or gives imitations; 'a mere imitator, one who wants originality'. In mod. Dicts.

Imitative (i'mite'tiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *imitativ-us*, f. *imitārī* (see -ATIVE); cf. F. *imitatif*.] 1. Characterized by or consisting in imitation.

Imitative arts, the arts of painting and sculpture; *imitative word*, a word which reproduces a natural sound.

1584 TWYNE *Æneid* Life A vij. There are three kinde of stiles in a Poeme, ether Actiue, ether Imitatiue which Græcians call *Dramaticum*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 282 Ploughing is an imitative Toil, Resembling Nature in an easie Soil. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xl. 91 It is

allowed by the most skilful in the imitative arts. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. This is the error... of merely imitative painters of still life, flowers, &c. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 15 Words which are evidently imitative, like 'pewit'.

b. *Const. of.*
1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & A.* ii. 527 This temple... Was imitative of the first in Thrace. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* i. l. v. 93 Some of them are... directly imitative of the timber construction. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Not wisely* II. ii. 36 Walking... in a manner feebly imitative of the human gait.
2. Given to imitation; prone to imitate, copy, or mimic.

1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 216 The human mind is of a very imitative nature. 1827 GIFFORD *Ford's Plays* Introd. 36 At present, we are become an imitative, not to say a mimic, race. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 249 Human beings are very imitative.

3. That imitates the appearance of something else; simulative; fictitious; counterfeit.

1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxv. Dazzling articles of imitative jewellery almost equal to real.

† **B. as *sb.* (See quot.) *Obs.*
1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Imitatives*, in Grammar, those sort of Verbs which express any kind of Imitation; as *Patrisare*, to take after the Father, or imitate his actions, humor, or fashion.**

Hence **Imitatively** *adv.*, in an imitative manner; **Imitativeness**, imitative quality.

a 1846 MARTINEAU cited in Worcester for *Imitativeness*. 1849 POE H. B. *Hirst Wks.* 1864 III. 209 His chief sin is imitiveness. 1879 CASSALL *Techn. Educ.* v. 279 If plants are employed as ornaments they must not be treated imitatively.

Imitator (i'mite'tor). Also 6 *imm*-, 6-7 -our, -er. [ad. F. *imitateur* (14th c.), ad. L. *imitātor-em*, agent-noun f. *imitārī* to IMITATE.] One who imitates, copies, or follows another; one who produces an imitation of anything. Also *transf.* of things.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* Pref. (1812) I. D ij. In semblable wyse dyd his imytator, noble duke Theseus. 1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Theraput.* a G iij b, Medecyne ought to be imytatour... of nature. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xvii. 102 b. This they doe to shew themselves true imytatours of their Prophet. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* v. 565 Let your bright Virgins Imitators draw. a 1832 BENTHAM *Man. Pol. Econ. Wks.* 1843 III. 71 In new inventions, protection against imitators is not less necessary than in established manufactures protection against thieves. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 276 We never find an imitator living remote from the form which it imitates.

Hence **Imitatorship**, the office of an imitator.
1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* iii. viii. 218 When to seruile imitatorship Some spruce Athenian pen is prentized, This worse then Apish.

Imitress (i'mite'trés). [f. prec.: see -ESS1.] = next.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 220 We all know that art is the imitress of nature. 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 26 Superstition, the false imitress of true piety. 1880 *Standard* 30 Sept. 5/4 The imitress of the Second Catherine.

Imitatrix (imitē'trīks). [a. L. *imitātrix*, fem. of *imitator*.] A female imitator.

1606 SIR G. GOOSCEPPE II. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 53 The most witty Imitatrices of them. 1611 SPEND *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 972 Our Dutchesse was but an imitatrix. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints, Isidore* (1847) V. 194 He made her a faithful imitatrix of his virtues. 1893 CORNH. *Mag.* May 495 Nature is a subtler imitatrix.

† **Imitature**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *imitāt*-, ppl. stem (see IMITATE) + -URE.] Imitation.

1654 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* i. ii. 27 She gave me her picture, which she had drawn in imitature, by beholding her self in a glass.

Immaciated, *obs. var. of EMACIATED.*
1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. vii. 362 Their own immaciated shipmates.

† **Immaculable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *immaculābilis*, f. *maculāre* to spot: see -BLE.] Incapable of stain.

1624 FISHER in F. White *Repl. Fisher* 449 The bodie of Christ is... in things impure immaculable.

Immaculacy (imæ'kiulási). [f. IMMACULATE: see -ACY.] Immaculate condition or quality.

1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* I. 19, I... will not... sully the immaculacy of my page with a reflection [etc.]. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 252 Perrone is called the *pucelle*, because it had never been violated by an enemy; but her immaculacy is now more than questionable. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ii. 55 He sees through Professor Jaques's pretended immaculacy. 1892 W. WATSON *Epigr.* Poems 116 Insulted by a flower's immaculacy, And mock'd at by the flawless stars he stands.

Immaculate (imæ'kiulə), *a.* Also 5 in- [ad. L. *immaculātus*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *maculātus* spotted, MACULATE.]

1. Free from spot or stain; pure, spotless, unblemished, undefiled. In fig. senses.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 70 The kyng of hevene blis; That... Into a virgyns womb immaculate Descendid. c 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L.* Poems 81 Heyle towre of Dauid & virgyn immaculat! 1492 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* i. li. (W. de W. 1495) 107 b. To have kept my soule Immaculate and undefeiled. 1528 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII 56 Their counsaill infected and corrupted the kynges cleane and immaculate conscience. 1653 H. MORE *Concept. Cabbal.* (1713) 235 This Life is pure and immaculate Love, and this Love is God. 1782 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxiii. (1869) I. 653 The exercise of their sacred functions requires an immaculate purity. 1850 MRS. JAMKSON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 180 Convinced of his wife's immaculate purity.

† b. *Constr. from. Obs.*

1579 FULKE HESKINS' *Parl.* 373 As they were immaculate from faults of their bodies, so he... was immaculate from sins. 1790 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 507 His chastity was immaculate from sin or scandal.

c. **Immaculate Conception**, the conception of the Virgin Mary, as held to have been free from the taint of original sin: in 1854 declared to be an article of faith of the Roman Church.

1687 BURNET *Trav.* i. (1750) 31 The Dominicans... were... obliged to assert, that she was born in Original Sin... By this the Dominicans began to lose Ground extremely in the Minds of the People, who were strongly prepossess'd in favour of the immaculate Conception. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 380 The university... declared for the immaculate conception. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* viii. (1869) 264. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 137 The feast of the Conception—not yet declared to be immaculate—of our Lady.

d. **Immaculate lamb**, applied to Christ, after L. *agnus immaculatus* (Gr. *ἀμνὸς ἀμωμος*), 1 Pet. i. 19. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 272 This immaculat lombe that I xal 3ow 3eve Is... bothe God and man. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 The immaculate lambe Jesu Chryst, the sone of God. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 209 The personal righteousness of the immaculate Lamb of God. 1828 NEALE tr. *Bernard de M.* 388 He, Lamb Immaculate.

2. Free from fault or flaw. (Chiefly in negative or ironical use.)

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 147 The words of the immaculate Fredegonda. 1865 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* i. l. 2. 48 The Sceptical philosophy is by no means so immaculate. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 26 Mar., You are not immaculate and... your wisdom... is not absolutely perfect.

b. Of manuscripts or printed books: Absolutely free from textual errors.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. xiii. 49 They [the Jews] believed... that all the manuscripts of their Law were immaculate, and the same to a letter. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 65 Editions which claim a sort of canonization as immaculate, as for instance the Virgil of Didot and the Horace of Foulis.

3. In literal senses: a. Spotlessly clean or neat.

1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 253 A white-glov'd Chaplain... in immaculate trim, Neatness itself impertinent in him. 1853 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. i. (1882) 169 Then out to parade... in proper trim, pipe-clay immaculate. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. iv. 52 Every plait of her immaculate cap.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Without coloured spots or marks; unspotted.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 54 He describes the male bird to be of an immaculate white. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 198 Abdomen... with spots and angulated bands of brown and white; legs immaculate. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 236 Thorax narrowed towards the base, immaculate.

Hence **Immaculately** *adv.*, spotlessly, stainlessly, faultlessly.

a 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 4 Thou art God alone, Thy Nature is immaculately pure. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lvii. Those cheeks usually so immaculately fair.

Immaculateness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being immaculate.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Euing.* T. ii. 103 The immaculatenesse of the Lambe. a 1843 in *Southey Comm.-gl. Bk.* Ser. ii. (1849) 374 They set themselves against S. Thomas Aquinas, taking advantage of his unpopular doctrine respecting the immaculateness. 1866 *Athenæum* 1 May 597/2 Mr. Lee... struggles hard to prove the immaculateness of his client.

† **Immaculation**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IMMACUL-ATE a.: see -ATION, and cf. med. L. *immaculatio*.] Immaculate condition.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc.) 47 Beautie sitteth enthronized on her browes... immaculation on her necke.

† **Immailed**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 + MAIL *sb.* + -ED.] Clad in mail; mailed.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iv. Instructed swarms Of men immayl'd.

† **Immalicious**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + MALICIOUS.] Not malicious; having no evil intent. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 63 When the executors of them [penal laws] keep them hid until a fault be done, and then shew them terrible to the poor immalicious offender.

Immalieable (imæ'li'əb'l, imm-), *a.* *rare.* [f. IM-2 + MALLEABLE.] Not malleable; incapable of being hammered out; unyielding (to force). 1675 BOYLE *Mech. Orig. Corrosiveness* Exp. xi. 24 It [aqua-fortis] quickly frets the parts asunder, and reduces it [tin] to an immalleable substance. 1682 *Mem. Sir E. Godfrey* 79 (T.) How immalleable does it render their stony natures to the force of all humane impressions. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 19 When it cannot be so hammered out, it might be called immalleable; but... we generally call such a piece of metal brittle.

Immanacle (imæ'nāk'l, imm-), *v.* *rare.* [f. IM-1 + MANACLE.] *trans.* To put manacles on; to handcuff; to fetter.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 665 Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind... although this corporal rind Thou hast immanacled. 1810 F. DUDLEY *Amoroso* I. 45 He found her on the floor... bleeding and immanacled.

Immanation, *rare.* [f. IM-1, after EMANATION.] A flowing or entering in.

a 1834 LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* (L.), A quick immanation of continuous fantasies.

Immane (imē'n), *a.* *arch.* [ad. L. *immānis* monstrous, huge, savage, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mānus* hand.]

1. Monstrous in size or strength; huge, vast, enormous, tremendous.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* ix. 268 A man in shape immane, and monstrous. 1699 EVELYN *Sylva* xvi. (ed. 3) 71 What immane difference then is there between the twenty fourth of Feb. and commencement of March? 1774 NORTH *Lives* I. 101 An immane conceit of himself and of his own worth. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 516 So wild, unearthly, and immane.

2. Monstrous in character; inhumanly cruel or savage.

1604 FULBECKE 2nd Pt. *Parall.* 38 To cutte his bodie in peeces... is a thing verie immane. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 12 The immane cruelty of Hieron, the Tyrant of that City. c. 1860 O. W. HOLMES in *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 44 That immane and nefarious Burke-and-Hare business.

Hence **Immanely** *adv.*, hugely, monstrously, inhumanly; **Immaneness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 27 Christ... merciesly hoysed vp, immanely pitched down with the crosse. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* i. (1851) 23 A man... Valiant, Liberal, and fair of Aspect, but immanely Cruell.

Immanence (imānēns). [*f.* IMMANENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being immanent; indwelling.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 341 Its state of immanence... is reason and religion. 1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 106 Bruno anticipated Spinoza in his conception of the immanence of the Deity. 1883 EDERSHEIM *Life Jesus* (ed. 6) II. 521 Conscious immanence in Him [Christ], and of His Word in us... are the indispensable conditions of our privileges.

Immanency (imānēnsi). [*f.* as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality of being immanent; indwellingness.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* 170 The immanency and inherency of this power in Jesus. 1866 READER *No.* 170. 318/1 The immanency and perfect unity of the two. 1886 WESTON *Rev.* Oct. 469 Christ... never reflected on transcendency and immanency.

Immanent (imānēnt), *a.* [*ad.* late L. *immanēt-em*, pres. pple. of *immanēre*, *f.* im- (IM-1) + *manēre* to dwell, remain. Cf. F. *immanent* (14th c.).]

1. Indwelling, inherent; actually present or abiding in; remaining within.

In recent philosophy applied to the Deity regarded as permanently pervading and sustaining the universe, as distinguished from the notion of an external transcendent creator or ruler.

Immanent principle (with Kant), a principle limited to the realm of experience: opposed to *transcendental principle*.

1535 LYNDSAY *Satyrs* 3460 Quhen our foirfather fell, Drawing vs all, in his loynis immanent, Captive from glour. 1610 T. HIGGONS *Serm. Pauls Crosse* (1611) 13 He hath an immanent loue dwelling in him. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. B ij, That we may forget to distinguish betwixt evils immanent and evils imminent. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1741) 86 The power of miracles cannot be conceived as immanent or inhering in him. 1836 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIX. 454 The man Whose form enshrouding immanent Deity Mourned from the cradle to the cursed tree! 1898 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 310 They have not cared to recognize it (the external world) as the shrine of immanent Deity. 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Divine Immanence* iii. 71 It remains then that we... conceive of God as at once transcending and immanent in nature.

2. **Immanent act** (*action*): an act which is performed entirely within the mind of the subject, and produces no external effect; opposed to a *transient* or *transitive* act. Now rare.

This distinction, formulated in Scholastic philosophy, is the connexion in which the word most freq. occurred during the 17th and 18th centuries.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 5 The workes of God, which are either inward and immanent, or outward and transient. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 28 The internal and immanent Faculties and Acts of the reasonable Soul... are Intellect and Will. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* ii. xiv. (1803) 1. 306 Logicians distinguish two kinds of operations of the mind; the first kind produces no effect without the mind, the last does. The first they call immanent acts; the second transitive. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1870) II. xxv. 118 A cognition is an immanent act of mind. 1847 DE QUINCY *Milton v. Southey & Landor Wks.* XII. 177 In metaphysical language, the moral of an epos or a drama should be immanent, not transient... it should be vitally distributed through the whole organisation of the tree, not gathered or secreted into a sort of red berry... pendent at the end of its boughs.

Hence **Immanently** *adv.*, in immanent manner.

1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 73 Immanently will'd Within thy glorious self the Fiat pass'd.

Immanentia, *a. rare*. [*f.* prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the immanence of the Deity.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (1886) I. i. ii. 119 The mysteries of the Immanent Metaphysics.

Immanifest, *a. rare*. [*f.* IM-2 + MANIFEST. Cf. OF. *immanifeste*.] Not manifest or evident.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 294 A time not much unlike that which was before time, immanifest and unknowne. 1674 BOYLK *Nat. & Preternat. State Bodies* 3 If the Body were under any violence, 'twas exercis'd by usual, but often immanifest Agents. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 115. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 316 The supposed premiss is not immanifest.

Hence **Immanifestness**.

1882 T. TAYLOR *Apulianus* 276 The immanifestness of the art by which they were made.

Immanity. *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *immanitās*, *f.* *immanis* IMMANE. Cf. F. *immanité* (16th c.).] The quality of being immane.

1. Hugeness; monstrosity, enormity.

1604 CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Immanitie*, beastlie crueltie, or hugeness and greatnes. 1663 COWLEY *Ess. Verse & Prose, Liberty* (1688) 81 If the immanity of so many Vices had not been covered and disguised. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 45 The Immanity of their Blasphemies against God.

2. Monstrous cruelty; atrocious savagery.

1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 115a/1 To shewe more their immanitie... they dranke the bloude of him that was lately alyue. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 649 Not to be accounted inhumanity, but rather immanity and beastly cruelty. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism*. II. ii. § 6 (1622) 207 Those notable immanities, which Dolabella exercised, vpon the body of Trebonius. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xvi. 512 Phalaris the Tyrant came to that degree of Cruelty and Immanity, that he devour'd sucking Children.

Immansuete, *a. Obs. rare*—*o.* [*ad.* L. *immansuētus*: see IM-2 and MANSUETE.] 'Ungentle, untractable, outrageous, wilde' (Blount 1656).

Immantation. [*ad.* med. L. *immantation-em*, n. of action from *immantāre* to clothe with a mantle, *f.* *mantum* mantle.] The investiture of a newly-elected pope with the *mantum* or mantle.

1871 *Academy* 15 Dec. 562/2 Some other ceremonial rites... associated by custom with the 'tractatio', namely, the change of name, the adoration, and the 'immantation'.

Immantile (imānt'l, imm-), *v.* Also 7 em-, 9 en-. [*f.* IM-1 + MANTLE.]

1. *trans.* To cover or envelop with, or as with, a mantle. Chiefly fig.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. v. Under the pourprise and bending cope whereof [heaven], all things are emmantled and covered. c. 1600 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 425 From top to toe, she was immantled With purest Lawne. 1636 AILESBURY *Passion Serm.* 27 The Sunne... is immantled with a miraculous eclipse. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 37 The verdant Foliage... immantling the laden Branches. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxix, Immantled in ambrosial dark. 1882 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 40 The calm that emmantles thine head.

2. To place round as a fortification. (Cf. *dis-mantle*.) *Obs. rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 345 The walls that he caused to be built and emmantled about other towns.

Immanuable, *a. Obs.* [*f.* IM-2 + MANUABLE.] Unmanageable, incapable of being controlled.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 735 When a horned Serpent hath bitten a man or beast... he falleth mad, his eyes grow dim, and his nerves immanuable.

Immarble, *v. rare*. [*f.* IM-1 + MARBLE *sb.* Cf. EMARBLE.] *trans.* To convert into marble; to make cold, hard, or immovable, as marble. Hence **Immarbled** *pple.*

1642 VICARS *God in Mount* 17 Such was their... immarbled impudence. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 170 The immarbled madness of this orb.

Immarcescence. *Obs.*—*o.* [*f.* L. *immarcescē-ere* (see next) + -ENCE.] 'Unfadingness, incorruptibility' (Phillips, 1658).

Immarcescible (immarces'ib'l), *a.* Now rare. Also erron. 6-9 -cescible, (7-able). [*ad.* late L. *immarcescibilis*, *f.* im- (IM-2) + *marcescere*, *marcere* to fade, wither.] Unfading; incorruptible, imperishable; esp. in *immarcescible crown* (of glory).

(*Immarcescibilis corona* 'unfading garland' occurs in Paulinus Nolanus (a 431 A.D.) *Carm.* 15. The Vulgate has *hereditas immarcescibilis*, i. *Pet.* i. 4; *corona incorrupta*, i. *Cor.* ix. 24.)

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xlviii. R vj, The immarcescible [ed. 1543 incorruptible] crowne of glory. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Form consecr. Bishops*, Ye may receyue the immarcescible (1662 never-fading) crowne of glory. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 168 Palms of Victory and immarcescible ghirlands of glory and triumph to all eternity. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* Suppl. 238 Man was made immortal or immarcescible, and fel from it by sin. 1708 *Addr. fr. Jersey in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/1 May he reward your Piety... with an immarcescible Crown of Glory. 1858 E. CASWELL *Masque Mary* 54 Children of Mary's care, and like herself of bloom and fragrance immarcescible.

Hence **Immarcescibly** *adv.*, unfadingly; **Immarcescibleness**, imperishableness.

1642 BP. HALL *Invis. World* iii. xii, A crown... immarcescibly eternal, a crown of righteousness. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Immarcescibleness*, never fading Nature.

Immarginate (imārdz'it, imm-), *a.* *Entom. and Bot.* [*f.* IM-2 + MARGINATE.] Having no distinct or separate margin.

1806 in KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 327. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/1 *Immarginate*, not margined or bordered. 1881 SPRUCE in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. No. 217. 15 Papillose, immarginate, sharp-pointed leaves.

Immartial, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f.* IM-2 + MARTIAL.] Not martial; unwarlike.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Itiad* vii. 206 Assay not me like one Yong and immartial. 1615 — *Odys.* ix. 638 To oppose their Least Against a man immartial, and a guest.

Immask, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f.* IM-1 + MASK *sb.* or *v.* Also INMASK.] *trans.* To cover as with a mask; to disguise.

1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 201, I haue Cases of Buckram for the nonce, to immaske our noted outward garments.

Immatchable, *a. Obs.* [*f.* IM-2 + MATCHABLE.] That cannot be matched; unmatchable.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends, T. Cromwell* iv. 346 Men in those times immatchable for wit. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 198 For the store of shipping they are also immatchable.

Immatchless, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f.* IM-1 + MATCHLESS, by confusion with prec.] Matchless.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville, To the fayrest ix*, Thou great Sovereigne of the earth, Onelie immatchlesse Monarchesse of harts. 1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Cl.* (1880) 118 Go and returne as Paris did from Greece, With that immatchles Helen.

Immaterial (imāti'riāl), *a. (sb.)* Also 5 -iell, 6-7 -iall, (6 in-). [*ad.* med. L. *immaterialis*, *f.* im- (IM-2) + *materiālis* MATERIAL *a.* In 1398, prob. a. F. *immatériel* (14th c.).]

1. Not material; not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 3 The contemplacyon of the heuenly Ierarchies immaterialles. 1537 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* A j, That the corruptible shall be made incorruptible, and to make the materyall immateryall. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. i. i Number is more simple and pure then is magnitude, and also immateriall. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* xix. (1707) 78 That strange immaterial Power of the Loadstone. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. i. 31 If God be not an immaterial Being, then Matter may be the Cause of all the Motions in the Material World. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 76 Demons, ghosts, witches, and other immaterial and supernatural agents.

b. pl. as *sb.*: Things that are non-material.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* vii. § 2. 67 Thus more perfect apprehenders misconceive Immaterial: Our imaginations paint Souls and Angels in as dissimilar a resemblance. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 14 Lodge immaterials in thy head: ascend unto invisibles. 1730 W. HARTE *Ess. Satire* 32 As well might Nothing bind Imensity, Or passive Matter Immaterialles see.

2. Having little substance; flimsy, slight. *rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 35 Thou idle, immaterial skiene of Sleyd silke!

3. Not pertinent to the matter in hand. *Obs.*

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 162 Had I intitled this discourse, A Looking Glasse, the Metaphor had not been wholly immateriall. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 488 Your absurd pretence: Your immateriall proofes.

4. Of no essential consequence; unimportant.

Johnson says 'This sense has crept into the conversation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected': it is, however, the opposite of *material* in the sense of 'important' found from 1528 onwards.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 77 After some immaterial Discourse they returned to their Tents. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. ii. 155 Small immaterial Variations excepted. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 213 Only employed... for coarse purposes, where colour and appearances are totally immaterial. 1893 CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 431/2 The question of notice becomes immaterial after my finding that there was no agreement.

Hence **Immaterially** *adv.*; **Immaterialness**.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. vii. 119 For the visible species of things strike not our senses immateriallly. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Immaterialism*, immateriality.

Immaterialism (imāti'riāl'izm), [*f.* prec. + -ISM, after *materialism*.]

1. The doctrine that matter does not exist in itself as a substance or cause, but that all things have existence only as the ideas or perceptions of a mind.

1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 352 You tell me indeed of a repugnancy between the Mosaic history and Immaterialism. 1777 J. BERKINGTON (*title*) *Immaterialism Delineated*, or a view of the First Principles of Things. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 237 Berkeley maintains, that objects of sense are only ideas, they having no existence in themselves and apart from perception. This is immaterialism.

2. *nonce-use*. = IMMATERIALITY *i. b.*

1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. cxiv, For immaterialism's a serious matter; So that even those whose faith is the most great In souls immortal, shun them tête-à-tête.

Immaterialist (imāti'riāl'ist), [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of immaterialism.

1724 SWIFT *Lett. to Ld. Carteret* 3 Sept., Dr. George Berkeley... going to England very young... became the founder of a sect there called the Immaterialists. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 34 The metaphysical immaterialists of modern times freely admit that the Mind has No Place of existence. 1829 J. YOUNG *Lect. Intell. Philos.* xxix. (1835) 290 Hartley himself was a decided immaterialist.

Immateriality (imāti'riāl'iti). [*f.* IMMATERIAL + -ITY.]

1. The quality or character of being immaterial or not of the nature of matter:

a. said of forms of energy, or of the conceptions of pure mathematics.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 19 The purity, simplicitie, and Immateriality, of our Principall Science of Magnitude. 1633 H. MORR *Conject. Cabal.* (1662) 130 We may be assured, that Immateriality was the work of the First Day, a Monad or Unite being so express a signification of the nature thereof. 1814 SHELLEY *Deism* Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 321 Light, electricity, and magnetism... seem to possess equal claims with thought to the unmeaning distinction of immateriality. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. § 22 (1870) 27 The experiment... which really proved the immateriality of heat.

b. said of spiritual beings or essences.

1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 86 A demonstration of the soul's immateriality. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 22. 21 He [Pythagoras] asserted the Immortality of the Soul, and consequently its Immateriality. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Pref., Of the existence and immateriality of God. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. (1860) 66 Speculations as to the immateriality and immortality of the soul.

c. Slightness, flimsiness. *rare.*

1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 109 The trembling immateriality, the mist-like transience, of this seemingly so solid body in which we walk attired.

2. An immaterial thing, existence, or essence.

1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 229 After originating these buoyant immaterialities, projected them upon the broad current of time.

3. The quality of being unessential or unimportant.

Mod. The immateriality of the consideration.

Immaterialize (imătîrîalîz), *v.* [f. IM-MATERIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render immaterial or incorporeal. Hence **Immaterialized** *ppl. a.*

1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* xii. 109 Though possibly Assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble or pain to immaterialized spirits. 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 401 Simon. His Body had subdu'd, That he his Flesh might immaterialize. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 650 Our theologians immaterialize Heaven too much.

† **Immaterialate**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MATERI-ATE.] = IMMATERIAL.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 114-5 (Observ.) After long Inquiry of Things, Immerse in Matter, to interpose some Subject which is Immaterial or lesse Material. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1662) 75 Philo makes all Immaterial Beings to be created in this first day.

Immatriculate, *v. rare.* [f. IM-1 + MATRICULATE *v.* Cf. F. *immatriculer*.] *trans.* To matriculate. In quot. 1814 *fig.*

1718 BYRON *Yrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. 1. 39 Mr. Piper was immatriculated here yesterday. 1764 *Nem. G. Psalmist* 222, I was not indeed immatriculated. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 66 It would be an acquisition... if this species [of deer] were immatriculated in our parks.

So **Immatriculation**, 'matriculation, especially in a German university' (Funk, 1893).

1891 FLÜGEL *German-Eng. Dict.*, *Immatriculation*, (im-)matriculation.

Immature (imătîūō), *a.* [ad. L. *immātūrus* untimely, unripe, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mātūrus* MATURE.]

1. Occurring before its time; untimely, premature. (Almost always said of death.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III 48 b, Ye sodein and immature death of his wife. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vii. (1651) 163 Prince Henries immature death. 1706 LEONARD *Albert's Archit.* I. 1/4 The whole Frame... falls into dangerous Distempers and immature old Age. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Yrnl.* I. 215 The design being prevented by his immature death.

2. Not mature; not arrived at the perfect or complete state; unripe. *a.* Of fruits. Now *rare.* 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkauer's Bk. Physike* 5/2 Water of immature wallenuttes. 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* xiv. (ed. 2) 104 Many other Fruits are gathered and eaten whilst they are immature. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cider*, Cider... made of green immature Fruit.

b. Of other things, in respect of physical growth. 1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* viii. iii. We have a Sister immature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 277 The Earth... in the Womb as yet Of Waters, Embryon immature invol'd. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1879) 201 The young cells... contain quite immature polypt. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 176 Immature males do not differ externally from the old female.

c. Of things immaterial.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 76 This project... being... immature in the fertile soyle of his brain-plot. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. iv. 71 The green and immature Essays of early Writers. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* v. i. As yet the Secret Is immature. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* v. (1860) 111 Presented to the immature student. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. viii. 451 In these immature centuries.

Immatured (imătîūōd), *ppl. a.* [f. IM-2 + MATURED.] Not matured; left immature.

1803 LEYDEN *Scenes Infancy* iv. 358 The Seeds of genius immature'd by haste. 1835 CHALMERS *Nat. Theol.* I. ii. iii. 263 The immatured buddings of animal and vegetable formation.

Immaturely (imătîūōli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an immature way; in an unripe condition; prematurely.

1680 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 291 They immaturely die by some acute disease. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 31 This high Opinion... appear'd to be too rashly and immaturely formed. 1751 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 177 This prevents the falling of the fruit immaturely. 1887 A. DE VERE *Ess.* I. 237 Though he died young, he did not die immaturely.

Immaturity (imătîūōriti), *n.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being immature; immaturity.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Ded. The Immaturity of some of them would... make many think they come forth Unseasonably.

Immaturity (imătîūōriti), [ad. L. *immātūritat-em* untimely haste (Cicero), unripeness (Suetonius), f. *immātūrus* IMMATURE.] The quality or condition of being immature.

† 1. Prematurity; untimeliness. *Obs.*

c. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 199 Hee was prevented... by the immaturity of his deathe, skarcelie having accomplished the v. year of his reign. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. ii. 43 His words (though spoke with some kind of hast and immaturity).

2. Unripeness; imperfect or incomplete state.

1666 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 54 The immaturity of young espoused wives. 1651 GATAKER *Whitaker in Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 112 His immaturity of years. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* v. ii. 54 When the grapes shall not be gathered, as they were wont before to be, in a state of immaturity. 1845 STODOLSKY *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 102 The men and women who chiefly compose the society leave home in their

immaturity. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 82 The poem of later date... exhibits far less immaturity.

b. with *pl.* An immature plant, production, etc.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 77 Their own cruelties, infamy, immaturities. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 181 That the rich vegetation of the Coal Measures had been... composed of magnificent immaturities of the vegetable kingdom.

† **Immaze**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 + MAZE.] *trans.* To involve as in a maze or labyrinth.

1651 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 294 That love-sicke girl, who became so immazed in loves error. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 22 The... Planters... had immazed themselves in the most intolerable confusions and inextricable thralldomes.

Immeability (imē'ābîlîti), [f. IM-2 + L. *meabilis* passable (f. *meare* to pass): see -BILITY.]

Inability to pass or flow (through a channel).

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. § 29 (R.) The viscosity and immeability of the matter impacted in them. 1752 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* 350 That the immediate cause... is the immeability of the nervous fluid through the nerves.

Immeasurability (ime'zū'ābîlîti), [f. next + -ITY.] = IMMEASURABLENESS.

1844 DE QUINCEY *Analects fr. Richter* Wks. XIV. 139 In sight of this immeasurability of life. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 490 A sense of unfitness, bred perhaps of the immeasurability of the surroundings.

Immeasurable (ime'zū'āb'l, imm-), *a.* Also *ymes-*, *ymes-*, 6 *ymes-*, 7 *ymes-*. [f. IM-2 + MEASURABLE *a.* Cf. 16th c. F. *immésurable*.] Not measurable; that cannot be measured; immense.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *De the K. James* (1818) 25 His tyrannye ymesurable, without pite or mercy. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 590/1 Tyl he... for their ymesurable outrage... finally reiecteth and refuseth them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 211 The vast ymesurable Abyss. c. 1790 COWPER *Notes Milton's P. L.* 1. 50 The ymesurable distance to which these apostate spirits had fallen from God. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiii. To the ymesurable delight and admiration of all the readers thereof. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 40 Geology makes me familiar with ymesurable times.

Immeasurableness, [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being immeasurable; incapability of being measured.

1561 T. NORTON *Catv'n's Inst.* iv. 77 Nor doeth [he] with ymesurableness of correction breake the bonde of fellowship. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 130. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxv. Novelty gives ymesurableness to fear.

Immeasurably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] To an immeasurable extent or degree; beyond measure; immensely, vastly.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 43. 71 Anger is mis-ordered, when it is... immeasurably moved. 1760 H. WALPOLE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 267 The Anthem... being ymesurably tedious. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 67 The process is ymesurably slower.

Immeasured (ime'zū'd, imm-), *a.* [f. IM-2 + MEASURED. Cf. F. *immésuré*.] Not measured; unmeasured; immense, vast.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 8 Such dreadful wights, As far exceeded men in their immeasured might. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xix. (1748) 334 Four such immeasur'd pools, philosophers agree, I' th' four parts of the world undoubtedly to be. 1745 BROOME *Poems, Death* (R.), A stream, that... glides To meet eternity's immeasur'd tides! 1828 MORRIS in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 204 The forests and valleys... Within the immeasured circumference.

† **Immeation**, *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *immēdre* to pass into, to enter, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *meare* to go, pass.] A passing in; entrance, ingoing. 1675 J. [JONES] *Brit. Ch.* (1678) 574 These mutual immeations, or Christ in us, and we in Christ.

† **Immechanical**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MECHANICAL *a.*]

1. Of phenomena, etc.: Not mechanical; not of physical or material nature, origin, etc.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. (1716) 43 The Cause of the Motion of this subtil Fluid, which is the Cause of Gravity, is in itself Immechanical. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. 1. 33 Some suppose this Effect to be Immechanical, and to arise from the immediate Agency of God. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 176 The crooks being cleared, by hand, in a somewhat Immechanical manner.

2. Of persons: Without mechanical or practical knowledge or skill; untechnical.

1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 87 A very illiterate Way of speaking, and exceeding Immechanical. 1751 EARL ORBURY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 94 Fine strokes of just satyr on the wild and Immechanical enquiries of the philosophers... of that age.

Hence **Immechanically** *adv.* (Craig, 1847.)

† **Immechanism**, *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MECHANISM: cf. prec.] Non-mechanical property; inertia.

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 45 However their Acts may be suspended, sopited, or destroyed by gross Matter, and the Im-mechanism of Bodies.

Immediacy (im'diāsi), [f. next: see -ACY.]

1. The quality or condition of being immediate; freedom from intermediate or intervening agency; direct relation or connexion; directness.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* v. iii. 65 He... Bore the Commission of my place and person, The which immediacie may well stand vp, And call it selfe your Brother. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. xiv. § 1 (1669) 55/1 There is the immediacy of his providence. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. 431 The immediacy... of those first Scriptures from God to us. 1875 H. JAMES R. *Hudson* i. 10 Questions... bearing with varying degrees of immediacy on the subject. 1885 STEVEN-

SON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 549 A strange freshness and immediacy of address to the public mind.

b. *Logic and Philos.* (See IMMEDIATE 2 b.)

a. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 315 Spiritual verities, or truths of reason *respectu ad realia*... are differenced from the conceptions of the understanding by the immediacy [printed immediacy] of the knowledge. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxiii. (1859) II. 78 If Reid did not maintain this immediacy of perception... he would at once be forced to admit one or other of the unitarian conclusions of materialism or idealism. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 265 The reduction of a Hypothetical Judgment to a Categorical shows very clearly the Immediacy of the reasoning in what is called a Hypothetical Syllogism. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* § 12. 16 The *a priori* aspect or immediacy of thought, where there is a mediation, not made by anything external but by a reflection into itself, is another name for universality.

2. The condition of being the immediate lord or vassal: see IMMEDIATE 1 b.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 446 Varel lost its immediacy, or independency, and stands at present under the superiority of Oldenburg. *Ibid.* V. 299 The Emperors Charles IV. and Wenceslaus engaged to maintain it in its immediacy on the Empire. 1818-48 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 23 *note*, The immediacy of vassals in times so ancient is open to much controversy.

3. The condition of being immediate in time (see IMMEDIATE 4).

1856 W. A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 453 The sage will... ensure his certainty in the immediacy of enjoyment, carefully rejecting all intensive suggestions of past or future. 1898 *Chr. World* 17 Mar. 15/4 On a subordinate point like the immediacy of the Second Coming.

Immediate (im'diēt), *a. (sb., adv.)* Also 5 *immediat*, 5-7 *ymediat*(e), 6 *y-*, *immediat*(e), *immediat*; 5-6 *immediate*. [ad. med. L. *immediātus* (the adv. *immediāt*? was frequent in the feudal sense: see IMMEDIATELY), f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mediātus* MEDIATE. Cf. F. *immédiat* (Cotgr.).]

1. Said of a person or thing in its relation to another: That has no intermediary or intervening member, medium, or agent; that is in actual contact or direct personal relation. *a.* Of a person.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 48 b, The Dolphin desyred... [them] to be two of his immediat aides. 1586 in *Keble Life Bp. Wilson* i. (1863) 27 Nothing unbecoming an immediat servant and follower of Christ. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 51 The emperor conferred the rank of Illustrious on seven of his more immediate servants. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. *Confess. Drunkard*, My next more immediate companions.

b. *spec.* In Feudal language, said of the relation between two persons one of whom holds of the other directly, as in *immediate lord, tenant, tenure*; also elliptically = Holding directly of the sovereign or lord paramount, *spec.* in Germany, of the Emperor.

1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 The chiefe lorde or lordes immediate, of whom suche... houses be holden. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 51 Ready to serve... their natural and immediate lord Jasper erle of Pembroke. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 229 To be free from either a mediat, or immediat Tenure of him. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 10 The King is immediate from God. 1818-48 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 92 The inferior nobility... having now become immediate, abused that independence. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. iii. 11 The King's immediate tenants were bound to attend his court.

c. Of a thing.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 44 All men have taken them as immediate miracles, without any natural means or cause. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. liii. § 6 The true immediate cause why baptism is... necessary. 1628 PRESTON *Effectual Faith* (1631) 51 He doth it by an immediate voice, by which he speaketh immediately to our spirits. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 95 Objects... less calculated to strike the immediate eye. 1862 BUCKLER *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 4 The immediate object of all art is either pleasure or utility.

2. Of a relation or action between two things: Acting or existing without any intervening medium or agency; involving actual contact or direct relation: opposed to *mediate* and *remote*.

1533 MORE *Apol.* Wks. 893/1 As long as the Prelates pretend that their authority is so hygh and so immediate of God, that the people are bounde to obeye them. 1625 in Rymer *Foedera* (1726) XVIII. 240/2 By Our owne ymediate commaunde and for Our owne ymediate Service. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 59 Bodies operating on our organs by an immediate application. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 26 We are desirous of an immediate Traffick with them. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 2 Each [Intuition] is *immediate*,—that is, it does not come through the intervention of any other state of mind. *Ibid.* ii. 34 They rest upon the immediate testimony of consciousness.

b. *spec. Immediate inference (Logic)*: an inference drawn from a single premiss and therefore arrived at without the intervention of a middle term; sometimes called 'interpretative inference', because it renders explicit what was implicit in the original proposition. *Immediate knowledge (Philos.)*: knowledge of self-evident truth; intuitive knowledge, as distinguished from that arrived at by means of demonstration or proof.

1624 DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logick* 166 Of immediate propositions... some are immediate in regard of the subject, and others are immediate in regard of the cause. 1843 MILL *Logic* Introd. § 5 Whatever knowledge has been acquired otherwise than by immediate inference. 1866 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* ii. (1869) 73 Of Immediate Inferences the most important forms are Oppositions, Conversions, Permutations. 1874 WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* § 24. 45 When we

compare the different forms of knowledge with one another, the first of them, immediate or intuitive knowledge, may perhaps seem the finest, noblest and most appropriate. *Ibid.* § 4. 108 The difference between philosophy and the asseverations of immediate knowledge rather centres in the exclusive position which immediate knowledge takes up and in its opposition to philosophy.

3. Having no person, thing, or space intervening, in place, order, or succession; standing or coming nearest or next; proximate, nearest, next; close, near. In reference to place often used loosely of a distance which is treated as of no account.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 109 You are the most immediate to our throne. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 49, I am Jupiter, King Saturnus sonne, immediate beire to Crete. 1800 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* I. 3 Immediate neighbourhood I have none, save one family. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xliii. 598 In immediate proximity to the mines. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 183 This took us both away from the immediate vicinity of the plot. *Mod.* I know no one of the name in the immediate neighbourhood. I have made it known to my immediate neighbours on each side.

4. Of time: Present or next adjacent; of things: Pertaining to the time current or instant.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 3 Those of the later or immediate times. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 172 Equal with, or immediate unto the Apostolical times. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix. 257 If the event had not disappointed the immediate schemes of the closet. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Our own immediate age is confessedly rich in works of the historical class. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 252 The immediate future was thus assured.

b. Occurring, accomplished, or taking effect without delay or lapse of time; done at once; instant.

1268 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1362 There was immediate order given to Edward Lorde Clynton.. with all expedition to prepare himself. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 89, I did.. at the first use some delays in immediate dispatch of the thing. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 378 Immediate sentence then, and sequent death. Is all the grace I beg. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 176 Immediate are the Acts of God, more swift Then time or motion. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* viii. Some loose silver for our immediate expenses. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 64 The hopes we had.. entertained of the immediate effect of an Easterly wind in clearing the bay. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 506 That he must either consent to an immediate surrender, or prepare for an immediate assault. *Mod.* An immediate reply will oblige.

5. That directly touches or concerns a person or thing; having a direct bearing.

1725 DE FOR VOY. *round World* (1840) 324 They began to think of their more immediate work. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 515 Their own more immediate and popular rights and privileges. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxvi. But this is not my theme; and I return to that which is immediate. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 340, I rudely shaped my life to my immediate wants. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 28 She allowed her colonies to trade only so far as suited her own immediate interests. 1896 DK. ARGYLL *Philos. Belief* 78 Any mere arrangement which is destitute of obvious or immediate utility.

† 6. Uninterrupted in course; direct. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 4 Tenerife is thought to equal.. in height.. any other Land in the World, allowing its immediate ascent from the Ocean. *Ibid.* 59 The immediate ascent is twenty two foot high.

† B. sb. (pl.) Immediate acts or communications. *Obs.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 382 Christ is speedy, and swift as a roe;.. especially in his immediates. † C. as adv. (In some cases perb. L. *immediatē*, as formerly in Fr. and It.) Immediately. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 692/1 Hys other fower chapters immediate before. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 135 Lord of those which hold of him immediate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 366 Bodies enflamed, wholly, and Immediate.

Immediately (im'fidi'tli), *adv.* Forms: see IMMEDIATE. [f. prec., or rather L. *immediatē* + -LY²; it is actually found before the adj. as the Eng. equivalent of L. *immediatē*.] In an immediate way; the reverse of *mediately*.

1. Without intermediary, intervening agency, or medium; by direct agency; in direct or proximate connexion or relation; so as to concern, interest, or affect directly, or intimately; directly.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi. (MS. Digby 230) If 1782/2 Fro Troye weresente lettres.. To palamides immediatly directe. 1530 BAYNTON in *Palsgr.* Intro. 12 The frenche men borowe theyr wordes immediatly of the latines. 1592 WEST 1st *Pl. Symbol.* § 35 An Obligation by contract is gotten either mediately or immediatly. Immediatly by a mans owne proper contract. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 64 Canow.. was immediatly vnder the dominion of the Tartars. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 8 All positive precepts coming immediatly from God. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 160 We immediatly by our Senses perceive in Fire its Heat and Colour. 1691 RAY *Creatio* II. (1704) 428 Insects usefull to Mankind, if not immediatly, yet mediately. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xv. 121 An article of information the most immediatly necessary to a reader of history. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 4 Feelings.. immediatly occasioned by bodily states. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* I. 2 Not.. immediatly, but only through the medium of what is called a Concept.

b. Of feudal tenure (and transf.): see IMMEDIATE I b.

1488-9 Act 4 Hen. VII. c. 17 The lord of whom suche.. hereditamentes be holden immediatly. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 31 a. The Abbot shal holde immediatlye the same tenementes by knyghtes service of the Lord of his grauntour. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 32 All the Lands in England became mediately or immediatly holden of the Crown. c 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Lat.* (1681) 202

Homage done to the King immediatly. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 604 All subjects' lands were held mediately or immediatly under grants from him [the King].

2. With no person, thing, or distance, intervening in time, space, order, or succession; next or just (preceding or following, before or after); closely; proximally; directly.

1466 MANN. & HOUSE. *Exp.* (Roxb.) 168, vj. dayes immediatly folwyng. 1476 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 771 III. 153 Immediatly after the dycesse off the Duke. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 46 The wordis that ar writtin immediatly afore the text. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anatomy* I. xvii. 45 The Liver, under which it [right kidney] rests immediatly. 1674 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iv. (1673) 351 So immediatly opposite to the whole tenor of the Gospel. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 61 The ice immediatly about the ships. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. 63, I lost my immediatly elder brother. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 63 Another peal was heard immediatly afterwards. *Mod.* Fire broke out in the premises immediatly adjoining.

3. Without any delay or lapse of time; instantly, directly, straightway; at once.

1430 *Proclam.* in Rymer *Foedera* (1709) 917/1 Sho shall take and have in the Roialme of France, immediatly from the tyme of oure Deth, Dower, to the Somme of Twenty Mill Francs Yerly. 1450 CHESTER *Pl.* xiii. 107 He bade me goe immediatlye. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 156 Either death or you Ile finde immediatly. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 ¶ 9 He had only dipped his Head into the Water, and immediatly taken it out againe. 1877 WATTS *Fountain's Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 2) 213 A crystalline precipitate immediatly forms.

b. as conj. (ellipt. for *immediatly that*). The moment that; as soon as. Cf. DIRECTLY 6 b.

1839 ASA GRAY *Lett.* I. 28 Immediatly this was done I completed an arrangement with my publishers. 1856 Q. REV. June 182 Immediatly they came upon the ground, fourteen of them were netted. 1896 WELTON *Manual of Logic* (ed. 2) II. iii. § 90 The diagrams.. should be self-interpreting immediatly the principle on which they are constructed is understood.

Immediateness (im'fidi'tnēs). [f. IMMEDIATE + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being immediate; immediacy; directness (of action, thought, relation, etc.); absolute (or in loose use, relative) proximity in time or place.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 298 Let any man looke.. and he shall finde, that (merit, necessity, and immediateness set a part) significant Ceremonies are external acts of religious worship. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 141 The immediateness, the inwardness of his Essential Presence and Union with the Soul. 1704 — *Ideal World* II. v. 283 The immediateness of the perception. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xlii. 32 The certainty and immediateness of the event. 1883 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 229 The immediateness of our peril.

† **Immediation**. *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MEDIATION, after *immediate*.] Immediate or direct action, communication, etc. (The reverse of *mediation*.)

1599 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 22 b. Of Mediations, and Immediations. 1679 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 292 God workes al immediatly, not only by the Immediation of his Virtue but also by the Immediation of his Essence.

Immediatism (im'fidi'tizm). [as next + -ISM.]

1. The principle or practice of immediate action; formerly, in *U. S. Hist.*, applied to the policy of the immediate abolition of slavery.

1835 H. G. OTIS in *Liberator* V. 144 They [abolitionists] have enriched the nomenclature with a new word, *immediatism*. This.. is the opposite of *gradualism*, another new coinage. 1880 O. JOHNSON *Garrison* 45 Mr. Garrison had learned the doctrine of immediatism from Dr. Beecher.

2. The quality of being immediate; immediateness, immediacy.

a 1845 D. STEWART cited by Worcester.

Immediatist (im'fidi'tist). [f. IMMEDIATE + -IST.] One who practises or advocates immediate action; spec. in *U. S. Hist.*, one who advocated the immediate abolition of slavery.

1835 H. G. OTIS in *Life of W. L. Garrison* (1885) I. 500 (He [Otis]).. denied that the Scriptures were anywhere opposed to slavery; repeated that Christ 'was not an immediatist'. 1854 W. GOODALL in *Slavery & Freedom* (1882) 424 Those who professed to be opposed to slavery, and.. only deprecated the imprudent measures of the *immediatists*. 1888 F. H. STODDARD in *Andover Rev.* Oct., The gospel of the Immediatist,—work while the day lasts.

Immediatorial, *a.* [f. IM-2 + MEDIATORIAL.] Not mediatorial.

1851 ROBERTSON *Lect. Ep. Cor.* xxix. (1889) 272 We shall know Him, when the mediatorial has merged in the immediatorial.

Immedicable (ime'dikə'b'l), *a.* Also 6 ymed-. [ad. F. *immedicable* (Cotgr.) or L. *immedicabilis*, f. im- (IM-2) + *medicabilis* MEDICABLE.] Incapable of being healed, incurable, irremediable.

1596 R. LYNCH *Diella* i. (1877) 7 With fatal and ymedicable wound. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 100 Glutted with excess, [they] become immedicable by those surfeits. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* II. 220 More immedicable ills. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 107 A disease immedicable by the healing art.

b. transf. and fig.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1075/1 Through his immedicable malice he fell of himself. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 359 For anothers perverses, or immedicable disaffection. 1813 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 612 There remains an immedicable But. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* II. 167 Immedicable scepticism of the spirit.

Hence **Immedicableness**, incurableness; **Immedicably** *adv.*, incurably.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Immedicableness*, incurableness. 1867 P. BAYNE in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 351 Madness, be its visions gay or gloomy, is immedicably sad.

Immedicinal, *a. rare.* [f. IM-2 + MEDICINABLE.] Not medicinal; incurable.

1826 MRS. SHELLEY *Last Man* II. 328 Fallen.. from health to immedicinal disease.

Immelodious (im'fildē's, imm-), *a.* [f. IM-2 + MELODIOUS.] Not melodious; unmelodious.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* xcix, My immelodious discord I vn fret. 1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.*, To his Lute, When immelodious Winds but made thee move. 1652 CARYL *Exp. Job* xi. 3 Little birds.. troublesome.. with incessant, immelodious chirpings. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 429 Immelodious Voice. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Oct. 474/2 Master who crown st our immelodious days With flower of perfect speech.

Immemorable, *v. rare.* [f. IM-1 + MEMBER sb.] trans. To incorporate as a member.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 188 Incorporated or immemorable in things they cannot quit.

† **Immemor**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also *immemor* (= -or). [ad. L. *immemor*, f. im- (IM-2) + *memor* mindful.] Unmindful, forgetful.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 673 This king Malcolm.. wes nocht immemor The greit kyndnes that gude Edward befor Schew him. *Ibid.* 699 This king Edgair, of quhome I schew befor, Of gratitude wald nocht be immemor.

Immemorable (ime'morə'b'l), *a.* [ad. L. *immemorabilis*, f. im- (IM-2) + *memorabilis* MEMORABLE. Cf. 16th c. F. *immemorable*.]

1. Not memorable; not worthy of remembrance.

1552 HULOT, *Immemorable*, or vnworthy remembrance, *immemorabilis*. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Immemorable*, not worthy to be remembered. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 222 Poor immemorable insignificant. *Ibid.* II. 109 Not one jot more immemorable. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xi. 87 An ancient, and in its time, even not immemorable home.

b. as sb.

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 79 Contented with being one of those immemorables, or cyphers of high life.

† 2. = IMMEMORIAL. *Obs.*

1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 90 As to Age.. they be of most immemorable Antiquity. 1796 BURNES *Mem. Metastasio* III. 85 A right by immemorable prescription. *Ibid.* III. 161.

Hence **Immemorableness**, 'unworthiness to be remembered' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Immemorate**, *a. Obs.* In 5 ymmemorat.

[ad. L. *immemoratus*, f. im- (IM-2) + *memoratus*, pa. pple. of *memorare* to bring to mind, remind.] ? Unmindful. (Cf. IMMÉMOR.)

c 1400 Beryn 2626 Soveren lord celestiall I.. ymmemorat of lyes, Graunt me grace to morowe I so bat God be plesid, Make so myne answer.

Immemorial (im'mō-riāl), *a.* [ad. med. L. *immemorialis*, f. im- (IM-2) + *memoriālis* (Suetonius) MEMORIAL. Cf. F. *immemorial* (16th c. in Littré).] That is beyond memory or out of mind; ancient beyond memory or record; extremely old.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* IV. 19 In making title by prescription and continuance of time immemoriall. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 124 Which.. was the immemorial beginning of the Ancient Year long before the times of Moses. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Intro. 64 They receive their binding power, and the force of laws, by long and immemorial usage. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 206 The moan of doves in immemorial elms. 1872 WHARTON *Law-Lex.* (ed. 5), *Immemorial usage*, a practice which has existed time out of mind; custom; prescription.

Hence **Immemorialness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Immemorially (im'mō-riāl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an immemorial manner; from time immemorial; 'time out of mind'; by immemorial prescription or usage.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 38 Their own immemorially possess right. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 99 The truth and authority of the Scriptures.. hath been immemorially believed by the learned st men in the world. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxxii. (1830) 404 This prerogative, being founded in mercy, and immemorially exercised by the crown. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. i. (1883) II. 164 Small, independent, and immemorially hostile tribes.

† **Immemorious**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IM-2 + MEMORIOUS.] Unmindful, forgetful.

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* C, We.. Of our owne birth haue immemorious beene.

Immense (ime'ns), *a. (sb.)* Also 5 emense, (6 imminens), 7 imens. [a. F. *immense* (1360 in Godefroi) = It., Pg. *immenso*, Sp. *inmenso*, ad. L. *immensus* immeasurable, boundless, f. im- (IM-2) + *mensus*, pa. pple. of *metiri* to measure.]

1. Unmeasured; so great that it has not been or cannot be measured; immeasurably large; of boundless extent; infinite. ? *Obs.*

1599 DANIEL *Musoph.* (R.), That immense and boundless ocean Of nature's riches. 1640 HAMBINGTON *Castara* III. (Arb.) 131 Great God! when I consider thee Omnipotent, Æternall, and imens. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 464 God [is] not circumscribed or defined to any space, but immense in his Being. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 89 The material world appears to be in a manner boundless and immense. a 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. viii. 159 The Scripture represents the Goodness of God as immense.

2. Much beyond the ordinary measure or size; extremely great or large; vast, huge.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvi. 92 My teeres and emense wepynges. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 55 So imminens &

profuse a charge of expens. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 148 The immense Armies brought... by the Persian Kings against the Grecians. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. ix. 88 Those immense hills called the Andes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 252 The immense fine which the Court of King's Bench had imposed. 1895 L.D. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 701/2 The statute... was minutely dissected at immense length.

b. of persons in relation to actions or qualities. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Rom. Mon.* 798 He was... little of stature, but immense in wit and understanding. *Mod.* He is an immense eater.

3. *slang.* Superlatively good, fine, splendid, etc. 1768 *Gentl. Mag.* 86/2 Here's cream—damn'd fine—immense—upon my word! 1869 LOWELL *Lett.* II. 43 The poem turned out to be something immense, as the slang is nowadays. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii. (1892) 47 You look like a crown prince... Perfectly immense.

† b. as *adv.* Immensely. *Obs. slang.* 1754 MURPHY *Gray's Inn Yrnl.* No. 89 p. 25 An immense fine Woman. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 191 A long while everything was immense great and immense little, immense handsome and immense ugly.

B. as *sb.* Immense, boundless, or vast extent; immensity.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 258 Bade with cold streams the quick expansion stop. And sunk the immense of vapour to a drop. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 40 The rear was brought up by... other troops, and an immense of rabble. 1830 CARLYLE *Novels in Misc.* (1869) II. 285 A kingdom of Devouring... a baleful Immense. 1874 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 37 Let others probe the immense of Possibles.

Immensely (ime'nsli), *adv.* [f. IMMENSE + -LY.] In an immense degree; immeasurably, infinitely; very greatly, vastly, hugely: in colloquial use often a hyperbolic intensive = exceedingly, to an extent which one does not presume to measure or limit.

1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 108 They immensely augmented their Armies, by the access of the China's Soldiers. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 82 She's immensely rich. a 1742 BENTLEY (J.). The void space of our system is immensely bigger than all its corporeal mass. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 173 O ye Heavens, whose azure arches rise immensely high, and stretch immeasurably wide. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 27 The chances of safety are immensely in his favour. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* i. 241 Charles wrote that he was enjoying himself immensely.

Immenseness (ime'nsnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being immense; immeasurableness, infinity; vastness, hugeness. Now usually expressed by IMMENSITY.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Mart.* 185 The Immenseness of this power averts me from believing it to be just. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 17 The immenseness of the Deity. 1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* i. Intro. 2 To retain the immenseness of their knowledge.

† Immensible, a. *Obs.* [a. F. *immensible* or ad. L. **immensibilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mens-*, ppl. stem of *metiri* to measure: see -IBLE.] Immeasurable; immense.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xlvii. 123 Almighty, Everlasting, Immensible, and only wise God. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 19 Divided from either angle by so immensibie a tract of Sea.

Immensity (ime'nsiti). In 5-itee. [a. F. *immensité* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) or ad. L. *immensitas*, n. of quality f. *immensus* IMMENSE.] The quality or condition of being immense.

1. Immeasurableness, boundlessness, infinity. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1384 He filled heaven and erthe with his immensitee. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1033 Infinity and immensity of excess and defect. 1630 PRYNNE *God no Impostor* 34 Whose vast immensities... doe farre transcend our... finite understandings. 1668 STILINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 10 It is repugnant to the immensity of God. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xiii. § 4 This Power of repeating, or doubling any Idea we have of any distance... without being ever able to come to any stop or stint... is that which gives us the Idea of Immensity. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intimations* viii. Thou, whose exterior semblance doth belie Thy Soul's immensity. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Gr.* (1898) I. i. 11 The universe... becomes important to them in its infinite immensity.

2. Vast magnitude; vastness, hugeness. 1654 A. WILSON in Benlowes *Theoph.* To Author, Her poor little Orb appears to be A very Point to their Immensitie. 1790 CASTLES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 347 The immensity of their number. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 613 The immensity of the disaster increased the intensity of the disgrace.

b. An immense quantity or deal. 1776 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Aug. I have an immensity to write. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* vii. 116 They say that an immensity of money will be raised by this income tax. 1868 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* ix. viii. (1872) III. 135 Having drunk immensities of Hungary wine. 1888 RYE *Records* 99 note, A very slight expenditure of labour would save an immensity of searchers' time.

3. That which is immense. a. *absolutely*, Infinite being or existence; infinity; infinite space.

a 1631 DONNE *Holy Sonn., Annunciat.* ii. (R.), Thou... shut'st in little room Immensity, cloister'd in thy dear womb. 1688 PRIOR *Ode Exod.* iii. 6 The mysterious gulf of vast immensity. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arith.* ii. 598 Immensity is wrapt in Swaddling Bands. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lviii. 262 Who fills immensity with his presence. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. iii. This Worker... has to... collect the monitions of Immensity. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. i. 239 Immensity is filled with this music.

b. An (or the) immense extent of something; a thing of immense or unmeasured extent.

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 265 Its tendency is to the ocean, to which it pays its last tribute, and is finally lost in that immensity. 1831 BYRON *Cain* ii. ii. 390 Did ye not tell me that... what I have seen, Yon blue immensity, is boundless? 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 382 This solid immensity of varied ice. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 3 A pathless immensity beyond our powers of vision or of reach.

c. pl. Beings or things that are immense or infinite.

1830 BAILEY *Festus* xxii. (1848) 280 A spirit nobler... Than all these bright immensities. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. iii. He who can and dare trust the heavenly Immensities, all earthly Localities are subject to him.

† Immensive, a. *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *immensif*, -ive (16th c. in *Godef.*), f. *immense* IMMENSE: see -IVE.] Immeasurable, immense.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 195 Some drops of amabilitee... from the immensie Ocean of thy bountie. 1628 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 266 When workes are clogged with immensie charges in the beginning, it choketh the benefit euer after. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M. v.* § 2. (1643) 143 The Sunnes immensie heat. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* To live merrily, This immensie cup Of aromatike wine.

Immensurable (ime'nsiuräb'l, -für-), a. [a. F. *immensurable* (15th c. in *Godef.*), or ad. late L. *immensurabilis* (5th c.), f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mensurabilis* MENSURABLE.] Immeasurable.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 426 In meit and drink, and sleip also wes he Immensurabil and out of temperance. 1612 W. PARKES *Christine-Dr.* (1876) 18 Exorbitant desire... illimitlesse, and immensurable. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* i. iii. (1715) 23 What an immensurable space is the Firmament. 1807 F. BUCHANAN *Journ. Mysore* III. 469 The rank of the different casts... the immensurable superiority of the Brahmins above the rest of mankind.

Hence Immensurability, Immensurableness, immeasurable quality or condition.

1675 STERRY *Freedom Will* 41 We must attribute this immenseness, or immensurableness to Him. 1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *Immensurability*, a being incapable to be measured.

† Immensurate, a. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *immensuratus* (5th c.), f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mensuratus*, pa. pple. of *mensurare* to MEASURE.] Unmeasured, immense.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* ii. ix. § 1. 168 An immensurate distance from it. 1790 WELTON *Suffer. Son God* I. ii. 28 In Thy Immensurate and perfect Felicity. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* ii. 117 Space immensurate.

† Immercerial, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IM-2 + MERCURIAL.] Not mercurial, mobile or yielding. 1637 POCKINGTON *Altare Chr.* xxv. 148 Some of Grantham) and others of that Immercerial wood, may be so knotty and sturdy, that if you come with your Herculean arm to twine and twist them... they will cracke in the bending like a gunne.

Immerd (imō'id), v. *rare*. [ad. L. type **immerdare*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *merda* dung; cf. It. *immerdare*, F. *immerder*.] trans. To bury in or cover with ordure.

1635 QUARLES *Embl. Ded.* Let Dors delight to immerd themselves in dung. 1651 W. AMES *Saints Security* (1652) 33 Doe wee... see some eminent professor... immerd himselfe in the dung of worldly wickednesse. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 1660 Make a muckheap of a man, There... he remains, Immortally immerd.

Immerge (imō'idg, imm-), v. Now *rare*. (Also *erron. emerge*.) [ad. L. *immergere* to dip, plunge, sink (into), immerse, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *mergere* to MERGE. Cf. F. *immerger*.]

1. trans. To dip, plunge, put under the surface of a liquid; to immerse.

1624 Harrington's *Sch. Salerne* II. 37 The eyes are not only to be washed, but being open plainly, immerg'd. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. iv. § 4 They pour not water upon the Heads of Infants, but immerge them in the Font. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 107 The deeper you immerge the Tube, the higher still will the Quicksilver in the Tube rise. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 304 A second method of preserving birds is, by immersing them in spirits. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 271 Immerge it in boiling water.

† b. fig. To 'drown', 'submerge'. *Obs.* 1644 *Jus Populi* 34 The right of Fathers... is now emerged or made subordinate. 1765 *Meretriciad* 11 Nor let thy wit immerge thy reason too.

2. trans. and fig. To plunge into a state of action or thought, way of living, etc.; = IMMERSE v. 2.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 583 [They] immerge themselves and their abettors into bottomlesse seruitudes and distresses. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 65 p. 7 We entangle ourselves in business, immerge ourselves in luxury. 1839 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 49/2 [He] would immerge his country for twenty years in the most calamitous war.

3. intr. (for refl.) To plunge or dip oneself in a liquid; to sink. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. 226 They have recovered by immersing into Cold Water. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 76 Immerge up to the Breast in a warm Bath. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Swift* Wks. III. 380 He was now immersing into political controversy. 1841 EMERSON *Addr., Meth. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 227 And then immerge again into the holy silence and eternity out of which as a man he arose.

† b. spec. of a celestial body: To enter the shadow of another in an eclipse, or to disappear behind another in an occultation; to sink below the horizon. *Obs.*

1704 J. HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1638 At London she [the moon] immerg'd at 38 minutes past 5. 1775 R.

CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* (1825) I. 4 The lower half of the orb soon after immersed in the horizon. 1766-7 BONNY-CASTLE *Astron.* x. 172 When the satellite immerses into, or emerges out of Jupiter's shadow.

† c. Of a title or estate: To become merged or absorbed in that of a superior, so as no longer to have separate existence; to MERGE. *Obs.*

1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 868 Most of the great nobility had been destroyed... the bulk of their estates immersing into the crown. 1752 *Ibid.* III. 552 Her son... to whom the title of Lennox upon its immersing in the crown, had been granted.

Immurgence (imō'idgēns). [f. IMMERGE v. + -ENCE; cf. *emergence*.] The action of immersing, plunging, or sinking into anything.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 99/1 The pancreatic duct... at the point of its immersion into the intestinal canal. 1878 F. FERGUSON *Life Christ* II. x. 268 On our way to the immersion of the Jordan.

† Immergent, a. *Obs.* Erroneous spelling of EMERGENT, in sense 'Unexpectedly arising', 'urgent'. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 4 Used upon all extraordinary, and immergent cases. 1792 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 248 On no occasion (unless very immergent ones).

Immergent, a. *2 rare*. [f. IM-2 + MERGENT.] Not merging into something else.

1837 H. H. WILSON *Sākhya Kārikā* 46 A discrete principle is mergent; the undiscete, immergent (indissoluble).

Immerger. [f. IMMERGE v. + -ER.] One who or that which immerses or plunges into water, etc.; spec. a diving bird. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Immerit, sb. *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MERIT: cf. L. *immeritus* undeserved.] Want of merit; demerit.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* i. 967 That Machivillian crew, who to endure their base immerits, fill the royal care With tales. a 1641 SUCKLING (J.). My own immerit tell me it must not be for me. 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* Wks. 1811 VIII. 406 The immerit of good Works.

† Immerit, v. *Obs.* [Back-formation from next.] trans. Not to merit or deserve. Only in † Immeritting pres. pple. and ppl. a., undeserving.

1635 R. CAREW in *Lisimore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 222 Those honorable fauours... vouthsafed vnto poore immeritunge me. 1649 Lady *Alimony* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodley XIV.* 307 Perish'd by th' immeritting touch Of a mishapen bove! 1676 BAKER in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 10 Immeritting so immense pains and favour from you.

† Immerited, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MERITED, after L. *immeritus*, in sense 'undeserved'.] Unmerited, undeserved.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 165 He is become so proud... since this immerited authority came upon him. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 123 Upon view of his merces immerited. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Rom.* xi. 6 Put into this state by mere grace, and immerited favours.

† Immeritorious, a. *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MERITORIOUS.] Not meritorious; undeserving.

1642 VICARS *God in Mount* 85 An unjust and immeritorious eulogie or elogie. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 81 It is therefore immeritorious... to place human perfection in a solemn and formal round of devotional exercises.

Hence Immeritoriously *adv.*, undeservingly. 1675 O. WALKER, etc. *Paraph. St. Paul* 99 All easily, and immeritoriously, stand in... the truth.

† Immeritous, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *immeritus*, that has not deserved, undeserving + -OUS.] Undeserving, without merit.

1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1851) 372 A frothy, immeritous and undeserving discours.

† Immersable, a. *Obs. rare* -0. [ad. L. *immersabilis* 'that cannot be sunk' (Horace), f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mersabilis*, f. *mersare* to dip in, immerse. Cf. IMMERSIBLE.] Incapable of being drowned.

[1623 COCKERAM II. Not to be Drowned, *immersurable*.] 1676 COLES, *Immersable*, which cannot be drowned, incapable of immersion. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Immersable*, that cannot be dipped, etc.

Immerse (imō'is), v. [f. L. *immers*, ppl. stem of *immergere* to dip, plunge (see IMMERGE).]

1. trans. To dip or plunge into a liquid; to put overhead in water, etc.; spec. to baptize by immersion.

1613 CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Immersed*, dipped, or plunged. 1624-5 BOYLE *Mim. Waters* 83 Before the Water we immers'd it in was near boyling hot. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 65 The thickness of the pier when dry; and... the thickness when the pier is immersed in water. 1803 *Med. Yrnl.* XIV. 573 The other index... lies in the tube of the spirit-thermometer immersed in the alcohol. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 354/2 Effected by immersing the meat in a solution of salt or pickle.

2. *transf.* To plunge into, to bury, imbed, involve, or include in other things.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 10 Heterogeneous Bodies, which I found immersed and included in the Mass of this Sandstone. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & Hon.* 80 He stood, More than a mile immers'd within the wood. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* iv. xxx, Cuttings, a foot and a half long, being immersed into the ground. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. i. p. 3 We kenned the old cripple, immersed in an elbow chair. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 133 A traveller immersed to the waist in the jaws of a fissure.

† c. fig. To cause to enter; to involve, enclose, include; to merge, to sink. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 1 Other formes... are more immersed into matter. *Ibid.* xvii. § 9. 1657-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlix. 256 We ought... to immerse our private in the public safety. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jw.* lxxiii,

The bulk of mankind, whose souls are immersed in flesh and blood.

2. *transf. and fig.* To plunge or sink into a (particular) state of body or mind; to involve deeply, to steep, absorb, in some action or activity. Chiefly *pass. or refl.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 534 It would engage them not to immerse themselves so much into the world, but to live holily. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 54 The Portuguese immers'd themselves in Debt to the Company. 1790 COWPER *Lett.* 19 Apr. A youth immersed in Mathematics. 1806 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. ii. 314 We are immersed in difficulties which we cannot explain. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 469 He was immersed in the most grovelling superstition.

3. *intr. for refl.* To plunge oneself, sink, become absorbed. *lit. and fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xix. ¶ 2 When they find any proneness to immerse in faction. 1739 tr. *Agarotti on 'Newton's Theory'* (1742) II. 191 Must it not decline towards this Medium and immerse into it?

† **Immerse**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *immersus*, pa. pple. of *immergere* to IMMERGE.] Immersed.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 114-5 (Observ.), I practise, as I do advise, after long Inquiry of Things, Immerse in Matter, to interpose some Subject, which is Immaterial, or lesse Material. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 6/1 While I was so immerse in the inward sense and representation of things.

Immersed (imɔˈst), *ppl. a.* [f. IMMERSE v. + -ED.] Dipped, plunged, or sunk in, or as in, a liquid. Also *fig.*

1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 553 He does not seem to understand thereby, such a deeply Immersed Soul, as would make the World an Animal, and a God. 1812 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 181 The centre of gravity of the immersed part.

b. Baptized by immersion.

1824 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/6 My question is whether [he] is an immersed believer?

c. Growing wholly under water.

1860 GRAY cited in Worcester.

d. *Biol.* Sunken or embedded in a surface.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 314 Immersed, when they [the eyes] are quite imbedded in the head. 1833 SIR W. HOOKER *Smith's Eng. Flora* V. 1. 174 *Urcularia cinerea* —apothecia immersed solitary. 1870 J. D. HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 159 *Sium angustifolium* . . . Fruit shorter than in *S. latifolium*, with more immersed vittæ.

† e. *Astron.* Plunged in darkness, eclipsed.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 597 The Light of the immersed Body. 1844 MOSLEY *Astron.* xviii. (ed. 4) 85 The enlightened hemisphere now includes the south pole, and the north is immersed.

Immersion, *rare.* [f. IMMERSE v. + -MENT.] A plunge, a plunging.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xlix. After . . . various immersements into back passages, and courts, and alleys.

† **Immersible** (imɔˈsɪbəl), *a. 1 Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **immersibilis*, f. *im-* (IM-) + **mersibilis*, f. *merg-ere*, *mers-* to dip, immerse; see -IBLE. Cf. IMMERSABLE.] That cannot sink in water; 'that cannot be drowned' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

1693 I. MATHER *Cases Consc.* (1862) 274 If Witches are immersible, how came they to die by drowning in Bohemia?

Hence † **Immersibility**, incapability of sinking. 1693 I. MATHER *Cases Consc.* (1862) 274 This pretended Gift of Immersibility attending Witches.

Immersible, *a. 2 rare.* [f. IMMERSE v. + -IBLE.] Capable of being immersed.

1846 in Worcester; whence in later Dicts. (some of which erroneously cite Blount and Coles).

Immersion (imɔˈʃən). (Also *erron.* *emersion*.) [ad. late L. *immersiō-em* (Arnobius), n. of action from *immergere* (see IMMERGE). Cf. F. *immersion* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.)] The action of immersing or immersing.

1. Dipping or plunging into water or other liquid, and *transf.* into other things.

1668 PHILLIPS *Immersion*, a dipping, ducking, or plunging in. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 123 After immersion thereof into the vessel of Quicksilver. 1693 SOUTH *Twelve Serms.* (1698) III. 86 Holding the Soul of Man to be a Spiritual Immaterial substance [they accounted for its] failures and defects . . . from its Immersion into, and intimate conjunction with matter. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 221 ¶ 5 The Doctor . . . gives her Two or Three total Emersions in the Cold Bath. 1800 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 116 Being checked at intervals by a bodily immersion in the softer and deeper snow. 1828 VINES *Sack's Bot.* 876 Immersion in warm or cold water. 1825 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 744/1 The Monitor, with only twelve feet immersion, could take any position.

b. The administration of Christian baptism by the dipping or plunging of the whole person in water: distinguished from *affusion* or *aspersion*.

1669 DODGE *80 Serms.* xxxi. (1640) 309 In Baptisme we are sunk under water, and then raised above the water, which was the manner of baptizing in the Christian church, by immersion, and not by aspersion, till of late times. 1751-73 JOHNSON *Ecc. Hist.* ix. (1846) I. 165 [It] requires of the bishops and presbyters that they should make use of a three-fold immersion in baptism under pain of being deposed. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 114 The immersion of seven Baptists in a pool. 1824 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s.v. Immersion is the mode of baptizing first prescribed in our office of public baptism.

c. *Alch.* Reduction of a metal in some solvent. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Mix.* II. 21 There are other ways of Calcination especially of Metals; viz. by . . . Immersion. 1806 PHILLIPS *Immersion*, . . . the putting Metals or Minerals, into some Corrosive, that they may be reduced to a Calc.

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d. *Ceramics.* The application of the glaze to pottery by dipping it into a vessel filled with the glaze-cream.

2. *transf. and fig.* Absorption in some condition, action, interest, etc.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7/1 Others, whom sensually immersion or the deadness of Melancholy have more deeply seiz'd upon. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 213 Immersion in vice and ignorance. 1840 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) VIII. iv. 564 Austria was about to take advantage of his immersion in the Peninsular War.

3. *Astron.* The disappearance of a celestial body behind another or in its shadow, as in an occultation or eclipse: opp. to *emersion*.

1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 818 The greatest . . . Immersion of the Moon into the Shadow does not then happen. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *The Immersion of a Star* (in *Astron.*), is when it approaches so near the Sun, as to lie hid in its Beams. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* v. 111 If it is the apparent Time of an Immersion, or Emersion, that is observed. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 131, I observed two immersions of Jupiter's satellites.

4. *Microscopy.* The introduction of a liquid, as water or oil, between the object-glass and the object. 1873, 1877 [see 5].

5. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *immersion bath*, (1 b) *immersion robe*, (4) *immersion fluid*, *lens*, *objective*, *paraboloid*, *system*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Immersion-lens*, an achromatic objective for the microscope, which is used with a drop of water between the front lens and the glass cover of the object examined, to prevent the extreme refraction of the luminous pencils if air is present. 1877 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 569/3 Dr. Edmonds gave a description of his new Immersion Paraboloid, and explained its use. . . salts of lead in glycerine being specially recommended as the immersion fluid. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 28 As he arose from the water his face was radiant, and when he had removed his immersion robe, his eyes filled with happy tears. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 60 Where external treatment is carried out . . . by simple hot immersion baths.

Immersionism (imɔˈʃənɪzəm). [f. IMMERSION + -ISM.] The doctrine or practice of immersion in baptism.

1845 J. A. JAMES in *Ess. Chr. Union* iv. 166 Independency, Immersionism or Methodism. 1884 *Ch. Times* 413/1 The Baptistical craze of immersionism.

So **Immersionist**, one who advocates or practices baptismal immersion; in quot. 1880 used *playfully* = *bather*.

1846 WORCESTER (citing HINTON). 1880 LUBBOCK in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 83. 173 Leaving the doomed immersionist to her hard fate. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 20 May 668/3 Connected with immersionist churches.

† **Immersive**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *immersus*, ppl. stem of *immergere* (see IMMERGE) + -IVE.] Characterized by or involving immersion.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* 143 (L.) The sun's immersive heat doth so boil the water in the cloud, . . . it looketh red when it falleth. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 448/2 You are to take pure Sol; it is made pure by an immersive Calcination. **Immesh**, var. of ENMESH v.

† **Immethod**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [f. IM-2 + METHOD sb. + -ED.] Having no method; unmethodical.

1633 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 157 Their sudden thoughts, immethodic discourses, and slovenly sermocinations.

Immethodic (imɛpˈdɪk, imm-), *a.* [f. IM-2 + METHODIC.] = next.

1828 CARLYLE *Frederick* I. i. (1872) I. 9 As if there were not in Nature, for darkness, dreariness, immethodic platitude, anything comparable to him.

Immethodical (imɛpˈdɪkəl, imm-), *a.* [f. IM-2 + METHODICAL.] Not methodical; having no method; unmethodical.

1605 G. POWELL *Refut. Epist. by Puritan Papist* 54, I will not follow the Libeller in his immethodical and idle Digressions. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 171 Although this Remedy be accounted . . . Empirical, immethodical and uncertain. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 May (O. H. S.) II. 107 A very flat immethodical, and poor leaden Discourse. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Old & New Schoolm.* My reading has been lamentably desultory and immethodical.

Immethodically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an immethodical manner; without method; unmethodically.

1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (ed. 2) 9 He jumbles up many things together immethodically. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 126 He may both be led astray, by consulting Authors of uncertain Credit, and . . . by immethodically disposing those good ones he does look into. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Garth* Wks. III. 26 His notions are half-formed, and his materials immethodically confused.

Immethodicalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Immethodical quality or condition; want or absence of method; unmethodicalness.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 60 Sometimes, too, the seeming immethodicalness of the New Testament . . . is due to the inconvenient distinction of chapters and verses now in use. a 1690 HOPKINS *Serm.* xxi. (R.), Immethodicalness breeds confusion.

Immethodize (imɛˈpɔdaɪz), *v.* [f. IM-2 + METHOD + -IZE.] *trans.* To emancipate from method; to render unmethodical.

1811 LAMB *Ess. Trag. Shaks.* A mighty irregular power of reasoning, immethodized from the ordinary purposes of life.

Immetrical (imɛˈtrɪkəl, imm-), *a.* [f. IM-2 + METRICAL.] Not metrical; unmetrical.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr., French and Italian most immetrical, Their many syllables in harsh collision. 1884 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* May 779 Cowley's 'immetrical' irregularity. 1895 *Athenæum* 22 June 706/1 When the word following the begins with a vowel, the line is absolutely immetrical.

Hence **Immetrically**, *adv.*, **Imme'triciousness**.

1861 F. HALL *Sankhya-sdra* Pref. 12 note, With respect to the immetricalness of the tenth *Kāvika*. 1885 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 73 The right-hand margin of the line thus immetrically printed.

† **Immew** (imiɔˈ), *v. Obs.* [f. IM-1 + MEW v.] *trans.* To mew or coop up; to keep in restraint or confinement.

16.. *Song* in Lloyd *Mem.* (1668) 96 (T.) My soul is free as ambient air, Although my baser part's immew'd.

Immigrant (iˈmɪgrənt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *immigrānt-em*, pres. pple. of *immigrāre* to IMMIGRATE, after *emigrāt* (1754).]

A. adj. Immigrating.

1805 SOUTHEY *Lett. to C. W. W. Wynn* 6 Apr. in *Life* (1850) II. 323 To let the immigrant monastics associate together here. 1885 E. A. SCHÄFER in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXXVIII. 90 As to the origin of these immigrant cells, it may be regarded as certain that they have passed inwards from the epithelium. 1897 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 4/7 Both [races] are immigrant, and European, not indigenous to the soil.

B. sb. One who or that which immigrates; a person who migrates into a country as a settler.

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. Pref. 6 There is another deviation from the strict letter of the English dictionaries which is found extremely convenient in our discourses on population. . . The verb *immigrate* and the nouns *immigrant* and *immigration* are used without scruple in some parts of this volume. *Ibid.* III. 473. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. iv. 252 *Immigrant* is perhaps the only new word, of which the circumstances of the United States has in any degree demanded the addition to the English language. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 232 Immigrants are crowding to it from New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 216 The son of Perseus, a foreigner and immigrant into Greece. *attrib.* 1864 D. A. WELLS *Our Burden & Strength* 24 The immigrant landing depot in New York City.

Immigrate (iˈmɪgrət), *v.* [f. L. *immigrāt-*, ppl. stem of *immigrāre* to remove or go into, f. *im-* (IM-) + *migrāre* to MIGRATE.]

1. *intr.* To come to settle in a country (which is not one's own); to pass into a new habitat or place of residence (*lit. and fig.*).

1623 COCKERAM, *Immigrate*, to goe dwell in some place. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 67 In exchanging words, they exchange spirits: and immigrate into the wishes they utter. 1790 [see IMMIGRANT sb.]. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 94 If foreign labourers . . . be permitted freely to immigrate into the country.

2. *trans.* To bring in or introduce as settlers. (Cf. EMIGRATE 2.)

1826 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/7 By carving out a new autonomous district, to which the Armenians would be immigrated. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 2/3 The expense of immigrating coolie labour from the East Indies.

Hence **Immigrated**, **Immigrating** *ppl. adjs.*

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 100 Professor Munk . . . believes that the Phœnicians were an immigrating race. 1881 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 541 In Venezuelan Guyana, where immigrated Corsicans are the principal miners. 1885 E. A. SCHÄFER in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXXVIII. 89 The carrying of fatty particles into the lacteals . . . by the immigrating leucocytes.

Immigration (imɪgrɪˈʃən). [n. of action from IMMIGRATE; see -ATION.] The action of immigrating; entrance into a country for the purpose of settling there.

1628 PHILLIPS, *Immigration*, a going to dwell, a passing into. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. I. (1840) I. 18 The Saracens . . . at their immigration into Spain about the ninth century. 1792 J. FREEMAN in Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 476 The product is 21553, the amount of immigrations into New-Hampshire in 23 years. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 262 note, There is a large party in the state who abhor and discourage immigration. 1828 GLADSTONE *Hom. L.* 284 Successive immigrations of bodies of refugees.

Immigrator (iˈmɪgrətaɪ), *rare.* [agent-n. in L. form from IMMIGRATE.] One who immigrates; an immigrant.

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 98 If no Egyptian Hierophant accompanied the immigrants.

Immigratory (iˈmɪgrətəri, -təri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec., after *migratory*.] Of or pertaining to immigration.

1897 *Naturalist* Jan. 13 The season has been marked by two very pronounced movements [of birds]. The first of them, probably both immigratory and emigratory, during the first week in September.

† **Immi'nd**, **immi'nd**, *v. Obs.* [f. IM-1 + MIND sb.] *trans.* To put in mind, to remind.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 146 To immind man of his owne infirmity. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* vi. 19 To immind them of that signal mercy. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 477 The Bible, which doth . . . immind men, that forget them to mind the Light and Spirit.

Imminence (iˈmɪnəns). [ad. late L. *imminētia*, f. *imminēt-*: see IMMINENT and -ENCE.]

1. The fact or condition of being imminent or impending.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 28 Rufus . . . on the imminence of any danger or distress . . . promised them the releasing of

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their taxes. 1780 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* (1783) 56/a The imminence of the danger. 1850 *MÉRIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1852) II. 6 The apparent imminence of intestine war.

2. That which is imminent; impending evil or peril.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 13, I... dare all imminence that gods and men Address their dangers in. 1882 *Quain's Med. Dict.* 1151/2 The morbid imminences of this age are few.

Imminency (i'minēnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality of being imminent; imminence character.

1605 R. B. *Comment a Tales* 36 In regard both of the apperancy and imminency of that danger. 1806 *Ann. Reg.* 224 Until the precise extent and imminency of the danger should be ascertained. 1871 *Macduff Mem. Patmos* i. 15 This predicted imminency of the Advent.

Imminent (i'minēt), *a.* Also 6-8 *error.* imminent, eminent (see EMINENT 6). [ad. L. *imminens*, -ēt-em, pres. pple. of *imminere* to project or lean over, overhang, impend, be near, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *minere*, as in *eminere*: cf. EMINENT. Cf. F. *imminent* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)]

1. Of an event, etc. (almost always of evil or danger): Impending threateningly, hanging over one's head; ready to befall or overtake one; close at hand in its incidence; coming on shortly.

1258 GARDINER in *Pocock Rec. Ref.* I. 115 Fear... being so imminent and lately felt. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 103 Preservation on so many imminent perils. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 19 You have defended me from imminent death. 1604 — *Orth.* I. iii. 136 Haire-breadth scapes i' th' imminent deadly breach. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 3 Presaging their intended and imminent destruction. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* (1813) III. vii. 26 To oppose, first of all, the nearest and most imminent danger. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 27 Invasion was imminent. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 330 In an Austrian lottery... a drawing was imminent.

2. Remaining fixed or intent (upon something). *Obs.* [L. *imminere* in sense 'to be intent upon'.] 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. 65 Their eyes ever imminent upon worldly matters.

3. In literal sense: Projecting or leaning forward; overhanging.

1797 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 27 Eminent, famous. Imminent, over head. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trals.* (1872) I. 38 Heights began to rise imminent above our way.

4. Confused with IMMANENT. *Obs.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 108 This... requireth an imminent reason to be sought for. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Tract. Monarchy* v. 40 Now Legislation is an imminent Act, consisting in a meer expression of an Authoritative Will. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 24 Our present formed thoughts, the immediate and imminent acts of the mind. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. I. § 2. 272 The moral law of the conscience is the most... imminent of all that can be called Knowledge.

5. Confused with EMINENT *a.* *Obs.*

1642 J. VICARS *God in Mount* 15 Some imminent Scots.

Imminently (i'minēntli), *adv.* (Also 6-7 *error.* emi-: see EMINENTLY 5.) [f. prec. + -LY².] In an imminent manner; impendingly; threateningly.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edu.* IV. 219 The evil fate and destenie of her husbnde, whiche eminently [1558 GRAFTON 706 imminently] before her eyes, she sawe to approche. 1566-1670 [see EMINENTLY 5]. 1706 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 154 [He] did... shake the whole foundation of British authority, and imminently endanger the existence of the British nation in India. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/3 The left attack... was, I think, never imminently dangerous.

Immingle (im'ingl), *imm-*, *v.* [f. IM-1 + MINGLE *v.*] *trans.* To mix or blend intimately; to mingle, intermingle.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 199 (R.) Let earth with fire imingled be. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Serv.* v. Misc. Writ. (1805) 33 Crimes so easily imingling themselves. 1726-46 THOMSON *Summer* 551 Where purity and peace imingling charms. 1848 CLOUGH *Bohke* v. 28 Themselves... accepted into it, imingling, as truly Part of it as are the kine in the field.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*.)

1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* m. 9 Where, upon Apennine slope, with the chestnut the oak-trees imingling.

Hence **Immingling** *vbl. sb.*

1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note I. 114 He is divided indivisibly in all, on account of the immingling (*ἐμμεσίζω*).

† **Imminish**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 *enmenuse*, *emenisohe*. [ME. *enmenuse*, *a.* OF. *enmenuisier*, *enmenuisier*, repr. L. type **inminūtāre* (see AMENUSE), refashioned as *emenish*, and ultimately (after L. *imminuere*) as *iminish*. Cf. AMINISH, DIMINISH, MINISH.]

a. *trans.* To diminish; to belittle; b. *intr.* To become less, decrease.

14. *Life Alexander* (MS. Lincoln A. i. 17 lf. 32) (Halliwell.) And his gudnesse be nathyngge enmenuste thereby. *Ibid.* lf. 48 Macedoyne salue waxe ay lesse and lesse, and emenische day bi day. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (Parker Soc.) 163 So to imminish and debase the weight of Christ's Commandments. 1565-73 — *Thesaurus, Lenare auctoritatem*, .. to imminish.

† **Imminute**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *imminutus*, pa. pple. of *imminuere* to lessen, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *minuere* to lessen.] Diminished, lessened.

a 1681 WHARTON *Eclipses* Wks. (1683) 106 In those Eclipses... we suffer by reason of the Imminute Influence of the Sun toward us.

† **Imminution**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *imminution-em*, n. of action f. *imminuere*: see prec.] Diminution, lessening, decrease.

1590 BARBOUGH *Meth. Physick* v. iv. (1639) 269 This... sodaine and often imminution of the tumour. 1697 J. COSIN *Canon Script.* ii. 14 Without any Addition, Imminution, or Alteration. 1788 *Warburton's Div. Legat.* v. ii. Note H., Wks. III. 205 Where is the absurdity of Dr. Spencer's gradual declension or imminution of the Theocracy?

Immira-culous, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. IM-2 + MIRACULOUS.] Non-miraculous.

1880 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xii. (1881) 200 These... records of so-called miraculous events—so finely natural and immira-culous in tone.

† **Immire**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 *en-*. [f. IM-1 + MIRE *sb.*] *trans.* To immerse in mire; also *fig.*

1611 FLORIO, *Imbuare*, to enmud, to enbog, to enmire. 1622 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 280 Most of them do immer their spirits into worldly projects.

Immiscibility (im'isib'li). [f. next + -ITY: cf. F. *immiscibilité* (Littre).] The quality of being immiscible; incapacity of mixing.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 145 He has investigated... the causes of this immiscibility. 1881 *Athenaeum* 6 Aug. 165/a Equally typical was his [Lander's] immiscibility. 'The worst of John Bull', once said a famous American, 'is that he won't mix'.

Immiscible (im'isib'l), *a.* [f. IM-2 + MIS-CIBLE. Cf. F. *immiscible* (Littre, who cites a L. *immiscibilis* from Quicherat).] That cannot be mixed; incapable of mixture.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xxvi. 336 Wismuth... of a brittle immiscible earth. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 258 A blackish liquid... absolutely immiscible with water. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) II. vii. 30 Like water and oil, they are immiscible.

Hence **Immiscibly** *adv.*, without capability of mixture.

1884 H. D. TRAILL *New Lucian* 116, I would that the hosts of darkness were thus immiscibly divided from the army of light.

† **Immiscerale**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* = *ad.* L. *im-miscerabilis* unpitied, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *miserabilis* MISERABLE.] 'Whom none pittieeth' (Cockeram, 1623).

† **Immiss**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 *immiss*. [f. L. *immiss*, ppl. stem of *immittere* to IMMIT. With *immiss* cf. *premiss*.] *trans.* = IMMIT.

1647 J. HALL *Poems* II. 100 Whether the Sun will er'e immiss Light to mine eyes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. iii. 46 A Splendour... immissed into that dark Matter.

Immission (im'i'son, imm-), *n.* *Now rare.* [ad. L. *immission-em*, n. of action f. *immittere* to IMMIT. Cf. *obs.* F. *immission*.] The action of immitting; insertion, injection, admission, introduction. The opposite of *emission*.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 102 The strife therof ['how the sight is made'] as yet is vnder judgement, as touchyng emission, and immission. 1618 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* x. Notes 165 The Northwinde (much accounted of among builders... for immission of pure ayre). 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xxii. 281 God does not give immissions and miracles from heaven to no purpose. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 5 note, After such frequent Compressures, and immission of fresh Air. 1846 MASSON *Ess.*, *Wordsw.* 349 The... theory of... alternate immission and withdrawal of power, as regulating the progress of the universe.

b. *spec.* in Eucharistic use: = COMMIXION 6.

1846 MASKELL *Anc. Liturgy* 115 note, The mystical intention of the Immission into the Cup. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 378 The Solemn Immission into the Chalice of one Portion or of one Hostia. *Ibid.* 386.

c. That which is immitted.

1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 146 Immyssyons of the enemy, that be euyl suggestyons. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Pref. § 32 Faith is presented to be an infused grace, an immission from God.

† **Immission**, *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *immissio* to mix intimately: see IMISCIBLE and -ION.] Intimate mixture or mingling.

1628 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* x. xv. 272 By continual solution and immission, so to distill them [etc.].

Immit (im'i-t), *v.* *Now rare or Obs.* [ad. L. *immittere* to send in, introduce, etc., f. *im-* (IM-1) + *mittere* to send.] *trans.* To put in, insert, inject, infuse; to let in, admit, introduce (things material or immaterial): the opposite of *emit*.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 The... heads [of the ribs] are immitted into the bodies of the Vertebres. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 20 It was his dream (divinely immitted). 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 141 The Air being immitted. 1705 GREENHILL *Art of Embalming* 273 This Balsamic Liquor thus Clysterwise immitted into the Intestins. 1834 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* (1836) Pref. 18 It [new doctrine] has, as Tertullian speaks, been immitted or let in or introduced at a later period.

Immitigable (im'i'tigā'b'l), *a.* [ad. L. *immitigabilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mitigabilis* MITIGABLE.] That cannot be mitigated, softened, or appeased; implacable; not to be toned down.

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 19 What cause was there... that the malice of my minde should be immitigable? 17... HARRIS (J.), Did she mitigate these immitigable, these iron-hearted men? 1814 SOUTHWAY *Roderick* xvii. He... on his flesh... inflicts Fierce vengeance with immitigable hand. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 138 For four or five days and nights the pain was immitigable. 1887 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 188 The principle or the impulse of universal and immitigable charity.

Hence **Immitigably** *adv.*, in an immitigable manner or degree.

1844 *Westm. Rev.* I. 437 The most unavoidably and immitigably painful incidents of life. 1852 H. MARTINEAU *Each & All* vii. 104 Mr. Bland looked as immitigably solemn as ever. 1854 N. HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* II. 308 Much that is most valuable must be immitigably rejected.

Immin (imi'ks), *v.* *Now rare.* [The pa. pple. *imminxt* is found in 15th c.; also a vb. *IMMIXT*; both from L. *imminxt-us*, pa. pple. of *immiscere*. The present stem *imminx* was of later appearance, and due to the analysis of *imminxt* as a pa. pple. of Eng. formation, implying a present of this form. Cf. COMMIX, ADMIX, which had a like origin.] *trans.* To mix in (with something else); to mix intimately, mix up, commingle.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 295 The peple... kepe the maneres and consuetudes of Frenche men, to whom they were imminxt. 1598 GARDINER in *Pocock Rec. Ref.* I. 113 We imminxt such things and reasons as might serve. 1593-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 58/1 The boie imminxt the eucharist, and dropt it in softlie into the mouth of the old man. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 47 Amongst her teares imminxing prayers meeke. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1657 Samson with these imminxt, inevitably Pulled down the same destruction on himself. 1791 BURNS *Elegy Miss Burnet* iv. Ye heathy wastes imminxd with reedy fens. 1882 F. W. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 205 How oft shall evening's slant and crimson fire Imminx the earthly and divine desire!

b. *refl.* To involve, or 'mix oneself up' (in or with something).

1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil* xxxiii. in Arb. Garner V. 357 Lest my better part To milder objects should itself imminx. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 124 Imminxing themselves by privilege in secular Courts and affaires. 1748 J. GEDDES *Compos. Antients* 244 Having... imminxed himself with the real rō dv.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*.)

1681 *No Protestant Plot* 9 Many others... imminx with them, and cooperate to promote their designs.

Hence **Imminxt** *ppl. a.*, mixed up, commingled.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 80 Millet and lentil, and a thousand grains, As many and as imminxt as Psyche slipped Through her sad fingers. 1858 — *The Age* 199 Nor host imminxt that by Propontic wave Its ranks deployed.

† **Imminxtable**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MIXABLE.] Incapable of being mixed; immiscible.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. iv. (1648) 175 Fill it with such liquors as may be clear of the same colour, imminxtable.

† **Imminxt, imminxt** (imi'kst), *a.* *Obs.* [orig. ad. L. *imminxt-us*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mixtus* MIXED.] Not mixed, unmingled, pure, simple.

1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 101 The soule is... elder and more excellent sister to the body imminxt and separable. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Tram.* (ed. 2) 339 They [the Chinese] are the most ancient and imminxt people in the Universe. a 1640 JACKSON *Pured* xxi. i. § 2 The divine nature or Godhead is simple, pure, and imminxt. 1659 EVELYN *Let. to Boyle* 3 Sept. in *B.'s Wks.* (1772) VI. 291 To assure you... how pure and imminxt the design is from any other than the public interest.

Hence † **Imminxtness**, -edness.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 125 Sincerity is imminxtedness, and rightnesse of ends.

† **Imminxt, v. *Obs.* *rare.* [f. L. *imminxt*, ppl. stem of *immiscere*: see IMMITX. Cf. the parallel early vbs. *admixt*, *commixt*.] *trans.* = IMMITX.**

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 Take some versum of that nowble... poete called Homerus, and adde or imminxt theym unto his werkes. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 89 Imminxt... your certificates and communications with drede of rayning of the Kinges armye.

† **Imminxtion**, *Obs.* *rare.* In 7 *imminxtion*. [f. L. *imminxt*, ppl. stem of *immiscere*: see -ION.] The action of mixing in.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 181 Of winds which are made by imminxtion of vapours.

† **Imminxture**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. IM-2 + MIX-TURE, after IMMITX *a.*] The condition of being unmixed; freedom from mixture; purity, simplicity.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xiv. § 3. 190 That wherein our love is the most defective, which is simplicity and imminxture.

Imminxture (imi'kstiu). [f. L. *imminxt*, ppl. stem of *immiscere* to IMMITX + -URE, as if ad. L. **imminxtura*: cf. *admixture*, *commixture*.] The action of immixing or mixing up; intimate mixture, commingling; the fact of being 'mixed up' or involved (in something).

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 240 The imminxture of oil with the colours. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideas* II. (1876) 28 The imminxture of the pollen with the stigma. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* xxiv. (1889) I. 256 To avoid an imminxture in political strife. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* vi. 166 Repenting the temerity of my imminxture in affairs so private.

Immobile (im'ōbil), *a.* Also 4 in-mobil, 5 in-mobyle, 6 -il, immobile, imoble. [a. F. *immobile* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *immobilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mobilis* MOBILE.] Incapable of moving or of being moved, immovable (*lit.* and *fig.*); fixed, stable. Also less strictly: That does not move; motionless, stationary. (In first quot. = IMMOVABLE A. 3.)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 Thou sall noghte couayte be hous or ober thynghe mobil or in-mobil of bi neighbour with wrange. 1499 CAXTON *Encyclos* xix. 69 Eneas... holdyng bys syght alwayes Immobile atte anothre syde

than upon dydo. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* v. (R.). It is not laudful to breke them [laws]: but they be ferme and imobile. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 48 Al the thynge that circuitis this . . fyrst mobil, is imobile and mouis nocht. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 17, I do imagine . . A. D. to be the axe tree, and imobile. 1577 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 143 Frequent repeted custome in sin renders the conscience . . obdurate . . whereby sin becomes necessary and imobile. 1589 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxviii. The fruits hung imobile on the boughs. 1864 *Mattie, a Stray* I. 200 His imobile features did not alarm the young suitor.

† **Immobilitate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med. L. *immobilitas*, ppl. stem of *immobilis*, f. *immobilis* IMMOBILE: cf. *mobilis* to render movable.] *trans.* To render incapable of movement.

1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* II. 46 Adams supernatural Grace given to corroborat him, did not immobilitat his wil to evil.

Immobility (imob'ility). [a. F. *immobilité* (13-14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) or ad. L. *immobilitas*, -tatem, n. of quality f. *immobilis* IMMOBILE.] The quality or condition of being imobile; incapacity of moving, or of being moved; fixedness, stability; motionlessness. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 25b/1 In dyvynyte, in eternite, in situation of imobylite. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 55 The imobility of Gods word. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philor.* III. 153 A Magnetical Demonstration of the Earth's Imobility. 1732 ARABUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 367 A Palsy is an Imobility of a Muscle from Relaxation. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 263 Estates for years are considered in law as chattels real, being an interest in real property, of which they have one quality, imobility, which denominates them real. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. ix. 102 There was an unnatural imobility in her face.

b. *concr.* = IMMOVABLE B. (*non-use*). 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 132 Still is for sale . . that same chateau With all its imobilities.

Immobilitize (imob'ilityz), *v.* [ad. F. *immobiliser* (1835 *Dict. Acad.*), f. *immobiler*: cf. *mobiliser*.] *trans.* To render imobile; to fix imobily; to keep (a joint or limb) without motion for surgical purposes; to render (troops) incapable of being mobilized; to withdraw (specie) from circulation, holding it against bank-notes.

1871 *Daily News* 4 Jan. To oblige the enemy to immobilize around us considerable forces. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 581 [It] puts an end to the idea of future progress by immobilizing the organization of the present. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 769 The patient . . had his limb placed upon a cushion without being immobilized. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 6/3 The Italian écus, being immobilized in the State and in the Latin Union treasuries. 1898 M. P. SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 131 The whole Allied navy . . had been almost immobilized for lack of steam-fuel.

Hence **Immobilization**, the action or process of immobilizing; *concr.* specie withdrawn from circulation.

1882 Quain's *Med. Dict.* 780/1 Immobilization [of a diseased joint] should not be continued longer than necessary. 1894 *Daily News* 28 July 7/4 The immobilisation of the Italian banks will be distributed as follows: To the Bank of Italy about 400 million francs [etc.].

Immobile, *obs. var.* of IMMOBILE.

† **Immodelize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 + *MODELIZE*.] *trans.* To model, mould, fashion.

1640 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Bekmen's Ep.* vi. § 37 The formed or immodelized Science. *Ibid.* vii. § 9 The pride of the Devill . . hath so imprinted and immodelized it selfe on the Image of man.

† **Immoderacy**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IMMODERATE: see -ACY.] Immoderateness, want of moderation, excess.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 1 The strength of delight is in its seldomness. Mediocrity is its life and immoderacy its confusion. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 195 All Verdure by the immoderacy of the Season is parch'd and burnt.

† **Immoderancy**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *immoderantia*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *moderant-em*, pres. ppl. of *moderari* to MODERATE.] = *prec.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 7 He by a decollation of all hope annihilated his [God's] mercy, this by an immoderancy thereof destroyed his justice.

Immoderate (imp'dérät), *a.* Also 5 in-. [ad. L. *immoderatus* unbounded, unrestrained, excessive, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *moderatus* MODERATE.]

1. Not moderate; exceeding usual or proper limits; excessive, extravagant, too great.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 460 Immoderate heete greuyth fysshe. 1533 ELVOR *Cast. Helike* (1539) 48 a, Immoderate slepe maketh the body apt vnto paises. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 471 By reason of these immoderate expenses he became so bare, that [etc.] 1713 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 p. 14 Her Necklace was of an immoderate length. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 576 His immoderate zeal against the unfortunate clan.

b. Of persons: Wanting in moderation; going beyond reasonable bounds in action or opinion; extreme.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrecy* 939 In his departing whoo is immoderat. This to seyn whoo is nat mesurable in his Rychesse but disordinat, is Callyd prodigus. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 279 Pindarus was immoderate in the ornaments of his poesie. 1791 BURKE *Th. French Aff.* Wks. VII. 45 The . . government . . which the immoderate republicans began so very lately to introduce into Holland. 1890 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 3/3 Mr. Labouchere . . said . . He was not a moderate but an immoderate Liberal.

† 2. Unrestrained in feeling, passions, or conduct; intemperate. *Obs.* (exc. as implied in 1).

1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* B. ij. A man wrothe is so immoderat that he knowith not what he sayth. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest Pref.*, I therefore desire a Reader not learned, but vnskillfull: yet rather learned than immoderate. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 55 Those immoderate courses of his youth. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 19 note, Alexander was continent, yet immoderate. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Immoderate*, observing no measure, intemperate beyond excess.

† 3. Without limits, boundless; very great. *rare.* c 1480 *St. Ursula* (Roxb.) A vij. To be theyr guides he sent his aungels bryght Athwart them to haueyn thrugh his immoderate myght. 1635-36 COWLEY *Dauidis* II. 745 An heauyly Maid walks in . . Immoderate Grace Spoke things far more than Human in her Face.

Immoderately (imp'dérätli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In an immoderate manner or degree; beyond just or reasonable limits; excessively, in excess, extravagantly, too much.

1480 *Monk of Evesham* i. (Arb.) 20 Why he sorowde and wepte so imoderately. 1599 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 336/2 His goodes y^t he hath imoderately gathered and greedily kept together. 1677 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 240 The men . . died . . by eating imoderately thereof. 1728 STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 p. 7 The Ladies . . laugh imoderately all the time. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 286 His arms and legs were imoderately long.

Immoderateness (imp'dérätñs), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being immoderate; want of moderation; excess.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicks agst. Fort.* II. xliii. 62 a, Vnmeasurableness and immoderatenesse is to be eschewed. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 81 Nor is there any thing of Immoderateness or Extravagancy in this my zeal. 1714 tr. T. à Kempis *Chr. Exerc.* IV. xvi. 254 This may be either by immoderateness or indiscretion.

Immoderation (imp'dérät'sjən), [a. F. *immodération* (15th c.), or ad. L. *immoderatio-em*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *moderatio* MODERATION.] The opposite of moderation; immoderateness, excess.

1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 E j b, In competent and comoderacyon of smal conduites lyeth and consisteth the helth. And . . in vncompetence and imoderacyon in them the dysese. 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 6/1 Immoderation in drinking. 1650 VENNING *New Command Renewed* Pref., Who would undertake to moderate the extreme immoderation of our days? 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Balm of Paracelsus*, It . . cures . . the Immoderation of the Menses. 1875 MANNING *Mission H.* Ghost viii. 221 Many who have begun by some small immoderation . . have ended . . in a bondage of habitual excess.

† b. *pl.* Excesses; immoderate or intemperate acts. 1614 BR. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 18 All immoderations are enemies, as to health, so to peace. 1679 FULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 320 Those who are for parity in the Church have great disparities, and very disproportionate measures in their own immoderations.

Immodest (imp'dést), *a.* [ad. L. *immodestus*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *modestus* MODEST. Cf. F. *immodeste* (1549 R. Estienne).] Not modest, void of modesty.

1. Void of modesty in self-assertion or pretension; arrogant, forward, impudent.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 92/43 Immodest, immodestus. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* IV. i. 126 With this immodest clamorous outrage. 1625-36 COWLEY *Dauidis* I. Notes p. 3, I hope this kind of Boast . . will not seem immodest. 1679 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* I. vii. 88 This were to subvert the credit of all history; which is so immodest a thing as any sober man would be ashamed of. 1771 N. NICHOLLS in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 133 If you think this an immodest request, you may do as much or as little of it as you please.

2. Wanting a due sense of decorum or decency; improper, indelicate, indecent, lewd, unchaste.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 37 A foe of folly and immodest toy. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 70 To gaine the Language, 'tis needfull, that the most immodest word be look'd vpon, and learn'd. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 196 Tis so made to open, that as they goe along, the least aire gives all to all mens immodest views. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtish.* I. ii. (1840) 63, I have heard his father make him speak lewd words and sing immodest songs. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* III. What'er of such lawless idleness and immodest folly hath defiled the land.

Immodestly (imp'déstli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In an immodest manner.

1. With excessive self-assertion; arrogantly. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* Apol. A ij, To surmise that I have spoken of them, either with passion or immodestlie. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 123, I will not speake injuriously of your deserts, nor immodestly of mine owne. 1890 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 138 Himself not immodestly claiming the civic wreath for having saved the lives of fellow-citizens.

2. Improperly, indelicately, indecently.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* I. ij b (T.), He would have us live soberly;—not wantonly, not immodestly, not incontinently. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 16 Throwing forth lewd wordes immodestly. a 1638 MEDE *Diatr.* 259 (T.) These Corinthian women . . discovered their faces immodestly in the congregation. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 217 She wears . . her petticoats immodestly scanty.

Immodestia (imp'déstli), [ad. L. *immodestia*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *modestia* MODESTY. Cf. F. *immodestie* (1564 J. Thierry).] Want of modesty.

1. Excess of self-assertion or pretension; arrogance, forwardness; impudence.

1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 161 Count it not in me immodesty To love the man whom

heaven appointed for me. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 214, I thought it would seem meer pride and immodesty in me to send Arguments to you. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 635 To expose the great Immodesty of Crellius, who . . will needs persuade the World, that by the Word in the Chaldee Paraphrase is no where meant a Person. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 137 It belongs to all immodesty to defy or deny law, and assert privilege and license. 1893 *Independent* (N.Y.) 19 Oct., I may without immodesty say [etc.].

† b. In wider sense: Want of moderation or restraint. *Obs. rare.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warren* 69 By his cruelty towards Priests, and all other kinds of immodesty.

2. Want of the sense of decorum or decency; impropriety, indelicacy; unchastity.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. (R.), She shames to think that ought within her face Should breed th' opinion of immodesty. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 182 Never regarding they were naked; . . I wondered . . at their immodesty. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, 1 *Pet.* iv. 3 We did too long live . . in immodesties . . and in excess of wine. 1829 TENNYSON *Enid* 660 It seem'd an easier thing At once . . to strike her dead, Than to cry 'Halt', and to her own bright face Accuse her of the least immodesty.

† **Immodish** (imō'dif, imm-), *a. Obs. non-use.* [f. IM-2 + MODISH.] Not according to the mode; unfashionable. Hence † **Immodishly** *adv.*, unfashionably.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 72 A Band Im-modish, or, I wot not what Small singularity of Beard, or None. 1690 *Moral Ess. & Disc.* Pref. 2 So immodishly qualified.

† **Immodulate**, *v. Obs. rare-0.* [f. L. *immodulatus* inharmonious, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *modulatus*: see MODULATE.] (See quot.)

1653 COCKERAM, *Immodulate*, to doe a thing without due proportion.

Immodulated, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. IM-2 + *modulatus*, pa. ppl. of MODULATE *v.*: cf. *prec.*] Not modulated; without vocal modulation.

1765 *Patriotism* v. in *Sch. Satire* (1802) 318 While, lib'ral of th' immodulated note He screams thro' all his dissonance of throat. 1878 SYMONDS *Shelley* 11 His voice was . . harsh and immodulated.

† **Immoisture**, *v. Obs.* [f. IM-1 + MOISTURE.] *trans.* To imbue with moisture, to moisten.

1523 SKELTON *Gart. Laurei* 698 Of Plaiades . . Immoysturid with mislyng.

† **Immolate**, *ppl. a. Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *immolatus*, pa. ppl. of *immolare*: see next. (In early examples const. as *pa. ppl.*: see next, and -ATE².)] Sacrificed, immolated.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1296/1 The nyght . . wher in was immolate and offered in sacrifice the vnspotted lambe. 1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Fayth* 148 (R.) Whether Christ be daily immolate or only ones. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* III. 32 Nor were unconsumed The reeking victims immolate.

Immolate (i'molét), *v.* [f. L. *immolatus*, ppl. stem of *immolare*, orig. to sprinkle with sacrificial meal (*mola salsa*), f. *im-* (IM-1) + *mola* meal. The pa. ppl. seems to have been the part first used: cf. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To sacrifice, offer in sacrifice; to kill as a victim. (Properly, and now only, of sacrifices in which life is taken.)

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 6 b, As though he should be a dewe sacrifice or an host imolated for the . . homicide. 1619 H. HUTTON *Folies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 48 Pan did the first fruites of his fold present: . . Ceres did imolate . . Autumn's rich prime, and Terra's golden mines. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 126 They will cut themselves to imolate the blood to their Idol. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 327 The horrible custom of immolating the captives of war at the tombs of those who had been slain in battle. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. v. 158 Human victims were imolated to the Thunderer.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* To offer sacrifice, to sacrifice.

1608 J. HUME *Jewes Deliv.* i. 10 They were wont to imolate and sacrifice vnto their heathenish Gods. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 15 In a certain place there, the Marabouts imolate at this time.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To give up to destruction, or to severe suffering or loss, for the sake of something else; to 'sacrifice'.

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 91 Should I imolate my selfe to publike scorn. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1848) 333 To imolate their own inclinations and desires . . to their Vanity. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 278 They had offered to imolate at the same shrine the most valuable of the national acquisitions. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. i. 306 The religion of Christ never imolates the Church at the Shrine of the priesthood.

Hence **Immolated**, **Immolating** *ppl. adjs.*

1548 [see 1 above]. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 145 In vain your immolated bulls are slain. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 139 His [Jesus] voluntary . . spirit . . becomes officiating priest, and strikes his own person with immolating blow.

Immolation (imol'at'sjən), [ad. L. *immolation-em*, n. of action f. *immolare* to IMMOLATE. Cf. F. *immolation* (13th c.).]

1. The action of immolating or offering in sacrifice; sacrificial slaughter of a victim; sacrifice.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1296/1 Pascha in thebrew syngnyfeth immolation. 1558 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* III. vii. (1884) 202 The immolation and sacrifice of the Paschal lambe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 66 Immolations, yea of their owne children. 1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. viii. 246 In the Picture of the Immolation of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-*

Sax. Ch. (1858) I. i. 31 Immolation of victims to the gods of paganism.

b. Applied to the sacrifice of the mass.

1548 RIDLEY *Answ. Queries touching Mass* iii, The Representation and Commemoration of Christ's Death and Passion, said and done in the Mass, is called the Sacrifice, Oblation, or Immolation of Christ. 1644 GATAKER *Transubst.* 5 That immolation of Christ's flesh which is done with the Priest's hands. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. i. 17 St. Bede... held that the immolation of this sacrifice was an injunction laid upon the priesthood of His Church by Christ Himself.

c. *concr.* That which is immolated; a sacrificial victim, a sacrifice, an oblation.

1539 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. Prose Addit. (1612) 339 An Immolation or burnt sacrifice, offered to the Infernal Deities. 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* in Part S. P. Elis. I. 51 Thou precious immolation of mankind! 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 291 That which is offered and consecrated by the Priest, is called a sacrifice, a holy immolation.

2. *fig.* Devotion to destruction or severe loss for the sake of something else; 'sacrifice'.

c1690 *Let. to Tillotson* in Somers *Tracts* (1748) II. 243 Has not Mammon been made a God, and a Crown an Idol, to which the Prince of Orange and his Adherents have sacrific'd the Lives of many thousands of Men, besides a vast Treasure, tho' it is not fit to be named after the other two Immolations? 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. viii. 186 Richelieu, by many an immolation, saved his country from intestine wars. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 334 This immolation of genius and fame at the shrine of conscience.

Immulator (imole'tar). [ad. L. *immolator*, agent-n. f. *immolare* to IMMOLATE.] One who immolates or offers in sacrifice.

1654 GAULE *Magistrom.* 303 When the hoste escaped from the Immolator (a direfull omen for the sacrifice to avoid the Altar). 1660 BURNET *Kep.* 2609 (1661) 2 Manasses, an immolator to Devils. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. iv, The holy race supplied the victim and the immolators.

+ **Immolet**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *immolare*: cf. F. *immoler* (15th c.).] *trans.* = IMMOLATE *v.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecl.* ix. 2 To him that immoleth victims.

+ **Immoement**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Arbitrary f. IM-2 + MOMENT *sb.*] Of no moment; trifling.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 166 Some Lady trifles... Immoement toys.

+ **Immoementary**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IM-2 + MOMENTARY.] = next.

1664 S. FISHER *Answ. Bp. Gauden* Wks. (1679) 50 Outward Observations concerning Meats, Drinks, Dayes, Times, Postures... and other... Immoementary Formalities.

Immoementous (imome'ntas), *a. rare*. [f. IM-2 + MOMENTOUS.] Not momentous; of no moment; unimportant.

1706 *Y. Ker's Mem. Pref.* i Neither, are... his Remarks immoementous. 1805 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) VI. 236 Our newspapers cease to assert the Austrian defeat immoementous. 1828 *Speaker* 5 Mar. 294 The Soul 'so immoementous' to Mrs. Watson.

+ **Immo'narchize**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IM-1 + MONARCHIZE.] *trans.* To confer monarchy upon; to make into a monarch.

1679 OATES *Myst. Iniq.* 29 They might... by that means absolutely Immo'narchize themselves.

+ **Immo'nastered**, *ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IM-1 + MONASTERY, early form of MONASTERY + -ED.] Shut up in a monastery.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 103 Immo'nastered in Kent.

Immoral (impr'al), *a. (sb.)* [f. IM-2 + MORAL. Cf. F. *immoral* (18th c., Raynal).] The opposite of moral; not moral.

1. Not consistent with, or not conforming to, moral law or requirement; opposed to or violating morality; morally evil or impure; unprincipled, vicious, dissolute. (Of persons, things, actions, etc.)

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 80 If a man be obliged to his will, then... every man is obliged to do any thing because he hath willed it, then which there is nothing can be more immoral and destructive to all society. a1725 BURNET *Own Time* I. iii. 533 A learned but a very immoral man. 1736 BUTLER *Anat.* II. Concl., The same dissolute immoral temper of mind. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Comic Dramatists* (1887) 596 Morality is deeply interested in this—that what is immoral shall not be presented to the imagination of the young and susceptible in constant connection with what is attractive. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Immoral contracts*, all contracts founded upon considerations *contra bonos mores*, are void. 1860 PEARSON in *National Rev.* Oct. 370 The times were gross, and their literature is often impure, but it is not immoral; it does not debauch the soul.

2. Not having a moral nature or character; non-moral. *Obs. rare*.

a1761 SHERLOCK *Serm.* II. 130 (L.) Whatever reason they [brutes] have, it is... exercised only with regard to their own wants and desires, and this renders them immoral agents.

B. *sb.* (nonce-uses, in opposition to moral *sb.*: see *quots.*)

1863 W. C. DOWDING *Life Calixtus* xv. 131 To sketch the morals (or immorals) of the times he lived in. 1896 AINGER in *Bham Inst. Mag.* Mar. 292 It is thought foolish now to point a moral. At the same time what may be called an immoral, is held... eminently artistic.

Hence **Immoralness**, immorality.

1797 in BAILEY vol. II.

Immoralist (impr'alist). [f. prec. + -IST, after *moralist*.] An advocate of immorality, or opponent of morality.

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 90 Those who would improve this Principle... to justify Immoralists. 1857 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* vii, That arch *im-moralist*, that high-priest of intellectual self-worship, Goethe. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 482 The appeal so eagerly made by artistic immoralists to science.

Immorality (imoræ'liti). [f. as prec. + -ITY, after *morality*.]

1. Immoral quality, character, or conduct; violation of moral law; wickedness, viciousness. (Now often used specifically of sexual impurity.)

c1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuans's Theat. World* N viij, From thence the immorality and lingering of procs do proceed. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 533 Simply to speak what is false has no immorality at all in it. Otherwise no Man might dispute or pronounce a false Axiome. 1697 COLLIER *(title)* A short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* II. 11 The educated Greeks... had no horror of immorality as such. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 29 The distinction society draws between immorality in women and immorality in men is monstrous: to assume, as men often do, that immorality is a glory to them, whilst it is a disgrace to women, is absurd.

2. *with an and pl.* An instance or species of this; an immoral act or practice; a vice.

a1631 DOWNE in *Select.* (1840) 70 The immoralities... that thou dost towards men, in scandalizing them, by thy sins. 1751-73 JORTIN *Ecl. Hist.* (R.), The writing of books or epistles under borrowed names, and imposing them as genuine upon the public, is... an immorality. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 276 Deceit and falsehood are not regarded as immoralities in the eyes of Asiatics. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* viii. 162 Injustice is of all immoralities not the one most easily condoned.

Immoralize, *v. rare*. [f. IM-MORAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render immoral.

a1754 FIELDING *Fathers* Prol., May it decrease in favour; And be its fame immortalized for ever! 1808 WESTM. *Gas.* 24 Sept. 4/2 Even doors, fences, and planks from the wooden houses were torn down... to serve as fuel to cook for the troops... Such immoralised people the Spaniards are when they are... in a fix.

Immorally (impr'alī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an immoral manner.

1797 in BAILEY vol. II. 1798 COLEBROOKE tr. *Digest Hindu Law* (1801) I. 347 Not afraid of acting immorally. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 16 Aug., A perverted mind and a depraved will, irrationally and immorally swayed hither and thither by its environment.

+ **Immoration**, *Obs. rare*. [n. of action from L. *immorari* to stay upon or at, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *morari* to tarry.] The action of resting or dwelling upon something.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xi. 102 Stay and immoration of the Mind upon the Object loved. 1666 SPURSTON *Spir. Chym.* Pref. (1668) 5 It is a work of... difficulty... to make any considerable immoration, upon those subjects.

+ **Immorigerous**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MORIGEROUS (in *Timon*, c1600).] Unyielding, obstinate: disobedient, rebellious; uncivil.

1623 COCKERAM, *Immorigerous*, rude, vnciuill. 1624 D. CAWDREY *Humilitie Saints* *Livrie* 40 How immorigerous and obstinate to the commands of God! 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. ix. 122 Ungentleness, and an immorigerous Spirit. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 699 Immorigerous, Stiff, and Inflexible. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* I. 150 (T. Suppl.) Such creatures as are immorigerous, we have found out expedients to reclaim.

¶ b. *cataph.* Not refined or elegant, 'rude'.

1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* xi We were as well content in our Immorigerous rooms, as others in the magnificent structures of our Royall Sovereigne.

Hence + **Immorigerousness**, uncompiling obstinacy.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. ii. 64 All degrees of delay are degrees of immorigerousness, and unwillingness.

Immortal (impr'tal), *a. and sb.* Also 4-5 in-.

[ad. L. *immortalis* (in pl. = the gods), f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mortalis* MORAL. Cf. F. *immortel* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *immortale*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Not mortal; not liable or subject to death; deathless, undying; living for ever.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 103 So aungelli was hyre natyf beaute Pat lyke a þyng immortal semede sche. c1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 541 Immortal god that sauest Susanne Fro fals blame. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 6 All these were Mynysters of god immortal. 1526 TINDALE i *Tim.* I. 17 So then vnto god kyngye everlastinge immortal invisible and wyse only be honour and prayse for ever and ever. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 155/1 What if ye woulde... wene that bestes had immortal soules as men haue? 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 59 Departed out of this fraile life, to the immortal one. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 1398 Souls immortal, made for bliss. 1885 FINLAYSON *Biog. Relig., Etern. Life* 87 A human soul might be immortal—in the sense of living on for ever,—and yet might never have 'eternal life'—the true spiritual life of fellowship with God.

b. *transf.* Pertaining to immortal beings or immortality; heavenly, divine.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* II. 45 These be they, that haue put of the mortal clothing and put on the immortal. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 283, I haue Immortal longings in me. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intimations* ix, Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea which brought us hither.

2. In wider sense: Not liable to perish or decay; everlasting, imperishable, unfading, incorruptible.

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 140 Of the Lawes in force, some are fundamentall... and immortall... others are Temporall. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 45 The race,

where that immortal garland is to be run for. 1758 HUMS *Pol. Disc.* xii. 303 The world itself probably is not immortal. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. iii. (1869) I. 220 The precious metals... are not necessarily immortal any more than they [the coarse metals].

b. *spec.* Of fame, or of famous works or their authors: Lasting through an unlimited succession of ages; that will not fade from the memory of men; remembered or celebrated through all time.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) 18 [They] have in batayle... Won fame immortal, and excellent honours. 1624 MILTON *L'Allegro* 137 Soft Lydian airs, Married to immortal verse. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversal.* Introd. 4 King William the Third, of ever glorious and immortal Memory. 1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 18 As our Immortal Boyle has demonstrated, they are compound bodies. 1840 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) VIII. liv. 464 Saragossa... has now... become immortal in the rolls of fame. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ix. vi. (1875) 331 It was during tedious years of imprisonment that Bunyan wrote his immortal allegory.

† c. **Immortal herb** = IMMORTELLE. *Obs.*

1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Xeranthemum*,... is vulgarly call'd the Immortal Herb, because the Flower of it may be kept for many Years... for it has rigid Petals, which crackle as if they were Plates of Metal.

3. In hyperbolic use: Lasting, perpetual, constant, 'undying', 'eternal'.

1538 STEPHEN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 223 With immortal thanks for youre inestimable goodnes toward me. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 75 The... immortal hate, that all good men beare to... such kind of cruelty. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Jan., I have made myself an immortal enemy by it. 1881 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 356 An immortal Body of six thousand brave English, which were by Agreement to be continually recruited. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Immortal*,... abusively said of things that last longer than People would have them, such a Woman has an immortal Clack.

† b. *collog.* Superhuman, inhuman, excessive. *Obs.*

c1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 208 Then he besowght ayd, wherby, through his immortal benyfyte, he might returne safely into his owne nobyltye. a1607 HAYWARD *Four Y. Elis.* (Camden) 95 A most immortal and merclesse butcherie did arise.

B. *sb.* 1. An immortal being; one not subject to death. In *pl.*, esp. as a title for the gods of classical mythology.

16... WALLER (J.), The Paphian queen, ... Like terror did among th' immortals breed, Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 8 She thought she saw... her Husband in a place of Bliss among many Immortals. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* III. 87 (Jod.) There was a war carried on against the Titans of Babylon, whom he styles the Immortals. 1792 COWPER *Iliad* xvi. 542 Under you great city fight no few Sprung from Immortals. a1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vi. (1878) 236 Man... is an immortal, gifted with a soul.

2. *fig.* a. In *pl.* a title for the royal bodyguard of ancient Persia (see *quot.* 1838); also, for other troops.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 62 The English expedition was opposed to their immortals, to troops covered with trophies and scars. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Immortals* (Mil.), a term of derision applied to soldiers who never see war. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 253 A body of 10,000 Persian infantry, the flower of the whole army, who were called the Immortals, because their number was kept constantly full.

b. A person, esp. an author, of enduring fame: cf. A. 2 b. Usually in *pl.*

Applied familiarly to the forty members of the French Academy (F. *les quarante immortels*), with a side reference to the fact that their number is always filled up; hence sometimes to the Royal Academicians in England.

1885 FROUDE *Carlyle* I. 421 He might not have been the Carlyle, who has conquered for himself among the Immortals.

3. That which is immortal; immortality.

1841 JAMES *Brigand* i, As if the immortal within us were, telling the mortal of anxieties and griefs, and dangers approaching. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *House of Clouds* xiii, Love secures some fairer things, Dowered with his immortal.

Hence **Immortalism**, a doctrine of or belief in immortality; **Immortalist**, one who believes in immortality; **Immortalness** = IMMORTALITY; **Immortalship** [f. the *sb.*], the personality of an immortal (used as a burlesque title).

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 509 Doctrines of freedom of the will, immaterialism, *immortalism, and theism. a1667 JER. TAYLOR *Funeral Serm.* 392 (L.) The inhabitants of Ister... were called *Immortalists, because... they saw this clearly, that virtuous and good men do not die, but their souls do go into blessed regions. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 15 Deists and atheists, immortalists and mortalists. 1816 R. C. *Times' Whistle* etc. (1871) 151 Then shall our corruptible flesh put on *Immortalness and incorruption. 1816 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Fire* xliii, Up their *immortalships all bounced.

Immortality (impr'tæ'liti). [ME. a. F. *immortalité* (12-13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *immortaliitas*, f. *immortalis* IMMORTAL.]

1. The quality or condition of being immortal; exemption from death or annihilation; endless life or existence; eternity; perpetuity.

Conditional immortality: see *CONDITIONAL* A. 1.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxix. 10 Pat I may get be state of immortalite. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 A story is... the memory of life... renewance as thro immortalite thynges like to peresche. 1526 TINDALE i *Cor.* xv. 53 This mortal must put on immortalite. 1599 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 156/1 When we... saye we shall dye... and tourne all to duste, we... nothing entende thereby to denye immortalite of our

soules. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt. xxii.* 31-2 The Sadducees denied... the immortality of the Soul, and all our life after this. 1719 WATTS *Ps. cxlvi.* i. My days of praise shall ne'er be past While... immortality endures. 1885 FINLAYSON *Biol. Relig., Etern. Life* 86-7 The word 'Immortality' is often used... loosely. When we speak of 'the immortality of the soul', we sometimes simply emphasize the fact that the soul survives the death of the body; but, at other times, we mean that the soul is destined to exist... for ever. attrib. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 85 If you will believe them [quacks], you would take their Closets... to be Immortality Offices.

2. The condition of being celebrated through all time; enduring fame or remembrance.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* viii. 13 By the meanes of her I shal optayne immortallite, and leaue behinde me an euerlasting memoriall. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iii. ii. 30 Virtue and cunning were endowments greater Than nobleness and riches... immortality attends the former, Making a man a god. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Lines on Poland* 22 In Fate's defiance... Poland has won her immortality. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* viii. 252 Shakspeare's immortality is secure.

Immortalisable (im'p'rtälizä'b'l), *a.* [f. IMMORTALIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being immortalized, or of becoming immortal.

1895 in *Daily News* 1 Oct. 5/5 That man is not so much intrinsically immortal as immortalisable.

† **Immortalizate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IMMORTAL + -IZE + -ATE.] *trans.* = IMMORTALIZE.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. 114 Which he placed over the gate of his castell to immortalize the great chastitie of his... wife.

Immortalization (im'p'rtälizä'zjən), [f. next + -ATION. Cf. F. *immortalisation* (16th c. in Littré).] The action of immortalizing, or fact of being immortalized.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 630 His [Alexander's] concepts about his immortalization. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 846 'That amber immortalization', (the expression of a man of genius). 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 25 Oct. 10/2 It is... surprising that none of our newly-made millionaires should have sought the immortalisation which the endowment of a great observatory gives.

Immortalise (im'p'rtäliz), *v.* [f. IMMORTAL + -IZE. Cf. F. *immortaliser* (16th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To render immortal.

a. To endow with endless life; to exempt from death.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 28 The body glorified... shall... be purified, perfected, and immortalized. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xx. (1878) 283 He... will complete the process by immortalising your mortal bodies also at the resurrection.

b. To make (a thing) everlasting, confer endless existence upon; to perpetuate.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastian's Theat. World* Sij, Printing... is the treasurer that immortaliseth the monuments of our spirits. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* cxxviii, Mortal things desire their like to breed, That so they may their kind immortalize. 1698 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) i. 520 What are most of the Histories of the World, but Lyes? Lyes immortalized. 1715 tr. *Cicero's De Amicitia* 407 The King desired her not to immortalize her Grief. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 41. 157 Errors... generated by immortalising, as it were, merely temporary forms of expression.

c. To cause to be remembered or celebrated through all time; to confer enduring fame upon. (The prevailing sense.) Also *absol.*

1599 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 69 Holde, take thy fauours... and immortalize whom thou wilt with thy toys. 1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 148 Drieue them from Orleans, and be immortaliz'd. c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1838) 121/2 The gentle virtues, that so immortalize the names of Cicero, Plutarch [etc.]. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Pict.* 8 Blest be the Art that can immortalize. 1801-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 211 A genius... who has immortalized Edinburgh... Walter Scott. 1826 GRINDON *Life* iii. (1873) 31 Those exquisite shapes which ancient Art immortalized in marble.

2. *intr.* To become immortal; to attain immortality or enduring fame. *rare.*

1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* ii. i. 54 Say at what age a Poet grows divine? End all dispute; and fix the year precise When British bards begin to immortalize?

Hence **Immortalised ppl. a.**; **Immortalising ppl. a.** and **ppl. a.**

1611 COTGR., *Immortalization*, an immortalization, an immortalizing. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. iv. 59 These Divine immortalising drinks, Nectar and Ambrosia. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* i. 4 The word of God... will spring up... to the nourishing... nay the immortalizing of men. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* ii. xii. 250 [Christ] the great Exemplar of immortalized human nature.

Immortalizer (im'p'rtälizä'z), [f. prec. + -ER.] One who or that which immortalizes.

1710 TOLAND *Ref. Sackverell's Serm.* 9 That they might have an Immortalizer in each Province. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 525 The insidious immortalizer of frail beauty. 1885 tr. *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 414 To comfort one's self with the hope of a life after death... as the Getae did whom Herodotus calls *oi áðavariçortes*, the immortalizers.

Immortally (im'p'rtäli), *adv.* [f. IMMORTAL + -LY.]

1. In the way of immortal life or existence; endlessly, eternally, for ever.

a 1599 SKELTON *De the Northumbld.* 147 His right noble estate Immortally which is immaculate. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. 144 He that wears the Crowne immortally, Long guard it yours. 1796 LAW *Lett. import. Subj.*

132 The first divine... nature of Adam, which was to have been immortally holy in union with God, is lost. 1855 BROWNING *Any Wife to Any Husband* ix, Therefore she is immortally my bride; Chance cannot change my love, nor time impair.

b. Perpetually; without withering.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Truls.* (1872) i. 2 Green fields... immortally green, whatever winter can do against them.

2. *colloq.* To a degree beyond that of mortals; infinitely. [Cf. Cicero's *gaudeo immortaliter*.]

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 153 But King Edward, rejoicing immortally for the victory [etc.]. 1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vii. (1676) 100/2 As he [Matth. Paris] saith of Edward the first at the news of... his Sons birth, *immortaliter gavisus*, he was immortally glad. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 134/2 How immortally beautiful that girl was!

Immortase, -ese, -ise, *obs. ff. AMORTIZE.*

1462 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 461 II. 113 Certeyn live-lyode to be immortised therto. 1487 *Ibid.* No. 893 III. 311 That ought [out] of the seide maners schuld be perpetually immortised a seteyn lond. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 67 For the immortalising and propiation of the Priory.

† **Immortelle** (imp'itäl, || Fr. *immortel*). [Fr. (short for *fleur immortelle*), fem. of *immortel* IMMORTAL.] A name for various composite flowers of papery texture (esp. *Helichrysus orientale*, and other species of *Helichrysus*, *Xeranthemum*, etc.) which retain their colour after being dried: = EVERLASTING B. 4.

1823 *Backwoods Canada* iv. (1836) 45 The white love-everlasting, the same that the chaplets are made of by the French and Swiss girls to adorn the tombs of their friends, and which they call *immortelle*; the Americans call it life-everlasting. 1898 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 17 A tall black cross, crowned with immortelles. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* ix. 139 Cliffs... covered... with a beautiful bright lavender-coloured *immortelle*.

† **Immortgage**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM- + MORTGAGE.] *trans.* = MORTGAGE *v.*

1575 *Galway Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 420 The said Clan Teige should not immortgage or put to pledge any... of their lands.

Immortification (im'p'rtifikä'zjən), [ad. eccl. L. *immortificatio* (cf. *immortificatus* in A Kempis *De Imitatione*), f. *im-* (IM-) + *mortificatio* MORTIFICATION. Cf. F. *immortification* (Fr. de Sales).] Want of mortification; a condition of the soul in which the passions are not mortified.

1606 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Crt.* 330 Sometime it [sadness] proceedeth from a great immortification of passion. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exemp.* i. iv. § 4. 121 Immortification of spirit is the cause of all our... spiritual indispositions. *Ibid.* v. § 9. 151 A state of infirmity, but... also of sin and death, a state of immortification. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* viii. (1872) 133 In a spiritual man impatience to die would be no trifling immortification.

So **Immo'rtified a.** [repr. med. L. *immortificatus*], not mortified.

1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* viii. (1872) 115 One of the common delusions of immortified effeminacy.

† **Immo'table**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *immotabilis*, f. *im-* (IM-) + *mōtābilis* (Vulgate) moving, movable, f. *mōtāre*, freq. of *mōvēre*, *mōt-* to move.] = IMMOVABLE.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 844 Opinions... firme and immotable.

† **Immo'te**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *immot-us*, f. *im-* (IM-) + *mōtus* moved, *ppl.* of *mōvēre* to move.] Unmoved (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B. iij. b. A needle plac'd in equal distance Betwix a Load-stone and an Adamant, By either drawne... stands immote. 1683 CORTON tr. *Montaigne* II. 180 With an immove and unyielding constancy.

† **Immo'te**, *v. Obs. rare-1.* [f. *immot-*, *ppl.* stem of late L. *immovēre* to move into or upon, place upon, f. *im-* (IM-) + *mōvēre* to move.] *trans.* To convey or put upon something.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 109 Oyldegges salt effunde vpon the roote; For grettest treen... vj congeus or iij of hit ymmote (*immoneas*).

Immotile (im'p'rtäl, -sil), *a.* [f. IM- + MOTILE: cf. *Immots ppl. a.*] Not motile; incapable of movement.

1872 H. C. WOOD in *Smithsonian Cont. to Knowl.* (1874) XIX. 213 Propagation by means of three immotile organs, generally placed upon distinct plants. 1873 BENNETT & DYER *Sacks Bot.* 789 The lateral leaflets of *Desmodium gyrans* are... immotile when the temperature of the air is below 22° C.

† **Immotion**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IM- + MOTION.] ?Impulse. (App. fantastically used.)

1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 451/2 By certain immotions, which—um—cause, as one may suppose, a sort of convulsive—yes,—hurricane, um [etc.].

Immotioned (im'p'rtäl, -im-), *a. rare.* [f. IM- + MOTION *sb.* + -ED.] Without motion, motionless.

1821 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 641 Still and immotioned are the leafless woods. 1824 — *Bride Lockoven* xvii. 37 She lay... Immotioned as a statue overthrown.

Immotive (im'p'rtiv, -im-), *a.* [f. IM- + MOTIVE *a.*] Unmoving, or incapable of movement.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxii. 190 Laid in the stillness of an immotive calme. 1860 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 973/1 Almost insensible and immotive.

† **Immould**, *v. Obs.* [f. IM- + MOULD: cf. INMOULD.] *trans.* To enclose as in a mould.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* ii. xlix, So fabled Homer old, That Circe, with her potion, charm'd in gold, Vs'd manly soules in beastly bodies to immould.

† **Immound**, *v. Obs.* [f. IM- + MOUND *sb.*] *trans.* To surround or enclose with a mound or mounds.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 218 These straight and narrow stream'd Fennes, And In-land Seas, which many a Mount immounds. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. ii. 49 Collaterage Actiue, as... haying, hedging or shawing, immounding, impaying, immuring.

Immovability (im'p'rtäbiliti), Also 4 immo(u)ablete. [f. as next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being immovable; immovableness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 134 (Camb. MS.) So as it ne may nat countrefeten it... for the immoeuabete pat is to seyn pat is in the eternite of god. 1742 tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* II. 183 Our Speculations... to prove the Immovability of the Sun. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 56 A Tribunal... whose members... enjoy... immovability from office. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 343 Modern astronomical observation... has... exploded the idea of the immovability of the stars.

Immovable (im'p'rtäb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 4 immoeuabete, 5 immeuable, 5-6 immoov(e)able, 6- immoveable. [f. IM- + MOVABLE. Cf. obs. F. *immo(u)able*.] That cannot be moved.

1. *lit.* That cannot be moved physically; firmly fixed; incapable of movement. Often less strictly: Motionless, stationary, fixed.

1597-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. iv. (Skeat) l. 207 No reason defendeth, that some thing ne maie be in time perpetually moving, that in eterne is immovable. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 264/5 Immeuable, *immobilis*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 325 Armies of men passe over the immovable ise. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* ii. 35 The earth was in the middle centre pight, In which it doth immoeuabete abide. 1669 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandell's Trav.* 214 They lie down all along upon the ground, immovable as Statues. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. IV. Pole* 157 By these means the point of suspension of the pendulum is rendered much more immovable. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 168 The articulations are naturally divided into... the moveable and the immovable. 1831 BRADSTER *Newton* (1855) l. xi. 255 In his eye the sun stood immovable in the centre of the universe.

2. *fig.* Not subject to change; unalterable, fixed.

Immovable feast: see FEAST *sb.* 1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 173 (B. M. Addit. MS.) pis ilke infinite moeyung of temporel pinges folwip bis presentarie estat of þe liff immoeuabete. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Pij b, The... realm of Egypt... hadde a lawe immovable. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 312 Kingdoms... increasing to a greatness in the eye of sense immovable, and at last concluding in soil and dirt. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v. *Moveable Feasts*, The Immoveable Feasts are those, which... constantly fall on the same Day of the Month. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 209 Words which his heedful soul had kept immovable ever.

b. Incapable of being diverted from one's purpose: steadfast, unyielding.

1534 ELYOT *Doctr. Princes* 8 It becometh... to princes in matter of justice, to have the minde immovable. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 16 Resting immoveable in his counsels, and most obstinate in his opinion. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xviii, Heroes immovable by pain or pleasure. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxiii, Mr. Jorkins has his opinions on these subjects... Mr. Jorkins is immovable.

c. Incapable of being stirred or affected with feeling; emotionless, impassive.

1839 BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 229 His silence and his immovable countenance gave... an answer which was not favourable. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, His features were immovable.

3. *Law.* Not liable to be removed; permanent: applied to lands, houses, etc., as opposed to *moveable goods*.

c 1449 PUCOCK *Repr.* iii. i. 277 Immoveable godis. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 65 Of immoveable things, as of houses, or of demeanes, or of glebe, and such like, ecclesiasticall persons can not dispose by their testaments. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxiv. 130 All commodities, Moveable, and Immoveable. 1706 AVILIFFE *Parergon* 84 When an Executor begins to meddle with the immoveable Estate, before he has seiz'd on the moveable Goods. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 117 Thus land is... both physically and legally immovable.

B. sb. (Law.) A piece or article of property that is immovable (see A. 3); almost always in *ppl.* Immovable property, as land and things adherent thereto, as trees, buildings, servitudes.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* B. j, This... Inuentorie of all my goods, moveables, and immoveables. 1697 GOVT. *Venice* 193 Contracts... relating to the buying of Houses, Lands, or Ships (Ships being accounted immovables in Venice by reason of its scituation). a 1832 BENTHAM *Princ. Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 513 If he has property, it consists either in immoveables, or in moveables. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 119/1 The property... is, as regards immovables, governed by the law of England.

Immovableness (im'p'rtäb'lness), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being immovable (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1617 MINSHEU *Voc. Hispan.-Lat.*, *Immobilidad*, immoveableness. 1797 BRADLEY *Family Dict.* s. v. *Earth*, Their system of the Immovableness of the Earth. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) i. xiv. 353 The immoveableness I have shown. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image, Main Street* (1879) 74 With sullen but self-complacent immovableness.

Immovably (im'p'rtäb'l), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an immovable manner (*lit.* and *fig.*); fixedly, steadfastly, unalterably.

1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* 46 Hym-self in only desire of hys makar in-moueably. 1608 LK GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 81 He immoueably persisted on his former shew of mildnesse. 1761 STERNE Tr. *Shandy* III. iv. She leaned upon her elbow immouably. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 60 The upper jaw is immoueably fixed to the bones of the cranium.

† **Immoved** (imū'vd, poet. imū'vèd, imm-), ppl. a. Obs. [f. IM- + moved, pa. pple. of MOVE v.] Unmoved, motionless; unaltered.

1600 HAYWOOD 1st Pt. *Edw. IV.* v. Wks. 1874 I. 76 An immoved, constant, fixed Star. 1634 — *Maidenh. well* Lost I. ibid. IV. 109 We are fixt and stand immou'd. 1659 SHIRLEY *Content. Ajax & Ulysses* I. Did he stand immov'd as I, when I received upon my casque A mighty javelin?

† **Immu'd**, v. Obs. Also enmud, emmudde. [f. IM- + MUD.] trans. To enclose or bury in mud. 1611 FLORIO, *Involutare*, to enmud, to enmire. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxvi. 315 It is naturall for such cold creatures to emmudde (ed. 1645 immud) themselves.

Immund (imū'nd), a. rare. [ad. L. *immundus*, f. im- (IM-) + mundus clean, pure. Cf. F. *immonde*.] Unclean, impure; filthy, foul.

1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. v. Through their owne nastinesse and sluttishnesse, and immund sordid manner of life. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G. Prol.* 48 Where birds immund find shelter dank. 1875 H. S. CUNNINGHAM *Chron. Dystopore* (1877) 288 Great were the cleansings, the white-washings... in many an immund old town and ill-odoured village.

† **Immundicity**, Obs. [ad. obs. F. *immondicité* (1480 in Godef.), irreg. f. *immondice* impurity, ad. L. *immunditia* IMMUNDITY. (The form was perh. influenced by *impudicitia* IMPUDICITY.) Uncleaness, impurity; filthiness. b. concr. in pl. Impurities.

1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Papyngo* 212 O fals warld, fy on thy felicity, Thy Pryde, Avaryce, and Immundicity! 1547 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q. iii. He hath no receptacle where to holde the sayd immundicytees. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus Treat. conc. Relig.* I. iii. 40 Exempt from the contagion of their immundicity.

† **Immundified**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. IM- + MUNDIFIED.] Not mundified, uncleaned.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/1 Then followeth the mundified and cleane compresse therwynd, in the steade of the immundified.

Immundity (imū'nditi), rare. [f. L. *immundus* IMMUND + -ITY: cf. L. *immunditia*, but this gave F. *immondice*.] Uncleaness, filthiness, impurity.

1870 E. H. PEMBER *Trag. Lasbos* Pref. 11 The ascription to Sappho of the various extravagances and immundities of the common myth.

Immune (imiū'n), a. [ad. L. *immūn-is* exempt from a public service, burden, or charge, free, exempt, f. im- (IM-) + mūnis ready to be of service, mūnus service, duty; cf. obs. F. *immune* 'exempt, free, privileged, discharged from' (Cotgr. 1611).

Found in the general sense from 15th to 17th c. Reintroduced c. 1880 (perh. from Fr. or Ger. use) in connexion with the investigation of the nature of infectious diseases and their prevention by inoculation and the like.]

1. Free (from some liability); exempt. Obs. in general sense since 17th c.

c. 1450 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 237 O Sone of God... of synys drope or fraude immuyn. 1653 E. CHISENHALL *Cath. Hist.* 263 These Provincials were free and immune without appealing to the See of Rome. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* ix. 48 The Cochlearia... will not abide the French Air, (which is immune from it).

2. spec. Having immunity from hurtful bodily influences, as the influence of poison, the contagion of infectious diseases, and the like, esp. when rendered so by inoculation, etc. (cf. IMMUNIZE.)

1801 *Local Govt. Board, Rep. Medical Officer* 200 Pasteur further states that the animals inoculated with the mitigated virus remain immune against further attacks of anthrax. 1808 F. P. COSSIE in *Forin. Rev.* Feb. 226 But (to use the new medical barbarism) we are never 'immune' altogether from the contagion. 1808 E. R. LANKESTER in *Watts' Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Bacteria*, An animal which had survived an attack of the virulent *B. anthracis* was thereby rendered 'immune' to subsequent attacks, just as one attack of small-pox renders its survivor 'immune' in regard to that disease. 1891 WOODHEAD *Bacteria* 372 He was able by inoculation to render an animal immune to the action of the more virulent anthrax bacillus. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Nov. 529 The new serum has the power... of rendering those who surround the patient immune from the poison. 1898 *Times* 25 Aug. 5/1 They had not been able to render animals immune from the attacks of the parasites.

b. as sb. An immune person or animal. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 29 Apr. 7/1 Regiments (mainly composed of negroes from the Southern States and other yellow fever immunes).

Immunist (imiū'nist), [ad. F. *immuniste*, f. *immunité* IMMUNITY.] One who enjoys an immunity (see IMMUNITY 1).

1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* ii. 277 It is conceded that the 'immunist' (it is convenient to borrow a term that French writers have coined) is entitled to many of the fines and forfeitures that arise from offences committed within his territory. *Ibid.* 288 The land-lord is an immunist, or is the king, who occupies the position of an immunist.

Immunity (imiū'niti), Also 4 ynnunite, (6 emenyte, 7 emunity), imunity. [ad. L. im-

munitas freedom from public services or charges, in med.L. privileged place, sanctuary, f. *immunitus* IMMUNE: see -ITY, and cf. F. *immunité* (1341 in Godef. Compl.).]

1. Law. Exemption from a service, obligation, or duty; freedom from liability to taxation, jurisdiction, etc.; privilege granted to an individual or a corporation conferring exemption from certain taxes, burdens, or duties. Also less strictly or in non-technical use: Non-liability, privilege. (Cf. FRANCHISE.)

1380 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 34 Dais of ynnunite (*Gloss* or franchise), and of remission, to alle Jewis that ben in my rewme. 1549 LATIMER 6th *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 161 There is sum place in London, as they saye, *immunitie*, *impunitie*. What should I call it? a preueledged place for whoredome. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 970 The Senate... in favour of his Profession, gave immunity to all others that from that time forth did practise Physick. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 327 Enriching... the place with name of a Cite, with building and immunitie. 1623 CONWAY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 155 His Majesty foresaw an infinite liberty, a perpetuall emunity granted to the Roman Catholiques. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. iii. A foul injury and derogation... of that birth-right and immunity which Christ hath purchas'd for us with his blood. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 243 The English subject continued to pride himself in his immunity from taxation without consent of parliament. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* ii. 270 In an ordinary case the clause of immunity will first contain some general words declaring the land to be free of burdens in general, and then some exceptive words declaring that it is not to be free from certain specified burdens.

b. with pl.: A particular exemption or privilege.

1538 STARKY *England* II. i. 151 Certayn pryuelegys and prerogatyf... as... he schold not be constraynyd to go forth to warre... wyth such other lyke immunitys and pryuelegys. 1571 Act 13 *Eliz.* c. 29 § 5 All manner of Liberties Fraunchises Immunitys... given or graunted to the said Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of either of the said Universities. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 117 Merchandizing... the purchasing of an Immunity or Monopoly to the prejudice of our country. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1813) I. i. 15 Civil privileges and immunities were the consequence of their victories. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii. He is the Provost of Perth, and... must see the freedoms and immunities of the burgh preserved. 1870 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 128.

2. spec. (Eccl.) Exemption of ecclesiastical persons and things from secular or civil liabilities, burdens, or duties; as the exemption of the clergy from lay jurisdiction, or of church property from secular taxation, and the freedom of sanctuary from invasion. Chiefly with an and pl.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 768 God forbid that any man should... breake the immunitie and libertie of that sacred Sanctuarie. 1594 Sc. Acts *Yas.* V (1814) 286 That the fredome and libertie of halikirk, with all priuelegies & emenyties thairof, be obscurit. 1553-57 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 93/2 Men of the clergie... he indued with special priueleges and immunities. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Stat. *Robt. II.* 49 How oft ane manslayer takes him self to the immunitie of the kirk. 1650 BR. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 161 These immunities which Emperours and Princes haue giuen to the Church, the Church ought to inioy without disturbance, and to withdraw such immunities, were high sacrilege and impiety. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4831/2 The Congregation of Immunities have... had under their Consideration the Affairs of Naples, where the Viceroy has caused several Criminals of State to be taken forcibly out of the Churches, whither they had fled for Sanctuary. 1803 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 34 The question of the immunities of the clergy had been publicly raised.

† 3. Freedom from ordinary restraints; undue freedom, licence. Obs.

[1540: see 1.] 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 143 The arguments of tragedies is anger, wrath, immunitie, cruelty, iniurie, incest, murder. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* IV. ii. To pay your debts, and take your lechery... With all your other choice immunities. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 126 And he... Is sentenc'd and deliver'd up to Satan. For ventring wickedly to put a Stop To his Immunities and free Affairs.

4. Freedom or exemption from any natural or usual liability, or from anything evil or injurious.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xxii. 1 Freedom and immunity from all evil. 1677 HALE *Comtempl.* II. 162, I have no cause to hope for an Immunity from Trouble, so long as I have no Immunity from Sin. 1683 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 634 Three thousand Grains of Water, (whose Immunity from common Salt we try'd apart). 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. xv. Nor is it, either in real or fictitious distresses, our immunity from them which produces our delight. 1854 C. BRONTE in *Mrs. Gaskell Life* 437 It is long since I have known such comparative immunity from headache. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 32 Ireland has enjoyed an immunity from snakes.

5. The condition of being immune from or insusceptible to poison, the contagion of a specific disease, or the like; immunization: see IMMUNE a. 2. [So mod. F. *immunité* (Littré).]

1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 715 In one of the five instances... the apparent immunity must have lasted for at least two years, that being the interval between the two diphtheritic visitations. 1887 *Oxf. Biol. Mem.* tr. E. du Bois Reymond 408 The immunity of vipers from their own poison proved by Fontana. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 564 The animal remains passive while the immunity-conferring substances are applied to its tissues.

6. proposed use. (See quot.)

1879 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Househ.* x. 232 Outside this association there... was the Household, considered as a corporate body, without any relation to other Households.

... The independent position of the Household may be called Immunity, as opposed to Community.

Immunisation (imiū'noiz-i-jən), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of immunizing or fact of being immunized.

1893 VIRCHOW in *Westm. Gas.* 17 Mar. 7/1 It is also a kind of immunisation which... has also great drawbacks; for this hardening against unjust attacks leads very easily to a similar indifference towards just attacks, and... it finally leads also to indifference to praise and recognition. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1044 Artificial immunisation, even against diseases liable to recurrence, such as anthrax. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 561 The process of immunisation is 'accumulative'.

Immunize (i'miū'noiz), v. [f. IMMUNE + -IZE.] trans. To render immune from or insusceptible to poison, or infection.

1892 in *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 20 Feb. 379-80 (transl. fr. German) Emmerich succeeded in protecting animals by inoculating them with the tissue juices of immunised animals. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 21 Aug. 2/3 Experience in the new methods of immunising. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1065 The immunising power of the serum. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Nov. 529 In 1891... Professor Hankin pointed out that the injection of the serum of animals... immunized by repeated inoculations, had a preventive or curative effect by destroying or neutralizing in the blood the products of disease-producing microbes. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 515 Prof. Carl Fraenkel first immunized guinea-pigs against diphtheria.

† **Immural**, v. Obs. [f. IM- + MURAL (f. L. *mūrus* wall).] trans. To wall in.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 121 The corps were at their length immuralled in thecas or, as it were, in hollow shelves dug in to the wall.

† **Immurate**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. *immūrat-us*, pa. pple. of *immūrāre* to IMMURE.] Immured.

1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil* Madr. vii. in Arb. *Garner* V. 364 O chaste desires, which held her heart immurate In walls of adamant unfolled!

Immure (imiū'v), v. Also 6 emure. [ad. med.L. *immūrāre*, f. im- (IM-) + mūrus wall (cf. late L. *mūrāre* to wall). Cf. F. *emmurer*, which may be the immediate source.]

† 1. trans. To wall in, to surround with a wall or walls; to fortify. (= late L. *mūrare*.) Obs.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 375 With stones... And clayie mortar... he immures his fort. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 114 These [walls]... appear to have immured but a part of the Cite. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 75 An Altar... immured by a Square Wall. 1746 *Tour through Ireland* ix. 187 It is certain the Town was immured long before that Date.

absol. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Div. Poems, Eccl.* iii. (1648) 4 A time to batter down, a time to immure.

2. To shut up or enclose within walls; to imprison; to confine as in a prison or fortress.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 126 Thou wert emured, restrained, captivated, bound. 1594 — *Rich. III.* IV. i. 100 Pitty, you ancient Stones, hose tender Babes, Whom Enuie hath immur'd within your walls. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. 1. 'Tis not so tedious to me, as to others to be thus immur'd (in the Fleet). 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iii. Too long I had been immured in the walls of a cloister. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. ii. Resolved to break his son's spirit by keeping him immured in the country. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. ii. 17 As rebels... they were immured in jail.

† b. To shut off, exclude, seclude from. Obs.

1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* v. 2328 Whom carnal sense & appetite immures From God & goodness. 1652-62 HAYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 130 They live immured from the sight of the World.

3. trans. and fig. To enclose, encompass, encircle, surround; to shut in, confine. Now rare.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 23 A pleasant... land, immured aboute with the Sea. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 328 Loue first learned in a Ladies eyes, Lues not alone emured in the braine. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 135 The lodge here is in a cragge place immured betwixt two Hills. 1795 POPE *Odyss.* xxiii. 44 Immur'd we sat, and catch'd each passing sound. 1800 SCORSBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 298 In situations far immured among the northern ice.

b. refl. To shut oneself up.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (1612) 30 They and their King, immure themselves at length. 1627 MAY *Lucan* II. (1631) 19 Himselfe immuring in Brundisium's hold. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 9 Men bred in shades and silence, taught to immure themselves at sunset. 1806 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. i. To immure himself for three years in a German University.

4. To build into a wall; to build up or entomb in a wall. Also trans.

1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 9 Hairs, Straws, Grains of Sand [etc.] are frequently found immured in Hailstones. 1808 [see IMMURED]. 1851 [see IMMURING]. 1863 SIR G. SCOTT *Glean. Westm. Abb.* (ed. 2) 64 The end of the tomb has been immured in the lower part of the chapel of King Henry V.

Hence **Immuring** vbl. sb.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Immounding, impaying, immuring, skirting, Girding. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 115 The torturings, the starvings, the immurings, the murderings proper to a monastic establishment.

† **Immure**, sb. Obs. rare. In 7 emure. [f. IMMURE v.] Something that immures; a wall.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 8 Their vow is made To ransacke Troy, within whose strong emures The rausht'd Helen... sleeps.

Immured (imiū'v), ppl. a. [f. IMMURE v. + -ED.] Enclosed in walls or as in walls; imprisoned, confined; built up in a wall.

1596 *Edward III.* II. i. 17 The prisoner of immured dark

constraint. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 6 Among those immured Hermits of Saint Hermagora. 1740 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 81 The doors . . . we saw opened to him, and all the other immured Cardinals came thither to receive him. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* II. xxv. note, A female skeleton, which, from the shape of the niche, and the position of the figure, seemed to be that of an immured nun.

Immurement (imiū'mēnt). [*f. IMMURE v. + MENT.*] The action of immuring or condition of being immured; imprisonment, confinement.

1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Immurement*, an inclosing between two walls, a Punishment used in Popish Countries. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 178½ By the interposition of his wife, whose aim was not the death but immurement of his daughter. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 275 Her melancholy immurement and tragic end.

Immusal (imiū'zikāl, imm-), *a.* Now rare. [*f. IM-2 + MUSICAL.*] Not musical or harmonious; unmusical.

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 101 All Sounds are either Musically Sounds . . . which Sounds are euer Equal; As Singing . . . Or Immusally Sounds; which are euer Vnequall; Such as are the Voice in Speaking, all Whisperings, . . . all Percussions. 1679 *Refined Courtier* 13½ We ought industriously to refrain from singing, especially if the voice be immusical. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* II. 34 What our . . . Writers fancy of their . . . Scales, is known to be utterly Immusical. 1800 *Standard* 26 Mar. 3/8 They were not an immusical nation.

Hence **Immusalically** *adv.*, unmusically. 1694 S. S. *Loyal & Impart. Satirist* Ded. A iij, Ingenious Whimsies, which sound but immusically to a judicious Ear.

Immutability (imiū'tābiliti). [*f. IMMUTABLE + -ITY*; after *F. immutabilité, L. immutabilitās.*] The quality of being immutable; unchangeableness, invariableness, unalterableness.

1504 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* III. xi. § 3 Did any part of that [God's] will require the immutability of laws concerning church policy? 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* vi. 17 The immutability of his counsel. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 64 ¶ 8 No Nation ever insisted, so rigorously, upon this Immutability of Laws, as the Locrians. 1803 DARWIN *in Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 8 He has really entirely lost faith in the immutability of species.

Immutable (imiū'tāb'l), *a.* Also 5 in-. [*ad. L. immutabilis, f. im- (IM-2) + mutābilis* MUTABLE. (Also in 15-16th c. F.)]

1. Not mutable; not subject to or susceptible of change; unchangeable, unalterable, changeless.

1415-20 *Lyoc. Chron. Troy* II. xvi, He was . . . Perseuerant and of will immutable. 1416 *Circumcision in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 97 Sothfast kyng whose regne is immutable. 1506 TINDALE *Heb.* vi. 18 By two immutable thynges (in which it was vnpossible that god shulde lye). 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xv. 79 The Lawes of Nature are Immutable and Eternall. 1790 *FRIDRAUX Orig. Tithe* IV. 170 This grant shall remain firm, and immutable. 1801 J. Q. ADAMS *in C. Davies' Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 131 To find . . . some immutable standard of linear measure. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 42 We speak of eternal and immutable justice, but not of eternal and immutable pleasure.

2. *techn.* Not subject to variation in different cases; invariable: used e.g. of markings which are the same in all the individuals of a species.

1601 HEVLIN *Microcosmus* 2 The greater circles are either Immutabile as the Equator, [or] Mutable as the Meridian, Horizon. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Immutabile Circles* . . . are the same to all the Inhabitants of the Earth. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 73 Nature bestows on every being that which is adapted to it . . . according to the Latitude for which it is destined. . . Some of these adaptations are . . . immutable, and others variable.

¶ 2. [*IM-1.*] = Mutable: cf. **IMMUTE v.** *Obs.* 1501 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 867 If saluation were by us to be gotten, then we are so immutable that we should every minute of an hour, cast away ourselves.

Hence **Immutableness**, the quality of being immutable, immutability.

1610 DOWNE *Pseudo-Martyr* xi. 345 In power of binding, and all validities, except immutableness . . . equal to Diuine. 1607 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* Def. (1712) App. viii. 184 The stediness and immutableness of the Matter.

Immutably (imiū'tābli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*]. In an immutable manner; without possibility of or liability to change; unchangeably.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 282 To be immutably good, is proper onely to God. 1711 KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 33 God ever is immutably the same. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. v. (1866) 229 Immutably determined to permit no change of religion within his dominions.

Immutate (imiūtēt), *a. rare.* [*ad. L. immutatus, f. im- (IM-2) + mutatus, pa. pple. of mutare* to change.] Unchanged.

1708 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* III. xi. (ed. 4) 213 Having two Cotyledons; and these are either, *Immutate*, unchanged; . . . *Plicate*, folded; . . . *Duplicate*, doubled [etc.].

† **Immutation.** *Obs.* [*ad. L. immutatio-nem, n. of action f. immutatus: see next. Cf. obs. F. immutation.*] Mutation, change, alteration, transformation. (In quot. 1704 = **HYBALLAGE**.)

1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 195 The younger abated their pride, while they endeavored novelties and imutation. 1559 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xii. (Arb.) 175 Defect, or surplussage . . . or imutation in the same speeches . . . altering either the congruie grammaticall, or the sense, or both. 1607 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xxiii, What delightful immutation Of her soft flowing vest we contemplate! 1609 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. III. iii. § 10 Which reason of the imutation of this Light, is given by Moses, Gen. I. 14. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hyballage* or

Immutation, a Grammatical Figure . . . As in this Instance, *Dare Classibus Austros*, instead of *Dare Classes Austros*.

† **Immute**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. immūt-are, f. im- (IM-1) + mutare* to change.] *trans.* To produce a change in; to change, alter, transform.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 106 (L.) God can immediately immute, change, corrupt, destroy, or annihilate whatsoever pleaseth His divine majesty. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 86 Although the substance of gold be not sensibly immuted or its gravity at all decreased. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xxi. 206 That . . . would be more immuted by those greater alterations which are in cadaverous solutions.

† **Immute**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Irregular shortening of *immuted*. (Cf. *elated, elate*.)] Unchanged.

1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xxvi. 53 Soe hix doth vertue stand, and soe Immute, With her whose thoughts are truly resolute.

Immutilate (imiūtīlāt), *a. rare.* [*ad. late L. immutilatus, f. im- (IM-2) + mutilatus* (see **MUTILATE**.)] Unmutilated; without mutilation.

1800 T. W. ALLIES *Peter's Rock* 333 A maintainer of the Catholic and Apostolic faith immutilate.

Immutual, *a. rare.* [*f. IM-2 + MUTUAL.*] Not mutual.

1768 W. DONALDSON *Life & Adv. Sir B. Saphkull* II. 6 The symmetry of the figure will be disproportioned to the design, and the harmony of the whole immutual and unadjusted.

† **I-mone**, *Obs.* [*f. I-1 + mone* MOAN.] Moan.

1597 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1195 He was sori & made gret imone [most M.S.S. mone].

I-mong: see **YMONG**. **I-mored**, *ME. pa. pple. of MORE v. Obs.*, to root. **I-motet**, (*? impe*), 3-7

Imp (imp), *sb.* Forms: 1 *impa*, (*? impe*), 3-7 *impe*, 4-6 *ympe*, 5 *hympe*, 6 *himp*, *emp*, 6-7 *ymp*, 6- *imp*. [*OE. impa* (or *? impe*), pl. *impan*, goes with *impian* to **IMP**: see next. Cf. also mod. G. *impf*, Da. *ympe*, Sw. *ymp*. Welsh *imp* graft, scion, is from **ME.** Fr. *ente* (whence **MDu.** *ente*, Du. *ent*) is ultimately from the same source.]

† 1. A young shoot of a plant or tree; a sapling; a sucker, slip, scion, *Obs.*

1597 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlix. 381 Sio halige zesomnung Godes folces, ðæt eardas on æppeltunum, ðonne hie wel begað hira plantan & hira impen, oð hie fulwæxne beoð. 1598 *Ancr. R.* 378 Junge impen ne bigurt mid bornes, leste bestes ureten ham, þeo hwile bet heo beoð mernwe. 1598 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 68 Of fieble trees ther comen wratched ympes. 1598 *Seene Sag.* (P.) 1697 The lorde hadde an hympe gode, That [i] in a fayr herber stood. 1598 *Lyte Dodens* IV. lxi. 524 The first springes or tender imps of the Artechok. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. viii, About the foot of the tree it bears many young imps, which are such suckers of the sap, that they draw away all the goodness. 1669 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* (1681) 104 When the young Imps or Seedlings are sprung up, you must be very careful in keeping them from weeds. 1671 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 133 [Ivy] is a sneaking insinuating Imp.

† 2. In fig. context, applied to persons. *Obs.*

1577 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 218 Thus ben this lordes leifd ful lowe; The stok is of the same roote; An ympe biginnes for to growe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 26 [Oxford] that faire City, wherein make abode So many learned imps, that shoote abroad, And with their branches spread all Britany.

† 3. A shoot or slip used in grafting; a graft.

1577 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. v.* 137, I was . . . be countes Gardynier for to graffe ympes. 1583 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 An Impe, whi A graffe. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werberg* I. 2004 The lytell dyette drie Dinner Dviii, An Almond-tree-imp, inserted to a Mastick stick. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrok. Phyll.* 270 The scions, imps, and grafts of fruit trees. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Imp*, . . . a kind of Graft to be set in a Tree.

† 4. In fig. context, applied to persons. *Obs.*

1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 124 If this bee happened to the natural branches what shall become of the imps (that are grafted into the Tree)? 1612-13 Br. HALL *Contempt.*, O. T. IX. i, God never did more for the naturall olive, then for that wild Impe which hee hath graffed in. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii. (N.), Poor Doridon, the impe Whom nature seem'd to have selected forth To be ingrafted on some stocke of worth.

3. Scion (esp. of a noble house); offspring, child (usually male). *Obs.* since 17th c., exc. as a literary archaism, or as partly continued in 5.

1512 HOCLEVE *Ball. Pr. Henry in De Reg. Princ.* (Roxb.) 195 In the presence Of Kynges ympe and Princes worthynesse. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII* 242 b, That his sonne prince Edward, that goodly ympe, maie long reigne over you. 1575 *Appius & Virg.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 112 By her I have a virgin pure, an imp of heavenly race. 1584 *Epit. Ld. Denbigh in Beauchamp's Chapel, Warwick*, Heere resteth the body of the noble Impe Robert of Dvyley . . . sonne of Robert Erle of Leycester. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* VII. xii. 264 His sad lamenting sonne Faustus, a vertuous Impe of those impious parents. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Intro. 37 My imps . . . hardy, bold, and wild, As best befits the mountain child. 1845 JOANNA BAILEY *Poems, To a Child*, Whose imp art thou, with dimpled cheek, . . . thou urchin sly?

b. = 'Child', fig. and *transf.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 195 The younger abated their pride, while they endeavored novelties and imutation. 1559 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xii. (Arb.) 175 Defect, or surplussage . . . or imutation in the same speeches . . . altering either the congruie grammaticall, or the sense, or both. 1607 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xxiii, What delightful immutation Of her soft flowing vest we contemplate! 1609 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. III. iii. § 10 Which reason of the imutation of this Light, is given by Moses, Gen. I. 14. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hyballage* or

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. iv. (1849) 400 That imp of fame and prowess, the headstrong Peter.

4. *spec.* A 'child' of the devil, or of hell.

a. with parentage expressed: Applied to wicked men, and to petty fiends or evil spirits.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 Suche appereth as aungelles, but in very dede they be ympes of serpentes. 1538 BALE *Gods Promises* in Dodsley O. Pl. (1780) I. 13 An ympe though I be of helle, deathe and dampnacyn. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* IV. (1859) 577 Those most wicked imps of the devil. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 111 An impe of Sathan. 1648 BILLINGSLEY *Infancy of World* (1658) 94 The Devil's Impe the Pope. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* IV. II, What Witchcraft now have these two Imps of the Devil been a hatching here? 1806 K. WHITE *Poems, Despair* 46 Hither, ye furious imps of Acheron. 1801 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiv, Either Flibbertigibbet . . . or else an imp of the devil in good earnest.

b. Hence, with omission of the qualification: A little devil or demon, an evil spirit; esp. in 17th c., one of those with which witches were supposed to be familiar; now chiefly in art and mythology.

1584 R. SCOT *Disco. Witcher.* VII. xv. (1886) 122 They haue so fraied vs with bull beggers, spirits, witches, . . . tritons, centaurs, dwarfs, giants, imps. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1682) 18 The Imps of Witches are sometimes wicked spirits . . . that have been Sorcerers . . . in this life. 1693 C. MATHER *Invis. World* (1862) 83 We have seen even some of their own Children, so dedicated unto the Devil, that . . . the Imps have sucked them, and rendered them Venomous to a Prodigy. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Imp*, a familiar Spirit, said to be attending upon Witches. 1809 CARLYLE *Misc., Voltaire* (1872) II. 134 A scoffing man . . . shows more of the imp than of the angel. 1845 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg. Truants* III, Three more frolicsome Imps, I ween, Beelzebub's self hath seldom seen. 1881 FROUDE *Carlyle* II. 53 Enjoying his work [of destruction] with the pleasure of some mocking imp.

c. Applied to a human being. (Often humorous.)

1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacram.* I. 123 Will not this teach all the rest (except Impes and degenerate) to be much more so? 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 44 Thereabouts there lurk'd A devil Imp they call a Poet. 1857 LOCKER *Long. Lyrics, To Printer's Devil* 1 Small imp of blackness, off at once.

5. A mischievous child (having a little of 'the devil' in him); a young urchin: often used playfully.

(App. partly a continuation of sense 3, but largely influenced by 4 b.)

1642 in Miss. Hickson *Irel. 17th Cent.* (1884) I. xviii. 106 Six Irish children of that town, who suddenly fell upon him, . . . so that he by these wicked young imps, who were none of them . . . above eight years of age, quickly after died. 1707 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. viii, I once caught a young male [Yaboo] of three years old, . . . but the little imp fell a squalling, and scratching, and biting. 1806 SCOTT *in Lockhart's note*, I was never a dunce . . . but an incorrigibly idle imp. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1873) 24 With a wild imp of a Welsh boy following her as guide and groom.

† 6. A young man, a youth; fellow, man, 'lad', 'boy'. (Cf. **CHILD**, sense 7.) *Obs.*

1579 *Lvly Euphues* (Arb.) 33-5 There dwelt in Athens a young gentleman of great patrimony. . . It happened this young Impe to arise at Naples. *Ibid.* 108 This is . . . to admonish all young Imps and nouises in loue. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* ix. 26 The mendicant Franciscan Fryers woght . . . poverty. . . Yet those wretched Impes live in those parts as though they had never vowed. 1809 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* I, Room there, you imps and loons.

7. A piece added on, to eke out, lengthen out, or enlarge something. (Cf. **IMP v.** 5.) † a. An additional tag to a bell-rope so that more than one person may pull at once: = **EKE sb.** 1 2 a. b. *dial.* An addition to a beehive consisting of a wreath or wreaths placed underneath to increase its height: = **EKE sb.** 1 2 b. c. *dial.* A length of twisted hair in a fishing-line.

1595 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 123 Paid for vj emps to y^e bell ropes, xij d. 1605 *Ibid.* 142 More for bell imps, xiiij d. 1606 *Ibid.* 144 For the greet bell ympes of the length of six feddome. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. x. (1668) 78 An imp is, three or four wreaths wrought at the Hive, the same compass, to raise the Hive withall. 1708 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Imp*, an eke placed under a bee-hive. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) I. 234 An addition to a beehive is called an 'imp', so also is a length of hair twisted, as forming part of a fishing-line.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *imp-garden*, -garth, -yard (nursery-garden, garden of plants), † *-tree*; *imp-like* *adj.*

1337-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 34 In . . . semine canab. emp. pro le ympeyard. 1345 *Orpheo* 68 They seten hem down all thre, Fayr under an ympe-tre. 1446-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 84 Pro custodia orti Cellararii vocati ympgarth. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herzback's Husb.* (1586) 76 The orderyng of an Impe Garden . . . wherein as in a park the young plantes are nourished. 1675 *Evlyn Terra* (1729) 35 Where Imp-Gardens are poor, the tender Plant does seldom thrive. 1831 J. HUNTER *Hist. Doncaster* II. 6 An imp-yard is what is now known by the term nursery-garden, as may be seen in The Booke of Husbandry by Barnaby Googe. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 146 What a childlike and yet half imp-like volume of laughter lay in Frank.

Imp (imp), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [*OE. impian* (rare) = OHG. *imfian* (rare), MHG. and Ger. *imphen*, beside which OHG. had (more commonly) *imfian*, MHG. *imp(e)ten*. Da. *ympe*, Sw. *ympa* are from a LG. **impen*; Welsh *impio* is from Eng. F. *enter* (whence **MDu.** *enten*, *inten*, Du. *enten*, MLG. *enten*) is supposed to be ultimately from the same source.

The history of this vb. and the prec. sb. is in some points

obscure, from want of evidence. The corresponding F. *enter* to graft, *ente* (for **empte*) graft, are referred by Darmesteter, etc., to late L. **emputare*, **emputa*, the latter neuter pl. of Gr. *ἐμψύω*, -ov implanted, engrafted: cf. *ἐμψύω* to implant, *ἐμψύω* to implant, engraft, *ἐμψύω* to implant, engrafting. (There is evidence in the Salic Law for a med. L. *impotus*, *impotus*, scion, graft.) This was presumably the source also of OHG. *impfōn* (not *impfōn*), MHG. *impfōn*; though some would refer it to L. *putare* to prune. OE. *impfian*, OHG. *impfōn*, was evidently, from the OHG. *lautverschöbung*, a word of earlier adoption, but was prob. derived in some way from the same Gr. source (from *ἐμψύω*); of this the OE. sb. *impa* (hardly *impe*) must then have been a derivative, on the analogy of agent-nouns in -a; so mod. Ger. *impf* from *impfen*.

† 1. *trans.* To graft, engraft. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Genes* in *Anglia* IX. 262 On længtene eregian and implan, beana sawan, wingard settan. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. ix. 147 Impe on an elerne, and if þine apple be swete, Moche merueile me þynketh. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. ii. 58 Vpon that braunche was ympe a graf that was taken fro a free apple tree. 1553 *T. Wilson Rhet.* 26 b. To ympe or graffe yong settes. 1688 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* (1865) II. 530 He gave himself to gardening and used to graft and imp with his own hand.

† 2. To plant (young shoots). *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 142 Then kest adoun thi scions here and there, And ympe in oon in euery stikis place.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* from 1 and 2. To 'engraft', implant; to inlay, set or fix in; to 'engraft' (as by marriage) in a family. *arch.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 616 A brem brasen borde . . Imped in iuory . . With goode siluer & golde gallich atired. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5137 But Love . . was so impeded in my thought. c 1405 *Hamphole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 50 Copied has his Sauter bene of yuel men of lollardy, And afterward hit has bene sene ympe in wip eyses. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. ix. 4 That headlesse tyrants tronke he reard from ground, And, having ympt the head to it agayne . . made it so to ride as it alive was found. 1612-15 *Br. Hall Contempl. O. T.* xx. ii. (*Yehu and Jethoram*). Nothing is more dangerous than to be impeded in a wicked family; this relation too often draws in a share both of sinne and punishment. 1613-16 *W. Browne Brit. Past.* ii. ii. And when thy temple's well deserving bays Might imple a pride in thee to reach thy praise. 1647 *Trapp Comm. Matt.* i. 8 It was because they were impeded in the wicked family of Ahab. 17.. *Brown On Rom.* vi. 5 (Jam.) Believers are so closely united to Christ, as that they have been impeded with him, like an imp joined to an old stock. 1896 *Blackie Songs Relig. & Life* 140 The new doctrine, which the times had impeded into his budding soul.

4. *Falconry.* To engraft feathers in the wing of a bird, so as to make good losses or deficiencies, and thus restore or improve the powers of flight; hence, allusively, with reference to 'taking higher flights', enlarging one's powers, and the like. In various constructions:

† a. To imp feathers into or in a wing, etc. *Obs.*

1497 *Paston Lett.* III. No. 794. 185 Like as the fawcon Which is alofte, tellith scoone to loke a down On hym that wont was her feders to pyke and ympe. 1580 *LVLV Euphues* (Arb.) 249 Ymping a fether to make me flye, when thou oughtest rather to cut my wing for feare of soaring. 1599 *Nashe Pasquil & Marf.* 11 Such an Eccho, as multiplies euery word . . and ympes so many feathers vnto euery tale, that it flies with all speede into euery corner of the Realme. 1641 *Brome Joviall Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 374 To see a swallow . . with a white feather imp'd in her tail. 1706 *PHILLIPS, To Imp a Feather in a Hawk's Wing* (among Falconers), to add a new piece from an old broken stump.

b. To imp a wing (or bird) with feathers. To imp the wings of: to strengthen or improve the flight of.

1596 *SPENSER Hymn Heav. Beautie* 135 Gathering plumes of perfect speculation, To impe the wings of thy high flying mynd. 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic. Ep.* v. 78 Their Buzzard-wings, imp'd with our Eagles Plumes. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Posthumi Sonn.* iv, Imping his broken wings with better plumes. 1648 *MILTON Sonn. to Fairfax*, The false North displays Her broken league to imp their serpent-wings. 1798 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Ep. Ld. Macartney* 40 And (Fortune) with an Eagle's pinion imps an Owl. 1816 *SOUTHEY Lay of Laureate Proem* ii, My spirit imp'd her wings for stronger flight. 1828 *JERDAN Autobiog.* II. xviii. 251 At the same time Barry Cornwall first imp'd his wing in my grateful pages. 1886 *SWINBURNE Misc.* 145 The highest flight that Wordsworth's muse could attain when her wings were imp'd with plumes of religious doctrine.

c. To imp wings on or to a person; to imp with wings.

1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Easter Wings* 9 If I imp my wing on thine, Affliction shall advance the flight in me. 1635 *HERWOOD Londoni Sinus Salutis* Wks. 1874 IV. 289 These are Imp't with no Icarian wings, But Plumes Immortal. 1669 *Addr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* 34 To see a Gallant flutter . . with no other wings than his Taylor has imp'd on. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 439 Imp'd with Wings, The Grubs proceed to Bees with pointed Stings. 1732 *POPE Ep. Bathurst* 41 Blest paper-credit! . . That lends Corruption lighter wings to fly! Gold imp'd by thee can compass hardest things. 1814 *CARY Dante, Paradise xxxii.* 70 Behoved That circumsion in the males should imp The flight of innocent wings.

¶ App. by a misunderstanding of the hawking term, taken in the sense of 'To clip'.

1657 *Br. H. King Poems* i. ii. (1843) 9 God shall imp their pride, and let them see They are but fools in a sublime degree. 1683 *KENNETT tr. Erasmus on Folly* 39 But imp the wings of his towering ambition. *Ibid.* 147 Her soaring wings are imp'd and all her enlivening faculties clogged.

5. To extend, lengthen, enlarge, add to; to eke out (that which is short or deficient); to mend, repair; to add on a piece to. (Cf. *IMP sb.* 7.)

1598 *LVLV Midas* v. ii, A woman's tongue ympt with a barbar's will prove a razor or a raser. 1606 *CHAPMAN Moiss. D'Olivos* Plays 1873 I. 221 All my care is for Followers to Imp out my Trainee. 1661 *SOUTH Sermon* (1698) III. 188 An ill, restless, cross humour, which is imp'd with Smart, and quickned with Opposition. 1671 *CLARENDON Dialogues in Tracts* (1727) 306 We ought to imp out these unavoidable defects with an extraordinary civility and condescension. 1808 *Craven Dial.* Imp, to add, to enlarge. . . It is a very common expression when applied to bee-hives. 1834 *Sir H. TAYLOR Artevelde* l. ii. (1849) 7 You have imp'd me with a new device.

6. *nonce-use.* To mock like an imp or demon.

1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1848) 112, I am . . with the mightiest folly mocked Which ever imp'd a soul to madness.

† *Impacable*, a. *Obs.* [f. *IM-2* + *L. pacare* to pacify, appease + *-ABLE*.] That cannot be pacified or appeased; implacable.

1571 *Fortescue Forest* 72 Seedes of impacable discorde and dissention. 1591 *SPENSER Rimes of Time* 305 Freed from bands of impacable fate. 1608 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 356 The impacable Incursions of those barbarous and vndanted Pictes.

Hence † *Impacability*, implacability (*Obs.*).

1608 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 355 The Impacability of the Pictes and Scoties.

† *Impaciflo*, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *impaciflo*-us, or f. *IM-2* + *PACIFIO*. Cf. *obs. F. impacifique*.] Not pacific or peaceful; restless.

a 1653 *G. DANIEL Idyll* i. 3 The Impacifcke Seas of our owne feares And Jealousies.

Impack (impæk), v. *rare.* Also 7 *em-.* [f. *IM-1* + *PAOK v.*] *trans.* To pack in; to press closely together into a mass; to pack up. Hence *Impack-ing* *obl. sb.*; *Impackment*, the action of impacking or state of being impacked (Webster 1864).

1611 *FLORIO, Impaccare*, to pack up, to pack. *Ibid.*, *Impallamenti*, impackings or packes. 1897 *I. I. HAYES Open Polar Sea* 85 The ice was as closely impacked behind us as before us.

Impact (impækt), sb. [ad. L. type **impact-us* sb., f. ppl. stem of *impingere* to IMPINGE. Cf. mod. F. *impact*.] The act of impinging; the striking of one body against another; collision. Chiefly in *Dynamics*, in reference to momentum.

1781 *Br. WATSON Chem. Ess.* (1784) I. 165 *note*. The same rule, by which common velocity of hard or non-elastic bodies after their impact . . is calculated. 1796 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* viii. 228 The English chief, Pointing again his arbalist, let loose The string; the quarrel, by that impact driven, True to its aim, fled fatal. 1864 *Times* 7 Mar., No such satisfactory results in the way of resisting the tremendous impact of the shot have been obtained from any other target. 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* ii. § 56 The impact of atoms of oxygen against atoms of sulphur. 1866 *HUXLEY Phys.* ix. (1872) 221 The impact of the vibrations of the luminous ether on the retina.

attrib. 1878 *STEWART & TAIT Unseen Univ.* iv. 146 We are . . driven to the impact theory as the only tenable one.

b. *fig.*

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 63 In any given perception there is a something which has been communicated to it (the mind) by an impact, or an impression ab extra. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. i. 7 The impact of barbarian conquest split up the unity of the Latin tongue.

† *Impact*, ppl. a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *impact-us*, pa. pple. of *impingere* to IMPINGE.] = IMPACTED (of which, in later use, it was prob. taken as a shortened form). Const. as *ppl.* or *adj.*

1562 *T. GALE Antidot.* i. iv. 3 When . . there are humours impate in any part. 1591 *M. GROVE Pelops & Hippod.* (1878) 81 From his whose picture still I fynde within my breast impact. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* iii. i. ix, All these forms . . That sense or phansie ever had impact. 1658 *FRENCH Yorksh. Sp.* iv. 43 A cold, crass slimy morbidick, or a hot impact matter.

Impact (impækt), v. [orig., and usually, in pa. pple. *impacted*, which was prob. directly f. L. *impact-us* + *-ED* (see *IMPACT ppl. a.* and *IMPACTED*); the verb proper being a later back-formation from this. See *-ED* 2, and cf. *COMPACT v.*]

1. *trans.* To press closely into or in something; to fix firmly in; to pack in.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xx. xxi. II. 73 The seed of this hearbe removeth the tough humours bedded in the stomacke, how hard impacted soever they be. 1709 *BLAIR in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 75 These Pyramids, which receive the Hairs, are impacted in the Cutis. a 1791 *WESLEY Sermon* lxxxii. i. 5 Wks. 1811 IX. 417 Impact fire into iron, by hammering it when red hot. 1897 *ALLBUTT Syst. Med.* III. 835 A stone-like mass . . which had become impacted in the lower ilium.

2. To stamp or impress (on something). *rare.* 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* iv. Proem 4 Ideas or notions impacted on the mind. *Ibid.* 442 Every . . Creature has a law impacted or impressed on its Being.

Impacted (impæktəd), ppl. a. [See *IMPACT v.*] Pressed closely in, firmly fixed.

1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* ii. 463 To melt (as it were) any impacted humor, though never so tough. c 1700 *W. GIBSON Farrier's Dispen.* i. (1734) 25 To ripen and dissolve hard impacted Humours. 1826 *KANE Arch. Expl.* i. xxi. 267 The fine impacted snow-dust of winter.

Impaction (impækʃən), [ad. L. *impactionem*, n. of action f. *impingere* to IMPINGE.] The action of becoming, or condition of being, impacted or firmly fixed in.

1739 *J. HUXHAM Fevers* (1750) 176 To prevent the further Impaction of the obstructing Lentor. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 197 In case of accident or impaction

further north. 1873 *T. H. GREEN Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 42 Sudden obstruction of the circulation by the impaction of an embolus in one of the larger arteries.

Impactly, adv. *rare.* [f. *IMPACT ppl. a.* + *-LY*.] With firm inflexion or close pressure.

1868 *Yrnl. Soc. Arts* X. 325/2 A cube of 24 inches, impactly secured, was subjected to a force of 200 tons.

Impactment. [f. *IMPACT v.* + *-MENT*.] = IMPACTION.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xx. 158 He . . counseled us to prepare for the chances of an impactment (in the ice).

Impall, obs. form of *IMPALE*.

Impained: see *IMPANED*.

Impaint (impænt), v. [f. *IM-1* + *PAINT v.*]

trans. To paint upon something, depict.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 80 Neuer yet did Insurrection want Such water-colours, to impaint his cause. 1799 *Savage Wanderer* iii. 83 O'er altars thus, impainted, we behold Half circling glories shoot in rays of gold.

Impair (impæi), sb. 1. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 7 *em-.* [f. *IMPAIR v.*] An act of impairing; the fact of being impaired; impairment.

1568 *NORTH tr. Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 371 Halfe a dishonour, and an impair of his credit. 1596 *CHAPMAN Achilles' Shield in Homer* (1875) 13 Nor is it more impair to an honest and absolute man's sufficiency to have few friends, than [etc.]. 1612 — *Widowes T. Plays* 1873 III. 36 Pocket it . . it's no impair to thee: the greatest doo't. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 102 Such and such like afford they yearly without empaire to themselves. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. iii. 318 An impair of that Sovereignty and Dominion over the Creatures. 1848 *J. A. CARLYLE tr. Dante's Inferno* 28 To keep its beauty from impair.

Impair, a. (and sb. 2). [Cf. F. *impair* unequal (1484 in *Godef. Compl.*), and *pair*.]

† 1. (?) 'Unsuitable' (T.), unfit; inferior. *Obs.* (But the reading is disputed).

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 103 (Fol. 1) Yet giues he not till iudgement guide his bounty, Nor dignifies an impaire [Oo. 1 impaire; Globe, etc. impure] thought with breath.

2. Not paired; not forming one of a pair; odd.

b. sb. An unpaired individual thing; an odd one.

1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 829/1 This impair bone . . is . . the representative of the superior occipitals of Cuvier.

1880 *J. ABBECROMBY in Academy* 23 Oct. 294/1 Grouping the letters in two sets of pairs and an impair, which again pairs with the other impairs.

Impair (impæi), v. Forms: a. 4 *ampayr-i*, *ampayr-i*, *apayr-i*, etc. (see *APPAIR*). B. 4-6

enpeire, *-peyre*, *-paire*, *-payre*, *empeyre*, 4-7

empare, *empeire*, *-paire*, *-payre*, 5 *empare*, 7 *empair*. 7. 5-7 *impaire*, *-payre*, 6 *impaire*, *impere*, *inpayre*, 6-7 *impare*, 7- *impair*. [The

current form *impair* is a partially Latinized refashioning of the earlier *empaire*, *empeire*, a. OF.

empeirer, *ampeirer* to make worse: -Lat. type **impēiorare* to make worse, f. *im-* (*IM-1*) + *pior* worse. The earliest form was *ampayre*, whence

apeyre *APPAIR*. *Empeyre*, closest to contemporary French, was commonest in 15-16th c. Late in

15th c. the prefix began to be spelt *im-* after Lat., giving the current *impair*, which has superseded

empair since c 1660. Cf. *APPAIR*, *PAIR*, *EMPEYRE*.]

1. *trans.* To make worse, less valuable, or weaker; to lessen injuriously; to damage, injure.

[a. 1597-1643: see *APPAIR* 1.]

b. c 1375 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 93 (Camb. MS.) Thanne is the Meede of goode folk swich bat no dal enpeyren it. c 1375 *Cato Major* iv. xxxiv. in *Anglia* VII. *empeyre* bou noust hire fame. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. cxxxiv. 270 Ye cytie of Danes . . he assauted and enpayred very sore.

1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 253 b, The possession might seme to be enpayred. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 315 In hope that I should recover my health, which sicknesse had enpayred. 1608 *FULBECKE and Pt. Parvill.* 22 Whereby hee was empeired and became worse. 1654 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 77 It never wastes nor empairs an Estate.

1658-78 *PHILLIPS, Empair* (1666 ed. 5) *Impair*.

γ. 1588-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 19 The defence of this land . . [is] impaired. 1533 *MORE Debell. Salem* Wks. 1029/2 [It] yet helpeth not hys matter, but impayreth it much.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 665 Satan . . could not beare Through pride that sight, and thought himself impaired. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 239 No time will impair or decay those Grey Kentish Bricks. 1748 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vii. 986 This argument is old; but truth No years impair. 1868 *Sir B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* II. 11. 50 The best memory may be impaired by neglect.

b. *refl.*

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. iv. 14 They empayre them self so moche that they may not lerne no good. 1484 — *Curial* 3 Wyse men . . for none auauancement ne hauyng of good enpayre not them self.

† a. *pass.* To be destitute of, or badly off for.

1591 *HORSEY Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 255 If I wear impaired of money, he would send me out of his own treasur.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To grow or become worse, less valuable, weaker, or less; to suffer injury or loss; to deteriorate, fall off, or decay. ? *Obs.*

[a. 1340-1581: see *APPAIR* 2.]

b. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 469; Pe power of hem enpayrede faste. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj b, The Eyghen will swell and empeyre in her hede. 1543 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxix. 279 The kynge . . lay sore sick . . and euery daye he enpayred worse and worse. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vii. 41 Flesh may empayre, . . but reason can repaire. 1600 *F. WALKER Sp. Mandeville* 71 a, The sicke Gentleman daily so enpayred in health.

γ. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxlv. 364 The prince dayly

impaired of a sickness. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* 11. xxviii. 205 a. All things impair, and goe backwarde. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 152 Celestial Pleasures . . . not impairing by being used Long. 1799 SWIFT *Lett.* to Pope Wks. 1761 VIII. 93 When years increase, and perhaps your health impairs. 1807 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) V. 284 His own health and faculties sensibly impairing day by day.

Impairable, *a. rare.* [f. IMPAIR v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being impaired.

a 1664 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 26 Though his power of executing . . . be not impaired, nor indeed impairable . . . by any negligence, unfaithfulness, or unfruitfulness of men. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 1. iv. § 36. 505 Souls . . . Self-improvable and Self-impairable.

Impaired (impē'id), *pp. a.* [f. IMPAIR v. + -ED.] Rendered worse; injured in amount, quality, or value; deteriorated, weakened, damaged.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 563 He repaired with large diet his impaired limbs and sinewes. 1719 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 4 Those fancy'd ills, so dreadful to the great, A lost election, or impair'd estate. 1845 STODOLSKY *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 170 Hamilton . . . was necessitated by an impaired constitution to return to England.

Impairer (impē'rai), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which impairs.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 215 The quiet mind (whereof my selfe impairer is). 1650 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 1. x. 31 Wheat, Barley, Woode . . . are great impairers and soakers of the soyle. a 1779 WARBURTON (Mason), Immoderate labour and immoderate study are equally the impairers of health.

Impairing (impē'rin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb IMPAIR; making worse, deterioration, impairment.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 389 It is enpeyning not onely of oone estate of be churche, but of alle pre. c 1450 *Doct. Galienus in Tyll of Breynford* (Ballad Soc.) 39 With-out benpeyning of by persone. 1713 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* Concl. 10 And heir my nayme remane, but enpairing. 1618 LATHAM and Bk. *Falconry* (1633) 7 Other dangers that may grow to the great impairing of her health. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 174 The impairing of any one part must . . . tend to the disorder and ruin of other parts.

Impairing, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That impairs.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 176 That Impairing Alteration of Texture we call Rottenness.

Impairment (impē'ment), *Forms:* see IMPAIR v.; also APPAIRMENT. [a. OF. *empeirement*, mod.F. *empirement* (12th c. in Littré), f. *empeirer*, *empirer* to IMPAIR: see -MENT.] The action of impairing, or fact of being impaired; deterioration; injurious lessening or weakening.

1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Yef he ne dep wyþ-out empirement. c 1400 *St. Alcuin* (Laud MS.) 255 To londe þai gonnen arien alle, Wiþouten empirement. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 2 To the great empirement & diminutions of their good names and honesties. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 582 A greater empirement of his hopes. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 98 A manifest empirement of his health. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees, Brain Diffic.* 471 The following extraordinary impairment of memory.

Impalace (impæl'es), *v.* Also 7 em-. [f. IM-1 + PALACE.] *trans.* To place or install in a palace.

Hence **Impalaced** (-est) *pp. a.*, installed in a palace. 1611 FLORIO, *Impalassare*, to empalace. 1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 543 In impalacing the magistrate. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1852) 62 One or two, impalaced, mitted, throned, And banqueted, burlesque . . . The holy penury of the Son of God. *Ibid.* xxv. 438 The impalaced prisoner of the breast.

Impalatable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + PALATABLE.] Not palatable, unpalatable.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 88 And render it altogether impalatable to stock. 1799 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 115 A thing . . . equally impalatable and unconstitutional. 1814 MRS. WEST *Alicia De Lucy* IV. 68 The grandeur and luxury . . . were impalatable, because insecure.

Impalation, *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPALE v. + -ATION.] = IMPALEMENT 4.

1744 J. PATTERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 357 Impalation is a most tormenting punishment of malefactors.

Impale (impē'l), *v.* *Forms:* a. (6 *enpale*), 6-9 *empale*, 7 *empall(e)*, (8 *empall*, *empal*). β. 6-7 *impayl*, (impall), 7 *impail*, (impal), 6-impale. [a. F. *empale-r* (Froissart), ad. med.L. *impālāre* 'in palum impingere' (Du Cange), f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pāl-us* stake (cf. late L. *pālāre* to support with stakes, prop up).]

1. *trans.* To enclose with pales, stakes, or posts; to surround with a palisade; to fence in. Now rare.

a. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 516 Minding to mound and empale his cottage round about with a fence of an hedge. 1650 - *Camden's Brit.* II. 73 (Ireland) Their country goeth under the team of *The English Pale*, because the first Englishmen . . . did empale for themselves certain limits in the East part of the Iland. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 44, I saw a pool empaled wherein were pell-stars.

β. 1530 FALSGR. 590/1, I impale, I close a ground or a parke with pales, je empargue. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 61 The same wall which . . . had preserved their lives, by holding out the enemy did now impale them. 1766 FORNY *Heraldry* iv. (1777) 64 The Pale denotes Strength and Firmness, and has been bestowed to impaling Cities. 1845 HOOD *Fairy Tale* 21 So he might impale a strip of soil.

b. *transf. and fig.* To surround or enclose as with a palisade; to shut in, hedge about, confine, hem in. Now rare.

VOL. V.

a. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 33 Men . . . that are empaled within the boundes of the Church. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 24 Where Portland . . . doth overpeer the maine, Her rugged front empall'd (on every part) with rocks. 1675 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. II. § 25 Every single Milk-Vessel being empaled or hemmed in with an Arch of Roriferous (vessels).

β. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 899/1 Wee must . . . keepe ourselves still within the parke wherein God impaled us with his word. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 100 Welcomed by the Queene, who . . . impales him in her armes, and cries for joy. 1795 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 520 Bristles high impale his horrid chine. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) x. § 465 It would have been impaled in a nook of the very drop of water in which it was brought forth.

† c. *Mil.* To enclose or surround (troops) for defence, as with other troops, or with wagons, etc. (Improperly, To set in array, draw up.) *Obs.*

a. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* III. 28 Nabarzanis empaled the battell on the right hand with a great power of horsemen, and xxx. thousand slingers and archers. 1569 STODOLSKY *tr. Diad. Sic.* III. II. 105 He empaled his Campe with hys carriages. 1578 HUNNIS *Hivesful Honey*, Gen. xxiv. 16 Against these five, the other fower Their Battails did empale. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 232/2 The Battell . . . consisted of a thousand Bill-men empaled with two thousand Pikes.

β. 1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 102 To set his souldiours that the best armed impale the rest. 1635 BARRIFF *Mil. Discip.* cx. (1643) 343 Impaling the reere, with the Wagons, Caris, and Baggage. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. (1851) 60 The Legionaries stood . . . impald with light armed.

2. To surround for adornment; to encircle, as with a crown or garland; to border, edge (with decoration). *Obs. or arch.*

a. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Dd.vj. Garmentes of linnen clothe embroidered with golde, and empaled with purple. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 247 A crowne of glory shall empale you. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 252, I cannot . . . empale each Page of this Discourse with a Black mourning Lig.

β. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 163 Fethers and quilles impaled with golde. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Liv.b. He impaled the head of his yong nephew . . . with the crowne and diademe of Arcadie. 1644 BUTLER *Chiron*, 69 A Hand . . . impald about with rayes. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. iv. § 1. 126 All the laurels that ever with praise Impaled human brows.

3. *Her.* To combine (two coats of arms, as those of a husband and wife) by placing them side by side on one shield, separated palewise, i. e. by a vertical line down the middle. (Also said of one coat of arms, with the other as obj.)

a. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* VII. v. 212 Their . . . marriages are made knowne by the sculpture of an hand in hand, and the Coat-armes of the parties empaled. 1795 LOND. *Gas.* No. 6382/3 The Escoccheon of the Arms of the Order empaling those of the Sovereign. 1874 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Arms*, A bishop empales his family coat-of-arms with the arms of his see.

β. 1605 [see IMPALING *vbl. sb.*]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. II. (1611) 256 Received as an augmentation of honour . . . impaled with her paternall coat. 1787 FORNY *Heraldry* (ed. 4) Gloss. 1882 CUSSANS *Her. xii.* (ed. 3) 166 A man marrying an Heiress . . . During her father's lifetime . . . her husband only impales her Arms.

† b. *fig.* To place side by side (for comparison, or as being equal in dignity). *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 193, I have thus impaled these three, that the Reader may the better discern how they relate each to other. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 19 The Admission of St. Patrick . . . to be match'd and impaled with the Blessed Virgin in the Honour thereof. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Offices* Pref. 4 You may view them in one scheme . . . as they stand impaled.

4. To thrust a pointed stake through the body of, as a form of torture or capital punishment; to fix upon a stake thrust up through the body.

a. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 193 Wild Beasts to devour us; Stakes to empale us. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. v. Let them . . . be . . . empald and left To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake.

β. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 389 He impaled this Caragoses in the way on a sharpe stake fastened in the ground. 1660 F. BROOKS *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 100 note, To be impaled is to have a stake thrust thorough the fundament and to come out of the mouth. 1668 LOND. *Gas.* No. 2863/3 The Visier . . . caused the Greek to be impalled. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xv. 205 In a general massacre of the whites some were impaled by the savage hands of their own domestic slaves. 1829 TENNYSON *Vivien* 567 The King impaled him for his piracy.

b. *transf.* To transfix upon, or pierce through with, anything pointed; *fig.* to torment or render helpless as if transfixed.

a 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Soul & Body*, This tyrannic soul, Which, stretched upright, impales me so. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 27 Aug. in *Life* (1862) II. 363 The falcon often impales himself on the long and sharp beak [of the heron]. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* v. 45 Impaling it with a pin.

Impaled (impē'ld), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] 1. Fenced in, enclosed with a paling or fence.

Also *fig.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Yas.* 34 The empaled compasse of the teethe and lippes. 1836 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 147/1 These arrogant and disloyal parts of these impaled malecontents. 1628 in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. (1893) IV. 77 That impaled ground called Hild Park. 1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVII. 133 That impaled territory.

2. *Her.* Placed side by side on a shield divided palewise: see prec. 3.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. (ed. 3) 137 Neither the Heir nor the Cadets of any House bear the impaled Arms of their Father and Mother. 1882 CUSSANS *Her. xii.* (ed. 3) 166 Impaled Arms are not hereditary.

3. Transfixed upon a stake, etc.: see IMPALE v. 4.

Impalement (impē'l'imēt), Also 7-9 em-. [a. F. *empalement* (1600 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *empale-r* to IMPALE; but in recent use perh. directly from the Eng. vb.: see -MENT.] The action of impaling, or that which impales.

1. The action of enclosing with pales or stakes; *concr.* an enclosing fence or palisade.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 17. 818 To fortifie their battels with a Palizado, or empalement of stakes. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 154 The Impalement about them exactly square. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 7 The prison . . . was encompassed by seven empalements of iron bars. 1828 WEBSTER, *Empalement*, a fencing, fortifying, or inclosing with stakes.

b. *transf. and fig.* (see IMPALE v. I b, c).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 96 The impalement may be made of more shot in a ranke. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. ii. The rules of Church-discipline are . . . hedg'd about with such a terrible impalement of commands. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 147 With penitential tears, That through the dread impalement forc'd a way.

† 2. *Bot.* Applied by early botanists to the calyx, and, in composite flowers, to the involucre. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 2 The general Parts [of the Flower] are most commonly three; the Empalement, the Foliation, and the Attire. The Empalement . . . I call that which is the utmost Part of the Flower, encompassing the other two. 1729 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 28 The Empalement of the Lactuca is squamous. 1735-6 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* IV. (R.), The flower's forensic beauties now admire, The impalement, foliation, down, attire. 1799 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 202 The male and female parts within the same empalement.

3. *Her.* The marshalling of two coats of arms side by side on one shield divided palewise; the arms so marshalled.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxvi. (1840) II. 351 Two coats of arms, containing empalements of Cannynge and of his friends. 1828 CUSSANS *Her. xii.* (ed. 3) 165 Marshalling by Impalement is effected by slightly compressing the two Coats of Arms, and placing them in their entirety side by side on one Escutcheon.

4. The torture or punishment of impaling (see IMPALE v. 4).

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 13 Tortures . . . as ex-oculations . . . impalements on stakes. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Empalement*, or *Impalement*, a cruel kind of punishment, wherein a sharp pale, or stake, is thrust up the fundament and through the body. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. ix, To-morrow's evening sun Will sink in impalement's pangs begun.

Impaler (impē'lai), In 7-8 em-. [f. IMPALE v. + -ER.] One who or that which impales; applied by Grew to each of the calyx-leaves or sepals of a simple flower, and the bracts or phyllaries of a composite (cf. IMPALEMENT 2).

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 2 Each Empaler . . . being as another little Leaf. *Ibid.*, The continuation of all the three aforesaid Parts into each Empaler, is discoverable, I think, no where better than in an Artichoke, which is a true Flower, and whose Empalers are of that amplitude, as fairly to shew them all.

† **Impaletocked**, *pa. pp. l.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* rendering F. *empaletoqué* 'muffled, or lapt vp about the chinne, as with a Cassocke or Gaberdine' (Cotgr.): see PALETOCK (in Cotgr. *palletoec*).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi, His orison-mutterer impaletocked, or lapt up about the chin, like a tufted whoop.

Impaling (impē'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. IMPALE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb IMPALE; *concr.* that which impales or is impaled.

1. The action of enclosing with or as with pales; *concr.* a paling or palisade: = IMPALEMENT 1.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 76 The Muskets of impaling . . . doe roundly bestow their vollen in the face of the enimie. c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Corruu* (1728) 21 Their Parkes of fallowe Deare, whereof remayne only. the ruyned impaylings. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. vii. 643 At either end of that double empaling or entrance.

2. *Her.* = IMPALEMENT 3.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 348 The impaling of his Armes with the Armes of Saint Edward. 1823 SCOTT *Lett. to D. Terry* 29 Oct. in *Lockhart*, The different bearings of different families of the clan Scott, which with their quarterings and impalings will make a pretty display.

3. The action of transfixing on a pointed stake, etc. (see IMPALE v. 4, 4 b): = IMPALEMENT 4.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 62 Formes of putting to death . . . impaling upon stakes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 7 Impaling of Insects upon the point of a Needle for Microscopical Observations. 1870 DICKENS *E. Druod* I. Set up by the Sultan's orders for the impaling of a horde of Turkish robbers.

Impaling, *pp. l.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That impales: see the verb.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* ccxxiv, The One-Eyed Scott . . . Breakes through impalinge Swords. 1742 FRANCIS *Horace, Odes* 35 (R.) Before these stalks inexorable Fate, And grasps empaling nails, and wedges dread.

Impall (impō'l), *v. rare.* [f. IM-1 + PALL sb.: see also *empall* s.v. EM-1 a.] *trans.* To enfold or wrap in, or as in, a pall.

1824 J. JARVIS *Disc. & Misc. Writ.* 101 The chamber of the dead is impalled in silence and blackness.

Impall, *obs. (erron.) form of IMPALE.*

† **Impallid** (impē'lid), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 + PALLID; cf. L. *impallescere* to grow pale.] *trans.* To render pallid or pale.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvi. [Envy] the green sickness of the soul. impallid all the body to an Hectique leanness. **Impalm** (impā'm), *v. rare*. Also *g. em.* [f. IM-1 + PALM *sb.*: cf. F. *empaumer*, in 16th c. *empaumer*, It. *impalmare*, in the same or allied senses.] *trans.* To grasp or take in the palm of the hand; also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Empaumer*, to impaume; to gripe, seise, lay full hand on. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 42 Nature herself (whose grasp of time and place Deals out duration and impalms all space).

† **Impalmed**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IM-1 + *palmed*, repr. L. *palmatus*, as in *tunica palmata*.] Worked or embroidered with palm-branches: said of the tunica worn by Roman generals in their triumphal processions.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. liii. 293 Her Conquerors impalmed Purple, and their lawreld Temples in their Turricular Chariots.

Impalpability (impælpābiliti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *impalpabilité*.] The quality of being impalpable or imperceptible to the touch.

1605 M. SURCLIFFE *Brief Exam.* (1606) 100 The invisibility and impalpability of Christes body in the sacrament. 1751-73 JORTIN *Ecc. Hist.* (1846) II. xxxviii. 161 A curious dispute, whether the bodies of the righteous, after the resurrection, should be solid, or thinner than the air? Gregory was for the palpability, and Eutychius for the impalpability. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 361 A young lady whose unparalleled impalpability of waist was the envy of the drawing-room. 1849 FOX *Mellon's Tanka Wks.* 1864 IV. 293 The futility, the impalpability of their axioms.

Impalpable (impælpāb'l), *a.* Also *6 in.* [a. F. *impalpable* (1517 in Hatz.-Darm.) or med. L. *impalpabilis*: see IM-2 and PALPABLE.]

1. Incapable of being felt by the organs of touch; imperceptible to the touch; intangible. Said of things immaterial; also, of very fine powder, in which no grit is perceptible when it is rubbed between the fingers.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiii. (Percy Soc.) 106 Though that aungell be invysible, Impalpable, and also celestiall. 1594 PLAT *Tewell-ho.* III. 88 So subtilized . . . as that it became almost an impalpable powder. 1668 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* lxxvi. Grind it to an impalpable powder. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* ix. 609 A thing impalpable, A shadow. 1873 W. LEE *Acoustics* III. iv. 100 Watery vapour, existing as an impalpable transparent gas.

2. *fig.* Incapable of being (readily) grasped or apprehended by the mind; producing no definite mental impression; 'intangible'.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlvii. (1840) III. 174 His own religion from its simple and impalpable form was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* & *Is.* (1846) I. Introd. 89 The almost impalpable beauties of style and expression. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 298 The impalpable and incognisable character of the subjects treated.

Impalpably (impælpābli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an impalpable manner or degree.

1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 413 A light impalpably fine powder. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 187 As a spirit . . . within us . . . working itself, though not in secret, yet so subtly and impalpably, as hardly to admit of precaution.

Impalsy (impō'zli), *v.* [f. IM-1 + PALSY *sb.*] *trans.* To affect with or as with palsy, to paralyse. c. 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 205 The loyal soldier . . . impalsyd at the news . . . drops the lifted steel.

Impaludism (impæ'liudz m), *Path.* [f. IM-1 + L. *palus*, *palud-em* marsh + -ISM.] 'The general morbid state, with predisposition to intermittent fevers and enlargement of the spleen, which is found in the dwellers in marshes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1881 *Nature* No. 627. 24 On the parasitic nature of disorders arising from impaludism. 1889 *Lancet* 2 Feb. 252 *a* A memoir on the parasite of impaludism.

Impanate (impā'nāt, impā'nāt), *ppl. a.* [ad. med. L. *impānāt-us*, pa. pple. of *impānāre* (see IMPANE).] Contained or embodied in bread: see IMPANATION.

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 33a. As we haue God verely incarnate for our redemption, so shoulde wee haue him Impanate. 1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 115 (R.) In this mystery of the sacrament, in the whiche by the rule of our faithes Christes body is not impanate. a. 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 34 Saying: 'We grant the nature of bread remaineth . . . and yet the corporeal substance of the bread therefore is gone, lest two bodies should be confused together, and Christ should be thought impanate'. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 648 That impanate God, whom Bucers Carcass had chased from thence. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note A. 3 Guitmundus . . . says [*trans.*] 'That Christ should be impanate, . . . no ground requireth, nor did Prophets foretel, nor Christ shew, nor Apostles preach, nor the world believe'.

Impanate, *v. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *impānāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To embody in bread. 1847 in CRAIG.

Hence **Impanated** *ppl. a.* = **IMPANATE** *ppl. a.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 257 Neither impanated, nor impanated, nor impanated. 1644 GATAKER *Transubst.* 125 Impanated or enclosed in bread. a. 1740 WATERLAND *Wks.* VIII. 249 (R.) If the elements really contain such immense treasures, . . . what have we to do but to look down to those impanated riches?

Impanation (impā'nā'ti-fən), [ad. med. L. *impānātiō-em*, n. of action f. *impānāre*: see IMPANE.] In Eucharistic theory: A local presence

or inclusion of the body of Christ in the bread after consecration: one of the modifications of the doctrine of the real presence.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 86-7 Thimpanacion of Christes bodye . . . is . . . such a presence of Christes body in the bread wherewith they both should be unseverably personed and have all theyr condicions and properties. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (Parker Soc.) 26 Nothing . . . hath so greatly incensed . . . the Saracens and Turkes against Christians as . . . the impanation of God. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Ecc. Hist.* 17th C. I. vi. iii. 247 [Peter Martyr] attack'd Transubstantiation, and supported the Opinion of Luther concerning the Impanation. 1818 J. MILNER *End Reliq. Controv.* III. (1819) 42 note, Osiander . . . taught Impanation, or an hypostatical and personal union of the bread with Christ's body.

Impanator (impā'nātōr), [ad. med. L. *impānātor-em*, agent-n. f. *impānāre* (see next).] One who holds the doctrine of impanation.

1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note A. 4 [*transl.* the author of the 'de Sacramentis'] 'These His impanators the Lord Jesus slays with the word of His mouth, when . . . He says, 'This is My Body'. He does not say, 'in this My Body lieth hid'. 1866 F. HARPER *Peace thr. Truth* 158 Others he distinguishes as impanators.

† **Impane**, *v. Obs.* Also *imp-*. [ad. med. L. *impānā-re*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pān-is* bread.] *trans.* To embody in bread: see IMPANATION.

1547 BALE *Lett. Exam. Anne Askew* 24 But now we must beleue that he commeth downe agayn, at the wyll of the prestes, to be impaned or inbred . . . lyke as he afore came downe . . . to be incarnated or infleshed for our vnyuersall sowles helth. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 87 Properly termed y^e impaning or enbredding thereof.

† **Impaned**, *a. Obs.* In 7 impained. [f. IM-1 + PANE + -ED².] Of a window: Having panes; fitted with (something) in each pane.

1635 BRATHWAT *Arcaid. Pr.* 218 A window impained with flaming lights.

Impanel (impā'nēl), *v.* 1. [f. IM-1 + PANEL.] 1. *trans.* To fit with or as with panels.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 234 The claie wherewith our houses are impanelled, is either white, red, or blue.

2. To insert as a panel.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* viii. xiv. II. 474 The painting of Westminster Bridge, impanelled in the wall over the parlour mantel-piece.

Impanel, impannel, *v.* 2: another form of **EMPAANEL**.

1514 [see EMPANEL]. 1586 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 440 The Major . . . shall ympannell a jury of the best . . . men. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. vii. 34 A Jurie was impanelled straight. 1623 T. COAD *Dolef. Exam-Song* 17 The Coroners Inquest were there impanelled vpon the dead corpses. 1710 TATLER No. 253 P. Twelve Gentlemen of the Horse-Guards were impanelled. 1817 W. SKELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1127 The jurors that are impanelled to inquire of such issue. 1878 *Wharton's Law Dict.* (ed. 5) 517/1 Women are impaneled as a jury . . . where a female prisoner is condemned to be executed, and pleads pregnancy.

† **Impantouffed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also -offed. [Rendering F. *impantouffl.*] (See quotes.)

1611 COTGR., *Impantouffl.*, impantouffed, or wearing pantoffes. [*Liveve impantouffl.*, a Booke with a thicke couer.] 1633 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxi. A huge impantouffed or thick-covered breviary.

† **Impapase**, *v. Obs.* [f. IM-1 + L. *pāpa* pope: the suffix perh. after Gr. *παπάς*-ειν to call (any one) papa.] *trans.* To raise to the papacy; to make Pope.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 4/2 Pope Stephan the 4th, and Pope Paschalis the 1st . . . were impapased thorough discord without election of the emperor.

† **Impaquet**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *empaquet-er*, f. *paquet* PACKET: see also EMPACKET.] *trans.* To enclose in a packet.

1699 EVELYN *Lett. to Dean of Carlisle* 20 Nov., Mem. 1857 III. 38: Of whom I had several letters impaqueted with many others.

† **Impar**, *sb. Obs.* [L. *impar* unequal, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *par* equal.] A thing unequal to another; pl. unequals.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xxi. 84 Imparity is a diversity in quantity. Those things are said to be *impar* of which one is greater or less than another: . . . so silver and gold, and other virtues, are esteemed to be *impar* in this sense, *Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum*.

† **Impar, impare**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *impar*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *par* equal, even; cf. F. *impar* (1484 in Godef. Compl.).]

1. Of a number: Uneven; odd. c. 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 6 In the place of the Impare sette a-side, put half of the even.

2. Unequal; unequally matched.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 572 Because their power that tyme weas impar, This Coell than wes sone put to the war [= worse].

Imparadise, emparadise (impæ'rādōis, ém-, *v.* Also 6-7 -ise. [Corresponds to It. *imparadisare* (Florio) and F. *emparadiser* (17th c. in Littré); see IM-1 and PARADISE.]

1. *trans.* To place in, or as in, Paradise; to bring into a state of rapture or supreme happiness; to transport, ravish.

a. 1598 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* VIII. iii, Though Death mee and my loue imparadizeth. 1598 DANIEL *Delia Wks.* (1717) 400

She that can my Heart imparadise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 506 Imparadis't in one anothers arms. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxii. 88 We were imparadised in the gratification of our mutual wishes. 1845 BACHELOR *Albany* (1848) 204 When he . . . imparadised himself at Richmond.

2. 1598 FLORIO, *Paradisare*, to emparadise. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* IV. xlii. As in his burning throne he [David] sits emparadis'd. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 113 Emparadise thy soul in fresh delights. 1828 MILMAN *Martyr of Antioch* 84 Emparadised in bliss. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 49 The Greek emparadised by luxury and intellect.

2. To make a paradise of (a place or state). a. 1648 CLEVELAND *For Sleep* 29 Darkness emparadis'd. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 394 Song and joy imparadised the bowers. 1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 427 Improvements which would have literally imparadised the spot. 1849 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 565 The round white moon Emparadises midmost June.

Hence **Imparadised** (-ist) *ppl. a.*

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.), This imparadised neighbour-hood. 1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (1843) 11 The fruition of imparadised content. 1833 TALFOURD *Castilian* IV. iii, The imparadised spirits of our saints.

† **Imparallel**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PARALLEL *a. and sb.*: cf. next.] *a. adj.* Unparalleled. *b. sb.* A thing unparalleled.

1641 TRAPP *Theol. Theol.* 173 What a deale of imparallell Rhetoricke is to bee read in that twelfth of Ecclesiastes! 1661 ELEGY *Cleveland* 51 in C's *Wks.* (1687) 279 Poize this Imparallel; and you will find A Mine of Treasures in a Matchless Mind.

† **Imparalleled** (impæ'rāleld), *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + *paralleled*.] Without parallel, matchless, unparalleled.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* III. (R.), Pisga . . . Surveyeth the imparalleled land. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 349 Image of a faithfull friend, and of a lover imparalleled. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 168 A thing of such imparalleled Folly.

† **Imparasite**, *Zool. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PARASITE.] An animal that is not a parasite; applied by Kirby and Spence to certain insects. So **Imparasitic** *a.* (See quotes.)

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 221 Those which are insectivorous only in their larva state may be . . . divided into parasitic and imparasitic, meaning by . . . the latter those that prey upon insects already dead. *Ibid.* 232 The Imparasitic insect devourers chiefly belong to the Hymenoptera.

† **Impardonable**, *a. Obs.* Also *6 in.* [f. IM-2 + PARDONABLE. Cf. F. *impardonnable* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Not to be pardoned, unpardonable.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Frrois.* I. cccxvi. 598 They shulde soore trespassee . . . so y^e it shulde be unpardonable. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. x. (1739) 56 Both King and People declare it an unpardonable crime, by the Common Law. 1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* I. 40 An act of disobedience which she deemed unpardonable.

2. That gives no pardon. *rare.*

a. 1645 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 840 Leo the 10 so pilled and polled the . . . nations . . . with unpardonable pardons, and mercilesse indulgences.

Hence † **Impardonably** *adv.*, unpardonably. (In quot. actively = unforgivingly, mercilessly.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvii. 379 He . . . must unpardonably condemne the obstinacy of the Jews.

Impare, *obs. form of IMPAIR* *v.*, **IMPAR *a.***

† **Imparel**, *v. Obs.* (See also **EMPAREL**.)

Altered form of **APPAREL** *v.*

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 81 The iij. of August [1553] came in the qwenes grace . . . goodly imparelde with alle the resydew of hare ladys.

Imparesse, *obs. form of EMPRESS.*

1447-8 Q. MARG. *Petit. Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. Introd. 63 The Imparesse of alle sciences and facultees, theologie.

Imparfitt, -ite, *obs. forms of IMPERFECT.*

Imparidigitate (impæ'ridi'džitāt), *a. Zool.*

[f. L. *impar* unequal, uneven + *DIGITATE*.] Having an odd number of digits (fingers or toes) on each limb; perissodactyl.

1864 WEBSTER cites LEIDY.

Imparipinnate (-pi'nāt), *a. Bot.* Also -pennate. [ad. mod. L. *imparipinnātus* (Linnæus, 1751): cf. prec. and PINNATE.] Pinnate (as a leaf) with an odd terminal leaflet.

1847 in CRAIG. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 162 When a pinnate leaf ends in a single leaflet, it is impari-pinnate or unequally pinnate. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 665 Leaves exstipulate, imparipinnate.

Imparisyllabic (-silæ'bik), *a. (sb.) Gram.* (Also 8-9 *erron.* **impara-**.) [f. L. *impar* unequal + SYLLABIC: cf. **PARISYLLABIC**.] Applied to Greek and Latin nouns which have not the same number of syllables in all the cases: e. g. nom. *ὀδός*, gen. *ὀδώντος*; nom. *lapis*, gen. *lapidis*.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Imparisyllabic*. (So ASH, CRAIG, etc.) 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 175 We must have regard to the oblique cases, especially in nouns imparisyllabic. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 287 The imparisyllabic genitives of the third declension. 1813 S. PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII. 623 Markland's hypothesis upon the formation of the imparisyllabic genitive. 1844 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* 5k Wks. II. 265 note, Of the nouns *Eicon* and *Doron* . . . the first belonged to an imparisyllabic declension, . . . the second not so.

B. as *sb.* An imparisyllabic noun.

1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 189/2 The distinction of parisyllabic and imparisyllabic is barely indicated.

So † *Imparietyllabical* a. *Obs. rare*—
1698 PHILLIPS (ed. 4). *Imparietyllabical*, not consisting of a like number of syllables in every Case. 1721 in BAILLY.

Imparity (impā'riti). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *imparitās*, f. *impar* unequal, uneven: see *IM-2* and *PARTITY*. Cf. *F. imparité* (13-14th c.).]

1. The quality or condition of being unequal; inequality (in magnitude, degree, or rank): = *DISPARITY* 1.

1563 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxv. 349 About matrimony and the virgin state, he had said, that there was no imparity, but the vow and dignity of both was equal. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 163 That there might be no imparity nor inequality at all among his citizens. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* v. 58 A commonwealth bears no imparity: A great man is a tumor, a disease. 1708 *Toleration* 15 An unparallel'd imparity between your light Afflictions and the grievous Oppressions of other men. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* iii. Wks. 1860 XI. 265 You cannot affirm any imparity where the ground is preoccupied by disparity.

† 2. The quality of being unlike; difference in nature or character, dissimilarity: = *DISPARITY* 2.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 673 These claws stand not as other Birds do, three together and one by itself, but in imparity or dissimilitude, three on the one side, and two on the other. 1687 TOWNSON *Baptism* 167 There is this great imparity between the cases.

† 3. Of numbers: The quality of not being divisible into two equal (integral) parts; unevenness; an uneven or odd number. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 193 By parity or imparity of letters in mens names. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrrus* 70 By two and three, the first parity and imparity. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 76 Love you Imparity?.. God, When He created Stars; created Odd.

Impark (impā'rk), *v.* Also 5 *inpark*, 6-9 *em-park*. [a. AF. *em-parker* (1304 in Godef.), OF. *em-parquer*, f. *em-* (IM-1), + *parc* PARK.]

1. *trans.* To enclose or shut up in a park, as beasts of the chase; hence *enclose*, to confine, shut up.

a. [1304 *Year-bk.* 32-33 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 65 Puse no bestes *em-parker*.] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 641 The Capitaines strongly *em-parked* themselves with high banks, and depe trenches. 1614 BR. J. KING *Vine Palat.* 32 The wild boar of the forest, that will not be held nor *em-parked* within any laws or limits.

β. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5499 Arzeneus ane athill kemp also-so he *in-parks*. And ane ser Tarbyn. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 20 § 5 The distres so taken... here away *imparke* and reiteigne unto the tyme that... the... rent... be fully... payed. 1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii. (Arb.) 112 Holding *imparke* as it were, Her people like to heards of deere. 1665 SIR T. ROE'S *Voy. E. Ind.* in G. Havers *Della Valle's Trav.* 359 Their Deer are no where *imparke*. a 1678 MARVELL *Poems* Wks. III. 198 What need of all this marble crust T' *imparke* the wanton mole of dust?

2. To enclose (land) for a park; to fence in.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 They haue licence obtained... of the kinges said highnes. to *imparke* the same. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesie* 87 Tenpacre or *enclose* for hys Commoditee. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gr. Brit.* xxx. (1614) 591 Woods there are plenty, and many of them *imparke*. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 462 License to *imparke* his woods there.

Hence **Imparked** (impā'ikt) *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1872 = surrounded by or situated in a park); **Imparking** *vbl. sb.*, enclosure of land for a park (also *gen.*); also **Imparkation** = *prec.*

1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ. Ded.*, One realm and island, divided from all the world by *imparking* of the sea. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 473 The pleasures of the *em-parked* grounds here. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4702/2 To bring in a Bill... to encourage the *imparking* of Land. 1872 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Woman in Spite of Herself* I. i. viii. 126 Their garden-girt villas and *em-parked* mansions. 1880 *Antiquary* Dec. 233 To inquire into buildings lately destroyed for *imparkation* of lands.

Imparl (impā'rl), *v.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5-9 *em-*, 5-7 *-parle*. [a. *obs. F. em-parler* to speak, plead, f. *em-* (IM-1) + *parler* to speak.]

† 1. *intr.* To speak together, or with another, upon a matter; to confer, consult, parley. *Obs.*

[1592 BRITTON II. xxi. § 6 Et tauntost voyesent les jousours en une part par eus mesmes pur *em-parler*.] 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 25 The two Generals *imparied* together. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy. II.* 1. 127 The Lord Baglione *imparid* with these hostages. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. x. The captain of the Volscians... called the Consul forth to *em-parle*.

2. *Law.* 'To have license to settle a litigation amicably; to obtain delay for adjustment' (Wharton *Law Lex.*). *Obs.* in practice; see next, 2.

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 387 II. 8 They prayed herying of the testament of my maister your fader, and therof made a nother mater... be cause they had *em-parled* to us by fore. 1531 *Dial. on Lawus Eng.* i. xxvi. (1638) 41 He shall take a day to *em-parle* at the same terme. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 435 In an appeal of Robberie... if the defendant plead a plea whereby his life should come in ieopardie, the Plaintife shall not *em-parle* vnto it, but must answer *Sedente curia*. 1707 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 358 The demandant desires leave of the court to *imparl*, or confer with the vouchee in private; which is (as usual) allowed him. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* I. ii. (1877) 47.

† 3. *trans.* To talk over; to discuss. *Obs. rare.*

1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 50 [The matter] was first *em-parled* between themselves in pryvate. 1805 in *Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1806) IX. 281 My Lord, your leave I humbly crave t' *imparle* it!

Hence **Im-, em-parling**, conference, parleying. 1490-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* (E. E. T. S.) 13 When this *em-parling* is doone, than risith on of the wisist lordis.

Imparlanee (impā'ulāns). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6-7 *em-*, -aunce, 7 -eance. [a. AF. **em-parlaunce*, f. *em-parler*: see *prec.* and -ANCE.]

† 1. The action of speaking together upon a matter, esp. before taking action; conference, debate, discussion, parleying. *Obs.*

1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 503 After this *imparlanee* [with Eumenes], Antigonus compassed this Fort... round about with a Wall. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* iv. 50 With his Lord she would *em-parlanee* make. 1607 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 124 She will have no *imparlanee*, no discoursing. 1838 *Examiner* 273/2 This by way of *imparlanee*; and now to revert to the bourn whence no suitor ever returns—Chancery.

2. *Law.* An extension of time to put in a response in pleading a case, on the (real or fictitious) ground of a desire to negotiate for an amicable settlement; a continuance of the case to another day; a petition for, or leave granted for, such delay. (Abolished in 1853.) Also *fig.*

1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 59 In a Writ brought by one as sonne and heire to I. S., after *imparlanee* the tenant cannot pleade to the Writte that hee is bastarde, or that hee is not heire. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 434 *Em-parlanee* is when the defendant demandeth day to see if he may end the matter without further suite, which he may do once, but not oftner. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 122 But with rejoinders and replies. Demur, *imparlanee*, and assign, The parties ne'er could issue join. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 299 The defendant... before he pleads... is intitled to demand one *imparlanee*, or *licentia loquendi*, and may have more granted by consent of the plaintiff; to see if he can end the matter amicably without farther suit, by talking with the plaintiff. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 286 An *imparlanee* was duly prayed of the bar. 1853 *Rules of Court, Trin. Term* xxxi. No entry or continuances, by way of *imparlanee*... or otherwise, shall be made upon any record... or in the pleadings.

† **Imparlee**. *Obs. rare.* Also **em-parle**. [f. as *prec.* after *parlee* PARLEY.] = **IMPARLANEE**.

1565 STOW *Eng. Chron.* 243 b. They caused their trumpettes to sounde the blaste of *em-parle* (HOLINSHED *imparlee*) that composition of eyther part myght be made to auoyde the imminent slaughter.

† **Imparlement, em-**. *Obs. rare.* [f. **IMPARL** v. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *em-parlement* adj. (1528 in Godef.).] = **IMPARLANEE**.

1490-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* (E. E. T. S.) 24 Haue *em-parlement* with them of the needs of this Rewme.

† **Imparler**. *Obs. rare*—*o.* [f. **IMPARL** v. + -ER 1: cf. OF. *em-parlier*, -ler advocate.] One who 'imparls'.

1611 COTGR., *Parlier*, a Pleader, *Imparler*.

Imparour, Imparre, *obs. ff. EMPEROR, EMPIRE.*

Imparsonee (impā'sōnē), a. *Eccles. Law.* Also 7 *imparsones*. [f. med. L. *imparsonāta*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *persōna* PARSON: after words like *appellee* (ult. ad L. *appellātus*): see -ER 1.] In phr. *Parson imparsonee*, a clergyman duly presented, instituted, and inducted into a parsonage or rectory.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Parson, Parson imparsonee* (*persona impersonata*) is he that is in possession of a church. *Ibid.*, A Deane and chapter be persons *imparsones* of a benefice appropriated vnto them. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 197 His plea must be, That the Church is full of his presentment, which a person *imparsonee* cannot say. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xl. 391 When a clerk is thus presented, instituted, and inducted into a rectory, he is then... in full and complete possession, and is called in law *persona impersonata*, or person *imparsonee*. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Lawus Eng.* (1874) II. Notes 677.

Impart (impā'rt), *v.* Also 5-6 *in-*, 5-7 *im-partir*, 6-7 *em-part*, 7 *impart*. [a. OF. *em-*, *im-partir* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *impartire* (usu. *impart-*) to share, communicate, bestow, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *partire* to PART.]

1. *trans.* To give a part or share of; to make another a partaker of; to bestow, give, communicate. (Usually (now only) with immaterial object, e.g. a condition, quality, etc.)

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 139 But if [=unless] the goddess *impart* to us of their grace we ben in grette daunger of our lyues. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 89 Three stars *imparted* no light. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i. Please you... sir, to *impart* some ten groats, or half a crown to our use. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* vii. Comm., God doth not indurate by *imparting* malice, but by not *imparting* mercie. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 137 If there be such a freedom of will... *imparted* vnto all men. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 111 To the different solvents, it *imparts* different colors. 1858 HOLLAND *Tilcomb's Lett.* viii. 77 You are worth to society the happiness you are capable of *imparting*. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 194 In a short time they can *impart* their skill to any one.

b. *absol.*
1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. ad *fin.* Did not Minos *impart*? *Cris.* Yes, here are twenty drachms he did convey. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* III. 11 He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath none. 1833 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. 271 Let the rich *impart* to those who are not rich.

† c. *intr.* (with *with*). To part with. *Obs. rare.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Justin* 136a, They *impart* with many thousands of their store into Italy.

2. To communicate as knowledge or information; to make known, tell, relate. *Const.* to, formerly sometimes *with* (a person). *arch.* (or merged in 1). a 1547 *SURREY Prisoner in Windsor in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 14 The secrete thoughtes *imparted* with such trust.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxi. G ij a, I minde to *impart* with my cuntry men some suche secretes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 256 When I did first *impart* my loue to you. 1606-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 264 The Embassadors... *imparted* the news to their friends. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 P. 2, I... shall from Time to Time *impart* my Notions of Comedy. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 14 It does not appear that Newton *imparted* any of these methods to his mathematical friends.

† b. *refl.* To make known one's mind; to hold communication. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 321 King Henry the Seuenth... *imparted* himselfe to none, except it were to Morton and Fox. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 245 *Imparting* himself equally to all Men. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xiv. (1712) 132 This holy man that so freely *imparted* himself to Bodinus.

† 3. To give a share of (something) to each of a number of persons; to distribute, divide, deal out. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dam.* iv. (R.). It behoueth vs... (as saith Paul) diuide twely & *impart* the worde of God to other. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* xiii. 32 b. He *imparted* to his kinned, and diuided amongst them all his Lordships. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, Thou shalt *impart* the Wine, old Boy.

† 4. To have or get a share of; to share, partake.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 399 Yet ought not this power be... *em-parted* also with other Ministers in such wise. a 1639 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* v. iii, Grievies it thee To *impart* my sad disaster? 1655 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land* III. H.'s Wks. 1874 VI. 398, I am likely to *impart* his losse.

† b. *intr.* To share, take part, or partake in.

1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 8 Thos that woulde uttarily *impart* with hym at beste and worste in his qwarell. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 194 You offer wrong to *impart* in this my loue.

† See quot.
1530 PALSGR. 591/2, I *impart* (Lydgate), I myxte thynges, I take parte of one and parte of another, *je meste ensemble, je prens part dung et part daultre*. [The reference to Lydgate has not been verified.]

Hence **Imparted** *ppl. a.*, **Imparting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Communication*... also, a participation, *imparting*, or making common a thing with others. 1653 T. HORTON *Wisdom's Judgm. Folly* 59 Those whom God hath furnished with Estates... should be so much the more *imparting* of them. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnat. our Lord* xiv. (1852) 385 That holiness which is perfect must be the *imparted* holiness of Christ.

Impartable (impā'tā'bl), a. *rare.* [f. *prec.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being *imparted*, communicable: = **IMPARTIBLE** 2.

1653 F. G. tr. *Scudery's Artamenes* (1655) IV. viii. II. 82 His secret thoughts which he conceived not *impartable* unto any.

Impartance (impā'tāns), *rare.* [f. **IMPART** v. + -ANCE. (Not on L. analogies.)] = *next*.

1811 SHELLEY *Lett. to Eliza Hitchener* 18 Oct. (MS.), The balance between two opposing *impartances* of morality. 1828 WEBSTER, *Impartance*, communication of a share.

Impartation (impā'tā'shən), [f. **IMPART** v. + -ATION. (The L. formation was *impartitio*.)] The action of *imparting*; *impartment*, communication.

1828 WEBSTER cites CHAUNCEY. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Confess.* (1849) 221 The miracle consisting in the *impartation* of a power to discourse. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 294 The Divine *impartation* of religious truth. 1885 J. BROWN *Bunyan* 186 The *impartation* of the new nature of sonship in Christ.

† **Impartener**. *Obs.* [irreg. f. **IMPART** v.: cf. *partner*.] One who *imparts* information; used by Puttenham as an equivalent of the rhetorical figure *ANACONOSIS*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 235 Another... we call *impartener*, because many times in pleading and perswading, we thinke it a very good pollicie to acquaint our iudge or hearer or very aduersarie with some part of our Counsell... and to aske their opinion [*marg.* *Anachinosis*, or the *Impartener*].

Imparter (impā'tar), [f. **IMPART** v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which *imparts*; a communicator, bestower.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers., *Shift*, a thread-bare shark;... lives upon lendings... making privy searches for *Imparters*. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* 20 The *Imparter* of the guilt. 1663 BOYLE *Useful. Exp. & Nat. Philos.* v. Wks. 1772 II. 61 They may often learn that in a few moments, which cost the *imparters* many a year's toil and study. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 126 Alcohol... its chief therapeutic value in acute disease is as a stimulant, a temporary *impart* of power... to bridge over some period of weakness.

Impartial (impā'jāl), a. [f. **IM-2** + **PARTIAL**. Cf. F. *impartial* (1732 *Dict. de Trévoux*).]

1. Not partial; not favouring one party or side more than another; unprejudiced, unbiased, fair, just, equitable. (Of persons, their conduct, etc.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. i. 115 *Impartial* are our eyes and eares. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* (1617) Cij, The most innocent and *impartial* witnesses. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* (1698) III. 72 A clear and a right Judging Conscience must be always *Impartial*;... it must judge all by Evidence, and nothing by Inclination. 1769 JUNIUS *Let.* xxxv. 161 Their sovereign, if not favourable to their cause, at least was *impartial*. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xvi. 384 His cause was never submitted to an *impartial* tribunal.

† 2. Not partial or fragmentary; entire, complete. *Obs. rare.*

a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 5 The Obedience which God requires is *impartial* and universal, the Obedience of the whole Man.

§ 8. Misused for *partial*. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* Qo. 1. 1. 1856 Cruel, vniust, impartial destinies. Why to this day have you preser'd my life? 1600 *Sweetnam the Woman Hater* (N.). You are impartial, and we do appeal From you to judges more indifferent.

Impartialist (impā'jālist). *rare*. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who professes impartiality; one who has or claims the character of being impartial.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 76. I am professedly enough an impartialist, not to stick to confess... that I read the Bible and the learnedst expositors on it, with somewhat particular aims. 1767 T. UNDERWOOD (*title*) The Impartialist; a Poem. 1803 *Bham Weekly Post* 29 Sept. 4/5 A movement set on foot by Conservative impartialists.

Impartiality (impā'jālitī). [f. IMPARTIAL + -ITY. Cf. F. *impartialité* (1725 in Hatz.-D.).]

1. The quality or character of being impartial; freedom from prejudice or bias; fairness.

1611 COTGR., *Justice*,... vprightnesse, indifferencie, impartialitie. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. iv. There must meet in God's ministers, courage and impartiality. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. vi. It is almost impossible for the best parent to observe an exact impartiality to his children. 1808-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 350 Where is the cause in which any the slightest departure from the rule of impartiality is... anything less than criminal on the part of the judge? 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* Pref. (1863) 6 To maintain a tone of historic impartiality.

† 2. Completeness: cf. IMPARTIAL 2. *Obs. rare*. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 536 Whatever Commands thou art... pleased to lay upon us, grant that we may perform them... with such speed and Impartiality, as the holy Angels in Heaven do.

Impartially (impā'jāli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an impartial manner; without favouring one more than another; without prejudice or bias; fairly, equitably.

1611 COTGR., *Justice*,... indifferently, impartially. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xix. 292 God... Whose equal hand impartially doth temper Greatness and goodness. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 1 It is... hard... for a Man to judge of his own Capacity impartially. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 70 They never... weighed impartially the evidence. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iv. 103 Another loved To hear impartially before he judged.

Impartialness, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impartial; impartiality.

1643 W. GREENHILL *See at Root* 25 You see the severity of God in his impartialnesse towards every tree. 1675 TEMPLE *Lett. to Chas. II.* 29 Jan., Wks. 1720 II. 322 A Thing that would give him Assurance of Your Majesty's Impartiality.

Impartibility (impā'tibīlītī). [f. IMPARTIBLE: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impartible or not subject to partition.

1565 FRANCES *Fulm. Christ* 129 The impartibility, or indivisibility of the Godhead. 1750 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* II. 225 The elder sister and her issue should be preferred... as well on account of her primogeniture, as the impartibility of the Kingdom. 1764-7 LYTTELTON *Hon. II.* III. 121 (Seager) The impartibility of them (military fields) is ascribed by some writers to a constitution made by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 117 Those forms which, on account of their simplicity and impartibility, hold a superior rank among principles.

Impartibility, *rare*. [f. IMPARTIBLE: see -ITY.] Capability of being imparted; communicability.

1808 WEBSTER, *Impartibility*,... 2. The quality of being capable of being communicated. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Impartible (impā'tibīl), *a. 1* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *impartibilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *partibilis* PARTIBLE.] Incapable of being parted or divided; not subject to partition or division into parts; indivisible. Now chiefly in legal use, of an estate.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 58 In a nature so simple and impartible. 1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxii. 394 The soule... being a spiritual and impartible substance, can... have nothing severed from it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 215 When the emperors began to create honorary feuds... it was found necessary... to make them impartible, or... *feuda individua*, and in consequence descendible to the eldest son alone. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 119 All of them pre-exist in intellect, but in an impartible... manner. 1890 *Times* 8 Mar. 4/1 The question... whether the estate... was partible or impartible.

B. as *sb.* Something that is indivisible.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 118. 1789 *Ibid.* II. 7 Impartibles... are pure from corporeal place, and external motions. † **Impartible**, *a. 2* *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *impartibilis* (more correctly *impartiri*) to impart: see -IBLE.] Capable of being imparted.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 142, I... desired to know so much... thereof as might be impartible to a friend of so small growth. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Impartible*, that may be imparted.

Impartibly (impā'tibīli), *adv.* [f. IMPARTIBLE: see -LY.] So as to be incapable of partition; indivisibly.

a 1631 DONNE 6 *Serm.* ii. (1634) 28 The soul of man is, indivisibly, impartibly, one entire. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 255 The Deities... is multiplied in things partible impartibly... i.e., is multiplied as to operations... yet without the least multiplicity in it self. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 419 For the soul does not contain the things... according to magnitude, and locally, but impartibly, and without distance.

Imparticipable (impā'tisipābīl), *a. (sb.)* [f. IM-2 + PARTICIPABLE.] Incapable of being participated or shared.

1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 335 All participated hypostases... are reduced to imparticipable essences. 1816 — *Proclus' Elem. Theol.* clxix. II. 409 Every multitude of unities which is participated by every imparticipable soul, is supermundane. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 133 Each star reigns, In imparticipable royalty. 1868 CUSANS *Her.* xvi. 191 The title being imparticipable, it must necessarily remain unattached.

B. as *sb.* Something that is incapable of being shared.

1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 359 Every imparticipable produces twofold orders of things participated.

Impartite (impā'tit), *a. rare*. [f. IM-2 + L. *partitus* divided, PARTITE.] Not divided into parts, undivided.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 248 The impartite intellect alone is subject and object of ignorance.

Impartment (impā'tmēt), [f. IMPART v. + -MENT. Cf. It. *impartimento* (Florio).] The fact of imparting, or that which is imparted; bestowal, communication, esp. of knowledge or information (cf. IMPART v. 2); a communication.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 59 It beckons you to go away with it, As if it some impartment did desire To you alone. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 156 God ordained parents and Kings to be his instruments in the impartment of these outward blessings. 1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* I. Ded., Not to publish it, lest the Common sort of People should make an ill use of its impartments. 1824 HEAR *Jrnl.* (1828) I. 221 To ensure the gradual impartment of the sad news. 1884 WESTCOTT *Comm. Gosp. John* 22 The impartment of the Holy Spirit.

† **Imparture**, *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -URE: cf. *departure*.] The action of imparting.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 The imparture of the innate facultie. *Ibid.* x. 28 This gives good increase, not so much through the imparture of any fattening facultie, as by fastening the wilde loose sand.

Impassability (impassābīlītī). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impassable; with *pl.*, an impassable place, etc.

1772 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. I. 399 The impassability of the ways between this and Whitehall. 1863 *Life in South II.* 225 The 'cane brakes' are such a network of impassabilities. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 358 Ignorant of the impassability of the road to Odacé.

Impassable (impassābīl), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PASSABLE.] That cannot be passed.

1. That cannot be passed along, through, or across; impossible to traverse or travel through.

1568 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 446 A buckler or shield impassable. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 167 All the Country... is full of impassable Woods. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 550 The impassable Gulf fixed between us and all Happiness. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 453 It were most impolitic... to fix for ever impassable bounds to the public revenues. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 89 The glacier, though badly cut, was not impassable.

† 2. That cannot pass (away or through). *Obs.*

1780 M. MADAN *Thelophthora* II. 219 But the priesthood of Christ himself... is *ἀπαθάρτος*, impassable from Him to any. 1832 *Examiner* 481/2 Bloated to a size as impassable through Heaven's gates, as is a camel through the needle's eye.

3. That cannot be 'passed' or made to pass. *rare*.

1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 28 To cut a hole in each bill... thereby to render them impassable. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 4/1 When half a million gilt sixpences in circulation make half-sovereigns practically impassable.

Hence **Impassableness**; **Impassably** *adv.*

1787 BAILEY vol. II, *Impassableness*. 1801 CRUTWELL *Tour Gr. Brit., Lincolnsh.* (T.). No carts used to come here by reason of the impassableness of the boggy soil. 1808 WEBSTER, *Impassably*. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gay-worthys* xxix. (1879) 295 God knows what impassableness between their two suffering hearts.

|| **Impasse** (inpās, impās). [F. (Voltaire), f. *im-* (IM-2) + stem of *passer* to PASS.] A road or way having no outlet; a blind alley, 'cul-de-sac'. Also fig. A position from which there is no way of escape, a 'fix'.

1851 H. GREVILLE *Leaves fr. Diary* 381 He ought to have given battle before plunging the country into this *impasse*. 1874 MIVART in Manning *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* III. 221 It is grammar and not reason which reduces them to this *impasse*. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 520 They find themselves in an *impasse*, unable to advance or retreat. 1883 H. C. MERRILL *Faunt of B.* II. i. xxiv. 108 Somewhere off Piccadilly, among the curious little *impasses* of the Mayfair maze.

Impassibility (impassibīlītī). Also 4-5 *imp-*. [a. F. *impassibilité* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *impassibilitās* (tr. Gr. *ἀπάθεια*, Jerome), f. *impassibilis* (see next).] The quality of being impassible.

1. Incapability of, or exemption from, suffering; insusceptibility to injury.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvii. 38 He sall gif vertu of impassibility. 1496 *Dines & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. xiii. 148/2 Men shall have there inpassibylite & helth of bodye without all maner sekenesse. 1579 FULKE *Hughes' Parl.* 510 Christe is... God because of his impassibility, man for his passion. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15: 280 Incorruptibility, Perfection, Impassibility. a 1790 HORNE *Wks.* IV. xvii. 181, The perfect impassibility of heaven. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* 483 Theology has no faler idea than that of the impassibility of God.

2. Incapability of feeling or emotion, insensibility.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 74 They... do terme those joyes, those promptitudes of the will... by the name of Eupathies, i.e. good affections, and not of Apathies, that is to say, Impassibilities. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 451 This impassibility... this Satanic indifference to the means which he used... and the misery which he occasioned, Marshal

Soult possessed. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.*, A. de Vigny (1859) I. 309-10 Spartan and Stoical impassibility. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxv, Well-cut impassibility of face.

Impassible (impā'sibīl), *a.* (Erron. 6-abyll, 7-9-able.) [a. F. *impassible* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. eccl. L. *impassibilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *passibilis* PASSIBLE.]

1. Incapable of suffering or pain; not subject to suffering. (Chiefly *Theol.*)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxi. 5 He is in generations in passybles, that ar of generations passiblis. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. vii. Hiv (Stanf.), They shall be Immortall and Impassible. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxvi. (1573) 207 Tel him, that his body shalbe impassible, & neuer feeble harme. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* Pref. A vj, That impassible state, where all tears shall be wiped from our eyes. 1783 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 26 Cerinthus... taught... that the Christ was impassible. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 108 An impassible, insensible, immovable spirit.

2. Incapable of suffering injury or detriment.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* II. (W. de W. 1495) 220 b/2 The hauen of saluacyon Impassible; that is to saye to the blyse that euer shall last without ende. 1644 GATAKER *Transubst.* 27 Christ's body if it were broken and divided, would bee spoiled... but that it is impossible, because it is impassible. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 813 The Angelical Body, is so devoid of gross Matter, that it can pass through any Solid thing... being... more Impassible, than the Sunbeams. 1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 32 Virtue that I deemed to be impassible, unassailable. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1852) 60 Impassible as air, one great And indestructible substance as the sea.

3. Incapable of feeling or emotion; impassive, insensible, unimpassible.

1598 BACON *Confer. Pleas.* (1870) 5 If a man could make himself impassible of pleasure, he should make himself at one labor impassible of pain. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 46 Some Men of Rocky Hearts, and impassible Tempers, that could stand by, and see the whole World in Flames without any Concern. 1825 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ix, He was impassible before victory, before danger, before defeat. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VII. liv, Gwendolen, keeping her impassible air, as they moved away from the strand.

† 4. Not to be endured, insufferable. *Obs. rare*.

1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 56 Put your fynger nygh the fyre and full soone ye fele impassible hete. 1665 T. MALL *Offer F. Help* vii, When the greatest sufferings approach you, say not they are invincible, impassible.

Impassibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] = IMPASSIBILITY.

1644 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 122 The Impassibleness of the Spirit of God. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. ¶ 37 To reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the impassibleness of the next. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* I. xviii. 204 There was a change in Boldwood's exterior from his former impassibleness.

Impassibly (impā'sibīli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an impassible manner.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 253 God is also the Son, who always, eternally, influentially, impassibly is begotten of the Father. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* iv. 353 He walked to the window, and gazed out as impassibly as he had done at the beginning of the interview.

† **Impassing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. IM-1 + PASSING *vbl. sb.*] Passing or passage into.

1545 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 451/1 Be treasonable Impassing of be said george whin be partis of Ingland.

Impassion (impā'sjən), *v.* Also 6-9 *em-*. [ad. It. *impassionare* (Florio), f. *im-* (IM-1) + *passione* PASSION.] *trans.* To fill or inflame with passion; to infuse passion into; to stir the passions or feelings of; to excite deeply or strongly. Also *absol.*

1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* v, My soule it deeply doth empassion. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 25 Sore am I empassioned for the storme thy tranquillity is in child with. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. iii. xxxiii, Doth not that sad sight... empassion his good spirit With deeper sorrow? — *Poems* 3 Lovers' empassion'd With outward forms. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 247 The whole narrative... agitates and impassions like a novel. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 212 Metastasio... almost always raises and impassions the style of the recitative immediately preceding. 1894 STOPP. BROOKE *Tennyson* xii. 186 Its subject empassioned its writer.

Impassionable (impā'sjənābl), *a.* [f. IMPASSION v. + -ABLE.] Easily roused to passion; excitable.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Impassionate (impā'sjənət), *a. 1* Now *rare*. Also 6 *em-*. [ad. It. *impassionato*, pa. pple. of *impassionare* (see IMPASSION v.).] = IMPASSIONED. (In Spenser const. as pa. pple. of *impassione*.)

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* (*title-p.*), Tamburlaine, with his impassionate fury. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 46 With the neare touch whereof in tender hart The Briton Prince was sore empassionate. 1812 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Omnium* I. 238 The vehement and impassionate partizan of Mr. Wilkes.

Impassionate, *a. 2* Now *rare*. [f. IM-2 + PASSIONATE. Cf. med. L. *impassionatus*.] Free from, or not governed by, passion; calm, dispassionate.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. 1 (1676) 117/2 It stirs up dull Symptoms, and a kind of stupidity, or impassionate hurt. 1644 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 123 It being the doctrine of that [Stoick] sect, that a wise man should be impassionate. 1664 LEIGHTON *Def. Mod. Episc.* Wks. (1868) 637 Upon the exactest (if impartial and impassionate) inquiry. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 106/1 Spirits... whose dwelling is with simple impassionate truth.

Impassionately (impā'sjənətli), *adv.* Also 7 *em-*. [f. IMPASSIONATE *a. 1*: see -ATE.]

1. trans. = IMPASSION.

a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 264 Alexandra... was above all impassioned for his death. 1658 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. iv. 185 A very impassioned strain of Poetry. 1669 *Addr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* 61 The object possessing and impassioning you. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 11 With a moving and impassionating Rhetoric. 1857 WHIFFLE *Character* iv. (1866) 97 Genius... impassionates soaring imagination into settled purpose.

† 2. intr. To be or become impassioned. Obs.

1639 G. DANIEL *Vervic.* 234 This fired my Rage; let it enflame thy verse, T'empassionate for me. 1646 — *Poems* Wks. 189 I. 63 How shall wee speake of him? what Numbers bring T'empassionate, and worthy Orgies sing?

Impassioned, ppl. a. [f. as IMPASSIONATE a. 1 + -ED.] = IMPASSIONED.

1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 52 What rare impassioned fits be these. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 530 The Question was a long time canvased up and downe... with impassioned virulency. 1897 F. W. ROBINSON *In Bad Hands* etc. III. 11 The young, impassioned, handsome suitor.

Impassionately, adv. [f. IMPASSIONATE a. 1 + -LY.]

In an impassioned manner, passionately. 1805 tr. A. La Fontaine's *Hermann & E.* II. 270 He beheld the Prince passionately throw himself at her feet. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 362 [He] begged for succour, impassionately, though silently. 1866 *Daily News* 31 Aug. Their brethren in France impassionately and even reproachfully inviting them to return.

Impassioned (impæ'sjənd), ppl. a. Also 7-9 em-. [f. IMPASSION v. + -ED;]

corresp. to It. *impassionato*.] Filled or inflamed with passion; having the feelings deeply moved or excited; passionate, ardent. (Of persons, or of feeling, speech, action, etc.)

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x. Wks. (Rldg.) 172/2 Fortune... varying her empassion'd moods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 678 The Tempter all impassioned thus began. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xi. Soft music... sounded the most tender and impassioned airs. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxlvii. V. 128 Personification, a common figure... in all impassioned... speech. 1838 DICKENS *Nick.* vi. The tears fell... as she closed her impassioned appeal. 1869 Mrs. A. FRASER *Lady Claud* I. ii. 30 He is impassioned of her.

Hence Impassionedly adv.; Impassionedness.

1844 Ld. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Venice*, Impassionedly The old Venetian sung those verses. 1876 W. GRAHAM *Mem. J. Macfarlane* vi. 301 He preached with plainness, directness... impassionedness. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 34/2 The impassionedly 'modern' Archdeacon.

Impassionedness, rare. [f. IMPASSION v. + -MENT.]

The action of impassioning or the fact of being impassioned.

1837 C. LOFT, Jun. *Self-formation* II. xiii. 226 His spirit... vivid, flashing, and foaming to the highest pitch of impassioned when once thoroughly excited.

Impassive (impæ'siv), a. [f. IM-2 + PASSIVE.]

1. Having the quality of not feeling pain; not subject or liable to suffering: = IMPASSIBLE 1.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 455 Too unequal work we find Against unequal arms to fight in paine, Against unpaid, impassive. 1708 ROWE *Royal Concert* v. 1, The free, impassive Soul mounts on the Wing, Beyond the reach of Racks, and tort'ring Flames. a 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxxv. While he was innocent, he was impassive, incapable of suffering. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 680 O Slavery!... the free heart, the impassive soul, Scorn thy control!

2. Naturally without sensation; inanimate; not susceptible of physical impression or injury, invulnerable.

a 1607 COTTON *On Sleep* (R.), The lover meets the willing fair, And fondly grasps impassive air. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 56 On the impassive Ice the lightnings play. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. 1842 I. 243 Death... domineers over every thing, but the forms of the exchequer... They are impassive and immortal. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 35 Thou, like the thin impassive air, Dost cheat the grasp of subtlest-thoughted sage.

b. Deprived of feeling or sensation; insensible, unconscious.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, The two medical attendants seemed to look on the impassive form with so much compassion and so little hope. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 194 The impassive state is only transient.

3. Deficient in, or void of, mental feeling or emotion; not susceptible to mental impressions; unimpressible, apathetic; also, in good sense, not liable to be disturbed by passion, serene.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* i. 4 To find How body acts upon impassive mind. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 313 Impassive and serene, The man entranc'd would view the deathful scene. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 399 Clement... had maintained an attitude of impassive reserve. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* i. i, He looked hard at Sir Anthony, but could read nothing in the knight's impassive countenance. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 1. 727 Even the impassive Chesterfield cried in despair, 'We are no longer a nation'.

4. Unendurable, intolerable: = IMPASSIBLE 4. rare.

1828 W. IRVING *Columbus* (1848) I. 38 A torrid zone... separating the hemispheres by a region of impassive heat.

Impassively (impæ'sivli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.]

In an impassive manner.

1808 in WEBSTER. a 1845 Hood *Romance Cologne* viii, In her fond arms impassively he lies, Clay-cold to her caressing. 1871 *Daily News* 16 Aug. The same croupiers... will impassively rake up your money.

Impassiveness (impæ'sivnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being im-

passive; want of feeling or emotion, insensibility, apathy.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. vi. § 1. 53 The power of remaining in a calm apathy and impassiveness in all offensive emergencies. 1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* Ded. 3 He hath communicable Attributes, as well as Attributes incommunicable; not only Impassiveness, but patience. 1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* III. 364 (Jod.) The impassiveness with which Hell sometimes dowers her votaries. 1866 Geo. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. ii. 66 A handsome impassiveness of face.

Impassivity (impæ'siviti), [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = prec.

1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Pausanias* cited in Webster 1828. 1828 — *Apuleius* 307 Those human souls that descend into the regions of mortality with impassivity and purity were called... heroes. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. vii. Cold aristocratic impassivity, faithful to itself even in Tartarus. 1874 T. HARDY *Far Fr. Mad. Crowd* iii, Compressing her lips to a demure impassivity.

Impastation (impæ'stə'sjən), [n. of action f. IMPASTE v.: cf. F. *impastation* (1690 in Furetière).]

The formation of a paste; also concr. (see quot. 1727).

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Impastation*, the mixture of divers materials of different colours and consistencies, baked or bound together with some cement, and hardened either by the air, or fire. Impastation is sometimes a sort of masons-work, made of stucco, or stone ground small, and wrought up again in manner of a paste. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Impastatio*, old term for the making of dry powders into a paste by means of some fluid: impastation.

Impaste (impæ'st), v. Also 7-8 em-. [ad. It. *impastare* 'to empaste, to raise paste, to put into paste.' Also to beplaster' (Florio, 1611), f. im- (IM-1) + pasta PASTE. Cf. F. *empâter*, in Cotgr. *empastier*.]

1. trans. To enclose in or encrust with or as with a paste. 1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Impastato*, impasted or raised with dirt. a 1747 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1806) I. 63 The... hide grows stiff and hard, Scor'd and impasted with the feverish heat. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 90 Wool and silk... may be viewed with most advantage impasted in Canada balsam slightly thinned with oil of turpentine.

2. To make or form into a paste or crust.

1596 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 92 b, Of these make a paste, letting it to stand impasted together for certain dayes. 1608 SHAKS *Ham.* II. ii. 481 With blood of Fathers, Mothers, Daughters, Sonnes, Bak'd and impasted with the parching streets. 1664 MERRITT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxviii, Mixed, tempered, and impasted with the whites of Eggs.

3. Painting. To paint by laying on colour thickly.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Empasting*, or *Impasting*, a term used in painting, for the laying on of colours, thick, and bold, or applying several lays of colours, so as they may appear thick. 1855 J. EDWARDS *Art Landscape Paint.* (ed. 10) 36 In oil painting, the shadows, or dark portions of the picture, are painted thinly; while the lights are laid on, or 'impasted', with a full pencil and a stiff colour. 1865 LESLIE & TAYLOR *Sir J. Reynolds* II. vi. 146 Heavily impasted pictures.

b. trans. To spread thickly (on a surface).

1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morning* I. vii. 290 [She] helped herself abundantly to marmalade, which she impasted solidly on buttered toast.

Hence Impasting vbl. sb.; spec. in Painting (see 3); hence trans. in Engraving (see quot. 1864). Also attrib.

1797-41 [see 3]. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. i. 17 note, The rich impasting of Titian and Giorgione. 1841 THACKERAY *On Men & Pict.* 111 When you wish to represent a scene of old times, this impasting method is very successful. 1855 J. EDWARDS *Art Landscape Paint.* (ed. 10) 36 In the lights of the foreground... the 'impasting' should be bold and free. 1864 WEBSTER, *Impasting*, 2. *(Engraving)* (a.) An intermixture of lines and points to represent thickness or depth of coloring. (b.) The kind of work thus produced.

Impasto (impæ'stə), Painting. [It., n. of action f. *impastare* to IMPASTE.]

The laying on of colour thickly; impasting, as a characteristic of style: see prec. 3. Also attrib.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (Bohn 1848) 223 All that impasto, or embodying of colour, which may be necessary for certain lucid parts. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vi. § 93. 341 A certain redundancy, as some may account it, gives fullness, or what the painters call *impasto*, to his style. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 6 In the works of the northern tempera painters there are very marked differences observable in their impasto or body of colour. 1880 *Spectator* 5 June 719 It is impossible to clean impasto work.

† Impasture, v. Obs. [f. IM-1 + PASTURE sb.]

1. trans. To place or confine in a pasture; 'to set to feed; to turn out to graze' (Davies).

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. iv. i, Sheep... not guarded, not impastured, but strayed and lost. 1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banket* ii. Wks. 1861 I. 184 Adultery... sets paleness on his cheek, and impastures grief in his heart.

2. To turn into pasture-land, enclose for pasture.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 73 He will cast how he may improve his Lands by Impasturing, and Enclosing of it.

† Impatible, a. Obs. Also 6 erron. -able.

[ad. L. *impatibilis*, -*petibilis*, insufferable, impassible, f. im- (IM-2) + *patibilis*, f. *pati* to suffer.]

1. Incapable of suffering, or of sustaining injury: = IMPASSIBLE 1, 2.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 2 E], The impatible and inalterable thynges to be the fyrste elements. 1588 A. KING tr. *Causins' Catech.* 76 b, [It] the flesh of Christ is inuisible, impatible, immortal. 1655 FULLER *Ch.*

Hist. II. v. § 15 The Devil... is a Spirit, and so impatible of material Fire.

2. Intolerable: = IMPASSIBLE 4.

1623 COCKERAM, *Impatible*, intolerable. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 22 The heavy, severe, and impatible wrath of God.

Impatience (impæ'siəns), Forms: 3-6 im-

patience, (4 in-, 5 inapacens, ympacience, 6 impacyence), 6-impatience. [ME. a. OF. *impatience* (12th c.), -*patience*, ad. L. *impatientia*, f. im- (IM-2) + *patientia* the quality of suffering, PATIENCE, f. *pati* to suffer: see -ENCE.] The fact or quality of being impatient; want of patience.

The quality was formerly more exactly expressed by IMPATENCY: see -ENCY.

1. Want of endurance; failure to bear suffering, discomfort, annoyance, etc. with equanimity; irritability, irascibility.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 198 Pe chteode hweolp is Impacience. Besne hweolp fet hwose nis nout polemod ajean alle woves, & in alle vules. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 33 Pe oþer poynt is impacience, he ne may polye be pacience, 200 þet non ne dar to him speke of his guode. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 21 (Camb. MS.) [Thou] makest fortune wroth and Aspere by thine impacience. c 1421 HOCCEVE *Complaint* 177, I full ofte Cawse had of angre and ympacience. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 8 Rough deeds of Rage, and sterne Impacience. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 479 Men are rather killed with the impacience they have in adversity, then adversity it selfe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1044 Rancor and pride, impacience and despite. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 185 Sore as the trial must have been, we detect no signs of impacience on his part.

b. With of: Incapacity of enduring; intolerance of.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuan's Theat. World* M ij, Bread made of chaffe... the which the poore were forced to eate, by impacience and rage of hunger. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 106 Impacience of cold and wet. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 495 An impacience of discipline. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. v. 74 His impacience of contradiction unfitted him... for the council-table. 1876 BLACK *Mad-cap V.* xvii, The girl had an impacience of pretence of all kinds.

† c. With inf. (obs. or arch.): cf. IMPATIENT 1 c.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 6 Hee burst out in a great pang of impietions to see such vncouth trudging too and fro. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 137 With impacience to be longer bridled. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 119 A tedious Impacience to see the horrible Actions of Nero forced St. Paul also to quit Rome.

2. esp. Intolerance of delay; restlessness of desire or expectation; restless longing or eagerness.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* 262 Impacience, which can abide no tarying. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 148 Hee with Impacience long'd for the appearance of the new day. 1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 9-11 Dec. (1887) I. 79, I wait with impacience for... your return. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 237 We find the uneasiness arising upon a delay of desire vulgarly styled impacience. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 44, I asked in my impacience Each passing hour a question.

† b. With of: Impatient desire of. Obs.

(The sense here is practically the opposite of that in 1 b.) 1664 G. M. in *Marvell's Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 104 Tyred with an extream impacience all day of removing from those Wisbies. 1708 *Eng. Theophrast.* 111 Out of a foolish impacience of being seen at Court. 17... HURD (J.), The longer I continued in this scene, the greater was my impacience of retiring from it.

c. With inf.: cf. IMPATIENT 2 b.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VII. iii, A return of impacience to see Him who is ever in my thought.

† Impatency (impæ'siənsi), Obs. (or rare archaism.)

Also 6 -cienoy, -cenyoy, 7 -tientie. [ad. L. *impatientia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality of being impatient.

1. = prec. 1: esp. as a quality or disposition. Also, with pl., an instance or exhibition of this quality.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b, Testinesse or impacency, is a frayle & hasty disposycyon, or rather accustomed & vsed vyce of angre. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* vii. (1562) 45 He [the devil] goeth about... to sturte vs to impacency and murmuring against god. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 16. 57 A calmness and quietness of spirit, contrary to the rages and impacencies of anger. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. v. 35 His extraordinary prosperity adding to his impacency.

b. With of: cf. prec. 1 b.

1557 PHARR *Eneid* vi. Arg't, Those that through impacency of loue, had shortened their owne dayes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 165 Their impacency of cold. 1682 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 273 Their impacency of that dark inglorious condition.

2. = prec. 2: esp. as a quality or disposition; also, with pl., an instance of this.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 143 Nothing doth more displease and offend God, than through impacency to prescribe unto him the time when he shall help us. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 764 In impacencies above description [I] waited for the arrival of the Princess. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 129 Which [explanation] I do expect with the most vehement impacency. 1684 LADY R. RUSSELL *Let.* (1819) I. xiv. 40, I hope to wait without impacency. 1829 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 287 My lord waited with growing impacency.

b. With inf.: cf. prec. 2 c.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 250 His Majesty's impacency to see both Armies disbanded. 1722 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 10, I had such an Impacency to see him, having expected him at Dinner.

Impatiently (impē'fěntli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an impatient manner.

Pilgrims 11. 1269 He said he had impawned his Beard for a great summe to certaine Creditors. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs*

desirit afore the senate. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 56 The...eire
empeschis the sounne to gyf lycht to the mune. 1577-8

BOLINGBROKE *Patriot*. (1749) 156 He knows that neither he nor his ministers are infallible, nor impeccable. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. v. 71 No soul is absolutely impeccable.

2. Of things: Faultless, unerring.

1680 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* § 8. 43 If we honor the man, must we hold his pen impeccable? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 184 We need some more succinct mode than that of severally applying to each Syllogism all these Rules, before we can be satisfied that it is impeccable.

3. *sb.* One who is impeccable.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 7 A brace of impeccables, and please ye. 1887 MARG. W. LAURENCE in *W. Gladden Parish Probl.* 144 A row of these same impeccables.

Hence **Impeccably** *adv.*, in an impeccable manner; without liability to sin.

1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 221 Painters cannot.. follow it (the Christian faith) impeccably.

† **Impeccance**. *Obs.* [ad. eccl. L. *impeccantia*: see IMPECCANT and -ANCE.] = next.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 160 The Scholmen have been great Champions for this Philosophic Pelagian Impeccance or state of Perfection in this life.

Impeccancy (impe'kansı). [ad. eccl. L. *impeccantia* (Tertullian): see next and -ANCY.] The quality of being impeccable; sinlessness; inerrancy.

1614 BR. HALL *No Peace w. Rome* § 5 She.. stubbornly challenges unto her Chayre a certain Impeccancy of judgement that we may borrow a word from Tertullian. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* clvii. Wks. (Alford) VI. 268 A present Impeccancy and a future Impeccability. 1721 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 136 Life ne'er is wholly free from Sins, Impeccancy at Death begins.

Impeccant (impe'kánt), *a.* [f. IM-2 + L. *peccans*, *peccant-em*, pres. pple. of *peccare* to sin.] Not sinning; sinless; unerring.

1763 BYRON *Ep. to G. Lloyd* (R.), Poor dogs of some sort, and impeccant halfasses. 1883 Q. Rev. Jan. 118 The pledger is certainly not always impeccant. 1890 *Standard* 5 Apr. 6/1 The hero.. is neither impeccable nor impeccant.

Impeccinate (impe'kínat), *a.* [f. IM-2 + L. *pectinatus*, *pectinate*.] Not pectinate; not comb-toothed: said of the antennæ of insects, and other parts, which are in other cases *pectinate*.

In recent Dicts.

Impeccatorial (impe'ktöräl), *a.* [f. IM-2 + L. *pectus*, *pector*-breast + -AL, after *pectoral*.] Without a breast. (In quot. *humorous*.)

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. i. 8 The gentlemen who preside over favourite dishes, such as an impeccatorial turkey.

Impecuniary (impf'küniári), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PECUNIARY.]

1. = IMPECUNIOUS.

1814 BYRON *Wks.* (1832) III. 95 Mr. Cloughton, of impecuniary memory. 1845 LAMB *Eliana, Illustr. Defunct* (1867) 413 Many an impecuniary epicure has gloated over his locked-up warrant for future wealth. 1845 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 212 The impecuniary classes.

2. Not pecuniary; not having to do with money. 1855 BAKER *Hot Litt. Stud.* (1879) I. 268 It is in vain that in this hemisphere we endeavour after impecuniary fancies.

Impecuniosity (impf'küniósiti), [f. IMPECUNIOUS + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impecunious; lack of money.

1818 SCOTT *Let. to J. B. S. Morrill* 7 Dec. in *Lockhart*, A certain degree of impecuniosity, a necessity of saving cheese parings and candle ends. 1890 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 222 Hiffennan.. elevated the emptiness of his purse into the dignity of a disease, which he termed impecuniosity. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. v. 145 He (Massinger), like most of his brethren, suffered grievously from impecuniosity.

Impecunious (impf'küniös), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PECUNIOUS. Cf. rare F. *impecunieux* (Littré).] Having no money, penniless; in want of money.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden Ojib*, A poore impecunious creature. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Put him out, an impecunious creature. 1899 *Daily Tel.* 14 Feb. 4/6 To this paradise of credit the simple and impecunious addressed their letters. 1891 Mrs. RIDDELL *Mad Tour* 69 A train of impecunious camp followers.

Imped (imp'ed), *sb.* [f. IM-2 + L. *pēs*, *ped-foot*.] A footless creature: used by R. Owen to render Aristotle's *drōus*.

1861 OWEN in *Life* (1894) II. 119 Aristotle had divided the group into bipeds, quadrupeds and impedes.

Imped (imp't, imp'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. IMP v. + -ED.] Grafted, engrafted, implanted, eked: see IMP v.

c. 1440 *Promp. Farr.* 259/2 *Imped* (Pyson or grafted), *insertus*. 1537 TURBERV. *Trag.* 1. (1837) 10 With ympe quilles so provide a pitch to file. 1593 DRAYTON *Past.* Ecl. vii. 98 Cupid.. whose impeded wings with speckled plumes be dight. 1641 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. i. None of your imp't bravadoes.

Impedance (imp'edāns). *Electr.* [f. IMPEDE v. + -ANCE.] *lit.* Hindrance; virtual resistance due to self-induction in an electrified body.

When an electric circuit supports a simply periodic current due to a simply periodic impressed voltage, the ratio of the amplitude of the voltage to that of the current at the place is the impedance of the circuit under the circumstances. The circuit may be of any sort involving electric and magnetic energy as well as waste by resistance (O. Heaviside).

1886 HEAVISIDE *Electr. Pap.* (1892) II. 64 Let us call the ratio of the impressed force to the current in a line when electrostatic induction is ignorable the Impedance of the line, from the verb *impede*. *Ibid.* 126 The impedance may be independent of the frequency, or a constant. 1888 LODGE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.*, Impedance of conductors to Leyden-jar discharges and to Lightning.

Impede (imp'ed), *v.* Also 7 *impeide*. [ad. L. *impedi-re*, *lit.* to shackle the feet, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pēs*, *ped-em* foot.] *trans.* To retard in progress or action by putting obstacles in the way; to obstruct; to hinder; to stand in the way of.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. v. 29 All that impedes thee from the Golden Round, Which Fate.. doth seeme To have thee crown'd withall. 1698 FEVER *Acc. E. India* § P. 80 They would raise Objections on purpose to impede the Negotiation. c. 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Leven-Water* 8 No rocks impede thy dimpling course. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 546 Carbonic acid, instead of promoting, impedes the decomposition. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 514 Adverse winds had impeded his progress through the Straits of Gibraltar. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 155 My load, light as it was, impeded me.

b. *Astrol.* = IMPEDITE v. 2.

1819 [see IMPEDIMENT 4].

Hence **Impeded** *ppl. a.*; also **Impeder**, a person or thing that impedes.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xiv. 78 Frost.. an impeder of their winter-marches. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 190 The positions I, K, L, M. show the passage of obstacles by the impeded parts filing or marching ranks by three's round them.

† **Impede**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of impeding; hindrance, impediment.

1659 *Lady Alimony* v. vi. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIV. 362 To prune those wild luxurious sprays, Which give impede unto this spreading vine.

† **Impedible**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. IMPEDE v. + -IBLE; f. L. type **impedibilis*: cf. It. *impedibile* (Florio).] That can be impeded, obstructed, or hindered. Hence † **Impedibility**, liability to be impeded.

1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* vi. v. § 73 (R. Suppl.) But the will is not impeditable; it cannot be restrained at all, if there be any acts of life. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 404 Not impeditable and frustrable in any manner. *Ibid.* 515 Where-ever there is passive power there is impeditability.

Impedient (imp'edient), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *impedient-em*, pres. pple. of *impedire* to IMPEDE.] That impedes or hinders; obstructive, hindering.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 164 A strang rebellious in Kent.. to the legat Petille is impedient, that he can mell na mair w't the Scottis. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 479 Nothing fails of its due perfection but from some cause either agent or impedient. 1899 M. PATTON *Millon* 152 To a mind so disposed externals become, first indifferent, then impedient.

b. *sb.* An impeding or hindering agent.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 418 Cured by temperants, and impedients.

Impediment (imp'ediment), *sb.* Also 5-6 *impedy-*, (5 in- *enpedy-*, *impede-*, 6 *ympediment*). [ad. L. *impedimentum* hindrance, impediment, pl. -*menta* baggage, f. *impedi-re* to IMPEDE.]

1. The fact of impeding or condition of being impeded; hindrance, obstruction; *concr.* something that impedes, hinders, or obstructs; a hindrance, an obstruction.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* v. xl. (1495) 156 To clense the eye syghte and to putte of the impediment and lette of the spyryte of lyfe. a. 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1807 To begge, shame is myne impediment. a. 1450 Fysshynge w. *angle* (1883) 6 Ye must know.. how many Impediment[is] ber ben yn anglyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 31 Temporal rycheysse is rather an impediment or let, than fortheraunce. 1549 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, If either of you doe knowe any impedimente.. Yf no impedimente be alleged. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. ii. 4 Thus farre.. Hauve we marcht on without impediment. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 67 These impediments are chiefly three in number, Cataracts, Werres, and Foards. 1664 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, If any of you know cause, or just impediment, why these two persons should not be joined together in holy Matrimony, ye are to declare it. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. p. viii. Notwithstanding all these impediments I continually resumed this work. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. iii. (1875) 14 Impediments to his best activity.

2. Something that impedes the functions or health of the body; a (physical) defect; an affection or malady. *Obs.*

1549 BOORDE *Dietary* xii. (1870) 264 They be not good.. for the colycke nor the Ilyacke nor other inflatyue impedymentes or sycknesses. 1599 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 461 Skurvy, and spreading scabs, and such like impediments. c. 1585 *Faire Em* II. 1471 What? is she deaf? a great impediment! 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 It was no decay or impediment in my sight that made me lose it.

b. *esp.* An organic obstruction to ready or distinct speech; a stammer or stutter.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxiv. 170 He had an enpedymet in his tunge. 1539 BIBLE (Great *Mark* vii. 32 One that was deaffe and had an impedymet in hys spech. 1809 J. WATSON *Instr. Deaf & Dumb* (title-p.) Hints for the Correction of Impediments in Speech.

3. (Chiefly *pl.*) Baggage, esp. of an army; IMPEDIMENTA.

c. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 219 All impediments being gatheryd into the midst of tharmy. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 81 Then may the center containe the impedimentes and baggage of the armie. 1678 *Life Black Prince in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 51 Placing his carriages there, and all his other impediments. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 265 As the progress of.. his party would necessarily partake of the nature of caravan movements, [he] decided.. to go ahead of his impediment.

4. *Astrol.* The 'impeded' condition of a planet: see IMPEDITE v. 2.

1819 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Impeded*, The ☿ is impeded when in ☿, ☐, or ☿ of ☉, ☿, or ☿. If in ☿ or ☿, the impediment lasts four days, viz. two before and two after.

† **Impediment**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put an impediment or obstruction in the way of; to obstruct.

1620 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 337 Noise, whereby either their owne deuotions may be diuerted or that of others impeditmented. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 162 Who.. impediment our Trade abroad. 1652 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1859) 17 A reasonable haueen.. now.. much impeditmented with shelves, sands, and other annoyances.

† **Impedimenta** (impedime'ntā), *sb. pl.* [L., plur. of *impedimentum*: see prec. sb.] Things which impede or encumber progress; baggage; travelling equipment (of an army, etc.).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy Index* II. Eecccc j a/2 Enclosing the impedimenta or baggage in the mids, for safetie and securitie. a. 1644 CHILLINGW. 9 *Serm.* vii. (1742) 81 Being so clogged and burdened with these impedimenta. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 28 [He] brought with him baggage enough to load a camel.. I have advised him to send on to that place his impedimenta. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Jan. 5/2 Leaving the camels and all impedimenta in the place where the troops had encamped.

Impedimental (impedime'ntäl), *a.* [f. IMPEDIMENT sb. + -AL.] Of the nature of or constituting an impediment; obstructive; impeditive. 1644 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. vii. § 2. 132 The impedimental stain, which intercepts her fruitiue love. 1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* To Kdr. 5 It is as impedimental or destructive to the keeping of Gods commandments. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 141 No.. impedimental forms of law shall stand against that equity. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. i. A distressing impedimental adjunct.

So **Impedimentary** *a.*, in same sense.

1888 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 7/1 High heels and pointed toes.. eschewed.. as impedimentary to swiftness in walking.

Impeding (imp'edij), *ppl. a.* [f. IMPEDE v. + -ING.] That impedes or obstructs; hindering. Hence **Impedingly** *adv.*, so as to impede.

1717 S. CLARKE *5th Reply to Leibnitz* 345 The contrary or impeding Force, which arises from the Resistance of Fluids to Bodies moved any way. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xviii. He dropt the impeding buckler. 1886 M. K. MACMILLAN *Dagonet the Jester* 154 The first thawings of the hard-bound road clung impedingly to our shoes.

† **Impedite**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *impeditus*, pa. pple. of *impedire* to IMPEDE.] Impeded, obstructed, hindered; having an impediment, defective. *Astrol.*: see IMPEDITE v. 2.

1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) Lja, You must consider whether he be impedit or no, and if he be impedit, there shalbe many sicknesses. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 191 If Saturn.. shall behold the Moon, when she is impedit, with a quadrate or opposite aspect, then he fore-sheweth that there will be an Earthquake. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19 iii. § 5 (1666) 491/2 Their impedit speech, and hesitant delivery. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 256 We know, the expressive facultie, where the organs are not impedit, to be.. subservient enough to the mindes conceptions.

Impedite (imp'edait), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *impedit-*, ppl. stem of *impedire* to IMPEDE.]

1. = IMPEDE I.

c. 1535 *Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 23 To let, stoppe, impedit, and sclauder your graces marriage. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 88 If the substance of the brain be offended, the functions thereof are impedit. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 84 To defend the Eye.. yet so, as it no way impedites vision. 1663 J. WALLIS in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 457 Digestion.. seemed not to be much impedit.

2. *Astrol.* In *pass.*, said of a planet when its influence is hindered by the position of another.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xiii. 8 If she [the Moon] be impedit of the ☉ in a Nativity. a. 1682 WHARTON *Disc. Soul of World* Wks. (1683) 669 How the Power and Dominion of this Star, then so strong and Powerful, should be thus Impedit. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xxvii. For Jupiter in Cancer.. not impedit of any other star, be-taken me indeed some expertness in science.

† **Impedition**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *impeditio-em*, n. of action f. *impedire* to IMPEDE.] The action of impeding or fact of being impeded; hindering. 1623 COCKERAM, *Impedition*, a hindering. 1676 R. GROVE *Vind. Conform. Clergy* (1680) 20 The brave man that speaks.. without the least impeditio or hesitation. 1684 BAXTER *Par. Congreg.* 3 Not stately, but only by some present impeditio.

Impeditive (imp'editiv), *a.* [f. L. *impedit-*, ppl. stem of *impedire* to IMPEDE + -IVK.] Tending to impede or obstruct; of the nature of an impediment; obstructive.

1651 BR. HALL *Susurrum* xxii, Six legs to that unweildy body had been cumbersome, and impeditive of motion. a. 1693 URQUHART *Rabais* III. xvi. 133 The impeditive Interposition of many.. Rivers. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. iv. 88 A lovely fault.. but.. greatly impeditive to progress.

† **Impeevis**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [IM-1.] *trans.* To render peevish. Hence **Impeevis** *ppl. a.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 561 They may serve the turn of particular impeevisish spirits.

Impeian (pheatant): see IMPEYAN.

Impeire, *obs.* form of IMPAIR v.

Impel (impe'l), *v.* Also 7-8 *impell*. [ad. L. *impellere*, in same senses, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pellere* to drive; cf. also *obs.* F. *impeller* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To drive, force, or constrain (a person) to some action, or to do something, by acting upon his mind or feelings; to urge on, incite.

1690 CAXTON *Enchiridion* xxii. 78 He was strongly impelled in his courage by persuasions and harde lamentacions. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 588 Will chooseth, for in it doth lie both to will and to nill: which are againe impelled by other powers and faculties. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 12 Not... upon their own motion, but as moved, impelled, and acted by God. 1738 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 68 Active its task, it prompts, impels, inspires. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi. I cannot tell what impels me to speak thus boldly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 141 Human nature will impel him to seek pleasure instead of virtue.

2. In literal sense: To drive or cause to move onward; to impart motion to; to propel.

1611 FLORIO, *Impellere*, to impell, to thrust violently; to drive forward. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iv. 80 This effluviu attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour ayre. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iii. 316 O'er th' Elean Plains, thy well breath'd Horse impels the flying Carr. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 175 The heart... impels the blood through the arteries. 1822 LAMSON *Sc. & Art* i. 11 A ship impelled by the wind and tide. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xix. (1883) 338 Uncle Venner... impelling a wheelbarrow along the street. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. xiii. 245-6 One or two skiffs were coming home, impelled by rowing men, who took their constitutions on the water.

b. To force (a thing) upon. *rare.*
1760-78 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 108 He cried, You must accept them as a token of our loves; and so he constrained and impelled them upon me.

Hence *Impelled*, *Impelling* *ppl. adjs.*
1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 217 The generality of impelled bodies do move either upwards, downwards [etc.]. 1707 GOUGH *Treat. Wounds* i. 71 The impelling force of the blood. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 305 Force which is cumulative, growing stronger and more impelling as it goes. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.*, *Hydrost.*, etc. 142 The impelling force acting only on one side of the centre.

Impellent (impe'lent), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *impellent-em*, pres. pple. of *impellere* to IMPEL.]

A. adj. That impels, or drives on; impelling.
1600 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 167 note, The effect of the impellent cause. 1716 LOND. *Gas.* No. 5459/4 For raising Water by the impellent power of Fire. 1875 VERTCH *Lucr.* 68 Where is the impellent power or *visus*?
B. sb. A thing which impels or urges; an impelling force, agent, body, etc.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* i. v. (1645) 47 By reason of the violent motion of the impellent. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 70 Here is no appearing Impellent but the external Air. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* Ded., They must have equally an impellent or governor, to enforce obedience. 1836 CHALMERS *Mor. Philos.* Wks. V. 291 Curiosity is a great impellent to mental labour.

Impeller (impe'ler), [*f. IMPEL* v. + *-ER*]. One who or that which impels.

1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 215 By other portions of matter (which are also extrinsical impellers) acting on them. 1707 S. CLARKE and Def. *Immat. Soul* (1715) 24 Is it possible to be an Effect produced without a Cause? Is it impelled without any Impeller? 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 77 The first Impeller of all motions. 1859 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* I. i. 32 Clement is a moderator, Ignatius an impeller.

† *Impe'n*, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [*f. IM-1* + *PEN sb.* 1 or *v.* 1] *trans.* To shut in a pen or fold. (See also IMPENT.)

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. [ii.] lxvii. [lix.] 218 Like a sheepe impenn'd in the fold. 1661 — *Lusoria* xxvii, O you Celestial Powers! why did you lend Accursed Man a Soul, to be impenn'd in women Breasts?

† *Impe'n*, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Also *em-*. [*f. IM-1* + *PEN sb.* 2] *trans.* To provide with pens or feathers.

1614 SIR W. MURR *Dido & Aeneas* i. 22 By the, to climb Parnassus I aspyre, And by thy feathers to impen my fame. 1628 — *Spir. Hymne* 214 On wings, with faith and hope empen'd.

† *Impe'nd*, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [ad. L. *impend-ere* to lay out, expend, devote, employ, *f. im-* (IM-1) + *pend-ere* to weigh, pay out.] *trans.* To pay to some one; to spend, expend; to apply (money); to bestow.

1426 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 67 Ye shall bynd me.. to impend unto your sayd mastership our prayer and service, according unto our duty. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 354 For theyr fydelitie, whiche they to vs dayly impende. 1622 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 60 Monie to be impended and disbursed in Charges. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* ii. (1682) Pref. 9, I am almost ashamed to tell how much was impended on these Trials. 1690 R. LAW's *Mem.* (1818) 142 May they not also forbeid all tennants and vassals to pay.. rents to them, because they know not how they will impend them?

Impend (impe'nd), *v.* 2 [ad. L. *impend-ere*, in same senses, *f. im-* (IM-1) + *pend-ere* to hang.]

1. *intr.* To hang or be suspended (*over*); to overhang. (With *indirect pass.*)

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* 200 Bulging rocks.. which seem to impend in horrid frowns over the lake. 1803 K. WHITE *Clifton Grove* 224 Mournful larches o'er the wave impend. 1853 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* i. 5 Old Mr. Tufton, spiritual but homely, had been wont to impend over the desk and exhort his beloved brethren. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Ascents* i. 9 Impended over by great rock boulders.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Of evil or danger: To hang threateningly or hover (*over*) as about to fall.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Your father's curses, which have brought Vengeance impending on you. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Impend*, to hang over one's Head, as Dangers or Judgments do; to be likely to happen. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ii. 101 Destruction sure o'er all your heads impends. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 515 Great dangers impended over the ecclesiastical and civil constitution. 1853 VOL. V.

J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. i. 12 Barbarism is ever impending over the civilized world.

3. Hence, *generally*, To be about to happen; to be imminent or near at hand.

1694 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 141 Giving them notice of any accident or distemper impending. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* i. 109 I saw, alas! some dread event impend. 1744 AKENSIDE *Plat. Imag.* ii. 68 The same glad task Impends. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 163 A war which was believed to be impending.

4. *trans.* To overhang, hover over; to be imminently near to. *rare.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 354 Thine own Art.. lets thee not foresee what impends thee on earth. 1690 PENN *Case Lib. Cons.* 6 The dreadful Judgments that now impend the Nation. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* xiii. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 86 The alarming danger which impended her.

Impendence (impendens), [*f. IMPEND* : see -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being impendent; menacing attitude; imminence.

1697 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* 67 The impendence of but a temporal destruction. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 47 The impendence of a greater sensible evil. 1806 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iv. § 12 The angry Apennine, dark with rolling impendence of volcanic cloud.

Impendencey (impendens), [*f. as prec.* : see -ENCY.] The quality or state of being impendent; imminent or threatening character; an impending circumstance.

a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* ii. iv. (1642) 49 Sloath.. hath many virulent and bitter impendenceys. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1683) IV. 492 The present impendencey of God's punishments. 1848 TALFOURD *Final Mem.* Lamb 305 The constant impendencey of this giant sorrow saddened to 'the Lambs' even their holidays.

Impendent (impendent), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. *impendent-em*, pres. pple. of *impendere*, IMPEND v. 2 Cf. obs. *F. impendent* (Cotgr.).]

1. = IMPENDING 1.

1611 COTGR., *Impendent*, impendent, hanging over, or vnto. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. v. (1732) 347 A Rock of one of the impendent Cliffs. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 134 That part of the atmosphere impendent over England. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xviii. § 17 The sky.. is writhed into folds of motion, closely impendent upon earth. *Ibid.* IV. v. xvi. § 40 Cliffs.. impendent above strong torrents.

2. = IMPENDING 2.

a 1599 GREENE *Jas. IV* Wks. (Rldg.) 206 Were I baser born, my mean estate could warrant me from this impendent harm. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 177 If.. Impendent horrors, threatening hideous fall One day upon our heads. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. iii. II. 413 This impendent Desolation brings them to a Sense of their Folly. 1804 *Fortn. Rev.* June 762 The greatest impendent national evil.

Impending (impendin), *ppl. a.* [*f. IMPEND* v. 2 + *-ING* 2.]

1. In literal sense: Overhanging.
1705-30 S. GALE in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 38 A bower.. pleasantly shaded by the impending bushes. 1764 COWPER *Task* iii. 193 Terribly arch'd and aquiline his nose, And overbuilt with most impending brows. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 583 The old house built by Philip English, in Salem.. many-gabled, and impending.

2. Of evil, danger, etc.: That impends or is about to fall or happen; 'hanging over one's head'; imminent; near at hand.

1682 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 193 To prevent impending mischiefs. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* ii. 18 Nodding Ilion waits th' impending fall. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* i. 160 There were symptoms of an impending storm. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i. 263 A shower seemed impending.

† *Impendious*, *a.* *Obs. rare* °. [ad. L. *impendiō-us* (Plautus), *f. impendi-um* outlay, expense, *f. impend-ere* IMPEND v. 1] Lavish, extravagant. Hence † *Impendiousness*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Impendious*, spending more than needs. 1695 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Impendiousness*, liberality, extravagant spending.

Impenetrability (impenetrābiliti), [*f. next* : see -ITY. Cf. *F. impenetrabilité*.]

1. The quality or condition of being impenetrable; incapability of being penetrated, entered, or pierced; inscrutability; unfathomableness; 'unsusceptibility of intellectual impression' (J.).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Impenetrability*, a being impenetrable. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 373 Their excessive impenetrability to the action of cold. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 37 The firmness, hardness, and impenetrability of minerals. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvi, I will put her to some test.. such impenetrability.. is past comprehension. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xvii, Jermy's calculated slowness and conceit in his own impenetrability.

2. *Nat. Philos.* That property of matter in virtue of which two bodies cannot occupy the same place at the same time.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* 44 That Quantity is Divisibility is presumed; but extension is before it, in nature, and our conception, and is the received notion, though perhaps Impenetrability is the truest. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 770 Tangibility and Impenetrability were.. made by him the very essence of body. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 67 The idea of impenetrability only supposes that two extended substances cannot be in the same place at the same time. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 222 Extension and impenetrability, long regarded as essential properties of matter, are now perceived to be properties not of atoms, but of masses of coherent molecules.

Impenetrable (impenetrābl'), *a.* Also *imp-*, 6-7 *impenitrable*. [*a. F. impenitrable* (14th c.,

J. de Vignay), ad. L. *impenetrabilis*, *f. im-* (IM-2) + *penetrabilis* PENETRABLE.] Not penetrable.

1. That cannot be penetrated, pierced, or entered; impossible to get into or through. *Const. to, by.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 133 The basnet was strong and impenetrable. 1525 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. iii. 115 b, They had on their heads bourgonets, strong and impenetrable. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* vi. lxx, Words.. Able to wound the impenetrablest Eares. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1086 Woods impenetrable To Starr or Sun-light. 1687 LOND. *Gas.* No. 2251/4 His Hull.. not being impenetrable to our great Shot. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 98 Impenetrable to the rain. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* ii. ad fin., The hills Lay shrouded in impenetrable mist. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxv. 383 A kind of clay impenetrable by the roots of herbaceous plants. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 229 One impenetrable forest.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Whose nature, meaning, etc. cannot be penetrated or discerned; inscrutable; unfathomable. *a.* Of things.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxiii, Were the thing neuer so difficile (or as who saythe) impenitrable. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eusebion's Ess.* 285 Nothing is more impenitrable than its [the soul's] Nature, its Original, and its Duration. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 i. 93 The ledgermain must be clean and the Conveyance impenitrable to the eye of the people. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 257 That the intention of proceeding to judgment might be kept an impenitrable secret. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* vi. 188 Every article of it ends in impenitrable mystery.

b. Of persons, their appearance, actions, etc.

1718 *Freethinker* No. 75 P 5 A long impenitrable Disimulation. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 154 She watched his countenance whilst she spoke, but it was impenitrable. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 127 He was.. impenitrable on this subject. 1828 OUIDA *Maremma* i. 70 She being a close and resolute woman, was impenitrable to the curiosity of her neighbours.

absol. as *sb.* 1811 *Henry & Isabella* II. 73, I hope you bring me some consolation from the fair impenitrable.

3. Impervious to intellectual or moral influences, impressions, or ideas.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iii. 18 It is the most impenitrable cure That euer kept with men. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* iv. 285 Looke, on my knees I creepe, Be not impenitrable, beauteous youth! 1764 COWPER *Task* vi. 505 'And dost thou dream', the impenitrable man Exclaimed, 'that me the lullabies of age.. Can cheat? 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1873) 205 Aristocracies are, as such, naturally impenitrable by ideas.

4. *Nat. Philos.* Possessing the quality of impenitrability (see prec. 2).

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 2 Bodies, by which I mean a Substance extended, divisible and impenitrable. 1717 S. CLARKE *Leibnitz's 5th Paper* 207 Some have fancied, that Man.. became Solid, Opaque, and impenitrable by his Fall. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Pneumatics* ii. § 7. 2 (U. K. S.) Air is impenitrable.

Impenitrableness, [*f. prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being impenitrable; impenitrability.

1665 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 214 Since motion does not essentially belong to matter, as divisibility and impenitrableness are believed to do. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xl. 301 This impenitrableness.. is to be put among the shades in his character. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxv, The cold impenitrableness which he preserved under the ordinary annoyances of business.

Impenitrably (impenitrābly), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In an impenitrable manner; inscrutably; unfathomably.

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* 96 Some man impenitrably obstinate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 400 Invulnerable, impenitrably arm'd. 1750 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1813) II. viii. 43 The whole transaction remained as impenitrably dark as ever. 1857 H. B. BREEN *Mod. Eng. Lit.* 251 A poet so impenitrably shrouded in mysticism.

Impenitrate (impenitrat), *v.* [*f. IM-1* + *PENITRATE*.] *trans.* To penetrate intimately.

1859 MISS MULLOCK *Romant. Dig.* 318 Love.. draws its light from its own essence, and pours it out in a sunshine-flood, surrounding and impenitrating the beloved with radiance. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 58 Society was impenitrated with vice and profligacy. 1892 *Black & White* 10 Mar. 377/2 So deeply has it impenitrated the daily life of the people.

Impenitration, [IM-1.] Intimate penetration, permeation.

1861 BR. R. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 177 The in-dwelling of Prophecy in the Church.. is.. the impenitration of its whole being by a miraculous power.

† *Impenitrative*, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [*f. IM-2* + *PENITRATIVE*.] Not having a penetrating quality.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 396 The minds of most being.. slight, and impenitrative.

Impenitence (impenitens), [*ad. late L. impenitētia* (Jerome), *f. impenitens* IMPENITENT : see -ENCE. Cf. *F. impenitent* (1630 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The fact or condition of being impenitent; want of penitence or repentance; hardness of heart; obduracy.

1664 BEDDLE *Lett.* vii. 112 Impenitence of any deadly crime. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 816 Denouncing wrath to come On their impenitence. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* II. cxix. (R.), Nor is one man's impenitence more blameable than another's; Chozazin and Bethsaida can be in no more fault for continuing impenitent, than Tyre and Sidon were. 1804 E. H. PLUMPTRE *Spirits in Prison* viii. 255 (tr. Dörner) There is no predestination to damnation, only continued impenitence can be the cause of that.

Impenitency (impenitēnsi), [*f. as prec.* : see -ENCY.] The quality or state of being impenitent.

1563 GRINDAL *Serv. for Plague* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 92 As we through our impenitency do now most worthily feel thy justice punishing us. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 527 That the Sins which are not forsaken before the age of 52 years, shall be punished with final impenitency. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. S. P. G. Wks.* III. 245 A mind not hardened by impenitency. 1864 J. WALKER *Faith's Ministry* 143 Day by day hardening the Soul in deeper impenitency.

Impenitent (impenitēnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -pen-nt. [ad. L. *impenitēnt-em* (Jerome), also *erron. impen-nt*, *f. im-* (IM-2) + *penitens* PENITENT. Cf. F. *impenitent* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj. Not penitent or repentant; having no contrition or sorrow for sin; unrepentant, obdurate. 1539 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 613/1 [They] will . . . wepe and repent in hell this foolish fruitlesse fashion of their impenitent repentance. 1584 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* ii. 5 After thy hardness, and impenitent heart. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 8 Impenitent and notorious sinners. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 ¶ 2 Impenitent Criminals and Malefactors. 1898 J. CAIRD *Univ. Serm.* vii. 142 With God, to forgive an impenitent man and to continue to punish a penitent are equally impossible.

B. sb. An impenitent or unrepentant person. 1539 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/1 In this kynde are there penitentes and impenitentes bothe. 1621 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 207 That the body of the impenitent went not presently to hell but was condemned to hell when he dyed. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* xxiii. *Distant Thunder*, These dark clouds . . . hang over the nations, and are just ready to be discharged on the head of impenitents. Hence **Impenitence**, *impenitency*.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Impenitence*, *impenitence*, *unrepentance*.

Impenitently (impenitēntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an impenitent manner; without contrition, repentance, or contrition.

1633 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 10. 13 Sinnes impudently and impenitently committed. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 604 What crowds of these, impenitently bold, In sounds and jingling syllables grown old, Still run on Poets, in a raging vein. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ix. Like some enchanted marquis of the impenitently wicked sort, in story.

† Impenitible, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + stem of L. *penitēre* to repent + -IBLE.] Incapable of repentance. Hence + **Impenitibleness**.

1614 DOWNE *Barbarorum* (1644) 27 That there is in this life an impenitibleness, and impossibility of returning to God. 1631 — *Serm.* xxvi. 262 Death . . . concludes him and makes him impenitible for ever. *Ibid.* i. 508 A final Impenitence in this life and an Infinite Impenitibleness in the next. 1637 JACKSON *Serm. Luke* xiii. 5 Wks. 1844 VI. 132 Utterly cast off by God, or left in a state impenitible.

Impennate (impenāt), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* [f. IM-2 + PENNATE, after mod. L. *Impenn-es*.]

a. adj. Featherless, wingless; *spec.* applied to the *Impennes*, a name given by Illiger, 1811, to certain swimming birds which have small wings covered with scale-like feathers, as the penguins. **b. sb.** A bird of this kind.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, Impennates, *Impennes*. **† Impennous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + L. *penna* feather, pl. wings + -OUS.] Wingless.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 175 An eare-wigge . . . is reckoned amongst impennous insects by many. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Impennous*, having no feathers.

† Impense, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *impens-*, ppl. stem of *impendere*, IMPEND *v.* ¹] *intr.* To weigh on. 1707-1803 FOSTER *in Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 186 Make religious sentiments impense so powerfully on the mind.

† Impensely, *adv. Obs.* [repr. L. *impensē* expensively, exceedingly, greatly, from *impens-us* expensive, considerable, great, pa. ppl. of *impendere* to expend, IMPEND *v.* ¹] Exceedingly, greatly. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 10 That which impensely heats, cools, moystneth or dryeth.

† Impensibile, *a. Obs. rare-0.* [f. L. type **impensibilis*, *f. im-* (IM-2) + **pensibilis*, *f. pendere*, *pens-* to weigh, pay.] 'Without reward, gratis' (Cockeram 1623).

† Impensively, *adv. Obs.* [f. L. *impens-*, ppl. stem of *impendere* (IMPEND *v.* ¹) + -IV- + -LY²: cf. *expensively*.] The L. adv. was *impensē* (see IMPENSELY.) Exceedingly, greatly, immensely.

1680 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 11 It is at no hand to be allowed, except to such as are impensively hot. *Ibid.* ii. 38 It is . . . impensively hurtfull to cold constitutions.

† Impent, *pa. ppl. Obs.* [f. IM-1 + PENT, pa. ppl. of PENT *v.* ¹; or pa. ppl. of IMPEN *v.* ¹] Pent in; shut in a pen or fold; enclosed; confined.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iii. xii. As they runne in narrow banks impent. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclg.* v. 67 When winds impent, Make Pelion tremble to Astonishment. 1649 — *Trinarch.*, Hen. IV. xxxiv. Neighbour Kings (Impent With Horror at the fact, in their owne Right.) Hee Courts by his Ambassadors.

Impeople (impēp'l) *v.*, var. of EMPEOPLE, to fill with people; to people.

1583-1631 (see EMPEOPLE). 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xvi. xix. (R.), Thou hast help to impeople hell. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 173 With starry globes unnumberable . . . Did He the void impeople.

† Imper, *Obs.* [f. IMP *v.* + -ER¹.] One who imps or grafts; a grafter.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 259/2 Impare, or graffere, . . . *inscrutor, sirculator*.

† Imperance, *Obs.* [f. L. pres. ppl. stem *im-*

perant- (see next): see -ANCE.] Commanding quality, commandingness.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Bang.* Sence (1639) 35 Since vertue wants due imperance. 1598 — in *Marlowe's Hero & Leander* iii. *ad fin.*, If her soul . . . found such imperance In her love's beauties.

† Imperant, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *imperant-em*, pres. ppl. of *imperare* to command.] Commanding, ruling.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 359 Imperant only, not elicient; dirigent, not exequent, as your School-men loue to speak. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* x. 47 They might . . . by Imperant, Judicial and Executive power Govern them.

† Imperate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *imperat-us*, pa. ppl. of *imperare* to command, rule.]

A. as pa. ppl. Commanded, ruled.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxiii. vii. [He] reigned had and imparate In Brytain. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 260 It salbe sa, as I haif Imperat. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 30 They are not acts that are imparate by the Will.

B. as adj. 'Commanded' *sc.* by the will; opp. to ELICIT *a.*, q.v.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 544 All the actions elicit or imparate, which a sinner must performe . . . that God may be pacified. 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. ix. (1821) 124 All the imparate motions of our wills. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 29 The Spirits shot through the Nerves are the first and immediate Instruments of the Soul in its imparate acts. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iii. 135 By the Will those Motions or Operations (Imparate Acts as they are call'd) which are performed by the mediation of the Body.

† Imperate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *imperat-*, ppl. stem of *imperare* (see prec.).] *trans.* To command, rule, govern.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 109/2 He hath ordayne for the Patientie this pectoralle Conserve . . . and imparate him without cessatione to vse the same both day and night. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* i. 54 There be duties . . . imparate or governed by religion. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 13 My Will is that which imparates all my actions.

Imperation, *rare.* [n. of action from L. *imperare* (see above).] The action of commanding.

1766-9 BENTHAM *Princ. Internat. Law* ii. Wks. 1838-43 II. 540 What is dominion? It is either the power of contraction, or else that of imperation. . . Under the head of the power of imperation is comprised all the power which the sovereign is accustomed to exercise.

Imperatival (imperatō'vāl), *a. Gram.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to the imperative mood.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 318 Substantival and its congeners . . . adjectival, official, diminutival, imperatival, nominal. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (1886) 222 It is not . . . that the participle itself has any imperatival force.

Imperative (imperatīv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *imperatīv-us* of or proceeding from a command, commanded (Macrobious), 'modus imperativus' (Marianus Capella), *f. imperare*, *imperat-* to command: see -IVE. Cf. F. *impératif*.]

A. adj.

1. *Gram.* Expressing command: applied to the verbal mood (or any form belonging to it) which expresses a command, request, or exhortation.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 31 Modes: every parlyte verbe hath vi, the indicative, imperative [etc.]. 1581 R. GOODE in *Confer.* II. (1584) M ij b. It is the Imperative mode, and therefore a commaundement. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 125 It is usual with the Prophets to express in the Imperative Mood, and by way of Prayer, those Benedictions which God hath decreed and promised to the Righteous. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 112 The Imperative Mood is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting.

2. Having the quality or property of commanding; of the nature of, characterized by, or expressing a command; commanding; peremptory.

1598 FLORIO, *Imperativo*, imperative, or commanding. 1618-15 B. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xv. iv, The suits of kings are imperative. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 394 Subject to the imperative, and too often the imperative, mandates of a Committee. 1854 MAS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii. 293 A female voice said something in a quick imperative tone.

3. Demanding obedience, execution, action, etc.; that must be done or performed; urgent; of the nature of a duty; obligatory.

1823 BYRON *Yuan* vi. cxiv. But such precipitation may end ill, Even at your own imperative expense. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* v. Science was of more imperative necessity than even Hunger. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. 191 The condition of our sick men made it imperative that I should return at once. 1891 *Spectator* 4 Apr. The work is quite imperative, and its result will be most beneficial.

B. sb. 1. *Gram.* The imperative mood, or a verbal form belonging to it (see A. 1).

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 36 *Je puis* wanteth his present imperative and his present optative. 1664 N. DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logic* 108 Imperatives, Optatives, and Subjunctives enter not into an Enuntiation. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Mood*, I love, is a simple affirmation; love, an imperative. 1755 JOHNSON *Eng. Gram.*, The Imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person . . . without the word *do*; as *Slop him, but do not hurt him*. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 581 The imperative present appears to consist of shortened forms of the indicative present.

2. An imperative action, speech, condition, etc.; an action, etc. involving or expressing a command; a command.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xvi, The Lords lawes are either imperatives of good or inhibitions of ill. 1633 T. ADAMS

Exp. 2 *Peter* iii. 16, 1452 There be . . . such mysticall allusions, such majesticall imperatives. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlv. (1870) II. 516 The unconditional imperative of the moral law. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* (1875) 459 'There is no act however trivial which cannot be raised to the position of a moral act, by the imperative of society.'

b. Categorical imperative: see CATEGORICAL. A. 1 c.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 70 The unconditional command, or (in the technical language of his school) the categorical imperative, of the conscience. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/2 The practical importance of the doctrine of the Divinity of Christ has always seemed to me to lie in the fact that it invests His teaching with the authority of the Categorical Imperative.

Imperatively (imperatīvli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY².] In an imperative manner; commandingly; **† Gram.** in or with the imperative mood.

1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 647 Whether it be turned Imperatively or Indicatively, it hurteth not us. 1710 BR. BULL *Serm.* I. i. (R.), The words, though they are delivered imperatively, yet are a plain promise. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. ii. (1876) 37 A remedy, which . . . the circumstances of the times imperatively required. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxiii, Felix said, imperatively, 'Leave him there'.

Imperativeness (imperatīvnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being imperative; commandingness, authoritativeness; obligatoriness.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 196 That dictatorial imperativeness . . . often associated with long service and high command. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* xi. § 68. 187 The acts by which each maintains his own life must . . . precede in imperativeness all other acts of which he is capable.

† Imperator (impērātōr), Also 6 emp-. [L., agent-n. from *imperare* to command.]

a. In Roman History, a word originally meaning 'commander', under the Republic, conferred by salutation of the soldiers on a victorious general; afterwards, under the Empire, confined to the head of the state, in whose name all victories were won, and thus the equivalent of its English representative, EMPEROR, q.v.

From the ancient Roman Emperors, it was continued as the Latin title of the Emperors of the East and West, and so of all monarchs who claimed 'imperial' rank or position. In this sense it was commonly assumed (in Latin documents) by the Old English kings from Æthelstan onward (see *Freeman Norm. Cong.* I. iii, and App. C); the OE. equivalent was *cæser* (cf. CÆSAR, KÆSER, KAISER), the OF. repr. was *emperour*, whence EMPEROR.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 679 Pompey's soldiers saluted him by the name of Imperator. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvi. 374 Julius Augustus and Tiberius with great humility or popularity refused the name of Imperator. 1843 W. SMITH's *Smaller Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* (1868) 217/1 After a victory it was usual for the soldiers to salute their commander as imperator, but this salutation neither gave nor confirmed the title, since the title as a matter of course was given with the imperium. 1867 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* I. iii. 145 From the days of Æthelstan onwards, our kings . . . appear in their public acts as *Basileus, Cæsar, Imperator, Imperator Augustus*.

b. gen. Absolute ruler, emperor; commander, ruler. (Cf. EMPEROR 3 b.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 187 [Cupid] King of Codpeeces, Sole Emperor and great general of trotting Parrators. 1596 *Edw. III.*, II. ii. 26 She is as imperator over me; And I to her Am as a kneeling vassal. 1613 *Haga at Constant.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 223 Supreme lord of the noble house of the Ottomans, and the imperator of all other rulers and lords in the world.

Hence **Imperatorship**, the office of imperator. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 242 This new theoretical Imperatorship consolidates itself. 1884-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 407 His [Vespasian's] elevation to the imperatorship.

Imperatorial (imperatō'riāl), *a.* [f. L. *imperatōri-us*, *f. imperator* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting an imperator, emperor, or commander; imperial.

Imperatorial province, a province of the ancient Roman empire, of which the Cæsar was himself the proconsul, the administration being by a *legatus* with prætorian power.

1660 BURNBY *Κεφ. Δαρον* (1661) 15 St. Peter attributes to his Majesty the Imperatorial Title of Supream. 1806 MACARTNEY *Wks.* I. 153 (Jod.) It calls for an unusual term in our language, an imperatorial control. 1823 DE QUINCY *Lett. Ednc.* iv. Wks. 1860 XIV. 77 A speech of imperatorial grandeur. 1838-4 — *Cæsars* *ibid.* X. 228 note, In the imperatorial provinces, where the governor bore the title of *Proprator*. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 470 He was an imperatorial, a kingly man.

2. Of or pertaining to absolute command; imperative. *Obs.*

1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 241 Moses deliver'd his Law after an Imperatorial way, saying, Thou shalt not do this.

Hence **Imperatorially** *adv.*, in an imperatorial way; as an emperor.

1839 DE QUINCY *Casultry* Wks. VIII. 277 note, He provided . . . ropes of purple and of gold intertwined, that he might hang himself imperatorially.

† Imperatorian, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = IMPERATORIAL.

1640 SOMNER *Antig. Canter.* 365 That age as much affecting the Imperatorian Brevity, as ours abhorres it. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 167 He [James I] did so little bear up with an imperatorian resolution against the method of their ways.

Imperatorin (imperatō'rīn), *Chem.* Also *imperatorin*. [f. Bot. L. *Imperatoria* (see below)

+ -IN.] A neutral substance discovered in the root of masterwort, *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, and afterwards proved to be the same as peucedanin.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 820 Wackenroder, who examined it particularly, distinguished it by the name of *imperatorin*. 1866-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 386 *Peucedanin*, *Imperatorin*, $C_{12}H_{12}O_8$.

† **Imperatorious**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. imperātorius* + -OUS.] = IMPERATORIAL.

1625 SIR T. COVENTRY in Hackett *Abb. Williams* II. (1692) 9 His Majesty's Speech, though short, yet Full and Princely, and rightly Imperatorious. 1674 MILTON *Declar. Elect. King Poland* Wks. (1851) 463 The only (under God) Imperatorious Valour and Prudence of Sobieski.

Hence † **Imperatoriously** *adv.*, as a commander or general.

1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 318 Hee did it Strategicos, that is, Imperatoriously, or Nestoriously.

† **Imperatory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. imperātorius*, f. IMPERATOR.] Imperial, imperial.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, Hermes* 807 The mightie Imperatorie Art. *Ibid.* 997 In awe of thy high Imperatory hand.

† **Imperatrice**, *Obs.* Also *emp.* [a. *F. impératrice* (16th c. in Littre), ad. *L. imperātrix*, -triciem, fem. of IMPERATOR.] Empress.

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1196 As pope, emperoure, Emperatrice, and Cardynalle. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 61 Empryce of prysys, imperatrice. 1543 HENRY VIII *Declar.* 201 David Kyng of Scottis did homage to Matilde the Emperatrice.

So † **Imperatrix**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Imperatrix*, shee that commandeth. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* iv. *Comment.* xxxiii. The soul is her own imperatrix.

Imperceable, -ible, var. of IMPERCEABLE *a.*

Imperceivable (impə'si-vəb'l), *a.* Now rare. [f. *IM-2* + PERCEIVABLE.] Imperceptible.

a. 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 137 The working of this is sweet and imperceivable. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi. In a manner to us imperceivable. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Man* x. (1844) 377 There is no circumstance... which does not pass by imperceivable gradations into the opposite character.

Hence **Imperceivableness**, imperceptibility; **Imperceivably** *adv.*, imperceptibly.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* Ely II. viii. 297 This came vp secretly, closely, imperceivably. a. 1714 SHARP *Serm.* III. v. (R.). This imperceivableness of the impressions made upon our souls by the Holy Spirit, was that which our Saviour signified to Nicodemus.

† **Imperceived**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *IM-2* + PERCEIVED, pa. pple. of PERCEIVE *v.*] Not perceived or discerned.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Inmed. Address* 26 In a moment of Time, in imperceived time, it passeth with speed from East to West. a. 1691 BOYLE *Gen. Hist. Air* vi. (1692) 23 Finding the Bladder to be pump'd up, we would have tied up the contained Air, but could not do it by reason of an imperceiv'd Hole.

† **Imperceivable**, *a. Obs.* In 7 imperseuerant. [f. *IM-2* + PERCEIVERANT perceiving (c. 1509).] Not perceiving, void of perception, undiscerning.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. i. 15 The Lines of my body are as well drawne as his... yet this imperseuerant Thing louses him in my desight.

Imperceptibility (impə'septibi-liti), [f. next: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being imperceptible; incapability of being perceived.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1869) 330 The wiles, depths, secrets, and devices of Satan... in their own nature imply a studied or designed secrecy and imperceptibility. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Symon* II. 65 While metaphysicians expand their subtleties into imperceptibility.

† 2. Incapability of perceiving. *Obs. rare.*

1786 tr. *Swedenborg's Chr. Relig.* § 439 A total ignorance and imperceptibility of the delight of heavenly love.

Imperceptible (impə'septib'l), *a. (sb.)* Also 7 imp-. [a. *F. imperceptible* (1425 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. *L. imperceptibilis*, f. *im-* (*IM-2*) + *perceptibilis* PERCEPTIBLE.] Not perceptible; incapable of being perceived.

a. That by its nature cannot be perceived or discerned; naturally incapable of affecting the perceptive faculties.

1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b. Sodeynly in tyme imperceptible he fourmed that moost blessed body in her wombe. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1019 As for the soule it is invisible, yea and imperceptible to all the naturall senses. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 44 Some diseases... proceeding from an imperceptible vermin within us. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Christening* x. He... Seem'd washing his hands with invisible soap In imperceptible water.

b. So slight, gradual, subtle, or indistinct as not to be perceptible.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* IV. 383 Strange Play of Fate! when mightiest humane things Hang on such small, Imperceptible Strings! 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Luca's Mem.* 78 An imperceptible Dew, which tho' not so thick as a Fog, moisten'd the Surface of the Ground. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones* Ven. II. vi. The three classes... pass into each other by imperceptible gradations. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV. 216 The solid earth is subject to movements either sudden and violent, or slow and imperceptible.

B. *sb.* An imperceptible thing or creature; with *the*: that which is imperceptible.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 119 ¶ 2, I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural History of Imperceptibles, containing a true Account of such Vegetables and Animals as grow and live out of Sight. 1866 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xii. § 93 (1875) 278 An entire history of anything must include its appearance out of the imperceptible and its disappearance into the imperceptible.

Hence **Imperceptibleness**, imperceptibility.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 18 By reason of their subtlety and imperceptibleness to us. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 15 The gradient has evermore lifted itself up by imperceptibleness of degree.

Imperceptibly (impə'septibli), *adv.* [f. IMPERCEPTIBLE + -LY.] In an imperceptible manner or degree; so as not to be perceived.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 117 So doth our minde cast her points diversely and imperceptibly. 1734 BERKELEY *Visitat. Charge* Wks. 1871 IV. 653 Discourse... that imperceptibly glides from one subject to another. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 213 The proposed variations... are introduced and established almost imperceptibly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 276 The powers of sense and of reflection... pass imperceptibly into one another.

Imperception (impə'sepʃən), [f. *IM-2* + PERCEPTION.] Absence or want of perception.

1664 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 16 Lay hold on that imperceptive part of the Soul, or on the Soul it self in the state of Silence or Imperception. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 64 An imperception of the majesty of his person. 1829 H. J. BARKER *Orig. English* I. 14 It is in this naive imperception of distortion... that the whole humour of school-boyishness lies.

Imperceptive (impə'septiv), *a.* [f. *IM-2* + PERCEPTIVE.]

1. Not perceptive or perceiving; lacking perception; imperipient.

1661 RUST *Orig. & Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 51 That Congruity... is more deeply pitch'd in her imperceptive Powers. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 302 Not producible by any combination whatsoever of imperceptive and inactive ingredients. 1880 GRANT *White Every-Day Eng.* 87 Thus is the ear... habitually dull and imperceptive in regard to the utterance of the lips.

2. In pass. sense: Imperceptive. *rare.* (Cf. *unexpressive* in SHAKS. and MILTON.)

1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* IV. (1877) 95 Like some fragrant scent in the air, which comes and goes... and rises and falls in imperceptive waves.

Hence **Imperceptiveness**, **Imperceptivity**, imperceptive quality or condition.

1664 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 16 Whose Imperceptiveness is no more Obstacle to her natural and plastical Operations, then [etc.]. 1681 GLANVILLE *Saducismus* I. 165 The third objection touching the Imperceptivity of an extended Substance.

† **Imperch**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *IM-1* + PERCH *v.*] To place on (something) as on a perch.

1786 *Europ. Mag.* IX. 293 Imperch'd on a post.

Imperipient (impə'si-pi-ent), *a. (sb.)* [f. *IM-2* + PERCIPIENT.] Not perceiving; lacking perception.

1813 C. LOFFT in E. H. BARKER *Parriana* (1828) II. 77 note. A quality of imperipient substance. 1871 SIR H. HOLLAND *Recoll. Past Life* (1872) 180 A man singularly imperipient of natural beauty or grandeur. 1893 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal Youth* 96 And is the World's in very truth An imperipient Soul?

b. *sb.* One who lacks perception.

1892 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 181 (*Tithe*) The Imperipient. So **Imperipientness**, lack of perception.

1891 T. HARDY *Tess* v. xlix. in *Graphic* 5 Dec. 665/2 Tess's warm outpouring lay awaiting him in a drawer... its ardour pitifully wasting itself on the cold darkness and imperipientness of that receptacle.

† **Impercussively**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. *IM-2* + PERCUSSIVE + -LY.] Without percussion or striking.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx. (1737) 90 This caus'd the Pontiffs... to sacrifice to the great Deity in Silence, impercussively, without any vociferous... Sound.

† **Imperdible**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *IM-2* + *L. perdis* to lose + -IBLE.] That cannot be lost or destroyed. Hence † **Imperdibility**, the quality of being imperdible, indestructibility.

1661 FELTHAM *Disc. Eccl.* II. 11 Wks. 377 As they [wisdom and knowledge] are harder in their acquisition, so are they more imperdible and steady in their stay. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. ix. 350 Neither are those pretious Things of greater use to the making of... Utensils... by means of their Beauty, Imperdibility, and Ductility.

† **Imperere**, *Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. *obs. legal F. imperere* (Godef.), ad. *L. imperium*: see IMPERIUM.] A command, order.

1548 G. WISHART tr. *Swiss Confess. Faith in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 22 We shulde be subject in holynes to the majestrate... so longe as his commandements, statutes and imperes evidently repugneth not with God.

Impere, *obs. form of IMPAIR *v.**

Impurence (impə'rens). Also -ance, *impur-ence*. A vulgar corruption of IMPUDENCE, perh. associated with IMPERTINENCE.

1766 COLMAN & GARRICK *Cland. Marriage* v. 78. I wonder at your impurence, Mr. Brush. 1821 Egan *Life London* II. ii. 192 She is blowing up the nasty fellow for his impurence. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv. 'Let me alone, impurence', said the young lady.

So **Impurent** (impə'rent) *a.*, vulgar corruption of *impudent*.

1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 57 He's werry impurent, to make any refleksions o' the kind.

Imperes, *obs. form of EMPRESS.*

Imperfect (impə'fekt), *a. (sb.)* Forms: *a.* 4-5 imparfit(e), imparfit(e), imparfit(e), -yt, 5 imparfyght, 5-7 imparfit, (5-6 -yt(e), 6 -fite, -fett). *β.* 6 imperfote, 6- imperfect. [ME. *a. F. imparfait* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.) = *It. imperfetto*, *Sp. imperfecto*, *Pg. imperfecto* = *L. imperfectus*, f. *im-* (*IM-2*) + *perfectus* PERFECT. Subseq. influenced by, and, in 16th c., assimilated to the Latin form.] Not perfect; the opposite of perfect.

I. Ordinary senses.

1. Wanting some part or adjunct usually present, or necessary to the full form or development; not fully formed, made, or done; unfinished, incomplete; of less than the full amount; deficient.

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 18 Som of hem semen perfit cercles, & somme semen imparfit. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xxi. 339 (Add. MS.) The child is not apte to serve god, in that he is imparfit. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 49 The werkes... that were begonne... be left without any more werkyng, alle imparfyt. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. Def. i. 312 A line is the imperfectest kinde of quantitie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 667 A Snake... Leaving his Nest, and his imperfect Young. 1708 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 19, I did not think it right to leave any of the pieces imperfect. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 92 The history of the time is too imperfect to justify a positive conclusion. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 367 Those bundles which become imperfect by disappearance of the Tracheæ.

2. Wanting some quality or attribute necessary to full efficiency, normal condition, or ideal character; not coming up to the standard; not all that it should be; defective, faulty.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 45 Othir saules bat ere in his lyfe imparfite... ne had noghte be fullhede of charite... sall haue þe lawere mede. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VII. 305 To bryng men of more imparfyt lyfe, into y^e place of men more parfyt. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. vi. 200, I am imparfite of vertu & feble in loue. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* IV. vi. 5 Your other Senses grow imperfect By your eyes anguish. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *La Blanche's Trav.* 176 He had written them in French... and withall in an imperfect and bad character. 1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 184 So imperfect a creature as man. 1873 RUSKIN *Engle's N.* § 88 Ignorance... will produce what is imperfect, but not offensive.

† 3. Positively faulty, vicious, evil. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 50 'Panne artow imparfit', quod he, 'and one of prydes knyghtes'. *Ibid.* 127 Prestes imparfit and prechours after syluer. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iv. 389 Al reson reproueþ such imparfit puple. 1611 COTGR., *Vicieux*,... erroneous, imperfect, vnfound. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 266 Their imperfect customes of drinking.

4. Of persons in respect of imperfect or defective action or accomplishment: Not fully instructed or accomplished in.

1570 Henry's Wallace XI. 1432 Blaym nocht the buk, thoct I be imperfytte (c. 1470 wperfyt). 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 70 Stay you imperfect Speakers, tell me more. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. (1658) 98 A main Reason why the Ancients were so imperfect in the Doctrine of Meteors, was their ignorance of Gunpowder and Fire-works. 1676 tr. *Guillatier's Voy. Athens* 221 If any of the Boys were out or imperfect, he was corrected by the next... till the whole number of words were read. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xvii. 373 Any statesmen who forgot him in their reckoning must have been imperfect in their notion of political dynamics.

II. Technical senses.

5. *Gram.* Applied to a tense which denotes action going on but not completed; usually to the *past* tense of incomplete or progressive action (more fully called *past imperfect*, formerly sometimes *preter-imperfect*), as Gr. ἐπαφον, *L. scribēbam*, *F. j'écrivais*, *Eng. I was writing*.

In the grammar of the Semitic languages, now generally applied to the 'tense' or verbal form with prefixed pronominal elements, sometimes called *future* and *present*.

In Slavonic Grammar, formerly sometimes used for IMPERFECTIVE.

1530 FALSGR. 84 The preter imparfit tens, as *je parloye*. 1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Imperfect*, or *Preter-Imperfect Tense*. 1832 PINNOCK *L. Murray's Eng. Gram.* VIII. § 6. 129 The Imperfect Tense represents the action or event, either as past and finished or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past. 1866 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 7) § 206 Nine Primary Tenses. A. 1. The Past Imperfect, showing that at a certain past time an action was going on; as *I was writing*. B. 1. The Present Imperfect, as *I am writing*. C. 1. The Future Imperfect, as *I shall be writing*. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 549 Three [tenses] denoting incomplete action; the Present, Future, and Imperfect (sometimes called respectively, present imperfect, future imperfect, past imperfect). 1892 DRIVER *Heb. Tenses* (ed. 3) I. It will be better to acquiesce in the names now generally employed... and to call them by the terms *perfect* and *imperfect* respectively. *Ibid.* III. The imperfect in Hebrew, as in the other Semitic languages, indicates action as *nascent*, as evolving itself actively from its subject, as developing.

† 6. *Arith.* *a.* Applied to a number which is not equal to the sum of its aliquot parts: opp. to *perfect*. (Cf. DEFICIENT *A. I. c.*) *b.* Applied to a power (square, cube, etc.) whose root is an incommensurable quantity: opposed to a *perfect square*, *cube*, etc. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* A. iv. b. Imperfecte numbers be suche, whose partes added together, doe make either more or lesse then the whole number it self... As 12, whose partes are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, which make 16. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* 76-2

(1696) 5 Imperfect numbers...are those whose even parts added together, will not return the Primary Number. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 114 The Roots of Imperfect Powers are Incommensurable Quantities.

7. *Mus.* + *a.* In mediæval music, applied to a note when reckoned as twice (instead of three times) the length of a note of the next lower denomination; and hence to those 'modes', etc. characterized by such relative value of the notes. b. Applied to Plain Chant melodies which do not extend through the entire compass of the mode in which they are written (*Grove Dict. Mus. s.v.*). c. Sometimes applied to a diminished (as distinguished from a perfect) fourth, fifth, or triad: see DIMINISHED 4 a.

Imperfect cadence: a cadence ending on some chord other than the direct chord of the tonic, usually that of the dominant, and having the effect of a partial close or stop (like that of a comma or semicolon in a sentence); also called a *half-close*. *Imperfect concords or consonances*: a name given to the thirds and sixths, major and minor.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 18 The Moode Imperfect of the more prolation is, when all go by two, except the Minome which goeth by three. *Ibid.* 19 The Moode Imperfect of the lesse prolation is, when all go by two: as two Longes to the Large, two Breuees to the Longe, two Semibreues to the Breue, and two Minomes to the Semibreue. 1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend.* 40 Concords are...Perfect and Imperfect...Perfects are these, 5th, 8th with all their Octaves. Imperfects are a 3rd, 6th, and their Octaves. 1875 OUSLEY *Harmony* xiii. 156 When it is wished to make a kind of rest or division in a piece of music...it is usual to employ what is called the Imperfect cadence, or half-close. 1877 STAINER *Harmony* xii. The most common position of the imperfect triad is its first inversion. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 766 Mediæval writers (accustomed to look upon the number Three—the Symbol of the Blessed Trinity—as the sign of Perfection) applied the term Imperfect to all rhythmic proportions subject to the binary division...Thus, the Minim—always equal to two Crotchets only—was essentially Imperfect, in common with all other notes shorter than the Semibreve. The Large was also Imperfect, whenever it was made equal to two Longs [etc.]. *Ibid.* 768 An example of an Imperfect Cadence which concludes on a chord other than the Dominant. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) i. § 29 The consonant intervals are...subdivided into perfect and imperfect consonances.

8. *Bot.* Applied to flowers in which any normal part is wanting.

Formerly, esp. to flowers having no corolla or perianth; now to those in which either stamens, or pistils, or both, are absent.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Imperfect Flowers* of Plants are such as want the *Petalæ*: and therefore they are sometimes called *Apetalous*, and sometimes *Staminous*. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Imperfectus*, applied to flowers which want the anther, or pistil, or both: imperfect. 1860 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. 13 An antemum or catkin is a spike consisting of imperfect flowers.

9. *Law.* (See *quots.*)

1832 AUSTIN *Jurist.* (1839) I. i. 101 An imperfect law (with the sense wherein the term is used by the Roman jurists) is a law which wants a sanction and which therefore is not binding. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 240/1 *Executory trusts*. In the case of articles of agreement, made in contemplation of marriage, and which are consequently preparatory to a settlement...the trusts declared by them are said to be executory or imperfect, because they require an ulterior act to raise and perfect them. [See *EXECUTORY a.3*] 1872 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) *Imperfect obligations*, moral duties, such as charity, gratitude, etc. which cannot be enforced by law.

B. as *sb.*

1. *Gram.* The imperfect (i.e. past imperfect) tense: see 5.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 66 The Imperfect expresses: (1) Action going on in time past along with other action... (2) Action repeated or habitual in time past. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 324 Who, in the next place, devised our modern imperfects passive?

+ 2. *Mus.* An imperfect concord: see 7 (quot. 1667). *Obs.*

+ *Imperfect, v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To render imperfect; to destroy the perfection of.

1555 J. BRADFORD *Let.* in Coverdale *Let. Mart.* (1564) 265, I deny transubstantiation...wherby the Masse is mainteyned, christes supper perueried, his sacrifice & crosse imperfected, hys priesthode destroyed. a 1614 DONNE *Biadavatos* (1644) 179 As though the body of Christ could be imperfected. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 28 Time, which perfects some Things, imperfects also others.

b. *Mus.* (See prec. 7 a.) Also *absol.* 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot. This pricke standing in this place doeth imperfect. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 54 A perfect Breefe can be imperfect, not onely by a Semibreve...but also of two Minims. *Ibid.* 55 The imperfect Note doth goe before the Note that is imperfected.

+ *Imperfected, a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + *perfected*, pa. pple. of PERFECT v.] Not perfected; incomplete, imperfect.

1554 HULOET, Imperfected, *infectus*, i. non factus aut non perfectus. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 100 Imperfected confessions (who perfects his confession?) leave ill-gotten goods sticking upon thine heir. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 158 The distinction between perfected and imperfect Obligations. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Naturalist* 297 The younger and imperfect creatures mine their way...in the solid timber.

+ *Imperfectible, a.1 Mus. Obs.* [f. IMPERFECT v. + -IBLE.] Capable of being made imperfect (see IMPERFECT a. 7 a).

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 58 As oft as two alterable Notes are placed between two imperfectable Notes without a Pricke of Division, the Second is always altered.

Imperfectible (impəf'ektib'l), a.2 [f. IM-2 + PERFECTIBLE. Cf. F. *imperfectible* (Littré).] Incapable of being made perfect.

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 115 Many of them apparently as imperfectable as the Ainos of Jesso or the Veddahs of Ceylon.

Hence *Imperfectibility*, incapability of being made perfect.

1836 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 241 The 'imperfectibility' of men's nature is visible in their lives.

Imperfection (impəf'ekʃən), [a. F. *imperfection* (12th c., Oxf. Ps.), or ad.L. *imperfection-em*, f. *imperfectus* IMPERFECT a.]

1. The condition or quality of being imperfect (usually in sense 2 of the adj.); incompleteness; defectiveness, faultiness.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 436 Seculer lordship þat cleriks hanne nou smacchþ imperfection on many maner. c 1386 CHAUCER *Paris. T.* P. 933 Ihesu crist is entierly al good in hym nys noon imperfection. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. iii. 5 All maner perfection in his worlde hap a maner of imperfection annexed þerto. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 18 b, Imperfection is, when that any particular creature doth lacke any propertie, instrument, or qualite which commonly by nature is in all other, or the more part, of that kynd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 423 Man by number is to manifest His single imperfection, and beget Like of his like. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 65 [They] bear the marks of human imperfection. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 44 The necessary imperfection of language seems to require that we should view the truth under more than one aspect.

2. (with *pl.*) An instance of this quality or condition; a detail or particular in which a thing is imperfect or faulty; a defect, fault, blemish.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. x.* x. (1495) 380 Asshes hath this defawte and imperfection, that though he be every daye moysted...yet he is alwaye barayn. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Wherin...I myght loke, as in a...lokyng glasse...and perceyue myne owne imperfections. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 79 No reckoning made, but sent to my account With all my imperfections on my head. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 87 Error [to] be attributed to the imperfections in the manner of measuring the distance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 8 He has left imperfections, which would have been removed if he had lived a few years longer.

+ 3. *Mus.* The making of a note 'imperfect', or the condition of its being 'imperfect': see IMPERFECT a. 7 a. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 24 Imperfection...is the taking away of the third part of a perfect notes value. 1614 T. RAVENSCHOT (title) A briefe Discovrse of...Characterizing the Degrees by their Perfection, Imperfection and Diminution, in measurable Musick, against the common Practise and Custome of the Times. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 767 Other ways in which the Perfection of certain notes may be changed to Imperfection.

+ *Imperfections, a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec., after *factions*, etc.] Full of imperfection, faulty.

1594 *Taming of Shrew* (1844) 24 Come hither thou Imperfection's slave! 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* II. iv, Their behaviour wit and discourse...is as imperfections and silly as your scholars new come from the university.

Imperfective (impəf'ektiv), a. (sb.) [f. IMPERFECT a. + -IVE: cf. PERFECTIVE.]

+ 1. Characterized by imperfection; imperfect.

a 1677 MANTON *Serm. Hebr.* xl verse 16, Wks. 1873 XIV. 343 If we be imperfective, the fault is in ourselves. 1684 N. S. Crit. *Eng. Edit. Bible* xvi. 156 Their Copies are often defective and imperfective.

2. *Slavonic Grammar.* Applied (after Miklosich) to a form or 'aspect' of the verb expressing action not completed (either continuous, or repeated): opp. to *perfective*. (Cf. IMPERFECT a. 5, and terms in -ive, referring to the vb., as *active*, *passive*, *indicative*, *imhoative*, *desiderative*, etc.)

1887 MORFILL *Serbian Gram.* 32 The imperfective verbs express an action that is not completed, but this may be conceived either (a) as merely continuing, or (b) repeated at various times. 1889 — *Russian Gram.* 37 The imperfective aspect has all the moods and tenses. The perfective wants the present tense and present participle. 1890 *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 478/3 The student will...then naturally ask how he is to distinguish the perfective from the imperfective aspect. 1899 MORFILL *Gram. Bohem. Lang.* 30.

+ B. sb. = IMPERFECTION 2. *Obs.*

1601 CORNWALLYSS *Ess.* II. xxvi. (1631) 9 Of all our delicacies, or imperfectives of any kind there is no Author but Affection.

Imperfectly (impəf'ektli), adv. [f. IMPERFECT a. + -LY.]

1. In an imperfect manner or degree; incompletely, defectively.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. x.* 464 Souteres and shepherdes...passen. In-to be blisse of parady, for her pure byleue, þat unparfly here kneue and eke lyued. 1563 W. FULKE *Metecors* (1640) 1 b, Bodies perfectly and imperfectly mixed...They are called imperfectly mixed, because they are very soone changed into another thing...as snow into water. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. v. 247 They imitate his [God's] perfection imperfectly. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 214 Its minute history is imperfectly known. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 66 When the traveller speaks the language imperfectly.

+ 2. *Gram.* (See IMPERFECT a. 5.) *Obs. rare.* 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 32 Thre dyvers tymes, imparflytly past, indiffynitly past, and more than parflytly past.

Imperfectness (impəf'ektnés), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being imperfect; imperfection.

1380 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxviii. 31 And his waking shal enourne the imparfitnesse. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xv. 70 Me tho3t grete schame þat Sarzenes...schuld þus reproue vs of oure imparfitnesse. 1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 9 If therbe allwaies spotted and imperfectnes in the true Church vpon earth. 1747 J. LIND *Let. Nary* i. (1757) 11 The integrity of the intention, will...attone...for the imperfectness of the performance. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, I have only dwelt upon the rudeness of Gothic, or any other kind of imperfectness, as admirable, where it was impossible to get design or thought without it.

Imperforable (impəf'orəb'l), a. [f. IM-2 + PERFORABLE.] That cannot be perforated.

1638 PHILLIPS, *Imperforable*, not to be bored through. Whence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc. 1895 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 19 July 7/7 Leather...is not absolutely imperforable.

Imperforate (impəf'orət), a. [f. IM-2 + PERFORATE.] Not perforated; having no perforation, foramen, or opening. Chiefly in scientific and technical use; in *Anat.* said of parts of the body normally having an opening, when congenitally closed by malformation or in special cases; also of persons or animals so affected.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Venice 200 One of these Glass-bubbles was perforated with a little hole...the other...was imperforate. 1739 S. SHARP *Operat. Surg.* (R.), Sometimes children are born imperforate. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 100 The whorls are closely coiled, leaving only a pillar of shell, or columella, in the centre: such shells are said to be imperforate. 1877 BULLOCK *Casaxes' Midwife* 44 Sometimes the hymen forms a complete imperforate Membrane. 1877 LL. JEWITT *Half-hours among Eng. Antiq.* 180 The use of these large imperforate beads...remains a mystery. 1887 L. HEITZMANN tr. C. Heitzmann's *Anat.* IV. 80 The clitoris...has two Corpora cavernosa, a Glans which is imperforate.

b. Of a sheet of postage, revenue, or other stamps: Not having the individual stamps separated by rows of perforations; hence of a stamp having the margin entire and not denticulated, as in 'perforated' specimens.

1885 E. B. EVANS *Philatelic Handbk.* 118 [*id.* stamp] Watermark a Small Crown; imperforate. 1893 *Daily News* 28 July 5/2 Fine copies of the Canadian sixpenny [postage-stamp] 'imperforate'.

Imperforated (impəf'orətəd), a. [f. IM-2 + PERFORATED.] = prec.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvi. (1658) 453 As it happeneth sometimes in imperforated persons. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwife* III. 503 A case in which the Anus was imperforated. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 83 A suggestion with respect to the nautili; namely, that the umbilicated specimens are the males,—imperforated shells, females. 1895 *Times* 2 Feb. 12/4 Ceylon.—*ad.* [postage stamp], rose, imperforated and unused, 6/130.

Imperforation (impəf'orəf'ən), [f. IM-2 + PERFORATION. Cf. F. *imperforation* (Cotgr.).] The condition of being imperforate; an instance or case of this.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Imperforation*, a closing or shutting up for want of boring or piercing. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) II. 239 Imperforations of the vagina, the anus and the urethra. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 197 Where the cause [of deafness] is an imperforation of either of the passages. *Ibid.* IV. 99 A temporary imperforation of the urethra.

Imperforable (impəf'orəb'l), a. *rare.* [f. IM-2 + PERFORABLE.] That cannot be perforated.

1693 CHAUNCEY *Eng. Gosp. New Law* 28 How...illogical...to conclude, that God will save the non-elect upon an imperforable condition. 1884 *Law Times Ref. L.* 253/2 To give damages for the non-performance of an imperforable agreement.

Imperial (impə'riəl), a. and sb. Forms: a. 4-imperial; also 4-7 -all, 4 ymperiall, 5 imperiale, -ryal, -real, 5-6 -ryall(e), -ialle, 6 ymperiall. B. 4-7 imperial, -all, 5 -ialle, -eryal, -irial. [a. OF. *em-*, *imperial* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *imperialis*, f. IMPERIUM: see below, and -AL.]

A. adj. Pertaining to an empire or emperor.

I. 1. Of or pertaining to an empire, or to the empire in question; orig. belonging to the ancient Roman *imperium* or Empire; hence, to the Holy Roman (or German) Empire, or to any so-called Empire of modern times.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 61 A great cronique imperiall. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6421 There shalle no juggle imperial, Ne bishop, ne official, Done judgement on me. 1469 *Sc. Acts Jas.* III. 20 Nov. in *Acts Parl. Scott.* (1814) II. 95 Pe Imperiale notaris. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Frans.* II. ccxiv. [ccx.] 658 He...shewed certayne letters patentes apostolykes and imperyalles. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 169 b, The Duchie [Milan] is Imperiall, and in our gifte as many other seignories bee. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. 285 The Coyones of other Princes and free Cities, are stamped with the Imperiall Eagle. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Imperial Chamber*, is a sovereign court, established for the affairs of the immediate states of the empire. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. ii. 67 The Northern limits of Imperial sway. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 High above, the Imperial double eagle figured in all its ugliness.

2. Of or pertaining to a sovereign state, which in its independence and importance ranks with an empire. a. Said of England, from the 16th c.,

in assertion of its independence of and sovereign equality with the 'Holy Roman' Empire (see quot. from Blackstone). b. Said, in more recent times, of the parliament, legislation, government, taxation, etc., of Great Britain, as distinct from those formerly possessed by its constituent kingdoms, from those of local application, and from those of colonies and foreign dependencies.

1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12 This realm of England is an Empire... governed by one supreme head and kynge, hauynge the dignitie and roiall estate of thimperiall crowne of the same. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY Chron. (Camden) I. 52 This realm is... an imperiall sea of itself. 1566 PARKER (title) A Defence of priestes mariages, stablyssed by the imperiall lawes of the Realme of Englande. 1660 Trial Regis. 11 What is an Imperial Crown? It is that, which, as to the Coercive part, is subject to no man under God. 1705 J. ANDERSON (title) Historical Essay showing that the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland is imperial and independent. 1704 SWIFT Drapier's Lett. Wks. 1755 V. II. 73 Ireland is, on the contrary, called in some statutes an imperial crown, as held only from God. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. vii. 242 The meaning... of the legislature, when it uses these terms of *empire* and *imperial*, and applies them to the realm and crown of England, is only to assert that our king is equally sovereign and independent within these his dominions, as any emperor is in his empire; and owes no kind of subjection to any other potentate upon earth.

b. 1774 BURKE Amer. Tax. Wks. II. 436 The parliament of Great Britain sits at the head of her extensive empire in two capacities: one as the local legislature of this island... The other, and... nobler capacity, is what I call her imperial character; in which... she superintends all the several inferior legislatures. 1802 WINDHAM Speeches Parl. 24 May (1812) I. 241 The subject... appeared more especially unworthy of being entertained by the imperial parliament. 1858 J. B. NORTON Topics 142 All those things... which are from their nature imperial, require some one central controlling authority. 1859 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xvii. V. 56 The only power which such men as Washington and Franklin denied to the Imperial legislature was the power of taxing. 1865 Times 29 Apr., The improvement... was traced by Mr. Gladstone through every branch of the Imperial income. 1888 Daily News 15 Sept. 5/3 The United Kingdom is an 'Imperial' State—a State exercising 'imperialism', or dominion over the colonies and other dependencies.

3. Of or pertaining to the (or an) emperor; b. esp. of the ancient Roman Emperors or the later Western and Eastern Emperors; spec. belonging to the party of the (Romano-German) Emperor.

c. 1384 CHAUCER H. Fame III. 271 But al on hye above a dees Sit in a see imperiall... Y saugh perpetually y-stalled A femynye creature. 1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 101 Vnto thyn estate Imperyll no preysynge is that maye be peregal. 1540-60 STERNHOLD & H. B. ciii. 10 And by his power imperiall, he gouernes all the world. 1664 H. MORE Myst. Inq. 262 They both aspired to a Majesty and Power plainly Imperial. 1706 SWIFT Gulliver I. i. A person of high rank from his Imperial Majesty. 1764 CHURCHILL Candidate 670 Where is the glory of imperial sway, if subjects none but just commands obey? 1832 G. R. PORTER Porcelain & Gl. 104 The honour of supplying the imperial (Chinese) court with porcelain. 1867 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. I. iii. 162 The Imperial titles and Imperial pretensions of the English Kings in the tenth and eleventh centuries.

b. c. 1470 HARDING Chron. LXXX. vii. Maximian Kyng of greate Brytyn By whole decre, and will of the senate, Was emperour of Roome, and ruled Almaine... Wherefore we clayme the throne imperiall. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. ccli. (1482) 322 Frederyk duk of Osteryke was crowned with imperiall dyademe of pope nicholas the iiii. 1494 FAYAN Chron. iv. lxvii. 45 Whan y^e forsayd ii. Emperours had... resygned and gyven ouer all Imperyll dygnitie, this sayde Constancius wth Galerius, were made Emperours. 1533 LD. BERNERS Huon xcix. 322 Thyther came themperour richely armed with y^e armes imperiall. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII 178 The towne of Cappe... became imperiall and turned to the Emperors part. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy. II. xxi. 50 A slave unto the Emperor [the Sultan]. Durst very well advance himselfe to come too the estate imperiall. 1588 SHAKS. Tit. A. I. i. 6 The Imperiall Diadem of Rome. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE Hyndriol. (1896) 21 The faces of many imperial persons... Caesar, Claudius [etc.]. 1708 SWIFT Predict. The pope... will die... and... be succeeded by a cardinal of the imperial faction. 1836 Scenes of Commerce 230 Robes of Tyrian dye constituted, among the Romans, the imperial purple. 1851 D. WILSON Preh. Ann. (1863) II. iii. ii. 62 A series of imperial coins from Augustus to Diocletian. 1868 W. SMITH's Smaller Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig. s.v. Provincia. The senatorian provinces were distributed among consulars and those who had filled the office of praetor... The imperial provinces were governed by *legati Caesaris*, with praetorian power, the proconsular power being in the Caesar himself, and the *legati* being his deputies and representatives.

4. fig. and transf. Of the nature or rank of an emperor or supreme ruler; ruling, commanding, supreme in authority.

1390 GOWER Conf. III. 213 Thus the sonne is over all The chefe planet imperiall. 1460 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 81 O Queene of hevyn impervalle. 1541-2 Act 33 Hen. VIII in Bolton Stat. Irel. (1621) 184 Honours... to the estate and majesty of a king imperiall appertayning or belonging. 1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. II. i. 163 And the imperiall Votresse passed on, In maiden meditation, fancy free. 1606 PRIOR To the King 47 Imperial Britain on the sea looks down. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. III. 377 Every Creature, and of every Kind... Not only Man's Imperial Race.

5. Having a commanding quality, demeanour, or aspect; majestic, august, lofty, exalted.

c. 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. I. pr. i. 3 (Camb. MS.), I ne myhte nat known what pat woman was of so Imperial auctorite. c. 1430 LYDG. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 11 This tabernacle of

most magnyfycence Whas of his byldyng verry imperiall. 1508 DUNBAR Gold. Targe 254 O reuerend Chaucere, rose of rethoris all, As in our tonge ane flour imperiall. 1617 MORYSON Itin. I. 137 Built by Pope Sixtus the fifth, with Imperiall magnificence. 1650 BULWER Anthropol. 83 They would suffer none to reign over them, but Princes that had such imperiall Noses. 1781 COWPER Lily & Rose 14 The Lily's height bespoke command, A fair imperial flower. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 20 In so splendid and imperial a manner did the English people, properly so called, first take place among the nations of the world.

b. Assuming or affecting a commanding character or manner; domineering, imperious.

1581 MULCASTER Positions xxxvi. (1887) 136 Scholars by reason of their conceit which learning inflameth... become to imperiall to rest upon a little. 1760-71 H. BROOKE Fool of Quality (1808) IV. 134, I am under the positive interdiction of an imperial thing called a husband. 1830 GALT Lawrie T. IV. i. (1849) 143 The squire he is mighty imperial.

6. Befitting an emperor or supreme ruler; of special excellence; magnificent; exceedingly fine or grand. (See also 8, 10.)

In quot. 1848 with humorous allusion to the 'imperial purple'.

1731 POPE Ep. Burlington 204 These are Imperial Works, and worthy Kings [cf. DRYDEN Æneid VI. 1177 To tame the proud, the fettered slave to free, These are imperial arts, and worthy thee [Rome]]. 1848 DICKENS Dombey xx, His imperial complexion was mainly referred by the faculty to that circumstance. 1871 E. F. BURR Ad Fidem v. 79 The marrow, and fatness of this imperial diet.

II. In special connexions and phrases.

7. Applied to those weights and measures appointed by statute to be used throughout the United Kingdom, instead of those various ones formerly in local use.

1838 T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies 726, 10 ounces avoirdupois, of acid, for every imperial gallon of tar employed. 1843 Penny Cycl. XXVII. 202/1 Imperial Measure.—This measure supersedes the old corn, wine, and beer measures. 1854 DICKENS Hard T. i, Ready to have imperial gallons of facts poured into them. 1892 Gardener's Chron. 27 Aug. 241/3 At a cost of about £10 per imperial acre.

8. In names of various products or commodities of special size or quality. See also 10.

1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. 72 Plums, Imperial, Blew, White Dates. 1719 LONDON & Wise Compl. Gard. 219 Imperial Lettuces, which are of an extraordinary Size. 1747 Gentl. Mag. XVII. 194 At morning store of cream, and tea, Either imperial, or bohea. 1795 A. ANDERSON Narr. Brit. Emb. China 186 That shrub which bears what is called the Imperial and gunpowder tea. 1892 WALSH Tea (Philad.) 74 The true Imperial tea... known in China as... the 'perfection of tea'.

b. Name of a size of paper: of printing-paper usually 22 by 32 inches, of writing-paper 22 by 30. 1668-9 Wood Life (O. H. S.) IV. 82 To Mr. Hall, printer, for two large bibles of imperial paper, 1911. 108. 1692 Lond. Gaz. No. 2819/4 The Draught consisting of 4 Sheets of Imperial Paper. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS Paint. 286 The paper most generally used is of what is called 'Imperial' size. 1864 LOWNDES Bibl. Man. 2541 Wilson, Alexander. American Ornithology. Philadelphia, 1808-14. Imperial 4to. 9 vols.

c. Name of a particular make of roofing-slate, of large size (2½ x 2 ft.): cf. B. 5 c.

1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build. xi. 396 The Imperial Slating, for roofs, is particularly neat, and is known by having its lower edge sawn; whereas all the other slates, used for covering, are only chipped square on their edges.

9. Sporting slang. Said of a fall on one's head or 'crown'.

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE Mkt. Harb. 134 Four imperial crowners at one and the same instant. 1886 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL Pigsticking 75 The fall that followed was 'imperial'.

10. Phrases.

Imperial beard = B. 8. Imperial blue: an aniline blue dye, also called spirit-blue. Imperial city: (a) a city that is the seat of empire, or that is itself a sovereign or independent state; (b) one of those cities of the old German Empire which owned allegiance to the Emperor alone. †Cloth imperial: a textile fabric in use in the Middle Ages, with figures woven in gold; app. so called as being made at Constantinople: see also B. 3. †Imperial crown: the flower now called CROWN IMPERIAL (*Fritillaria imperialis*). Imperial dome or roof: a dome of pointed form, the vertical section of which is an ogee or curve of contrary flexure. Imperial drink (formerly †i. water): a drink made of cream of tartar flavoured with lemons and sweetened. Imperial yellow: name of a kind of porcelain made in China, having a uniform yellow glaze, said to be reserved for the use of the imperial court; hence applied to other kinds imitating this in colour.

1859 JEPHSON & REEVE Brittany 13 The other soldier, with a huge imperial 'beard'. 1863 Homilies II. Idolatry II. (1640) 31 The Imperiall 'city' Constantinople. 1886 A. DAY Eng. Secretary I. (1625) 25 We hasted thence to a city, called Noremberge, being imperiall, situate in the high parts of Germany. 1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw. (1603) 85 Geneva is an imperiall city in Savoy. 1615 G. SANDYS Trav. 45 Taken from them Constantinople the Imperiall Citie. 1617 MORYSON Itin. I. 203 City of Erfurt... is a free City, but not an imperiall City; and paises some tribute to the Bishop of Metz, and to the Saxon Duke of Winberg. [1798 in Twysden Hist. Angli. Scripta I. 602 Pannos quos Constantinopolis civitas vocat Imperiales.] a 1900 York Fabric Rolls (Surtees) 310 Two blue copes of 'clothe imperialle'. 1706 J. GARDINER tr. Rabin on Gardens (1728) 19 Then her gay gilded front th' Imperial 'Crown Erects aloft. 1746-7 HERVEY Medit. (1818) 137 See the imperial crown, splendid and beautifully grand! 1886 Syd. Soc. Lex., Imperial 'drink'. 1897 ALLBUTT Syst. Med. [II. 21 Plain water, barley water, lemonade or imperial drink

may be allowed at will. 1625 MARKHAM Eng. Housew. II. iii. (1668) 104 To make the Imperial 'water'. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housew. (1778) 327 To make Imperial Water. 1881 Porcelain Works, Worcester 35 The Persian turquoise, Imperial 'yellow, mauve, Celeste, and other enamels present an interesting series. 1884 Chr. World (Fam. Circle ed.) 4 Nov. 260/4 Amongst the favourite colours are imperial yellow, Nile blue.

B. 5b.

1. A member of the Emperor's party; a soldier of the Imperial troops: = IMPERIALIST I.

c. 1524 Bp. OF BATH in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. I. 320 The Imperiales shall shortly receive large sommys off monye. 1563 GOLDING (title) The Historie of Leonard Aretine concerning the Warres betweene the Imperiales and the Gotes for the possession of Italy. 1630 R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commw. 101 The Emperour and Germans, or if you please the Imperiales. 1693 Mem. Cnt. Tockely IV. 58 The Imperiales encamped as near them as possibly they could. 1890 T. W. ALLIES Peter's Rock 329 It came to a fierce struggle between the Italians on the Pope's side and the imperiales.

†b. A decree or statute of the Emperor. Obs.

1614 SELDEN Titles Hon. 21 That great Volum of Lawes... comprehending a collection out of the Digests, Code, Nouells, and other Imperiales, was titled *va Basiliaca*.

c. An imperial personage. (In 16-17th c. used as = emperor.)

1588 SHAKS. Tit. A. IV. iii. 93 A matter of brawle, betwixt my Vncle, and one of the Emperials men. 1591 — Two Gent. II. iii. 5. I... am going with Sir Protheus to the Imperials Court. 1658 J. GAULE Pract. The. (1659) 260 To quell and curbe the Seditious and Rebellious, to exact the Imperials Due, and mannage his Force. 1841 MOTLEY Corr. (1889) I. iv. 89 At twelve the Imperials [Emperor and Empress of Russia] retired and dismissed us.

2. †a. A former Flemish coin of the value of 2½ rixdollars. Obs.

1674 R. GODFREY Inj. & Ab. Physic 48 Glauber... had receiv'd six hundred Imperials before hand. 1707-41 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Coin, Flemish Coins.—Those of gold are imperials [etc.]. Imperial, 112. 3d.

b. A Russian gold coin, formerly valued at 10 silver roubles, now at 15.

1839 Penny Cycl. XV. 324/1 Imperial, a Russian gold coin, of 10 rubles... The English mint value of the imperial coined before 1763 has been given at *al. is. 6d.* The present value is 32s. 4d. 1897 Daily News 16 Jan. 3/2 The ukase... orders that imperials and half-imperials shall be minted with the inscriptions '15 roubles' and '7½ roubles' respectively.

†3. Short for cloth imperial: see A. 10. Obs.

1476 Plumpton Corr. 37 As for your cope... I send you a peice of baudkin, and another of imperial, to se whether ye will hafe of. 1483 Wardr. Acc. in Antig. Rep. (1807) I. 49 ij canopies, one made of imperial, and the other of baldekyne. 1876 Rock Text. Fabr. v. 39 At the end of the twelfth century there was brought to England from Greece, a sort of precious silk, named Imperial.

4. A case or trunk for luggage, fitted on, or adapted for, the roof of a coach or carriage. Also the roof or top of a carriage itself (F. *imperial*).

1794 W. FELTON Carriages (1801) II. Gloss. Imperial, a leathered case, which is placed occasionally on the roof of the body [of the carriage] for the purpose of carrying cloaths, etc. safe. 1796 NELSON 22 June in Nicolas Disp. (1846) VII. p. lxxxvi, In a Vessel lately taken by my Squadron is an imperial full of clothes belonging to a General Officer. 1805 T. H. LISTER Granby xiv. (1836) 97 The carriage with its ponderous trunks and towering imperials, was actually at the door. 1857 HUGHES Tom Brown I. i, Couriers and ladies'-maids, imperials and travelling carriages, are an abomination to me. 1875 J. H. BENNET Winter Medit. II. xi. 392, I was on the imperial or top of the diligence for the view, sitting next to the conductor.

5. A trade name for various articles of special size or quality: cf. A. 8, 10.

1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Imperial, relating to royalty; any thing large, as a large decanter.

b. A size of paper: see A. 8 b.

1712 Act 10 Anne in Lond. Gaz. No. 5018/3 For all Paper called... Imperial fine 16s... per Ream. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Ep. to Sylv. Urban Wks. 1812 II. 261 His nice-discerning knowledge none deny On Crown, Imperial, Foolscap, and Demy. 1878 Print. Trades Jm. No. 25. 16 The sheet is somewhat large—the length of imperial.

c. A kind of roofing-slate: see A. 8 c.

1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build. xi. 395 The Welsh Slates... Imperials, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 10 in. 1866 Patent slating... at the present time... is composed of the Imperials, which are lighter, and much neater in appearance.

d. Short for imperial water or drink: see A. 10. 1827 Blackw. Mag. XXI. 829 Imperial, ginger-pop, soda-water, or lemonade.

6. Short for imperial dome or roof: see A. 10.

1806 ELMES Bibliogr. Dict. Fine Arts, Imperial... a kind of roof or dome which, viewed in its profile, is pointed towards the top, and widens itself more and more in descending towards its base. 1842-76 GWILT Archit. Gloss.

7. A game at cards. ? Obs.

1798 Sporting Mag. XII. 31 A general description of the game of Imperial. 1847-76 HALLIWELL, Imperial, a game at cards, mentioned as having been played by Henry VIII.

8. A small part of the beard left growing beneath the lower lip: so called because the Emperor Napoleon III wore his beard in this way.

1856 MISS BIRD Englishw. Amer. 366 Eccentricities of appearance in the shape of beards and imperials. 1890 O. W. HOLMES Prof. Breakfast. i. (1891) 4 A person with black whiskers and imperial.

Imperial (I, -yal, obs. ff. EMPYREAL.

Imperialism (impi-'riäliz'm). [f. IMPERIAL + -ISM: after imperialist.]

1. An imperial system of government; the rule of an emperor, esp. when despotic or arbitrary.

1858 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 344 To lower the intellectual vigour of the nation, to exhibit to the world how the waywardness of mind will yield beneath the compression of a stern resolution—these are the tasks set itself by Imperialism. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxxiv. (L.), Roman imperialism had divided the world into master and slave. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 18 There appears to be in the Celtic race a strong tendency to what is called Imperialism. 1869 *Times* 15 Oct., Imperialism, or, indeed, any worse form of despotism. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3 That this meeting begs to express its delight at the downfall of Imperialism in France, and the proclamation in lieu thereof of the Republic.

2. The principle or spirit of empire; advocacy of what are held to be imperial interests. In recent British politics, the principle or policy (1) of seeking, or at least not refusing, an extension of the British Empire in directions where trading interests and investments require the protection of the flag; and (2) of so uniting the different parts of the Empire having separate governments, as to secure that for certain purposes, such as warlike defence, internal commerce, copyright, and postal communication, they shall be practically a single state.

In the United States, *Imperialism* is similarly applied to the new policy of extending the rule of the American people over foreign countries, and of acquiring and holding distant dependencies, in the way in which colonies and dependencies are held by European states.

a 1881 W. R. GREG *Misc. Ess.* Ser. i. ii. 39 Under the pretext of Imperialism and farseeing statesmanship, the habitual and hitherto incurable fault of our Governments—especially of Tory Governments—has been to look too far ahead. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 2/2 'The Expansion of England'—with its firm grasp on the great possibilities of the New England beyond the sea, and its vivid realisation of the British Empire as 'a world-wide Venice with the sea for streets'—gave... a decisive impulse to what may be called, in the slang of the day, 'the new Imperialism'. 1898 *Daily News* 28 May 2/2 That odious system of bluster and swagger and might against right on which Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues bestowed the tawdry nickname of Imperialism. 1899 J. L. WALTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 306, I define Imperialism as a principle or formula of statesmanship for interpreting the duties of government in relation to empire. 1899 L. D. ROSEBERRY in *Daily News* 6 May 4/2, I mean the greater pride in Empire which is called Imperialism... Sane Imperialism, as distinguished from what I may call wild-cat Imperialism, is nothing but this—a larger patriotism.

Imperialist (imp'ri-ālist). [f. IMPERIAL a. + -IST: cf. f. *imperialiste* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. An adherent of the (or an) emperor (usually, 1600–1800, of the German Emperor); one of the emperor's party.

1603 KOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), The imperialists imputed the cause of so shameful a flight unto the Venetians. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 202 Our Romish adversaries the Imperialists, even the most bloody and idolatrous House of Austria. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 119 Favouring the factions of the Guelphs, against the Gibellins, or Imperialists. 1677 J. MATHER *Preval. Prayer* (1864) 249 The Emperor Marcus Aurelius going to war against the Quads, Vandals, Sarmats and Germans... the Imperialists were so cooped up by their numerous Enemies. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III*, vi. (1839) 347 Count Thörn, having in vain endeavoured to bring the Imperialists to an action... set out for Prague. 1835 ALISON *Europe* xxiii. (1854) IV. 42 Spörck... succeeded in joining the main body of the Imperialists.

2. An advocate of imperial rule, or of an imperial form of government.

Esp. in France, an adherent of the Bonaparte family, under which the First and Second Empires were set up.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 These imperious imperialists are so effectually served as to bespeak at the same time a law against their antagonists in courts not allied. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris News*. (ed. 4) 315 People of all parties, royalists, imperialists, and republicans, affected... a fine indignant surprise at the bare suggestion.

3. An advocate of 'imperialism' in British or American politics.

1899 G. WYNDHAM in *Daily News* 23 Jan. 7/5 An Imperialist... is a man who does accept the fact that his country is a part, is, indeed, the head and heart of an Empire scattered the whole world over. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 2/2 An Imperialist is one who... does not hesitate to do what is necessary to provide for the defence and development of the Empire. 1899 J. L. WALTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 306 The Imperialist feels a profound pride in the magnificent heritage of empire won by the courage and energies of his ancestry, and bequeathed to him subject to the burden of many sacred trusts. 1899 *Nation* (N.Y.) 27 Apr. 303/2 English settlers-on of American Imperialists are just now loud in their cries that America must not 'retreat'. They trust we have too much pride and resolution to turn tail in the Philippines.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Adhering or pertaining to imperialism; imperialistic.

1668 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 79 The first of the series of German or other Imperialist prelates. 1879 GREEN *Road. Eng. Hist.* xx. 103 The imperialist theories of the lawyers of his father's court. 1898 *Speaker* 31 Dec. 770 The English people is neither Imperialist nor Jingo. 1899 J. PULINER in *Daily News* 2 May 4/3 The new departure from our [U.S.] constitutional government which the present imperialist policy means.

Imperialistic, a. [f. prec. + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of imperialists or imperialism.

1879 BALDWIN in *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/2 That

Imperialistic rather than Imperial policy, whose tinsel glitter her keen and thrifty eye would at once have detected and despised. 1893 *Times* 2 Jan. 9/2 He denounced the imperialistic leanings of the richer classes and of the clergy of the Established Church. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* July 110 When, in an imperialistic age brutality was spreading downwards.

Hence **Imperialistically** *adv.*, in an imperialistic way, after the manner of an imperialist.

1881 *World* 11 May 11/2 The little chapel over which Monsignor Goddard has presided so imperialistically. 1895 *Johannesburg Standard* 3 Aug. 4 The Colonist... [is] Imperialistically loyal as far as is consistent with Colonial Conceit.

Imperiality (imp'ri-ā-liti). Also 6 *empery-alite*, 7 *imperialitie*. [f. IMPERIAL a. + -ITY.]

1. Imperial rank, power, or authority. *Obs.*

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* III. (1540) 163 Manlius added more days to occupy the rume of his dictature or emperyalite than was due by the law. 1611 FLORIO, *Imperiality*, Empery, Imperiality. 1659 tr. *Herodiam* (1635) 5 They... were... deposed from their Imperiality.

2. As a humorous title for an emperor or imperial personage; also collectively = imperial personages (cf. *royalty*).

1870 DICKENS *Lett.* III. 298 That the wind will pass over his Imperiality on the sands of France I have not the slightest doubt. 1878 OUIDA *Friendsh.* II. x. 118 They should not educate Royalties and Imperialities: they are much nicer when they can only say How-do.

¶ *Erroneously*. An imperial right or privilege.

In Webster 1828, with misprinted quot. from Tooke, in which the correct word is IMPERIALTY, q. v. Hence copied into later Dicts.

Imperialize (imp'ri-ā-liz), v. Also 7 *em- [f. IMPERIAL a. + -IZE.]*

1. *intr.* To act imperially, act the part of an emperor or absolute ruler. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 157 They delight in tyranny and account Imperializing a qualitie proper for great Personages.

2. *trans.* To render imperial; to attach to the party of the Emperor (e.g. against the Papacy).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1647) 160 The Romanists cast away the witness of all Imperialized authours then living.

3. To render imperial; to cause to be, or belong to, an empire, or an imperial policy.

1805 *Times* in *Spirit Pub. Frills*. (1806) IX. 53 Whether... their favourite luxury would be imperialized by the coronation to double their usual price. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 362 Those trading classes who would respect almost any constituted authority, or imperialised gendarme who would keep the peace. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 113/1 Napoleon's scheme for imperializing Mexico. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 210 The expression of the cold, sharp, eagle features, imperialized in his countrymen (the Romans) by sway of the world through so many generations. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 444 It was all part of an imperialising policy.

Hence **Imperialisation**, the action of imperializing.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 405 The Government have blundered fatally in their struggles after 'imperialization'.

Imperially (imp'ri-ā-ly), *adv.* [f. IMPERIAL a. + -LY.]

1. In an imperial manner; as, or by, an emperor or supreme ruler; with commanding demeanour or style, majestically; autocratically; in relation to, or in the way of attachment to, the empire.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 70 The prynces oftentimes used that same custome Imperially and by constraint. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1853) 196 God... alone may everywhere gloriously reign, imperially rule, and triumph. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 297 His Sur-name, [Siveyer] so contemptible in English, sounds Imperially and Episcopally when latinized [Severus]. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 She reigns imperially in Germany and Denmark. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine* lvi. She smiles them down imperially. 1881 *Daily News* 10 May 5 The project... having been Imperially approved, passed in the usual course of the Council of State.

b. *Comb.*, as *imperially-minded*.

1890 *Spectator* 3 May. From the point of view of an imperialy-minded Englishman.

2. *Hereditary*. **Imperially crowned**: said of charges represented with an imperial crown, as distinguished from a ducal or other coronet: cf. *DUALLY*.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Imperially crowned*, an epithet for any charge, arms, crest, or supporters that are crowned with a regal crown. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. 303 A lion rampant guardant or, imperially crowned ppr.

Imperialness, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Imperial quality, dignity, or style; also (with possessive) as a humorous title.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 33 Let us... Compute the Time, from Constantines Celebrated Victorious Christian Imperialness, An. 312 to 475. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 July 106/3 It was pitiful... to see her imperialness strain and fret at the silken meshes of love.

Imperialty (imp'ri-ā-ty). *rare*. [f. IMPERIAL a. + -TY, after *royalty*.]

1. Imperial state or government, empire. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 173 The particular common-wealths, and regal Maesties of England, France, Ireland, Scotland... together with the Imperialty of Caesar. *Ibid.* 331 Imperialtie, and absolute raigne, rule, and authority. 1616 R. SHELTON *Miracles Antichrist* 165 (T.) A short Roman imperialty or empire, which followed upon the destruction of the sixth.

2. An imperial right or privilege; a tax levied by an emperor or empress. (Cf. *royalty*.)

1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 531 The late empress having... relinquished her imperialties on the private mines. *Ibid.* 537 These deliveries ceased with the other imperialties which the empress relinquished.

† **Imperible**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. IM-2 + *perible, f. L. *perire* to perish: see -IBLE.] = IMPERISHABLE.

1614 SYLVESTER *Litt. Barias* 761 O is there not another life imperible, Sweet to the guiltless, to the guilty terrible?

Imperice, **Impericke**, *obs.* ff. EMPRESS, EMPERIC. **Imperie**, var. of IMPERY *Obs.*

Imperil (imp'e-ri), v. Also 6–9 *em- [f. EM-1, IM-1 + PERIL sb.] trans.* To bring into or put in peril; to endanger, hazard, risk.

a. 1506 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 10 Braggadocchio... never thought... His person to emperill so in fight. 1650 B. DISCOLLINIUM 52 [It] will... emperill the... Common-Wealth. 1825 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 95 By the scandal of their lives they emperilled the stability of their order. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* xli. (1865) V. 68 A professional emulation... emperilled the tranquillity of the city.

b. 1622 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. Chorus. Will I... imperill the innocence, and candor of the Author, by his calumnie? 1775 ASH, *Imperil* (.not used), to endanger. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xliii. V. 300 Sicily... was already sufficiently imperilled by its formidable enemies in Africa. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 191 Life and property were imperilled by an insecure succession.

Hence **Imperilled**, -illed *pp. a.*; also **Imperilment**, the action of imperilling, or condition of being imperilled.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. ii. Fearful imperilment of the victory. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 551 The Dioscuri as the protectors of the imperilled mariner. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* v. 1185 Cruelty, Oppression and imperilment of life. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 438 The means of saving or helping to save 19,687 imperilled lives.

† **Imperillous**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. IM-1 + PERILOUS; after prec.] ? Perilous, dangerous.

1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid.* 68 Both were taken away, by a kind of imperillous disease.

† **Imperiosity**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *imperiosus* IMPERIOUS + -ITY.] Imperiousness, arrogance.

1644 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 138 These arbitrariness of those sons of Eli... created a very great disgust... and many well enough affected to their Empire, did exceedingly blame their imperiosity.

Imperious (imp'ri-ōs), a. Also 6–7 *em- [ad. L. imperiosus* possessed of command, commanding, imperious, f. *imperium* command: see -OUS. Cf. F. *impérieux* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Having the rank of, or belonging to or befitting, an emperor or supreme ruler; IMPERIAL.

c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. ix. The orders Which his imperious hand for laws shall signe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 81 King, be thy thoughts Imperious like thy name. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. v. 'Tis more than kingly or imperious. 1632 HEYWOOD *2d Pt. Iron Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 380 Thetis, The Empirious goddess of the Sea. 1650 *Don Bellianis* 118 Most mighty Sophy of Syconia, and imperious Soldan of this great Persian Monarchy. 1703 FORB. *Thebais* 257 Can this imperious lord forget to reign?

2. Exercising a commanding influence; ruling, sovereign, dominant; having a commanding position, aspect, demeanour, etc.; majestic, stately. *Obs.* (or merged in 3 or 4).

1590 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* Wks. (1717) 39, I joy'd the happiest Warmth. That ever yet imperious Beauty tasted. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* III. 474 It is Imperious, both o'r Love and Hate. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 366 Three Artes, that exercise most imperious power over the mindes of men; Physicke, Religion, Mathematical Sciences. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 127 A brave Castle... mounted upon an imperious hill. *Ibid.* 182 The imperious Mountaine Taurus. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. viii. 59 Faith and Repentance, those two potent and imperious faculties. a 1680 BUTLER *Remains* (1759) I. 264 For to instruct is greater than to rule, And no Command's s'mperious as a School. 1812–19 CRABBE *Tales, Dumb Orat.* 54 To his experience and his native sense He join'd a bold imperious eloquence.

3. Overbearing, domineering, dictatorial. (The prevailing modern sense.)

1555 [implied in IMPERIOUSLY 2]. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* I. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 164 By this word... all kind of domination is not signified, but that which is joined with a certain imperious cruelty. 1579–80 NORTH *Pittarch* (1676) 802 The over-licentious and imperious tyranny of Dionysius. 1613 HEYWOOD *Bras. Age* IV. Wks. 1874 III. 242 Th' Empirious Queene Doth tyrannize or captive Hercules. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 76 An imperious commanding woman, that wears the Breaches. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 231 P 2 [She] had from her Infancy discovered so imperious a Temper (usually called a High Spirit). 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 190 A youthful face, Imperious, and of haughtiest lineaments. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* vii. 62 A proud, imperious aristocrat, contemptuous... of popular rights.

4. Urgent, absolute, overmastering, imperative.

1541 [implied in IMPERIOUSLY 3]. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 30 The day before he sent an Imperious commandment to deliever vp our armes, and now this day he employed messengers about a truce. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* *Ode Liberty* i. Now wild Ambition with imperious force Rides, rains, and spurs them like th' unruly Horse. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xiii. § 4 The laws of honour... make it an imperious duty to succour the weak. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 47 The imperious necessity which urges us. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 278 Hunger was early seen... to be the first and most imperious appetite of all living things.

Imperiously (imp'ri-əsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an imperious manner.

†1. In the way of supreme or absolute rule, imperially, sovereignly; with a commanding aspect, majestically. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 487 Those which late imperiously contold me. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 107 The proud Mamalukes... imperiously commanded as great Lords over the rest of the people. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 188 Imperiously inthronized upon a brazen Mount. [1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived... with the convention, conventionally... with the empire, imperiously.]

2. In a domineering manner; overbearingly, arrogantly.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 6a Imperiously and with cruel countenance commanding the kynge... to gnye them vityales. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 149 That England is... the Purgatory of Servants... because they... use their Servants imperiously. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 33 To... behave themselves disdainfully and imperiously. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II (1847) III. v. 108 His natural temper... was imperiously blunt, haughty and contemptuous. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* i. xv, 'See to it, or dread my resentment,' cried Henry, imperiously.

3. In the way of an absolute command or demand; by overmastering necessity; urgently.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 319/2 Which thyng I doe geue for a counsell, and doe not commaunde it imperiously. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. i. (Arb.) 64 At what doze must we imperiously beg. 1803 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 503 Where circumstances imperiously oblige us to a prompt decision. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. ii. (1866) 685 So soon as his presence should no longer be imperiously required. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 664 Every known substance refuses more or less imperiously to allow the passage of electricity.

Imperiousness (imp'ri-əs-nēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being imperious.

†1. Imperial character or dignity; absolute rule or sovereignty; empire. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsu.* i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 151 Neither is this word 'εὐσφύρας' of any such imperiousness, that Christ should forbid his disciples the name. 1630 R. JOHNSON *L. P., Swift Wks.* III. 409 He [Swift] apparently flattered his own arrogance by an assumed imperiousness, in which he was ironical only to the resentful. 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1376 The imperiousness of which, when identified with Germany, Germans were in a degree proud.

2. Overbearing character, disposition, or manner; domineering, arrogance.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife Wks.* (1638) 139 His other Beast Imperiousnes, is yet more proudly loaden. 1673 *Lady's Call.* ii. ii. ¶ 14. 70 The imperiousness of a woman do's often raise those storms, wherein her self is shipwrack'd. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Swift Wks.* III. 409 He [Swift] apparently flattered his own arrogance by an assumed imperiousness, in which he was ironical only to the resentful. 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1376 The imperiousness of which, when identified with Germany, Germans were in a degree proud.

3. Overmastering or imperative quality, urgency. 1667 PAPPS *Diary* 22 Oct., Which Sir J. Duncomb answered with great imperiousness and earnestness. a 1808 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 228 The imperiousness of his demands experienced an immediate relaxation. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 4 Jan., Yielding to a sweet imperiousness which they could not resist, the tired mother and her daughters descended from the wagon.

† **Imperish**, *v.* *Obs.* [Another form of EM-PERISH (app. f. OF. *empeirer*, *empirer*, perh. associated with *perish*).] *trans.* To impair, injure, make worse.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 386 By reason of great plente of rayne whiche in that season fyll... y bokes were greatly imperished. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* iv. vi. (1634) 197 Weedes... among the good hearbs, will deforme and imperish the good grace of them. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 44/1 His vertues verie much imperished and blemished. 1603 DEKKER, etc. *Grissil* iii. ii. (1841) 41, I thought (by the synerthesis of my soul) I had not been imperished.

Imperishability (imp'er-i-shā-bi-liti), [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being imperishable; imperishableness.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucrētius* iii. Comment. iii, He could not... admit the imperishability of the invisible compound of the soul. a 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett., Fut. State* (Camelot) 81 In what manner can this concession be made an argument for its imperishability? 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. iii. (1864) IX. 134 [Aquinas] repudiates... the Eternity of matter, the imperishability of the universe.

Imperishable (imp'er-i-shā-bl'), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PERISHABLE: cf. F. *impérissable* (Cotgr. 1611).] That cannot perish; not subject to decay; indestructible, immortal, everlasting, enduring.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. v. § 1. 37 Immaculate and imperishable forms. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 509 That their gods should be represented under a human form, they thought derogatory to beings uncreated and imperishable. 1842 WORDSW. *Grace Darling* 15 But, verily, good deeds do no imperishable record find Save in the rolls of heaven. 1874 SYMONDS *S&L Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 212 This... they owe partly to the imperishable nature of baked clay.

Imperishableness (imp'er-i-shā-bl'nēs), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being imperishable; indestructibility, immortality.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 111 The imperishableness of a spiritual nature. 1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestant.* Wks. VIII. 125 The heavenly truths, by their own imperishableness, defeat the mortality of languages. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Standard* 44 Scarceness alone is not a sufficient qualification, nor imperishableness, nor portableness.

Imperishably (imp'er-i-shā-bl'), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an imperishable manner; in such a way as not to perish; indestructibly.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxvii, Like yonder Alpine snow, Imperishably pure beyond all things below. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. ii. (1864) IX. 75 This was ere long to be embodied in Poetry and more imperishably in Art. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ii. 39 Shakespeare... expressed it perfectly and imperishably.

† **Imperite**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *imperit-us* inexperienced, unskilled, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *perit-us* experienced (cf. *ex-periri* to make trial of).] Unskilled, ignorant; as *sb.* an unskilled or ignorant person. Hence † **Imperitely** *adv.*, ignorantly.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 130 King Hen. 8. incorporated the Physicians... and gave them power by Charter to examine the Imperites. 1857 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 503 Vulgar apothecaries call this Syrupe Diacodium, but imperitely. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx, Rarely the Concomitants of the imperite Vulgar.

|| **Imperium** (imp'ri-ūm), [L., = command, supreme authority or power, sovereignty, dominion.] Command; absolute power; supreme or imperial power; EMPIRE.

1651 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1862) IV. 144 All the operations of all the powers in it are immediately and entirely at the arbitrary imperium and dominion of the soul. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 17. 163 We have no voluntary imperium at all upon the systole and diastole of the heart. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. lxxvii. 431 The consul's imperium, his absolute power of life and death. 1870 E. MURFORD *Nation* x. 166 (Stanf.) The sovereignty of the nation involves the right which is described in its formal phrase, as the imperium or eminent domain.

b. Lat. phr. *Imperium in imperio*, an empire within an empire, an independent or supreme authority exercised or claimed within the jurisdiction of another authority.

1792 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 6 Jan., If he will not... admit their imperium in imperio... it becomes meritorious... to depose him. 1790 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 564 Our new government is an attempt to divide a sovereignty; a fresh essay at imperium in imperio. 1886 MRQ. LORNE in *Contemp. Rev.* July 133 No State or Federal Government would willingly constitute an imperium in imperio formed of one race unit.

† **Imperiwigged** *a.* *Obs.* Periwigged. 1611 COTGR., *Emperruqued*,... imperiwigged, that weares a Periwig.

Impermanence (imp'p-man-ēns), [f. IMPERMANENT: see -ENCE; or f. IM-2 + PERMANENCE.] The fact or condition of being impermanent; want of permanence or continued duration.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 264 Melancholy impermanence of human blessings! 1893 HUXLEY *Evolution & Ethics* 4 The most obvious attribute of the Cosmos is its impermanence. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sun-bonnet* 108 The lucid impermanence of earliest dawn.

Impermanency (imp'p-man-ēnsi), [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality or state of being impermanent.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. vi. § 2. 58 Distilling out of the serious contemplation of the mutability of all worldly happiness, a remedy against the evil of that fickleness and impermanency. 1889 HOWELLS *Hazard New Fort.* 131 March had a feeling of impermanency from what had happened.

Impermanent (imp'p-man-ēnt), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PERMANENT.] Not permanent or lasting; unenduring; transient.

1653 H. MORR *Conject. Cabal.* iii. (1662) 98 That Adam is here condemned to a mortal, fitting and impermanent state, till he reach his Æthereal or pure fiery Vehicle. 1762 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* Oct., Wks. 1810 I. p. xlv, The impermanent pleasures of the eye. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* I. 28 The sense of our impermanent relation to the parental roof comes to us very early in life.

Impermeability (imp'p-mi-ā-bi-liti), [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *imperméabilité*.] The quality or state of being impermeable.

1755 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 356 It does not appear to me that Père Beccaria doubts of the absolute impermeability of glass in the sense I meant it. 1889 *Nature* 19 Sept., Conclusive evidence of the impermeability of the strata. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 5/7 He considered that the impermeability of the balloon was unsatisfactory.

Impermeable (imp'p-mi-ā-bl'), *a.* [a. F. *imperméable* (Rabelais), or ad. late L. *impermeabil-is*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *permeabilis* PERMEABLE.] Not permeable.

1. That cannot be passed through or traversed; impassable.

1697 EVELYN *Nunism.* iv. 160 Attempts to discover the Nor-West and other hitherto impermeable Passages. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 466 Between them stretch'd the impermeable main. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 350 Charing Cross... became absolutely impermeable.

2. *Physics.* That does not permit the passage of water or other fluid, liquid or gaseous.

1752 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 554 To demonstrate, that glass is not absolutely impermeable to the electric fluid. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 205 A bed of hard and impermeable clay. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 21 Those [rocks] which refuse to allow water to soak in are said to be impermeable.

Hence **Impermeableness**, the quality of being impermeable, impermeability; **Impermeably** *adv.*, in an impermeable manner.

1846 WORCESTER, *Impermeably*. Dr. Allen. 1847 CRAIG, *Impermeableness*.

Impermeated (imp'p-mi-jē-tēd), *a.* [f. IM-2 + permeated, pa. pple. of PERMEATE v.] Not permeated, traversed, or penetrated; unpermeated.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 50 A formless dark impermeated mass. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 521/1 A thin plate of bone, impermeated by vessels.

Impermeator (imp'p-mi-jē-tōr), [f. IM-1 + late L. *permeātor*, agent-n. f. *permeāre* to PERMEATE.] In a steam-engine, an appliance for forcing oil into the cylinder in order to lubricate uniformly the walls of the cylinder and the piston. In recent Dicts.

Impermissible (imp'p-mi-si-bl'), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PERMISSIBLE.] Not permissible; not to be permitted or allowed.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Oct. 421/2 Morality is not allowed to say that the artist is on impermissible ground, for he is on the ground of real life. 1889 LIGHTFOOT *Ess. 'Supernat. Relig.'* 181 He should consider it impossible and impermissible to suppose him guilty of any laches here.

† **Impermixt**, *a.* *Obs.* Also in-. [ad. L. *impermixtus*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *permixtus*, f. *per* through, thoroughly + *mixtus* mixed.] Unmixed, unmingled. Hence **Impermixtly** *adv.*, unmixedly, without mixture.

1629 DONNE *Serm.* cx. IV. 535 Goodness impermixt, intemperate and indeterminate goodness. a 1631 *Ibid.* lxxv. 648 Zeal cleanses us, but it must be Zeale impermixt as the Sun not mingled with our smoaky sooty factious affections. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xix. 188 Where divers candles... in a room concur to enlighten the place, the light of them remaineth impermixt. 1677 GALE *Crt. Geniles* iv. 288 It belongs to the Deitie to diffuse it self through althings impermixtly, but nothing through it.

† **Impermutable**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PERMUTABLE.] Not permutable; unchangeable.

1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 108 Whose verite is impermutable. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 146 Wee see this order to bee impermutable. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* iii. ii. xiv. 203 In Bodies there is somewhat impermutable... which cannot be taken away.

Imperour, -owr, -ur, *obs.* ff. EMPEROR.

Imperscriptible, *a.* [f. IM-2 + *perscriptible, f. L. *perscribere* to put anything to paper, to write out, write down, register.] For which no written authority can be adduced; unrecorded.

1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 31 An imperscriptible right is a right which was prior to the social compact. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxlii. (1862) 660 He frequently found cause to exercise the imperscriptible and inalienable right of altering and improving his own work.

† **Imperscrutable**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *imperscrutabilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *perscrutāre* to search through, examine into: see -BLE.] Not to be searched out; unsearchable, inscrutable.

1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 64 b, The dispensacyon of god is imperscrutable & farre beyonde mannes reason. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 51 Are there not many naturall things imperscrutable to humane curiosity? 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* i. 137 The Notion of a Spirit is so difficult and imperscrutable.

Hence † **Imperscrutableness**, unsearchableness, inscrutableness.

1664 H. MORR *Myst. Inig.* 420 The Incomprehensibleness and Imperscrutableness of the Divinity of our Saviour.

† **Imperseverant**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PERSEVERANT.] Not persevering, wanting in perseverance.

1594 BR. ANDREWES *Serm. bef. Q. Elis. Hampton Crt.* in init., The Sodomites are an example of impenitent wilful sinners; and Lot's wife of imperseverant and relapsing righteous persons.

Imperseverant, *a.* *2.* see IMPERCEIVERANT *a.* **Impersistent** (imp'p-si-stēnt), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PERSISTENT.] Not persistent or enduring.

1888 H. T. BROWN in *Yrnl. Geol. Soc.* (1889) XLV. 1. 7 An eroded and impersistent bed of hard, fine-grained, Coal-measure sandstone.

Impersonal (imp'p-sō-nāl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 impersonall. [ad. late L. *impersonāl-is*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *persōnāl-is* PERSONAL. Cf. F. *impersonnel*.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Gram.* A term applied to verbs when used only in the third person singular, as *it rains*, *it freezes*, *me thinks*, *ME. me hungreth*, *test it ofshinke him*.

In Gr. and L., an impersonal vb. had no pronoun subject, e.g. *pluit*, it rains; hence some have denied the name in English to verbs that have the subject *it*. Others have applied the term *unipersonal* to all verbs used only in the third person singular, whether with or without a pronoun subject. Impersonal verbs do not form a sharply defined class, since many ordinary verbs have impersonal constructions; in English, also, many verbs were formerly used impersonally which are now used in all the persons.

1590 WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1527) 2 b, If it be a verbe impersonal. 1530 PALSGR. *Interd.* 36 Verbes impersonalles have no more but the thyrdie parsonse syngular. 1553 UDALL *Flowers* 11 (R.) Wher note that verbes impersonalles be oftentimes turned into personalles. a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* xvi, A verb is divided two manner of ways. First, in respect of persons, it is called personal, or impersonal. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 170 As the word impersonal implies a total absence of persons, it is improperly applied to those verbs which have a person. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* xxi. 319 These three [*messemis*, *methinks*, *me*

[lists] are the only true Impersonal Verbs in the English language... because no Pronoun accompanies them. 1890 *Ibid.* iv. xxvii. 342 In the old language impersonal verbs, or rather the impersonal use of verbs, was commoner than at present.

†b. By extension, applied to other parts of speech which have no inflexions. *Obs.*

c 1600 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 32 A word impersonal is quibbled in all forms of speech keeps one face, and this is adverb or conjunction. 1698 PHILLIPS, *Impersonal*, a term used in Grammar, and signifieth that word whether pronoun or verb which hath but one termination for all the three persons, or at least which wanteth a termination for one of them. [1880 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Impersonal* (sc. *modus*), the impersonal mood, i.e. the infinitive.]

2. Not pertaining to or connected with any particular person or persons; having no personal reference or connexion: said of things.

1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 22 This unbounded fury may seeme to have a two-fold relation; either as it is proper and personall or popular and impersonall. 1841 EMERSON *Addr.*, *Method of Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 231 What is Genius but finer love, a love impersonal, a love of the perfection of things? 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 455/1 The most purely impersonal considerations of public duty. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 July, The jewels and other appointments of the harem are quite impersonal, belonging to the establishment and not to any of their successive wearers.

3. Not possessing or endowed with personality; not existing or manifested as a person.

1842 MANNING *Serm.*, *Myst. Sin* (1848) I. 4 It is most necessary for us ever to bear in mind the personality of Satan; for we are often wont to speak of sin, as we do of sicknesses or plagues, as if it were an impersonal thing. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 95 Heraclitus, seemed to have called up a rival impersonal Deity, who must swallow up the personal gods of the popular faith. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 64 Slaves being regarded as impersonal men.

B. sb. 1. *Gram.* An impersonal verb.

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 40 How are Impersonals declined? They are... only formed in the third Person singular, through all Moods and Tenses. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 63/1 The impersonals are of two kinds, active and neuter.

2. An impersonal thing or creature; an impersonality. *rare.*

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 11 All those blessings... on him who found out abstraction, personification, and impersonals. In certain cases they are the first of all sorceries.

Impersonality (impə'sənə'liti). [f. IMPERSONAL + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impersonal; absence of personality.

1769 SIR W. DRAPER in *Junius Lett.* iv. 24 Junius... is pleased to tell me, that he addresses himself to me personally: I shall be glad to see him. It is his impersonality that I complain of. 1871 *Daily News* 26 Sept., The strangest thing to note is the impersonality of the events—the uncontrollable character of the movement; the annihilation of individual influence in the general rush. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 65 The stability... of artistic form as contrasted with the fluctuating, changing impersonality of scientific fact. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 3/2 Editorial impersonality must give place to distinct and familiar personality.

b. An impersonal being or creation.

1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xvii. 210 Idealised impersonalities of the deities of the Greek mythology. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 12 Feb., The monopoly of governing power in an impersonality called 'the State'. 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Rom.* 288 Kingdoms, Church and Empire. Of those great impersonalities there was little known in Iceland.

Impersonalize (impə'sənəlaɪz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render impersonal. Hence **Impersonalization**, the action of rendering impersonal; an impersonalized condition or form.

1880 A. B. GROSART *Willibode* p. vi, When you try to get near either or both, you have the same mysterious and baffling impersonalization of them.

Impersonally (impə'sənəli), *adv.* [f. IMPERSONAL + -LY.] In an impersonal manner.

1. *Gram.* As an impersonal verb.

1800 BARET *Adv.* To Rdr. A vij b, *Adiect.* noteth a word Adiectivellie taken:... *Imper.* Impersonallie taken. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s.v., The Verb *Rain* is used impersonally. 1870 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 152/2 Aegisthus used *ῥάπειν* impersonally = *licetne*?

2. Without personal reference, connexion, or feeling; without reference to any particular person.

1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xxxiii*, He wished to describe him impersonally, scientifically. 1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 533 The... laws which originate from personal authority, have inequality as their common essential principle; while the laws which originate impersonally, in the consensus of individual interests, have equality as their essential principle.

Impersonate (impə'sənəit), v. [f. L. type **im-personare*, f. *im-* (IM-) + *persōna* person; cf. *incorporare* to INCORPORATE.]

†1. *trans.* To invest with an actual personality; to embody. *Obs.*

1633 EARL MANCHE *Al Mondo* (1636) 181 This soule of mine impersonated anew, and so inanimating my body againe.

2. To invest with a supposed personality; to represent in a personal or bodily form; to personify.

1654 BEDFORD *Lett.* iii. 51 The rich man being in hell torments (in whose words I doubt not but our Saviour doth impersonate and represent the conceits of many men living in this world). 1755 WATSON *View Bolingbroke's Philos.* iii. Wks. 181 XI. 203 That the Jews and Christians, as well as the Heathens, impersonated Chance under the name of Fortune. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 871 The conscience of the community is impersonated in its Government.

b. To manifest or embody in one's own person; to typify.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vi. (1864) II. 81 His age acknowledged Benedict as the perfect type of the highest religion, and Benedict impersonated his age. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimina* II. 1 (St. Arnaud) impersonated with singular exactness the idea which our forefathers had in their minds when they spoke of what they called 'a Frenchman'. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 27 His position was dignified and important, as impersonating the unity of the race.

3. To assume the person or character of; to play the part of; to act (a character); to personate.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 185 The Master and Disciple of the Dialogues often think fit... to impersonate other more surprising Actors. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 257 None but persons of imagination and quick feeling should presume to impersonate any of his characters.

Hence **Impersonated** ppl. a. = next.

a 1790 T. WARTON (Mason), The impersonated vices and virtues. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* xiii. 153 Of the impersonated Unseen no poet has made such effective employment.

Impersonate (impə'sənəit), ppl. a. [Short for *impersonated*, on analogy of other ppl. adjs. in -ate, -ated: see -ATE 2.] Embodied in a person; invested with personality; impersonated.

1820 KEATS *Isabella* I, If Love impersonate was ever dead. 1834 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Mary Seaton, Sparlans at Thermopylae* (1844) 51 Heroic Dignity, impersonate In awful phantoms. a 1867 J. HAMILTON *Moses* iv. (1870) 68 We expect to find... the Sacred Scribe his own volume impersonate and alive.

Impersonation (impə'sənəiʃən). [n. of action from IMPERSONATE v.]

1. The action of impersonating or fact of being impersonated; representation in personal or bodily form; personification.

1800 COLLINS *Poems* 128 note (Jod.), We include the Impersonation of Passions, Affections, Virtues and Vices. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 387 In figurative representation there is always impersonation.

b. *concr.* An instance of this; a person or thing impersonating or representing a principle, idea, etc. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vi, Man... the visible Manifestation and Impersonation of the Divinity. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, The very impersonation of good-humour and blooming beauty. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xvi. 236 He proclaimed himself... the supreme impersonation of the laws.

2. The dramatic representation of a character.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 332/2 Her (Mrs. Siddons') sublime impersonation of that heroic woman. 1881 *Athenaeum* No. 2811. 348/1 For Herr Reichmann's impersonation of the leading rôle no words of praise could be too high.

Impersonative (impə'sənəitiv), a. [f. IMPERSONATE v.: see -ATIVE.] Having the faculty of impersonating; of the nature of or relating to histrionic impersonation.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 4/2 When she has thoroughly assimilated her lessons... then her impersonative talent will have unhindered way. 1890 *Ibid.* a June 3/2 He cannot make the novelist's characters live again. His talent is allusive, not impersonative.

Impersonator (impə'sənəitə), [agent-n. in L. form f. IMPERSONATE v.] One who impersonates or plays a part; an actor of a dramatic character.

1853 J. D. H. DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Cerem. Rom. Rite* 180 He who represents Christ will have the impersonator of the Evangelist on his right, and that of the crowd on his left. 1864 *Reader* 18 June, With one exception, all the characters are sustained by their former impersonators.

Impersonatress (impə'sənəitrəs), [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female impersonator.

1881 NORRIS *Matrimony* III. i. 11 The impersonatress of Madame de Sancerre played her part here to such purpose.

Impersonatrix, [fem. in L. form of *impersonator*: see -TRIX.] = prec.

1847 DR QUINCY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 137 note, The... old vulgar witch of England and Scotland was but an impersonatrix of the very same superstition.

Impersonee, variant of IMPARSONEE.

Impersonification (impə'sənəfikəiʃən), [f. IM-1 + PERSONIFICATION, after *impersonation*.] Personification; impersonation.

1799 Mrs. J. WRIST *Tale of Times* III. 38 A striking impersonification of suffering meekness. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 319/1 A myth... is the ideal impersonification of a mighty impulse bestowed on the human mind. 1865 EMMELINE LOTT *Harem Life Egypt* I. p. ix, The far-famed Odaliques of the nineteenth century, those mysterious impersonifications of Eastern loveliness.

Impersonify (impə'sənəifai), v. [f. IM-1 + PERSONIFY, after *impersonate*.] *trans.* To represent in personal form; to personify. Hence **Impersonified**, **Impersonifying** ppl. adjs.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 186 An impersonified individual. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug., It was not the lot of Robson, as it was of Rachel and of Keane, to impersonify the loftier emotions. 1883 GOSSE *17th Cent. Stud.* 64 Webster... was only saved by his strong impersonifying habit of mind from falling into the mere historic dullness of such plays as *Perkin Warbeck* or *Sejanus*.

Impersonize (impə'sənəiz), v. *rare.* [f. IM-1 + PERSONIZE, after *impersonate*.] *trans.* To personify, impersonate. Also *absol.*

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 188 She impersonizes too lavishly. *Ibid.* 203 The impersonized elements received her. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 131 The various modifica-

tions and contentions of good and evil in this life, typified and impersonized by fairies, demons, &c.

Hence **Impersonization**, the action of personifying; impersonation.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 192 Those lines in the centre, which present... an impersonization of winter. 1797 *Ibid.* 306 Dr. Darwin's impersonization of that death-breathing gale, in the Botanic Garden.

† **Imperspicable**, a. *Obs. rare.* In 7 in- [ad. late L. *imperspicabilis* inscrutable, incomprehensible, f. *im-* (IM-) + *perspicabilis* that may be clearly seen, PERSPICABLE.] That cannot be seen or discerned; invisible.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 133 It was so thick powdered with Oriental Pearl and glittering Gems, as made the ground of it imperspicable.

Imperspicuity, [f. IM-2 + PERSPICUITY.] The reverse of perspicuity or clearness; obscurity.

1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 98 [He] must in some things hazard the imperspicuity of his stile.

Imperspicuous, a. *rare.* [f. L. *imperspicuus* not clear, obscure + -OUS; cf. PERSPICUOUS.] Not perspicuous or clear; obscure.

1721 BAILEY, *Imperspicuous*, not clear, or evident.

Imperspirable (impə'spəɪrəbəl), a. *Now rare.* [f. IM-2 + PERSPIRABLE.] Incapable of perspiration.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* XVIII. 663 The humors are condensed, the skin made imperspirable. 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 299 A Cicatrix or imperspirable Crust is formed, instead of the Cuticle. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 311 Pulse quick and sharp; skin dry and imperspirable.

Hence **Imperspirability**.

1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 144 The Thickness and Density of the Skins of black and tawny People, or Imperspirability of their Bodies.

Impersuadable (impə'swɛɪdəbəl), a. [f. IM-2 + PERSUADABLE.] Not persuadable; that cannot be persuaded. Hence **Impersuadableness**.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 3 You break my heart... by your impersuadableness. 1891 J. M. McNULTY in *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 2/3 There is a personal hinderer in the spiritual life of men. He is mighty, malignant, spiritual, invisible, impersuadable.

† **Impersuasible**, a. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *impersuasibilis*, f. *im-* (IM-) + *persuasibilis*, PERSUASIBLE.] = prec.

1796 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 243 In this point he shall finde me impersuasible, and not to be exhorted. 1867 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. 667 The impersuasible Recusant does so. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ii. p. 17 If it be his fortune to have as impersuasible an auditory.

Hence † **Impersuasibility**, † **Impersuasible-ness**; † **Impersuasibly** *adv.*

1549 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* Pref. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 261 An impersuasibility, diffidence, incredulity, contumacy, or inobedience. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 100 It signifies impersuasibility. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxix. 70 Obstinately and impersuasibly bent upon their course. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig.* App. III. 14 The... impersuasibleness of the Sceptick.

Impert, *obs.* form of IMPART.

† **Impertinacy**, *Obs.* [f. next: see -ACY.] Erroneous form for IMPERTINENCY.

1804 LODGE *Alarm* Addr. Inns Court Aijb, Not according to the impertinacy of the injury, but as equity might countenance mee. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 374 We have... detected the insufficiency and impertinacy of such other grounds and reasons for their practice.

† **Impertinat**, a. *Obs.* Erroneous form for IMPERTINENT a.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 924 So pompos, impertinat [r.r. impertinax] and reprovable.

Impertinence (impə'tinəns), sb. [a. F. *impertinence*, f. *impertinent* IMPERTINENT: see -ENCE.] The fact or quality of being impertinent; that which is impertinent.

1. The fact or character of not pertaining to the matter in hand; want of pertinence; irrelevance.

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* III. ii, To cut off All tedious impertinence [I] have contracted The tragedy into one continued scene. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 352 Of like impertinence is that Example of Jacob, Gen. 28. 22, who of his free choice... vowed the Tenth of all that God should give him. 1796 DR FOR *Hist. Devil* I. vii. (1840) 78 The impertinence of this account would hardly have given it a place here. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Impertinence*, introducing into a pleading or an interrogatory to a witness in Chancery, long recitals, or unnecessary digressions.

b. (with *pl.*) An irrelevant fact or matter; an irrelevance.

1612 [see IMPERTINENCY 1 b]. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 1 Let us spend no time on such Impertinences, but speak that to the Matter. 1705 DR FOR *Mrs. Veal* Wks. 1840 V. 342 By her going off from her discourse abruptly to some impertinence. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 131 To get a pack of impertinences on its shoulders.

2. The fact or character of being unsuitable, out of place, improper, or irrational; action or conduct of this character; inappropriateness, incongruity; triviality, trifling, folly, absurdity.

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. iii, Still tormented With thy impertinence! 1684-93 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1697) II. 122 A Peitition, fraught with Nonsense and Incoherence, Confusion and Impertinence. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 28 To have done

otherwise would have been the greatest Impertinence and Folly. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Impertinence*, Extravagance, Silliness, Foolery, Nonsense. 1797 SWIFT *To a very Young Lady*, The hurry and impertinence of receiving and paying visits on account of your marriage being now over. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. P. 1 Unacquainted with the vain impertinence of forms. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. Pref., The impressions of infancy had burnt into him, and he resented the impertinence of manhood.

b. (with *pl.*) Something unsuitable, out of place, trivial, or irrational; an incongruity; a trifle, absurdity, piece of folly.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 54 Forced and foolish figures .. and such like impertinences or defects. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* 27 Feb., We were taken up next morning in seeing the impertinences of the Carnival, when all the world are as mad at Rome as at other places. 1734 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 475, I was not able to find one moment to write .. from seven in the morning till eleven at night, I met with impertinences. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* xvii. 158 Any secular pursuit becomes an impertinence as regards the great end of our being.

3. Interference with what lies beyond one's province; unmannerly and offensive intrusion or taking of liberty; presumptuous or forward rudeness of behaviour or speech, esp. to a superior; insolence. (The chief current sense in colloq. use.)

1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 410 P. 1 Subjected to all the Impertinence she must meet with in that public Place. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 80 Masters and mistresses sometimes provoke impertinence from their servants. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 3 Impertinence is manifested by wilfully leaping over the boundaries of good manners. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 217 Being no archaeologist, it would be impertinence were I to attempt a description.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this; an impertinent act; a piece of impertinence or rudeness.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vi. (1869) 132 We resent wholesome counsel as an impertinence. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxi. 274 Social impertinences, involving more or less of disrespect.

c. An impertinent person.

1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 112 That little self-sufficient Impertinence, her Father. 1825 JAMIESON, *Impertinence*, 2. An insolent person. *Aberd.*

Impertinence, *v. rare*. [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To treat with impertinence.

1756 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* to H. Mann (1834) III. 155, I do not wonder that you are impertinenced by Richcourt.

Impertinency (imp'rtinēnsi). *Now rare*. [f. as IMPERTINENCE, with -ENCY, q. v. Cotgr. 1611 has 'Impertinencie, impertinencie, vnfitness, vnproprienesse'.] The quality of being impertinent.

1. The quality of being irrelevant; irrelevancy; = IMPERTINENCE 1.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. vi. 178 O matter, and impertinency mixt, Reason in Madnesse. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. vi. (1660) 35 Which I doe passe over .. for impertinency thereof to this place. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xv. 486 'Twould be endlesse .. to shew all the silliness and impertinency in the Matter of the Epistles. 1884 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 115/2 Motion that .. several parts .. of the bill of costs .. might be expunged for scandal and impertinency.

b. An instance of this; = IMPERTINENCE 1 b.

1607-12 BACON *Ess.* *Marriage* (Arb.) 266/1 Some .. whose thoughtes doe end with themselves, and doe accompt future tymes impertinencies [*ibid.* 1612, 1625 impertinences]. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 67 All Answers .. are looked upon as Impertinencies or Interruptions.

2. The quality of being inappropriate or absurd; = IMPERTINENCE 2.

1629 SIR R. DUDLEY (*title*) A Proposition .. to bridle the Impertinency of Parliaments. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 30 The Impertinency of worldly business is not yet become a burden too heavy for the mind to bear. 1797-91 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Astrology*, You boast much of the event of a few predictions, which, considering the multitude of those your art has produced, plainly confess its impertinency.

b. An instance of this; = IMPERTINENCE 2 b.

1799 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* III. xix. (Arb.) 212 A very foolish impertinency of speech, and not a figure. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 201 Laborious Vanities, and learned Impertinencies. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 301 To neglect infancy, and leave children too long under the impertinencies of the baby and hobby-horse. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 320 What Nursery Impertinencies are these, to trouble a Man with! 1793 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Oct., My good intentions towards you .. are continually frustrated .. by mere impertinencies, such as calls of civility.

3. Insolence; = IMPERTINENCE 3.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius. Goth. Wars* III. 106 We are amazed at the impertinency of these Gapedes; who .. come here to offer the foulest scorn that can be. 1714 SHARP *Serm.* IV. xviii. (R.) Wit and profaneness are infinitely different things, as likewise is wit and impertinency.

b. An instance of this; = IMPERTINENCE 3 b.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 58 For some impertinencies and arrogancies did putt my chiefe masters mate out of his place. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* to Burnet 20 July (1887) II. 4 You have already forgiven me greater impertinencies. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 136/1 There they are not the custom, and .. would be impertinencies.

Impertinent (imp'rtinēt), *a. (sb.)* Also 4 impertinent, 5 impertynent, 6 impertynent, impartinent, ynente. [a. F. *impertinent* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.) or ad. L. *impertinēns*, -ēnt-em not belonging, in med.L. 'ineptus, insulsus' (Du Cange), f. *im-* (IM-2) + *pertinēns* PERTINENT.]

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†1. Not appertaining or belonging (to); unconnected; unrelated; inconsonant. ? *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 31 Many men in his world ben impertinent to erpell lordis, for neijer þei ben servantis to hem, ne þei lordis þeyr worldly lordis. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 Thynges that be eche to other impertynent & dyuerse. 1666 ORMONDE *MSS.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 23 His private affayres and business (impertinent to anything relating to the said Lord Archbishop). 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) 111, 118 The more distant, disjointed and impertinent to each other and to any common purpose, will they appear.

2. Not pertaining to the subject or matter in hand; not pertinent; not to the point; irrelevant. *Now rare exc. in Law.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 54 Trewely as to my Iugement Me thynketh it a thyng impertinent Saue that he wole conuoyen his mateere. 1530 PALSGR. 7 As for *wis* no letter used in the frenche tong .. therefore as impertinent I passe it over. 1591 JEWEL *Serm. bef. Queen* (1583) A iij b, Let no man thinke these things are impertinent or from the purpose. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 138 I'll bring thee to the present business Which now's vpon's: without the which, this Story Were most impertinent. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 84 The allegation of S. Timothy's being an Evangelist, is absolutely impertinent, though it had been true. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 443 The master is to examine the propriety of the bill: and, if he reports it scandalous or impertinent, such matter must be struck out. 1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian x.* (1832) 196 He did not .. digress to fifty impertinent episodes, before he came to the point. 1872 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 5) 467/1 The Court may .. direct the costs occasioned by any impertinent matter in any proceeding, to be paid by the party introducing it.

3. Not suitable to the circumstances; incongruous, inappropriate, out of place; not consonant with reason; absurd, idle, trivial, silly.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 1. xxxiii. (1639) 53 Many ignorant practitioners .. have endeavoured to cure this infirmity with many impertinent medicines. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 16 These superfluous and impertinent costs of funeral expenses. 1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 80 The opinion the Muscovites have of themselves and their abilities, is sottish, gross, and impertinent. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 13 In comparison of this, all other Knowledge is vain, light and impertinent. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Impertinent*, .. absurd, silly, idle. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Exam.* iv. i. 42 For my part, I think a Woman's Heart is the most impertinent part of the whole Body. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* iv. § 21. 111 There never was a more flagrant nor impertinent folly than the smallest portion of ornament in anything concerned with railroads.

†b. Unsuitable, unfitted for. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam. Wits* (1616) 177 A power impertinent for curing. *Ibid.* 183 To make clockes, pictures, poppets, and other ribaldries .. impertinent for mans seruice.

†c. Of persons: Absurd, silly. *Obs.*

1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 205 As soone as a man brags, he is taken to be impertinent. 1681 CHETHAM *Angels' Vade-m.* xxii. § 1 (1680) 143, I suspect myself to be impertinent in saying thus much of the Conger, and Lamprey. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 148 P. 7 The Ladies whom you visit, think a wise Man the most Impertinent Creature living.

4. Const. to (unto): in senses 2 and 3.

1534 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 740/1 Beyng as it is impertinent to the principall purpose. 1564 BRIEF *Exam.* C iij, I thynke it not impertinent vnto this matter. 1656 HOBBS *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 5 All the places of Scripture that he allegeth .. are impertinent to the question. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 304 It is no impertinent story to our present purpose. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 185 All the common disquisitions upon this place .. however true in themselves, are foreign to the subject and impertinent to the matter in hand.

5. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Meddling with what is beyond one's province; intrusive, presumptuous; behaving without proper respect or deference to superiors or strangers; insolent or saucy in speech or behaviour. (The chief current sense in colloq. use.)

1618 SIR D. CARLETON *Lett.* 4 Dec. in *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1848) II. 111 They [the Armenians at the Synod of Dort] are decryed from their impertinent boldness and impudence by all men. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 32, I have been impertinent in interrupting you. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* to Mrs. Thistlethwaite 30 Aug., It is publicly whispered, as a piece of impertinent pride in me, that I have hitherto been saucily civil to everybody. 1798 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 91 A very useful, skilful fellow, but withal so impertinent and inquisitive that we knew not what to say to him. 1798 NELSON *Lett.* to French Commander at Malta Oct., I feel confident that you will not attribute it either to insolence or impertinent curiosity. 1847 JAMES *Convict* iii. He thought the stranger's tone rather impertinent. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. iv, Fay has been most impertinent to me.

b. *transf.* of things.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, Fenced up behind the most impertinent cushions. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* v. 83 The Lowther Arcade is vulgar and impertinent. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 221 Her fair hair, her blue eyes, and her impertinent shoulders.

B. sb. †1. An impertinent or irrelevant matter.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* 1. Ep. Ded. A iij b, To apparell any more [of my thoughts] in these Paper vestments, I should multiply impertinents.

2. An impertinent person: see the adj.; now esp. a meddlesome, presumptuous, or insolent person; one who does or says that which he has no business to do or say, and which is considered a piece of presumption or insolence.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 5 This curious Impertinent. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Semeca's Mor.* (1702)

398 This Day I have had entire to my Self .. For all the Impertinents were either at the Theatre .. or at the Horse-match. 1681 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 39 Nay dear Impertinent, no more Complements, be gone! 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 355 An inquisitive impertinent .. meddling where he has nothing to do. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Stage Illusion*, When the pleasant impertinent of comedy .. worries the studious man with taking up his leisure, or making his house his home. 1846 W. P. SCARGILL *Purit. Grave* 52 Henry St. John .. rebuked the young impertinents.

Hence † **Impertinentness**, impertinency.

1670 PENN *Truth Rescued fr. Impost.* 66 The Frivolousness and Impertinentness of this Ribaldry to the Controuersie in hand.

Impertinently (imp'rtinēntli), *adv.* [f. IMPERTINENT + -LY².] In an impertinent manner.

1. Without reference or relation to the subject in hand; not to the point; away from the matter or purpose; irrelevantly. *Now rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iv. iv. 442 Forto so impertynentli speke. 1563 HOMILIES II. *Cert. places Script.* II. (1850) 380 Yet is there nothing so impertinently uttered in all the whole book of the Bible, but may serve to spiritual purpose. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* viii. iv. § 7 A maxime .. most impertinently applied to the point now in question. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 452 How impertinently are both these instances alleged! 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. III. i. § 7, 374 A profusion of learning is scattered all around, but not pedantically or impertinently.

†2. Inappropriately, unseasonably, incongruously; in a way contrary to reason, good sense, or propriety; improperly, unbecomingly. *Obs.*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 83 The blessedst of mortal Wights .. began to be so impertinently importund, that a great part of Divine Liturgy was addressd solely to her. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. viii. (1848) 124 If .. a Man speak either Unseasonably, erroneously, or Impertinently, he may, though he say little, talk too much. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rad. Rand.* lxxv. (1804) 475, I cannot help being impertinently circumstantial. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. i. 19 The brutum fulmen was applied to those who urged him with the orders of the House impertinently.

†b. To no purpose; with no effect. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. iv, I do thinke how impertinently I labour. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 75 Half this precious time we impertinently trifle, or squander away. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 335 To be impertinently busy, doing that which conduceth to no good purpose. 1823 LAMB *Elia*, *Art. Com. Last C.*, Like Don Quixote, we take part against the puppets, and quite as impertinently.

3. Intrusively, presumptuously, saucily; in a manner contrary to what is due towards superiors or strangers (see IMPERTINENT 5).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 110 He was impertinently solicitous to know what her Majesty said of him in private. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 P. 9 She is impertinently Blunt to all her Acquaintance. 1795 *Phantoms of Cloister* I. 170 He very impertinently walked up to her, and attempted to take her by the hand. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 46, I would not interfere impertinently for the world. *Mod.* The maid answered her mistress most impertinently.

† **Impertransible**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + med. L. *pertransibilis*, f. *pertransire*, f. *per* through + *transire* to cross, pass over or through.] That cannot be passed through or crossed. Hence † **Impertransibility**.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 227 What is infinite is incomprehensible and impertransible; as also aduers to al order, for in infinites there is no first or last. *Ibid.* 432 The distance between the power and act is, as to effiency, infinite and impertransible by any finite power. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 110 The Impertransibility of Eternity.

Imperturbability (imp'rturbābiliti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being imperturbable or incapable of being agitated.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii, An imperturbability which passed, falsely enough, for courage. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vi. (1875) 231 This more than judicial imperturbability. 1888 LOWELL in *Daily News* 26 July 6/4 This conduces certainly to peace of mind and imperturbability of judgment.

Imperturbable (imp'rturbāb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *imperturbābilis* (Augustine, a 430), f. *im-* (IM-2) + **perturbābilis* PERTURBABLE. Cf. F. *imperturbable* (1486 in Godef. *Compl.*)] Not capable of being or liable to be mentally perturbed, agitated, or excited; unexcitable; serene, calm.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. liii. 126 Whan shal þere be sad pes, pes imperturbable and sure? 1775 ASH, *Imperturbable*, impossible to be disturbed, incapable of being disturbed. *Dict. of Arts.* 1797 W. TOOKER *Life Catherine* 201 (Jod.) The Prince de Ligne had given the Empress Catherine the name of imperturbable, or immovable. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, Solemn and imperturbable gravity. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 524 Great was the embarrassment .. even of the imperturbable Burleigh.

Hence **Imperturbableness**, imperturbability.

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 479 How great .. was their constancy and imperturbableness. 1867 HOLLAND *Less.* *Life* xiii. 182 A certain degree of mental repose—or what may be called imperturbableness—is necessary to influence.

Imperturbably (imp'rturbāb'li), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In an imperturbable manner; without mental perturbation, agitation, or excitement; serenely, calmly.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. (1858) 208 Trusting imperturbably in the appointment and choice of the upper Powers. 1866 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* v. (1873) 71 Her imperturbably goodnatured way. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 492 The train of thought is imperturbably pursued.

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Imperturbation (impärturbē'fōn). [ad. L. *imperturbātiō-em* (Jerome, a 420), f. *im-* (IM-2) + *perturbātiō* PERTURBATION.] Freedom from mental perturbation or agitation; calmness.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xix. § 2 In our copying of this equality and imperturbation, we must profess with the Apostle, We have not received the Spirit of the World, but the Spirit which is of God. 1871 M. LEGRAND *Camb. Freshman* (1878) 16 Collectedness of faculties, and imperturbation of feature.

Imperturbed (impärturbēd), a. [f. IM-2 + *perturbēd*, pa. pple. of *PERTURB* v.: cf. L. *imperturbātus*, in same sense.] Not perturbed or agitated; undisturbed, unmoved, unexcited.

1721 BAILEY, *Imperturbed*, undisturbed, serene, clear, calm. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, The imperturbed Cuddie who was one of those persons who do not easily take alarm at any thing. 1835 GRESWELL *Parables* II. 420 Imperturbed rest.

Imperusable, adv. rare. [f. **imperusabile* adj. (f. IM-2 + *PERUSABLE*) + -LY².] Unreadably. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Robbers Mem.* I. 365 Proving, that very smoothly polished and laboriously wrought Antijacobin poetry may be imperusably dull.

† **Imperverse**, v. Obs. rare. [f. IM-1 + *PERVERSE* a.] *trans.* To render perverse.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 532 Favours relent me, feare imperverseth me [F. *me rendit*].

Impervertible, a. [f. IM-2 + *PERVERTIBLE*.] Incapable of being perverted.

1850 Q. Rev. June 7 The far-seeing impervertible adroitness of the venerated chief.

† **Impervestigable**, a. Obs. rare. [f. IM-2 + **pervestigabile* adj., f. L. *pervestigare* to search out thoroughly: see -BLE.] That cannot be thoroughly investigated or traced out.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Impervestigable*, that cannot be sought or found out. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 123 His being... is impervestigable and past finding out. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 272 How impervestigable is the depth of Wisdom.

Imperviable (imperviā'b'l), a. [f. L. *impervius* IMPERVIOUS: perh. by confusion with *impermeable*.] Incapable of being penetrated or passed through; impervious; impermeable.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xv, Strong thick paper, imperviable by the curious eyes of the gossips. 1826 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 137/2 It renders [it] imperviable to water. 1867 H. CONYBEARE in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 505 An imperviable coating of gold which every shower would restore.

Hence **Imperviability**, **Imperviableness**, imperviuousness.

1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLVII. 205 For imperviability and unhealthiness of climate, we may instance the vast forests... of Ceylon. 1847 CRAIG, *Imperviableness*, imperviuousness.

† **Impervial**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *impervius* (see next) + -AL.] = next, 1.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 463 But then the gusts so fall, That oft the sea becomes impervial.

Impervious (imperviūs), a. [f. L. *impervius*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *pervius* PERVIOUS.]

1. Through which there is no way; not affording passage (*to*); not to be passed through or penetrated; impenetrable, impermeable, impassable.

1650 BULWER *Antropomet.* 226 Any skin... which should make the Neck [of the womb] impervious. 1663 COWLEY *Verses ser. Occas.*, *Ode Harvey* ii, A wall impervious between Divides the very Parts within. 1773-83 HOOKE *Orl. Fur.* XL. (R.), He wants no mail of proof whose skin was made Impervious to the javelin, dart, or blade. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 271 The western channel into it is impervious, by reason of rocks. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 490 Bricks and tiles should be impervious to water. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 282 The river is impervious that cannot be forded, and impassable which cannot be crossed. 1828 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. viii. 562 An impervious desert.

2. *fig.* That one cannot get through or penetrate; in mod. use chiefly of a person or his mind, Not affording passage or entrance *to* (argument, feeling, etc.); 'impenetrable'.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* v. 137 What Council-chamber can be impervious or inaccessible to royal bountie? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 30 To render... that evident and clear, which would have otherwise been impervious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 554 To reasons such as guide the conduct of statesmen and generals the minds of these zealots were absolutely impervious. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xiii. 745 He had to deal with men impervious to argument.

Imperviously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] So as to be impervious; impenetrably.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 293 Materials for an elucidation of a period almost imperviously involved in darkness. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* (1883) I. vii. 111 The heavy wooden blinds [shut] imperviously.

Imperviousness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impervious; impenetrability.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. (Hence in JOHNSON, etc.) 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 137 To a similar cause is due the whiteness and imperviousness of common salt, and of transparent bodies generally when crushed to powder. 1896 DR. ARGVILL *Philos. Belief* 77 A modification of the same substance supplies imperviousness to the passage of air.

† **Impery**, Obs. Also 4 *imperi*, 6 -ye, 6-7 -le. Cf. *EMPERY*. [var. of *EMPERY*, a. OF. *emperi* (11th c.), assimilated to the original L. *imperi-um*, supreme power, IMPERIUM, EMPIRE.]

1. Imperial or supreme rule or authority; command, dominion, sovereignty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22269 Alsua of be Imperi [v. rr. empire, empire] of rome. 1535 *Goodly Primer*, *Creed* in *Three Primers* (1848) 41 The Devil with all his impery, subtlety, and malice. 1611 *Gen. Confession* 46 Honour, worship, impery, and rule be to thee, O Father. 1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ & Office* vi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 48 Him that had the imperie and dominion of death, to say, the devil. 1604 *TOOKER Fabrique of Ch.* 118 As for the Bishops... they have superiority but no Impery. 1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 36 Hath God this impery over us?

2. An empire.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. p. xxii, So shaul your Majestie have this your Worlde and Impery of Englande. c 1552 *PHILPOT Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 395 Ruled as these earthly kingdoms and imperies be.

3. A command, behest, rare.

1561 JASPER HEYWOOD tr. *Seneca's Hercules* 1, At ease he doth myne imperie fulfill.

Impeach, -e, obs. forms of *IMPEACH*.

Impester (impestēst), v. Also 7 *em-*. [ad. F. *impester* (Montaigne, 16th c.), f. *em-* = IM-1 + *peste* PEST, plague: with substitution of L. *im-*.]

trans. To infect with a plague or pestilence. Hence

Impestation, the action of impesting.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Honour's Farewell* 50 A Soule devested Of worldly Pomp (which hath the World impested). 1655 a 1748 [see EMPEST]. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 36 See the black Prison Ship's expanding womb Impested thousands, quick and dead, entomb. 1844 B. G. BASINGTON tr. *Hecker's Epidemics* Mid. Ages 233 The same attempt at impestation had been already often made in earlier times. 1884 *Med. Times* 19 July 992 Hospitalism spared the Calcutta Medical College Hospital during Dr. Moutat's incumbency and impested it in mine.

† **Impester**, v. Obs. Also 7 *em-*. [a. OF. *empester* (now *empester*) to pester, intricate, intangle' (Cotgr.), f. late L. **impastoriare* (It. *impastojare*), f. *im-* (IM-1) + late L. *pastorium*, -a, It. *pastoria*, *pastora* a shackle or halter for a horse.]

trans. To hobble (a horse); to entangle, embarrass, encumber. Hence † **Impesterment**, an entanglement, embarrassment, encumbrance.

1601 [see EMPESTER]. 1611 Cotgr., *Empester*, impestered. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebel.* II. 3 Finding the City to grow daily more and more impestered with strangers. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 206 It would but intangle the minde with more impesterments. 1653 - *Rabelais* II. xxv, The two cables... intangled and impestered the legs of the horses. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 321 Such... transposition of the foot, as might incontinently impester the legs of the Hoppingtots.

† **Impet**, Obs. rare. In 5 *ympet*. [ad. L. *impetus* violent impulse.] = IMPETUS.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 247 (Harl. MS.) He saw oon [ship] drivinge with a grete ympet.

Impetuous, obs. var. IMPETUOUS.

Impetuous, v. A burlesque word put into the mouth of a fool: app. as a perversion of *impocket*, and perh. intended to suggest *petticoat*.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* n. iii. 27, I sent thee sixe pence for thy Lemon [mod. *edd.* leman], hadst it? *Clo.* I did impetuous thy gratillity.

Impetiginous (impitidginōs), a. [ad. L. *impetiginosus*, f. *impetigo*: cf. mod. F. *impétigineux* (Littre).] Pertaining to or of the nature of

impetigo; 'scurfy'; covered with small scabs' (J.). 1650 VENER *Via Recta* (1650) 282 Itch, tetters, and the like impetiginous affects in the flesh and skin. 1757 BROOKS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 80 Impetiginous disorders very common both in Maryland and Virginia. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 158 All young children are to a considerable extent liable to impetiginous eczema.

|| **Impetigo** (impitē'go). Pl. **impetigines** (-idginiz). [L. *impetigo*, f. *impetire* to assail, attack: cf. *vertigo*.]

A name given to various pustular diseases of the skin, and in pl. to such diseases in general.

Most of the diseases now so called are non-febrile and non-contagious; but *impetigo contagiosa* is an acute contagious disease with febrile symptoms.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxiii. (1495) 278 Impetigo is a drye scabbe that comyth of more rysynge and fyry matere than Serpigo. 1597 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* A ij, The same water withdryveth impetigines. 1669 *Addr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* 20 The scrofulæ and luxuriant impetigos of fowl humors. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 565 The leprosy of the Romans before the time of Cicerō was the impetigo. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 78 Vesico-pustules are seen in... contagious impetigo.

Impetious, obs. var. IMPETUOUS.

† **Impetition**, Obs. [n. of action from L. *impetire* (ppl. stem *impetit-*) to assail, attack, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *petire* to seek. (Used, app. from similarity of form, as noun of action to *IMPEACH*.)] = IMPEACHMENT 4.

1530-2 Act 22 Hen. VIII, c. 15 Al accomptes and al actions suites and impetitions for the same. 1605-6 Act 3 Jas. I, c. 27 § 9 All manner of Deceites and Offences... all Impetitions and Punishments for the same. 1654 GEE *Foot out of Snare* App. 99 The most of their impetition... is a general railing against my discoveries. [1721 STRYPER *Eccle. Mem.* II. xix. 402 (an. 1552) To have the premises... with impetition of waste during the life of the said Archbishop.]

Impetuous, obs. var. IMPETUOUS.

† **Impetrable**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *impetrabilis*,

f. *impetrare*: see IMPETRATE v. and -BLE. Cf. F. *impétrable* (1406 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That may be impetrated or obtained.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Impetrable*, which may be obtained. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 149 Hope of pardon either impetrable by words, or purchasable by money.

2. Capable of obtaining or effecting something, successful.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stufe* 21 How impetrable hee was in mollifying the adamantinest tyranny of mankind.

† **Impetrant**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *impetrant-em*, pres. pple. of *impetrare*: see IMPETRATE v. and -ANT. Cf. F. *impétrant* (1468 in Godef. Compl.).]

That impetrates or obtains.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 512 In the state and order of causes impetrant, or dispositive conditions. *Ibid.* 517 They may be used... as dispositions and causes impetrant, and not as causes properly or condignly meritorious.

† **Impetrate**, ppl. a. Obs. Also Sc. -at. [ad. L. *impetrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *impetrare*: see next.] Obtained by request, esp. by application to an authority; impetrated. (Const. chiefly as pa. pple.)

1598 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 103 The said Commission might be, by an inhibition impetrated on like fashion, frustrate and letted. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 89 Gif the breive is impetrat, and raised... the assise sall proceed. c 1674 *Acc. Scotland's Grievances under Lauderdale* 24 Personal protections to debtors were most abusively impetrated. 1721-2 WODROW *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1828) I. i. ii. 241 This was not the deed of Scotland but impetrated at London.

Impetrate (impetēt't), v. [f. L. *impetrāt-*, ppl. stem of *impetrare* to obtain by request or exertion, to procure, effect; f. *im-* (IM-1) + *petrāre* to bring to pass, accomplish, achieve.]

1. *trans.* To obtain by request or entreaty; to procure. Now chiefly *Theol.* (also in *Rom. Law*).

1532-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII, c. 14 The clergy... did impetrate and obtaine by auctorite of parliament... that it shulde be lefull [etc.]. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 61 (1877) 76 To impetrate a saulconduite for hym. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 212 Good works, which hee calles Merits, because they doe impetrate or obtaine a reward. 1692 *Cool. Grace Conditional* 5 That the Price paid by Christ... did fully impetrate, merit and purchase at the Fathers hands, the perfect and compleat Redemption of his Elect. 1865 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* v. II. (1873) 85 Powerful... to impetrate from Him the highest blessings. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains Digest* 493 A conveyance he had impetrated by fraudulent representations. *absol.* a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 192 Chrysostome sticks not to say that good works have the place of prayer with God, and impetrate.

† b. To bring to pass, procure, effect. Obs. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 71 Me thinks it should impetrate a Royall Redintegration.

2. To entreat, request, beseech, ask for. Now rare. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 46 To come straight to thy Clemency to impetrate Pardon for my Offence. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 80 It is to be impetrated of God alone, that he would vouchsafe [etc.]. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 5 To act on the Part of the Subject, in impetrating the Superior's Favour and Protection. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix, A slight testimonial, sir, which I thought fit to impetrate from that worthy nobleman... MacCallum More. 1891 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* IV. 369 Application was made... for a prolongation of his life: which the Earl of Derby impetrated on his knees to the Queen.

b. To entreat or beseech (a person, etc.). 1881 F. G. LEE R. *Barentyne* viii. 103 Then we impetrate Fate, and abide our lot.

Impetration (impetēr'fōn). [ad. L. *impetrātiō-em* obtaining by request, achievement, n. of action from *impetrare*: see prec. Perh. in early instances a. AF. *impetracioun* (1292 in Britton).] The action of impetrating.

1. The action of obtaining or procuring by request or entreaty. (Chiefly *Theol.*)

1518 *Burgh Rec. Edinburgh* 10 Dec. (Jam. Suppl.). For the impetracioun of quhatsumeur priuilege or fredomes thoct to thame profitable. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 Impetracyon is y^e optaynyng of y^e peticyon. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* To Rdr. 18 The former part contains the method of grace in the impetration thereof by Jesus Christ. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xv. (1872) 287 No prayer has such a power of impetration as that which comes from a will conformed to the will of God.

b. *Law*. The obtaining (of a writ).

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 292 The said Cardinal did not know the impetration of the said Bulls to have been to the Contempt and Prejudice of the King. 1798 in *Root Amer. Law Rep.* I. 54 That more than three years had elapsed from rendering the judgment complained of, and the date and impetration of the plaintiff's writ.

c. 'The pre-obtaining of church benefices in England from the court of Rome, which belonged to the gift and disposition of the king, and other lay-patrons of this realm' (Tomlins *Law Dict.*).

[1363 Act 38 Edw. III, Stat. II, Aussi des impetracions & provisions, faites en meisme la Courte de Rome, des benefices & offices desglise appartenantz a la donacion... notre dit s^r. le Roi.] 1284 Sc. Acts Jas. III (1814) 166 (Jam.) Anent impetraciouns made in the Court of Rome in contrare our soueraine lordis priuilege. 1294 Sc. Acts Jas. IV (1597) § 53 The impetration and purchasing at the court of Rome benefices electue. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 7 That... penalties... should be attached to all impetration of benefices from Rome by purchase or otherwise.

2. Petition, entreaty, supplication, request. [1292 BRITTON I. xxiii. § 23 Par diligentes impetraciouns

ad il esté...demandé; *transl.* for that by continual claims he has been...demanded.] 1618 GAINSFORD *Perkin Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 64 The king went thither [to Our Lady of Walsingham] for the impetration of prosperity in his affairs, and overthrow and dissipation of his enemies. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 212 He should... reap some fruit of his own successful impetration. 1798 W. WILBERFORCE *Let. to Han. More in Life* (1838) II. 301, I have before expressed... my earnest impetration that you would bear in mind [etc.]. 1873 B. GREGORY *Holy Cath. Ch.* xvii. 196 Christ's own impetration... That they all may be one... must yet be answered. 1897 MAITLAND in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 634 In the letter of 'impetration' that he [a litigant in the ecclesiastical courts] sent to Rome he named the persons whose appointment he desired.

Impetrative (impet'ret'iv), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *impetrativus*, *f. ppl. stem of L. impetrare*: see IMPETRARE *v.* and -IVE.] = IMPETRATORY.

1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. IV. vi. O Saviour... Thy prayers, which were most perfect and impetrative. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie*. ix. 372 An impetrative Sacrifice, or an impetration of the fruit and benefit of his Passion by way of real Prayer. 1884 R. S. STORRS *Divine Orig. Chr.* iv. 110 (Funk) [The mass] is to them a eucharistic and an impetrative sacrifice.

Impetrator (impet'retar). [ad. L. *impetrator*, agent-n. *f. impetrare* to IMPETRARE.] One who impetrates or entreates.

1605 A. WILLET *Hexapla in Genesis* 338 A blessing may be asked of them [angels] as the impetrators and intercessors for the same.

Impetratory (impet'ret'ori), *a.* [*f. L. impetrat-*, *ppl. stem of impetrare* + -ORY. Cf. *It. impetratorio*.] Having the quality of obtaining by or as by request. (Chiefly *Theol.*)

1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. IV. ii. The least motion of a thought was in him impetratory. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* II. § 3 Alms... are preparatory to, and impetratory of the Grace of Repentance. 1659 Bp. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. iii. 38 Not a meritorious... but an impetratory Motive. 1881 T. E. BRIDGETT *Hist. Holy Eucharist* II. 139 Both as an impetratory or supplicatory, and as a propitiatory or satisfactory sacrifice.

† **Impetere**, *v. Obs.* Also *5 empetere*, *empeter*. [ME., *a. OF. impetere* (13th c.), *impetere* (14th c.), ad. L. *impetrare*: see IMPETRARE *v.*]

1. *trans.* = IMPETRARE *v.* 2.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 123 (Camb. MS.) [pat nis nat aproched no rather or pat men be-sekyn it and impetret [ed. 1532 impetren] it. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 51 Thei impetrithe [1483 CAXTON D. ij. empetre] grace for them that be alnye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 94/2 Seynt Nyhass... impetred... of our lorde that thys tribulation... sholde be to the helthe of the soules of them. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1533) II. 15/2 [They] rode to the kyng... to empeter grace for the sayde bayllyues.

2. = IMPETRARE *v.* 1, I b.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 14 Fastinge... humblithe the herte, and impetret[h] pardon and grace of God. 1483 CAXTON *Cato B. ij.* To haue and impetre of them somme good after theyr deth. c 1500 *Melusine* 14 As lytel myrthe... that he hath impetred to oure moder by hys falsheid.

Impetulant (impet'ülant), *a. rare* -°. [*f. IM-2* + PETULANT.] Not petulant or peevishly impatient; free from petulance.

Hence **Impetulantly** *adv.*, without petulance. 1821 in T. G. WAINSWORTH'S *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 197 To receive patiently and impetulantly.

Impetuosity (impet'iu-si-ti). [*a. F. impetuosité* (13th c. in Godefroy *Compl.*), ad. L. *impetuositas*, *f. impetuosus*: see next and -ITY.]

The quality or character of being impetuous; sudden or violent energy of movement, action, etc.; vehemence: *a.* of physical things or actions.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 The wynde and the rayne tooke us agayne wyth suche a furor and impetuosity. 1660 F. BROUKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 106 The tide runs... with such fury and impetuosity, as it were mountains rolled up in water. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 289 We entred the Town with so great Fury and Impetuosity, that the besieged begged Quarter. 1790 BEATSON *Nar. & Mil. Mem.* I. 244 They came down from the heights with the greatest impetuosity, and began their attack on the royal artillery. 1821 PINKERTON *Petril* II. 536 Flames... issued forth with great impetuosity. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlix. VI. 183 Their left wing was almost immediately broken by the impetuosity of his charge.

b. of feelings, temper, disposition, etc.

1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 12 Being not able any longer to beare the impetuosity of his appetites. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. v. You know the impetuosity of my brother's temper. 1873 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* viii. This amiable self-discipline struggling with her ordinary frank impetuosity.

c. with *pl.* An instance of this quality; an impetuous movement, action, or feeling.

1639 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 178 Indangered by violent and extreme impetuosities of rain. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 171 The Impulses of Appetite, the Impetuosities of Resentment may tempt us. 1815 *Hist. Mr. J. Decastro* IV. 253 Genevieve, with all her impetuosities, has, we confess, always been a favourite with us.

Impetuous (impet'iu-s), *a.* Forms: *a.* 4 impetuous, 5 impetuous, 6 impetuous, 7 impetuous, 8 impetuous, 9 impetuous, 10 impetuous, 11 impetuous, 12 impetuous, 13 impetuous, 14 impetuous, 15 impetuous, 16 impetuous, 17 impetuous, 18 impetuous, 19 impetuous, 20 impetuous, 21 impetuous, 22 impetuous, 23 impetuous, 24 impetuous, 25 impetuous, 26 impetuous, 27 impetuous, 28 impetuous, 29 impetuous, 30 impetuous, 31 impetuous, 32 impetuous, 33 impetuous, 34 impetuous, 35 impetuous, 36 impetuous, 37 impetuous, 38 impetuous, 39 impetuous, 40 impetuous, 41 impetuous, 42 impetuous, 43 impetuous, 44 impetuous, 45 impetuous, 46 impetuous, 47 impetuous, 48 impetuous, 49 impetuous, 50 impetuous, 51 impetuous, 52 impetuous, 53 impetuous, 54 impetuous, 55 impetuous, 56 impetuous, 57 impetuous, 58 impetuous, 59 impetuous, 60 impetuous, 61 impetuous, 62 impetuous, 63 impetuous, 64 impetuous, 65 impetuous, 66 impetuous, 67 impetuous, 68 impetuous, 69 impetuous, 70 impetuous, 71 impetuous, 72 impetuous, 73 impetuous, 74 impetuous, 75 impetuous, 76 impetuous, 77 impetuous, 78 impetuous, 79 impetuous, 80 impetuous, 81 impetuous, 82 impetuous, 83 impetuous, 84 impetuous, 85 impetuous, 86 impetuous, 87 impetuous, 88 impetuous, 89 impetuous, 90 impetuous, 91 impetuous, 92 impetuous, 93 impetuous, 94 impetuous, 95 impetuous, 96 impetuous, 97 impetuous, 98 impetuous, 99 impetuous, 100 impetuous.

The *β* forms suggest association with *pitious*.]

1. Of physical things or actions: Having much impetus; moving with great force or violence, or characterized by violent motion; very rapid, forcibly rushing, violent.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxvi. 100 A right grete & impetuous tempeste rose. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therapeut.* 2 Gij b. Yf the fluxyon be impetuous. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 64 a, A whirlwind so strangely impetuous, that it amazed those that beheld it. 1698 RAY *Dissol. World* xi. v. (1732) 218 That great and impetuous River. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 98 Strength to resist the most impetuous winds. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* II. x. 92 The river... is much swollen... its current more impetuous.

β. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) U v b. Roring and impetuous sees. 1548 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 Great and impetuous [i.e. impetuous] wyndes. 1547 - *Introd. Knowl.* xli. 176 Great impetuous wyndes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 100 The Ocean... Eates not the Flats with more impetuous haste. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 175 A kinde of nimble violence and impetuous motion.

2. Of feelings, etc., or of personal action or disposition, and hence of persons: Acting with or marked by great, sudden, or rash energy; vehemence, violent, passionate, ardent.

1598 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. x. (Tollem. MS.), Colerike men be generally wrapful, hardy, unstable, impetuous. 1495 impetuous, 1535 impetuous; Lat. *instabilis, impetuosus*. c 1435 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 17 Wardid and defendyd, azenst ymptuous hostylyte. a 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 207 A man that hath a more impetuous spirit than another. 1660 F. BROUKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 207 This Lords daughter had so impetuous a Love-passion for him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 167 ¶ 11 The impetuous vivacity of youth. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. 11. 170 His affection was as impetuous as his wrath. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 165, I mean the impetuous, ready to go to that which others are afraid to approach.

Impetuously, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In an impetuous manner; with great impetus or force; violently, vehemently; with sudden or rash energy.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 104 The ryver... renneth so impetuously as a quarell out of an arbalastre. 1490 - *Enyedos* x. 39 A clowde... decended impetuously vpon the fote. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 18 [They] round about him flocke impetuously. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 70 For Motion the Spirits move impetuously down the nervous filaments. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. ix. 141 They are impetuously led on to wrong acts. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. i, Henry rushed impetuously into the room.

Impetuousness. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being impetuous; impetuosity.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 46 Hastily he went whedyr the ymptuousnes of the malicious woodenes ympellid hym. c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 83 Helpyng the shyp agaynst the impetuousnes of the storme. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 56 We shall soon run into all extremities of evil with the greatest impetuousness that can be. 1675 *Art Contentm.* IV. xv. 199 The impetuousness of our desires. 1711 W. KING tr. *Naudé's Ref. Politics* IV. 130 Those great rivers which flow with such impetuousness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 7 Polemarchus has the frankness and impetuousness of youth.

Impetus (imp'itūs). [*a. L. impetus* assault, onset, violent impulse, violence, force, vehemence, *f. impetere* to rush upon, attack, assail, *f. im-* (IM-1) + *petere* to seek.]

1. The force with which a body moves or maintains its velocity and overcomes resistance; energy of motion; impulse, impulsion.

1656 HOBBS *Six Less. Wks.* 1845 VII. 285 The quantity of the impetus may be equal to the quantity of a time. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 440 The Ball, being by the *Impetus* it acquired in descending, carried downwards. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* (1738) 62 The Blood... successively receives new *impetus* from the Ventricles contracting themselves. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* 389 What is impetus, or force in a moving body? 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 174 Whether the stream... retains sufficient impetus to carry it to our shores.

b. **Gunnery.** The altitude due to the initial velocity of a projectile, i.e. the space through which it must fall to attain an equal velocity; the force of projection as measured by this.

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 154 Having given the Direction, and the Impetus, or Altitude due to the First Velocity of a Projectile; to determine the Greatest Height to which it will rise. 1808 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 249 The space due to the initial velocity is called the impetus.

2. In reference to immaterial things, as feelings, actions, etc.: Moving force, impulse, stimulus.

1641 *Compl. conc. Corrupt. & Grievances* 2 After that first heate and *impetus* of reformation, the business went on no further. 1649 J. H. Motion to Parl. *Adv. Learn.* 29 To prosecute the hints and *impetus* of their own inclinations. 1699 N. MARSH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 296 Such juvenile *impetus* ought to be repressed. a 1714 M. HENRY *Whit.* (1835) I. 120 Struggling with the violent impetus of a particular lust. a 1830 HAZLITT in *Half Hours with Best Authors* II. 273 What also gave an unusual impetus to the mind of men at this period was the discovery of the New World. 1871 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 238 Fugitive Huguenots gave a fresh impetus to weaving.

Impeyan (im'piän), *a. (sb.)* Also **Impeian**. [Named by Latham, 1787, after Sir Elijah and Lady Impey, who tried to bring living specimens of the bird to England.]

Impeyan pheasant: a kind of East Indian pheasant (*Lophophorus impeyanus*), with crested head; the male has plumage of brilliant metallic hues.

The name is sometimes extended to other species of *Lophophorus*. *b.* Of or pertaining to this pheasant. *c.* as *sb.* = Impeyan pheasant.

1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Riv. Sports* (ed. 3) § 77 The Impeyan pheasant... called by the Indians the 'bird of gold'. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 3/2 A store of Impeian, Argus, and Japanese pheasants. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 1/2 The large hat... was trimmed with shimmering impeyan feathers.

|| **Imphoe** (im'fi). Also *imfe*, *imphie*. [*imfe*, native name in Natal.] A species of sugar-cane, *Andropogon saccharatus* Roxb. (*Holcus* Linn., *Sorghum* Pers.), also called African or Chinese Sugar-cane, Broom Corn, Sorgho, and Planter's Friend.

1880 *Silver's Handbk. Australia* 273 The imphoe, or Planter's Friend, is well adapted to the Queensland climate. 1893 WATT *Dict. Econ. Prod. Ind.* VI. III. 277 This... is said to be extensively grown in Africa and America, the plant of the former country being the Imphoe, and of the latter the Sorgho, which is mainly cultivated on account of sugar.

† **Imphyrgiate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. IM-1* + med. *L. phrygiare* to embroider, 'acu pingere, opere Phrygio ornare' (Du Cange), *f. Phrygi-us* Phrygian.] *trans.* To embroider, work in embroidery. 1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 49 b. Little flying Byrdes, excellently imphyrgiated of Musecall paynting.

|| **Impi**. [Zulu, = body or company of people, esp. of armed men.] A body of Caffre warriors; a force, detachment, army.

1879 *Daily Tel.* 16 May, A Zulu impi... managed to cut off the chief's cattle and to kill some of his followers. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 652/1 His sabre... clove a way through the Undi Impi at Isandhlwana. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Maiwa's Revenge* v. 123 The men looking round caught sight of the spears of Wambe's impi coming rapidly along.

† **Impiate**, *v. Obs. rare* -°. [*f. L. impiat-*, *ppl. stem of impiare* to render impious, defile with sin, *f. impius* IMPIOUS.] *trans.* To pollute, defile. Hence † **Impiation**, defilement.

1663 COCKERAM, *Impiate*, to defile with dishonestie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Impiation*, a defiling.

† **Impicate**, *v. Obs. rare* -°. [*f. L. impicāt-*, *ppl. stem of impicare*, *f. im-* (IM-1) + *pic-*, *pic-em* PITCH.] *trans.* 'To cover with pitch' (Cockeram 1623).

Impicture (im'pik-ti-ur), *v.* Also 6 en-, 9 em-. [*f. IM-1* + PICTURE.]

1. *trans.* To represent as in a picture; to portray. 1590-30 [see EMPICTURE]. 1787 *Generous Attachment* IV. 73 She tears the roses from the cheek of beauty, and impictures horror and despair. 1796-7 COLERIDGE *Lines to a beautiful Spring* 28 Like passing clouds impictured on thy breast. 1802 *Chamb. Trul.* 16 July 456/2 The lake, on the smooth steely surface of which the church and church-tower were impictured as in a mirror.

† 2. To impress as with a picture. *Obs.* 1596 SPENSER *Astroph.* 163 His pallid face, impictured with death.

Hence **Impictured** *ppl. a.*, portrayed, depicted. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* III. 12 The shape returns... of our impictured lineaments.

Impier, *obs.* form of **EMPIRE**, **UMPIRE**.

Impierce, *var.* of **EMPIERCE** *v.*

† **Impierceable**, *a. Obs.* Also 4-6-perceable, 6-per-, 7-per-, -perceable. [*f. IM-2* + PIERCEABLE. *Perh.* representing an *OF. *imperceable*.] Not pierceable; that cannot be pierced.

1397-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iv. (Skeat) l. 45 Ye armen your seruantes azenst al debates, with imperceable harness. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 17 Never felt his imperceable breast So wondrous force from hand of living weight. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 73 Your weapons and armour are... imperceable. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 189 So imperceable are their Rocky Hearts.

Impiety (imp'i-ē-ti). Also 4 impite. [*a. F. impiété* (12th c.) or ad. L. *impietät-em*, *n.* of quality *f. impius*: see IMPIOUS and -ITY.] Want of piety; that which is the opposite of piety.

1. Want of reverence for God or religion; irreligion; ungodliness; unrighteousness, wickedness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxii. 6 Hilde pai er in wickidnes, & in paiere impiete... All bewrapped in wickednes against ther neighbour, & in impiete against god. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 200 The mother of this pernicious comocion was uncharitie, or very impiete. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 389 The impietie of Arrius and other heretikes. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 387 The titles of the Divinity were usurped by Diocletian and Maximian... Such extravagant compliments, however, soon lose their impiety by losing their meaning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 155 The impiety of those who deny the existence of the Gods.

b. With *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an impiety, irreligious, or ungodly action, practice, etc. 1549 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (1871) 11 So long shall it seme to every man to be a greete ympiete not to gyue them. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* iii. 29 When I came thither, and had seene impieties without number. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 197 He... did not immediately chastise for their impieties. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 240 Each swore by the most impious of impieties that... he would be its enemy.

2. Absence of natural piety, as of child to parent; want of dutifulness; hence, want of reverence or respect in general.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 355 *Tit.* Bury him where you can, he comes not heere. *Mar.* My Lord this is impiety in you, My Nephew Mutius deeds do plead for him. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 34 It were impiety to believe this of all,

since experience shews us the contrary. 1738 *LAW Serious* C. xxi. (ed. 2) 432 Can you think it a less impiety to condemn and vilify a brother? 1895 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/1 All this trivial chatter about the mere externals of De Quincey's life... leaves upon our mind a disagreeable impression. It is impiety... in its antique meaning. *Mod.* A gross instance of filial impiety.

† **Impight**, *pa. pple. Obs.* Also in-: see also **EMPIGHT**. [*pa. pple. of impitch, f. IM-1 + PITCH v.*] Pitched or planted in; implanted, inserted.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v. lili.* (1495) 169 The knees ben holowe and rounde, for the legges and whyrlbones sholde be the easelyar inpyghte therein. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. xxix, Yet in her side deep was the wound impight.

† **Impignorate**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [*ad. med. L. impignorat-us, pa. pple. of impignorare, f. im- (IM-1) + pignus, pigner-, pignor-* pledge, pawn, mortgage: cf. *L. pignare* to pledge.] Pledged, pawned, mortgaged.

1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VII* 27 b, [They] borrowed... money, and for the repayment of the same, had mortgaged and impignorated their lands. 1683-4 H. ROSE *Family of Rose of Kilravock* (Spalding Cl.) 58 For payment... he gave the lands of Kinsteane, impignorat to him for 300 merks.

Impignorare (im'pignōrē't), *v. Chiefly Sc.* Also -pigner-. [*f. med. L. ppl. stem impignorat-* (see prec.)] *trans.* To place in pawn; to pledge, pawn, mortgage.

a 1630 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1677) 519 The Earl had impignorated his estate. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr., Impignorare*. 1738 E. ERSKINE *Serim. Wks.* 1871 II. 10 In his oath he impignorates his holiness. 1754 *GLADSTONE Princ. Sc. Law* (1800) 417 A wadset... is a right, by which lands, or other heritable subjects, are impignorated by the proprietor to his creditor in security of his debt. 1880 *Literary World* 17 Sept. 177/2 When Orkney and Shetland were impignorated to the Crown of Scotland.

Impignoration (im'pignōrē'shən), [*ad. med. L. impignoration-em, n. of action f. impignorare*; see prec.] The action or fact of impignoring; pledging, pawning, mortgage.

1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 151 All arrestments, reprisals, and impignorationes of whatsoever goods and marchandises in England and Prussia... are from henceforth quiet, free, and released. 1666 *Charges agst. Dr. Buckhm.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 347 A legal impignoration, whereby the Estates personal and real of the Accountants are made liable to be sold for the discharge of their debts. 1806 *SCOTT Mal. Magaz.* ii, The impignoration of moveables.

† **Impigrity**, *Obs. rare*—o. [*ad. L. impigrity-lāt-em, n. of quality f. impiger, impigr-, f. im- (IM-2) + piger* slow, sluggish.]

1653 *COCKERAM, Impigrity*, quicknesse, diligence. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1658 in *PHILLIPS.* 1781 in *BAILEY.*

† **Impigrous**, *a. Obs. rare*—o. [*f. L. impigrus* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr., Impigrous*, diligent, quick, ready, not slow.

† **Impile**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. IM-1 + PILE sb.*] *trans.* To surround or enclose with piles or stakes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xx, These three [common fences] round impile this regiment, and all the other Isle.

† **Impillor**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. IM-1 + PILLOR v.* to pillory.] *trans.* To put in the pillory; to pillory.

1645 W. HOOKE *New-Englands Sence* 5 But these have been... imprisoned, impillored, fined. 1665 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 360, 3 to be transported and one to be impillored.

Imping (im'pinj), *vbl. sb.* [*f. IMP v. + -ING 1.*] The action of the verb **IMP**; grafting, engraffing; the repairing of a hawk's wing with adscititious feathers. In quot. 1340 *concr.* a shoot, scion, 'imp'.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxliiii. 13 Whas sunnys as new ympyngis in paire southede. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 260/1 Impyng (Pyngson or graffinge), insertura. 1575 *TURRERV. Faulconrie* 277 The laste maner of ymping is, when a feather is not quite broken off but broosed. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 352 To the end that you may not faile of this worke of ymping. 1858 R. R. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* vii. 75 When the tail or the pinions are accidentally broken, the falconer... performs the process of 'ymping' by neatly sewing and binding to the shaft a substitute which exactly matches the lost part.

b. *attrib.*, as *ymping needle*. 1575 *TURRERV. Faulconrie* 277 With an ymping needle layde in Vynerger and Salte, so close them together as they may be thought to be one feather. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 230 If a Feather be broken or bruised, he... must have his Imping-needles.

Impinge (im'pindʒ), *v.* [*ad. L. impingere* (only *trans.*) to push, strike, drive (at or into), thrust, strike, or dash (against), *f. im- (IM-1) + pangere* to fix, drive in.]

1. *trans.* To force or thrust (a thing) upon any one; to fasten or fix on forcibly. *rare*.

1535 *JOVE Apol. Tindale* 1 This with other haynous crymes whiche he impingeth vnto me in his pistle. 1825 *SYD. SMITH SA. Wks.* 1859 II. 198/1 If this method of appealing to the absurdities of a past age, and impinging them upon the present age is fair and just.

2. To strike, dash, hurl a thing upon something else: *refl.* = 4.

1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma sacrum* 5 Before they did impinge themselves, and the Vessel, upon some new and worse dangers. 1829 T. L. PRACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* xi, He impinged his foot with a force that overbalanced himself.

3. To strike; to come into forcible contact with, collide with. *Now rare or Obs.*

1777 *Gamblers* 17 On being impinged by another ball, it will spin for some little time on its own center. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 139 Myriads [particles of light] can move all manner of ways without impinging one another. 1816 T. L. PRACOCK *Headlong Hall* iv, The degree of force with which I have impinged the surface.

4. *intr.* To strike or dash; to come into (violent or energetic) contact; to collide. *Const. on, upon, also against, + at.*

1605 G. POWELL *Refut. Ep. by Puritan Papist* 38 The rocks of offence, whereat some of the ancient Emperours impinged. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Alcl.* I. iv. 1. (1676) 134/2 A ship that is void of a Pilot, must needs impinge upon the next rock or sands, and suffer shipwrack. 1717 J. KILL *Anim. Econ.* (1738) 61 The Ventricles, when they contract, impinge upon the Blood, and... expel it. a 1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 176 Provided we know the weights of the two bodies, and their swiftness before they impinged. 1796 *ATWOOD in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 130 The inclination of the masts and sails... and the direction in which the wind impinges on them. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1510 A flame which by means of the blowpipe is caused to impinge upon the charcoal.

b. Said of waves of light, sound, and the like.

1678 *NEWTON in Phil. Trans.* VII. 5087 Those, when they impinge on any Refracting or Reflecting superficies, must... excite Vibrations in the aether. 1878 *HUXLEY Phys.* viii. 209 The aerial waves which enter the meatus all impinge upon the membrane of the drum. 1878 *FOSTER Phys.* III. ii. 397 The laws according to which rays of light impinging on the retina give rise to sensory impulses.

c. *fig.* 1614 P. FORBES *Def. Lawfull Ministers* § 19. 35 They still reason, *ab authoritate negative*, and so, doe impinge foully, in all the sortes above specified. 1854 *GLADSTONE Glean.* IV. xxiii. 158 Here we impinge upon a dilemma hard as adamant.

5. To encroach or infringe on or upon.

1798 *WARBURTON Div. Legat. Prof.* Wks. 1811 IV. 59 Nor did the heat of reformation carry him to impinge upon any other of the nocturnal Rites, then celebrated in Rome. c 1800 *LD. ELDIN in Ramsay Remin.* v. (1870) 127 Had... my clients been caught... impinging on the patent rights. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xiv, Heaven forbid that I should do aught that might... impinge upon the right of my kinsman. 1824 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Sept. 219/1 In doing so, I should be impinging on the province of the reviewers.

Hence **Impinging** (im'pindʒing) *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* 1704 *NEWTON Opticks* (J.), The cause of reflexion is not the impinging of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 390 There must be as many impinging particles in the one, as there are gravitating particles in the other. 1844 *RUSKIN Arcton of Chace* (1880) I. 289 The power of reflexion in water varies with the angle of the impinging ray.

Impingement (im'pindʒmənt), [*f. IMPINGE + -MENT.*] The action of impinging: a. Impact, collision. *lit. and fig.* b. Encroachment.

1671 *True Nonconf.* Contents, Prelatic exactions high impingements upon Christian Liberty. 1837 *FRASER'S Mag.* XV. 732 The powers of reason have no similar incentives or impingement, but are a more direct emanation from the Deity. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. vii. 1. 118 This tide-wave itself is... modified in its turn by impingement against the African continent. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. ii. (1881) 450 The effect of the impingement of civilization upon barbarism.

Impingent (im'pindʒənt), *a. rare*. [*ad. L. impingent-em, pres. pple. of impingere* to **IMPINGE**.] Impinging.

1759 *PRINGLE in Phil. Trans.* LI. 262 The immense velocity of the impingent body. a 1846 *Sat. Mag.* cited in *Worcester.*

† **Impinguate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. ppl. stem of late L. impinguare, f. im- (IM-1) + pinguis* fat.] *trans.* To make fat; to fatten.

1600 *VENNER Via Recta* v. 85 It impinguateth and causeth the body to waxe grosse. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xviii. 314 Rhenish Wines... do accidentally impinguate. 1693 *EVERLYN De la Quint. Orange Trees* 10 That the Mare of Wine did impinguate, and Enrich the Ground.

Hence **Impinguating** *ppl. a.*; also † **Impinguation**, fattening.

1600 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 117 They yeeld a grosse, clammy, and an impinguating nourishment. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. ii. (R. Suppl.), We receive into the body of medicine, the knowledge of the parts of man's body, of functions... of impinguation [L. *impinguations*] and the like. a 1688 *SIR T. BROWNE Misc. Tracts* (1684) 16 Physicians... acknowledge a very nutritive and impinguating faculty in Pulses.

† **Impingue**, *v. Obs. rare*—o. [*ad. late L. impinguare*; see prec.] 'To make fat' (Cockeram, 1623).

Impious (im'piəs), *a.* [*f. L. impi-us* without reverence (*f. im-, IM-2 + pius*) + -OUS: cf. OF. *impieux*, -euse (15-16th c. in Godef.); mod. F. has *impie* in Cotgr. 1611), *ad. L. impi-us.*]

1. Not pious; without piety or reverence for God and his ordinances; presumptuously irreligious, wicked, or profane: a. of persons, or things personified.

1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 31 Impious Yorke, and Bewford... Have all lymde bushes to betray thy wings. 1624 *GATAKER Transubst.* 27 And who is so impious... as to eat thus that which he thinketh to be God? a 1704 T. BROWN *De Ormond's Recon.* Wks. 1730 I. 50 E'er impious plow to wound the earth began. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 266 The Sunis recognise Abu Bekr, Omar and Othman... and regard the Shiāhs as impious heretics. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 319 The impious, whoever he may be, ought not to go unpunished.

b. of actions, sayings, and the like.

1575-83 *ASP. SANDYS Serim.* (Parker Soc.) 199 If magistrates should command that which is impious... we have our answer well warranted: 'It is better to obey God than men'. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 To touch their mouths or meat with fingers is held absurd and impious. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 813 Canst thou with impious obloquie condemn The just Decree of God? 1718 *PAISON Pleasure* 902 At Dagon's shrine I kindle impious flame. 1845 *MAURICE Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 638/1 An impious disregard of all the processes of his education.

2. Wanting in natural reverence and dutifulness, esp. to parents. *rare*.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 351 The Caspi shut up their parents... and there in respect of pietie (what more could the impious doe?) starve them to death. 1783 *MORELL Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* IV. s. v. *Tullia*, The impious daughter of Servius Tullius... drove her chariot over the body of her aged father.

Impiously (im'piəsli), *adv.* [*f. IMPIOUS a. + -LY 2.*] In an impious manner; with impiety; with presumptuous wickedness or profanity.

1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* v. (R.), Ungrateful times! that impiously neglect That worth, that never times again shall show. 1693 *CONGREVE in Dryden's Persius* (1697) 400 So Unbelievers impiously despise The sacred Oracles, in Mysteries. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 320 Too many at the altar... impiously enter into engagements, without intending to fulfil them. 1864 *SKEAT Uhland's Poems* 314 My sacred ivy thou hast dared profane, And impiously dost call thyself my priest!

Impiousness. [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being impious; impiety.

1599 *SANDYS Europa Spec.* (1632) 127 Who indeed doe blot out much impiousnesse and filth. 1695 *LD. PRESTON Boeth.* III. 113 note, The Impiousness of which Fact he ordered Papinian to excuse.

Impir(e, impyre, etc., obs. ff. EMPIRE sb. and v. The usual Sc. forms in 16-17th c.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vi. xv. 14 To rewle the pepill vndir thyne impyre. 1559-60 *Cott. Lib. Cal. B. ix.* Seeing ambition has sa impiyrit over their reason. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 3 Under the Impire of England.

Impish (im'piʃ), *a.* [*f. IMP sb. + -ISH.*] Having the characteristics of an imp; pertaining to or characteristic of a little devil or mischievous urchin.

1658 *GAULS Magastrom.* 334 The news of the victory was... carried to Rome by Castor and Pollux... or, as others say, by the Impish divels themselves. 1834 *BECKFORD Italy* II. 8 Stimulated by impish children. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 219 Teasing and worrying with impish laughter half suppressed. 1884 *LADY VERNY in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 550 Spiteful, impish tricks.

Hence **Impishly** *adv.*, **Impishness**.

1864 *WEBSTER, Impishly.* 1878 *LYTTON Parisians* ix. ii, 'I shall have the wreath yet', cried [she] impishly. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 303 When scheming any plot of particular neatness, which had less emotion than impishness in it. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Generat. Lit. Fam.* I. III. iii. 274 A half-witted fellow... whom the boys... impishly tormented.

Impiteous (im'pitēəs), *a.* [*f. IM-2 + PITEROUS.*] Ruthless, pitiless.

1877 *SYMMONDS Renaiss. Italy, Reviv. Learn.* viii. 472 note, Exiled from home and fatherland by fate impiteous. 1888 — *Animi Figura* 140 Seal 'neath heaven's impiteous stars. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 231 Impiteous And hateful are the gods, and void of ruth.

Impiteous, -tious, -tous, impittious, obs. var. **IMPETUOUS.**

Impitiably, *adv.* [*f. IM-2 + PITIABLY.*] Without pity, mercilessly.

1835 *FRASER'S Mag.* XII. 36 The antique barriers which impitiably and irrevocably divided mankind into castes have been swept away.

Implacability. [*ad. late L. implacabilitas*; see next and -ITY.] The quality or condition of being implacable.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* II. vi, The implacabilitie or wrath insaciabile, of those two capitaines. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. iii. P. 19. 25 So to regulate their passions, that they never come within distance of implacability. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II* (1847) I. ix. 262 His resentments were not softened by the implacability of their hatred to him. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 167 To James unpopularity, obstinacy, and implacability were the greatest recommendations that a statesman could have.

Implacable (implē'kəb'l, -plē'kəb'l), *a.* [*a. F. implacable, ad. L. implacabilis, f. im- (IM-2) + placabilis* PLACABLE. (By Spenser and Longfellow stressed on first (or third) syllable.)]

1. That cannot be appeased; irreconcilable; inexorable: of persons, feelings, etc.

1522 *MORE De Quat. Novis.* Wks. 83/1 Bering implacable anger where they perceive themselves not accepted. 1611 *BIBLE Rom.* i. 31 Covenant breakers... implacable, vmerci-full. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 165 P. 3 That we should be harassed by implacable persecution. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V* (1813) V. III. 340 He was, besides, the implacable enemy of Bourbon. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* II, If I, or any of his friends, was injured or aggrieved, his anger was almost implacable. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 325 The earl of Warwick remained implacable.

b. *Const. 10.*

1698 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. (ed. 2) 84 They thereby shew themselves to be implacable to good. 1785 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 62 The greater part of these sectaries were implacable to those who differed from them.

† 2. That cannot be assuaged or mitigated. *Obs.* 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vi. 44 O how I burne with implacable fire. *Ibid.* III. vii. 35. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 658 This

armor help'd their harm... which wrought them pain Im-
placable. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. xiii. The plunge
of the implacable seas, The tumult of the winds at night.

3. as sb. One who is implacable.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 2 As I have ordered
it, the flight will appear to the implacables to be altogether
with her own consent.

Implacableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The
quality of being implacable; implacability.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 82. 338 It is mens implac-
ableness which maketh God implacable. 1677 GILPIN
Demonol. (1867) 466 Appearances of wrath and incom-
passionate implacableness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa*
(1811) II. xxx. 193 The implacableness of my brother and
sister... he sets forth in strong lights. 1844 SOUTHEY *Bk. of*
Ch. (1841) 506 The implacableness of their political hatred.

Implacably (implā'kəbly, implā'k-), *adv.* [f.
as prec. + -LY.] In an implacable manner; with
enmity or resentment that cannot be appeased.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 66. 109 Men may think
the Divine wrath to be implacably incensed. 1751-73
JORTIN *Ecc. Hist.* (R.). It is no wonder that men of this
temper should have worried one another so implacably for
Nestorianism [etc.]. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xvii.
441 Burke... pursued Chatham implacably, and refused to
come to an understanding with him.

† **Implacacy**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *implacatus*—*us*
unappeased (cf. IMPLACABLE); see -ACY.] Unap-
peased state or condition; implacableness.

c 1666 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 292 The smart of their
implacacy.

Implacement, var. EMPLACEMENT, situation,
position, platform for a gun.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 689 The station or im-
placement, would confer majesty even on an inferior edifice.
1889 *Engineer* 5 Apr. 281 We understand that the heavy
steel guns are to be mounted in Moncrieff placements.

Implacental (implā'sentāl), *a. and sb.* Zool.
[f. IM-2 + PLACENTAL (f. PLACENTA + -AL); cf. mod.
L. *Implacentalia* neut. pl., name of the group.]

A. adj. Having no placenta, a term applied to
the group of mammals consisting of the marsupials
and monotremes (*Implacentalia*).

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 2571 The quadrupeds...
above defined, are... implacental. 1865 DRAPER *Intell.*
Devel. Europe xxiii. 562 Mammals, both placental and
implacental.

B. sb. A mammal that has no placenta; a mar-
supial or monotreme. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Implacentate, *a. Zool.* [f. IM-2 + PLACEN-
TATE (f. PLACENTA + -ATE 2); cf. mod. L. *Implacen-
tata* = *Implacentalia*.] Having no placenta.
In mod. Dicts.

† **Implain**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IM-1 + ?PLAIN
a., in sense 'plane, flat, level'.] *trans.* To make
smooth with plaster; to plaster smooth.

c 1490 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 479 Oyl dregges mixt with
clay thou must implayne (v. r. me may ymplayn) Thi woves
[= walls] with.

Implaister, var. EMPLASTER *v. Obs.*

† **Implane**, *v.* [ad. late L. (*Vulgate*) *implānare*
to lead astray.] 'To deceive' (Cockeram, 1623).

† **Implanitude**. [f. IM-2 + L. *planitudo* even-
ness.] Unevenness, unevenness; in quot. *attrib.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/2 The vn-
even and implanitude collocation inferreth payn and recur-
vation in the loyncte.

† **Implank**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [IM-1.] *trans.* To
enclose with planks.

1611 FLORIO *Inssare*, to imboord or implanke.

Implant (implā'nt), *v.* Also 6 *implant*. [a.
F. *implanter* to insert, engraft, etc. Also † *emplanter*
to plant], f. im- (IM-1) + *planter* to PLANT.]

1. *trans.* To plant in, insert, infix. Chiefly *pass.*,
To be set, fixed, or embedded in something, e. g.
as a crystal in a matrix of another kind. Also *refl.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrrh Mankynde* 17 Before they emplant
them self in the hedde of the stoon. 1578 BANISTER
Hist. Man I. 15 The Opticke Sinew... is implanted into the
middle of the eye. a 1705 RAY (J.). Another cartilage,
capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were
implanted in it. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril* I. 169 Patrinite
sometimes occurs in globular masses, implanted in other
rocks. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 75 The Teeth... are
small bones... implanted in the alveoli of both jaws.

2. To fix or instil (a principle, desire, opinion,
etc.) in one. Chiefly *pass.*: To be firmly fixed or
inherent in. (The ordinary use.)

a 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 3231 They are both inclina-
tions of nature, implanted of God. 1603 TIMME *Quersit.* I.
ii. 6 The diuine vertue which God hath put and implanted
in all creatures. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 380 Gravity,
attraction, repulsion... are not powers implanted in matter,
or possible to be made inherent in it. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* I.
So deeply is the desire of offspring implanted in the female
breast. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 249 Take these words
of the prophet—implant them deep in your heart.

† b. To engraft (a bud). Also *fig.*: cf. IMPLAN-
TATION 3. *Obs. rare.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 71 Till such time as the buds
then implanted may be fast cemented. 1675 BROOKS *Gold*.
Key Wks. 1867 V. 30 Requiring men to be better Christians
before they come to Christ, than commonly they prove after
they are implanted into Christ.

3. To set in the ground; to plant. Also *fig.*
1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 It implies that
either the ground is very fertile in general, or that they are
implanted in Flots Sympathizing with their Natures. 1633

P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. lxxx. Upon her cheek doth
Beauties self implant The freshest garden of her choicest
flowers. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Roscy's Accompl. Woman* I. 180
Those [herbs] which the gardiner implanteth. 1845 STEPHEN
Comm. Laws Eng. (1874) II. 215 Trees, while still implanted
in the ground, are parcel of the freehold. 1868 HELPS *Real-
mah* viii. (1876) 208 Had implanted the seeds of fatal disease.

b. With inverted construction: To plant
(ground, etc.) with something. *rare.* Also *fig.*

1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. IV. xxxiii. Break up
the fallowes of my nature, implant me with grace, prune mee
with meet corrections. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks.
(1847) 503/2 Minds well implanted with solid and elaborate
breeding. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 121 Your
heir... May fell your groves, implant the lawn.

Hence **Implanted** *ppl. a.*, inserted, introduced;
infix; **Implanting** *vbl. sb.* = IMPLANTATION.

1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 72 What change of
place can change implanted paine? 1597 MIDDLETON in
Farr S. P. *Elis.* (1845) II. 536 Wisedomes harvest is with
follicle nipt... Her fruit all scattered, her implanting ript.
1600 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 49 The highest end of Baptisme,
is our implanting into the body of Christ. 1861 MILL *Utilit.*
44 Whether the feeling of duty is innate or implanted.

† **Implantate**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. type **implantatus*,
pa. *ppl.* of **implantare* to IMPLANT.]
Implanted.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 34 There is a Magnetisme...
every where implantate in, and proper to, naturall bodies.
Ibid. 56 Both the implantate and influent spirit depart hand
in hand together. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* I. 164 Their
original inherent and implantate vigour.

Implanted, *ppl. a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Implantatus*, applied to those
crystals which are attached by one of their ends to the walls
of an excavation hollowed in a rock: implanted.

Implantation (implā'tā'shən), [a. F. *implan-
tation*, noun of action f. *implanter* to IMPLANT.]
The action or process of implanting; the fact or
manner of being implanted.

1. *Anat.* The insertion of an organ, muscle, etc.;
esp. as to its manner and place. Cf. IMPLANT *v.* I.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 The implantation of the
teeth is not in one, as an other sheweth. 1635 CROOKE
Body of Man 815 They (two muscles) haue bot one tendon
and one implantation. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 62
Ending in that part wherein the anterior implantation of
Temporal Muscle ariseth. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in*
Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat. I. 270 The teeth of the sphyræna are
examples of the ordinary implantation in sockets. 1890 H.
ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 67 An implantation of the ears farther
back than is normal.

2. The action of planting or setting in the ground.
Also *fig.* Cf. IMPLANT *v.* 3.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* VII. viii. § 7 To make such
provision for the direct implantation of his church. 1650 Brief
Disc. Fut. Hist. Europe 15 By saving of Noahs family to
preserve a seed for the implantation of a new. 1727-42
CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Implantation*, one of the six kinds of
transplantation, used by some for the sympathetic cure of
certain diseases. [Process described.] a 1817 T. DWIGHT
Theol. (1830) I. v. 135 The vegetable world... from its first
implantation in the soil to its full growth.

† 3. Engrafting. *Obs. rare.*

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 23 The Gardners knife...
cannot cut off a branch, nor be helpful to the implantation
of it, without the hand of the Gardener. 1660 SHARROCK
Vegetables 66 Apricots and Peaches, being secured upon
their own stocks, will admit implantation unto another also.

† b. *fig. Theol.* 'Engrafting' into Christ. *Obs.*

1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* xi. 99 Hence we reade so often
... of a Spiritual Implantation unto him (Christ) by Faith.
a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 213 Baptism is first for
insition and implantation. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.*
III. I. App. (1822) 346 A sinners preparation for, implantation
in, and salvation by, the glorious Lord Jesus Christ.

c. *Path.* The engrafting of a morbid or malig-
nant growth.

1807 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 538 The observations of
Hauser have thrown some light on the implantation of
cancer on the ulcer. *Ibid.* 725 These [growths] are to be
regarded... as examples of successful implantation or graft-
ing of particles of malignant growth.

4. The introduction and fixing of a principle,
idea, etc. in the mind. Cf. IMPLANT *v.* 2.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 26 The implantation of
the Idea of God in the Soul. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. iv.
25 This desire of Navigation found a kind of natural im-
plantation in these Phenicians. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol.*
Theol. (1710) I. 362 The implantation of Christ's righteous-
ness in sanctification, taking away the implantation of
Adam's sin in us. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* v. xxviii.
(1878) 475 The moral judgment which is oftentimes appealed
to by Christ as a correct rule of decision, because of divine
implantation.

5. The firm placing or planting of the foot.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 59 By the protrusion and
implantation of which [the muscular foot] into the soft bot-
toms of the ponds and streams in which these creatures
[fresh-water mussels] live.

b. *Surg.* (See quot.) Also *attrib.*

1886 Syd. Soc. *Lex.*, *Implantation*,... the planting of a new
sound tooth into the cavity from which a decayed one has
been removed. Also, the engrafting of pieces of epidermis
on the surface of an ulcer to promote skin formation. *Ibid.*,
Implantation, medicament, the introduction of solid sub-
stances into the structures of the body, either to destroy a
morbid growth or to produce a general therapeutical effect.
Ibid., *Implantation needle*, an instrument invented by Bruns
for the practice of hypodermatic implantation.

Implanter (implā'ntər), [f. IMPLANT *v.* +
-ER 1.] One who or that which implants.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. v. § 27 There is an active

and actual knowledge in a man of which these outward
objects are rather the re-minders than the first begetters or
implanters. 1883 A. H. SAYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 392
The planter of love in the hearts of men.

Implaster, *obs. var.* EMPLASTER *sb. and v.*

Implastic (implā'stik), *a. rare*—1. [f. IM-2 +
PLASTIC.] Not plastic, rigid. Hence **Implasti-
city**, implastic quality or condition.

1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 143 Labour delayed
or injured from implasticity... of the soft parts. *Ibid.* 145
Cases of an implastic rigidity.

Implastration, var. EMPLASTRATION, *Obs.*

Implate (implā't), *v. rare*—0. [f. IM-1 +
PLATE *sb.*] *trans.* 'To put a plate upon as a
covering; to sheathe; as, to implate a ship with
iron' (Webster, 1864).

† **Implausibility**. *Obs. rare*. [f. next + -ITY.]
The quality or condition of being implausible;
want of plausibility.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 671 No doubt he had ob-
tain'd a very important Office in this State, but for the
implausibility of his Person. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos.*
Rhet. (1801) I. v. 175 Implausibility may be surmounted.

Implausible (implō'zib'l), *a.* [f. IM-2 +
PLAUSIBLE.]

† 1. Not worthy of applause; personally unac-
ceptable. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.*, After his death him seuer-
ally succeeded... his two Sons, Harold and Hardy Knought:
Either of them implausible and burdensome to the English.

2. Not having the appearance of truth, probabi-
lity, or acceptability; not plausible.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xxvi. 369 By so impotent,
so implausible and improbable means. 1730 SWIFT *Vind.*
Ld. Carteret Wks. 1761 III. 190 Nothing can better improve
political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or im-
plausible harangues against the very opinion for which they
resolve to determine. 1788 G. CAMPBELL *Four Goss.* (1807)
II. 84 This, though not implausible, is mere conjecture.
1794 BURKE *Petit. Unitarians Wks.* 1842 II. 475 When
they mingle a political system with their religious opinions,
true or false, plausible or implausible.

Hence **Implausibleness**, implausibility; **Im-
plausibly** *adv.*, not plausibly.

1818 TODD *Implausibly*. 1846 WORCESTER, *Implausible-
ness*. Dr. Allen. 1894 *Yellow Bk.* I. 75 That which is al-
ready fair is complete, it may be urged—urged implausibly.

Impleach (implē'ch), *v. poet. rare*. Also 6
em-. [f. IM-1 + PLEACH.] *trans.* To entwine,
interweave. Hence **Impleached** *ppl. a.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 205 Behold these tallents of
their heir [= hair] With twisted mettle amorously empleach.
1829 TENNYSON *Timbuctoo* 224 The fragrance of its compli-
cated glooms and cool impleached twilights. 1865 SWIN-
BURNE *Poems & Ball.* *Two Dreams* 175 Where the green
shadow thickest impleached Soft fruit and written spray
and blossom.

Implead (implē'd), *v.* Forms: a. 4 en-, 4-5
emplede, 5-6 emplete, 6-9 emplead. B. 5-6
implede, -plete, 6 ymplead, 7 impleade, 6- im-
plead. [ad. AF. *em-, empleder* = OF. *empleidier*,
-pleidier, -plaidier, etc., f. *em-* (EM-, IM-1) + *plai-
dier* (F. *plaidier*) to PLEAD.]

1. *trans.* To sue (a person, etc.) in a court of jus-
tice, raise an action against. Now only *arch.* or *Hist.*

a. [1292 BRITTON I. xii. § 6 Et voloms, qe touz prisoins
soint a touz responsables a ceux q' les enplederout tant
cum eux serount en prisoins.] 1387 TRIVISA *Hiden* (Rolls)
VII. 481 Kyng Stephenewas... i-swore... bat he wolde enplede
no man for his owne wordes. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 84
No brother ne sister of yis gylde ne enplede otre in no place,
for no dette ne trespas. a 1400 *Ibid.* 361 3ef a foreyne em-
plede be telynge. c 1500 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 33 That
none of y^e franchises of the forsayd cite be empleat at our
escheker [etc.]. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 21
The kings... tenants in chief shall not be empleadid in the
ecclesiastical court.

b. 1458 in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1837) I. xxii. 322
Wherefore I charge Robt. my sone... that he never vex,
implede, ne greve the forsayd Sir John. 1464 J. PASTON in
P. Lett. No. 492 II. 163 Persones abill to plede and to be
impletid. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 These maner of tenantes
shall nat plede nor be impletid of their tenementes by the
kynges writte. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 38 If Demetrius and
the craftsmen... haue a matter against any man, the law is
open, let them implead [R. V. *accuse*] one another. 1765
BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 475 After a corporation is so
formed and named, it acquires many powers... As... To sue
or be sued, implead or be impleaded. 1879 FARRAR *St.*
Paul xxxii. II. 57 Brethren who... might be impleading one
another at law before the tribunal of a heathen Prætor.

† b. To plead or prosecute (a suit). *Obs. rare.*
1554 Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary c. 8 § 35 The Title of all
Lands... is... in your Courts only to be impleaded, ordered,
tried and judged.

† 2. To arraign, accuse, impeach. *Const. of. Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* VI. iv. § 10 To implead the truth
of this history, Cardinal Baronius allegeth that Socrates,
Sozomen and Eudæmon were all Novatianists. a 1658
CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 143, I implead your Highness,
... as Accessory to my Guilt. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life*
(1747) III. 72 They were accused and impleaded by subtil
and insinuating Orators before the Tribunals of their En-
emies. 1814 Mrs. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 174 The life
and fame of an innocent woman were impleaded. 1846
LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 193, I can easily pardon a
smile if thou empleadest me of curiosity.

3. In various nonce-uses belonging or related to
PLEAD *v.* † a. To allege as a plea. † b. To en-
treat. c. To plead with. d. To plead for.

1658 T. WALL *God's Rev. agst. Enemies Ch.* 20 Saul had never impleaded the intent of sacrifice... had it not yielded him some hope to wipe off the guilt of his disobedience. 1688 *New News from Bedlam* 13 Now he rakes Hell and the Devil... And them impleads for to inspire his Muse. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1852) 60 Let monarchs... remember they are set on thrones As representatives... to implead with God and man. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 137 How mayst thou be counselled to implead With God thine own misdeed, And not another's!

Hence **Impleaded** *abl. a.*, **Impleading** *abl. sb.*
1748 FRANCIS *Horace, Odes* ii. i. O Pollio, thou the great defence Of sad, impleaded innocence. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxxiii. Twelve others... who were to declare upon oath with whom the impleaded property lay. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxx. 499 Redress for the impleading of a member during the session.

† **Impleadable** (implēdā'b'l), *a.* 1. *Obs.* [f. IM- + **PLEAD** v. + -ABLE.]

1. That may be sued (as a person) or prosecuted (as a suit).

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 113 They be impleadable in their owne townes also, and not elsewhere. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 5, I am a Free-man of London, and I am not impleadable... any where out of the Liberties of the City. 1744 R. WELTON *Subst. Chr. Faith* 234 The rebellious and disloyal... are impleadable at a twofold bar. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 117 They would by that means become frank fee, and not impleadable in his court.

2. Capable of being pleaded or made a plea.

1648 J. GERRIE *Might overcoming Right* (1649) 33 Those actions... shall be as impleadable by men. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 46 That no pardon be impleadable to any impleachment in parliament.

† **Impleadable**, *a.* 2. *Obs.* [f. IM- + **PLEAD**-ABLE.] Not to be pleaded against, or met by any plea.

1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 48 In what a lamentable condition therefore stands the vnhappie prisoner; his inditement is impleadable, his evidence irrefutable, the fact impardonable, the judge impenitible. 1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* ii. Wks. 1861-2 I. 196 An impenetrable judge, an impleadable indictment, an intolerable anguish shall seize upon them.

† **Impleader**, *Obs.* [f. IM- + **PLEAD** v. + -ER.] One that impleads, sues, or prosecutes another; a prosecutor, accuser, or impeacher.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commonw. Eng.* (1633) 109 In all judgements being two parties, the first we call the impleader, suiter, demander or defendant or plaintiffe. 1698 S. CLARKE *Script. Just.* iii. 13 Who is my adversary? (my impleader, or he that enters an Action against me). 1770 *Hist. Duelling* 3 (T.) The Gombette law... allowed the expedient of duelling to those impleaders, whom the administered oath to offenders did not sufficiently satisfy.

† **Impleasing**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IM- + **PLEAS**-ING.] Unpleasing, unpleasant.

1608 CAREW *Cornwall* 68 a. Let me lead you from these impleasing matters. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 103 Impleasing to all, as all to him.

Impleat (e, var. IM- + **PLEAT** v.), filled.

Impledge (impled'z), *v.* Also 6-7 **empledge**, (6 *Sc. impleidge*). [f. EM- or IM- + **PLEDGE**.] An Anglo-L. *implegiatus* occurs in the Laws of Henry I., suggesting that an Anglo-Fr. *emplagier* may have been in use. Cf. OF. *plegier*, 12th c.]

trans. To put in pledge; to pledge, pawn; to give as security; to engage. Also *refl.*

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 239 The countye... which kynge Charles... had before engaged, and empledged to duke Philip. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 147 Whosoever he be that marrieth a wife, empledging his faith unto her by a ring.

β. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1453 Impleiding and wading Baith twa thair lyses for myne. a 1656 USSHER *Power Princes* II. (1683) 185 They have not onely impledged themselves the one into the other upon Earth, but also to God in Heaven. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. viii. This auspicious morn. That bids the daughter of high Lorn Impledge her spousal faith to wed The heir of mighty Somerled. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* i. ii. 49 The great life's gage of England; in whose name Lie all our own impledged.

† **Implefy**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -o. In 7 implefie. [f. L. *implē-re* (see IM- + **PLET**) + -FY.] To fill (Cockeram, 1623).

Implement (implēmēt), *sb.* Forms: 6 *yn-*, *ymple-*, (*imply-*, *empell-*, *hympyll-*), 6-8 *impliment*, (7 *impell-*, *emplot-*, *imploye-*), 5- *implément*. [app. ad. L. *implementum* a filling up (f. *implēre* to fill; see IM- + **PLET**) taken in the sense of 'that which serves to fill up or stock (a house, etc.)'; in which sense *implementa* occurs in an Anglo-L. letter of 1541 (see sense 1 below) and may have been in considerably earlier use. Of OF. *emplément*, from *empler* to fill, fill up, Godefroy cites only one example, in sense 'filling up, fulfilling, completing'. The word was evidently sometimes referred to EMPLOY v., and so confused with *employment*, as if = 'thing employed or used'.]

1. *pl.* Things that serve as equipment or outfit, as household furniture or utensils, ecclesiastical vessels or vestments, wearing apparel or ornaments, etc. In *sing.* An article of furniture, dress, etc. [Cf. Letter of 1541, Rymer, XIV. 723 Cum omnibus et omnimodis vasibus, jocalibus, ornamentis, bonis, catallis, et Implementis.]

1454 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 132 Reparacions and implementis dwe to the Cathedral Chirche of seynt powle. 1496-7

Act 12 Hen. VII, c. 13 § 12 All other goodes and implementis of Houshold to be used in their Houses. 1505 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 327 Here folowth the implementes of the Taylourys halle. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 36, I considered, howe great abundance of implimentes was in that small vessele. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 77 Item one pax one cruitt one vail with all other emplementes of supersticion. 1610 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 218 He left for an implement of his house at Ely a wonderfull sumptuous and costly table. 1641 *Margate Par. Register in Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 196 A note of such goods and implementes as are belonging to the parishe church of St. John's y^e Baptist, in the Isle of Thanett. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 522 To defray this, they were forced to... make their women club their attyryng implimentes, to make up the sum. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 110 All the Sea-men have Capots, and it seems to me to be so necessary an impliment, not only for Sea-men, but for all that travel by Sea. a 1779 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* ii. iv. Wks. 1788 I. 253 A golden bough, we see, was an important impliment, and of very complicated intention in the shews of the Mysteries. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 36 They wear the stole and alba as deacons, and bear the implimentes of the mass. 1851 D. WILSON *Prch. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ix. 465 The use of the consecrated bell as one of the most essential ecclesiastical impliments. fig. a 1621 J. KING in Spurgeon *Tras. Dav. Ps.* xxxix. 4 Dispose of your bodies and souls, and all the impliments of them both.

† *b.* In more general sense: Requisites. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 38 More impliments then a spacious sea coast are incident to this busines: he must have plenty of timber and cordage; he must be furnished with a people practised in sea affaires [etc.]. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 132 Water, cordials, and all necessary impliments being brought, Miss Bath was at length recovered and placed in her chair.

2. *pl.* The apparatus, or set of utensils, instruments, etc. employed in any trade or in executing any piece of work; now chiefly in *agricultural* impliments or as a synonym of 'tools'; frequent as a generic term for the tools, weapons, etc. used by savage or primitive man, as *flint impliments*. In *sing.* A tool, instrument.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 114 King Henry the vij. erected... great Bruing Houses with the Implimentes to serve his Shippes. 1567 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 202 In the same garner... vii gaddes of yron... Other impliments in the sayme garner. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 76 My stay hath been prolonged With hunting obscure nooks for these emplotments [a crowbar and a halter]. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 533 Thus you see the diversitie of plowes... now it is meet to know the impliments belonging to their draught. 1641 *Termes de la Ley, Impliments*,... it is used for things of necessary use in any trade or mystery, which are impled in the practice of the said trade. 1774 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 VI. 11. 49 Wood hath... his tools and impliments prepared to coin six times as much more. 1794 A. YOUNG *Farm. Lett. to People* 310 He should make drawings of every machine and impliment of husbandry that differs from those of his own country. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 204 An artisan, who had all the impliments necessary for his work. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 152 It is a great mistake to suppose that impliments of stone were abandoned directly metal was discovered.

fig. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 187 i Those Scientific rules, which are the impliments of instruction. 1868 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* v. iv. (1873) 288 The impliments with which Christianity works. 1867 MILL *Inaug. Addr.* 7 The necessary mental impliments for the work they have to perform.

† *b.* Applied to a person; cf. *instrument, tool*.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* ii. ii. I am Trollo, Your honest impliment. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. xiii. This... man was a most useful impliment to us everywhere. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 115 The Messenger... was an Impliment in his Master's Hands. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 511 That meanness which marked them out as fit impliments of tyranny.

II. † 3. Something necessary to make a thing complete; an essential or important constituent part. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITGOW *Trav.* i. 14 The Clergy, which are the two parts of the inhabitants, (besides the Jewes and Curtezans, which are the greatest impliments of the other third part). 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vi. 101 Because they have utterly lost the mystery of making the blew ribband... an essentiall impliment of the fringes.

4. *Sc. Law.* Fulfilment, full performance (cf. IM- + **PLET** v. 1).

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 334 Obligations may be dissolved by performance or impliment. 1868 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* iv. 195 Such conditions are clearly inconsistent with the duties... and it may fairly be doubted... whether impliment of them could be enforced. 1868 ACT 31 & 32 Vict. c. 100 § 54 Such note shall not have the effect... of excusing obedience to or impliment of the interlocutor reclaimed against.

III. 5. *attrib. and Comb.* **Implement-bearing** = IM- + **MENTIFEROUS**.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 July 22/1 The impliment and cattle departments were laid out with a masterly hand. 1879 SIR J. EVANS *Anc. Stone Impliments* xxii. 426 The deposition of the impliment-bearing beds... extended over a very considerable space of time. 1891 DK. ARGVLL in 19th Cent. Jan. 26 Vigorous attempts have been made to treat all impliment-bearing gravels as fluviatile.

Implement (implēmēt), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. IM- + **PLET** v.]

1. *trans.* To complete, perform, carry into effect (a contract, agreement, etc.); to fulfil (an engagement or promise).

1806 *Pe'tit. T. Gillies of Balmakewan* 23 (Jam.) This was an obligation incumbent upon him, which the petitioners

were entitled to insist that he should impliment. 1833 ACT 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 46 § 90 The decree or order of court has not been duly implimented. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summ. Skye* II. 138 He had seen the boatmen, and fully implimented his promise. 1879 *Times* 22 Nov. (Mr. Gladstone in Scotland), On that day... Mr. Gladstone is expected to impliment no fewer than three engagements.

† *b.* To carry out, execute (a piece of work).

1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades, Optician* (1842) 354 Any similar invention which he may be employed to impliment for the contrivers.

† *c.* To fulfil, satisfy (a condition).

1857 NICHOL *Cycl. Phys. Sci.* 63/1 The chief mechanical requisites of the barometer are implimented in such an instrument as the following. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 38 How are the conditions of thermo-electricity implimented by the materials of the earth?

2. To complete, fill up, supplement.

1843 BURTON *Benthamiana* 166 Projects for implimenting wages by pauper relief. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. iv. § 15 (1864) 604 The hearer must impliment the process, by the force of his own mind.

3. To provide or fit with impliments.

1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 362 Whether armed for defence, or implimented for industry.

Implemental (implēmētāl), *a.* [f. IM- + **PLET** v. + -AL.] Of the nature of an impliment or impliments: † *a.* Essentially constituent; † *b.* Instrumental, practically effective.

1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 154 All the ill that could have come of it would have been, that such kinds of bishops should have proved less implimental. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Pool* (1748) I. 11 A Statesman proper to govern this Implimental Common-wealth. 1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* iv. 220 The threefold substance of doctrine here set forth is to be his [the Holy Spirit's] implimental power.

Implementiferous (implēmētīfērōs), *a.* *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -(i)FEROUS.] Containing (stone) impliments used by early man.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 604 The well-known and accepted implementiferous river-gravels. 1894 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* (ed. 3) 640 note, The valleys containing the implementiferous deposits.

† **Implese**, var. *emplese*, EM- + **PLES**, to please. *Sc.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 1477 To succure all Pat one his modir dere wil cal, & implese hyre with hartly wil & lef bare syne & serve hyre til.

† **Implete**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *implēt-us*, pa. pple. of *implēre* to fill up, f. im- (IM-) + **plē-re* to fill.] Filled, replete (with something).

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 8b. A Citie, implete with inestimable treasure. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25/2 A little kinde of spoon full and implete with powder of corrosiue. 1694 J. T. in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 111, I found... its Vesicles implete with a grumous Blood.

Implete (implēt), *v.* U.S. [f. L. *implēt*, ppl. stem of *implēre* (see prec.)] *trans.* To fill.

1866 *N. Y. Independent* 31 July 4 It was the purpose of Mr. Calhoun... to implete the Government silently with Southern principles. 1886 BRECHER in *Homilet. Rev.* (U.S.) May 421 He [God] impletes all lands, all breadths, above, below, everywhere.

Implete, *obs.* var. IM- + **PLEAD**.

Impletion (implē'jən). [ad. late L. *implētiō-em*, noun of action from *implēre*: see IM- + **PLET** v.]

1. The action of filling; the condition of being filled; fullness.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 104 Dooth not the impletion and sacietie of meates and drinks prouoke lust? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvi. 145 Upon a... plentiful impletion there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix. 1650 GREENHILL *Ezekiel* 72 Impletion—when the Spirit... fills the heart of any with Divine graces and influences. 1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 146 The stomach and bowels have been accustomed to the stimulus of food, and a certain degree of impletion. 1863 H. JAMES *Subst. & Shadow* xv. 256 The depletion of his [man's] natural pride and self-seeking in order to his subsequent spiritual impletion with all Divine gentleness peace and innocence.

† 2. Fulfilment, accomplishment (of prophecy).

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 100 The impletion of scriptures, we had so prescribed of him. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 293 The impletion of that Prophecy is... already past. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 197 The very literal impletion of the prophecy.

3. *Bot.* The filling up of the disk or cup of a flower with petals, by the conversion of stamens, nectaries, etc. into petals; the 'doubling' of a 'single' flower, whereby it becomes *flore pleno*.

1788 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xx. (ed. 4) 61 The Impletion of Simple Flowers, is by the Increase either of the Petals, or of the Nectarium.

Hence **Impletionist**, one who advocates impletion or filling up: see quot.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 464 Two general views on that question [Scotch crofters]... may be summarized by the two words 'impletionist' and 'depletionist'. *Ibid.* The impletionist recommends... lowering of rents, increase of pasturage privileges, 'rooting in the soil', and all the rest of it.

† **Impletive**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *implēt*, ppl. stem of *implēre* (see IM- + **PLET** v.) + -IVE.] Having the quality of filling.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xlv. 270 Such [medicaments] as are calefactive, warme and impletive. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. 14 The Divine Bonitie, saith Proclus... is impletive of althings and conversive of Althings into itself.

† **Impletory**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Characterized by fulfilment.

1647 TRAFF Comm. Hebr. x. 18 An Impletory remission, as now in the new Testament, not a promissory, as under the old.

† **Implex**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *implex-us*, pa. pple. of *implēre* to entwine, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *plēre* to twist, plait. (Cf. F. *implexe*, 17th c.)] Involved; having a complicated plot.

1710 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 297 ¶ 2 The Fable... is, according to Aristotle's Division, either Simple or Implex. It is called Simple when there is no change of Fortune in it: Implex, when the Fortune of the chief Actor changes from Bad to Good, or from Good to Bad. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Cowley Wks.* II. 60 The fable is plainly implex, formed rather from the Odyssey than the Iliad.

† **Implex**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *implex*, ppl. stem of *implēre*: see prec.] *trans.* To entwine.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* cvij, These forme thy Ghyrlond. Wherof Myrtle green... is so implexed, and laid in, between.

† **Implexed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. or L. *implex-us* IMPLEX *a.* + -ED.] Entwined; also *fig.* Involved, complicated; = IMPLEX *a.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 3 (1622) 219 The often iteration, and implexed application of the terms, of One, and Many, and Being. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 2 A concatenation or implexed series of causes.

† **Implexion**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *implex-ion-em*, noun of action from *implēre*: see IMPLEX.] Complication, intertwining.

1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 22. 97 The mutual occurrences and encounters of atoms, ... their cohesions, implexions, and entanglements.

Implexous, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *implex-us* (see IMPLEX *a.*) + -OUS.] 'Entangled, interlaced' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

† **Implexure**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *implex* (see IMPLEX *a.*) + -URE.] An infolding, a fold.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 100 Nature... hath engraven these cornered implexures, that in them the thinnest Membran... might insinuate it selfe.

Impliable (impli-āb'l), *a. rare.* [f. IM-2 + PLIABLE; cf. F. *impliable*.] Not pliable; inflexible.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 2 (1740) 32 All Matters rugged and impliable to the Design must be suppressed or corrupted. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 320 The impliable and disjointed stuff they are obliged to render into tolerable English.

Impliable, *a. 2* [f. IMPLY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being implied.

a 1865 ISAAC TAYLOR (F. Hall). [In mod. Dicts.]

Implial (impli-ā'l), *rare.* [f. IMPLY *v.* + -AL II. 5: after *denial*.] An act of implying; implication.

1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractat. Secess. Popery* 116 Let us test the amount of this mere implial.

† **Impliance**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPLY *v.* + -ANCE.] The action of implying; implication.

1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. ii. iii. viii. 237 Their Magistrate in Chief, at least 8 Years before this Convention, which must be the Apostle's impliance.

† **Impliment**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *impliment-um* entanglement, f. *implēre*: see IMPLICATE and -MENT.] Entanglement.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. viii. 49 Be pure and free without impliment or incomburance of any creature.

† **Implincancy**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **implincantia*, f. *implēre*: see IMPLICATE *v.* and -ANCY. Cf. F. *implicance* (17th c.).] Entanglement, confusion; contradiction of terms.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 60. 276 He gives such evident reason of them, (which can hardly be done to prove implincancy true) that whereas you say, he will never be able to save them from contradiction [etc.]. *Ibid.* vi. § 2. 325 That science and knowledge... are Synonymous terms, and that a knowledge of a thing absolutely unknown is a plain implincancy, I think are things so plain, that you will not require any proof of them.

Implicate (implik-ē), *ppl. a. and sb.* Also 6 *implicat*, -*plycate*. [ad. L. *implicat-us*, pa. pple. of *implēre*; see IMPLICATE *v.*]

A. adj. 1. Intertwined, twisted together; also, wrapped up *with*, entangled or involved *in*. Now *rare*.

1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lxii, The history of Scotland is sa implicat with the history of England, that [etc.]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 157 As the lycertes are implicate in the tayles of the vipers. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 129 The poore man is so implicate and wrapped in on euerie side. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5134 The Veins appear to be strangely intangled and implicate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 273 Folia aggregated, and crowdedly implicate.

† 2. Involved, intricate. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 98 What this implicate Hiperbole, or aduancement meaneth. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lauviers Log.* II. ii. 87 If you resolve such implicate propositions thus [etc.]. 1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose* II. 6 Wee see so manifold, so implicate, so confused questions of philosophie.

B. sb. 1. Entanglement, confusion: cf. IMPLICANCY. *Obs.*

1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1854) I. 181 It seemeth then to be a mere implicat, a contradiction in *adjecto*, to say that a thing is sold, and yet for nothing.

2. That which is implied or involved.

1881 A. B. BRUCE *Chief End Revel.* vi. 266 But even without consulting the Scriptures we can determine for ourselves

the speculative implicates of revelation. 1883 MAUDSLEY *Body & Will* I. vi. 95 The implicate of the moral imperative is not liberty but constraint. 1884 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* 360 The doctrine and its implicates must simply be stated.

Hence † **Implicately** *adv.*, by implication.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* 152 It is in no other translation expressly, but... it is there implicately.

Implicate (implik-ē), *v.* [f. L. *implicat-*, ppl. stem of *implēre* to entangle, involve, connect closely, etc., f. *im-* (IM-1) + *plēre* to fold, twist.]

1. *trans.* To intertwine; to wreath, twist, or knit together; to entwine, to entangle.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 550 The boughes and armes of trees twisted one within another, so implicated the woods together that [etc.]. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 402 [They] implicate, and intangle themselves together so, as to make, as it were, little knots. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. § 3 (1819) 113 Owing to the muscles employed in the act of deglutition being so implicated with the muscles of the lower jaw. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 353 The various descriptions of wirework in which the open spaces are of fanciful forms, require to be carefully implicated by the hand.

fig. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 551 The artist... takes up... two or more views of the subject in hand; combines, implicates, and contrasts them.

† *b. fig.* To entangle mentally, to confuse. *Obs.* 1645 SHIRLEY *Love-tricks* III. v. Good men of the jury... I will not implicate you with ambages and circumstances.

c. To entwine (things non-material) *in* or *with* (other things).

1886 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. Intro. 35 The church is a polity... wherewith he is to implicate all his hopes, desires, and prayers. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* Intro. (1852) 20 The interests of individuals are so implicated in those of the community, that [etc.]. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* II. (1875) 81 Christianity was not designed to be... implicated with the fortunes of any earthly polity.

2. To involve: *a.* To involve in its nature or meaning, or as a consequence or inference; to imply; to comprise.

1600 W. WATSON *Decachordon* VII. vii. (1602) 195 Otherwise it implicates a contradiction. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* II. 103 Old Frazer... had... filled the office of looker at Castle Gowrand—a phrase that implicates the combined duties of steward and bailiff. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II. 223 So much reserve and mystery... assuredly implicated something wrong. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* v. (1867) 109 If these doubtful opinions implicate inquiries which the unlearned can never prosecute. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trills* (1872) I. 59 There was never any idea of domestic comfort... implicated in such structures. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 284 That first lesson of civilisation which my words implicate.

b. To involve (a person) in a charge, crime, etc.; to bring into actual connexion *with*; to show to be concerned. (Also without construction.)

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian xvi*, These ruffians, who have dared to implicate that innocent victim... in the charge. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 78 Duplicity... in some degree always implicates the character of a military man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. i. 503 In no conspiracy against the government had a Quaker been implicated. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. (1864) III. 442 Each party strove to implicate the other with the name of an odious heresy. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 721 The Encomiast... does not say a word implicating Eadric.

c. To involve or include in the operation of something; to affect or cause to be affected in the action of something.

1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 242 Your feelings have no doubt been much implicated by it. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 602 This question presents no difficulty, so long as the will of all the persons implicated remains unaltered. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 144 It is much more rare for the muscles of the larynx and trunk to be implicated (in diphtheria). 1887 ALLEN & NEURON *VIII*. 633 The brain is pathologically implicated in insanity.

Hence **Implicated** *ppl. a.*, inwoven, involved, intertwined, entwined, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*; **Implicating** *ppl. a.*, intertwining.

a 1693 URBANART *Rabelais* II. xxxvii. 308 The implicating Involutions and Fetterings of Gins. 1793 FAWKES *Descr. May* (R.), The painted birds their cunning fabrics made, Or on the oak, or implicated thorn. 1821 SHIRLEY *Prometh. Unk.* II. iv. 87 The implicated orbits woven Of the wide-wandering stars. 1823 AUSTIN *Jurist.* (1879) I. vi. 324 Where the performance of either of the promises is made by either to depend on the performance of the other, the several conventions are cross or implicated.

† **Implicateness**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPLICATE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being implicate; intricacy.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophel.* 103 [Arguments] without any implicateness or operosity from Authentic Testimonies.

Implication (implik-ē-jən), [ad. L. *implicat-ion-em* entwining or entangling, noun of action f. *implēre* to IMPLICATE. Cf. F. *implication* (16th c.)] complicity, contradiction.]

1. The action of involving, entwining, or entangling; the condition of being involved, entangled, twisted together, intimately connected or combined. Also *fig.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xii. (1869) 182 Seculare implicacion and worldliche ocupacioun. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 111 Comparable to the implications of the sinewes of the arme. 1623 COCKERAM, *Implication*, a wrapping in, or intangling. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 43 Sir Thomas Perrot... married a Lady of great honour, of the Kings familiarity, which are presumptions of some implication. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 600/1 By

implication of some Atoms cohering mutually to one another. 1728 EARBERRY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 27 Distinguished from the corporeal machines and the implications of matter. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurist.* (1879) I. vi. 325 A convention bilateral is formed by the implication of several unilateral conventions. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 14 The mystic implication of his nature with ours.

2. The action of implying; the fact of being implied or involved, without being plainly expressed; that which is involved or implied in something else.

1581 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) B biiij, Inferred in the scripture by good proofes of consequence and implication. 1657 CROMWELL *Sf.* 21 Apr. in *Carlyle*, It is but an implication, it is not determined. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 35 Here... is a plain implication of an intelligible human nature. 1790 PALEY *Hore Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 129 He does not say this is different from ordinary usage—this is left to implication. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* III. (1852) 63 Facts, of which the clear implications can by no party be denied. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* II. § 7. 20 These implications of the Evolution-Hypothesis, we shall now see harmonize with the leading moral ideas men have otherwise reached.

b. By implication: by what is implied though not formally expressed, by natural inference.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 33 Though not by express words, yet by implication and meaning. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 54 It follows by implication that amongst posterity, some one must have precedence. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 36 It does not give it to France, either expressly or by implication. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 659 The Chronicles... seem to call him Ealdorman by implication.

3. The process of involving or fact of being involved in some condition, etc.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 173 This implication of the lymphatics is much more marked than in the sarcomata [etc.]. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 17 The younger the sufferers [from acute rheumatism] the greater the liability to cardiac implications.

Implicative (implik-ē-tiv), *a. and sb.* [f. IMPLICATE *v.* + -IVE.]

A. adj. Having the quality of implying; tending to imply or implicate.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 17 The receipt of such goodes into the Inne is an implicative promise, that the goodes shall be safe. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Oblig. Contracts* I. 15 Implied or implicative contracts are such as reason and justice dictate. 1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 94 That existence and knowledge were identical and mutually implicative. 1872 F. W. ROBINSON *Bridge of Glass* I. i. ix. 124 The words... were more in pity for the man... than implicative of any thought for himself.

† *B. sb.* That which implies; a statement or writing implying something more than it expressly states. *Obs. rare.*

1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 163 This Eglogue... was misliked... as an implicative, nothing decent nor proportionable to Pollio his fortunes and calling.

Hence **Implicatively** *adv.* (*Obs.*), by implication.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* E iv b, Which, as a former sayth, is implicatively excepted in any truce with an infidel. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 82 Such things as are not verballie forbidden, are implicatiue permitted. a 1676 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* xlix. § 2 (Mason) Virtually and implicatively, and by necessary consequence, it takes away clergy... in all those cases.

† **Implicatory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Of entangling nature or character.

1642 *View Print. Bk. int. Observat.* 3 A Laborinth of implicatory and inextricable Errours. 1706 J. SERGEANT *Acc. Chapter* (1853) 38 To suppose that the brief... does not contain a sense implicatory and destructive to itself.

Implicit (implis-īt), *a.* Also 7 *impliote*. [a. F. *implicite* or ad. L. *implicit-us*, later form for *implicat-us* IMPLICATE *ppl. a.*]

† 1. Entangled, entwined, folded or twisted together; involved. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 767 Epithets... given to snakes... as... green, infolded or implicit, horrible. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 323 The humble Shrub, And bush with friz'd hair implicit. a 1803 BEATTIE *Hares* 92 No hand had wove the implicit maze.

fig. 1614 LODGE *Seneca, Epist.* 239 How pleasant and expedite the life of those men is that follow them; how bitter and implicate theirs is that have beleved opinion more then truth. 1660 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 117 Manner of handling, which is double, viz... infolded, or unfolded; implicate, or explicate.

† *b.* Involved in each other; overlapping. *Obs.*

1666 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 8 The uncertainty of heathen chronology, when... implicate years are given out for solid. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 284 They took implicit years for solid, and placed those Kings in a succession which were contemporary with one another.

2. Implied though not plainly expressed; naturally or necessarily involved in, or capable of being inferred from, something else. *Implicit function* (see quot. 1892).

1599 in Harrington *Nuga Ant.* 57 Yet, because it is but implicit, I send again to know more clearly. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 366 Magike... which is by explicate or implicate compact with Divels. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lou C. Warres* 133 And the King of France, commended his promises, and some implicate threats, commended his Brother herein. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 237 The Scripture-proofs of the Eternity of God the Son, are... either implicate and indirect, or explicate and direct. 1816 tr. *Lacroix' Diff. & Int. Calculus* 160 Treating the subordinate variables as implicit functions of the independent ones. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. ii, Might she not be going in to buy something which had struck her fancy? This implicit falsehood passed through her mind. 1892 J.

EDWARDS *Diff. Calculus* i. § 8 (ed. 2) 3 If the function be not expressed directly in terms of the independent variable the function is said to be *implicit*.

† b. Of persons having some implied quality: Virtual, though not professed or avowed. *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 155 One may be an implicit martyr, though he know not why he died. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 114 Deferring as well as presuming, makes many men implicit Atheists. 1660 BURNET *Kep. Δωρον* (1661) 130 All the kings of the Earth joyn their mutual forces for the Crown, when they design Justice; they are implicit confederates.

c. Of ideas or feelings: Contained in the mind without being clearly formulated; vague, indefinite. *Now rare.*

1699 *Gentil. Calling* (1696) 107 Men take up general and implicit prejudices. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 547 'Tis no implicit, nice Aversion 'T' your Conversation, Meane, or Person. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. ii. (1695) 11 The Understanding hath an implicit Knowledge of these Principles, but not an explicit. 1738 HUME *Hum. Nat.* i. § 15 Views and sentiments... so implicit and obscure that they often escape our strictest attention. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. iii. Tito's implicit desires were working themselves out now in very explicit thoughts.

d. Virtually or potentially contained in.

1697 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 371 All those things were implicit in my eye in the oath. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. viii. To evolve the blessing implicit in all heaven's chastenings. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 245 The undeveloped conceptions that lay implicit in it have been severally marked off one from the other.

8. *Implicit faith* (= eccl. *fides implicita*), faith in spiritual matters, not independently arrived at by the individual, but involved in or subordinate to the general belief of the Church; hence, resting on the authority of another without doubt or inquiry; unquestioning, unreserved, absolute. So *implicit belief, confidence, obedience, submission*, etc.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Def. Prot. Relig.* 70 *Fidem implicitam*, a faith involved and folded within the Church's belief. 1605 A. WOTTON *Anst. Pop. Articles* 29 Their *fides implicita*, their *Colluctis fides*, which teaches them to believe as the Church doth, but never instructs them... in all the several matters of belief. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* Pref. Cij a, The implicit faith and blinde assent which you were used to give heretofore to the spiritual supremacy. *Ibid.* 195 The implicit obedience imagin'd to be vowed to the Church in baptism. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* IV. lxxxix, Hee that believeth with an implicit faith, is a meer Empiric in Religion. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 388 An implicit Reverence for the Court. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 30 An implicit respect paid to the laws of the land. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 98, I would place implicit confidence in an Englishman's description of the regions beyond the cataracts of the Nile. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 The Frank... learned with implicit belief his faith from the mouth of the Roman priest. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 244 These glaring contradictions... are quite enough to hinder us from putting implicit faith in a single uncorroborated detail.

† b. Hence (erroneously): Absolute, unqualified, unmitigated, as in *implicit ignorance*. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Unity Relig.* (Arb.) 429 When the Peace is grounded, but upon an implicit ignorance. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. ii. 23 Prince Maurice... hath a limited allowance; nor hath he any implicit command when he goes to the field. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 268 An implicit ignorance of a true and adequate remedy.

c. *transf.* Of persons: Characterized by implicit faith, credulity, or obedience. ? *Obs.*

1694 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1812) 293 This curious Dish Implicit Walton calls the Swallow-Fish. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* vi. (1700) 78 Too implicit in adhering to our Education, or in Submitting to the Dictates of others. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 92 (1740) 491 Many are implicit under what is called Authority. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) III. lxii. 362 Be implicit. Am I not your general? 1806 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. *Popular Fallacies*, Men are not such implicit sheep as this comes to.

¶ Confused with, or a mistake for, *explicit*.

1757 Philip Quarrell 29 Pray be implicit, what King have we now? 1755 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 49, I am very implicit you see; but we are all among friends.

Implicitly (im'plicitli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. By implication; impliedly, inferentially. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* VII. § 33. 215 All circumstances... by which they labour to... inform the zeale of our side... doe appear in them directly or implicitly. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 8. 217 Every civil Law hath a penalty annexed to it, either explicitly, or implicitly. 1698 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 6 He that denies this, doth implicitly deny his Existence. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no Tyr. 33 We virtually and implicitly allow the institutions. 1868 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 53 (1875) 174 A certain conclusion is implicitly contained in certain premises explicitly stated.

† b. Not professedly or intentionally. *Obs.* 1645 DONNE *Serm.* 3 Apr. 43 Hee that does good ignorantly, stupidly, inconsiderately, implicitly, does good, but hee does that good ill.

† 2. In an involved or confused manner. *Obs.* 1635 MADE *Ep. to Twisse* 15 July, Wks. (1672) IV. 828 We have not (or but very implicitly and obscurely) reduced that ancient Commemorative Sacrifice of Christians.

3. With implicit faith, confidence, submission, etc.; unquestioningly.

1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 132 There may be more Obedience required in him that hath the Fundamental Points explicated unto him, than in him that hath received the same but implicitly. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 96 The young Prince implicitly crediting what was told him by his Favourite. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 p. 1 They would lay by their animosities implicitly, if he did them be friends. 1788 RICH. *Active Powers* III. ii. (1803) 549 They

believe implicitly whatever they are told. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sen* (Low) II. § 113 The slightest impulse... is immediately felt and implicitly obeyed.

Implicitness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being implicit; implicit belief or obedience; unquestioning character.

1679 JENISON *Papish Plot* 39 Let us wholly resign our belief to blind implicitness. 1696 BP. OF LONDON *Charge* 20 Let... by too much Implicitness we suffer Error to grow upon us. 1731 CHARAC. *Sir R. Steele in Town Talk* (1790) 148 This implicitness of conduct is the great engine of Popery framed for the destruction of good nature. 1864 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 387 The Church of England... bows to its every sentence with the implicitness of Faith.

† **Implicitly**. *Obs. rare.* [f. a. F. *implicit* (Cotgr.), irreg. f. *implicit*, L. *implicitus*: cf. *complicit*, *complicity*.] Entanglement, complication, involvement.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 390 Fortune, that had so long time favoured this noble Familie, now wrought it into a long-lasting implicitie of mischiefs. 1611 COTGR., *Implicit*, an implicitie, intanglement.

Implied (im'plaid), *pp. a.* [f. *IMPLY* v. + -ED¹.] Contained or stated by implication; involved in what is expressed; necessarily intended though not expressed: see *IMPLY* v. Often in legal phrases as *implied contract* (see quot. 1767), *trust, warranty*, etc.: see these words.

1599 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1146/1 Under a certain condition, either expressed or implied. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceptis Sci.* 26 The implied assertion that the Soul moves not the body. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. i. 8 Founded upon a tacit and implied assent. *Ibid.* xxx. 443 Implied contracts are such as reason and justice dictate, and which therefore the law presumes that every man undertakes to perform. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 663 Under the implied as well as declared expectation that he would supply what had been remiss. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 393 [He] has entered into an implied contract that he will do as we command him.

Impliedly (im'plaidli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] By implication, implicitly.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 17 Pis sentence is cleere... and publiched expressly & ympliedly. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 164 It is there ympliedly bi Hol Scripture leuseful. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhen. N. T.* (1618) 664 Although not expressly, yet impliedly to a sufficient understanding. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iv. 63 This statute does not prohibit, but rather impliedly allows, any innocent recreation or amusement. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* L. 217/2 The Act itself... does not say so in words, but it says so implicitly.

Impling (i'mpling), *rare.* [f. *IMP* sb. + -LING.] A little imp.

1760 E. B. GREENE tr. *Apollon. Rhod.* IV. 206 There hissing implings boast their noxious birth. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 179 Withered hags, and meagre implings.

† **Implod**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. *IM*-1 + (?) *PLOD* v.] *trans.* To cause to plod, to involve in toilsome labour.

1609 LADY BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 83, I am not imploded in commonwealth business as you are. 1643 ROGERS *Naaman* 19 The meer imploding and sadding thy thoughts. *Ibid.* 124 An heart overmuch imploded in the earth.

Implode (im'plod), v. [f. *IM*-1 + L. *plōdēre*, *plaudēre* to clap, after *EXPLODE*; cf. *IMPLOSION*.]

1. *intr.* To burst inwards (cf. *IMPLOSION* 1).

1881 TAIT in *Nature* XXV. 92 This bulb implodes, then the pressure is applied to the interior of the protected bulb, which, in its turn, explodes.

2. *trans.* To utter or pronounce by implosion. Hence **implodent**, an implosive sound (Funk).

Implorable, a. *rare.* [f. *IM*-1 + L. *plōrābilis* lamentable, or f. *IMPLOR* v. + -ABLE.]

† 1. Lamentable; = *DEPLORABLE*. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 444 The grit ouirthrow and thirling of his ring... To him all tyme wes so implorabill.

2. That can or may be implored.

Implo ration (im'plōrā'shən), [a. obs. F. *implo ration* (16th c.), or ad. L. *implōrātō-em*, noun of action from *implōrāre* to *IMPLOR*.]

1. The action of imploring; tearful supplication, earnest beseeching.

1577 FRNTON *Gold. Epist.* 109 David vsed no other solicitor for the removing of Gods wrathe, then the imploration of a penitent heart. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 6 Their implorations prevailed not. 1658 COKAINE *Poems, Let.* to Ld. Mohun (1669) 81 The fluent Singer... would In imploration for Aide grow old. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 243 Their earnest implorations for divine forgiveness and mercy. 1889 LYMAN ABBOTT in *Chr. Union* (N. Y.) 10 Jan. 48 With the outcry of despairing imploration.

† 2. Deploing; lamentation. *Obs. rare.* 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 163 In token of their innocency, and imploration of their own weakness.

† **Implorator**, *Obs. rare* -1. [Agent-noun in Latin form, f. *implōrāre* to *IMPLOR*; cf. obs. F. *implorateur* (16th c.).] One who implores or supplicates.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 129 Meere implorators of vnholly Sutes, Breathing like sanctified and pious bonds, The better to beguile.

Implo ratory (im'plōrā'tōri), a. *rare.* [f. as prec.; see -ORY.] Of imploring or beseeching nature.

1832 *Examiner* 241/1 The tone of Lord Grey's speech...

is depressed and imploratory. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Diam. Neckl.* vii. (1872) V. 164 On the 21st of March goes off that long exculpatory imploratory letter.

Implore (im'plōr), v. Also 6 Sc. *imploir*. [ad. L. *implōrāre* to invoke or entreat with tears, f. *im*- (IM-1) + *plōrāre* to weep, lament. Cf. F. *implorer* (R. Estienne, 1549).]

1. *trans.* a. To beg or pray for (aid, favour, pardon, etc.) with tearful or touching entreaties; to ask for in supplication; to beseech. † Formerly sometimes with two objects.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 67 He himselfe imploringe the assistance and faithe of Carthumandua. 1563 WINNET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 131 Half we nocht iust cause to implore the grace of God? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 152 Hee might plainly discern her dolorous gesture in the act of imploring his succour. 1654-66 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 640 Permit me to implore you the promise that I shall receive no worse usage from you. 1689 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 107 My daily bread is literally implor'd. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii. He threw himself at her feet to implore forgiveness. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 224 He was perpetually surrounded by suitors imploring his interest.

b. To beseech, entreat, petition (a person) with deep emotion (to do something).

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 185 Implore her... that she make friends To the strict deupie. 1707 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Anne Wortley* 2 May (1887) I. 37, I have already told you I love you, and implored you not to forget me. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. x. 'Talk not thus, I implore you, Evelyn.' 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xii. (1880) 204 The ladies of the household... implored him, with tears in their eyes, not to leave them.

c. To utter as a supplication. *rare.* 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xvi. 'Do not let me think of them too often, too much, or too fondly,' I implored.

2. *intr.* To utter touching supplications.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 55 Implore, adore, thow indefore, To mak our oddis eyne. 1638 LITHGOW *Trar.* viii. 351 Holding up my hand, and imploring for our lives. Hence **Implored** *pp. a.*

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power Eccl. Causes* Wks. (1847) 413/2, I distrust not, through God's implored assistance, to make [it] plain by these following arguments.

† **Implore**, sb. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] An act of imploring; imploration, entreaty.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 37 He... urged sore, With percing wordes and pittifull implore, Him hasty to arise. 1607 BARLEY-BREAKE (1877) 29 Whose sudden sight her Fathers life-strings crackt, And falling downe, he ended his implore.

† **Implo rement**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *IMPLOR* v. + -MENT.] = *IMPLORATION*.

1611 COTGR., *Requete*, .. intreatie, prayer, beseeching, inuocation, implo rement.

Implo rer, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who implores.

1611 COTGR., *Implorateur*, an implorer, beseecher [etc.]. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Ep. Ded., The most humble and faithful implorer for all the graces to your highnesse enterned by your diuine Homer. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1772 VI. 717 Those assistances, that God gives the faithful implorers, to enable them to obey and please him.

Implo ring, *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Supplication, beseeching.

1611 COTGR., *Imploration*, an imploring, .. beseeching. 1654-66 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 513, I made many pressing implorings to suspend a little longer my return. 1896 in *Daily News* 27 May 7/4 We knelt at the Throne of the King of Kings with humble and earnest imploring.

Implo ring, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That implores or supplicates.

1654-66 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 197 The fair Sophonisba, not as a Tryphant Mistris, but an imploring Prisoner. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 307 He threw himself in the most imploring manner upon his knees before his uncle. 1809 SOUTHEY *All for Love* VI. xxix, His imploring eye Bespoke compassion. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvi. (1878) 452 She gave him one imploring look.

Hence **Implo ringly** *adv.*, in an imploring or supplicating way; **Implo ringness**, imploring quality.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* x. ix, She stretch'd her hands imploringly. 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney* xxxvi. 334 Threading her way with a silent imploringness among the throng. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxxv, His voice took an affectionate imploringness. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxxvii, 'What on earth has he done to her?' he asked again imploringly.

Implosion (im'plōz'n), [n. of action from *IMPLOR*; cf. *EXPLOSION*.]

1. The bursting inward of a vessel from external pressure.

1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* Apr. 615 A sealed glass tube containing air, having been lowered (within a copper case) to a depth of 2,000 fathoms, was reduced to a fine powder almost like snow, by what Sir Wyville Thomson ingeniously characterized as an implosion.

2. *Phonetics.* (See quot.)

1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* § 224 The implosion consists in closing the glottis simultaneously with the stop position, and then compressing the air between the glottis stoppage and the mouth open.

Implosive (im'plōs'iv), a. and sb. *Phonetics.* [f. as prec. after *EXPLOSIVE*.] a. *adj.* Formed by implosion. b. *sb.* A sound formed by implosion.

1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* § 224 Implosive Stops. 1880 SAYCE *Introd. Sc. Lang.* iv. 285 Of the same nature as the clicks are the implosives peculiar to Saxon German, where no distinction is made between *d* and *t*, or *b* and *p*.

1890 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* § 90 Some sounds are produced without either out- or in-breathing, but solely with the air in the throat or mouth. The 'implosives' are formed in the former, the suction-stops or 'clicks' in the latter way. Hence **Implosively** *adv.*

1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* § 224 In Saxon German there is no distinction between *t* and *d*, etc., both being half-voiced, with the stop formed implosively.

Imploy, -er, -ing, obs. forms of **EMPLOY**, etc.
c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* viii. (1885) 126 The kynges owne money, which he may than imploye to oþer vse.
153-1778 (see **EMPLOY** v.).

Imploy, var. of **IMPLY**: see **EMPLOY** 5.
† **Imployable**, *a.* Obs. rare. [a. obs. F. *implovable*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *ployer*, *plier* to bend, **PLY**.] Infexible.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* l. i. 2 The effect of a courageous and imployable minde. *Ibid.* 408 Perswasione . . of the fatal and imployable prescription of their dayes doth . . embolden them in dangers.

† **Imployment**, obs. rare-1. [f. *imploy* IMPLY + -MENT.] Implication, entanglement.

1598 FLORIO, *Impiego*, an imployment [1611 an infolding, an imployment].

Imployment, obs. form of **EMPLOYMENT**; also, by confusion, of **IMPLEMENT**.

† **Implume**, *a.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. *implumis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *pluma* feather, **PLUME**.] Unfeathered, unfeathered.

1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* (1821) l. p. cxi, Thocht thou pas furth, as bird implume, to licht. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Implume*, bare, without feathers.

† **Implume**, v. 1 Obs. rare-0. [? f. prec., or its source; cf. **IMPLUMED**.] (See quot.)

1604 CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Implume*, to pull off the feathers.

Implume (implū'm), v. 2 rare. = **EMPLUME** v. 2, to plume, to feather.

1618 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 28 That like to Iris had of late implum'd His curled branches. 1888 SWINBURNE in 19th Cent. XXIII. 318 Swan-soft feathers of snow with whose luminous burden the branches implumed Hung heavily.

Implumed, *a.* rare. [f. IM-2 + **PLUMED**; cf. **IMPLUME** *a.* and v.] Unfeathered, unfeathered; deprived of feathers.

1604 DRAYTON *Owl* (R.), The poor implumed birds. Can point and say, This feather once was mine. 1605 A. WILLET *Hexapla in Genesis* Ded. l. . . have brought forth my implumed and unfeathered birds. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* l. 346 The implumed biped, lord of the earth. 1839 H. BUSK *Vestriad* l. 367 Plum'd or implum'd the biped you despoil.

† **Implumous**, *a.* Obs. rare-0. [f. IM-2 + **PLUMOUS**, L. *plumosus*, f. *pluma*: cf. L. *implumis* **IMPLUME** *a.*] = prec.

1755 JOHNSON, *Unfeathered*, implumous; naked of feathers. 1818 in Todd; hence in mod. Dicts.

Implunge (implw'ndʒ), v. Also 6 **emplunge**, 7 **emplunge**. [f. IM-1 + **PLUNGE** v.] *trans.* To plunge in or into (also + to). Now rare.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x. 17 Malbecco. Into huge waves of griefe and gealosye Full deepe emplunged was. 1601 DEER *Pathw. Heaven* 324 The most dangerous gulfe of ignorance, wherein multitudes are implunged. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* l. xv. 22 He . . implunged himself in much just hatred for his unjust dealing and treachery. 1855 BAILEY *Mythic* 130 As since, In mountain tarn volcanic, throne and crown, . . The imperial pagan of the west implunged.

† **Impluvious**, *a.* rare-0. [f. IM-1 + **PLUVIOUS**.] 'Wet with rain' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). Hence † **Impluviousness** (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

† **Impluvium** (implū'vium). [L. *impluvium*, f. *impluere* to rain into.] In ancient Roman houses, the square basin situated in the middle of the atrium or hall, which received the rain-water from the **COMPLUVIUM** or open space in the roof. (But sometimes also used in the same sense as **compluvium**.) b. (See quot. 1811.)

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Impluvium*, the shower-bath. An embrocation. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v., The impluvium differs from the compluvium, according to Festus in this, that the rain falls down into the impluvium, but collects from different parts of the roof into the Compluvium. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* l. viii. 146 The atrium . . with its impluvium near the centre, under which was a cistern. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* l. iii. A square, shallow reservoir for rain water, (classically termed *impluvium*). 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Novell* vi. (1881) 21 Trouble overflowed the impluvium.

Imple (implai'), v. Forms: *a.* 4 **enplize**, 6 **emplye**, -**plye**. *B.* 4 **inplize**, 5 **ymplie**, 4-7 **implie**, -**plye**, 6- **imply**. *γ.* 6-7 **imploy**, 6 **emply**: see **EMPLOY** v. (sense 5). [a. OF. *emplier*: - L. *implicare* to enfold, involve, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *plāre* to fold; with subseq. substitution of the L. form of the prefix. The OF. vb. was orig. inflected, according to position of the stress: inf. *emplier*, pres. ind. *emplet*, *emplet*, *emplet*, *emplet*, *emplet*, *emplet*; whence, by levelling, arose the two variant forms (1) *emplier*, and (2) *emplier*, later *emplier*, *emplier*. Of these, mod.F. retains only the latter, while Eng. has *imply* from OF., and **EMPLOY** from later 15th c. F. *Imple* retained the classical L. VOL. V.

sense of *implicare*, from which sense 2 appears to be a strictly English development; but instances of exchange between *imply* and *employ* are not infrequent in 16-17th c. (See sense 4 below, and **EMPLOY** v. 5.)

† 1. *trans.* To enfold, enwrap, entangle, involve: in *lit.* and *fig.* senses. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. l. 117 (Camb. MS.) The wateres I-medlyd wrappith or implieth many fortune hap. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. l. 270 3if a prelate implie him wip seculer nedis. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 Hatyng to be enplyed wip seculer bysines. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxviii. 97 Wherto wrappist þou & ympleist þiself? *Ibid.* xxix. 98 Implie þe not wip þinges þat are not committed to þe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 31 An hatefull Snake, the which his taile uptyes In many folds, and mortall sting implies. *Ibid.* vi. 6 Phœbus . . His blushing face in foggy cloud implies. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* vi. 315 Lovely Theano took the veil, and with it she implies the great Palladium. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. Pref., If it be egotism to imply and twine with his own identity the griefs and affections of another [etc.].

2. To involve or comprise as a necessary logical consequence; to involve the truth or existence of (something not expressly asserted or maintained).

1599 MORE *Dyaloge* l. Wks. 127/2 Two such things as imply contradiction. a 1557 MRS. BASSET tr. *More On the Passion* *ibid.* 1363/1 Y^e thing as y^e principal point y^e briefly emplyeth all the rest. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. iii. (1588) 135 This 'Assault' doth not always necessarily emplye a hitting. 1600 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 344 That axiome, is false which is inconsistent . . or agreeeth not with it selfe, but implieth a contradiction in it. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 13 In Job . . mention is made of fish-hooks, which must imply Anglers in those times. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 127 There are situations in which despair does not imply inactivity. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* i. xvi. Often where no commendation is expressly given, it is distinctly implied.

b. With substantive clause as object.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 498 The Resurrection of the same Body doth not necessarily imply that all the same Matter shall be raised. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 162 The text of the Poems implies that Sidon was the great and leading city.

c. Of a word or name: To involve by signification or import; to signify, import, mean.

c 1630 RUSDON *Surv.* *Decon* § 88 (1810) 85 *Villa* implieth a court house, or chief place in the lord's manor. 1660 WILSFORD *Scales Comm.* 21 This trading . . is called Barter, derived from *Barato*, implying an exchange of commodities. 1737 [S. BERRINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 126 Like a true Father of his People, which the Name . . implies.

† d. To signify as much as, to be equivalent to.
1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 The horses feed usually of barley and chopt-straw put into a bag, and fastned about their heads, which implies their manger.

† e. ? To mean or intend for. Obs.

1663 COWLEY *Verses sev. Occas.*, *Ode Harvey* iii. From all the Souls that living Buildings rear, Whether imply'd for Earth, or Sea, or Air, . . A strict Account to him is hourly brought.

3. To express indirectly; to insinuate, hint at.

1681 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 36 He that forbiddeth a thynge to be done in after tyme, doth hee not covertly emplye that the same was done before? 1592 DRAYTON *Eclogues* i. 27 Whose wondrous workes thy Essence doe imply. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Pref., The reasons thereof are not formally . . set downe, because to him that heeds attentively they easily imply themselves. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. ii. v. 49 His figure implies the stupidity of his disposition. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* iii. Dimly implying some sort of jest, which he kept all to himself. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) l. App. 636 It is not directly asserted, but it seems to be implied. *Mod.* What do you mean to imply?

† 4. = **EMPLOY** v. Obs.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ee vj b, To leaue they riches to theyr vicious chyldren yl implied. 1658-9 ELIZ. BODVILE in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 17 A mach which your Mother has implied a frind . . about for you.

† 5. † a. = **APPLY** v. 5. Obs.

a 1605 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 264 That tenant deserues to be thrust out of house and home . . that implieth all the best rooms vnto the basest offices.

† b. To ascribe, attribute: = **APPLY** v. 11. Obs.

a 1655 WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckold* l. i. Whence might this distaste arise? . . Is it . . your perverse and peevish will, To which I most imply it?

Implyment, obs. f. **EMPLOYMENT**.

1614 G. TREVELYAN in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) III. 136 Who landed in this harbor . . and dispatch that implyment of Scotland according his owne desyre.

Impne, obs. form of **HYMN**.

Impocket (impō'kēt), v. Also em-. [IM-1.]

trans. To put into one's pocket; to pocket.

1728 [J. DE FOE] *Cartoon's Mem.* 57 The vulgar Sort stood staring, and with their Hands impocketed. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 68 As soon as he had impocketed the gifts, he waved me to sit by him. 1884 (see **EMPOCKET**). 1897 M. B. EDWARDS *Next of Kin* II. ii. 17 There he sat . . hands impocketed.

† **Impoignant**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [f. IM-2 + **POIGNANT**.] Not sharp or piquant.

1733 CHYVNE *Eng. Malady* ii. v. § 10 (1734) 168 Such unprovoking and impoignant Viands.

Impoison, -ing, etc., obs. var. **EMPOISON**, etc.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* l. clvii. By the impoisonynge of his own wyfe. 1530 PALSGR. 500/1, I impoysoun. 1557-1733 (see **EMPOISON** v.). 1795 BARRUEL *Hist. Clergy during French Rev.* 55 Impoisoned by these pestilent men.

† **Impoike**, v. Obs. In 7 **impoake**. [f. IM-1 + **POKE** sb.: after F. *empocher*.] = **IMPOUCH**.

1611 COTGR., *Empocht*, impoaked, impouched. *Ibid.*, *Ensacht*, insachelled, impoaked.

† **Impolarily**, *adv.* Obs. rare-1. [f. IM-2 + **POLARLY** + -LY 2.] Not according to polarity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 68 Being impolarily adjoynd unto a more vigorous Loadstone, it will in a short time exchange it poles.

Impolarizable, *a.* [f. IM-2 + **POLARIZABLE**.] Not capable of being polarized.

1882 MAIER tr. *Hospitalier's Electr.* ii. iv. 240 The same may be said of Cloris Baudet's so-called impolarizable battery.

Impolicy (impō'li), *a.* [f. IM-2 + **POLICY**, after *impolitic*: cf. F. *impolice*.] The quality of being impolitic; bad policy; inexpediency.

1747 MALLET *Amyntor & Theod.* Pref. 11 Those who governed Scotland under him, with no less cruelty than impolicy, made the people of that country desperate. 1798 MRQ. WELLESLEY in *Owen Desp.* (1877) 45 An act of such flagrant impolicy and injustice. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 92 The war itself was produced by the King's impolicy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 370 [They] expressed themselves in no measured terms at the impolicy of this most foolish action.

† **Impolished**, *a.* Obs. [f. IM-2 + **POLISHED**.] Unpolished; devoid of polish; rude, unrefined.

1593 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. Ep. Ded. (1877) 6 So rude and impolished a worke. 1619 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 68 At Constantinople . . the houses are commonly of impolished stone and flint. 1668 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Blunt Man* (Arb.) 55 A blunt Man is one whose wit is better pointed than his behaviour, and that course, and impolished. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xxv. 226 His impolish'd and erroneous translation.

Impolite (impō'lit), *a.* [ad. L. *impolitus*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *politus* polished, **POLITE**. Cf. F. *impoli* (16th c.), It. *impolito* (Florio).]

† 1. Not polished; wanting polish or smoothness of surface. Obs.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. i. ii. iii. (1651) 423 Withered old men . . very harsh and impolite to the eye. 1659 TOMLINSON *Renow's Disp.* 459 Outwardly scabre and impolite.

† 2. Wanting polish or refinement; unpolished, rude, rough. Obs.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* x. Notes 169 Lest some more impolite hand hath sow'd many patches of base cloth into that more rich web. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* ii. Pref. (1682) 9 A Book so impolite as this is. 1699 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 378 All those windings and meanders which rendered the study deserted as dull and impolite.

3. Wanting polite or courteous manners; uncivil, discourteous, rude.

1739 G. OGLE *Gualtherus & Griselda* 43 Polite or Impolite, I weigh not what is thought, but what is Right. 1836 JEFFREY *Let.* in *Ld. Cockburn's Life* II. cxxviii. I am afraid I must have appeared very impolite in not having previously answered your letter of the 11th. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* l. 62 About the impolitest remark she could make.

† **Impolited**, *a.* Obs. [f. L. *impolitus* (see prec.) + -ED 1.] = prec. 2.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* *6 b, Defiled and poluted with my impolitede stile.

Impolitely (impō'litli), *adv.* [f. **IMPOLITE** *a.* + -LY 2.] In an impolite manner; uncivilly, discourteously, rudely.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 568 The bill . . was impolitely described as being neither good English nor good sense. 1863 *Althum* 28 Jan. 1821 They have, however, one virtue, . . they rarely lose their temper or speak impolitely.

Impoliteness (impō'litnes), *f.* [as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impolite; want of politeness; incivility, discourtesy, rudeness.

a 1773 CHESTERF. *Charac.* *Walpole* (1777) 20 The impoliteness of his manners seemed to attest his sincerity. 1837 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 114 One has to dismiss one's own visitors, as they generally think it an impoliteness to go away of their own accord. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* iv, It would have been the height of impoliteness.

Impolitic (impō'litik), *a.* [f. IM-2 + **POLITIC**. Cf. F. *impolitique* (1750 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not politic; not according to good policy; unsuitable for the end proposed or desired; inexpedient.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impolitick. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 19 As a Salvo for that impolitique Murder. 1783 A. HAMILTON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 13, I often feel a mortification, which it would be impolitic to express. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 353 The most unjust and impolitic of all things, unequal taxation. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/3 It is impolitic to adopt an attitude of hostility to what is inevitable.

† **Impolitio**, v. Obs. In 7 -ique. [f. IM-1 + **POLITIC** *a.*] *trans.* To incorporate or engraft into the body politic.

1613 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 149 Wee may impolitique our selues (as t'were) Into the kingdomes body politique.

† **Impolitical**, *a.* Obs. [f. IM-2 + **POLITICAL**.] = **IMPOLITIC** *a.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* lvii. (1811) VIII. 261 Out upon me for an impolitical wretch! 1775 W. CRAIG *Serm.* (1808) II. 35 Instead of being a prudent or humane Contrivance the Sabbath would become a very impolitical and hurtful one. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.*, *Polit. Nicknames*, The impolitical prosecution of Sacheverell. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1891) II. 414 A very impolitical step.

Impolitically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] = **IMPOLITICLY**.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 232 The solid advantages .. have been so impolitically sacrificed. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* vi. A mere mask for treason, very impolitically allowed to those who are too great towards to wear their principles barefaced. 1881 *Athenaeum* 27 Aug. 263/2 It was near here that Ragnar Lodbrok was so impolitically cast into a pit full of snakes.

Impoliticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = **IMPOLITICNESS, IMPOLICY.**

1695 J. SAGE *Article Wks.* 1844 I. 275 The impoliticalness, the uncatholicness of most, if not all, of these propositions.

Impolitically (imp'olitikli), *adv.* [f. **IMPOLITICO** a. + -LY.] In an impolitic manner; not in accordance with good policy; inexpediently.

1668 *Bacon Rep. in Ho. Comm. in Resuscitatio* (1661) 30 In the pursuits of their own Remedies .. they do it so impolitically. 1692-66 *Havlin Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 66 Impolitically dumbled from the chief of the House. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 97 p. 33 Even fine faces, often seen, are less regarded than new faces, the proper punishment of showy girls, for rendering themselves so impolitically cheap. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 83 Those .. who have most impolitically styled themselves .. the advocates of 'moral necessity'.

Impoliticness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impolitic; impolicy.

1680 R. MANSELL *Narr. Popish Plot* Addr. cii. The same wretched impoliticness have they used in their other Actings. 1745 *London Mag.* Index s.v. *Hungary, Queen of.* The impoliticness of joining with her in an offensive War.

Impollute, *a. Obs.* Also **inpollute**. [ad. L. *impollutus*, f. *im-* (IM-) + *pollutus* POLLUTED. Cf. F. *impollu*, in 1508 *impolui* (Godef.).] = next.

1384 *Wyclif Heb.* vii. 26 It bycaam that such a man were bishop to vs. hooly, innocent, inpollute [*glans* or *ful clene*]. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 279/1 A true bishop .. innocent, inpollute.

Impolluted, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] or f. IM-2 + POLLUTED.] Unpolluted, undefiled.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xvii. 103 Kepe thou these cleane and inpolluted from all contagious infections of the world. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. x. 86 b. Too be inpolluted of body and observants of virginity. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 9 The natural cohesion of Truth with an inpolluted Soul.

So **Impollution.** *Obs. rare* -o.

1611 *Florio, Impolitions*, impolution, vndeifiednesse.

Imponderability (imp'ponderabili'ti), [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being imponderable.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 511 The imponderability of this principle (phlogiston) may be considered as a kind of axiom. 1847 in *Craig*.

Imponderable (imp'ponderabl'), *a. and sb.* [f. IM-2 + PONDERABLE. (Cf. F. *imponderable* Dict. Acad. 1835.)] *A. adj.* Not ponderable.

a. (Chiefly in *Physics*.) Having no weight; destitute of weight: applied formerly to light, heat, electricity, etc., regarded as material substances, and still to the luminiferous 'ether'.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 449 Phlogiston, a substance as imponderable as fire. 1822 *Imison Sc. & Art* II. 33 Light .. is reckoned among the imponderable bodies. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 70 Mind, like electricity, is an imponderable force. 1854 *Emerson Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poetry & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 146 The invisible and imponderable is the sole fact.

fig. 1814 *Southey Roderick* xxi. 192 Creeds like colours being by accident are therefore in the scale imponderable.

b. Having no appreciable weight; of extremely small weight or amount.

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 23 The bile-pigment in healthy bile is imponderable.

B. sb. An imponderable substance or agent.

1842-3 *Grove Corr. Phys. Forces* 110 If it be admitted that one of the so-called imponderables is a mode of motion. 1850 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. vi. 53 It is the imponderables that move the world,—heat, electricity, love. 1866 *Dk. ARGVLL Reign Law* iii. (ed. 4) 158 Nothing which our scales can measure is lost when the 'vital force' is gone. It is the Great Imponderable.

Hence **Imponderableness**; **Imponderably** *adv.*, without any weight.

1847 *Craig, Imponderableness*, the state of being imponderable. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* May 675 He saw her in that filmy light, imponderably poised.

Imponderate, *v. Obs.* [f. IM-1 + L. *ponderare*, *ponderat-* to weigh, f. *pondus*, *ponder*-weight.] *trans.* To place a weight upon; to weight, load.

1667 *Waterhouse Fire Lond.* 41 [It] imponderates the judgement with a weightier note of Gods displeasure.

Imponderous (imp'ponderas), *a. rare*. [f. IM-2 + PONDEROUS.] Without weight; imponderable.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 86 They produce visible and real effects by imponderous and invisible emissions. 1798 *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 560. 1807 *Carlyle Germ. Lit. in Misc. Ess.* (1872) I. 24 Motion in *vacuo* is well known to be speedier and surer than through a resisting medium, especially to imponderous bodies. 1891 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 235/2 Those moral sureties which belong to the category of imponderous but important things.

b. loosely. Having no appreciable weight; 'weightless'; extremely light.

1851 *Carlyle Sterling* III. v. 206 Deluges of scoriae, ashes and imponderous pumice-stones. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* II. xiv. (1872) I. 127 Like an imponderous rag of conspicuous colour.

Hence **Imponderousness** (*Craig*, 1847).

Impone, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *imponere* to put, place, or lay on, f. *im-* (IM-) + *ponere* to place.]

1. *trans.* To place or set upon something; to impose.

1599 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 150 The proffittes of suche impositions, that is to say, of bestes, or other thynge, that at an entre or exployte shalbe imponed or had. 1530 *Ibid.* I. 364, I beseeche you so to impone your favour, as that the vygor and seuerity of the lawe be not executed vpon thys thynge. 1700-29 V. MANDEV. *Syst. Math. Arith.* 70 Impone points, .. from the right hand, always intermitting two places.

b. To 'lay', stake, wager. (Of doubtful standing. Cf. **IMPAWN**.)

16.. *Shaks. Ham.* v. ii. 155 (1623) The King sir ha's wag'd with him six Barbary Horses, against the which he impon'd as I take it, sixe French Rapiers and Poniards [Qos. 2-5 (1604-11) impon'd, Qo. 6 (1637) impawn'd]. *Ibid.* 171 Why is this impon'd as you call it? [Not in Qos.]

2. *intr.* To impose upon.

1640 *Sir E. Dering Profer Sacrif.* (1644) 32 You will .. impone upon the ignorant.

Imponent (imp'ponent), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *imponent-em*, pres. pple. of *imponere*: see prec.]

A. adj. That imposes.

1882 T. H. GREEN *Prin. to Ethics* § 323 Were there no Church. Moral duties would still be associated with the imagination of an imponent authority, whose injunctions they would be supposed to be.

B. sb. One who imposes.

1842 *Pusey Crisis Eng. Ch.* 45 While the Bishop .. regards the framers of Edward the Sixth's Articles as the imponents of ours, he sanctions the Catholic interpretation as much as ourselves. 1850 C. WORDSWORTH *Occas. Sermon* Ser. 1. 132 The Articles are the Articles of the Church. She is the imponent. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xvii. 9-11 The parent is the voluntary imponent, and the child merely the passive recipient of the sign of the covenant.

Impoor, *v. Obs.* [f. IM-1 + POOR: cf. *enrich*.] *trans.* To make poor; to impoverish.

1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* iii. 72 Neither waues, nor theues, nor fire, Nor haue rots impoor'd this Sire.

Impopular, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + POPULAR.

Cf. mod. F. *impopulaire* (1835 Dict. Acad.)] Unpopular. Hence **Impopularity** *adv.*

1721 *Swift Lett. to Pope* S. 2 Wks. 1761 VIII. 24 The cause being so very odious and impopular. 1736 *Bolingbroke Patriot.* (1749) 240 They dipped the house of Hanover in our party-quarrels unseasonably .. and impopularly.

Imporate, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *importare*, ppl. stem of *importare* to put into furrows, f. *in* prep. + *porta* furrow.] Hence **Imporation**.

1623 *Cockeram, Imporate*, to make a ridge. [1644 *Ridiculed in Vindex Anglicus* 5.] 1656 *Blaunt Glossogr.*, *Imporation*, making a balk in earing of Land.

Imporose, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IM-2 + POROSE.] = IMPOROUS.

1740 *Chayne Regiment* 308 Particles infinitely hard, indivisible, and imporose. *Ibid.* 341 They were hard, imporose, triangular, equilateral Prisms.

Imporosity, *Obs. rare*. [f. prec. + -ITY: cf. *porosity*.] The quality of being imporous.

1666 *Bacon Sylva* § 846 The Porosity, or Imporosity betwixt the Tangible Parts.

Imporous (imp'orous), *a. ? Obs.* [f. IM-2 + POROUS.] Not porous; having no pores.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 Its body is left imporous. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 192 The most solid and imporous wood. 1691 *Ray Creation* i. (1692) 16 These Atomes .. all perfectly solid and imporous.

Import (imp'ort), *v.* Also **5 imp-**, **6 em-** *port(e)*, *ymporte*, **6-7 importe**. [ad. L. *importare* to carry or bring in, f. *im-* (IM-) + *portare* to carry. Also, in part, ad. F. *importer*, OF. *enporter*, L. **inde portare* to carry away.]

1. *From literal senses of cl. L. importare.*

trans. To bring in; to introduce from a foreign or external source, or from one use, connexion, or relation into another.

1508 *Skelton P. Sparrowe* 216 That .. To me it myght importe Some pleasure and comforte. 1623 *Cockeram, Impresse*, to import the forme of a thing. 1646 *Crashaw Steps to Temple* 82 Good fortunes without gain imported be. 1652-3 *Jea. Taylor Sermon for Year* (1678) 184 He that carries and imports into the understanding of his Brother notices of faith, and incomes of spiritual propositions. 1774 *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Diss. i. 36 They imported with them into England the old Runic language and letters. 1858 *Gladstone Stud. Homer* II. i. 31 The human element was gradually more and more imported into the divine. 1872 *Liddon Elem. Relig.* i. 30 You hate the lie, and your hatred imports force by your contradiction. 1872 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* xii. 461 The function of importing oxygen into the blood.

2. *spec.* To bring in or cause to be brought in (goods or merchandise) from a foreign country, in international commerce. Opposed to *export*.

1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI. 169 b. That the said estraungers imported and transported, into and out of this realme, all such marchandise. 1670 *Temple Lett. Ld. Berkeley* Wks. 1731 II. 217 Ireland runs every Year an eighth Part in Debt by importing so much beyond its Exportation. 1797 *Burke Comm. IV.* 413 We import things of great value, and, in return, export little or nothing. 1841 *W. Spalding Italy & It. Isl.* I. 91 There were collected duties *ad valorem* on merchandise imported and exported. 1861 *Goschorn For. Econ.* 17 A country which has large sums of interest to pay annually abroad, must import so much less or export so much more.

3. To convey to another, communicate (information, etc.). *Obs. exc.* as merged in 1 or 5 c.

1565 Q. ELIZ. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 304 Your

letters of the xxiiijth of January directed to our Secretary, and by him imported to us and our Counsaile. 1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poesie* i. xxi. (Arb.) 59 The profitable sciences were .. meete to be imported to the greater number of ciuill men for instruction of the people. 1796 *Cavallier Mem.* iv. 303, I was not able to import the variety of Torment that were used; and if I were, I would save his Majesty the pain of hearing the rehearsal of them. [1847 *Emerson Poems* (1857) 77 Hearts to hearts their meaning show, Sum their long experience, And import intelligence.]

4. To bring about, cause, occasion; to carry with it or involve as a consequence or result. *Obs.*

1550 *Crowley Waite to Wealth* Bvija, Certenlye the greatnes of your sinnes importeth as present destruction to you as if ye were the same Niniuites. c. 1555 *Harpfield Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 29 It must needs then be a matter of marvellous moment, that should induce and import a divorce between two such excellent personages. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 219 b. If these deyalnges emporte not a generall overthrow of all Ciuill, and pollicke governmentes, let the accuser hym selfe deny it. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 87 Searched for concealed Slaves, and goods contrabanded; which found, import no lesse than losse both of ship and liberty. 1703 *Stanhope Paraphr.* I. 24 The Salvation will import that Bliss which the Faithful expect.

5. *a.* To carry with it, as involved in its nature; to involve; to imply, betoken, indicate.

1520 *Morr Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 326/1 It importeth also plaine and open blasphemy. 1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* H v b. Honoure and prayer importe the presence of his glorie and maiestie where they be exhibited to him. c. 1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* cxxii. To keepe an adiunct to remember thee, Were to import forgetfulness in mee. 1643 *Declar. Commons, Rebell. Ireland* 59 Their Lordships giving Warrant to print any Paper coming from his Majesty .. did not import their approbation of the contents thereof. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 31 Admitted to sacrifice to Him, which was a dignity importing honour. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 131 Release .. by deed under seal .. imports valuable consideration and creates an estoppel.

b. To convey in its meaning; to bear the meaning of; to imply, signify, denote, mean.

1533 *Morr Debell. Salem Wks.* 956/1 If, he sayth, importeth alwaye a doubte. 1574 *Whitgift Def. Answ.* i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 162 The words of Christ rather import the contrary. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* Pref., Every Decade containing (as the word importeth) ten. 1581 *Mulcaster Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 163 The publike acknowledging of him to be such a one, as his title emporteth. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 139 Sarraack imports as much as a theefe. 1703 *Maundrell Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 135 Heliopolis, or City of the Sun; for that the word imports. a 1716 *South Sermon.* (1717) VI. 427 Having thus seen, what is imported in a Man's trusting his Heart. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 366 The levee was exactly what the word imports.

c. To bear as its purport; to convey as information; to express, state, make known.

c. 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (1840) 117 At goode leyser dothe the matier see, Welche importeth grete intelligence. 1576 *Fleming Panopt. Epist.* 332 Hee beginneth his letter with .. a kinde of speache importing his inward gladnesse. 1593 T. P. GOODWINE *Caxton's Blanchardyn* i. Amongst many ancient Chronicles importing the haughtie exploits of sundry nations. 1647 *Sir E. Nicholas in N. Papers* (Camden) 81, I cannot gett ready so soon as your letter imports. 1777 *Howard Prisons Eng.* (1780) 93 Over the gate is an inscription importing 'that it was erected by Pope Pius V in the year 1569'. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 518 They .. passed a resolution importing that they relied with entire confidence on His Majesty's gracious promise.

d. To signify (something coming); to portend.

1591 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 2 Comets importing change of Times and States. 1722 *De For Plague* (1840) 22 That those two comets passed directly over the city, and that .. it was plain they imported something peculiar to the city alone. 1797 — *Syst. Magic* i. vi. (1840) 159 Comets .. import great changes and troubles among men.

II. From med. L., It. *importare*, F. *importer*.

6. *intr.* To involve a considerable or weighty result (actual or possible); to be of consequence or significance; to be important, 'signify', matter. (Only in 3rd person; with various constructions, as in 7.) *arch.*

1588 R. PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 213 They did certifie him, that it was a thing that did import verie much. 1617 *Morvson Itin.* i. 242 Neither imported it where we lodged. 1625 *Bacon Ess., Unity Relig.* (Arb.) 427 The true Placing of them, importeth exceedingly. 1675 *Everlyn Terns* (1720) 35 So little does it import to have it profound. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 26 What imported it to me whether I was seized a moment sooner, or a minute later? 1846 *Trench Mirac.* xxviii. (1862) 387 For them it greatly imports that they should understand this.

7. *trans.* To be of consequence or importance to; to relate to, have to do with; to concern. (Only in third person.) *a.* with simple subject

(a) with personal object (? orig. *dative*).

1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* iv. i. 57 This Letter is mistooke: it importeth none here: It is writ to *Iagumetta*. 1591 *Unton Corr.* (Roxb.) 464, I humbly acknowledge her Majesties .. favor in lycensinge my retourne, which dothe very much importe me. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases Comm.* iv. vi. (1654) 349 So great a work and so highly importing us as matrimony. 1700 *Br. Patrick Comm. Deut.* xxxiii. 1 To admonish their posterity .. of such things, as they thought most imported them. 1860 *Mill Repr. Govt.* (1861) 305 There is nothing which more vitally imports the American people, than to guard [etc.]. 1865 Q. Rev. CXVII. 280 It is a question that imports us nearly.

(b) with impersonal object.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 9 [Letters] bearing in them a resolute purpose .. importing the present affaires. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. 14 Affairs very much importing the surety of the Fortress. 1703 *Rowe Ulyss.*

IMPORTATION.

being made, and the results of the investigation, and the importance of

1555 HULOET, Importaunce, or meanyng, or signification
of wordes. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 706 b, Many more wordes
of like importaunce. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 20 The

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 239 The Instruments..which serve
for importation, and reception of the bloud and spirits.
1807 *Med. Inq.* XVII. 112 For more than fifty years..
no importation of the disease into this city was suspected.

1874 PARKER *Gothic Archit.* i. iv. 141 The usual test of the importation of a new style.

2. *concr.* That which is imported or introduced; + imports collectively (*obs.*); an imported article, an import.

1664-5 PERRY *Diary* 27 Jan., If the exportations exceed the importations. 1797 PORE *Thoughts Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. i. 230 Solomon's importation, Gold and apes. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 7/2 Their eleven is entirely representative, and possesses no Scotch or Welsh importations. *Mod.* She is a recent importation, I fancy.

Imported (impôr'ted), *ppl. a.* [*f.* IMPORT *v.* + -ED¹.] Brought in from a foreign country, as merchandise; *gen.* brought in, introduced.

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 208 Whether imported or exported Goods. 1856 OLSTED *Slave States* 97 The original stock of slaves, the imported Africans, .. probably required to be governed with much greater severity.

Importer (impôr'tat), [*f.* IMPORT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which imports or introduces; *esp.* a merchant who brings in or receives goods from abroad.

1700 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 June (1879) II. 16 There is a Motion .. to get a Law that all Importers of Negroes shall pay 40s. per head. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 107 It would then, like the generality of customs duties, fall wholly on the importers, or on the consumers here. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 233 The Bank of England has for years been the only importer of bullion into the Mint. 1888 E. PULSFORD in *10th Cent.* Sept. 397 Up to the present year New South Wales has been a large importer of wheat.

Importing (impôr'ting), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* IMPORT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb IMPORT, *esp.* in senses 1, 2; importation. Also *attrib.*

1640-4 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 53 The Patent for the sole Trade to Guiney, and the sole Importing of Red-wood. 1895 Sir H. H. HOWORTH in *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 284/1 Some of his [Caxton's] words .. were French exotics of his own importing.

Importing, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING².]

+1. That 'imports' or signifies (see IMPORT *v.* 6); of much import; important. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 33 The Admirall, with certayne others appointed to the government and guard of Prouinces most importing. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 109 To garde the strongest places and most importing. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 184 An Assembly so importing to the kings and kingdomes welfare.

2. That imports or brings in merchandise; engaged in importation.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 415 Register of Importing Ships. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 40 To sell the bills at a time .. when a premium may be given for them by the importing branch of the community.

+ **Importless**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f.* IMPORT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without import or significance; trivial, unimportant.

1606 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 71 That matter needlesse of importlesse burthen Diuide thy lips.

+ **Importment**, *Obs.* [*f.* IMPORT *v.* + -MENT.]

a. Signification, meaning, purport: = IMPORT *sb.* 1.

b. Importance, consequence: = IMPORT *sb.* 2.

a 1664 Bp. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 2 Certaine things vttered .. vpon one special occasion, haue yet a generall drift or importment. 1668 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 115 A Latine word for a Post, who speedily conveys news of Importment.

Importraiture (impôr'tritür), *rare.* [*f.* IM-1 + PORTRAITURE.] The action of portraying in or upon something; *concr.* that which is portrayed (*lit.* or in writing), a portrait or description. 1836 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIV. 9 Importraiture of passages in the external world, and in human life. 1842 *Ibid.* XXVI. 455 Here .. is an admirable importraiture for you. 1882 PHIL ROBINSON *Noah's Ark* 28 Alterations from the received importraiture of the beasts.

+ **Importray**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* IM-1 + PORTRAY *v.*] *trans.* To portray or depict in or upon something. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 311 Whome Philautus is now with all colours importraying in y^e Table of his hart.

+ **Importunable**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 in-. [*f.* IMPORTUNE *a.* (or ? *v.*) + -ABLE.]

1. Burdensome, onerous, grievous, heavy.

1482 PASTON *Lett.* No. 867 III. 297 [They] wold have .. taryd hym there and his counsell to his gret importunabill charges. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 18 Preamble, To theyre greate importunable losse trouble hurte and dammayge. 1599 MORE *Dyaloge* I. 23 b/2 Forbydding them to binde and lay vpon other pore mennys bakkes importunable burdeyns. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxi. § 3 They felt the weight of their done wrongs too importunable for them any longer to beare.

2. Troublesome; = IMPORTUNE *a.* 2 b.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* i. ix. argt., In generally he controueth people inquisitiue, and importunable tattlers.

+ **Importunably**, *adv. Obs.* [*f.* prec. + -LY².] Persistently, pertinaciously; importunately.

1502 ATKINSON *tr. De Imitatione* I. xiii. 161 The deuyll .. with a thousande snaris and subtilties importunably assaill-ynge vs.

Importunacy (impôr'tiunnäsi), [*f.* IMPORTUNATE *a.*: see -ACY.] Pertinacity; pressing solicitation; = IMPORTUNITY 4.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. (R.), He gate hym not out of the way, nor commaunded them to departe for theyr importunacy. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xxix. 120 The golden Calfe, which himselfe [Aaron] had made at the importunacy of our Fathers in the wilderness. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 228 Overcome with the

importunacy of their reasons, we did yield to take some further consideration. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 187 He, who made least to do, has often succeeded, when a rash, busie, importunacy has made an enemy of a friend. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 243 She is lauded by Jesus: her importunacy is triumphant.

Importunance, [*f.* IMPORTUNE *v.* + -ANCE.]

(?) Grievousness, gravity, seriousness. 1546 St. Papers *Hen. VIII.* XI. 91 The Kinges Majestie shulde .. be disapointed of his enterpryse, which I besought Her to consider, and the greate importunance therof.

Importunate (impôr'tiunnät), *a. (sb.)* [*f.* L. importun-us + -ATE².] The use of the suffix is peculiar; perh. after *obstinate*, *fortunate*, *temperate*, or other adjs. expressing personal qualities.]

+1. Inopportune, unseasonable, untimely; = IMPORTUNE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1529 [implied in IMPORTUNATELY 1]. 1552 HULOFT, Importunate, or out of season, importunus. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 101 The inexorable executor of this importunate and unseasonable Command, was first chased away with stone.

+2. Burdensome; grievous, grave. *Obs.*

c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 102 An importunate number of the barbarus people beeganne to molest the Romaine imperie. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI.* 152 b, When money was scante and importunate charges were dayly imminent. *Ibid.*, Hen. VII. 3 b, Beyng not hable to suffre the importunate beate, they cast away the shetes and all the clothes. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* I. (1596) 13 This water is also good for .. other dangerous and importunate diseases. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* Solitude, When they are in love with a Mistress, all other persons are importunate and burdensome to them. 1804 LAMB *Eliu* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H-shire*, The pride of ancestry may be had on cheaper terms than to be obliged to an importunate race of ancestors.

+3. Troublesome; persistently troublesome. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 722 This New World .. hath to these importunate chapmen sold her freedom. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* III. ii. 60 [The Sun] cannot .. free his own face of those importunate spots that ever and anon lie upon it like filth. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 100, Lice, Fleas, and other noisome and importunate Insects.

3. Pressing, urgent; busy. *Obs. or arch.*

1542-3 Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 2 & 2 If .. the sayde collectors .. can not be thervnto admitted, by reason of importunate busines. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 136 The Earl remain'd in London whilst the enquiry was warm and importunate. 1877 BRYANT *Main-Dream* I, This maze of dusty streets, Forever shaken by the importunate jar Of commerce.

4. Persistent or pressing in solicitation; pertinacious.

1477 [implied in IMPORTUNATELY 4]. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 30 They .. will .. make importunate sute, and labour to be in seruice with youre Magestye. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* x. (1546) F v j b, I am importune on you, that ye be not importunate on me. I pray you, that you prae not me. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 69 Declaring how importunate his mother was to know. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 44 The King .. was importunate to know what they intended to do with Him. 1746 Col. Rec. *Pennsylv.* V. 53 Some of the Persons who supplied me with them grow Importunate for their money. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* II, For the avoidance of importunate creditors. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. ii, Now came an importunate knock at the door; breakfast was ready.

B. as *sb.* An importunate person.

1881 *Yrnl. Educ.* 1 Mar. 49/2 He would have granted the fair importunates the examination without restriction.

Importunate (impôr'tiunnät), *v.* [*f.* F. importuner: see IMPORTUNE *v.* and -ATE³ 7.] *trans.* To solicit persistently; = IMPORTUNE *v.* 3.

a 1598 ROLLOCK *Sel. Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 603 The widow who importunated the unrighteous Judge. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 85 b, Telling him that she was Lucrecia .. and importuning him with weeping and pittifull wordes. 1653 CLARKE & NARCISSE I. 117 Orestes .. began freshly to importunate his brother to the accomplishment of her request.

b. To obtain by importunity.

1891 *Pal. Mall* G. 1 July 2/3 The degree of departure which outside bodies had been able to importunate from a somewhat pliant Senate.

Importunately (impôr'tiunnätli), *adv.* [*f.* IMPORTUNATE *a.* + -LY².] In an importunate manner.

+1. Inopportune, untimely, unseasonably. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soules Wks.* 288/2 We do .. not yet importunately bereave you of your rest with crying at youre eares at vnseasonable tyme. 1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) III. 168, I shall not say the Petition and Advice was unduly, but unseasonably and importunately obtained.

+2. In a burdensome or grievous way; grievously; troublesomely. *Obs.*

1564 GOLDING *Justin* xlii. (1570) 169 [Hymerus] through his tyrannous cruelty, vexed importunallie both Babilon and manye other cities. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* II. (1596) 50 Deceased with the tertian agewes, so importunallie. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 4 Least I should be importunately complementall.

+3. Gravely, exceedingly. *Obs.*

1660 *tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* Pref. 5 An Expedient so importunately beneficial to Mankind, that scarce any Elogiums could be excoigitated equal to their praise. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. (1695) 286 Men will not be so importunately dull as not to understand what others say.

3. With pressing or persistent action or purpose; pressingly.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 792 He woulde importunately

[1513 MORE 'importunely'] pursue his appetite and have her. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 531 What do we now thus importunately catching at shadows? 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxix, His possible judgment of her actions was telling on her as importunately as Klesmer's judgment of her powers.

4. With persistent or pressing solicitation; with importunity.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 137 He that axid importunately after he is ones denied & refused his asking. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* Ded. (E. E. T. S.) 2 [They] haue begged so importunately that they haue gotten ynto theyre bondes more then the third part of all youre Realme.

1602 Bp. OF CHESTER *Charge* 5 May 20 We need not doubt of God's help, if we sincerely and importunately pray for it. 1719 Dr. FOR CRUSSE II. iv, They insisted importunately upon their demand. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xiv. 117 He instructed his envoy .. importunately and dictatorially to plead the cause.

Importunateness (impôr'tiunnätines), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being importunate; importunity.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 67 Our lybertie is ouercome .. by the importunateness of our wyues. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. def. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 93 He wyl beare your importunateness, he wyl not be angrye at your cryinge and calling. 1635 R. CAREW in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 217, I am hereunto induced by the importunateness of my Masters. 1812 Dr. QUINCY in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) I. viii. 169 Her sweet importunateness of action and voice.

Importunator (impôr'tiunnätar), [*agent-n.* in L. form from IMPORTUNE *v.*] One who importunes, or solicits importunately.

1604 SANDYS *Relat. St. Relig. West Pts.* I iv b, Tyrannous importunators, and exactors of their own men. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 418 A flowing and ebbing of petitioners, claimants, and importunators of every kind.

Importune (impôr'tiunnät), *a. (sb.)*

Also 5 yn-, in-, 6 ym-. [ME. a. F. importun, -une (15th c. in Hatz-Darm.) = It., Sp. importuno, ad. L. importun-us unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient, troublesome, grievous, f. im- (IM-²): cf. Portunus the protecting god of harbours, f. portus harbour, PORT. The same stem is found in opportun-us OPPORTUNE.]

+1. Inopportune, untimely; unseasonable, unfit.

c 1425 [implied in IMPORTUNATELY 1]. 1529 MORE *Compl. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1169/1, I haue thus daye done you muche trybulacion with my importune obiections, of very litle substance. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 'iv, Such fruites are never importune, neither at any tyme out of season. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 17 Both Importunate, and Importune Labour; .. the first is labour too earnest, too solicitous; the second is labour out of its due tyme, unseasonable. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 120 These actions are somewhat importune and unwelcome guests at Feasts. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* in *Misc.* (1711) 264 A Wild Ass, with Brayings Importune, affronts his Ear.

+2. Troublesome, burdensome; vexatious; grievous, heavy, severe, exacting. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5632 And for he nyl be importune Unto no wight, ne honerous. 1422-30 LYDC. *Chron. Troy* I. v, The streyght waye is so importune, So dredeful eke and so full of rage. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 486 By theyr importune charges, the comynalte was greatly empoweryshed. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 43 Which is to painfull chargeable intolerable and importune, for any man to susteine and abyde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 16 They did .. often blame the too importune fault That heaped on him so many wrathfull wreakes. 1604 N. D. 3rd Pl. *Three Convers.* Eng. 263 A detestable, cruell, horrible and importune monster. 1683 D. A. *Art. Converse* 19 They cannot be but importune to us by their long and languishing narratives. 1864 CARLYLE *Freder. Gh.* xv. vi. IV. 90 Treaties, vaporous Foreshadows of Events .. are importune to human nature, longing for the Events themselves.

+3. Pressing, urgent; busy. *Obs.*

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. Contents xlv. 61 That man be not importune in worldly erendes. c 1475 PLUMPTON *Corr.* (Camden) 33 The labor is so importune, that I cannot attend it without I shold do nothing else. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 The good angelles contende not, they be not importune or to busy, they crye not. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 76 Although my busines be so weightie and importune, that I can obtaine but little leasure. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 63 The importune Affaires of your Kingdome [are] perplexedly suspended.

4. Persistent or pressing in solicitation; pertinacious; irksome through persistency of request.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Intro. (Roxb.) 6 The importune and besy prayere Of oon whom I love. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xx. (1885) 156 Importune suters wyl gape vpon suche reuersiours. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xviii. 5 Yet seynge this weddowe is so importune vpon me I will deliuer her. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 229 Our Saviour .. made as though hee woulde have gone farther, that they might grow the more importune with him to stay. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 83 (1740) 367 He was so importune in the Matter, that one of the Chiefs was provoked to say he spoke with a Cadence, but Nothing to the Purpose. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 106 Vices are importune spirits sent forth from Tartarus' caves.

+B. sb. [= F. importun.] One who is importune or troublesome in soliciting. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 302 In Spaine it is thought very vndecent for a Courtier to craue, supposing that it is the part of an importune. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 644 (D.) If justice must stay till such importunes are satisfied, there's a ne plus ultra of all law.

Importune (impôr'tiunnät), *v.* [*a.* F. importune-r (1512 in Godef. *Compl.*) = It. importunäre (Florio), Sp. importunar (Percival), med. L. importunäre, -äre, f. importunus: see prec.]

†1. *trans.* To burden; to be troublesome or wearisome to; to trouble, worry, pester, annoy.

1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 140 Did so importune him and assure him of his going, he commended his fardage to be laden. 1598 Yong *Diana* 17 It was my ill hap, that one of them sat next unto me, to make me importunate as long as her memorie did importune me. 1661 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 136, I shall, whenever... it may least importune his privacy, make the inventory of particulars. 1761 FLETCHER *Lett.* Wks. 1795 VII. 232 If bodies could move as quick as thought they would be importuned frequently with my company. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lxx. VI. 607 Of his two immediate successors... Nicholas the Fifth, [was] the last who was importuned by the presence of a Roman emperor.

†2. To press, urge, impel. Also *absol.* *Obs.* 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. i. 57 We shall write to you As time, and our concerns shall importune. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* vi. 270 O queen, deign pity then, since first to you My fate importunes my distress to vow.

†3. To solicit pressingly and persistently; to ply or beset with requests or petitions.

1530 PALSGR. 590/1, I importune one, I werye hym by importunate sute making to him for a mater. 1585 *Faire Em* III. 699 A man that you do not a little esteem, hath long importuned me of love. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. i. 127 My youngest boy... importun'd me That his attendant... Might beare him company in the quest of him. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 41 Ye were importun'd the passing it. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* (1677) 298 'My friends', said he, 'importune me no more To eat or drink before we go to fight'. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, He... importunes the skies for swift perdition. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) III. 25 The Kings themselves importuned him to that purpose. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxii, Meantime the goddess I'll no more importune. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 300 Some officers... after vainly importuning the government during many years, had died for want of a morsel of bread. 1856 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 27 Being importuned by the dispatch of some present affaires... to have some conference with her Majestie, he went. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C vj, No day which would not me to wars importune. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 The man that is importun'd with the craving pains of a hunger. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Song of Colonists* ii, A land, where beauties importune The Briton to its bowers.

†4. To ask for (a thing) urgently and persistently; to crave or beg for.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. i. 32 The daughter of the King of France... Importunes personall conference with his grace. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 44 Then gan the Peoples cry and Commons sute Importune care of their owne publicke cause. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xv. 8 34 It was very strange that any Men should importune the putting such a Question. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* ix. 228 The nobles... greatly importun'd his stay. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xvi. 113 A little girl that by her mother's side Runs, importuning to be taken up.

†5. *intr.* To make urgent solicitation; to be importunate.

1548 Q. KATHERYNE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 151, I wold not wysseche yow importune for hys good wyll, yf I cum nott frankly at the fyrst. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xvii. 33, I will neither importune too much upon unwilling minds. 1761 GRAY *Sketch own Char.*, Too poor for a bribe, and too proud to importune; He had not the method of making a fortune. 1871 R. ELLIS *Caestlus* viii. 13 He will not ask for pity, will not importune.

†6. To import, portend. (A Spenserian misuse.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. i. 16 But the sage wisard telles, as he has redd, that it importunes death and dolefull dreary-bedd. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* xxv. 130 Thus having said, he riseth from the floore, As if his soule diuined him good fortune... For all his thoughts did all good luck importune.

Hence *Importuned ppl. a.*, *Importuning vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xx. *argt.*, The rest, all shunning their importun'd fates, Achilles beate even to the Ilian gates. 1660 MILTON *Free Comm.* Wks. (1851) 427 Our once importuning Prayers against the Tyranny which we then groan'd under. 1660 GAUDEN *Gods Great Demonstr.* 40 His many forewarnings, importunings, and beseechings of men to flye from the wrath to come. 1790 GAY *Dione in Poems* II. 434 No Cleanthes interrupt my woe With importuning love. 1890 *Athenaeum* 23 Aug. 254/2 The result of three years' constant importuning.

Importunely, adv. Now rare. Also 6 in-.

[f. IMPORTUNE a. + LY 2.]

†1. Inopportunately, unseasonably. *Obs.*

c 1245 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 25 He mevid hym... with goode and honeste wordes, opportunitely and importunely. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Isa. lviii. Comm., Gods preachers must crie, and not cease to crie... opportunitely, importunely, with all patience. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 260 How often has that Frenzical Arian Astrologer been told, and admonish'd Opportunitely and Importunely.

†2. Grievously, troublesomely. *Obs.*

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 758 He... shewed them how proudly and importunely Antonius had answered to all his mild and just demands.

†3. Pressingly, persistently, pertinaciously. *Obs.*

1508 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* i. ix. 159 It is a synne of pertynace & pryde any persone importunly to offere theyr counsell and specially where they can lytle profyete. 1523 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 63/1 Without any fear of God... he would importunely [1568 GRAFTON importunely] pursue hys appetite, and haue her. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 293 It is to be importunely troublesome unto the world, to quarrel almost with every man that comes in our way.

†4. With urgent and persistent solicitation; importunately.

1464 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 13 Thomas Eyr clamoreth upon mee importunly for money, so that gif I had any of

my own, I wold have stopp'd him. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 248 b, It wyll craue importunely for sustenance, rest, & other recreacyon. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. viii. 4 He heard a voyce that called lowd and cleare... The Palmer lent his eare unto the noyce, To weete who called so importunely. 1672 J. WORTHINGTON *Gen. Pref. Mede's Wks.* c, Flattery and Covetous Ambition do importunely sollicite men to make a false judgment. 1850 J. S. B. MONSELL *Parish Musings* (1875) 32 The very things we most desire Most importunely craue.

†**Importunement.** *Obs.* [f. IMPORTUNE v. + -MENT.] The action or fact of importuning; earnest solicitation; an instance of this.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 474 Satan knoweth... that there be more sundry pressing importunements to read it, than can be shewed for the reading of any book beside.

Importuner (imp'pū'ti-nēr, imp'pū'ti-nēr). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who importunes.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 187 Preclude... your ears... against all rash, rude, irrational, innovating importuners. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xlii. 21 Washington... was annoyed by shoals of selfish importuners.

Importunity (imp'pū'ti-ni-ti). [a. F. *importunité* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *importunitās*, f. *importūnus*: see IMPORTUNE a. and -ITY.] The quality or condition of being importune.

†1. The condition of being unseasonable or inopportune; unseasonableness; an unsuitable time. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iv. xv. 274 The Importunyte of myn ignorance in reformyng of dyverse argumetes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxii. 6 Poure not forth wysdome out of tyme, at an importunyte. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* (E vj), To snatch the crowne from hir heade by opportunity or importunity, which so euer come first. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 274 Eury thing hath his season which is called Opportunitie, and the vntimesse or vntendency of the time is called Importunitie.

†2. Burdensomeness, trouble. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 81 Late it be set in money to the remedie and socoure of this gret importunyte and necessity. 1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 10 The Wagoners... are forc'd to make use of fire against the importunity of those Insects [Gnats]. 1739 J. HUXHAM *Ess. Fevers* (1750) 213 Very often the Importunity and violence of the Cough was to be appeased by Elixir Asthmaticum.

†3. Pertinacity or constancy of action. *Obs.*

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 215 Many of them... continue for so many hours (if the importunity of Historians in this matter be of any consideration).

†4. Troublesome pertinacity in solicitation.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 136 Through importunite off their suittes. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xi. 8 Because of hys importunite he wold ryse and geve hym as many as he nedeth. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* C vj, Of marvellous vertue is, to be sufferable in the ymportunities of hys wyfe, sometimes... and in trifling consenting unto her. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 19 With much importunite and promise of reward... I got them to set me ashore. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxii. 179 Tormenting me with his nauseous importunities. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 414 Knaves... liberal of their aid To clam'rous importunity in ranks. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 462 Fearing that our importunity might be troublesome.

†**Importunous, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *importūnus* + -OUS.] Burdensome, pestering.

1598 Yong *Diana* 412 Being now free from the importunous trouble of thy iealous husband.

†**Importunous, a.** *Obs. rare -°.* [ad. L. *importūnus*-us, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *portus*-us harbour, PORT.] 'Without port or haven' (Blount *Glossary*. 1656).

†**Importurait, -ate, pa. pple.** *Sc. Obs.* [for *importrait, impourtrait*, pa. pple. of IMPORTRAY.] Portrayed in or upon something.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. lxviii, Palace and towris... Importrait of birdis and sweet flouris. 1553 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. x. 79 For Vulcanus... There batellis all... Had there importurate [MS. porturat] properly and graue.

Importure: see EMPORURE.

Impose (impō'zāb'l), *a. rare.* [f. IMPOSE v. + -ABLE.]

†1. That may be imposed or laid on.

a 1660 HAMMOND (J.), They were not simply imposeable on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church.

†2. Capable of being imposed upon or cheated; gullible, dupable.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. iv. (1740) 306 Much more monstrous is it to imagine readers so imposeable upon to credit it upon any one's bare Relation. — *Lives* (1826) I. 397 If he had been... a weak imposeable wretch they had liked him much better.

Hence **Imposableness**, 'the state or quality of being imposeable'. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Imposal.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPOSE v. + -AL 5: cf. *disposal, proposal*.] The action of imposing; imposition.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* i. iv. 17 They have had Authority above their owne (though I conceive, none for such rigid imposal). 1651 P. STERRY *Eng. Deliverance* (1652) 14 Being severe in the imposal of superstitious rites.

†**Imposant.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *imposant*, pres. pple. of *imposer* to IMPOSE, formerly to impute.] One who imputes or charges.

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 271 In beseechinge the herers that they be not euylly dysposed or euylly content of the imposant, for he mayeneth to haue power to proue cyme that he imposeth.

Impose (impō'z), *v.* Also 6 *empose*. [a. F. *impose-r* (1302 in Godef.), earlier *em-, emposer*

(11th c. in Littré), f. *im-, im-* (IM-1) + *poser*, taken as repr. of L. *impōnere*: see COMPOSE, POSE. Introduced first in special senses, e.g. 3, 2 b; the general sense being expressed by native words.]

I. trans.

†1. To lay on or set on; to place or set in a position; to put, place, or deposit. *arch.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16/2 The Chirurgiane [shall] impose the foresayd guttes agayne into their places... imposing or laying the hande one the wounde. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 37/2 Impose therein linnen cloutes. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiii. 207 She impos'd a stone Close to the cauernes mouth. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 7 It was here likewise... that Xerxes imposed a stupendous bridge of boats. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 318 The mourners... on the tepid ground imposed more earth.

†b. *Ecll.* To lay on hands in blessing, or in ordination, confirmation, etc.

1588 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* x. 16 And imposing hands vpon them, he blessed them. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. lxvi. § 1 When Israel blessed... Joseph's sons, he imposed upon them his hands and prayed. 1644 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xxiii. 175 Bishops had a power of imposing hands, for collating of Orders, which Presbyters have not. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 177 What Priests did impose hands upon me.

†c. To place in command or office; to appoint or set up authoritatively. Now rare or *Obs.* exc. as associated with 4.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 57 And would be ready, after putting off the person which now was imposed on him, with much contentment to be commaunded by his Lordship. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 78 They have a Generall... who deposeth, or imposeth Magistrates. 1688 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 20 So ungrateful a thing hath it always been to the People of England, to have Sheriffs imposed upon, and set over them, otherwise than according to the course and direction of the Law.

†d. *Printing.* To lay pages of type or stereotype plates on the imposing-stone or the bed of a press, and secure them in a chase, in such order that the printed pages shall follow each other in proper order when the sheet is folded.

1642 UROUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 182 His [the setter's] plenisning of the gally, and imposing of the form. 1656 [see IMPOSITOR]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 122/2 *Imposing*, is the placing of the Pages that belong to a Sheet, within the Chase... in order, that when the Sheet is wrought off... all the Pages may be folded into an orderly succession. 1844 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xiv. 495 The compositor who imposes a sheet must correct the chargeable proof of that sheet. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1172/1, 18, 24, 32 and 48mo. may be imposed in a similar manner, or may be so imposed as to be cut before folding.

†2. *fig. a.* In general sense: to put, place; to place authoritatively. b. To apply authoritatively or bestow (a name or title) *upon, on, + to.* (In quotes. 1500, 1566 with inverted construction.) Now associated with 4. + c. To put authoritatively (an end, conclusion, etc.) to. *Obs.*

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 50 In whose service he imposed greater confidence. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. 154 Lally had now... imposed upon the English so much respect, as deterred them from the siege.

†b. c 1500 *Melusine* xix. 102 He was soone baptised and imposed to name Edon. c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuani's Theat. World* A vij, If thou wilt impose this worke a rapsodie, collation or gathering, thou shalt doe it no wrong. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 49 To prove her surname true, that she imposed has. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 122 Rieurs also haue imposed names to some men. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. vii. 36 The names, which the Phenicians imposed on those places. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 294 The name was imposed antecedent to his birth. 1866 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 183 The native names were altered, and new titles imposed by the Israelites.

†c. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therapeut.* 2 H j, We wyl shew y^e reason & maner to heale... than we wyl impose the ende of this fourth boke. 1581 SAVILE *Agricola* (1622) 197 To fiftie yeeres trauailes let this day impose a glorious conclusion. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiv. 708 Before they had imposed the crown To these solemnities.

†3. To lay (a crime, etc.) to the account of; to impute, charge. *Obs.* (The earliest recorded use.)

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* 2 b, How he excused hym of that was imposed to hym. 1508 [see IMPOSANT]. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* ii. 447 On him, the King... Impos'd my Death. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 157 The imputation of his wickednesse... should be imposed vpon his Father that sent him. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* a viij a, It were a matter to impose as a charge upon the Author of such a Treatise.

†4. To lay on, as something to be borne, endured, or submitted to; to inflict (something) on or upon; to levy or enforce authoritatively or arbitrarily.

1581 N. RIDING *Rec. I.* 250 And further that the said Empryngham at an Admirall Court dyd sett and empose greate and grevous Fynes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 850 Impose some seruice on me for my loue. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 58 What Fates impose, that men needs abide. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 174 They... impose vpon the people all kinde of injuries. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem Sinner* (1886) 52 These bloody letters were not imposed upon me. I went to the high-priest and desired them of him. 1703 FORB. *Thebais* 398 On impious realms... impose Thy plagues. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. vii. § 11 To impose on a child to get by heart... a long scroll of unknown phrases or words. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 159 Pretending to abhor tests, he had himself imposed a test. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1885) lxi. 471/1 [Alexander said] We have no wish to impose the Bourbons on the French people. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 58 Minos... imposed upon the Athenians a cruel tribute.

b. with double object (orig. dative of person and accusative of the thing).

1613 HAYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 126 For your sake I will impose him dangers, such and so great. 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Conc. Trent* (1676) 499 Cardinal Crescensius... was wont... to impose them silence. 1810 tr. *Mad. de Stael Holstein's Libertine Husband* I. 52 Her admirer, Dorville, was imposed silence. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 221 Before the servant be imposed a task.

c. To put or levy (a tax, price, etc.) on or upon (goods, etc.).

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 18 They imposed a new costume upon the salt. 1660 F. BROOK tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 228 [He] petitioned him he would bestow upon him the captive Princess, or vouchsafe to impose a ransom on her. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 15 To impose what wages they please upon their labours. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 601 That the Crown had the right to impose duties on foreign merchandise.

d. To put or subject (a person, etc.) to a penalty, observance, etc.

1568 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 610 It is as necessary for the Courtier... to impose his tongue to silence. 1598 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* VII. vi. Thus long you'd to euerlasting plaining. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. i. 282 Impose me to what penance your invention can lay upon my sinne.

e. University or school slang. To punish (a person) by an imposition: see IMPOSITION 5 c.

1807 J. R. MAGRATH (in *Lett.*) Very lately a man was imposed for having missed chapel.

f. To obtrude or 'put' (a thing) upon (a person) by false representations; to palm or pass off.

1650 EVELYN *Mem.* 14 Dec. An impostor... had like to have impos'd upon us a pretended secret of multiplying gold. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 618 The God of Truth would never have empowered them to impose such a Cheat upon the World. 1718 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 2 Take care... that Southernwood-seed be not imposed upon you for this. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot* (1749) 142 A silly fellow can never impose himself for a man of sense. 1738 BURCH *Milton* I. App. 73 First inventing a Falshood, and then imposing it on the World. 1835 MACKINTOSH, etc. *Hist. Eng.* V. i. 1 Thus early was he familiar with the art of imposing decorum for morality.

II. intr. (Often with indirect passive).

6. To put oneself upon: in various senses. a. To impose itself forcibly, authoritatively, or strikingly; to exert an influence on; to be of imposing character or appearance. + b. To encroach upon, to 'put' upon. Obs. c. To intrude, presume upon; to take advantage of.

a. 1608 BACON *Ess.* *Truth* (Arb.) 499 When it [Truth] is found, it imposeth upon mens Thoughts. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Mar. They do think that I know too much, and shall impose upon whomever shall come next, and therefore must be removed. 1751 CHESTER *Lett.* (1792) III. cxxiv. 126 If you engage his heart, you have a fair chance for imposing upon his understanding, and determining his will. 1881 LUBBOCK *Addr. Brit. Assoc. in Nature* No. 618. 411 Mechanism that imposes through its extreme simplicity. 1883 LIEUT.-COL. STEWART in *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 1/1 The troops, if not very formidable in quality, still impose through their number.

b. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Jan. There is no danger, in the passing this Bill, of imposing on his [the King's] prerogative. 1694 WOOD *Lett. June in Life* (O.H.S.) III. 458 note, Imposing upon a generous person and making him a ridicule to the company... because of his then growing infirmity. a 1718 PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 448 No Man is so accountable to his fellow Creatures, as to be imposed upon, restrained, or persecuted for any Matter of Conscience whatever.

c. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* Ded., I should not otherwise... have presumed to impose upon your Protection. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 46 An idle 'vagrant' man, who lives by imposing on the good nature of others. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* I. 88 She wished her son to impose upon her when it came to his taking any serious step in life.

7. To put a tax, to levy an impost (upon). ? Obs. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 51 To Impose upon all things brought into the Kingdom is very ancient. 1648 *Ord. Parl. Tonnage & P.* 11 To restrain the Crown from imposing upon the people without their consent. 1648 in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* v. § 21 Desire a bill, (the only old way of imposing on our subjects). 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1814 Who scores a septett true for strings and wind Mulcted must be—else how should I impose Properly?

8. To practise imposture; with upon, on, to cheat or deceive by false representations.

1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 9 The great reason the world hath been so long time imposed upon with varieties of books going under the name of Hermes Trismegistus. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 300 ¶ 2 There are some so weak as to be imposed upon by fine Things and false Addresses. 1791 PAINE *Rights Man*, It can be of no real service to a Nation, to impose upon itself, or to permit itself to be imposed upon. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* I. (1875) 4 The counterfeit must have some resemblance to the genuine, else it would impose on nobody.

Hence *Impos'd* ppl. a., in the various senses of the vb.; also *imposed-upon*: see sense 8 above.

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 134 The imposed buildings [on London bridge], being so many, and so beautiful. 1643 JER. TAYLOR *Epsc.* (1647) 139 To transplant them [words] to an artificial, and imposed sense. 1706 DE FOX *Jure Div.* Pref. 27 They obtain'd so much upon the subjected Minds of the Poor imposed-upon Multitude. 1807 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 217 It generally consists of four stones, three upright and one imposed. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxiii. (1862) III. 202 Of the nineteen silver-paying satrapies, the most heavily imposed was Babylonia.

+ *Impose*, sb. Obs. rare. [f. IMPOSE v.] The imposition or laying on of a charge, duty, or task.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 8 According to your Ladships impose, I am thus early come. 1605 *Tryall Chet.* II. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 293 But this impose is nothing, honour'd King.

Imposition (impō'z̄mēt). rare. [f. IMPOSE v. + -MENT.] The action of imposing; imposition.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* xiii. 45 This imposition upon my self was a great ease and pleasure to the charitableness of my nature. 1806 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 18 July 5/5 The residents... who are opposed to the imposition are fighting it.

Imposer (impō'z̄ai). [f. IMPOSE v. + -ER.] One who imposes: in various senses of the vb.

1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 2 According to the mind of the first imposer of that name. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* I. Civil politie, say you... came from arbitrary imposers. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1741) 189 The coronary thorns did not only express the scorn of the imposers, but did also pierce his tender and sacred temples. 1681 H. MORE in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* Postscr., Praestigator an Imposer on the sight. 1708 DE FOX *Occas. Conform.* in *Misc.* 315 An Oath is to be taken in the Sense of the Imposer, and a Sacrament, which is a Recognition of the most Sacred of Oaths, must be also taken in the Sense of the Imposer. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westminster* Abb. ix. 96 They might have cursed the imposers of those tasks. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 36 What that is to which the imposer of names gives this name of temperance or wisdom.

Imposing (impō'z̄in), vbl. sb. [f. IMPOSE v. + -ING.]

1. The action of putting, placing, or laying on; imposition. spec. + a. The imposition of taxes, taxing. Obs.

1610 BR. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 289 This imposing of the Popes Jurisdiction upon other nations. a 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 41 Certainly the imposing upon Coales... can be no hindrance... to the Newcastlemen. 1668 GLANVILL *Plus Ultra* (1688) 148 [This] prevents all imperious Dictates and Imposings.

b. Printing. The arrangement of pages of type in a 'forme'. attrib. Imposing-stone, -table, a slab of stone or metal on which pages of type or stereotype plates are imposed.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, The compositor... carries them to the imposing or correcting-stone, there to range them in order, in a chase. 1844 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vii. 146 Imposing in quires may be carried on to any extent, by observing the following rule. *Ibid.* xiii. 482 The moment a sheet is composed and made up, he should order it to be imposed, provided there be room on the imposing-stone. 1846 *Print. Apparatus for Amateurs* 43 The arranging the pages of type for this purpose is called imposing, and this term also includes the placing of the furniture between the pages so as to make the necessary margin. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 11/7 A number of Imposing Tables.

2. with upon: Deception; imposition.

1658-9 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) IV. 180 This is an imposing upon you.

Imposing (impō'z̄in), ppl. a. [f. IMPOSE v. + -ING.] That imposes, in various senses of the vb.

1. That peremptorily enjoins; exacting. 1615 BOYER *Occas. Refl.* (1665) II. v. ix. 179 A piece of Vanity, which, as imposing as Custom is wont to be, it has not yet dar'd to enjoin. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prof.* II. 144 An Imposing Church... will be both Party and Judge: it requires Assent without Evidence, and Faith without Proof. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 149 He felt the utter impossibility of arguing with a man so imposing and so very ignorant. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 203 The more barbarous is a nation, the more imposing and peremptory are its claims.

2. That impresses by appearance or manner.

1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip* III (1794) II. v. 133 Touched with an imposing delicacy on the irregularity of Ossuna's disposition. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 15 She had such a majestic imposing air, that... many were disposed to make way for her. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-ft.* I. 4 Audacious self-esteem, with good ground for it, is always imposing. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 110 Mountains... of imposing magnitude.

3. Using deception; practising imposture.

1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 85 The imposing disposition of the people; who asked so much more than the proper price of their labour. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* I. 72 The Dutch are represented as very tricky and imposing.

Hence *Impos'ingly* adv., in an imposing manner; impressively. *Impos'ingness*, the quality of being imposing or impressive.

1818 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* I. 377 The whole scene is impressively magnificent. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 23 Mar. 1841 There is a pretty general breaking up of French impressiveness over the Continent. 1896 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxv. The white silk... might have something to do with the new impressiveness of her beauty. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 15 The British Consulate, impressively ugly.

Imposition (impoz̄i'sh̄n). Forms: 4 *imposicion*, *-sicion*, 5-6 *-sicion*, (6 *impossession*), 5- *imposition*. [ME. ad. L. *imposition-em*, n. of action from *imponere* to place upon, IMPOSE, or a. OF. *imposition*, *-icion* (1317 in Godef.). First used in the special senses 1 b, 2, 5.]

1. The action of putting, placing, or laying on. Also *concr.* A layer over something. rare.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38/2 The imposition of the fingers one the mouths of the Veynes. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 54/2 On the sayed Strawberries you must agayne strew saulte, and agayne theron an impositione of strawberries... continuing the impositione of one on the other till the basen be repleate. 1833 MEDWIN *Shelley* (1847) II. 48 The imposition of my hand on his forehead, instantly put a stop to his spasms.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Dec. 5/1 A Japanese lacquer box... in various stages of development, from the imposition of colour on the first stone to the last.

b. spec. The laying on of hands in blessing, ordination, confirmation, etc. [L. *impositio*, Vulgate, Acts viii. 18.]

1388 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. Jerome iii. The grace, the which is pouun to hym bi imposicion (1388 puttyng to) of the prestis bond. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 230 The ministracion of Gods worde... was deryued from the Apostles vnto other after them by imposition of handes, and gyyunge the holy ghost. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 1 With prayers of spiritual and personal benediction the manner hath been in all ages to use imposition of hands, as a ceremony betokening our restrained desires to the party, whom we present unto God by prayer. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commu.* I. iii. 59 Thus we find that the grace of God is given by the imposition of hands. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 157 Ministers, or preaching presbyters, alone can assist at the imposition of hands upon other ministers. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. In two instances (the imposition of hands in ordination and confirmation) it [the rite] has received a sacramental efficacy.

c. Print. The imposing or arranging of pages of type in the forme.

1844 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vii. 144 A general outline for the imposition of whatever odd matter there may be at the conclusion of a work. *Ibid.* xiv. 495 Pages... laid down for imposition, without folios or head lines, must be rectified by the person who has been slovenly enough to adopt this plan.

2. The action of attaching, affixing, or ascribing; bestowal (of a name, etc.).

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iv. (Skeat) I. 141 Wel, quod I, this impossession I wol weve understande. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 1 b, Adam made an imposicion... to those beastes all Of very reason what men should them call. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 89 Termed Cantam, which is rather the common name of the province, then a word of their proper imposition. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ¶ 1 The Imposition of honest Names and Words upon improper Subjects. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. § 2. 7 By our apprehension of propositions I mean our imposition of a sense on the terms of which they are composed.

+ 3. Imputation, accusation, charge. Obs.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 74 The Imposition clear'd, Hereditarie ours.

4. The action of imposing or laying as a burden, duty, charge, or task; the action of inflicting, levying, enjoining, or enforcing.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1697 At this request... Each present Lord began to promise aide, As bound in Knighthood to her imposition. 1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* I. ii. § 6 The Imposition of this Law upon himself is his own free and voluntary Act. 1611 BURTON *Anat. Med.* I. ii. i. ii. (1651) 51 The superstitious impositions of fasts. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 34. 123 Opinions... not derived from forcible external imposition. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. 108 The effects that would result from the imposition of taxes.

+ b. The levying of a tax; taxation. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) Coempcion... bat were establiysed vp on the poeple by swich a manere imposition as who so bowhte a bossel corn he moste yeue the kyng the fite part. 1668 in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* III. § 217 Any power of Imposition upon any Merchandizes.

5. Anything imposed, levied, or enjoined: a. An impost; tax, duty; spec. in pl. duties upon imports and exports imposed by the royal prerogative.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abt. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 132 He takith certayn impositions made by hym self vpon euery oxe. 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 2 A new Imposition called a Benevolence. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx. 210 He hath reissyd vp in all his londes new taylles & gables & imposessyons. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 44 Those who stay behind, can scarce live and pay those grievous Impositions that are laid upon them. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 83 The lands of the church were also subject to the ordinary impositions for the public service. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 601 Prerogative impositions at the ports were dormant from the reign of Edward III. to that of Mary.

+ b. A command, charge, or ordinance imposed or laid upon one. Obs.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 33, I doe desire you Not to denie this imposition, The which my loue and some necessity Now layes vpon you. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 513 In those capitulations of peace... I find this expresse article and imposition, that they should not vse yron, but only about tillage of the ground. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 141 His imposition, 'let those in Iudea fle to the mountaines'. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* iii. 7 The decrees and ceremonial impositions of men.

c. A literary exercise or task imposed as a punishment at school or college. (Colloquially abbreviated *impo* or *impo!*.)

1746 WARTON *Progr. Discontent* 121 When impositions were supplyd To light my pipe, or sooth my pride. 1785 — *Minor Poems Milton* 422 note (Webster), Literary tasks called impositions. 1806-7 J. BERNERS *For Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII. Concl. 322, I have never forgotten the passage, since I once translated it at Oxford as an imposition. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xv. The penalty for transgressing this... was a long imposition—task some would call it. 1899 *Punch* 22 Feb. 88/2, I... got an 'impo!' for cribbing a Greek exercise.

6. The action of imposing upon or deceiving by palming off what is false or unreal; an instance of this, an imposture.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 108 When the flat contrary of his abjured impositions, is infallibly knowne to be of undoubted truth. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge*, The predictions you printed... were mere impositions on the people. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. ix. He was afraid Miss Western would never agree to an imposition of this kind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 83 He who would either impose on others or escape imposition must know the truth.

Impositive (impoz'itiv), *a. rare.* [f. *IM-2* + *POSITIVE a.*] Not positive.

c1856 DE MORGAN Budget Paradoxes (1872) 275 He [the psychological speculator] requires it to be granted that his system is positive and that your's is impositive.

† **Impositor** (impoz'itai). *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *impositor*, agent-noun from *imponere* to IMPOSE.] One who imposes; = IMPOSER. † *a.* One who imposes a name. *b.* Printing. One who imposes the pages of type in a forme. *c.* The inflicter of a task or imposition.

1493 Festival (W. de W. 1515) 122 b, Yf the impositoure and gyuer of the name hath perfyte science and knowledge. *1617 MINSHU Ductor Ling.*, Impositor, in schooles he that put the names into a Rolle. *1656 BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Impositor, the Impositor or Monitor in a School; also he that imposes the pages into a Form for the Press.

Impossibilification (impoz'ibil'itā). [f. IMPOS-
SIBLE; see -IFICATION.] A rendering impossible.

1818 COLERIDGE in Rem. (1836) I. 88 Sovereigns and their courtiers were flattered by the degradation of nature and the impossibilification of a pretended virtue.

Impossibilitate, *v. rare.* [f. IMPOSSIBILIT-
Y + -ATE; cf. Sp. *imposibilitat*, It. *impossibilitare*.] *trans.* To render impossible.

1633 T. ADAMS Exp. 2 Peter ii. 14 It [covetousness] impossibilitates the entrance into heaven. *1646 CHAS. I. Let.* in *Carte Ormonde* (1735) III. 452, I... would do nothing to impossibilitate ayde [printed ayde] from thence. *1834 SOUTHEY Doctor II.* 116 How many accidents might for ever have impossibilitated the existence of this incomparable work!

Impossibility (impoz'ibil'iti). [a. F. *impossibilité* (14th c.) or ad. L. *impossibilitas*-em, f. *impossibilis* IMPOSSIBLE; see -ITY.]

1. The quality of being impossible.

1397-8 T. USK Test. Love iii. iii. (Skeat) l. 14 Shewe me the absence of that impossibility. *1536 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 215 No lesse impossibility it is, but rather more. *1548 HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII 110 To declare the impossibility of this demaunde. *1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 55 The impossibility that his Intelligence could be true. *1707 Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 187 The Impossibility they lie under of restoring them to their first State. *1754 EDWARDS Freed. Will.* i. iii. 19 Impossibility is the same as negative Necessity, or a Necessity that a Thing should not be. *1876 MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* xi. (1877) 221 Where is the impossibility of a glorious and endless existence?

b. With *an* and *pl.*: An instance of this; an impossible thing; that which cannot be.

c1500 Three Kings' Sons 112, I am not bounde to noon impossibility. *1570 BILLINGSLEY Euclid* i. i. 9 A demonstration leadyng to an impossibility is that argument whose conclusion is impossible. *1691-8 NORRIS Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 73 The Impossibilities are of two sorts, Impossible Truths, and Impossible Goods. *1778 PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 28 Even divine power cannot produce impossibilities. *1808 CARLYLE Misc.*, Burns (1872) II. 14 Is not every genius an impossibility till he appear?

† 2. Impotence, inability. (So med. L. *impossibilitās*.) *Obs.*

c1450 tr. De Imitatione III. vi. 71 Loue... pleynly neure of impossibility, for it demeth itself myghty to all pinges. *1553 LATIMER Serm.* Lord's Pr. iv. (1562) 22 b, He woulde haue vs to know our owne impossibilitye and vnableness to doe any thyng. *Ibid.* vii. 45 Whan... we say, Leade vs not into temptation, we learn to know our own impossibilitye and infirmite. *1644-66 LD. ORRERY Parthen.* 534 News of his impossibility of doing it. *1796 Plain Sense* II. 167 The utter impossibility of her father to afford any effectual assistance.

3. *Math.* The quality of being 'impossible' or imaginary. *rare.*

1673 WALLIS in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) II. 557 Notwithstanding the impossibility of... the square root of a negative quantity.

Impossible (impoz'ibil'), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3 impossible, 4 in-, ympossible, impossibel, 4-6 impossible, 5 impossybyll, impossybul, Sc. impossybyll, 4- impossible. [a. F. *impossible* (14th c.) = It. *impossibile*, or ad. (post-cl.) L. *impossibilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *possibilis* POSSIBLE.]

A. adj. 1. Not possible; that cannot be done or effected; that cannot exist or come into being; that cannot be, in existing or specified circumstances. *Const. to or for.*

The exact sphere in which the thing is declared to be impossible is sometimes expressed by the advs. *logically*, *mathematically*, *morally*, *physically* (see these words).

a1300 Cursor M. 14761 It es bot foli al bi talking, And als an impossible [Gött. impossible] thing. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 6281 Swa witty and myghte as he Pat na-thing til hym impossible may be. *c1460 Towneley Myst.* xii. 373 Nothyng is impossybyll sothly that god wyll. *1484 CAXTON Fables of Esop* v. i. None ought not to entremete hym to doo that that impossible is to hym. *1509 MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 126/1 They... laughed therat as at an impossible lye. *1697 DAMPIER Voy.* I. 274 We see that sometimes designs have been given over as impossible, and at another time... have been accomplished. *1751 SIR J. HILL Rev. Wks. Roy. Soc.* (1780) 66 It becomes a wise Man not to think any Thing impossible. *1850 TYNDALL Glac.* i. xi. 74 We reached a place where further advance was impossible.

b. with infinitive complement (now usually *active*, sometimes *passive*).

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 265 Summe of hem trowed, it were an impossible thing to be. *1476 J. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 777 III. 164 It is non impossybyll to bryng a bowght. *1484 CAXTON Fables of Esop* l. xvii. None ought to entremete hym self for to doo a thyng, whiche as for hym impossyble is to be done. *1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* i. 5 b, His power impossible to be auoided, hangeth ouer them.

1656 WALLER To my Ld. Protector x. What may be thought impossible to do By us. *1667 MILTON P. L.* iv. 548 The rest was craggie cliff... impossible to climbe.

c. Often qualifying an infinitive phrase, or substantive clause: commonly introduced by *it*.

1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 1108 To oure painede peple impossible hit semep, Pat 3e oure maneris mihte mekliche endure. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 336 Poule preueth it impossible riche men haue [some MSS. to haue] heuene. *1388 WYCLIF Heb.* xi. 6 It is impossible any man for to plesse God withoute feith. *1390 GOWER Conf.* II. 153 To ben a god is impossible. *a1400-50 Alexander* 2707 Impossible it semes A heuy As to be houyn [Dublin MS. to heff] on hye to be sternes. *1506 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 It was impossible for them to... wyne the sayd lande. *1596 SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* II. i. 285 It were impossible I should speed amisse. *c1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* (1887) II. 1. I believed it impossible you should forget me. *1852 H. ROGERS Ecl. Faith* (1853) 275 It is impossible that we should ever see levers perfectly inflexible. *1864 Daily Tel.* 20 Sept., To give anything like a correct amount of the loss... would be impossible. *1890 Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 766/2 It was impossible... for a loading berth to be secured.

2. *Math.* Having no possible or real value, imaginary.

1673 KERSEY Algebra I. 269 Impossible Roots are such whose values cannot be conceived or comprehended either Arithmetically or Geometrically; as in this Equation, $a^2 - 2\sqrt{-1}$,... for no Number can be imagined, which being multiplied by itself according to any Rule of Multiplication will produce -1 . *1830 GRN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 226 Coming, like impossible roots, by pairs. *1874 TONHUNTER Trig.* xix. § 271 (1882) 216 If n be even, the last term... is possible... and the last term but one is impossible.

3. In recent use, with ellipsis of some qualification suggested by the context; as, impossible to deal with, to carry into practice, to do anything with, to get on with, to tolerate, to recognize; utterly unsuitable or impracticable, 'out of the question'.

1898 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. III. vi. 1. 247 Never was a spirited young fellow placed in more impossible position. *1865 M. ARNOLD Ess. Crit.* Pref. 19 Oxford... adorable dreamer... home of lost causes, and forsaken beliefs, and unpopular names, and impossible loyalties! *1876 BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* II. 173 To all the world except Jack and Agatha, she was an impossible girl; she said things that no other girl would have said. *1884 Harper's Mag.* May 911/2 The... ghosts... made the place absolutely impossible. *1886 G. ALLEN & MARY COTES Kale's Shrine* i. 17 The dear old ugly lady... in the speckly dress and impossible bonnet.

B. sb. = IMPOSSIBILITY. *rare in sing.*

c1374 CHAUCER Troilus III. 476 (525) That wylt he wel an impossible were. *1397-8 T. USK Test. Love* ii. iv. (Skeat) l. 152 If I graunte contradiction, I should graunt an impossible. *c1440 CAPGRAVE St. Kath.* iv. 662 Your secte... May not stande... Right for be impossibles whiche per-inne 3e hepe. *1478 J. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 701 III. 53 Your desyer... was an impossybyl to be brought abowght. *1678 CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. ii. § 5. 63 A bundle of incomprehensibles, unconvincibles, and impossibles. *1789 T. TAYLOR Proclus* II. 6 The nature of an impossible becomes known from the seventh [theorem]. *1866 MISS MULOCK Christian's Mistake* 130 Heaven sometimes converts our impossibles and inevitables into the very best blessings we have.

C. Comb. as impossible-looking.

1871 CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett. I. 13 Certainly the impossible-looking literary problem I ever had. *1898 Westm. Gas.* 31 Mar., This impossible-looking constituency.

Impossibleness, *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] = IMPOSSIBILITY.

1447 BOKENHAM Scyntys (Roxb.) 29 Whan this Austyn sey the gret mischef... And the impossybynesse it to relief. *1648 ROGERS Naaman* 101 The needynesse, difficulty, yea, impossibleness of prevailing. *1797 in BAILEY vol. II.*

Impossibly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] Not possibly; in an impossible fashion. Now chiefly in *not* *impossibly* = (just) possibly, perhaps.

1579-80 NORTH Plutarch (1656) 116 Rome... which... had impossibly attained unto so high glory and power... without the singular favour of the Gods. *1603 DRAYTON Odes* viii. 7 S' impossibly I love you. *1667 MILTON P. L.* ix. 360 Reason not impossibly may meet Some specious object by the Foe suborned. *1715-20 POPE Iliad* v. 353 note (Seager), His enemy took... a rising ground, by which means he might not impossibly stand higher. *c1825 BENDORS Second Brother* II. ii, Let us forget what else is possible, Yea, hope impossibly! *1885 Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/3 The ceremony... may not impossibly be marred.

Impost (impost), *sb.* 1 [a. OF. *impost* (1429 in Hatz.-Darm.), now *impt* = Sp. *impuesto*, Pg. *imposto*, ad. med. L. *impostus* or *impositum* (1272 in Du Cange) from L. *impostus*, *impositus*, pa. pple. of *imponere* to IMPOSE. The corresponding It. *imposta* represents the fem. of the same pple. (cf. *mille equi de imposta*, an. 1302 in Du Cange).]

1. A tax, duty, imposition, tribute; *spec.* a customs-duty levied on merchandise. Now chiefly *Hist.*

The distinction suggested by Cowell, that *impost* properly denotes a duty on imported goods, and *custom* one on goods exported, is repeated by later dict.; but there is no evidence that it was ever in accepted use.

1568 GRAFTON Chron., Hen. II. II. 81 He neuer put any tribute, impost, or taxe upon his subiectes. *1570 Act* 13 Eliz. c. 4 § 1 Customs, Subsidies, Imposts or other Duties within any Port of the Realm. *1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 124 Keeping garrison there to receive the imposts, and customers of the ariving vessels. *a1618 RALEIGH Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 51 The great taxe vpon wine is still called impost, because it was imposed after the ordinary rate of payment had lasted many years. *1796 CAVALIER Mem.* iv. 274 That the Inhabitants of the Cevennes, whose Houses have been burned in the Wars,

shall pay no Imposts for the Term of seven Years. *1789 Const. U. S.* i. § 10 The net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States. *1861 GOSCHEN For. Exch.* 20 Import duties, or transit dues, and the whole range of Government imposts. *1874 GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 513 A bench of Judges... declared the new impost [ship-money] to be legal.

fig. *1700 Eng. Theophrast.* 236 Confidence is not the favour but the impost of a prince.

b. *attrib.*, as *impost-fine*, -*law*; also *impost-taker* (see quot. a 1700).

1598 Acc.-Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII. 54 Payd... vjs. viijd. for an Impost Finne to the quens maiestie of xv. akers lande. *a1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Impost-taker*, one that stands by and Lends Money to the Gamester at a very high Interest. *1804 J. GRAHAM Sabbath* (1808) 25 Ye who sit... dividing impost-laws.

2. *Racing slang.* The weight which a horse has to carry in a handicap race.

1883 Daily News 25 June 2/1 The horse... has such a lenient impost that it will be easy to make him first favourite. *1887 Ibid.* 7 Feb. 2/6 His light impost might enable him to win.

Impost (impost), *sb.* 2 *Arch.* [a. F. *imposte* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *imposta*, of same derivation as prec.]

1. The upper course of a pillar or abutment, frequently projecting in the form of an ornamental moulding or capital, on which the foot of an arch rests.

Where there is no projection, the impost is said to be *continuous*.

1664 EVELYN tr. Freart's Archit. 130 Imposts... are nothing but their Capitels or more protuberant heads, upon which rest the ends of the Arches. *1712 J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 74 An Arch adorn'd with Imposts. *1845 PETRIE Ecll. Archit. Irel.* 178 Round pilastres, or semi-columns, with flat imposts or capitals.

† 2. The hanging stile of a door or gate; hence, the leaf of a door or gate. *Obs. rare.*

1730 A. GORDON Maffei's Amphith. 295 Of these three Gates, the first... has no Marks of ever having had Imposts, the other... has two round Holes in the Stone of the Threshold... in them the Hinges of two parts of the Gates... turned round, causing the Imposts to play [facendo girare le imposte]. By this we discover the manner of the ancient Imposts, called *Postes* by the Latins.

3. A horizontal block supported by upright stones, as at Stonehenge. Also *attrib.*

1768 G. WHITE Selborne xxi. (1875) 74 These birds [daws] deposit their nests in the interstices between the upright and the impost stones of that amazing work of antiquity. *1769 De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 296 The outer Circle of Stonehenge... in its Perfection, consisted of 60 Stones, 30 Uprights, and 30 Imposts. *1852 T. WRIGHT Celt. Roman & Saxon* ii. 59 Thirty upright stones sustaining as many others placed horizontally, so as to form continuous impost.

† **Impost**, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. It. *impostare* 'to set on the impost or case to a door or window'.]

1. *trans.* To set or base on imposts.

1730 A. GORDON Maffei's Amphith. 327 The... Wall... has no thickness... sufficient to impost another Roof of the Wall a-new. *Ibid.* 407 There being no Marks of Vaults on... the Wall, in which they may have been inlaid or imposted.

2. *intr.* To begin to curve inward; to spring, as an arch.

1730 A. GORDON Maffei's Amphith. 285 The Roofs do impost, or draw in above the thickness of the Arches.

Impost, *v.* 2 *U.S. Customs.* [f. IMPOST *sb.* 1] *trans.* To classify (imported goods, etc.) according to their tariff designations and the rate of duties paid on them. Hence *Impositor*; *Imposting* *ppl. a.* *1884 Harper's Mag.* June 57/2 (New York Custom Ho.), The entry papers... are... sent to an official who imposts them, or, in other words, classifies the articles therein described in separate columns according to the rate of duty that each is liable to pay. *Ibid.*, From the imposter the entries pass to other hands. *Ibid.*, Again they pass into the hands of the imposing and statistical clerks.

Imposteme, *obs. form of IMPOSTUME.*

Imposter, *obs. f. IMPOSTOR; see IMPOST v.* 2

† **Imposterious**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IMPOSTERY + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTORIOUS, -URIOUS.] = next.

1633 HART Diet Diseased iii. xxx. 373 As for the signe of life and death by the blood sweaty drops, I hold it either imposterious or impious and superstitious.

† **Imposterous**, *a. Obs.* [f. *imposter*, IMPOSTOR, or perh. (from the date) IMPOSTURE + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTOROUS, -TROUS, -TUBOUS.]

1. Of the nature of an imposture; false.

1562 BULLEYN Bk. Simples 44 a, Nothing, but the imposterous subtiltie of wicked people. *1607 BEAUM. & FL. Woman-Hater* iii. ii, To hold thy strictness false and imposterous. *1664 J. SPENCER Vulg. Prophecies* 4 So imposterous and litigious an Argument as this is.

2. Having the character of an imposter.

a1606 MIDDLETON Mayor Queenborough ii. iii. 235 When thou't known to be a whore imposterous. *a1640 DAY Parl. Bees* ix. (1881) 56 This Satyre is the Character Of an imposterous Quacksalver. *1654 GAULE Magastrom.* 370 Executed for an imposterous traitor.

Hence † **Imposterously** *adv.*

1652 W. MORICE Coena quasi Kovin Def. xi. 123 They would not dare to argue so imposterously.

† **Impostery**, *Obs. rare* -1. [cf. prec.] Imposture; = IMPOSTORY, -TRY, -TURY. *1656 Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 72 His riding into Exeter

was a horrid piece of pageantry and imposture, but how to call that blasphemy in him I know not.

Imposthume, etc.: see IMPOSTUME.

Impostor (im'pōstər). Forms: a. 6-7 imposture, (6-ur). β. 7-9 imposter. γ. 7 impostour, 7- impostor. [a. F. *imposteur* (16th c.) = Sp., Pg. *impostor*, It. *impostore*, ad. late L. *impostor*, agent-noun f. *imponēre* to IMPOSE (ppl. stem *imposit-*). At its first adoption into English, the word was app. confused with the older IMPOSTURE, the termination being subsequently altered to -er and -or, the latter of which, agreeing with the original L. form, has survived.]

One who imposes on others; a deceiver, swindler, cheat; now chiefly, one who assumes a false character, or passes himself off as some one other than he really is.

a. 1586 JAS. VI in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* i. III. 21 To takk... thaim to be malicious imposturis, as surly they are. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 161 Ther mett him an impostor or magician, which they held to be their oracle. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 145 Mahomet the great Imposture.

β. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 301 This thing haue the impostors of the World used for a Phyltre. 1607 T. BROWN *Saints in Upgroar* Wks. 1730 I. 81 They are seven as arrant impostors as ever deluded the credulous world. 1645 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 113 The fanatics and impostors of the early ages.

γ. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xii. 94 Being found a meere Impostor, he dyed most miserably. a 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 3 The Impostour Barchochebas. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 35 ¶ 4 There is an Impostor abroad, who takes upon him the Name of this young Gentleman. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* i. 1, It is very clear that this Zicci is some impostor.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 64 These flaws and starts (Impostors to true feare).

attrib. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 14 The Impostor-Prophet Mahomet. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* IV. li. § 10. 453/2 He commanded all those Impostor Priests to be crucified. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 40 What says our Impostor Jew to this? 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 70 An unworthy bondage of mean fear to some impostor opinion.

† **Impostoriosis**, a. Obs. rare. [f. IMPOSTORY + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTERIOUS, -TURIUS.] Having the character of an impostor or imposture.

1693 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* II. ii. 43 An impostoriosis empiricke. *Ibid.* 44 Nothing else but impostoriosis conjecture. 1670 EVELYN *Mens.* 5 Aug., I was formerly acquainted with the impostoriosis Nunns of Loudune in France.

† **Impostorism**, Obs. rare -1. [f. IMPOSTOR + -ISM; cf. IMPOSTURISM.] = IMPOSTURE.

1658 *Mercurius Democritus* 18-28 Aug. 162 Hocus Pocus Juglings, forgeries, and damnd Impostorisms.

Impostorous (im'pōstōrəs), a. [f. IMPOSTOR, or perh. (from the date) orig. f. IMPOSTURE + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTERIOUS, -TURIUS.]

† 1. Of the nature of an imposture. Obs.

1548 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* vii. That noman after there deathe should deceaue the people... with false and impostorous doctrine. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 224 Rites and ceremonies... impostorous, prophane and impious.

2. Having the character of an impostor; practising imposture.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 13. 944 Richard Simon, an ambitious and impostorous wretch. 1668 FORD *Lover's Mel.* i. 1, Thou... art indeed an impostorous empiric. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koury* Def. xxvii. 273 His impostorous Physician assured him, that he could not live one day without his Medicines. 1882 CREIGHTON *Hist. Papacy* II. 458 marg., Impostorous Embassy from the East.

Impostorship, [f. IMPOSTOR + -SHIP.] The office or character of an impostor.

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xi. 68 This Vale of Tears where there's scarce anything without Mixture of Mischief, Impostorship or Villany. 1641 MILTON *Prot. Episc.* 23 An examiner, and discoverer of this impostorship. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 185 Should he... find himself stigmatized as an impostor... find himself encountered by a certificate of impostorship. 1856 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 334 In the annals of literary, as well as political impostorship.

† **Impostory**, Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -Y; cf. IMPOSTERY, -URY.] = IMPOSTURE.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas.* 1707 It could not be imagined that any thing of Impostory could result from him. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iv. § 56 The Disease of the Mother being the best Foundation to build such Impostourie thereon.

† **Impostrat**, ppl. a. Obs. rare -1. [f. IMPOSTOR or IMPOSTURE + -ATE.] = IMPOSTROUS.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 4 The impostrat quagmires of this abortive age.

Impostress (im'pōstrəs). [f. *imposter*, IMPOSTOR + -ESS; perh. after OF. *imposteresse* (Godefroy), but cf. *actor*, -tress, *hunter*, -tress.] A female impostor. Now rare.

1614 BACON *Let. to Jas.* I 11 Feb., The impostress Elizabeth Barton. 1605 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 132 Reason is cryed down as an Impostress. 1774 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 212 No wonder if th' impostress had deceiv'd. 1839 PYE *Smith Script. & Geol.* 179 It was an impostress under the name of philosophy.

† **Impostrix**, Obs. rare. [a. med. L. *impostrix*, fem. of *impostor*.] = prec.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. ii. § 47, I am heartily sorry that the gravity of John Fisher... should be so light, and the sharp sight of St Thomas More so blinde, as to give credit to so notorious an Impostrix. 1700 HICKES in *Pepys's Diary* 19 June, Some suspected her for an impostrix.

Impostrous (im'pōstrəs), a. Also 7 impost'rous. [Abbreviation of IMPOSTEROUS or -OROUS; cf. *monster*, -trous.]

1. Having the character of an impostor.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 286 He that took th' impost'rous Ciprian king. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 484 Aristotle... gave to the word Sophist a definition substantially the same as that which it bears in the modern languages 'an impostrous pretender to knowledge', a man who employs what he knows to be fallacy, for the purpose of deceit and of getting money.

2. Of the nature of an imposture.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 289 Further to speak of his impostrous lies. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. v. (1713) 412 The Idolatrous and Impostuous Church of Rome. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 26 As of the true and original jury, so of this impostuous modern substitute, the origin lies buried in obscurity. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 699 The outcry was groundless and impostuous.

So **Impostry** = IMPOSTERY, -ORY, -URY.

1825 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. xviii. 105 They returne to their houses triumphing of their impostrie.

† **Impostumate**, ppl. a. Obs. Also 8 -thumate. [Altered form of *apostumate*, APOSTEMATE ppl. a., after IMPOSTUME.] Affected with impostures; of the nature of an imposture. Also fig.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. iv. II. 273 The leaves are singular good to be laid upon impostumat swellings. 1627-3 JES. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 187 He let his finger alone, and told him that his liver was impostumate. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 358 This lord Ulysses ey'd; And thus burst out th' impostumate with pride. 1754-54 SWELLIE *Midwif.* I. 132 The ovaria are sometimes... inflamed, impostumate [etc.].

† **Impostumate**, v. Obs. Also 7-8 -thumate. [Altered form of *apostumate*, APOSTEMATE v., after IMPOSTUME; cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To affect with an imposture; to cause an imposture in. Also fig.

1592 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* Lij b, To corrupt the aire and impostumate mens ears with their pan-pudding prose. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* 53 So much our vices impostumate our fumes. 1728 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 220 Some fresh Stone having... impostumated the Kidney.

2. *intr.* To swell into an imposture, to form an ulcerous tumour; to fester, 'gather'. Also fig.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 68 Grosse and impostumat humors. *Ibid.* vii. 71 When those kernels doe swell and impostumate outwardly. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. viii, The bruise impostumatized, and afterwards turned to a stinking ulcer. 1768 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 162 The Lump soon afterwards impostumatized.

† **Impostumated**, ppl. a. Also 7-8 -thumated. [f. as prec. ppl. adj. and vb. + -ED.]

Affected with, swollen into, of the nature of, an imposture; ulcerated. Also fig.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 131 b, Agaynst the Palsie of the tongue or other members, if they are impostumatized or cankered. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* in *Tracts* (1727) 471 Like the pain the impostumat patient suffers in the lancing his sore. 1712 *Perquisite Monger* 20 Intoxicated with Power, and impostumatized with Ambition. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Ch. 8 May, Putrid gums, impostumatized lungs.

Impostumation, -thumation (im'pōstium-
mā'ti-ōn). Now rare. [Altered form of *apostumation*, APOSTEMATION, after IMPOSTUME.]

1. The formation of an imposture; festering, suppuration.

1552 HULOET, Impostumacion or runnyng of a sore, *suppurantia, suppuratio* [etc.]. 1643 I. STER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* v. 13 Hereby commeth inflammation, impostumation, and divers times Gangrene. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 184 They are troubled with a disease in the mouth or throat... Quinsies, and Impostumations of the Almonds. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Impostumation*, the formation of an imposture.

2. = IMPOSTUME sb. 1, 2.

1524 St. *Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 185, I have beene... sore vexed... with an impostumacion risen within my mouth. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Seditious* (Arb.) 408 Maligne vicers and pernicious impostumacions. a 1788 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 448 An abscess, or impostumation which may be relieved or cured by an opening. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* 216 Two or three small impostumations appeared forming on the legs.

Impostume, -thume (im'pōstium), sb. Now rare. Forms: 5-6 em-, en-, im-, -postem(e), -tym(e), -tome, -tume, 6-8 impostem, 7 imposthim, 6- impostume, -thume. [a. OF. *empostume* (also in 16th c. Eng.), altered form of *apostume*, *aposteme*; see APOSTEM.]

A word which has undergone unusual corruption both in prefix and radical part. Originally Gr. ἀποστήμα abscess, L. *apostēma*, F. *apostème*. In OF. the ending was corrupted to -stume (whence ME. APOSTUME); in late OF. the initial a of the prefix apo- was, like a- prefix, sometimes confused with em-, making *empostume*. The Latin form of em- being im-, the word was modified in Eng. as *impostume*. The earlier ME. *apostume* was meanwhile aphezized as *Postume*, and this app. associated with the derivatives of L. *postumus*; when these were erroneously spelt *posthume*, *posthumous*, the erroneous h passed also into *apostume*, *impostume*; the spelling *impostume* is occasional from c 1550, and prevalent (though not universal) from c 1700.]

1. A purulent swelling or cyst in any part of the body; an abscess.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 4 Contents, Cap. iij of impostume undire be rote of be ere. *Ibid.* 38 As it schal be teld in be chapitle of an enpostyme [MS. B. *aposteme*]. *Ibid.* 52 An enpostym. *Ibid.* 54 Enpostemes. *Ibid.* 214 heading,

Of enpostyms of be heed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 An Imposteme, *apostema*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cv. [ci.] 307 By gambaldyng of the horse the impostume brake in his body. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI (1809) 209 As though he had died of a Palsey or Empostome. 1552 HULOET, Impostume, or botche, or course of euil humours. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxiii. 93 Empostoms, wennes, or harde swellings about the eares and throte. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 440 When the disease was ripe, he lets out the impostume. 1659 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 103 An Error in the judgment, is like an impostem in the Head. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 228 Producing sometimes inward Impostumes. 1738 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 327 Morbid Impostoms or Tumors. 1748 tr. V. Renaulx *Distemp. Horses* 238 A Suppuration, which they call an Impostume. 1841 BREWSTER *Marl. Sc.* III. iii. (1856) 205 An imposthume in his brain, occasioned by too much study.

2. fig. a. With reference to moral corruption in the individual, or insurrection in the state: A moral or political 'festering sore'; the 'swelling' of pride, etc.

1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 93 It openeth the festered sores, the pestilent impostumes of our ill desires. 1622 MALVINES *Ans. Law-Merch.* 234 The three Impostumes of the world, namely, Warres, Famine, and Pestilence. 1683 R. YOUNGS in *Sprat and Pt. Relat. late Wicked Contrivance* (1693) 97 Several Imposthims they likewise haue sent abroad, which I can prove. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 177 To hinder the impostume of bad humour from breaking. 1829 JAMES *Louis XIV.* I. 276 This most absurd and abusive impostume upon an absurd and abusive system was called the Paulette. 1876 BROWNING *Packiar.* xxii, The imposthume I prick to relieve thee of, -Vanity.

† b. Applied to a gathering cloud or its contents. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xvi, From the swolne fluxure of the Clouds, doth shake A ranke Impostume upon every Lake.

† c. Applied to a person swollen with pride or insolence. Obs.

1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princ.* I. iii, Dost thou know me, bladder, Thou insolent impostume?

† **Impostume**, -thume, v. Obs. Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.; cf. *apostume*, APOSTEME v.]

1. *intr.* To gather into an imposture or abscess; = IMPOSTUMATE v. 2.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 64 Whanne pat pou art sikir fro be enpostemyng [MS. B. *empostomyng*]. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll.* Waters Bij b, Good for impostumyng and payne in the gummies. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Apustomer & meuvir*, to empostume, to runne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 326 The knots will encrease daily, and inflame, impostume, and break. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxvi. 111 Whatsoever is taken in, that is distastfull, and continues there vn-voyded, does daily impostume, and gather till at last it kills.

2. *trans.* = IMPOSTUMATE v. 1.

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 92 They are free Of that ranke venome which impostumes mee.

† **Impostumed**, -thumed, ppl. a. Obs. [f. IMPOSTUME + -ED.] = IMPOSTUMATED. *lit.* and fig.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* I. iii. § 6 heading, Off woundes Impostumede. *Ibid.* 58 Penke nougt to heele be wounde as long as it is enpostumed [MS. B. *apostomyde*]. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 384 How can an impostumed hart but yeld forth euill matter by his mouth? 1628 SIR W. MURK *Fancies Farew.* iii. 3 Impostumede soares the patient most torment. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 10 Th' impostum'd bubble of a wave. 1663 *Arvn-binn.* 65 To launce our impostum'd Ulcers.

† **Imposturage**, Obs. rare. [f. IMPOSTURE + -AGE.] The action of an impostor; imposture.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. viii. 230 Pardon my imposturage. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 127 To apptend to the devils invention, or to count them any hurtfull imposturage.

† **Impostural**, a. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = IMPOSTOROUS.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 71 The vnrruly and presumptuous insolence of such impostural prophets. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* I A most impostural corporation, that haue cleane forsaken and forfeited the spirit of the Cathollicke Church.

Imposture (im'pōstjūr), sb. [a. F. *imposture* (earlier *emposture*), ad. late L. *impostūra*, abstract sb. f. *impost-*, ppl. stem of *imponēre* to IMPOSE.]

1. The action or practice of imposing upon others; wilful and fraudulent deception.

1537 tr. *Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef. Convoc.* Cvij, Great imposture commeth, when they that the common people take for the lyght, go aboute to take the sonne and the lyght out of the world. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 241, I see no great vse of it, but for Imposture. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 79 ¶ 13 He that suffers by imposture has too often his virtue more impaired than his fortune. 1819 BYRON *Yvan* I. cxxviii, You'd best begin with truth, and when you've lost your Labour, there's a sure market for imposture. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. *Carlyle* 198 Imposture must come to an end.

† b. The deception of unreal or feigned appearances; illusion. Obs.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 5 The counterfeit griefes of those knowne and professed impostures [at a Play]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 38. 47 There is something in us superiour to Sense, which judges of it, detects its Phantastury, and condemns its Imposture. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 237 Nothing can secure the mind from error and imposture, but the precision arising from a candid philosophical spirit.

2. An act of fraudulent deception; a cheat, a fraud.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 153 By this pratyte cautele and slyghe imposture. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxx. (1632) 103 A punishable imposture. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1813) I. II. 115 The vigilance of the reformers detected

these impostures. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* i, He had submitted to an imposture.

b. A thing (or person) which is pretended to be what it is not.

1699 BURNET *39 Art. xxii.* (1700) 245 Many of the Bones which were carried about by Monks, were none of their Bones but Impostures. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) I. i. 18 We were a gang of impostures.

† 3. An obs. form of IMPOSTOR, q.v.

Hence **Impostureship** = IMPOSTORSHIP.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 39 A sportfull or rather execrable Impostureship of P. R.

† **Imposture**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To practise imposture. b. *trans.* To impose upon, deceive. c. To declare or prove to be an imposture.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 92 Labouring to nullify his acts, blemish his descent, imposture all his miracles. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Soultier* 32 Spaine assembles armies, the Jesuits conquire, the Priests imposture. a 1659 *Lady Alimony* iv. vii, The Devil's a Witch, and has impostured them.

Hence **Imposturing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1618 GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 60 Where the imposturing of priests hath got the upper hand of all religion and piety. 1624 *Gag for Pope* 71 Her abominable life and imposturing deceit. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 214 Imposturing lewd Libels, counterfeited under the names of the Apostles.

† **Impostured**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. IMPOSTURE sb. or *v.* -ED.] Falsified, adulterated; imposturous.

1619 *Passion's Palm* (1877) 149 False impostur'd wines do hurt the eyes. 1648-9 J. BRAUMONT *Psyche* II. cxxxvi. (1702) 23 That face which I Wantonly scorn'd, and cast my love away Upon impostur'd Lust's foul Mystery.

† **Imposturious**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IMPOSTURE + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTERIOUS, -ORIOUS.] = IMPOSTUROUS.

1a 1600 *Historie of Hamlet* iv, There are some imposturious companions that impute so much devinitie to the devell.

† **Imposturism**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPOSTURE sb. + -ISM.] The practice of imposture.

a 1640 DAY *Percegr. Schol.* (1881) 48 For she knew . . her base imposturism would be discovered. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adol. Jr. Parnass.* 179 The cunning and imposturism which the princes of the world have used.

† **Imposturize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. imposture, or impostor + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise imposture. Hence **Imposturising** *ppl. a.*

1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* Pref., Imposturising Renegades that come fresh from the Popes Tying House. *Ibid.* xxi. 134 Imposturising South-sayers. 1644 GER *Foot out of Snare* 44 Divers other observations haue our imposturizing Renegades.

† **Imposturize**, *v.* *2* *nonce-wd.* [f. IM-1 + POSTURIZE.] *trans.* To mimic the postures of.

1772 W. HUDDSFORD in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 149 Your attempt to imposturize Tony will be vain, futile, useless. . . no one can tell but I how he looked, how he walked, how he scowled.

Imposturous (impō'stū-rūs), *a.* [f. IMPOSTURE + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTEROUS, -TOBOUS, -TROUS.]

1. Of the nature of imposture; deceptive, fraudulent. Now rare.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 35 So suspicious and imposturous a Title. 1607 S. HILL *Cath. Balance* Pref., Methods of prescribing Tradition against imposturous Doctrines. 1825 GROTE *Greece* II. lxii. viii. 50 They [the five thousand] did not even exist as individual names on paper, but simply as an imposturous nominal aggregate.

† 2. Given to practising imposture; having the character of an impostor. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Ct. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1632) 1175/2 The shamefull vntruth of those imposturous liars. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xix. (1713) 220 An imposturous and bloody Priesthood! 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* III. 78 The English Edipus make the Priest-hood an imposturous Profession.

† **Impostury**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPOSTURE + -Y; cf. IMPOSTERY, -TOBY, -TRY.] Imposture.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 107 Not long after the impostury of Mahomet. *Ibid.* 173 That Impostury of fetching fire from the Sepulcher upon Easter eve.

Imposure (impō'sū-rē), *rare.* [f. IMPOSE *v.* + -URE; cf. COMPOSURE.] An imposing; a laying on. 1688-3 *Case Indiff. Things* 49 It must issue in things inexpedient to Christians, or an unlawfulness in the Imposure. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 5463 At next quick imposure of decree.

Impot: a schoolboy's abbreviation of IMPOSITION.

Impotable (impō-tā'bl), *a.* [f. IM-2 + POTABLE.] Undrinkable.

1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla in Exod.* 224 Bitter waters. . . impotable and unpleasant. 1885 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVI. 532 Distilled water is made impotable and unhealthy by any traces of that [hydrochloric] acid.

† **Impote**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IM-1 + L. *potāre* to drink.] *intr.* To drink heavily.

1721 BERKELEY *Lett. to R. Nelson* 6 Oct. in *Fraser Life* iv. (1871) 93, I have bin to many tables and civilly used in a sober way without impoting.

Impotence (impō'tēns). Also 5 in, ym-. [a. F. *impotence* (13th c.) = Sp. *impotencia*, It. *impotenza*, ad. L. *impotentia* (see next).]

1. Want of strength or power to perform anything; utter inability or weakness; helplessness.

a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 464 Hir [=their] impotence Strecchp naghst so fer as his influence. 1614 Br.

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HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1036 Ready to cast imputations of levity, or impotence upon God. 1606 HOBBS *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 368 A sick or lame man's liberty to go . . is an impotence, and not a power or a liberty. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 52 O impotence of mind, in body strong! 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xliii. (1869) II. 612 Every accident betrayed the impotence of the government. 1851 JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 143 The old man . . wrung his hands in the very impotence of sorrow. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 267 Alike by his powers and his impotences, by his capacity and his defect, Coleridge was inapt for dramatic poetry.

2. Want of physical power; feebleness of body, as through illness or old age.

1406 HOCCEVE *La male regle* 443 As I saide, reewe on myn impotence, bat likly am to sterue yit or eeue. c 1445 *Lydg. Test. in Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 246 He can no moor diffence, Than crokyd age in his moost impotence. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 99 b/v It happed that two of them . . a brother and a suster cam to y[m]potence. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 66 Greeued, That so his Sicknesse, Age, and Impotence Was falsely borne in hand. a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* I. Any rich man who through age or other impotence is unable to serve the Public. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 21 Which [chronic diseases] slowly but surely reduce the body politic to a condition of impotence and dotage.

b. *Path.* Complete absence of sexual power: usually said of the male.

1645 FULLER *Ct. Hist.* II. vi. § 17 Whilest Papists crie up this his incredible Continency, others easily unwonder the same, by imputing it partly to his Impotence, afflicted with an Infirmitie. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* III. ii. (1806) II. 111 Is it some mysterious interference of Heaven which . . strikes the men with impotence and the women with barrenness? 1833-58 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* II. 319/2 Impotence may exist in either sex, but most commonly in the male.

† 3. Lack of self-restraint, violent passion. *Obs.*

1624 MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. i, The being your sister would anew inflame me With much more impotence to doat upon her. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 156 Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire, Belike through impotence, or unaware? 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 53 The dire Achilles . . A lion, not a man, who slaughters wide In strength of rage and impotence of pride.

Impotency (impō'tēnsi). [ad. L. *impotentia* want of power, want of self-restraint, abstract sb. f. *impotens* IMPOTENT. Cf. prec. and see -ENCY.]

1. = IMPOTENCE 1.

In the 17th c. freq. used to denote moral weakness, inability to follow virtuous courses or to resist temptation.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1885) 155 For all such thynges come off impotence, as doyth power to be syke or wex olde. 1524 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 149 Stories, wherein is mentioned the impotence of the devil. 1640 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exempt.* II. viii. 70 An impotency or disability to do good. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 303 The covenant of works is the lasting monument of man's impotency and changeableness. 1727 DE FOR. *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 68 The first [magicians] gradually deposed themselves by their mere impotency. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 28 The mind feels its own impotency in attempting to grasp them. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 23 Intellectual poverty and impotency.

2. = IMPOTENCE 2.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Detho K. James* (1818) 5 The greet age of the Kyng . . the ymptencye of his lymmes and members, the feblenesse of his persone. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 365 They are taken with palsies, lamenesse, and impotence in all their members. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 4 It is unjust to let any starve, when we . . limit the wages of the poor, so as they can lay up nothing against the time of their impotency and want of work. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 380 Swelling in the Hands and Feet, impotency of Walking. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 96 When the impotency results from a paresis or paralysis of the local nerves, the case is nearly hopeless.

b. = IMPOTENCE 2 b.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 283 If these two separat each from other, vpon pretence of impotencie, and so hee take another wife, and shee another husband. 1644 MILTON *Ydgm. Bucer* xliii. She who . . hath made her self unfit by open misdeameours, or through incurable impotencies cannot be able, is not . . to be esteem'd a wife. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 157 An evidence of weakness, impotency, and want of manhood.

† 3. = IMPOTENCE 3. *Obs.*

1542 N. UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 5 When he had oons shaken of that ymptencie of voluptuous appetites. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. an. 27. 269 Letters were secretly sent whereby her womanish impotency might be thrust on to her own destruction. 1720 BUTLER *Serm. Compassion* Wks. 1874 II. 64 Persons . . the most free from the impotencies of envy and resentment.

Impotent (impō'tēt), *a.* (sb.). Also 5 in-. [a. F. *impotent* (14th c.) = It, Sp. *impotente*, ad. L. *impotent-em* powerless; usually, lacking self-restraint, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *potens*, *potent*-POTENT.]

1. Having no power or ability to accomplish anything; powerless, helpless; ineffective.

1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 219, I sauh a krevys, with his klawes longe, Pursuwe a snayl, poore and impotent. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* iv. 2 Saneballat . . saide . . What do the impotent lewes? 1568 in H. CAMPBELL *Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 11 When any of the persons of the said counsell shall depart, or become impotent to serve. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 433 Yet Wealth without these three is impotent To gain dominion or to keep it gain'd. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xliii. (1869) II. 610 The works of man are impotent against the assaults of nature. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 25 The impotent monarch who occupied the French throne. 1896 DK. ARGVILL *Philos. Belief* 39 The finest microscopes . . are impotent to detect the molecular and atomic constitution of any form of matter.

2. Physically weak; without bodily strength; unable to use one's limbs; helpless, decrepit.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 383 And also for my daies olde That I am feble and impotent. c 1450 *Lydg. Secrees* 482 He was feble and Oold, And impotent. 1538 STARKE *Engl.* I. i. 3 He ys by syknes or age impotent and not of power to helpe hym selfe. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commur.* (1603) 184 Those onely who are impotent in their limes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 2 The Fellow with broken Limbs justly deserves your Alms for his impotent Condition. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villeite* iv, A rheumatic cripple, impotent hand and foot.

Fig. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 162 Oh most lame and impotent conclusion. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 20 But he stops short in a most lame and impotent way.

b. Wholly lacking in sexual power; incapable of reproduction.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 7 Here it is a common practise to bewitch them: made thereby impotent with their wives, untill the charme be burnt. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 148 Eight or ten lustfull women, by the law subjected to one (and he perhaps an impotent man). 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* Ded. a) b, The Impotent Lover in Petronius. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1873) 250 Whole groups of animals and plants are rendered impotent by the same unnatural conditions.

† 3. Not master of oneself; unable to restrain oneself; unrestrained, headlong, passionate. Also with *of*. *Obs.* [So L. *impotens*.]

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 1 O sacred hunger of ambitious mindes, And impotent desire of men to raine! 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. ii, An impotent lover Of women for a flash, but his fires quenched, Hating as deadly. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* v. 1, Rash Men, like you, and impotent of Will, Give Chance no time to turn, but urge her still. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* IV. 33 But Juno, impotent of passion, broke Her sullen silence.

B. sb. An impotent person.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2268 And brought to the shryne this wretched impotent. 1596 *Edw. III.* III. iii, Whom should they follow, aged impotent, But he that is their true-born sovereign? 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 4 The maintenance . . of impotents of all sorts. 1685 — *Last Will* p. xi, As for impotents by the hand of God, the publick ought to maintain them. 1833 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 768 A similar institution might exist for a higher class of will-maniacs or impotents.

† **Impotentia**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + POTENTIAL.] Impotent.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich. II.* lxxxv, It will adore An Onion . . And tremble to its impotentia Power. c 1700 *Earl Oswald* in *Evans O. B.* (1784) III. li. 303 Want, or secret dread, Or impotentia age.

Impotently (impō'tēntli), *adv.* [f. IMPOTENT a. + -LY 2.]

1. Powerlessly, helplessly, ineffectively.

1611 COTGR., *Impuissament*, impotently, vnpowerfully. a 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* II. i. (1821) 33 To imagine him so impotently mutable, that his favour may be won again with their uncouth devotions. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 553 Some weep in earnest; and yet weep in vain; . . Passion, blind passion! impotently pours Tears, that deserve more tears. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 64 He impotently watched the progress of Antemur's brigade.

† 2. Without self-restraint; ungovernably, unrestrainedly. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. v. (1651) 575 He loves her most impotently, she loves not him, and so e contra. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 412/1, I have loved this lady long, And impotently with desire enough. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* 203 (T.) The danger is of being impotently passionate.

† **Impotentness**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Impotence.

1530 FALSGR. 234/1 Impotentnesse for age, decrepitemet. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Impotentness*, want of Power or Strength, Weakness.

† **Impotionate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *impotionāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *impotionāre* to poison, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pōtion-em* draught, spec. poisoned draught.] Poisoned.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 31 Any people . . that hath drunke so deep of this impotionate Cup. *Ibid.* 105 Curious cookies and impotionate slobber sawces.

† **Impotionate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *impotionāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To poison.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 364/1 Certaine Lepers conspiring with the Turkes and Iewes went about to impotionate, and infect all Christendome, by inuenoming their fountains, lakes [etc.].

† **Impouch**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. IM-1 + POUCH, after F. *empocher*.] *trans.* To put into a pouch, bag, or pocket.

1611 COTGR., *Empocht*, impoakt, impouched. *Ibid.*, *Empocher*, to impouch, to put into a pouch or budget.

Impound (impau'nd), *v.* Also 6-7 *empound*, *impownd*. [f. EM- or IM-1 + POUND sb. 2.]

1. *trans.* To shut up in a pound or pincfold (cattle legally seized).

1554 [see IMPOUNDING below]. 1569 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 327 To impounde . . every of their cattell put in above their rate. 1641 *Termes de la Ley*, *Parco fracto* is a Writ that lies against him that breakes any pownd and takes out the beasts which are there lawfully impounded. 1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2399/4 A Bay Mare . . having strayed and been impounded near Hogsdon. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 346 To exempt them from all liability of having their sheep impounded or taken up as estrays. 1851 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. ix. (1877) III. 24 Some cattle . . had been impounded for tithe-payment.

Fig. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 16 The other questions because they are driuen in ouer the hedge . . wee will nowe impounde them.

b. *gen.* To shut up (cattle) in an enclosure.

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1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 575 The Indians . . in the habit of hunting the buffalo by impounding them, or by driving them into an artificial enclosure. 1878 A. AYLWARD *Transvaal* ii. 17 The sun being set, and the cattle and stock impounded in their kraals and places of safety.

2. To shut in, enclose, confine (a person or thing) as in a pound.

1561 PHAER *Aeneid* ix. C. civ. King Latyns wife gets here no gage, Nor she thy fathers walls this time empoundes in cage. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* vi. H v b, A fountayne bryghte, with stones empounded rounde. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 169 How to impound the Rebels, that none of them might escape. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 2 On landing, we were impounded for about ten minutes within an enclosure of ropes and chains, before we were admitted into the Custom-house. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* lxi. By this means forty million gallons of water per day are conveyed . . into the Mugdock basin, where the water is impounded for distribution.

fig. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* To Rdr., The Flemmings . . seeking to impound vs in the ignorance of our commodities. a 1639 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 240 As for Caesar . . they gave him at first only Illyricum and the nearer Gallia . . (as it were) to impound his spirits). a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishment* vii. (1853) 291 What right have they to impound the truth?

3. To seize or secure by legal right; to take legal or formal possession of (a document or the like) to be held in custody of the law.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. vii. (1739) 40 Because they found them impounded in the Staple, they set all at liberty to buy and sell the same as they pleased. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. i. 12 The things distreined must in the first place be carried to some pound, and there impounded by the taker. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* ii. (1872) 10 Officers came down from Seville . . impounded his goods, his plate, his jewels. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 39/1 Her life interest can be impounded for the benefit of the disappointed parties.

fig. 1782 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 141/2 To impound . . £520,000 of the public money . . for the sole and exclusive service of the navy.

Hence **Impounded** *ppl. a.*; **Impounding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Impoundable** *a.*, liable to be impounded; **Impoundage**, **Impoundment**, the act of impounding; **Impounder**, one who impounds or puts cattle, etc. into pound.

1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & M. c. 12 Preamb.*, Disorder in taking of Distresses and impounding of Cattayle. 1611 COTGR., *Partridge*, impoundage, or an impounding. 1664-5 *Act 16-17 Chas. II. c. 11 § 9* Present sale thereof to make after the fourth day of Impoundment. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 49 Whosoever a Christian transgresses these bounds once, he is impoundable, or like a wafe and stray whom Christ knows not, he falls to the Lord of the Mannor. 1828 WEBSTER, *Impounder*. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 152 The bleating of an impounded kid. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 1/3 A warning note as to the safety of the impounding reservoirs in this country. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 2/6 He could subpoena the officer of the Court to produce the impounded documents at Bow-street.

† **Impover**, *v. Obs. rare*. [Later form of **EMPOVER**, with **IM-1**.] *trans.* To impoverish.

1535 *Goodly Primer, Song of Hannah*, The Lord impovereth, & he maketh rich. 1567 *St. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 29/1 The Realme is yterile impourent be euill cunze. 1634 BARRETON *Trav.* 31 Guest-houses, one for impoverished and impotent persons, another for fatherless children.

Impoverish (*impov'erish*), *v.* Forms: 5 *en-empoverish*, *-poverys(s)h*, *impoveryssh*, 6 *impoverys(s)h*, *-yshe*, *-ishe*, 6-9 *empoverish*, 7 *ym-*, 6- *impoverish*. [ad. OF. *empoveriss-*, lengthened stem of *empov(e)rir*, *-pauvurir* to make poor, f. *em-* = *L. im-* (**IM-1**) + *povre*, *pauvre* POOR.]

1. *trans.* To make poor; to reduce to poverty.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *De the K. James* (1818) 8 Also of the gredi covatise that he oppressid and empoverishid his comonalte. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* ii. xxxix. 27 He enriched hym self and impoueryssed his subiects. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 54 England is in fewe years decayed and impoueryssed. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. iii. 9 He that impoverisheth his children to enrich his widow, destroys a quick hedge to make a dead one. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lvii. 295 Corruption . . impoverishes and enslaves the country. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxix. 692 The trader was impoverished by high poor-rates.

† b. To reduce or diminish (wealth or a stock of anything). *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* viii. vii. § 25. 405 A former warre against the French had empoverished much of their wealth. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 207 The dayes consecrated to God's service rather improve than impoverish our stock of time.

† c. To make bare, to strip of (some form of wealth). *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* v. (1614) 9/2 Iron and glasse . . impoverish the country of woods. 1796 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 391 They impoverished the Island of its Cattle.

2. To make weak or poor in quality or productiveness; to exhaust the strength or native quality of.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 108 But when . . God shall deject, and impoverish, and evacuate that spirit. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* People 290 The unprofitable practice of ploughing up pastures . . tends perpetually to impoverish them. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 29 Many People may think Water will hurt the Milk or impoverish the Cheese; experience shews it will not. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* v. 99 Such theories . . impoverish the minds which they absorb. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 81 Other depressing forces may have come into play impoverishing the blood.

Impoverished (*-ish't*), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED*.] Reduced to poverty; made poor, weak, etc.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 16 Records of . . impoverished and forgotten, and obliterate families. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* p. xii. An impoverished, and consequently an acrimonious State of Blood. 1772 BURKE *Dormant Claims* Ch. Wks. 1842 II. 498 An impoverished and degraded clergy. 1822 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 486 He found an impoverished exchequer.

Impoverisher. [*f. as prec. + -ER*.] One who, or that which, impoverishes.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxi. 193 They are . . mighty louers of their Pallates; and this is knowne an impoverisher. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 26 The very troublers and impoverishers of mankind. 1777 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 99/1 Rape and hemp are . . impoverishers of the soil. 1807 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 Drink is . . the impoverisher of their property. 1831 E. E. CROWE *Hist. France* III. x. 306 The rigid impoverisher of his own subjects.

Impoverishing, *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*.] The action of the vb. **IMPOVERISH**.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 206/2 Grauntes . . made to the distruction and fynall empovryssing of the seid Monasterie. 1604 FALLE *Jersey Pref.* B ij. The impoverishing, if not undoing of the French. 1881 HENRY *Cornet of Horse* xvii. (1888) 176 The impoverishing of the nobles.

Impoverishing, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*.] That impoverishes.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 120 Boulstrung vp with your bags their impoverishing braueries. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 21 Country bookselling is a miserable, impoverishing, exasperating thing in these days.

Impoverishly, *adv. rare* = *o.* [irreg. f. **IMPOVERISH** + **-LY**.] 'So as to impoverish'.

1847 in CRAIG. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Impoverishment. [ad. AF. *empoverissement*, f. *empoverir* to **IMPOVERISH**; see **IM-2**.]

1. The fact or process of impoverishing or making poor; the condition of being impoverished; loss of wealth or means; that which has this effect.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 367 b. To the empoverishment and losse of his goods. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 57 To abstaine from almes for feare of impoverishment. 1797 SWIFT *View of St. Irel.* Wks. 1761 III. 169 All appeals for justice . . to another country, are so many impoverishments. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxiii. VII. 230 The ruin and impoverishment . . inflicted by the Persian invasion of Attica. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four General.* II. 134 His fondness for little dinners and other sweet impoverishments.

2. The process of making or becoming poor in quality; deterioration.

1618 LATHAM and Bk. *Falconry* (1633) 23 And on this impoverishment attendeth many other infirmities. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 163 A further impoverishment of spirits. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* vii. 136 The natural tendency of languages towards disintegration and impoverishment. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 489 Impoverishment and excessive fluidity of the blood.

Impower, *obs. var.* **EMPOWER**.

Impacticability (*impræ'ktikābiliti*). [*f. IMPRACTICABLE* + *-ITY*.]

1. The quality or condition of being impracticable.

a. Incapability of being done or carried out; practical impossibility.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 524 Because of the impracticability of a march over the precipices. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 293 The impracticability of foreseeing all the possible combinations of the parts. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 222 The impracticability of the attempt.

b. Incapability of being put to its purposed use, or of being dealt with; unmanageableness, unmanageableness; intractability, stubbornness.

1764-7 LYTTELTON *Hen. II.* (1769) II. ii. 356 These great regular armies could not pursue them . . from the impracticability of the country. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxiv. II. 183 Exposed to a variety of disagreeable adventures from the impracticability of the road. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 4 A track . . which, for steepness and apparent impracticability, more resembled the bed of a mountain torrent.

2. with *an* and *pl.* Something impracticable; a practical impossibility.

a 1797 H. WALPOLR *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. ii. 40 Lord Hardwicke . . had clogged it with impracticabilities, absurdities, and hardships. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 559 He was equally an impracticability while armour was employed.

Impracticable (*impræ'ktikāb'l*), *a. (sb.)* Also 7 *inp-*. [*f. IM-2* + **PRACTICABLE**; cf. *F. impraticable* (16th c.).]

1. Not practicable; that cannot be carried out, effected, accomplished, or done; practically impossible.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 252 To attempt things impossible or impracticable. 1696 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3226/2 Finding that design impracticable. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 244 Such distrust would render the exercise of that power precarious and impracticable. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxv. 182 Balmat pronounced the passage impracticable.

2. That cannot be put to use or practically dealt with; unmanageable, intractable, unmanageable.

a. Of things generally.

1717 S. CLARKE *Leibnitz's 5th Paper* 181 The Fiction of a material finite Universe, moving forward in an infinite empty Space, cannot be admitted. It is altogether unreasonable and impracticable. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 113 The colours become stiff and impracticable soon after they are applied. 1838 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 123 Millions of acres which might . . have remained idle and impracticable wastes.

b. Of roads, districts, etc.: Incapable of being used for passage; impossible to pass along, over, through, or to; impassable or inaccessible.

1653 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 July in *Carlyle*, The way they were going in would be impracticable. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 P 5 They took Post behind a great Morass which they thought impracticable. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xl. (1862) III. 435 The pass appeared impracticable. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Europe* iii. (1894) 78 Cliffs so steep as to be perfectly impracticable.

c. Of persons, or their dispositions, etc.: Incapable of being 'managed', influenced, or persuaded; impossible to deal with or get on with; intractable, stubborn.

1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* i. i. And yet, this tough impracticable Heart is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd Girl. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i. A poor impracticable creature! 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. xl. (Ridg.) 377 Scipio . . is one of those impracticable beings, on whom good example, good advice, and a good horsewhip, are equally thrown away. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 203 Fisher must have been a hopelessly impracticable person.

b. As *sb.* An impracticable person: see 2 c.

1829 *Bengalee* 13. I was looked upon as an utter impracticable. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* ix. 187 Then the heady men, the egotists . . the steriles, and the impracticables.

Impracticableness (*impræ'ktikāb'lness*). [*f. prec. + -NESS*.] The quality or condition of being impracticable. a. = **IMPRATICABILITY** 1 a.

1653 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 July in *Carlyle*, Having this discourse concerning the impracticableness of the thing. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 449 The impracticableness of keeping her alive in prison. 1853 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi All.* (1858) I. xv. 52 The impracticableness of passing this desert.

b. = **IMPRATICABILITY** 1 b.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time, Q. Anne* (T. Suppl.), The greatest difficulty in these sieges was of the impracticableness of the ground. 1876 GRO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i. iii. No clerical magistrate had . . less of mischievous impracticableness in relation to worldly affairs.

Impracticably (*impræ'ktikāb'lly*), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY*.] In an impracticable manner or degree; impossibly; unmanageably.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Addison Wks.* III. 110 His morality is neither dangerously lax, nor impracticably rigid.

Impractical (*impræ'ktikāl*), *a. rare*. [*f. IM-2* + **PRACTICAL**.] Not practical; unpractical.

1865 J. S. MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July. 'How injudicious!' said one; 'How impractical!' said another. 1875 MERVILLE *Hist. Rome* xl. (1877) 294 A rigid and impractical declaimer. 1887 G. GISSING *Thyrza* I. xi. 228 He is . . I'm afraid, so very, very impractical.

† **Imprava**, *a. Obs.* In 6 *inp-*. [*f. IM-2* + *L. prāv-us* crooked, wrong, bad + *-ABLE*.] In-correctible.

1542 BECON *Potat. Lent Wks.* 1564 I. 44 b. He that fasteth must . . set before his eyes alway the eye of the euerlastyng iudge and the inprauable iudgyng place.

Impray (*imprē'i*), *v. rare* = *1*. [*f. IM-1* + **PRAY**, ? after *L. imprēcāri*.] *trans.* To pray to, invoke.

1855 BAILEY *Spir. Leg. in Mystic.* etc. 72 Or warlike Don; Or Po, by Goths imprayed with murderous rites.

Imprease: see **EMPRISE**, **IMPRESS** sb.²

Imprecate (*imprē'kāt*), *v.* [*f. L. imprēcāt-*, *ppl. stem of imprēcāri*, in senses 1 and 2, f. *im-* (**IM-1**) + *prēcāri* to pray.]

1. *trans.* To pray for, invoke (something, usually from a deity). a. To invoke or call down (evil or calamity) upon a person.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 216 The falling sickness . . they vse to imprecate it to each other in their anger, as they also doe the plague. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. i. (1673) 220 Imprecating upon himself that he might be burnt. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 215 How unfortunately soever our past Guilt may imprecate the divine Vengeance upon us. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 45/2 She . . imprecated a thousand curses upon his head. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Grandf. Chair* III. ix. There is scarcely a tongue . . that does not imprecate curses on his name.

b. To pray for; to beg for, entreat (something good). *rare*.

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 63 Priests and Presbyters who give Baptism and imprecate the Lords Advent to the Eucharist. 1664 L.D. CARLISLE in *Marvell's Wks.* (1872-5) II. 110, I wish and imprecate to your Imperial Majesty all Happiness. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Intro. He . . would only imprecate patience till he shall again have 'got the hang' (as he calls it) of an accomplishment long disused.

2. To pray (a deity), invoke, supplicate. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* II. 39 b. Which I shall daily imprecate the God of Peace speedily to accomplish. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. viii. Imprecating the Lord.

† 3. *absol.* or *intr.* To pray; to invoke evil. *Obs.*

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Ptolemy* IV. ii. 204 Ptolemy, not knowing whom to accuse but his destiny, imprecated against himself. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. II. ix. 140 After they had imprecated on the head of the sacrifice, they cut it off. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. 23 Aristides . . was so far from acting, or imprecating against them, that [etc.].

4. *trans.* To invoke evil upon (a person); to curse. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1616 BULLOCK, *Imprecate*, to curse and wish euill. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Euaig. T.* 1. 66 The Jewes imprecated themselves with 'His blood be on us, and on our children'. 1760 DERRICK *Lett.* (1769) I. 90 View this . . baseness and ingratitude of the Stuarts, and imprecate the name, ye infatuated friends of that family. 1879 MINTO *De foe* III. 33 His co-religionists were imprecating him as the man who had brought this persecution upon them.

Hence **Imprecating** *ppl. a.*, that imprecates, invoking a curse; whence **Imprecatingly** *adv.*, in the way of a curse.

1654 GAULE *Magastrom*. 280 Picus Mirandula. . was enviously and imprecatingly told . . that [etc.]. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* i. (1750) 40 He swore to them in a most imprecating Style, that he would never discover the Secret.

Imprecation (imprɪk'eɪʃən). [ad. L. *imprecatio*-em, n. of action from *imprecari* to IMPRECATE: cf. F. *imprecation*, OF. *-acion* (14th c. in Littré).] The action, or an act, of imprecating.

1. a. The action of invoking evil, calamity, or divine vengeance upon another, or upon oneself, in an oath or adjuration; cursing.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* iii. xix. (Arb.) 221 By way of exclamation or crying out . . imprecation or cursing, obtestation or taking God and the world to witness. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. xii. The bare denyall of one man, though with imprecation, cannot in any reason countervail. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 184 A cairn on your head, is a token of imprecation. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* v. xiii. (1864) 111. 335 Arnulf's oath of fidelity . . couched in terms of more than usual severity of imprecation.

b. (with *pl.*) An invocation of evil, a curse.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 489 When he had poured out grievous imprecations against those unthankful Xanthiens. 1639 HABINGTON *Castara* ii. (Arb.) 88 Why lives the gamester, who doth blacken the night With cheats and imprecations? 1737 [S. BERRINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 277 He cursed himself with the most dreadful imprecations, if he were not [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 145 He drove them from him with imprecations. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 114 At each fierce imprecation he quenched a light, and dashed down a candle.

† 2. A prayer, invocation, petition, entreaty. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON in *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. ii. 115 After some imprecations made, [he] annoyed their sacrifice with oyle, milk and hony. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 374 Brute . . made his imprecation to the Goddess to this effect.

Imprecator (imprɪk'eɪtər). [Agent-noun in L. form from IMPRECATE: see -OR.] One who imprecates or invokes evil.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 36 Bad luck seldom deserts the house of the imprecator.

Imprecatory (imprɪk'eɪtəri, -kə'təri, imprɪk'eɪtəri), a. [f. L. *imprecāt-*, ppl. stem of *imprecari* + -ORY.]

1. Expressing or involving imprecation; invoking evil or divine vengeance; cursing, maledictory.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 400/2 An epitaph imprecatorie . . is here placed as a conclusion of this memorial, and applicable unto all . . that antichristian and diabolical succession. 1628 SIR S. D'EWE'S *Trin.* (1783) 46 This hexastich . . of a like imprecatorie nature as the former. a 1798 G. HORNE in *Spurgeon Treas.* Dav. Ps. xxviii. 4-5 In most of the imprecatorie passages the imperative and the future are used promiscuously. 1881 W. ROBERTSON SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* vii. 207 The interpretation of the imprecatorie Psalms.

† 2. Of the nature of prayer or invocation; invoking blessing; invocatory. *Obs. rare.*

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 665 Other imprecatorie, by way of a good wish or salutation, the Lord be with you.

Hence **imprecatorily** *adv.*, in the way of an imprecation or curse.

1874 E. P. CROWELL *Notes to Andria of Terence* 158 *Abin*, an interrogative form used imprecatorily.

† **Impreciable**, a. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *impreciabilis* (-*prēci-*) inestimable, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *pretiāre* to prize (Cassiodorus): see -BLE.] Invaluable; beyond price.

1508 ORD. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 228 A man selleth the thyng impreciable, and the whiche properly may not be sold. 1650 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Impreciable*, unprisable, unvaluable.

Imprecise (imprɪ'si:s), a. *rare.* [f. IM-2 + PRECISE a.] Not precise; wanting in precision.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 651 To say that no less can be acknowledged than this divine origin of law, is imprecise. 1830 — *Germ. Poetry* i. 288.

Imprecision (imprɪ'si:ʒən), a. *rare.* [f. IM-2 + PRECISION.] Want of precision; inexactness.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 487 The imprecision of this language arises from Berkeley's not having investigated what ideas are. 1815 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 502 The slightest imprecision of outline may annihilate beauty. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 637 Scorbutus . . could not therefore, without imprecision be used in a generic signification.

Impredicable (impre'dikəb'l), a. *rare.* Also 7 in-. [f. IM-2 + PREDICABLE.] That cannot be predicated. (In quot. 1864 *loosely* = that cannot be predicted.)

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II. Not to be Spoken, *Ineffable, Impredicable.* 1864 LOWELL *Rebellion* Prose Wks. 1800 V. 126 Dependent on a multitude of new and impreclicable circumstances. 1880 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXI. 276/1 Nor can we doubt that 'formal grammar' as impreclicable of English . . will cease to be a topic [etc.]. *Mod. Spiritual* qualities are impreclicable of physical things.

Impregn (imprɪ'n), v. Also 7-prəgn. Now only in poetic use. [ad. late L. *imprægnāre* to make pregnant, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *prægnāre* to be PREGNANT. Cf. mod.F. *imprégner* (1690 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. *trans.* = IMPREGNATE v. 1, 2.

1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 221 This woman . . being impregn'd by her husbande. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. i. 1viii. This all-spread Semele doth Bacchus bear, Impregn'd of love or On. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 235 The Male impregus the Row which the Female has before deposited.

fig. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Trophies Henry Gl.* 2 Since first Apollo lent the World his light, And Earth impregn'd with his beautilf might. 1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* Ded. 6 Once he terribly miscarried with what he had long been impregn'd. 1797-98 THOMSON *Summer* 140 Th' unfruitful rock itself, impregn'd by thee, In dark retirement forms the lucid stone. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* i. (1852) 3 All souls, impregn'd with spirit, God-begot.

2. = IMPREGNATE v. 3, 4.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* (Fancie upon Theophila), Magnetick Virtue's in her Brest Impregn'd with Grace, the noblest Guest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 737 His persuasive words impregn'd With Reason. a 1769 J. G. COOPER *Hymn to Health* (R.), No wholesome scents impregn the western gale. a 1834 LAMB *Sonn.* iii. Impregn'd with delights the charmed air. 1881 R. G. HILL *Voices Solit.* 172 The substance I will impregn With my light.

Hence **Impregn'd**, **Impregn'g** *pp. & adj.*

1647 HOWELL *Vote in Lett.* (1650) II. 129 The Ocean . . Is not for sail, if an impregn'd wind Fill not the flagging canvas. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. v. True Sovereign Of working phancie when it floats amain With full impregn'd billows and strong rage. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 76/1 To breathe the balm-impregn'd gale.

Impregnability (impre'gnəb'li:tɪ). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impregnable; incapacity of being taken or reduced by force. *lit. & fig.*

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vi. (1874) 202 The new or Praetorian Testament derived the whole of its impregnability from the *Jus Honorarium* or Equity of Rome. 1865 MACM. *Mag.* Nov. 13 The castle profited by the road in accessibility, but its impregnability was so far lessened. 1879 MENDELL *Art of War* iii. 77 Believing in the impregnability of these [mountain] chains.

Impregnable (impre'gnəb'l), a. (*sb.*) Forms: 5-7 *imprenable*, (5) *imprenable*, 6 *imprenable*, *enprenable*, 6 *imprenable*, *impreyngnable*, *impreinable*, 6-*imprenable*. [Corrupted from *impreignable*, *impreinable*, a. F. *imprenable*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *prenable* able to be taken, f. *pre-*, stem of *prendre* to take. The *g* was evidently in imitation of the *g* mute in *reign*, *deign*, and the like, though it appears to have sometimes led in 16th c. to the pronunciation nɪ.]

1. Of a fortress or stronghold: That cannot be taken by arms; incapable of being reduced by force; capable of holding out against all attacks.

1430-40 LVDG. *Bochas* vii. ix. (MS. Bodl.) If. 360 b, Dreading non enemy, for it was Imprenable. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dicles* 129 Dimycrates saide patience is a castell imprenable. 1530 PALSGR. 756/2 The castell which men wente had ben imprenable is throwen downe nowe. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxvii. A fewe englishe archers haue . . also wonne imprenable cities and stronge holdes. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 203 Stondyng on a rocke on the see syde, it was imprenyngnable. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 228 What a folye was this in duke Charles, to beseege a towne imprenable. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curstus* C v. They said they knewe it to be imprenable. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lviii. 134 Se thenprenable fort: in euery border. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 44 Let vs be back'd with God, and with the Seas, Which he hath giu'n for fence imprenable. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. 120 Such a mans soul is an imprenable fort. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xiii. 1. 369 Rendering his camp imprenable to the sallies of the besieged multitude. 1885 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* 100 The Normans set themselves to build impregnable military walls.

2. *fig.* That cannot be overcome or vanquished; invincible, unconquerable, proof against attack.

1588 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Cassiankeda's Cong. E. Ind.* ii. 4 b, Valyauntness of minde (for attaining of things imprenable). 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 37. I find them wondrous chaste, Imprenable. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 309 He wrote an excellent book . . containing imprenable truth. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 1 This Iniquity is committed by a most imprenable Set of Mortals, Men who are Rogues within the Law. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xxxii. 448, I do not fear the cold: we are imprenable in our furs. 1868 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* viii. v. (1872) III. 29 A man politely imprenable to the intrusion of human curiosity.

B. as *sb.* That which is imprenable. *rare.*

1803 *Gentl. Mag.* in *Spirit Pub. Frills*. (1804) VII. 43 Disappointed in attacking our imprenables.

Impregnableness, *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] = IMPREGNABILITY.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1170 Discouraged with the impregnableness of the place. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. in Tracts* (1727) 419 The strength and impregnableness of his castles and forts.

Impregnably (impre'gnəb'li), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an imprenable manner; so as to be imprenable; invincibly, unconquerably.

1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct., Wks. 1856 I. 5 So impregnably fortress with his own content. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 26 They make that Custome . . impregnably strong. a 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 445 Patient, resign'd, and humble Wills, Impregnably resist all Ills. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1004 If Greece must be A wreck, yet shall its fragments re-assemble, And build themselves again impregnably In a diviner clime.

Impregnant (impre'gnənt), a. (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [In sense 1, f. IM-1 + PREGNANT; in sense 2, ad. L. *imprægnant-em*, pres. pple. of *imprægnare*: see IMPREGN and -ANT.]

† 1. Impregnated, pregnant. a. Caused to conceive; *fig.* rendered fruitful or productive. b. Imbued, saturated with. *Obs.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 163 Vapours of Nitre . . bodying, and impregnant with Spirits of Nitre. 1643 SIR

T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 16 [In the chaos] there was no deformity, because no forme, nor was it yet impregnant by the voice of God. 1690 E. BORLASE *Latham Shaw* 5 The Water dies it with a rusty iron colour, one Argument of what it is impregnant with. 1772 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 303 ¶ 4 The Division of Hell into Seas of Fire, and into firm Ground impregnant with the same furious Element.

2. Impregnating. Also as *sb.* That which impregnates (cf. quot. 1664 s.v. IMPREGNATE v. 4).

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xiv. 133 It [interest] is the Pole, to which we turn, and our sympathizing Judgements seldom decline from the direction of this Impregnant. 1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 340 This chaos, the eternal will, . . acting as the impregnant, distinctive, and ordonnant power, — enabled to become a world. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sy. Gifty* iv. 313 As the impregnant sap Of years successive frames the full-branched tree.

† **Impregnant**, a. *2 Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + PREGNANT a.] Not pregnant; sterile.

a 1659 OSBORN *Misc., Queries* (1673) 610 That all things were not Created for their Own sakes, but the meer Interest of Nature, which abhors to be Idle, or to leave any in Impregnant Condition.

Impregnate (impre'gnət), *v.* [ad. late or med.L. *imprægnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *imprægnare*: see IMPREGN, of which this was also used as the pa. pple.] = IMPREGNATED (as *pa. pple.* or *adj.*).

1. Caused to conceive; pregnant; rendered fruitful or prolific. Also *fig.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* ii. vii. (1643) 133 All such women which be impregnate or conceived. 1651 SIR E. SHERRBURN *Salmacis* 7 The tumid Air (As if impregnate with a fruitful Birth) Swells gently up into an easie Hill. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 2 A Nor were there any presagious dreams or fearful divinations of his Mother when she was impregnate with him. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 4 Being more impregnate with the Sun, Dew, and heavenly Influences. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 530 The leading impregnate thoughts, the ideas, or laws laid down for a poetical composition. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* i. 161 And oft without embraces any, by the wind Impregnate.

2. Imbued, saturated, filled, permeated with (some active principle). † In quot. 1661, Magnetized: cf. IMPREGNATE v. 4, quot. 1664.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 161 If the ambient aire be impregnate with subtle inflammabilities. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xxi. 203 Let one move his impregnate needle to any letter in the alphabet, and its affected fellow will precisely respect the same. 1688 BURNET *Lett. Pres. St. Italy* 144 The Meadow . . is impregnate with Salt, Iron, Nitre and Sulphur. 1715-20 *Pope's Poem* v. 968 Impregnate with celestial dew. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. 14, Thy decay Is still impregnate with divinity, Which glids it with revivifying ray. 1851 WHITTIER *Chapel of Hermits* vi. O light and air of Palestine, Impregnate with His life divine!

† Erroneously for IMPREGNABLE.

1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 506 Impregnate Forts, devalving Floods, and more Earth-gazing heights. 1721 D'URFVY *Queens Brentford* ii. i. Bring me the Caitiff here before my Face, Tho' made Impregnate, as Achilles was.

Impregnate (impre'gnət), *v.* [f. prec. or its source: see -ATE 3 3-5.]

1. *trans.* To make (a female) pregnant; to cause to conceive; to get with young; in *Biol.*, also, to fecundate the female reproductive cell or ovum.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xii. 134 Hermaphrodites although they include the parts of both sexes . . cannot impregnate themselves. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* viii. 352 She was to be impregnated by the overshadowings of the Holy Ghost. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 31 Mr. Adanson has seen vast numbers of sea snails, united together in a chain, impregnating each other. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 363 By these the ova are developed, impregnated, and oviposited; and thus provision is made for . . continuing the existence of the species.

b. *Bot.* Of the pollen or male reproductive cell in plants: To fertilize. † In quot. 1671, To cause to grow or develop (in the embryo plant).

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. § 44 The Lobes did at first feed and impregnate the Radicle into a perfect Root. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 28 Their pistils are covered . . with farina facundans, . . which when mature falls into and impregnates the subjacent matrix. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 401 Produced by the Pollen of the P. secunda, impregnating the germen of the P. rotundifolia.

c. *intr. for pass.* To become pregnant, to conceive. *rare.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 2 Were they, like Spanish Jennets, to impregnate by the Wind, they could not have thought on a more proper Invention.

2. *fig. (trans.)* To render fruitful or productive; to fertilize. (Also *absol.*)

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* i. 1 Christianity is . . so apt to impregnate the hearts and lives of its proselytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xviii. 490 He left His Holy Spirit there . . to impregnate the Divine Seed that He had sown. 1860 SYMONDS in *Life* (1895) I. 345 Joy impregnates: sorrows bring forth.

3. To fill (a substance or portion of matter) with some active principle, element, or ingredient, diffused through it or mixed intimately with it; to imbue, saturate. In earlier use sometimes simply (with more direct allusion to 1) = to fill. (Most commonly in *passive*.)

1605 TIMME *Quersil.* i. iv. 15 The elements returne to their parents full and impregnated with celestiall forms. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 74 Sulphur, with which *Argent vive* is impregnated. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 299 Water impregnated with some penetrating Salt. 1780 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 40 Savoy is impregnated with many

minerals. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 110, I determined to impregnate his system with mercury by external inunction. 1847 *Smeaton Builder's Man.* 62 Attempts . . . to prevent the destruction of wood, by impregnating it with some substance capable of restraining its ravages.

b. *fig.* To imbue or fill with (active thoughts, feelings, principles, influences, moral qualities, etc.).

1654 J. HALL *Height Elog.* p. xiv, We ought to nurture our souls to greatness, and impregnate them . . . to thoughts high and extraordinary. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 15 May, She has a constant stream of conversation, and it is always impregnated; it has always meaning. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. iv, He had sought to impregnate his colleagues with the same loftiness of principle. 1878 H. IRVING *The Stage* 24 Producing plays, the whole structure of which is impregnated with moral unhealthiness.

4. Said of the active principle or influence: To be diffused through (something); to permeate, interpenetrate, fill, saturate.

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* iii. 158 The Magnetical Effluvia . . . proceed ab extrinseco &c. therefore do impregnate the Stone again, upon their re-admission. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 45 Light impregnates air, air impregnates vapour. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 89 This magnificent luminary . . . beautifies and impregnates universal nature. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 822 He suspended the birds by the feet . . . for the salts to impregnate the body.

Hence **Impregnating** *vbl.* *sb.* and *ppl.* *a.*

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 73 The impregnating warmth of the Sun. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 119 Then insects . . . become, in their journeyings of pleasure from flower to flower, the porters who bear the impregnating principle.

Impregnated (*impre'gnētēd*), *ppl.* *a.* [*f.* IMPREGNATE *v.* + -ED¹. It took the place of the earlier *ppl.* *adj.* *impregnate*.]

1. Made pregnant; caused to conceive; fertilized.

1849 BAILLIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 75 In the impregnated uterus. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 317 The impregnated ovum becomes an embryo. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 436 The fertilized or impregnated oosphere is termed an oöspore.

2. Imbued or saturated with something; having some active ingredient diffused through it.

1605 [see IMPREGNATE *v.* 3]. 1799 Evelyn's *Kal. Hort.* 206 A Vessel of impregnated Water. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 372 Adding water to the impregnated acid. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 280 An impregnated stratum of quartzite.

Impregnation (*impre'gnāshn*). [*n.* of action from IMPREGNATE *v.* Cf. *F. impregnation* (14th c. in Godef., and in Cotgr. 1611), which may be the source.]

1. The action or process of making pregnant; fecundation, fertilization. *a.* in animals.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. iv. 15 Which impregnation cometh from no other than from those astral seeds. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 373 Upon her impregnation, the burden of her womb shall force her to rest. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 3 It has been an opinion . . . that when an animal of a perfect order is brought forth an hermaphrodite, that it must have been the consequence of a double impregnation. 1878 HELL in *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 19 The egg-cell undergoes changes, which ordinarily commence after impregnation. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 157 Circumstances which render artificial impregnation more practicable [in fishes] than in any other class of animals.

b. in plants.

1735 J. LOGAN in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. VIII. 57 (heading) Experiments concerning the Impregnation of the Seeds of Plants. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 262 In no plant may the process of impregnation be so distinctly seen. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 485 Of pollen-tubes . . . only one usually grows to an extent sufficient to effect impregnation.

2. The action of imbuing or fact of being imbued with something; diffusion of an active element through a substance; saturation. Also *fig.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 11 *Impregnation*, is when any dry body hath drank in so much moisture that it will admit of no more. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 65 The Impregnation of the Blood with Air. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 373 *note*, Colour communicated to oil of vitriol by impregnation with nitrous gas or vapour. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 66 The impregnation of timber with corrosive sublimate. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 390 The impregnation of fatty oil through the cellular tissue makes a well-fed bear nearly uneatable.

3. *concr.* That with which something is impregnated; an impregnating element, influence, etc.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (J.), What could implant in the body such peculiar impregnations, as should have such power? 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 52 These several saline impregnations seemed nearly equally colorless and bright. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 397 The least period that this impregnation is allowed to remain.

b. *Geol.* A mineral deposit consisting of a rock impregnated with ore, not forming a true vein.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Impregnation*, an ore-deposit consisting of the country-rock impregnated with ore, usually without definite boundaries.

Hence **Impregnational** *a.*, of or relating to impregnation.

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jnl.* XX. 238 Impregnational Segregation is due to the different relations in which the members of a species stand to each other in regard to the possibility of their producing fertile offspring when they consort together.

Impregnative, *a. rare.* [*f.* IMPREGNATE *v.*, or its source + -IVE.] Having the quality of impregnating with something; tending to impregnate.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* iii. i. 377 An Aspect that is not . . . so impregnative with Moisture, nor so potent.

Impregnator (*impre'gnētōr*). [*agent-n.* in *L.* form from IMPREGNATE *v.*] One who impregnates.

1722 POPE *Let. to Gay* 13 July, Lett. 1735 I. 321 An Impregnator of the Barten. 1883 SIR M. MONIER-WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. India* xiii. 355 Let Prajā-pati be the Impregnator; let the Creator give the Embryo.

Impregnatory (*impre'gnātōrī*), *a.* [*f.* *L. impregnāt-*, *ppl.* stem + -ORY.] Having the function of impregnating.

1857 BERKELEY *Introd. Cryptog. Bot.* § 178. 200 The spermatozooids . . . vary a little in shape . . . There can, however, be little doubt that they are truly impregnatory organs.

† **Imprehend**, *v. obs. rare* -1. [*f.* *IM-1* + *L. prehendere*: see next.] *trans.* To take in, comprise.

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 22 This that Christ saith . . . comprehendeth no other thing of Peter, but that which . . . Peter himself speaketh.

So † **Imprehension**, undertaking. *Obs. rare* -0.

1611 FLORIO, *Imprehension*, an imprehension.

† **Imprehensible**, *a. obs. rare* -1. [*a.* OF. *imprehensible* (Godefroy), *ad. late L. impre(he)nsibilis*, *f. im- (IM-2) + prehendere*, *prehens-* to take, seize: cf. COMPREHENSIBLE.] Not to be grasped or seized; not to be apprehended.

1602 BABINGTON's *Conf. Notes* Numb. xxix. Wks. II. 134 The imprehensible [edd. 1615, 1637 incomprehensible] sweetness of our blessed Saviour.

Impreignable, *obs. form* of IMPREGNABLE.

† **Imprejudicate**, *ppl. a. obs.* [*f.* *IM-2* + PREJUDICATE *ppl. a.*] Unprejudiced.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* Pref. 7 To the full satisfaction of the whole world of free and imprejudicated minds. 1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 26 The solid reason of one man . . . with imprejudicate apprehensions. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. xli. 473 Well-meaning, imprejudicate and uncorrupted persons.

Hence † **Imprejudicately** *adv.*, without prejudice. *Obs.*

1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* vi. 172 The previous Comment . . . impartially perused, and imprejudicately pondered.

† **Imprejudice**, *obs.* [*f.* *IM-2* + PREJUDICE.] Absence of prejudice; unprejudiced opinion.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 401 Its bearing favours the cause of toleration and imprejudice.

† **Impremeditate**, *ppl. a. obs. rare.* [*f.* *IM-2* + PREMEDITATE *ppl. a.* Cf. *F. impremedité* (Cotgr.), *It. impremeditato* (Florio).] Unpremeditated.

1647 SALTmarsh *Spark. Glory* 166 Speakings to God in this . . . impremeditate or extemporary way.

So † **Impremeditation**, want of premeditation.

1611 FLORIO, *Impremeditanza*, impremeditation.

Impren(ible), -prennable, *obs. ff.* IMPREGNABLE. *Imprent*, *obs. form* of IMPRINT.

† **Impreparation**, *obs.* [*f.* *IM-2* + PREPARATION.] Want of preparation; unpreparedness.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. ii. § 2 Impreparation and vnreadinesse. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 24, I strongly pleaded my indisposition of body, and my im-preparation for any such work. 1779 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* 5 Dec. (1808) II. 359 The awful stroke that hurried poor Lord Lyttelton from such a dreadful state of im-preparation.

† **Impreparing**, *vbl. sb. obs. rare* -0. [*f.* *IM-2* + PREPARING *vbl. sb.*] = *prec.*

1530 PALSGR. 234/1 Impreparýng, im-preparation.

† **Impressa**, *obs.* Forms: 6-7 *impressa*, -so, 7 *impressa*, -prezza. [*a.* *It. impressa* (*imprēza*), undertaking, attempt, device, etc. -late *L. *impressa*: see EMPRISE, and cf. EMPRESS *sb.* 2, IMPRESSE, IMPRESS *sb.* 3, IMPRESSA¹.]

1. An emblem or device, usually accompanied by an appropriate motto (cf. quot. 1649).

1599 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 There was banding of such looks, as euerie one imported as much as an *impresso*. 1598 YONG *Diana* 392 Making verses, impressas, and Anagrammes of her loue and name. 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 55, I sined for you to drawe me a devise, an *imprezza*, by Sinedoche a Mott. 1637 HEYWOOD *Lond. Mirr.* Wks. 1874 IV. 315 Every one of them expressing their natures and conditions in the impresses of their shields. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Disc. Impressas* Wks. (1711) 228 Though emblems and impressa's sometimes seem like other . . . the words of the emblem are only placed to declare the figures of the emblem; whereas, in an impressa, the figures express and illustrate the one part of the author's intention, and the word the other. 1653 UROUHART *Rabelais* i. ix, The device or impressa of my Lord-Admiral.

2. The sentence accompanying an emblem; hence, a motto, maxim, proverb.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 230 The Impressa, *Sceptra Jovent Artes*, may better be attributed to common-wealths or popular governments, than vnto Monarchies or Kingdomes. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentleman* (1641) 78 The Comique Impressa: If wise, seeme not to know that which thou knowest. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* i. iii. 5 For a Motto, and impresso, the Poets words, -*Et quæ non fecimus ipsi* [etc.].

† **Impressario** (*imprezzā'rio*). Also erroneously *impressario*. [*It. impressario* the undertaker of any business, contractor, etc., *f. impressa*: see *prec.*] One who organizes public entertainments; esp. the manager of an operatic or concert company.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Sir H. Mann* 5 Dec., We have operas . . . the Prince and Lord Middlesex *Impressarii*. 1751 *Ibid.* 18 June, Impressario Holderness. 1881 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxx, A troop going to act In Sicily—all singers . . . sold by the

impresario. 1878 MORLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 596 The Editor, the *impressario* of men of letters. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knight-Errant* xix. (1889) 172 A man can't be in himself impresario, singer, and business agent all at once.

Imprescience (*imprē'siēns*). [*f.* *IM-2* + PRESCIENCE.] Want of prescience or foreknowledge.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 235 *note*, Acquiescing in total ventrine improvidence, imprescience, and selfish ease.

Imprescribable (*imprē'skrīb'bl*), *a.* [*f.* *IM-2* + PRESCRIBABLE.] Imprescriptible.

1887 *Westm. Rev.* Sept. 688 The ownership of land was by the law of the islands (Orkney) reserved to the descendants of the original occupant, by an inalienable and imprescribable entail.

Imprescriptibility, *rare.* [*f.* next + -ITY. Cf. *F. imprescriptibilité* (1732 in Hatz-Darm-).] The quality of being imprescriptible.

1799 tr. *Vattel's Law of Nations* (Webster 1828). 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 263 The imprescriptibility of royal titles form[s] no part of the law of nations.

Imprescriptible (*imprē'skrīb'bl*), *a.* Also *6impre-*, 7 *impre-*. [*a.* *F. imprescriptible* (16th c.), *f. im (IM-2) + prescriptible* PRESCRIPTIBLE.] Not subject to prescription; that cannot in any circumstances be legally taken away or abandoned; esp. in *imprescriptible right* (s).

1563-7 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 330/1 The said lawe is called imprescriptible; for that it is *ius fisci*. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 305 Those things which were granted or given in signe of subjection are imprescriptible. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 117 The natural and imprescriptible rights of man . . . are liberty, property, security, and resistance of oppression. 1824 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* i. 3 The author of any ideal creation . . . has an imprescriptible property in the fame of his work.

Hence **Imprescriptibly** *adv.*

1807 COXE *Austria* (Jod.), Imprescriptibly vested in the church.

† **Impresse**, *imprese*. *Obs.* Also 6 *ympreze*, 6-7 *impreze*, 7 *impreze*. [*a.* *obs. F. im-preze* (1562 in Godefroy), *ad. It. impressa IMPRESSA*.]

1. A device, emblem: = IMPRESSA¹.

1598 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* p. ij, Hieroglyphicks, and Italian Impresses. 1599 PASQUILL'S *Ret.* 10 Scutcheons, Emblems, Impresses, strange trickes, and deuises. 1590 R. W. *Three Lords London* (N.), That for his ympreze gives queene Junoes bird. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* vii. vii. 11. 60 An Impresse with a circle, and a hand with a sharpe stile pointing towards the center with this motto: *Hic labor, hoc opus*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 35 Emblazon'd Shields, Impresses quaint.

2. A motto: = IMPRESSA².

1614 R. WILKINSON *Paire Serm.* 78 *Ich dien*, the word or impreze of the English prince. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Arcaid. Pr.* ii. 44 But whence the cause? eye the impreze, and it will informe thee. c 1811 LAMB *Melanch. Tailors* Wks. 1818 II. 186 The beautiful motto which formed the modest impreze of the shield.

fig. a 1659 Lady *Alimony* ii. iii, Your choice has crown'd me; Nor shall track of time Raze out that Impreze which your free assent Has here engraven.

Hence † **Impressed** *ppl. a.*, furnished with an impreze.

1590 R. W. *Three Lords London* (N.), Their shields ymprez'd with gilt copertiments.

Impresso, variant of IMPRESSA.

Impress (*impress*), *sb.* 1 Also 6-7 *impresso*, (6 *impresso*). [*f.* IMPRESS *v.* 1 Formerly also stressed *impress*: see quot. 1627 and JOHNSON.]

1. The act of impressing or stamping; the 'stamp' (of anything); *concr.* a mark or indentation made by pressure, esp. one produced by a seal or stamp.

1598 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 354 Abasing of thy Sovereignes Coyne, And traitorous im-presso of our Kingly seale. 1607 MAY *Lucan* vi. (1631) 14 Stamp'd his coines im-presso In gold. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.*, 'Father, how wide thy glory shines', The Labour of thy Hands, Or Impress of thy Feet. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 62 Bluish marks . . . as if made by the impress of the fingers. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* iv. 37 The reverse is incused with the impress of an amphora.

† b. A cast, mould. *Obs. rare.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 204 Having taken the Impresses of the Insides of these Shells.

c. = IMPRINT; impression.

1877 W. BOYD *Descr. Model Newsp.* vi, 'Tis a sheet octavoed, -handy; Fit in paper; impress clear. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. ix. 50 Seven of his most important works . . . bore the impress of Paris and Venice.

2. *fig. a.* Characteristic or distinctive mark; special character or quality stamped upon anything.

1590 GREENE *Mourne. Garm.* (1616) 58, I counted experience the em-presso of a Gentleman. 1599 KYD *Solymán & Perseda* 1- in Hazl. *Dodley* V. 261 The fiery Spaniard, bearing in his face The impress of a noble warrior. 1636 FRATLY *Clavis Myst.* xvii. 218 Holiness to God is the im-presso of the regenerate. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1692) 148 They therefore who through the contrary Vices do deface and blot out this natural Character and Impress. 1832 DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 134 Of all the Swiss towns I have yet seen, Lucerne bears most strongly the impress of the middle ages. 1875 LYVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. xii. 235 The physical sciences . . . always bear the impress of the places where they began to be cultivated.

b. An impression upon the mind or senses. Now *rare*.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 6 This weakke im-presso of

Loue, is as a figure Trenched in ice. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year 1*. Ep. Ded., Hearing is so effective an instrument of conveying impresses and images. 1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1692) 119 Only passive to the Instincts and Impresses thereof upon them. 1896 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 191 Some painful impress of solitary danger.. kept them closing up continually.

† c. An expression of. *Obs.*

1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xliii. 71 He.. writ it with his owne hand, to set it forth as an impress of his chief desire.

3. *Comb.*, as *impress copy*, a copy of writing, taken by pressure; a press-copy.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 6/1 We use... the... Remington Type-writer, by which several legible copies can be printed by the aid of carbon paper, and also water impress copies.

Impress (im'pres), *sb.* 2. Now rare. [*f.* IMPRESS *v.* 2] Formerly stressed *impre'ss*: so in Bailey, Johnson, Ash.] Impression; enforced service in the army or navy.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 75 Such impress of Ship-wrights, whose sore Taske Do's not diuide the Sunday from the weeke. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 37 Your Marriners are Millers [muleeters], Reapers, people Ingrost by swift Impresse. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5 p. 9 Our regiments would soon be filled without the reproach or cruelty of an impress. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 420 We are all much alarmed... with a military impress. 1838 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xlii. He could not prevail upon himself to accept a berth which was not protected from the impress.

b. *attrib.*, as *impress-officer*, *service*; *impress-gang* = PRESS-GANG (Craig 1847).

1780 *Gentl. Mag.* L. 442 An impress officer.. thought it a fine opportunity to pick up some useful hands to serve his Majesty. *Ibid.* 443 The trial... [of] a captain and lieutenant of the impress-service, or an action for illegally impressing and imprisoning the plaintiff. 1830 H. CROW *Mem.* 92, I have always considered the impress service as a thousand times worse than any negro trade whatever.

Impress (im'pres), *sb.* 3. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*var.* of IMPRESS, through association with IMPRESS *sb.* 1; cf. IMPRESSA as erroneous var. of IMPRESSA. In 16-17th c. also *impre'ss*.]

1. An emblem, device: = IMPRESSA 1.

1623 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. i. 25 From mine owne Windowes torne my Household Coat, Raz'd out my Impresse [*Obs. impress*]. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 38 These assumed the Name of *Investigantes*, with an Hound for their Impresse, and... *Vestigia Instructa*, for their Motto. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 398 Their shields broken, their impresses defaced. 1868 CUSANS *Her. ix.* 133 The Impress belonged exclusively to the Knight's person.

† 2. A motto, sentence: = IMPRESSA 2. *Obs.*

1611 CORVAT *Cruelities* 303 This Impresse is written ouer the dore in great letters. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. v. 253/4 Sentences are... of the Learned termed a Period, Text, Aphorism, Axiome, Impress, Motto.

† **Impress**, *sb.* 4. *Obs.* [*Variant of IMPRESS *sb.* 1*]

1. Money advanced, pay in advance: = IMPRESS *sb.* 1

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 28 He gave them impresse, and they remained for his service. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. xii. (1810) 597 Hee had received eight hundred duckets impresse.

b. *attrib.*, as *impress-money*, earnest-money.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 273 [They] had taken impresse money from the King of Spaine. 1796 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 38 Endeavouring to force them from Gravesend, before they had received their river pay, and impress money.

2. A charge made upon the pay of a naval officer who has not satisfactorily accounted for public money advanced to him (cf. IMPRESS *v.* 3 2).

1803 NELSON 12 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 132 That the simple receipt from the Captain of the Ship... may be a sufficient Voucher for the disbursement of such money, and a full discharge from any impress against me.

† **Impress**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. impress-us*, pa. pple. of *imprimere* to IMPRESS.] Impressed. *Impress species* (Schol. L. *impressa species*): cf. IMPRESSED *ppl.* a. 1 quot. 1704.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 335 These species are gross and material by way of distinction from those *express* species which are spiritualized. These *impress* species of bodies must then be little bodies.

Impress (im'pres), *v.* 1. Also 4-6 in-, 4-7 im-*presse*, 5-6 im*preise*. [*f.* L. *impress-*, ppl. stem of *imprimere*, *f. im-* (IM-1) + *primere* to press (whence also *obs. F. impresser*). Partly answering in sense to OF. *empresser* to press, press or crowd upon, crush, print: cf. EMPRESS *v.*]

I. *trans.* To impress a thing *on*, *upon*, *in*, *into* something else.

1. To apply with pressure; to press (a thing *upon* another) so as to leave a mark; to produce by pressure (a mark *on*, *in* some substance); to imprint, stamp.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 130 (Camb. MS.) The notes and the figures Imressed in manere of matere. 14... *Circumcision in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 99 In oure forhede when we Jesus impresse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 33 Albe the wound were nothing deepe imprest. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* vi. 108 This Curte... Who wears my stripes imprest vpon him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 150 Fairest fruit... On which the Sun more glad imprest'd his beams. 1700 DRYDEN *Melanger & Atalanta* 219 The conquering chief his foot imprest On the strong neck of that destructive beast. 1764 COWPER *Task* 1. 280 Not all its pride secures The grand retreat from injuries imprest'd By rural carvers, who with knives deface The pannels. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 515 He

did impress On the green moss his tremulous step. 1896 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 54 The foot-mark on the rock... pointed out... as impressed by his dromedary or mule. 1898 *Times* 25 Aug. 2/6 A signature impressed with a rubber stamp.

fig. 1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Bekmen's Epist.* i. § 39 Faith... receiveth Christ into it self; it doth impress him into its hunger, with his heavenly flesh and blood.

2. a. *fig.* With immaterial object: esp. (in modern use) To 'stamp' (a character or quality) *upon* anything. Also *refl.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiv. 70 The ymage that first is impressid in to the soule is most likely to abide. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 66 He is yet very greene... pliable to whatsoever may be impressed in him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 182 Nature first gave Signs, imprest On Bird, Beast, Aire. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I. The image of virtue, which Nature had impressed upon his heart. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiii. (1870) 254 A beautiful character impresses itself upon the very features of the body. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* v. 121 The superstition... that a use and direction, once impressed upon property by a founder, must be obeyed for ever.

b. *transf.* To produce or communicate (motion), exert (force), etc. by pressure. *Const. on upon.*

1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Econ.* (1738) 75 That Motion, which... was impressed on the Coats of the Arteries by the Systole of the Heart. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 209 The force impressed upon a ship by the wind. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xx. 492 Movements... impressed on a wide expanse of ocean. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 262 A horse towing a boat on a canal is dragged backwards by a force equal to that which he impresses on the towing-rope forwards.

3. *fig.* To imprint (an idea, etc.) *on* (*in*, *to*) the mind; to cause to take firm mental hold; to enforce, urge (a rule of conduct, etc.) *on* another.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1322 (1371) Yn good herte it mot som roupe impresse. To here and se be gilltes in distresse. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxix. 295 Thou scholdest thenke and impresse it in thy mynde, that nothing is immortal. 1500-80 DUNBAR *Poems* xi. 39 Sadlye in thy hart impres *Quod tu in cinerem reuerteris*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. § 50 fowle and ugly, that exceeding feare Their visages imprest, when they approached neare. *Ibid.* III. iv. 49 So deepe the deadly feare of that foule swaine Was earst impressed in her gentle spright. 1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Bekmen's Epist.* i. § 39 That a man impresseth (or imagineth in his minde) to himselfe, that Christ is deade for his sinnes. 1711 KEN *Divine Love Wks.* (1838) 238 Impress on my heart so tender a sense of thy sufferings. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xi. (1869) I. 225 A few such examples impressed a salutary consternation. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* x. I am sure you will impress upon your children the necessity of attaching themselves to it early in life. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxi. This man had a power... of impressing his beliefs on others.

† 4. To print, make a typographical 'impression' of. *Obs.* (Complemental adjunct usually absent.)

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps. Prol.*, I have put the sayd sermons in wrytynge for to be impressed. 1533 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII.* I. 413 That the same Acte may be impressed, transumed, and set up on every churche dore in Englonde. 1658 J. ELLIOT in *Goss. in New Eng.* (1659) 4 Let him... work under the Colledg Printer, in impressing the Bible in the Indian language. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope Wks.* IV. 22 Lintot impressed the same pages upon a small Folio.

II. *trans.* To impress a thing *with*, by some instrument, or as an instrument does.

5. To exert pressure upon; to press; to mark (a thing) by means of pressure, esp. with a stamp, seal, etc. *Const. with.*

With quot. 1667 cf. IMPRESSION *sb.* 5. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. ii. 1. 236 His hart like an Agot with your print impressed. 1605 — *Macb.* v. viii. 10 As easie may'st thou the intrenchant Ayre With thy keene Sword impresse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 538 As a shooting Starr In autumn thwarts the night, when vapors fir'd Impress the Air. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Shepherd*, In impressing the Back near the Hips, if the Sheep does not bend, he judges 'em to be Sound and Strong. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* VIII. The Marquis seizing her hand, impressed it with kisses. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 200 The ring... was impressed with the seal of the Prophet.

b. To stamp, imprint, invest *with* a character, quality, etc.

1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XVII. 75 That mortal, who was at his birth imprest So strongly from this star. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. ii. The words were impressed with a wild and melancholy depth of feeling. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* II. (1869) 33 The people of Attica... had long been impressed with a markedly Pelasgian character. 1884 *Law Times Ref.* L. 374/1 Real property... impressed... with an implied trust for sale.

† c. To subject to *peine forte et dure*: see PRESS *v.* *Obs.*

1651 W. G. tr. *Covel's Inst.* 273 In cases of Felony, he shall be impressed, viz. he shall be committed to the Prison... where... being stripped naked, he shall be laid upon the bare ground... and his Arms and Legs pulled out by four ropes... hee shall be stretched out upon his back: Then... hee shall have so great a weight of Iron or Stone laid upon his Breast as hee is able to beare.

6. To produce a deep effect or impression on the mind or feelings of; to affect or influence strongly. Usually said of the instrument.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.*, *Nat. Virtue Wks.* 1874 I. 328 Brute creatures are impressed and actuated by various instincts and propensions. 1777 MACKENZIE *Man World* I. i. (1823) 420 He had come to that period of life when men are most apt to be impressed with appearances. 1846 DICKENS *Let. to Wills* 4 Mar., The letter... does not impress me favourably. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I, I could not but be solemnly

impressed by the appearance of a circular temple. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 568 A man is telepathically impressed to conjure up his father's image. *absol.* 1883 BYRON *Juan* XII. lxxix, Novelities please less than they impress.

b. To affect (a person) strongly *with* an idea. 1706 BURKE *W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 131 To impress all the neighbouring princes... with an ill opinion of the faith, honour, and decency of the British nation. 1804 NELSON 1 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 400 Impressed with the importance of this service... I felt justified... in ordering the Frigates to proceed immediately. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xliiv. V. 349 Some pains had been taken to impress the Athenian ambassadors with the same belief. 1878 J. W. EBSWORTH *Introd. Braithwait's Strappado* 26 Men... impressed with an indignant scorn against uncleanness. *Mod.* He tried to impress me with his importance.

† III. *intr.* 7. To press in; to press or throng about. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 334 Heigh fantasye and curious bisynesse Fro day to day gan in the soule impresse Of Ianuarie aboute his mariage. 1412-30 *Lyoc. Chron. Troy* I. v. The people ne wolde cesse Aboute them to gather and impresse. c 1480 *Crt. of Love* cxx, More and more impresen gan the dent Of Loves dart, while I beheld her face.

Hence *Impressing vbl. sb.* 1 and *ppl. a.* *Impressing cylinder* in a printing-machine: see quot.

1530 PALSGR. 234/1 Impressing or printyng of a boke, *impression*. 1748 E. ERSKINE *Serm. Wks.* 1871 III. 351 The eye is an impressing organ; what we see with our eyes leaves an impression upon our minds. 1822 *Specif. Patent* No. 4640 Applegath a Applying the ink to the form of types, plates, or blocks, partly on one side of the impressing or printing cylinder, and partly on the other side.

Impress (im'pres), *v.* 2 [*f.* IM-1 + PRESS *v.* 2, in same sense.

The latter, before the end of the 16th c., was evidently felt as the same word as PRESS *v.* 1 to subject to pressure or force, which easily led to a use of *impress*, as if to 'press in', 'press into service'.]

trans. To levy or furnish (a force) for military or naval service, to enlist; *spec.* to compel (men) to serve in the army or navy (in recent use, only the latter); to force authoritatively into service.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. i. 21 Under whose blessed Crosse We are impressed and ingad'd to fight. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. i. 95 Who can impress the Forrest, bid the Tree Vanixe his earth-bound Root? 1650-66 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* IV. (1682) 123 The Inhabitants being able to impress 280 Horse for present service. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 31 To Cap^t John Tyrwhite, for money by him disbursed for impressing 118 seamen for his said Majesties service. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Impress Soldiers or Seamen*, to compel them to enter into the Publick Service. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 335 Yesterday sailed the Diamond... to impress men. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xlii. The seamen are impressed by force, the soldiers are entrapped by other means even more discreditable.

b. To take or seize by authority for royal or public service.

1749 J. POTTS *Windsor Castle* 33 Commissioned to provide Stone, Timber, Lead, Iron and all other necessities for the work and to impress carriages for their conveyance to Windsor. 1755 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1889 I. 194, I impressed his wagons, and compelled him by force to assist in this work. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 715 Commissions... authorizing different officers to impress both men and ships for the Royal service. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 288 The chief captain was empowered to impress men, vessels, victuals, and arms, paying however reasonable prices.

c. In various *fig.* and *transf.* senses: To enlist, force, or take into some service, press (a thing) into service in argument, etc.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kovij* Diat. vi. 314 How few uncase and impresse their pens against the enemies of our common faith. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 194 He assumes a Privilege to impress what Text of Scripture he pleases for his own Use. 1779 MACKENZIE *Mirror* No. 12 p. 13 The toyman's little family of plaything figures... whom he had impressed into the service. 1803 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 108, I then meant... to withdraw from political life, into which I had been impressed by the circumstances of the times. 1838 H. T. MARTINEAU *Ireland* III. 43 Dan proceeded... to impress into his temporary service a horse which grazed in the neighbourhood. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* ix. They had impressed a small school... to assist in the performances. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* II. 42 Hypotheses into the service of which Philology was impressed.

Hence *Impressing vbl. sb.* 2

1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 458 A Bill for Impressyng of Souldiers. 1705 *Royal Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4186/3 Officers Employed in Impressyng. *attrib.* 1863 *Morn. Star* 17 Dec. 5/6 The impressing agent has gone around.

† **Impress**, *v.* 3 *Obs. rare.* [Erroneously for IMPREST *v.* 1: cf. IMPRESS *sb.* 4]

I. *trans.* To advance (money): = IMPREST *v.* 1. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Mar., £5000 impressed for the service of the sick and wounded prisoners. 1819 REES *Cycl. s. v. Auditor*, All monies impressed to any man for the king's service.

2. To charge with a deduction (the pay of an officer) in respect to public moneys or stores not accounted for by him: see IMPRESS *sb.* 4 2.

1803 NELSON 12 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. I... beg that their Lordships will exonerate them from the charge, and direct the Victualling Board not to impress their Accounts.

† **Impressa** 1. Erroneous form of IMPRESSA (cf. IMPRESS *sb.* 3).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 57 The Impressa in the shield, was a heauen full of starres, with a speech. 1596

EARL MONM. *Adul. fr. Parnass.* 410 The Impresa which he bore in his chief Standard, which was a writing Pen.

† **Impressa** ². Erroneous f. **IMPRESS** sb.¹ (2 a.).

1668 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xix. 60 Surely, the Soule hath the reliquid Impresa's of diuine Vertue still . . . left within her. 1647 *Case Kingd.* 6, I observe now an Impresa of diuine glory and excellency in many of their Practises.

Impressable, a. rare. [f. **IMPRESS** v.² + -ABLE.] Liable to be impressed into service.

1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 83 Wagons [were] made impressable for the use of the army.

Impressed (impre'st), ppl. a.¹ [f. **IMPRESS** v.¹ + -ED.] That is pressed or forced in, stamped upon something; stamped, marked by pressure or with impressions; in *Zool.* and *Bot.*, having an appearance of being stamped in; sunk in, depressed.

1440 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 644, I herles was ay thurgh myne impressede dreed. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 349 Which species . . . because they are imprinted by the objects they come from upon the outward senses, are therefore in their first state called impressed species, images, or phantoms. 1866 KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL. IV. 284 *Inaurate* . . . when striz or other impressed parts have a metallic splendour. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 58 Seeds angular, impressed, brown speckled. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 216 Shell smooth or plaited, dorsal valve frequently impressed. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys.* Sc. II. (ed. 2) 28 Change of motion is proportional to the impressed force.

Hence **Impressedly** (-edli) adv., in an impressed manner.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. ii. (R. Suppl. s. v. *Malacissation*), Penetrating and insinuating remedies . . . convey more easily and impressively the virtue thereof.

Impressed (impre'st), ppl. a.² [f. **IMPRESS** v.² + -ED.] Enlisted; compelled to serve.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* v. iii. 51 To . . . turne our imprest Launces in our eies Which do command them. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 573 You subject the impressed man to the same severities as the volunteer. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 417 Volunteers and impressed men from the fleet.

Impressibility (impressi'biliti). Also -ability. [f. next: see -ITY.]

The quality of being impressible.

1751 tr. *Pernetti's Philos. Lett. Physiol.* xxxiii. 229 They [blue eyes] are sure Signs of a tender Impressibility and sympathising Disposition. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 12 When the change of scene had restored the impressability (may we call it?) of his senses [etc.]. 1866 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* (1861) 135 She seems to have parted with all her tenderness and all her impressibility. 1875 JEVONS *Money* v. 40 *Impressibility*, . . . the capacity of a substance to receive such an impression . . . as shall establish its character as current money.

b. A specimen or example of the impressible.

1800 *Examiner* No. 642. 405/1 (They) are all that fairy land can do for us. They are for younger impressibilities.

Impressible (impre'sibl), a. [f. **IMPRESS** v.¹ (or *L. impress-* ppl. stem) + -IBLE.] Capable of being impressed: a. Sensitive to impressions; susceptible, impressionable; b. That can be impressed on something.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 846 The Differences of Impressible and Not Impressible, Figurable and Not Figurable, . . . are Plebeian Notions. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* (1726) 18 An heightened and obstinate Fancy hath a great Influence upon impressible Spirits. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 355 The mind impressible and soft with ease Imbibes and copies what she hears and sees. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. App. xi. 405 The instruments became very impressible to artificial depression of temperature. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xxii. 404 Impressible, emotional, and susceptible, he had been accused of infirmity of purpose.

Hence **Impressibleness**, impressibility; **Impressibly** adv., in an impressible manner. (In recent Dicts.)

Impressing: see under **IMPRESS** vbs.¹ and ².

Impression (impre'shən), sb. Also 4-5 en-, 5 in-. [a. F. *impression* (13th c.), ad. L. *impression-em* (in classical L. common only in the sense of 'irruption, onset, attack', but used by Cicero for 'emphasis' and 'mental impression', and in later L. for 'action of impressing or stamping'), n. of action from *imprimere* (ppl. stem *impress-*): see **IMPRESS** v.¹]

1. The action or process of impressing, in various senses: esp. a. The action involved in the pressure of one thing upon or into the surface of another; also, the effect of this.

1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 218 Stable in the eyr is noon impressioun. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34 a/2 We ought to bere the crosse of Jhesu cryst . . . in the mouth by confession . . . and in the visage by continual impression. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 8 The fruitfull seades Of all things liuing, through impression Of the sunbeames . . . Doe like conceiue. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 566 What wax so frozen but dissolves with tempering, And yields at last to every light impression? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 Signatures of Natures owne impression. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 175 The heart does not contract itself immediately upon the first impression of the blood. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 63 In any given perception there is a something which has been communicated to it [the mind] by an impact, or an impression ab extra. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 596 The creation of the world is the impression of order on a previously existing chaos.

† b. A charge, onset, attack, assault. Obs.

1408 HOCLEVE *Let. Cupid* 233 Suche is the force of myn impression That sodenly I felle can hir bost. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 25/1 They were not able to susteine the violent impression of the armed men, and so fled. 1613

PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 630 The Duke of Avero, with his Portugals, made a great impression into the Moors host. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 21 ¶ 5 Elephants . . . by the violence of their impression . . . often threw the enemy into disorder. 1799 LD. KEITH 9 July in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 414 note, The Enemy have no intention of attempting an impression on the Island of Sicily.

† c. Oppression (so OF. *impression*). Obs. rare. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxxviii. iv, Euery lorde . . . spoyled other . . . By greute impression and cruell sore raunson.

d. The impact or shock of any atmospheric or physical force. ? Obs.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* Intro. (1711) 22 To line them with the skins of Beasts, thereby to keep out the sharp impressions of the air. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 168 He is in danger from falls, and all impressions of violence. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 69 The traces of a violent shock or impression from the south are as yet perceptible in many countries. 1800 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 330 (When a cold wind rises) the most hardy cannot conceal their uneasiness under its first impressions.

† e. In elocution or metre: A stress, emphasis.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. viii. To you he wrote this precept . . . which (to you) must be read with an impression. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 383 The intermixture of Pyrrhics and Spondee; in which, two impressions in the one foot make up for the want of one in the other.

2. A mark produced upon any surface by pressure, esp. by the application of a stamp, seal, etc. Hence, any depression, indentation, etc. such as would result from pressure; also, the figure produced by stamping or sealing; a cast, mould, copy.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxiv. (Bodl. MS.), He findeþ mater more able and obedient to his worching þe more noble impression he prentepþ herein. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 Of crosse nor pile there is no reclus, Prynte nor soull in all thy seynt-warye. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xiii. ii, When a Seal in Wax Impression makes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 95 The horns like a rams . . . with beaten notches or impressions. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 103 The Impression in the Sand, seemed much like the Track of a Cow. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 346 As . . . a seal [is said] to make an impression upon wax. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 236 Impressions of fishes, and sometimes of fern . . . are often found. 1821-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 276 Shell . . . with a long and prominent ligament, and two adductor impressions. 1883 C. J. WILKS *Mod. Persia* 184 [He] breathes on his seal, and presses it firmly against the paper . . . A very clear impression is thus produced.

fig. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 372 Ignorance . . . maketh him unmeet metal for the impressions of vertue. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxii, Your loue and pittie doth th' impression fill, Which vulgar scandall stampt upon my brow. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 983 If it bear The stamp and clear impression of good sense. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 357 In his young and tender age he was to take the impression of those into whose society he was thrown.

† b. (See quot. and cf. sense 1, quot. 1483.) Obs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1614) 300 The impression or signe of peace, which is done with bringing both hands over the face.

† c. A mark, trace, indication. Obs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 671 For the Ethiopian names or crosses . . . slaves . . . might leave such impressions. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 81 Time hath left now no impressions of his barbarous labour. 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. (1736) 8 Bones . . . with fresh Impressions of their Combustion.

† d. fig. Stamp; creation; hence, rank. Obs.

A French usage; with quot. 1639 cf. D'Aubigné *un marquis de la nouvelle impression* (Littre).

1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus Admir. Events* 50 A gentleman of the new impression. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 23 'Tis every day to be seen in Venice, Noblemen of the last impression do marry Ladies of the first.

3. The process of printing. Now rare.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlv. (Percy Soc.) 220 Go, little boke! I praye God the save From misse metryng by wrong impression. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. x. in *Holinshead* 44 At such time as I first attempted to commit this booke to the impression. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* Pref. 1 b, This Apology being written . . . and made ready for the print . . . it seemed good . . . to stay the impression of it, vntill [etc.]. a 1794 GIBBON *Mem. Misc.* Wks. 1814 I. 260 The impression of the fourth volume had consumed three months. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 73. 193 The number of scholars was still not sufficient to repay the expenses of impression.

b. The result of printing; a print taken from type or from an engraving or the like; a printed copy.

1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 114 Neither to sel nor bye of any other impressions than suche as shal be Printed by the sayde Richard. 1592 NASHE *Ded. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 Euerie priuate Scholler . . . beganne to vaunt their smattering of Latine, in English Impressions. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 438 They print . . . the letters not being therein set backward, as in the impression they may appeare forward. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 20 Bundles of Characters tied together to Ape Printing. What they make their Impression on, I cannot inform you. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 387 He rubs the plate over with printing ink, as if an impression were about to be taken. 1823 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 72 Coloured impressions of leaves upon paper may be made by a kind of surface printing. 1869 Mrs. HEATON *A. Dürer* II. iii. (1881) 215 Very early impressions of Dürer's engravings are seldom now to be met with.

c. The printing of that number of copies (of a book, etc.) which forms one issue of it; 'one course of printing' (J.); hence, the aggregate of copies thus printed: see **EDITION** 3 b.

Sometimes distinguished from 'edition', as an unaltered reprint from standing type or plates; but often used as a more general term including both 'edition' and 'reprint': cf. quot. 1891.

1570-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 594 The Copy of which

Dispensation . . . is exemplified in our first Impression. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 2 You write to mee my booke is hasting to the second impression. 1654 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) A iij b, 6000 of his books being sold, if 1500 be allowed to an Impression. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xix. II. 19 Of this translation there were six impressions before the year 1601. 1891 *Bibliog. Cat. Macmillan's Publications* Pref. 5 After careful consideration the Publishers decided to describe as an Edition an impression from type set up afresh either with or without alteration and read for press by a proof-reader. An impression from standing type or from Stereotype or Electrotpe plates is described as a Reprint.

4. The effective action of one thing upon another; influence; the effect of such action; a change produced in some passive subject by the operation of an external cause.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 94 After thilke interstition, In which they take impression. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ix. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 176 The Body of the Spryte takyth impression. 1576 BAKER *Temell of Health* 116a, Such oyles are made . . . onely by impression . . . as when symple medicines boyled, stieped, in common oyle, doe leave theyr vertues in it. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvi. (1700) 98 The Load-stone . . . doth never rightly touch the amorous Steel without leaving an Impression. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 524 It is better to use vessels of Earth or Glass than those of Metals, because there is less fear of an Impression from those than from these. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 330 Its fix'd Salt . . . cannot deuest it self of the Impression it had received from Nature, continuing always essentially d' with the same Qualities . . . as the Plant from which it is extracted. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* Chron. 7/1 The Coorugs, being unable to make any impression on the pagoda. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 120 One of the hardest of the metals; a file can scarcely make any impression on it. 1888 MISS E. BROWN *In Pursuit of Shadow* v. 78 The late rains seemed to have made but little impression on the streets of Moscow.

† 5. spec. An atmospheric influence, condition, or phenomenon. *Fiery impression*, a comet, meteor, or the like. Obs.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3439 Off ellementys I am mayestresse, Lady also & pryncesse Off wyndys and inpresyouns. 1530 PALSGR. 412 These impressyons of the eyer, 'hote, colde, fayre, foule [etc.]'. 1563 W. FULKE *Metors* (1640) 2 Divided into moist and drie impressions, consisting either of Vapors, or exhalations. 1659 S. PURCHAS *Poet. Flying-Ins.* I. iv. 10 Some leaving the hot impressions in the aere, attribute it to the driness of the earth. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 64 Hot fumes and sulphureous clouds, which will sometimes flow in streams and fiery impressions through the air.

6. The effect produced by external force or influence on the senses or mind. a. An effect produced on the senses; a sensation, or sense-perception, in its purely receptive aspect.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 107 The eye . . . is more inclined to receive the impression of the one [black] than of the other [white]. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 The impressions our Senses had formerly received. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 89 Passive impressions grow weaker by being repeated upon us. 1809 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 202 It has a sourish taste at first, then makes a bitterish cooling impression, and at last leaves an agreeable sweetness. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 22 (1864) 62 An impression of sound, a musical note, for example, is carried to the brain. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 278 It is hard to say how much our impressions of hearing may be affected by those of sight.

b. An effect, especially a strong effect, produced on the intellect, conscience, or feelings.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 372 Ek opere seyn þat þorugh Impressions [v. r. enpresounnyss] As yf a wight hath faste a þing in mynde . . . cometh such ayussions. c 1386 — *Syr.* T. 363 In hire sleepe right for impression, Of hire Mirour she hadde Avisioun. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 267 Madnesse kindleth diseases in the mynde, because that it worketh in them . . . phantastical impressions. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 69 Being over-rigid and severe, his Sermons made no Impression on his English Auditory. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 407 While he was under the first impressions given him by the governor to our disadvantage. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix. 256 If they had made no impression upon his heart. 1773 SMOLLETT *Ode to Indep.* 30 He . . . deeply felt the impression of her charms. 1847 HUGH MILLER (*title*) First Impressions of England and its people. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 560 A deep impression had been made on the minds of Englishmen.

c. In the philosophy of Hume (see quot.).

1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 311 Those perceptions, which enter with most force and violence, we may name impressions. 1748 — *Ess. Hum. Und., Orig. Ideas* (1817) II. 16 By the term *impression*, I mean all our more lively perceptions, when we hear, or see, or feel, or love, or hate, or desire, or will . . . Impressions are distinguished from ideas, which are the less lively perceptions, of which we are conscious, when we reflect on any of those sensations or movements above mentioned.

7. A notion, remembrance, or belief, impressed upon the mind; esp., in modern use, a somewhat vague or indistinct notion remaining in the mind as a survival from more distinct knowledge.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 2 That there is a God; . . . This is a common notion, and impression, sealed up in the minde of every man. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. i. 170 They seemed to have stript themselves of those impressions of pity and compassion, which are natural to mankind. 1837 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 130, I am of the impression it may be both safely and conveniently used. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 64 That most fallacious of all evidence, a general impression, without a careful collection of facts. *Mod.* I have an impression that I have somewhere met with it before. But it is a mere impression, and I may easily be mistaken.

8. *Painting*. a. 'The ground-colour, or that

which is first laid on to receive the other colours'.
b. 'A stratum of a single colour laid upon a wall or surface for ornament, upon outside work, or upon metals to protect from humidity' (Webster 1864).

9. **Comb. Impression cup, tray** (*Dentistry*), a cup or holder for the material used in obtaining a cast of the mouth; **impression cylinder**, in a printing-machine (see *quots.*).

1830 *Specif. Patent* No. 5988 Applegath 2, A is the cast-iron frame; B, the impression cylinder, upon which the piece of material receives the impression. 1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 354/1 The plaster [of Paris] is poured into an impression cup, with high walls fitting loosely over the alveolar border. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 16 Sept. 5/6 Around the large cylinder were grouped from two to ten small impression cylinders. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 186 The platen was impossible. Why not try Nicholson's impression cylinder?

Impression, v. rare. [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *impressionner*, to which the current use (sense 2) may be due.]

†1. To stamp; make an impression. *Obs. rare*—1.
1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 94 Peculiar Metallical instruments, which, worked by pressing, impressing, impressioning or moulding.

2. *trans.* To make an impression on, to affect with an impression. *In pass.* To be affected.

1865 *Reader* 9 Sept. 291/1 Its busy roar of life is such that it is to all appearance but little impressioned by that sudden swerving [etc.]. 1892 *Argosy* Nov. 404 Impressioned as she had been by the mysterious music.

Impressionability. [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. mod. F. *impressionnabilité*.] The quality of being impressionable; susceptibility to impressions.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 23 The joyous carelessness and prompt impressionability of that beautiful and healthful period of expansion and of growth. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 226 Extreme impressionability to changes in temperature.

Impressionable (impre-jənəb'l), a. [a. F. *impressionnable*, f. *impressionner*: see -ABLE.]

1. Of persons or their feelings: Liable to be easily impressed or influenced; susceptible to impressions.

[1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 426 A nature which must be like the French so happily term *impressionnable*.] 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (L.). She had a pretty face and an impressionable disposition. 1848 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 133 He has real merit and quick, impressionable feelings. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 49 Attentions... such as must have driven a more impressionable man out of his senses.

2. Of things: a. Capable of being impressioned. b. Sensitive to physical or chemical influences.

1876 MAXWELL in *Life* xiv. (1882) 455 Tinfoil thin enough to be impressioned by the metal style. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 150 Sensitive or impressionable substances... which receive and retain the actinic energy.

Hence **Impressionableness**, impressionability. 1858 *Chamb. Jnl.* IX. 161 A nervous organisation of great delicacy, impressionableness, and excitability. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. vi. 101 A certain dropsical impressionableness of surface which made him seem and believe himself sympathetic.

Impressional, a. rare. [f. IMPRESSION sb. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to impressions; of the nature of an impression: in *quot.* 1860 = IMPRESSIONABLE.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* (1861) 78 He must be musical, Tremulous, impressionable. a 1882 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* (1883) 279 The resemblance... could scarcely be called physical, and I am loath to borrow the word 'impressionable' from the vocabulary of spirit mediums.

Hence **Impressionalist** = IMPRESSIONIST; **Impressional-ity**, impressional quality.

1876 *Nation* (N.Y.) 14 Sept. 163/2 There is no end to the descriptive efforts of the impressionists. 1884 tr. *Brachet's Aix-les-bains* 1. 96 The doctor directs the thermal course according to the impressionability of the patient.

Impressional, a. [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = IMPRESSIONISTIC.

1889 A. MEYNELL *The Newlyn School in Art Jnl.* No. 53. 140 The beautiful lucid surface... capable of reflections which are in themselves an intricate yet distinctively impressionary study. 1891 *Athenaeum* 27 June 831/2 An impressionary drawing of 'A Reception at Archbishop's House'. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 4/2 The most impressionary and modern of narrative descriptions—even whole sentences without any verb, which is your real impressionary style, as generally understood.

Impressionism (impre-jəniz'm). [f. IMPRESSION sb. + -ISM: see next.]

†1. Applied to the philosophy of Hume: cf. IMPRESSION sb. 6 c. *nonce-use*.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* vi. ii. 202 All hail to Berkeley who would have no matter, and to Hume who would have no mind; to the Idealism of the former, and to the Impressionism of the latter!

2. The theory or practice of the impressionist school in art; the method of painting (or describing) things so as to give their general tone and effect, or the broad impression which they produce at first sight, without elaboration of detail.

1882 *Athenaeum* 10 June 737/2 M. Duez, one of the fathers of Impressionism, seems to have modified and refined his practice. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 141 The influence of impressionism is on the whole decreasing. 1888 *Ch. Times* 29 June 575/4 Impressionism is an excellent thing in its proper place, which is the artist's own sketch-book, not the completed canvas. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 536 In the case of

Velasquez, Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson claims this ultimate development as distinct 'Impressionism'.

3. The literary presentation of some scene or emotion in its salient features, done in a few strokes.

1883 VERNON LEE in *Academy* 29 Dec. 426 Complete negation of all the elements most common in modern writing—namely, realism... and, if I may use an artist's word, impressionism in execution. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 6/1 A delightful freshness and vividness—a touch of unconscious literary impressionism, if the phrase may stand.

Impressionist (impre-jəniz't). [ad. recent F. *impressioniste*: see IMPRESSION and -IST.]

A painter who endeavours to express the general impression produced by a scene or object, to the exclusion of minute details or elaborate finish; also, a writer who practises a similar method.

1881 *Even. Standard* 1 Feb. 4/5 To create this misty sentiment is the aim of the modern impressionist. 1883 *Times* 3 Mar. 8 This artist... is something of an impressionist; though he does condescend... to put into one point of his picture... a vast amount of elaborate work. 1891 *Ibid.* 20 Jan. 4/5 Velasquez and Frans Hals, the Great Twin Brethren of the Impressionists' worship.

attrib. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 74 The Impressionist school. 1887 *Athenaeum* 23 July 123 The great increase of so-called Impressionist pictures. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. 337, I should make one of the poetical impressionist painters who sway the public taste.

Impressionistic, a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to impressionism; in the style of the impressionists.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Dec. 782 In what is called impressionistic painting you paint something to suggest the temporary mood in which you looked at a certain scene or effect. 1891 *Athenaeum* 28 Feb. 282/3 A new volume of poems, consisting of short impressionistic lyrics. 1894 *Brit. Jnl. Photog.* XLI. Suppl. 4 The hideous plague of impressionistic smudges.

Impressionless, a. rare. [f. IMPRESSION + -LESS.] Without impression; void of impressions; unimpressible.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1889 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Apr. 500/1 A face as impressionless and vacant as the white door-post against which he lounged.

Impressive (impre-siv), a. [f. IMPRESS v.1 + -IVE.]

†1. Capable of being easily impressed; susceptible (to); impressive. *Obs.*

1893 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 50 She hath steeled my soft impulsive heart. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* iii. 58 (1605) Those pleasing raptures from her graces rise Strongly invading his impulsive breast. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 52 The multitude... cannot but be greatly impressive to any great and religious Persuasions concerning Prodigies. 1665 — *Vulg. Proph.* 70 Men... of strong fancies, impressive tempers, and weak intellects.

†2. Conveying an impression of. *Obs. rare*—1.

1791 J. HAMPSON *Wesley* III. 167 A freshness of complexion impressive of the most perfect health.

3. Characterized by making a deep impression on the mind or senses; able to excite deep feeling. Said usually of language or scenes; rarely of persons.

1775 ASH, *Impressive*, suited to make impression, making impression. 1791 NEWTE *Town Eng. & Scot.* 189 That animated and impressive eloquence which usually distinguishes inventors and projectors. 1825 LAMB *Elia Ser. II. Barbara* S—, When that impressive actress has been bending over her in some heart-rending colloquy. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 39 The scene was exceedingly impressive.

Impressively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an impressive manner; in a way fitted to impress.

1818 in TODD. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 110 The King... impressively assured him that he considered him the happiest man in England. 1841 ORDESON *Crool* xvii. 209 The funeral service was impressively performed. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 115 My guide... repeating the warning more impressively before I attended to it.

Impressiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†1. The quality of being impressive; susceptibility to impressions. *Obs.*

1863 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 57 That impressiveness of spirit which times of action and change... are generally attended with.

2. The character or quality of being impressive, or of making a deep impression on the mind, etc.

a 1805 PALLEY *Serm. Several Subj.* iv. (1827) 632/1 We think a great deal more frequently about it... and our thoughts of it have much more of vivacity and impressiveness. a 1831 A. KNOX in *Rem.* (1844) I. 37 [It] makes them have the impressiveness of present facts. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. viii. 172 He spoke... with great impressiveness and eloquence.

Impressment¹, rare. [f. IMPRESS v.1 + -MENT. In sense 2 for F. *empressement*.]

1. The action of impressing; exertion of pressure.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* iii. Carried by mighty impressment, such as if by some unseen hydrostatic pressure.

2. Earnestness, ardour.

1854 'MARION HARLAND' *Alone* ix. Several young men dashed to the side of the carriage, with as much impressment as at a ball. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 384 Simonides... gave his farewell and the peace of the Lord with the impressment of a father.

Impressment² (impre-smēnt). [f. IMPRESS v.2 + -MENT.] The act or practice of impressing or forcibly taking for the public service.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 689 The loss to the citizens directly by the... British army, and indirectly by American impressments. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxi, America

looked upon our system of impressment as the sheet-anchor of her navy. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 67 The right of the impressment of beasts for carriage was part of the ancient prerogative.

Ag. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvi. (1857) 232 There is no irregular impressment of the young and vigorous in the way of accident. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* App. D. 412 On three conditions only can such impressment of witnesses be justified.

†**Impressor**¹, *Obs. rare.* [Agent-noun in L. form from L. *imprimere* to IMPRESS (cf. L. *pressor*, *expressor*).] One who, or that which, makes impressions.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies, Wine-soaker* 101 And now... he hath had his evening lecture, and trenching home supported by his friendly impressor, makes every foot an indenture. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* i. 8 Their action is overcome by the strokes of stronger impressors. 1663 J. BEALE in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 333 Fancy is the receiver and impressor.

†**Impressor**², *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPRESS v.2 + -OR, after prec.] One who impresses or takes by force for the public service.

1781 R. H. LEE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 409 Let his mill and wagons have protection from the destructive talons of impressors.

Impressure¹ (impre-'sū). Now rare. [f. IMPRESS v.1 + -URE, after *pressure*.]

1. The action of impressing or exerting pressure upon.

1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* i. § 37 The magnetick impressure, hunger, and desire, of the soule. *Ibid.* vi. § 10 Comprehensive impressure or formation of the expressed word. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 16. 2/1 At an age when the twig bends under every impressure. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 247 The subject... lay ready shapen for the strong impressure of his hand.

2. A mark made by pressure; an impression; an indentation.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 23 Leane vpon a rush, The Cicatrice and capable impressure Thy palme some moment keeps. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. v. 103 The impressure her Lucrece, with which she vses to seale. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsies* Ep. Ded. 7 What else are characters but stamper or impressures, noting such an especial place, person or office. 1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 289 Behind it a short mesial line... and a deep impressure still further backwards.

3. A mental or sensuous impression.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. i. I knew not what fair impressure I received at first, but I began to affect your society very speedily. 1609 E. JONSON *Case is altered* i. iv. The impressure of those ample favours I have derived... Would bind my faith. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 182 One little *Requiescat*... leaves long upon the ear an impressure of simple, of earnest, of weary melody.

†**Impressure**², *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IMPRESS v.2 + -URE, after prec.] = IMPRESSMENT².

1680 *Nation's Interest in Relation to Pretens.* Dk. York 31 Their Bulwark against High Payments, and Impressures, demanded by the King.

Imprest (imprest), a. and sb.¹ [Appears in the 16th c. for the earlier PREST a. and sb. The prefix *im-* occurs in It. (and med.L.) *imprestare* to lend, *impresto*, *imprestato* advanced, lent (cf. OF. *emprest* a loan), *imprestanza* (OF. *imprestance*) a loan, advance, but in English may have been partly due to a misunderstanding of the common phrase *in prest (money)*: see PREST a.]

†**A. adj.** Of money: Lent, or paid in advance, advanced, esp. to soldiers, sailors, and public officials. *Obs.*

1570 *Act 13 Elis.* c. 4. § 1 Receiver of any Sums of Money imprest, or otherwise, for the Use of the Queen's Majesty. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav. Ded.* A i j b, Such imprest money I do not like, but protest against it and the paymaster. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Imprest Money*, is money paid to Soldiers before hand. 1660 *Land. Gas.* No. 2580/4 Some Seamen... having received Imprest Money or Wages... have Absconded. 1737 *List Govt. Officers in J. Chamberlayne's St. Gl. Brit.* II. 87 Accountant for Imprest Money for paying of Incidents. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 257 To insure the... imprest Money advanced to Seamen.

B. sb.

1. An advance (of money) made to one who is charged with some business by the state, to enable him to proceed with the discharge of the same.

† Formerly, also, advance-pay of soldiers or sailors.

1568 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 678/1, I did accept in way of imprest, and not of gift. 1588 *Coppy Let.* to Mendoza 20 For the Navy of England... bargaines are already made, and Imprest of money delivered, and certaine sent into the Estlands, for great store of all maritime provisions. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 11 They [the soldiers] have their imprest, coates, and furniture. 1617 MORVSON *Jtm.* II. 242 Upon every Contract we make, we give the Victualers an imprest beforehand. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. xvii. (1810) 654 He had lately received a great imprest of Spanish money. 1723 *Land. Gas.* No. 6141/2 Navy-Office, Feb. 20, 1722... All Persons who have any Imprest standing out against them... are advised to bring in their Bills. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 9 The Government agreed to advance them 10,000[£] upon imprest. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. vii. 690 The moneys drawn from the Exchequer are applied partly to final payments, and partly to advances or 'imprest'.

†**b.** In general sense: An advance, a loan. (In *quots.* said of the borrower.) *Obs.*

1686 W. DE BRITAINNE *Hum. Prud.* § 37. 122 There is nothing which doth more impoverish a Prince, than Imprests of Money at great Usance. 1704 FLAMSTEED *Diary*

8 Nov. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 1096, I would not cumber my estate with imprests or securities.

c. *Auditor of the Imprest* (see quot. 1670). *Bill of Imprest*, an order authorizing a person to draw money in advance: cf. *imprest-bill*.

1665 *Perus Diary* (1879) III. 331, I did get a bill of imprest to Captain Cocke to pay myself in part. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2774 All such Accounts as pass by the Auditors of Imprests. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.*, Auditor of the Prests or Imprests, Are . . . Officers in the Exchequer, who take and make up the great Accompts of Ireland, Berwick, the Mint, and of any Money imprested to any Man for His Majesties service. 1741 *Betterton Eng. Stage* ii. 7 After he had so profitable a Post, as Auditor of the Imprest. 1781 *Act 21 Geo. III.* c. 56 § 10 The Receipt of the Vice-Chancellor shall be allowed by the Auditor and Auditors of the Imprest.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *imprest-account*, *imprest-accountant* (see quot. 1865); *imprest-bill* = *bill of imprest*; *imprest-office*, formerly, a department of the Admiralty which attended to the advances made to paymasters and other officials.

1613 *Sir R. Boyle in Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 60 For this debt I have his imprest bills. 1666 *Perus Diary* (1879) IV. 123 The clearing of all my imprest bills. 1865 *Times* 17 Aug., The person to whom the advance is made is called the 'imprest accountant'. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 7/1 The 'imprest' account . . . related to sums advanced to officers for the purpose of making inquiries.

† *Imprest*, sb. Obs. Also 7 *emprest*. [f. *IMPRESS* v. 2; cf. *IMPRESS* sb. 2] = *IMPRESSMENT* 2. 1610 *Donne Pseudo-Martyr* xi. § 7. 326 To disobey the Kings *emprest* when he leuies an Armie. 1667 *J. Carter Expos. Sermon on Mount* 47 To be compelled, by imprest from authority, to go a mile, a league, or more, at the officers pleasure. 1681 *N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 103 None were then compelled to enter into Service by Imprest, or absolute Command.

† *Imprest*, v. 1 Obs. [ad. It. (and med. L.) *imprestare* to lend: see *IMPRESS* sb. 1, and the earlier *PREST* v.]

1. trans. To advance, lend (money).

1565 *O. Eliz. Let. to Bedford* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 28 The other 2000l. . . to imprest some part thereof to the new numbers of the 600 footmen and 100 horsemen. 1646 *Sir J. Temple Irish Rebell.* II. 3 Both of them had money imprested; Sir Thomas Lucas to compleat his Troope . . . Capitaine Armstrong to raise a new Troop. 1780 *Burke Corr.* (1844) II. 331 The sum that shall be imprested by the exchequer to the bank, to answer these drafts. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 453 These half-yearly accounts do not exhibit the money imprested to the conductor, or the balance due from him.

b. With inverted construction: To furnish (a person) with an advance of money.

1612 *Davies Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 58 He should have four thousand Markes for the first year, whereof he should be imprested 2,000 l. before hand. 1613 *Sir R. Boyle in Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 23 This day I imprested [=imprest] my mother in lawe . . . with 50^l ster. to sett the worck in hande.

2. To draw (a bill or money by a bill).

1617 *Morvson Itin.* II. 207 Billes imprested upon accounts here. 1661 *Perus Diary* 13 June, So to the Wardrobe and got my Lord to order Mr. Creed to imprest so much upon me to be paid by Alderman Buckwell.

Hence *Impresting vbl. sb.*, advancing (of money), loan.

1565 *O. Eliz. Let. to Bedford* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 28 The impresting to him of 1000l. might stand him in stead for the help to defend himself. 1591 *Upton Corr.* (Roxb.) 2 Greate sommes of money . . . by waie of impresting yealded to the said Kinge since he came to the crowne.

† *Imprest*, v. 2 Obs. [f. *imprest*, -pressed, pa. pple. of *IMPRESS* v. 2, perh. confused with *IMPRESS* v. 1] trans. To impress for the army or navy.

1645 *Martin's Echo* in Prymne *Fresh Discov. Prodig. Wand. Blazing Stars* 44 You have your Husbands, your Sons and Servants, Imprested from you. 1651 *N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xi. (1739) 62 Englishmen were anciently used to be imprested for the Wars in France. a 1680 *Butler Rem.* (1759) II. 174 He will join as many Shields together . . . to fortify the Nobility of a new made Lord, that will pay for the impresting of them, and allow him Coat and Conduct Money. 1704 *Royal Proclam.* 14 Dec. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4081/2 Captains . . . Employed in Impresting Men for Our Fleet. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4415/3 No Men shall be Imprested from any Merchant Ships.

† *Imprest*, v. 3 Obs. rare. Erroneous for *IMPRESS* v. 1 (Due to the confusion of *impress* and *imprest* in the two preceding vbs.) Hence *Impresting vbl. sb.*

1652 *Gaule Magastrom.* 93 Either the stars doe inflow and imprest, yea, portend, and signify perpetually, or not. 1659 *Gentil. Calling* (1696) 111 It is . . . the duty of those who are possess of this advantage, to use it to the impresting not of Vice, but Vertue.

† *Imprestable*, a. Obs. rare. [f. *IM-2* + *PRESTABLE*] That cannot be performed or rendered.

1683 *Last Speech of Wilson in Cloud Witnesses* (1810) 225 Counting the cost and Seeing the cost of themselves imprestable. 1721 *Wodrow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scott.* II. 60 (Jam.) Sending against us an armed host of barbarous savages . . . for enforcing of a most unnatural bond, wholly illegal in itself, and imprestable by us.

† *Imprestible*, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. *IM-2* + *PRESTIBLE*] Invaluable, priceless.

1638 *O. Sedgwick Sermon* (1639) 69 They [divine Truths] are imprestable.

† *Imprevalence*. Obs. rare-0. [see next and -ENCE.] = next.

1888 in WEBSTER; whence in later Dicts., with erroneous attribution to Bp. Hall: cf. next.

† *Imprevalency*. Obs. rare-1. [f. *IM-2* + *PREVALENCY*] Unprevailing character; want of prevailing power.

a 1656 *Bp. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 276 He . . . triumphs in the impotence, and imprevalency of them all.

† *Imprevicable*, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. *IM-2* + *PREVAILABLE*] That cannot be deviated from; invariable.

1644 *Digby Two Treat.* II. viii. 412 If then it be an imprevacable law with all bodies, that none whatsoever can move, vnlesse it be moved by another [etc.].

† *Improve*, -prieve, v. Sc. Obs. Also 6 *ympreif*, *impryve*, *imprive*, *impreive*. Pa. pple. *improven* (-in). [ad. L. *improbare* to prove bad, to reject, blame, disprove; cf. F. *improver* to disapprove, blame. The form of the radical follows that of *PREVE*, *preive*, repr. OF. *proeve*, *preuve*, tonic form of *prover*, now *prover*. Cf. *APPEVE*.]

1. trans. To disallow; to disprove.

1488 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 90 (Jam.) Ane instrument . . . appreund and ratifand James Bonare of Rossy hir assignay, and imprevand James Bonare hir second sone. 1564 *Acts Sederunt* 15 June (Jam.), Quhair any person . . . takes on hand to imprevie the execution of the precept. 1575 *Balfour Practicks* (1754) 381 Improbation of writis, instrumentis or evidents beand offert, he that offertis him to imprevie the samin, sould find the samin day and time caution to the uther partie. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 219 Wha swair that he had never sene it, And tulke in hand for to imprevie it [rime mischevit]. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.* 122 The direct manner of improbation be the wites insert in the writ quhilk is taken to be improven. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 546 (Jam.) In all cases except where the writtis so registrat are offered to be improvin.

2. To rebuke, reprove.

1558 *Arp. Hamilton Catech.* (1884) 61 Ympreif, repreif, exhort, with all suffering and doctrine.

† *Imprevitable*, a. rare-0. [f. *IM-2* + *PREVENTABLE*] That cannot be prevented (Webster 1864). Hence *Imprevitability*, the state or quality of being impreventable.

† *Imprevisible* (impr'vi-zib'l), a. rare. [f. *IM-2* + *PREVISIBLE* a.] That cannot be foreseen. Hence *Imprevisibility*.

1887 *Mind* XII. 622 The notion of 'imprevisibility' is to be asserted without qualification as part of its meaning [i.e. of Free Will]. 1888 *T. Whitaker Ibid.* XIII. 119 The whole conception of which these strictly 'imprevisible' acts form part.

† *Imprevision*. rare. [f. *IM-2* + *PREVISION*] Want of foresight; improvidence.

1683 *W. J. Stillman in Cent. Mag.* Oct. 825/2 The whole realm of beggary and imprevision will make a hitch forward.

† *Impride*, v. Obs. rare. In 5 ynp. [f. *IM-1* + *PRIDE* sb. (cf. *incourage*, *inheart*, ME. forms of *encourage*, *enheart*.)] trans. To imbue with pride, make proud.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 2 In prosperite nat ynpridid. In aduersite paciente.

Imprive; see *IMPRESS*.

† *Imprimatur* (imprimā'tūz). [Lat. *imprimatur*, 3rd sing. pres. subj. pass. of *imprimere* to impress, imprint, in mod. L., to print.]

1. The formula (= 'let it be printed'), signed by an official licenser of the press, authorizing the printing of a book; hence as sb. an official license to print.

Now (in Great Britain and U. S.) only in works officially sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church.

1640 *Sir E. Dering Sp. on Relig.* 23 Nov. iii. (1642) 7 To this I parallell our late *Imprimatur's*. Licences for the Presse. 1641 *Milton Animado* i. Your proud *Imprimatur's* not to be obtain'd without the shallow survey, but not shallow hand of some mercenary, narrow Soul'd, and illiterate Chaplain. 1666 *Trial Regis.* (on p. facing title-p.), *Imprimatur*; *J. Berkenhead*. 1722 *Addison Spect.* No. 445 P. 1 A Sheet of blank Paper that must have this new *Imprimatur* clapt upon it. 1779-81 *Johnson L. P., Young Wks.* IV. 229 The vice-chancellor's *imprimatur*, for it was first printed at Oxford, is dated May the 10th, 1713. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 607 But Etherege's *She Would if She Could* . . . obtained the *imprimatur* without difficulty. 1870 *Baldw. Brown Eccl. Truths* 242 These tales . . . were circulated . . . with the *imprimatur* of the church. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* p. iv, *Imprimatur*. Henricus Eduardus Card. Archiep. Westmonast. Die 18 Dec. 1883. 1884 *Ibid.* (ed. 2), It has not been thought necessary to secure a fresh 'Imprimatur' for the additional matter in this edition; but it is submitted to the authority of the Church.

2. fig. Commendatory license, sanction.

1672 *Marvell Reh. Transp.* I. 46 As things of Buffoonery do commonly, they carry with them their own *Imprimatur*. 1745 *Young Nt. Th.* vii. 1404 Thus shall my title pass a sacred seal, Receive an *imprimatur* from Above. 1893 *Patmore Relig. Poeta* 121 Lord Rosebery affirmed that the test of true literature and its only justifiable *imprimatur* is 'the thumb-mark of the artisan'.

† *Imprimature*. Obs. [app. f. F. *imprimer* to print + -ATE 3 + -URE, after such forms as *abbreviature*, etc.; sb. prob. influenced by prec.] Printing; print; impression.

1762 *A. Catcott Deluge* (1768) 407 Things . . . that had not an existence when the *imprimatures* of the antediluvian animal and vegetable bodies were formed in the solid rock. 1813 *J. Thomson Lect. Inflamm.* Introd. 32 The right of

imprimature . . . was denied by the faculty to a small work of Ambrose Parey's.

† Also, erroneous form of *IMPRIMATUR*.

1813 *J. Thomson Lect. Inflamm.* Introd. 32 A decree prohibiting . . . the publication of any medical books which had not previously obtained their *imprimature*.

† *Imprime*, v. Obs. Also 6-7 *em-*. [f. *IM-1* + *PRIME* a. or sb., or L. *primus* first. The history of the hunting sense is obscure, and it may be a word of different origin.]

1. trans. Hunting. (See quot.)

1575 *Turberville Bk. Venerie* 242 When he is hunted and doth first leave the herde we say that he is syngled or emprimed. 1590 *Cokaine Treat. Hunting* Civ b, Put your hounds softly vpon, for he will fall oft at the beginning; which although the Huntsman see, yet must he giue libertie to the young houndes to imprime him themselves. 1596 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Emprimed*, a term used by Hunters when a Hart first forsakes the Herd. 1706 *Phillips, To imprime* (in Hunting), to unharbour, rouse, or dislodge a Wild Beast; A Deer is also said to be imprimed when she is forc'd to forsake the Herd. 1775 in *ASH*.

2. To begin, commence, initiate, enter upon.

1637 *Wotton in Reliq.* (1651) 441 To trouble you . . . about the yet imperfect, though well imprimed, Business of New-Windsor.

Hence *Impriming vbl. sb.*, beginning, commencement; entering upon action.

c 1633 *Wotton in Reliq.* (1651) 455 After their imprinting in France I could wish them to mount the Pirenies into Spaine. a 1639 *Ibid.* 6 These were both their springings and Imprimings, as I may call them.

† *Imprime*, sb. Hunting. Obs. [f. prec. vb.] The act of 'impriming' a deer.

1590 *Cokaine Treat. Hunting* Civ b, And being sure it his owne Deere, he may giue one gibbet, at euery imprime, and no more. 1703 *Rules Civility* 116 If you be a hunting the Buck [with a noble person], . . . suffer him to come in first to the death or imprime. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 293 If he be sunk, and the Hounds thrust him up, 'tis call'd an *Imprime*, and the Company all sound a *Racheat*.

† *Imprimment*. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *imprimmentum*, pres. pple. of *imprimere* to IMPRESS.] Something that impresses or imprints.

1762 *Sterne Tr. Shandy* V. xi, It is inherent in the seeds of all animals, and may be preserved . . . by consubstantial, imprints, and occulcents [cf. *IMPRINTER*, quot. 1638].

† *Imprimery*. Obs. Also -ie. [a. F. *imprimerie* printing, printing-house, f. *imprimer* to print, *imprimeur* printer: see -ERY.]

1. A printing-office or printing-house.

1663 *Signet Office Docquet Bk.* Aug. (P. R. O.), A new erected office for the surveying of the Imprimery and printing presses and to grant the same to Roger Le Strange Esq., together with the sole lycencing of all ballads [etc.]. 1679 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 271 Several persons . . . furnisht . . . an Imprimery, with all the necessaries thereof. a 1685 *Ld. Arlington To Oxford Univ.* (T.), You have those conveniences for a great imprimerie, which other universities cannot boast of. 1696 *Phillips* (ed. 5), *Imprimery*, a Printing House.

2. Printing.

1682 *Wood Life* 15 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 529 Afterward he surveyed the places of imprimerie.

3. A print or impression.

1674 in *Blount Glossogr.* (ed. 4). 1706 *Phillips, Imprimery* . . . an Impression, or Print.

† *Imprimis* (imprimis), adv. or adv. phr. Also 5-6 in *primis*, *inprimis*, 7 in *primis*. [L. assimilated form of *in primis*, lit. 'among the first things', 'in the first place'.] In the first place; first. Orig. used to introduce the first of a number of items, as in an inventory or will; thence in more general use. Now unusual.

1465 *Marg. Paston in P. Lett.* No. 503. II. 189 Inprimis, a peyr brygandys, a salet [etc.]. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 147 b, In primis, the Frenche kyng sware to kepe peace. 1616 *Bullocker, Imprimis*, first of all. 1699 *Farquhar Const. Comp.* I. ii. Wks. 1894 I. 141 In a month's space, have I gained—let me see, *imprimis*, Colonel Standard. 1700 *Congreve Way of World* IV. v. Wks. (Rldg.) 278/1 *Imprimis* then, I covenant, that your acquaintance be general. a 1774 *Goldsom. New Simile* 15 *Imprimis*, pray observe his hat, Wings upon either side—mark that. 1842 *E. Fitzgerald Lett.* (1889) I. 89 What made you write the verses if you were not moved by the picture imprints? 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 304 *Imprimis*, then, who can make a will?

† *Imprimitive* (imprimitiv), a. Obs. rare. [f. *IM-2* + *PRIMITIVE*.] Not primitive; not following primitive usage or tradition.

a 1726 *W. Reeves Sermon*. (1729) 259 That scandalous contempt and ridicule which some *imprimitive* Divines of late have put upon it.

† *Imprinciple*, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. *IM-2* + *L. principium* beginning + -ATE 2.] Without a beginning or origin.

1683 *Cave Ecclesiastici, Eusebius* 31 God . . . has a proper, unbegotten, *imprinciple* Deity.

† *Imprint* (i'mprint), sb. Forms: 5 *em-*, *enprynt*(e), *enprinte*, *enprynte*, 6 *imprynte*, *Sc. imprent*, 7- *imprint*. [ME. type *empreynt*, -*printe*, a. F. *empreinte* 'a stampe, a violent assault' (Cotgr.), ppl. sb. from *empreindre* (pa. pple. *empreint*); the prefix subseq. conformed to L.: see next. *Empreinte* was a formation of the same class as *armée*, *assise*, *conduite*, etc.]

1. A figure impressed or imprinted upon

something; a mark produced by pressure on a surface; an impression, stamp.

1403 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 109 b/2 Thy seal wherein is then-
pynte of the crosse. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531)
304 The Vernacle, which is the very similitude & im-
pynte of thy blessed & glorious vysage. 1508 JAS. I. *Ess.*
Poesie (Arb.) 31 As into the wax the seals imprint is lyke
a seale. 1835 J. BATMAN in Cornwallis *New World* (1859)
I. 411, I requested the chief... to give the imprint of his
mark. 1841 LONGF. *Gold. Leg. v. Devil's Bridge*, I showed
you... a boulder Marked with the imprint of his shoulder.

b. *fig.* A character impressed upon something;
an attribute communicated by, and constituting
evidence of, some agency; 'stamp', 'impression'.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxvii. The vacant leaues thy mindes
imprint will beare. 1854 J. S. C. ASBOTT *Napoleon* (1855)
I. xxxii. 490 He has left upon the Continent an imprint of
beneficence which time can not efface. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk.*
Italy & Greece (1898) I. xi. 215 The form-giver has stamped
his thought... and fire has made that imprint permanent.

c. A representation or type of something.
1857-8 SEARS *Athas.* xvii. 148 Has God hung down these
pictures... as the most perfect imprints of the good and
fair?

2. *†a.* The condition of being printed, printed
form, 'print' (in phr. *in enprint*). *Obs.* b. The
printing of a book, etc. c. Something printed, an
'impression' of a writing.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 57, I have sette them in enprinte
according to the translation of Trevisa. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.*
2, I late had fynysshed in enprinte the book of the noble
& victorious kyng Arthur. 1800 N. & Q. 6th Ser. V. 300/1
An imprint of a part of Roger Dodsworth's Yorkshire col-
lections. *Mod.* (Review) In Mr. Martineau's opinion Zurich
is the most probable place of imprint.

3. The name of the publisher, place of publica-
tion, and date, printed in a book, usually at the
foot of the title-page (formerly often at the end of
the book); also, the name of printer and place of
printing, printed at the end of the book, or on the
back of the title-page: these are distinguished as
the *publisher's imprint* and *printer's imprint*.

1790 *Brit. Crit.* Feb. (T.). The imprint, as it is called in
technical language, 'E Typographie Clarendoniano', or
'At the Clarendon Press'. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* Pref.
3 Many professional critics confine their labours to review-
ing the title and imprint of a book. 1893 E. G. DUFF *Early*
printed Bks. 138 From the time of Caxton's death, in 1491,
to the time when his own name first appears in an imprint,
Wynkyn de Worde printed five books.

b. Extended use: see *Quot.*
1876 C. A. CUTTER *Rules Dict. Catal.* § 136 The imprint
consists of place of publication, publisher's name, date,
number of volumes, typographic form, number of pages,
and number of maps, engravings, and the like.

†II. 4. An onset, assault, charge. Cf. IM-
PRESSION I b. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. 62 So moche he made
atte the first emprinte, that ar euere his spere was broken,
he threwe doune ded syx of his enemyes. — *Four Sonnes*
Aymon xx. 453 Eche of them overthrew vii knyghtes at that
enprynt.

Imprint (imprɪnt), *v.* Forms: a. 4-6 em-,
en-, -print, -prynt, -prent, 5 enpreynt, em-
prende, enprend. *B.* 5 inprent, impraynt,
imprend, 5 (6 *Sc.*) imprent, 6 imprynt, 5-
imprint. [ME. *empreynt* n., -prent-, -print-, partly
a. OF. *empreinte* n., -prente n., a secondary vb.
(through *empreinte* sb.) from *empreind-re* (pa. pple.
empreint) 'to print, also to assault or set on with
violence' (Cotgr.): *empreindre* = late pop. L.
impremere, for cl. L. *imprimere* to impress, imprint;
partly (in form *emprende*) immediately from *em-
preind-re*; the eventual form being largely due to
the F. pa. pple. *empreint* 'imprinted', and the prefix
conformed to L. as in IMPRINT sb.: cf. PRINT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To mark by pressure; to impress, stamp
(a figure, etc. on something); to delineate by pres-
sure. In first quot., to take an impression of (a
solid body).

a. c. 1306 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 873 This fresshe May... In
warm wex hath emprinted [Hart. emprinted] the clyket
And Damyan... The clyket countrefet pruely. c. 1400
LYDG. *Thebes* 901 The Carectys of his woundes olde Upon
his fete emprinted wonder depe. 1500 *Ord. Crysten Men*
(W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 20 Unto whome we haue enprynted
in the forthe the sygne of the crosse.

b. c. 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 262/1 Inprentyn (MSS. K. & S.
imprentyn), *imprimo*. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 26
Leaving with a Seale which did imprint with inke this
word REII. a. 1631 DRAYTON *Quest Cynthia* vii. Then
looking on the ground, The shape of her most dainty foot
Imprinted there I found. 1670-8 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* II.
22 The Volto Santo or print of our Saviour's face, which he
imprinted in the handkerchief of St. Veronica. 1870 DICKENS
E. Drood iii. Each sometimes stops and slowly imprints
a deeper footstep in the fallen leaves.

†b. To portray (by some printing process). *Obs.*
1500 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I.
309 Let him be straight imprinted to the life; His picture
shall be set on every stall.

†2. To impress (letters or characters) on paper
or the like by means of type; to PRINT (a book
or writing). *Obs.*

a. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse Pref.*, By cause thys sayd book is
ful of holsum wysedom... I have purposed to enprynte it.
1477 — in *Earl Rivers' Dictes* 145 Here endeth the book
named the Dictes or sayengis of the philosophes enprynted
VOL. V.

by me William Caxton at Westmestre the yere of our lord
M.CCCC.lxxvij. 1493 *Petronilla* (ad fin.), Emprynted by Ry-
chard Pynson. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 41 Yf it were
enpryntyd alone by itself & put in a lityll plaunflet. 1538
BALE *Three Lawes* 1971 Enprent their declaration.

b. c. 1500 *Love & Compl. Mars & Venus* (Colophon), Thys
in pryntide in westmester in kyng strete. For me Julianus
Notarii. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyes* (title-p.), Inprentyd
in the Cyte of London in Fletestre at the signe of Saynt
George By Rycharde Pynson. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII
186 Wyllyam Tyndale had newly translated and imprinted
the Newe Testament in Englishe. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate*
(1864) 21 Imprintit. In the year of God Ane M.V.C.LVII. 1576
FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 114 note, So are the wordes set
down in three auncient copies; and not... as in some bookes
it is imprinted. 1611 BIBLE (title-p.), Imprinted at London
by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent
Majestie. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 176 Clean paper.
fit to receive whatsoever... shall be imprinted in them. 1709
SWIFT *Merlin's Propht.*, In an old edition of Merlin's pro-
phesies, imprinted at London... in the year 1530.

3. *fig. a.* To impress on or fix in the mind,
memory, etc.; formerly often, to impress on one's
own mind, consider or remember carefully.

a. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. iv. 129 (Camb. MS.)
Ymagynacions of sensible thinges weeren enpreynted [*Add.*
MS. (a. 1420) inprentid] in to sowles for bodies with-owte
forth. c. 1386 — *Merch. T.* 934 Ye been so depe enprented
in my thought. 1410-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. What that
she sawe both in minde & thought She all emprynteth. c. 1440
CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* III. 580 Soo enprented it is On-to
his herte. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 125 These vynyons
were soo enprynted in this chylde's mynde. 1553 DOUGLAS
Æneis XII. x. 16 Than of ane greter bargane in his entent
All suddainly the figure dyd emprent [*MS.* imprint].

b. a. 1400 [see a. c. 1374]. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 423 II.
66 Sorowe is imprinted in myn hert. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos*
xiii. 48 Desirynge the presence of Eneas by Imagyna-
cion imprayed wythin the fauntisme of her entende-
mente. 1500 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1196/1 Some
... haue with long and often thinking thereon, imprinted that
fear so sore in their ymaginacion. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl.*
Epist. 14 Imprint this in thy memorie. 1643 MILTON
Divorce II. iv. Not otherwise then to the law of nature and
of equity imprinted in us seems correspondent. 1712 ANPSON
Spect. No. 415 ¶ 6 Every thing that is Majestic Im-
prints an Awfulness and Reverence on the Mind of the
Beholder. 1756 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 95 It is the business
of the women to notice every thing that passes, to imprint
it on their memories. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 75
As we are incorrectly wont to say, imprint themselves on
the memory; but to speak more justly, which memory
firmly retains.

b. To impress (a quality, character, or distin-
guishing mark) on or in a person or thing; to
communicate, impart. In *pass.* of a quality, etc.:
To exist strongly marked in or on a person, etc.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 273 b. Why than sholde
we be aboute to imprint such sweetnesses in to carnall
affections? 1561 T. NORTON *Catrin's Inst.* I. 53 Euen in
the vicies themselves there remaine imprinted some leauinges
thereof. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 60 Repugnant to sound
reason, and that wisdom which the Divine hand hath
imprinted in his workes. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III.
523 God alone, when first his active hand Imprints the
secret byass of the soul. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873)
II. i. iii. 118 The misery and degradation which are at
present imprinted on the very face of the soil.

4. *transf.* To make an impression or impressed
figure upon; to stamp or impress (something) with
a figure, etc.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 239 Money... Of lether em-
prented or of paypre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist.*
Scot. I. 1 The way... sae dior imprinted with the fustepis
of their forebears. 1717 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 655 She... sees
his numerous herds imprint her sands. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY
Frankens. I. (1865) 10 A land never before imprinted by
the foot of man. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* XIV. (1858) 452
The roche... pointed out... as imprinted with the footstep
of our Saviour.

b. *fig. (transf. from 3 a and b).* To impress with
some feeling, quality, etc.; also of the quality, To
be impressed upon, manifest itself in.

a. 1773 GAY *Arachne* 107 Dread omnipotence imprints his
face. 1795 H. WALPOLE *Utranto* I, Manfred... had imprinted
her mind with terror.

Imprinted (imprɪntɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. +
-ED.] Impressed, stamped, printed: see the verb.
1561 T. NORTON *Catrin's Inst.* I. 3 b. This imprinted per-
suasion of God is of most greete force. 1746-7 HERVEY
Medit. (1818) 149 As the wax is turned to the imprinted
seal. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyrical Apoc.*, *Shame* iii.
Saviour! wash out the imprinted shame. 1888 *Century Mag.*
XXXVI. 763/1 The bearer of the imprinted piece of paper.

Imprinter (imprɪntər), [f. as prec. + -ER.]
One who or that which imprints or impresses;
† a printer (*obs.*). With quot. 1638 cf. IMPRINTER.
1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Colophon, The Imprinter to
sell this Booke in Queres. 1561 T. NORTON *Catrin's Inst.*
Pref. Contents, I doe pray and request the Readers that if
they doe finde any [mistakes], they shall advertise the Im-
printer. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 421 Mala-
cissation is wrought, by Consubstantiality; by Imprinters;
and by Closers up. [Bacon *Hist. Vita & Mortis* Canon
xxvi. 443 Malacissatio fit, per Consubstantialia, Imprintia,
& Occultation.] a. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 333
Are forty winters such faint imprinters Of age on a thing of
thy mould?

Imprinting (imprɪntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.
+ -ING.] The action of the verb IMPRINT, *q. v.*;
† *spec.* printing (of books) (*obs.*).

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/1 Inprentynge, *impressio*. 1480
CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. cclviii. (1482) 336 Aboute this tyme [1455]
the craft of enpryntynge was first founde in Magunce in

Almayne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 637 This yere one named
Johannes Fauscius, a Germain, first found out the noble
science of Imprinting in the Cite of Mentz. 1581 J. BELL
Haddon's Answer. Over. 480 b. The singular and most excel-
lent Art of Emprinting. 1608 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659)
I. 621 The imprinting of such as are written against them,
and in defence of the Orthodox Church, are hindered.

Imprinting, *ppl. a.* [-ING.] That imprints:
see the verb. In quot., † That imprints or im-
presses something on the mind, impressive (*obs.*).

c. 1590 BACON *Confer. Pleas.* (1870) 12 Him that would offer
the most pleasing object to the most imprinting sense.

Hence † **Imprintingly** *adv.* *Obs.*, impressively.
1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Gijj, To the end their
naturall... portions might be more imprintingly apprehended.

Imprison (imprɪzən), *v.* Forms: a. 3-4 en-
prisono, 4 enprisonne, -presone, 5 -prisoun,
-prysone, emprisono, -oun, -presoun, 6 en-
prison, -pryson, 6 emprison. *B.* 5- imprisonment,
(5-6 in-, 6 impryson, ympreson). [ME., a. OF.
en-, emprisonner (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), mod.F.
emprisonner, f. en-, in- (In-2) + prison PRISON:
cf. Fr. *emprisonner*, It. *imprigionare*.]

1. *trans.* To put into prison, to confine in a prison
or other place of confinement; to detain in custody,
to keep in close confinement; to incarcerate.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9521 Muche robberie me dude
aboute in euerich toun, And bounde men & enprisonede, vor
te hij finede raunson. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 1181 Enprisono
hem her wif-inne by tours, & so ber let hem lyve. c. 1400
MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 19 Gutyoga... empresoun him in pe
castell. *Ibid.* x. 40 He was emprisoned in many placez.
1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 376 He did emprison them in
dyverse prisons, commaundyng the jaylours to kepe them
streyt in Irons. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 43 a. He maye
enprison his villaine.

b. c. 1450 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (1724) 464 note (MS.
Coll. Arms) The Kyng... toke this Geffray, and imprisoned
him. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* l. 1599 And how into
Egypt yonge Ioseph was solde, There was inprysouned by
a false coniectour. 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 84/1
In worse case be we, than those y^e be taken & imprisoned
for theft. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxii. 19 Lord, they know that
I imprisoned [TINDALE presoned]... them that beleueed on
thee. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlv. 236 They have no legal au-
thority to imprison any man. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's*
Hist. Ref. III. 621 They imprison men and women, and
make inquisition into their faith.

b. In more general sense: To confine.

c. 1526 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXI. iv. Since imprison'd in
my mother Thou me freed'st. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 278
She did confine thee... Into a clowen Pyne, within which rift
Imprison'd, thou didst painefullly remaine A dozen yeeeres.
1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 107 All living creatures, whilst
they are imprisoned... with walls, or chayns. 1688 CREECH
Lucretius (1683) IV. 110 As when the hindring door Im-
prisons up the longing Eye no more. 1725 WATTS *Logic*
II. iv. § 6 If a Man imprison himself in his Closet, and
employ the most exquisite Powers of Reason to find out the
Nature of Things, a. 1821 KEATS *Ode Melancholy* 19 If
thy mistress some rich anger shows, Imprison her soft hand,
and let her rave. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 97 Therefore
will I put thee to death imprisoned in this bottle.

2. *transf. and fig.* To confine, shut up: in various
connexions, in which either the confining agent or
cause, or the object confined, or the nature of the
confinement, or both, are other than physical, or in
which the object is inanimate.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn vj,
Thou enprysonedst my harte at thy wyndowe. 1576 FLEM-
ING *Panopl. Epist.* 78 Alas... that we... should be thus im-
prisoned in perplexities. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614)
429 They have much gold, but hold it an high offence
to imprison it... in Chests or Treasuries. *Ibid.* 739 An extreme
Fogge, as double gard to that Iland (uncertaine weather
to fortifie it, or to imprison them). 1634 SIR T. HERBERT
Trav. 55 At this time such raine, thunder and lightning fell
upon us, that wee were imprisoned in our Tents. 1671
MILTON *Samson* 8, I, a prisoner chained, scarce freely draw
The air imprisoned also. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 519
It is a great mistake... so far to imprison our love to our
selves, as to make it inconsistent with charity towards
others. 1691 TRYON *Wisd. Dictates* 2 Imprison thy Tongue
lest it imprison thee. a. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Try to imprison
the resistless wind. 1800 KEATS *St. Agnes* II, The sculptured
dead... Emprison'd in black, purgatorial rails.

Hence **Imprisoned** *ppl. a.*, **Imprisoning** *vbl.*
sb. and *ppl. a.*; **Imprisoner**, one who imprisons.

1500 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 317/2 These poore en-
prisoned soules whome Christ... by his precious bloude...
delyuered out of the lake of fyre wherein they lay bounden
for their sinnes. c. 1540 UDALL in *Royster D.* (Shaks. Soc.)
p. xix, None ympresonyng, noo tormentes. 1615 G. SANDYS
Trav. 243 Which heates the imprisoning rockes, when hot
it growes. 1656 PRYNNER *Rights Eng. Freeman* 30 Any
Levier of them [taxes], or imprisoner of refusers of them.
1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 107 The imprisoned
officer was liberated. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 14
A partial release from the imprisoning verdict, that a man's
philosophy is the formula of his personality.

† **Imprison**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Im-
prisonment.

1500 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 159 But yet
they hoped for to have reliefe Of theyr imprisonment which did
them so greue.

Imprisonable (imprɪzənəbəl), *a.* [f. prec. vb.
+ -ABLE.] Capable of or liable to imprisonment.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 133, I am of opinion that
a person is both Fineable and Imprisonable. 1659 RUSHW.
Hist. Coll. I. 533 He said he would prove a free man im-
prisonable upon command or pleasure, without cause ex-
pressed, to be absolutely in worse case then a villain.

Imprisonment (impriz'ment). Forms: see IMPRISON. [ME. *en-, emprisonement*, a. AF. *emprisonnement* (Britton), OF. *emprisonnement* (13th c.), f. *emprisonner* to IMPRISON + -MENT.]

The action of imprisoning, or fact or condition of being imprisoned; detention in a prison or place of confinement; close or irksome confinement; 'forcible restraint within bounds'; incarceration.

a. [1295] BRITTON i. ii. § 11 Sur payne de enprisonement et de greif raunoun. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 46 On payne of enprisonment & puttyng in stokkez. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 He shall have xiiij d. duryng hys enprisonement, euery wyk. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 93 In fals enprisonement, or fals qwest, or false dome. 1590 H. BARROW in *Greenwood Collect. Sclaund. Art.* D ij b, I... haue euer since bene kept in most streight emprisonment.

b. 1415 *Proclam.* in *York Myst.* Intro. 34 Of payne of forfeiture of yaire wapen and imprisonment of yaire bodys. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 388 Imprisonment of hur bodys at the kynges wyll. 1513 *More Rich. III.* Wks. 52/1 For they would remembre their imprisonment. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxviii. 164 *Imprisonment*, is when a man is by publique Authority deprived of liberty. 1780 BURKE *S. Bristol previous to Elect.* Wks. III. 389 It is but six or seven years since a clergyman of the name of Malony... was condemned to perpetual imprisonment for exercising the functions of his Religion. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 851 An action for false imprisonment was brought by a native and inhabitant of Minorca... against the governor of the island.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* See IMPRISON v. 2.

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 226 Into the slavish imprisonment of vices most detestable: yea, into that bondage it bringeth them. c. 1614 Sir W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* i. 211 At such imprisonment they oft, repining, Lowd bellowing all break out. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* in *Tracts* (1727) 611 No imprisonment so unworthy, as to be inclosed by our servants, by our own narrow and sordid affections. 1866 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xviii. 187 The manly fortitude with which they bore up during this painful imprisonment.

† **Imprivity**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. IM- + PRIVACY.] *trans.* To place in privacy; to secrete.

a. 1670 HACKET *Cent. Sermon*. (1675) 600 To what purpose doth... Saul imprivity himself in a cave?

Improve: see IMPREVE.

† **Improachable**, a. *Obs.* In 6 *improachable*. [f. IM- + PROCHE v. to approach + -ABLE.] Unapproachable.

1571 DUGES *Pantom.* L xi. D ij b, With the ayde of two places to search out improachable heights.

Improbability (imprōbābiliti). [f. IMPROBABLE: see -ITY. Cf. F. *improbabilité* (1776).] The quality of being improbable; unlikelihood.

1598 FLORIO *Improbabilitia*, improbabilitie. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 245 The improbabilitie of their coming. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xv. 332 But there [are] degrees... from the very neighbourhood of Certainty and Evidence, quite down to Improbability and Unlikelihood, even to the Confines of Impossibility. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 332 The sending a Person over Land, carries not the least Air of Improbability with it. 1865 HEURTLEY in *Repl. to Ess. & Rev.* 144 There is no longer any antecedent improbability to be overcome.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an improbable circumstance; something unlikely.

1611 CORVAT *Cruditities* 97 It is a meere improbability, yea and an impossibility, that this should be the true Serpent. 1612-15 PH. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* v. i. It is the praise of omnipotence to worke by improbabilities. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 76 Which is to add another Improbability to all that have gone before. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* v. 111 A universal empire... is... a physical improbability.

Improbabilize, v. *rare*. [f. IMPROBABLE + -IZE.] *trans.* To render improbable.

1820-27 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procd.* Pref. Wks. 1838-43 II. 5/2 The fear of seeing real improvement obstructed and even improrobalized by the creation of new offices, with enormous salaries attached to them.

Improbable (imprōbābl), a. [ad. L. *improbabilis*, f. *im-* (IM-) + *probabilis* probable, likely: cf. F. *improbable* (1611 in Cotgr.).]

1. Not probable; not likely to be true; not easy to believe; unlikely.

1598 FLORIO *Improbabile*, that cannot be prooved, improbable. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 90 They pleaded against the most Christian Queene, that her pretention was improbable. 1601 SHAKS. *Pwel. N.* iii. iv. 141 If this were plaid upon a stage now, I could condemne it as an improbable fiction. 1720 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 254 ¶ 2 Were they not so well attested, [they] would appear altogether improbable. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxix. 193, I think it was highly improbable. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxx. 407, I agree... in regarding the explanation as improbable.

b. Qualifying a clause, usually introduced by *it*. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 30 Though it bee improbable that there should be any want of waters. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 24 It is very improbable that so many Christian Kings should take no care of propagating their Religion. 1790 PALEY *Horw. Paul.* Rom. i. 11 It is in the highest degree improbable that it should have been the effect of contrivance and design. 1836 MACAULAY *Ess., Temple* (1887) 448 When two armies fight, it is not improbable that one of them will be very soundly beaten. *Mod.* That he will succeed is highly improbable.

c. With complement, *rare*.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* viii. § 179 Nor was the design improbable to succeed. 1654-66 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 241 His Love could not be more improbable of success than Perolla's had been.

2. In pregnant sense: Unlikely to 'do', suit, etc. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* civ. 16-18 And that in the most improbable soil.

Hence **Improbableness**, improbability.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Improbably (imprōbābli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an improbable manner; without likelihood.

(Usually qualifying the statement as a whole, and denoting that it is not likely to be true; now chiefly in *not improbably*, an expression for 'with more or less probability'.)

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 229 That he lived and writ in these parts, is not improbably collected from the Epistles that passed betwixt him and Artaxerxes. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iii. Wks. (1847) 504/2 Dioneth, an imaginary king of Britain, or duke of Cornwall, who improbably sided with them against his own country. a. 1691 BOYLE (J.), He speaks very improbably. a. 1808 HURD *Proph.* App. (R.), A few years more may, not improbably, leave him without one admirer. *Mod.* He is coming to Oxford soon, and may not improbably call on me.

† **Improbate**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 (Sc.) -at. [f. L. *improbatus* blamed, condemned, or L. *improbus* wicked: see -ATE 2.] Wicked.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 220 Throuh his awne exemple the improbat he teached.

† **Improbate**, v. *Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *improbatus*, ppl. stem of *improbare* to disapprove, blame, condemn, reject, make void, f. *im-* (IM-) + *probare* to make good, pronounce good, approve.] *trans.* To disapprove, disallow.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Improbate*, to disallow, to dispraise, or dislike.

Improbation (imprōbā'shon). [ad. L. *improbatio*-em, n. of action from *improbare*: see IMPROBATE v. Cf. F. *improbation* (1504 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. Disapprobation, disapproval. *Obs.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 225/2 He with-holds from answering, either in approbation, or improbation, of something. a. 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. verse 143 Wks. 1872 IX. 16 God discovered his approbation and improbation then more by temporal mercies and temporal judgments. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* Wks. 1843 I. 51 These, if they call it honour, will prefix an epithet of improbation to it, and call it false honour.

† 2. Disproof, confutation. *Obs. rare* (in *gen. sense*: cf. next).

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* iv. (1556) 118 As the first improbation doth reproue the flatnes of the earth betwene east and weste... so this second confutation improueth the opinion of plainesse betwene south and north. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 275 The conjecture is not worth the improbation. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Improbation*, disproving.

3. *Sc. Law.* Disproof of a writ; an action brought to prove a document to be false or forged.

c. 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 381 Anent improbation. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 122 The first is called the direct manner of improbation, be the witness insert in the writ, quihill is taken to be improven. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 422 Summons of improbation to prove our charters of Christ to be counterfeit, are raised against poor souls. 1725 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 15 Indicting the Prisoner in the Terms of the Decreet of Improbation. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Improbation* is the disproving and setting aside of writs *ex facie* probative on the grounds of falsehood or forgery. The form of process by which this is generally done is an action of reduction-improbation.

Improbative (imprōbātiv), a. [f. L. *improbatus*, ppl. stem of *improbare* IMPROBATE v. + -IVE.]

1. Liable to improbation or disproof; not proved to be true or genuine.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 517 Where witnesses attest a deed without knowing the grantor, and seeing him subscribe... the deed is not only improbativ, but such witnesses are declared accessory to forgery. 1866 *Guide to Elgin Cathedral* iv. 226 Some respect ought to be paid to universal tradition however improbativ.

2. = IMPROBATORY.

1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 44 'The form or mode of treatment', he [Dante] says, 'is... definitive, divisive, probative, improbativ, and positive of examples'.

Improbatory (imprōbātōri), a. [f. a. prec. + -ORY.] Having the function of disproving; in *Sc. Law*, made in improbation or disproof of a writ.

1808 in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* (1861) 76 [When the writing has been abidden by, the record is made up] by ordering a condescence of articles improbatory, and answers containing articles approbatory, which shall be revised and accompanied with notes of pleas in law. 1861 *Ibid.*, These articles improbatory and approbatory consist of articulate averments and answers... setting forth the facts and circumstances relied on by the one party, as instructing the alleged forgery or falsehood, and by the other, as showing the writing to be genuine and fairly come by.

† **Improbe**, *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *improbe* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *improbus* bad, wicked, f. *im-* (IM-) + *probus* good.] A wicked person.

1284 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* (1889) 1 The malycie off the euylle people, and the argument off the Improbis.

Improbability (imprōbābiliti). [ad. L. *improbabilitas*, f. *improbus* wicked, persistent: cf. OF. *improbite* (14th c. in Godef. Compl.).]

† 1. Persistency, perseverance. *Obs.* or *nonce-use*.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 154 Dis lastinge knocking is purging of man bat had lyved synfully: his improbate to his purpos is just taryng of God. 1883 *Athenaeum* 19 May 627 The reader who has had the improbity (in the untranslatable Latin sense of *improbus*) to follow M. Renan carefully.

2. Wickedness, want of principle or integrity.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iii. l. 7 Persons excommunicable, yea and cast out for notorious improbitie. 1695 LD. PRESTON

Boeth. iv. 198 That the exuberant Improbability of ill Men may be repell'd and abated. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 27 His countrymen, among whom... all Improbability is abhorred. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. vii. § 5 The waste of wealth occasioned to Society by human improbity.

† **Improbous**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *improb-us* or F. *improbe* + -OUS.] Wicked, unprincipled. Hence † **Improbously** *adv.*, wickedly; violently. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 295 One [nettle] whose leaves are improbously mordacious. *Ibid.* 596 Alas! the improbus do so impose upon us.

† **Improbation**, *Obs. rare*. [f. IM- + L. *probrum* reproach + -ATION: cf. L. *exprobratio* reproach, med. L. *improbrus-us* disgraceful, and OF. *improperer* to reproach as shameful, address reproaches to (whence perh. an OF. *improperation*.)] Reproach, reviling.

1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 301 They dyd leade the bounden... with all... improbacyons, sclauders, false contumelies.

† **Improcerous**, a. *Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *improcer-us* not tall + -OUS.] So † **Improcerity**. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Improcerous*, low, not tall. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Improcerity*, a lownesse, want of tallness.

† **Improcreable**, a. *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *improcreabilis* that cannot be procreated.] So † **Improcreability**. (See quota.)

1653 COCKERAM, *Improcreable*, not begotten. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Improcreability*, a barrenness, or unaptness to procreate.

Improcurability, *rare*. [f. **improcurable* (f. IM- + PROCURABLE: see -ITY.)] The condition of being unprocurable.

1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxxiii. 619 Absolute novelty and improcurability elsewhere or forever.

† **Improduced**, ppl. a. [f. IM- + PRODUCED.] Not produced from anything else; unproduced.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 10 There will be three real improduced things. 1662 RAY *Dissol. World* (1713) 4 They make no mention of the Creation of this Chaos, but seem to look upon it as self-existent and improduced.

Improdu'cible, a. *rare*. [f. IM- + PRODUCIBLE.] Incapable of being produced; unprodu'cible; unfit to be produced, unrepresentable.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. viii. 381 We cannot produce them, and that because they are absolutely improducible. 1800 COLTON *Lacon* i. 93 Dr. Johnson was pronounced to be an improducible man by a Courtier.

† **Improduction**, *Obs. rare*. [f. IM- + PRODUCTION.] The condition of not having been produced from anything else.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 10 The eternity and improduction of matter as the passive principle of things. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 6. 197 Hermogenes and others... assert the self-existence and Improduction of the Matter.

† **Improficiency**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IM- + PROFICIENCY.] = next.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. vii. § 7 This misplacing hath caused a deficiency, or at least a great improficiency in the Sciences.

Improficiency, *Now rare*. Also 7 in-. [f. IM- + PROFICIENCY.] Lack of proficiency; unskillfulness, backwardness.

1647 BOYLE *Lett.* 20 Feb. in *Wks.* (1772) I. Life 35 The excellency of the Ministry, since wadded on by such an Improficiency, increases my presaging fears. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xlv. 271 The least neglect does steal us into improficiency and offence. 1675 O. WALKER, etc. *Paraphr. Heb.* 21 Gently taxing their negligence and improficiency. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 354/1 Knowing my own improficiency, I almost feared to tempt the giant game.

† **Improficuous**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IM- + PROFICUOUS.] Unprofitable.

1650 BULWER *Antropomet.* 53 We need not doubt to take away and freely to coerce that improficuous matter of hair.

† **Improfitable**, a. *Obs.* Also 4-5 in-. [f. IM- + PROFITABLE.] Not profitable, unprofitable.

a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* liij[i]. 4 Hij ben made inprofitable. 1434 MISYV *Mending Life* xi. 124 Qwateuer he do, inprofitabyll & intollerabyll it semys. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractate* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 125 Improfitable for our purpose. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 87 Weeds, fern, heath, broom and other improfitable vegetables. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, The only Way to make a Cow dry and utterly improfitable for the Dairy.

Hence † **Improfitableness**, unprofitableness.

a. 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 176 Cause... to wish that they had never seene your faces, because of your improfitableness.

Improgressive (improg're'siv), a. [IM- + PROGRESSIVE.] Not progressive; unprogressive.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 179 Improgressive arrangement is not method. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* (1870) 222 The immense empire of China improgressive for thirty centuries. 1827 DE QUINCY *Wks.* (1890) IV. 399 Cathedral cities in England, imperial cities without manufactures in Germany, are all in an improgressive condition.

Hence **Improgressively** *adv.*, without making progress or advance; **Improgressiveness**, the quality of being unprogressive, stationary character.

1827-48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1859) 310 The stormbeaten Atlantic, over which men had for ages been sailing to and fro almost improgressively. *Ibid.* 312 The other great scandal of philosophy, its improgressiveness, may easily be accounted for. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 105 It is this alleged improgressiveness of China that startles the imagination.

+ **Improli-fic**, *a. Obs.* [f. *IM-2* + *PROLIFIC*.] Not prolific; unprolific.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hartfordsh.* II. (1662) 22 Many Worthies, who are... either improlific, or have Children in *gentilium vituperum*. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 234 Imperfect, improlific eggs, which will never produce Chicken.

+ **Improli-fical**, *a. Obs.* [f. *IM-2* + *PROLIFIC*.] = *prec.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 That... which is not watery and improlific will not conglaciate. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Improlific*, .. not apt to have issue.

+ **Improli-ficate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *IM-1* + *PROLIFIC*.] *trans.* To render prolific, to fertilize.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. 371 The inordinatelongitude of the organ... may be a means to improlicate the seed. 1690 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 151. A greater difficulty... is, how the sperm of the Cock improlicates and makes the ovall conception fruitful.

+ **Impromi-scuous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. im-promiscu-us* + *-OUS*.] Unmixed, unmingled.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus I. Dissert.* p. lxxviii. The first is simple and impromiscuous.

+ **Imprompt**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. imprompt-us*, f. *im-* (*IM-2*) + *promptus* ready, PROMPT.] Not ready or prepared; unready.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ix. So imprompt! so ill-prepared to stand the shock of it as Dr. Slop was.

Impromptitude (*imprɒmˈptɪtʊd*), *cf. prec.* Want of promptitude or quickness in action; unreadiness.

1887 *Story of a Kiss* III. xv. My uncle's reproach of his 'impromptitude' was a different thing.

Impromptu (*imprɒmˈptʊ*), *adv., sb., adj.* [ad. *L. in promptu* in readiness, at hand (*promptus* readiness), written as one word and with the *n* changed to *m* before *p*, as in *F. impromptu* (Molière, 1659), whence also the *adj.* and *sb.* uses.]

A. adv. Without preparation or premeditation; off-hand, on the spur of the moment; extempore.

1669 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 11 Mr. Elliot... desired Mr. Titus to make some verses... which he did thus, impromptu [etc.]. 1788 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 16 Aug. She sometimes hits on a couplet or two impromptu. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 31 note. This was made almost impromptu. 1888 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 375 note. This was afterwards improved into the story that he [John] wrote the whole Gospel impromptu.

B. sb. Something composed or uttered without preparation or premeditation; an extemporaneous composition or performance; an improvisation. Also, a musical composition having the character of an improvisation.

1683 D.A. *Art Conversa* 44 We must deal plainly and seriously with such men, waving all in *promptu* and subtilities. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Intro. (1697) 37 They were made *extempore*, and were, as the French call them, *Impromptus*. 1776 JOHNSON *Poem (title)*. To Mrs. Thrale, on her completing her thirty-fifth year, an impromptu. 1847 DISABILI *Tancred* II. ix. Lady Constance... had a variety of conclusions on all social topics, which she threw forth... with the well-arranged air of an *impromptu*. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 768/2 The two sets of pieces by Schubert known as *Impromptus*... were... not entitled by him.

C. adj. 1. Composed or uttered without preparation or premeditation; improvised; invented, produced, etc. on the spur of the moment and without previous thought.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 240 Who would risk the making impromptu poems at Paris? 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. III. Pref. 4, I am not fortunate in impromptu replies. 1849 THACKERAY *Let. Apr.* I daresay I shall have to make an impromptu speech.

2. Made or done on the spur of the moment; hastily made for the occasion, or converted to use in an emergency; extemporized, makeshift.

1764 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 118 Lord North took an *impromptu* dinner with us yesterday. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 67 They had a little *impromptu* ball. 1856 MISS MULLOCK *J. Halifax* xxii. (1865) 215 My daughter encouraged me to pay this impromptu visit. 1879 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 128 We prepared an impromptu raft.

Hence **Impromptu** *v.*, to compose off-hand; to improvise, extemporize. **Impromptuary** *a.* = *C. 1.* **Impromptuist**, one who composes off-hand, an improviser.

1802 H. SWINBURNE in *Courts Europe* (1841) II. 334 The soldiers sing in the evening an endless German song, and the sailors impromptu in Danish. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 2 Answers impromptuary. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 48 In a pelting rain, impromptu'd the following epigram. 1848 *Athenaeum* 5 Aug. 773 Ballast-waggons... imprompted and filled up with seats. 1888 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 742/2 Theodore Hook... was a most prolific impromptuist. 1897 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXIV. 435/1 His impromptuary deliverances.

+ **Improp**, *f. Obs. rare.* [f. IMPROVE *v.*, after *prove*, *proof*.]

1. Disproof, refutation. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 145 Now secondly for the Elench, and use of improp.

2. Reproof, rebuke, censure.

1900 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 30 The whole Scripture is... inspired of God, & profitable vnto doctrine, vnto improp, vnto correction. 1904 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fnn. Tears* To Rdr., That the reader may learn to love without improp of purity.

Improper (*imprɒˈpər*), *a.* [f. *IM-2* + *PROPER*;

after *F. impropre* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.), *L. improprius*.] Not proper; the opposite of proper.

1. Not truly or strictly belonging to the thing under consideration; not in accordance with truth, fact, reason, or rule; abnormal, irregular; incorrect, inaccurate, erroneous, wrong.

Formerly sometimes without implication of blame or censure, e.g. said of a meaning given to a word which is not the 'proper' or literal one, but metaphorical.

1531 [implied in IMPROPERLY]. 1552 HULOET, *Improper, improprius, abusivus*. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 877 When the Scripture saith, that the Lord God is unchangeable, it is a proper speech, because he is so of his owne nature. When it sayth: Hee went down to see the Tower of Babel, then it is an improper speech. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Intro. iii. 42 To cate Christs flesh—to pluck out our right eye. We cannot read any of these literally and properly... therefore we must seek for a spiritual and improper sense. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 201 Which to have said in the time of Joshua had been improper. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 87 Of which one can only speak in metaphorical and improper Language. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* previous to *Elect. Wks.* III. 362 It is not lest you should censure me improperly, but lest you should form improper opinions on matters of some moment to you, that I trouble you at all upon the subject. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr. R. Instit.* 14 The conductors were called *non-electrics*, because they could not be so electrified. The division is improper, because if a conductor be insulated it can readily be electrified.

b. Not properly so called; *Improper fraction*: a fraction whose numerator is greater than (or equal to) its denominator, and whose value is therefore greater than (or equal to) unity. (Formerly applied to analogous fractions in Algebra.) *Improper diphthong*: see quot. 1826.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 340 An Improper Fraction... that is to say, a fraction in forme, which in dede is greater than an Unit. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* To Rdr., They [shepherds and shepherdesses in a Pastoral] are not to be adorned with any art but such improper ones as nature is said to bestow, as singing and poetry. 1674 JEAKS *Arith.* (1696) 44 Improper Fractions have always the Numerator greater than the Denominator. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 187 To Reduce an Improper Fraction to a Whole or Mixed Quantity. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 36 An improper diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded: as, *ea* in *eagle*, *oa* in *boat*.

2. Not in accordance with the nature of the case or the purpose in view; unsuitable, unfit, inappropriate, ill-adapted.

1570 DKE *Math. Pref.* 33 Rather, then, either to want a name, or to have to base and impropore a name. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 90 The Hungarian horse by nature are not improper for war, being courageous, strong. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xlii. (1848) 248 A Plain being a very improper place for such a purpose. 1708 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* II. Misc. Wks. 1726 III. 52 [The quotation] is not improper to the occasion. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 50 As improper to be approached as a rocky lee shore. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 56 Hydrogen gas is improper for respiration.

3. Not in accordance with good manners, modesty, or decorum; unbecoming, unseemly; indecorous, indecent. Also *transf.* of a person.

1739 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) I. xxxi. 108 It would be very improper and indecent if you were to fly your kite or play at nine-pins while you are with Mr. Maittaire. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 106/2 It would be highly improper that their books should be wantonly subjected to curious and impertinent eyes. 1791 [see IMPROPER *v.*]. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* II. It never occurred to her that there was anything improper in having them there. 1854 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 177, I see single women besides myself at Verey's—not improper—goodnesses, and the like.

+ 4. ? Not proper or peculiar to an individual; general, common. *Obs. rare.*

[Quot. 1610 in 1 b is taken in this sense in recent Dicts.]

+ **Improper**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *enpropre*, -*per*, 6 *empropre*, -*per*, 6-7 *impropre*, 5-7 *improper*. See also IMPROPRY. [ME. *en-, empropre*, app. repr. an AFr. **enproprier*, a variant (with change of prefix) of OF. *apropriar*, ad. *L. appropriare* to APPROPRIATE. (No OF. *emproprier* or *improprier* is recorded, and the med. or mod. *L. impropriere* is cited by Du Cange only from English documents, and is presumably a latinization of the AFr. or Eng. word, though, in form, immediately f. *L. in* (*IN-2*) into + *propri-us* own, private.) In Eng. *aproprie*, APPROPRE, was in earlier use, app. with the same sense. The variant IMPROPRY corresponds to *apropriy*.]

1. *trans.* To assign as a proper or private possession, to appropriate; = IMPROPRIATE *v.* 1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 81 But boþe þes ben enpropried to god. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. B.* 17, That is to hym impropried bi lawe of armys. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 441 He also had enpropried vnto hym dyverse wardys belonging to the Kyng. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 152 Persones... whose lyfe is aboute other impropried to contemplacyon. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 82 a, He that empropereþ to him selfe that, whiche oughte to be common to al, is to be blamed of god, and hated of men. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 383 If he would in like maner impropere, and inclose the Sun beames, to comfort the rich. 1648 [? BR. HALL] *Mod. Confut. Animado.* III. 6, I have alwayes respected that neither person nor cause shall impropere me, further than they are good. [Cf. MILTON *Apol. Sm.* III.]

2. *Eccl. Law.* = IMPROPRIATE *v.* 2.

1528 *Let. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 2 To unite, annex,

and improper the same unto the church of Saint Peters in Ipswich. 1599 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 333/1 Many an abbey... have the great parte thereof in benefices given in and empropried unto them. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 27 b, Parsonages and vicarages, which were... impropried vnto them. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 304 He impropried vnto our church the parsonage of Buckland Abbatis.

+ **Improper**, *v.* 2. *Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. IMPROPER *a.*] *intr.* To behave improperly.

1701 H. WALKER *Corr.* (1837) III. 438, I am too old to be improper and you are too modest to be impropried to.

+ **Impropere**, *v.* 1. *Obs. rare* = 0. [f. ppl. stem of late *L. impropere* to taunt, upbraid (Vulgate and Petronius), It. *impropere* 'to vp-braid, to twit' (Florio), OF. *improperer*; cf. late *L. improprium* opprobrium, reproach (Heb. xi. 26, in Vulg.).] *trans.* To reproach, upbraid.

1623 COCKERAM, *Impropere*, to reproch. 1656 in BLOUNT.

+ **Impropere**, *v.* 2. *Obs. rare* = 0. [f. ppl. stem of *L. impropere*.] *intr.* To hasten in.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Impropere*, also to make haste to go in.

+ **Impropere** 1. *Obs.* [n. of action (prob. in OF.) from late *L. impropere*, OF. *improperer*; see IMPROPERATE *v.* 1.] The action of upbraiding or reviling; a reproach, taunt.

1502 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. ix. 112 Two other membes that is debates & impropereacions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 304 b, False contumelies, blasphemies, & impropereacions. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1235 That impropereation and slander that went of him. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 Omitting those Improperations, and Terms of Scurrility betwixt us.

+ **Impropere** 2. *Obs.* Erroneous form for IMPROPRIATION, after IMPROPER *v.* 1.

1536 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxix. 187 At the time of the impropereation. 1550 LEVER *Serm. Paul's Cross* Evj, Nothyng is so papysticall as impropereacions of benefices be. 1644 DONNE *Serm.* xlv. 466 This is an Impropereation without Sacrilege... to make God mine owne.

+ **Impropere** 3. *Obs. rare* = 0. [n. of action from IMPROPERATE *v.* 2.] A hastening in.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Impropereation*, a making haste.

Improperly (*imprɒˈpərli*), *adv.* [f. IMPROPER *a.* + *-LY*.]

The instance from Gower stands alone in date; the word, like its *adj.* IMPROPER, coming into general use in the 16th c. But *properly* is common from c 1225. The corresp. *F. adv. improprement* occurs in Oresme (14th c.).]

In an improper manner; wrongly, incorrectly, unsuitably, unbecomingly.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 21 The world as of his propre kynde Was euer vntrewe and as be blynde Improprelich he demeh fame. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxv, Modestie: whiche worde nat beinge knowne in the englische tonge... they improperly named this vertue descretion. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 463 Justification is properly attributed to the reconciling righteousness through Christ Jesus, and is improperly ascribed to the obeying righteousness, or righteousness of obedience. 1661-98 SOUTH *Serm.* III. 6 Merit, which we may not improperly define 'A Right to receive some good upon the score of some good done'. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 97/1 The seal of Bollakey Doss was improperly made use of. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VI. 339/2 The heroic Jeanne Darc (commonly but improperly written d'Arc). 1885 *Law. Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 454 The lease... has been by mistake improperly drawn.

Improperness, *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being improper; impropriety.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 110 For the improperness of the phrase in our speech. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* I. 13 Faine to... snarle at the seeming improperness of a word. 1695 S. LOBB *Let. Dr. Bates* 11 The Improperness of Calling God Creditor, and Sin Debits otherwise than Metaphorically.

+ **Improperty**, *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPROPER *a.* + *-TY*; cf. *property*.] = IMPROPRIETY.

1553 SHERRY *Treat. Fig. Gram. & Rhet.* 6 b, *Impropertie*, when a worde is brought into the talke having nothing at al his owne proper signification. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* a vja, Ordering each part thereof, proper to its particular use, shunning all improperties.

+ **Improperty**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. improprium* reproach, opprobrium; cf. *F. improprie*; see IMPROPERATE *v.* 1.] Reproach, upbraiding.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* II. B vij b, Sara... desyrnyng to be deluyered from the improperty & imbraydyng... of a certayne default.

+ **Impropitious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *IM-2* + *PROFITIOUS*. Cf. *F. impropice* (15th c. in Littré).] Not propitious; unfavourable, unpropitious.

1638 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 574, I am sorry to hear... that your dreams were impropitious.

+ **Impropotion**, *Obs.* Also 5 in-. [*IM-2*.] Want of proportion, disproportion.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secretes* 1675 Yif... Only evil humours Of qualitees gendre by inproporcion In the hed. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. iii. 91 If there be but one eye... out of square... the first thing almost we marke, is the impropotion or disquaring of that part. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 12 The seeming impropotion of Infinite and Eternal Punishments to Finite Transgressions.

+ **Impropotionable**, *a. Obs.* [f. *IM-2*.] Not proportionable; = IMPROPORTIONATE.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iii. [If she] could have dar'd so impropotionable and abrupt a digression. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 210 Profits impropotionable to the pains and dangers men must undergo in them. 1661 *Grand Debate* 117 Forcing the... Liturgy, and Ceremonies, and that by impropotionable penalties.

† **Improportional**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PROPORTIONAL *a.*] = next.

1685 T. CRAUFORD *Hist. Univ. Edinb.* (1808) 99 A number impropotional to the number of students, which in many years exceeded 16 score. 1784-98 in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 203 The apparent objects in pictures should appear neither impropotional nor deformed, on account of the distances and heights of the objects painted.

† **Improportionate**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PROPORTIONATE *a.*] Not proportionate, out of proportion, disproportionated.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 146 To distribute their multitude to the best and easiest proportion of their own state: which otherwise impropportionate would breade an aposteme. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 172 Acting and effecting at an impropportionate distance. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 59 The Cavity is impropportionate to the head of the humerus.

† **Improportioned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PROPORTIONED *ppl. a.*] Disproportioned: = prec. 1656 JAMES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 40 Cognoscitive powers.. that can never reach spiritual substances, for they are impropportioned unto it.

Improprie (imprɔˈpriːt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med. or mod.L. *impropriare*: see IMPROPER *v.* 1 and cf. APPROPRIATE *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To make proper or peculiar to some person or thing; to make one's (or some one's) own; to appropriate. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* To Rdr. * vj. To improprieate it to me it were neither honeste, nor wysedom. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 3 In that period of time, which the wisdom of God hath improprieated unto them. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlvii. 378 They.. that improprieate the Preaching of the Gospel to one certain Order of men. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transf.* I. 279 In this imprudent and nauseous discourse, you have all along appropriated or improprieated all the Loyalty from the Nobility, the Gentry and the Commonalty, and dedicated it to the Church. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Stolen Heiress* II. The venerable man to whom this goodly mansion is improprieated.

† b. With inverted construction: To instal (a person) as proprietor. *Const. into. Obs. rare.*

1657-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iii. 164 To improprieate my self into that which is not mine.

2. *spec.* To annex (an ecclesiastical benefice) to a corporation or person, as their corporate or private property; esp. b. (in later use) to place tithes or ecclesiastical property in lay hands.

Improprie was in early use applied to the annexation of the tithes of a benefice to a religious house; at the Reformation most of these impropriations passed into lay hands, so that the word came to be specially associated with the lay possession of tithes, the synonym *appropriation* being subsequently taken to designate the original sense (with a covert allusion to the adjs. *appropriate* and *improper*): see IMPROPRIATION 1.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 41 Robert Sun to Hilbert Lacy improprieate booth this Hospital and S. Clementes yn the Castelle.. to the new Priorie. 1597 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1302/1 The patronage and lordship of Woodburie.. he gave and improprieated unto the vicars chorall of his church.

b. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. 113 Of nine thousand two hundred eighty and foure parishes in England.. three thousand eight hundred fortie five were (as it is properly termed) improprieated. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 265 To maintain the Sacrilegious Impropriations which the Pope had made of the Tythes of the Secular Clergy, to endow their Monasteries: which Hen. VIII. instead of Restoring, did yet more Sacrilegiously Improprieate to the Laity. 1827, 1860 [see IMPROPRIATED].

Improprieate (imprɔˈpriːt), *ppl. a.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *impropriatus*, *pa. ppl.* of *impropriare*: see prec. vb.]

1. Appropriated to some particular person or persons. ? *Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Jude* 17-21 § 19 Look upon Israel, .. to whom.. the promises of Christ were made improprieate. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. v. A grace improprieate to the elect. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* v. 8 If we dislike his Law, We must from his improprieate Lands withdraw.

2. *spec.* Of a benefice or its revenues: = IMPROPRIATED 2. (See IMPROPRIATE *v.* 2.)

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 71 The Personage of Aulcester is improprieate to Aulcester Priorie. 1555 Act 2 § 3 *Phil. & Mary* c. 4 § 7 Rectories Personages and Benefices improprieate. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 66 The plaintiff St. Edward Leech holdeth the tythes of the parsonage improprieate of Chesterfield, which tythes the Vicar of Chesterfield claymed to hold by an ancient composition. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. 3 Hereof 3845 [parishes] are Churches improprieate, i. e. in Lay-Hands, where Lay-men receive the Tythes; or Approprieate, i. e. annexed to Church-Dignities. 1840 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. ix. II. 114 There were different kinds of tithes—the vicarial, rectorial, and improprieate. 1889 *Laud Agent's Rec.* 6 Apr. 317, I pay the improprieate tithes as well.

Improprieated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.]

1. Appropriated to some person or thing. ? *Obs.* 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* I. 21 Italy was called so of Italus, a King in Sicily.. The more improprieated names were Hesperia, because it is situate under the evening starre Hesperus: Latium.. and Enotria in regard of [etc.].

2. Of a benefice or tithes: Annexed to a corporation or held by a lay improprieator: see IMPROPRIATE *v.* 2, IMPROPRIATION 1.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Viind.* iii. 37 Why did they not restore the appropriated, (or, as we call them truly, improprieated tythes) to the Incumbents and lawful owners? 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 66 A project of restor-

ing all improprieated hereditaments to the church. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 355 The estates of the bishopric of Winchester were transferred to the crown in exchange for a few improprieated rectories.

† b. Of a person: Provided with an improprieation. *Obs. rare.*

1532 BYGOD *Treat. Impropr.* Benefices Bxi, Nowe my maisters improprieated or improprie maisters.. haue nat you.. destroyed these holy and godly prouysions, made for the mayntenance of goddes holy word.

Hence **Improprieately** *adv.*, by appropriation.

1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* iii. (1848) 64 Every thing that can enter into the category of Christianity is improprieately his.

Improprieation (imprɔˈpriːʃən), [n. of action from IMPROPRIATE *v.*: see -ATION.]

1. The action of improprieating; the annexation of a benefice or its revenues to a corporation, office, or individual, esp. b. (in later use) to a lay corporation or a lay proprietor.

By 17-18th c. law writers distinguished from *appropriation*: see quot. 1708, and APPROPRIATION 2. Although the distinction has app. no etymological or historical basis (cf. etymology of IMPROPER *v.*), the assignment of a benefice to a monastic house, and to a layman, being alike called *improprieation* in the 16th c., the later usage has been to restrict *improprieation* to the lay proprietorship of tithes or other ecclesiastical revenues.

1535 BYGOD (title) A treatyse concernynge improprieations of benefices. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 168 Wyth improprieations he [the Devil] hath turned preachynge in to priuate Masses. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 45 Rome hath robbed Christ of his honour, and by improprieations given his patrimony to idle fat monks to feed upon. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 215 If the Pope did give Abbots and Priors power, being Ecclesiastical persons, to make diuers Improprieations to their benefit, the King will take a power to take them all away, and convert them into Lay-tees, and incorporate them.. into particular mens estates. 1697 [see IMPROPRIATE *v.* 2 b].

b. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1651) 64 No improprieations, no lay patrons of church livings. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 356 Improprieation is properly so called, when the Advowson is in the Hands of a Layman, and Appropriation, when in the Hands of a Bishop, College, &c. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxii. 318 A bill for restoring to it [the church] all that it had lost by improprieations and other secularizations. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 25 note, Improprieations are the alienation of tithes to laymen.

b. The proprietorship conveyed by this action. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 356 The Churches.. were improprieated to the Deane.. by diuers Bishops; the Improprieations whereof were theirs at that time. 1849 STOVES *Introd. Canons* 'Necess.' 110 An impression.. that, by appealing to the benevolence of individuals, the improprieations of church livings might be purchased and put in trust for the use of such ministers as they might approve.

c. An improprieated benefice; a living, tithes, etc., held by a religious house, or (in later use) by a layman or lay corporation.

1576 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 367 Besides the improprieations in our shire. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 78 Those lawes.. whereby Improprieations and Patronages stande as mens lawfull possession and heritage. 1605 T. RYVES *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 98 The parsonages were heretofore.. granted to the Monks in *proprios usus* from whence they haue their name of Improprieations. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 292 An improprieation which the Lord Gray of Wilton.. restored to the Church. 1762-a HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lii. 105 Certain zealots had erected themselves into a society for buying in of improprieations, and transferring them to the church. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Northleach*, A free grammar-school, endowed with the improprieation of Chedworth, worth 80l. a-year. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* I. 32 It required.. that improprieations annexed to bishoprics and colleges be converted into regular rectorial livings.

† 2. *gen.* The action of making proper or peculiar to some person or thing; appropriation; in quot. 1614, 'exclusive possession' (Todd). *Obs.*

1611 LOK *Bliss of Br. Beauty* (1614) 29 (T.) The Gnosticks had, as they deemed, the improprieation of all diuine knowledge. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 266 Is the Improprieation of some rich Beauty thy Designe? 1728 Sir J. BROWNE *Ess. Trade* (1729) 48 When.. either their own Extravagance, or the general Improprieation of Things reduc'd any to Want, they hired themselves out to Labour.

† b. Something appropriated to a private owner; a property. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc. Ep. Ded.*, What Nature at first laid forth in common, men did afterwards distribute into several Improprieations. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 7, I will never be your Improprieation.

3. The action of taking in the 'proper' or literal sense. *non-uce.*

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 257 The improprieation of this metaphor—that is, the taking it literally.

Improprieator (imprɔˈpriːtə), [agent-n. in L. form, from med. or mod.L. *impropriare* or IMPROPRIATE *v.*]

1. One to whom a benefice is improprieated; esp. = lay improprieator, a layman in possession of a living or its revenues.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 27 The irreligious Improprieators, who prey vpon Church and State. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 220 The example of the Kings, Colledges, Bishops, Dean and Chapters giveth improprieators no allowance at al. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 80 Upon this practise depends the custom.. of the Rector or Improprieator maintaining the Chancel. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* ix. 43 Mr. Tyrrel, by the tenure of his manor, was improprieator of the great tithes. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 273 A large

portion of the tithes.. had been alienated to the Crown.. or to lay improprieators.

† 2. *gen.* One to whom anything is appropriated, a proprietor, owner; one who appropriates or arrogates something to himself. *Obs. rare.*

1631 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 283 Art not thou.. a Robber, who has received goods as a steward or dispenser; and entitlest thy selfe the improprieator or owner? 1660 E. MARTIN *His Opinion* ii. (1662) 23, I should condemn any man.. for a most unconscionable Incloser and Improprieator, that should take upon himself to give another leave to speak, or write this or the like, which is as common for every one as the Air which wee breathe.

Improprieatrix (imprɔˈpriːtɹiks), [fem. in L. form of prec.: see -TRIX.] A female improprieator; a woman who holds a benefice.

1774 GARTON *Inelos. Act* 5 The said Jane Cooke, Improprieatrix of the said rectory. 1801 H. GWILLIM *Coll. resp. Tithes* 1620 Upon a second trial a verdict was found for the improprieatrix.

† **Improprieatory**, *Obs. rare.* [A modification of the earlier APPROPRIATORY, conformed in the prefix to IMPROPRIATE, -ATOR, etc.] = IMPROPRIATOR 1.

1637 HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose Ep. ded.*, Your endeavours.. to induce some improprieatories.. to an enlargement of my poore maintenance.

Improprietie (imprɔˈpriːti), [ad. F. *improprété* (Calvin, 1560), or its source L. *improprētās*, f. *improprēus* IMPROPER *a.*: cf. PROPRIETY.]

1. The quality of being improper. a. Want of accordance with the nature of the thing, or with reason or rule; incorrectness, erroneousness, inaccuracy.

1611 FLORIO, *Improprieate*, improprietie. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* II. The plaine truth (as wordes may certifie your eyes, sauing all improprietie of object) is that in the Poole are seated three Isles. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 114 Then which words there can be none plainer, nor more evidently discover the improprietie of this appellation. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. ix. (1869) II. 259 The following observations may serve to show the improprietie of this representation. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 4 We may therefore say, without improprietie, that the quality forms part of its signification.

b. Want of accordance with the purpose in view; unsuitableness, unfitness, inappropriateness.

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 316 There appeared near 20 of the college of physicians to shew the improprietie of the medicine. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 212 The improprietie of the common process of distillation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 234 The improprietie of holding a public discussion with such men.

c. Want of accordance with good manners or decorum; unbecomingness, unseemliness, indecency; morally improper conduct.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 § 13, I was convinced.. of the improprietie of my conduct. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ix, The license and improprietie of the Duke of Rothsay's conduct was the more reprehensible in the public view, that he was a married person. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 247/2 The defendants obtained the property by misconduct, fraud, and improprietie.

2. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of improper language, conduct, etc.; a breach of propriety.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 66 They had made themselves merry with some improprieties in the French. 1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* v. 283 We are not bound to follow any modern Writers in their Improprieties. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. § 6 Every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscrib. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 229 How often do we find a conduct defaced by many a moral improprietie! 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 185 Guilty of some terrible improprietie.

[**Improprietie** 2, in Strype, by a misreading of *improprieate*, app. after *propriety* = property.]

1721 STARR *Eccle. Mem.* III. xxxiv. 268 Rectories, parsonages, benefices, improprieties, glebe-lands, tithes. (The original document has 'Beneficis improprieate': see IMPROPRIATE *ppl. a.* 2, quot. 1555.)

† **Improprieous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *improprius* IMPROPER + -OUS.] ? Lacking a proper form of its own.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 12 Till the receiving of such forms we must account them as rude and improprieous things.

† **Improprie, -rie**, *v. Obs.* [Of the same origin as *impropre*, IMPROPER *v.* 1: cf. the parallel *apropre*, *apropriye*, under APPROPRE *v.*] *trans.* To appropriate, improprieate.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 33 The partes of mannes body hath not theyr offyce for them selfe onely impropried, but for the common wele of the hole body. 1535 CROMMER *Let. Cromwell* 2 Nov. in *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 313 That I, pretending title to.. certain lands in Denham lately belonging to the house of Davyngton, and my brother in like manner to the benefice sometime impropried to the same. a 1571 JEWEL *On 2 Thess.* (1611) 114 Hee hath impropried the whole kingdom of Purgatorie to himselfe, and hath made it more gainefull than heauen and earth.

† **Improsperity**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 in-. [f. L. *improsper* (see next) + -ITY: cf. *prosperity*.] Want of, or the opposite of, prosperity; bad fortune, ill success, adversity; unprosperousness.

1528 LYNDSEY *Delme* 848 Than quharein Iyis our improsperitie? 1634-61 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxv. 254 God hath pronounc't an improsperity to wickedness. 1660 GAUDEN *Anat. Covenant* 7 What improsperities, disorders, .. wars, spoils, and bloodshed. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 107

The prosperity or improsperty of a man . . . does not intirely depend upon his own prudence or imprudence.

† **Improsperous**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. L. improspes* unfortunate (*f. im- (im-2) + prosper* favourable, prosperous) + *-ous*.]

1. Not prosperous or thriving; unfortunate, unlucky, unsuccessful. (Of persons, enterprises, etc.)

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxiv. Ah, falsed Matches, finished in the wrong of Others, might, By still improsporous Presidents, deterre from wronging Right. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 168 That he no longer imploy those improsporous persons. 1787 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fences*. The improsporous Condition of Woodland and Plantations. 1809 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* viii. 109 The household of Elphin was sufficiently improsporous during the absence of its chief.

2. Of fortune, etc.: Adverse to prosperity, unpropitious.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus, Ann.* (1603) 70 As fortune was favourable to Augustus in government of state, so in household matters unluckie and improsporous. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 101 The action of the starres . . . became unluckie and improsporous. a 1656 HALES *Gold Rem.* (1688) 62 Bring upon them some improsporous Disease.

Hence † **Improsperously** *adv.*; † **Improsperousness**.

1594 DRAYTON *Matilda* 598 Thus like a rose . . . The with'ring leaves improspiously doth cast. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iii. 39 The improsporousness of the cause of late in this kingdom hath moved some of them. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xii. § 9. 95 The strange improsporousness of ill gotten estates. a 1691 BOYLE (J.), This experiment has been but very improspiously attempted.

Improveability (*impruvábil'iti*). Also **improveability**. [*f. IMPROVABLE a.2*; see *-ITY*.] = **IMPROVABLENESS**.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 180 Since Great Britain has not yet come near to the ultimatum of its improveability. 1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 194 One of the questions . . . was on the improveability of the human mind. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. v. (1879) 205 The extraordinary improveability of the Perceptive faculty.

† **Improveable**, *a.1 Obs. rare.* Also **improveable**. [*f. IMPROVE v.1* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being disproved or refuted; to be censured or condemned.

1604 N. D. 3rd Pt. *Three Convers. Eng.* 411 They were ashamed to bring forth so improveable a testimony. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 17 His Brain . . . hath brought forth these improveable Maggots into the World.

Improveable (*impruvábil'*), *a.2* Also **improveable**. [*f. IMPROVE v.2* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement.

1. Capable of being turned to profit or account; that may be taken advantage of, or used profitably; serviceable. Now *rare*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 338 The assays of weaker heads affords oftentimes improveable hints unto better. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. (1848) 314, I think it a less improveable Prerogative, to be able to coyn any Metal into money, or call it in at pleasure. 1692 W. SHERLOCK *Fut. Judgem.* 316 Every thing that is improveable to the service and glory of God, is a talent. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 8 Finding this project of a penny-post turn out so well, and apparently improveable. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 74 When I go over the houses I shall see how improveable they are.

2. Of land (orig. a specific use of 1, passing into sense 3): Capable of being profitably cultivated; adapted for cultivation; capable of being made better or more productive by cultivation.

1659 GENT. *Calling* (1666) 27 Though a rich, yet still such an improvable Soil, as will encourage and reward his Husbandry. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 72 All the Land improvable for such Uses, being already taken up. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3720/4 The Premises (which are very Improveable by Limestone on the Place). 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 3, I have got a fine spread of improveable lands. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 245 After all, improveable is an indefinite term; and the last generation thought many spots unworthy of culture, which we now see converted into good arable land. 1813 G. EDWARDS *Meas. True Pol.* 25 The improveable land of the whole Kingdom.

3. Capable of being made better; that may be brought into a higher or more desirable condition. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 68 With Moral principles inherent in his Nature, and improvable by the exercise of his Faculties. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. App.* 56 Maps and Sea-Draughts are always improveable. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 81 Here is indeed something improveable into a bright and a noble Perfection. 1870 BLACK *Kilmory* (1877) 284, I should not offer you the advice if I did not think you were improvable.

Hence **Improvably** *a.*, in a manner that admits of improvement.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 in TODD, and in mod. Dicts. **Improvableness** (*impruvábl'nēs*). [*f. prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being improvable; capacity or susceptibility of improvement.

1652 BLITHE (*title*) The English Improver Improved . . . discovering the Improveableness of all Lands. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 479 (R.) The Romish doctrines of the improvableness of attrition into contrition, by the priest's aid. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* i. 8 Active faith in the improvableness of institutions.

Improvatory, *a. nonce-wd.* [*irreg. f. IMPROVE v.2*, after *confirmatory*, etc.] Of improving nature or tendency.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 298 Three or four hundred letters . . . hortatory, dehortatory, expostulatory, improvatory, and exclamatory!

† **Improve**, *v.1 Obs.* Also (6 *emprove*), 6-7 **improve**. [*a. OF. improve*, *F. improveur* (Oresme, 14th c.), *ad. L. improbāre* to condemn, reject, disapprove, *f. improbus* bad: cf. *probāre* to make good, *f. probus* good.]

1. *trans.* To prove to be wrong; to disprove, refute, confute (a statement, etc., or a person).

c 1449 PEACOCK *Repr.* i. xiii. 70 For to improve and reprove the said first opinion. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* i. John (1537) 8 Ye se . . . how we haue manifestly improved the ypo-crites in an hundreth textes. 1554 BRADFORD *Serm.* etc. (Parker Soc.) 91 Things which I have here brought forth to improve transubstantiation. 1581 J. BELL Haddon's *Answe.* *Osor.* 87 Whose doctrine when hee could by no means emprove, he rushed upon him like a Jolye Sycophante, with slaunders and reproches. 1606-10 R. FIELD *Hist. Ch.* (1628) 359 This we deny, and will in due place improve their error therein. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 336 A false Axiome is improved two ways.

2. To disapprove as bad; to disallow; to reprove, rebuke; to blame, censure, condemn.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* iii. 16 All scripture given by inspiration of god is profitable to teache, to improve, to inform. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volatius* 8 They haue improved that doctrine and taught the contrary. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 54 When they had improved and disallowed my sayings. 1560 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 130 We trust your gracious zeal towards Christs religion will not improve our doings. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham.* *Imp.* ii. § 63 This the Astronomers do deny: yea all Philosophers do improve this opinion. 1642 *Coll. Rights & Priv.* Parl. 10 When subjects doe improve wicked decrees.

Improve (*impruv'*), *v.2* Forms: 5-6 **empro(e)**, **emprove**, **empro**, **empru**; 6-7 **empro(e)**, **empro(e)**, 6-8 **empro(e)**, 7 **impro(e)**, (8-9 *pa. pple.* (erron.) **improven**), 6- **improve**. [*In* 16th c. *em-, empro(e)*, *a. Afr. em-, empro(e)*, *empro(e)*, *empro(e)* (1292 in Britton), a parallel form (with prep. *en* instead of *a*) of *aprove*, in med. (Anglo-) *L. approuare, approare*; *f. OF. en* into + *pro, prou, preu*, oblique case of *pros* profit, advantage: see **APPROVE v.2**.

The normal phonetic descendant of the OF. verb would be *empro(e)*, *empro(e)* (cf. *allow*) as in 16th c.; but, as in **APPROVE v.2**, through confusion of *u* and *v*, and the influence of other words in which *-pro(e)* stood for *-prove*, *impro(e)*, *impro(e)*, has passed into *improve*.]

† 1. *refl.* To improve (*impro(e)*) oneself (*of*): to make one's profit (*of*), to avail oneself (*of*) by using to one's profit. *Obs.*

Especially used of the lord's inclosing and bringing into cultivation of waste land: cf. **APPROVE v.2**, and for the constr., *Cath. Angl.*, 'To approve, *Approare, sicut domini se faciunt de vastis*'; i.e. as lords approve (or improve) themselves of wastes.

1523 FITZHERB. *Serv.* 5 It is to be inquired . . . what of those wodes the lorde maye improve him selfe & of howe many acres. *Ibid.* 6 If the lorde graunt a man comen with his catell within certayne meynes . . . & boundes, the lorde shall nat improve hym selfe within those meynes and boundes. 1653 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 6 The Townsmen . . . unconscionably improving themselves on the Scholars necessities, extorted unreasonable rents from them.

2. *trans.* To turn (a thing) to profit or good account, to employ to advantage; to make profitable use of, take advantage of, avail oneself of, utilize; to make use of, use, employ.

† a. To lay out, invest, or employ money to profit; to put out to interest. *Obs.*

1292 BRITTON III. iii. § 4 Et tut le profit qe il prist pur le mariage soit restoré as amis et as parentz la femme pur empro(e)ur al o(e) la femme [let all the profit be restored to the woman's friends to *empro(e)* to the profit of the woman]. 1646 Bury *Wills* (Camden) 192 Item I give unto Frances Browne, my grandchilde, fifty pounds, to be paid into her father's hands . . . and to be improved by him for her vse, and to be paid to her at her age of sixteen years. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii. § 7. 140 To put his money in some sure hand, where he may both improve, and be certain of it at his need. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 225 As if his Talent had been wrapt up in't Unthrifely, and now he went about Henceforward to improve, and put it out. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Riddg.) 356, I will . . . improve the money I have obtained, in some way of merchandise.

† b. To turn land to profit; to inclose and cultivate (waste land); hence to make land more valuable or better by such means, and so, in later use, merged in sense 5. (Cf. also sense 3.) *Obs.*

The ancient sense, or something akin to it, was retained in 17-18th c. in the American colonies.

1292 BRITTON III. ii. § 12 Villenage est tenement de demeynes de chescun seigneur, baillé a tenir a sa volenté par vileins services de enprou(e)ur al o(e) le seigneur (the holding of a lord's demesne lands . . . to *enprou(e)* to the profit of the lord). 1632 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 94 If the . . . said John Winthrop shall . . . suffer the said ileland to lye wast, and not improve the same, then this present demise to be void. 1642 *Mass. Colony Laws* etc. § 7 (Pickering) Where lands lye in common unfenced, if one man shall improve his land by fencing in several, and another shall not, he who shall so improve shall secure his lands against other men's cattle. 1653 *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 27 The Plantation or Select men shall determine the time, how Longe every man shall hold and Improve the said Lands for the profit thereof. 1684 *Attorney Gen. in State Trials* (1735) VII. 574/2 All this piece of ground, of twenty acres, is built upon and improved. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 96 Tangier and Bumbay have . . . been improved from a Desert condition to abound with People. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 13 July, The land was . . . thus improved for pleasure and retirement by the vast charge and industry of

this opulent citizen. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 21 A good Farmer improves his Lands not by working them out of Heart . . . but by manuring them, that they may yield the better Crops.

† c. To make profitable or advantageous use of, employ to advantage; to avail oneself of, utilize, use, employ as an instrument or means (*a thing*; also in American use, *a person* as an agent). *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1529 SKELTON P. *Sparrow* 790 His [Chaucer's] mater is delectable. . . His Englysh well allowed, So as it is en-prowed, For as it is employed, There is no Englysh voyd. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xiii. 191 The Egyptians standing on the firm ground, were thereby enabled to improve and enforce their darts to the utmost. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett. Governor Edin. Castle* 12 Sept. (Query i) in *Carlyle*, Improving the Covenant against the Godly and Saints in England. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 75 Near some River . . . whose Streams are principally improved for the driving of Saw-mills. *Ibid.* 201 Such of the Women as were gifted at knitting and sewing, were improved to make Stockings and Garments. 1694 in WILLIS & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 46 Materials that may be vsefull for College, to be improved for that vse or to be sold. 1704 in B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 137 All the Forces . . . that shall be improved in the Service to the Eastward of Casco-Bay. c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 300 Every Corner is improved for Cupboards and necessaries. 1724 in *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 216, I endeavour to Improve the men constantly to the most advantage. 1798 in Root *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 173 The witnesses improved in the former trial were admitted.

d. (In American use.) To make use of or occupy a place.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 71 Other Places adjoining were soon after seized, and improved for Trading and Fishing. 1782 *Rhode Island Colonial Rec.* (1864) IX. 512 That Josiah Flagg . . . have the liberty of improving the cellars under the state house in Providence, as repositories for the public stores. 1803 M. CUTLER in *Life, Journals & Corr.* (1888) II. 114 We found in the octagon hall, which seemed to be improved as a levee room, a large company. 1808 WEBSTER, *Improve*. 6. To use; to occupy; to cultivate. 'The house or farm is now improved by an industrious tenant.' This application is perhaps peculiar to some parts of the United States. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1883) I. 96 It has come to base uses in these latter days,—being improved, in Yankee phrase, as a brewery and washhouse.

e. To make good use of, turn to good account (an action, occurrence, event, season, time; now usually with *occasion, opportunity*, or the like).

1539 POLLARD, etc. in *St. Pap. Hen. VIII.* I. 619 [We] made so diligent enquiry and serche, that, with vigilante labour, we muche improvide the same. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 213 So far did we . . . improve our time . . . that . . . within two daies we made this Fort guardable. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 245 An Opportunity . . . was let slip, and not improved. *Ibid.* 256 Yet was their Labour well improved, and followed with good Success. 1720 WATTS *Divine Songs* xx, How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining hour! 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 267 Then for improving a hint, thou wert always a true Englishman. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 17 The fine weather . . . I hope has been carefully improved to get in my hay. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 78 He improved the opportunity. 1865 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 159 His next thought was how to improve the occasion. 1876 BOSW. *Smith Carthage* 97 The Roman army improved the victory of their fleet by at once marching to Egesta.

f. To turn to account for spiritual profit or edification; esp. to preach or speak on, with a view to edification; now chiefly in *to improve the occasion* (which is felt as a contextual use of e).

1644 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* (1637) 487, I should also have desired . . . to have improved it [my Text] a little farther by a fourth Inference. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 67 Teach me to improve my poverty. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 64 The news of this blood-shed came to us . . . in the midst of the Sermon, the Scripture then improved being that *Isai.* 42. 24. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 249 Sad Events should rather be improved to our own Instruction, than the condemning of others. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. Pref. 12 The Expounding and improving the Portions of Scripture recommended to us. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xviii. To improve the providential success which they had obtained by a word in season. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 127, I thought it my duty to address them, with the particular view of improving the serious impression evidently made upon them, by the awful death. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy L.* viii. 66, I had . . . little opportunity for 'improving the occasion', as the Nonconformists have it.

† 3. To enhance in monetary value; to raise the price or amount of. *Obs.*

As said of lands and rents, app. connected with senses 1 and 2 b, land that was 'empro(e)' or inclosed and cultivated being enhanced in value or in rent.

1548 *Lansdowne MS.* 238, ff. 317 Noble men and gentlemen that haue not enprowed nor enhaunsed their rentes. *Ibid.* ff. 324 Noble and gentlemen which had not enprowed nor enhaunsed their rentes. 1616 BULLOCK, *Improve*, to raise rents higher. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 265 They improve their commodities to a treble price. *Ibid.* III. 148 Yet this prodigall age hath so forced Gentlemen to improve their revenues, as many of these grounds are by them disparped, and converted to feede Cattell. 1666 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) I. 142 It will overthrow trade by the altering of the exchange. . . improve Spain's bullion, enhance the price of all things. 1750 *Highlands of Scotland* in 1750 (1898) 40 They have screwed their Rents to an extravagant Height (which they vitiously term improving their Estates).

† 4. To make greater in amount or degree; to increase, augment, magnify, enlarge, intensify; to advance. *Obs.* (Now merged in 5.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 124 Suche a one as

thou... For thou thy self doost so much enprou Above the h[e]avens by exaltacion. 1696 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125. I have much improved my Catalogue of Snails, having added five species thereto. 1697 WALLER *To a Person of Honour* 8. You have advanc'd to wonder their renown, And no less virtuously improv'd your own. 1699 CHILP *Disc. Trade* (1694) 8 Some more particulars might be added, and those aforesaid further improved. 1707 *Philip Quarrell* (1816) 56 He found seven peas;... and thinking they might... be improved to a quantity large enough to serve for a meal, he laid them by. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 103 This sum... only served to improve their desire for fresh exactions.

† b. To increase or augment (what is evil), to aggravate, make worse. *Obs.*

1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 615 His tyranny began to be improved, and the burdens... were heavier then before. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* (1629) II. 380 Defect of health and strength, which the indisposition of the air... being a filthy, windy, and rainy day, much improved. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Incurable* vii. As wholesome Medicines the Disease improve, There where they work not well. 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 851 Thus Men improve their own Miseries, for want of an Equal and just Estimate of what they enjoy or lose. 1800 BR. PORTEUS *Lect. Mat.* xiii. (1802) I. 331 We all... have... by our own personal and voluntary transgressions, not a little improved the wretched inheritance we received from our ancestors.

5. To advance or raise to a better quality or condition; to bring into a more profitable or desirable state; to increase the value or excellence of; to make better; to better, ameliorate. (The prevailing modern sense, in which 2 b is now merged.)

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 219 To himself, whose endeavours in that Kingdom had much improved her opinion of him. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 182 The Mango (which they have improved in all its kinds to the utmost Perfection). 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Improve*, to better... to promote or advance, to bring to greater Perfection. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 167 The Reeds, Harness, Shuttles, and Temples... lately given to the Weavers... have improved the Cloth in its Goodness much more. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm.* *Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 34 [She] had from her youth improved herself by reading. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 134 A large natural cave, which had been partly improved by art. 1866 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 50 The habit of attention may be improved by exercise. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 184 The tobacco smoke had not improved his appearance, and... he... looked bad enough.

6. With *into*: a. (in sense 2), To make *into* or represent as, for the sake of turning to account; † b. (in sense 4), To turn *into* or represent as something greater, to magnify *into* (*obs.*); c. (in sense 5), To convert *into* something better.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 38 Taking all opportunities, uncharitably, to improve Mistakes, into Crimes. 1667 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 74 Improve this mole-hill into a mountain. 1700 — tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 76 Sometimes, that a Witty Vertuous Woman will improve a Dull Heavy Country Booby, into a Man of Sense. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. ix. 391 Did God vouchsafe such transcendent Blessings... only to be improved into the Food and Fewel of Intemperance? 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 66 This very Thing you improve into a fresh Objection. 1758 LELAND *Philip of Macedon* I. i. It might have been the interest of Amynas, to improve this incident of the birth of his son into a pledge of future happiness. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. 155 Preparations... for improving the blockade into more expeditious methods of reduction. 1846 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 67 The [potato] failure... was... (as the Methodists say) improved into an ostensible excuse for the measure [Corn Law repeal]. [Cf. sense 1 f.]

7. With *away* or a phr. of similar meaning: To remove, get rid of, lose, spend, or cause to disappear, by making improvements.

1780 CRAIG *Mirror* No. 69 ¶ 5 My crops never paid for the expense of raising them; and... I found that I had improved away every shilling of my fortune. 1807 JESSOP *Arcady* viii. 229 All the pinders are gone—improved off the face of the earth. 1807 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 213 It is a question whether, like most native races... they will ultimately be improved out of existence.

8. *absol.* To make improvements. *To improve on or upon*: to make or produce something better or more perfect than; to advance beyond. See IMPROVEMENT 6 b.

1609 BENTLEY *Phal.* 277 By long use and experience... he might improve upon his own Invention. 1748 J. GEDDES *Compos. Antients* 362 Longinus here seems to have improved on the orator. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxvii. 331 The son has regularly improved upon the vices of his father. 1866 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 64 note, It was not beyond [his] means... to improve on this political masterpiece. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiii. (1870) 253 We cannot improve upon nature. *Mod.* A tenant who improves ought to have the value of his improvements secured to him.

† 9. *intr.* To increase, augment, become greater, advance, develop. *Obs.* (exc. as merged in 10).

1650 GREENHILL *Ezek.* 77 Iniquity improves in the going. 1681 ALLESTREE *Serm.* (1684) I. 270 (L.) That fool... e'er long improves into a wit. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1702) 52 Admiration improves into Love. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. viii. 221 The relish improving upon them by degrees. 1776 JOHNSON *Lett. to Thrale* 3 June, The lameness... has improved to a very serious and troublesome fit of the gout. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. iii. (1849) 48 Intimacy improves with time.

10. *intr.* To increase in value or excellence; to advance or rise to a more excellent condition; to become better.

1707 SWIFT *To a Young Lady*, It is a shame for an english lady not to relish such discourses, not to improve by

them. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 173 A Wine... mellowing and improving as it is kept. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. i. 111 This diversified landscape... still improved upon us the farther we advanced. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xii. 235 But afterwards she seemed to improve on you. 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. App. (1810) 6 Their situation improves by a communication with the whites. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 49 The scenery improves, and becomes wilder in its character. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 174 In... the best of all possible conditions to improve by that book. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/3 Our trade in the south has... improved.

† **Improve**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* [A variant of *approve*, *APPROVE* *v.* 1, with change of prefix: perh. influenced by the corresp. change in IMPROVE *v.* 2]

1. *trans.* To prove, establish, demonstrate, show to be true or real.

(*Improv'd*, in Hearne's *R. Glouc.* p. 466, is an error for *improv'd*: cf. *Rolls* ed., line 9552.)

1613 in *Crit. & Times* *Jas.* I. (1849) I. 246, I. will hope to improve my industry and diligence such as you shall find no fault to complain that [etc.]. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, *N. T.* 137 Doe thou shew and improve this love of thine to me in this one point. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 183 These Amazons discarding the tenderness of their Sex, and desiring to improve themselves Virago's. 1670 E. BORLASE *Latham Spaw* 8 More. I am persuaded that Mr. Hooke in his Book hath improved to Admiration.

b. *intr.* To prove or turn out to be. *rare.*

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland* etc. 95 Meanes for some great action, which... if hee had liued, would rather have improv'd [ed. 1664 proved] a journey into Fraunce then into Ireland.

2. *trans.* To approve, sanction, countenance.

1700 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. 31 They that shall have too suddenly improved those Men, will be Partakers of their Sins.

Improved (*imprū-vd*), *pp.* a. [f. IMPROVE *v.* 2 + -ED 1.]

1. Under cultivation; cultivated, cultured.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* II. D ij, The most improude yong souldier of seven kingdoms. 1644 in J. MERRILL *Hist. Amesbury, Mass.* (1880) 29 The improved lands... upon ye west side of ye Powwaus river. 1736 BUTLER *Analogy* I. iii. 82 Two or three men of the best and most improved understanding. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav. N. Amer.* 78 The climate, soil, natural produce, and improved state of it, are much the same as of Rhode Island. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. i. 3 At that time the most improved and commercial part of Europe.

2. Turned to good account.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 205 What a fruitful gain is to be made of our well-improved afflictions!

† 3. Made greater, increased, enhanced; aggravated. *Obs.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 1 The natural and improv'd Imperfections of Language.

4. Made better or more serviceable; brought to a higher or more desirable condition.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 2 ¶ 3 He left behind him an improved paternal estate of six thousand pounds a year. 1799 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* I. Pref. 7 This new and improved Translation. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 222 In consequence of her improved circumstances. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 263 Improved implements and methods. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. ii. 147 An improved air-pump of his own construction.

Improvement (*imprū-vment*). Forms: see IMPROVE *v.* 2 [a. AF. *emprovement*, *empruement*, f. *emprover* IMPROVE *v.* 2 + -MENT.]

† 1. The turning of a thing to profit or good account; profitable management or use; making the most of a thing for one's own profit; realization of the profits of anything; *concr.* profit. *Obs.* in *lit.* sense.

In early use, Anglo-Fr. and Eng., applied to the profitable cultivation of land by the owner, and to the collection of the proceeds of customs or imposts by the king's officers, as distinguished from the letting of land or taxes to a farmer, who managed them for his profit.

[c. 1300] LANGTOFT *MS. Oxf. Fairf.* 24 lf. 12 Car le pays est gaste si ne se assure niant Au roy ne a sa meinie pur son emprovement. a 1400 *Lib. Custum.* lf. 175 (Rolls) I. 220 Quil leit une commune huche de la compaignie... en la quele les remembraunces et les enprovementz de la compaignie soient mis en sauve garde. *Ibid.* 222 Soit le surpluis... mis en commune huche a lenprovement de la compaignie. 1408 *Act 4 Hen. IV.* c. 24 Come nadgairs... ordeigne estoit... qe launage des draps... ne seroit mys a ferme, a graunt damage de nostre sieur le Roy annuellement, ordeigne est... qe le dit aunaige purra estre commys a ferme ou en emprovement [Rolls of Parl. III. 508/1 en aprovement], solonc ladvyds de Tresorer Dengleterre purie temps esteant.] 1453 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 268/2 It is ordeigned be Statute made in the tyme of Harry the fourth that the aunaige of Cloth withinne this Roialme may be committed to ferme or in emprovement, after the advys of the Tresorer of Englonde for the tyme beyng. 1478 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 811. III. 217 Mastyr Yotton had... desyred me... to se th' enprovement of syche profytes as ar growing of hys chapell in Caster that ye gave hym. 1523 FITZHERB. (*title*) The Boke of Surueyng and Improvements. *Ibid.* 9 Rynnyng waters... as they be stored with fyssh, so dothe y^e profyte ryse to the lordes, wheder they go by way of improvement or set to ferme: wherof the bayly shall make accompte. *Ibid.* 10 And of mylnes there shall more be spoken of in the chapter of waters, among the improvements.

† b. The profitable employment or investment of money; also (in religious use) of a 'talent'. *Obs.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 75/2 His Father... left him four-score Mine which being entrusted with a Friend for Improvement they miscarried. 1700 ECHARD *Eccle. Hist.* (1710) 255 One who had made such good emprovement of his small portion of grace.

2. *spec.* † The turning of land to better ac-

count, the reclamation of waste or unoccupied land by inclosing and bringing it into cultivation (*obs.*); hence, in later use, cultivation and occupation of land; merged at length in sense 5, Betterment, amelioration.

[1300s *Year-bks.* 30-1 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 19 Le leu ou les avers furent pris est une Wastin, e lenproument dil Wast apend a nous.] 1549-50 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI.* c. 3 (*title*) An Acte concerning the ymprovement of Comons and Waste Groundes. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Riches* (Arb.) 235 The Improvement of the Ground, is the most Naturall Obtaining of Riches;... But it is slow. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 115 In these delightful Countries, there is no waste Lands, but all under improvement. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* *People* 250 All improvement ceases to be such when more money is spent in it than the advantages will repay. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 301 The 'grants' were held under certain conditions of improvement clearly laid down and defined in the Waste Land Regulations.

† b. *concr.* A piece of land improved or rendered more profitable by inclosure, cultivation, the erection of buildings, etc. (Now associated with senses 5, 6.) *Obs.* exc. in *U.S. dial.*

1640 in *New Haven Col. Rec.* 1638-49 (1857) 43 If they remove, to sell nothing butt improvements. 1666 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) IV. 119. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, My aunt's bell rings for our afternoon's walk round the improvements. 1776 TWISS *Tour Ital.* 66 The gardens (termed improvements in Ireland, and *polities* in Scotland) are not extensive. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 249 Bought for a trifle a small improvement, to wit some trees deadened. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 291 To purchase from the Backwoodsman what he calls his improvement... The improvement consists in a log house, a peach, and perhaps an apple orchard, together with from ten to thirty or forty acres of land, inclosed, and partially cleared.

† c. *fig.* Bodily or mental cultivation or culture; also an item of such personal culture, an accomplishment. *Obs.* exc. as merged in 5, 6.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 ¶ 2, I am a mere Man of the Town, and have very little Improvement, but what I have got from Plays. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), I look upon your city as the best place of improvement: from the school we go to the university, but from the universities to London. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xv. § 15 (1827) VI. 231 The fifth is of soldiers whose only improvement is war. 1738 BIRCH *Milton M.'s Wks.* 1738 I. 3 As well in voluntary Improvements, as in the perfecting of his School-exercises.

3. The making good use or turning to account of any person or thing (now *obs.* or *U.S. dial.*), or of any event or season; profitable use or employment.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* vi. 484 To lead in fight, and give no danger pass Without improvement. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1805) II. 89 What Benefit and Improvement was ever made thereof [Gorges's Patent for Maine] by his Agents or Successors. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 227, I have not heard of any improvement made of this commodity by our Countrymen anywhere. *Mod.* His prompt improvement of the opportunity was admirable.

b. The turning of anything to good account for spiritual or moral edification; *spec.* the profitable spiritual application of a text or incident.

1655 J. CLERK *Faithfull Steward* 30 A sober use and faithfull improvement of these his mercies. 1677 I. MATHER *Præval. Prayer* (1864) 268 That is the special Improvement which should be made of what hath been discoursed. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 519 A great part of the End of them is lost, without such an Emprovement. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 4 The Improvement I design to make of this passage. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 447 Such is the doctrine; the practical improvement is obvious. 1842 R. M. M'CHEYNE in *Mem.* (1872) 269 Seek a right improvement of this bereavement.

† c. In more general sense: Use; practice. *Obs.* *rare.*

1686 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. i. 12 The Corruption of Men's Manners by the habitual Improvement of this vicious Principle. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. xi. (1762) 115 The good or bad State of the moral World depends on the Improvement they make of their moral Agency.

† d. In American use: Employment, occupation. (Cf. IMPROVE *v.* 2 c, d.) *Obs.*

1703 S. SEWALL *Letter-bk.* 22 Apr. I. 282 Very few gray hairs are to be found in the Colony, in civil or sacred improvement. 1705 *Ibid.* 6 June 312, I have a good right to a third part of the said meadow, and am in the actual improvement of it. 1736 in *New Eng. Hist. Reg.* (1850) IV. 112.

† 4. The action or process of enhancing, making or becoming greater or more complete, or an instance of this: a. Enhancement (of rent). b. Increase, enlargement, growth, development, advancement. c. Intensification or aggravation of evil. (See IMPROVE *v.* 2 3, 4, 4 b.) *Obs.*

1548 *MS. Lansdowne* 238, lf. 317 These great fines for landes and emprovement of rentes shall abate. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 436 Thus the enlargement of Gods mercy... is the greatest improvement of our sinne. 1617 *Ibid.* II. 70 This was nothing but an addition to his vexation, and an improvement of his griefe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 149 The multiplication of Hares, which is by superfetation... or an improvement of a second fruit before the first be excluded. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lagland* 34 A further cause of the little improvement of Christianity, is the vastness of the Country. 1707 *Philip Quarrell* (1816) 59 He went to see the improvement of his peas and beans, which he found increased to admiration. 1778 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 19 The earth itself is in a state of improvement. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. ii. xv. 212 Not entirely intelligible to children under twelve or fourteen, unless in rare cases of premature improvement and sagacity.

† d. quasi-*concr.* An advanced stage, developed form, development (of something). *Obs.*

1698 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. 60 Friendship is the Noblest and most Refined Improvement of Love. a 1716 *Ibid.* (1744) IX. iv. 105 A sin against this is the highest pitch, the utmost improvement, and... the *ne plus ultra* of provocation.

† *e. concr.* Increase, produce. *Obs.*

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 29 The greatest part of the Wealth and Improvement there consisted in Sheep. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xix. The improvement, or annual production, being distributed to charitable uses.

5. The action or process of making or becoming better; advance or increase in value or excellence; betterment, amelioration.

(Only gradually separable from the earlier senses of beneficial cultivation (2), and advancement or development (4).)

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 15 For the improvement of his Education, and giving an ornament to his hopeful Person. 1668 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* 284 The quiet of the City, the welfare of its Inhabitants, and the improvement of Trade. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 98 This moral principle is capable of improvement, by proper discipline and exercise. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* I. ii. 19 Exercise is the chief source of improvement in all our faculties. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 128 We are eager for improvement in politics, education, even in morals. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 96 A good education tends to the improvement of body and mind.

6. With *an* and *pl.*: a. An act of making or becoming better; a process, change, or addition, by which the value or excellence of a thing is increased; that in which such addition consists or by which anything is made better.

(In early use chiefly in reference to land; cf. 2 and 2 b.)

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 122 Long Practice has a sure Improvement found, With kindled Fires to burn the barren Ground. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 168 Religion is the highest Improvement of Humanity and Good-nature. 1730 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. i. 181 You cannot imagine what alterations and improvements I expect to find every day, now that you are more than *Octennis*. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 11 With the new chain-pumps... according to Captain Bentinck's improvements. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* N. i. i. (1869) I. 11 Many improvements have been made by the ingenuity of the makers of the machines. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 330 It is a great improvement to add the juice of two Seville oranges. 1870 *Echo* 16 Feb., Mr. Gladstone caused a general laugh by asking, 'What is an improvement?'... the definition he gave seemed to meet with general approval—that it shall add to the letting value of the land, and must be suitable to the holding. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tigerland* 264 If the tan is occasionally rubbed into the pores of the skin it will be an improvement.

b. With *on* or *upon*: The production of something better or more perfect than (something previous), an advance upon; hence, the result of this, a thing that is better than (the former thing).

1718 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 4 (ed. 2) The Parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, which are fine Improvements on the Greek Poet. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iii. 301 An improvement was made upon this doctrine. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cvi. 7 We fear the sons are no great improvement upon the sires. 1896 *Newsagents' Chron.* 3 Oct. 3/3 The... Magazine for October is a decided improvement on its predecessors.

Improve, *obs.* (error.) Sc. pa. pple. of IMPROVE v. 2

Improve, *-in*, pa. pple. of IMPREVE v.

Improve¹ (impru'vaz). [f. IMPROVE v. 2 + -ER¹.] One who or that which improves.

† 1. One who turns something to good account, or makes profitable use of it: in quot. 1647, one who cultivates or practises. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 132 The greatest... improvers of that Breeding, and those Qualifications with which Courts used to be adorned. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 434 The ablest Improver of his time and parts. 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. ii. § 18 This great improver and discoverer of the Mechanical power of matter.

2. One who makes better; a person that increases the value or excellence of a thing, or brings it into a more desirable state. In early use, One who advances, develops, or makes more perfect (a branch of knowledge, etc.).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* xii. (1662) 41 Eminent Improvers of any art may be allowed for the Co-inventors thereof. 1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 ¶ 18, I would counsel all our improvers of fashion always to take the hint from France. 1809 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. vi. 310 The monks were... the improvers of themselves, and the instructors of others, in the most useful arts. 1848 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 120 An improver of the language. 1868-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2132 An improver of other men's verses.

b. *spec.* One who applies himself to making land more productive or profitable. (Cf. IMPROVABLE 2, IMPROVEMENT 2.) Now merged in 2.

1649 BLITHE (title) English Improver, or a new Survey of Husbandry. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* ii. (ed. 2) 274 May I be allowed to say, without giving offence to Improvers [etc.]? 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 585 In 1723, a Society of Improvers was established at Edinburgh. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 861 Many landlords are great improvers. Many spend annually a third or half of their rent in improvements.

c. A thing that improves or makes better. *spec.* Short for *dress-improver*: see DRESS sb. 4.

1669 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* ix. (1673) 167 Cold and nakedness, stripes and imprisonments, racks and torments? Are these the improvers of an excellent constitution? 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* v. § 2. 61 [Chalk] after it is burned into Lime, becomes a very excellent Improver of Lands. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 658 Fern cut while green, and left to

rot upon the ground, is a good improver of land. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 7/2 She was searched, and her 'improver' was found to be so arranged as to hold 6 lb. of smuggled tobacco. 1887 *Daily News* 22 June 5/2 The hideous 'improver', which is one of the blots upon the picturesqueness of modern costume.

3. A person who works at a trade under an employer for the purpose of improving his or her knowledge or skill, and accepts the opportunity of such improvement wholly or in part instead of wages.

1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Improver*, a learner. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 9 Apr. 7/6 (*Advt. Milliners*) Juniors or improvers. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/5 (*Advt.*) Telegraph Clerks.—Wanted, Young Lady, as Improver. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 3/1 His favourite plan is to take a situation as 'improver' to a working jeweller in a small way of business.

† 4. = APPROVER 2. *Obs. rare.*

1670 BLOUNT *Lau. Dict.* s.v. *Approve*, You may see what kind of Approvers or Improvers were formerly in the Marches of Wales, authorized by the Prince thereof.

Hence *Improveresse*, a female improver; *Improverish*, the position of an improver (sense 3).

1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 305 Ceres was an inventress or improver of husbandry. 1884 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 8/5 (*Advt.*) To Printers.—Improverish Wanted.

† Improver 2. *Obs. rare*—[f. IMPROVE v. 1 + -ER¹.] One who disproves, a confuter.

1611 FLORIO, *Impruatore*, an improver.

† Improvided, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PROVIDED.]

1. Unprovided; unprepared.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 247 b. He was in jeopardy of his life, and all improvided, for dread of death, coacted... to sayle into France. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 109 He was not to hope for any aide from Maximilian, for that hee was altogether improvided.

2. Unforeseen; unlooked for.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xii. 34 To worke new woe and improvided scath.

Improvidence (impru'videns). [ad. L. *improvidentia*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *providentia* PROVIDENCE, foresight; cf. also *obs. F. improvidence* (16th c. in Godef.), *It. improvidenza*.] The fact or quality of being improvident; want of providence or foresight; thriftlessness.

1598 FLORIO, *Improvidentia*, improvidence, rashness. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 11 Shee'le lift thee to improvidence, And breakte thy neck from steepe securitie. a 1631 DODDGE in *Select.* (1840) 88 Malice in other men or improvidence in myself, had ruined my fortune. 1706 BURKE *W. Hastings* iii. iii. § 15 His total improvidence in not taking any one rational security whatsoever against the inevitable consequences of those acts. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 40 Improvidence or treachery had left our shores defenceless. a 1868 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 542 The only peculiarity I have found common to all barbarous nations is improvidence—indifference to the future.

Improvident (impru'vident), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PROVIDENT: cf. *prec.*, and L. *improvidus* not foreseeing, improvident.]

1. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Unforeseeing; that does not foresee or forecast the future.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshe*. (Percy Soc.) 5 We finde yonge people be moche improvident. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iii. xxix. When men will have fed, th' blood being warme, Then are they most improvident of harme. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 25 They could not have been so improvident, as not to foresee the main inconveniences that must ensue. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 306 The improvident, undignified, and unwise conduct of the German powers.

2. Not circumspect; heedless; unwary.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. i. 58 Improvident Souldiers, had your Watch been good, This sudden Mischiefe neuer could haue falne. 1605 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadix* (Camden) 58 They cutt off some few of our improvident and stragling men. 1650 BULWER *Antropomet.* 162 Behold... what the improvident curiosity of men hath thought on. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 50 There is imminent danger of his employing that strength to improvident or oppressive purposes. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. iv. (1862) V. 10 Amphipolis had been once lost by the improvident watch of Thucydides and Euklés: it was now again lost by the improvident concessions of Nikias.

3. That fails to provide for future needs; thriftless.

1664 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 110 So improvident as not to put Corne in the ground for their bread, but trusted to the store. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxviii. 299 Great numbers... will be improvident, spending every thing they have in the most extravagant manner. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) II. 199 They who live from hand to mouth, will most frequently become improvident. 1873 H. SPENSER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 366 The English people are complained of as improvident. Very few of them lay by in anticipation of times when work is slack.

Hence *Improvidentness* (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† Improvidential, *a. Obs. rare.* [IM-2.]

1. Not providential; ungoverned by Providence.

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Serm.* Wks. (1868) 358 Though trouble be the general lot of mankind, yet it doth not come on him by an improvidential fatality.

2. Improvident: see next.

† Improvidentially, *adv. Obs.* [f. *prec.* 2 + -LY².] = next.

1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxiii. 330 Chesnuts, which the mother, not improvidentially, had put in her pocket. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* 32 The younger... had rather improvidentially but happily married.

Improvidently, *adv.* [f. IMPROVIDENT *a.* + -LY².]

1. In an improvident manner; without forethought; without providing for the future.

1607 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 209, I went unprofitably and improvidently, to the utmost end of Truth. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 203 It must be casually or improvidently framed or placed. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 333 To recommit all its business to the council from whence it was very improvidently taken. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. (1876) 70 Agricultural labourers marry early and improvidently.

2. In an unforeseen or unanticipated manner. *rare.*

1885 E. F. BYRNE *Entangled* I. i. viii. 139 Nature may treacherously and improvidently back-water; and he dreaded to be landed incontinently in the stagnation of satiety.

† Improving, *vbl. sb.* 1 *Obs.* [f. IMPROVE v. 1 + -ING¹.] The action of IMPROVE v. 1; disproving, refutation.

c 1449 PRECOCK *Repr.* i. i. 5 It is miche nede forto first... vntroote and ouerturne tho thre trowings... before the improuyng of othere. c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 49 Arguments for the prouinge or improuyng of compounde themes. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* ii. 100 You shoulde haue kept you to the improuing of this generall proposition. 1611 FLORIO, *Impruatore*, an improving.

Improving (impru'vin), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. IMPROVE v. 2 + -ING¹.] The action of IMPROVE v. 2, q.v.; improvement.

1602 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parall.* 54 The improouing of ground from worse to better, is clearly permitted by our law. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 49 Were it for nothing else but the improving of land... the expence would be amply repaid.

b. Improving lease (Sc. Law): a lease granted to a tenant for a longer period than the usual one, with the object of encouraging him to make permanent improvements on the holding by ensuring to him a longer enjoyment of their benefits.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., A lease of ordinary endurance is a lease for nineteen or twenty-one years; and an improving lease is usually for thirty-eight or forty-two years.

Improving, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING².] That improves.

1. That makes better; *spec.* that improves the mind, understanding, or character; that makes agricultural improvements.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Intro. (1848) 24 The Sun, by his piercing and improving Beams, can not only make Diamonds sparkle, and Rubies flame, but [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 240 Temptations render our state a more improving state of discipline, than it would be otherwise. 1792 MARIA RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* Ded. 6 After it has once undergone a few corrections from your improving hand. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 3/1 Should an improving farmer wish to leave for a finer opening in agriculture. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. 11 Read a few verses of some improving volume every night.

2. Becoming better; advancing or increasing in excellence.

1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* viii. 298 A soul so filled with grace as the improving soul will be. 1791 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1892 XII. 49 The country appears to be in a very improving state. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 88 Improving powers of criticism.

Hence *Improvingly adv.*, in an improving manner; in the way of improvement.

1842 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXVI. 520 Were he to disturb, however improvingly, the earlier songs. 1852 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXI. 461 How are we to amuse them?—Respectably of course; improvingly by all means.

Improvisate (impru'vizeit), *v.* Also *improvisate*. [f. *F. improviser* or *It. improv(v)isare*: see IMPROVISE and -ATE³.] = IMPROVISE. *a. trans.* 1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 284, I was obliged to improvisate a padlock. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 453 It was easy to improvisate a paroxysm of royal rapture. 1837 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVI. 413 He had improvisated the verses.

b. *intr.* To speak extempore.

1838 JAS. GRANT *Random Recoll.* *Lds. & Com.* Ser. II. II. vii. 89 Few men in the house can improvisate better [than Mr. Gladstone].

Improvisate, *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. *It. improv(v)isato*, pa. pple. of *improv(v)isare* to improvise.]

= IMPROVISED; unpremeditated, impromptu.

1847 in CRAIG. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Improvisation (impru'vizeit³), *n.* [n. of action from IMPROVISE, IMPROVISATE: cf. mod. *F. improvisation*.]

1. The action of improvising or composing extempore; also *concr.* verse, music, etc. so improvised.

1786 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 166 Poor Tuscan-like Improvisation. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* Intro. ix. *note*, The flexibility of the Italian and Spanish languages... renders these countries distinguished for the talent of improvisation. 1834 GREVILLE *Memo.* 13 Aug. (1875) III. xxiv. 119 After dinner he [Theodore Hook] displayed his extraordinary talent of improvisation. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xx, This speech... was not indeed entirely an improvisation, but had taken shape in inward colloquy. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 214 We can not expect in a modern poet the thrush-like improvisation... that charm[s] us in our Elizabethan drama.

2. The production or execution of anything off-hand; any work or structure produced on the spur of the moment.

1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 214 The terra-cotta decorations... have all the spontaneity of impro-

visation. 1884 S. E. Dawson *Handbk. Canada* 231 The Crystal Palace Opera-House, an improvisation on Dominion Square (Montreal).

Improvisatize (imprōvīzātīz), *v. rare*. [irreg. f. IMPROVISATE + -IZE.] = IMPROVISATE, IMPROVISE. 1847 in CRAIG. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* vii. 382 Unlike Chatham, Mirabeau did not improvisatize.

Improvisator (imprōvīzātōr), *[agent-n. in L. form, from IMPROVISE, IMPROVISARE, after It. improvvisatore, F. improvisateur.]* One who improvises or composes extempore; an improviser.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 125 The Italian improvisator never attempts a ballad without striking his mandolin. 1809 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Novalis* (1872) II. 183 The old guild of literary improvisators. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Elég. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 28 The world knows pretty well the style of these improvisators (Eastern story-tellers).

Improvisatore, provvisatore (imprōvīzātōr), *Pl. -ori (-ōrī), also -ores.* [It. *improvvisatore*, formerly *improvvisatore* 'an extempore-sayer' (Florio), agent-n. from *improvvisare* to IMPROVISE.]

(The non-etymological doubling of the *r* is a matter of mod. Italian phonetic spelling not generally followed in Eng.)

An improvisator (Italian or of the Italian type).

1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) II. xxvii. 56 One of the greatest curiosities you meet with in Italy, is the improvisatore; such is the name given to certain individuals, who have the surprising talent of reciting verses extempore, on any subject you propose. 1785 *Europ. Mag.* VII. 300 Metastasio . . . was at his outset an improvisatore, or extempore poet. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxxiii. He patronised the Improvisatori . . . Wrote rhymes, sang songs, could also tell a story. 1844 — *Juan* xv. xx. Just as I feel the 'Improvisatore'. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 370 The Eumolpus of Petronius . . . fills up the only link required to complete the analogy between the classical and the modern improvisatori. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 234 The musicians. improvisators, reciters of ancient legends.

attrib. 1800 SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* (1853) 213/1, I do not wish the improvisatori tune. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* viii. 302 The extempore and improvisator mode of fabricating and fabling against us.

Improvisatorial (imprōvīzātōriāl), *a.* [f. as IMPROVISATORY + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an improvisator; relating to or having the power of extempore composition or oratory.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 467 Singing . . . some old Castilian air, to which he often adapts some improvisatorial words. 1860 J. WOLFF *Trav. & Adv.* I. 81 His improvisatorial powers have been already mentioned. 1886 *Athenæum* 14 Aug. 197/3 Hence, in the deepest and truest sense, Scott, often called the most improvisatorial, is the least improvisatorial of writers.

Hence **Improvisatorially** *adv.*, after the manner of an improvisator.

1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 385 Those who speak off-hand in prose or verse, 'inspirationally' as they call it, but as the outer world prefer to believe, improvisatorially.

Improvisatorize (imprōvīzātōriz), *v. rare*. [f. IMPROVISATOR + -IZE.] *a. intr.* To play or act the improvisator. *b. trans.* To improvise.

1808 Harrovian 43 M — read novels, and F — improvisatorized in heroics. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 541 Might not the mirthful poet of 'Dean-Bourn' . . . have improvisatorized the following trifle? 1837 *Ibid.* XV. 286 Tragedy and comedy were originally improvisatorized.

Improvisatory (imprōvīzātōrī), *a.* [f. IMPROVISATOR (or IMPROVISATE *v.*): see -ORY.] = IMPROVISATORIAL.

1806 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 138 Write with or without rime, as happens to accommodate best your improvisatory method of composition. 1886 SYMONDS *Recess. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xi. 158 Marino had the improvisatory exuberance . . . of his birthplace.

Improvisatrice, provvisatrice (imprōvīzātōrī), *f.* [f. IMPROVISATRICE (formerly *improvvisatrice*), fem. of *improvvisatore*: see -TRICE.] A woman who improvises.

1804 MATILDA BETHAM *Biog. Dict. Wom.* 290 An honorary name given to the poetess (improvisatrice) D. Maria Maddalena Morelli Fernandez. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 452/2 Several ladies have distinguished themselves in the same art: they are styled improvisatrici. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 28 We will not speak of the enthusiasm excited by actresses, improvisatrici, female singers. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 338 The improvisatrice, the bewitching, supple siren stepped forward into the midst of the vacant space.

Improviser (imprōvīz), *v.* [a. F. *improviser* (1642 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. It. *improvvisare* (now *improvvisare*) 'to sing or say extempore' (Florio), f. *improvvisare* IMPROVISO.]

1. *trans.* To compose (verse, music, etc.) on the spur of the moment; to utter or perform extempore.

1836 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i. He possessed also the singular faculty of being able to improvise quotations. *Ibid.* iv. ii. You must not improvise parliamentary papers. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 251 His happy facility of improvising rhymes. 1874 SYMONDS *St. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. vi. 115 The . . . funeral chant, improvised by women at funerals over the bodies of the dead.

2. To bring about or get up on the spur of the moment; to provide for the occasion.

1844 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* viii. (1855) 206 If a number of both sexes happen to assemble at the same house a dance is improvised. 1849 DICKENS *Lett. to Miss D.* 13 June (1880) II. 95 A tent improvised this morning.

3. *intr.* To compose, utter, or perform verse or music impromptu; to speak extemporaneously; hence, to do anything on the spur of the moment.

1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 42 A noted English wit of the present day can improvise in rhyme even in our language. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 22 He sang, played, and composed extempore, played and transposed at sight . . . improvised on a given bass. 1880 VERN. LEE *Italy* IV. i. 147 He had the honour of improvising before cardinals and princesses.

Hence **Improvising** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.* 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra, Journey* (1896) 10 This talent of singing and improvising is frequent in Spain, and is said to have been inherited from the Moors. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. ii. 20 [He] was . . . in superb trim to answer the calls for various improvising interludes.

Improviser, sb. rare. [f. prec. *vb.*] An improvised composition; an improvisation.

1820 MRS. SHELLEY in Dowden *Shelley* (1887) II. 360 Go to the theatre and hear the Improviser of Sgricci. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Pref. The poem . . . is a mere improviser.

Improvised (imprōvīz), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. *vb.* + -ED.] Composed or uttered off-hand; invented or produced on the spur of the moment or for the occasion.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. iv. What part might be premeditated, what was improvised and accidental, man will never know. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxvi. [He] let Gaddi have the credit of the improvised welcome. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots* Fr. i. x. (1881) 214 By crossing their hands over each other, they carried him along on this improvised chair. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* viii. lxi. His improvised words had inevitably some drollery.

Improvisedly (imprōvīzēdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In sense 2, for L. *improvisio*, It. *improvvisamente*.

1. In an improvised or unpremeditated manner; impromptu, extempore.

1822 H. C. MERIVALE *Faunt of B. I.* i. vi. 97 He . . . could dress up Plato's Republic improvisedly, in sympathetic and attractive English of his own.

2. (Sc. *improvisitie*). Without forethought, imprudently, precipitately. *Obs.*

1858 in H. CAMPBELL *Love-Lett.* Mary Q. Scotts App. (1824) 20 Humble requiring . . . that pretendit and unlauchfull marriage quhairin sho was improvisitie enterit to be dissolvit.

Improviser. [f. IMPROVISE *v.* + -ER.] One who improvises; an improvisator. Also *attrib.*

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 134 Earth holds no improviser like Theodore. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vi. (1879) 137 Essentially an improviser genius; as his Father too was. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 26 June 830/2 There was a certain Maria Maddalena Morelli . . . known as poet and improviser, and much in request for her powers of social entertainment.

Improvision. *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + PROVISION.] Want of provision or forethought.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ii. 108 Wherein . . . there would be a maine defect, and her improvision justly accusable, if [etc.]. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. § 14. 41 The disadvantages of ignorance or improvision.

Improvisio (imprōvīzō), *a. Obs.* [It. *improvisio*, now spelt *improvviso* 'unprovided, extempore' (Florio), = L. *improvvisus* unforeseen, unexpected, f. im- (IM-2) + *provīsus*, pa. pple. of *prōvidere* to foresee. (The word may also be taken as an adjectival use of the L. adv. *improvīsō* (also *de improvīsō*, ex *improvīsō*) 'on a sudden, unexpectedly'.)] Improvised, extempore.

1786 MRS. PROZIO *Anecdotes Johnson* (title of poem) Improvisio translation of the following distich on the Duke of Modena's running away from the comet in 1742 or 1743. 1789 — *Journ. France* I. 374 Our postillion sung improvisio verses on his sweetheart. 1839 *Standard* 29 Mar. in *Spirit Metroph. Conserv.* Press (1840) I. 142 An impassioned and ex-improvisio survey.]

Hence **Improvisio** *v. trans.* (nonce-*wd.*), to improvise.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 518 He had improvised a joyous song.

Improvisatore, -trice: see IMPROVIS-

Impudence (imprūdēns). [ad. L. *imprudentia*, n. of quality f. *imprudens* IMPUDENT: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *impudence* (Oresme, 14th c.), which may have been the immediate source.] The quality or fact of being imprudent; want of prudence, circumspection, or discretion; indiscretion, rashness.

[In Chaucer's *Parson's Tale* p. 317, 'impudence' is the reading in MSS. Harl. 7334, Petw. 635, Selden; but this is evidently an error: all MSS. have 'impudent' in the correlative p. 323: see quot. 1386 in IMPUDENCE I.]

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeut.* 2 Blij b. The fyrste speake our lyghtly and to imprudently, yf it be imprudence to afferme a thyng impossible. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. vi. iii. 253 To this day the Spanish council is taxed of imprudence and imprudence, that there was no use made of the hanse towns in that expedition. 1731 CRESS SUFFOLK in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 143 There is an epitaph in St. Patrick's cathedral, that will be a lasting monument of your imprudence. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 85 Not taking those precautions against the weather . . . I soon suffered for my imprudence.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this, an imprudent act.

1646-9 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* § 95 It were a strange imprudence, choosingly, to entertain those inconveniences. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) II. 361 If Eve had been deceived before by the serpent into some imprudences not criminal, she might have been aware of his wiles. 1889

LUBBOCK *Pleas. Life* II. iv. 64 Love at first sight sounds like an imprudence, and yet is almost a revelation.

† **Imprudence**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *imprudentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] = IMPUDENCE.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 122 a. Through the hastiness and imprudence of the worker. 1600 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 166 The fault is rather to be attributed to our imprudence, and intemperance. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. Pref. Men have a Toleration for their Imprudencies. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 118 Some imprudencies in the manner of forcing the King's system. 1800 LAMB *Lett. to Wordsworth* 10 Oct. It tickles one with the image of an imprudence, without the penalty usually annexed.

Imprudent (imprūdēt), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *imprudens*, *imprudens*-em, f. im- (IM-2) + *prudens*, contracted from *prōvidens*, pres. pple. of *prōvidere* to see before one, provide: see PRUDENT. Cf. F. *imprudent* (15-16th c. in Hatz-Darm.)] Not prudent, wanting in prudence or discretion; the reverse of prudent; rash, heedless, indiscreet, incautious. *a. of persons.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 211 Imprudent, Emperour of Rome allas was ther no philosophe in al thy toun? 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeut.* 2 D j. O foole and imprudent Thessalus. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 46 He and his imprudent counsaill were fully resolved on this point. 1720 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* II. 71 Imprudent men are call'd Fools. 1893 TANNER *Steps Princ. Agric.* (ed. 2) 61 We are not so imprudent . . . as to destroy the bees that work for us.

b. Of conduct, actions, etc.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 35 (R.) Thus by the imprudent and foolish hardines of the French earle, the Frenchmen were discomfited. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 15 Loss for the folly of imprudent actions. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 53 Nothing can be more imprudent and impolitic, as it regards himself and his family. 1807 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 10 note, When the rivers are . . . rising, it would be imprudent to venture into them.

c. rarely with *of*.

1750 AKENSIDE *Odes* II. iv. Not imprudent of my loss to come.

† **B. sb.** An imprudent person. *Obs.*

1753 L. M. tr. *Du Boisy's Accompl. Wom.* I. 29 [It] is ever in the mouth of these Imprudentes. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 244 The little Imprudent—How could I expect a Miracle!

Hence **Imprudentness**, imprudence (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Imprudential**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. IM-2 + PRUDENTIAL: cf. IMPUDENCE.] Not prudential; not marked by prudence; imprudent, imprudent.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii. The most unwise and imprudent Act as to civil Government.

Imprudently (imprūdēntli), *adv.* [f. IMPUDENT *a.* + -LY.] In an imprudent manner; with imprudence; indiscreetly, unadvisedly.

1541 [see IMPUDENCE]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 187 b. He so imprudently demeaned hymselfe, that . . . he came into the handes of his mortall enemies. 1605 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. vi. 28 Christ here neither blameth . . . meet labour, nor would have it done imprudently and carelessly. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxix. III. 111 The new magistrate imprudently departed from the maxims of the court, and of the times. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 403 William, with the ardour of a very young commander, had most imprudently offered battle.

Impryve: see IMPREVE.

Impship. *rare*. [f. IMP *sb.*] The condition or station of an imp: in quot. as a mock title.

1624 OTWAY *Atheist* III. I hope your little Impship will be civil to me.

Imp-tree: see IMP *sb.* 8.

Impuberal (impiūbēral), *a. rare*. [f. L. *impubes*, *impubes*-em (f. im- (IM-2) + *pūbes*, *pūbes*-em of ripe age, of the age of puberty) + -AL.] Not come to puberty or maturity; immature.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1870) I. App. 409 In impuberal animals the cerebellum is in proportion to the brain proper greatly less than in adults.

Impuberate, *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ATE.] = prec. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* II. § 179 To our impuberate descendants in *potestate* we may . . . make a substitution in the manner already described. — *Ulpian* xvi. § 1 The death of any of those imputerates . . . secures for them the right of taking in full.

Impuberty (impiūbērti). [f. L. *impubes*-em (see IMPUBERAL) + -TY, after *puberty*.] The condition of not having reached the state or age of puberty.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. vii. (1830) 220 Sentences of the ecclesiastical courts, which release the parties *a vinculo matrimonii* by reason of impuberty [etc.] . . . are not dissolutions of the marriage-contract, but judicial declarations that there never was any marriage.

Impubic (impiūbik), *a. rare*. [irreg. f. L. *impūb-es*, -is (see IMPUBERAL) + -IC: cf. PUBIC.] = IMPUBERAL.

1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* etc. 140 In only six were the subjects impubic, the average age being the 20th year.

† **Impublie**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. IM-1 + PUBLIC.] *trans.* To make public; to publish.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xci. 265 It hath made them slighted, ever since his passions so impublie'd [ed. 1709 proclaimed] them.

Impudence (imprūdēns). Also 4-5 in-. [ad. L. *imprudētia* shamelessness, n. of quality f. im-

puđens IMPUDENT: see ENCE. *Impudent* has the form of suffix derived through OF., while *impudency* has that formed directly from L.; but F. *impudence* is recorded only from 1539 (Hatz.-Darm.) The quality or fact of being impudent.

† L. Shamelessness; immodesty, indelicacy. *Obs.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T. P.* 317 [Twigs of Pride] There is .. Arrogance. Impudence [v.r. Impudence]. Insolence .. and many another twig. 1406 HOCCLERE *La Male regle* 62 My lustes blynde han causid thee to varie Fro me thurgh my folie and impudence. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 173 King. Vpon thy certainty and confidence, What dar'st thou venter? *Hell.* Taxe of impudence, A strumpets boldnesse, a diuulged shame. 1688 *Hereford Dioces. Reg.* 9 Oct. This deponent, blushing to see so much impudence betwixt the said persons, immediately went out of the same Chamber. 1711 J. DIGBY *tr. Epictetus Mor.* 37 'Tis very well known, that Crates and Diogenes have made profession of Beastly Impudence, even in public places.

2. Shameless effrontery; insolent disrespect, insolence; unabashed presumption.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 57, I ne're heard yet, That any of these bolder Vices wanted Lesse Impudence to gaine-say what they did, Then to performe it first. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 26 The impudence of a certain Monk called Tetzal, exceeded so farre, as to presume to sell the Indulgences. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 721 Some with Impudence invade the Court. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 73 Who will have the impudence to hinder us? 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* XIII, 'Confound his impudence!' muttered Squeers. 1884 PAR *Eustace* 65 He gave me a deal of impudence .. just now.

b. with *an* and *pl.* A piece of impudence.

1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns* etc. I. 413 Any kind of head-covering was a weakness, or an impudence.

c. Applied to an impudent person.

1671 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. 20 Peace, impudence, and see my face no more.

3. In a good or neutral sense: Freedom from shamefastness; cool confidence.

1619 FLETCHER, etc. *False One* IV. iii. Off, my dejected looks, and welcome impudence! My daring shall be deity, to save me. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* II. i. Learned lawyer of little practice, for want of impudence. 1698 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 133, I .. will tell you with the utmost impudence that I esteem much more his Person, than his Works. 1804 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 259, I had not enterprise nor impudence enough to venture from my concealment.

Impudent (imp'üdēnt), *a.* (sb.). Now rare. [ad. L. *impudentia*: see prec. and ENCY.]

1. Shamelessness, immodesty; = IMPUDENCE 1.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxvi. 117 Insomuche that he ioynded impudencie and unshamefastenes. 1577 BULL *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* 237 The impudence of the monks .. so great that I am ashamed to speak it. 1594 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. 390 Although too much shamefastnesse, when it is causelesse, is worthy of blame .. yet is it more praise-worthy then impudencie. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xxi. (1804) 218 Nor did his [Noah's] open infirmity justifie Chams nakednes. 1804 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 508 Were she as naked as Diana, there should be no impudency on the figure of Imogen. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 494 'a In his earlier tales he seemed to seek pleasure with the impudency of a splendidly healthy young faun.

b. with *an* and *pl.*

1608 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 255 For those impudencies, Those riots, and those other foule offences. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 369 The whole dialogue .. is polluted with similar impudencies.

2. Shameless effrontery; = IMPUDENCE 2.

1599 FRITH *Antithesis* lxviii. in *Pistle Chr. Rdr.* 102 What impudencie is this? I thinke he wold saye also that an Asse were a man yf he thought to gette any advantage therow it. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 258 Some have growne to that impudencie, that they haue denied a woman to haue a soule as man hath. 1655 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1664) 162 That will .. argue .. rash boldnes and blind impudency in him that shall return so irrational an Answer. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 1604 Alas and yet again! How full is age of impudency!

b. with *an* and *pl.*

1604 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 194 It had bene a high impudency and presumption to haue medled with them. 1644 HAMMOND *Loyal Convert* to How, for their encouragement, are Lyes and brasse-brow'd Impudencies invented.

† 3. = IMPUDENCE 3. *Obs.*

c 1610 *Women Saints* 167 All humane helpe being despayred of .. in fine, of holie and notable impudence, she imitated the woman, that .. pressed to touch the hemme of Christs garment.

Impudent (imp'üdēnt), *a.* (sb.). Also 4-5 in-.

[ad. L. *impudens*, *impudent-em* shameless, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *puđens* ashamed, modest, orig. pres. pple. of *puđere* to make or feel ashamed. Cf. F. *impudent* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm. and Godef. *Compl.*); but the latter has the adv. *impudemment* of 1461.)

† 1. Wanting in shame or modesty; shameless, unblushing, immodest; indelicate. (In quot. 1628, 'without the means of decency'.) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T. P.* 323 Impudent is he that in his pride hath no shame of his synnes. 1533 UDALL *Floures* 90 Canis (sayth Donate) is a worde that menie vse to obiect vnto suche as be impudent shames felowes. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 Setting the best and impudentist face of it that I can borrow. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xix. 2 He that cleaueth to harlots will become impudent. 1688 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 101 Many for want of things necessary .. were forced to become impudent in the funerals of their friends. 1698 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 26 Their impudent Curtezans, the most lasciuious harlots in the world. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 76 With impudent VOL. V.

fore-heads, and with brows rubbed on brass-pots. 1738 GAY *Achilles* III, Then her bosom too is so preposterously impudent!

2. Possessed of unblushing presumption, effrontery, or assurance; shamelessly forward, insolently disrespectful.

1563-97 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 493 Thou art as impudent a Fellow as I have communed withal. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xix. 544 You are the most impudent aduoucher, I thinke, that ever became a writer. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 123 Sufficient defence against the audaciousnesse of the most impudent. 1709-10 HEARNE in *Relig.* (1857) I. 181 Some persons were so impudent (to speak in the canting phrase) as to huzza him. 1720-21 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 125 Oh faith, you're an impudent saucy couple of slutticks for presuming to write so soon. 1809 LYTTON *Deverex* II. iv. Thou art an impudent thing to jest at us. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, Wickam is a wicked, impudent, bold-faced hussey.

b. Of conduct, actions, etc.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 135 You call honorable Boldnes, impudent Sawcinesse. 1630 T. BRUGIS *tr. Camus' Mor. Relat.* 246 [She] disclosed .. [his] impudent attempt against the reverence of his marriage. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 134 Our impudent folly puts nature out of countenance. 1868 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* I. 20 An impudent fabrication of the fourteenth century. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 64 This was the impudent reply of the largest boy of the group.

B. sb. A person of unblushing effrontery or insolence.

1586 T. B. *tr. La Primand. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 404 No beast (as they say) is so shamelesse as an impudent. *Ibid.* 253. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* I. xxvii. (Arb.) 69 De-frauded of the reward, that an impudent had gotten by abuse of his merit. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 434 Many dissembling impudents intrude themselves in this high calling of God.

Impudently (imp'üdēntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an impudent manner; with effrontery; shamelessly, insolently.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabrin's Inst.* I. 25 Whosoeuer deny y^e hath thus ben done in time past, yea within our owne remembrance, they impudently lie. 1664-5 PERYS *Diary* 19 Mar. Castlemaine lay impudently upon her back in her coach asleep. 1770 *Yonius Lett.* xl. 207 A boy, impudently thrust over their heads. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. (1871) II. 72 An impudently false accusation.

Impudentness, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impudent; impudence.

1599 SANDVY *Europe Spec.* (1632) 19 Governours and Subiectes .. striving as it were with other in an impudentnesse therein. 1707 in BAILEY vol. II.

Impudicity (imp'üdēnti), *f.* [a. F. *impudicité*, f. L. type **impudicitās*, for cl. L. *impudicitia*, f. *impudicus* shameless.] Shamelessness, immodesty.

1598 LYNDSEY *Dreme* 279 With thare prouocatyue Impudicitie, Brocht mony ane man to Infelicitie. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 416, I bred thee chaste, and thou art imbrued with impudicity. 1674 *tr. Du Moulin's Papal Tyranny* 38 The luxury .. the impudicity, the gluttony .. that reigned in the Papal Court. 1804 LANDOR *Imag. Com.* Wks. 1846 I. 55/2 This impudicity .. seems to have always been a characteristic of the Italian race. 1883 BRECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXXIII. 373/3 Knowledge with women in Grecian days was a token of impudicity.

b. with *an* and *pl.*

1584 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* vii. 22 Theftles, auarices, wickednesse, guile, impudicities.

† Impudicious, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *impudicus* + -OUS.] Immodest, indelicate, indecent.

1657 W. MONICE *Coena quasi Kouñ* Def. xii. 157 It may be a wanton and impudicious act in another to kiss a woman.

Impugn (imp'ügn), *v.* Forms: 4 in-, yn-, 4-6 en-, (5 em-), 5-6 ym-, 4-7 impugne, 4-5 in-, impugne, 6 impugne (?), *Sc.* impung, 6-impugn. [a. F. *impugner* (1363 in Godefroy) = Pr. *im-*, *empugnar*, Sp. *impugnar*, It. *impugnare*, ad. L. *impugnare* to attack, assail, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pugnare* to fight.]

† 1. *trans.* To fight against; to attack, assail, assault (a person, city, etc.). *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* xl. 41 Thei impugnedon Yrael. 1388 — *Judg.* ix. 44 He roos .. and empugneyd [1382 a3en3ityngel] and bisegide the citee. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xl. 110 Pou dwellist amonge enemies, pou art impugned on be right honde & on be lifte honde. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 264 We are set in a slippery place, and are impugned of deuills. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 35 He .. laid siege unto Damascus .. which he so notably impugned, that [etc.].

fig. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath. Ded.* The Outworks of the Enemy, from whence they impugne the Civill Power.

† 2. To fight in resistance against; to withstand, resist, oppose. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1610) 43 Josephus .. which himselfe also at the first impugned the Romaines. 1591 Troub. *Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 107 Only the heart impugned with faint resist The fierce inuade of him that c-n-quers Kings. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. v. § 25 God .. will not leaue vs succourlesse, whiles in a just cause, we impugne a most vnjust Intruder. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 223 To impugne with all his power the Moores, Jews, and Idolaters.

trans. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 291 The defect of alternation would utterly impugne the generation of all things.

2. To assail (an opinion, statement, document, action, etc.) by word or argument; to call in question; to dispute the truth, validity, or correctness of; to oppose as false or erroneous.

1568 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 155 Al þis makeþ me .. to þen-

ken .. On Pers þe ploughmon and which a pardon he hedde, And hou þe preost impugned hit. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 Pes sectis impungnen þe gospel, and also þe olde lawe. 1415 HOCCLERE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 172 No man wolde Impugne hir right. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xliii. 29 This sayinge contraryeth and empugnyth myne Auctor Gaufride. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 12 Detractione .. redly to suppedit & tyl impung ane verteous verk. a 1614 DONNE *Biadavatos* (1644) 124 No man hath as yet, to my knowledge, impugned this custome of ours. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 642 It cannot be accounted less than extreme sottishness and stupidity of mind .. thus to impugn a Deity. 1777 WATSON *Philop II* (1793) I. v. 181 An opinion which in France had always been impugned and rejected. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. v. The saint was scarcely canonised, before his claims to beatitude were impugned.

b. To assail the actions, question the statements, etc. of (a person); to find fault with, accuse. Now rare.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 123 One Pieres þe ploughman hath impugned vs alle, And sette alle sciences at a soppe, saue loue one. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) III. iii. 318 b/1 Many hated hym & specially theretykes; for he cessed not to empugne & reproof theym. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Pafyngo* 13 Quho dar presume thir Poetis tyll Impung, Quhose sweit sentence throuh Albione bene sung? 1596 SHAKS. *Merck. V.* IV. i. 179 Yet in such rule, that the Venetian Law Cannot impugne you as you do proceed. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xl. II. 323 note, The Law, for the supposed apostasy from which he was impugned.

Hence Impugned ppl. a.; Impugning vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 73 Impugning of þe law of God. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 276 It techyth þe .. to defende þi feyth wyth resouns fro impugnyng of heretykes. 1599 SANDVY *Europe Spec.* (1632) 94 For defence of impugned truth. 1808-12 BENTHAM *Rat. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 204 It should be allowable .. to call upon the impugning witness .. to declare [etc.]. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 145/2 The impugned department will send down .. a cohort of witnesses.

Impugnable (imp'ügnäb'l), *a.* 1 *rare*. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be impugned.

1803 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 262 If any chance to be impugnable on the score of principles. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. viii, Her reason .. though not easily impugnable was not as satisfactory to his understanding as to his ear.

Impugnable (imp'ügnäb'l), *a.* 2 ? *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + L. *pugn-äre* to fight + -ABLE; cf. EXPUGNABLE.] That cannot be assailed or overcome.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 3/27 Impugnabile, *impugnabilis*. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. v. 217 To withstand so puissant and impugnable an enemy. *Ibid.* x. i. (1632) 1242 If the Tower were impugnable.

Hence Impugnability. ? *Obs.*

1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* IV. 167 So long as the canon of Tertullian shall flourish in its absolute impugnability.

† Impugnance, *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 in-. [f. L. *impugnare* to IMPUGN: see -ANCE.] = IMPUGNATION.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* IX. v. (1602) 308 Therefore doe we call traitors rebels: when they rise by resistance or impugnance of their Princes authority.

† Impugnant, ppl. a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *impugnans*, *impugnans-em*, or corresponding It. *impugnante*, pres. pple. of *impugnare* to oppose, IMPUGN.] Repugnant, opposed.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 95 Whether you ought to be the personage so impugnant and contrary to your proper resolution.

Impugnation (imp'ügnē-tion), ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *impugnatio-em*, noun of action f. *impugnare* to IMPUGN: cf. obs. F. *impugnacion*.]

† 1. The action of attacking or assaulting (a person); esp. spiritual assault, temptation. *Obs.*

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxx. (MS. Bodl.), Agens þeece so manye impugnacions we beþ ywarded and isocoured with spyrytual armoure. c 1450 *Mirour Salvacionis* 3179 Oure lord has ordeyned y^e a man shalle haf here impugnationne. 1608 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 9 a, He recieued such a violent impugnation and persecution of all the bad priests in the citie [Rome], that he was forced to depart thence. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 108 The fit is a perpetuall impugnation, and self-conflict.

2. The action of impugning (an opinion, etc.); calling in question, disputing; impugnement.

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. vii. 103 Impugnacion of trouth the whiche is whan the persone of certayne malice ayen sayth unto the trouth of the fayth. 1599 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 313/2 The impugnation of that vncharitable heresye. 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* 'Ess. Hum. Und.' 21 Having considered our Author's Impugnacion of Innate Principles. 1873 WAGNER *tr. Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 95 It begins with a lengthy impugnation of the mythical opinions caused by the poets.

† Impugnator, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *impugnator*, agent-n. f. *impugnare* to IMPUGN; cf. F. (obs.) *impugnateur*.] = next.

1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 123 The Iesuites themselves, who are his most puissant Impugnators, give him a more candid and favorable treatment.

Impugner (imp'ügnēr), [f. IMPUGN v. + -ER 1.] One who impugns or assails.

1530 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 51 Redye to defende the faith ageynst the impugners of it. a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immunt. Mor.* (1731) 223 Some of these Strenuous Impugners of Immaterial and Incorporeal Substances. 1718 BERKELEY *Passive Obed.* § 38 A .. prejudice which influentheth the impugners of non-resistance. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* III. (1870) 80 The way to defend Milton against all impugners is to take down the book and read it. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept., The impugners of the story .. have failed

to support their scepticism with anything that can properly be called evidence.

Impugnment (impū'nment). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of impugning.

1840 E. HOWARD *Jack ashore* xvii. (Stratm.). It must not be an impugnment to his manhood that he cried like a child. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 63 The theses on which aspirants after university honours held their disputations or impugnments.

Impuissance (impū'isāns). [a. F. *impuissance* (1361 in Littré); see IM-2 and PUISSANCE. (By the Brownings stressed *impū'isānce*.)]

1. Impotence, powerlessness, weakness. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* i. 1 (R. Suppl.) In tyme when man was waynysshed of ignorance and impuissance. 1602 PATRICK *tr. Gentillet* 26 An impuissance to conserve himself. 1649 *City Alarm* 9 We have always hoodwinked our selves with conceits of the kings impuissance till it came to tryal. 1768 STERN *Tr. Shandy* v. xvi. He lay under an impuissance. of advancing above a line and a half in the compass of a whole summer's day. 1855 BROWNING *Saul* xviii. Why is it I dare think but lightly of such impuissance? 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ix. 469, I felt myself so safe in impuissance and despair I could not hurt you. 1884 BROWNING *Perishah, Cherries*, Never too much of faith in impuissance, man's.

2. Want of self-control; cf. IMPOTENCE 3. Obs. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 95 When the light of reason is under a Bushel of passion; and impuissance is regent in the soul.

So + **Impuissancy** [see -ANCY]. Obs. rare-1. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 39 An Image of Supremacy; and yet Impuissancy.

Impuissant (impū'isānt), a. [a. F. *impuissant* (15th c.); see IM-2 and PUISSANT.] Impotent, powerless, weak.

1602 MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 127 How impuissant and dejected they are. 1652-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 58 The Country made a prey to impuissant Enemies. 1853 GROVE *Greece* ii. lxxiv. xl. 113 An impuissant embrace of philosophy on the part of so great a potentate. 1863 L.D. LYTTON *King Amasis* i. 188 Vain, and impuissant are the pity and commiseration of a feeble fellow-creature.

Impu'satile, a. rare-1. [f. IM-2 + PULSATILE a.] Not characterized by pulsation.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* v. 288/1 In these vessels... its [the blood's] movement is impulsatile or venous.

Impulse (impuls), sb. [ad. L. *impulsus* a push against, f. ppl. stem of *impellere* to IMPEL.]

1. An act of impelling; an application of sudden force causing motion; a thrust, a push.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* (ed. 3) 227 The Second lurketh in the bowels of the Earth, by the Impulse and action whereof the Subterraneous vapours are driven upwards through Pores and Pipes. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. x. § 19 We cannot conceive how any thing but impulse of body can move body. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 68 The impulse of one billiard-ball is attended with motion in the second. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 2 ¶ 1 He will wish to advance rather by the impulse of the wind, than the strokes of the oar. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 228 To produce the impression of violet light a still greater number of impulses is necessary. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* viii. 270 The chief agents in transmitting the impulses of the aerial waves. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* x. 240 When a gland is first excited the motor impulse is discharged within a few seconds.

fig. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 12 Driven on by the blind impulses of Fatality and Fortune. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 608 The total exemption of the deliberations in parliament from the impulse of the royal will. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers of Flor.* vi. 160 The early impulse of the Renaissance [was] just then beginning to influence the world.

b. Path. 'The shock felt on the chest-wall when the heart beats, or over an aneurysm during the cardiac systole. . . Cardiac impulse, the apex beat of the heart' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 182 Of the Heart: No sensible impulse; sounds hardly audible. *Ibid.*, Area ill-defined; impulse diffused; sounds muffled.

2. Dynamics. a. An indefinitely large force enduring for an inappreciably short time but producing a finite momentum; such as the blow of a hammer, the drive of a bat, the impact of colliding balls, etc. b. The product of the average value of any force multiplied by the time during which it acts. (This extended use was introduced by Clerk Maxwell *Matter & Motion* 43.)

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Impulse*, the single or momentary action or force by which a body is impelled. 1806 — *Course Math.* II. 132 The Momentum, or Quantity of Motion, generated by a Single Impulse, or any Momentary Force, is as the Generating Force. 1859 LUNN *Of Motion* 87. 1868 ROUTH *Rigid Dynamics* (ed. 2) 262 We may regard an impulse as the limit of a large finite force acting for a very short time. 1875 MAXWELL *Theory of Heat* (ed. 4) 88 The impulse of a force is equal to the momentum produced by it. 1868 W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) I. 76 A shuttlecock, which has its entire state of motion suddenly changed by the impulse of the battledore.

3. a. Force or influence exerted upon the mind by some external stimulus; suggestion, incitement, instigation. † Formerly, esp., A strong suggestion supposed to come from a good or evil spirit.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 177 If he by chance offend by the impulse of the Devil, let him make amends therefore. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 184 An immediate Revelation or Divine Impulse and Impression. 1701 G. HAMMOND (*title*) Discourse of Angels. . . also something touching Devils, Apparitions, and Impulses. 1798 WORDSW. *Tables*

turned vi. One impulse from a vernal wood May teach you more. . . Than all the sages can. 1833 CRUICK *Eusebius* II. i. 49 Thomas, under divine impulse, sent Thaddeus as herald and evangelist. 1847 PRESCOTT *Perrin* (1850) II. 138 He was not a man. . . to yield timidly to the impulses of others.

b. Incitement or stimulus to action arising from some state of mind or feeling.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 60 His purpose. . . proceeded only from himself and the impulse of his own Conscience. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* (1813) III. xi. 281 No motive to direct him but the impulse of ungovernable passions. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 2 Some ran on, under an impulse of curiosity. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. i. iii. 107 The inward impulse of gigantic energy and brutal cupidity urged them forward.

c. Sudden or involuntary inclination or tendency to act, without premeditation or reflection.

1763 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 50, I act almost always from my present impulse, and with little scheme or design. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* II. ii. 12 He seemed to weave, like the spider, from pure impulse, without reflection. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xiii. 281 Men. . . are apt to be guided by impulse rather than by judgement. 1876 T. HARDY *Elphelberta* (1890) 271 It was mere impulse.

4. The effect produced by impulse; motion caused by the sudden application of force; momentum, impetus.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 8 A Ray. . . goes on by a compound Motion made up of its Impulse. . . and its constant tendency upwards. a 1721 KEILL *Mauverius' Diss.* (1734) 25 The motion of such a Vortex. . . ought to give them some horizontal Impulse, and hurry them along in its own direction. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 133 My team. . . leaping them. . . and the impulse of our sledge carrying it across. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiol.* 188 The impulse may be transmitted through the earth to an enormous distance. fig. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 97 Orseolo gave a new impulse to navigation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 418 Circumstances. . . were giving a poetic impulse to the newly-aroused intelligence of men.

b. Path. 'The wave of change which travels through nerve and muscle in passing from rest into action' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

5. attrib. and Comb. in various technical terms relating to the driving mechanism of a clock, as *impulse-teeth*, etc.; *impulse-wheel*, a form of turbine water-wheel driven by the impact of a jet upon it (*Cent. Dict.*).

1803 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 520 The impulse-teeth consist of very small tempered steel pins, inserted on the surface of the rim of the wheel on one side only. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 369/2 The impulse-arc of the balance. . . is determined by the radii of lever and roller. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 55 The escape wheel. . . overtakes the impulse pallet and drives it on. *Ibid.*, The impulse roller. *Ibid.* 97 The impulse teeth. . . the impulse finger.

Impulse, v. Now rare. [f. the sb. or f. L. *impulsus*, ppl. stem of *impellere* to IMPEL; cf. obs. F. *impulser*.] trans. To give an impulse to; to impel; to instigate.

1611 FLORIO, *Impulsare*, to impulse, to persuade often. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. (1634) 34 With that force so impelled and prest they are carried under the deepe Ocean. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* i. 102 The Man being impelled by some invisible spirit. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Cd. Commander* 45 The Earth's fill'd with fraud and violence, Impulsed by the Jesuits influence. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 307 Love to the Cross his Soul impuls'd. a 1728 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 548 His Good Angel or Spirit. . . very often impuls'd or moved him to preach to the People. 1757 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 55 The Centrifugal [power]. . . is a force impulsed upon all the planets, at their creation, that directs them forward, in a right line.

Hence **Impulsing** *vbl. sb.* 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* xiii. 207 They may trace. . . the radiant current through the human story of the Divine impulsings.

Impulsion (impū'lsən). Also 5-6 ym-. [a. F. *impulsion* (c 1315 in Godefroy *Compl.*), ad. L. *impulsiō-em* influence, instigation, f. *impulsus*, ppl. stem of *impellere* to IMPEL; cf. IMPULSE sb.]

1. The action of impelling or forcing onward; also of striking upon, thrusting, pushing, or pressing against without producing motion; the condition of being thrust or pushed.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 109 The body of Tholomeus borne vn to the londe by the impulsion of the see. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 245/2 The deken fyll wyth the chalyce by thympulsion and threstyng of the paynems. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 78 Thus one thyng hangs vpon another, and sets forwarde one another, but one first of all is the chiefe cause of all this circular motion and impulsion. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. (1701) 73/2 The Wind that comes next presteth the first, forcing. . . it by frequent impulsions. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 4 That of attraction, which draws them towards the sun; and. . . impulsion, which drives them strait forward into the great void of space. 1799 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 54 The centrifugal force, or force of impulsion, is still unknown. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 621/2 The impulsion of the water takes place on the surface of the tentacula. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* vii. (1870) 209 The needle of the galvanometer is instantly deflected, and the limit of the first impulsion is noted.

transf. or fig. 1610 R. NICCOLS *Wint. Nts. Vis.*, R. Curthorse in *Mirr. Mag.* 652 To see How griefes impulsions in my brest did beate. a 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* i. 1 To judge the causes of causes, and their impulsions one of another. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine* lvi. A vibration and impulsion to an end beyond its own.

† b. An impelling cause or occasion. Obs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 3. 41 Medicine. . . considereth causes of Diseases, with the occasions or impulsions.

† c. Attack, assault. Obs.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fmn. Mon.* 146 The citie of Ierusalem being recovered against the impulsions of the Infidels. 2. a. External influence exerted upon mind or conduct; instigation, incitement.

1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 13 If the Frenche kynge conquere. . . it maye be that the Byshoppe of Rome through his impulsion will vndo oure Election. 1608 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 6 Atreus and Thyestes. . . at the impulsion of their mother slew this Chrysippus. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 127 'Tis meant that it was free from all external impulsion. 1809 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vii. 168 The few who might have done the same without impulsion. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xv. 171, I do not believe any man ever became thoroughly industrious, save under the impulsion of motives outside of labor.

b. Determination to action resulting from natural tendency or temporary excitement; impulse.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 77 Natural impulsion is angre, hatred, couetyse, loue, or suche other affections. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 60 The other not only direction but impulsion also from an inward vertue. 1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* (1705) 108 This he did by a certain impulsion of nature. 1793 *Object. to the War Examined* 44 It can only be upon the like impulsion from which a drowning man catches at a twig. 1875 LOWELL *Under old Elm* 4 With sure impulsion to keep honor clear.

3. Tendency to onward motion imparted by some force or influence; impetus.

1795 CRAWFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 290 Whether the impulsion be given by the people to their representatives, or. . . by the representatives to the people [etc.]. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xii. (1870) II. 417 The impulsion which Kant had given to philosophy. 1881 MANCH. *Exam.* 3 Mar. 4 A great impulsion has of late years been given to steam navigation in the Levant.

Impulsive (impū'lsiv), a. (sb.) [ad. med. L. *impulsivus* or a. F. *impulsif*, -ive (14th c.), f. L. *impulsus*, ppl. stem of *impellere* to IMPEL; see -IVE.]

1. Having the property of impelling or producing impulsion; characterized by impulsion or impetus.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* II. The goodly horse. . . Lies where but late disdainfully he trod. . . [and] Stirs not when prick'd with the impulsive goad. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 232 The force Of the impulsive chariot. 1681 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1626) 113 A shaft, which from th'impulsive bow-string flew. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 387 The impulsive motion of the planets. . . gives rise to numberless phenomena.

b. Dynamics. (See quot. and IMPULSE sb. 2.)

1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* i. 15 When a force produces its effect instantaneously, it is said to be impulsive. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 137 If the forces be impulsive or momentary, the motions will be uniform. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 298 The shot is fired into the block in a horizontal direction. . . The impulsive penetration is. . . nearly instantaneous.

2. Impelling or determining to action. *Impulsive cause* (freq. in 17th c., now rare), originating or primary cause.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 214 The cause impulsive moving the pretor to promulge this edict was [etc.]. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 180 There is a kind of cause. . . which the learned. . . call the impulsive cause: and it is such a cause as moveth and induceth the principal agent, to do that which it doth. 1686 HORNECK *Cruicif. Jesus* xii. 234 The love of God was the impulsive cause, but our sins were the instrumental cause, these brought him to the Cross. 1788 REID *Active Powers* III. ii. i. (1803) 159 Some cool principle of action, which has authority without any impulsive force. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 6 That thirst [for applause]. . . is. . . on the whole, the strongest impulsive influence of average humanity. 1894 MORRIS *Monk* 392 The impulsive cause of the granting of a dispensation is that which. . . moves the superior.

3. Of persons, their character, actions, etc.: Actuated or characterized by impulse; apt to be moved by sudden impulse or swayed by emotion.

1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* v. (1848) 28 The Scotch have shown a more genial and impulsive spirit in their songs and dances than the English. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxviii. 275 Who was very impulsive, and prone to acts of inconsiderate generosity. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xix. (1860) 208 One of those impulsive acts of which men repent at their leisure. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. vi. 558 Such conduct would not be that of a sentimental and impulsive hero. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 851 Impulsive drunkenness or dipsomania is the result of an hereditary taint.

† B. sb. An impelling agent or cause. Obs.

a 1608 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 29 Where love is, it is such a strong impulsive in the heart, it carries one on to serve and please the Lord in all things. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* xi. 326 This was the genuine and true impulsive to Calvin, to write that letter.

Impulsively (impū'lsivli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an impulsive fashion; with, or by means of, impulse; by sudden impulse.

1768 STERN *Sent. Journ.*, *Act of Charity*, The two ladies seemed much affected; and impulsively at the same time they both put their hands into their pocket. 1825 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVIII. 295 Causes, which. . . bear impulsively, or hinderingly, upon every action. 1865 MISS MULOCK *Christian's Mistake* 2 He looked like a man who was not in the habit of acting hastily or impulsively. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 317 A stated velocity in a stated direction is communicated impulsively to each end of a flexible inextensible cord.

Impulsiveness (impū'lsivnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impulsive in feeling or action.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea To Rdr.*, A strong, and an unwithstanding impulsiveness that lay . . . upon my heart and spirit, till I went about it. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* Proem, Crude passions acted out with childish impulsiveness. 1864 W. J. COURTNEY *Addison* v. 97 That impulsiveness of feeling . . . made him [Steele] the most powerful and persuasive advocate of Virtue in fiction.

† **Impulsor**, *Obs.* [a. L. *impulsor*, agent-n. from *impellere* to *IMPELL*; cf. F. (obs.) *impulseur*.] One who, or that which, impels.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 151 Nor [can] Motion be communicated but by Impulse, nor Impulse without Impenetrability in the Impulsor. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 43 The innateness and stress being made upon the hypochondrion or fulcrum in the decussation, the greater compression is made by the union of two impulsors. 1670 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 136 So that God be the motor and impulsor, of the action and work. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 106 Independent of any foreign Impulsor.

Impulsory (imp'ulsōrī), *a. rare.* [f. L. *impulsus*, ppl. stem of *impellere*: see *IMPULS* v. and -ORY.] That tends to impel or force onward.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 498 Hee gives some or other amongst you secret, and impulsive hints and warnings. 1845 G. OLIVER *Coll. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 171 Whatever he said, was dictated by the impulsive act of his conscience.

† **Impulverable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IM-2 + *PULVERABLE*.] Incapable of being pulverized. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 166 Some good fine dried jalap . . . he found by the heat of the air to be melted, and by consequence to be impulverable.

Impunctate (imp'unktāt), *ppl. a.* [f. IM-2 + *PUNCTATE*.] Not punctate; not marked with points or dots.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 157 *Hyphydrus ovatus*, Obscure, ferrugineous, impunctate. 1846 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 14. 196 Foveæ impunctate. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 214 The loop, or brachial processes, are always impunctate.

† **Impunction**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. type **impunction-em*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pungere* to prick, pierce; cf. *PUNCTION*.] Pricking or piercing. 1712 SIR G. WHEELER *Liturgy* 138 Cabasilas hath nothing of chopping the bread . . . but impunction, and cutting, as by a lance.

Impunctual (imp'unktshāl), *a.* [f. IM-2 + *PUNCTUAL*.] Not punctual, behind time (Webster, 1864). So **Impunctuality**, want of punctuality.

1790 *Observer* No. 139 ¶ 2 Unable to account for his impunctuality, some of his intimates were dispatched in quest of him. a 1804 ALEX. HAMILTON cited in Worcester.

Impunctured (imp'unktshūrd), *ppl. a.* [f. IM-2 + *PUNCTURED*.] Unpunctured; impunctate.

† **Impune** (imp'iūn), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *impūn-is* unpunished; f. *im-* (IM-2) + *pēna* penalty, punishment, *pūnīre* to punish.] Unpunished; enjoying impunity.

1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* ii. Wks. 1861 I. 235 The breach of our national statutes can not go impune by the plea of ignorance. 1615 — *White Devil* 34 [Not a thing that] can priviledg or keep impune the injuries [etc.].

† **Impunely**, *adv. Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] With impunity; without punishment.

1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* i. Wks. 1861 I. 184 The blood of his enemies shall not be impunely shed. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 118 Shall he impunely sacred Law defie? 1715 D. JONES *Hist. House Brunswick* 380 A certain Militia Captain . . . (and that impunedly) order'd the Musick on his March to play, 'The King shall enjoy his Own again'.

Impung, **punge**, *obs. forms of IMPUGN* v.

Impunible (imp'iūn'ib'l), *a. rare.* [f. IM-2 + L. *pūnīre* to punish + -IBLE.] Not punishable; unpunishable.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 47 But Mr. Hobbs outruns the Constable, and makes the King or Civitas . . . impunible for whatsoever he shall do.

Hence **Impunibly** *adv.*, without punishment, with impunity.

1743 J. ELLIS *Knowl. Div.* II. 65 Xenophon represents the Opinion of Socrates, that . . . no Man impunibly violates a Law established by the Gods. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxiii. (1879) 230 She never lied, or stole, or slew, impunibly.

Impunity (imp'iūn'itī), [ad. L. *impūnitas*, f. *impūnis* (see *IMPUNE* and -TY), or ad. F. *impunir* (14th c. in Littre).] Exemption from punishment or penalty.

1538 MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 716/2 For the safeguard of heretikes, and impunitie of all mischievous people. 1598 BARCKLEY *Pelic. Man* (1631) 648 Wicked acts and misdemeanours are allured by impunity, as it were by rewards. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 45 This unlimited power of doing anything with impunity, will only beget a confidence in kings of doing what they list. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 41 Delay of punishment is no sort nor degree of presumption of final impunity. 1879 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. You can't commit murder in this country with impunity.

b. In weaker sense: Exemption from injury or loss as a consequence of any action; security.

1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 50 Men of strong constitutions began to stimulate in excess very early in life, and continued in the practice for several years with impunity. 1806 *Ibid.* XV. 442 Mr. Fewster . . . had the small-pox in his youth, and was exposed to the infection with impunity for forty years. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sc.* viii. 285 The venom of the most deadly snakes may be swallowed with impunity. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xiv. 142 Its runners . . . seem to bear with impunity the fierce shocks of the ice.

† **Impuration**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *impūrus* IMPURE + -ATION: cf. L. *pūrare* to purify.] The action of making impure; pollution. *lit. and fig.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 833 The impuration or corruption of the Roman Church. a 1656 — *Serm. Christ & Caesar* Wks. 1863 V. 336 For these happy regions . . . may it please you to forbid their impuration by the noysome foggies and mists of those mis-opinions.

Impure (imp'iū'us), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *impūrus*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *pūrus* pure. Cf. F. *impur*, -e (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Containing some defiling or offensive matter; dirty, unclean.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/v We then sowe a cleane white Comresse on the impured comresse, and then we draw away the impure comresse from vnder the Fracture. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Bathing in River* v. Thou No priviledge dost know Above the impure streams that thither flow. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 170 The impure fresh water that we know, is that of stagnating pools and lakes. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 103 Want of due discrimination between the effects of an impure atmosphere and of contagion.

b. Not pure ceremonially; unhallowed, unclean.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. vi. His [God's] only command sanctifies those creatures, which, by a general charge, were legally impure. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 204 Their meat . . . if it happen that any one . . . should blow or breath upon it, they cast it away as impure. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 120 An honest man, by touching impure food, . . . will be degraded. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* liv. VII. 49 The invader, who had touched the hallowed soil with impure feet. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* (Riddg.) 51 Dogs, which, according to the tenets of the Mussulman religion, are impure animals.

2. Not pure morally; defiled by sin; unclean, unchaste; filthy. a. of persons.

a 1536 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* v. 6. 18 Impure and vnclean herited then aral they that study to breake God's commaundmentes. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 120 The wretchednes of world impure. 1600 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 140 It is then more intollerable to serve an impure fellow. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 751 Jockeys, brothellers impure, Spend-thrifts, and booted sportsmen. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. vi. Those slaves impure, Each one the other thus from ill to ill did lure.

b. of actions or things.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 66 Astrologie, which . . . he defiled with impure Magicke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 746 Defaming as impure what God declares Pure. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 84 The temple of impure delight. 1864 J. WALKER *Faithful Ministry* 103 We fill the hearts of others with impure desires.

II. 3. Mixed with or containing some extraneous or foreign matter, esp. of an inferior or baser kind; contaminated, adulterated. a. Of things physical.

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The Oyle, Crude, Pure, Impure, Fine, Grosse Parts of Bodies, and the like. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 334 In this manner are extracted from roses . . . the three impure parts, plegm, water, and earthy residuum. 1812 FINKERTON *Petrif.* I. 317 Another cover, which affords a greyish impure steatites, spotted with black. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 370 Impure mercury also soils white paper, and the presence of lead may be detected by agitating the metal with water. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 114 The catechuic acid obtained in this way was still impure.

b. Of things immaterial.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 179 That [act of the will] may be said to be impure or mixt, partly voluntary, partly involuntary. *Ibid.* 180, I call that an impure thought, whose object is material or corporeal. 1844 D. R. HAY *Orig. Geom. Diaper Designs* 3 Many of the kinds of ornaments called styles being themselves impure, in so far as they are destitute of the first principles of beauty. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 7/4 The testator died . . . possessed of considerable personal property, the pure personality amounting to 25,000*l.*, and the impure to 3,500*l.* 1895 HOLMAN *Hunt* *ibid.* 14 Aug. 6/2 The nation has adopted the impure entanglements of the Art of previous races.

c. Of a language, style, etc.: Containing foreign idioms or grammatical blemishes.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 47 By reason of their traffique, it [the language] proved impure there also. 1814 [implied in IMPURELY].

d. Of a colour: Containing an admixture of some other colour or colours; also said of a spectrum when the colours overlap.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 227 The rainbow is an imperfect or impure spectrum. 1869 — *Fragm.* Sc. (1879) I. 115 The sky-blue is gradually rendered impure by the growth of the particles. 1881 P. G. TAIT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 593/1 The spectrum produced in this way is very impure, i. e., the spaces occupied by the various homogeneous rays overlap one another. 1890 *Nature* 22 Sept. 485/1 'Impure' . . . may be an objectionable term to apply to a colour when mixed with white, but . . . it can only be used in that sense.

B. sb. An unchaste or lewd person; a harlot.

1784 *New Spectator* No. 3. 4/2 Balloon hats now adorn the heads of . . . the parading impures. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 24 Four fashionable impures. 1830 H. INGOLD *Reminis.* II. 282 The destiny of those unfortunate impures.

† **Impure**, *v. Obs.* [f. IMPURE a.]

1. *trans.* To render impure; to defile.

1597 [see IMPURE a. 1]. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xx. iv. One drop of that wicked blood was enough . . . to impure and spill all the rest. 1641 *Ausv. Vind. Smectymnus* 59 To take up gold mislaid in a channell, which could not impure it. 1673 CARYL *Nat. & Princ. Love* 46 Sin did impure his whole inner Man.

2. *intr.* To become impure.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortal.* lxx. Pure in she [the

soul] came, there living she impures And suffers there a thousand woes the while.

Impurely (imp'iū'ili), *adv.* [f. IMPURE a. + -LY 2.] In an impure manner; with impurity; corruptly.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 In general, men impurely vse them two wayes 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 43 A Church impurely Reformed. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 52 *Fashionable* is impurely formed, and ought to mean able to be fashioned. 1814 — in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 118 The translators of the Bible use the word counsellor impurely, instead of adviser.

Impureness (imp'iū'mēs), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being impure; impurity.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) III. ii. The people . . . by the impureness thereof [a palace] are with sundry vices corrupted. 1643 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* i. 1. As void of all impureness as an altar. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 554 No doubt . . . as to the badness or impureness of the plant, as it was gathered in the beginning of July. 1861 G. MOBERLY *Serm. Beatt.* vi. 107 He becomes familiarized in all his life with the realities of impureness.

† **Impurify**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IMPURE a. after PURIFY.] *trans.* To render impure.

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxix. 166 Let no Temptation impurify thy Will.

Impuritan, [f. IMPURE a., after PURITAN.]

a. One who practises impurity. b. A hostile term for one not a Puritan or opposed to Puritanism.

1617 DABORNE *Serm. Waterford* (1618) 11 There are a third Sect, and those are *puri quasi minime puri*, the impuritans of our time. 1667 J. CARTER *Expos.* 19 Not . . . Impuritans in any degree, whether walkers in the counsel of the ungodly, or [etc.]. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 29 If those who are termed Rattle-heads and impuritans, would take up a Resolution to begin in moderation of haire, to the just reproach of those that are called Puritans and Round-heads, I would honour their manliness. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Introd. 27 It may moreover . . . be not unacceptable, to behold the difference between Puritans and Impuritans.

Hence **Impuritanism**, the principles of an Impuritan as opposed to those of a Puritan; also, impure life or principles generally.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Introd. 23 The difference between Church-of-Scotlandism and Church-of-Englandism:—between Puritanism, since that must be the name, and Impuritanism:—between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 25 Feb. The protest of the Puritan against the impuritanism of his time.

Impurity (imp'iū'riti), [a. OF. *impurité* (15th c. in Littre) = mod.F. *impurité*, ad. L. *impūritās*, f. *impūrus*: see IMPURE a. and -TY.]

1. The quality or condition of being impure or of containing something foul or unclean; *concr.* foul or offensive matter, dirt.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 11 b/t The matter, and all impurity might therout have free passage. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 14 By reason of the impurity of the ayr, there is scarce any more then these two townes in the whole country. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 156 Its entrails are shaken out, leaving only the body thus cleansed from all its impurities. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 547 Wipe out the little subjunct drop of pus, in order to guard against impurity. 1866 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* viii. i. § 7 (1897) V. 175 Exclusive of animal decay, we can hardly arrive at a more absolute type of impurity than the mud or slime of a damp, over-trodden path, in the outskirts of a manufacturing town.

2. The state or condition of being morally impure; uncleanness, unchastity; defilement by sin.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xiii. 74 Excepte . . . the affections of his mynde be often purged from all impurity of this worlde. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 44 Impurity or beastliness is not hard to be defined. a 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 292 Let thy love, who art purity itself, create in me a perfect abhorrence of all impurity. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 305 Sin and moral impurity are words which he would not understand.

b. With *an* and *pl.* That which is or makes impure morally; moral uncleanness or corruption.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. liiii. 126 Come, heavenly sweetness, & make fle fro bi visage all maner impurite. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 854 But no perfection is so absolute, That some impuritie doth not pollute. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* To Rdr. a ij b, Novels . . . full of impurities, impieties. 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* i. ii. § 6. 347 Let no visible or audible impurity . . . enter the apartment of a child.

3. The quality of containing some extraneous or foreign admixture, esp. of an inferior or baser kind; *concr.* foreign matter which detracts from the purity of any substance.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. ix. 37 Saltes haue their corporall impurities. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 182 The metaphysical . . . impurity of thought is the . . . materiality of its object. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stenes* 25 These virtues are varied . . . by reason of . . . the purity or impurity of the matter. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 142 Neal the copper . . . to prevent ashes or other impurities getting to it. 1848 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 19 The hydrochloric acid of commerce is always contaminated with impurities which render it quite unfit for general use as a reagent.

Impurple, *obs. form of EMPURPLE* v.

† **Impurple**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 7 em-. [f. IM-1 + *PURPURE*, earlier form of PURPLE.] *trans.* To make purple; to empurple.

1558 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* Profl. 146 Quohose donke impurpuit vestiment nocturnall, With his imbroudit nantyll matutyne. 1668 SIR W. MURK *Spir. Hymns* 114 Empurp'ring thy vnstained face.

Imput, *var. of INPUT* v., to put in.

Imputability (impūtābiliti). [*f.* IMPUTABLE: see -TY. So mod. *f.* *imputabilité*.] The quality or condition of being imputable.

1771 R. WATSON *Chem. Ess.* (1787) V. 175 There ariseth a proportionable imputability of conduct. 1831 BLAKEY *Free-will* 32 The entire absence of restraint... confers upon all human actions the character of moral imputability. 1857 T. E. WASS *Intellectualism* Locke vii. 141 That which declares and measures the Moral Imputability of Actions. 1875 POSTE *Gains* III. (ed. 2) 452 They... imply imputability, or responsibility for dolus and culpa.

Imputable (impūtābiliti), *a.* [*ad. med. L.* *imputabilis*, *f.* *imputare* to IMPUTE: see -BLE. Cf. *F.* *imputable* (Oresme, 14th c.).] 1. That may be imputed to or assigned to the account of; chargeable, attributable.

1666 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xxvii. § 5 The error is imputable only to the Transcriber or Interpreter, not to the author. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Intro. (1848) 29 Apologies... for the Imperfections imputable to this Treatise. 1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 271 Their being exposed... to a want of covering, would be imputable to themselves only. 1845 Ld. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* cxlii. (1857) V. 217 No blame is imputable to him. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* IV. § 163 *note*, Damages, the amount of the pursuer's loss imputable to the defender.

2. Liable to imputation; open to accusation or censure; blameworthy, reprehensible, culpable. Cf. IMPUTE *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. ii. There being nothing that can render an action culpable or imputable [etc.]. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* II. ii. (1737) II. 120 Some justly blameable and imputable Act. 1786 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 58 The law deems her to be a dutiful wife... in no wise imputable. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 162 This fault... is hardly imputable, as it was not committed through ignorance but by election.

Hence **Imputableness**, the quality of being imputable; **Imputably** *adv.*, in a way that is imputable or chargeable with fault.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 298 'Tis necessary to imputableness of an Action, that it be avoidable. 1710 — *Chr. Prud.* vii. 327 A man may sin by following his conscience... and that too imputably, if it was mistaken for want of care to inform it better.

† **Imputarian**. *Obs. rare* — 1. [*f.* IMPUTE *v.* + *-arian*, as in *Unitarian*, *Trinitarian*, etc.] One who holds the theological doctrine of imputed righteousness.

1668 PENN *Sandy Foundation* 28 Some... of the same spirit with the Satisfactionists and Imputarians of our time. **Imputation** (impūtā'ti-jon). [*ad. late L.* *imputatio*-em, *n.* of action from *imputare* to IMPUTE. Cf. *F.* *imputation* (15th c. in Godef. *Compt.*.)]

1. The action of imputing or attributing something, usually a fault, crime, etc., to a person; the fact of being charged with a crime, fault, etc.; (with *pl.*) an instance of this; accusation, charge.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 Nowe then goe wee to the most important imputations laid to the poore Poets. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 81, I would humour his men, with the imputation of being neerer their Mayster. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* to The Imputation of Sixtus... that our people had bene fed with gall of Dragons in stead of wine. 1693 DAVDEN tr. *Juvenal* Ded. 7 Heaven be prais'd, our common Libellers are as free from the imputation of Wit, as of Morality. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 202 The imputation of a new violation of faith. 1802-23 BENTHAM *Ration. Evidence* Wks. 1843 VII. 16 Individuals, really innocent, have sunk under a load of imputation heaped upon them by fallacious circumstantial evidence. 1871 MARKEV *Elem. Law* § 258 Rashness or heedlessness may be a ground of criminal imputation.

2. *Theol.* The attributing to believers of the righteousness of Christ, and to Christ of human sin, by vicarious substitution; also, the imputing of the guilt of Adam's sin to all his descendants.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 45 b. In the remission of synnes and in the imputation of rightwysnes and lyfe eternal. 1597 HOOKER *Ecd. Pol.* v. lvi. § 11 We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed unto us for righteousness. 1696 COWLEY *Misc. Pref.*, No body can be justified by the Imputation even of another's Merit. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* ix. 270 Of this kind is the imputation of Christ's righteousness, the imputation of our sins to him, and the imputation of Adam's sin to us. 1858 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 383 Imputation is the attributing of a character to a person which he does not really possess.

b. concretely. 1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 13 Christ was no such large imputation of all grace, as Adam was of sin.

3. Attribution of merit (to oneself); the making a merit of a thing. (So *L.* *imputare*). *Obs.*

1668 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Meere Gull* (Arb.) 93 A man that will spend his sixe pence with a great deale of imputation, and no man makes more of a pinte of wine then he.

Imputative (impūtā'tiv), *a.* [*ad. late L.* *imputativus* (c. 200 Tertullian), *f.* *ppl.* stem of *imputare* to IMPUTE: see -IVE.]

1. Characterized by being imputed; existing or arising by imputation: esp. in reference to the theological doctrine of imputed righteousness.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 794 All the justice and holiness of good men is but an imputative justice. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hospit. Incur. Fools* A ij, Poets still... traduce your Ladyship with the imputative slanders of Niggardise and instability. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* II, A man would think we need no imputative wickedness. 1713 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* 223 The imputative Righteousness of Christ. 1882-3

SCHAFF *Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1608 He fought for supralapsarian predestination, imputative justification, etc.

2. Given to making imputations.

1844 *Examiner* 756/1 Never being smart, ironical, or what we will venture to call imputative.

Hence **Imputatively** *adv.*, in an imputative manner; by imputation. **Imputativeness**, imputative character or quality.

c. 1651 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 61 A Just man, not onely imputatively, but inherently in part. a. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Thoughts* vii. (1816) 65 The righteousness of God, radically his but imputatively ours. 1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* iv. 161 *note*, Of the Church of old... it is said, on the same principle of imputativeness [etc.]. 1879 tr. *Meyer's Ep. Corinth.* II. v. 206 The *ὑποκατασταθέντες* took place for men imputatively.

Impute (impūtē), *v.* Also 4 input, 6 inpute. [*a. f.* *imputare* (Oresme, 14th c.), earlier OF. *empuler*, *ad. L.* *imputare* to bring into the reckoning, enter into the account, charge, *f.* *im-* (IM-1) + *putare* to clear up, settle, reckon.]

1. *trans.* To bring (a fault or the like) into the reckoning against; to lay to the charge of; to attribute or assign as due or owing to († into, unto).

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 701 Ihesu, for þi pitte þu input nocht þis ded to me! 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xx. 73 A lyar, that dredeth not... to Impute to theym (the goddesses) that they be cause of thyn vntrouth. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 30 Here he imputeth vnto me certain crimes. 1674 N. COX *Gentil. Recant.* II. (1677) 173, I rather impute that fault to the ignorance, or negligence and harshness of the Faulconer. 1746 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. IX. 185 We usually ascribe good, but impute evil. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 263 He had frequently imputed to the poet meanings which he never thought. 1869 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE *Mem. Keble* 353 No one could impute that he took them up hastily. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 7 Variations such as we must at once impute to the fault of the scribe.

b. Less usually in a good sense: To set to the credit of; to ascribe or reckon to.

1594 tr. *Mariolat's Apocalips* 16 Imputing all things to Gods grace. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* iv. 22 It was imputed to him for righteousness. 1767 JOHNSON *Let. to W. Drummond* 21 Apr., I hope you do not flatter me by imputing to me more good than I have really done. 1826 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 89, I imputed to these English an advantage in their secure and polished manners.

2. *Theol.* To attribute or ascribe (righteousness, guilt, etc.) to a person by vicarious substitution: see IMPUTATION 2.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Rom.* iv. 6 David describeth the blessedfulness of that man, vnto whom God imputeth rightwysnes without dedes. 1583 FULKE *Defence* i. 121 The justice of Christ which is imputed unto us by faith. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* III. 201 Thy merit Imputed shall absolve them who renounce Thy own both righteous and unrighteous dedes. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 237 To all believers the righteousness of Christ is imputed. 1896 J. P. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* i. iii. 48 Luther's theory of imputation:—man's sin was imputed to Christ, and Christ's righteousness was imputed to man.

3. To charge, arraign, or tax with fault; to accuse. ? *Obs.*

1596 MUNDAY tr. *Silvayn's Orator* 25 You will impute me for favoring more the Plebeian then Patrician faction. 1645 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* I. i. If you fail, Do not impute me with it; I am clear. 1639 GENTILIUS *Servilia's Inquis.* (1676) 886 They ought not to proceed but against the persons imputed. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 824 They... that most impute a crime are prone to it, and impute themselves.

† *b. loosely.* To condemn, sentence. *Obs. rare.* c. 1540 *Pilgr. Tale* 455 in Thynne's *Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 90 O wyched worme... by god inputed to crepe apon thy brest.

4. To reckon or take into account; to reckon, regard, consider. *Obs.*

1532 TINDALE *Exposit.* (Parker Soc. 1849) 89 God promiseth to forgive us our sins, and to impute us for full righteous. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Franc. Par. John* xviii. 111 They... yet impute themselves pure and free from murder. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 48 Yowe may... impute this to occupie the place of the tenth. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gr. Brit.* vi. (1614) 11/1 [K. Henry VII] for his holy life was imputed a Saint. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 5 They impute it for a great obligation. 1797 SWIFT *Prayer for Mrs. Johnson* ii, Accept and impute all her good dedes. a. 1794 GIBSON (Webster 1864), If we impute this last humiliation as the cause of his death.

5. To impart. *Obs.*

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 63 Trust me, employ me, impute to me thy desires. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Faith* ix, Thou didst make the sunne, Impute a lustre, and allow them bright. 1673 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 57 The value of the objects imputes a lustre and higher value to the light wherein they are enjoyed.

Hence **Imputing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Imputer**, one who imputes or charges.

1611 CORG., *Imputeur*, an imputer; a putter of thing vpon... others. 1630 PENIT. *Conf.* xii. (1659) 316 For the not imputing, the remitting, and covering of sin appertain to the righteousness of faith. a. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 169, I wonder it is not vouched by the Imputers, that he was counterfeited by the Apostles themselves.

† **Impute**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* — 1. [*f.* IMPUTE *v.*: cf. *repute*.] Imputation, charge.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich.* II. xxv, Hee might be worthy blame, (If Royalty may fall vnder Impute).

Impute, var. of INPUT *v.*, to put in.

Imputed (impūtēd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* IMPUTE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Charged (as a fault); attributed or ascribed.

1528 HULOET, *Imputed, obiectus*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 20 He shortly shall againe be tryde, And fairly quit him

of th' imputed blame. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. ix. § 22 To distinguish the primary, and real Qualities of Bodies, which are always in them... from those secondary and imputed Qualities, which are but the Powers of several Combinations of those primary ones. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 299 Their imputed names were titles. 1891 CHURCH *Oxford Movem.* x. 169 The party soon had the faults of a party, real and imputed.

2. Ascribed by vicarious substitution.

1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 60 Imputed justice by which we are justified before God, is inherent in Christ. 1799 SWIFT *Libel on Delany*, Steel, who own'd what others writ, And flourish'd by imputed wit. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* I. ix. 141 By imputed guilt is meant, in theological language, that a person is treated as if he were guilty. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xiii. 173 The pure white garment of Christ's imputed righteousness.

Hence **Imputedly** *adv.*, by imputation.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* II. 173 When he hath made us imputedly righteous, he will have us inherently righteous also.

Imputrescence (impūtres-sens). [*f.* IM-2 + PUTRESCENCE.] Absence of putrescence or decomposition.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Imputrescence*, a keeping from putrefaction, or rotting, an incorruptibleness. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 144 The magistrates... found his body with all the usual characteristics of animation and imputrescence.

Imputrescibility. [*f.* next + -TY.] The quality of being imputrescible or incorruptible.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1797 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 28 Its peculiar... distinguishing properties are, imputrescibility, facility of crystallization [etc.].

Imputrescible (impūtres-sib'l), *a.* [*f.* IM-2 + PUTRESCIBLE.] Not subject to putrefaction or decomposition; incorruptible.

1696 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 211 Tannin... renders the skins of animals insoluble in water, and imputrescible. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 47 It... thus forms insoluble and imputrescible compounds.

† **Imputrile**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 in- [*ad. late L.* *imputrilibilis* (c. 400 Augustine, Jerome), *f.* *im-* (IM-2) + *putribilis* corruptible, *f.* *putrere* to be rotten: see -IBLE.] Imputrescible; not subject to decomposition; not liable to rot or decay.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* iv. i. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 212/1 Mirtis braunchis, which been Inputrile Enduryng euere and corupte nouht. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1237 The Testamentis arke of Sethim a tree inputrile was made. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 15 It was afterward supposed he was buried therein, and was lively to be seen imputrile.

† **Imputrid** (impūt'rid), *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* IM-2 + PUTRID.] Not putrid: applied to a fever.

1684 tr. *Bonati's Merc. Comptil.* vi. 188 Whether drinking of cold Water be proper in an imputrid continient fever. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 676 The species has been distinguished by a variety of names... imputrid synochus, which is that of Galen; imputrid continued fever... that of Boerhaave; imputrid continient... that of Lommius.

Imputr, Imputer: see INPUT, etc.

Impy, *a.* *rare.* [*f.* IMP *sb.* + -Y.] Impish.

1845 *Whitehall xxxvi.* 244 A swarm of impy changelings.

† **Impyre**, *a.* *Obs.* var. of EMPYRE, empyrean.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 6034 Frome erth, vp to the Heuin Impyre, All beis renewit by that fyre. 1597 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 29 That thay sall cum... To gloir and joy, and heuin Impyre. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xiii. 10 That fervent fyre Of burning love impyre.

Impyre, *obs.* form of EMPYRE.

Impyteous, -pytous, -pytuous, *obs.* var. IMPETUOUS.

Imunction, variant of EMUNCTION, *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. v. The imunction of the eies, with the juice thereof [sc. green onions], is thought to cleanse their cicatrices or cloudiness of the eies.

I-munde: see YMUDE.

† **I-mune, I-myne**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *gemunan*, *gemynan*, *f.* *munan* to remember.] *trans.* To bear in mind, remember.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 55 Mid innewardre heortan gemunan and gepencan. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke i. 72 gemunan [*Indisf.* *gemynad*] his halegan cypnesse. c. 1000 *St. Juliana* 721 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þæt he mec... bi noman minum gemyne. c. 1205 LAY. 16309 Wel 3e hit mazen imunen þæt ich wulle mæinen.

I-munt, *pa. pple.* of MINT *v.*, to intend.

† **I-munte**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *gemynan*, *f.* *myntan* to think, intend.] *trans.* To intend, determine.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 126 Gregorius... gemunde hwæt he... Angelcynne gemynete. c. 1205 LAY. 8038 For æuere more he mai imunnen þæt he him her imunten (v. r. imunte).

I-murfred, ME. *pa. pple.* of MURDER *v.*

I-mylded, ME. *pa. pple.* of MILD *v.*

In (in), *prep.* Forms: a. 1-in; also 3 *Orm.*

inn, 5 yn(e, ynne). β. 2-6 1, 1-, 3-4 2, 6-1'. [Common Teut. = OFRIS, OS., OHG., Goth. *in*, ON. *í* (Sw., Da. *i*), cognate with L. *in*, Gr. *ἐν*.]

In OE., in all those texts in which the word occurs, the full form *in* is used, but in early ME. the apocopated *i* became common in certain dialects.

In the *Ormulum*, *inn* (= *in*) is employed before vowels and *h*, and *i* before all consonants except *A*. Early southern texts, such as the *Lamb.* and *Cott. Homilies*, *Juliana*, *St. Kath.*, *St. Mark.*, *Ancre R.*, etc., show a similar tendency, but with more or less irregularity, the MSS. often differing in this respect; on the whole, *i* is preferred when the prep. precedes the definite article or the demonstrative pronouns, as *i þe*, *i þis*, *i þat*. In some of these texts (*Ancre R.*,

Lamb. Hom.) the relations of the two forms are further complicated by the use of *in*, which also appears (e.g. in *Ayemb. Owl & Night. Shoreham*) where *i* is rare or altogether wanting. The prevalence of *i* in these southern texts suggests that Ormin's use of this form was not due to Scandinavian influence, especially as northern writers (including Scottish down to 1600) always employed *in*, though *i* is common in the modern dialects. In standard English from the time of Chaucer *in* has been the normal form; but former colloquial usage is sometimes retained in verse in the combination *i' th'*, or as an archaism in *i' faith*.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 79. *pe uiscas ipe wetere and fuzeles ipe lufte.* *c1200 Ormin Ded.* 5. *Broþerr min i Godess hus.* *Ibid.* 506. *To serrvenn i be temple.* *c1205 LAY.* 1231. *Biþenne France i þet west.* *c1240 Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 245. *I þis hus is þe huse laured.* 1680. *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 84. *All hearts i' th' state.* *Ibid.* 130. *Ith' dead of darknesse.* *Ibid.* 11. i. 147. *I' th' Commonwealt.* *c1734* [see 29]. 1705. *BURNS Vision* i. ii. *When the day had clos'd his e'e, Far i' the west.* 1855. *Browning Ep. Blougram's Apol.* 2. *Cool i' faith!* *We ought to have our Abbey back you see!*

General Sense.—The preposition expressing the relation of inclusion, situation, position, existence, or action, within limits of space, time, condition, circumstances, etc. In ancient times, expressing also (like *L. in*) motion or direction from a point outside to one within limits; the two senses being determined by the case of the word expressing the limits, the former taking the *dative* (originally locative), the latter the *accusative* or case of direction. These cases being subsequently levelled, this distinction ceased to be practicable, and the latter relation is now ordinarily expressed by the compound *in-to*, *INTO*; but there are various locations in which (either because the accompanying verb conveys the sense of motion, or through the preservation of an ancient phrase without analysis) *in* still expresses motion from without to within.

In OE. (as in OS. and to some extent in OFris.) the prep. *in* was displaced by the prep. *on* (WGer. *an*, Goth. *ana*), so that in classical and late WSaxon, and to some extent in other OE. dialects, *on* was used for both *on* and *in*, an emphatic or distinctive sense of 'in' being however expressed by *innan*. (See full details in Dr. T. Miller, *OE. Version of Bede*, Intro. xxxiii-xliv.) In Anglian, esp. in the north and west, *in* remained (though, under WSax. influence, often displaced by *on* in documents); and in ME. the distinction of *in* and *on* was gradually restored, though many traces of their former blending still remain. (See sense 2.)

The formal coincidence of *in* with the *L. prep. in* (with which it is originally cognate) led to its being employed, in translating from *L.*, in senses or uses which were idiomatic in *L.*, but not originally English. These also have affected the current contextual use of the preposition.

I. Of position or location.

Primarily *in* (of position) is opposed to *out of*: anything which is *in* a given space is not *out of* it, and *vice versa*. The compound *within*, is mainly an equivalent of *in* emphasizing the relation to limits. The simple relation-words nearest in sense to *in* are *at* and *on*, with which *in* sometimes has common ground, e.g. 'in or at Oxford', 'in or on a street', 'in or on behalf of a man'. *In* may also have common ground with *with*, as 'to travel in or with a caravan, a railway train, etc.'

1. Of place or position in space or anything having material extension: Within the limits or bounds of, within (any place or thing).

May relate to a space of any size, however large or small: e.g. *in* the universe, *in* the world, *in* heaven, *in* hell, *in* the earth, *in* the sea (otherwise *on* the earth, *on* the sea, *at* sea), *in* a field, wood, forest, desert, wilderness (but *on* a heath, moor, or common), *in* (U.S.) *on* a street, *in* a house, carriage, box, drawer, nut-shell, drop of water, etc.

a 700 Epinal Gloss. 549. *In curia*, in maethlae. *c885 Vesp. Psalter* viii. 2. *Hu wundurlic is noma ðin in alre eorðan.* *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 7. *þa children pleyden in þere strete.* *Ibid.* 23. *þa men þe beoð in þe castel.* *c1205 LAY.* 17490. *In þan brade uelde.* 1207. *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 2. *Engelond lset in þe on ende of þe worlde as al in þe west.* *c1230 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 853. *þey are now saylynge in þe se.* 1236. *LANGL. P. Pl. A. l. 114.* *Summe in þe Eir, and summe in þe Eorþe, and summe in helle deope.* 1256. *E. E. Wills* (1882) 73. *Mu bachous in Wodestrete.* 1470-85. *MALORY Arthur* x. 1. *In euery place he asked.. after sir Launcelot, but in no place he coude not here of hym.* 1551. *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* i. xxvii. *The circle is not named to be drawn in a triangle, because it doth not touche the sides of the triangle.* 1608. *TOWSELL Serpents* (1658) 741. *Dried in a furnace.* 1653-1795. *In the open air* [see *Air* 2b. 3 b]. 1660. *Wood Life* 4 Dec. (O. H. S.) l. 350. *His chamber in Merton Coll.* *a 1707 Bp. PATRICK Autobiog.* (1839) 105. *I never saw greater devotion in any countenance.* 1751. *ADDISON Spect.* No. 10. *P4 Spectators, who live in the World without having anything to do in it.* 1828. *SHAKSLEY Rev. Islam* x. xv. *The fish were poisoned in the streams; the birds in the green woods perished.* 1808. *SCOTT F. M. Perth* ii. *Adjacent to Couvrelev Street in which they lived.* 1849. *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. l. 150. *The restored wanderer reposed safe in the palace of his ancestors.* 1855. *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* vi. *The wind's in the East.* 1855. *KINGSLEY Heroes, Persons* i. 4. *They are.. in the open sea.* 1873. *TRISTRAM MOOD* viii. 157. *An orderly in the doorway.* 1898. *FLO. MONTGOMERY Tony* 9. *In a somewhat crowded train.*

b. After *in*, the article is often omitted, esp. when the location of the place is the prominent

notion; as *in bed*, *in chancery*, *in chapel*, *in church*, *in court*, *in hall*, *in prison*, *in school*, *in town*: see the sbs.

In earth, in sea, follow in heaven, in hell, which are treated like geographical proper names: see c. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 59. *In eorþe, in heuene is his mahte.* *c1200 Cursor M.* 11793 (Göt.). *Alle þai drowned in see.* 1289. *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5. *Be he in toun ober out of toun.* 1398. *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xii. (1495) 196. *I suffre not a woman to teche in chyrche.* 1593. *SHAKS.* 3. *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 70. *I had rather lye in Prison.* 1675. *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* (Ritldg.) 207. *Strasbourg.. has a million of florins.. in bank.* 1744. *BERKELEY Siris* 77. *A large glass every hour.. taken in bed.* 1854. *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* ii. *In Chancery.. Between John Jondyce [etc.].* *Mod. Hundreds lay languishing in prison.*

c. *In* is used with the proper names of continents, seas, countries, regions, provinces, and other divisions, usually also of large cities, esp. the capital of a country, and of the city or town in which the speaker lives. Cf. *At prep.* 2.

c900 O. E. Chron. an. 894. *þa regaderon þa þe in Norþ-hymbrum bugeað & on East Englum.* 971. *Blith. Hom.* 211. *Wes he.. in Italia afeled, in Tician þere byrig.* *c1205 LAY.* 10712. *Wes Allec þe king in æ temple in Lundenne.* *c1200 Cursor M.* 24765. *William basterd, þat warraid in jngland ful hard.* 1256. *TOWSELL Matt.* iv. 13. *Jesus.. went and dwelte in Capernaum.* 1686. *F. SPENCE tr. Varilla's Ho. Medics* 176. *The worstliest man in Europe.* 1841. *THACKERAY Gt. Hogarty Diam.* ix. *We wished her at—Bath; certainly not in London.* 1849. *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 158. *The Presbyterian system was fully established nowhere but in Middlesex and Lancashire.*

+2. = *ON* (of position). *Obs.*

Partly a reaction from the blending of *in* with *on* in OE.; but partly also transl. *L. in*, and partly due to a different notion in reference to the sb.

Beowulf (Z.) 1952. *Hio syððan well in gum-stole gode mære.. breac.* *a 1000 Riddell* xii. 58. (Gr.) *Ne hafu ic in heafde hwitlocas.* *a 1000 Cadmon's Dan.* 723. (Gr.) *Engel drihtnes.. wrat þa in wozge worda gerynu.* *c1200 Meid. Maragr.* xlvii. *Ho.. Sette i fot in is necke.* 1297. *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 6179. *Me slou is folc aboute in eche syde.* *c1200 Cursor M.* 8136. *An heremite þar þai fand at ham, in þat montan.* *Ibid.* 11810. *In his beued he þe þe scall.* *c1200 etc.* *In a chair* [see *Chair* 2b. 1]. *c1205 St. Andrew* 42 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 90. *In þe Roðe as þi loured deide: ic wole sette þe.* *c1280 Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 457. *þe pope sittip in his troone.* *c1430 Pilgr. Lyf Mankode* ii. xlviii. (1869) 111. *þat oon þar þat soþer in hire nekke.* *c1440 Peacock Repr.* ii. ii. 138. *Sette him up an hie in the end of a long pole.* *Ibid.* v. 166. *Write sum.. caret with cole.. in the wal.* 1480. *Robt. Dryyll* 28. *He kneled downe in the floore.* *a 1500 Christis Kirke* Gr. xviii. *His wyfe hang in his waist.* 1607. *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 241. *The Rider must lay the rains in his necke.* 1664. *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5. II. 157. *note*, *Farr from making any favourable impressions in the 12ar.* 1698. *S. PATRICK Answ. Touchstone* 89. *Antichrist is long ago in the Throne of the Roman Church.* 1701. *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biog. 10. *He.. spent his Time in the Solitary Top of a Mountain.* 1730. *A. GORDON Maffer's Amphit.* 43. *Flattering Fame is.. generally in the magnifying Side.*

+b. = *AT*. *Obs.*

1647. *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vi. § 85. *Then was the General.. in the head of his Regiment.. shot in the thigh.* 1653. *HOLCROFT Procopius* 20. *The Barbarians came up close, with Gelimer in the head of them.* 1671. *MILTON P. R.* i. 98. *Ere in the head of nations he appear.*

3. *In* is now regular with collectives thought of as singular (*in an army, a crowd*); among with plurals, or collectives thought of as plural (*among the people*); but through Latin influence *in* was formerly used also with plurals.

c885 Vesp. Psalter lxxvi. 3. *ðæt we oncnawen.. in allum ðiodum hælu ðin.* *a 900 CYNEWULF Crist* 195 in *Exeter Bk.*, *gen strengre is þæt ic.. scyle.. lifzan sibpan fracod in folcum.* *c950 Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 28. *geboedsad ðu in wifum.* *c1280 Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 445. *Freris wold not here þis publicht in þe pepul.* 1388. — *Ps.* lxxvi. 2. *[I] knowe thi weie on erthe, thin heelte in alle folkis.* 1535. *COVERDALE Judith* viii. 21. *Seinge ye are the honorable and elders in the people of God.*

4. With numerals, nouns of quantity, and the like, expressing ratio or rate.

1598. *W. PHILLIPS Linschoten* (1864) 171. *Commonly worth five and twenty or thirty in the hundred profit.* *a 1613 OVERBURY Char. Creditour* Wks. (1856) 161. *He takes ten groats i' th' pound.* 1703. *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 239. *Dearer.. by about six Shillings in a Thousand.* 1706. *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* i. 741. *A very good Rise for a slope is half an inch in every three foot.* 1734. *NEAL Hist. Purit.* I. Pref. 7. *Not one beneficed clergyman in six was capable of composing a sermon.* 1761. *WESLEY Jnrl.* 23 June (1827) III. 62. *Ninety-nine in a hundred were attentive.* 1892. *Law Times* XCII. 1471. *A debtor.. offered 6s. 8d. in the pound.*

5. Defining the particular part of anything in which it is affected.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 112. *A lutel ihurt i þen eie derueð more þen deð a muchel iðe hele.* *a 1200 Cursor M.* 7224. *Man aght to dred þe brand þat brint him forwit in his hand.* *Ibid.* 12184. *Leui was wrath.. And gaf him in þe heued a dint.* *a 1533 Ln. BERNERS Huon* cxlviii. 558. *Huon.. kyst her in the mouth.* *a 1618 RALPHIGH Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 45. *He was knock't in the head by Parliament.* *a 1666 MIDDLETON More Dissemblers* v. i. *There's many.. Whom I have nipp'd i' th' ear.* 1703. *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 36. *You must mend it in that place.* 1795. *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 70. *A masked battery took them in flank.* 1858. *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* ix. ix. 11. *491 King of the Two Sicilies.. whom Naples, in all ranks of it, willingly homages as such.* 1898. *Tit-Bits* 17 Sept. 1841. *The horse.. is blind in one eye.*

6. Expressing relation to that which covers,

clothes, or envelopes, its material, its colour, etc., = *clothed in*, *wearing*, *enveloped in*, *bound in*, etc.: as *a lady in a court dress*, *in a Gainsborough hat*, *in muslin*, *in mourning*, *in white*, *in curl-papers*, *a man in armour*, *in slippers*, *in a wig*, *a parcel in brown paper*, etc. (*In ARMS*, and other idiomatic uses: see the substantives.) Cf. also 13 b.

a 1000 Cadmon's Exod. 212. (Gr.) *Sæton æfter beorgum in blacum reafum.* *a 1240 Wokunge in Cott. Hom.* 277. *Poure þu wunden was irattes and i clutes.* *c1200 Havelok* 1767. *Comes a ladde in a ioupe.* 123.. *Coer de L.* 5616. *Our Crystene men ben armyd weel Both in yren and in steel.* *c1286 CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1261. *Som wol ben armed in an haubergeon And in bristplate and in a light gypon.* *c1430 Life St. Kath.* (1884) 17. *þe company of martirs clothed alle in purpul.* 1581. *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 28 b. *The same was gaynsayd by some men in armes.* 1710. *ADDISON Tatter* No. 221. *P1 A little Boy in a black Coat.* 1843. *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 195. *A lovely girl in mourning is sitting.* 1843. *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 324. *A lady in black velvet is seated.* 1868. *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xx. *A compactly-made handsome man in black.*

7. The physical sense of location often passes into one more immaterial; e.g. *in a book*, *in an author*, come to mean 'in the course of the narrative or subject' of the book, or the writings of the author; *in a company*, *college*, *association*, or *party*, *in the army*, *the navy*, and the like, become = 'belonging to, or in the membership of the company, party, the army', etc. *IN COMPANY*, *in LEAGUE*, etc.: see the sbs.

c890 O. E. Chron. an. 878. *þa monna þe in þam here weorþaste wæron.* *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 7. *þis witegeðe dauid.. in þe saltere.* *a 1225 Ancr. R.* 400. *Ase he seið þurh sein Johan iðe Apocalipse.* 1297. *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 56. *We ssulleþ her after in þise boc telle of al þis wo.* *c1240 Cursor M.* 15563. (Fairf.) *We salle ga in company & suffre baþe a sare.* *c1460 Towneley Myst.* xvi. 202. *Syrs, I pray you inquire in all wrytynge, in vrytynge, in homere, And all other thyng Bot legende.* 1548. *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 17. *All things that are written in Goddes boke.* 1657. *Br. KING Poems* III. ix. (1843) 90. *Let it no more in History be told.* 1662. *STILLING-FL. Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 5. *So true is that of Balbus in Tully when he comes to discourse of the Nature of God.* 1709. *ADDISON Tatter* No. 131. *P11 A Friend of mine in the Army.* 1849. *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 325. *The place of the clergyman in society had been completely changed by the Reformation.* 1897. *ANNE GILCHRIST in Century Guild Hobby Horse* 13. *Eblis in the Koran, Cain in the Bible are scarce so black as this royal phantom in his Escorial.* 1890. *Lau Times Rep.* LXIII. 685/2. *The plaintiff applied for shares in this company.*

8. With non-physical realms, regions of thought, departments or faculties of the mind, spheres of action, etc., treated as having extension or content.

c888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. i. *Se wes in boccræftum & on woruldþeawum se rihtwista.* *a 1000 Cadmon's Dan.* 732. (Gr.) *Sohton þa swiðe in sefan gehydm.* *a 1225 Leg. Kath.* 607. *In hire mod inwið.* *c1200 Havelok* 122. *Sho is mikel in mi bouht.* *c1200 Three Kings Cologne* xiv. 50. *þif þe werkis of god myzt be comprehendit in mannys wit or reson.* *c1470 HENRY Wallace* i. 2. *Hald in mynde that noble worthi deid.* 1601. *CORNWALLIES Ess.* II. xlv. *In no course is it more behovefull then in the life of a Souldier.* 1645. *FULLER Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 33. *I discover an arrant laziness in my soul.* 1690. *SIR S. CROW in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 16. *In my opinion a better designe.* *a 1770 JORTIN Serm.* (1771) IV. vi. 114. *A faith which dwells in the memory hath no influence on the heart.* 1806. *J. WILSON Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855. I. 240. *How canst thou thus in fancy burn with fruitless fires?* 1849. *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 39. *All the thirty were in politics vehemently opposed to the prisoner.*

II. Of situation, condition, state, occupation, action, manner, form, material, and other circumstances and attributes.

9. Of situation, i.e. kind or nature of position: e.g. *in the dust*, *in the mud*, *in snow*, *in clover*, *in hot water*. Often idiomatic: see the sbs.

a 900 CYNEWULF Crist 561 in *Exeter Bk.*, *In cwic-susle gehynde & gehæfte.* *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 47. *Ieremie þe prophete stod.. in þe uenne up to his muðe.* 12.. *Relig. Songs* in *Wright Owl & Night.* (Percy Soc.) 75. *Ich schal bern in fur and chivirin in ise.* 1288. *Wyclif Jo.* xlii. 6. *Therefore I myself repute me, and do penance in dead cole and askis.* 1481. *CAXTON Godfrey* cci. 293. *Haban-douned in ordure and filthe.* 1590. *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 94. *She bathes in water.* 1697. *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 548. *A hilly Heap, seven Cubits deep in Snow.* *Ibid.* iv. 545. *The sacred Altars are involv'd in Smoak.* 1765. *Mrs. HARRIS in Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 125. *We are kept to use the modern phrase, in hot water.* 1849. *TENNISON In Mem. Prol.* iii. *Thou wilt not leave us in the dust.* 1886. *Law Times* LXXX. 166/2. *Hall.. found his working about eighteen inches deep in water.*

b. Situation expressed by material instruments: e.g. *in bonds*, *chains*, *fetters*, *leading-strings*, *in a cord*, *a leash*, *a rope*, *a string*, etc.

a 1200 Moral Ode 289. *In þo loþe biende.* *c1200 Ormin* 19975. *Inn hiss cwarternne i bandess.* *c1300 Beket* 15. *Al in feteres and in other bende.* 1388. *Wyclif Isa.* xiv. 14. *Bounde in mancytes thi shul wende.* 1590. *SPENSER F. Q.* i. l. 4. *And by her, in a line, a milkewhite lambe she lad.* 1611. *BIBLE Job* xxxvi. 8. *If they be bound in fetters, and be holden in cords of affliction.* 1712. *STEELE Spect.* No. 504. *P5, I am to be hang'd in chains.* 1806. *C. HUDSON in Peaks, Passes & Glaciers* Ser. II. I. 209. *During the descent.. Melchior, Tuckett, and I, who were in the same cord with them, were.. obliged to stop until they got down some of the more difficult rocks.*

c. Situation as to light, darkness, and atmospheric environment.

Beowulf (Z.) 87 Se ellengast . . sepe in bystrum bad. a 1285 *Juliana* 31 As ha prinne wes i beosternesne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17811. (Gött.) Þe folk in dedeli mirknes stad. 1388 *Wyclif* *Isa.* ii. 5 Go we in the list of the Lord our God. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 160 Groping in the dark. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. i. 2 When shall we three meet again? In Thunder, Lightning, or in Raine? 1648 Bp. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* xxix. 46 An inheritance in light: In light incomprehensible, in light inaccessible. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 135 His thick Mane . . dances in the Wind. *Ibid.* 473 Where basking in the Sun-shine they may lye. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 593 Privateers and smugglers who put to sea in all weathers. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1148 Planting his potatoes in the rain.

d. Situation within the range of sensuous observation or the sphere of action of another. *In the eyes of*: see *Eye* sb. 4 c, d.

1388 *Wyclif* *Ezek.* ix. 5 He seide to hem in myn heryng. a 1485 in *Rel. Ant.* i. 230 He is God, that all thinge made, and all thinge bath in his power. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 15 All is in my sight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 655 Those seav'n Spirits that stand in sight of God's high Throne. 1760 *Cowper Table T.* 97 There . . the group is full in view. 1860 *Trollope Framley P.* i. 1, The living of Framley was in the gift of the Lufton family.

10. Of condition or state, physical, mental, or moral: e.g. *in a blaze, in debt, in doubt, in comfort, in health, in hope, in life, in love, in pain, in sickness, in solitude, in sorrow.*

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 11 Deowiað dryhtne in ege [L. in timore]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 He makede mon i riht-wisnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 328 Him þohte, þe ymage in islep tolde him is chance. 1340 *Ayenb.* 250 Per he him restep, þer he is in pais. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 841 He semes bi semblant in sekenesse ful harde. c 1450 *Merlin* 71, I am in semblaunt of oon thyng, that he farith well and is in bele. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* xxi. 19 He dyed in euell diseases. 1608 *2d Part. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 43 [He] throws the booke away in a rage. 1666 *Pepys Diary* 6 June, All the Court was in a hubbub. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 15 ¶ 6 Her Husband . . has been in Love with her ever since he knew her. *Ibid.* No. 98 ¶ 1, I am highly pleased to the Coiffure now in Fashion. 1738 *Lediard Sethos* II. ix. 273 You are absolutely forbidden speaking to him in private. 1791 *Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest* ii. Egad, Master, you're in the right. 1793 *Beddoes Calculus* 214 Supposing that the carbon is in a very attenuated state in the blood. 1846 *Mrs. Gore Eng. Char.* 13 No sooner in print, than out of print. The reviews revere him. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 482 The sea was in a blaze for many miles.

b. The condition may be expressed by a concrete sb.: e.g. *in calf, in kid, in cash, in drink, in liquor, in wine, in tears*, etc.: see the sb.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 111 What, art thou in ayll? a 1485 G. CAVENDISH *Walsey* (1893) 217 Havyn a great multitude of artificers and laborers . . daily in wages. 1593 *Nashe Christs T.* (1613) 25 Sore am I impassioned for the storme thy tranquillity is in child with. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 458, I doe not speake to thee in Drinke. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* x. 19 For him the lofty Laurel stands in Tears. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3971/4 Calveskins in the Hair. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4034/4 John Jackson . . aged near 40 . . in his own Hair. 1754-64 *Smellie Midwife* i. 400 Women in the first child seldom have after-pains. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 196 Where the land has not lain for some time in grass. 1847 *Tennyson Princ.* Prol. 142 Sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* i. I. 123 Leaving their castles in ruins. 1866 *Rogers Agric. & Prices* i. xxvi. 642 Goats in kid. 1881 *Sheldon Dairy Farming* 8/1 If the cow is in milk.

11. Of occupation or engagement: chiefly with nouns of action and vbl. sbs.

c 1205 *LAV.* 27767 Per he heom funde i fhte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 49 In riot and in rigolage Of all bere lif spend þai be stage. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 þe ilke þet dispendeþ þane zonday and þe festes ine zenne and ine hordom. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Elis.* of York (1830) 52 A servaunt . . that cam in message to the Quenes grace. 1608 *Hobbes Thucyd.* (1822) 19 The Lacedemonians . . are already in labour of the war. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biog. 10 He . . spent his Time . . in seriously bemoaning the Follies and Vanity of the World. 1754 *Hume Hist. Eng.* (1812) i. iii. 163 The King, in pursuance of his engagements, had indeed married Editha. 1838 *Dickens Mem. Crimaldi* iv. In search of plunder. 1884 *Gd. Words* June 400/1 They have . . been 'in' almost every variety of crime, from petty larceny down to downright murder.

b. In the process of, in the act of; in case of: often equivalent in sense to a temporal clause introduced by *when, while, if, in the event of*.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) iii. 19 Wee synne dedly, in schauynge oure berdes. *Ibid.*, Wee synne dedly, in etynge of bestes. 1477 *Earl Rivers* (Caxton) *Dictes* 67 Gladdenesse, whiche encesses daily in me in lernynge wysdom. 1a 1550 *Life Fisher in F.'s Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. liii, I am not affraid in gevinge you this counsell to take vpon my owne soul all the damage. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 41 And may ye both be sodanly surpriz'd By bloody hands, in sleeping on your beds. 1596 — *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 320 In paying it, it is impossible I should lye. 1607 *Stat. in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 58 Leaves word thereof att their houses in their beinge abroad. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 217 In estimating the chances which any candidate has of succeeding . . no one ever thinks of inquiring into the politics of the tenants. 1864 *Holme Lxx in Silver Age* (1866) 408 Kindness is not a quality that perishes in the using. *Mod.* He was drowned in crossing the river.

† c. After the verb *be*, and some other verbs, *in* was formerly used to express the relation of occupation before a verbal sb. where it varied with *a* (A *prep.* 13), and is now omitted, the vbl. sb. functioning as a present participle active. *Obs.*

1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 79 Of many floures . . A goodly chaplet she was in makinge. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* I. 528 Richt quyetlie in hunting he is gone. 1580 *Livly Euphuus* (Arb.) 367 Camilla, whome he founde in gathering of flowers. 1675 *Brooks Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 577 A griping usurer, who was always best when he was most in talking of the world. 1737 *Whiston Josephus, Antiq.* v. ii. § 2 They went on still in taking the cities. *Ibid.* ix. xii. § 3 He went on in worshipping them. 1808 *Southey in C. C. Southey Life* (1850) III. 137 You saw me in London everlastingly at work in packing my books.

† d. *In* (varying with A *prep.* 12) was formerly used with a vbl. sb. expressing the action or process to which a thing or person was subjected. (The *prep.* is now usually omitted, and the vbl. sb. functions as a present pple., passive in meaning: e.g. *while the ark was (in or a) building* (= in the process of building, being built). *Obs. or arch.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 21 When þe toure of Babilon was in makinge. 1465 *Marg. Paston in P. Lett.* No. 533 II. 250 While the logge at Heylesdon was in the betyng down. a 1535 *Fisher Sermon. Passion Wks.* (1876) 427 So the grasse is euer in eatynge, and neuer full eaten. 1600 *Frier Ruch* 36, I haue a new Church in building. 1699 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 326 New streets are built and still in building. 1869 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* III. xi. 45 While the symbolic act was in doing.

12. Of manner (way, mode, style, fashion).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1473 In his manere þe brutons þis lond wuste þo. c 1305 *Pilate* 56 in E. E. P. (1862) 112 Per ne myte so neuere non beo in none wise. c 1485 *Caxton Sonnes of Amon* xvi. 380 In lyke wyse dyde Alarde. 1559 Bp. Scot. *5^a Part. in Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. vii. 408 Every man . . sholde . . at large speke his mind in conscience in the contents of all the bills. 1608 W. SCLATER *Comm. Malachy* (1650) 196 The things there spoken of cannot in any hand agree to Elias. 1664 *Cromwell Let.* 20 Jan. in *Carlyle*, What can be made out in this kind? 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 62 In the manner anciently used. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iii. iv. 81 Begging him to take this their Remonstrance in good part. 1737 *Whiston Josephus, Antiq.* ii. i. § 1 He was, in way of test, called Adam. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* i. iv. 92 He told several people in confidence. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* v. i. 619 He begged in piteous terms that he might be admitted to the royal presence. 1859 *Jephson Brittany* v. 54 The baptistry has been restored in Renaissance.

b. Of form, shape, conformation, arrangement, order. [The OE. example has the accusative.]

a 900 *Cynewulf Crist* 725 in *Exeter Bk.*, þa he . . was in cildes biw clædum biwunden. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 In likeness of a dragon. 1575 *Boswell Armorie* iii. 7 Fie Plates in crosse. 1588 *Sylvester Du Bartas* ii. ii. iii. *Colonies* 391 That vast Extent, where now fell Tartars hand In wandering troops. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 210 When in one line two crafts directly meet. 1605 — *Leir* iii. vi. 31 The foul fiend haunts poor Tom in the voice of a nightingale. 1667 *Milton P. L.* iii. 641 Under a Coronet his flowing haire In curls on either cheek plaid. *Ibid.* viii. 459 Among the Trees in Pairs they rose. 1694 *Lit. Brief Rel.* (1837) III. 292 The agent . . is gone aside, and hath carried with him 100000 in money belonging to the troop. 1706 *Addison Tatter* No. 221 ¶ 2 Whether I had best sell my Beesles in a Lump or by Retail. 1776 *Mickletr. Tr. Camoens Lusid* 339 He gives the prelude in a dreary sound. 1807 *Southey Eschriell's Lett.* II. 395 Did he, contrary to the ordinary process, begin in rogue, and end in enthusiasm? c 1880 S. ROGERS *Italy, Adami*, A hawk flew in a circle, screaming. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 695 A cloak falls in easy folds down his back. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 684 Within a few hours and a few acres had been exhibited in miniature the devastation of the Palatinate. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 82/2 A land company, who afterwards sold the adjoining land in building plots. 1895 *Scot. Antiq.* X. 79 In singles or in pairs men began to put in an appearance.

c. Of manner of speech or writing.

c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* iv. xxiv. (xxiii.) (1890) 332 Heo . . gewat to þære ceastre, þein Englisc is gehaten kwelcaceaster. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2430 Þe heye god þat in vre tonge woden icluped is. c 1315 *Shoreham* 122 Hy makede joye in hare manere And eke in hare langage. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 þe table . . on þe whilk þe tytle was writen in Hebrew, in Grew and in Latyne. 1544 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* 106 a, An herbe called . . in latin, Beta. 1680 *Evelyn Diary* 2 Sept., The discourse is in High Dutch. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 22/5 Sometimes he wrote the bonds . . in Nagree, sometimes in Bengal. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* i. 3 He . . spoke in a strong French accent. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) I. 13 Bede is writing in a dead language, Gregory in a living.

13. Of means or instrumentality: now usually expressed by *with*.

† a. Illustration of earlier uses. (Often a literalism of translation.) *Obs.*

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 9 Du reces hie in gerde iserre [L. in virga ferrea]. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* *ibid.*, In yherde irened salt þou stere þa. 1388 *Wyclif 1 Cor.* iv. 21 Shal I come to þou in a zerd: or in charite? c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xlviii. 119 Pan shal Iherusalem be serched in lanternes. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.*, c. 4 § 3 No person . . shall occupie or shote in eny Crosebowe. 1580 *Livly Euphuus* (Arb.) 445 It more delighteth them to talke of Robin hood then to shoot in his bowe. 1693 J. DRYDEN, jun. in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 367 Penelope knew which of her Suitors cou'd shoot best in her Husband's Bow. 1753 *Chesterf. Lett.* (1792) IV. ccxcix. 19 Getting drunk in Port. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 147 A French Ship . . ballasted in mahogany.

b. Uses in which the senses of *in* (on) and *with* (by) are both present: e.g. to cover in or with any envelope.

c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* iv. xxiv. [xxv.] (1890) 346 He eal þa he in gehyrnesse geleornian meahite, mid hine zemynðade.

a 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 1035 In þis an þing he schawde . . þet he wes soð godd. a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* xvii. 48 In heryng of ere he boghed til me. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 137 Þou wyll wretthe god in brekyng þe haldayn. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) 1 *Sam.* xviii. 6 The women came . . singing and dancing . . in timbrels of joy, and in cornettes. 1681 *Burton Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii. iv. (1651) 495 Whom Iuno for pitty covered in her Apron. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 19 Frogne, with her Bosom stain'd in Blood. 1880 *Church Spenser* v. 137 He drowns us in words.

c. Here may be added the use of *in* after *eat, drink, pledge*, etc. Also = (eat or drink) out of.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 60, I drinke to you in a Cup of Sack. 1681 *Burton Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. iii. (1651) 323 A poor man drinks in a wooden dish, and eats his meat in wooden spoons. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 15 ¶ 4 Whether they keep their coach and six, or eat in plate. 1742 *Fielding 7. Andrewes* iv. ii, He was drinking her ladyship's health below in a cup of her ale.

14. Of material, constituents, and the like.

1663 *Gerbier Counsel* 94 They paint them also in strong oyle colour thrice over. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 75 Our Ships Lading consisted in Salt, Fish, Caveare, Oyle, Biscuite. 1710 *Addison Tatter* No. 243 ¶ 1 The Statue of an Horse in Brass. 1728 *Dr. For Col. Jack* (1840) 23 It was in gold, all but 145. 1852 *Dickens Bleak Ho.* vi, Half-length portraits, in crayons. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 The long coat was also in green velvet, with sleeves and revers in green cloth.

15. Of degree, extent, measure.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 510 Cristene men . . shulde have discerued most þank of God in degre possible to hem. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 61 Misprision in the highest degree. 1649 *Cromwell Let.* to W. Lenthall 14 Nov. in *Carlyle*, Only, in the general, give me leave humbly to offer [etc.]. 1667 *Milton P. L.* v. 490 Differing but in degree, of kind the same. 1696 *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. i. 54 In the main they agree with ours. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. ix. 585 Without being in the least discouraged. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 647 Tears fell in profusion. 1845 *Stephen Comm. Lawus Eng.* (1874) I. 79 Any act repealing in whole or in part any former statute. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 750/1 Drift-wood was lying about in large quantities.

16. Expressing object, aim, or purpose: with an abstr. sb., as *in affirmation, answer, denial, memory, honour, proof, quest, recompense, reply, return, reward, scorn, search, testimony, token, witness, worship*, etc. See farther under the sb.

It is possible that the object here was orig. accusative, and that these expressions came under sense 30.

a 1285 *Ancre R.* 30 In hore worþshipe siggð oþer les oþer mo. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 466 Brut . . let vair tabernacle in honur of him rere. c 1315 *Shoreham* 131 In tokne that pays scholde be. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 37 In the worship of hem there is a fair churche. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1 Dyuyned in to thre bokes, in the honour of the Trinite. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ix. 552 She thus in answer spake. 1713 *Addison Cato* l. ii, I claim in my reward his captive daughter. 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* iv. xii, Loudly the Beattison laughed in scorn. 1881 J. F. COOPER *Spy* viii, He went in quest of his new applicant. *Mod.* A holiday in honour of the event. He has written to the newspaper in reply to his assailant.

17. Expressing reference or relation to something: In reference or regard to; in the case of, in the matter, affair, or province of.

Used especially with the sphere or department in relation or reference to which an attribute or quality is predicated: see 32 b, c, 33-35.

III. Of time.

18. Within the limits of a period or space of time. With *in the day, in the night*: cf. *by day, by night*, *By prep.* 19 b.

Beowulf (Z.) 2 We Gardena in gear-dazum þeod-cýninga byrm ge-frunon. a 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 709 In forewardum Danieles dagum. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9129 In þe sixe & þritþe 3er of his kinedom. 13 . . K. *Alis* 85 By candel, in the nyght. 1388 *Wyclif Gen.* i. 1 In the bygynnyng God made of nougt heuene and erthe. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. 4, I . . passed the see, in the 3eer of oure lord Jhesu crist MCCCXXII. c 1500 *Melusine* liii. 366 He was neuer in his dayes so aferd. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 1. 39 One day in a weeke to touch no food. 1591 — *Two Gent.* iii. i. 178 Except I be by Siluia in the nyght . . Vnlesse I looke on Siluia in the day. 1650 *Trapp Comm. Lev.* xxvi. 26 Common in times of famine. 1655 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 36/1 Pittacus was . . born in the thirtysecond Olympiad. 1710 *Steele Tatter* No. 222 ¶ 1 Between the Hours of Twelve and Four in the Morning. 1812 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 176, I think our acquaintance commenced in 1764. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 490 In the days of the Commonwealth.

b. With other sb. implying time.

871-889 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 452 In þissum life on-wardum. a 1000 *Seafarer* 40 (Gr.) In geozupe. a 1240 *Wokunge in Cott. Hom.* 277, I þi burð tid. *Ibid.*, I þi cild-had. 13 . . *Coer de L.* 4049 A spie, that hadde be Crystene in hys youthe. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 277 To styen vp to heuen in 3oure ende. 1555 *Eden Decades* 245 They are neyther bytten with coulede in wynter nor molested with heate in summer. 1732 *Berkeley Alciph.* i. § 11, I never saw a first-rate picture in my life. 1805 T. H. LISTER *Granby* vii. (1836) 43 You must be an archeress in the summer, and a skater in the winter. 1839 *Thirlwall Greece* VI. 89 The education of the prince in his childhood.

c. With processes occupying time.

1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 8 In all our Journey from London to his House we did not so much as bait at a Whig Inn. 1721 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5954/1 In the Passage we had bad Weather. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenruss* IV. 73 In our descent down life. 1859 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (1860) 90 All the gentlemen's houses you see in a railway excursion.

19. Of the length of time occupied; in the course of.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1818 þer were in a moneth 120 most

MSS.; *A has wipinne one monbe* seutene pousend & mo ymartred. 1380 Wyclif *Exod.* xxxi. 17 In sixe daies God made heuene and erthe. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 148 Men may saile it in seven daies. 1506 TYNDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 52 We shall all be chaunged . . . in a moment and in the twinklinge of an eye. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 The worke hath not bene huddled vp in 72 daies. 1700 *Eng. Theophrast.* 163 Presumption leads people to infidelity in a trice. 1805 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/6 From the Gatling Gun . . . a trail of 1,000 bullets can be discharged in a single minute. *Mod.* The voyage to America can now be done in less than 7 days. By working hard he could make one in a week.

20. Of a limit of time: before or at the expiration of; within the space of.

a 1300 *Treat. Science* (1841) 138 Ther nis non. That ever eft i-heled beo, ac deyeth in stounde. 13. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 115 In time of seuen yere He sal be wise withowen were. 1513 *Mors Rich.* III (1641) 210 He dyed in three moneths. 1708 *W. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. vii. xviii. 261 In Process of Time they might be corrupted. 1780 *JOHNSON Let. to Dr. Taylor* 8 July, I came back from Oxford in ten days. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 305, I rallied in a day or two. 1884 *Low Times Rep.* L. 231/2 Anything put into the defendants' well was certain in time to affect the supply.

21. Formerly (and still sometimes) used, where *at, on, during, for* are now in use, or where the preposition is omitted.

At is now ordinarily used with a point of time, e.g. *at this time, at the moment, at day-break, at sunset*; *on* in stating the date of an event, e.g. *on the first of May, on Monday next, on a summer morning*; *during* for the course or continuance of a period, for which *for* is also used, esp. in negative statements, e.g. *he has stayed for a week, I have not seen him for a long time*. For all these *in* occurs in earlier or dialectal use.

a. = *At*.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Pas pine . . . ure drihten boled . . . in bisse timan. a 1285 *St. Marher.* 2 Wes in be ilke time liuende . . . bet eadi meiden. 13. *K. Alis.* 403 In the dawning He made efte his charming. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 417 (Addit. MS.) He made this Eyre to sitte with hym . . . in mete tyme. 1595 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxix. (cxv.) 340 They departed . . . in the brekyng of the daye. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. ii. 94 The Duke in Counsell? In this time of the night? a 1715 *BURNETT Own Time* (1823) 1. 315 But he . . . got his offices to be published . . . in a time when [etc.]. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* II. 456 No Sunday shower kept him at home in that important hour. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* vi. ii. 205 When an architect in the present day has to restore some venerable church.

b. = *On*.

[The OE. example has the accusative.] a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 626 Her Eanfled . . . was gefulwad in þone halgan æfen Pentecosten. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Pet me scude in þe ehtupe dei þet knaue child embsnipen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8668 In a pors-dai it was. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) *Prol.* 4. I. passed the see . . . in the day of Seynt Michelle. 1406 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 7 In þe Vigil of Assumption of our Lady. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 233 Looke you . . . that our Armies ioyen not in a hot day. 1806-7 J. BERNESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. 1, In a chilling evening . . . after you have carefully stirred a very ticklish fire.

c. = *During*.

1713 *SWIFT Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 492 In all the time I have been conversant in business, I never before observed [etc.]. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* II. vii. 209 Captain Mitchel, in the whole time of his cruise, had only taken two prizes. *Ibid.* viii. 220 The succeeding four months in which we continued at sea.

d. = *For*. (In negative sentences.)

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxvii. He made them to swere to were none harnes in a twelue monethe and a day. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlii. (xlii.) 422 If they dranke moche . . . they coude not helpe themselves in two dayes after. 1605 *HOLLAND Piers* (1634) II. 379 Wash it not off in three daies. 1669 *Perrys Diary* (1879) V. 1. To Westminster Hall, where I have been . . . in some months. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. v. 228 It had not been practiced in some hundreds of years. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 265 They did not come back in some days. 1809 E. SALTUS *Tristrem Varick* xiv. 152 He was hungry as he had not been in months.

Where no preposition is now expressed. 1380 Wyclif *Luke* i. 75 In hoolynes and rightfulness before him in alle oure dayes. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxv. 332 In the same euening the two marshals . . . commanded euery man to drawe to their logyng, and in the next morning to be redy at sownyng of the trumpettes. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. iv. 9 Why should wee proclaime it in an howre before his entring? 1706 *SWIFT Gulliver* I. i. This engine . . . set out in four hours after my landing.

IV. Pregnant uses: sometimes due to ellipsis. 22. With reflexive pronouns: *In himself, in it-self*, etc.: in his or its own person, essence, or nature; apart from any connexion with or relation to others; absolutely.

c 1300 *ORMIN* 3041 Jesu Crist Iss . . . soþ Godd inn himm selfenn. 1340 *Ayeb.* 237 þe sacrament þet is ymad . . . be þe hand of þe kuaede ministr ne is naȝt lesse worþ inn him-zelue. 1531 *TYNDALE Exp. 1 John* (1537) 7 The scripture abydeþ pure in herself. 1665 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 178 Suppose Artificial beautifying of the face be not in it self absolutely unlawful. 1843 *MILL Logic* i. iii. § 7 Of things absolutely or in themselves. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* vii. § 5. 189 Neither originality, therefore, nor change . . . are ever to be sought in themselves. 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 739 The story may be true in itself.

23. In spiritual or mystical union with. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 2 Ydemoy we beth in Adam and ine Eve. 1380 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* xv. 22 As in Adam alle men dyen, so and in Crist alle men schulen be quyknyd. — *Rev.* xiv. 13 Blessed the dede men, that dien in the Lord. 1410-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Communion* (Coll. ad fin.) All our workes begonne, continued, and ended in thee. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints* (1836) I. 23 It was their desire that he might follow his vocation in God.

24. In the person or case of.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sol. Wks.* III. 341 þe fend . . . moved þe emperour of Rome to dowe þy Chirche in þis preest. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxv. Fy for shame . . . that euer suche fals treason shold be wrought or vsed in a quene and a kynges syster. 1589 *SPRINGER F. Q.* (Let. to Raleigh), Sir Guyon in whome I sette forth Temperance. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. iii. That in the Capitaine's but a chollericke word, Which in the Souldier is flat blasphemie. 1653 H. MORSE *Antid. Ath.* III. viii. (1712) 111 Which also happen'd in a Maid of his. 1707 *Glossogr. Anglic. Nova, Asa foetida*, . . . good against fits in women. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 333 7 It was . . . bold Thought in our Author, to ascribe the first Use of Artillery to the Rebel Angels. 1801 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 20 Dread no thief in me! 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orri's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 102 This instrument was found in the thermomultiplier of Nobili. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. x. 470 How great a captain England possessed in her future King. 1876 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. *Carlyle* 201 Those who . . . found in the rules and discipline and aims of that system an acceptable expression for their own disinterested social aspirations.

25. Belonging to, as an internal quality, attribute, faculty, or capacity, inherent in; hence, within the ability, capacity, thought, etc. of.

a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 166 þe 3e schulen beon ine þrunge, auh reste and peis is in me. 1377 *LANGLE. P. Pl.* B. xix. 78 Al be witte of þe worlde was in þo þre kynges. 1380 Wyclif *John* i. 4 In hym was lif. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 156 And I, in þat in me, makeþ þam parcerenes of þam. 1595 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* III. i. 179 There is no musike in the Nightingale. c 1600 G. HARVEY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 30 Shakespeare's, Lucrece, and his tragedy of Hamlet . . . have it in them to please the wisest sort. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* II. iv. 177 'Tis not in thee To grudge my pleasures. 1611 BRAUM & FL. *Maid's Trag.* III. i. It is in me to punish thee. 1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 16. 459/2 A covetous Pelagian, and one that had nothing of worth in him. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 129 As to the Notion . . . I think there is not much in it. 1775 *SHERRIDAN St. Patr.* Day 1. ii. You did not mean any rudeness, did you, Humphrey? Oh No, in deed, miss; his worship knows it is not in me. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 174 To prefer evil to good is not in human nature. *Ibid.* 332 An enquiry which I shall never be weary of pursuing as far as in me lies. 1889 *Nature* 11 Apr. 500 Anyone who has it in him to do heroic deeds.

26. In the hands of; in the control or power of; legally vested in.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 92 In me standys lyfe and dede. 1a 1500 *Gov. Myst.* (1841) 311 Alle the poer lyth now in the. a 1538 LD. BERNERS *Hyem* lxxxv. 250 You knowe well it is in me to cause Huon to dye. 1609 *Stat. in Hist. Wakefeld Gram. Sch.* (1829) 65 The election . . . shall be in the Maister and Fellow of Emanuel Colledge. a 1606 *BACON Max. 4 Uses Com. Law* (1656) 23 Lands possessed without any such title, and in the crown, and not in him that first enteth. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 484/2 The Living is a Rectory, the Advowson in the Bp. of London. 1837 *WHWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 30 The government of Greece is in the king. 1884 LD. COLKRIIDGE in *Law Times Rep.* L. 45/2 The minerals, therefore, are in the trustees.

27. Partaking, sharing, associated, or actually engaged in. *To be in it*, to be one of those actually engaged as partners, competitors, etc.; to be in the running, to be a serious competitor, to count for something.

1708 W. CLELAND *Let. on Dunciad* in *Pope's Wks.* (Globe) 350 None, it is plain, was so little in their friendship, or so much in that of those whom they had most abused. 1792 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 13 Neither the Count d'Artois . . . nor Mr. de Calonne were in the secret. a 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. To let another partake of any benefit or acquisition you have acquired by robbery or otherwise, is called putting him in it: a family-man who is accidentally witness to a robbery, &c., effected by one or more others, will say to the latter, Mind I'm in it. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/2, I thought I really was in it at last, and knew what she meant. 1888 *Longm. Mag.* July 256 To those 'in it' every sound conveys a meaning. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Sept., 'Flying Children' and 'Eclipse' would not be 'in it' with our modern cracks.

28. Of representative character or capacity, as in NAME of, in RIGHT of: see the sb.

29. Elliptical for (a) in the name of; (b) in the character of.

a 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) III. 203 'Ay, i' God, is it', said the lord. 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE *Let. in Rec. Girlhood* II. viii. 229, I am to come out in Bianca, in Milman's 'Fazio'.

V. Of motion or direction. See also 16.

30. Expressing motion or direction from without to a point within, or transition from one thing to another: = INTO.

In OE. this was the proper sense of *in* with the accusative: see above. The sense of 'into' is still retained after some verbs, as *put, cast, split, part*, where the sense implies motion, and in some idiomatic phrases which are no longer analysed.

† a. Illustrations of earlier usage, now obs. or dial.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 8 Ic inga, dryhten, in hus ðin. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 121 Pa hie . . . in þone heofon locodan æfter him. a 1000 *Hymns* vi. 27 (Gr.) Ne læd þu us . . . in costunge. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 God in þane castel þet is on-þein eou. *Ibid.* 45 Muneyng of þam halli gast þe sende in his apostles. c 1280 *Bestiary* 230 Do we be bodi in ðe bale. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxix. 12 (xxx. 11) þu torned mi weping . . . In blisse. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* II And broghte hire hoom with hym in his contree. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 147 His fadyr Malcom in the Lennox fled. c 1500 *Melusine* 369 Soone after [she] turned herself in the figure of a serpent and so vanysshed away. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 111 Yff ony off my children happyn to cumme in

powerte. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Esdras* iii. 4 And hast brethed in him the breth of life. 1570 *Tragedie* 127 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. Turnit day in nyct and nyct in day. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 8 Dorpes and wyne . . . now growne in fair townes. 1680 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. 394 My daughter was brought in bed of another boy. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 645 [The snake] retires . . . And in some secret Cranny slowly glides. 1785 *BURNS Death of Dr. Horn-bk.* xiv. Deil mak his king's-hood in a spleuchan!

b. Illustrations of current usage after the verbs *cast, fall, lay, put, throw, thrust, etc.*, *divide, split, break*, etc.

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 709 Was todeled . . . in tua biscopscira West Seaxna lond. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 His lic . . . in þa stowe asetton þe Uaticanus hatte. 1254 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 7 2, & dide ælle in prisun, til hi iafen up here castles. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 And was his holie lichame leid in buriales, in þe holie sepulchre. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3618 Iþe barel of gold þey leid ilkon. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 106 Full ofte he heweth up so highe That chippes fallen in his eye. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 þe prestez . . . heweþ þe body all in smale peces. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 413 My catyf hart wyll breke in thre. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Preamble, The seid John . . . caste the seid writing in the fire. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. II.* I. 108 Hoared headed frosts Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson Rose. 1591 — 1 *Hen. VI.* I. iv. 52 They suppos'd I could . . . spurne in pieces Posts of Adamant. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 766 He . . . in the Billows plung'd his hoary Head. 1836 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 336 Is he put on the shelf, or cast in the lumber-room? a 1868 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 118 The most judicious mode of putting a kicker in harness. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* vi. (1877) 142 This dreadful schism . . . which splits them, as it were, in two beings.

c. See also in the face of: FACE sb. 4.

† 31. The sense of motion or direction formerly gave rise to various modifications. [Cf. *L. in* with accus.] Obs.

† a. = *Upon, on*.

a 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 102 Ha . . . spende al þet offer in needfulle & in nakede. c 1305 *St. Lucy* 7 in *E. E. P.* 101 In fisciens heo hadde ispend moche del of hire gode. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 97 þan schal neuere myscheef in þee falle. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* vi. 26 Ye grete . . . cyme, perperet and commysed in the persone of sychee. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 528 To put handis in ane crownit king. 1557 *NORTH Guevara's Diall Pr.* 127 b/2 To caste their eyes onely in that that is presente.

† b. = *Against, towards*.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii. 6 [xiv. 5] In þi name for-how in us risand. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vi. 1 Forgifyne til him þat synnes in vs. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 198 To oure dettouris þat is to men þat han synned in vs.

† c. = *Over*.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 16 That noon enmyes have in him powere.

† d. = *Unto, to*.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxvi. 50 Sir Water of Manny . . . dyd set fyre in the strete ioyngnet to the castell. *Ibid.* cclxxix. 417 Parte of them that had set the fyre in the towne. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Esdras* iii. 7 Thou appoyntedest death in him, and in his generations.

VI. Constructional uses.

32. Expressing the relation which the action of a verb has to some indirect object: forming with the latter an adverbial adjunct to the verb, and often entering with it into an indirect passive: e.g. *to be believed in, to be dealt in, to be engaged in*. (See the verbs individually.)

a. *To believe, trust, hope in*, and the like. In OE., *believe* took *in* with the accus., = *into, unto, towards* (cf. *L. credere in Deum*, etc.).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 13 Eadge alle ða ðe getreowað in hine [L. confidant in eum]. a 1000 *Juliana* 124 in *Exeter Bk.* þu in ecne god . . . þinne getreowað. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 He be bileued in god. 13. *K. Alis.* 7348 Alisaunder him gan affye In his owne chivalrie. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 166 In these things . . . ther ben some folk that beleuen. 1553 Q. MARY in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. i. 3 For the special trust and affiance we have in you. 1753 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1774) IV. 6, I hope in God she will give you the will of exerting them.

b. *To partake, share, concur, engage, join, deal in; to consist in; to succeed, fail, increase in; to delight, exult, glory, joy, rejoice, triumph in; etc.*

a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 38 3if me . . . delen in his pinen. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 3, I sal fayne and glade in þe. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 718 Thai men, that will study In the craft of astrology. c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answe. Cartwright* 68, I partake in another mans offering. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 77 To those two Armies that would let him goe, Rather then triumph in so false a foe. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 13 Join in my Work. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 68/1, I used, a long time ago, to trade in salt. 1793 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 5 All classes . . . concurred in this determination. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* I. 185 A regular war with France was not to be engaged in without negotiations.

c. With trans. vb.: *To instruct* (a person) in; *to convict, condemn, mulct in; to baffle, disappoint, limit in; to spend* (money, time, etc.) in. *To hold in* (honour, etc.): see HOLD v. 12 f.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2610 In despit sco baldes me. 1380 Wyclif 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 3 The king of Egypt . . . condemnede the lond in an hundrith talentis of syluer. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* vii. 33 To haue some prynce . . . for trecturche hym in doctrynes and good maners. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* II. i. 19 Spending your wit in the praise of mine. a 1715 *BURNETT Own Time* (1823) II. 207 The crown had been . . . limited in the power of raising money. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xi. II. 24 The Athenians, who had been repeatedly baffled in

their attempts. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Acad.* 13 May 413/1 The money expended in the improvement of the site.

33. Expressing the relation of an adjective (often ppl.) to some sphere or department to which its qualification is limited: *in* and its object forming an adverbial adjunct of the adjective; e.g. *accomplished, adroit, at home, complete, diligent, eager, eloquent, great, learned, skilled, strong, weak* in; *attacked, grieved, hurt, marked, wounded* in; etc.

1900 tr. *Buda's Hist.* iv. xxiii. [1890] 332 Was heo .. soðele in woruld zehyrdum. *Ibid.* 334 In regolices lifes lare swiðe zehornful. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 525 In alle wittes of worldliche wisdomse wiste o worlde. 1388a *Wyclif Acts* vii. 22 Moyses.. was mystry in his wordis and werkis. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 76 Right connyng in fisike and a good fisicien. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 3 Blessed are the povre in sprete. 1557 NORTH *Guenara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 174 a. Pirrus.. was stout and hardy, valiant in armes, liberrall in benefices, patient in aduersities. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. ii. 66 Though in your state of Honor I am perfect. 1665 BOYLER *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 294 To admire and thank him that is infinite in Beauty, and in goodness. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 81 ¶ 2 If Rosalinda is unfortunate in her Mole, Nigranilla is as unhappy in a Pimple. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Famat.* i. 2 Ignorant in the chief article of the case. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Rich in works of the historical class. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 27/2 A railway company was held liable in damages. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 Louis [XIV] was .. wanting in all the elements of true greatness.

34. Expressing the relation of a substantive (esp. one that involves an attribute) to a certain sphere.

1200 *Orm.* 5483 Þe firsste gife iss witt & skill Inn beofennlike þingess. 1388a *Wyclif Dan.* i. 17 God 3aue to these children science and discipline in ech boke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. Prol. 56 Nane is, nor was.. ne 3it sal haue sic crafte in poetrie. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* ix. (1633) 27 The Barbarians highly honoured him for his cunning in all languages. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxv. (1700) 266 In all this Diversity there is no real difference. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. x. He was himself a very competent judge in most kinds of literature. a 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iii. 46 Those who have skill in arts.. in warr.. in politics. 1830 T. TAYLOR *Argts. Celsus* etc. 63 Alacrity in the performance of things. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 111 The Houses.. would have made no formal change in the constitution. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* ii. 56 Young beginners in business. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildarstan* 48 Let nothing shake your trust in her.

35. Expressing the relation of number or quantity to the dimension or amount in question: e.g. *length, breadth, depth*, or the like.

1275 *LAV.* 21995 Hit his imete in brede fif and twenti fote. 1388a *Wyclif i Kings* vi. 2 The hows.. hadde sexti cubitis in length and twenti in brede. 1518 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 1 The said Countie is thre score and ten myle in length. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. (1552) 120 Fewe in nombre. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Intro. § 12 A black line of an inch in length. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 306 The virtues, which are also four in number. 1888a W. SHARP *D. G. Rossetti* ii. 86 A man six feet two inches in height.

36. With a substantive (or adj.), forming an adverbial phrase: e.g. *in charity, in duty, in honour; in right; in common, in general, in especial; in fact, in (all) probability, in truth, in faith; in conclusion, in fine; in haste; in any case, in every way; in (all) the world*. See the *sbs.*; also IN-DEED.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13402 Þai fild a cupp þan son in bast. 1388a CHAUCER *Pard.* Prol. 126 But herkneth lordynges in conclusion Your likyng is that I schal telle a tale. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* in Grafton *Chron.* I. 781 In faith man.. I was never so sory. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. iii. 8 In Charity, therefore, the English Church in those daies must be of mean repute for outward pomp. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 2 Consider.. what casualties it may in probability be subject unto. 1781 St. German's *Doctor & Stud.* 309 If a man buy a horse.. of him that in right had no property to him. 1808a MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 100 Debts, which he could not, in honour, delay to discharge. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 11 Every one is.. bound in duty, to aim at reaching the highest standard of character. 1881 MRS. WALFORD *Dick Netherby* xiv. 162 Not a shilling in the world.

37. In many prepositional phrases, as *in CASE of, in FACE of, in FAVOUR of, in FRONT of, in HONOUR of, in LIEU of, in PRESENCE of, in RESPECT of, in SPITE of, INSTEAD of; in REGARD of, to, in RESPECT of, to; in ORDER to, in PROPORTION to, in RELATION to; in COMMON with, in COMPANY with, in COMPARISON with*, etc. See these words.

VII. Phrases.

38. *In so far*: in such measure or degree (as); to such extent (that).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 269 Britannie was.. in sevin Regimentis, deuydet be the Saxonis.. Jnsafar, that a certane and sure ordour of kingis coulede not weil be collected. 1836 H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxi. 232 A man's manners have much real and intrinsic significance, in so far forth as they are the result of his individual nature and taste. 1896 *Act 59 & 60 Vict.* c. 39 § 1 (3) In so far as they are temporary in their duration.

39. *In that*: in the fact that; in its being the case that; in presence, view, or consequence of the fact that; seeing that; as, because.

1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. xxi. 399 (Add. MS.) The child is not apte to serve god, in that he is inparfite. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cliv. 186 The kyng of Nauerr.. excused hymself honorably, in that he departed out of the realme of France. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xxii. 31 We knowe, that y^e Lorde is amonge vs, in that ye haue not

trespaced agaynst the Lorde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 257 Let him dye, in that he is a Fox. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1799) II. 302 In that they think they get good by such hearing.. they are really the worse for it. 1883 DONSON *Fielding* i. 18 This is the more likely, in that Arne the musician.. was Fielding's contemporary at Eton.

40. See also INASMUCH, INSOMUCH, etc.

In (in), *adv.* and *a.* Forms. 1- in; 1 inn, 3-5 inne, 4 ynne, ine, 4-5 yn. [Common Teut.; OE. *in* (n = OFris., OS., OHG. *in* (MHG. *in*, *in*, Ger. *ein*), Goth. *inn*- (in composition with vba.), ON. *inn* (Sw. *in*, Da. *ind*). The distinction between *adv.* and *prep.* is clearly marked in mod. Ger. *ein* beside *in*, in Scandinavian *inn*, *in*, *ind* beside *i*, *í*, and in English dialects which use *in* for the *adv.*, *i'* for the *prep.* OE. *inn* was employed only with verbs expressing motion, the corresponding form to denote rest within a place being *inne* (see INNE), but during the ME. period the loss of the final vowel made the two words identical in form; in some texts it is doubtful whether the *e* of *inne*, *ynne* is of etymological significance or not.]

A. adv. I. Of motion or direction. [OE. *inn*, *in*.]

1. Expressing motion from a point without certain limits to a place within these; so as to penetrate or pass into a certain space; esp. into a house or other building (see also under COME, GO, PASS, PUT, etc.). Frequently followed by preps. indicating the direction, extent, etc. of the movement, as *in at, by, + on, through, to, under*, etc.; also *in-a-doors* (see A-DOORS).

Beowulf (Z.) 3090 Þa me zerymed was.. sið.. inn under eorðweall. c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. i. § 14 Ða beah þæt land þær eastryhte, oþþe seo sæ in on ðæt lond. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 Gangað inn [w. r.] þu þær þæt næwar geat. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 74 Hwose euer wile mei gon in. 13.. K. *Alis.* 349 In he cam to hire bour. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7004 My paleis and myn hous make I There men may renne ynne openly. 1567 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 42 The groom went straight way in, and to his Lord Declar'd the message. 1673 *Ray Journ.* *Lov. C.* 23 At our Entrance in [to Breda] we passed [etc.]. 1719 *De For Crusoe* ii. i. In comes my nephew. 1728 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 311, I was called in again. 1814 MRS. WEST *Alida de Lacy* III. 215 We shall be never the nearer.. unless we can climb in at the.. window. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 101 Put the cob in, said he to the ostler.

† b. In OE. (poetry and prose) and in ME. poetry, *in* often precedes the verb with which it is construed. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* II. 590 Be ðam hunde ðe his hand eft inn aber. — *Exod.* xxi. 3 Ga he ut mid swilcum reafe swilce he in com. — *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 41 Wa-clap.. þæt ge ne ga on costunge. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 Þenne þe procession ut goð of ierusalem and eft þenne it in cumeð. 13.. K. *Alis.* 544 A dragon com yn fleon. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3305 They leten hem in come. *Ibid.* 6316 A stout Sazeryn gan in sterte. 1320 *Robt. Cicyle* 52 Let hym in come swythe faste. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1538 The portere.. Lete the knyghtis in fare. c 1440 *Ipomeydon* 1110 Þe rede knyght anone in rode.

c. Used after auxiliary verbs, as *may, must, shall*, etc., or absolutely with imperative force, with omission of 'go', 'enter', 'get', or the like (cf. IN v. 5). Now chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*

971 *Bligh.* Hom. 127 Duru þæt mannes heafod, 3e þa sculdre, magan in. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 74 Ase buruh wüden wal, þær ase uerd mei in oueral. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3842 The Sazerynes myght neyther in ne oute. 1300 *Ayeneb.* 232 Þæt hy ne moze naft in. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 37 This is some Priorie, in, or we are spoyld! 1595 — *John* i. i. 171 In at the window, or else ore the hatch. 1667 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 284 Unless God kept him back, he must on, and he must in, and he must in deep. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. i. Sure, this is Isabella's chamber; the door is open! I'll in, and take my leave of her. 1801 BYRON *Sardan.* ii. i. 601 Let's in. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* I. v. 62, I see that there are three trains in and three out every Sabbath.

d. Imperatively = 'take in'. Also *in with*. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xviii. (1737) 76 He cry'd, in with your Top-sails. 1857 *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 1 In jib and main course.

2. Phrase. *Day in, day out*: as each day comes in or begins, and goes out or closes; continually. So with *week, year*, etc.

1839 *Long. Village Blacksmith* iii. Week in, week out, from morn till night. 1884 MISS WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* July 303/2 Sitting and sewing as she did day in and day out.

3. Expressing motion in the direction of some central point; hence, position attained by (or as by) coming, bending, or pressing in; in proximity, within reach of, or near to some point or limit specified or implied; into or in close quarters.

1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3781/4 Goes a little in with his Ancles. 1709-10 *Tatler* (J.). They [fencers] are in with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 24 Crib always was in and fighting with him. 1878 *BLACK Adv. Phatton* (1878) 532 The swans were sailing close in by the reeds. 1888 R. HAGGARD *Maiava's Revenge* iv. About five yards in, it [the path] took a turn. 1898 *To-Day* 5 Nov. 4/2 When you have a man 'fighting in', there is no possible time to use anything but your hands.

4. Into the bargain; in addition (to the legal amount); over and above, besides; as in *to get, give, throw* in: see the verbs.

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. i. He will not yield above a peck of oysters: If I can get a quart of wine in too, you are gone, Sir. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 28 ¶ 1 To these [exquisite Faces] he threw me in Three Songs. 1826-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* 116 (Hoppe) And so you have the fight in gratis. 1864 *Throw in* [see INBREAD sb.]. 1886 [see GIVE 59 f].

II. Of position.

5. Within a certain space; esp. inside a house or other enclosed place, inside the usual place of abode, shelter, or safety.

In early ME. use chiefly northern, the southern word being orig. *inne*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14737 Ne wald be neuer o þaim blin, Till all war vte þat þar was in. c 1475 *Ranf Colgear* 94 Vndo the dure belue! Dame, art thou in? 1719 *De For Crusoe* i. i. Our ship rid forecastle in. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 287 To come home with her cargo in. 1805 COLLINGWOOD 6 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 81 note, I think at 5, or at 4, the Boats will be better in. *Mod.* Is Mr. A. in? He is not in at present. Do you know when I shall find him in?

b. On the inside, within. *From in*, from the inside.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5615 An essen kyst sco did be wroght, Did pik it sua, wit-oute and in [Goth. wüden and inne; Trin. wipoute & ynne]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 97 Man, how dearly ever parted, How much in hauiing, or without, or in, Cannot make boast to haue that which he hath. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 22 Reeve it from in out through the quarter block. 1873 *TRISTRAM MOAB* iii. 43 A sheepskin coat with the woolly side in.

6. In various special senses.

In some of these the adverbial use may have arisen from the prep. by ellipse of a substantive; in others the verb *to be* takes the place of one implying motion. Hence in may be used in almost any sense arising from verbal combinations, and only the more common ones are illustrated here.

a. In prison, in confinement.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 40 Thy Dol.. is in base Dur-ance, and contagious prison.. Dol is in. 1877 *Five Years Penal Servit.* iii. 147 It is the etiquette among prisoners never to ask a man what he is in for. The badge upon his left arm gives his sentence.

† b. Engaged, involved, entangled in (an action, esp. an unlawful one). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 20, I would not care a pin, if the other three were in. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 49, I shall nere ha done when I am in, 'Tis harder for me end, than to begin. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* v. iii. And now, my Lord, since we are in for ever. 1663 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* ii. ad. fin., All my plots Turn back upon myself: but I am in, And must go on.

c. Of a statesman or political party: In office, in power.

1605 SHAKS. *Leas v.* iii. 15 Talke of Court newes.. Who looses, and who wins; who's in, who's out. 1668 EARL OF ARRAN in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. 102 Some people.. because they are not in themselves, must fall upon me. 1798 *Young Love Fame* i. 214 Against reason.. 'tis equal sin to boast of merely being out or in. 1802 H. SWINBURNE in *Cris. Europe Last Cent.* (1841) II. 305 We are in a strange situation, half a ministry in, and half another out. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., Incorrigible revolutionists, who must attack a Minister because he is 'in'.

d. Of a player or of a side in a game: In possession of the field, etc.; having the turn or right to play. Cf. INNINGS.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 24 The two last Champions even now are in. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet-Player* 69 Instructions to the player who is 'in'. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 55 He scored 33 out of 35 made while he was in.

e. In legal possession of (an estate).

1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 350 Where the heir takes any thing which might have vested in the ancestor, the heir should be in by descent.

f. Of a ship's sails: Taken in, furled.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *In*, the state of any of a ship's sails, when they are furled or stowed.

g. Of fire or light: Burning, lighted. Chiefly with certain verbs, e.g. *to keep in; to blow in*, the reverse of *to blow out*.

1666 SIR S. TULKE *Adv. Five Hours* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodley XV.* 287 (Pedro.. lets the candle fall.. Diego takes up the candle.) Here's a fair trial for your maiden breath! Flora, blow't in again.. (Flora blows the candle in). 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 7 They observe the law.. which orders the Fire to be always kept in. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 247 This evening's tide we worked with links, and it began to blow so fresh that we had much ado to keep them in. 1883 *L'pool Daily Post* 28 Dec. 5/3 By 3 o'clock the electric lights were in, as though it were in the evening. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 3/1 One has to think seriously before blowing in a furnace whether the price will be maintained long enough to leave him a profit. 1893 *Argosy* Jan. 23 We.. sat round the.. fire, which we kept in more for the sake of cheerfulness than warmth.

h. Of a train, coach, steamer, mail, etc.: Come in, arrived.

1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xv. 249 The 7.30 train would be in.

i. In the market; in season; in fashion.

1667 [see IN AND OUT 1 b]. 1841 MAYHEW *Land Labour* I. 85 During July cherries are in as well as raspberries. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 5/4 Savoy's are in.

III. Contextual uses.

7. With verbs, besides the senses 1-5, above, *in* has many contextual and idiomatic uses; e.g. expressing irruption, as in *break, burst, strike in*; penetration, as in *burn, cut, force, rub in*; enclosing, surrounding, or covering, as in *build, cover, fence, hem, roof, wall in*; acceding, yielding, as in *come, fall, give in*. See the verbs.

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